**Phonology**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Trans | IPA | Fi | Me | Ini | Iso | Name | |
| ’, ā, aa | [ʔ] ([aː]) | ـا | ـا | ا | ا | ’alif | |
| b | [b] | ـب | ـبـ | بـ | ب | bā’/bah | |
| t | [t] | ـت | ـتـ | تـ | ت | tā’/tah | |
| th, ṯ | [θ] | ـث | ـثـ | ثـ | ث | thā’/thah | |
| j, ǧ | [dʒ] | ـج | ـجـ | جـ | ج | jīm | |
| ḥ, ḩ, H | [ħ] | ـح | ـحـ | حـ | ح | ḥā’/ḥah | |
| kh, ḵ, ẖ, ḫ | [x] | ـخ | ـخـ | خـ | خ | khā’/khah | |
| d | [d] | ـد | ـد | د | د | dāl/dā’/dah | |
| dh, ḏ | [ð] | ـذ | ـذ | ذ | ذ | dhāl/dhā’/dhah | |
| r | [r] | ـر | ـر | ر | ر | rā’/rah | |
| z | [z] | ـز | ـز | ز | ز | | zāy/zayn/zā’/zah |
| s | [s] | ـس | ـسـ | سـ | س | | sīn |
| sh, š | [ʃ] | ـش | ـشـ | شـ | ش | | shīn |
| ṣ, ş, S | [sˤ] | ـص | ـصـ | صـ | ص | | ṣād |
| ḍ, ḑ, D | [dˤ] | ـض | ـضـ | ضـ | ض | | ḍād/ḍā’/ḍah |
| ṭ, ţ, T | [tˤ] | ـط | ـطـ | طـ | ط | | ṭā’/ṭah |
| ẓ, z̧, Z | [ðˤ] | ـظ | ـظـ | ظـ | ظ | | ẓā’/ẓah |
| ‘, ع | [ʕ] | ـع | ـعـ | عـ | ع | | ‘ayn |
| gh, ġ, ḡ | [ɣ] | ـغ | ـغـ | غـ | غ | | ghayn |
| f | [f] | ـف | ـفـ | فـ | ف | | fā’/fah |
| q | [q] | ـق | ـقـ | قـ | ق | | qāf |
| k | [k] | ـك/ـڪ | ـڪـ | ڪـ | ك/ڪ | | kāf/kā’/kah |
| l | [l] | ـل | ـلـ | لـ | ل | | lām |
| m | [m] | ـم | ـمـ | مـ | م | | mīm |
| n | [n] | ـن | ـنـ | نـ | ن | | nūn |
| h | [h] | ـه‎ | ـهـ‎‎ | هـ‎ | ه‎‎ | | hā’/hah |
| w (uu) | [w] ([uː]) | ـو | ـو | و | و | | wāw |
| y (ii) | [j] ([iː]) | ـي/ـے | ـيـ | يـ | ي/ے | | yā’/yah |
| ’ | [ʔ] | ء | ء | ء | ء | | hamzah |
| ā, aa | [ʔaː] | ـآ | ـآ | / | آ | | ’alif maddah |
| h or t/ẗ | [h] | ـة | / | / | ة | | tā’(tah) marbūṭah |
| [t] |
| á or y/ỳ | [aː] | ـى | ـىـ | ىـ | ى | | ’alif maqṣūrah |
| a | [a] | / | | | ــَـ ‎ | | fatḥah |
| u | [u] | / | | | ــُـ | | ḍammah |
| i | [i] | / | | | ــِـ | | kasrah |
| ā, aa | [aː] | ا | | ـَـا | | |  |
| ā, aa | [aː] | ى | | ـَـىٰ | | |  |
| ū, uu | [uː] | و | | ـُـو | | |  |
| ī, ii | [iː] | / | | ـِـىٖ | | |  |
| ī, ii | [iː] | ي‎ | | ـِـي | | |  |
| ay | [aj] | / | | | ـَـي | |  |
| aw | [aw] | / | | ـَـو | | |  |
| / | / | / | | ــْـ ‎ | | |  |
|  |  | ﻼ | | ﻻ | | |  |

Stress Rules: long penultimate → penultimate, short penultimate → antepenultimate.

