

Quranic Arabic Grammar Made Easy

Copyright © 2014 by Azizul Hoque

Lesson 1

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

(Arabic Alphabet)

حروف الهجاء

خ	ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا
Khaa	Haa	Jeem	Thaa	Taa	Baa	Alif
ص	ش	س	ز	ر	ذ	د
Saad	Sheen	Seen	Zaa	Raa	Dhaal	Daal
ق	ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط	ض
qaaf	Faa	Ghain	Ain	Zaa	Taa	Daad
ي	ه	و	ن	م	ل	ك
Yaa	haa	Waw	Noon	Meem	Laam	Kaaf

"Vowels" (حركات):

There are three vowels that comes on a letter:

1. Fatha (َ) a tiny forward slash written above the letter.
2. Kasra (ِ) a tiny forward slash written below the letter.
3. Damma (ُ) a small version of the letter (و) is written above the letter.

If the letter has none of the above vowels, then it has a Sukoon which is (◌ْ) small or half circle written above the letter.

“Tanween” (تنوين):

There are three Tanween that comes on the last letter of a noun:

1. Fatha-tain (ً) double Fatha written above the letter.
2. Kasra-tain (ِ) double Kasra written below the letter.
3. Damma-tain (ُ) double Damma written above the letter.

In the Arabic language there are (28 or 29) letters – characters.

The reason for this difference is الف and همزة.

According to those who count همزة a separate letter, to them there are 29 letters.

When الف has fatha (َ) kasra, (ِ) damma, (ُ) or sukoon (ْ) الف becomes a همزة.

أ ا إ = همزة	ا = الف
--------------	---------

Words are made with حُرُوف (letters) and حَرَكَات (vowels).

Examples:

قَلَم pen	كِتَاب book	إِنْسَان mankind
	فِي in	اقْرَأْ read

Words and the Types of Words

A word having a meaning is called **كَلِمَةٌ** – Kalimah (parts of speech).

كَلِمَةٌ (parts of speech) is of three types:

1. **إِسْمٌ** – noun. 2. **فِعْلٌ** – verb. 3. **حَرْفٌ** – particle.

A **إِسْمٌ** – noun (pl **أَسْمَاءٌ**) is name of a person, animal, place, thing, adjective, action, pronoun. e.g. **حَامِدٌ** – name, **فَرَسٌ** – horse, **رَجُلٌ** – man, **مَكَّةُ** – Makkah, **قَلَمٌ** – pen, **ضَرَبَ** – to hit, **طَيِّبٌ** – good, **هُوَ** – he , **أَنَا** – I.

85% of **اسم** will have Tanween.

A **فِعْلٌ** – verb (pl **أَفْعَالٌ**) denotes action in relation to past, present or future tense. e.g. **ضَرَبَ** – he hit, **ذَهَبَ** – he went, **يَذْهَبُ** – he is going or he will go, **إِذْهَبْ** – go, **لَا تَذْهَبْ** – don't go.

A **حَرْفٌ** – particle (pl **حُرُوفٌ**) is a word whose meaning is only completed when it is used with a **إِسْمٌ** (noun) or a **فِعْلٌ** (verb), e.g. **مِنْ** – from, **عَلَى** – on , **فِي** – in , **إِلَى** – to.

We will be first learning **إِسْمٌ** and the grammar relates to it.

After that we will be learning **فِعْلٌ** and the grammar relates to it.

We will be learning some **حَرْفٌ** with **إِسْمٌ** and some **حَرْفٌ** with **فِعْلٌ**.