

Quranic Arabic Program

Level 1: Basic Arabic Language

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At end of this level, you will be able to understand the religious Arabic used in the routine life.

www.mubashirnazir.org

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Introduction

Dear Reader:

Assalam o alaikum!

Thanks for selecting “Quranic Arabic Program” to learn the Arabic Language. We will take you through a series of lessons. At the end, you will be able to understand the Arabic Language Insha Allah. This program contains an easy approach to learn the Arabic Language. This program covers the language of Islamic Literature but it is name the “Quranic Arabic Program” because the Quran resides at the central position in this program.

People learn Arabic Language due to two reasons: To understand the Quran, the Hadith and classic Arabic Literature; or to speak and write in the modern Arabic to communicate with Arabs. This course is targeted towards the former objective. Although people with the second objectives can also get benefit of this program.

Due to its systematic nature, Arabic is one of the easiest languages of the world. It has well-defined rules and a developed language structure. If you are familiar with these rules, you can learn this language in a few weeks.

To understand the Quran and the Hadith, it is essential to learn the Arabic Language used in the Quran, the Hadith and the Islamic literature. We will focus on its linguistics, philology and figurative speech.

Study Methodology

Study Methodology is very simple. Study one lesson daily. Solve all the exercises provided under “*Test Yourself*”. Do not read the answers before attempting the questions. Once you solve the exercises, compare your answers with the answers provided to you. In a few weeks, you will find that your Arabic Language skills are improving.

The Boxes

Following boxes are provided to you for your ready reference. They contain very important information for you.

Build Your Personality

Objective of our course is not only teaching the Quranic Arabic. We are also concerned about transforming our personalities according to Quranic teachings. This box will provide you the tips for Personality Development.

Face the Challenge!

This box will challenge you which will help you in developing your language skills

Rule of the Day

Grammar and language rules will be provided in this box.

Do you know?

Facts about the Arabs, their Language, Islamic literature and history will be provided in this box.

Worth Reading

Links to good articles will be provided in this box.

Introduction

This program starts with Level 0. The objective of this level is to learn the Arabic script. If you are already able to read the Arabic script, you can directly start with the Level 1.

From Level 1, the lessons are divided into two streams. A series deal with the Arabic Grammar. Enough exercises are provided to you to learn the Grammar rules.

The objective of B Series is to build your vocabulary. Passages from the Quran, the Hadith and selected writings of Arab scholars are provided to you. You have to learn the words and styles and then translate the passages into English. You need not to cram these words. The lessons and the exercises are designed in a way that you will automatically learn the grammar rules, words and Arabic styles.

This program is not designed to teach you day-to-day conversation in the Arabic language. This program is also not designed to teach you how to write in Arabic language. But this program will help you in achieving these two objectives. You need an Arabic speaking environment as well as a teacher to achieve these two objectives. Nevertheless, the program is basically designed to teach you comprehension in the Arabic language.

Ask Your Questions

If you are facing difficulty in any lesson, feel free to ask your questions. Send an email at mubashirnazir100@gmail.com. You can also provide your comments. Scholars of Arabic language are strongly requested to please identify any mistakes in this book. Any constructive criticism will be highly welcomed.

Download Resources

Download the resources from

www.mubashirnazir.org/Courses/Arabic/Level01/AR000-01-Contents-E.htm

The resources include:

- This Book
- Answer Book
- In addition to that, also download the following:
- Sounds for Lesson 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 of Level 0
- Full Quran
- Arabic English Dictionary
- Quran English Dictionary
- Quran Urdu Dictionary
- Arabic & Urdu Fonts

Set-up Your Resources

Enable the Arabic Language in your computer. Follow these steps:

For Windows Vista Users

- Open "Regional and Language Options" from Control Panel
- Press "Keyboards and Languages" tab.
- Press "Change keyboards..." button
- Press "Add" button
- Select "Input Language: "Arabic"

For Windows XP Users

- Open "Regional and Language Options" from Control Panel
- Choose Language tab.
- Check the "Install files for Complex Script and right-to-left languages (Including Thai)".
- Press Apply to proceed
- Press Details button.
- Press Add button.
- Select the "Arabic (Saudi Arabia)" in Input Language drop down list.
- Select the default "Arabic (102)" keyboard.
- Press "OK" and then "Apply".

The system may ask you to provide Windows CD during this process.

Warning: If you are using an unlicensed version of Windows, it may corrupt.

Download the following resources to continue this program:

- [*The Holy Quran*](#)
- Arabic Font
- A Dictionary: Download the [*Sakhr Arabic-English Dictionary*](#) and install it in your computer. After that, do the following steps:
 - Open "Regional and Language Options" from Control Panel
 - In Regional Options change the standard format to Arabic (Saudi Arabia), and the location to be Saudi Arabia
 - Press the 'Advanced' card (The third card up) and then change the language to Arabic (Saudi Arabia), then ok and restart your computer.
 - Check that Sakhr Dictionary is working.
 - Go back to the Regional Settings and change the settings to your normal settings.

Level 0: Learn the Arabic Script

At end of this level, you will be able to read the Arabic script. If you already read the Arabic script, you can directly start with the Level 1 but it will be useful reading boxes in Level 0.

Lesson 1: Arabic Alphabets

All languages consist of alphabets. Each alphabet is a sound coming out of a specific part of our mouth. These alphabets combine each other to form a word. Different words are arranged in a specific sequence to form sentences and sentences make the speech. Therefore, study of all languages start with the alphabets. Carefully look at the shape of each letter and listen its sound.

Arabic has 29 alphabets which are as follows:

Build Your Personality

Make it your habit to start all your tasks by provoking the name of your God.

Letter	Name	Description
ا	Alif	Its sound is like 'A' as in 'CAR'.
ب	Ba	Equivalent to 'B' as in 'BOOK'. It has one dot under the dish-like shape.
ت	Ta	Similar to 'T' but it is a lighter sound produced with the tip of the tongue between the front teeth. It has two dots above the dish-like shape.
ث	Tha	It does not have an exact equivalent in English. It is produced with the tip of the tongue between the front teeth. It has three dots above the dish-like shape.
ج	Jeem	Equivalent to 'J' as in 'JAPAN'. It has one dot inside the duck-like shape.
ح	Ha	It has no equivalent in English, but comes closest to the 'H' sound. It is produced by narrowing the middle of the throat. It has no dot.
خ	Kha	It has no equivalent in English, but comes closest to the 'KH' sound as in "KHAN". It has one dot above the duck-like shape.

Face the Challenge!

Tell the difference between the shape of

ب ت ث

Face the Challenge!

Tell the difference between the shape of

ج ح خ

Note: These lessons are based on the work of Qari Fateh Muhammad Pani Pati.

Lesson 1: Arabic Alphabets

Letter	Name	Description
د	Daal	Similar to 'D' but in a lighter sound with the tip of the tongue between the front teeth. The sound is like 'TH' as in 'THAT'. It has no dot.
ذ	Zaal	It has no equivalent in English. Its sound is like 'Z' produced with the tip of the tongue between the front teeth. It is written by putting one dot above 'Daal'.
ر	Ra	Equivalent to 'R' as in 'ROAD'. It has no dot.
ز	Za	Equivalent to 'Z' as in 'ZIG Zag'. It is written by putting a dot above 'Ra'.
س	Seen	Equivalent to 'S' as in 'SAY'. It has no dot.
ش	Sheen	Equivalent to 'SH' as in 'SHALL'. It is written by putting three dots above 'Seen'.
ص	Swaad	It has no exact equivalent in English. Its sound is like 'S' by making lips slightly rounded. It has no dot.
ض	Dwaad	It has no exact equivalent in English. Its sound is like 'D' by making lips slightly rounded. It is written by putting a dot above 'Swaad'.

Rule of the Day

Alphabets are different sounds produced by different parts of your mouth.

Face the Challenge!

Tell the difference between the shape of ش س . Compare it with the difference between other letters

Lesson 1: Arabic Alphabets

Letter	Name	Description
ط	Twa	It has no exact equivalent in English. It is produced like 'T' by touching the tongue tip to the back of the upper teeth, The lips are somewhat rounded. It has no dot.
ظ	Zwa	It has no exact equivalent in English. It is produced like 'Z' by touching the tongue tip to the back of the upper teeth, The lips are somewhat rounded. It is written by putting a dot above 'Twa'.
ع	A'in	It has no equivalent in English. It is produced from the middle of the throat. We will denote it by putting an inverted comma after a vowel like A, I or U.
غ	Ghain	It has no equivalent in English. It is produced from the upper part of the throat. Its sound is like that of gargling. We will denote it by 'GH'. It is written by putting one dot above A'in.
ف	Fa	Equivalent to 'F' as in 'FAT'. It has one dot. It is written in a long dish-like shape with round head.
ق	Qaaf	Almost equivalent to 'Q' as in 'QUICK'. It is produced with the back of the tongue touching the back of the mouth. It has two dots. It is written like 'Fa' but in a round shape.
ك	Kaaf	Equivalent to 'K' as in 'KICK'.

Face the Challenge!

Tell the difference between the shape of ف ق

Do you know?

