

1. Using the attached rules of grammar, fill in the blanks (إملء الفراغات)

- _____ الفعل المضارع مرفوع بال
- _____ الفعل الماضي مبني علي ال
- _____ الفعل الأمر مبني علي
- _____ الفعل المستقبل
- _____ فعل أمر المستقبل
- _____ الفاعل (subject)
- _____ المفعول به (object)
- _____ المفرد يرفع بال _____ وينصب بال _____ ويجر بال _____
- _____ المثنى يرفع بال _____ وينصب بال _____ ويجر بال _____
- _____ جمع المذكر السالم يرفع بال _____ وينصب بال _____ ويجر بال _____
- _____ جمع المؤنث السالم يرفع بال _____ وينصب بال _____ ويجر بال _____
- _____ جمع التكسير السالم يرفع بال _____ وينصب بال _____ ويجر بال _____
- _____ المبتدأ (subject)
- _____ الخبر (predicate)

2. Translate the following sentences and grammar them. I did one example to follow:

Mohamed is Drinking the water	Fatimah ate the meat	Said Drank water	English Sentence
		شَرِبَ سَعِيدٌ الْمَاءَ	Arabic Translation
		شَرِبَ: فَعْلٌ مَاضِي مَبْنِي عَلَي الْفَتْحَةِ	Verb فَعْلٌ
		سَعِيدٌ: فَاعِلٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِالضَّمَّةِ	Subject فَاعِلٌ
		الْمَاءَ: مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنصُوبٌ بِالْفَتْحَةِ	Object مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ

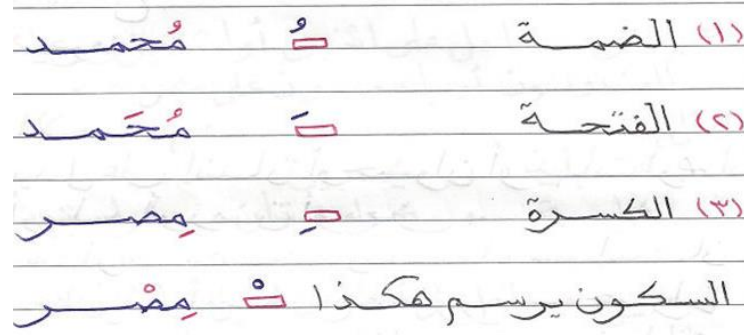
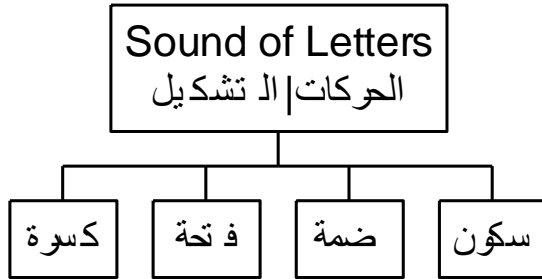
The boy will eat the dinner	Khalid will bring the book	Ahmed ate the apple	English Sentence
			Arabic Translation
			Verb فَعَلَ
			Subject فَاعِلٌ
			Object مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ

Eat the dinner	Read the sentence	Bring your book	English Sentence
			Arabic Translation
			Verb فَعَلَ
			Subject فَاعِلٌ
			Object مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ

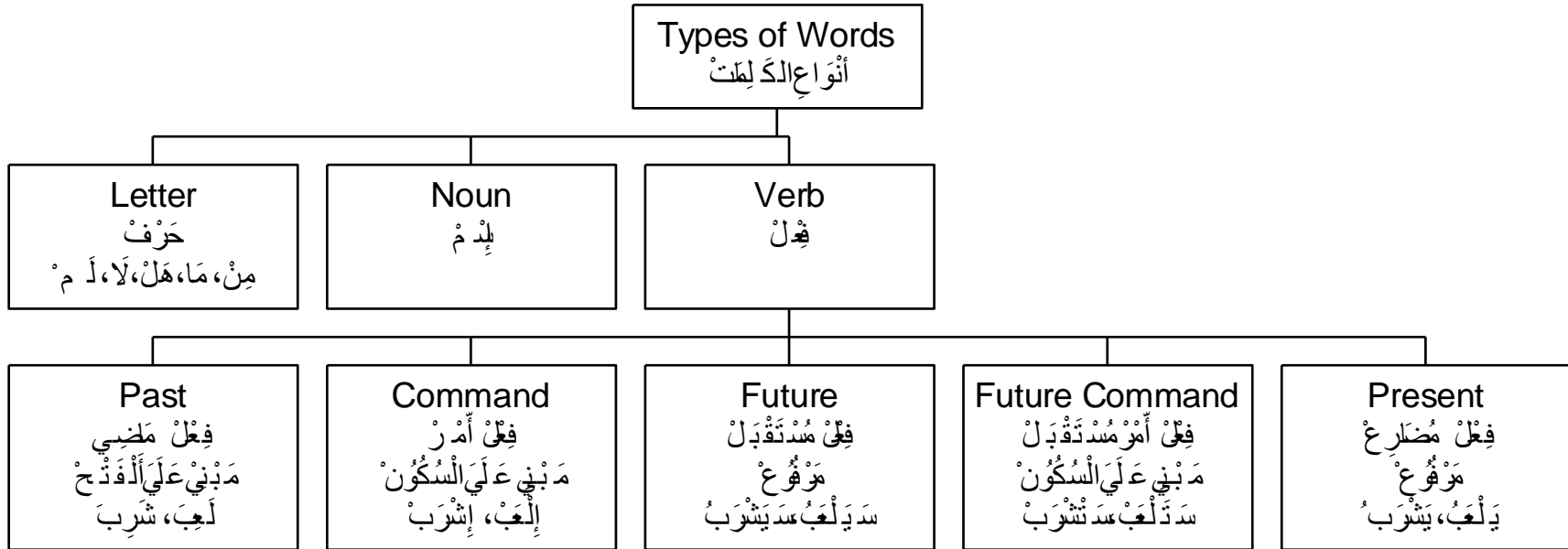
The boy is tall	The fruits are plenty	The tree is tall	English Sentence
			Arabic Translation
			Subject مُبْتَدَأٌ
			Predicate خَبَرٌ

The woman is rich	The man is old	Fatima is beautiful	English Sentence
			Arabic Translation
			Subject مُبْتَدَأٌ
			Predicate خَبَرٌ

