



**APPENDIX B: A BRIEF JOURNEY
THROUGH ARABIC GRAMMAR**

You will cover the basics of the following topics in this Part.

1. *Subject and Predicate* ----- B-2
2. *Masculine and Feminine Genders* ----- B-3
3. *Numbers: Singular, Dual, and Plural* ----- B-5
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1. Subject and Predicate مُبْتَدَأٌ وَخَبْرٌ

Allah is creator.
 Muhammad (peace be upon him, pbuh) is prophet.
 Tariq is *Mujahid* (one who struggles)

The sentences like these are composed of a subject and a predicate which are called مُبْتَدَأٌ and خَبْرٌ in Arabic. To translate such sentences into Arabic, just put Tanveen (ة) on each of these words (in case they are singular masculine). Tanveen (ة) is also known as double *pesh* or double *dhammah*.

Allah is creator.

اللَّهُ خَالِقٌ

Muhammad (pbuh) is Prophet.

مُحَمَّدٌ نَبِيٌّ .

Tariq is a *Mujahid*.

طَارِقٌ مُجَاهِدٌ .

***** Vocabulary for Lesson No. 1 *****

creator	خَالِقٌ	big	كَبِيرٌ	religion	دِينٌ
prophet	نَبِيٌّ	mg. slave	عَبْدٌ	one	وَاحِدٌ
one who struggles	مُجَاهِدٌ	pious	صَالِحٌ	scholar	عَالِمٌ
house	بَيْتٌ	truthful	صَادِقٌ		

===== Exercises for Lesson No. 1 =====

Using the words and their meanings given above, translate the following sentences into English. The translation is also provided to help you check your answers.

The house is big.	الْبَيْتُ كَبِيرٌ	Islam is a religion.	الْإِسْلَامُ دِينٌ
The slave is pious.	الْعَبْدُ صَالِحٌ	Allah is one.	اللَّهُ وَاحِدٌ
The Muslim is truthful.	الْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ	Javeed is a scholar	جَاوِيدٌ عَالِمٌ

2. Masculine and Feminine Genders مُذَكَّرٌ وَ مُؤَنَّثٌ

You must have heard the Arabic names, for e.g., جَمِيلٌ for a boy and جَمِيلَةٌ for a girl. There lies the rule. Just put ة at the end of a masculine (singular) word to make it feminine (singular). For example,

رَاشِدٌ رَاشِدَةٌ صَالِحٌ صَالِحَةٌ ذَكِيٌّ ذَكِيَّةٌ
خَالِدٌ خَالِدَةٌ عَابِدٌ عَابِدَةٌ مُؤْمِنٌ مُؤْمِنَةٌ

Notes:

1. Arabic has two genders, i.e., masculine gender and feminine gender. There is no common gender in Arabic.
2. A common sign of a feminine word is ة (in general) as the last letter of the word.
3. To make a specific reference, we put أَلْ in front of a common noun in Arabic just as we put "the" in front of a common noun in English. When أَلْ is attached to an Arabic word, we remove one of ة (dhamma or pesh) from the two ة (Tanveen or double pesh). For example,

حَمْدٌ أَلْحَمْدُ ، اِنْسَانٌ أَلْاِنْسَانُ ، رَسُوْلٌ أَلرَّسُوْلُ

4. Occasionally, the prefix أَلْ is used to imply generality also. For e.g., اَلْاِنْسَانُ (the human being).
5. If the مُبْتَدَأٌ (subject) is feminine, then its خَبْرٌ (predicate) will also be feminine.

For example, اَلْاُمُّ صَالِحَةٌ . اَلْاَبُ صَالِحٌ .

Additional rules for making feminine gender of dual and plural nouns are given in the following lesson.

***** Vocabulary for Lesson No. 2 *****

mg. small	صَغِيرٌ	uncle (mother's brother)	خَالَ	mg. beautiful	جَمِيلٌ
fg. small	صَغِيرَةٌ	aunt (mother's sister)	خَالَةٌ	fg. beautiful	جَمِيلَةٌ
mg. big	كَبِيرٌ	mg. truthful	صَادِقٌ	son	ابْنٌ
fg. big	كَبِيرَةٌ	brother	أَخٌ	daughter	بِنْتُ
mg. intelligent	ذَكِيٌّ	mg. worshipper	عَابِدٌ	father	أَبٌ
uncle (father's brother)	عَمٌّ	fg. worshipper	عَابِدَةٌ	mother	أُمٌّ
aunt (father's sister)	عَمَّةٌ			sister	أُخْتُ

===== Exercises for Lesson No. 2 =====

Find out the masculine and feminine words in the following sentences and translate them into English. The translation is also provided to help you check your answers.