除去词尾，最后一个长音节重读。

最后一个叠音前的音节重读。

**Noun**

M → F: add ة at the end

Dual: refer to two people or things (n or adj).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | don't end in ة | end in ة |
| Nom. | ان- | تان- |
| Acc. or Gen. | ين- | تين- |

Plural

Sound: M: add ـْونَ(ـِينَ in acc. and gen.) at the end, used mainly for male professions.

F: add ـَات at the end, if the word ends in ة, this must be removed first.

Broken: ’afعaal, fuعuul, fiعaal, fuعul, fuعal, ’afعul, fuعalaa’, ’afعilaa’

These patterns are irregular and need to be memorized for each word.

The masculine and feminine plural forms of verbs, adjectives, etc. are only used with human plural nouns. Nonhuman plurals are regarded as feminine singular.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CE | nom. | acc. | gen. |
| Definite | ـُ | ـَ | ـِ |
| Indefinite | ـٌ | ـً | ـٍ |

**Article**

اَل: The ـَ is dropped from اَل when the previous word ends in a vowel.

Sometimes, ا of the word اَل is pronounced the same as the first letter of the word that follows. There are fourteen letters in Arabic that cause اَل to change. These letters are called “sun letters”: dental, alveolar consonants and ش in postalveolar consonants (ج is also in postalveolar consonants but it is a moon letter).

**Demonstrative**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | S | | D | | P | |
| Human | Non | Human | Non | Human | Non |
| M | هذا | هذا | هذان | هذان | هؤلاء | NA |
| F | هذه | هذه | هاتان | هاتان | هؤلاء | هذه |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| This | | | | | |
|  | S | | D | | P |
|  | M | F | M | F |  |
| Nom. | hādhā | hādhihi | hādhāni | hātāni | hā’ulā’i |
| Acc./Gen. | hādhā | hādhihi | hādhayni | hātayni | hā’ulā’i |
| That | | | | | |
|  | S | | D | | P |
|  | M | F | M | F |  |
| Nom. | dhālika, dhāka | tilka | dhānika | tānika | ’ūlā’ika |
| Acc./Gen. | dhālika, dhāka | tilka | dhānika | tānika | ’ūlā’ika |

**Interrogative**

مَنْ, ماذا, أيّ, أين, متى, لماذا, كيف

**Personal**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S | Per pron | adj.P(suffix) | P | Per pron | adj.P(suffix) |
| 1-p | أنا | ـِي | 1-p | نَحْنُ | ـنَا |
| 2-p Dual | أنْتُما | / | 2-p Dual | هُما | / |
| 2-p M | أنْتَ | ـكَ | 2-p M | أنْتُمْ | ـكُمْ |
| 2-p F | أنْتِ | ـكِ | 2-p F | أنْتُنَّ | ـكُنَّ |
| 3-p M | هُوَ | ـهُ | 3-p M | هُم | ـهُمْ |
| 3-p F | هِيَ | ـهَا | 3-p F | هُنَّ | ـهُنَّ |

Attached pronouns can also be used with verbs, prepositions, and words such as أنَّ.

The ـِي ending changes to ـيَ if the word finishes in a long vowel.

**Relative**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S | | P | |
| M | F | M | F |
| اَلَذِي | اَلَتِي | اَلَذِينَ | اَللاتي |

**Adjective**

M → F: add ة at the end

Adjectives also have a different plural form, but it is very important to remember that these will only be used with people. Nonhumans use feminine singular adjectives. Many adjectives begin with مُـ and are participles of the derived forms of the verb. These can be made plural by adding ـُونَ for males and ـات for females, but others have their own particular plurals.

comparative: ’afعal + مِنْ; أكْثَر / أقَلّ added in front of the noun

If an adjective has a doubled root, they are written together. If it ends in و or ي, this becomes ـَى.

