

Madina Book 1 ,2 & 3 – Arabic Text Book + Key Written by – Dr. V. AbdurRahim

+ Notes+Handouts of Each with Clickable Navigation link-box.

+Video explaination links of Topics by Respected ustaad Asif Maheralli. □

Why should I learn arabic?

As Muslims we have no choice but to learn the Language of the Qur'an.

Why?

BECAUSE ALLAH CHOSE THE ARABIC LANGUAGE TO CARRY HIS FINAL MESSAGE TO ALL MANKIND

May Allah's blessings be upon all who has desire to Learn & Follow Qur'an , Teach & Spread The language of the Qur'an to Humanity & Unite Muslim Ummah.

Book 1

Book 2

Book 3

1	11	21	1	11	21	31	1	11	21	31
2	12	22	2	12	22		2	12	22	32
3	13	23	3	13	23		3	13	23	33
4	14		4	14	24		4	14	24	34
5	15		5	15	25		5	15	25	
6	16		6	16	26		6	16	26	
7	17		7	17	27		7	17	27	
8	18		8	18	28		8	18	28	
9	19		9	19	29		9	19	29	
10	20		10	20	30		10	20	30	

Click the Numbers To be on that Chapter



قلم	is not	ليش	<input type="checkbox"/>	إِنْ	<input type="checkbox"/>	
بيث				أَعْلَمْ	<input type="checkbox"/>	
رب				لَكِنْ	<input type="checkbox"/>	
اخ				(he left)	خَرَجَ <input type="checkbox"/>	
كتاب				(he heard)	سَمِعَ <input type="checkbox"/>	
					رَجَعَ <input type="checkbox"/>	
				(he wrote)	كَتَبَ <input type="checkbox"/>	
				(he asked)	سَأَلَ <input type="checkbox"/>	
				(he sat)	جَلَسَ <input type="checkbox"/>	
				(he went)	ذَهَبَ <input type="checkbox"/>	
					ذَرَسَ <input type="checkbox"/>	
					إِحْدَى <input type="checkbox"/>	
					خَرَجَ <input type="checkbox"/>	
					زَأْيَ <input type="checkbox"/>	
					سَكَنَ <input type="checkbox"/>	
					وَجَدَ <input type="checkbox"/>	
					(he red)	قَرَا <input type="checkbox"/>
					(he placed)	وَضَعَ <input type="checkbox"/>



What is This Riddle in the Form of a Poem?

Can you figure out the subject matter of it?

فتح ضم

فتح كسر

فتح تهتان

he thought	فَلِي	<input type="checkbox"/>
he lived	فَسَكَنَ	<input type="checkbox"/>
he left	فَرَجَعَ	<input type="checkbox"/>
he worshiped	فَعْبَدَ	<input type="checkbox"/>
he created	فَخَلَقَ	<input type="checkbox"/>
he sought	فَطَلَّبَ	<input type="checkbox"/>
he studied	فَدَرَسَ	<input type="checkbox"/>
(māṣara)	فَمَأْسَرَ	<input type="checkbox"/>
to enter	فَدَخَلَ	<input type="checkbox"/>
he beat	فَصَبَرَ	<input type="checkbox"/>
He washed	فَلَمَّا جَعَلَ	<input type="checkbox"/>
washed	فَغَسَّلَ	<input type="checkbox"/>
he sit	فَجَسَسَ	<input type="checkbox"/>
qara'a ("to read" or "to recite")	فَقَرَأَ	<input type="checkbox"/>
sa'ala he.	فَسَأَلَهُ	<input type="checkbox"/>
asked	فَسَأَلَ	<input type="checkbox"/>
opening, disclosure,	فَفَضَّلَ	<input type="checkbox"/>
beginning, victory	فَفَتَحَ	<input type="checkbox"/>



Do you think it's seems like
So Much to Learn !?

ضم ضم

كسر فتح

كسر تهتان

Clue: It deals with the Second Radical – عَيْنُ الْكَلِمَةِ

Are you able to figure out what the poem really means? Try to memorize it.

Try to find,

1. The suitable form of verb for the fa'il(doer) that we are

using in a sentence.

2. Where the fa'il is in verb form.

And What Changes happens



Madina Arabic Course Content- Book 1 Key

اسم إشارة للقريب - هذا 1

اسم إشارة للبعيد - ذلك 2

الحروف الشمسية والحروف القمرية 3

4 Part A

حرف جر - في، على

ضمير منفصل - هو، هي

الممنوع من الصرف - أسماء النساء [DIPTOTES]

4 Part B

حرف جر - من، إلى

ضمير منفصل - أنا، أنت

الفعل - خرج، ذهب

الإضافة - مضاف ومضاف إليه 5

ظرف - تحت

حرف النداء - يا

همزة الوصل

إشارة للقريب - هذه 6

Names of Body Parts

ناء مربوطة - ة

حرف جر - ل

اسم إشارة للبعيد - تلك 7

البدل 8

الممنوع من الصرف - أمريك [DIPTOTES]

