

Arabic Pronouns

| Plural | Dual | Singular | ← |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| هُمْ (They) | هُمَا (They two) | هُوَ (He) | Third person masculine |
| هُنَّ (They) | هُمَا (They two) | هِيَ (She) | Third person feminine |
| أَنْتُمْ (You all) | أَنْتُمَا (You two) | أَنْتَ (You) | (M) Second person |
| أَنْتُنَّ (You all) | أَنْتُمَا (You two) | أَنْتِ (You) | (F) Second Person |
| نَحْنُ (We) | | أَنَا (I) | First Person |

[illegible]

Arabic Joined Pronouns

| Plural | Dual | Singular | ← |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|------------------------|
| هُم (their) | هُمَا (their) | هُ (His) | Third person masculine |
| هُنَّ (their) | هُمَا (their) | هَا (her) | Third person feminine |
| كُمْ (your) | كُما (your) | كَ (Your) | (M) Second person |
| كُنَّ (your) | كُما (your) | كِ (your) | (F) Second Person |
| نا (our) | | ي (my) | First Person |

[illegible]

This - These

| Plural | Dual | Singular | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| هَؤُلَاءِ These | هَٰذَانِ These two | هَٰذَا This | ← 1 Masculine |
| هَؤُلَاءِ These | هَٰتَانِ These two | هَٰذِهِ This | ← 2 Feminine |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

That - Those

| Plural | Dual | Singular | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| أُولَئِكَ Those | ذَانِكَ Those two | ذَلِكَ That | ← 1 Masculine |
| أُولَئِكَ Those | تَانِكَ Those two | تِلْكَ That | ← 2 Feminine |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Definite and Indefinite:

In english by adding "The" to a noun, it becomes definite. i.e. "THE Quran".

In arabic By adding (ال) al- to an indefinite noun, you make it definite.

Example: indefinite (كِتَابٌ) - (book) becomes (الْكِتَابُ). The book.

Notice (بُ) instead (ب) in the noun i.e Al-kitabu is correct and Al-kitabun is wrong.

Also the same goes for indefinite. Kitabun is correct and kitabu is wrong.

More examples:

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------|----------|
| The Book | الْكِتَابُ | كِتَابٌ | Book |
| The Quran | الْقُرْآنُ | قُرْآنٌ | Quran |
| The Lesson | الدَّرْسُ | دَرْسٌ | Lesson |
| The Religion | الدِّينُ | دِينٌ | Religion |
| The House | الْبَيْتُ | بَيْتٌ | House |

Solar Letters & Lunar Letters

Solar Letters and Lunar Letters :

أَلْحُرُفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ أَلْحُرُفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةُ

BTW, have you pronounced (الدَّرْسُ) as (AL-darasu) ? Wrong !!

When (ال) is defined to a noun beginning with a Solar Letter the (ل) of (ال) is assimilated to the Solar letter.

Example: (الشَّمْسِيَّةُ) is pronounced (Ash-shamsu). And not (AL -shamsu). Thats why we say Ar-rehman and not AL-rehman.

Therefore (الدَّرْسُ) is pronounced as (Ad-darasu)

No such assimilation takes place with Lunar letters.

Example: (القَمَرِيَّةُ) is pronounced as (Al-qamaru). And not (aq-qamaru)

Tip to find the solar letter :

In the articulation of Solar letters, the tip of the blade of the tongue is involved as in T, N, R, S, D.

Below arabic letters are all solar as the tips of tongue is involved. So you don't pronounce (AL) if the noun is definite.

ت, ث, د, ذ, ر, ز, س, ش, ص, ض, ط, ظ, ل, ن

Example: اللَّحْمُ (Meat), النَّجْمُ (Star)

أنواع الفعل في اللغة العربية (أساسيات)

Arabic Verb Types (Basics)

| زَمَنُ الْفِعْلِ Its Tense | | تَكْمِلَةُ الْفِعْلِ Its Complement | | حُرُوفُ الْفِعْلِ Its Component Letters | | تَرْكِيبُ جَذْرِ الْفِعْلِ Its Root Structure | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| مُضَارِعٌ | مَاضِيٌّ | مَتَعَدِيٌّ | لَازِمٌ | مُعْتَلٌّ | صَحِيحٌ | مَزِيدٌ | | مَجْرُودٌ | |
| Imperfective | Perfective | Transitive | Intransitive | Irregular | Regular | Complex (has additions) | | Simple (no additions) | |
| أَخْرَجَ I go out تَتَكَلَّمُ She speaks | خَرَجْتُ I went out تَكَلَّمْتُ She spoke | شَكَرْتُ To thank أَعْطَى To give | وَقَفَ To stand ذَهَبَ To go | قَامَ To stand وَضَعَ To put | كَتَبَ To write قَرَأَ To read | رَبَاعِيٌّ 4-letter | ثَلَاثِيٌّ 3-letter | رَبَاعِيٌّ 4-letter | ثَلَاثِيٌّ 3-letter |
| يَكْتُبُونَ They (m) write نُصُومُ We fast | كَتَبُوا They wrote صَمَّمْنَا We fasted | فَهِمُوا To understand وَجَدَ To find | سَافَرُوا To travel فَرِحَ To be happy | رَمَى To throw أَقَامَ To establish | زَلَزَلَ To shake انْكَسَرَ To break | تَدَهَوَّرَ To deteriorate تَبَعَثَرَ To be scattered | شَاهَدَ To watch عَلَّمَ To teach | تَرَجَّمَ To translate بَعَثَرَ To scatter | خَرَجَ To go out غَضِبَ To be angry |
| يَجِدْنَ They (f) find | وَجَدْنَ They found | ظَنَّ To think that | طَالَ To be long | اسْتَدْعَى To summon | اسْتَغْفَرَ To ask for forgiveness | تَدَحَّرَجَ To roll | اسْتَقْبَلَ To receive sb | تَلَفَّنَ To phone | شَدَّ To pull |

Note: There are very few four-letter verbs in Arabic. Besides, they are rarely used. Most verbs in Arabic are based on 3 letters (triliteral)