

Day 1:

Welcome to Arabic class. From now on, you will be getting an email summarizing the materials covered each preceding day. Why not give you this material ahead of time? Because I am convinced it is more helpful to you as a review aide than as a class prep document. Please don't share these documents with others and keep them for your own reference as a class trust أمانة .

After getting the introductory comments and most of the chaos of class registration out of the way, we began our journey into the Arabic language. Our session can be divided into three main parts:

PART 1: THREE KINDS OF WORDS IN ARABIC

Fill this out based on the notes you took in class:

AN اسم ISM could be a

A فعل Fi'l is a

And a حرف is a

We briefly stated that the _____ (fill in the blanks from now on) has four properties:

1.
2.
3.
4.

We didn't give definitions for these four properties but rather just listed them for future reference.

PART 2: LABELLING THINGS R, N & J

When you find a 'doer', label it with the letter R. Another way of looking at the label 'R' is that it answers the question 'Who / What did the Fi'l?

When you find a detail in regards to the Fi'l, label it with the letter 'N'. Another way of looking at 'N' is that it answer all the additional questions like who, what, where, when, how & why. If you think of the fi'l ' he helped', the 'N' label would go to answers of each of the following questions:

Who did he help? Where did he help? How did he help? When did he help? What did he help? Why did he help?

When you get any word in English falling after an 'of', label it with a 'J'. Sometimes the 'J' isn't obvious and you have to deduce it. At first glance, the phrase 'your car' has no 'J' but if I rephrase it as 'a car of yours' then I can see that the word 'your' deserved the label 'J'.

Can you find all the R's, N's and J's in the following sentences? The underlined words are fi'l so they don't get these labels.

The () students waited () outside () patiently () last night.

The () scholar taught () the attendees of () the program () effectively.

The () economy lost () momentum.

We went through the following exercise: دَرَسَ means taught. رَجُلٌ means 'a man'. وَلَدٌ means 'a boy'.

Between ولد and رجل, whichever one ends with an 'un' sound must be the 'doer' of teaching.

Therefore, translate the following:

دَرَسَ رَجُلٌ وَلَدًا	1.
دَرَسَ وَلَدًا رَجُلٌ	2.
دَرَسَ رَجُلًا وَلَدٌ	3.
رَجُلًا دَرَسَ وَلَدٌ	4.
وَلَدًا دَرَسَ رَجُلٌ	5.

Based on this exercise, we noted that English identifies the doer based on sentence sequence. In other words, if we say, 'Bob helped Joe', then Bob is the doer and if we say 'Joe helped Bob', then Joe is the doer. In Arabic on the other hand, it isn't the sequence but the way a word sounds at its end that determines whether it's the doer (R), the detail (N) or after 'of' (J).

At this point in class we took some notes. Fill out the following blanks with the help of your notes:

Status	
Lesson 1:	of Status
رَفْعٌ Raf' is the	
نَصْبٌ Nasb is the	
جَرٌّ Jarr is the	

Lesson 2: Status

a. By Ending (): U/UN for _____, A/AN for _____, I/IN for _____.

b. By Ending (): There are three groups. Each group has 3 members (a Raf' member, a Nasb member and a Jarr member). A word can either have an ending _____ or an ending _____ but never both at the same time. You should always check for an ending _____ before checking for an ending _____.

Masculine Group:

OONA like مُسْلِمُونَ stands for plural raf'

EENA like مُسْلِمِينَ stands for plural nasb

EENA like مُسْلِمِينَ stands for a plural jarr

Pair Group:

AANI like مُسْلِمَانِ stands for 2 raf'

AYNI like مُسْلِمَيْنِ stands for 2 nasb

AYNI like مُسْلِمَيْنِ stands for 2 jarr

Feminine Group:

AATUN like مُسْلِمَاتٌ stands for plural fem. raf'

AATIN like مُسْلِمَاتٍ stands for plural fem. nasb

AATIN like مُسْلِمَاتٍ stands for plural fem. Jarr

We practiced identifying raf' from nasb from jarr informally based on random selections from the Qur'an. In the passage below, see if you can tell what status each red word is. Make sure to check for combinations first.

الْقَارِعَةُ ﴿١﴾ مَا الْقَارِعَةُ ﴿٢﴾ وَمَا أَذْرَاكَ مَا الْقَارِعَةُ ﴿٣﴾ يَوْمَ يَكُونُ النَّاسُ كَالْفَرَاشِ
الْمَبْتُوثِ ﴿٤﴾ وَتَكُونُ الْجِبَالُ كَالْعِهْنِ الْمَنْفُوشِ ﴿٥﴾ فَأَمَّا مَنْ ثَقُلَتْ مَوَازِينُهُ ﴿٦﴾ فَهُوَ فِي
عَيْشَةٍ رَّاضِيَةٍ ﴿٧﴾ وَأَمَّا مَنْ خَفَّتْ مَوَازِينُهُ ﴿٨﴾ فَأُمُّهُ هَاوِيَةٌ ﴿٩﴾ وَمَا أَذْرَاكَ مَا هِيَ ﴿١٠﴾
نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ ﴿١١﴾