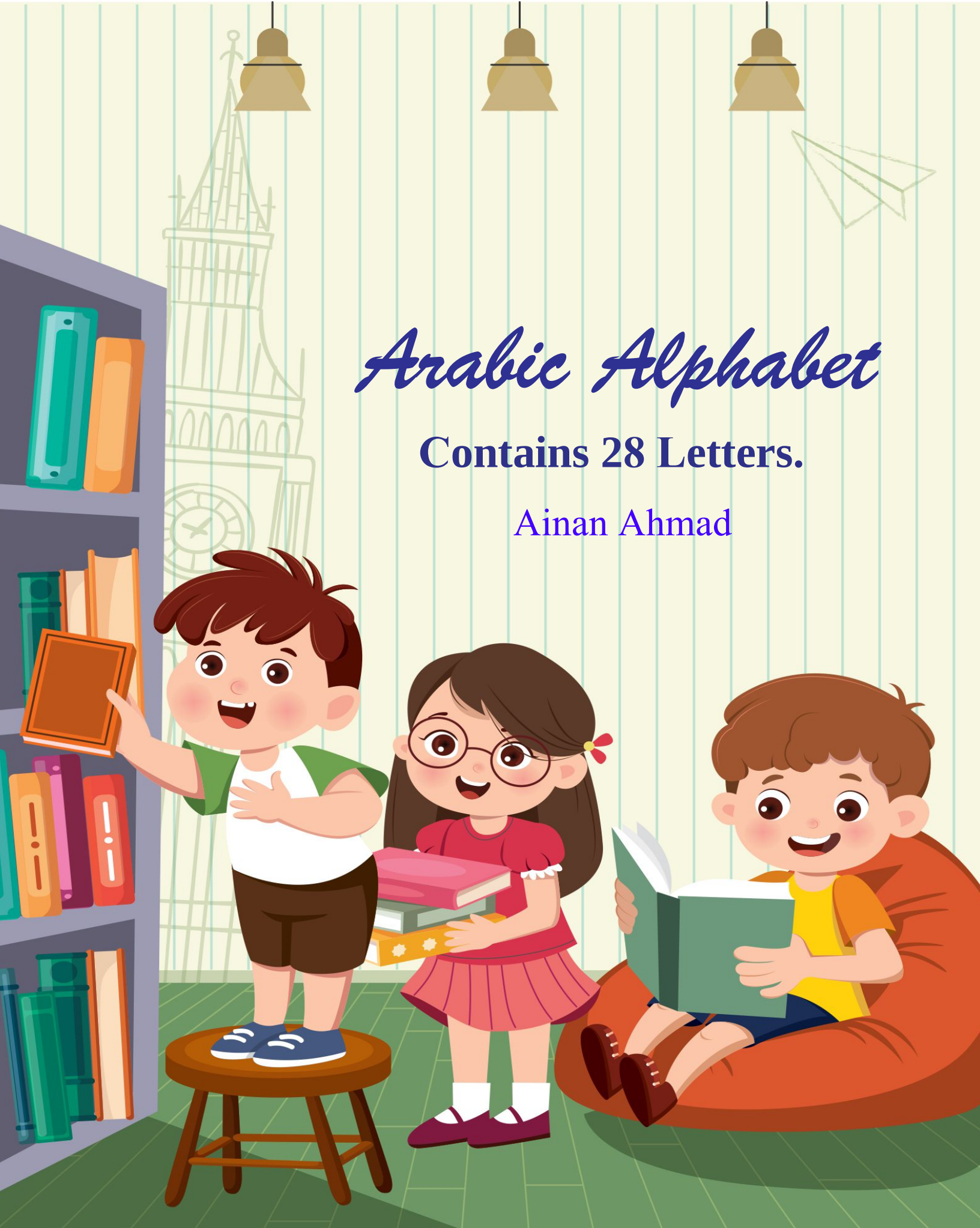


Arabic Alphabet

Contains 28 Letters.

Ainan Ahmad



Arabic Alphabet

- The Arabic alphabet contains 28 letters.
- Arabic is written from right to left.
- Arabic letters change their shape according to their position in a word.
- Arabic letters have a beginning, middle and end form.

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش ص
ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن ه و ي

Consider the following:

Final	Medial	Initial	Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial	Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial	Isolated
ق	ق	ق	ق	ز	—	—	ز	ا	—	—	ا
ك	ك	ك	ك	س	س	س	س	ب	ب	ب	ب
ل	ل	ل	ل	ش	ش	ش	ش	ت	ت	ت	ت
م	م	م	م	ص	ص	ص	ص	ث	ث	ث	ث
ن	ن	ن	ن	ض	ض	ض	ض	ج	ج	ج	ج
ه	ه	ه	ه	ط	ط	ط	ط	ح	ح	ح	ح
و	—	—	و	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	خ	خ	خ	خ
ي	ي	ي	ي	ع	ع	ع	ع	د	—	—	د
—	—	—	—	غ	غ	غ	غ	ذ	—	—	ذ
				ف	ف	ف	ف	ر	—	—	ر

Exercise (1): Read the Arabic alphabets above paying attention to your pronunciation.

Exercise (2): Write down a noun beginning with each letter of the alphabet.

أ ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س

ش ص ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق ك ل

م ن ه و ي

Sun and Moon Letters

- Definite nouns in Arabic begin with اَلْ
- The way the definite article is pronounced in Arabic is determined by the letter after it.
- If the letter after the definite article is a sun letter – the letter is merged into the definite article
- If the letter after the definite article is a moon letter – the Laam of the definite article is pronounced.

Pronounce the
sun letter clearly

The Sun Letters

ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ل ن



Examples: الطُّيُور الشَّمْسُ النَّجْمُ

Pronounce the
Laam of the
definite article
clearly

The Moon Letters

أ ب ج ح خ ع غ ف ق ك م و ه ي



Examples: الْجَمَلُ الْقَلَمُ الْبَابُ

Exercise (1): Read the following words out loud and identify which words contain the sun letter or moon letter. Write down your answer underneath the word.

السَّرِيرُ الْمَشْكِينُ التَّعْلِيمُ الْأُسْرَةُ الْكِتَابُ

الْعَظِيمُ النُّورُ الْمَائِدَةُ الرَّحِيمُ الدُّعَاءُ

Exercise (2): From memory, circle the sun letters below.

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش ص
ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن ه و ي

Naughty Letters

- There are some letters of the Arabic alphabet which do not follow the joining rules of Arabic writing. They are called Naughty letters.
- This is because they do not join with the letter on the left.
- They do join with the letter on their right.
- The Naughty letters are:

ا د ذ ر ز و

Consider the following:

ب + ا + ب = بَاب

*Doesn't join with the
letter on the left*

*Joins with the
letter on the right*

Exercise (1): Join up the letters to make words. Circle the naughty letters. An example has been done for you.

ق + ل + و + ب = قلوب

أ + م + ي + ن =

م + و + م + ن + ة =

ا + ل + د + ي + ن =

أ + ر + ح + ا + م =

ا + ل + ع + ز + ي + ز =

م + ك + ذ + ب + و + ن =

Subject, Possessive and Object pronouns

Possessive	Subject	Pronoun
هُوَ، هِ	هُوَ	He
هُمَا، هِمَا	هُمَا	They (dual, m)
هُمْ، هِمْ	هُمْ	They (pl, m)
هَا	هِيَ	She
هُمَا	هُمَا	They (dual, f)
هُنَّ، هِنَّ	هُنَّ	They (pl, f)
كَ	أَنْتَ	You (m)
كُما	أَنْتُمَا	You (dual, m)
كُم	أَنْتُمْ	You (pl, m)
كِ	أَنْتِ	You (f)
كُما	أَنْتُمَا	You (dual, f)
كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ	You (pl, f)
نَا	نَحْنُ	We
يَ، يَ، نِي	أَنَا	I

Notes:

- Subject pronouns are stand-alone pronouns meaning they do not join with any other word.
- Possessive pronouns are joined to the end of a noun – they can be attached to nouns, verbs, and prepositions.
- Arabic has singular, dual and plural pronouns

Exercise (1): Circle all the pronouns in the passage below.

إِسْمِي هَبَّةٌ. أُخْتِي إِسْمُهَا زَيْنَبٌ. أَبِي مُحَاسِبٌ وَهُوَ يَشْتَغِلُ فِي الْبَنْكِ. أُمِّي مُعَلِّمَةٌ وَهِيَ جَمِيلَةٌ. أَنَا أَحِبُّ
 الْعَرَبِيَّةَ. نَحْنُ نَسْكُنُ فِي بَرِّيَّةٍ طَيِّبَةٍ. لَيْتَكَ قَرِيبٌ مِنْ بَيْتِنَا؟ أَنَا ذَهَبْتُ فِي الْمَكْتَبَةِ مَعَ صَدِيقَتِي مَهَا. يَا مَهَا،
 هَلْ وَجَدْتَ قَلَمِي فِي غُرْفَتِكَ؟ نَعَمْ، وَجَدْتُهُ. الْبَنَاتُ شَرِبْنَ عَصِيرَهُنَّ، وَالْأَوْلَادُ شَرَبُوا عَصِيرَهُمْ أَيْضًا.

Demonstrative pronouns

Plural	Singular		Gender
	Far	Near	
<i>Those</i> أُولَائِكَ	<i>That (m)</i> ذَٰلِكَ	<i>This (m)</i> هَٰذَا	Male
<i>These</i> هَٰؤُلَاءِ	<i>That (f)</i> تَٰلِكَ	<i>This (f)</i> هَٰذِهِ	Female

** Note: these are used with non-human plurals whether the noun is feminine or masculine.

Examples:

هَٰذِهِ/تَٰلِكَ قَلَامٌ **	أُولَٰئِكَ بَنَاتٌ <i>Those are girls</i>	ذَٰلِكَ وَكَدٌ <i>That is a boy</i>	هَٰذَا وَكَدٌ <i>This is a boy</i>
<i>These are pens/ Those are pens</i>	هَٰؤُلَاءِ بَنَاتٌ <i>These are girls</i>	تَٰلِكَ بِنْتٌ <i>That is a girl</i>	هَٰذِهِ بِنْتٌ <i>This is a girl</i>

Exercise (1): Fill in the table below using the nouns in the box. Which pronoun would be used with which noun? An example has been done for you.

سَمَاءٌ، أُخْتُ، دَارٌ، قَمَرٌ، بَيْتٌ، أُمّهَاتٌ، شَمْسٌ، قَلَمٌ، عَيْنٌ، مُسْلِمٌ، ذِكْرٌ، صَالِحَاتٌ، حَيَاةٌ، قَدَمٌ، رَبٌّ،

تَٰلِكَ	هَٰؤُلَاءِ	هَٰذَا
<i>That is a sky</i> تَٰلِكَ سَمَاءٌ		

Exercise (2): Fill in the blanks to translate the sentences. Vocabulary has been provided to help you.

A way سَبِيلٌ *A teacher* مُعَلِّمٌ *A friend* صَدِيقٌ *A hand* يَدٌ *A book* كِتَابٌ

- This is my way: _____
- Those are teachers (m): _____
- These are our friends: _____
- This is a hand: _____
- That is a book: _____

Prepositions

عَنْ	From/About	وَرَاءَ/ خَلْفَ	Behind	إِلَى	To	فِي	In, among
حَتَّى	Until	حَوْلَ	Around	مَعَ/ بِ	With	عَلَى	On
لِ	For	بَيْنَ	Between	تَحْتَ	Under	فَوْقَ	Above
قَبْلَ	Before	عِنْدَ	At, with	أَمَامَ	In front of	مِنْ	From

Note:

- Attached pronouns can be added to the end of prepositions. Example: (from him) = مِنْهُ
- Prepositions make the word after them genitive i.e. ending in kasra/kasratāin.

Exercise (1): Translate the following sentences into Arabic. Vocab has been provided to help you.

A garden حَدِيقَةٌ **An Earth** رَأْسُ **A chair** كُرْسِيٌّ **A room** غُرْفَةٌ **Beautiful** جَمِيلٌ
A sister أُخْتُ **A news** نَبَأٌ **A book** كِتَابٌ **A door** بَابٌ **Great** عَظِيمٌ

1. In the beautiful garden:

2. Behind the room:

3. Around the Earth:

4. To her mother:

5. Between you and I:

6. Behind the chair:

7. With their (m. pl) sister:

8. About the great news:

9. From his book:

10. In front of a small door:

Arabic Nouns have 4 characteristics

Gender

Male مُذَكَّر

Female مُؤَنَّث

Everything else

- Words that end with taa marbutah (ة/ة)
- Words which refer to females: (a sister) أُخْتٌ
- Parts of the body that come in pairs: (an eye) عَيْنٌ
- Historically feminine (these words have to be learnt individually)

Definiteness

Definite مَعْرَفَةٌ

Indefinite نَكِرَةٌ

“THE” = ال

There are 2 steps to making a noun definite i.e. (start with “the...”)

How do I turn the noun بَقَرَةٌ (a cow) into (the cow)?

- Add to the beginning of the noun: اَلْبَقَرَةُ
- Remove one harakah from the ending: اَلْبَقَرَةُ

“A/AN” = اَ - اِ - اِ

Any noun ending with any of the above 3 tanween signs is the indefinite form.

Meaning it will begin with “a/an...”

e.g. اَلْبَقَرَةُ (a cow)

Case

Nominative

مَرْفُوع

A noun in the nominative

ends in ٖ

- The **SUBJECT** of the sentence.
- The **MUBTADA** (beginning) of a sentence.

Accusative

مَنْصُوب

A noun in the accusative

ends in ٖ

- It is the **OBJECT** of the sentence.
- Noun is controlled by Mansoob controllers.

Genitive

مَجْرُور

A noun in the genitive ends

in ِ

- A preposition comes before it.
- It is being controlled by something.

Number

Dual مُثَنَّى

Refers to two of somethin

Attach following to the end depending on case of noun

Nom: اَنِ Acc/Gen: اَيْنِ

For feminine words: add the endings after taa marbuta

Singular مُفْرَدٌ

Refers to one of something.

End in اَوْ اَيْنِ

Plural جَمْعٌ

Refers to three or more of something

Broken Plurals

Have to be learnt individually

Sound Plurals

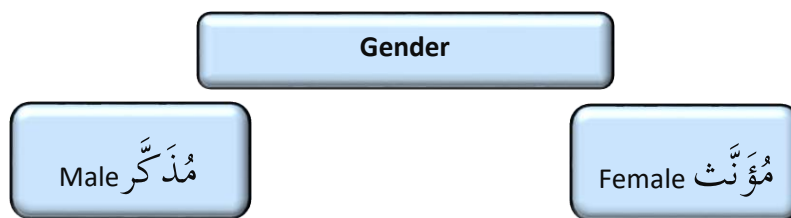
Masculine

Feminine

End in اَتِ

Gender - Exercises

Exercise (1): Fill in the following chart using your knowledge of Gender of Arabic Nouns.



Exercise (2): Decide whether the noun is feminine or masculine by circling your response. If feminine, give the reason by writing down the correct number. An example has been done for you.

(1) Ends with taa marbuta (2) Refers to a female (3) Part of body in pairs (4) Historically feminine

M F —

نَفْسٌ

M F (1)

مُشْرَكَةٌ

M F —

صِرَاطٌ

M F —

سَبِيلٌ

M F —

الْكِتَابُ

M F —

عَبْدٌ

M F —

فِتْنَةٌ

M F —

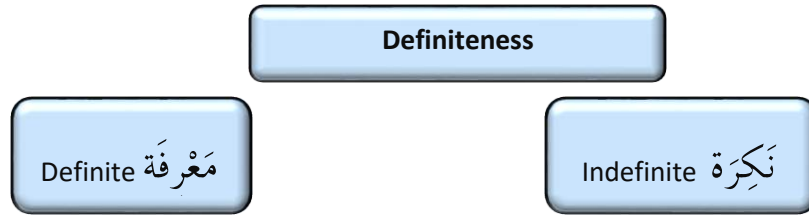
قَدَمٌ

Exercise (2): Give the masculine terms for the following nouns

Masculine	Feminine
	مُؤْمِنَةٌ
	صَدِيقَةٌ
	مُحَامِيَةٌ
	أُسْتَاذَةٌ

Definiteness – Exercises

Exercise (1): Fill in the following chart using your knowledge of Definiteness of Arabic Nouns.



Exercise (2): Make the following nouns definite. Give the English translation.

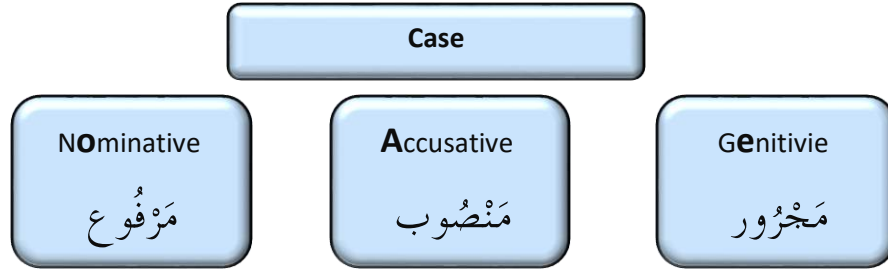
_____	(a soul)	نَفْسٌ	_____	(a disbeliever)	مُشْرِكَةٌ
_____	(a path)	صِرَاطٌ	_____	(a way)	سَبِيلٌ
_____	(a book)	كِتَابٌ	_____	(a slave)	عَبْدٌ
_____	(a house)	بَيْتٌ	_____	(a feet)	قَدَمٌ

Exercise (3): Circle one definite noun in the following ayaat. Then give the indefinite version.

_____	(105:1)	لَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ
_____	(96:4)	الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ
_____	(91:3)	وَالنَّهَارِ إِذَا جَلَّاهَا
_____	(90:1)	لَا أُقْسِمُ بِهَذَا الْبَلَدِ

Case Endings – Exercises

Exercise (1): Fill in the following chart using your knowledge of Case Endings.



Exercise (2): Determine whether the highlighted nouns in the following sentences are in the nominative, accusative or genitive case. Write down your answers and the possible reason.

- | | |
|-------|---|
| _____ | رِيمٌ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ |
| _____ | الْأُسْرَةُ فِي غُرْفَةِ الطَّعَامِ |
| _____ | الْأُمُّ تَشْرَبُ الْعَصِيرَ |
| _____ | يَجْرِي الْأَطْفَالُ مِثْلَ الْقِطَارِ |
| _____ | كَتَبْتُ مَلَأُ الْأَدْوَاتِ فِي وَرَقَةٍ |
| _____ | الْبَطِيخَةُ ثَقِيلَةٌ |
| _____ | الْأُمُّ تَأْخُذُ الْخُبْزَ وَاللَّحْمَ |

Nouns and Numbers exercises

Exercise (1): Fill in the following chart using your knowledge of Nouns and numbers.

	Number	
Singular مُفْرَدٌ	Dual مُثَنًى	Plural جَمْعٌ

Exercise (2): Give the dual of the following single nouns.

Dual- Acc/Gen	Dual – Nom	Singular	Dual – Acc/Gen	Dual - Nom	Singular
		طَبِيبٌ			مُسْلِمَةٌ
		مُؤْمِنٌ			مَسْجِدٌ
		قَطْرٌ			بَيْتٌ
		صَدِيقَةٌ			نَمْلَةٌ
		قَلَمٌ			كُرَةٌ

Exercise (3): Give the plural forms of the following sound plurals.

Dual- Acc/Gen	Dual – Nom	Singular	Dual – Acc/Gen	Dual - Nom	Singular
		صَادِقَةٌ			صَادِقٌ
		صَالِحَةٌ			مُسْلِمَةٌ
		مُعَلِّمٌ			مُؤَدِّنٌ
		كَاذِبٌ			مُذَيِّعَةٌ
		فَاسِقٌ			فَلَّاحٌ

Exercise (4): Give the singular or plural of the following broken plurals.

_____	عَبْدٌ	_____	مَيْتٌ	_____	رِجَالٌ
_____	عَهْدَاءٌ	_____	مُثَنَّاوٌ	_____	بَيْوتٌ
_____	شَهْبَاءٌ	_____	عَمَلٌ	_____	أَخْتٌ