

Chapter 1: 3 Kinds of Words

- In the Arabic language, there are only 3 different kinds of words. They are:
 - Ism **إِسْمٌ**: Name of person, place, thing, idea, adjective, adverb & more.
 - Fi'l **فِعْلٌ**: Word that has a tense [past, present or future]
 - Harf **حَرْفٌ**: Word that makes no sense on its own

3 Kinds of Words

Indicate which kind of word are each of the following words:

| | | | |
|--------|-----------|-------|----------|
| Chair | Ismail | Works | Softly |
| In | Education | At | Cats |
| Short | Laughed | Run | On |
| Talked | For | Pen | Cupboard |
| Gently | Singapore | Islam | Caring |

Chapter 2: Ism اسم

2.1 Properties of Ism

- Every ism has 4 properties:
 - Status,
 - Number,
 - Gender, and
 - Type.

2.1.1 Properties of Ism: Status اِغْرَابٌ

- 4 things to know:
 - 3 kinds of status
 - How to tell the status
 - Light vs Heavy
 - Flexibility

2.1.1.1 Properties of Ism: Status:

3 kinds of status

3 kinds of status in an action based sentence:

- **Subject** – Doer of the act: Raf رَفْع / مَرْفُوع
- **Object** – Detail of act: Nasb نَصَب / مَنْصُوب
- **Possessive** – Word after ‘of’: Jarr جَر / مَجْرُور

3 Kinds of Status

Examples:

Khalid read the newspaper. (Khalid is doer/رفع)

Umar greeted Khalid. (Khalid is detail/نصب)

Umar read Khalid's book. (book of Khalid - Khalid is word after "of"/جر)

3 Kinds of Status

Practise: Indicate the status [R, N or J] of the underlined words below.

My mother exercises daily.

She also likes exotic fruits.

Her grandchildren also like fruits.

She buys them for her family sometimes.

2.1.1.2 Properties of Ism: Status:

How to tell status

In English, the status depends on where the word is in the sentence.

Example: Yusuf listened to Ahmad.

The doer always comes first & the detail comes second. If we change the order to Ahmad listened to Yusuf, we would have changed their statuses.

How to Tell Status

In Arabic, changing the order does not change the status. Status are told by the sound at the end of the words. 2 ways to do that is by ending sound or ending combination.

Note: Check for ending combination, then check for ending sound.

How to Tell Status

| Recognizing Raf | Recognizing Nasb | Recognizing Jarr |
|--|--|--|
| Singular ES ^ر (u) / ^ر (un) | Singular ES ^ـ (a) / ^ـ (an) | Singular ES ^ـ (i) / ^ـ (in) |
| Pair EC ا (a) / ان (aani) | Pair EC اِي (ay) / اَيْنِ (ayni) | |
| Plural EC و (oo) / وْنَ (oona) | Plural EC اِي (ee) / اَيْنَ (eena) | |
| Fem Plu اُت (aatu) / اُتْ (aatun) | Fem Plural اتِ (aati) / اتِ (aatin) | |

Recall the role of R, N & J in a sentence:

Raf –

Nasb –

Jarr –

How to Tell Status

مُحَمَّدٌ نَصَرَ زَيْدًا

VS

نَصَرَ مُحَمَّدٌ زَيْدًا

VS

نَصَرَ زَيْدًا مُحَمَّدٌ

يَخْشَى مُحَمَّدٌ اللَّهَ

VS

مُحَمَّدٌ يَخْشَى اللَّهَ

VS

يَخْشَى اللَّهَ مُحَمَّدٌ

Complete Exercise 1a

How to Tell Status – Muslim Chart

| Masculine (مُذَكَّر) | Plural (جَمْع) | Pair (مُثَنَّى) | Singular (مُفْرَد) |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Raf (رفع) | مُسْلِمُونَ | مُسْلِمَانِ | مُسْلِمٌ |
| Nasb (نصب) | مُسْلِمِينَ | مُسْلِمَيْنِ | مُسْلِمًا |
| Jarr (جر) | مُسْلِمِينَ | مُسْلِمَيْنِ | مُسْلِمٍ |
| Feminine (مُؤَنَّث) | Plural (جَمْع) | Pair (مُثَنَّى) | Singular (مُفْرَد) |
| Raf (رفع) | مُسْلِمَاتٌ | مُسْلِمَتَانِ | مُسْلِمَةٌ |
| Nasb (نصب) | مُسْلِمَاتٍ | مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ | مُسْلِمَةً |
| Jarr (جر) | مُسْلِمَاتٍ | مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ | مُسْلِمَةٍ |

Complete Exercise 1b

2.1.1.3 Properties of Ism: Status:

Light vs Heavy

- An ism can be light or heavy.
- All the words in the Muslim chart is heavy.
- An ism is normally heavy.
- We can make the ism light by removing the “n” sound at the end by:
 - Removing the tanwinOR
 - Removing the ن at the end

Note: Making an ism light does not change its status.