**Adverb**

Arabic adverbs are mostly derived from nominals. The majority of the derived adverbs are, in fact, indefinite accusative nouns or adjectives, although there are also many derived adverbs with ـُ without nunation or article.

An adverbial often occurs as a first term of a sentence or clause.

**Verb**

Regular verbs

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Pr: prefix-RL-RL-V(a)-RL-suffix | | | | Ps: RL-a-RL-a(i)-RL-suffix | | | |
| S | | P | | S | | P | |
| 1-p | ُ - أ | 1-p | ُ - نَـ | 1-p | تُ | 1-p | نَا |
| 2-p M | ُ - تَـ | 2-p M | ُـونَ - تَـ | 2-p M | تَ | 2-p M | تُمْ |
| 2-p F | ِـينَ - تَـ | 2-p F | ـنَ - تَـ | 2-p F | تِ | 2-p F | تُنَّ |
| 3-p M | ُ - يَـ | 3-p M | ُـونَ - يَـ | 3-p M | ـَ | 3-p M | ُـوا |
| 3-p F | ُ - تَـ | 3-p F | ـنَ - يَـ | 3-p F | َـتْ | 3-p F | نَ |

Often the word سَوْفَ or the prefix سَـ are added to the front of the verb to indicate the future.

Dual

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Pr | Ps | Sub | Jussive |
| 2-p | tafعulaani | faعaltumaa | tafعulaa | tafعulaa |
| 3-p M | yafعulaani | faعalaa | yafعulaa | yafعulaa |
| 3-p F | tafعulaani | faعalataa | tafعulaa | tafعulaa |

Irregular verbs

Verbs with و and ي

و or ي as 1-RL

Verbs with ي as 1-RL are rare and completely regular.

Verbs with و as 1-RL are regular in Ps. In Pr, و almost drops out completely.

و or ي as 2-RL

ـْ over 3-RL verb = corresponding short vowel replacing the 2-RL

Vowel over 3-RL of regular verb = long vowel replacing the 2-RL

In Pr, the long vowel is the corresponding long vowel of the 2-RL, while in Ps, the long vowel is َـا .

و or ي as 3-RL

Doubled verbs

ـْ over 3-RL of regular verb = 2,3-RL written separately in doubled verb

Vowel over 3-RL of regular verb = 2,3-RL written together in doubled verb

Verbs with ء

If ء is at the beginning of the verb, it is written on أ.

If a pattern means you would need to write two أ, then these are combined as one with a madda sign over it(آ), pronounced as a long aa.

If ء is in the middle of the verb, compare the vowel of itself and the vowel before it, the corresponding vowel of stronger vowel carries ء. (ـِ>ـُ>ـَ>ـْ)

If ء is at the end of the verb, the corresponding vowel of the vowel before it carries ء.

Derived forms

form 2: Pr: yufaع عil

Ps: faع عala

make v transitive or causative

do sth. intensively or repeatedly

form 3: Pr: yufaaعil

Ps: faaعala

do sth with someone else

try to do sth.

form 4: Pr: yufعil

Ps: ’afعala

make v transitive or causative

form 5: Pr: yatafaع عal

Ps: tafaع عal

reflexive form of form 2, perform an action on yourself

form 6: Pr: yatafaaعal

Ps: tafaaعala

reflexive form of form 3, do sth. together or as a group

connected with a state

form 7: Pr: yanfaعil

Ps: infaعala

Form 7 is almost never formed with verbs whose 1-RL is ء, و, ي, ن, ل, ر.

Form 7 is relatively uncommon and usually has a passive meaning.

form 8: Pr: yaftaعil

Ps: iftaعala

The 1-RL can affect the beginning of Form 8.

Form 8 is a common form and is usually intransitive, but there is no consistent meaning pattern connected with it. These verbs are often close to the basic root meaning.

form 10: Pr: yastafعil

Ps: istafعala

Form 10 often has the meaning of asking for something. It can also mean to “consider or find something …”.

The ـِ that begins the past tense of all these three forms will elide if the word before ends with a vowel.

