

## LESSON 1

## LESSON 1

Writing is Extremely important ! To avoid Difficulty in Book 3

In this lesson we learn the following things:

What is this?

مَا هَذَا ؟

This is a book.

هَذَا كِتَابٌ .

Is this a house?

أَهَذَا بَيْتٌ ؟

Yes, this is a house.

نَعَمْ، هَذَا بَيْتٌ .

No, this is a mosque.

لَا، هَذَا مَسْجِدٌ .

Who is this?

مَنْ هَذَا ؟

### Note:

1. هَذَا is pronounced **هَادِي**, but it is written without the first *alif*.

2. Arabic has no word corresponding to the English «is», i.e. Arabic has no copula.

3. There is no word in Arabic corresponding to «a» in English as in:  
«This is a book».

The n-sound at the end of the Arabic noun (*kitābu-n*, *baytu-n*, *masjidu-n*) is the Arabic indefinite article corresponding to the English «a»/«an».

This n-sound is called *tanwīn*.

4. The particle **أ** placed at the beginning of a statement turns it into a question, e.g.,

This is a house

هَذَا بَيْتٌ .

Is this a house?

أَهَذَا بَيْتٌ ؟



## Vocabulary

بَيْتٌ	house	وَلَدٌ	boy
مَسْجِدٌ	mosque	طَالِبٌ	student
بَابٌ	door	رَجُلٌ	man
كِتَابٌ	book	تَاجِرٌ	merchant
قَلْمَنْ	pen	كَلْبٌ	dog
مِفْتَاحٌ	key	قِطٌّ	cat
مَكْتَبٌ	writing table	حِمَارٌ	donkey
سَرِيرٌ	bed	حِصَانٌ	horse
كُرْسِيٌّ	chair	جَمَلٌ	camel
نَجْمٌ	star	دِيكٌ	rooster
قَمِيصٌ	shirt	مُدَرِّسٌ	teacher
طَبِيبٌ	doctor	مِنْدِيلٌ	kerchief



# Parts of Speech – English vs. Arabic

- English has eight parts of speech □

1. Noun (A word which refers to a person, a place, or a thing, e.g. teacher, town, bus)
  2. Pronoun (A word like he, they, and we used to replace a noun)
  3. Adjective (A word that describes a noun, e.g. a tall man)
  4. Adverb (A word that gives additional information about how, when or where an action takes place, e.g. He walked slowly, They will arrive tomorrow)
  5. Interjection (A word that is independent of other words and is used as is, e.g. hello and hi)
  6. Verb (The action or doing word, e.g. sleep, eat, drink)
  7. Conjunction (A word joining two clauses in a sentence, e.g. and, because, but)
  8. Preposition (A word used to relate a noun or pronoun to some other part, e.g. of, at)
- Arabic has only three parts of speech □
1. Noun *إِسْمٌ*
  2. Verb *فِعْلٌ*
  3. Particle *حَرْفٌ*

# Parts of Speech – English vs. Arabic



English	Arabic
Noun	اسم
Pronoun	
Adjective	
Adverb	
Interjection	
Verb	فعل
Conjunction	
Preposition	حَرْفٌ
	Particle

## □ This (هذا) vs. That (ذلك)

- Demonstrative pronoun (إِسْمُ الْأَشَارَةِ)  
▪ إِسْمُ الْأَشَارَةِ لِلْقَرِيبِ : هَذَا  
▪ إِسْمُ الْأَشَارَةِ لِلْبَعِيدِ : ذَلِكَ
- Like all pronouns, these are definite □
- These are masculine, i.e. these are used when pointing to masculine nouns
- They have feminine counterparts – will learn later
- هَذَا and ذَلِكَ are pronounced as هَذَا and ذَلِكٌ respectively, but are written without the alif

That is a door (ذلك باب)



This is a book (هذا كتاب)



# What (مَا) vs. Who (منْ)



Meaning	ما	منْ
Usage	Used for irrational things (غير عاقل), e.g. non-living things, animals, plants etc.	Used for rational beings (عاقل). Three categories include humans, jinns, and angels.
Example	What is this? (ما هَذَا)	Who is he? (منْ هَذَا)

