

REVISED
EDITION

الْقَوَاعِدُ الْأَسَاسِيَّةُ لِذُرُوسِ اللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ

BASIC NAHW

FOR PRIMARY MADARIS

A Step-by-Step Guide towards
Understanding Basic Arabic Grammar

Compiled by
Mawlana Hasib Ahmed Ibn Yusuf Mayet

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Introduction

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
نُحْمَدُهُ وَنُصَلِّي عَلَى رَسُولِهِ الْكَرِيمِ أَمَا بَعْدُ

Since the establishment of Madina Academy in 2010 we have been offering a range of courses for the local community, including the Alimah course for sisters which is taught through the medium of the English language.

The very first step on the course entails the learning of Arabic grammar through lessons of Nahw, which teaches the mutual relationship of words and condition of their declension.

This booklet 'Basic Nahw' has been found to be very useful in introducing new students to the primary rules of Nahw and it is credited for its presentation and user-friendly style.

I am grateful to the compiler, Mawlana Hasib Ahmed Mayet, teacher of Hadith at Darul Uloom Da'watul Imaan, Bradford for granting us the permission to publish this revised edition of 'Basic Nahw' which he has kindly checked and verified.

I pray to Almighty Allah to reward all those who have assisted in the preparation and publication of this booklet and make it a source of benefit for the seekers of sacred knowledge.

—Mawlana Khalil Ahmed Kazi
Madina Academy
Dewsbury, England
12 April 2022
10 Ramadhan 1443

Foreword

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الحمد لله رب العالمين و الصلاة و السلام على أفصح خلق الله النبي الأُمى

العربي محمد بن عبد الله و على آله و أصحابه أجمعين . أما بعد

The importance of correct grammar cannot be over-emphasised for students of any language, especially one as precise and particular as Arabic. The role of an entire object in a sentence is altered by the variation of a mere harakah, the slight elongation of a vowel changes the number of subjects of a verb or noun. It is no surprise, then, that the knowledge of syntax should have demanded such attention historically for all who aspired to drink from the wells of Arabic scholarship. The old proverb makes no exaggeration:

النحو فى الكلام كالملىح فى الطعام

'Grammar in language is as indispensable as salt in food.'

Having said that, students of any foreign language have for long been acutely aware that the traditional approach to studies of grammar alone cannot serve the purpose of achieving proficiency in language, except perhaps, in the realm of the written word. More modern language aids have therefore attempted to incorporate much more practical usage into the theoretical discipline.

Notable among these in Arabic for the beginner has been the set *Duroos-su'l-Lughah al-Arabiyyah* (Lessons in Arabic Language). With its profuse usage of pictures and repetition, examples and exercises, the student is introduced to and shown around modern Arabic in an easy-to-use layout. The result is a thoroughly enjoyable and beneficial learning experience.

The book before you, Basic Nahw is an admirable companion to the Duroos course. Shedding light on the science behind the examples and elucidating important concepts, this work by Mawlana Hasib Ahmed Mayet will be found to be beneficial for both those approaching Arabic through the Duroos as well as those coming to it independently. I pray that this endeavour is blessed by Allāh as a tool through which many begin their quest towards the richest treasure of any literary tradition, the Holy Qur'ān and Prophetic traditions, and may He accept from its author many such undertakings in the future, Aameen.

والسلام

—Mawlana Yusuf Darwan (Hafizahullah)

(Ustaad of Arabic Language)

10th September 2004

26th Rajab 1425

Preface

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

نحمدك اللَّهُمَّ أنتَ الفاعل المختار لكل مفعول من الكائنات والآثار
و نَشْكُرُكَ عَلَى مَزِيدِ نِعْمِكَ وَمُضَاعَفِ جُودِكَ وَكَرَمِكَ وَنُصَلِّي وَنُسَلِّمُ عَلَى
سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ مَصْدَرِ الْفَضَائِلِ وَ عَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَمَنْ نَحَا نَحْوَهُمْ مِنَ
الْأَوَاخِرِ وَالْأَوَائِلِ

The knowledge of Arabic grammar (Nahw) is the gateway towards understanding the beautiful language of the Holy Qur'ān. Numerous books, whether in the Arabic or Urdu language have served the purpose of teaching Nahw. This includes a most recent publication in English 'A Simplified Arabic Grammar' by my most respectable teacher – Hadhrat Moulana Hasan Dockrat of Azaadville, South Africa.

Most published literatures are aimed towards a more advanced level of learning and not for Primary level Madrasa students.

Through the infinite mercy of Allāh ﷻ this book 'Basic Nahw ' has been put together for use within a Primary level Arabic syllabus. It ventures into the realms of simplified Arabic grammar and is aimed at a primary level audience.

Terminology used within the book is simple to comprehend and the rules mentioned are those which are most general. With it being in English the rules will be even easier to understand Insha-Allāh.

Duroosul Lughatil Arabiyah is commonly found in working syllabuses of many Primary Madaaris. The aim of Duroosul Lughatil Arabiyah is to provide a foundation block complementing further advanced studies in Arabic.

Integrative use of this book with Duroosul Lughatil Arabiyah, especially after lesson four, should Insha-Allāh make the use of this book even more beneficial. Thereafter, using the contents of this book as and when necessary.

