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**Tip:** Key to exercises and vocabulary can be found on our website: [www.orient-academy.de](http://www.orient-academy.de)

Letters: general  
Types of letters

الحَرْفُ: مَلْحُوظَاتٌ أَسَاسِيَّةٌ  
مِنْ أَنْوَاعِ الحُرُوفِ

|                                                                   |                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Letters that come before nouns:<br><br>مِنْ، إِلَى، عَن، عَلَى    | حُرُوفٌ تَدْخُلُ عَلَى الأَسْمَاءِ:<br>مِنْ، إِلَى، عَن، عَلَى.       |
| Letters that come before verbs:<br><br>لَنْ، لَمْ، كَي            | حُرُوفٌ تَدْخُلُ عَلَى الأَفْعَالِ:<br>لَنْ، لَمْ، كَي                |
| Letters that come before nouns and verbs:<br><br>حَتَّى، هَلْ، لا | حُرُوفٌ تَدْخُلُ عَلَى الأَسْمَاءِ وَالأَفْعَالِ:<br>حَتَّى، هَلْ، لا |

## 2.3 Arabic case system

## أنواع الإعراب

### 2.3.1 (*arraf*)

### الرَّفْع

Equivalent in English

ما يُقَابَلُهُ فِي الْإِنْكِلِيزِيَّةِ

(*arraf*) in English corresponds partly to the **nominative case** (subjective case).

The noun and the verb in the present tense are in this case.

The main marker of the case is the short vowel ُ. It usually appears on the last letter of the noun:

the day **الْيَوْمُ**

Other case markers in the nominative case are:

- الْمُعَلِّمُونَ، أَخُوكَ: "و،
- الصَّدِيقَانِ: "ا،
- and "ن، for the verb in the present tense: **الْمُسْلِمُونَ يَصُومُونَ**

Why is the case called (*arraf*)?

سَبَبُ التَّسْمِيَةِ

The naming of the fall has to do with the movement of the mouth. (*arraf*) comes from the verb (*raf'a*) and means "to lift" or "to raise". One rounds the mouth or lifts the lips to pronounce the case marker ُ at the end of the noun<sup>30</sup>.

وَأَيْمًا قَبْلَ لِعَلِّمِ الْفَاعِلِ رَفْعٌ لِأَنَّكَ إِذَا  
ضَمَمْتَ الشَّفَتَيْنِ لِإِخْرَاجِ الْحَرَكَةِ  
ارْتَفَعْنَا عَنْ مَكَانَيْهِمَا فَالرَّفْعُ مِنْ لَوَازِمِ  
هَذَا الضَّمِّ وَتَوَابِعِهِ<sup>31</sup>.  
وَتُسَمَّى حَرَكَةُ الْإِعْرَابِ رَفْعًا وَحَرَكَةُ  
الْبِنَاءِ ضَمًّا.

<sup>30</sup> شرح الرضي لكافية ابن الحاجب/ المجلد الاول صفحة 61

<sup>31</sup> شرح الرضي لكافية ابن الحاجب/ المجلد الاول صفحة 61

|             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| مَدَدْتِ    | أَنْتِ           |
| مَدَدْتُمَا | أَنْتُمَا        |
| مَدَدْتُمَا | أَنْتُمَا (مَوْ) |
| مَدَدْتُمْ  | أَنْتُمْ         |
| مَدَدْتُنَّ | أَنْتُنَّ        |
| مَدَّ       | هُوَ             |
| مَدَّتْ     | هِيَ             |
| مَدَّا      | هُمَا            |
| مَدَّتَا    | هُمَا (مَوْ)     |
| مَدُّوا     | هُمْ             |
| مَدَدْنَ    | هُنَّ            |

### 1.3.3 Conjugation of the regular verb with *hamza*

نَمُودَجِّ لِفَعْلٍ مُهْمُوزٍ مُصْرَفٍ

أَكَلَ<sup>50</sup> - أَتَى

|             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| أَكَلْتُ    | أَنَا            |
| أَكَلْنَا   | نَحْنُ           |
| أَكَلْتِ    | أَنْتِ           |
| أَكَلْتِ    | أَنْتِ           |
| أَكَلْتُمَا | أَنْتُمَا        |
| أَكَلْتُمَا | أَنْتُمَا (مَوْ) |
| أَكَلْتُمْ  | أَنْتُمْ         |
| أَكَلْتُنَّ | أَنْتُنَّ        |
| أَكَلَ      | هُوَ             |
| أَكَلْتُ    | هِيَ             |
| أَكَلَا     | هُمَا            |
| أَكَلْنَا   | هُمَا (مَوْ)     |
| أَكَلُوا    | هُمْ             |
| أَكَلْنَ    | هُنَّ            |