People of different areas speak the same language differently. The difference exists in pronunciation, words, phrases and styles.

Lesson 1: Arabic Alphabets

Letter	Name	Description
ل	Laam	Equivalent to 'L' as in 'LONG'.
م	Meem	Equivalent to 'M' as in 'MORNING'.
ن	Noon	Equivalent to 'N' as in 'NICE'.
هـ	Ha	Equivalent to 'H' as in 'HOLIDAY'.
و	Waow	Equivalent to 'W' as in 'WINDOW'.
ء	Hamzah	It has no equivalent in English. It is produced with inner part of throat with a small break.
ي	Ya	Equivalent to 'Y' as in 'York'.

Face the Challenge!

*Listen the sounds of ذ ز ظ.
What is the difference?*

Face the Challenge!

*Listen the sounds of ت ط. What
is the difference?*

Face the Challenge!

*Listen the sounds of ح هـ. What
is the difference?*

Lesson 1: Arabic Alphabets

Test Yourself

Now solve the following exercise. You have to write the name of each alphabet against its name. Along with writing, also pronounce the letter as you have already listened. Each letter contains one mark. After doing the exercise, check the answers with previous pages and then calculate your score. If your score is less than 80%, do the exercise again.

Letter	Name
ر	
م	
ا	
غ	
و	
ه	
ث	
م	
فا	
س	

Letter	Name
ق	
فا	
م	
ح	
ح	
ط	
ص	
ض	
ل	
غ	

Letter	Name
س	
ن	
ح	
ا	
ا	
خ	
ض	
ظ	
ع	
د	

Letter	Name
و	
ن	
ل	
ض	
ن	
و	
ص	
ض	
ع	
ء	

Lesson 1: Arabic Alphabets

Letter	Name
ب	
ج	
ل	
ق	
ك	
ث	
فا	
ذ	
ذ	
ه	
س	
ش	

Letter	Name
ا	
ط	
ز	
ت	
ح	
د	
ح	
و	
غ	
ص	
ز	
ء	

Letter	Name
ب	
س	
ب	
ش	
ث	
ج	
ث	
ش	
ع	
ش	
ت	
ك	

Letter	Name
ى	
ء	
ذ	
ى	
خ	
ش	
ث	
ب	
د	
ق	
ظ	
ذ	

Lesson 1: Arabic Alphabets

Letter	Name
خ	
غ	
ع	
ط	
ا	
ى	
و	
ز	
ر	
ز	
ء	
ذ	

Letter	Name
ز	
ب	
خ	
ت	
ط	
س	
فا	
ظ	
ى	
ر	
ص	
ك	

Letter	Name
ع	
ت	
د	
ء	
ظ	
ن	
ق	
ل	
م	
ه	
ك	
ى	

Letter	Name
ظ	
غ	
ل	
خ	
ظى	
ه	
ج	
ر	
ر	
ص	
ك	
ن	

Lesson 2: Half Alphabets

As English Alphabets have capital and small letters, most of Arabic Alphabets are written half when joined with other alphabets.

Unlike English Alphabets, Arabic alphabets are joined with each other. They are not written in full form. Unlike English, Arabic is written from right-to-left. Read this table from right-to-left.

Look at the following tables to recognize the form of alphabets in the beginning, middle or end of each word. We have added a letter ب in red color at the start and end of each letter to display different forms of each letter. Original letter is displayed in black color, so concentrate on the black letter.

Build Your Personality

Meet your God!
Performing prayer is not only a physical exercise, it is visiting your Lord.

End of the Word	Middle of the Word	Start of the Word	Letter
با بأ ا يا	باب بأب ا ياب	اب	ا
بب	ببب	بب	ب
بت بة	بتب	تب	ت
بث	بثب	ثب	ث
بج	بجب	جب	ج
بح	بحب	حب	ح
بخ	بخب	خب	خ
بد	بذب	ذب	د
بذ	بذب	ذب	ذ

Lesson 2: Half Alphabets

End of the Word	Middle of the Word	Start of the Word	Letter
بر	برب	رب	ر
بز	بzb	zb	ز
بس	بsb	sb	س
بش	بشb	شb	ش
بص	بصب	صب	ص
بض	بضب	ضب	ض
بط	بطب	طب	ط
بظ	بظب	ظب	ظ
بع	بعب	عب	ع
بعغ	بعغب	غب	ع
بف	بفب	فب	ف
بق	بقب	قب	ق

Lesson 2: Half Alphabets

End of the Word	Middle of the Word	Start of the Word	Letter
بك	بكب	كب	ك
بل	بلب	لب	ل
بم	بمب	مب	م
بن	بنب	نب	ن
بو بوأ	بوب بوأ	وب	و
به	بهب	هب	ه
باء	باءب	ءب	ء
بي بيأ بيئ	بيب بيأ	يب	ي

Face the Challenge!

What happens to **ي** when it is joined with other letters? What happens to **ء** ?

Face the Challenge!

What are different forms of **ه** when it is joined with other letters?

Lesson 2: Half Alphabets

From above, we can derive the following rules:

- When letters are joined, they change their form.
- The beginning letter is usually written in half.
- Letters in middle of a word are also written in half but they are joined with their preceding word.
- Letter at the end of a word is usually written in full but it is joined with its preceding word.
- Most of the letters are written in half form if they come in a combination.
- Few exceptional letters change their shape when they come in a word. These letters are following:

- ا which can carry a small ء as أ or إ
- ت which sometimes changes to ة at end of the word
- ك which can come as ي or ئ
- ه which can come as هه or ه
- ي which can come as ي or ئ
- و which can come as و
- Some letters do not change their form at all: They are:
 - د
 - ذ
 - ر
 - ز
 - ء

Do you know?

Arabic letters in joining form are compressed and stretched to form an excellent art. See the photo of an artistic masterpiece and identify the alphabets used.

Rule of the Day

Each language is developed by its native people. They follow certain rules in their language. Sometimes, they break a rule. While learning that language, a non-native person has to follow the native people whether they follow a rule or break it. For example, in English, 'but' is read as 'batt' whereas 'put' is read as 'put'. We have to follow the native people.

Do you know?

A text editor like MS Word can automatically select the half or full form while typing Arabic.



Lesson 2: Half Alphabets

Test Yourself

Now solve the following exercise. The table is from right-to-left. Identify the alphabets used in the following words. Each word contains one mark. After doing the exercise, check the answers and calculate your score. If your score is less than 80%, do the exercise again.

Letter Used	Word	Letter Used	Word	Letter Used	Word	Letter Used	Word
	وجد		فعل		سفرة	ا ب د ا	ابدا
	وسق		قترة		صحفا		احدا
	وقب		قتل		صمد		اخذ
	ولد		قدر		طبق		اذن
	وهب		قري		طبقا		امر
	همزة		قسم		طوى		انا
	هدى		كبد		عبس		بخل
	امن		كتب		عدل		بررة
	اوى		كسب		علق		جعل
	انية		كفر		عمد		خلق
	الف		كفوا		عنبا		ذكر
	اىن		لبدا		غبرة		رفع
	به		لمزة		مسد		رقبة
	جاء		ل هب		نخرة		سرر

Lesson 2: Half Alphabets

Letter Used	Word	Letter Used	Word	Letter Used	Word	Letter Used	Word
	سلم		دافق		فيه		جاء
	شدادا		شاهد		قال		هار
	شرابا		عابد		قول		نارا
	صوابا		عائلا		كان		خيرا
	طعام		غاسق		كيدا		داود
	عذابا		ناصر		كيف		رويدا
	عطاء		والد		لوح		رضوا
	غشاء		أعوذ		ليس		رجال
	كتابا		أكيد		مالا		ملك
	كراما		يخاف		خوف		شيئ
	لباسا		يده		ماء		طغى
	لسانا		يقال		ويل		طغوا
	مابا		ترابا		يوم		طيرا
	متاعا		حسابا		يره		عاد
	مطاع		سباتا		حاسد		على
	معاشا		سراجا		حافظ		عين

Lesson 2: Half Alphabets

Letter Used	Word	Letter Used	Word	Letter Used	Word	Letter Used	Word
	ارتضى		بعد		قريب		مفاذا
	إرحم		بطش		كريم		مهذا
	إرتبتم		سعى		مجيد		نباتا
	أنذر		كنت		محيط		وفاتا
	خير		لست		نعيم		ثبورا
	فاصبر		قران		يتيما		رسول
	صبرا		بردا		يسير		شهود
	يسير		مرية		ذلك		قعود
	غلبا		إرجع		قريش		وجوه
	عسعس		إربة		عيشة		أثيم
	يشرب		مصر		موءدة		أليم
	ترهق		قطر		موضوعة		بصيرا
	كشطت		قرطاس		موازينه		خبير
	يدخلون		مرصاد		يومئذ		رحيق
	صنوان		فرقة		أنت		شهيد
	معصرت		من		إهد		عظيم

Lesson 3: Arabic Vowels

Dear Reader!