It is hoped that this book will be successful in its aim to provide a general, simplified overview of terms and basic rules relating to Arabic grammar, as well as opening the door to Advanced level Arabic studies.

Finally, it would be incorrect to conclude without adding a few phrases of appreciation of my respectable teachers. It is my heartfelt desire that Allāh ﷻ reward my Ustaads for the compilation of this book. Especially my late Ustaad Imam-un-Nahw Sheikh Muhammad Kamal Sahib ﷻ whose taught knowledge of Nahw has made this compilation a reality and an ideal stepping stone for the benefit of countless future students. May Allāh ﷻ shower his grave with mercy and grant him Jannatul Firdous. May the Almighty accept this humble effort, and make it a means for our salvation in the hereafter.

وَأَسْأَلُهُ سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى أَنْ يَنْفَعَهُ بِهِ الطَّلَابَ

وَأَنْ يَجْعَلَهُ عِنْدَهُ زَلْفَى وَحَسَنَ مَأْبٍ

—Mawlana Hasib Ahmed Ibn Yusuf Mayet

Batley

4th September 2004

20th Rajab 1425

LESSON 1

The Word

Masculine & Feminine Nouns

Singular, Dual & Plural



الكَلِمَة The Word

The كَلِمَة (Word) in the Arabic language is split up into three groups:

1. اِسْم (Noun)
2. فِعْل (Verb)
3. حَرْف (Particle)

اِسْم is a كَلِمَة which is independent in its meaning and is devoid of any of the three tenses i.e. ماضِي (Past) ، حال (Present) ، مُسْتَقْبَل (Future) e.g.

بَيْتٌ
(House)

قَلَمٌ
(Pen)

سَاعَةٌ
(Watch)

فِعْل is a كَلِمَة which denotes an action and contains one of the three tenses i.e. ماضِي ، حال ، مُسْتَقْبَل e.g.

يَشْرَبُ
(He is drinking/He shall drink)

ذَهَبَتْ
(She went)

خَرَجَ
(He came out)

حَرْف is a كَلِمَة which is dependent in its meaning and is similar to the words *is, on, and, the* and *if* in the English language e.g.

وَ
(And)

مِنْ
(From)

فِي
(In)

الْمَذَكَّرُ وَالْمُؤَنَّثُ

Masculine & Feminine Nouns

The إسم (Noun) in the Arabic language will be either مُذَكَّر (Masculine) or مُؤَنَّث (Feminine).

The إسم will generally be regarded as مُؤَنَّث if any of the following three signs are found *at the end of the word*. These three are known as عِلَامَاتُ التَّأْنِيثِ (Feminine Signs).

عِلَامَاتُ التَّأْنِيثِ

1. التاء المربوطة i.e. a round Taa (ة).

الْمَدْرَسَةُ
(Madrasa)

السيارة
(Car)

الساعة
(Watch)

2. الألف المقصورة i.e. a Yaa with a vertical fat'hah (ى).

حُبَارَى
(Name of a bird)

صُغْرَى
(Small girl)

3. الألف الممدودة i.e. an Alif followed by a Hamzah (اء).

صَحْرَاءُ
(Desert)

حَمْرَاءُ
(Red)

Some words are regarded as مُؤَنَّث even though none of the signs are present.

1. Names of females e.g.

رَيْنَبُ

مَرِيَمُ

هَاجِرُ

2. Words which apply to the feminine gender only e.g.

بِنْتُ
(Girl/Daughter)

أُخْتُ
(Sister)

أُمُّ
(Mother)

3. Names of countries and cities e.g.

بَاكِسْتَانُ

الْهِنْدُ

مِصْرُ

بِعْدَادُ

4. Parts of the body which are found in pairs e.g.

عَيْنٌ
(Eye)

رِجْلٌ
(Foot)

يَدٌ
(Hand)

5. Words which the Arabs regard as مُؤَنَّث i.e. based on pure usage e.g.

النَّارُ
(Fire)

الْقِدْرُ
(Pot)

الشَّمْسُ
(Sun)

الوَاحِدِ وَالتَّنْثِيَةِ وَالْجَمْعِ Singular, Dual & Plural

وَاحِد is that word which is in its singular form e.g.

غُرْفَةٌ
(Room)

سَاعَةٌ
(Watch)

بَيْتٌ
(House)

رَجُلٌ
(Man)

تَّنْثِيَةٌ is that word which is in its dual form. A تنثية is formed by adding an *Alif* and *Noon* at the end of the word. The *Noon* will have a كسرة e.g.

غُرْفَتَانِ

سَاعَتَانِ

بَيْتَانِ

رَجُلَانِ

جَمْع is that word which is in its plural form and denotes that which is three or more. The جمع of words in Arabic are based on usage as well as certain patterns. The جمع of each word needs to be memorised individually.

