

STUDY GUIDE



LEARNING

QUR'ANIC ARABIC

PART 3



SHAIKH IBRAHIM SURTY

From the series: Learning Qur'anic Arabic



COURSE OUTLINE

Course Topics

1. Pronouns and interrogative particles
2. Learning some nouns in Arabic
3. The definite article
4. The Tanween and the definite article
5. Learning a few more Shamsi nouns
6. Two more demonstrative pronouns
7. The verb pattern فعل I
8. Illustrating verb pattern فعل II
9. The subject-suffix
10. Concurrence of two Sukoons
11. The second person pronoun subject suffix
12. The first person subject suffix



COURSE OUTLINE

Course Objectives:

1. To learn the structure and use of tri-literal Arabic verbs
2. To learn the use of demonstrative pronouns and interrogative particles
3. To learn the subject suffixes in Arabic

Question & Answer Bucket

Transcripts

Assessment

Multiple Choice Questions

Match the Columns



COURSE OUTLINE

True or False

Course Duration

Video – 2 hours 30 min

Study Guide – 30 min

Assessment – 15 min

Total Duration – 3 hours 15 min

LESSON 1

LEARNING
QUR'ANIC ARABIC
PART 13





1

PRONOUNS AND INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES

i

Demonstrative pronouns:

Haadha: to point to a near singular masculine object or person

Haadhihi: to point to a near singular feminine object or person

Examples:

Maa haadha? What is this?

Haadha kitaab. This is a book.

Maa haadhihi? What is this?

Haadhihi zahrah? This is a flower.

Man haadha? Who is this?

Haadha Muhammad. This is Muhammad.

Man haadhihi? Who is this?

Haadhihi faatimah. This is Fatimah.



ii Personal pronouns:

First person: **Ana** (I) for both genders

Second person: **Anta** (singular masculine) and **anti** (singular feminine)

Third person: **Huwa** meaning 'he' (third person singular, masculine) irrespective of whether it is a person or a thing.

Hiya meaning 'she' (third person singular feminine) irrespective of whether it is a person or a thing.

SINGULAR PRONOUNS				
	Arabic Pronouns			
1st person singular	1	I	ana	أَنَا
2nd person singular	2	you	anta	أَنْتَ
		you	anti	أَنْتِ
3rd person singular	3	he	huwa	هُوَ
		she	heya	هِيَ



Interrogative particles:

mun 'who' for persons, irrespective of gender

maa 'what' for things, irrespective of gender

The following are two interrogative particles and both initiate yes-no questions: **A** and **Hal**

They can be used interchangeably.

Examples:

A Hadhihi Zahrah? - Na'am. (Is this a flower? – yes.)

A Haadha khubz? (Is this bread?)

Hal huwa rajul ? Naam. (Is he a man? yes)

Hal hadhihi yad ? (Is this a hand?).

English	العربية
?	هَلْ
Who?	مَنْ
What?	مَا مَاذَا

L E S S O N 2

LEARNING
QUR'ANIC ARABIC
PART 14





How to answer in the negative a yes-no question in Arabic?

By using the word **Laa**, which means no. it comes before the sentence, in which we correct the statement of the questioner. For example,

Aa anti ummuh. Are you his mother? **Laa**, anaa bintuh. (no, I am his daughter.

Hal haadhihi taawilah? Is this a table? **Laa**, haadha kursi. No this is a chair.



Why do we need to study the negation in Arabic?

Because in the Quran around a thousand verses are in the negative.



Words in Arabic along with their meaning and gender:

Arabic noun	Meaning & Gender	Pronoun	Meaning & Gender
Kitab	book (masculine)	Huwa	He (masculine)
Qalam	pen (masculine)	Hiya	She (feminine)
Samaa	sky (feminine)	Anta	You (masculine)
Baab	door (masculine)	Anti	You (feminine)
Khubz	bread (masculine)	Ana	I (masculine and feminine)
Bint	daughter (feminine)	Haadha	This (masculine)
Umm	mother (feminine)	Haadhihi	This (feminine)
Abb	father (masculine)		
Rajul	man (masculine)		
Imra'ah	woman (feminine)		
Shams	sun (feminine)		
Ghurfah	room (feminine)		



From the table above we can conclude:

- i Like animate things, inanimate things can be classified into masculine and feminine
- ii Demonstrative pronoun are classified into masculine and feminine
- iii The first person pronoun can be used by males and females
- iv We use **huwa (he)** or **Hiya (she)** even for non-human things.