# Particle of Interrogation and Answer

- This is a house (هَذَا يَبْيَسْتُ)
- Is this a house? (هَذَا يَبْيَسْتُ؟)
- Prefixing <sup>اً</sup> to a statement turns it into a question
- Used in this context <sup>اً</sup> is called حَرْفُ الْإِسْتَهْمَامِ (particle of interrogation)
- لا means “no”
- نَعَمْ means “yes”
- لا and نَعَمْ are called حُرُوفُ الْجَوابِ (particles of answer)

# The Arabic Alphabet and Vowel Signs

The Arabic letters of the alphabet are twenty nine (29) in number, all of which, with exception of Alif, are consonants.

Consonants means it has speech sound.

There are three vowel signs in Arabic.

FATAH (ـ) denoting "a" e.g. د = da ر = ra

KASRAH (ـ) denoting "i" e.g. د = di ر = ri

DUMMA (ـ) denoting "u" e.g. د = du ر = ru

SUKUN (ـ) it is the sign denoting absence of a vowel.

A consonant that does not carry any vowel is marked by a Sukun.

In Arabic there are three (3) parts of speech.

إِسْمٌ (Noun) فعلٌ (Verb) حُرْفٌ (Particle)

Arabic إِسْمٌ includes English nouns, pronouns, adjectives and adverbs.

Arabic فعلٌ is co-extensive with English verbs.

All words besides فعلٌ are حُرْفٌ - Particles.

Parts of the Speech		
In English language there are 8 Parts of Speech namely:		
Noun		Pronoun
Verb		Adjective
Adverb		Preposition
Conjunction		Interjection

In Arabic language there are 3 Parts of Speech:  
 حُرْفٌ = Noun      فعلٌ = Verb      حُرْفٌ = Particle

But these three Parts encompass all eight Parts of Speech of the English Language.

Parts of Speech in Arabic Language		
Particle حُرْفٌ	Verb فعلٌ	Noun إِسْمٌ
Preposition = حُرْفٌ جُزٌ	Verb (same as in English)	Noun = إِسْمٌ
Conjunction = حُرْفٌ علَى		Pronoun = ضَيْفٌ
		Adjective / صِيَغَةٌ
		Adverb = طَرْفٌ
		Parts of the Speech

Our "an" is the Source of Arabic Grammar.

إِسْمٌ (noun) may be indefinite (نَكِرَةٌ) or definite (مَعْرُوفَةٌ).

There are no definite or indefinite articles in Arabic language equivalent to English **a, an, the**.

Indefiniteness of إِسْمٌ is indicated by تَنْوِينٌ (nunation at the end of the noun) which means the vowel sign is doubled at the end of the word.

Definiteness is indicated by الْ أَلْ prefixed to the noun.

كتاب a book

قلم a pen

الكتاب the book

القلم the pen

Since إِسْمٌ cannot at the same time be definite and indefinite, الْ and تَنْوِينٌ do not coexist.

الكتاب and القلم will be incorrect.

Tanween is also used with proper nouns i.e. نَبِيُّدُ, خَالِدُ, مُحَمَّدُ. Even though there is a tanween at the end of the noun, these proper nouns are definite.

# Arabic nouns have ENDINGS to show their functions in a sentence.

Just like us, when we go to office, Bank or factory for work we have work cloths or uniforms, when we go for formal functions like weddings, Valimas or reception, we dress accordingly. When we are at home, we wear different cloths and when we retire for the night to sleep, we put on sleeping dress.

**In short, we dress according to what the occasion or function demands.**

Similarly, the Nouns have different endings to show their function in a sentence. It can be a subject ( Nominative case or مَرْفُوعٌ ending ) or it can be an object of a verb ( Accusative case or مَنْصُوبٌ ending ) or it can be a possessor of a thing or come after a preposition or an adverb ( Genitive case or مَجْرُورٌ ending ).