غُرَفٌ

سَاعَاتٌ

بُيُوتٌ

رِجَالٌ

مُؤْمِنُونَ

مُسْلِمُونَ

Lesson 1

Keywords

حَرْف	فَعْل	اسْم	كَلِمَة
مُسْتَقْبِل	حَال	مَاضِي	
مُؤنث	مُذَكَّر		
ألف مَمْدُودَة	ألف مَقْصُورَة	عَلَامَاتُ التَّائِيْثِ	
جَمْع	تَنْثِيَة	وَاحِد	
كَسْرَة	صَمَّة	فَتْحَة	

LESSON 2

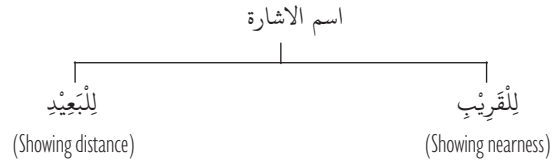
The Demonstrative Pronouns



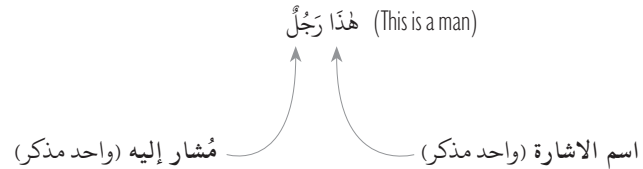
أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ

The Demonstrative Pronouns

إِسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ is that pronoun which is used to point at something or someone.



اسم الإشارة للقريب	واحد	ثنائية	جمع
مذكر	هَذَا	هَذَانِ	هَؤُلَاءِ
مؤنث	هَذِهِ	هَئَانِ	هَؤُلَاءِ



The اسم الإشارة will correspond with the مُشار إليه in the number (مذكر، مؤنث) and gender (واحد، ثنائية، جمع).

Examples of اسم الإشارة للقريب

هَذِهِ بِنْتُ هَذَا رَجُلٌ
هَئَانِ بِنْتَانِ هَذَانِ رَجُلَانِ
هَؤُلَاءِ بَنَاتٌ هَؤُلَاءِ رَجَالٌ

Note:

If the مُشار إليه is جمع and غَيْرُ ذَوِي الْعُقُولِ then هَذِهِ will be used, regardless of the being مذكر or مؤنث e.g.

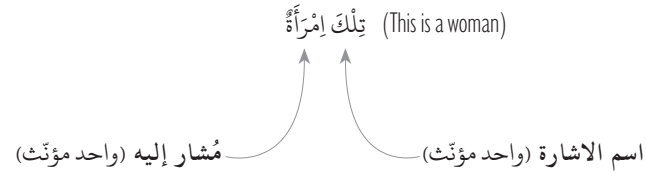
هَذِهِ سَيَّارَةٌ هَذَا بَيْتٌ
هَئَانِ سَيَّارَتَانِ هَذَانِ بَيْتَانِ
هَذِهِ سَيَّارَاتٌ هَذِهِ بَيْوتٌ

مُشارٌ إِلَيْهِ is that noun or object which is being pointed at.

ذَوُو الْعُقُولِ refers to Humans, Jinns and Angels.

غَيْرُ ذَوِي الْعُقُولِ refers to everything other than the above three i.e. objects, animals, etc.

جمع	ثنائية	واحد	اسم الاشارة للبعيد
أُولَئِكَ	ذَٰلِكَ	ذَٰلِكَ	مذكَر
أُولَئِكَ	تِنِكَ	تِلْكَ	مؤنث



The اسم اشارة will correspond with the مُشار إليه in the number and gender.

Examples of اسم الاشارة للبعيد

تِلْكَ بِنْتٌ	ذَٰلِكَ رَجُلٌ
تِنِكَ بِنْتَانِ	ذَٰنِكَ رَجُلَانِ
أُولَئِكَ بَنَاتٌ	أُولَئِكَ رَجَالٌ

Note:

If the مُشار إليه is جمع and غَيْرِ ذَوِي الْعُقُولِ then تِلْكَ will be used, regardless of the مُشار إليه being مذكَر or مؤنث e.g.

تِلْكَ سَيَّارَةٌ	ذَٰلِكَ بَيْتٌ
تِنِكَ سَيَّارَتَانِ	ذَٰنِكَ بَيْتَانِ
تِلْكَ سَيَّارَاتٌ	تِلْكَ بُيُوتٌ

Lesson 2

Keywords

بعيد	قريب	اسم الاشارة
غير ذَوِي الْعُقُولِ	ذَوُو الْعُقُولِ	مُشار إِلَيْهِ

LESSON 3

The Possessive Phrase

Kasrah Letters

Pronouns



الْمُضَافُ وَالْمُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ The Possessive Phrase

This is a phrase wherein one is related to another in such a way that the second possesses the other e.g.



In both English and Urdu the مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ is translated first.

Rules:

1. The مُضَافٌ *will not* be prefixed with ال (Alif and laam) e.g. الْكِتَابُ زَيْدٍ is incorrect.
2. The مُضَافٌ *will never* have a تنوين e.g. كِتَابٌ زَيْدٍ is incorrect.
3. The مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ *will* have a كسرة e.g. كِتَابٌ زَيْدٍ

الْحُرُوفُ الْجَارَّةُ Kasrah Letters

كسرة اسم الجارّة are those letters which give the following اسم الجارّة.

