



In the Name of Allāh

The Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful

**DEDICATED TO...
MY PARENTS**

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Maktaba Dar-us-Salam

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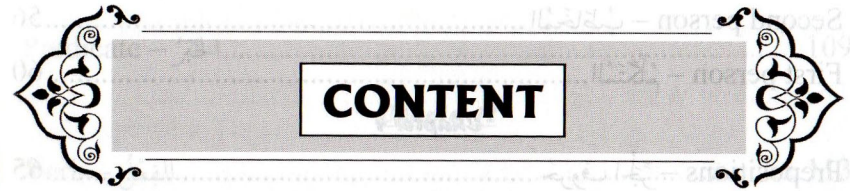
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Foreword

The message of the Qur'an is addressed to the entire human kind in Arabic language. Almighty Allah says:

﴿ إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ قُرْآنًا عَرَبِيًّا لَعَلَّكُمْ تَعْقِلُونَ ﴾

“We have sent it down as an Arabic Qur'an that you may understand.” (12:2)

Arabic is a beautiful language. Every Verse in the Holy Qur'an that was revealed to Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H.) in Arabic some 1400 years ago is a specimen of eloquence. For the believers, the Qur'an was opening a new world where evil had to be rejected and virtue promoted. The non-believers, on the other hand, could sense the “magical effects” of the Qur'an but did not want to change their lives. Therefore, wherever they came across recitation of the Qur'an they tried to block their ears with the fingers.

The appreciation of the beauty of the Qur'anic language could be gained through perfect understanding of Arabic. But for a Muslim, it is not just eloquence or the beauty of the language that matters. He or she would like to go deeper into its meaning because it is the message that one wishes to imbibe in life.

inspiration and my best friend. My children who were very young when I started learning the language bore the brunt of this challenging task smilingly which I had undertaken and carried on for long years. My prayers and special thanks are to them.

Over and above, I am indebted to my husband Mr. Syed Abdul Mutakabbir Arshad, an avid reader of Islamic literature, who has been a pillar of strength all through my life. Without his unstinted support and encouragement I could not have learnt Arabic grammar, interacted with people, taught my students and also write this book.

In spite of all the efforts I have made and the help I have received, some mistakes in the book might have gone unnoticed. Please, direct my attention so that they could be corrected in the future editions. I will be awaiting your response as well as prayers.

Chapter 1

WORD, NOUN, VERB

الكَلِمَةُ – Word

A word is a unit of spoken or written language.

Example:

كِتَابٌ	A book
عَلِمَ	He knew
كَتَبَ	He wrote

أنواعُ الكَلِمَةِ – Kinds of Words

There are three kinds of words:

- Noun الإِسْمُ
- Verb الفِعْلُ
- Particle الحَرْفُ

Noun – الإِسْمُ : A Noun is the name of a person, animal, place, or thing.

Examples:

اللَّهُ	Allah	قَمَرٌ	Moon
مُحَمَّدٌ	Muhammad	شَمْسٌ	Sun
حَجَرٌ	Stone	لَيْلَةٌ	Night
فَرَسٌ	Horse	نَهَارٌ	Morning
جَنَّةٌ	Garden	قِيَامَةٌ	Doomsday
نَخِيلٌ	Palm	فَيْلٌ	Elephant
نَارٌ	Fire	حَبْلٌ	Rope
طَيْرٌ	Bird	بَلَدٌ	City
حَيْدٌ	Neck	عَيْنٌ	Spring/Eye
وَجْهٌ	Face	جَمٌّ	Star

Verb – الفِعْلُ: A verb denotes action in relation to past, present or future tense.

Example:

فَتَحَ – He opened

يَضْرِبُ – He hits

اسْمَعْ – Listen

لَا تَنْصُرْ – Don't help

Particle – الحَرْفُ: It is a word which does not convey complete meaning when it stands alone. It gives meaning to a sentence only when it is used with a verb or a noun. The particle does not indicate the past, present or future tense.

Examples:

مِنْ – From

عَنْ – From/About

الإِسْمُ – NOUN

Nouns are divided into two kinds.

- ♦ Indefinite التَّكْرِيهُ
- ♦ Definite المَعْرِفَةُ

Indefinite Nouns (أَسْمَاءُ التَّكْرِيهِ) are names given in general to a living or non-living thing (common nouns).