Now you know the different forms of Arabic Letters very well. In this lesson, we will discuss the Arabic Vowels. It is an interesting fact that there are some special characters used as vowels. They are called "I'raab" (إعراب). Arabic has four vowels named Fathah (فتحة), Kasrah (كسرة), Dhammah (ضمة) and Jazm (جزم). These vowels are used with other characters. When a vowel is used with a letter, it is said that the letter is carrying that vowel. For example, if the letter, MEEM has a FATHAH, we will say that MEEM is carrying a FATHAH.

Build Your Personality

Develop the sense that your God is monitoring you and you will be accountable for your deeds.

- The sound of Fathah is like 'U' as in 'But', 'O' as is 'SOME', 'U' as in 'SHUT', 'U' as in 'CUT'. It is written as a small bar over its carrying letter as in **ت**. **While writing Arabic words in English, we will denote it by 'A'.**
- The sound of Kasrah is like 'I' as in 'IN', 'I' as in 'DISCUSS', 'I' as in 'IT' or 'E' as in 'ENABLE'. It is written as a small bar under its carrying letter as in **ت**. **While writing Arabic words in English, we will denote it by 'I'.**
- The sound of Dhammah is produced by round the lips. Its sound is like 'U' as in 'PUT', 'U' as in 'BULL', 'U' as in 'PULL'. It is written by a diagonal 9-like shape written on its carrying letter as in **ت**. **While writing Arabic words in English, we will denote it by 'U'.**
- When a letter carries a Jazm, that letter is silent. Its sound will be like 'T' as in 'PUT', 'S' as in 'DISK' etc. It is written as **ت** or simply without writing anything on the letter. Jazm is not allowed on the first letter of a word. It can come on subsequent letters. **We have written somewhere and omitted in at many occasions to display the both options.**

Do you know?

Many people do not pronounce certain letters correctly. For example, most of Egyptians cannot pronounce ج correctly, some Arab tribes do not pronounce ق, Pakistanis & Indians do not pronounce ح and ع, Indonesians do not pronounce ف. There are certain people who are trained to recite the Quran correctly. They are called "Qaree (Reciter)".

Rule of the Day

Unlike other languages, Arabic words also contain a vowel at the end. As a result, there are certain rules in Arabic to join a word with the next one.

Face the Challenge!

Type Arabic letters (if you can) and try to put all four vowels over them by computer.

Lesson 3: Arabic Vowels

Read the table from right-to-left. Also download the sounds and listen. The sounds are also written in English. As you have learnt that a letter carrying a Jazm cannot come at start of a word, therefore, we have added a letter 'Ba' is written before the original letter to produce the Jazm sound. It is written in red color. You have to concentrate on black letters.

With Jazm	With Dhammah	With Kasrah	With Fathah	Letter
ba بَا	uu أُ	ii إِ اِ	aa أَ آَ	ا
bab بَبْ	bu بُ	bi بِ	ba بَ	ب
bat بَتْ	tu تُ	ti تِ	ta تَ	ت
bath بَثْ	thu ثُ	thi ثِ	tha ثَ	ث
baj بَجْ	ju جُ	ji جِ	ja جَ	ج
bah بَحْ	hu حُ	hi حِ	ha حَ	ح
bakh بَخْ	khu خُ	khi خِ	kha خَ	خ
bad بَدْ	du دُ	di دِ	da دَ	د
badh بَدْهْ	dhu ذُ	dhi ذِ	dha ذَ	ذ
bar بَرْ	ru رُ	ri رِ	ra رَ	ر
baz بَزْ	zu زُ	zi زِ	za زَ	ز
bas بَسْ	su سُ	si سِ	sa سَ	س
bash بَشْ	shu شُ	shi شِ	sha شَ	ش
basw بَصْ	swu صُ	swi صِ	swa صَ	ص

Lesson 3: Arabic Vowels

With Jazm	With Dhammah	With Kasrah	With Fathah	Letter
badw بَضْ	dwu ضُ	dwi ضِ	dwa ضَ	ض
batw بَطْ	twu طُ	twi طِ	twa طَ	ط
bazw بَظْ	zwu ظُ	zwi ظِ	zwa ظَ	ظ
baa' بَعْ	a'u عُ	a'I عِ	a'a عَ	ع
bagh بَغْ	ghu غُ	ghi غِ	gha غَ	غ
baf بَفْ	fu فُ	fi فِ	fa فَ	ف
baq بَقْ	qu قُ	qi قِ	qa قَ	ق
bak بَكْ	ku كُ	ki كِ	ka كَ	ك
bal بَلْ	lu لُ	li لِ	la لَ	ل
bam بَمْ	mu مُ	mi مِ	ma مَ	م
ban بَنْ	nu نُ	ni نِ	na نَ	ن
bah بَهْ	hu هُ	hi هِ	ha هَ	ه
baa بَاءْ	au ءُ	ii ءِ	aa ءَ	ء
bau بَوْ	wu وُ	wi وِ	wa وَ	و
bai بِيْ	yu يُ	yi يِ	ya يَ	ي

Lesson 3: Arabic Vowels

Test Yourself

Try to read the following words. Write these words in English. Focus on all four vowels.

	Word		Word		Word
	فَعَلَ		عَبَسَ		أَخَذَ
	وَقَبَ		عَدَلَ		أَذَنَ
	قَتَلَ		فَعَلَ		أَمَرَ
	قَدَرَ		كُتِبَ		أَنَا
	وَهَبَ		قَتَلَ		جَعَلَ
	وُجِدَ		قَدَرَ		خُلِقَ
	بَعَدَ		كُفِرَ		ذَكَرَ
	لَسْتُ		فُعِلَ		رُفِعَ
	أَنْعَمْتَ		مِنْ		مَصْرَ
	أَنْعَمْتَ		إِقْرَأْ		مَنْ
	أَمَهْلُ		أَنْشَرِ		أَرْحَمَ
	يَشْهَدُ		أَعْبُدُ		فَاصْبِرْ
	نُشِرَتْ		نَعْبُدُ		أَنْذِرْ

Lesson 4: Long Vowels

Dear Reader!

You are now aware about four vowels or I'raab of Arabic i.e. Fathah, Kasrah, Dhammah and Jazm. Sometimes, the sound of first three vowels becomes long. It is like using 'OO' as in 'FOOL'. Jazm cannot be stretched long. Arabs have developed special characters for these long vowels.

Like short vowels, long vowels also are also carried by alphabets. These vowels are called long fathah, long kasrah and long dhammah.

- The sound of Long Fathah is like 'AA' as in 'BAAN'. It is written as a small vertical bar over its carrying letter as in **بَ**. Another way to write a long vowel is writing an Alif **ا** after the letter carrying a short Fathah e.g. **بَا**. **While writing Arabic words in English, we will denote it by 'AA'.**
- The sound of Long Kasrah is like 'EE' as in 'FEET'. It is written as a small vertical bar under its carrying letter as in **تِ**. The alternate way to write the long kasrah is to write a silent **ي** after letter carrying a short Kasrah e.g. **تِي**. **While writing Arabic words in English, we will denote it by 'EE'.**
- The sound of Long Dhammah is like 'OO' as in 'SHOOT', 'UI' as in 'FRUIT', 'OO' as in 'BOOT'. It is written by a single inverted commas, diagonal 6-like shape written on its carrying letter as in **بُ**. The alternate way to write the long kasrah is to write a silent **و** after the letter carrying short dhammah e.g. **بُو**. **While writing Arabic words in English, we will denote it by 'OO'.**

Face the Challenge!

Try to write all three long vowels on the words. Also try alternative styles to write the long vowels.

Build Your Personality

Backbiting involves discussing other's weaknesses in his / her absence. Quran describes it as heinous as eating the flesh of your dead brother.

Rule of the Day

The sound of long vowels is stretched double as compared to short vowels.

Worth Reading

Personality Development Program. A series of tools to develop your personality.

<http://www.mubashirnazir.org/PD/Personalityenglish.htm>

Lesson 4: Long Vowels

Read the table from right-to-left. Also download the sounds and listen. The sounds are also written in English. As you have already learnt that a letter carrying a Jazm cannot be stretched, so we are not including it here.

With Dhammah	With Kasrah	With Fathah	Letter
Uoo أو اْ	Eee إي اِ	Aaa أأ اَ	ا
Boo بو بْ	Bee بي بِ	Baa بآ بَ	ب
Too تو تْ	Tee تي تِ	Taa تآ تَ	ت
Thoo ثو ثْ	Thee ثي ثِ	Thaa ثآ ثَ	ث
Joo جو جْ	Jee جي جِ	Jaa جآ جَ	ج
Hoo هو هْ	Hee هي هِ	Haa هآ هَ	ح
Khoo خو خْ	Khee خي خِ	Khaa خآ خَ	خ
Doo دو دْ	Dee دي دِ	Daa دآ دَ	د
Dhoo ذو ذْ	Dhee ذي ذِ	Dhaa ذآ ذَ	ذ

Do you know?

All languages change over a long period of time. New words and styles are added. Some old words and styles become obsolete. Common Arabic is not an exception to this rule.