<sup>50</sup> The deviation from regularity occurs in the present tense and only once with أكلُ: أنا

Conjugation pattern:

*to invite - invited* دَعَا (يَدْعُو)

|             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| دَعَوْتُ    | أنا        |
| دَعَوْنَا   | نحن        |
| دَعَوْتَ    | أنت        |
| دَعَوْتِ    | أنتِ       |
| دَعَوْتُمَا | أنتما      |
| دَعَوْتُمَا | أنتما (مؤ) |
| دَعَوْتُمْ  | أنتم       |
| دَعَوْتُنَّ | أنتن       |
| دَعَا       | هو         |
| دَعَتْ      | هي         |
| دَعَا       | هما        |
| دَعَتَا     | هما (مؤ)   |
| دَعُوا      | هم         |
| دَعَوْنَ    | هن         |

This group includes verbs like: دَنَا، زَهَا، جَفَا، رَجَا، صَفَا

 Please conjugate these verbs.

Steps to form the verb in this group  
(basic principle of conjugation)

خَطَوَات تَصْرِيفِ الْفِعْلِ الْمِثَالِ


find - found وَجَدَ

|    |                                                           |        |                                                                 |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | The vowel <b>و</b> is at the beginning of the verb.       | وَجَدَ |                                                                 |
| 2. | The vowel <b>و</b> is removed.                            | جَدَ   |                                                                 |
| 3. | The last letter gets <b>ُ</b> .                           | جَدُ   |                                                                 |
| 4. | The penultimate letter gets <b>ِ</b> .                    | جِدِ   |                                                                 |
| 5. | A prefix indicating the person is placed before the stem. | يَجِدُ | Personal pronoun <b>هُوَ</b><br>always gets the prefix <b>ي</b> |

Conjugation pattern

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| أَجِدُ    | أنا        |
| تَجِدُ    | نحن        |
| تَجِدُ    | أنت        |
| تَجِدِينَ | أنتِ       |
| تَجِدَانِ | أنثما      |
| تَجِدَانِ | أنتما (مؤ) |
| تَجِدُونَ | أنتم       |
| تَجِدْنَ  | أننَّ      |
| يَجِدُ    | هو         |
| تَجِدُ    | هي         |
| يَجِدَانِ | هما        |
| تَجِدَانِ | هما (مؤ)   |
| يَجِدُونَ | هم         |
| يَجِدْنَ  | هنَّ       |

This group includes verbs like: **وَصَلَ، وَعَدَ، وَخَزَّ**

 Please conjugate these verbs.

**Tip:** This group of **وَجَدَ**-like verbs is very common. If you don't know a verb, always conjugate like this group.

## 2. Paraphrasing the imperative

طَرُقَ أُخْرَى لِصَوْنِ الْأَمْرِ

One can give orders and instructions without using a direct formation of the imperative. This is called paraphrasing the imperative.

### 2.1 Paraphrasing through letters

#### 2.1.1 Paraphrasing through ل + present tense

(لام الأمر)

| meaning           | paraphrasing         | imperative                       |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Write the lesson! | لَتَكْتُبِ الدَّرْسَ | اَكْتُبِ <sup>67</sup> الدَّرْسَ |

#### 2.1.2 Paraphrasing through لا

(لا الناهية)

#### لا + present tense

| meaning       | paraphrasing | imperative               |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Don't say no! | لا تَقُلْ لا | تَوَقَّفْ عَنِ قَوْلِ لا |

#### 2.1.3 Paraphrasing through prepositional formation

(جَارٍ وَمَجْرُورٍ)

| meaning          | paraphrasing                 | imperative        |
|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Read the lesson! | عَلَيْكَ قِرَاءَةُ الدَّرْسِ | اقْرَأِ الدَّرْسَ |

