

Revision Booklet for
Arabic
Grammar

Name: _____

Year: _____

Teacher: _____

WELCOME TO THE REVISION BOOKLET FOR ARABIC GRAMMAR.

- This booklet is a revision resource for all the Grammar points you have been taught so far.
- Arabic grammar found in the Qur'an is by and large the same grammar used in modern standard Arabic.
- We hope that by the time you complete the study of Juz Amma, you will also have gained a good solid foundation for learning advance Arabic insha Allah.
- All the topics covered in this booklet will be revised in the first lesson of the new academic year.
- The second lesson will start with a test on all the grammar points covered in this booklet.

Topics
Short Vowels + Sukoon
Long Vowels
Tanween
Shadda
Basic elements of Arabic
Indefinite and Definite Nouns
Demonstrative pronoun
Prepositions
Detached “stand alone” pronouns
Attached pronouns
Arabic Verbs 101
Word order in Arabic
Possessive construction [idafa]

Bismillah!

SHORT VOWELS

- Each letter in Arabic carries one of 4 *harakat*
 - a) **fatha, damma, kasra** [short vowels]
 - b) **Sukoon** [no vowel]

The three short vowels:



kasra 



Damma 



fatHa 



LONG VOWELS

- a) fatha before the alif
- b) Kasra before the yaa
- c) Damma before the waw

بَا = ا

بِي = ي

بُو = و

TANWEEN

Double Vowels - Nunation (*TANWEEN*) ﺍﻥ ﻥ ﻭ

Fathatain ﺍﻥ ﻥ + ﺏ = ﺏ

Kasratain ﻥ ﻥ + ﺏ = ﺏ

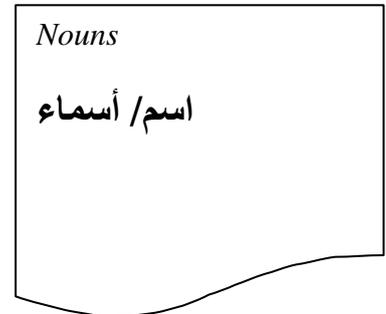
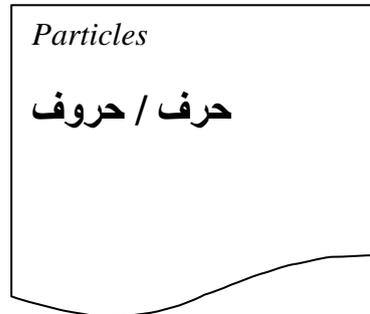
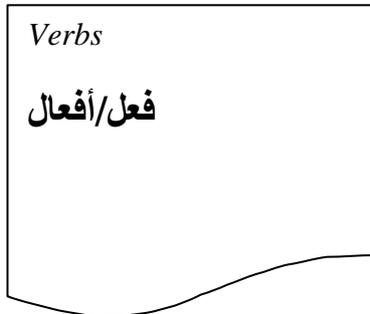
Dammatain ﻭ ﻥ + ﺏ = ﺏ

SHADDA ﺩ

رَبُّ = رِبِّ

Basic elements of Arabic

The Arabic language of Arabic consists of 3 basic elements:



- ✓ Arabic is written from the right side “write from the right”
- ✓ Arabic has masculine and feminine nouns [like French]

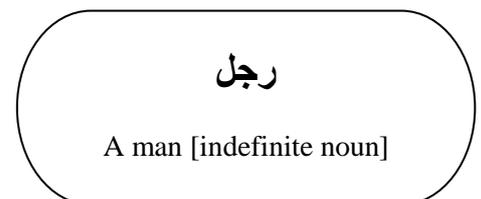
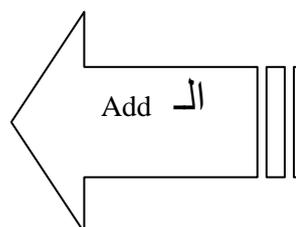
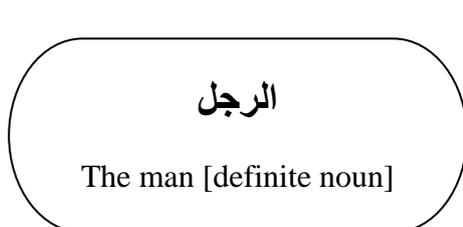
INDEFINITE AND DEFINITE NOUNS

English:

- “a” book → indefinite [any book]
- “the” book → definite [we know exactly which book we’re talking about]

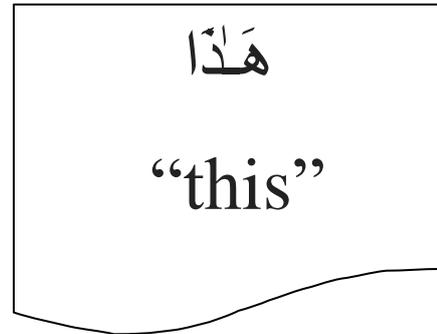
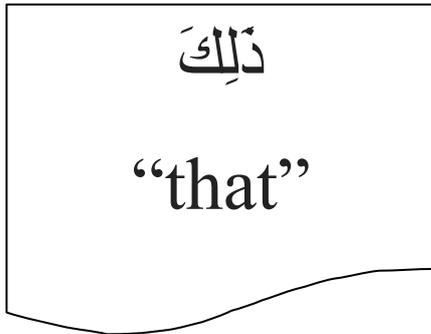
Arabic

- Every noun is **indefinite** + carries **dammatain** 
- To make a noun **definite**, add *laam al-ta’reef*
- Laam al-Ta’reef is الـ
- **Rule:** when الـ comes - tanween goes – just one harakah remains



DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN "POINTING OUT AT NOUNS"

You have learnt the masculine forms of “**this**” and “**that**”. They only come before masculine nouns.