The distinguishing feature of Arabic is that the language of 1400 years ago is still alive. The Quran is recited everywhere. Its words are used in day-to-day conversation. Muslims have preserved the poetry and prose of the period in which the Quran was revealed in order to preserve the Quranic Arabic. Any Arab or Non-Arab having a good literary sense can become an expert in the Quranic Arabic.

Lesson 4: Long Vowels

With Dhammah	With Kasrah	With Fathah	Letter
Roo رُو رُ	Ree رِي رِ	Raa رَا رَا	ر
Zoo زُو زُ	Zee زِي زِ	Zaa زَا زَا	ز
Soo سُو سُ	See سِي سِ	Saa سَا سَا	س
Shoo شُو شُ	Shee شِي شِ	Shaa شَا شَا	ش
Swoo صُو صُ	Swee صِي صِ	Swaa صَا صَا	ص
Dwoo ضُو ضُ	Dwee ضِي ضِ	Dwaa ضَا ضَا	ض
Twoo طُو طُ	Twee طِي طِ	Twaa طَا طَا	ط
Zwoo ظُو ظُ	Zwee ظِي ظِ	Zwaa ظَا ظَا	ظ
A'oo عُو عُ	A'ee عِي عِ	A'aa عَا عَا	ع
Ghoo غُو غُ	Ghee غِي غِ	Ghaa غَا غَا	غ
Foo فُو فُ	Fee فِي فِ	Faa فَا فَا	ف
Qoo قُو قُ	Qee قِي قِ	Qaa قَا قَا	ق
Koo كُو كُ	Kee كِي كِ	Kaa كَا كَا	ك
Koo لُو لُ	Kee لِي لِ	Kaa لَا لَا	ل

Lesson 4: Long Vowels

With Dhammah	With Kasrah	With Fathah	Letter
Moo م مُو	Mee م مِي	Maa م مَا	م
Noo ن نُو	Nee ن نِي	Naa ن نَا	ن
Woo و وُو	Wee و وِي	Waa و وَا	و
Hoo ه هُو	Hee ه هِي	Haa ه هَا	ه
Uoo ء ءُو	Aee ء ءِي	Aaa ء ءَا	ء
Yoo ي يُو	Yee ي يِي	Yaa ي يَا	ي

Test Yourself

Try to read the following words. Write these words in English. Focus on all four vowels.

	Word		Word
	أَمَنَ		امَنَ
	أَوَى		اوى
	إِيْلَفَ		الف
	بِهَ		به
	دَاوُدَ		داوود
	إِسْمَاعِيلَ		إسماعيل

Lesson 4: Long Vowels

	Word		Word
	الْيَتِيمَ		لِسَانًا
	الْيَسِيرًا		مَابًا
	ذَالِكَ		ذَالِكَ
	قَالَ		قَالَ
	قَعُودٌ		قَعْدًا
	حَاسِدٌ		حَسَدٌ
	حَافِظٌ		حَفِظٌ
	شَاهِدٌ		شَهِدٌ
	عَابِدٌ		عَبَدٌ
	وَالِدٌ		وَالِدٌ
	أَكِيدُ		مَهْدًا
	شُهُودٌ		بَصِيرًا
	وَدُودٌ		خَبِيرًا
	صُعُودٌ		رَسُولًا

Lesson 5: Two Special Sounds

Dear Reader!

In previous lessons, you have learnt the use of short and long vowels. Long vowels were three i.e. **أ** **و** **ي**. The two letters **ع** **و** are used in another special form of vowels. If the letter before either of these two letters, carries a fathah, a special sound is generated.

Build Your Personality

Being envious or jealous kills a person. An envious person does not harm anyone except him.

- The sound of **و** coming after a letter carrying fathah is like 'OU' as in 'SOUND', 'OW' as in 'BOWL', 'OU' as in 'SCOUT'. On the contrary, if the letter before **و** carries a dhammah, it becomes a long vowel producing a sound like 'OO' as in 'FOOT', 'OO' as in 'SHOOT'. **While writing Arabic words in English, we will denote it by 'AU'.**
- The sound of **ع** coming after a letter carrying fathah is like 'I' as in 'SITE', 'IE' as in 'DIET', 'I' in 'GRIND'. On the contrary, if the letter before **ع** carries a kasrah, it becomes a long vowel producing a sound like 'EE' as in 'FEET', 'EE' as in 'SHEET'. **While writing Arabic words in English, we will denote it by 'AE'.**

Rule of the Day

Sometimes, native people do not follow rule. It is called 'Shaz' or 'Exception'. In Arabic, it is very rare. A rule has only one or two exceptions whereas in English, number of exceptions is too high.

Face the Challenge!

Try to use these two letters by placing different letters carrying a fathah on them.

Do you know?

The language to read the Quran is standard around the globe. Arabs in different regions speak Arabic in different ways. They have different pronunciation, different vocabulary, different styles etc. But while reciting the Quran, all of them read it in a standard way. Muslims from other countries also learn the standard accent to recite the Quran in the standard accent.

Lesson 5: Two Special Sounds

Read the table from right-to-left. Also download the sounds and listen. The sounds are also written in English.

With ي	With و	Letter
Aae أَي	Aau أُو	ا
Bae بَي	Bau بُو	ب
Tae تَي	Tau تُو	ت
Thae ثَي	Thau ثُو	ث
Jae جَي	Jau جُو	ج
Hae حَي	Hau حُو	ح
Khae خَي	Khau خُو	خ
Dae دَي	Dau دُو	د
Dhae ذَي	Dhau ذُو	ذ
Rae رَي	Rau رُو	ر
Zae زَي	Zau زُو	ز
Sae سَي	Sau سُو	س
Shae شَي	Shau شُو	ش
Swae صَي	Swau صُو	ص

Lesson 5: Two Special Sounds

With ی	With و	Letter
Dwae ضَيّ	Dwau ضَوّ	ض
Twae طَيّ	Twau طَوّ	ط
Zwae ظَيّ	Zwau ظَوّ	ظ
A'ae عَيّ	A'au عَوّ	ع
Ghae غَيّ	Ghau غَوّ	غ
Fae فَيّ	Fau فَوّ	ف
Qae قَيّ	Qau قَوّ	ق
Kae كَيّ	Kau كَوّ	ك
Lae لَيّ	Lau لَوّ	ل
Mae مَيّ	Mau مَوّ	م
Nae نَيّ	Nau نَوّ	ن
Wae وَيّ	Wau وَوّ	و
Hae هَيّ	Hau هَوّ	ه
Aae ءَيّ	Aau ءَوّ	ء
Yae يَيّ	Yau يَوّ	ي

Lesson 5: Two Special Sounds

Test Yourself

Try to read the following words. Write these words in English. Focus on all four vowels.

	Word		Word
	مَوْضُوعٌ		أَيْنَ
	يَوْمَ		خَيْرُ
	قُرَيْشُ		رُويِدَا
	مَوْءَدَةٌ		خَوْفٌ
	زَيْتُونٌ		طَيْرًا
	صُهَيْبٌ		عَيْنٌ
	عُمَيْرٌ		قَوْلٌ
	لَيْسَ		كَيْدًا
	وَيْلٌ		كَيْفَ
	قَوْمٌ		لَوْحٌ

Worth Reading

Treasure's Map: A treasure is available to all of us and we are in search of it. How to find it.

Read this article at <http://www.mubashirnazir.org/PD/English/PE01-0005-Treasure.htm>

Lesson 6: The Sound of 'N' (Tanween) & Some Special Characters

Dear Reader!

In this lesson, we will introduce a special sound. By default, Arabic Nouns end at a sound of 'N' or ن. This ن is not written. It is denoted by double fathah bars, double kasrah bars and double dhammah.

Build Your Personality

Focusing on minor religious issues and ignoring major religious commandments is an unbalanced attitude which must be avoided.

- Double Fathah َ produces a sound like 'NE' as in 'DONE', 'UN' as in 'SHUN', 'ON' as in 'TON'. **While writing Arabic words in English, we will denote it by 'EN'.** An Alif is added after double fathah.
- Double Kasrah ِ produces a sound like 'IN' as in 'BIN', 'IN' as in 'TIN'. **While writing Arabic words in English, we will denote it by 'IN'.**
- Double Dhamma ُ or ُو produces a sound like 'UN'. **While writing Arabic words in English, we will denote it by 'UN'.**

Some Special Characters

Arabic also has some letters which are as follows:

Face the Challenge!

Try to use three forms of tanween by placing it at three or four letters.

- و | ؤ: It sounds like ؤ. There is a small shock in the voice
- آ: It sounds like double alif i.e. 'Aaa'. ~ is called "Maddah". When it is carried by any letter, its sound is long. If there is a ؤ or a silent letter after it, the sound becomes very long e.g. five times long.
- ة: is in a round format. Its sound is like ت but if it is silent, it sounds like ه.
- ا and ؤ have the same sound. In Arabic, an Alif is always considered silent. It is not possible to have any movement on it. If there is a movement on an Alif, it is not a real Alif, it is a Hamzah. In the books published in Arab countries, a Hamzah with fathah or dhammah is sometimes written as ا and that with kasrah is written as ا. If there is a tanween before Alif, the Alif will be silent. If a Silent Alif ا is at the beginning of the first word of a sentence, it will give sound, otherwise it will be silent and the last letter of its previous word will be directly joined with the letter coming after it. It is called a "Hamzah Wasli" هَمْزَةٌ وَصَلِيَّةٌ.
- ي | ي: Sometimes, a ي without two dots is written at end of a word but it is silent. It sounds like an Alif. The ي with two dots is read as normal. For example, عَلِي will be pronounced as "A'la" while عَلِي will be pronounced as "A'li".

Lesson 6: The Sound of 'N' (Tanween) & Some Special Characters

Read the table from right-to-left. Also download the sounds and listen. The sounds are also written in English.

With Dhammah	With Kasrah	With Fathah	Letter
Un ا	In ا	En ا	ا
Bun ب	Bin ب	Ben با	ب
Tun ت	Tin ت	Ten تا	ت
Thun ث	Thin ث	Then ثا	ث
Jun ج	Jin ج	Jen جا	ج
Hun ح	Hin ح	Hen حا	ح
Khun خ	Khin خ	Khen خا	خ
Dun د	Din د	Den دا	د
Dhun ذ	Dhin ذ	Dhen ذا	ذ
Run ر	Rin ر	Ren را	ر
Zun ز	Zin ز	Zen زا	ز
Sun س	Sin س	Sen سا	س
Shun ش	Shin ش	Shen شا	ش
Swun ص	Swin ص	Swen صا	ص

Lesson 6: The Sound of 'N' (Tanween) & Some Special Characters

With Dhammah	With Kasrah	With Fathah	Letter
Dwun ضٌ	Dwin ضِ	Dwen ضًا	ض
Twun طٌ	Twin طِ	Twen طًا	ط
Zwun ظٌ	Zwin ظِ	Zwen ظًا	ظ
U'n عٌ	I'n عِ	E'n عًا	ع
Ghun غٌ	Ghin غِ	Ghen غًا	غ
Fun فٌ	Fin فِ	Fen فًا	ف
Qun قٌ	Qin قِ	Qen قًا	ق
Kun كٌ	Kin كِ	Ken كًا	ك
Lun لٌ	Lin لِ	Len لًا	ل
Mun مٌ	Min مِ	Men مًا	م
Nun نٌ	Nin نِ	Nen نًا	ن
Wun وٌ	Win وِ	Wen وًا	و
Hun هٌ	Hin هِ	Hen هًا	ه
Un ءٌ	In ءِ	En ءًا	ء
Yun يٌ	Yin يِ	Yen يًا	ي

Lesson 6: The Sound of 'N' (Tanween) & Some Special Characters

Test Yourself

Now solve the following exercise. The table is from right-to-left. Some vowels may not be displayed by the computer. Use your judgment at such occasions. Read the following words. Each word contains one mark. After doing the exercise, check the answers by listening and calculate your score. If your score is less than 80%, do the exercise again.

	Word		Word
	سَفْرَةٌ		أَبَدًا
	صُحُفًا		أَحَدٌ
	صَمَدٌ		أَخَذَ
	طَبَقٌ		أَذِنَ
	طَبَقًا		أَمَرَ
ى is like Alif	طَوَى		أَنَا
	عَبَسَ		بَخِلَ
	عَدَلٌ		بَرَّرَ
	عَلَقَ		جَعَلَ
	عَمَدٌ		خُلِقَ
	عِنْبًا		ذَكَرَ

Rule of the Day

Majority of Arabic nouns have a tanween by default.

Lesson 6: The Sound of 'N' (Tanween) & Some Special Characters

	Word		Word
	وَجَدَ		غَبْرَةٌ
	وَسَقَ		قَتْرَةٌ
	وَقَبَ		قَتَلَ
	وَلَدَ		قَدَرَ
	وَهَبَ		قَرَأَ
	هُمَزَةٌ		قَسَمَ
ى is silent	هُدًى		كَبَدَ
	أَمِنَ		كُتِبَ
ى is like Alif	أَوَى		كَسَبَ
	أَنِيةً		كَفَرَ
	الْفِ	ا is silent	كَفَوْا
	أَيْنَ	ا is silent	لَبَدًا
	بِهِ		لَمَزَةً

Do you know?

The Quran is the only book in the world which is memorized by millions of people. Almost every Muslim memorizes some parts of the Quran to recite it in his / her prayer. There are people who memorize the complete Quran. They are called Haafizw حافظ.

Lesson 6: The Sound of 'N' (Tanween) & Some Special Characters

	Word		Word
	فِيهِ		جَاءَ
	قَالَ		جِيئَ
	قَوْلٌ		نَارًا
	كَانَ		خَيْرًا
	كَيْدًا		دَاوُدَ
	كَيْفَ		رُويِدًا
	لَوْحٍ		رَضُوا
	لَيْسَ		رِجَالٌ
	مَالًا		مَلِكٌ
	خَوْفٌ		شَيْئٌ
	مَاءٍ		طَغَى
	وَيْلٌ		طَغَوْا
	يَوْمٌ		طَيْرًا
	يَرَهُ		عَادٌ

Lesson 6: The Sound of 'N' (Tanween) & Some Special Characters

Letter Used	Word	Letter Used	Word
	سَلَمٌ		دَافِقٌ
	شَدَادًا		شَاهِدٌ
	شَرَابًا		عَابِدًا
	صَوَابًا		عَائِلًا
	طَعَامٌ		غَاسِقٌ
	عَذَابًا		نَاصِرٌ
	عَطَاءٌ		وَالِدٌ
	غِثَاءٌ		أَعُوذٌ
	كِتَابًا		أَكِيدُ
	كِرَامًا		يَخَافُ
	لِبَاسًا		يَدُهُ
	لِسَانًا		يُقَالُ
	مَابًا		تُرَابًا
	مَتَاعًا		حِسَابًا

Lesson 6: The Sound of 'N' (Tanween) & Some Special Characters

Letter Used	Word	Letter Used	Word
	قَرِيبٌ		مَفَاذًا
	كَرِيمٌ		مَهْدًا
	مَجِيدٌ		نَبَاتًا
	مُحِيطٌ		وَفَاتًا
	نَعِيمٌ		ثُبُورًا
	يَتِيمًا		رَسُولٌ
	يَسِيرًا		شُهُودٌ
	ذَلِكَ		قَعُودٌ
	قَرِيشٌ		وَجُوهٌ
	عَيْشَةٌ		أَتِيمٌ
	مَوءِدَةٌ		أَلِيمٌ
	مَوْضُوعَةٌ		بَصِيرًا
	مَوَازِينُهُ		خَبِيرٌ
	يَوْمًا		رَحِيقٌ

Lesson 6: The Sound of 'N' (Tanween) & Some Special Characters

Letter Used	Word	Letter Used	Word
	ارْتَضَى		بَعَدَ
	إِرْحَمَ		بَطَشَ
	إِرْتَبْتُمْ		سَعَى
	أَنْذَرَ		كُنْتُ
	خَيْرٌ		لَسْتُ
	فَاصْبِرْ		قُرْآنٌ
	صَبْرًا		بَرْدًا
	يَسِيرٌ		مَرِيَّةٌ
	غَلَبًا		إِرْجَعْ
	عَسَعَسَ		إِرْبَةً
	يَشْرَبُ		مِصْرًا
	تَرَهَّقُ		قَطْرًا
	كَشَطَتْ		قِرْطَاسًا
	يَدْخُلُونَ		مِرْصَادًا

Lesson 6: The Sound of 'N' (Tanween) & Some Special Characters

Letter Used	Word	Letter Used	Word
	غَبْرَةٌ		رَفَعَ
	مَسَدٌ		رَقَبَةٌ
	جَاءَ		لَهَبٌ
	غَلَبًا		سُرُرٌ
	حَاسِدٌ		عَلَى
	حَافِظٌ		عَيْنٌ
	مُطَاعٌ		سُبَاتًا
	مَعَاشًا		سِرَاجًا
	أَنْتَ		شَهِيدٌ
	إِهْدِ		عَظِيمٌ
	صِنَوَانٌ		فَرِيقَةٌ
	مُعْصِرَاتٌ		مِنْ
	يُغْنِي		قَدْحًا
	لَغْوًا		قَضِبًا

Lesson 6: The Sound of 'N' (Tanween) & Some Special Characters

Letter Used	Word	Letter Used	Word
	نُطْفَةٌ		مَسْكٌ
	وَسَطْنَ		نَحْلًا
	فَرَعَتْ		نَشْطًا
	تَأْتُونَ		نَفْسٌ
	يَسْقُونَ		نَقْعًا
	تَفْعَلُونَ		يُسْرًا
	يَضْحَكُونَ		أَبْقَى
	أَنْذَرْنَا		عَدَنٌ
	مُؤَصَّدَةٌ		عَشْرٌ
	إِسْتَطَعْتُ		يَهْدِي
An exception, "Majreyha"	مَجْرَاهَا		عَلَقٌ
	مُعْصِرَاتٍ		خِلَافٌ
	الْقَارِعَةَ		أَنْقَضَ
	الْمَرءِ		يُبْدِي

Lesson 7: Double Letters (Tashdeed)

Dear Reader!

Sometimes, a letter comes twice in a word. In Arabic script, instead of writing that letter twice, it is written once

و

and a symbol is placed over the letter. It is called

“Tashdeed”. These letters are pronounced by pressing your voice.

Some Rules about Tashdeed

Arabic also has some letters which are as follows:

- The sound of Meem م and Noon ن is produced from inner part of your nose, if they carry a tashdeed.
- The sound of Ra ر and Laam ل is produced with full mouth, if it carries a tashdeed with fathah or dhammah.
- Sometimes, two letters alif and laam ال are added before a word. If there is a tashdeed on a letter after ل, then the ل is ignored and sound is directly attached to the next letter. It is in case of 14 alphabets. They are called “Huroof Shamsi”. For example, الشَّمْسُ will be pronounced as اششَمْسُ.
- In case of other 14 alphabets, is clearly pronounced. They are called “Huroof Qamari”. For example, القَمَرُ will be pronounced without any merger as القَمَرُ. The detail of these letters is as follows:

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

Do you know?

The Quran is neither poetry nor prose. It has its own style. Quranic recitation is a separate art. It generates excellent acoustics. Some people make it as their full time career. Many people listen Quranic Recitation instead of listening music. These reciters are called “Qaaree”.

Build Your Personality

Ostentation is doing some good deeds with an intention to show others. The good deeds with ostentation are not acceptable by God.

Face the Challenge!

Try to combine fathah, kasrah & dhammah with tasheed.

Lesson 7: Double Letters (Tashdeed)

Read the table from right-to-left. Also download the sounds and listen. The sounds are also written in English. We are adding a ^أ in the beginning to produce tashdeed.

With Dhammah	With Kasrah	With Fathah	Letter
No tasheed	No tasheed	No tasheed	ا
Abbu أَبُّ	Abbi أَبِّ	Abba أَبَّ	ب
Attu أَتُّ	Atti أَتِّ	Atta أَتَّ	ت
Aththu أَثُّ	Aththi أَثِّ	Aththa أَثَّ	ث
Ajju أَجُّ	Ajji أَجِّ	Ajja أَجَّ	ج
Ahhu أَحُّ	Ahhi أَحِّ	Ahha أَحَّ	ح
Akhkhu أَخُّ	Akhkhi أَخِّ	Akhkha أَخَّ	خ
Addu أَدُّ	Addi أَدِّ	Adda أَدَّ	د
Adhdhu أَذُّ	Adhdhii أَذِّ	Adhdha أَذَّ	ذ
Arru أَرُّ	Arri أَرِّ	Arra أَرَّ	ر
Azzu أَزُّ	Azzi أَزِّ	Azza أَزَّ	ز
Assu أَسُّ	Assi أَسِّ	Assa أَسَّ	س
Ashshu أَشُّ	Ashshi أَشِّ	Ashsha أَشَّ	ش
Aswswu أَصُّ	Aswswi أَصِّ	Aswswa أَصَّ	ص

Lesson 7: Double Letters (Tashdeed)

With Dhammah	With Kasrah	With Fathah	Letter
Adwdwu أضّ	Adwdwi أضّ	Adwdwa أضّ	ض
Atwtwu أطّ	Atwtwi أطّ	Atwtwa أطّ	ط
Azwzwu أظّ	Azwzwi أظّ	Azwzwa أظّ	ظ
A''u أعّ	A''i أعّ	A''a أعّ	ع
Aghghu أغّ	Aghghi أغّ	Aghgha أغّ	غ
Affu أفّ	Affi أفّ	Affa أفّ	ف
Aqqu أّقّ	Aqqi أّقّ	Aqqa أّقّ	ق
Akku أكّ	Akki أكّ	Akka أكّ	ك
Allu ألّ	Alli ألّ	Alla ألّ	ل
Ammu أمّ	Ammi أمّ	Amma أمّ	م
Annu أنّ	Anni أنّ	Anna أنّ	ن
Awwu أوّ	Awwi أوّ	Awwa أوّ	و
Ahhu أهّ	Ahhi أهّ	Ahha أهّ	ه
Aaau آءّ	Aaei آءّ	Aaaa آءّ	ء
Ayyu أيّ	Ayyi أيّ	Ayya أيّ	ي

Lesson 7: Double Letters (Tashdeed)

Test Yourself

Now solve the following exercise. The table is from right-to-left. Some vowels may not be displayed by the computer. Use your judgment at such occasions. Read the following words. Each word contains one mark. After doing the exercise, check the answers by listening and calculate your score. If your score is less than 80%, do the exercise again.

	Word		Word
	قُوَّةٌ		بُرْزٌ
	كُرَّةٌ		حُصِّلَ
	سُعْرَتٌ		صَدَّقَ
	قَدَّمَتْ		عَدَّدَ
	كَذَّبَتْ		قَدَّرَ
	زُوجَتْ		كَذَّبَ
	سُجِّرَتْ		نَعِمَ
	فَجَّرَتْ		يَظُنُّ
	سَيَّرَتْ		يَحْضُ
	عُطِّلَتْ		جَنَّةٌ
	كُوِّرَتْ		ثُمَّ

Rule of the Day: Note that in case of tashdeed with fathah, both are written above the letter but fathah is above tashdeed. In case of tashdeed with kasrah, both are written above the letter but kasrah is under the tashdeed. In the Arabic books published in India & Pakistan, the kasrah is written below the letter.

Lesson 7: Double Letters (Tashdeed)

	Word		Word
	يُصَلُّونَ		أَيْدِيَهُنَّ
	النَّبِيِّ		عَلَيْهِنَّ
	عَدُوِّ		نَيْسِرِهِمْ
	تَوَلَّى		الْبَيْتَةَ
	تَوَابًا		قِيَمَةً
	ثَجَّاجًا		عَشِيَّةً
	غَسَّاقًا		مُذَكَّرًا
	مَفْرًا		أَيَّانَ
	أَذَلَ		إِيَّاكَ
	مُعْتَرًا		تَجَلَّى
	مُمَدَّدَةً		إِيَّايَ
	التَّرَائِبَ		مُكْرَمَةً
	النَّشِطَاتِ		مِنَّا

Do you know?

Like English, Arabic is also written in many fonts. In some fonts, tashdeed with kasrah is written in a style that the tashdeed is above the letter whereas kasrah is under the letter. In Times New Roman, tashdeed and kasrah both are written above the letter.

Lesson 7: Double Letters (Tashdeed)

	Word		Word
	الشَّمْسُ		السَّابِحَاتِ
	فَطَلٌ		السَّابِقَاتِ
	الحَجَّ		مُدَبَّرَاتِ
	سَامِرِيٍّ		ءَأَعْجَمِيٍّ
	بِمُصْرَخِيٍّ		عَرَبِيٍّ
	التِّينِ		مَهَلٍ
	سَجِيلٍ		الْحَنَسِ
	سَجِينٍ		الْكَنَسِ
	الْيَمِّ		الصِّرَاطِ
	إِنَّ		تَبَّتْ
	الْجَنَّةِ		أَحَطَتْ
	لِحُبِّ		مُسَمَّى
	إِنْشَقَّتْ		نَمَنَّ
	النَّزَعَاتِ		السَّمَاءِ
	النَّجْمِ		الصُّبْحِ

Lesson 7: Double Letters (Tashdeed)

	Word		Word
	الثَّاقِبُ		النَّفَاثَاتِ
	شَرٌّ		فَعَّالٌ
	الْخَنَاسُ		ضَالًّا
	يَزَّكَايَ		دَابَّةً
	يَذْكُرُ		حَاجَكَ
	مُدَثِّرٌ		حَاجُوكَ
	مُزْمَلٌ		لِضَالُّونَ
	أَتَحَاجُّونِي		الضَّالِّينَ
	تَحَاضُّونَ		عَلِيَّونَ
	صَافَاتُ		أَنَّ
	مُضَارٌّ		الَّذِينَ
	الصَّاحَّةُ		إِلَّا

Rule of the Day

If there is a tashdeed after the long alif آ , its sound becomes 5 times longer.

Lesson 8: Read Sentences

Dear Reader!

Congratulations! Now you can read most of the words used in Quranic Arabic. It is the time to start reading sentences. Like all other languages, Arabic sentence is a combination of words. Each word in a sentence is pronounced as it were single.

But unlike other languages, there are some rules in Arabic to join words with each other. It is not in case of all words.

Build Your Personality

Inheritance Law is defined by the Quran. Those who do not give the women their share trespass the limits imposed by Allah.

Rules about Joining Words

- Sometimes, two letters alif and laam **ال** are added before a word. If that word is the first word in a sentence, we will assume that there is a fathah on **ا**. For example, **الْفَتْح** will be read as Al-Fath. Alif is considered silent in all cases. If it is appearing at start of a sentence, some movement is used over it, otherwise it is always silent. If an Alif carries a movement, it is considered a Hamzah. It is written **أ** in case of a fathah or a dhammah. In case of a kasrah, it is written as **إ**.
- If a word with **ال** is in middle or end of a sentence, **ا** will be ignored and the previous word will be directly joined with **ل**. For example **مِنَ الْفَتْح** will be read as Minal-Fath.
- Two silent words cannot be read. In that case, the first one will be given a movement.
- If there is a silent **ن** or tanween at the end of a word, in some cases, it will be merged with the first letter of next word. The rules are as follows:
 - If the first letter of next word after a silent **ن** is one of these four letters **ن، و، ل، م، ر، ي** the silent **ن** will be merged in them with a sound produced by inner part of your nose. See the examples: **مَنْ يَقْنُتْ** (Main-Yaqnut not Man Yaqnut), **مَنْ مَا** (Mimmaa not Min Maa), **مَنْ وَكَلَد** (Miun Waladin not Min Waladin), **مَنْ نُطْفَةَ** (Minnutfatin not Min Nutfatin), **مَنْ رَبِّكَ** (Mirrabbika not Min Rabbika), **مَنْ لَدُنْكَ** (Milladunka not Min Ladunka). For memorizing, you can call them **حروف يرملون**.
 - If the first letter of next word after a silent **ن** is any other letter, the silent **ن** will not be merged.

Rules about Joining Words

- If there is a tanveen at the end of a word and there is an **ال** at the start of the next word, it will be read as in the example: **لُمَزَةٌ الَّذِي** (Lumazati Nillazi not Lumazatin Allazi), **عَادَ الْأُولَى** (A'ada Nilaulaa not A'aadan Alaulaa). In the Arabic books published in India & Pakistan, usually a small **ن** is placed between such words to denote this change. So the words are written as **لُمَزَةٌ نِ الَّذِي** , **عَادَ نِ الْأُولَى** while it is not placed in case of books published in the Arab countries.
- If there is tanveen or a silent **ن** at the end of a word and there is a **ب** at the start of the next word, the **ن** will be converted into **م**. For example **مِنْ بَعْدِ** will be read as Mim Ba'di not Min Ba'di.
- The last letter of the last word of a sentence will be silent. If there is an **ا** **و** **ي** just before the last letter of the last word, the sound **ا** **و** **ي** of will be very long. For instance **الرَّحْمَانُ** will be Al-Rahmaaaaaan, **يَعْمَلُونَ** will be Ya'malooooooooon, **العَالَمِينَ** will be Al-A'alameeeeeen. In this case, the last letter is made silent.
- There is a **ى** (without dots) placed at the end of a word. It is read as **ا**. If the word is joined with some other word, it is written as **ا** e.g. **رِضَاهُ**, **رِضَى**, **مَعْنَاهُ**, **الْمَعْنَى** etc. It is called "Alif Maqsoorah".

Listen and Practice!

Now listen the following passages of the Holy Quran again and again while keeping the written text in front of you and observe the rules mentioned above. After listening, recite yourself. Try to memorize these passages.

سورة الفاتحة

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ (1) الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ (2) مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ (3)

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ (4) اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ (5) صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ

أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ (6) غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ (7)

سورة الضحى

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالضُّحَى (1) وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا سَجَى (2) مَا وَدَّعَكَ رَبُّكَ وَمَا قَلَى (3)
وَلَلْآخِرَةُ خَيْرٌ لَكَ مِنَ الْأُولَى (4) وَلَسَوْفَ يُعْطِيكَ رَبُّكَ فَتَرْضَى (5) أَلَمْ
يَجِدَكَ يَتِيمًا فَآوَى (6) وَوَجَدَكَ ضَالًّا فَهَدَى (7) وَوَجَدَكَ عَائِلًا فَأَغْنَى
(8) فَأَمَّا الْيَتِيمَ فَلَا تَقْهَرْ (9) وَأَمَّا السَّائِلَ فَلَا تَنْهَرْ (10) وَأَمَّا بِنِعْمَةِ
رَبِّكَ فَحَدِّثْ (11)

سورة الشرح

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ (1) وَوَضَعْنَا عَنكَ وِزْرَكَ (2) الَّذِي أَنْقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ
(3) وَرَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ (4) فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا (5) إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا
(6) فَإِذَا فَرَغْتَ فَانصَبْ (7) وَإِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ فَارْغَبْ (8)

Worth Reading

How to get rid of Poverty? Read this article at

<http://www.mubashirnazir.org/PD/English/PE03-0004-Poverty.htm>

سورة التين

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

والتين والزيتون (1) وطور سينين (2) وهذا البلد الأمين (3) لقد خلقنا
الإنسان في أحسن تقويم (4) ثم رددناه أسفل سافلين (5) إلا الذين
آمَنوا وعملوا الصالحات فلهم أجر غير ممنون (6) فما يكذبك بعد
بالدين (7) أليس الله بأحكم الحاكمين (8)

سورة العلق

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

اقرأ باسم ربك الذي خلق (1) خلق الإنسان من علق (2) اقرأ وربك
الأكرم (3) الذي علم بالقلم (4) علم الإنسان ما لم يعلم (5) كلا إن
الإنسان ليطغى (6) أن رآه استغنى (7) إن إلى ربك الرجعى (8)
أرأيت الذي ينهى (9) عبداً إذا صلى (10) أرايت إن كان على الهدى
(11) أو أمر بالتقوى (12) أرايت إن كذب وتولى (13) ألم يعلم بأن
الله يرى (14) كلا لئن لم ينته لنسفعا بالناصية (15) ناصية كاذبة
خاطئة (16) فليدع ناديه (17) سندع الزبانية (18) كلا لا تطعه
واسجد واقرب (19)

سورة القدر

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ (1) وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ (2) لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ
خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ (3) تَنْزِيلُ الْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالرُّوحِ فِيهَا بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهِمْ مِنْ كُلِّ
أَمْرٍ (4) سَلَامٌ هِيَ حَتَّىٰ مَطَلَعِ الْفَجْرِ (5)

سورة البينة

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

لَمْ يَكُنِ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ وَالْمُشْرِكِينَ مُنْفَكِينَ حَتَّىٰ تَأْتِيَهُمُ
الْبَيِّنَةُ (1) رَسُولٌ مِنَ اللَّهِ يَتْلُوا صُحُفًا مُطَهَّرَةً (2) فِيهَا كُتِبَ قِيمَةٌ (3)
وَمَا تَفَرَّقَ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ إِلَّا مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا جَاءَتْهُمْ الْبَيِّنَةُ (4) وَمَا
أُمِرُوا إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ حُنَفَاءَ وَيُقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَيُؤْتُوا
الزَّكَاةَ وَذَلِكَ دِينُ الْقِيَمَةِ (5) إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ
وَالْمُشْرِكِينَ فِي نَارِ جَهَنَّمَ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا أُولَئِكَ هُمْ شَرُّ الْبَرِيَّةِ (6) إِنَّ
الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ أُولَئِكَ هُمْ خَيْرُ الْبَرِيَّةِ (7) جَزَاءُهُمْ عِنْدَ
رَبِّهِمْ جَنَّاتُ عَدْنٍ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا أَبَدًا رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ ذَلِكَ لِمَنْ خَشِيَ رَبَّهُ (8)

سورة الزلزلة

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِذَا زُلْزِلَتِ الْأَرْضُ زُلْزَالَهَا (1) وَأَخْرَجَتِ الْأَرْضُ أَثْقَالَهَا (2) وَقَالَ
الْإِنْسَانُ مَا لَهَا (3) يَوْمَئِذٍ تُحَدِّثُ أَخْبَارَهَا (4) بَأَنَّ رَبَّكَ أَوْحَىٰ لَهَا (5)
يَوْمَئِذٍ يَصْدُرُ النَّاسُ أَشْتَاتًا لِيُرَوْا أَعْمَالَهُمْ (6) فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا
يَرَهُ (7) وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ شَرًّا يَرَهُ (8)

سورة العاديات

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالْعَادِيَاتِ ضَبْحًا (1) فَالْمُورِيَاتِ قَدْحًا (2) فَالْمُغِيرَاتِ صُبْحًا (3)
فَأَثَرُنَّ بِهِ نَقْعًا (4) فَوَسَطْنَ بِهِ جَمْعًا (5) إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لِرَبِّهِ لَكَنُودٌ (6)
وَإِنَّهُ عَلَىٰ ذَٰلِكَ لَشَهِيدٌ (7) وَإِنَّهُ لِحُبِّ الْخَيْرِ لَشَدِيدٌ (8) أَفَلَا يَعْلَمُ إِذَا
بُعْثِرَ مَا فِي الْقُبُورِ (9) وَحُصِّلَ مَا فِي الصُّدُورِ (10) إِنَّ رَبَّهُم بِهِمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ
لَخَبِيرٌ (11)

سورة القارعة

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْقَارِعَةُ (1) مَا الْقَارِعَةُ (2) وَمَا أَذْرَاكَ مَا الْقَارِعَةُ (3) يَوْمَ يَكُونُ النَّاسُ
كَالْفَرَاشِ الْمَبْثُوثِ (4) وَتَكُونُ الْجِبَالُ كَالْعِهْنِ الْمَنْفُوشِ (5) فَأَمَّا مَنْ ثَقَلَتْ
مَوَازِينُهُ (6) فَهُوَ فِي عِيشَةٍ رَاضِيَةٍ (7) وَأَمَّا مَنْ خَفَّتْ مَوَازِينُهُ (8) فَأُمُّهُ هَاوِيَةٌ
(9) وَمَا أَذْرَاكَ مَا هِيَ (10) نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ (11)

سورة التكاثر

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَلْهَاكُمْ التَّكَاثُرُ (1) حَتَّى زُرْتُمُ الْمَقَابِرَ (2) كَلَّا سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ (3) ثُمَّ كَلَّا
سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ (4) كَلَّا لَوْ تَعْلَمُونَ عِلْمَ الْيَقِينِ (5) لَتَرَوُنَّ الْجَحِيمَ (6) ثُمَّ
لَتَرَوُنَّهَا عَيْنَ الْيَقِينِ (7) ثُمَّ لَتُسْأَلُنَّ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنِ النَّعِيمِ (8)

Do you know?