Some of the most common حروف جارة are listed below:

فِي (In)	لِ (For)	كَ (Like)	بِ (With)	مِنْ (From)
مُنْذُ / مُنْذُ (Since)	وَ / تْ (By ⁽ⁱ⁾)	عَلَى (On)	إِلَى (Up to / Towards)	عَنْ (From/Regarding)
حَتَّى (Up to/Until)	رُبَّ (Many a...)	حَاشَا / حَاشَا (Besides)	عَدَا (Besides)	

مُحَمَّدٌ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ
سَافَرْتُ مِنَ الْكُوفَةِ إِلَى الْبَصْرَةِ

الْكِتَابُ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ
هَذَا لِرَازِي

(i) Used for oath

الضَّمَايِرُ Pronouns

الضَّمِيْرُ الْمُتَّصِلُ بِالإِضَافَةِ (كِتَابُ)	الضَّمِيْرُ الْمُتَّصِلُ بِالإِضَافَةِ (بَيْتُ)	الضَّمِيْرُ الْمُتَّصِلُ بِحَرْفِ الْجَرِّ	الضَّمِيْرُ الْمُنْفَصِلُ	صِبْغَةٌ
كِتَابُهُ	بَيْتُهُ	فِيهِ	لَهُ	هُوَ
كِتَابُهُمَا	بَيْتُهُمَا	فِيهِمَا	لَهُمَا	هُمَا
كِتَابُهُمْ	بَيْتُهُمْ	فِيهِمْ	لَهُمْ	هُمْ
كِتَابُهَا	بَيْتُهَا	فِيهَا	لَهَا	هِيَ
كِتَابُهُمَا	بَيْتُهُمَا	فِيهِمَا	لَهُمَا	هُمَا
كِتَابُهُنَّ	بَيْتُهُنَّ	فِيهِنَّ	لَهُنَّ	هُنَّ

الضَّمِيْرُ الْمُنْفَصِلُ	الضَّمِيْرُ الْمُتَّصِلُ بِحَرْفِ الْجَرِّ	الضَّمِيْرُ الْمُتَّصِلُ بِالإِضَافَةِ (بَيْتُ)	الضَّمِيْرُ الْمُتَّصِلُ بِالإِضَافَةِ (كِتَابُ)	صِبْغَةٌ
أَنْتِ	لَكَ	فِيكَ	بَيْتُكَ	وَاحِدٌ مَذْكَرٌ حَاضِرٌ
أَنْتُمَا	لَكُمَا	فِيَكُمَا	بَيْتُكُمَا	تَنْثِيَةٌ مَذْكَرٌ حَاضِرٌ
أَنْتُمْ	لَكُمْ	فِيكُمْ	بَيْتُكُمْ	جَمْعٌ مَذْكَرٌ حَاضِرٌ
أَنْتِ	لَكَ	فِيكَ	بَيْتُكَ	وَاحِدٌ مَوْثٌ حَاضِرٌ
أَنْتُمَا	لَكُمَا	فِيَكُمَا	بَيْتُكُمَا	تَنْثِيَةٌ مَوْثٌ حَاضِرٌ
أَنْتُمْ	لَكُمْ	فِيكُمْ	بَيْتُكُمْ	جَمْعٌ مَوْثٌ حَاضِرٌ
أَنَا	لِي	فِيَّ	بَيْتِي	وَاحِدٌ مُتَكَلِّمٌ
نَحْنُ	لَنَا	فِيْنَا	بَيْتُنَا	تَنْثِيَةٌ جَمْعٌ مُتَكَلِّمٌ

ضميرٌ (Pronoun) singular:

ضمائرُ (Pronouns) plural.

ضميرٌ مُفَصَّلٌ is that ضمير which is in its detached form i.e. Not joint with another word e.g.

هُوَ هِيَ أَنْتَ

ضميرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ بِحَرْفِ الْجَرِّ is that ضمير which is attached to a حرف جرّ e.g.

لَهُ لَهَا لَكَ

ضميرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ بِالْإِضَافَةِ is that ضمير which is attached to an اسم to form a possessive phrase (مضاف مضاف إليه) e.g.

بَيْتُهُ بَيْتُهَا بَيْتُكَ

صيغة is the form in which a particular ضمير is in e.g.

هُوَ ← واحد مذكر غائب

Note:

The ضمير will correspond with the اسم in two aspects:

1. Gender i.e. مؤنث and مذكر
2. Number i.e. جمع ، تثنية ، واحد

i.e. if the اسم is مذكر then a مذكر ضمير will be used and if the اسم is مؤنث then a مؤنث ضمير will be used e.t.c.

