Note: All the notes are based on class summeries and official resource. It is requested to always check IT with the given notes officially. Add/correct in case of errors or typos.

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CHAPTER 1

Words in Arabic

ISM

DREAM INTENSIVE

NAHW 1
THREE TYPES OF WORDS IN ARABIC

I am ISM
I could be person, place, thing, idea adjective, adverb and more.
EXAMPLE: table, house, Pakistan, peace, tall, quickly etc

I am FI'L
I could be a word stuck in time or that has a tense (past, present or future).
EXAMPLE: slept, smiles, worked etc

I am HARF
I could be a word that makes no sense unless another word comes after me.
EXAMPLE: on, at, a, in etc
PROPERTIES OF ISM

I have 4 Properties:

1. Status
2. Number
3. Gender
4. Type

Let's discuss the STATUS first.

STATUS

Status is all about what a word is doing in the sentence. There are three kinds of Statuses:

1. Raf' (Subject)
   Doer of the act

2. Nasb (Object)
   Detail of the act:

3. Jarr (Possessive)
   Word after 'of'

REMEMBER:

YOU can recognise my status with Ending sounds or Ending combinations.
Pronouns:
Independent: are always möglich (does not matter how they sound)
Attached: either N or J (does not matter how they sound)

How to tell about Ism status
R, N, J

By ending combinations
- Pair combo:
  - aani 2R
  - ayni 2NJ
- People plural combo:
  - oona 3R
  - eena 3NJ

By ending sounds
- Feminine plural combo:
  - aatun 3R
  - aatin 3NJ
- u-un R
- a-an N
- i-in J
LIGHT
Im WEIRDO

1. Light isms are suspicious. We must have a reason for them to be light.
2. To make a word light, the extra 'N' from ending sound or ending combo is taken off.
3. There are four major reasons for an ism to be light.

HEAVY
Im NORMAL

1. Normally, a word should have HEAVY status, even if they don't end with 'N'.
2. Ends with a 'N' sound.
3. All the words in chart 6 are heavy.

REMEMBER:
For the feminine plural, we didn't take the 'N' off. We are only concerned about removing the extra 'N' sound, not 'O'.

REMEMBER:
Any words in Arabic that have endings similar to the words on page 6. Each of them can be lightened by removing the extra 'O' sound.
Flexibility
3 types

1. Fully Flexible (most words)
   - We can bend them however we want, in terms of status: un/an/in

2. Partly Flexible (special words)
   - Names of places and non-Arab names. Partly flexible have a slightly different scheme when going from raf' to nasb to jarr: u/a/a

3. Non Flexible (few words)
   - There are a few words in Arabic that sound the same whether you say them in Raf, Nasb, or Jarr status, and will not change at all.
   - NO CHANGE
Just as Isms in Arabic have status, they also have number which tells you if the word is singular, pair or plural.

**NUMBERS**

**BP**
- Broken Plurals
  - How to find
  - When the singular word is broken in plural form
  - EC [Pg 76]
  - OONA/EENA

**FP**
- Feminine Plurals
  - How to find
  - EC [Pg 6]
  - AATUN/AATIN

**PP**
- People Plurals
  - How to find
  - EC
  - AA/AYNI

**S**
- Singular
  - How to find
  - ES
  - U/A/I

**Non Human Broken Plurals**
- MUST be treated like a she
- BPs don't have plural endings like those in the Muslim chart. Broken plurals have ending sounds. They can only be identified through vocabulary, otherwise they look singular.

**Important Note:**
- Plurals because ors said so
- Quum, naas, qurn only these 3
Just know that ending combinations are a clear give away of gender. (oona & eena) are obviously masculine combinations while (aatun & aatin) are obviously feminine.

1. Masculine
   - Real

2. Feminine
   - Words that end with َء ُأ or َس, َث in some cases
   - Non-Human Broken Plurals
   - Because the Arabs said so (pg. 12)
   - Proper name of places
   - Body parts in pairs
     - point a, b, c, d, e identifies the fake feminine gender of the word.

The essential idea is that every ism must be given a gender. If that gender, masculine or feminine, isn't real then it must be fake.
A proper ism is one that is specific while a common one is general or generic. There are seven kinds of proper isms:

- Words with Alif laam
- Pronouns
- The one being called
- Proper names
- Ism Isharah
- Ism Mawsool
- Mudaf if the Mudaf Ilaih is proper
PRONOUNS

Third person pronouns

Second person pronouns

First person pronouns
Additional Notes
CHAPTER 2

Fragments

DREAM INTENSIVE

NAHW 1
Idaafah is defined loosely as any phrase with an 'of' in between. It has 2 members.

