

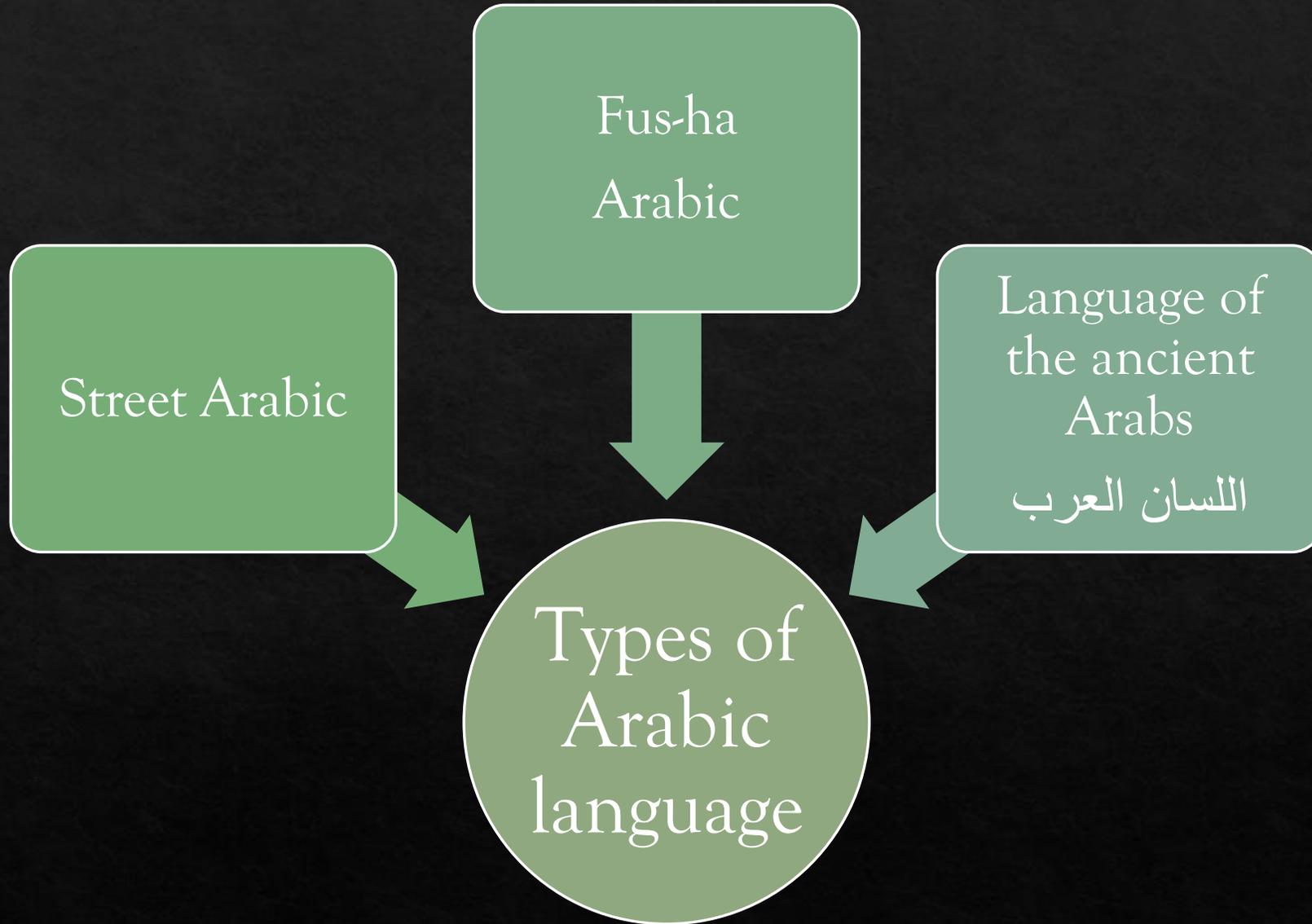


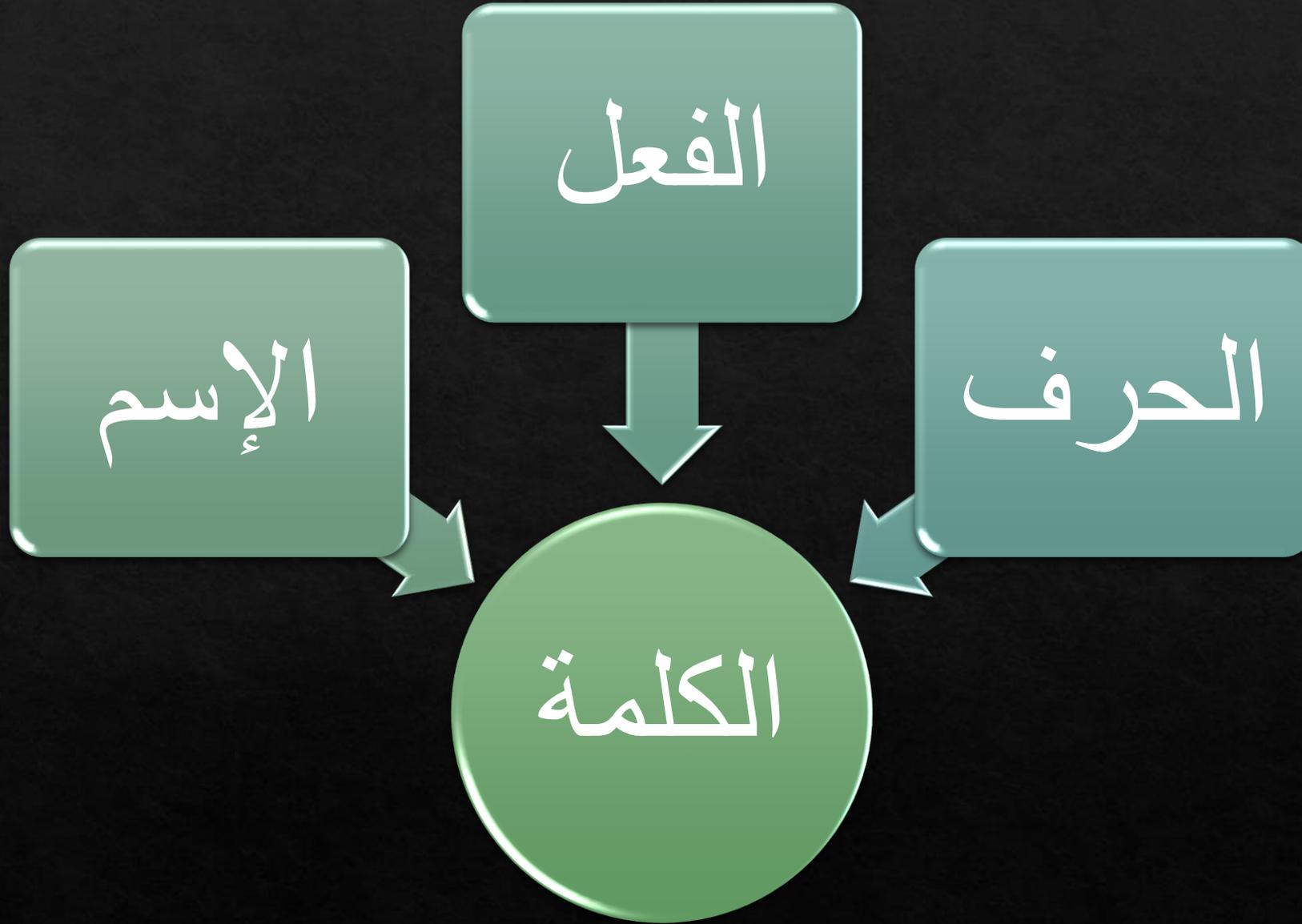
The Language Of  
Quran

وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ فَهَذَا مِنْ مِّنْ ذِكْرٍ

NAHW review

REVIEW TIME







# الكلمة

## الإسم

Noun can be person, place, thing, idea, adverbs, adjectives, pronouns, demonstratives, interrogatives, common nouns, relative pronouns, proper nouns, and more. Unlike English these all categories are included in noun.