There are three endings of Noun (the vowel sign on the last letter of the noun).

1. Dammah

الكتابُ، كِتابٌ، مُحَمَّدٌ، الْبَابُ، بَابٌ

2. Fatah

الكتابَ، كِتابًا، مُحَمَّدًا، الْبَابَ، بَابًا

3. Kasrah

الكتابِ، كِتابٍ، مُحَمَّدٍ، الْبَابِ، بَابٍ



**1. When the last letter of a noun has a DAMMAH**

It is said to be مَرْفُوعٌ (it indicates **Nominative Case**)

آمنةُ بنتُ جميلةٍ .

حامدٌ طالبٌ مُجتهدٌ .

ذهبَ محمدٌ إلى السوقِ .

**2. When the last letter of a noun has a FATAH**

It is said to be مَنْصُوبٌ (it indicates **Accusative Case**)

أشهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّداً عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ .

كَمْ دُولَاراً عِنْدَكَ .

رأَيْتُ محمدًا في السوقِ .

**3. When the last letter of a noun has a KASRAH**

It is said to be مَجْرُورٌ (it indicates **Genitive Case**)

أَيُّ شَهْرٍ هَذَا؟

أَيُّ يَوْمٍ هَذَا؟

السَّاعَةُ عَلَى السَّرِيرِ .

هذا كِتابُ محمدٍ .

Please memorize the above ARABIC TERMS and watch carefully the ENDING VOWEL SIGNS ON NOUNS TO KNOW ITS FUNCTION IN THE SENTENCE.

# Nominal Sentence (الجملة الاسمية)

## What is a sentence?

Sentence is a group of words which make complete sense.

Muhammad is a student.

Hamid is sick.

The core ingredients of any sentence are a subject and a predicate. The subject names a person, a place or a thing we are talking about. The predicate makes a statement about the subject. In other words the predicate is the part of a sentence which expresses what is said about the subject.

In the above two sentences **Muhammad** and **Hamid** are subjects and “is a student” and “is sick” are predicates.

In Arabic language there are two kinds of sentences.

The one which begins with a noun (إِسْمٌ) is called **nominal sentence** الجملة الاسمية

And the one which begins with a verb (فِعْلٌ) is called **verbal sentence** الجملة الفعلية

We shall discuss here only the nominal sentence.

A simple nominal sentence is of this form:

Zayd is learned.	زَيْدٌ عَالِمٌ
Fatimah is learned.	فَاطِمَةُ عَالِمَةٌ
The boy is intelligent.	الْوَلَدُ ذَكِيٌّ
The girl is beautiful.	الْبِنْتُ جَمِيلَةٌ

Just like in English, a nominal sentence in Arabic has two parts:

Subject (المُبتدأ) and Predicate (الخبر)

The noun with which the nominal sentence begins is called (مُبتدأ) subject, and the other part

which says something about it is called (خبر) predicate.