L E S S O N 3

LEARNING
QUR'ANIC ARABIC
PART 15





2

LEARNING SOME NOUNS IN ARABIC

Arabic	English	Arabic	English	Arabic	English	Arabic	English
Jannah	Garden	Haql	Field	Fulk	Ship	Kaas	Glass
Huda	Guidance	Maal	Wealth	Shams	Sun	Qamar	Moon

Noun الإِسْم			
مُؤَنَّث Feminine	مُذَكَّر Masculine	مَعْرِفَةٌ Definite	نَكِرَةٌ Indefinite
مُدِيرَةٌ	'boss' مُدِيرٌ	الشَّارِعُ	'street' شَارِعٌ
كَاتِبَةٌ	'writer' كَاتِبٌ	القَلَمُ	'pen' قَلَمٌ
نَادِلَةٌ	'waiter' نَادِلٌ	التُّفَّاحَةُ	'apple' تُّفَّاحَةٌ
مُدْرِسَةٌ	'teacher' مُدْرِسٌ	العَصِيرُ	'juice' عَصِيرٌ



3

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE 'AL'

This particle is pronounced in either of two ways depending on the first letter of the following noun:

i Qamari Laam,

which refers to the definite article in which the laam is articulated. Nouns starting with any of these letters: أ، ب، ج، take the Qamari definite article.

Examples:

alabb (the father), albaab (the door), aljan-nah (the garden), alhaql (the field), alkhu-bz (the bread), alayn (the eye), alghurfah (the room), alfulk (the ship), alqalam (the pen), alkitaab (the book), almaal (the wealth), alhuda (the guidance), alwalad (the child), alyad (the hand).



ii

Shamsi Laam:

which refers to the definite article in which the laam is not articulated, and the first letter in the next noun is doubled. Nouns starting with any of these letters: ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ن ل take the shamsi definite article.



LAM SHAMSIYA

ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش

ص ض ط ظ ن



4

THE TANWEEN AND THE DEFINE ARTICLE

The tanween is that 'n' sound added at the end of indefinite nouns, as in kitaabun (a book), qalamun (a pen), khubzun (bread). This Tanween is added only when the noun is indefinite. The tanween is represented in writing with doubling the Harakah. It is two Fathah َ, two Kasrah ِ, or two Dammah ُ.

This Tanween is immediately removed when such nouns are preceded by the definite article. The Tanween and definite article cannot concur.

Therefore, kitaabun كتابٌ becomes alkitaabu الكتابُ, qalamun becomes alqalamu, kitaabin كتابٍ becomes alkitaabi الكتابِ, qalaman قلماً becomes alqalama القلما and so on.

With Al-Atta'reef (Mark of the definite noun)	With tanween (Mark of the indefinite noun)	Type of tanween
الولد	ولداً	تنوين فتح
الولد	ولداً	تنوين ضم
الولد	ولداً	تنوين كسر

LESSON 4

LEARNING
QUR'ANIC ARABIC
PART 16





5

LEARNING A FEW MORE SHAMSI NOUNS

Turaab (soil), thawb (garment), daw' (light), ta'aam (food), zhulmah (darkness), layl (night) nahar (daytime).

When we wish to use a definite article before any of these nouns, then the first letter of the noun will carry shuddah and this lam of 'al' will not be pronounced. So turaab will become at-turaab, and shams becomes ash shams.

TANWEEN IN TAJWEED

fatha



an

damma



un

kasra



in



6

TWO MORE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Dhaalika (that) singular masculine demonstrative pronoun for far objects

Tilka (that) singular feminine demonstrative pronoun for far objects

Examples:

Dhaalika thawbun wa tilka ghurfatun (That is a garment, and that is a room.)

Haadha kursi wa dhaalika kitaab (that is a chair, and that is a book.)

Haadhihi shamsun wa tilka naar (this is sun and that is fire.)

اسم الإشارة	Singular
Near للقريب	<u>هَذَا</u> ♂ this <u>هَذِهِ</u> ♀ this
Distant	<u>ذَلِكَ</u> ♂ that



7

THE VERB PATTERN FA'ALA فعل I

This is the standard root for every three-letter verb

Literally it means "He did". But this is not what is meant for here. Rather, it is the root and the pattern for all three-letter verbs.