Indefinite nouns end with nunation (تَنْوِينٌ / تَنْوِينٌ)

Example:

رَجُلٌ	Man	عَذَابٌ	Punishment
إِمْرَأَةٌ	Woman	سَّمَاءٌ	Sky
سَمَكٌ	Fish	أَرْضٌ	Earth
مَاءٌ	Water	صُورَةٌ	Form
مُلْكٌ	Kingdom	جَبَلٌ	Mountain

Chapter 2

الْعَدَدُ - NUMBER

Singular, Dual and Plurals

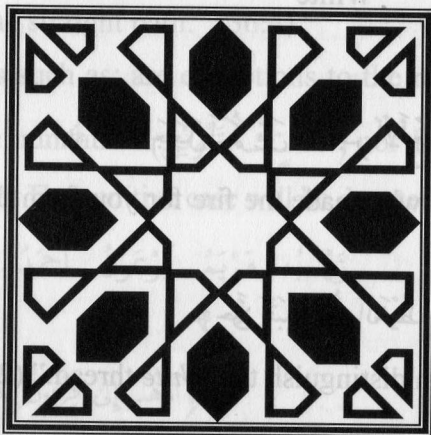
In English there is only singular and plural. However, there are three numbers in Arabic:

- Singular - الْمُفْرَدُ
- Dual - الْمُثْنِي
- Plural - الْجَمْعُ

The dual is formed by adding the suffix *fatha*, alif and noon with *kasrah* (ـَانِ) in the nominative case (حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ) and *fatha*, sukoon and noon with *kasra* (ـَيْنِ) in both the accusative and genitive case for masculine nouns.

Examples of masculine duals:

مُفْرَدٌ Singular	مُثْنِي Dual	(Case)
مُسْلِمٌ A Muslim	مُسْلِمَانِ Two Muslims	Nominative (حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ)



مُسْلِمًا A Muslim	مُسْلِمَيْنِ Two Muslims	Accusative (حَالَةُ التَّصْبِ)
مُسْلِمٍ A Muslim	مُسْلِمَيْنِ Two Muslims	Genitive (حَالَةُ الْحَرِّ)

Examples:

﴿وَأَمَّا الْجِدَارُ فَكَانَ لِغُلَامَيْنِ يَتِيمَيْنِ فِي الْمَدِينَةِ﴾

“And as for the wall, it belongs to *two orphan boys* in the city.” (18: 82)

For feminine..., the nouns end in “ة” (التاء المربوطة). This changes to an ordinary “ت” in the dual. The suffixes “كان” and “ين” will be added as in masculine duals.

Examples of feminine duals:

مفرد Singular	مثنى Dual	(Case)
مُسْلِمَةٌ A Muslim woman	مُسْلِمَتَانِ Two Muslim women	Nominative (حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ)
مُسْلِمَةٌ A Muslim woman	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ Two Muslim women	Accusative (حَالَةُ التَّصْبِ)
مُسْلِمَةٌ A Muslim woman	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ Two Muslim women	Genitive (حَالَةُ الْحَرِّ)

Examples:

﴿جَعَلْنَا لِأَحَدِهِمَا جَنَّتَيْنِ مِنْ أَعْنَبٍ﴾

“We have assigned to one of them *two gardens* of grapes.” (18: 32)

﴿وَلَمَنْ خَافَ مَقَامَ رَبِّهِ جَنَّاتٍ﴾

“And for him who feared to stand before his Fosterer are *two gardens*.” (55:46)

There are two types of plurals in Arabic:

1. Sound plural - الْجَمْعُ السَّالِمُ

2. Broken plural - الْجَمْعُ الْمُكْسَرُ

The Sound Plural (الْجَمْعُ السَّالِمُ): In the formation of sound plural the original form of the noun does not change. It has different masculine and feminine forms and is formed by suffixing dammah, waw with sukoon and noon with fatha “وُونَ” in nominative, and kasrah, yaa with sukoon and noon with fatha “يَيْنَ” in the accusative and genitive cases to the end of the masculine nouns.

Examples of masculine Sound Plurals:

مفرد Singular	مثنى Dual	جمع Plural	(Case)
مُسْلِمٌ A Muslim	مُسْلِمَانِ Two Muslims	مُسْلِمُونَ Muslims	Nominative (حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ)