

Quranic Arabic Grammar

Made Easy

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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 can be put on any 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 we say it has a sukoon which is (ْ) small (half) circle written above the letter.

“Tanween” (تنوين):

There are three Tanween that can be put 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 **همزة** and **الف**.

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 = همزة	ا = الف
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Words are made with **حُرُوف** letters and **حَرَكَات** vowels.

A word having a meaning is called (**كَلِمَةٌ**) Kalimah.

Examples:

قَلَمٌ pen	كِتَابٌ book	إِنْسَانٌ mankind
اقْرَأْ read	فِي in	

Lesson 2

Words and the Types of Words

A word having a meaning is called **كَلِمَةٌ** (Kalimah).

كَلِمَةٌ (Kalimah) is of three types:

(اِسْمٌ) – noun, (فِعْلٌ) – verb and (حَرْفٌ) – particle.

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

85% of the nouns (اسم) will have Tanween.

A (فِعْلٌ) – verb 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, (اِذْهَبْ) – go, (لَا تَذْهَبْ) – don't go.

A (حَرْفٌ) – particle is a word whose meaning is only completed when they are used with nouns or verbs (اِسْمٌ) or (فِعْلٌ), e.g. (مِنْ) – from, (عَلَى) – on, (فِي) – in, (إِلَى) – to, (ذَهَبَ الرَّجُلُ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ) – The man went to the masjid.

We will be first learning (اسْمٌ) – noun and the grammar relates to it.

After that we will be learning (فِعْلٌ) – verb and the grammar relates to it.

We will be learning some (حَرْفٌ) – particle with (اسْمٌ) – noun and some (حَرْفٌ) – particle with (فِعْلٌ) – verb.

Lesson 3

إِسْمٌ – Noun

There are four properties of an **إِسْمٌ** (noun). You need to know these four properties of an **إِسْمٌ** in order to use an **إِسْمٌ** in a sentence.

So every **إِسْمٌ** has four properties.

1. **إِعْرَابٌ** – case, the role of the noun in the sentence.
2. **جِنْسٌ** – gender, masculine and feminine.
3. **عَدَدٌ** – number, single, dual and plural.
4. **قِسْمٌ** – type, definite and indefinite.

Note: In all the terms of grammar when pronounced there should be a (◌ْ) Sukoon on the last letter.

Examples:

إِسْمٌ = **إِسْمٌ** – ism

فِعْلٌ = **فِعْلٌ** – fi'l

حَرْفٌ = **حَرْفٌ** – harf

إِعْرَابٌ = **إِعْرَابٌ** – i'raab

جِنْسٌ = **جِنْسٌ** – jins (pronounce “s” not “z”)

عَدَدٌ = **عَدَدٌ** – adad

قِسْمٌ = **قِسْمٌ** – qism

Lesson 4

1. اِعْرَابٌ – the case of nouns (declension)

The change of a حَرَكَةٌ (vowel) of the last letter is called اِعْرَابٌ (I'raab) – declension.

All اسم (nouns) have three grammatical cases (اِعْرَابٌ).

1. رَفْعٌ (Raf') – the nominative case (the doer or subject case)

There are many grammatical reasons why a noun will be in رفع. One reason is the doer (فَاعِلٌ) of the verb is in رفع.

2. نَصَبٌ (Nasb) – the accusative case (the object or detail case)

There are many grammatical reasons why a noun will be in نصب. One reason is the object (مَفْعُولٌ) of the verb is in نصب.

3. جَرٌّ (Jarr) – the genitive case (the after “of” case)

There are only two grammatical reasons why a noun will be in جر. One reason is the Mudaf Ilaihi (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ) after “of” meaning the possessor (book of Zaid) Zaid is called Mudaf Ilaihi so it's is in جر.

(We will learn Mudaf Ilaihi in more details later on)

If an اسم (noun) has Dammatain (ُ) it is in رفع case.

If an اسم (noun) has Fathatain (َ) it is in نصب case.

If an اسم (noun) has Kasratain (ِ) it is in جر case.

In other words:

If an اسم (noun) is in رفع case Dammatain (ُ) will be read on it.

If an اسم (noun) is in نصب case Fathatain (َ) will be read on it.

If an اسم (noun) is in جر case Kasratain (ِ) will be read on it.

Example 1:

Zaid hit Hamid

Zaid is the (subject) doer in this sentence. He did the action of hitting, so in this sentence Zaid is in رفع case. Dammatain (ُ) will be read on it. زَيْدٌ

And Hamid is (object) detail in this sentence, so Hamid is in نصب case. Fathatain (َ) will be read on it. حَامِداً

Example 2:

Book of Zaid (Zaid's book).

Here Zaid is after “of” so Zaid is in جر case. Kasratain (ِ) will be read on it. زَيْدِ

Note: The meaning of اسم (noun) in all three cases is the same.

The Signs of إِعْرَابُ (Declension of Different Nouns)

About 98% اسم (nouns) are called مُعْرَبٌ (Mu'rab) meaning its حَرَكَةُ (vowel) of the last letter changes.

Out of 98% اسم (nouns), about 85% اسم (nouns) changes in all three cases. They are called مُعْرَبٌ مُنْصَرِفٌ (Mu'rab Munsarif)

About 85% nouns (معرب منصرف) will be in one of the three cases and they will end in تنوين (Tanween).

Examples:

اسم	Meaning	رفع	نصب	جر
رَجُلٌ	man	رَجُلٌ	رَجُلًا	رَجُلٍ
مَلِكٌ	king	مَلِكٌ	مَلِكًا	مَلِكٍ
زَيْدٌ	Zaid	زَيْدٌ	زَيْدًا	زَيْدٍ
مُحَمَّدٌ	Muhammad	مُحَمَّدٌ	مُحَمَّدًا	مُحَمَّدٍ
مَسْجِدٌ	mosque	مَسْجِدٌ	مَسْجِدًا	مَسْجِدٍ
بَيْتٌ	house	بَيْتٌ	بَيْتًا	بَيْتٍ
دَارٌ	house	دَارٌ	دَارًا	دَارٍ
جِدَارٌ	wall	جِدَارٌ	جِدَارًا	جِدَارٍ
كِتَابٌ	book	كِتَابٌ	كِتَابًا	كِتَابٍ
قَلَمٌ	pen	قَلَمٌ	قَلَمًا	قَلَمٍ

Note: The اسم (nouns) in their default form is رفع case the Dammatain (◌ُ) will be read.