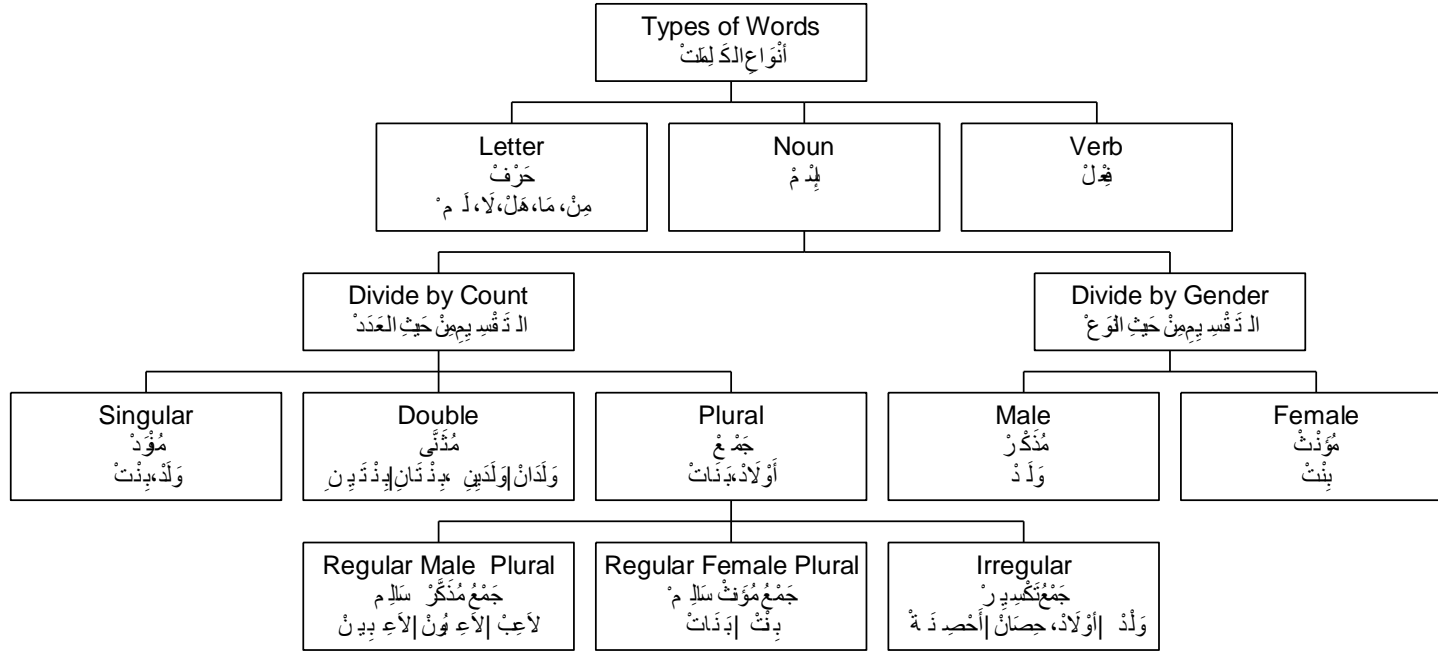
Harakat



Verb Grammar



Noun Grammar



Count	Regularity	Gender	مرفوع	منصوب	مجرور	<p>How to convert singular to double, regular male plural and regular female plural</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">المثنى (double) = المفرد + ان ين كتاب - < كتابان كتابين</p> <p>الجمع المذكر السالم (Standard Male Plural) = المفرد + ون ين لاعب - < لاعبون لاعبين</p> <p>الجمع المؤنث السالم (Standard Female Plural) = المفرد + ات بنت - < بنات</p>
Plural جمع	Regular سالم	Male مذكر	واو	ياء		
		Female مؤنث	ضمة	كسرة		
	Irregular تكسير		ضمة	فتحة	كسرة	
Double مثنى			ألف	ياء		
Singular مفرد			ضمة	فتحة	كسرة	

Types of Sentences

Sentences are two types

Noun Sentence: Starts with a noun

Verb sentence: Starts with a verb

-> Subject (مُبْتَدَأُ) + Predicate (خَبَرُ)

-> Verb (فَعْلٌ) + Subject (فَاعِلٌ) + Object (مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ)

or Verb + Object + Subject

المبتدأ مرفوع والخبر مرفوع

الفاعل مرفوع والمفعول به منصوب

1. Subject and Predicate مُبْتَدَأٌ وَخَبْرٌ

Allah is creator.

Muhammad (peace be upon him, pbuh) is prophet.

Tariq is *Mujahid* (one who struggles)

The sentences like these are composed of a subject and a predicate which are called مُبْتَدَأٌ and خَبْرٌ in Arabic. To translate such sentences into Arabic, just put Tanveen (ْ) on each of these words (in case they are singular masculine). Tanveen (ْ) is also known as double *pesh* or double dhammah.

Allah is creator.

اللَّهُ خَالِقٌ

Muhammad (pbuh) is Prophet.

مُحَمَّدٌ نَبِيٌّ .

Tariq is a *Mujahid*.

طَارِقٌ مُجَاهِدٌ .

***** Vocabulary for Lesson No. 1 *****

creator	خَالِقٌ	big	كَبِيرٌ	religion	دِينٌ
prophet	نَبِيٌّ	mg. slave	عَبْدٌ	one	وَاحِدٌ
one who struggles	مُجَاهِدٌ	pious	صَالِحٌ	scholar	عَالِمٌ
house	بَيْتٌ	truthful	صَادِقٌ		

===== Exercises for Lesson No. 1 =====

Using the words and their meanings given above, translate the following sentences into English. The translation is also provided to help you check your answers.

The house is big.	الْبَيْتُ كَبِيرٌ	Islam is a religion.	الْإِسْلَامُ دِينٌ
The slave is pious.	الْعَبْدُ صَالِحٌ	Allah is one.	اللَّهُ وَاحِدٌ
The Muslim is truthful.	الْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ	Javeed is a scholar	جَاوِيدٌ عَالِمٌ

2. Masculine and Feminine Genders مُذَكَّرٌ وَ مُؤَنَّثٌ

You must have heard the Arabic names, for e.g., جَمِيلٌ for a boy and جَمِيلَةٌ for a girl. There lies the rule. Just put ة at the end of a masculine (singular) word to make it feminine (singular). For example,

رَاشِدٌ رَاشِدَةٌ صَالِحٌ صَالِحَةٌ ذَكِيٌّ ذَكِيَّةٌ
خَالِدٌ خَالِدَةٌ عَابِدٌ عَابِدَةٌ مُؤْمِنٌ مُؤْمِنَةٌ

Notes:

1. Arabic has two genders, i.e., masculine gender and feminine gender. There is no common gender in Arabic.
2. A common sign of a feminine word is ة (in general) as the last letter of the word.
3. To make a specific reference, we put أَلْ in front of a common noun in Arabic just as we put "the" in front of a common noun in English. When أَلْ is attached to an Arabic word, we remove one of ة (dhamma or pesh) from the two ة (Tanveen or double pesh). For example,

حَمْدٌ أَلْحَمْدُ ، اِنْسَانٌ أَلْاِنْسَانُ ، رَسُوْلٌ أَلرَّسُوْلُ

4. Occasionally, the prefix أَلْ is used to imply generality also. For e.g., اَلْاِنْسَانُ (the human being).
5. If the مُبْتَدَأٌ (subject) is feminine, then its خَبْرٌ (predicate) will also be feminine.

For example, اَلْاُمُّ صَالِحَةٌ . اَلْاَبُ صَالِحٌ .

Additional rules for making feminine gender of dual and plural nouns are given in the following lesson.

***** Vocabulary for Lesson No. 2 *****

mg. small	صَغِيرٌ	uncle (mother's brother)	خَالَ	mg. beautiful	جَمِيلٌ
fg. small	صَغِيرَةٌ	aunt (mother's sister)	خَالَةٌ	fg. beautiful	جَمِيلَةٌ
mg. big	كَبِيرٌ	mg. truthful	صَادِقٌ	son	ابْنٌ
fg. big	كَبِيرَةٌ	brother	أَخٌ	daughter	بِنْتُ
mg. intelligent	ذَكِيٌّ	mg. worshipper	عَابِدٌ	father	أَبٌ
uncle (father's brother)	عَمٌّ	fg. worshipper	عَابِدَةٌ	mother	أُمٌّ
aunt (father's sister)	عَمَّةٌ			sister	أُخْتُ

===== Exercises for Lesson No. 2 =====

Find out the masculine and feminine words in the following sentences and translate them into English. The translation is also provided to help you check your answers.

The son is beautiful.	الابنُ جميلٌ	The brother is intelligent.	الأخُ ذكيٌّ
The daughter is beautiful.	البنْتُ جميلةٌ	The sister is intelligent.	الأختُ ذكيةٌ
The father is pious.	الأبُ صالحٌ	The uncle is truthful.	الخالُ صادقٌ
The mother is pious.	الأمُّ سالحةٌ	The aunt is truthful.	الخالةُ صادقةٌ
The uncle is big.	العَمُّ كبيرٌ	The son is small.	الابنُ صغيرٌ
The aunt is big.	العَمَّةُ كبيرةٌ	The daughter is small.	البنْتُ صغيرةٌ

3. Numbers: Singular, Dual and Plural وَاحِدٌ ، ثَنِيَّةٌ ، جَمْعٌ

There are specific rules in Arabic for making singular, dual, and plural forms of a word. (Yes, dual is a separate and distinct Number in Arabic). There are two types of plurals in Arabic. Solid Plural (جَمْعٌ سَالِمٌ) and Broken Plural (جَمْعٌ تَكْسِيرٌ). The plural form depends upon the context in which it is used, as shown below (for the Solid Plural case only):

'Aaraab forms ↓	Plural	Dual	Singular	Gender
مَرْفُوعٌ with Dhamma (ُ -); when used as subject	مُسْلِمُونَ مُسْلِمَاتٌ	مُسْلِمَانِ مُسْلِمَتَانِ	مُسْلِمٌ مُسْلِمَةٌ	mg. fg.
مَنْصُوبٌ with Fatha (َ -); when used as object	مُسْلِمِينَ مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمًا مُسْلِمَةً	mg. fg.
مَجْرُورٌ with Kasra (ِ -); when the noun is used with preposition	مُسْلِمِينَ مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمًا مُسْلِمَةً	mg. fg.

***** Vocabulary & Exercises for Lesson No. 3 *****

Try to practice the rules of making dual and plural by reproducing the above table for the following words (both for masculine and feminine case):

hypocrite	مُنَافِقٌ	believer	مُؤْمِنٌ	disbeliever	كَافِرٌ
patient	صَابِرٌ	helper	نَاصِرٌ	worshipper	عَابِدٌ
scholar	عَالِمٌ	one who struggles	مُجَاهِدٌ	one who remembers	ذَاكِرٌ
pious	صَالِحٌ	killer	قَاتِلٌ	truthful	صَادِقٌ
protector	حَافِظٌ	one who prostrates	سَاجِدٌ	prophet	نَبِيٌّ