The son is beautiful.	الابنُ جميلٌ	The brother is intelligent.	الأخُ ذكيٌّ
The daughter is beautiful.	الابنتُ جميلةٌ	The sister is intelligent.	الأختُ ذكيةٌ
The father is pious.	الأبُ صالحٌ	The uncle is truthful.	الخالُ صادقٌ
The mother is pious.	الأمُّ سالحةٌ	The aunt is truthful.	الخالةُ صادقةٌ
The uncle is big.	العَمُّ كبيرٌ	The son is small.	الابنُ صغيرٌ
The aunt is big.	العَمَّةُ كبيرةٌ	The daughter is small.	الابنتُ صغيرةٌ

3. Numbers: Singular, Dual and Plural وَاحِدٌ ، ثَنِيَّةٌ ، جَمْعٌ

There are specific rules in Arabic for making singular, dual, and plural forms of a word. (Yes, dual is a separate and distinct Number in Arabic). There are two types of plurals in Arabic. Solid Plural (جمع سَالِمٌ) and Broken Plural (جمع تَكْسِيرٌ). The plural form depends upon the context in which it is used, as shown below (for the Solid Plural case only):

'Aaraab forms ↓		Plural	Dual	Singular	Gender
مَرْفُوعٌ	with Dhamma (ُ -); when used as subject	مُسْلِمُونَ مُسْلِمَاتٌ	مُسْلِمَانِ مُسْلِمَتَانِ	مُسْلِمٌ مُسْلِمَةٌ	mg. fg.
مَنْصُوبٌ	with Fatha (َ -); when used as object	مُسْلِمِينَ مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمًا مُسْلِمَةً	mg. fg.
مَجْرُورٌ	with Kasra (ِ -); when the noun is used with preposition	مُسْلِمِينَ مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمًا مُسْلِمَةً	mg. fg.

***** Vocabulary & Exercises for Lesson No. 3 *****

Try to practice the rules of making dual and plural by reproducing the above table for the following words (both for masculine and feminine case):

hypocrite	مُنَافِقٌ	believer	مُؤْمِنٌ	disbeliever	كَافِرٌ
patient	صَابِرٌ	helper	نَاصِرٌ	worshipper	عَابِدٌ
scholar	عَالِمٌ	one who struggles	مُجَاهِدٌ	one who remembers	ذَاكِرٌ
pious	صَالِحٌ	killer	قَاتِلٌ	truthful	صَادِقٌ
protector	حَافِظٌ	one who prostrates	سَاجِدٌ	prophet	نَبِيٌّ

4. Adjective and its Noun صِفَةٌ و مَوْصُوفٌ

Look at the following phrases and their translations:

a true Muslim	مُسْلِمٌ صَادِقٌ	a pious person	رَجُلٌ صَالِحٌ
a small book	كِتَابٌ صَغِيرٌ	a trustworthy uncle	خَالَ أَمِينٌ
a big mosque	مَسْجِدٌ كَبِيرٌ	a beautiful house	بَيْتٌ جَمِيلٌ

These phrases are said to be composed of صِفَةٌ (adjective) and مَوْصُوفٌ (the noun of the adjective). To translate these into Arabic, just reverse the order of the words (Muslim مُسْلِمٌ and then true صَادِقٌ) and put tanveen () on each of them. The tanveen could be َ or ِ or ُ depending upon the context in which this phrase is used.

The rules are similar to those of خَيْرٌ-مُبْتَدَأٌ (subject and predicate) except that in case of صِفَةٌ و مَوْصُوفٌ :

1: The order of the words is reversed; and

2: If the first word is attached with اَلْ, then the second will also have اَلْ attached to it.

For e.g., using the same phrases given above, we will have:

the true Muslim	اَلْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ	the pious person	اَلرَّجُلُ الصَّالِحُ
the small book	اَلْكِتَابُ الصَّغِيرُ	the trustworthy uncle	اَلْخَالَ اَلْأَمِينُ
the big mosque	اَلْمَسْجِدُ الْكَبِيرُ	the beautiful house	اَلْبَيْتُ الْجَمِيلُ

And remember, as in case of خَيْرٌ-مُبْتَدَأٌ (subject and predicate), if the first word is feminine, the second should also be feminine. Further, if the first word is dual or plural, the second should also be dual or plural in number, i.e, the two words should agree in **gender and number** with respect to each other. For example:

the true Muslim man	اَلْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ	the true Muslim woman	اَلْمُسْلِمَةُ الصَّادِقَةُ
the true Muslim men	اَلْمُسْلِمُونَ الصَّادِقُونَ	the true Muslim women	اَلْمُسْلِمَاتُ الصَّادِقَاتُ

===== Exercises for Lesson No. 4 =====

Try to translate the following sentences and phrases. Notice the difference in Arabic construction for a simple sentence (مُبْتَدَأٌ وَ خَبَرٌ) and for adjective and its

noun (صِفَةٌ وَ مَوْصُوفٌ).