Examples:

أَيْنَ السَّاعَةُ؟ هِيَ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ

واحد مؤنث

أَيْنَ مُحَمَّدٌ؟ هُوَ فِي الْغُرْفَةِ

واحد مذكر

مَنْ فِي الْغُرْفَةِ؟ فِيهَا خَالِدٌ

واحد مؤنث

مَنْ فِي الْبَيْتِ؟ فِيهِ زَيْدٌ

واحد مذكر

كَيْفَ حَالُكَ؟ أَنَا بِخَيْرٍ

أَيْنَ بَيْتُكَ؟

لِي أَحَدٌ وَاحِدٌ

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ

Lesson 3

Keywords

تنوين	مضاف إليه	مضاف
فِي تَ حَتَّى	لِ وَ رُبَّ	كِ عَلَى حَاشَا / خَلَا بِ إِلَى عَدَا مِنْ عَنْ مُدَّ / مَنَدُّ
صيغة	ضمائر	ضمير
مكلم	حاضر	غائب
صَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ بِحَرْفِ الْجَرِّ		
صَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ بِالْإِضَافَةِ		

LESSON 4

The Adjectival Phrase The Vocative Noun



الْمَوْصُوفُ وَالصِّفَةُ

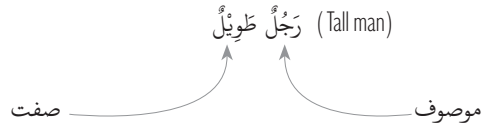
The Adjectival Phrase

This is made up of two words wherein one describes the other.

The word being described is known as موصوف (It is also termed مَنَعُوتٌ).

The word describing the موصوف is known as صفة (It is also termed نَعْتٌ).

The موصوف is mentioned first and then the صفة. When translating into Urdu or English the صفة will be translated first e.g.



Rules:

The صفة must correspond with the موصوف in four aspects:

1. I'raab إعراب i.e. كسرة، ضمة، فتحة
2. Gender i.e. مؤنث، مذکر
3. Number i.e. جمع، تثنیة، واحد
4. معرفہ (Marifah) and نكرة (Nakirah).

Note:

مَعْرِفَةٌ is a noun which denotes something specific. A word which is prefixed with ال is مَعْرِفَةٌ and one without ال is generally نَكْرَةٌ.

صفة	موصوف	صفة	موصوف
طَوِيلٌ	رَجُلٌ	أَلْحَبِيلَةُ	السَّيَّارَةُ
ضمّة	ضمّة	ضمّة	ضمّة
مذکر	مذکر	مؤنث	مؤنث
واحد	واحد	واحد	واحد
نكرة	نكرة	معرفة	معرفة

Note:

An exception to the above rule is mentioned below:

If the موصوف is مَوْصُوفٌ ذَوِي الْعُقُولِ and جمع then the صفة will be مؤنث. However it will still continue to correspond with the موصوف in the اعراب and in being معرفہ or نكرة e.g.

صفة	موصوف
أَلْجَدِيدَةُ	أَلْكِتَابُ
ضمّة	ضمّة
مؤنث	مذکر
واحد	جمع
	غير ذوی العقول
معرفة	معرفة

حَرْفُ النَّدَاءِ وَالْمُنَادَى The Vocative Noun

To help understand حرف النداء and مُنَادَى study the following example:



In the above example the letter يا is حرف النداء and زيد is مُنَادَى.

A number of letters are used in the Arabic language to serve as حرف النداء however the letter يا is most commonly used⁽ⁱⁱ⁾. It is used to call out to someone near or far.

Rules:

1. If the مُنَادَى is a single word i.e. it is not in the form of مضاف و مضاف إليه then it will be pronounced with a single ضمة (without تنوين) e.g.

(ii) The remaining letters are هيا ، آيا ، آ ، أي

يَا بِنْتُ

يَا رَجُلُ

يَا زَيْدُ

2. Generally the مُنَادَى will not be prefixed with ال (As in the examples above).
3. If the مُنَادَى is in the form of مضاف و مضاف إليه then the مضاف will have a فتحة e.g.



4. If the مُنَادَى is prefixed with ال then the following rule will apply:
 - a. If the مُنَادَى is مدكّر then the حرف النداء will be followed by the letters أَيُّهَا e.g.

يَا رَجُلُ ← يَا أَيُّهَا الرَّجُلُ
يَا طَالِبُ ← يَا أَيُّهَا الطَّالِبُ

- b. If the مُنَادَى is مؤنث then the حرف النداء will be followed by the letters أَيَّتُهَا e.g.

يَا بِنْتُ ← يَا أَيَّتُهَا الْبِنْتُ
يَا مَدْرَسَةً ← يَا أَيَّتُهَا الْمَدْرَسَةُ

Note:

The following rule does not apply to the name of Allāh. Despite Allāh's name beginning with ال the حرف النداء will not be followed by أَيُّهَا e.g.

يَا اللَّهُ

Lesson 4

Keywords

موصوف موصوف صفة اعراب معرفة نكرة

جمع غير ذوى العقول منعوت نعت

حرف النداء منادى

يا يا أَيُّهَا يَا أَيَّتُهَا

LESSON 5

The Diptote



غَيْرُ الْمُنْصَرِفِ The Declinable Noun

غَيْرُ الْمُنْصَرِفِ is that noun which does not accept a كسرة or تنوين.

The following nouns will always be غَيْرُ الْمُنْصَرِفِ hence they will not accept a كسرة or تنوين.

