



# DUROOS-UL-LUGAH BOOK 1

## LESSON 1 AND 2

 <i>Dhamma</i> <i>Dhammatain</i>	 <i>Fatha</i> <i>Fathatain</i>	 <i>Kasra</i> <i>Kasratain</i>	DIACRITICAL MARKS حركات
رفعي In <i>Rafa'</i> state	نصبي In <i>Nasb</i> state	جري In <i>Jarr</i> state	STATES OF WORDS اعراب

- *Dhammatain*, *Fathatain* and *Kasratain* are known as **TANWEEN**
- In Arabic, there is no word for 'is'. So a sentence can be complete with one or two words.
- When you add 'a' before a word it becomes NON SPECIFIC/INDEFINITE. This is called نكرة, *Nakirah*.
- In Arabic, if you put a *Tanween* on the last letter of an *ISM* [noun] you can make it indefinite.
- In Arabic, all NOUNS HAVE A GENDER. They are male or female. So the words you use with them will match them in gender.

### RELATIVE PRONOUNS USED AS QUESTIONS اسماء استفهام

Who [humans]	مَنْ	What [non-humans]	مَا
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### MALE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS اسم اشارة

This	هذا	That	ذَلِكَ
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### QUESTIONS حروف استفهام AND ANSWERS جواب

Is?	هل and أ	Where? [ <i>Dars</i> 4]	أَيْنَ
Yes	نَعَمْ	No	لا
What is that? [ <i>Dars</i> 4]	ما ذا	And	وَ

## LESSON 3

There are different types of sentences. A nominal sentence begins with a noun. It has 2 parts:

PREDICATE خبر [ <i>KHABAR</i> ]	SUBJECT مبتدا [ <i>MUBTADA</i> ]
Usually at the end of the sentence	Usually the beginning of the sentence
Is indefinite so will take <i>Tanween</i> and not اَلْ	Is always definite
Can be made up of more than one word	Can be made up of more than one word

- A word with *Tanween* is indefinite. If you want to make it SPECIFIC/DEFINITE you add اَلْ .
- اَلْ drops the *Tanween* at the end of a word and replaces it with one *Harakah* because it is now definite.
- A definite and indefinite article cannot come together. اَلْ and *Tanween* cannot come together.
- When a word with اَلْ comes after another word, the اَلْ is incorporated into the preceding word. This is known as *HAMZATUL WASL* [HAMZA OF JOINING].
- The nouns ابن [son] and اسم [name] also begin with *Hamzatul Wasl*. See Lesson 5.

### HUROOFE SHAMSIYYAH [SUN LETTERS] AND HUROOFE QAMARIYYAH [MOON LETTERS]



- In Arabic there are 2 types of letters: *Huroofe Shamsiyyah* [sun letters] and *Huroofe Qamariyah* [moon letters]. Moon letters are circled above.
- When اَلْ is fixed onto a noun with a solar letter, the solar letter is incorporated into the ل of اَلْ. In the case of lunar letters the ل of اَلْ is not incorporated but recited with a *Sukoon* on it.

## LESSON 4

### PERSONAL PRONOUNS

He/It	هو	She/It	هي
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### حرف جر - PREPOSITIONS/PARTICLES THAT GIVE JARR

- Words are of three types in Arabic: *ISM* [NOUN], *FE'L* [VERB] AND *HURF* [PARTICLE]
- A *Hurf* has no proper meaning by itself. It has to be joined to a verb or noun.
- Normally an *Ism* is in *MARFOO'* STATE.
- When a *Hurf Jarr* comes before a noun, it changes it to the *MAJROOR* STATE. The noun will now [usually] end in ٍ or ِ.

### SOME HUROOF JARR

In	في	On	عَلَى
From	مِنْ / مِن	To	إِلَى
For	لِ	With	بِ

### غير منصرف - NON-CHANGING NOUNS/DIPTOTES

- There are some nouns called *GHAIR MUNSARIF* also called *MAMNOO' MIN AS-SARF*. THEY DO NOT TAKE *TANWEEN* OR *KASRA*. They only take *Dhamma* or *Fatha*.
- When *Ghair Munsarif* are in *Majroor* state, we will put a *Fatha* at the end. However, this *Fatha* represents *Majroor* state.
- There are rules for why a word is *Ghair Munsarif* but that comes later.
- Male names usually end in *Tanween* but this *Tanween* does not mean indefinite. Male names that end in *TAA MARBOOTA* are *Ghair Munsarif* [Lesson 10]. Many female and non-Arab names are *Ghair Munsarif*.

## LESSON 6

### مركب اضافي - POSSESSIVE COMPOUNDS

- In English to show belonging or ownership, we say 'Zainab's car'. We put the owner first. In Arabic it is the opposite. We put the belonging first. We say 'Car of Zainab'.
- The belonging is called *مضاف* [*Mudhaaf*]. It is specific because it belongs to something. It doesn't take اَلْ
- The owner is called *مضاف اليه* [*Mudhaaf Ilayh*]. Together they are known as *Murakkab Idhaafi*.