كتب Kataba, خرج kharaja, قرأ qara'a, عمل 'amila, جهل jahila,

In each of the above verbs, there are three consonant sounds, same as ل، ع، ف (فَعَلَ)

So the faa radical in the verb kataba is the kaaf, the 'ayn is the taa and the laam is the baa.

The faa radical in the verb kharaja is the kha, the 'ayn is the raa and the laam is the jeem.

And the same applies to the other verbs.

أَوْزَانُ الْفِعْلِ



L E S S O N 5

LEARNING
QUR'ANIC ARABIC
PART 17





8

THE VERB PATTERN FA'ALA فعل II

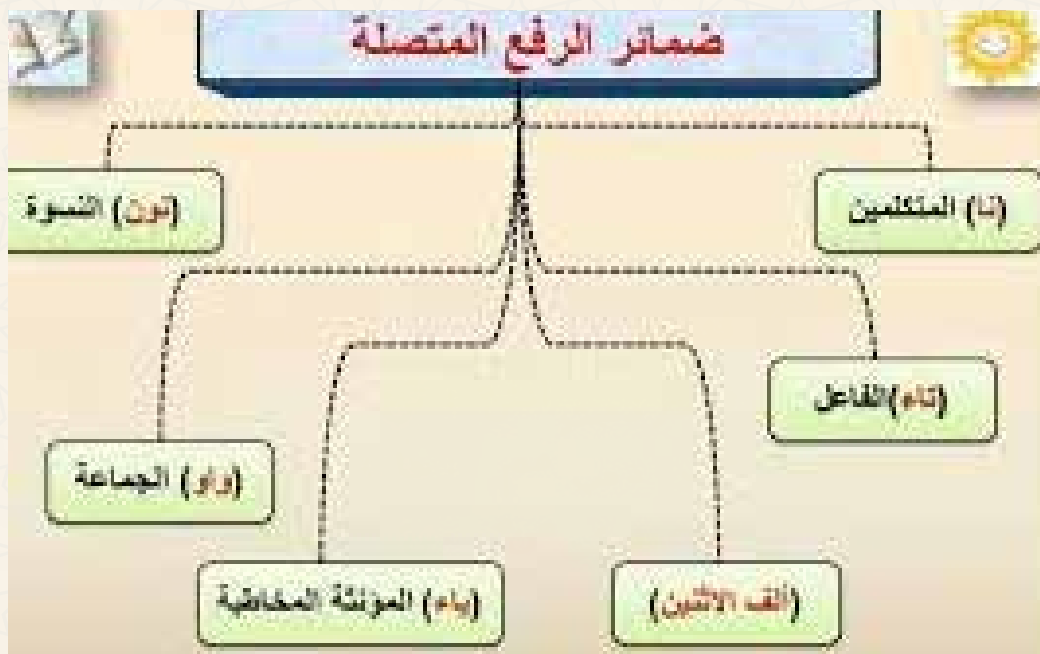
The initial letter in every tri-literal verb is represented by the fa, the medial letter is represented by the ayn and the final letter is represented by the laam.

Examples:

	Verb transliterated	Verb in Arabic	Represented with the pattern	Verb translated
1	Kataba	كَتَبَ	فَعَلَ	He wrote
2	sami'a	سَمِعَ	فَعَلَ	He heard
3	akala	أَكَلَ	فَعَلَ	He ate
4	shariba	شَرِبَ	فَعَلَ	He drank
5	da'ufa	ضَعُفَ	فَعَلَ	He became weak
6	jahila	جَهَلَ	فَعَلَ	He did not know
7	'alima	عَلِمَ	فَعَلَ	He knew



It should be noted that the initial and the final radicals are the same in their vocalization in all past verbs consisting of three letters. The initial radical (corresponding to the Fa in the root فعل carries Fathah (َ)), and the final radical (corresponding to the laam in the root فعل carries Fathah (َ)). However the medial letter (corresponding to the ayn in the root فعل may take Dammah (ُ) as in 5, or kasrah (ِ), as in 2,4,6 and 7.





9

THE SUBJECT SUFFIX

Now we will affix all these verbs with the third person singular verb suffix denoting masculine, one time, and with the third person singular verb suffix denoting feminine, another time.