1. Names of women e.g.

عَائِشَةُ قَاطِمَةُ هَاجِرُ مَرِيَمُ حُمَيْرَاءُ أَسْمَاءُ

2. Non Arabic names of men e.g.

إِبْرَاهِيمُ آدَمُ يُوسُفُ هَارُونُ

3. Names of men which have التاء المربوطة (ة) at the end e.g.

حَمْرَةَ طَلْحَةَ أُسَامَةَ

4. The following names are also غَيْرُ الْمُنْصَرِفِ :

عُمَرُ أَحْمَدُ عُمَانُ

5. A جمع (Plural) which is on the scale of مَفَاعِلُ and مَفَاعِلُ e.g.

مَفَاعِلُ	مَفَاعِلُ
تَمَارِينُ	مَسَاجِدُ
دَنَائِيرُ	دَرَاهِمُ
مَفَاتِيحُ	مَدَارِسُ

6. A جمع (Plural) which has الف ممدودة (اء) at the end e.g.

فُقَرَاءُ أَطِبَاءُ أَصْدِقَاءُ
(Plural of فَقِيرٌ) (Plural of طَبِيبٌ) (Plural of صَدِيقٌ)

However the following two plurals are *not* غَيْرُ الْمُنْصَرِفِ:

أَسْمَاءُ أَبْنَاءُ
(Plural of اِسْمٌ) (Plural of اِبْنٌ)

7. The following words are also غَيْرُ مُنْصَرِفٍ :

غَضَبَانُ
(Angry)

جَوْعَانُ
(Hungry)

عَطَشَانُ
(Thirsty)

Note:

1. If a noun which is غير مُنْصَرِفٍ has a حرف جَرّ before it or it is مضاف إليه then instead of a كسرة it will be given a فتحة (A غير مُنْصَرِفٍ word can not have a كسرة).

a. Example of حرف جَرّ before a غير مُنْصَرِفٍ noun:

فِي تَمَارِينٍ

b. Example of a غير مُنْصَرِفٍ noun being مضاف إليه :

كِتَابُ فَاطِمَةَ

2. There are certain nouns in Arabic which only carry one form of اعراب i.e. the اعراب on the final letter never changes. Even if a حرف جَرّ is before such a noun, the اعراب on the final letter will continue to be the same as it was before being attached to the حرف جَرّ. Such nouns are termed مَبْنِيّ e.g.

أَيْنَ

ذَلِكَ

Before حرف جَرّ both these words have فتحة on the final letter.

مِنْ أَيْنَ

فِي ذَلِكَ

After حرف جَرّ they still continue to have فتحة. Words which are مَبْنِيّ remain unaffected.

Lesson 5 Keywords

مفاعيل

مفاعل

غير منصرف

مبنى

الف ممدودة

LESSON 6 The Numerals



الأعداد The Numerals

40	أَرْبَعُونَ	21	وَاحِدٌ وَعِشْرُونَ	11	أَحَدٌ عَشَرَ	1	وَاحِدٌ
50	خَمْسُونَ	22	إِثْنَانِ وَعِشْرُونَ	12	إِثْنَا عَشَرَ	2	إِثْنَانِ
60	سِتُونَ	23	ثَلَاثَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ	13	ثَلَاثَةَ عَشَرَ	3	ثَلَاثَةٌ
70	سَبْعُونَ	24	أَرْبَعَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ	14	أَرْبَعَةَ عَشَرَ	4	أَرْبَعَةٌ
80	ثَمَانُونَ	25	خَمْسَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ	15	خَمْسَةَ عَشَرَ	5	خَمْسَةٌ
90	تِسْعُونَ	26	سِتَّةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ	16	سِتَّةَ عَشَرَ	6	سِتَّةٌ
100	مِائَةٌ	27	سَبْعَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ	17	سَبْعَةَ عَشَرَ	7	سَبْعَةٌ
200	مِائَتَانِ	28	ثَمَانِيَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ	18	ثَمَانِيَةَ عَشَرَ	8	ثَمَانِيَةٌ
300	ثَلَاثُ مِائَةٍ	29	تِسْعَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ	19	تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ	9	تِسْعَةٌ
1000	أَلْفٌ	30	ثَلَاثُونَ	20	عِشْرُونَ	10	عَشْرَةٌ

Rules of عَدَد and مَعْدُود

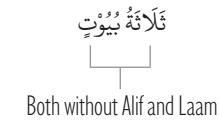


The following rules will apply when the عَدَد is between 3 and 10.

1. The مَعْدُود will be in the form of جمع (Plural).

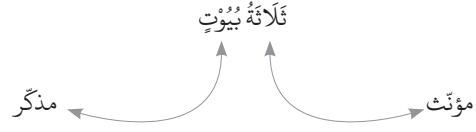


2. The عدد and معدود will not have ال (Alif and Laam).

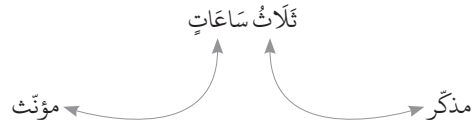


3. The عَدَد and مَعْدُود will differ in gender i.e.

- a. If the مَعْدُود is مذكّر then the عَدَد will be مؤنث



b. If the مَعْدُود is مؤنث then the عَدَد will be مذكر.



4. The مَعْدُود will have كسرة i.e. the عَدَد and مَعْدُود will be in the form of مضاف (مضاف و مضاف إليه) (But not translated like مضاف إليه).
5. To denote one and two, the use of the اسم in its واحد and تثنية form will be sufficient i.e.

