

# THE LANGUAGE OF QURAN



And We have certainly made the Qur'an easy for remembrance, so is there any who will remember?  
SURAH AL-QAMAR (54:17)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
 Arabic Grammar (NAHW)  
 @THE LANGUAGE OF QURAN  
 العلم لا يأتي إنما يؤتى إليه  
 BY: ZARTASH IRFAN

## Lesson 7

### الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ

In Arabic, there are two types of sentences:

1: الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ

2: الْجُمْلَةُ الْفَعْلِيَّةُ

: الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ

It is made up of two parts and as the name suggest it is a sentence which begins with an ism (the subject) of the sentence called as

مبتدا, while the second part of the sentence is called as

خبر (the predicate).

The mubtada is generally definite while the khabar is indefinite. Both the mubtada and khabar are in the state of rafa'.

مبتدا ----- معرفة (definite)

خبر ----- نكرة (indefinite)

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| • The student is hard-working. | • الطَّالِبُ مُجْتَهِدٌ.      |
| • The two pens are expensive.  | • الْقَلَمَانِ ثَمِينَانِ.    |
| • The teachers are present.    | • الْمُعَلِّمُونَ حَاضِرُونَ. |

If the khabar is a descriptive noun then the khabar agrees the muftada in gender and in the number.

- |                           |                             |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>ج</b>                  | <b>ب</b>                    | <b>ألف</b>                  |
| المُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ.       | المُؤْمِنَةُ قَانِتَةٌ.     | ١. الكِتَابُ مُفِيدٌ.       |
| المُسْلِمَانِ صَادِقَانِ. | المُؤْمِنَتَانِ قَانِتَانِ. | ٢. الكِتَابَانِ مُفِيدَانِ. |
| المُسْلِمُونَ صَادِقُونَ. | المُؤْمِنَاتُ قَانِتَاتٌ.   | ٣. الكُتُبُ مُفِيدَةٌ.      |

## Declension in Arabic Grammar - an Introduction - الأعرابُ

Literally in the grammar of certain languages the variation of the form of a noun, pronoun, or adjective, by which its grammatical case, number, and gender are identified is called declension. I'm going to introduce you to declension with more arabic terms.

الأعرابُ Is :

تغييرٌ يلحق أواخر الكلمات العربية من رفعٍ ونصبٍ وجرٍّ وجزمٍ

A change to the end of the words which effects its grammatical position  
We can notice the change/declension in the end of the word in different cases.

So as we already studied that there are four cases ( four variations of the form of a word) in Arabic, they are:

رَفْعٌ , نَصْبٌ , جَرٌّ جَزْمٌ

But for now as we are doing nouns, we will discuss only three declension/cases, they are raf'un, naşbun, and jarrun because a noun can only have these three cases.

Let's see these three sentences below.

الطَّالِبُ مُجْتَهِدٌ .

The student is diligent.

الطَّالِبُ In this sentence is called muftada, whereas,

مُجْتَهِدٌ Is khabar.

## عَلَّمْتُ الطَّالِبَ

I taught the student.

الطَّالِبَ

in this sentence is faa'il (doer/the one who is doing an action)

## نَظَرْتُ إِلَى الطَّالِبِ

I looked at the student.

الطَّالِبِ

in this sentence is majrur.

Have you observed the three sentences above?

The word taalib is used in three sentences and we can notice that

final letter ب Carries

A dhamma in the first sentence.

A fatha in the second sentence.

And a kasra in the third sentence.

Through these sentences, we can conclude that the vowel sign on the final letter of a word changes according to the grammatical function of the word in the sentence.

This changing of the vowel on the final letter of a word in a statement is called **declension**

## الإعرابُ

### Declension of a noun

There are three case forms of a noun, they are:

#### 1. الرَّفْعُ (ar-raf'u): nominative.

The nominative is indicated by a dammah on the final letter of the word. The word is termed marfuu' (مَرْفُوعٌ)

#### 2. النَّصْبُ (an-naṣbu) : accusative.

The accusative is indicated by fat-hah on the final letter of the word. The word is termed manṣuub (مَنْصُوبٌ)

#### 3. الْجَرُّ (al-jarru) : genitive.

The genitive is indicated by a kasrah on the final letter of the word. The word is termed majruur (مَجْرُورٌ).

hence look at the word:

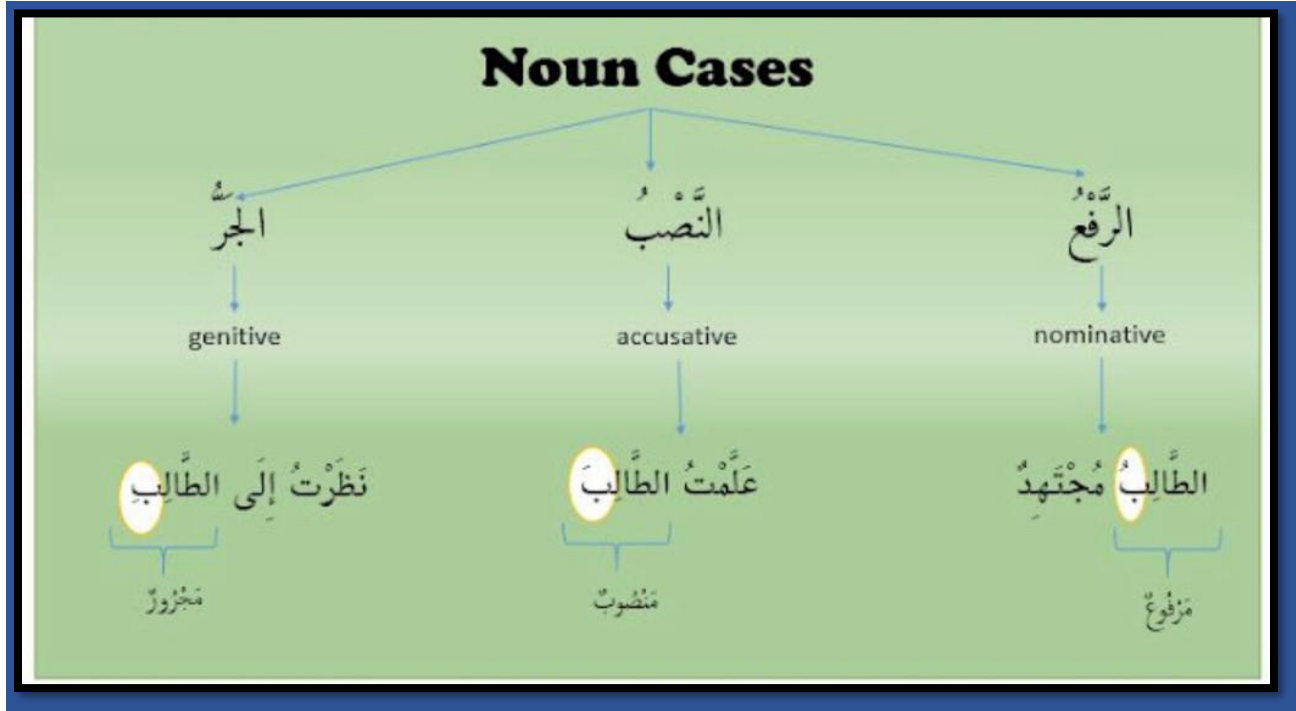
الطَّالِب in the sentences above. Now we are already familiar with the arabic terms Alhamdulillah.

مَرْفُوعٌ in the first sentence

مَنْصُوبٌ in the second sentences

مَجْرُورٌ in the third sentences

## Summary



1. The case of a word changes with relation to its grammatical function in a sentence.
2. This changing of the case is termed declension.
3. Declension in Arabic is **الإِعْرَابُ** (al-i'raabu).
4. There are four cases in Arabic Grammar, they are: raf'un, nasbun, jarrun, jazmun.
5. رفع نصب جر جزم
6. A noun may appear in any of the three cases, they are nominative, accusative, and genitive.

let's look at the arabic terms for these cases:

١. الْعِلْمُ نَافِعٌ. (Knowledge is beneficial.)

الْعِلْمُ: مُبْتَدَأٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِالضَّمَّةِ. نَافِعٌ: خَبَرٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِالضَّمَّةِ.

٢. الْعَالِمَانِ تَقِيَّانِ. (The two scholars are pious.)

الْعَالِمَانِ: مُبْتَدَأٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِالْأَلِفِ. تَقِيَّانِ: خَبَرٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِالْأَلِفِ.

٣. الْمُؤْمِنُونَ مُفْلِحُونَ. (The believers are successful.)

الْمُؤْمِنُونَ: مُبْتَدَأٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِالْوَاوِ. مُفْلِحُونَ: خَبَرٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِالْوَاوِ.



## الْجُمْلَةُ الْفَعْلِيَّةُ:

It is a sentence which begins with a verb and has two basic components, the verb, and its subject. In Arabic we call them

. فعل و فاعل .

- |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| • The teachers arrived.       | • حَضَرَ الْمُعَلِّمُونَ.    |
| • Zaid is writing the lesson. | • يَكْتُبُ زَيْدٌ الدَّرْسَ. |
| • I write the lesson.         | • أَكْتُبُ الدَّرْسَ.        |