احمد, رجل, قلم, هو, مكة, أنا

## الفعل

It gives the meaning of an action in relation to tenses

THE WORD THAT IS  
STUCK IN TIME

ماضى

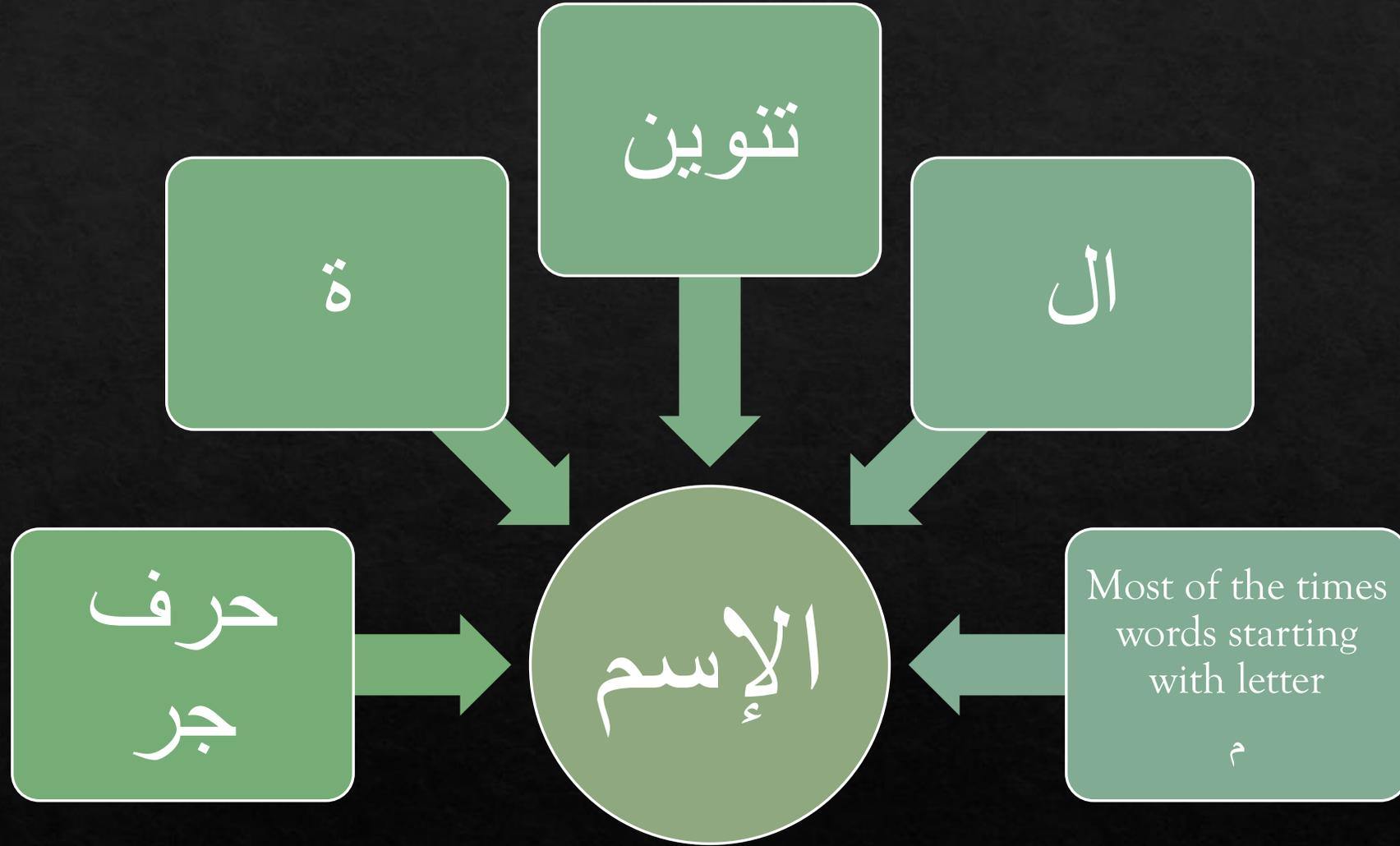
مضارع

أمر

## الحرف

It does not convey complete meaning when it stands alone. It is a word whose meaning is only completed when it is used with a noun or a verb. It is neither an ism nor a fi'l. e.g. from - من