ظرف - أمام، خلف

الفعل - جلس

نَعْثٌ ۖ ۙ

- 10 Adjectives ending in -**ان**
 - اسْمٌ مَوْصُولَةً – الَّذِي
 - ظَرْفٌ – عَنْ
 - 11 ضَمِيرٌ مُنْفَصِلٌ
 - الأَسْمَاءُ الْخَمْسَةُ – أَبُّ، أَخُّ (Two of them)
 - Difference between – عَنْدِي and لِي for possession and relations
 - 12 [DIPTOTES] Masculine names ending with **المنثوع من الصرف** – **ة**
 - مَعْ – حَرْفٌ جَرٌّ and عَنْدٌ
 - فِيهَا and فِي هُوَ
 - أَحَبُّ
 - مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ
 - 13 أَنْتُ، كُّ، ذَهَبَتُ
 - اسْمُ الْمَوْصُولَةِ – الَّتِي
 - 14 Plurals – Sound Plurals and Broken Plurals (8 out of > 20 Patterns of Broken Plurals)
 - اسْمُ الإِشَارَةِ الْجَمْعُ الْمُذَكَّرُ لِلْقَرِيبِ – هُؤُلَاءِ
 - هُمْ، هُنْ، هُنَّ، هُؤُلَاءِ، ذَهَبْنَ
 - بَعْضُ
 - Part B
 - Some irregular Plurals
 - Part C
 - 15 أَوْلَئِكَ

14 أَنْتُمْ، كِتَابُكُمْ، ذَهَبْتُمْ

أَنَا، كِتَابِي، ذَهَبْتُ

نَحْنُ، كِتَابُنَا، ذَهَبْنَا

[DIPTOTES] Non Arabic Proper Nouns

مَضَافٌ (Used as أي)

15 أَنْتُنَّ، كِتَابُكُنَّ، ذَهَبْتُنَّ

ظَرْفٌ - قَبْلَ، بَعْدَ

الْفِعْلُ - رَجَعٌ

16 Nouns كُلُّ جَمْعٍ مُؤَنَّثٍ - عَاقِلٌ وَغَيْرُ عَاقِلٍ One More pattern of Broken Plurals

17 Continuation of Chapter 16140

18 Arabic Duals

كَمْ + تَمْيِيزٌ

19 Numbers - 1 to 10 for Masculine nouns 150

20 Numbers - 1 to 10 for Feminine nouns 155

21 TEST LESSON 160

22 [DIPTOTES]

23 Case Endings of Diptotes

Madina Arabic Course Content- Book 2 Key

11. إنَّ (حرف توكيده و نصب) ← اسمُ إنَّ ← خبر إنَّ

2. لَعْلَّ (من أخواتِ إنَّ) ← اسم لَعْلَّ ← خبر لَعْلَّ

3. ذُو ذَوَاتٍ ← مضافٌ إِلَيْهِ & ذُو وَذُو ذاتٍ ← مضافٌ إِلَيْهِ

4. For Questions - أَمْ and For non-interrogative sentences - أو -

5. مَعْدُودٌ - أَلْفٌ مِائَةٌ and Followed by a singular which is مجرور

6. Words Like - غالٍ (Originally - غالٍ)

**لَيْسَ + بِ(خبر) ← لَيْسَ الْبَيْتُ بِجَدِيدٍ ، لَيْسَ ← اسْمٌ 1. 2
لَيْسَ ← خَبَر لَيْسَ**

Note: ليس البيت جديداً = ليس البيت جديداً (o)

(b) حرف جر بـ خبر is not added if the الخبر is a prepositional clause

Rules relating to sentences with an indefinite مبتدأ لَيْسَ for

2. Rules relating to sentences with an indefinite مبتدأ for إنَّ

3. ابن حامد "بِلالُ بْنُ حَامِدٍ" - Alif of and tanween of Bilal are omitted .

4. "Who is the Brother?" - من الاخ؟

It is a polite way of asking a stranger about who he is.

٣١. - اِسْمٌ / أَفْعُلُ التَّفْضِيلِ Comparative and Superlative degree

لَكُنْ وَ كَأْنْ - مِنْ أَخْوَاتِ إِنْ 2.

3. Numbers – 11 – 20 with Masculine معدود

4. Ordinal Numbers – First, Second ... and Sixth: Pattern:

فَاعِلٌ

5. أليس كذلك؟

أَنْتُمْ

مُنْتَهٰ الْجُمُوع

The two broken plurals on the pattern of مفاعيْن qnd مفاعيْن

٤ ١. الْإِسْنَاد لِفُعْلِ مَاضٍ - Conjugation of Past tense Verb.