Basic Kinds of Idaafah

1. "of" translation
e.g.: Imam of the masjid
2. Pronoun attached to an ism.
e.g.: His house
3. Special Mudhafs.
e.g.: Under the earth

Word before "of" \(\leftrightarrow\) Word after "of"

Rules:

1. The مُضَاف [word before "of"] should be:
   1. Light
   2. No alif-лаam ال

2. The مُضَاف إلَيْه [word after "of"] should be:
   1. In jarr status.
   2. No long distance relationship.
   3. The last property of the مُضَاف type, is dictated by the مُضَاف إلَيْه
   4. Both the مُضَاف and the مُضَاف إلَيْه should be Isms.
FRAGMENTS

2 Jaar Majrorr

 RULES:
The harf of jarr makes its ism jarr.
2. No long distance relationship.
3. There are 17 harf of jarr. We will learn 11 that are in the Quran.
4. The harf of jarr is called the Jaar, and the ism it makes jarr is the Majrorr

MEMORIZE

The harf of jarr is called the جار and the ism it makes jarr is the مجزور
FRAGMENTS

3 Inna & ismu inna

RULES:
1. The harf of nasb makes its ism nasb.
2. Can tolerate a long distance relationship.

MEMORIZE

HARF OF NASB

انَّ كَانَ تَلِيت
انَّ بَانَ تَلِيد
انَّ كَانَ تَلِد
انَّ كَانَ تَلَّيت
FRAGMENTS

4 Mawsoof Sifah

The mawsoof is never a pronoun, pointer word, or ism mowsool
- The sifah is never a proper name, pronoun, or pointer word.
- Look out for non human plurals and their feminine sifahs

RULES:

1. Mawsoof must be:
   - First
   - Only one

2. Sifah:
   - Has the same 4 properties as the Mawsoof
   - Is after the Mawsoof
   - May be more than one
   - Can tolerate a long distance relationship
FRAGMENTS

5 Ism Ishara & Musharun Ilaih

RULES:
1. The pointer must be followed immediately by ﷽
2. 4 properties of the Ism ishara and Mashrun Ilaih must match

Pointer Words

NEAR
- These [m/f] ﻩُؤلاء
- This/ these [f] ﻩُنذذه
- This [m] ﻩَندا

FAR
- Those [m/f] ﻡَؤلَاك
- That/ those [f] ﻤَليك
- That [m] ﻡَليك

@amnah_farooq
FRAGMENTS

1. Idafah
   - Mudaf: no al, light
   - Mudaf ilaigh: jarr
   - Mudaf & Mudaf ilaigh need to be together
   - Mudaf speaks for whole idafah

2. Jarr Majroor
   - Jaarr: harf of jar
   - Majroor: word beaten up by Jaar
   - Both of them need to be together

3. Inna and Ismu Inna
   - Harf of nasb + ism
   - Both of them don't need to be together

4. Mawsoof sifah
   - Mawsoof: Noun, comes 1st
   - Sifah: Adj, comes 2nd
   - All 4 properties are same.
   - Don't need to be together
   - Multiple adjectives are possible.

5. Izm Ishara Masharun ilaigh
   - They are proper
   - They are non flexible
     [singular & plural pointers]
GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS

الرَّحْمَيْنِ الرَّحْمَيْنِ للهِ الْعَلَّمِينَ زَبِىُّ اللهِ رَبِّ الْحَمِيمِ

المَالِكِ الَّذِينِ يَوْمَ يَوْمِ مَالِكِ
Additional Notes
CHAPTER 3

Fi‘l

DREAM INTENSIVE

NAHW 1
Present tense

Pay attention first at the beginning of the Fi'l, then the ending.

Look for these sounds:

NA/NU (WE)

A/U (I)

Hints & Tips

Ya+ NA

Them ladies

Ya+ Oona

They

Ya+ Aani

Both of them

Ya+ Yu

He

Ta+ Na

You all ladies

Ta+ Oona

You all

Ta+ Aani

Both of you

Ta+ Tu

You

Ta+ Eena

You she

Ta+ Tu

She

Can be both

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Additional Notes
وَلَقَدْ يَسَرْنَا الْقُرآن لِلذِّكْرِ
فَهَلَّ مِنْ مَدَّكِرِ
And We have indeed made the Quran easy
to understand and remember,
so is there any who will remember?

AL QAMAR
17