on - على in - فى

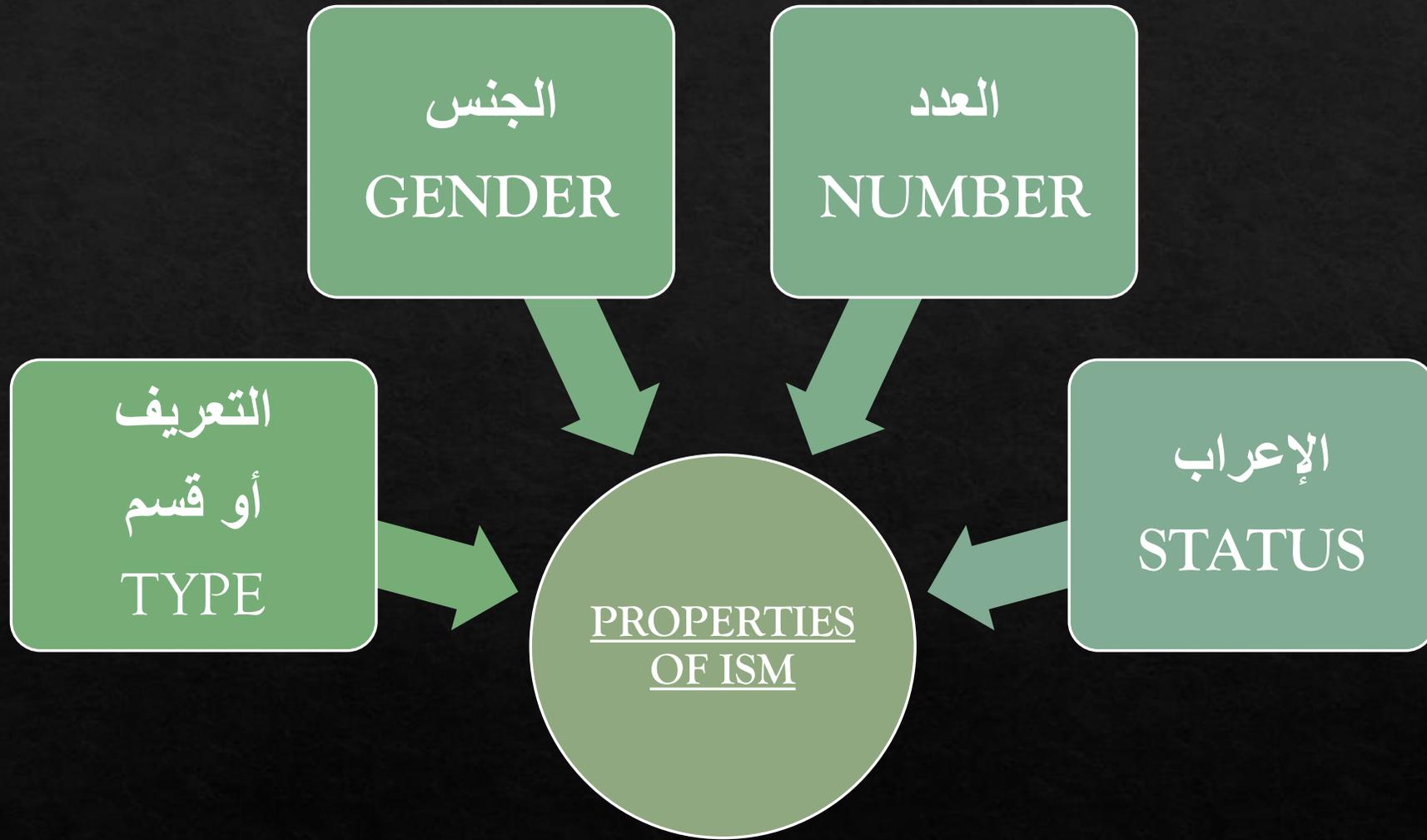


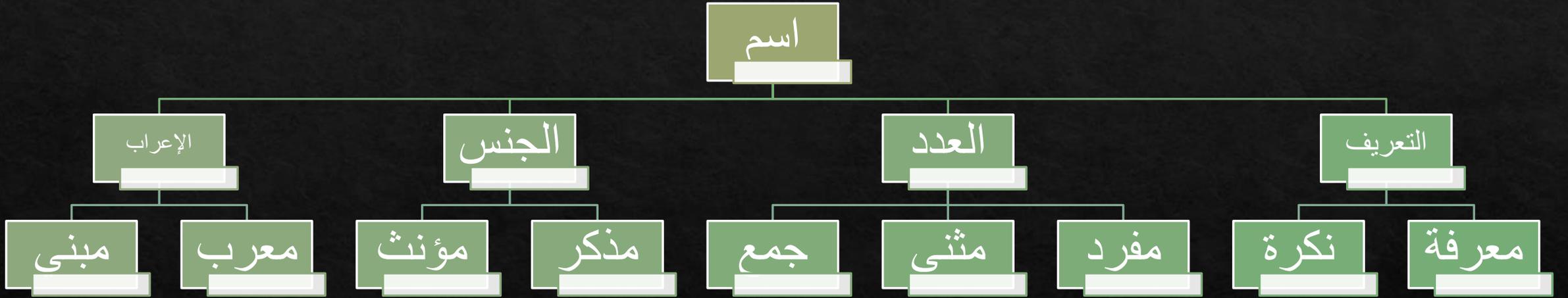


بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ<sup>١</sup> الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ<sup>٢</sup>  
مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ<sup>٣</sup> إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ<sup>٤</sup>  
اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ<sup>٥</sup> صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ  
عَلَيْهِمْ<sup>٦</sup> غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ<sup>٧</sup>



The grammatical  
information included in  
the noun







## معرفة و نكرة

Every word in Arabic language is either معرفة  
or نكرة

نكرة A book كِتَابٌ

No “a” or “an” in Arabic (indefinite)

معرفة The book اَلْكِتَابُ

“THE” = “ال” (definite)



المعرفة

الإِسْمُ الْمُنَادِي

الْمُضَافُ إِلَى  
مَعْرِفَةٍ

الإِسْمُ  
الْمَوْصُولُ

إِسْمُ الإِشَارَةِ

الضَّمِيرُ

الْمُعَرَّفُ بِاللَّامِ

الإِسْمُ الْعَلَمُ



# الإِسْمُ العَلَمَ

الإِسْمُ العَلَمَ - They are the proper nouns in Arabic . Specific names of people and places.

Examples:

مريم

حمزة

محمد

مكة



# الْمُعَرَّفُ بِاللَّامِ

## WORDS WITH ال

### لام التعريف

الْمُعَرَّفُ بِاللَّامِ they are nouns with “al” in the beginning.

The laam in the “al” is called as

لام التعريف

THE “AL” in arabic means “the” which makes a word specific.

Remember that tanween and al never come together. For example the word

المسلّم

Is incorrect, you can only say

المسلّم

Examples:

الكتاب -the book

الرجل -the man

البيت -the house

القلم -the pen

رَجُلٌ ————— الرَّجُلُ

رَجُلًا ————— الرَّجُلَ

رَجُلٍ ————— الرَّجُلِ

وَلَدٌ ————— الْوَلَدُ

وَلَدًا ————— الْوَلَدَ

وَلَدٍ ————— الْوَلَدِ



## الضَّمِير

All the pronouns in Arabic language  
are definite.

معرفة

Examples:

هو -he

أنت -you

أنا -I



## إِسْمُ الإِشَارَةِ

إِسْمُ الإِشَارَةِ - the pointing or demonstrative pronouns. They are always definite.

Examples:

هذا -this(masculine)

ذلك -that(masculine)

هذه -this(feminine)

تلك -that(feminine)



# الإِسْمُ المَوْصُولُ

الإِسْمُ المَوْصُولُ -the relative pronouns.

Examples:

الذِي -the one who(masculine)

الَّتِي -the one who(feminine)



# المُضَافُ إِلَى مَعْرِفَةٍ

المُضَافُ إِلَى - the nouns which are connected  
مَعْرِفَةٍ

to any definite nouns in phrases showing  
possession.

Example:

كِتَابُ زَيْدٍ - book of Zaid

بَيْتُ اللَّهِ - house of Allah



# الإِسْمُ الْمُنَادَى

-the noun which is addressed with

يا الإِسْمُ الْمُنَادَى

يا

Example:

يا رجل

يا ولد

Make the following nouns definite by adding the article ال:

Example:

قُرْآنٌ ————— الْقُرْآنُ				
١. أُمٌّ	٢. كُرَّاسَةٌ	٣. لَوْحٌ	٤. مَكْتَبٌ	٥. رَحِيمٌ
٦. بَيْتٌ	٧. غُرْفَةٌ	٨. بِنْتُ	٩. طِفْلٌ	١٠. جِدَارٌ
١١. أُخْتُ	١٢. أَخٌ	١٣. عَمٌّ	١٤. حَدِيثٌ	١٥. خَالٌ
١٦. صُنْدُوقٌ	١٧. رِداءٌ	١٨. وِسَادَةٌ	١٩. مِرْوَحَةٌ	٢٠. شُبَّاكٌ
٢١. ثَمِينٌ	٢٢. كُرْسِيٌّ	٢٣. مَسْجِدٌ	٢٤. مَدْرَسَةٌ	٢٥. مُعَلِّمٌ
٢٦. نَظِيفٌ	٢٧. لَوْحٌ	٢٨. ذَكِيٌّ	٢٩. زَنْجَبِيلٌ	٣٠. فَاكِهَةٌ
٣١. بَابٌ	٣٢. عَيْنٌ	٣٣. غُبَارٌ	٣٤. سَيَّارَةٌ	٣٥. دَرَّاجَةٌ
٣٦. أَبٌ	٣٧. كَأْسٌ	٣٨. سَاعَةٌ	٣٩. تَمْرٌ	٤٠. جَدٌّ
٤١. طَالِبٌ				