Root verb	3rd per. Sing. Mas. subject	Literal meaning	3rd per. Sing. fem. subject	Literal meaning
Kataba كَتَبَ	Kataba كَتَبَ	He wrote	Katabat كَتَبَتْ	She wrote
sami'a سَمِعَ	sami'a سَمِعَ	He heard	sami'at سَمِعَتْ	She heard
akala أَكَلَ	akala أَكَلَ	He ate	Akalat أَكَلَتْ	She ate
shariba شَرِبَ	shariba شَرِبَ	He drank	Sharibat شَرِبَتْ	She drank
da'ufa ضَعُفَ	da'ufa	He became weak	da'ufat ضَعُفَتْ	She
	ضَعُفَ	weak		became weak
jahila جَاهَلَ	jahila جَاهَلَ	He did not know	jahilat جَاهَلَتْ	She ignored
'alima عَلِمَ	'alima عَلِمَ	He knew	'alimat عَلِمَتْ	She knew



When The -a or Fathah is affixed to the verb, it indicates that the subject is third person singular masculine. However, when the -at or ت is affixed to the verb it indicates that the subject is third person singular feminine.

Examples:

Ali akala علي أكل

Mariam akalat مريم أكلت

Types of sentences:

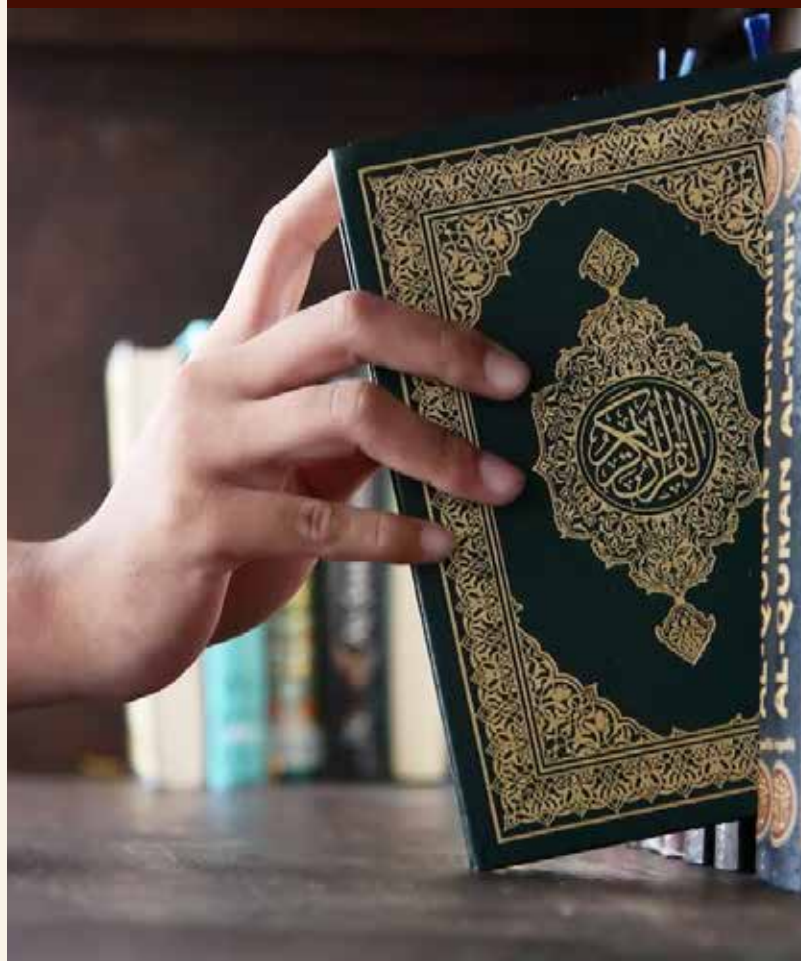
- i nominal sentence (the sentence that starts with a noun)
- ii verbal sentence (the sentence that starts with a verb)

الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ (1)

الْجُمْلَةُ	الْمُبْتَدَأُ	الْخَبَرُ
السَّيَّارَةُ جَدِيدَةٌ.	السَّيَّارَةُ	جَدِيدَةٌ
أَحْمَدُ مِنَ الْيَمَنِ.	أَحْمَدُ	مِنَ الْيَمَنِ
الْبَيْتُ تَرَسِيمٌ وَرَدَةٌ.	الْبَيْتُ	تَرَسِيمٌ وَرَدَةٌ

LESSON 6

LEARNING
QUR'ANIC ARABIC
PART 18







10 CONCURRENCE OF TWO SUKOONS

In Arabic, whenever two Sukoons, one at the end of a word and the other at the beginning of the next word, the first Sukoon is replaced by a Kasrah. This enables articulating words in a smooth flow. This is followed in order to avoid pausing at the first word before initiating the next.