The house is big.	الْبَيْتُ الْكَبِيرُ	the big house	الْبَيْتُ الْكَبِيرُ
The slave is pious.	الْعَبْدُ الصَّالِحُ	the pious slave	الْعَبْدُ الصَّالِحُ
The Muslim is truthful.	الْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ	the truthful Muslim	الْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ
The path is straight.	الصِّرَاطُ الْمُسْتَقِيمُ	the straight path	الصِّرَاطُ الْمُسْتَقِيمُ
The uncle is pious.	الْعَمُّ الصَّالِحُ	the pious uncle	الْعَمُّ الصَّالِحُ
The aunt is pious.	الْخَالَءُ الصَّالِحَةُ	the pious aunt	الْخَالَءُ الصَّالِحَةُ

5. The Possessive Case or Genitive مُضَافٌ وَ مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ

Look at the following phrases and their translations:

the creation of Allah	خَلْقُ اللَّهِ	the house of Allah	بَيْتُ اللَّهِ
the nation of Hud	قَوْمُ هُودٍ	the call of the prophet	دَعْوَةُ الرَّسُولِ
the command of the Qur'an	حُكْمُ الْقُرْآنِ	the creation of Allah	خَلْقُ اللَّهِ

Notes:

- To convey the meanings of "of," we place Dhammah or pesh (ؤ -) on the first word and double kasra (ِ -) on the second word.
- As usual, if the second word has أَل attached with it, then instead of double kasra (ِ -), we will have single kasra (ِ -) on the second word.
- The first noun خَلْقُ in the sentence خَلْقُ اللَّهِ is called مضاف. The second noun اللَّهِ is called مضاف إليه, which should always be a proper noun.

4. In Arabic the construction of مضاف إليه and مضاف automatically takes care of the " 's " or "of" (Allah's creation OR the creation of Allah) as shown in the above examples.
5. The construction of مضاف إليه and مضاف automatically implies specific person or thing. Therefore, 'the' is always added in English translation of this phrase.

***** Vocabulary for Lesson No. 5 *****

grace	فَضْلٌ	day	يَوْمٌ	words	كَلَامٌ
rebellion	طُعْيَانٌ	judgement	دِينٌ	way, system	سُنَّةٌ
the people	النَّاسُ	to establish	إِقَامَةٌ	messenger	رَسُولٌ
house	دَارٌ	the prayer	الصَّلَاةُ	doubt	رَيْبٌ
hereafter	آخِرَةٌ	to obey	إِطَاعَةٌ	human being	إِنْسَانٌ
food	طَعَامٌ	parents	والِدَيْنِ	remembrance	ذِكْرٌ
sinner	أَثِيمٌ	earth	أَرْضٌ	the most	رَحْمَنٌ
				beneficent	

===== Exercises for Lesson No. 5 =====

Translate the following into English. The translation is also provided to help you check your answers.

the establishment of prayer	إِقَامَةُ الصَّلَاةِ	the words of Allah	كَلَامُ اللَّهِ
the obedience to parents	إِطَاعَةُ الْوَالِدَيْنِ	the book of Allah	كِتَابُ اللَّهِ
the earth of Allah	أَرْضُ اللَّهِ	the way of the messenger	سُنَّةُ الرَّسُولِ
the rebellion of the people	طُعْيَانُ النَّاسِ	the doubt of the human being	رَيْبُ الْإِنْسَانِ
the house of the hereafter	دَارُ الْآخِرَةِ	the remembrance of the most Beneficent.	ذِكْرُ الرَّحْمَنِ
the food of the sinner	طَعَامُ الْأَثِيمِ	the grace of Allah	فَضْلُ اللَّهِ
the house of Hamid	بَيْتُ حَامِدٍ	the day of judgement	يَوْمُ الدِّينِ

6. Interrogatives أدوات الاستفهام

When	مَتَى	Who	مَنْ
Where	أَيْنَ	What	مَاذَا ، مَا
Why	لِمَاذَا	Which (masculine)	أَيُّ
How much, How many	كَمْ	Which (feminine)	أَيَّةُ
Is? Am? Are? Do?	هَلْ ، أ	How	كَيْفَ
Have?			