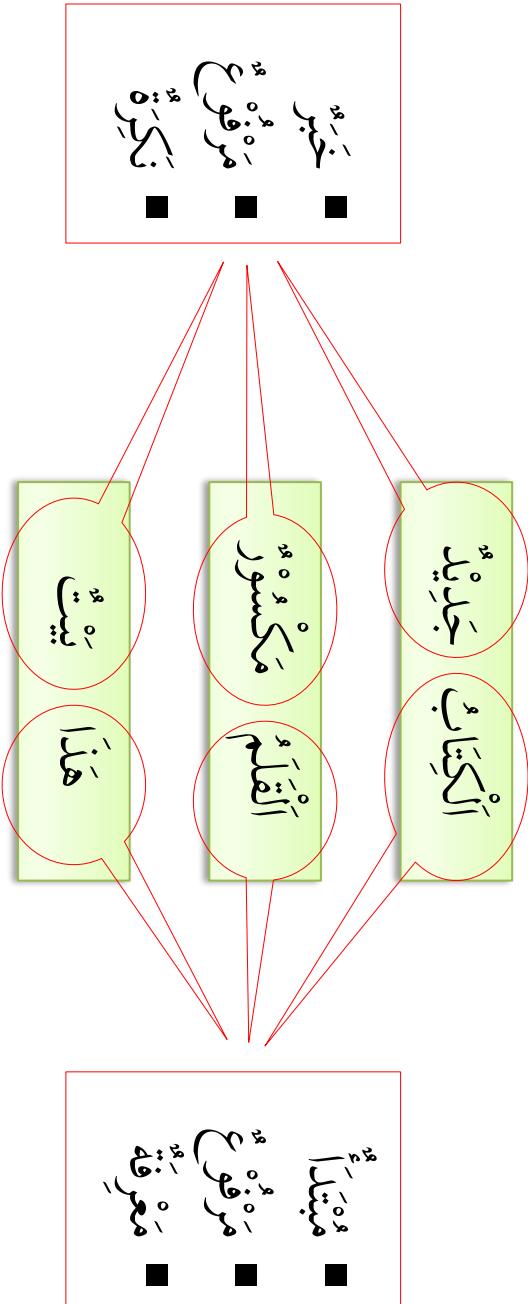
Usually, the subject of a nominal sentence is a definite noun, either a proper noun like Zayd and Fatimah, a noun with the definite article like الْوَلَدُ and الْبِنْتُ or a pronoun.

The predicate is usually indefinite, and agrees in gender with the subject.

Both the subject and the predicate are **marfu** مرفع, that is, it will have one dumma or tanween (double) dumma.

# The Nominal Sentence (الجملة الإسمية)

- A sentence that starts with a noun
- Has a subject (مبتدأ) and a predicate (مُفوع)
- The subject is always nominative (مرفع)
- The predicate is always nominative (مرفع), if it is one word
- The subject is mostly definite (معروفة)
- The predicate is mostly indefinite (نكرة)



Subject in nominal sentence is called مبتدأ  
Subject in verbal sentence is called فاعل

# أحوال الخبر

Type of Khabar

## مفرد

One Word (Not a sentence)

مُحَمَّدٌ طَالِبٌ.

الْمُؤْمِنُ مِرْأَةُ الْمُؤْمِنِ.

## الجملة الإسمية

Nominal Sentence

بِالْأَلْ أُبُوهُ وَزِيْرٌ.

فَاطِمَةٌ لَهَا طِفْلٌ صَغِيرٌ.

Mubtada and khabar agrees in (genders ,numbers)

Na't-man'ut agrees in (gender, number, Case ending (un,an,in), definiteness and indefiniteness

## الجملة الفعلية

Verbal Sentence

حَامِدٌ ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ.

الْطَّلَابُ ذَهَبُوا إِلَى الْمَلْعُوبِ.

mubtada and khabar are not concept of verbal sentence but nominal sentence



## شبة الجملة خبر

The Phrase coming as a Khabar

## ظرف

Adverbial Phrase

الْجَنَّةُ تَحْتَ أَقْدَامِ الْأَمَهَاتِ.

الْحَقِيقَيْةُ تَحْتَ الْمَكْتَبِ.

## حرف جر + اسم مجرور

Prepositional Phrase

الْكِتَابُ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ.

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ .

# Early Predicate and Late Subject (خبر مقدم ومبتدأ متأخر)

The man is in the house

الرجل	في	البيت
مبتدأ	خبر	خبر و مجرور، شبه الجملة،

A man is in the house

في

رجل

A (phrase), e.g. جار و مجرور (prepositional phrase) or (adverbial phrase) can never be مبتدأ (subject), even though a sentence may begin with it.

A garden is in front of the masjid

المسجد	أمام	الحديقة
مبتدأ	خبر	خبر و مجرور، شبه الجملة،

## Types of News (أنواع الخبر)



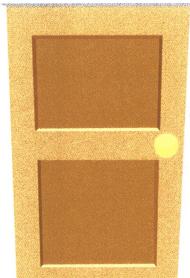
(١) الْدَّرْسُ الْأَوَّلُ

# (١) الْدَّرْسُ الْأَوَّلُ



all pronouns are definite

هَذَا



هَذَا بَابٌ.