For example,




Akalatil bintu (The girl ate).

Hulil mar'atu hunaa? (Is the woman here?)

		
سُكُون sukoon	ضَمَّة dammah	كَسْرَة kasrah
no vowel	short "o" or "u" vowel	short "e" or "i" vowel



In the above examples, the first word ends in Sukoon (Akalat and hul, respectively). Both these words end in sukoon. When the other words are introduced, these two sukoon changed into

		
<p>ضَمَّة dammah</p>	<p>كَسْرَة kasrah</p>	<p>فَتْحَة fat-hah</p>
<p>short "o" or "u" vowel</p>	<p>short "e" or "i" vowel</p>	<p>short "a" vowel</p>

The next words start basically with the definite article 'Al' but the alif in this 'Al' when preceded by a word, is glossed over and is not pronounced. This means that we are left with the laam which carries the Sukoon, in which case, we transform the sukoon on the first word into a Kasrah, before pronouncing the laam in the next word.



11

THE SECOND PERSON PRONOUN AFFIXED TO THE VERB

The same verbs stated in this course, when they have the subject as the third person singular affixed to them, a slight change in the pronunciation of the end of the verb is created.

3rd person sing. Mas. subject suffix	2nd person sing. Masculine subject suffix	2nd person sing. Feminine subject suffix
Akala (he ate)	Akalta (you ate)	Akalti (you ate)
Shariba (he drank)	Sharibta (you drank)	Sharibti (you drank)
Da'ufa (he became weak)	Da'ufta (you became weak)	Da'ufti (you became weak)

second-person
pronouns



12

THE FIRST PERSON SUBJECT SUFFIX

The subject suffix is -tu.

Examples,

Akaltu (I ate)

Sharibtu (I drank)

Da'uftu (I became weak)

The suffix in the above examples representing the subject represents both genders. The male and the female use -tu to speak about their actions.

first-person
pronouns



Compare:

2nd person sing. Masculine subject suffix	2nd person sing. Feminine subject suffix	1st person sing. subject suffix
Akalta (you ate)	Akalti (you ate)	Akaltu (I ate)
Sharibta (you drank)	Sharibti (you drank)	Sharibtu (I drank)
Da'ufta (you became weak)	Da'ufti (you became weak)	Da'uftu (I became weak)

In all the examples in the table above the laam radical of the verb carries Sukoon. –Ta is the second person singular masculine suffix, -ti is the second person singular feminine suffix and –tu is the first person singular suffix for both sexes. Moreover, the laam radical (represented by laam, baa and fa respectively) in all the verbs carried Sukoon before the affixation of the subject suffix.



**QUESTION
& ANSWER
BUCKET**

Q & A





Q1

What are the transitive and intransitive verbs?

Answer:

Transitive verbs are those verbs that require an object, such as *akala* (to eat), *shariba* (to drink). Intransitive verbs are such verbs that do not require an object, such as *naama* (to sleep), *Da'ufa* (to became weak).

Q2

What is the difference between the nominal sentences and the verbal sentences?

Answer:

Nominal sentences are sentences which start with a noun or pronoun, such as "*Ahmad akala* (Ahmad ate)" or "*Huwa akala* (He ate)".

Verbal sentences are sentences that start with a verb, such as *Akala Ahmad* (Ahmad ate), *Shariba Ali* (Ali drank).



Q3

What are the changes that occur to the noun in both Shamsi and Qamari definite articles?

Answer:

In the case of the Qamari definite 'Al' no change occurs to the noun coming after it, whereas in the case of the Shamsi Al, the noun after it gets doubled due to the omission of the



AL HIDAAYAH
الهداية

The Guidance for Humanity

Based on the Glorious Qur'an and Authentic Hadith

 www.alhidaayah.com

 www.peacetv.tv

 www.zakirnaik.com

 zakirnaik

 drzakirchannel

 zakirnaikpersonal

 drzakiranaik