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## Lesson 4 - الدَّرْسُ الرَّابِعُ

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### Introduction - مُقَدِّمَةٌ

- In this lesson we will learn the following things:
  - The rules for using prepositions (the words used to connect two or more words or sentences) and the four most common prepositions (Click on the Arabic words to hear the correct pronunciation of that word).

English	Arabic	English	Arabic
In	فِي	On	عَلَى
From	مِنْ	To	إِلَى

- The rule for the use of interrogative expressions - i.e. the sentences used to ask the questions, and some of the interrogative (questioning) words like:

English	Arabic	English	Arabic
Where	أَيْنَ	Is	أَ
What	مَاذَا	Who	مَنْ

- Some of the Personal pronouns - e.g.:

English	Person	Gender	Arabic
I	1st (person speaking)	Masculine/Feminine	أَنَا
You	2nd (person being spoken to)	Masculine	أَنْتَ
You	2nd (person being spoken to)	Feminine	أَنْتِ
He	3rd (person being spoken about - i.e. not present)	Masculine	هُوَ
She	3rd (person being spoken about - i.e. not present)	Feminine	هِيَ

- The difference between the masculine and the feminine words and their punctuation and the three ways of changing a masculine noun to the feminine.

English	Arabic Symbol	Arabic
By adding /ta' marbūta/	ة	خَالِدَةٌ
By adding /alif maqṣūra/	ى	أَقْصَى
By adding /alif mamdūda/	اء	أَسْمَاءُ

- The difference between the nominal sentences (starting –originally– with a noun) and the verbal sentences (starting –originally– with a verb):

Grammatical term	The Nominal Sentence /Al jūmla tul Ismiyya/ الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ	The Verbal Sentence /Al jūmla tul Fiʿliyya/ الْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ
Arabic	أَحْمَدُ ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْجَامِعَةِ.	ذَهَبَ أَحْمَدُ إِلَى الْجَامِعَةِ.
Transliteration	/Ahmadu dhahaba ilal jāmiʿati/	/Dhahaba Ahmadu ilal jāmiʿati/
Literary Reading	Ahmad went to the university	Went Ahmad to the university

Please click on the button for the next section to proceed.

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### The Cases - الإِعْرَابُ

- An important part of learning any language is to learn the grammar. Grammar is the study of how words combine to form sentences. For example, we may learn that:
  - A word is written differently in the past tense as compared to the future tense.
  - A word referring to a person may be different depending on the gender (male or female) of the person being called.
  - A sentence starting with a verb (action word - e.g. run, eat, drink) has different rules to a sentence starting with a noun (object, place or thing - e.g. cat, door, man).
- Whilst the examples above are simple, one has to make an effort to understand grammar as this is a very important part of the language and becomes more complicated later on - in particular relating to verbs. Your emphasis should be to focus on the rules - e.g. what happens in each circumstance and over time the terms used for each rule will become easier (both in Arabic and English) - In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing).
- This should be balanced with an effort to increase your vocabulary and general understanding of the language. Our goal will be to help you to take the rules gradually and understand how they relate to each other so that you can begin to understand the language In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing).
- Cases of the nouns in the Arabic Language:
  - A noun in Arabic grammar has three 'cases' which are called nominative, accusative and genitive cases (we will cover the Arabic terms for these a bit later).
  - Something will **cause** a word to be in one of these 'cases'. For example, where a sentence begins with a subject noun, the noun will be in nominative case.
  - There will be a **consequence** of a word being in a certain 'case'. In each of these cases the last letter of the word will change to a different vowel - e.g. if the noun is in genitive case as a result of a certain rule, the last letter of that noun will change from a /ḍammah/ to a

/kasrah/ (this is assuming that it is not already carrying the same vowel in which case no change will occur).

- See below for a summary of the cases and the signs used for each of these cases:
  - A word being in the nominative case will end (originally) with a /ḍammah/ or /ḍammatain/.
  - A word being in the accusative case will end (originally) with a /fathah/ or /fathatain/.
  - A word being in the genitive case will (originally) end with a /kasrah/ or /kasratain/.
- At this stage it is important to understand the principle that there are causes of a word changing to a certain case and consequences of a word being in a certain case - i.e. the change in the form or ending of the word.
- The rules of what causes a word to be in each case and what consequences arise in each case will be discussed and repeated throughout the course, there are many such rules and these are an important part of learning the Arabic language. Below you will find a summary of the terms used for each of the cases and the consequences.

Case	Arabic term	Arabic term (Transliteration)	Consequence
Nominative	حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ	Hālat-ur-raḤ	A word in this case ends (originally) in a /ḍammah/ ,/ḍammatain/
Accusative	حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ	Hālat-un-naṣb	A word in this case ends (originally) in a /fathah /,/fathatain/
Genitive	حَالَةُ الْجَرِّ	Hālat-ul-ġarr	A word in this case ends (originally) in a /kasrah /,/kasratain/

- In the next part of the lesson we will learn about some prepositions used commonly in the Arabic

language In-Shā'-Allâh (God willing). We will also learn the rules for their application.

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### The Prepositions - حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ

- In this lesson we will learn about some of the prepositions, In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing). A preposition is a word which shows the relation of one word to another. For example, "...the key is **in** the car..." or "...the book is **on** the table....".
- Some of the most common prepositions are:

Preposition (English)	Preposition (Arabic)
In	فِي
On	عَلَى
From	مِنْ
To	إِلَى

- We will also learn about the rule applied for the use of prepositions in Arabic Language. The following rules are applied for the use of prepositions:

- A preposition (حَرْفُ الْجَرِّ) - called /harf ul jārr/ in Arabic) is a single letter or a word which connects two nouns, or a verb and a noun to form a sentence. As above this is generally showing the position of one word to another. It always precedes a word and

never follows the word.

2. A preposition always comes before a noun and it does not come before a verb.
3. The noun following a preposition is changed from nominative case to genitive case. This means that the last letter of the word will be changed from a /ḍammah/ or /ḍammatain/ to a /kasrah/ or /kasratain/.
4. The noun followed by a preposition is called /Maǧrūr/ مَجْرُورٌ which means the preposition has caused a change in its case (from nominative to genitive case) as mentioned in the previous rule.

- Let's look at an example (please read from right to left):

Phrase (preposition before word)	Word without preposition	Preposition	
فِي الْبَيْتِ	الْبَيْتُ	فِي	Arabic
In the house	The house	In	English

- We can see here that the preposition has caused the last letter of **ت** to change to **ت**.

5. When a proposition precedes an indefinite noun (e.g. "a house"), the noun is affected in the same way. As we learnt earlier, a noun which is indefinite takes two /ḍammahs/ (ḍammatain) and is also in the nominative case. The two /ḍammahs/ change to two /kasrahs/ (kasratain) when a preposition comes before the noun. Let us examine the example as above with relation to an indefinite noun:

Phrase (preposition before word)	Word without preposition	Preposition	
فِي بَيْتٍ	بَيْتٌ	فِي	Arabic
In a house	A house	In	English

Some more examples can be found below.

Picture:	Phrase with preposition	Phrase without preposition
----------	-------------------------	----------------------------

	فِي مَطْبَخٍ	مَطْبَخٌ
	In a kitchen	A Kitchen
	إِلَى مَسْجِدٍ	مَسْجِدٌ
	To a mosque	A Mosque
	مِنْ بَيْتٍ	بَيْتٌ
	From a house	A house
	عَلَى كِتَابٍ	كِتَابٌ
	On a book	A book

- In this part of the lesson we will study some practical sentences using the prepositions and understand the rules relating to prepositions.
- In Arabic language when it is required to make a noun definite, **ال** is added to that noun. You have also learnt in the previous lessons about the solar and the lunar letters.
- However when a preposition comes before a definite word the /alif/ - i.e. "a" sound - of **ال** is dropped and hence not pronounced. Please note that the "a" of "al" is pronounced only when it is **not** preceded by any other word but when "al" is preceded by any word the letter "a" is dropped and hence not pronounced.
- So we will read the sentence as /Fil Baiti/ and not /Fee Al baiti/ but this rule is applicable in reading only and not while writing the sentence - i.e. the /alif/ will still be written but not pronounced in spoken language.

Please click on the words to hear speech, i.e. how the words should be pronounced.

Picture	Translation	Transliteration	Arabic
---------	-------------	-----------------	--------

	The moon is in the sky.	/Alhilālu fis Samā'-i/	الهِلَالُ فِي السَّمَاءِ.
	To the door	/Ilal bābi/	إِلَى الْبَابِ
	From the teacher	/Minal muddarrisi/	مِنَ الْمُدَرِّسِ
	The key is on the book	/Almiftāhu ṣalal kitābi/	الْمِفْتَاحُ عَلَى الْكِتَابِ.

- We shall continue with some more practical sentences, please make an effort to memorise the words and common sentence structures.

Please click on the words to hear speech.

Picture	Translation	Arabic
	A horse in the farm	حِصَانٌ فِي الْحَقْلِ



The man is from India.

الرَّجُلُ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ.



The lion is on a rock.

الْأَسَدُ عَلَى صَخْرٍ.



The boy is in the garden.

الْوَلَدُ فِي الْبُسْتَانِ.

- In the next part of the lesson we will go over some interrogative expressions (i.e. expressions used for asking questions) covering the areas you have learnt in this lesson In-Shā'-Allâh (God willing).

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### The Interrogation - الاسْتِفْهَامُ

- In this part of lesson 4 we will learn about the formation of the interrogative (questioning) expressions, In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing).
- We know that "Interrogative expression" is the term used to refer to a group of words which are used to ask a question (e.g. Where is the book? What is on the book? Is the key on the book? Who is on the rock? etc are all interrogative expressions and the words which are used to ask a question are called the "Interrogative Articles" which we cover below:

Interrogative Article	أَدَاةُ اسْتِفْهَامٍ
Where...?	أَيْنَ...؟
What...?	مَاذَا...؟
Is...?	أ...؟
Who...?	مَنْ...؟

- Take a look of the following examples of interrogative expressions:

Picture	Translation	Transliteration	Arabic

	Where is the key?	/Ainal miftāhu?/	أَيْنَ الْمِفْتَاحُ؟
	What is on the book?	/Mādhā ḡalal kitābi?/	مَاذَا عَلَى الْكِتَابِ؟
	Is a key on the book?	/A miftāhun ḡalal kitābi?/	أَمِفْتَاحٌ عَلَى الْكِتَابِ؟
	Who is in the kitchen?	/Man fil matbakhi?/	مَنْ فِي الْمَطْبَخِ؟
	What is on the rock?	/Mādhā ḡalal ḡajari?/	مَاذَا عَلَى الْحَجَرِ؟

- The following are the rules governed for the use of the interrogative articles (i.e. words used for asking questions such as where?, what? etc.):
- When an interrogative article comes before a noun, it will take the nominative case - i.e. the last letter will be changed to a /ḡammah/ (if it is not already a /ḡammah/).

Case	Rule	Arabic
Interrogative Article preceding a definite noun	The definite noun will take one /ḡammah/ on its ending letter	أَيْنَ الْكِتَابِ؟

Interrogative Article preceding a noun without definite Article	The noun without the definite article will take two /ḍammahs/ on its ending letter	أَيَّاسِرٌ فِي الْمَطْبَخِ؟
Interrogative Article preceding a preposition	The preposition will not take the nominative case when preceded by interrogative article - see below for the reasons for this.	مَاذَا عَلَى الصَّخْرِ؟

- A definite noun preceded by an interrogative article will take one /ḍammah/ and the indefinite noun will take two /ḍammahs/).
- However when a preposition is preceded by an interrogative article, it will not take the nominative case and its last letter will remain with the same ending sound. This is because the preposition is indeclinable meaning it does not change its ending - this is an important principle - we will learn in Arabic that some rules take precedence (priority over other rules).
- Please take a careful look to the ending vowels of the nouns in both the interrogative (questioning) sentences and the answering expressions in the text below.

Please click on the words to hear speech, i.e. how the words should be pronounced.

Picture	Translation	Arabic
	Where is Muhammad?  Muhammad is in the room.	أَيْنَ مُحَمَّدٌ؟  مُحَمَّدٌ فِي الْعُرْفَةِ.



And where is Yasir?

Yasir is in the wash room.

وَأَيْنَ يَاسِرٌ؟

يَاسِرٌ فِي الْحَمَّامِ.



Where is Aminah?

Aminah is in the kitchen.

وَأَيْنَ آمِنَةُ؟

آمِنَةُ فِي الْمَطْبَخِ.



Where is the book?

The book is on the desk.

أَيْنَ الْكِتَابُ؟

الْكِتَابُ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ.



And where is the watch?

The watch is on the bed.

وَأَيْنَ السَّاعَةُ؟

السَّاعَةُ عَلَى السَّرِيرِ.



Is Muhammad in the wash  
room?

No, but in the room.

أَمَحَمَّدٌ فِي الْحَمَّامِ؟

لا، بَلْ فِي الْغُرْفَةِ.



Who is in the Kitchen?

Aminah is in the kitchen.

مَنْ فِي الْمَطْبَخِ؟

آمِنَةُ فِي الْمَطْبَخِ.



What is on the bed?

The watch is on the bed.

مَاذَا عَلَى السَّرِيرِ؟

السَّاعَةُ عَلَى السَّرِيرِ.

- In the next part of the lesson we will have multiple questions /In-Shā'-Allâh/ (God-Willing) to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt so far.

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### تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). To answer the questions:
  - o Type the complete answer for the following questions by selecting the question and using the on-screen keyboard or your actual keyboard.
  - o Use the Shift key to enter characters on the upper portions of the letters and use full diacritics in your answers – e.g. fathah, kasrah, sukūn etc.
  - o Do not use diacritics in the following cases:
    - § The Alif followed by laam **ال** (while the laam itself can be signed with a vowel)
    - § The laam followed by alif **لا** (while the Alif itself can be signed when it comes with hamzah).
    - § Do not put the small Alif on words like **هذا**.
    - § Do not put diacritics on long vowels.
  - o Upon completion of all questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answer and to get your mark.
- For more instructions click [here](#).

اقْرَأْ وَاكْتُبْ مَعَ ضَبْطٍ أَوْ آخِرِ الْكَلِمَاتِ

- The Arabic sentence above means "Read and write specifying the vowel ending of the words". For each of the questions below, type out the full word or the sentence but include the vowel marks which have been missed on the ends of the words.
- Once again, the sound has been included (click on speaker icon by sentence to hear) but once again please only listen to the sentences after doing the exercises.

Mark Reset

 <span style="font-size: 1.2em;">فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ</span>	 <span style="font-size: 1.2em;">الْمَدْرَسَةِ</span>
 <span style="font-size: 1.2em;">فِي بَيْتِ</span>	 <span style="font-size: 1.2em;">بَيْتِ</span>
 <span style="font-size: 1.2em;">الطَّالِبِ فِي الْجَامِعَةِ</span>	 <span style="font-size: 1.2em;">فِي الْمَطْبَخِ</span>
 <span style="font-size: 1.2em;">عَلَى الْكِتَابِ</span>	 <span style="font-size: 1.2em;">الْقَلَمِ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ</span>
 <span style="font-size: 1.2em;">الرَّجُلِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ</span>	 <span style="font-size: 1.2em;">الشَّمْسِ وَالْقَمَرُ فِي السَّمَاءِ</span>

Mark Reset
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  - o Do not use diacritics in the following cases:
    - § The Alif followed by laam **ال** (while the laam itself can be signed with a vowel)
    - § The laam followed by alif **لا** (while the Alif itself can be signed when it comes with hamzah).
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  - o Upon completion of all questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answer and to get your mark.
- For more instructions click [here](#).

أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ



- The Arabic sentence above means "Answer the following questions". In each of the sentences below simply answer the questions based on the material you have covered in this lesson so far using the keyboard as in the previous lesson and including the vowel-marks. Once again, upon completing the exercise you can click on the speakers by each sentence to hear the correct pronunciation and hence answers.

Mark Reset

 <p>أَيْنَ الْأَسَدُ؟ (On the rock)</p>	 <p>أَيْنَ السَّاعَةُ؟ (On the bed)</p>
 <p>وَمَنْ فِي الْحَمَّامِ؟ (Yasir)</p>	 <p>مَنْ فِي الْعُرْفَةِ؟ (Muhammad)</p>
 <p>أَيَّاسِرٌ فِي الْمَطْبَخِ؟ (No, but in the bath room)</p>	 <p>أَأَمِينَةٌ فِي الْمَطْبَخِ؟ (Yes, Aminah is in the kitchen)</p>
 <p>مَاذَا عَلَى السَّرِيرِ؟ (The watch)</p>	 <p>مَاذَا عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ؟ (The book)</p>

Mark Reset

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## Lesson 4 - الدَّرْسُ الرَّابِعُ

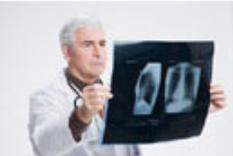
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### المذكر والمؤنث - The masculine and the feminine

- In Arabic both living things and inanimate (non-living) things are treated as either masculine or feminine.
- In this part of the lesson /In-Shā'-Allāh/ (God willing) we will learn about the masculine and the feminine words. We will also learn how to change a masculine word into a feminine word. There are three symbols which change a masculine word - to a feminine word when added on the end of a masculine word and they are:

English		Symbol of feminine word	Arabic	
Feminine	Masculine		Feminine	Masculine
Female student	Male student	ة (تَاءٌ مَرْبُوطَةٌ)	طَالِبَةٌ	طَالِبٌ
Left (for feminine words)	Left	ى (أَلِفٌ مَقْصُورَةٌ)	يُسْرَى	أَيْسَرَ
Noble woman	Noble man	اء (أَلِفٌ مَمْدُودَةٌ)	حَسَنَاءُ	حَسَنٌ

- It should be remembered that the penultimate (second to last) letter of a feminine word always takes a /fathah/.
- Following are some examples to better understand the above mentioned rules:

Picture	Translation	Transliteration	Arabic
	I am a doctor.	/Anā ṭabībun/	أَنَا طَبِيبٌ.
	I am a female student.	/Anā ṭālibatun/	أَنَا طَالِبَةٌ.
	You are a male teacher.	/Anta mudarrisun/	أَنْتَ مُدَرِّسٌ.
	You are a lady doctor.	/Anti ṭabībatun/	أَنْتِ طَبِيبَةٌ.
	He is an engineer.	/Huwa muhandisun/	هُوَ مُهَنْدِسٌ.

	She is a female nurse.	/Hiya mumarridatun/	هِيَ مُمَرِّضَةٌ.
	Aminah is in the kitchen.	/āminatu fil matbakhi/	أَمِينَةٌ فِي الْمَطْبَخِ.
	Where are you from?	/Min ayna anta/	مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ؟
	I am from China.	/Ana min-aš šîni/	أَنَا مِنَ الصِّينِ.

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### تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this part of the lesson we will have some exercises in order to test your knowledge of what you have learnt so far.

Choose a word from column **ب** that can be used to complete the sentence in column **أ**. Click on a word in column **أ** that you would like to answer (this will be highlighted) then click on its suitable complement in column **ب**. Upon completing all possible questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answer and obtain your mark.

اخْتَرِ كَلِمَةً مِنَ الْقَائِمَةِ (ب) تُنَاسِبُ الْكَلِمَةَ الَّتِي فِي الْقَائِمَةِ (أ)

- The sentence above means choose a word from column **ب** that can be used to complete a sentence with a word in the column **أ**. To make this task slightly easier we have put English words in brackets in column **أ**- these are the words that need to be chosen from the Arabic words in column **ب**.
- Please write the following answers with a pen and paper joining the letters. It is important that you practice your writing skills in the duration of this course to master the language Insha'Allah.

Mark Reset

(ب)	(أ)
قَدِيمٌ	الطَّالِبُ (sick)

مَكْسُورٌ	الطَّالِبَةُ (young)	
مَفْتُوحَةٌ	الْمُدْرَسَةُ (standing)	
مَعْلَقٌ	هَذَا طَيِّبٌ (Tall)	
جَدِيدَةٌ	آمَنَةٌ (Tall)	
صَغِيرَةٌ	كُرْسِيٌّ (Broken)	
طَوِيلٌ	نَافِذَةٌ (Open)	
طَوِيلَةٌ	الْبَابُ (Closed)	
مَرِيضٌ	الْحَقِيئَةُ (New)	
وَأَقْفَةٌ	الْقَلَمُ (Old)	

Mark Reset

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## Lesson 4 - الدَّرْسُ الرَّابِعُ

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### The Nominal Sentence - الْجُمْلَةُ الاسْمِيَّةُ

- In Arabic language there are two types of sentences:
  - The Nominal Sentence meaning /Al jūmla tul Ismiyya/ - this sentence starts (mostly) with a noun.
  - The Verbal Sentence meaning /Al jūmla tul Feʿliyya/ - this sentence starts (mostly) with a verb.
- Please read the following carefully and note the difference between the sentences:

	The Nominal Sentence	The Verbal Sentence
	"Al jūmla tul Ismiyya"	"Al jūmla tul Feʿliyya"
	الْجُمْلَةُ الاسْمِيَّةُ	الْجُمْلَةُ الفِعْلِيَّةُ
Arabic	أَحْمَدُ ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْجَامِعَةِ.	ذَهَبَ أَحْمَدُ إِلَى الْجَامِعَةِ.
Transliteration	/Aḥmadu dhahaba ilal /jāmiʿati/	Dhahaba Aḥmadu ilal /jāmiʿati/
Literary Reading	Ahmad went to the university	Went Ahmad to the university
Arabic	الْمُدْرَسُ خَرَجَ مِنْ فَصْلِ.	خَرَجَ الْمُدْرَسُ مِنْ فَصْلِ.

Transliteration	Al mudarrisu kharaġa min fašlin	Kharaġa al mudarrisu min fašlin
Literary Reading	The teacher went out of a class	Went out the teacher of a class

- Two of the sentences in the above table are the nominal sentences and the other two are verbal sentences.
- A nominal sentence is called /al ĵumla tul Ismiyya/ and a verbal sentence is called /al ĵumla tul Feġliyya/
- A nominal sentence /al ĵumla tul Ismiyya/ follows the following rules:
  - It (originally) starts with a noun or a pronoun.
  - It has two parts. The first part is the "subject" of the sentence and is called /Mubtada'/ and the second part is the "predicate" and called /Khabar/.
  - The subject /Mubtada'/ should always be a noun or a pronoun but it is not necessary for the predicate /Khabar/ to be a noun or a pronoun so it may or may not be a noun.
  - Each of the subject /Mubtada'/ and the predicate /Khabar/ are originally in the nominative case i.e. the last letter takes a single /ġammah/ if definite (with definite article /al/) and takes two /dhammas/ if indefinite (without the definite article al).
  - /Mubtada'/ is the subject of the sentence i.e., it represents a person or thing which is described in a sentence and the /Khabar/ is the description or the explanation of the /Mubtada'/ e.g., when it is said Muhammad is standing then "Muhammad" is the subject and "is standing" describes his condition and is the predicate. Similar is the case with Arabic sentences. The subject is highlighted in red below, the rest of the sentence is the predicate.

Translation	Transliteration	Arabic
Ahmad is a student	/Aĥmadu t̄alibun/	أَحْمَدُ تَالِبٌ.
He is a good student.	/Huwa t̄alibun ĵayyidun/	هُوَ تَالِبٌ جَيِّدٌ.
Muhammad went out of the university.	/Muhammadun kharaġa minal ĵāmiġati/	مَحْمَدٌ خَرَجَ مِنَ الْجَامِعَةِ.

Khalid is in the hospital.

/Khâlidun fil mustashfā/

خَالِدٌ فِي الْمَسْتَشْفَى.

- In the above sentences all the words appearing in red are the /Mubtada'/ which must be noun or pronoun while the remaining parts of the sentences in black are the /khabar/. A /mubtada'/ must be in the nominative case and takes -originally- single /ḍammah/ when definite and two /ḍammas/ when indefinite.
- Therefore the subject /Mubtada'/ is always a single noun or pronoun, while the predicate /Khabar/ can be of the following types:

Types of /Khabar/	English	Arabic
A Noun  /Ismun/	Muhammad is a student.	مُحَمَّدٌ طَالِبٌ.
A nominal Sentence  /jumla Ismiyya/	Ahmad, his father is  intelligent.	أَحْمَدُ وَالِدُهُ ذَكِيٌّ.
A verbal Sentence  /jumla Fiʿliyya/	Khalid went to the hospital.	خَالِدٌ ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمَسْتَشْفَى.
An expression with a  preposition  /jār wa Maḥrūr/	Fatima is in the kitchen.	فَاطِمَةٌ فِي الْمَطْبَخِ.

- When the /Khabar/, is a nominal sentence (/jumla ismiyyah/), a verbal sentence (/jumla fiʿliyya/) or a prepositional phrase ( /jār wa maḥrūr/) it will **not** be signed with the main sign of the nominative case (a /ḍammah/ or /ḍammatain/) because each word in these structures will be signed according to its own position in the small sentence.
- In this section we have learnt many principles and rules. Please go over this section a few times as the rules we have learnt are very important for understanding later lessons. Please remember that revision is a very important part of the learning process and you have to have a foundation to build

upon and progress. If that foundation is weak, then learning the language will become more difficult. Our goal is to make the learning process an easier and more enjoyable one, In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing). We will continue revising these principles so please do not worry if everything is not clear or understood at this stage.

- In the next part of the lesson /In-Shā'-Allāh/ we will take some exercises to test your understanding of the lesson.

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## Lesson 4 - الدَّرْسُ الرَّابِعُ

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### تَدْرِيبٌ عَلَى الْجُمْلَةِ الاسْمِيَّةِ - Exercises on the Nominal Sentence

- In this section we will have multiple questions /In-Shā'-Allāh/ (God-Willing), to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt.
- Fill in the blanks in the questions below by using one of the possible options in the top section (below). Click on the question you would like to answer (this will be highlighted), then click on the correct option from the blocks above the questions area to complete the answer – you will find the blank in the question is replaced with your selected option. Upon completing all the questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answers and obtain your mark. Please enter the answers to the questions below using the keyboard and mark your answers by pressing the mark answers buttons.

أَضِفِ الْخَبَرَ الْمُنَاسِبَ لِكُلِّ مُبْتَدَأٍ مِنَ الْكَلِمَاتِ الْآتِيَةِ

- The Arabic sentence above means "Add an appropriate Khabar for every Muftada' from the following words". In each of the sentences below simply type the Muftada' (subject) followed by the Khabar (predicate) from one of the words above.

Mark Reset

كِتَابٌ مُقَدَّسٌ

مَفْتُوحٌ

ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمُسْتَشْفَى

بِنْتُ طَيِّبَةٍ

فِي الْبَيْتِ

خَرَجَ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ

مِنَ الصَّيْنِ

مَرِيضٌ

بَيْتُ اللَّهِ

مُجْتَهِدٌ



..... الأُمُّ

At home



..... الطَّالِبُ

Sick



..... البَابُ

Open



..... الْقُرْآنُ

Noble book



..... الْمُهَنْدِسُ

Hardworking



..... الْمَرِيضُ

Went to the hospital



..... الْكَعْبَةُ

House of God



..... أَمَنَةٌ

A kind girl



..... خَالِدٌ

In the hospital



..... هُوَ

From China

Mark

Reset

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## الدَّرْسُ الرَّابِعُ - Lesson 4

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### تَدْرِيبٌ عَلَى الْجُمْلَةِ الْأَسْمِيَّةِ - Exercises on the Nominal Sentence

- In this part of lesson we will have some exercises in order to test your knowledge for what you have learnt so far.
- Choose a word from column **ب** that can be used to complete the sentence in column **أ**. Click on a word in column **أ** that you would like to answer (this will be highlighted) then click on its suitable complement in column **ب**. Upon completing all possible questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answer and obtain your mark.

اخْتَرْ خَبْرًا مِنْ قَائِمَةِ (ب) لِكُلِّ مِنَ الْمُبْتَدَأَاتِ فِي قَائِمَةِ (أ)

- The sentence above means "Choose a predicate from the column **ب** for every subject in column **أ**. Please write the following answers with a pen and paper joining the letters. It is important that you practice your writing skills in the duration of this course to master the language In-Shā'-Allâh (God-Welling).

Mark Reset

(ب)	(أ)
وَاقِفٌ	الطَّالِبُ (in the classroom)
حَيَوَانٌ سَرِيعٌ	الطَّالِبَةُ (Noble)

ذَهَبَ إِلَى الطَّيِّبِ	الْجَمَلُ (standing)	
كَبِيرَةٌ	الدَّيْكَ (on the roof)	
فِي الْفَصْلِ	الْكَلْبُ (went out of the house)	
فَوْقَ السَّقْفِ	خَالِدٌ (Went to the doctor)	
طَيِّبَةٌ	الْحِصَانُ (fast animal)	
خَرَجَ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ	الْحَدِيثَةُ (Big)	
<input type="button" value="Mark"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/>		

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## Lesson 4 - الدَّرْسُ الرَّابِعُ

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### The Verbal Sentence - الْجُمْلَةُ الْفَعْلِيَّةُ

- In this part of lesson we will learn The Verbal Sentence In-Shā'-Allâh (God-Welling), this is called /jumlatun Fe'liyyatun/ **جُمْلَةٌ فَعْلِيَّةٌ** in Arabic.
- Please read the following sentences carefully:

	Verbal Sentence /jumla Fi'liyya/ <b>جُمْلَةٌ فَعْلِيَّةٌ</b>
Arabic	<b>ذَهَبَ أَحْمَدُ إِلَى الْجَامِعَةِ.</b>
Transliteration	/dahaba Aĥmadu ilal jâmi'ati/
Literary Reading	Went Ahmad to the university
Arabic	<b>خَرَجَ الْمُدْرِّسُ مِنْ فَصْلِ.</b>
Transliteration	/Kharaja almodarrisu min faşlin/
Literary Reading	Went out the teacher of a class

- The two sentences above are the examples of verbal sentence /*jumlatun Feḥliyyatun*/.
  - A verbal sentence is called /*jumla Feḥliyya*/ and the rules relating to such sentences are:
    - It mostly starts with a verb.
    - It has three parts.
1. The first part is a word that describes an action. This word is called "Verb" in English language and /*Fiḥlun*/ in Arabic. In English language the verb can be a single word or combination of two or more words but in Arabic verb /*Fiḥlun*/ is always a single word. A verb generally refers to three times: Past, Present or Future. In Arabic, the verb is the most important part of the language and therefore it is very important to learn verbs and the verbal sentences to understand Arabic properly.

In this part of lesson we will be discussing the masculine verb used to describe something done in the past time. This type of verb is called Past Tense in English and /*Fiḥlun Mādīn*/ **فَعْلٌ مَّاضٍ** in Arabic. A masculine /*Fiḥlun Mādīn*/ always takes accusative case but no nunation - a single /*fathah*/ and no /*fatḥatain*/. We will learn the present and future tenses at a later stage In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). Unlike English, in Arabic language different types of the verb **الْفَعْلُ** are used for masculine and feminine subjects, we will learn the verbs used for feminine subjects later also In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing).

2. The second part of a verbal sentence /*jumla Feḥliyya*/ is the person or the thing doing the action described by the verb. This person or the thing is called Subject of the verb in English and /*Fāḥilun*/ **فَاعِلٌ** in Arabic. A "Fāḥilun" always takes nominative case - single /*ḍammah*/ when it is definite i.e., appearing with the definite article *al* - and /*ḍammatain*/ when it is indefinite i.e., appearing without the definite article *al*.
3. The third part of a verbal sentence /*jumla Feḥliyya*/ is the thing on which the action has been done. This thing is called the Object in English and /*Mafḥūlun*/ in Arabic language. A /*Mafḥūlun*/ can be of the following types:

Types of Object / <i>Mafḥūlun</i> /	Arabic	English
<b>مَفْعُولٌ</b>		
A noun	أَكَلَ أَحْمَدُ تَفَاحًا.	Ahmad ate apples
Genitive	خَرَجَ يَاسِرٌ مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ.	Yasir went out of the school

Construction		
/jārrun wa		
Majrūrun/	ذَهَبَ الرَّجُلُ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ.	The man went to the home

- In the above sentences all the words appearing in red are the /Mafʿūlun/ which might be a noun or the genitive construction /jārrun wa Majrūrun/.
- When a /Mafʿūlun/ is a noun it always takes accusative case i.e., it will be originally signed with a single /fathah/ when appearing definite - (i.e. with the definite article al) - and double /fathah/ (fathatain) when appearing indefinite (i.e. without the definite article al). However when the object /Mafʿūlun/ is an expression with preposition /jārrun wa Majrūrun/ then it takes the genitive case as a result of the preposition.
- We will have some tests in the next part of the lesson to test your understanding In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Welling).

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## الدَّرْسُ الرَّابِعُ - Lesson 4

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### تَدْرِيبٌ عَلَى الْجُمْلَةِ الْفَعْلِيَّةِ - Exercises on the Verbal Sentence

- In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). To answer the questions:
  - o Type the complete answer for the following questions by selecting the question and using the on-screen keyboard or your actual keyboard.
  - o Use the Shift key to enter characters on the upper portions of the letters and use full diacritics in your answers – e.g. fathah, kasrah, sukūn etc.
  - o Do not use diacritics in the following cases:
    - § The Alif followed by laam **ال** (while the laam itself can be signed with a vowel)
    - § The laam followed by alif **لا** (while the Alif itself can be signed when it comes with hamzah).
    - § Do not put the small Alif on words like **هذا**.
    - § Do not put diacritics on long vowels.
  - o Upon completion of all questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answer and to get your mark.
- For more instructions click [here](#).

أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ مُسْتَعِينًا بِالصُّورِ

- The Arabic sentence above means "Answer the following questions taking help from the pictures" and include the vowel ending of the words. For each of the questions below, type out the full sentence with the vowel endings. Once again, the sound has been included (click on speaker icon by the sentence to hear) but once again please only listen to the sentences after doing the exercises.

Mark Reset

مَنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ؟  
(الهِند)



أَنْتَ مِنْ أَيْنَ؟  
(إِنْكَلْتَرَا)



مَنْ مِنْ أَيْنَ؟  
(خَالِدُ)



مَنْ مِنْ أَيْنَ؟  
(الْيَابَانُ)



أَيْنَ ذَهَبَ عَبَّاسٌ؟  
(الْبَيْتِ)



Mark Reset

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### تَدْرِيبٌ عَلَى الْجُمْلَةِ الْفَعْلِيَّةِ - Exercises on the Verbal Sentence

- In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing).
- Fill in the blanks in the questions below by using one of the possible options in the top section (below). Click on the question you would like to answer (this will be highlighted), then click on the correct option from the blocks above the questions area to complete the answer – you will find the blank in the question is replaced with your selected option. Upon completing all the questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answers and obtain your mark.

املأ الفراغ فيما يلي بوضع كلمة مناسبة

- The Arabic sentence above means "Fill in the blanks with a suitable word". For each of the questions below, please type out the full sentence below each section, filling the blanks with the words from the list above. Once again, the sound has been included (click on speaker icon by sentence to hear) but once again please only listen to the sentences after doing the exercises.

Mark Reset

هُوَ هِيَ أَنْتَ أَنْتِ إِلَى عَلَى فِي خَرَجَ

	..... الْمُدْرَسُ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ		ذَهَبَ الطَّالِبُ ..... الْمُدِيرِ
	..... ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْفَصْلِ		الْكِتَابُ ..... الْمَكْتَبِ
	..... مُدْرَسَةً		الْكِتَابُ ..... الْحَقِيَّةِ
	..... جَالِسَةً <b>You (feminine)</b>		..... مِنَ الْيَابَانِ <b>You (masculine)</b>

Mark Reset

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### تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this part of the lesson, we will test the knowledge that we have learnt in this lesson so far.
- Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions. Please click on the correct option for each question below. Upon completion, click on the Mark button to see the correct answers and to obtain your mark.

Mark Reset

Question 1		Question 2	
حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ	<input type="radio"/>	الْجُمْلَةُ الاسْمِيَّةُ	<input type="radio"/>
حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ	<input type="radio"/>	الْجُمْلَةُ الْفَعْلِيَّةُ	<input type="radio"/>
حَالَةُ الْجَرِّ	<input type="radio"/>	فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ	<input type="radio"/>
الْجُمْلَةُ الاسْمِيَّةُ	<input type="radio"/>	مَفْعُولٌ	<input type="radio"/>
What is genitive case in Arabic?		The nominal sentence is called....	
Question 3		Question 4	
مُبْتَدَأٌ	<input type="radio"/>	خَبْرٌ	<input type="radio"/>
حَرْفُ الْجَرِّ	<input type="radio"/>	فَاعِلٌ	<input type="radio"/>
خَبْرٌ	<input type="radio"/>	مُبْتَدَأٌ	<input type="radio"/>
أَدَاةُ الاسْتِفْهَامِ	<input type="radio"/>	مَفْعُولٌ	<input type="radio"/>
The Preposition is called....		The subject of a nominal sentence is called....	
Question 5		Question 6	
مُبْتَدَأٌ	<input type="radio"/>	مَفْعُولٌ	<input type="radio"/>
The interrogative (questioning) article		The second part of a nominal sentence is	

خَبْرٌ	<input type="radio"/>	is called....	مَجْرُورٌ	<input type="radio"/>	called....
حَرْفُ الْجَرِّ	<input type="radio"/>		فَاعِلٌ	<input type="radio"/>	
أَدَاةُ الِاسْتِفْهَامِ	<input type="radio"/>		الْخَبْرُ	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="button" value="Mark"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/>					

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### Revision - مُرَاجَعَةٌ

#### Vocabulary Revision - مُرَاجَعَةُ الْمَفْرَدَاتِ

English	Arabic	English	Arabic
The university	الْجَامِعَةُ	The school	الْمَدْرَسَةُ
Japan	الْيَابَانُ	China	الصِّينُ
India	الْهِنْدُ	The director	الْمُدِيرُ
The garden	الْبُسْتَانُ	The farm	الْحَقْلُ
The rock	الصَّخْرُ	The lion	الْأَسَدُ
The class room	الْفَصْلُ	The room	الْعُرْفَةُ
The toilet	الْمِرْحَاضُ	The wash room	الْحَمَّامُ
The watch	السَّاعَةُ	The kitchen	الْمَطْبَخُ

He went	ذَهَبَ	He went out	خَرَجَ
On	عَلَىٰ	In	فِي
From	مِنْ	To	إِلَىٰ
Is...?	أَ	Where	أَيْنَ
I	أَنَا	What	مَاذَا
You (Feminine)	أَنْتِ	You (Masculine)	أَنْتَ
She	هِيَ	He	هُوَ
Verbal Sentence	جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ	Nominal Sentence	جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ
Accusative Case	حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ	Nominative Case	حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ
The Cases	الْإِعْرَابُ	Genitive Case	حَالَةُ الْجَرِّ
The bed	السَّرِيرُ	Preposition	حَرْفُ الْجَرِّ
A doctor	طَبِيبٌ	A lady doctor	طَبِيبَةٌ
A female engineer	مُهَنْدِسَةٌ	An engineer	مُهَنْدِسٌ
A lady nurse	مُمَرِّضَةٌ	A mother	أُمٌّ

The hospital	المُسْتَشْفَى	Nice	جَيِّدٌ
Hard working	مُجْتَهِدٌ	Intelligent	ذَكِيٌّ
An apple	تُفَّاحٌ	Noble Book	كِتَابٌ مُقَدَّسٌ
Drank	شَرِبَ	Ate	أَكَلَ

- Now that you have covered this lesson, please also try some of the additional features we have including:
  - o [Discussion Forum](#)– Discuss the grammatical topics learnt and any areas of confusion.
  - o [Vocabulary Flashcards](#)– Practice your vocabulary by category.
  - o [Questions Flashcards](#)– Practice questions related to the grammatical topics covered in the lessons.
- We will be updating the features above to help you throughout the course In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing).

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