## 2.2 Paraphrasing through nouns

### 2.2.1 Paraphrasing through infinitive

(اسْمُ الْحَدِيثِ)

| meaning           | paraphrasing        | imperative      |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Help your mother! | مُسَاعَدَةُ أُمِّكَ | سَاعِدِ أُمَّكَ |

### 2.2.2 Paraphrase through predicate nouns

(اسْمُ الْأَمْرِ)

| meaning       | paraphrasing            | imperative      |
|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Speak slowly! | رُوَيْدِكَ بِالْكَلَامِ | تَكَلَّمْ ببطءٍ |

## 2.3 Paraphrasing through verb structure

(فَعَالٍ)

| meaning         | paraphrasing        | imperative          |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Avoid the rush! | حَذَارِ الْعَجَلَةِ | احْذَرِ الْعَجَلَةَ |

<sup>67</sup> Both اَكْتُبِ and اُكْتُبِ are correct.

Conjugation of (*laisa*)

إضافة علامة الفعل الماضي إلى لَيْسَ

|                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| أَنَا             | لَسْتُ    |
| نَحْنُ            | لَسْنَا   |
| أَنْتَ            | لَسْتِ    |
| أَنْتِ            | لَسْتِ    |
| أَنْتُمَا         | لَسْتُمَا |
| أَنْتُمَا<br>(مؤ) | لَسْتُمَا |
| أَنْتُمْ          | لَسْتُمْ  |
| أَنْتُنَّ         | لَسْتُنَّ |
| هُوَ              | لَيْسَ    |
| هِيَ              | لَيْسَتْ  |
| هُمَا             | لَيْسَا   |
| هُمَا<br>(مؤ)     | لَيْسَتَا |
| هُمْ              | لَيْسُوا  |
| هُنَّ             | لَيْسْنَ  |

| أمثلة                                   | Examples                      |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| لَيْسَ الطَّفْسُ حَارًّا.               | The weather is not hot.       |
| الطَّفْسُ لَيْسَ حَارًّا.               | The weather is not hot.       |
| هَذِهِ الْبِنْتُ لَيْسَتْ مُجْتَهِدَةً. | This girl is not hardworking. |

### 1.2 Negation with (*ġair*)

غَيْرَ

|                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ( <i>ġair</i> ) is a noun used as a negation word. <b>It mainly negates nouns.</b> The noun is then always in the genitive case (possessive case). | اسم يَدْخُلُ عَلَى الْأَسْمَاءِ، يَنْفِيهَا أَوْ يَسْتَنْهِيهَا وَتَجْرِي عَلَيْهِ أَحْكَامُ الْمَسْتَنْهَى بِـ (إِلَّا) وَيَكُونُ مَا بَعْدَهُ مَجْرُورًا بِالْإِضَافَةِ، نَحْوُ: ذَهَبَ الْمُعَلِّمُونَ غَيْرَ خَلِيلٍ. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



|                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. The connection is between an adjective (substantive verb) and a noun.                                                                                                                        | ٢. الإِضَافَةُ اللفظية                                               |
| The leading word is an adjective that refers to a noun. In this type of genitive, the leading word can be determined with ال. However, this often has no effect on the meaning of the sentence. | <u>الطالبُ العَلمُ</u><br>the student (the promoter<br>of knowledge) |

### ✍ Exercises

### تَدْرِيبَات

1. Complete the following sentences by inserting a leading word.

(١) ضَعْ مُضَافًا لِإِتْمَامِ الْجُمَلِ الْآتِيَةِ:

(١) ..... الْبَيْتِ مُعْلَق.

(٢) ..... إِنْتَهَى. الْعَمَلِ.

(٣) ..... سَيْرٍ مُرَوِّع.

(٤) اسْتَقَالَ ..... الشَّرَكَةِ.

(٥) حَطَّتِ الطَّائِرَةُ فِي ..... الْقَاهِرَةِ .

2. Turn the prepositional phrase into the genitive.

(٣) حَوِّلِ الْجَرَ بِحَرْفِ جَرٍ إِلَى جَرٍ بِالْإِضَافَةِ:

(١) هَذِهِ السَّيَّارَةُ لِعَلِي.

(٢) أَهْدَيْتُهَا لُعْبَةً مِنْ وَرَق.

(٣) الْعَمَلُ فِي اللَّيْلِ مُتْعَب.

(٤) هَذَا الثَّوْبُ مِنَ الصُّوفِ.