Arabic Grammar for the Holy Quran

Al-Qaem Institute

Imam Mahdi Association of Marjaeya (I.M.A.M.)
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### Part III: VERBS
PART I: LETTERS
LESSON 1
THE ARABIC ALPHABET
الأحرف الأبجدية

How the letters look within at the beginning, middle & end of a word:

أـ 

بـ بـ / ثـ ثـ 

جـ جـ / حـ حـ / خـ خـ 

دـ دـ / ذـ ذـ 

رـ رـ / زـ زـ 

سـ سـ / شـ شـ 

صـ صـ / ضـ ضـ 

عـ عـ / غـ غـ 

فـ فـ / قـ قـ 

كـ كـ / لـ لـ 

مـ مـ 

نـ نـ 

هـ هـ 

وـ وـ 

يـ يـ
LESSON 2
VOWELS

1. SHORT VOWELS (accents)

i. Fat-ha

ii. Damma

iii. Kasra

\( \ddot{a} \)

\( \ddot{u} \)

\( \ddot{e} \)

\( \ddot{b} \)

\( \ddot{b} \)

\( \ddot{p} \)

Ba

Bu

Be

2. LONG VOWELS (actual letters)

i. Alif

ii. Wow

iii. Yaa’:

\( \hat{a} \)

\( \hat{a} \)

\( \hat{e} \)

\( \hat{b} \)

\( \hat{b} \)

\( \hat{y} \)

\( \hat{u} \)

\( \hat{o} \)

\( \hat{e} \)

\( \hat{b} \)

\( \hat{b} \)

\( \hat{y} \)

Baa

Buu/Boo

Bee
زَيْ  
zee  zoo  zaa  ze  zu  za

سَيِ  
see  soo  saa  se  su  sa

شَيْ  
she  shoo  shaa  she  shu  sha

صَيْ  
see  suu  saa  se  su  sa

ضَيِ  
dhee  dhoo  dhaa  dhe  dhu  dha

tee  too  taa  te  tu  ta

don  dho  dha  dhe  dhu  dha

عِي  
ee  uu  aa  e  u  a

غِي  
ghe  ghuu  ghaa  ghe  ghu  gha

فِي  
fee  foo  faa  fe  fu  fa
LESSON 3

1. NUNATION / التَنْوِين (Al-Tanween)

\[ \text{l} + \text{n} = \text{nn} = \text{لَ} \]
\[ \text{l} + \text{n} = \text{nn} = \text{ـَلِ} \]
\[ \text{l} + \text{n} = \text{nn} = \text{ـِلِّ} \]

2. LETTER EMPHASIS / الشِّدَّة (Ashadda)

\[ \text{s} + \text{s} = \text{ٍّ} \ 	ext{l} + \text{ٍّ} = \text{ٍّ} \ 	ext{t} + \text{ّ} = \text{ّ} \]

Tte Llu Ssa

3. SOLAR & LUNAR LETTERS / الأَحْرَف الشَّمْسِيَّة وَ الْقَمْرِيَّة (Al-Ahruf Ashamsiya wa Al-Qamariya)

In the definitive noun, in Arabic, 2 types of letters follow the “alif lam”:

i. The Solar Letters (uncircled) = “lam” of alif lam of definitive is silent.
For example:

\[ \text{_after شَمْس} = \text{شَمْس} \]

/ Ashamsu

ii. The Lunar Letter (circled) = “lam” is NOT silent.
For example:

\[ \text{_after القَمْر} = \text{قَمْرُ} \]

/ Al-qamaru
# LESSON 4

## THE WORD

### 1. Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronounced</th>
<th>Ism</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Signs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|             |     | A word that indicates a meaning that is not associated with time. | He  
Muhammad  
A Book  
Standing | 1. It is a flag name  
2. precursed by “the” the identifier  
3. precursed by the preposition particles  
4. Ends with Nunation/tanween |

### 2. Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fi’l</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Signs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|             |      | A word that indicates a meaning that is associated with one of the 3 dimensions of time (past, present & future). | He did...  
He does...  
He will do... | 1. precursed by the jussive  
2. can apply “yaa’ al mukhatab/of the spoken to”  
3. precursed by “s” or “sow-fa” (indicates the future tense.  
4. precursed by “qad” (means “may”, e.g., Ahmad may go to school.  
5. The “noon” of emphasis (“al-tawkeed”)  
6. The “taa” of the feminine (“al-ta’neeth alsaakina”)  
7. The “taa” of the doer (al-faa’il) |

### 3. Particle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Harf</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Signs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|             |      | Indicates a meaning in other than itself. | In  
Who  
If  
When | 1. The particles of inquisition under “hal” - These precurse nouns and verbs.  
2. The prepositional particles under “fee” - These precurse nouns only.  
3. The jussive particles under “lam” - These precure verbs in the future form only (al-fi’il al-mudaari’)}
1. Prepositions
These are 10:

1. min / مِنْ = from
2. elaa / إِلَى = to
3. fee / فِي = in
4. ‘alaa / عَلَى = on
5. ‘an / عَنْ = about
6. hattaa / حَتَّى = until
7. le / لِ = for/belonging to
8. ka / كَ = like/as
9. wa / وَ = used for oath
10. ta / تَ = used for oath only with Allah’s name.

Role:
1. Form Prepositional Phrases
2. Only precede nouns.

Rules of I’raab:
- Make the noun/ism majroor with the: Kasra or yaa’

Example:

\[
\text{مِنْ شَرِّ النَّاس
min sharri il-naasi}
\]
From the evil of men

\[
\text{تَا-اللَّهِ
ta-Allahi}
\]
By the name of Allah

\[
\text{مِنْ الْمُسْلِمِينَ
mim al-muslimeena}
\]
From the Muslims
PART II: NOUNS
Overview:

Four main points:

A. All nouns are masculine unless they end with ١ , or are body parts that are a pair.

B. All nouns are either:
   i. Masculine
   ii. Feminine.

C. All nouns are either:
   i. Singular: one only.
   ii. Dual: two only.
   iii. Plural: more than two.

D. All pronouns are either in the:
   i. First Person: I, we and us.
   ii. Second Person: you
   iii. Third Person: they, them.

Keeping the above points in mind, let's look at nouns in more detail:

1. Simple Nouns:
   A. Common Nouns
      i. Definite (Al-Ma’rika)
         ذِلَكَ أَلْكِتَابَ لَا رُبُّ فِيهِ
         Al-Kitab (the book) ~ the reference here is to the Holy Quran.

      ii. Indefinite (Al-Nakirra)
         وَكَأَسَّاً دِهَافًا
         Ka’san (a glass) ~ the reference here is a general one.

   B. Proper Nouns (people’s names)/أسماء الأعلام
      (Asmaa’Al-A’laam)
         مُحَمَّدٍ عَلِيٌّ
         Ali, Muhammad
Now, let's start applying the preceding points, one by one:

I. All nouns are masculine, unless they end with:
   i. End with ﺒ
      
      For example:
      
      ﺒَﻗَرَةٌ
      (Baqaratun)
      Cow

   ii. End with ﺪ
      
      For example:
      
      ﺪَاءٌ
      (Israa’)
      Ascension
      ﺪَاءٌ
      (Hamraa’)
      Red

   iii. End with ﺖ
      
      For example:
      
      ﺖَاءٌ
      (Sughraa)
      Lesser
      ﺖَاءٌ
      (Kubraa)
      Greater

   iv. Are body parts that are a pair
      
      For example:
      
      ﺪَاءٍ
      (Yadun)
      Hand
      ﺪَاءٍ
      (Rijlan)
      Foot

   v. Others:
      
      For example:
      
      ﺪَاءٍ
      (Naarun)
      Fire
      ﺪَاءٍ
      (Shamssun)
      Sun
      ﺪَاءٍ
      (Ardhun)
      Earth

II. All nouns are either:
   i. Masculine
   ii. Feminine.

   For example:
   
   ﺮَﺟَلٌ
   (Rijlan)
   Foot
   ﺭَﺟَلٌ
   (Ardhun)
   Earth
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(rajullun)</th>
<th>(imra’attun)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>Woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(thawrun)</td>
<td>(baqaratun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull</td>
<td>Cow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise:**
1. Look into your copy of the holy Quran and find the masculine and feminine words. Collect 10 of each and write them on a sheet of paper and submit them to your teacher.

2. Find 10 word that are in the definite form and write them down.

3. Find 10 more words that are in their indefinite forms.

4. Vocabulary: memorize the words from this lesson with their meanings.
LESSON 7

Nouns: Singular Forms
الإِسْمُ الْمُفْرَد
(Al-Ism Al-Mufrad)

C. All nouns are either:
   i. Singular: one only.
   ii. Dual: two only.
   iii. Plural: more than two.

In this lesson, we will be concentrating on the singular forms:

Rules of I’raab:
Subject: takes a Damma
Object: Fat-ha
Prepositional/Possessor Phrase: Kasra

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رَجُلٌ</td>
<td>اِمْرَأَةٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(rajullun)</td>
<td>(imra’atun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Man</td>
<td>A woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كِتَابٌ</td>
<td>جَنَّةٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kitaabun)</td>
<td>(jannatun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Book</td>
<td>A Heaven</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise:
1. Let’s open up the holy Quran and write down 10 singular masculine and feminine word (10 of each).

2. Vocabulary: memorize the words from this lesson with their meanings.
LESSON 8

Nouns: Dual Forms

الإسم المثنى

(Al-Ism Al-Muthannaa)

In this lesson, we will be concentrating on the dual forms (two only) of nouns.

To turn a singular form of a noun to it dual form:

i. If its the Subject: add انَّ to the end of the singular form

ii. If its the Object/prepositional/possessive phrase: add نِّ to the end of the singular form.

Rules of I’raab:
Subject: Alif
Object: Yaa’
Prepositional/Possessor Phrase: Yaa

For example:

انَّ + Singular form

جَمَلٌ + انَّ = جَمَلَانٍ
(jamaalaani = jamallun + aain)
Camel --> Two Camels

فَرَاشَتَيْنِ + نِّ = فَرَاشَتَيْنِ
(faraashatayni = faraashattun + ayni)
Butterfly --> Two butterflies

Exercise:

1. Fill in the blanks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>زَجَلَّ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Man</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual Subject:</td>
<td>زَجَلَانٍ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual Object/:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Find 5 nouns in their dual forms of both masculine and feminine. And mark which is in the object and subject forms.

3. Find 5 nouns that are in their singular form that are masculine and feminine. Take these nouns and turn them into the dual forms for the subject, object, prepositional and possessive phrases (as in the charts above).

4. Vocabulary: memorize the words from this lesson with their meanings.
In this lesson, we will be concentrating on the plural forms (three or more) of nouns. There are two forms of the plural that we must look at:

1. The Unbroken/Sound Plural:
   Here the original form of the singular noun:
   i. stays intact, or unchanged
   ii. with the addition of the:
      a. ﻭﻥ if its the subject, or ﻭﻥ ﻳﻦ if its an object masculine noun within a sentence.
      b. ﺍﺕ if its the subject, or ﺍﺕ ﻳﻦ if its an object feminine noun within a sentence.

Rules of I’raab:
Subject: Wow
Object: Yaa’
Prepositional/Possessor Phrase: Yaa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object/Prepos./Possessive</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻭﻦ + Singular form</td>
<td>ﻭﻦ + Singular form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻭﻦ ﻣﻮﻤﻦ + ﻭﻦ ﻣﻮﻤﻦ = ﻭﻦ ﻣﻮﻤﻦ (mu’mineena)</td>
<td>ﻭﻦ ﻣﻮﻤﻦ + ﻭﻦ = ﻭﻦ ﻣﻮﻤﻦ (mu’minoona)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﺍﺕ + Singular form</td>
<td>ﺍﺕ + Singular form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﺍﺕ ﻣﻮﻤﻨﮥ + ﺍﺕ = ﻣﻮﻤﻨﮥ (mu'minaatun)</td>
<td>ﺍﺕ ﻣﻮﻤﻨﮥ + ﺍﺕ = ﻣﻮﻤﻨﮥ (mu'minaatin)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise:
1. Fill in the blanks:
   Masculine                                    Feminine
   ﻲن ﻮﻨ + ﻮﻨ = ﻮﻨ ﻮﻨ (mu’mineena)               ﻲن ﻮﻨ + ﻮﻨ = ﻮﻨ ﻮﻨ (mu’minoona)

A man of the Book (Christian or Jewish)        A woman
2. Now find 10 masculine and 10 feminine words in their plural forms (unbroken) and write them down in their object and subject forms.

3. Identify 10 masculine and 10 other feminine singular nouns and write them in their plural forms for subject, object, prepositional phrase and possessive phrase.

4. Vocabulary: memorize the words from this lesson with their meanings.
LESSON 10

Nouns: Plural Forms II

إِسْمُ الْجَمْعِ
(Ism Al-Jam'i)

2. The Broken Plural
There is no set rule to turn a singular form to a broken plural. Only certain singular nouns can become broken plurals.

Foot --> Feet
Prophet --> Prophets
Pen --> Pens

Eye --> Eyes
Day --> Days
Servant --> Servants

Exercise:
1. Find 10 broken plurals in the holy Quran and write them down.
2. Find 10 singular nouns in their singular form in the holy Quran and write them down with their broken plural form.
3. Vocabulary: memorize the words from this lesson with their meanings.
C. Pronouns:

   i. Detached    ii. Attached

General Rules:

i. Pronouns act to identify something. Therefore, they will turn something from being unidentified with respect to its owner or doer of an action to defined and known.

   ii. Pronouns are generally mabnee/unchangeable, except in the dual form.

i. Detached Pronouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. As the subject:</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Person:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masc.</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>Us</td>
<td>Us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>أَنَا</td>
<td>ﻥَﻮْنَ</td>
<td>ﻥَﻮْنَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masc.</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>You two</td>
<td>You all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>أَنْتِ</td>
<td>أَنْتَ</td>
<td>أَنْتَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masc.</td>
<td>He/She</td>
<td>They two</td>
<td>They all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ﻫُوَ</td>
<td>ﻫُمَا</td>
<td>ﻫُمَّ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td>ﻫِّ</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. As the subject:</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Person:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masc.</td>
<td>I am Muslim</td>
<td>We are Muslim</td>
<td>We are Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>أنا مُسْلِمٌ</td>
<td>نحن مُسْلِمٌ</td>
<td>نحن مسلمون</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ana muslimun</td>
<td>nahnu muslmaani</td>
<td>nahnu muslimoona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td>Anَّا مُسْلِمَةَ</td>
<td>نَّحن مُسْلِمَاتَ</td>
<td>نحن مسلمات</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ana muslimatun</td>
<td>nahnu muslmatatun</td>
<td>nahnu muslimaatun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masc.</td>
<td>You are Muslim</td>
<td>You are Muslim</td>
<td>You all are Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>أَنَّئا مُسْلِمِينَ</td>
<td>أَنَّئا مُسْلِمِينَ</td>
<td>أَنْئا مُسْلِمِينَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>anta muslimun</td>
<td>antuma muslimaani</td>
<td>antum muslimoona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td>أَنِّئا مُسْلِمََّةَ</td>
<td>أَنَّئا مُسْلِمََّةَ</td>
<td>أَنْئا مُسْلِمََّةَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>anti muslimatun</td>
<td>antuma muslimaati</td>
<td>antun muslimaatun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masc.</td>
<td>He/She is Muslim</td>
<td>They are Muslim</td>
<td>They all are Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ</td>
<td>هُم مُسْلِمِينَ</td>
<td>هم مسلمون</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>huwa muslimun</td>
<td>hom muhlimaani</td>
<td>hom muslimoona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td>هِي مُسْلِمَةَ</td>
<td>هُم مُسْلِمَاتَ</td>
<td>هُن مسلمات</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>heya muslimatun</td>
<td>homaa muslmatatun</td>
<td>homna muslimaatun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise:
1. Using the words listed below, create a chart similar to the one above for each word.

2. Memorize the vocabulary from this lesson.
### LESSON 12

**DETACHED PRONOUNS II**

*(Addamaa'ir Al-Munfassilla)*

#### b. As the object/possessive:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Person:</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>Us</td>
<td>Us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masc.</td>
<td>اّي</td>
<td>اّانا</td>
<td>اّانا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person:</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>You two</td>
<td>You all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masc.</td>
<td>اّاك</td>
<td>اّاكما</td>
<td>اّاكم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td>اّاك</td>
<td>اّاكما</td>
<td>اّاكم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person:</td>
<td>He/She</td>
<td>They two</td>
<td>They all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masc.</td>
<td>اّاه</td>
<td>اّاهما</td>
<td>اّاهم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td>اّاه</td>
<td>اّاهما</td>
<td>اّاهم</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The detached pronouns can be found either associated with:

1. Pronoun + Noun/Pronoun: in which case, it would be “mudhaaf illayh”

   For example: اّاكما وَ هذِهِ الشَجَرَةَ
2. Pronoun + Verb = in which case, it would be “maf’ool bihhi” or the object.

For Example: إياك نعُبَدُ

Exercise:

1. Memorize these pronouns.

2. a. Find 10 of these pronouns in the holy Quran and list them as they appear in a phrase or sentence.
   
   b. Write if it is an object or part of a possessive phrase.
LESSON 13

ii. THE ATTACHED PRONOUNS

الضمائر المتصلة

(Addamaa'ir Al-Muttassilla)

Pronouns:

i. Attached Pronouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Person:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masc.</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>Us</td>
<td>Us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ya / tu</td>
<td>nä</td>
<td>nä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masc.</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>You all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ka / ta</td>
<td>näma</td>
<td>tomm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>kumaa</td>
<td>tumaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eyaakie</td>
<td></td>
<td>tun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masc.</td>
<td>He/She</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>They all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hu / a</td>
<td>homaa</td>
<td>Eyaahom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>aa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>haa / t</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>na / hon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note: what is before the"/" is attached to a noun, what is after the"/" is attached to a verb.)

Exercise:
1. Complete the words in the chart on the following page.

2. Make your own chart using the following words:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st Person:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masc.</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>Us</td>
<td>Us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td>أنا</td>
<td>أُنا</td>
<td>أُنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>I ate</em></td>
<td><em>We both ate.</em></td>
<td><em>We ate.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>كتابـ</td>
<td>كتابـ</td>
<td>كتابـ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>My book</em></td>
<td><em>Our book</em></td>
<td><em>Our book</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2nd Person:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masc.</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>You two</td>
<td>You all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td>أنا</td>
<td>أُنا</td>
<td>أُنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>You ate</em></td>
<td><em>You two ate</em></td>
<td><em>You all ate</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>كتابـ</td>
<td>كتابـ</td>
<td>كتابـ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Your book</em></td>
<td><em>Your Book</em></td>
<td><em>Your book</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3rd Person:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masc.</td>
<td>He/She</td>
<td>They two</td>
<td>They all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td>أنا</td>
<td>أُنا</td>
<td>أُنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>He ate</em></td>
<td><em>They both ate</em></td>
<td><em>They all ate</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>كتابـ</td>
<td>كتابـ</td>
<td>كتابـ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>His book</em></td>
<td><em>Their book</em></td>
<td><em>Their book</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>She ate</em></td>
<td><em>They both ate</em></td>
<td><em>They all ate</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>كتابـ</td>
<td>كتابـ</td>
<td>كتابـ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Her book</em></td>
<td><em>Their book</em></td>
<td><em>Their book</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## D. THE DEMONSTRATIVE NOUNS

### (Assmaa’Al-Ishaara)

**D. Demonstrative Nouns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A Place</th>
<th>Masculine/مَذَكِّرَة</th>
<th>Feminine/مؤَنَّتَة</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مَكَانٌ</td>
<td>مَكاَنٌ</td>
<td>فَطْرٌ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>mufrad</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مَكاَنٌ</td>
<td>مَكاَنٌ</td>
<td>هَذَا / ذَالِكَ</td>
<td>هَذِهِ / ذَلَكَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مْكَاٰنٌ</td>
<td>مْكَاٰنٌ</td>
<td>هَذِهِ / ذَالِكَ</td>
<td>هَذِهِ / ذَلَكَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مُفْرَدَ</td>
<td>مُفْرَدَ</td>
<td>هَذِهِ / ذَالِكَ</td>
<td>هَذِهِ / ذَلَكَ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>muthannaa</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ذَلَكَ / ذَلِكَ</td>
<td>ذَلَكَ / ذَلِكَ</td>
<td>هَذَا / دِينَكَ / دِينَكَ / هَذَا / دِينَكَ / دِينَكَ</td>
<td>هَذَا / دِينَكَ / دِينَكَ / هَذَا / دِينَكَ / دِينَكَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دَيْنْكَ / دَيْنَكَ</td>
<td>دَيْنْكَ / دَيْنَكَ</td>
<td>هَذَا / دِينَكَ / دِينَكَ / هَذَا / دِينَكَ / دِينَكَ</td>
<td>هَذَا / دِينَكَ / دِينَكَ / هَذَا / دِينَكَ / دِينَكَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مْثَانِى</td>
<td>مْثَانِى</td>
<td>هَذَا / دِينَكَ / دِينَكَ / هَذَا / دِينَكَ / دِينَكَ</td>
<td>هَذَا / دِينَكَ / دِينَكَ / هَذَا / دِينَكَ / دِينَكَ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>jam'un</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أَوْلَاءٍ / أُولَى</td>
<td>أَوْلَاءٍ / أُولَى</td>
<td>هَؤُلَاءٍ / أُولَّى</td>
<td>هَؤُلَاءٍ / أُولَّى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عَلَاءٍ / عُلَاءٍ</td>
<td>عَلَاءٍ / عُلَاءٍ</td>
<td>عَلَاءٍ / عُلَاءٍ</td>
<td>عَلَاءٍ / عُلَاءٍ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جَمعٍ</td>
<td>جَمعٍ</td>
<td>عَلَاءٍ / عُلَاءٍ</td>
<td>عَلَاءٍ / عُلَاءٍ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Important notes:

- The demonstrative nouns show the use of "هَا"، the “ثَّ” and the “لَّ”.
- Each one is used for a specific purpose:

  **i. the "هَا"**: is attached to the beginning of the demonstrative noun.
  - is used to draw attention to something near.

  **- For example:**

  `haadhaa siraatun mustaqeem`
That is the straight path

ii. the "\(\text{ذَٰلِكَ} \)" : - is attached to the end of the demonstrative noun.
- is used to refer to the person with whom you are speaking.
- For example: ذَٰلِكَ الْكِتَابَ لَا رَيْبٌ فِيهِ dhaallika al-kitaabu laa rayba feehi
  In that book there is no doubt

iii. the "\(\text{لَيْ} \)" : - is attached to the end of the demonstrative noun.
- it must precede the "\(\text{ذَٰلِكَ} \)".
- is used to refer to something far.
- For example: إنَّ فِي ذَٰلِكَ آيَاتٍ لَيْفَقُومُ يَتَفَٰكَرُون Inna fee dhaallika la-aayaatin li-qawmin yatafakkaroon
  Surely, in that there are proofs to people that think/contemplate.

General Rules:

1. If both the "\(\text{ذَٰلِكَ} \)" and the "\(\text{لَيْ} \)" are part of the demonstrative noun, "\(\text{مَا} \)" will not be.
   For example: ذَٰلِكَ = ذا + ل + ك

2. If "\(\text{مَا} \)" is part of the demonstrative noun, "\(\text{لَيْ} \)" will not be.
   For example: هَذَاكَ = ذا + ك + ها

3. All demonstrative nouns are “mabnee”/unchangeable except he dual forms are "mu’rab" or changeable (refers to end of word).

Exercise:

1. Refer to your holy Quran and extract 10 places where you see the use of such demonstrative nouns and write them down.

2. Write one sentence as an example of each item in the demonstrative noun chart.
LESSON 15
E. THE RELATIVE NOUNS
(Al-Assmaa' Al-Mowsoola)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>alladhee</td>
<td>alladhaani</td>
<td>alladheena / alladheena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He who</td>
<td>They two who</td>
<td>They all who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>allatee</td>
<td>allataani</td>
<td>allaa-ee / al-lawaatee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She who</td>
<td>They two who</td>
<td>They all who</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rules of Binaa'/I'raab:

1. All are mabnee, except the dual form are:
   a. marfoo bil alif
   b. mansoob/majroor bil yaa'

2. The binaa' is with the sukoon.

Example:

الذين يؤمرون بالغيب
alladheena yu'minoona bil-ghaybe

Those who believe in the unseen.

Exercise:
Find 10 occurrences of such relative nouns in the holy Quran.
2. FOREIGN NOUNS
الأسماء الأعجمية
(Addamaa'ir Al-Munfassilla)

2. Foreign Nouns/أسماء الأعجمية
(Al-Asmaa’ Al-A’jamiya)

Rule of I’raab:
Subject: takes a Damma
Object: Fat-ha
Prepositional/Possessor Phrase: Fat-ha

 الإسرائيليّ ، يوسفّ ، سيباويّ
Seebaawayha, Yousuffa, Ibraahéema ,

3. THE VERBAL NOUNS
المصدر
(Al-Masdar)

3. Verbal Nouns/المصدر
(Al-Massdar)

سماع --> سماع
sama’a --> sam’un
He heard --> Hearing.

شرب --> شرب
sharaba --> shurbun
He drank --> Drinking
NOUNS ENDING WITH LONG VOWELS

الأَسْمَاءُ المُغْتَلِّةُ الْآخَرُ
(Al-Asmaa’ Al-Mu’tallil-aakhire)

Those ending in Yaa’ /ﻱ
Short vowel shows
Does not show because of heaviness

al-asmaa al-manqoosa

Those ending in Alif /ا
Does not show in all cases

al-asmaa’ al-maqsoora

Exercise:
Find for each item covered in this lesson, find 10 instances in the holy Quran where it can be found.
LESSON 17

5. THE FIVE NOUNS

الأسماء الخمسة

(Al-Asmaa' Al-Khamsa)

5. Five Nouns

الأسماء الخمسة

(Al-Asmaa’ Al-Khamsa)

Rule of I’raab:

Object: takes a “Waw” / و
Subject: takes an “Alif” / أ
Prepositional/Possessor Phrase: takes a “Yaa’” / ي

أبوك، أخوك، حموك، فوك، ذو مال

dhu maal, fooka, hamooka, akhooka, abooka

A person of wealth, your mouth, your in-law, your brother, your father

أبو مُحَمَّد

abu muhammadin
Muhammad’s father.

رزأيت أبا مُحَمَّد

ra-aytu abaa muhammadin
I saw Muhammad’s father.

ذهبت إلى أخيك

dhahabtu elaa akheeka
I went to your brother.

تكلمت مع ذي مال

takalâmta ma’a dhee maalin
You spoke with a person of wealth.

Exercise:

Find 10 instances in the holy Quran where these nouns have been used.
LESSON 18
THE VOCATIVE PHRASE
"يا" النداءُ
(Yaa' Al-Nidaa')

1. Preceding a Noun:
Causes no change.
For example:

يا محمد
yaa muhammad
Oh Muhammad

2. Preceding a Possessive Phrase:
Changes the vowel from a damma (raf') to a fat-ha. Therefore, causes nasb.
For example:

يا صاحب الزمان
yaa saahibazzamaan
Oh savior of our time

THE EXCEPTIONAL PHRASE
"إلا" الاستثنائية
(Ellaa Al-Isii'naafiyah)

Preceding a Noun:
Changes the vowel from a damma (raf') to a fat-ha. Therefore, causes nasb.
For example:

إلا حميماً
ellaa hameeman
Except the hellfire
THE NEGATIVE PHRASE

"لا" النافِیة

(Laa Al-naafiyya)

1. Preceding a Noun:
Changes the vowel from a damma (raf') to a fat-ha. Therefore, causes nasb.

For example:

لا دَرْسٍ فِي الْغَدِّ
lāa dārsa fil-ghaḍī
de la desá vía långuác
No class tomorrow

2. Preceding a Verb:
Causes no change.

For example:

لا تَقْرِبَ
lāa taqrubah
de la topphot
Do not approach

THE DESCRIPTIVE PHRASE

الصِفَةُ وَ المُوصِفِ

(Assifa wal-mowsoof)

This refers to the noun and the description the proceeds it.

Rule of I’raab:
The description of the noun follows the noun in its i’raab.

For example:

نَارٍ حَامِيَةٍ
naarun haamiyyatun
da naarun haamiyátoon
A blazing fire
THE CONJUNCTIVE PHRASE
العاطِف و المَعِطوف
(Al-'aatif wal-ma'toof)

The letters of Atf : ﻤ / ﺪ / ﺞ / ﺑ / ﺪ / ﺞ

The Purpose:
- To tie together two nouns, phrases, or ideas.

Rule of I’raab:
The noun after the letter of "atf" (otherwise known as the conjunctions "and"/"or" ﺔ / ﺔ / ﺔ ﺔ / ﺔ ) follow the noun preceding the letter of atf in its i’raab.
For example:

ﺟﺎﺀ ﻤﺤﻤﺪ ﻭ ﻋﻠﻲ
jaa’a muhammadun wa alleyyun
Muhammad and Ali came.

THE EXCHANGE PHRASE
البَدَل
(Al-Badal)

The Purpose:
- To give another title to a noun.

Rule of I’raab:
The second noun follows the second noun in its i’raab.
For example:

أمْرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ عَلِيٌّ
ameeru al-mu’mineena Aliyyun
The master of the faithful Ali (AS)
THE EXCHANGE PHRASE
التَوَكِيدُ
(Al-Tawkeedu)

The Purpose:
- To emphasize a point.

Rule of I’raab:
The second noun follows the second noun in its i’raab.
For example:

صلاة الصلاة
assalaata assalaata

Prayer! Prayer!

Exercise:
Take each item taught in this lesson and find where there are examples of them in the holy Quran. Write 5 of each.
LESSON 19
E'RAAB & BINAA’
المُعْرَبُ وَ المَبْنِيُّ
(Al-Mu'rab wal-Mabnee)

Nouns

Mu'rab
المُعْرَبُ

Mabnee
المَبْنِيُّ

The noun does not change in look at all
no matter where it is placed:

Pronouns

Demonstrative Nouns

Relative Nouns

The noun's last vowels change
depending on where it is placed in
a sentence or phrase:

All other nouns

i. Subject: Marfoo' bil-damma

ii. Object: Mansoob bil-fat-ha

iii. Possessive/Prepositional Phrase:

Majroor bil-kasra

iv. News: Marfoo' bil-damma

Exercise:
Let's review some examples. Compile a chart that lists each type of noun and what it would
look like in terms of e'raab or binaa' for the:
1. Subject
2. Object
3. Prepositional Phrase
4. Possessive Phrase
5. Descriptive Phrase
6. Vocative Phrase
7. Interrogative Phrase
LESSON 20
THE SENTENCE

The noun is part of both nominal and verbal sentences.

1. The Nominal Sentence / الجملة الإسمية (Al-Jumla Al-Ismiyya)

This is a sentence that begins with a noun. The nominal sentence is composed of:

ii. News + i. Subject

مُبْتَدًأ + خَبَر

(khabar) (mubtada’)

اللهُ الصَّمَدُ

(Allahhu Ssammad)

Allah the Eternal, the Absolute.
In the Nominal sentence, the noun can exist as:

A. Subject:

```
ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابَ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هَدَى لِلْمُتَّقِينَ
```

*(Dhaalikka al-kitaabu laa rayba feehi huddan lilmuttaqeen)*

This Book, there is no doubt in it, is a guide to those who guard (against evil).

B. News:

```
اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ
```

*(Allahhu Ssammad)*

Allah the Eternal, the Absolute.

C. Part of a Possessive Phrase:

```
إِنَا أَنزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْمُدْرِ
```

*(Innaa anzalnaahu fee laylatil qadr)*

Surely We revealed it on the grand night.

D. Preceded by a Preposition:

```
وَيَلَّ لَكُلِّ هَمَزَةٍ لَا ذَةٍ
```

*(waylun likulli humazatin lumazza)*

Wayl (A valley in hell) to every slanderer, defamer

**Exercise:**

Look into your copy of the holy Quran and find 10 nominal sentences that contain at least one of the elements listed above.
2. In the Verbal sentence:
This is a sentence that begins with a verb. In this type of sentence, the noun can exist as:

A. Subject
B. Object

object + subject + verb

\[ \text{ذَهَبَ أَحْمَدُ صَبَاحًا} \]

\[ dhahaba ahmadun sabaahan \]

Ahmad went in the morning

Rules of I’raab:
The verb: Marfoo’ bil-damma
The subject: Marfoo’ bil-damma
The object: Mansoob bil-fat-ha (depends on form of noun).

Exercise:
1. Make a chart listing all of the places where the noun is in the state of raf’.
2. Make a chart listing all of the different places that the noun is in a state of nasb.
3. Write 10 nominal sentences from the holy Quran with the i’raab of each part of the sentence.
4. Write 10 verbal sentences from the holy Quran with the i’raab of each part of the sentence.
APPENDICES
# APPENDIX A

## THE NOUNS

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<td>الاسماء الأجنبية</td>
<td>المصدر</td>
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<td>(Al-Asmaa’ Al-Khamsa)</td>
<td>(Al-Masdar)</td>
<td>(Al-Asmaa’ Al-Ajnabiya)</td>
<td>(Al-Asmaa’ Al-Mawsoola)</td>
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<td>1. Abouk</td>
<td>إبراهيم</td>
<td>Sama’a &gt; Sam’un</td>
<td>Sharaba &gt; Shurbun</td>
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<td>2. Akhooka</td>
<td>إبراهيم</td>
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<td>3. Hamooka</td>
<td>يوسيف</td>
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<td>4. Fooka</td>
<td>دحايل</td>
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<td>5. Dhu Maal</td>
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### A. Common Nouns

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### B. Proper Nouns

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### C. Pronouns

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### D. Demonstrative Nouns

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### E. Relative Nouns

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### APPENDIX B

**THE PARTICLES**

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<td>أَحْرَفَ الْجُرُ</td>
<td>أَحْرَفَ الْجُرُ</td>
<td>أَبْسَ الْإِسْتِفْهَام</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Ah-ruf Ajjar)</td>
<td>(Ahruf Ajjazm)</td>
<td>(Asmaa’Al-Istifhaam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>These are:</strong></td>
<td><strong>These are:</strong></td>
<td><strong>These are:</strong></td>
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<td>1. min/ مِنْ</td>
<td>1. lam / لَمْ</td>
<td>1. hal/ هَلْ</td>
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<td>2. lan / لَنْ</td>
<td>2. elaa/ إِلَى</td>
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<td>3. fee/ عَلَى</td>
<td>3. ayna / لَيْنَ</td>
<td>3. 'an/ عَنْ</td>
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**Role:**
- 1. Form Prepositional Phrases
- 2. Only precede nouns.

**Rules of I’raab:**
- Make the noun/ism majroor with the:
  - Kasra or yaa’

**Example:**
- مِنْ شَرِّ النَّاس
  - min sharri il-naasi
- تَالِيّ
  - ta-Allahi
- مِنْ الْمُسْلِمِينَ
  - mim al-muslimeena

**Role:**
- 1. Form jussive phrase
- 2. Only precede verbs.

**Rules of Binaa’**:
- 1. Present tense verb:
  - Suqun
- 2. Present tense plural:
  - hadhf/absence of noon.
- 3. Present tense ending with vowel:
  - i. wow --> damma
  - ii. alif --> fat-ha
  - iii. yaa' --> kasra

**Example:**
- مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يُفْرَضُ
  - man dhaa alladhee yuqridhu
- مَتَى هَذَا الْوَعْدُ
  - mataa haadhaa al-wa’du
- أَيْلَ مُرْسَاهَا
  - ayyaana mursaahaa

**Role:**
- 1. Can precede nouns & verbs.
- 2. Can combine with some prepositions.
- 3. Interrogative when at start of a sentence.

**Rules of Binaa’**:
- Depends on the noun itself.

**Example:**
- لَمْ يُقِفْهَا
  - lam yafqahoo
- إِنْ يَرْضُ
  - lan yarda
PART III: VERBS