فعل الماضي For Negating ما

3. The use of **نعم** and **بلی** For answering negative Questions

ما خَرَجْتُ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ لَأَنَّ الْجَوَافِيدَ بَارِدٌ. e.g. لأنَّ + لأنَّ = لأنَّ

- 5 1. **الفاعل** - There cannot be TWO Faa'ils for a verb
- 2. **مفعول به** - The object of the verb
- 3. **التقاء الساكنين** - Rules relating to meeting of two Sakins.
- 4. The three RADICALS ف ع ل of a triliteral verb
- 6 1. **ذهبت** - ذهبت 1. You went (for Females)
- 2. Numbers – 11 – 20 with Feminine معدود
- 3. أَيْ in the three states i.e. مجرور مرفوع ، منصوب ، مجرور أي
- 4. أَنْ is followed by أَنْ e.g.: أَنْ المدرّس جدّد . (More in Lesson 12)
- 5. قال إِنَّ أَحْسَن طَالِبٍ فِي الْفَصْلِ . e.g.: إن is followed by قال
- 6. لِمَ? (Why) becomes لِمَ..? when used alone
- 7. Feminine (Pattern فَعْلٰى) and Plural (Pattern فِعَالٌ) for adjectives ending in ان like جَوْعَانُ
- 8. هَاتِ - هات Bring! , Give! and its إِسْنَاد to other pronouns.
- 9. خُذْ - خذ Take (see Lesson 14 for more details.)
- 10. فَرَحَ بِي الْمُدَرْسُ كَثِيرًا - فَرَحَ بِي الْمُدَرْسُ كَثِيرًا So the teacher was greatly pleased with me.
- 11. ذهبت ذهبت can be read in four ways with four different Pronouns.
- 7 1. To 4. الإسناد of verbs to different pronouns.
Note: How long to pull the ضمة or كسرة of the Attached Pronoun .
- 5. Introduction to كان (More in Lesson 25)
- 6. How to make ذو definite
- 7. Some cases of التقاء الساكنين

8. أَبْشِرْ – Literally: Rejoice at the good news.

It is said in reply to a request and implies: Don't worry, you will get what you want.

9. Fractions upto 1/10 (Pattern : فُعْلٌ)

Note: the - of the ع is mostly omitted except سُدُسٌ and ثُلُثٌ

8 Revision Lesson:

فعل ماضٍ of إسناد to all the pronouns except Duals (For Duals, see Lesson 30)

9.1 رأيُتُ الْبَنَاتِ منصوب form of Sound Feminine Plurals e.g.

2. رأيَتِي نُونُ الْوَقَايَةِ - The nûn of protection. As in

3. ما أَكْثَرَ النُّجُومَ! فَعْلُ التَّعَجُّبِ (Verb of Wonder) e.g.

4. يَا رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ – The munâda becomes mansûb when it comes as a mudâf.

5. بِكُمْ رِيَالٌ / رِيَالٌ

6. How are ((بَمْ ، لِمَ ، مِمْ ، عَمْ)) formed

7. الَّذِينَ ، الَّاتِي

8. الْمُدَرَّسُ قَالَ لَكَ؟ e.g.: ۱ + ۱ = آ

9. مَفْنَى - الف مقصورة

10. الكُتُبُ الْأَرْبَعَةُ Number coming as an adjective e.g.:

11. أَذْهَبْتُمْ إِلَى الْمَدِيرِ؟ , رأيَتُ بِلَالًا

With Emphasis: إِلَى الْمَدِيرِ ذَهَبْتُمْ؟ , بِلَالًا رأيَتُ

10. 1. إسناد فعل مضارع

2. Numbers - 21 - 30 with Masculine مَعْدُودٌ

3. Time and the use of إِلَّا with it

4. (I hope) and (I fear) - لَعْنَ

- 5. **بَيْنَ** and its use with nouns and pronouns
- 11. **فعل مضارع 1.** **إسناد** and its (continued from previous lesson)
 - 2. **سَدَ** The Particle of Futurity (**حرف الإِسْتِفْيَالِ**)
 - 3. **فعل مضارع لا النافية** used with
 - 4. **- الفعل = المَصْدَر** (tense and subject) : Pattern 1.: **فُعُولٌ** (see lesson 26 for more patterns)
 - 5. **أَمَّا . . . فَ** (a very frequently used word) : "as for ... "
 - 6. **أخْ لِي** (My brother), **أخْي** (One of my brothers)
- 12. **فعل مضارع 1.** **إسناد** and its (continued from previous lesson)
 - رجع بـ**لِلْيَوْمِ السَّابِقِ** - e.g. **مفعول فيه**
 - 3. **قال** is followed by **إِنْ** and other verbs by **أَنْ** (see: Lesson 6)
 - 13 Revision Lesson explaining the isnad of the Mudaari' to all the pronouns except the pronouns of the dual. (For Duals, see Lesson 30)
- 14. **فعل أمر 1.** Verb of Command or Request
 - 2. An Indefinite **مبتدأ** (which is not usual) has certain conditions. One of them is: It should be preceded by an interrogative particle: e.g. ((**أَإِلَهٌ مَعَ اللَّهِ**))
 - 3. **فَإِنْ** means "because"
- 15. **لا النافية 1.** The Prohibitive – **لا**
 - 2. Almost / About to – **يَكَادُ**
 - 3. Difference between **ما** and **لا** as -ve particle used with **مضارع**
 - 4. **آكُلُ ، آخُذُ**
 - 5. Only – **إِنْمَا**