OWNER مضاف اليه	BELONGING مضاف
✓ At the end	✓ At the beginning
✓ Can take اَلْ OR <i>Tanween</i>	✓ Will NOT take اَلْ OR <i>Tanween</i>
✓ Ends in <i>Kasra</i> or <i>Kasratain</i> [ <i>Jarr</i> state]	✓ Ends in ONE <i>Harakah</i> because it is specific
✓ One word can be both owner and belonging	✓ One word can be both owner and belonging

### POSSESSIVE PREPOSITIONS: COME AS MUDHAAF

Under	تحت	In front of [Lesson 8]	امام
Behind [Lesson 8]	خلف	With [Lesson 9]	مع

### حرف نداء منادي HURF NIDAA [VOCATIVE/CALLING PARTICLE] AND MUNAADAH [CALLED NOUN]

- يا means 'OH!' to call someone. It is called *Hurf Nidaa*. The noun after it is *Munaadah* [the one being called].
- The word after يا is specific. It will NOT take *Tanween* or ال and will only take one *Dhamma*.

## 7 TYPES OF DEFINITE [MA'RIFAH] NOUNS

All indefinite nouns end in *Tanween* and carry the meaning 'a/any' before them. However, definite nouns are of 7 types:

PROPER NOUN أَلْعَلَمُ e.g. Muhammad	PRONOUN أَلْصَّمَاوِرُ e.g. We, She, He	DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ e.g. This, That, Those	RELATIVE PRONOUN أَلْأَسْمَاءُ الْمَوْضُوعِيَّةُ e.g. Which, Who
POSSESSIVE NOUN أَلْمُضَافُ e.g. The boy's <u>car</u>	VOCATIVE NOUN أَلْمَنَادِي e.g. Oh <u>girl!</u>	DEFINITE DUE TO THE DEFINITE ARTICLE مُعَرَّفٌ بِاللَّامِ e.g. <u>The</u> cat	

### FEMALE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

This	هَذِهِ	That	تِلْكَ
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## LESSON 6 AND 7

- In Arabic nouns, nouns are either male or female. Sometimes there is a fixed word for a female and fixed for male e.g. mother and father ام and اب .
- In other cases, the female form can be made by adding ة to the male form, such as طالب and طالبة .
- This is called a *Taa Marboota* [round Taa] or *Taa Ta'neeth* [Taa of femininity].
- The letter before the ة will always have a *Fatha* on it.
- However, some nouns are feminine without having a sign of femininity. These are learnt as you pick up the language. An example is body parts that come in pairs e.g. eye, hand, foot.

## LESSON 8

### اسم اشارة مشار اليه - DEMONSTRATIVE SUBJECT

You have learnt how to make a sentence in Arabic using demonstrative pronouns. The subject will be definite and the predicate will be indefinite. هذا رَجُلٌ = This is a man.

However, if you add آل to the word after *Ism Ishaarah*, it becomes definite. It is no longer a *Khabar* but is called *Mushaarun Ilayh*. *Ism Ishaarah* and *Musharan Ilayh* together are called *Murakkab Ishaari*. THEY ARE NOT A COMPLETE SENTENCE.

هذا رَجُلٌ This is a man. Full sentence	هذا الرَّجُلُ This man... Ism Ishaarah – Musharun Ilayh	هذا الرَّجُلُ تاجرٌ This man is a merchant. Full sentence
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## LESSON 9

### مركب توصيفي - DESCRIPTIVE COMPOUNDS

- In English, to describe a noun we put the adjective first e.g. 'pious girl'. In Arabic it is the opposite. We put the noun first.
  - The described noun is known as *Mausoof* or *Man'oot*.
  - The adjective is known as *Sifat* or *N'at*.
- A describing word and the described word will be the same in terms of:
1. Gender
  2. Number
  3. Definiteness/Indefiniteness
  4. State/case: *Marfoo'*, *Majroor*, *Mansoob*

### RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Who/which [male]	الذي	Who/ Which [female]	التي
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## LESSON 10 AND 11

### ATTACHED AND SEPARATED PRONOUNS

ATTACHED		SEPARATED			
Him/his	هُ - هُ	هو	He	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	Male
Them/theirs dual	هما	هما	They two		
Them/theirs plural	هم	هم	They all		
Her/her	هي	هي	She		Female
Them/theirs dual	هما	هما	They two		
Them/theirs plural	هن	هن	They all		
You/your	كَ	انْتَ	You male	2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	Male
You/your dual	كما	انتما	You two		
You/your plural	كم	انتم	You all		
You/your	كِ	انْتِ	You female		Female
You/your dual	كما	انتما	You two		
You/your plural	كن	أنتن	You all		
Me/My	ي	انا	I	1 <sup>st</sup> Person	Male and Female
Us/Our	نا	نحن	We		

### ASMAA' KHAMSA: THE FIVE WORDS

There are five words that take an extra letter when they become *Mudhaaf* [see Lesson 5].

