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 Juzz 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.

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Bismillah!

**Short Vowels**

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

**Long Vowels**

- a) fatha before the alif

- b) Kasra before the yaa

- c) Damma before the waw


**TANWEEN**

Double Vowels - Nunation (*TANWEEN*) [א] [א] [א]

- **Fathatain** [א] [א]
  
  \[بُّ = بَ + نُ\]

- **Kasratain** [א] [א]
  
  \[بُّ = بَ + نُ\]

- **Dammatain** [א] [א]
  
  \[بُّ = بَ + نُ\]

**SHADDA** [א]

- [א] [א] [א]
**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

The man [definite noun]  
A man [indefinite noun]
You have learnt the masculine forms of “this” and “that”. They only come before masculine nouns.

**PREPOSITIONS (PARTICLES)**

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]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>في</td>
<td>&quot;In&quot;, &quot;Within&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>على</td>
<td>&quot;On top of&quot;, &quot;Above&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إلى</td>
<td>&quot;To&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>من</td>
<td>&quot;From&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مع</td>
<td>&quot;With&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DETACHED PRONOUNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3rd Person (one who is absent)</th>
<th>2nd Person (the one addressed)</th>
<th>1st Person (the one who speaks)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>You (male)</td>
<td>أنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She, Her</td>
<td>You (female)</td>
<td>أنت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those two (male or female)</td>
<td>You (two) male or female</td>
<td>أنتا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They (male)</td>
<td>You all (male plural)</td>
<td>أنتَنَّا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They (female)</td>
<td>You all (female plural)</td>
<td>أنتَنَّا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ATTACHED PRONOUNS

These pronouns are attached to the end of NOUNS, PARTICLES OR VERBS.
Example of a **noun+ attached pronouns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Their Book</strong></th>
<th><strong>Your Book</strong></th>
<th><strong>His Book</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>كتبَهُمْ</td>
<td>كتبِكُمْ</td>
<td>كتبَهُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كتابَهُمْ</td>
<td>كتبِكُمْ</td>
<td>كتابَهُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كتابَهَا</td>
<td>كتابِكُها</td>
<td>كتابَهُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كتابَهُ</td>
<td>كتابِكُهُ</td>
<td>كتابَهُ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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:

\[
\text{فَعَلَ} \\
(he did)
\]

The verb is “**to do**”

- In Arabic, every verb at its most basic level is always in the 3\(^{rd}\) 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:

> وَسَعَ كُرْسِيَّتهُ السَّمُوَاتِ وَالْأَرَّضَ
>
> And the Earth The Heavens His Kursi Extends

➢ A sentence such as “extends his kursi heavens 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 [IDAFÁ]**
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]

كتابُ اللهِ

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