بَيْتٌ
(One house)

بَيْتَانِ
(Two houses)

معدود مؤنث		معدود مذكر	
1 watch	سَاعَةٌ	1 house	بَيْتٌ
2 watches	سَاعَتَانِ	2 houses	بَيْتَانِ
3 watches	ثَلَاثُ سَاعَاتٍ	3 houses	ثَلَاثَةُ بَيْوتٍ
4 watches	أَرْبَعُ سَاعَاتٍ	4 houses	أَرْبَعَةُ بَيْوتٍ
5 watches	خَمْسُ سَاعَاتٍ	5 houses	خَمْسَةُ بَيْوتٍ
6 watches	سِتُّ سَاعَاتٍ	6 houses	سِتَّةُ بَيْوتٍ
7 watches	سَبْعُ سَاعَاتٍ	7 houses	سَبْعَةُ بَيْوتٍ
8 watches	ثَمَانِي سَاعَاتٍ	8 houses	ثَمَانِيَةُ بَيْوتٍ
9 watches	تِسْعُ سَاعَاتٍ	9 houses	تِسْعَةُ بَيْوتٍ
10 watches	عَشْرُ سَاعَاتٍ	10 houses	عَشْرَةُ بَيْوتٍ

Lesson 6 Keywords

معدود

عدد

اعداد

عدد مؤنث

عدد مذکر

معدود مؤنث

معدود مذکر

LESSON 7

The Verbs



الأفعال The Verbs

فعل ماضى is that فعل which denotes action in the past tense.

فَتَحَ	سَمِعَ	ضَرَبَ	نَصَرَ
(He opened)	(He heard)	(He hit)	(He helped)

The فعل ماضى will give a negative meaning when the letter ما is added before it.

مَا ضَرَبَ	مَا نَصَرَ
(He did not hit)	(He did not help)

فعل مضارع is that فعل which denotes action in the present or future tense.

يَضْرِبُ	يَنْصُرُ
(He is hitting/will hit)	(He is helping/will help)

يَفْتَحُ	يَسْمَعُ
(He is opening/will open)	(He is listening/will listen)

The فعل مضارع will give a negative meaning when the letter لا is added before it.

لَا يَفْتَحُ	لَا يَسْمَعُ
(He is not opening/will not open)	(He is not listening/will not listen)

أمر is that فعل which denotes command.

اِفْتَحْ	اِسْمَعْ	اِضْرِبْ	اُنْصُرْ
(Open!)	(Listen!)	(Hit!)	(Help!)

نهي is that فعل which denotes prohibition.

لَا تَفْتَحْ	لَا تَسْمَعْ	لَا تَضْرِبْ	لَا تَنْصُرْ
(Don't open!)	(Don't listen!)	(Don't hit!)	(Don't help!)

صيغة is the form in which a particular فعل is in.

نَصَرَ	← واحد مذكر غائب
نَصَرْنَا	← جمع متكلم

مصدر is the noun from which the فعل is derived.

الْفَتْحُ	السَّمْعُ	الضَّرْبُ	النُّصْرُ
(To open)	(To listen)	(To hit)	(To help)

صيغة	فعل ماضى	فعل مضارع	امر	نهي
واحد مذكر غائب	فَعَلَ	يَفْعَلُ		
ثنائية مذكر غائب	فَعَلَا	يَفْعَلَانِ		
جمع مذكر غائب	فَعَلُوا	يَفْعَلُونَ		
واحد مؤنث غائب	فَعَلَتْ	تَفْعَلُ		
ثنائية مؤنث غائب	فَعَلْتَا	تَفْعَلَانِ		
جمع مؤنث غائب	فَعَلْنَ	يَفْعَلْنَ		
واحد مذكر حاضر	فَعَلْتَ	تَفْعَلُ	إِفْعَلْ	لَا تَفْعَلْ
ثنائية مذكر حاضر	فَعَلْتُمَا	تَفْعَلَانِ	إِفْعَلَا	لَا تَفْعَلَا
جمع مذكر حاضر	فَعَلْتُمْ	تَفْعَلُونَ	إِفْعَلُوا	لَا تَفْعَلُوا
واحد مؤنث حاضر	فَعَلْتِ	تَفْعَلِينَ	إِفْعَلِي	لَا تَفْعَلِي
ثنائية مؤنث حاضر	فَعَلْتُمَا	تَفْعَلَانِ	إِفْعَلَا	لَا تَفْعَلَا
جمع مؤنث حاضر	فَعَلْتُنَّ	تَفْعَلْنَ	إِفْعَلْنَ	لَا تَفْعَلْنَ
واحد متكلم	فَعَلْتُ	أَفْعَلُ		
ثنائية جمع متكلم	فَعَلْنَا	نَفْعَلُ		

باب نَصَرَ يَنْصِرُ أَنْصِرُ لَا تَنْصِرُ

مصدر	فعل ماضى	فعل مضارع	امر	نهي
الخُرُوجُ To come out	خَرَجَ	يَخْرُجُ	أَخْرُجْ	لَا تَخْرُجْ
الدُّخُولُ To enter	دَخَلَ	يَدْخُلُ	أَدْخُلْ	لَا تَدْخُلْ
الكَتَبُ To write	كَتَبَ	يَكْتُبُ	اُكْتُبْ	لَا تَكْتُبْ