## المعرفة

الإِسْمُ الْمُنَادِي

الْمُضَافُ إِلَى  
مَعْرِفَةٍ

الإِسْمُ  
الْمَوْصُولُ

إِسْمُ الإِشَارَةِ

الضَّمِيرُ

الْمُعَرَّفُ بِاللَّامِ

الإِسْمُ الْعَلَمُ



# الجنس

مؤنث

مذكر

- All nouns (includes every category we discussed e.g.adjectives) have gender.
- Assume words are by default masculine unless they have a sign of femininity.
- ✓ Ending with ta marboota ة جنة
- ✓ Ending in اء
- ✓ Feminine meaning (by natural gender) ام , مريم
- ✓ And there are more ! We will study them later



اسم      الإعراب      معرب/منصرف

الإعراب	المفرد	المتنى	الجمع
رفع	مُسْلِمٌ	مُسْلِمَانِ	مُسْلِمُونَ
نصب	مُسْلِمًا	مُسْلِمَيْنِ	مُسْلِمِينَ
جر	مُسْلِمٍ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ	مُسْلِمِينَ

الإعراب	المفرد	المتنى	الجمع
رفع	مُسْلِمَةٌ	مُسْلِمَتَانِ	مُسْلِمَاتٌ
نصب	مُسْلِمَةً	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَاتٍ
جر	مُسْلِمَةٍ	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَاتٍ





## مؤنث حقيقي

Real feminine or feminine by nature.

Nouns feminine by meaning even if they do not conform to the feminine form:

أُم -mother

بِنْتٌ -daughter

إِخْتٌ -sister





مؤنث علامتي feminine with visual signs:

ة - Nouns ending in ta marboota.

مسئمة

فاطمة

معلمة

طالبة

ى - nouns ending in alif maqsoorah

حسنى

صغرى

اء - nouns ending in alif mamdoodah

صحراء

زهراء

Exceptions-

عيسى، موسى، طلحة، حمزة

For alif mamdoodah and alif maqsoorah the words must have 3 letters before them to be called a feminine .

For example word صغرى is feminine since it has three letters before alif maqsoorah but word هُدَى and ماء are masculine since there are less than 3 letters before الف مقصورة .

Exceptions: عيسى، موسى are masculine words even though they have the signs but they are real masculine words.



مُؤَنِّتٌ -feminine as heard from the arabs.