7. Pronouns ضمائر

7a. Relative Pronouns

Relative Pronoun اسْمُ الْمَوْصُولِ	Demonstrative Pronoun اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ		Number	Gender		
(The one) who الَّذِي	That	ذَلِكَ	This	هَذَا	sr.	mg.
(The two) who الَّذَانِ	Those (two)	ذَانِكَ	These (two)	هَذَانِ	dl.	
(Those) who الَّذِينَ	Those (more than two)	أُولَئِكَ	These (more than two)	هَؤُلَاءِ	pl.	
(The one) who الَّتِي	That	تِلْكَ	This	هَذِهِ	sr.	fg.
(The two) who الَّتَانِ	Those (two)	تَانِكَ	These (two)	هَاتَانِ	dl.	
(Those) who الَّتِي	Those (more than two)	أُولَئِكَ	These (more than two)	هَؤُلَاءِ	pl.	

7b. Personal and Possessive Pronouns

Examples on pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	Personal Pronouns	No.	Gen-der	Per-son
his book كِتَابُهُ	his هُ	he هُوَ	sr.	mg.	3rd person
their house بَيْتُهُمَا	their (of two) هُمَا	they two هُمَا	dl.		
their belief إِيمَانُهُمْ	their هُمْ	they هُمْ	pl.		
her mother أُمُّهَا	her هَا	she هِيَ	sr.	fg.	
their house بَيْتُهُمَا	their (of two) هُمَا	they two هُمَا	dl.		
their house بَيْتُهُنَّ	their هُنَّ	they هُنَّ	pl.		
your book كِتَابُكَ	your كَ	you أَنْتَ	sr.	mg.	2nd person
your house بَيْتُكُمَا	your (of two) كُمَا	you two أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
your messenger رَسُولُكُمْ	you كُمْ	you all أَنْتُمْ	pl.		
your house بَيْتِكَ	your كَ	you أَنْتَ	sr.	fg.	
your book كِتَابُكُمَا	your (of two) كُمَا	you two أَنْتُمَا	dl.		
your house بَيْتِكُنَّ	your كُنَّ	you all أَنْتُنَّ	pl.		
my book كِتَابِي	my ي	I أَنَا	sr.	mg. fg.	1st person
gave me rizq رَزَقَنِي	me نِي				
our book كِتَابُنَا	our نَا	we نَحْنُ	dl., pl.	mg., fg.	person

NOTE: Memorize these pronouns thoroughly because they occur quite often in the Qur'an.

***** Vocabulary for Lesson No. 7 *****

Companions	أَصْحَابٌ	hearing	سَمِعَ	and	وَ
Shop	دُكَّانٌ	relatives	أَهْلٌ	for	لَ ، لَ
from	مِنْ	I helped	نَصَرْتُ	Verily	أَنَّ
son	ابْنٌ	Sustainer, Lord	رَبٌّ	tongue	لِسَانٍ

===== Exercises for Lesson No. 7 =====

He is a Muslim.	هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ	You are a scholar.	أَنْتَ عَالِمٌ
I am a believer.	أَنَا مُؤْمِنٌ	She is righteous.	هِيَ صَالِحَةٌ
your tongue	لِسَانُكُمْ	for him	لَهُ
my son	ابْنِي	towards me	إِلَيَّ
I helped him	نَصَرْتُهُ	towards them (females)	إِلَيْهِنَّ
from you	مِنْكَ	for us	لَنَا
towards us	إِلَيْنَا	verily you (males)	أَنَّكُمْ
towards them (males)	إِلَيْهِمْ	your hearing	سَمْعُكُمْ
from you	مِنْكَ	verily we	أَنَّنا
our Lord	رَبُّنَا	my house	بَيْتِي
your Lord	رَبُّكُمْ	for them	لَهُمَا
our messenger	رَسُولُنَا	my relatives	أَهْلِي

8. The Preposition حرف جرّ

Prepositions	Examples of Prepositions / usage
in في	in a house في بَيْتٍ
from مِنْ	We read from the Qur'an. قَرَأْنَا مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ
on عَلَى	on a mountain عَلَى جَبَلٍ
like كَ	like a man كَرَجُلٍ
about عَنْ	I heard about Prayer in the Masjid سَمِعْتُ عَنْ الصَّلَاةِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ
with بِ	I entered with security دَخَلْتُ بِسَلَامٍ
for لِ	for people لِلنَّاسِ
towards إِلَى	towards a city إِلَى بَلَدٍ
until حَتَّى	until the day-break حَتَّى مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ
by (of oath) وَ	By Allah وَاللَّهِ

Rules of using Prepositions:

1. These words are used as connectors.
2. When these words are used with a proper noun, then a double kasrah (-), is placed on the last letter of word (or a single kasra, - in case آل is attached with it).