باب ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ إِضْرِبُ لَا تَضْرِبُ

مصدر	فعل ماضى	فعل مضارع	امر	نهي
الجُلُوسُ To sit	جَلَسَ	يَجْلِسُ	اجْلِسْ	لَا تَجْلِسْ
المَغْفِرَةُ To forgive	عَفَرَ	يَغْفِرُ	إِعْفِرْ	لَا تَغْفِرْ
الكُذْبُ To lie	كَذَبَ	يَكْذِبُ	اِكْذِبْ	لَا تَكْذِبْ

باب سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ إِسْمَعُ لَا تَسْمَعُ

مَصْدَر	فعل ماضى	فعل مضارع	امر	نهي
الشُّرْبُ To drink	شَرِبَ	يَشْرَبُ	اشْرَبْ	لَا تَشْرَبْ
الْفَهْمُ To understand	فَهِمَ	يَفْهَمُ	إِفْهَمْ	لَا تَفْهَمْ
اللبُّسُ To wear	لَبَسَ	يَلْبَسُ	اَلْبَسْ	لَا تَلْبَسْ

باب فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ إِفْتَحُ لَا تَفْتَحُ

مَصْدَر	فعل ماضى	فعل مضارع	امر	نهي
الجُعْلُ To make	جَعَلَ	يَجْعَلُ	اجْعَلْ	لَا تَجْعَلْ
القِرَاءَةُ To read	قَرَأَ	يَقْرَأُ	اقْرَأْ	لَا تَقْرَأْ
الدَّهَابُ To go	دَهَبَ	يَذْهَبُ	إِذْهَبْ	لَا تَذْهَبْ

Lesson 7 Keywords

فعل	أَفْعَال	مَصْدَر	صيغة
ماضى	مُضَارِع	امر	نهي

لَا

مَا

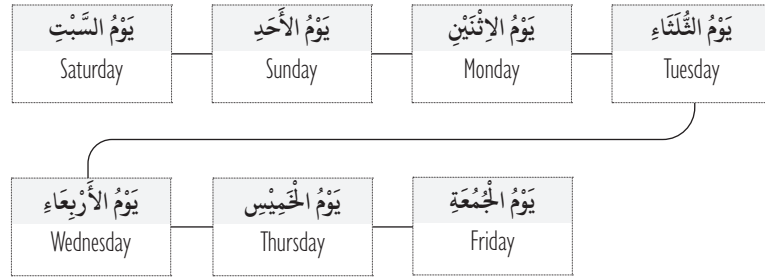
LESSON 8

Miscellaneous

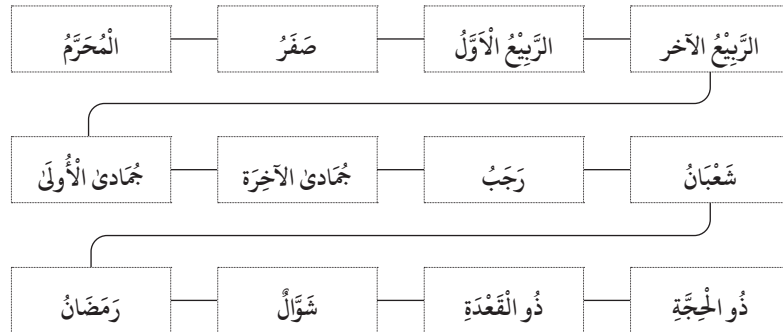


Miscellaneous

Days of the Week



Islamic Months of the Year



Note:

The following names are: غير منصرف

شَعْبَانُ ، رَمَضَانُ ، جُمَادَى الْأُولَى ، جُمَادَى الْآخِرَةَ ، رَجَبُ ، صَفَرُ

Note: According to some رَجَبُ and صَفَرُ are منصرف

Other terms

التَّهَارُ Day	اللَّيْلُ Night	المَسَاءُ Evening	الصَّبَاحُ Morning
عَدًّا Tomorrow	أَمْسٍ Yesterday	الْيَوْمُ Today	الآنَ Now

Basic Nahw is an admirable companion to the Duroos course. Shedding light on the science behind the examples and elucidating important concepts, this work by Maulana Hasib Ahmed Mayet will be found to be beneficial for both those approaching Arabic through the Duroos as well as those coming to it independently. I pray that this endeavour is blessed by Allāh as a tool through which many begin their quest towards the richest treasure of any literary tradition, the holy Qurʾān and Prophetic traditions, and may He accept from its author many such undertakings in the future, Aameen.

—Mawlana Yusuf Darwan (Hafizahullah)

Through the infinite mercy of Allāh ﷻ this book 'Basic Nahw ' has been put together for use within a Primary level Arabic syllabus. It ventures into the realms of simplified Arabic grammar and is aimed at a primary level audience. Terminology used within the book is simple to comprehend and the rules mentioned are those which are most general. With it being in English the rules will be even easier to understand Insha-Allāh.

—Mawlana Hasib Ahmed Ibn Yusuf Mayet

MADINA ACADEMY was established in 2010 to advance Islamic education and promote a greater understanding of Islam. We provide a range of courses and training for adults and children. We offer advice and guidance on issues relating to Islam and Muslims, undertake projects and research work and organise regular events and programmes.