سَمَاعِيٌّ

1. Names of the winds:

رِيحٌ -wind

صَرَصَرٌ -cold wind

بَادٌ -wind

2. Names of wines:

خَمْرٌ -wine

طَلَاءٌ -wine

3. Names of fire:

نَارٌ -fire

جَحِيمٌ -hell fire

جَهَنَّمَ -hell fire

4. Parts of the body in pairs:

يَدٌ -hand

عَيْنٌ -eye

أُذُنٌ -ear

رِجْلٌ -leg

قَدَمٌ -foot

5. Names of several cities, countries, and tribes:

مَكَّةٌ

مِصْرٌ

رُومٌ

بَاكِسْتَانٌ

6. Miscellaneous:

سَمَاءٌ -sky

أَرْضٌ -earth

شَمْسٌ -sun

حَرْبٌ -war

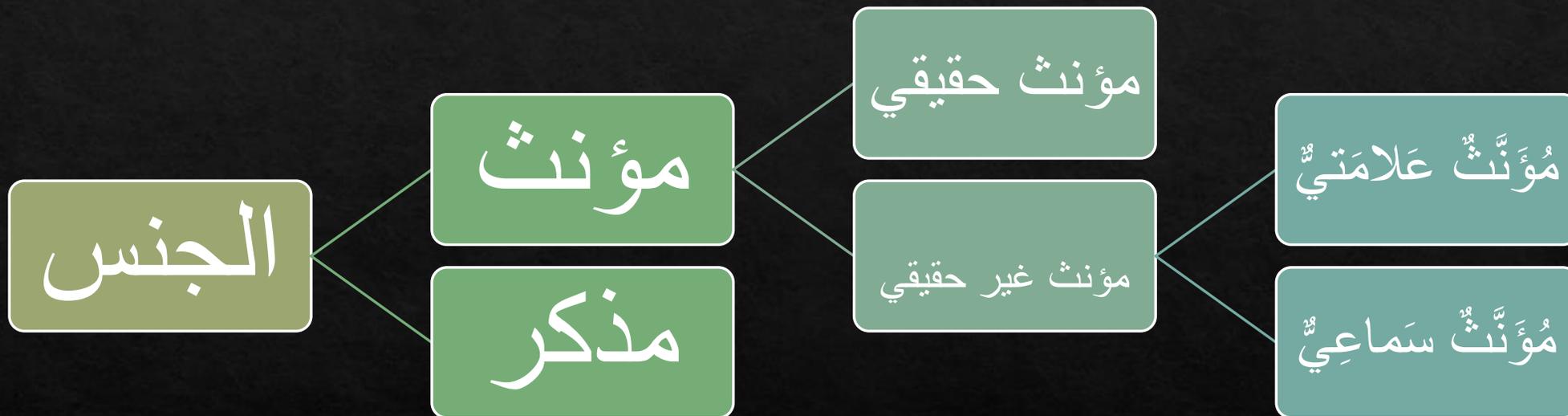
فُلُوكٌ -ship

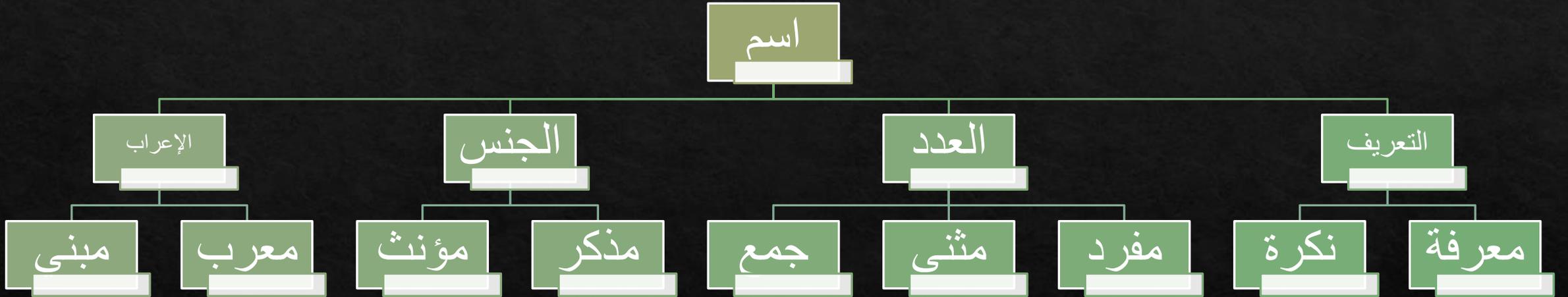
سِكِّينٌ -knife

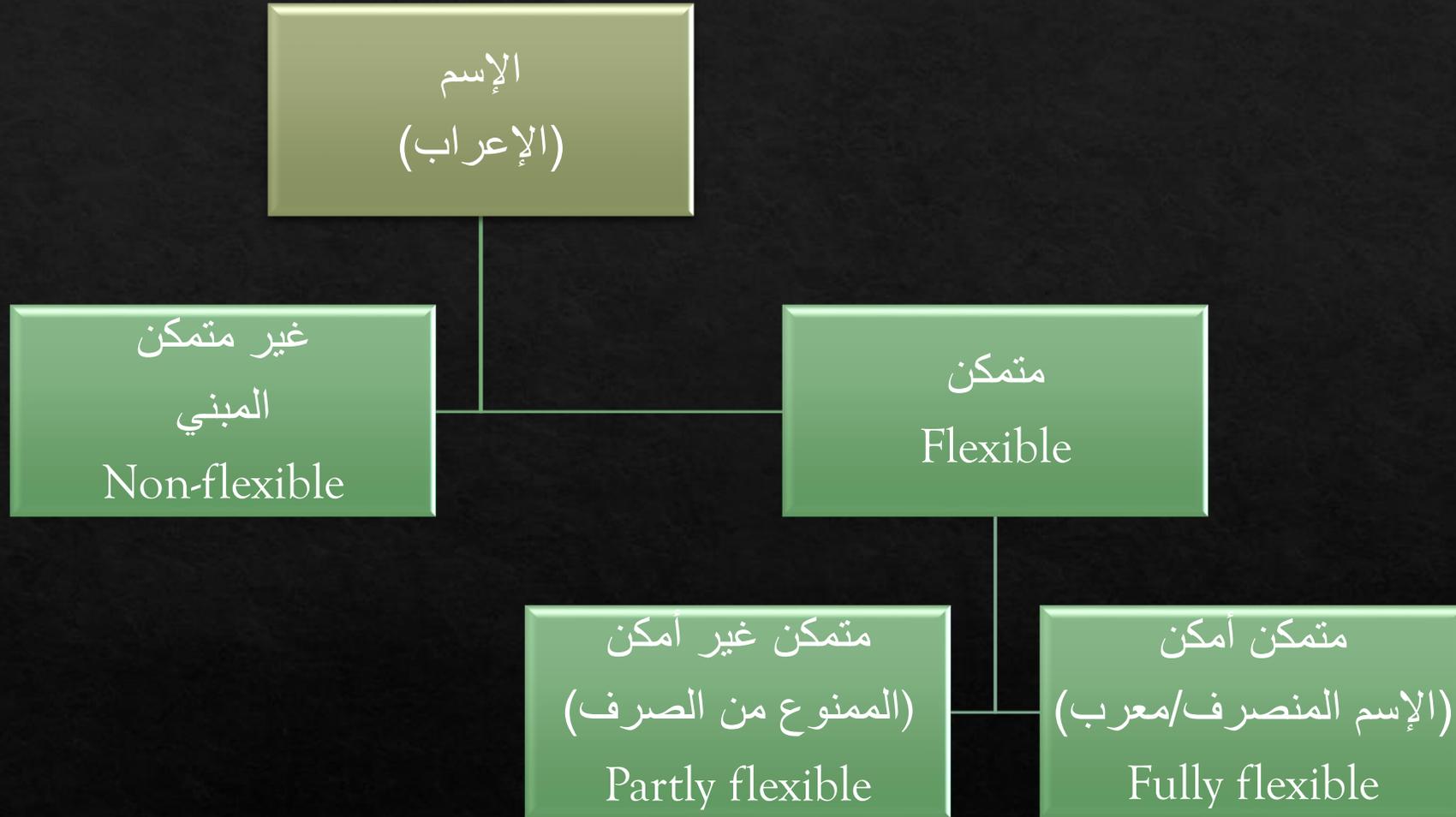
دَارٌ -house

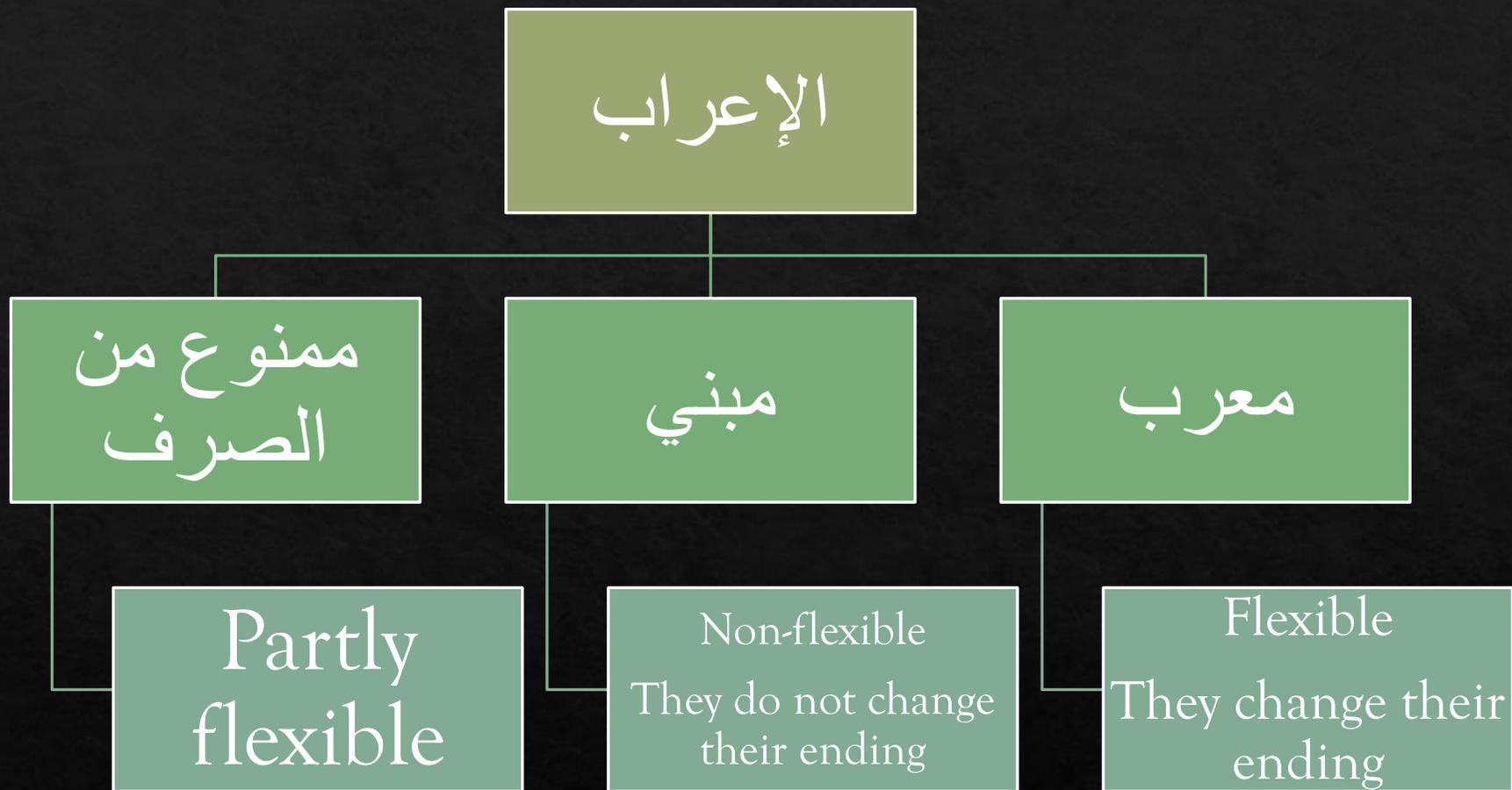
7. Arabic alphabets حروف الهجاء

And more!