- If the *Mudhaaf* is in the *Marfoo'* state, it will take a *Waaw* instead of a *Dhamma*.
- If the *Mudhaaf* is in the *Mansoob* state, it will take an *Alif* instead of a *Fatha*.
- If the *Mudhaaf* is in the *Majroor* state, it will take a *Yaa* instead of a *Kasra*.

MEANING	WORD	MARFOO' STATE	MANSOOB STATE	MAJROOR STATE
Father	اب	ابو	ابا	ابي
Brother	اخ	اخو	اखा	اخي
In-Law	حم	حمو	حما	حمي
Mouth	فم	فو	فا	في
Possessor of	ذو	ذو	ذا	ذي

### SHOWING POSSESSION

ل FOR	Used to show ownership for body parts and relatives Comes as Hurf Jarr	عند WITH/HAS	Used to show ownership of something that doesn't have to be present Comes as Mudhaaf
مع WITH	Used to show that something is the presence of something else Comes as Mudhaaf	لدي WITH/HAS	Used to show ownership of something that is present Comes as Mudhaaf

## LESSON 12

In the second half of the book, you will cover:

VERBS, JOINED AND SEPARATED PRONOUNS, ALL DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS, DUAL AND PLURAL NOUNS

1. When joining a pronoun onto a *Hurf Jarr* you have to use the joined [*Muttasil*] pronouns.  
Sometimes we add a separated pronoun after a joined pronoun for emphasis e.g. what is your name? ما اسمك انت
3. التي means 'which'. It is the female of الذي. They are relative pronouns and used to join to parts of the sentence together.
4. There are two types of sentences:  
Nominal sentences [*Jumlah Ismiyyah*] and Verbal sentences [*Jumlah Fe'liyyah*]

A. nominal sentences have two parts: *Mubtada* [subject] and *Khabar* [predicate/information]

B. Verbal sentences have three parts:

• *F'el* [verb]

• *Faa'il* [doer of the verb] - this is always in *Marfoo'* state

*Maf'ul* [who the verb is done to/object] - this is always in *Mansub* state e.g. احب لبنا and نصر زيد عمروا

5. Verbs mainly have three root letters. Verbs have a skeleton scale/word form [*Seeghah*] to put them on according to the doer's gender, number and whether they are 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> person.

6. Words that end in *Sukoon*, normally take *Kasra* when they join to the word after them.

## LESSON 13

Nouns are of three types in terms of number 1. Singular واحد 2. Dual تثنية 3. Plural جمع

There are two types of plural:

1. One that has a scale called *Jama' Saalim*. This is split into male and female. In the dual and plural forms, the noun looks the same in *Mansub* and *Majrur* state. It is up to you to recognise which case the word is in by your knowledge of Arabic grammar.
2. One that doesn't have a specific rule called *Jama' Mukassar*. It is made by changing or adding and removing *Harakaat* or *Huroof*.

## LESSON 14

### 1. *Ghair Munsarif*

• We have covered that most female names and non-Arab names are *Ghair Munsarif*.

• However, if the non-Arab names are: male and 3 lettered, they will not be *Ghair Munsarif*.

### 2. Describing a *Mudhaaf*

We have studied *Mausoof Sifat* [noun and adjective] as well as *Mudhaaf* and *Mudhaaf ilayh* [belonging and owner]. The *Sifat* will always come after the noun. However, the *Sifat* for *Mudhaaf* will come after *Mudhaaf ilayh* because no word can come in between a *Mudhaaf* and *Mudhaaf ilayh*. The adjective for a *Mudhaaf* has to be specific because *Mudhaaf* is always specific e.g. سيارة زيد الجميلة

3. أَيُّ - أَيَّةُ this word means 'which'. It comes as *Mudhaaf*.

## LESSON 15

رجع *ra-ja-a'* means 'he left'.

إخ means brother. The plurals are many: إِخْوَةٌ وَأَخَوَةٌ وَإِخْوَانٌ وَأَخْوَانٌ وَأَخَاءٌ

اخت means sister. The plural is اخوات .

قبل means before and بعد means after. They are used as *Mudhaaf*.

## LESSON 16, 17, AND 18

### 1. *Jama' Ghair 'Aaqil*

In Arabic, nouns are of two types: Rational [angels, humans, jinns] and irrational [plants, animals, objects etc]

The *Mubtada* and *Sifat* of a rational noun match it in: number, gender and i'rab

2. The same rule applies for irrational nouns except if the noun is plural. In this case, THEY ARE TREATED AS SINGULAR AND FEMININE. So, the *Sifat* or *Khabar* of a *Jama' Ghair 'Aaqil* would be singular and feminine.

3. Dual form

4. How much/how many

كَمْ means 'how much'. كم كتابا عندك . The word after it is:

1. *Mansub* [has a *Fathatain*]
2. Singular
3. Indefinite

## LESSON 19 AND 20

There is a sheet for making dual and plural, and a sheet for numbers