

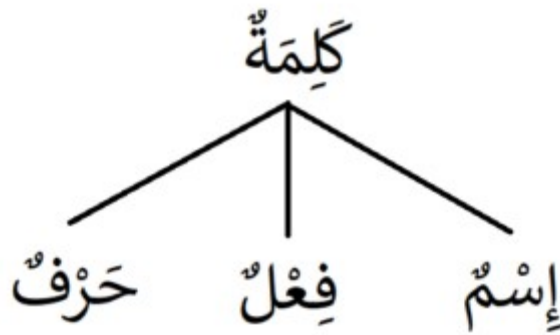
LESSON 1 - GRAMMAR NOTES

Introduction

The Arabic language has 29 letters of Alphabet where 28 letters have speech sounds with the Alif which does not have speech sound serving two purposes.

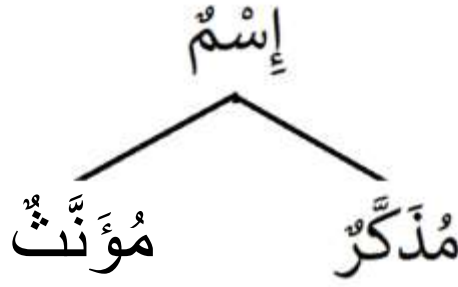
1. Elongates a consonant as in كَتَّابٌ
2. Acts as a bearer of *Hamza* as in أَبٌ

All Arabic words are divided into three as noun (إِسْمٌ), verb (فِعْلٌ) and particle (حَرْفٌ)

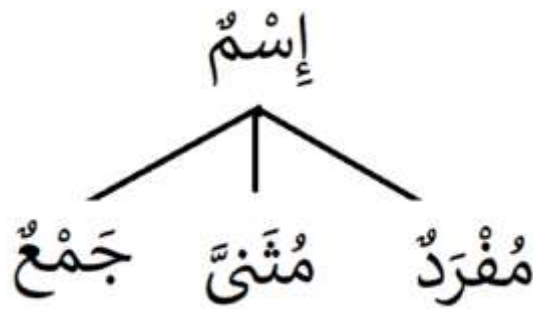


Around 70% of all Arabic words in the Arabic language are nouns and the first of the Madina Arabic book series covers all aspects of nouns.

Nouns are further classified according to their gender, All Arabic nouns have a gender as masculine (مُذَكَّرٌ) or feminine (مُؤَنَّثٌ)



Every noun in Arabic also has a number as singular (مُفْرَدٌ), dual (مُتَنِّى) or plural (جَمْعٌ).



Arabic vowel signs

Arabic has three short vowels viz.

كَسْرَة	فَتْحَة	ضَمَّة
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and long vowels are formed by adding the associated letters to the short vowels viz.

ي	ا	و
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Absence of a vowel sign is denoted by a

سُكُون

هذا

هذا is pronounced as هَذَا but is written without the *Alif* of elongation

هذا means ‘this’ and is a demonstrative pronoun which is used to point out things that are near. It is termed in Arabic as اِسْمُ اِلْاِشَارَةِ اِلِلْقَرِيبِ meaning ‘demonstrative pronoun for near.’

To use the demonstrative pronoun هذا the object should be:

1. Close – قَرِيبٌ
2. Singular – مُفْرَدٌ
3. Masculine – مُذَكَّرٌ

Like all pronouns هذا is definite

So هَذَا بَيْتٌ means ‘This a house’

There is no ‘is’ in the Arabic language, so ‘is’ is added when translating to English to make it a complete and meaningful sentence.

The تَنْوِين is added to the end of the word to make it indefinite and it is the Arabic indefinite article corresponding the English ‘a/an’

The nouns of questioning for rational and irrational beings

مَا هَذَا ؟

مَا : اِسْمُ اسْتِفْهَامٍ لِغَيْرِ الْعَاقِلِ .

- مَا هَذَا ؟ هَذَا كِتَابٌ ✓ . مَا هَذَا ؟ هَذَا بَابٌ ✓ . مَا هَذَا ؟ هَذَا قَلَمٌ ✓ .
مَا هَذَا ؟ هَذَا رَجُلٌ ✗ . مَا هَذَا ؟ هَذَا وَلَدٌ ✗ .

مَنْ هَذَا ؟

مَنْ : اِسْمُ اسْتِفْهَامٍ لِلْعَاقِلِ .

- مَنْ هَذَا ؟ هَذَا طَائِبٌ ✓ . مَنْ هَذَا ؟ هَذَا وَلَدٌ ✓ . مَنْ هَذَا ؟ هَذَا طَالِبٌ ✓ .
مَنْ هَذَا ؟ هَذَا كِتَابٌ ✗ . مَنْ هَذَا ؟ هَذَا قَلَمٌ ✗ .

The particle of questioning

أَهَذَا سَرِيرٌ ؟

أَ : هَمْزَةُ الاسْتِفْهَامِ ، حَرْفُ جَوَابُهُ (نَعَمْ) أَوْ (لَا) .

- أَهَذَا سَرِيرٌ ؟ نَعَمْ . هَذَا سَرِيرٌ . أَهَذَا رَجُلٌ ؟ نَعَمْ . هَذَا رَجُلٌ .
أَهَذَا كُرْسِيٌّ ؟ لَا . هَذَا سَرِيرٌ . أَهَذَا وَلَدٌ ؟ لَا . هَذَا رَجُلٌ .

The questions with همزة الاستفهام should be answered with

حَرْفُ جَوَابُهُ (نَعَمْ) أَوْ (لَا)