## معرب

Fully Flexible

They change their endings

It is the default state for a word. A **معرب** word is a word that can show all three statuses as we learned them in our **مسلم** chart.

معرب endings are :

مسلمٌ رفع

مسلماً نصب

مسلمٍ جر

*Note: 3 statuses have 3 unique endings*



## مبني

### Non-flexible

They do not change their endings

They are the opposite of معرب words. They can never show their status. This means that they look the same in the رفع status, the نصب status, the جر status. Words that end in ألف مقصورة (ى) or a normal ا are non-flexible. Words like هدى , موسى and زكريا, for example, are non-flexible. All of the pointer words أسماء الإشارة in the singular and plural forms as well as all of the أسماء موصولة are non-flexible. We have covered these topics just remember that these two categories are non-flexible, learn to recognize them and know that they are non-flexible.

Non-flexible endings all look the same , there is no way to distinguish them by looking at the word alone :

رفع : موسى

نصب : موسى

جر : موسى

**Note : 3 statuses have 1 ending**



## ممنوع من الصرف

Partly flexible

They are words that can only display their status in two ways. A partly flexible word can only take a ضمة and a فتحة . A ممنوع من الصرف word can never take a تنوين . This type of word takes a single ضمة in the رفع form, a single فتحة in the نصب form, and a single فتحة in the جر form.

ممنوع من الصرف word endings are:

رفع : يوسفُ

نصب : يوسفَ

جر : يوسفَ

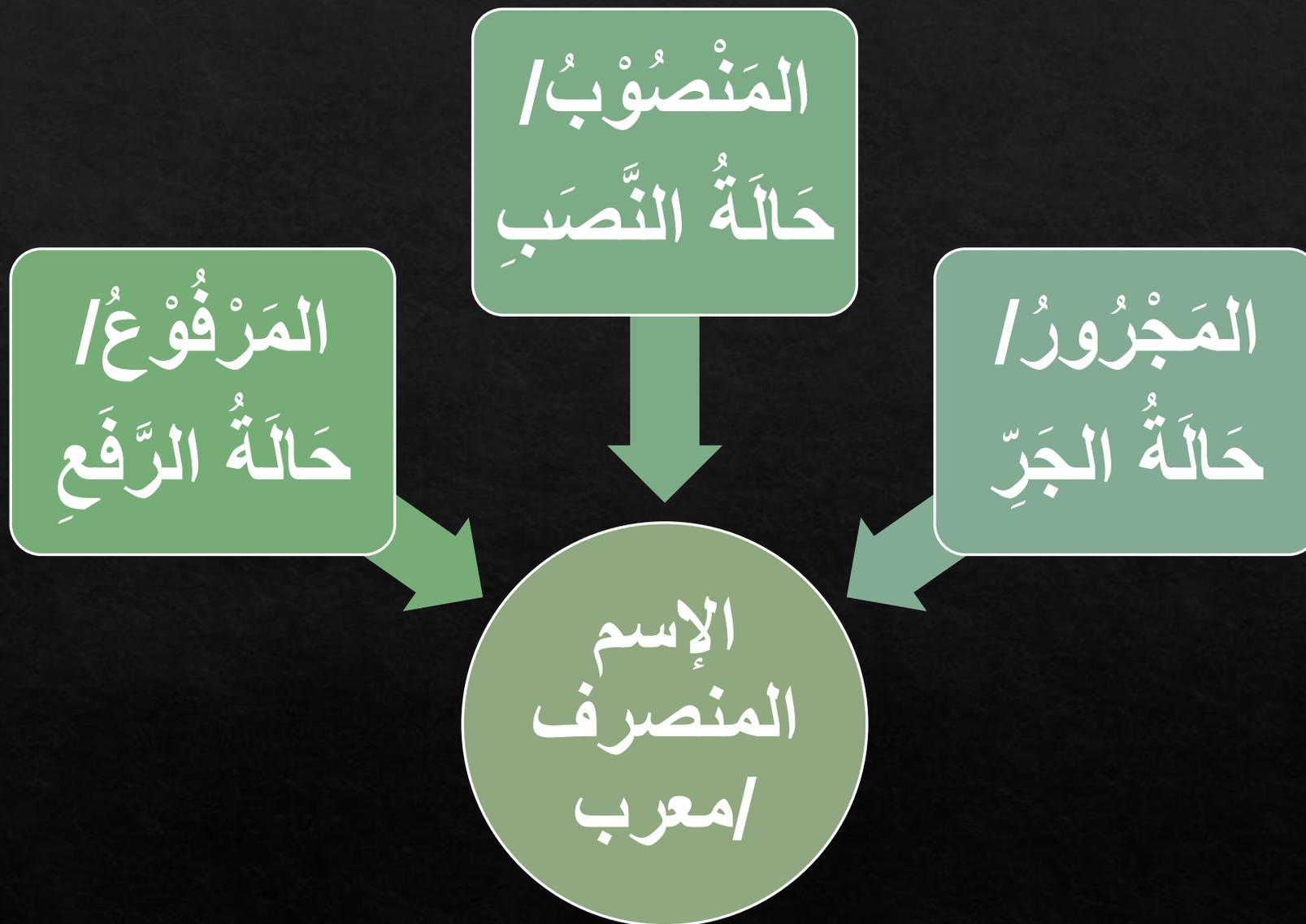
Notice that نصب and جر look the same. We have seen this before in the مسلمٌ chart.