PREPOSITIONS (PARTICLES)

حَرْفُ جَرٍّ

The list of prepositions below are ones you have already been taught.

Rule: when a **preposition** comes before a noun, the noun will carry **kasratain** [indefinite]/ **kasra** [definite]

Word	Meaning
فِي	"In", "Within"
عَلَى	"On top of", "Above"
إِلَى	"To"
مِنْ	"From"
مَعَ	"With"

DETACHED PRONOUNS

3 rd Person (one who is absent)		2 nd Person (the one addressed)		1 st Person (the one who speaks)	
He	هُوَ ⑧	You (male)	أَنْتَ ③	I	أَنَا ①
She, Her	هِيَ ⑨	You (female)	أَنْتِ ④	We	نَحْنُ ②
Those two (male or female)	هُمَا ⑩	You (two) male or female	أَنْتُمَا ⑤		
They (male)	هُمْ ⑪	You all (male plural)	أَنْتُمْ ⑥		
They (female)	هُنَّ ⑫	You all (female plural)	أَنْتُنَّ ⑦		

ATTACHED PRONOUNS

These pronouns are attached to the end of NOUNS, PARTICLES OR VERBS.

His	هُ ⑧	You (said to a male)	كَ ③	Me, Mine, My	ي ①
Hers	هَا ⑨	You (said to a female)	كِ ④		
Them two (male or female)	هُمَا ⑩	You both (said to two males or females)	كُمَا ⑤	Me	نِي ①
Them (males)	هُمْ ⑪	You all (said to a group of males)	كُم ⑥		
Them (females)	هُنَّ ⑫	You all (said to a group of females)	كُنَّ ⑦	Ours, Us	نَا ②

Example of a **noun+ attached pronouns**

ه	كِتَابُهُ	His Book.
ها	كِتَابُهَا	Her Book.
هُمَا	كِتَابُهُمَا	Their Book.
هُمْ	كِتَابُهُمْ	Their Book.
هُنَّ	كِتَابُهُنَّ	Their Book.
كَ	كِتَابُكَ	Your Book.
كِ	كِتَابِكِ	Your Book.
كُمَا	كِتَابُكُمَا	Your Book.
كُم	كِتَابُكُمْ	Your Book.
عَنْ	كِتَابُكَ عَنْ	Your Book.

كِتَابٌ

Book (noun)
{note the *Tanween* has been removed.}

ي	كِتَابِي	My Book.
نَا	كِتَابُنَا	Our Book.

إِسْمٌ

ARABIC VERBS

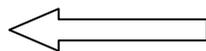
Arabic is a Semitic language and so its nouns can be reduced to 3 root letters

The 3 root letters join together to form a verb

All nouns come from these verbs

Example:

ف+ع+ل



فَعَلَ

(he did)

The verb is “to do”

- In Arabic, every verb at its most basic level is always in the 3rd person/ masculine/past tense. e.g. “he ate” “he worked” “he read”.

- This is what you have covered so far, inshallah you will be taught a little more about verbs in Arabic and some common ones in Qur'anic Arabic.

WORD ORDER IN ARABIC

You learnt that there is no verb “to be” in Arabic – meaning there is no “is/are”.

Mashallah, you already know a vast amount of Juzz `Amma vocabulary. You are capable of translating ayat from Arabic into English by yourself!

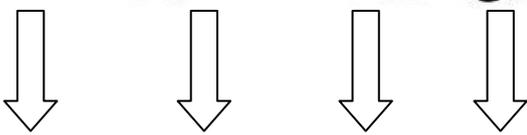
You have been taught that the word order in Arabic is different from the one we have in English.

Rule: Always rearrange the words when you are translating from Arabic → English so that it makes sense in English.

Example:

In *ayat al-Kursi*, you came across the following verse:

وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ



And the The His Extends
Earth Heavens Kursi

- A sentence such as “extends his kursi heavans earth” doesn’t make sense. We need to rearrange the words to make a clear sentence.
- “*His Kursi extends over the heavens and the earth*”

POSSESSIVE CONSTRUCTION [IDAFSA]

Meaning: Linking two nouns together to show possession

English: words like “keyboard” or “doormat” are two nouns put next to each other, they are linked together and give a different meaning to when they are separate.

Arabic:

To translate **Allah’s book** [or the book **of** Allah]

كِتَابُ اللَّهِ

Kitab (book) + Allah

Note:

- Every noun in Arabic is indefinite and carries dammatain
- So it is Kitabun [name of Allah is already definite so only one kasra]
- When a noun links with another noun [idafa] it becomes definite
- When nouns are definite tanween goes
- So it is Kitabu
- Book of Allah or Allah’s book