هَذَا مَسْجِدٌ.

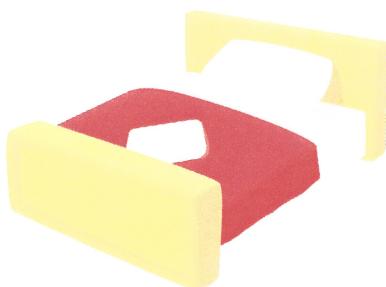
هَذَا بَيْتٌ.



هَذَا مِفْتَاحٌ.

هَذَا قَلْمَنْ.

هَذَا كِتَابٌ.



هَذَا كُرْسِيٌّ.

هَذَا سَرِيرٌ.

هَذَا مَكْتَبٌ.

ما هَذَا ؟

هَذَا بَيْتٌ .



ما هَذَا ؟

أَهَذَا بَيْتٌ ؟



نَعَمْ، هَذَا بَيْتٌ .



ما هَذَا ؟

هَذَا قَمِيصٌ .



أَهَذَا سَرِيرٌ ؟

لَا، هَذَا كُرْسِيٌّ .



أَهَذَا مِفْتَاحٌ ؟

لَا، هَذَا قَلْمَنْ .



ما هَذَا ؟

هَذَا نَجْمٌ .



(١) الدرس الأول

Exercise

تمرين (١)

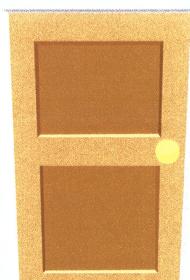
ما هذا؟



ما هذا؟



ما هذا؟



ما هذا؟



ما هذا؟



ما هذا؟



(١) الْدَّرْسُ الْأَوَّلُ

Exercise

تمْرِينٌ (٢)

أَهْذَا مِفْتَاحٌ؟



أَهْذَا بَيْتٌ؟



أَهْذَا نَجْمٌ؟



أَهْذَا قَمِيصٌ؟



(١) الْدَّرْسُ الْأَوَّلُ

Exercise

تمرين (٣)

اقرأ وأكتب.

Read and write.

- |                    |               |           |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------|
| هذا قلم.           | هذا مسجد.     | هذا مكتب. |
| هذا كرسيّ.         | ما هذا؟       | هذا سرير. |
| ما هذا؟ هذا مفتاح. | لا، هذا مسجد. | أهذا بيت؟ |



منْ هَذَا؟



هذا طيب.

منْ هَذَا؟

هذا ولد.



منْ هَذَا؟

هذا طالب.



منْ هَذَا؟

لا، هذا رجل.



أهذا ولد؟

ما هَذَا ؟



هَذَا مَسْجِدٌ.

مَنْ هَذَا ؟



هَذَا تَاجِرٌ.

هَذَا كَلْبٌ.

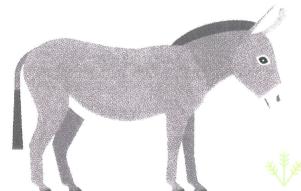


أَهْذَا كَلْبٌ ؟



لَا، هَذَا قِطٌّ.

هَذَا حِمَارٌ.



أَهْذَا حِمَارٌ ؟



لَا، هَذَا حِصَانٌ.

وَمَا هَذَا ؟



هَذَا جَمَلٌ.

(١) الدرس الأول

هذا ديك.



ما هذا؟

هذا مدرس.



من هذا؟

لا، هذا منديل.



أهذا قميص؟

اقرأ واكتُب.

Read and write.

(٢) هذا كلب.

(١) ما هذا؟ هذا قلم.

(٤) هذا جمل.

(٣) من هذا؟ هذا طبيب.

(٦) أهذا ديك؟ نعم.

(٥) أهذا كلب؟ لا، هذا قطة.

(٨) هذا منديل.

(٧) أهذا حصان؟ لا، هذا حمار.

(١٠) من هذا؟ هذا رجل.

(٩) أهذا ولد؟ نعم.