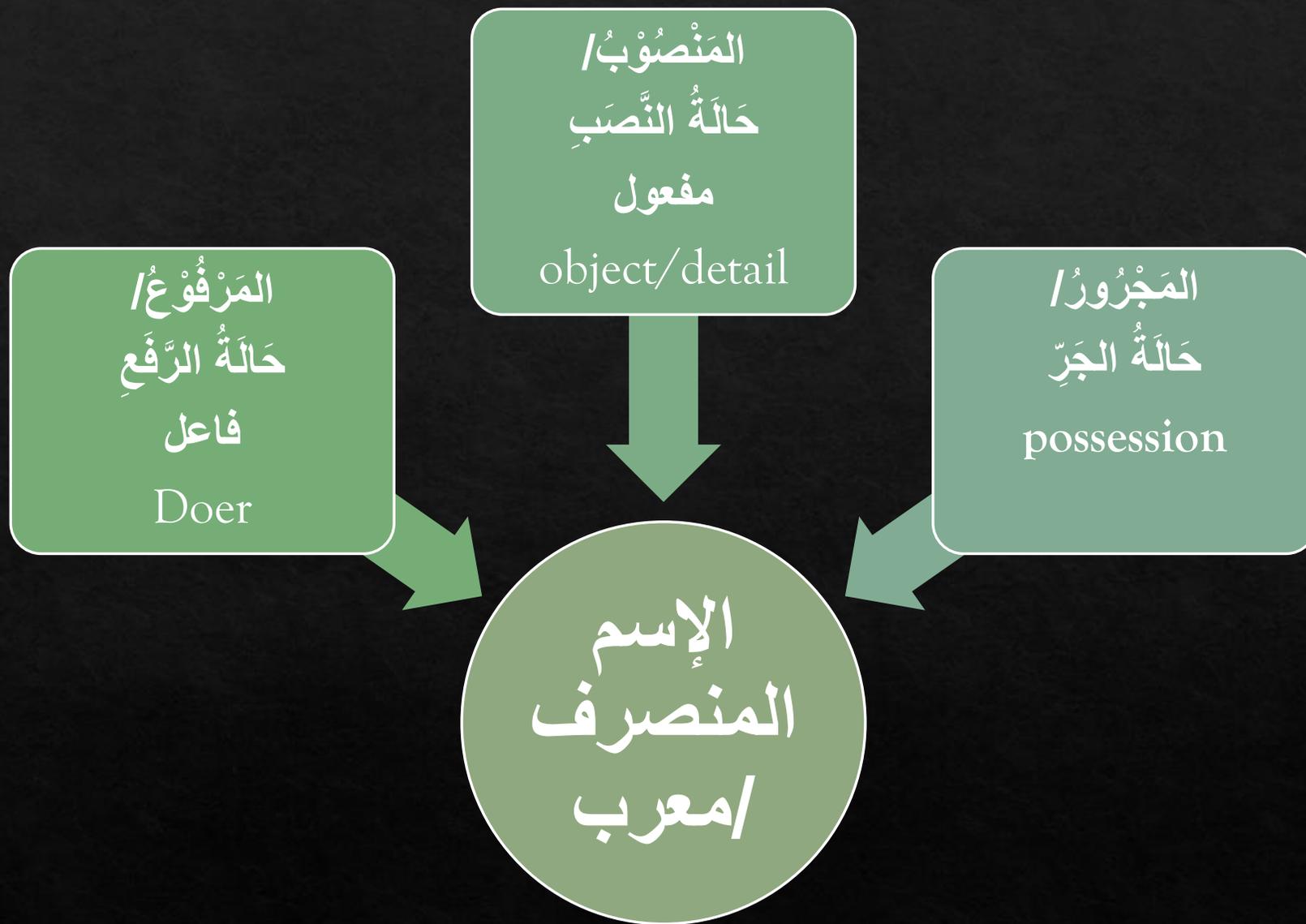
### 3 statuses have 2 endings

Unlike a non-flexible word, there are times when a ممنوع من الصرف word can be made معرب by showing a كسرة in the جر form. A ممنوع من الصرف word can be made معرب in 2 ways :

1: by adding an ال

2 : by making it a مضاف ( will discuss in next lessons)







## (The Three Cases)

### (الإِعْرَابُ)

ألف

١. اللهُ جَلَّالَهُ خَالِقُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ.

٢. اَعْبُدُوا اللهَ جَلَّالَهُ.

٣. إِلَى اللهُ جَلَّالَهُ الْمَصِيرُ.

ب

الطَّالِبُ مُجْتَهِدٌ.

قَابَلْتُ الطَّالِبَ.

نَظَرْتُ إِلَى الطَّالِبِ.

ج

الْكِتَابُ مُفِيدٌ.

قَرَأْتُ الْكِتَابَ.

بَحَثْتُ عَنِ الْكِتَابِ.



اسم      الإعراب      معرب/منصرف

الجمع	المثلى	المفرد	الإعراب
مُسْلِمُونَ	مُسْلِمَانِ	مُسْلِمٌ	رفع
مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ	مُسْلِمًا	نصب
مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ	مُسْلِمٍ	جر

الجمع	المثلى	المفرد	الإعراب
مُسْلِمَاتٌ	مُسْلِمَتَانِ	مُسْلِمَةٌ	رفع
مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَةً	نصب
مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَةٍ	جر



العدد

الجمع

المتنّى

المفرد



اسم      الإعراب      معرب/منصرف

الإعراب	المفرد	المتنى	الجمع
رفع	مُسْلِمٌ	مُسْلِمَانِ	مُسْلِمُونَ
نصب	مُسْلِمًا	مُسْلِمَيْنِ	مُسْلِمِينَ
جر	مُسْلِمٍ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ	مُسْلِمِينَ

الإعراب	المفرد	المتنى	الجمع
رفع	مُسْلِمَةٌ	مُسْلِمَتَانِ	مُسْلِمَاتٌ
نصب	مُسْلِمَةً	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَاتٍ
جر	مُسْلِمَةٍ	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَاتٍ



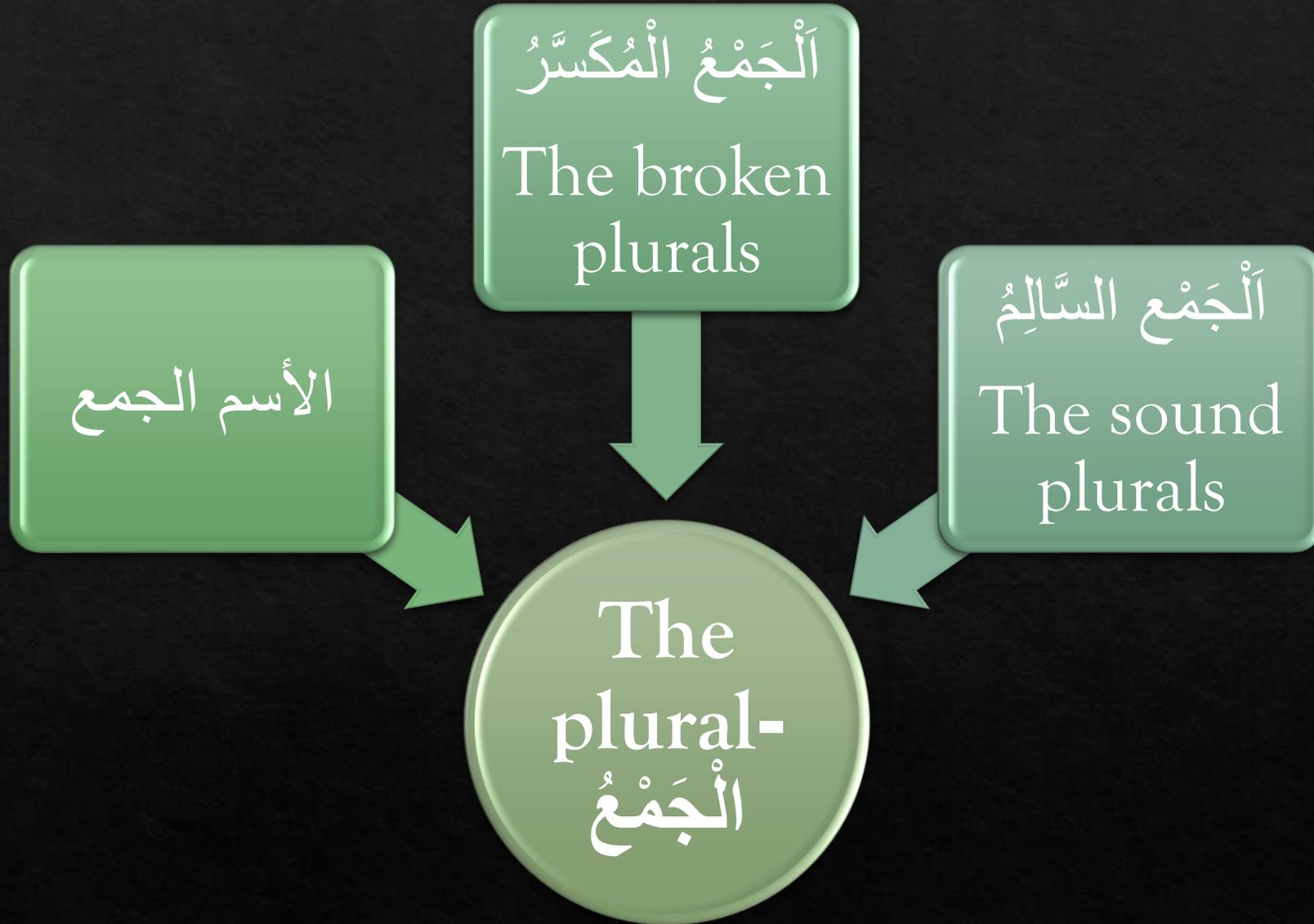
There are three main types of **الجمع**

The **جمع** in Arabic language represents three or more.

Sound plurals **جمع سالم**

Broken plurals **جمع مكسر**

Collective nouns **اسم جمع**





## Types of plurals

Sound plurals جمع سالم	Collective Nouns اسم جمع	Broken plurals جمع مكسّر
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Original word remains intact.</li><li>2. They have fixed endings.</li><li>3. For sound masculine plural ,endings are oona,eena .Examples مسلمون، مؤمنين</li><li>4. For sound feminine plurals ,endings are aatun,atin.Examples are مسلمات، مسلمات</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. These words look singular but have plural meaning.</li><li>2. They have no singular.</li><li>3.They can have duals and plurals like dual for word أقوام is قوم</li></ol> Examples: include: قوم، حزب، آل، هل، جُند،	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. don't have fixed endings.</li><li>2.Human broken plurals Examples: رُسُلٌ</li><li>3.Non human broken plurals Examples: أَقْلَامٌ، أَبْصَارٌ، كُتُبٌ</li></ol>



جمع المذكر السالم  
the sound  
masculine  
plural

جمع المؤنث السالم  
the sound  
feminine plural

الْجَمْعُ السَّالِمُ  
the sound  
plurals

## The broken plurals:

### الْجَمْعُ الْمَكْسَرُ

Unlike sound plurals where the original form of the word is retained, the singular form breaks in the plural. The broken plural is formed by making internal changes to the structure of the noun. It has no fixed rules for making broken plurals. Sometimes letters are added or deleted or there is an alter in the harakat. All the non-human broken plurals are treated grammatically as singular feminine.

Listed below are some examples of broken plurals.

مُفْرَدٌ Singular	جَمْعٌ Plural	مُفْرَدٌ Singular	جَمْعٌ Plural
وَلَدٌ Boy	أَوْلَادٌ Boys	أَمْرٌ Command/Affair	أُمُورٌ Commands/Affairs
رَبٌّ Lord	أَرْبَابٌ Lords	نَبِيٌّ Prophet	أَنْبِيَاءٌ Prophets
مَالٌ Property	أَمْوَالٌ Properties	رُوحٌ Soul	أَرْوَاحٌ Souls
نَهْرٌ River	أَنْهَارٌ / أَنْهَارٌ Rivers	شَهْرٌ Month	شُهُورٌ / أَشْهُرٌ Months
زَوْجٌ Wife	أَزْوَاجٌ Wives	مَدِينَةٌ City	مُدُنٌ Cities
رِجْلٌ Foot	أَرْجُلٌ Feet	سَفِينَةٌ Ship	سُفُنٌ Ships
عَيْنٌ Eye	عُيُونٌ / أَعْيُنٌ Eyes	قَلْبٌ Heart	قُلُوبٌ Hearts
سَيْفٌ Sword	سُيُوفٌ Swords	جَبَلٌ Mountain	جِبَالٌ Mountains
رَجُلٌ Man	رِجَالٌ Men	بَيْتٌ House	بُيُوتٌ Houses
إِمْرَأَةٌ Woman	نِسَاءٌ / نِسْوَةٌ Women	قَلَمٌ Pen	أَقْلَامٌ Pens

﴿وَتِلْكَ الْأَيَّامُ نُدَاوِلُهَا بَيْنَ النَّاسِ﴾

“And these *days* (ups and downs) We keep on changing among human beings by turn.” (3:140)

﴿وَجَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ﴾

“And *gardens* beneath which *rivers* flow.” (3:136)

﴿أَأَرْبَابٌ مُتَفَرِّقُونَ خَيْرٌ أَمِ اللَّهُ الْوَاحِدُ الْقَهَّارُ﴾

“Are different *masters* better or Allah, the One, the Omnipotent?” (12:39)

﴿وَالْجِبَالُ أَوْتَادًا﴾

“And the *mountains* pegs?” (78:7)

﴿لَهُمْ قُلُوبٌ لَا يَفْقَهُونَ بِهَا﴾

“They have hearts with which they do not understand.” (7:179)

﴿فَأَنْكِحُوا مَا طَابَ لَكُمْ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ﴾

“Then marry from among the *women* who seem good to you.” (4:3)

﴿إِنَّ مِنْ أَزْوَاجِكُمْ وَأَوْلَادِكُمْ عَدُوًّا لَكُمْ﴾

“Some of *your wives* and *your children* are certainly your enemies.” (64:14)



# Collective Nouns

اسم جمع

المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة
an argumentative group	خَصْمٌ	a nation	قَوْمٌ
A faction	حِزْبٌ	People	نَاسٌ
an army	جُنْدٌ	a generation	قَرْنٌ
family/ people	آلٌ	family/people	أَهْلٌ



أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ  
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
وَأَلْعَدِيَتْ صَبْحًا  
فَأَلْمُورِيَتْ قَدْحًا  
فَأَلْمُغِيرَاتِ صُبْحًا  
فَأَثَرْنَ بِهِ نَقْعًا  
فَوَسَطْنَ بِهِ جَمْعًا  
إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لِرَبِّهِ لَكَنُودٌ  
وَإِنَّهُ عَلَىٰ ذَٰلِكَ لَشَهِيدٌ  
وَإِنَّهُ لِحُبِّ الْخَيْرِ لَشَدِيدٌ  
أَفَلَا يَعْلَمُ إِذَا بُعْثِرَ مَا فِي الْقُبُورِ  
وَحُصِّلَ مَا فِي الصُّدُورِ  
إِنَّ رَبَّهُم بِهِمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ لَّخَبِيرٌ



سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ، أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا  
إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ

**O Allah, You are free from every imperfection; praise  
be to You. I testify that there is no true god except You;  
I ask Your Pardon and turn to You in repentance.**