Light vs Heavy

| Masculine | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| مُسْلِمُو | مُسْلِمَا | مُسْلِمٌ |
| مُسْلِمِي | مُسْلِمَي | مُسْلِمٍ |
| مُسْلِمِي | مُسْلِمَي | مُسْلِمٍ |

| Feminine | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|
| مُسْلِمَاتُ | مُسْلِمَاتَا | مُسْلِمَةٌ |
| مُسْلِمَاتِ | مُسْلِمَاتِي | مُسْلِمَةٍ |
| مُسْلِمَاتِ | مُسْلِمَاتِي | مُسْلِمَةٍ |

In our studies, we will be learning 4 reasons why an ism is light:

1) absolute no لا نافية للجنس

2)

3)

4)

Light vs Heavy: Quranic Examples

- No compulsion in deen لَا إِكْرَاهَ فِي الدِّينِ
- There is no might or power except with Allah
لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ
- No doubt in its guidance for those conscious of Allah
لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ
- A Day in which there is no exchange and no friendship
and no intercession يَوْمٌ لَا بَيْعٌ فِيهِ وَلَا خُلَّةٌ وَلَا شَفَاعَةٌ

Complete Exercise 2

Exercise 1A: Intro to Ism

Determine the status [R, N or J] of the all the isms below.

- 1) My mother likes eating healthily.
- 2) I went to my brother's house
- 3) Ahmad rides the bus to school
- 4) She cook her meals happily
- 5) Sarah reads the Quran daily
- 6) We believe in Allah and His messenger

Determine the status of the following words.

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| رَبِّ | الْمُسْتَقِيمِ | نَارًا | قَدِيرٌ |
| الرَّحِيمِ | عَذَابٌ | ظُلُمَاتٍ | فِرَاشًا |
| الْكِتَابُ | عَظِيمٌ | الصِّرَاطِ | بِنَاءٍ |
| رَيْبٍ | النَّاسِ | وَبَرْقٍ | بِسُورَةٍ |
| بِالْغَيْبِ | الْأَرْضِ | الصَّوَاعِقِ | مَاءٍ |
| الصَّلَاةِ | السُّفَهَاءِ | الْمَوْتِ | وَالْحِجَارَةِ |
| سَوَاءٍ | الْمَغْضُوبِ | مُحِيطٌ | ثَمَرَةٍ |
| غِشَاوَةٍ | الضَّلَالَةِ | شَيْءٍ | مَالِكٍ |

Exercise 1B: Determine the status of the following words. Indicate if it's determined by ending sound or ending combination.

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| مُؤْمِنُونَ | شَدِيدًا | كِتَابَ | الْحَمْدُ |
| الصَّادِقِينَ | قَرِيَّةٍ | مَا كَثِيرَ | الصَّالِحَاتِ |
| بَابًا | الْمُجْرِمِينَ | قُلُوبِ | رَسُولُ |
| قَوْمٌ | وَالْيَوْمِ | بُرُوجًا | السَّمَاءِ |
| وَالْأَرْضِ | الْحَمِيدِ | رَجُلَيْنِ | الْمَوْعُودِ |
| شَيْءٍ | جَنَاتٍ | الْوُدُودِ | كَذْحًا |
| عَذَابُ | الْفَوْزِ | تَكْذِيبِ | بِالشَّفَقِ |
| الْأَنْهَارِ | بَطْشِ | الْإِنْسَانِ | جَنَّتَيْنِ |

Exercise 2: Indicate the status of the words below & whether they are light or heavy. If it's light, write the heavy version & vice versa.

| | | |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| لَلْمُتَوَسِّمِينَ | بَنِي | يَوْمَ |
| وِفَاقًا | السَّمَاءِ | وَزَيْتُونًا |
| مُوقِعُو | خَلَقًا | الْمُوقَدَةَ |
| أَفْوَاجًا | جَنَاتِ | ذَنْبِ |
| أَصْحَابَ | تَذِكْرَةٍ | نَفْسِ |
| وَالنَّاشِطَاتِ | رَبِّ | وَالصُّبْحِ |
| وَاجِفَةً | صُحُفِ | مَطْلَعِ |