Subjunctive

The most significant change is that when the standard present tense ends in ن, this is dropped in the subjunctive. Less significantly, the final ـُ that ends many parts of the standard present tense changes to ـَ in the subjunctive.

Weak verbs that end in ِـي or ُـو in the standard present tense, will end in ِـيَ or ُـوَ in the subjunctive (if fully pronounced), but those that end in َـا do not change.

The subjunctive is only used when verbs come after particular words: أنْ, ألا, لِـ, لَنْ, حَتّى, لِكَيْ.

Jussive

Again like the subjunctive, the most significantchange in regular verbs is that the ن is dropped at the end of the parts of the verb. The difference in regular verbs between the subjunctive and the jussive is that ـُ that ends many parts of the standard present tense changes to ـْ in the jussive.

The jussive has three main uses in modern Arabic:

Negative commands: The jussive is used after لا to mean “don’t” as an order or command

Negative past: The jussive is used after لَمْ to make the past tense negative (“didn’t”)

...فَلـ and ...لِـ: The jussive is used after ...فَلـ, or less commonly ...لِـ, with the meaning of “(so) let’s”

Imperative

Verbs with ـْـ over 1-RL

If a verb has ـْ over 1-RL in the jussive, prefix are taken off and replaced by ا. In a basic (form 1) verb, ا on the front of the imperative will have ـُ if the middle vowel of the present is also ـُ, and ـِ if the middle vowel is either ـَ or ـِ. Derived forms 4, 7, 8, and 10 also have ـْ over 1-RL in the jussive and so have the added ا. Form 4 has ـَ over ا and forms 7, 8, and 10 all have ـِ.

Verbs with a vowel over 1-RL

Form 2, 3, 5, and 6 verbs are all like this

Negative

Pr: لا+ standard Pr

Ps: لَمْ + Jussive or ما + standard Ps

F: لَنْ + Sub

Imp: لا+ Jussive

Passive

Pr of a basic regular verb is vowelized in the passive initially with ـُ followed by ـَ, and Ps initially with a ـُ followed by ـِ.

Gerund

n from basic v: faعl, fuعuul, faعaal, fiعaala, faعal

n from derived forms:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Form | Pr | G |
| 2 | yufaع عil | tafعiil |
| 3 | yufaaعil | mufaaعal |
| 4 | yufعil | ’ifعal |
| 5 | yatafaع عal | yafaع عul |
| 6 | yatafaaعal | yafaaعul |
| 7 | yanfaعil | infiعal |
| 8 | yaftaعil | iftiعal |
| 10 | yastafعil | istifعal |

Uses:

Generalization

In place of أنْ + Sub

Together with a verb

Participle

Basic verb

Active participle: faaعil

Passive participle: mafعuul

Irregular verb

All the active and passive participles for derived forms begin with the prefix مُـ. After that, the vowelizing of the active participle is the same as the present tense, with the ـِ under 2-RL changing to ـَ for the passive participle.

Quadriliteral

A basic quadriliteral verb is vowelized very similarly to form 2 of a triliteral verb.

The active and passive participles are also very similar to form 2.

Form 2: Pr: yatafalsaf

Ps: tafalsafa

form 4: Pr: yaqshaعirr

Ps: iqshaعarra

Nouns of place: mafعal, mafعil, mafعala

Nouns of instrument: mifعal, mifعaal, mifعala

**Syntax**

The verb can come before or after the subject. This is largely a matter of emphasis/level of formality. If a sentence starts with the subject, you might see the word إِنَّ first. This word is added for emphasis but has no direct translation.

The plural verbs are only used for people. If the subject of a verb is plural but not human, Arabic grammar regards this as feminine singular. If the subject is a group of people, the verb will still be singular if it comes before the subject. It will only change according to whether the subject is masculine or feminine.

In Arabic, the verb “to be” is omitted in simple present sentences.

Simple questions can be formed by adding a question mark to the end of a sentence or by putting the word هَلْ, or less commonly أ, in front of it.