There are some differences in the Arabic Scripts used in the Indian Sub-Continent (South Asia) and that used in the Arab Countries (Middle East). Some of them are as follows:

- In the Middle East, the Hamzah with Fathah or Kasrah is written as “أ، إ” while that in South Asia is written as “ا، اِ”. For example, in the Middle Eastern script **أَفْعَلٌ، إِنْسَانٌ** while in the South Asian script, it will be **اَفْعَلٌ، اِنْسَانٌ**.
- In South Asia, straight fatha & kasrah and reversed dhamma is used while in the Middle East, it is not used. For example, in South Asia, words **إِبْرَاهِيمَ، إِسْمَاعِيلَ، دَاوُدَ** are written in this format while in the Middle East, they are written as **إِبْرَاهِيمَ، إِسْمَاعِيلَ، دَاوُدَ**.
- The symbol of silence in the South Asia is “ب” while that in the Arab Countries is “ب”.

سورة العصر

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالْعَصْرِ (1) إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ (2) إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا
الصَّالِحَاتِ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ (3)

سورة الهمزة

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ هُمَزَةٍ لُّمَزَةٍ (1) الَّذِي جَمَعَ مَالًا وَعَدَّدَهُ (2) يَحْسَبُ أَنَّ مَالَهُ
أَخْلَدَهُ (3) كَلَّا لَيُنْبَذَنَّ فِي الْحُطَمَةِ (4) وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا الْحُطَمَةُ (5) نَارُ
اللَّهِ الْمُوَقَّدَةُ (6) الَّتِي تَطَّلِعُ عَلَى الْأَفْئِدَةِ (7) إِنَّهَا عَلَيْهِمْ مُّوَسَّدَةٌ (8)
فِي عَمَدٍ مُمَدَّدَةٍ (9)

سورة الفيل

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَلَمْ تَرَى كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ (1) أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي
تَضَلِيلٍ (2) وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ (3) تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِنْ سِجِّيلٍ
(4) فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَأْكُولٍ (5)

سورة قريش

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

لِإِيلَافِ قُرَيْشٍ (1) إِيلَافِهِمْ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ (2) فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ
هَذَا الْبَيْتِ (3) الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِنْ جُوعٍ وَآمَنَهُمْ مِنْ خَوْفٍ (4)

سورة الماعون

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالْإِيمَانِ (1) فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي يَدْعُ الْيَتِيمَ (2) وَلَا يَحْضُرُ
عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمَسْكِينِ (3) فَوَيْلٌ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ (4) الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ
سَاهُونَ (5) الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَاءُونَ (6) وَيَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ (7)

سورة الكوثر

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ (1) فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ (2) إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ
(3)

سورة الكافرون

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ (1) لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ (2) وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا
أَعْبُدُ (3) وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَا عَبَدْتُمْ (4) وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ (5) لَكُمْ
دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ (6)

سورة النصر

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ (1) وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا
(2) فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا (3)

سورة ابي لهب

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ (1) مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ (2) سَيَصْلَىٰ
نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ (3) وَامْرَأَتُهُ حَمَّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ (4) فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّنْ
مَّسَدٍ (5)

سورة الإخلاص

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (1) اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ (2) لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ (3) وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ
كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ (4)

سورة الفلق

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ (1) مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ (2) وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ
(3) وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ (4) وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ (5)

سورة الناس

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ (1) مَلِكِ النَّاسِ (2) إِلَهِ النَّاسِ (3) مِنْ شَرِّ
الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ (4) الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ (5) مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ
وَالنَّاسِ (6)

Lesson 9: Start Writing Arabic

Dear Reader!

Congratulations! Now you can read many sentences of Arabic language. This is the time to start writing in Arabic language. The Microsoft Arabic Keyboard is as follows:

Build Your Personality

The Quran asks us to be just and fair in our dealings. While dealing with other people, always ask yourself whether you have dealt fairly and justly?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	-	=	<-	
ض	ص	ث	ق	ف	غ	ع	ه	خ	ح	ج	د	\	
ش	س	ي	ب	ل	ا	ت	ن	م	ك	ط	Enter		
ئ	ء	ؤ	ر	لا	ى	ة	و	ز	ظ	Shift			
			ذ	Space									

With Shift													
!	@	#	\$	%	^	&	*	()	-	+	<-	
˘	˙	˚	˛	لا	إ	‘	÷	×	؛	>	<		
˘	˙	[]	لأ	أ	—	،	/	:	”	Enter		
˘	˙	{	}	لا	آ	’	,	.	?	Shift			
			س	Space									

- Keep your left-hand fingers at ش س ي ب. Also type ل with your pointing finger.
- Keep your right-hand fingers at ت ن م ك. Use your pointing finger to type ا. Type ط with your little finger.
- Now start your typing with the middle line.
- Keep your fingers at the middle line and try to type the upper line.
- Keep your fingers at the middle line and try to type the lower line.
- Once your fingers are familiar with each letter, start typing the letters in an alphabetical order.
- Start typing different Arabic words used in this book and then start typing passages.

Lesson 10: Practice Yourself

Dear Reader!

This is the last lesson regarding reading the Arabic script. After that, you will start learning the Arabic language. To improve your Arabic reading skills, do the following:

- Download the Holy Quran.
- Download the complete recitation of the Holy Quran along with English Translation. Recitations of many reciters are available on the internet. Simply search 'Quran Recitation with English' on any search engine and you will find many recitations. You can select the recitation of your favorite Qaaree.
- Daily listen a passage of the Holy Quran along with reading the text. After that, recite it yourself. Then listen again that passage. It will rectify your mistakes and improve your reading skills.

Build Your Personality

Try to develop the love of Allah. Think about His blessings e.g. air, water, eyes, hands etc. and be thankful to Him.

Do you know?

The art of reciting the Holy Quran is called **قِرَاءَةٌ**. Reciting it according to the defined rules in correct pronunciation is called **تَجْوِيدٌ**. This course provides you only the fundamentals of Tajweed. If you want to learn more, listen more and more recitation and join a class conducted by an expert Qaaree.

Rule of the Day

The Quran was not revealed with an objective of reciting without understanding. It is obligatory on the Muslims to understand the Quran which is the last version of the Guidance provided to us by the Almighty Allah. Continue to next levels of this course to learn the Quranic Language.

Do you know?

Quranic Translation is a human work which may be subject to the element of human error. Learn the Quranic Arabic yourself so that you can differentiate between the right and the wrong translations of the Holy Quran.

Level 1: Learn the Basic Arabic Language

At end of this level, you will be able to understand the religious Arabic used in the routine life.

Lesson 1A: Parts of Speech

Dear Reader!

All languages have certain rules. Languages are developed by its native people. Based on their speech, experts of grammar derive the language rules. Language always precede the rules. It never happened that a nation decided its rules first and then developed a language.

Build Your Personality

Love the creatures of Allah because Allah also loves His creatures. Do not tease any human being or a living organism.

Arabic is not an exception. Arabic has well-defined rules which are applied consistently to all of its words and sentences. As you will see in next levels that these rules are so established that a spread sheet program can automatically derive hundreds of word from a single word.

Al-Hamdulillah you are now able to read the Arabic sentences. From this part, we are starting the Arabic language. We shall work in two dimensions i.e. the Grammar and the Language. We shall discuss the grammar in the A series. The language will be discussed in the B Series. This is a modern technique of learning the Arabic language. The exercises are designed in a manner that you will automatically learn the language by solving these exercises.

This lesson belongs to the A Series, therefore, we are starting with the fundamentals of Arabic Grammar.

Sarf & Nahv (صرف و نحو)

Arabic grammar is divided into two parts i.e. صرف and نحو. Sarf contains the rules for deriving words from a single source word whereas Nahv consists of the rules for structuring sentences. The concepts from both areas are arranged in an easy-to-complex sequence. Our study methodology is 'learn through practice'. We do not insist on memorizing the rules. We focus on practicing the rules which automatically results in learning the rules.

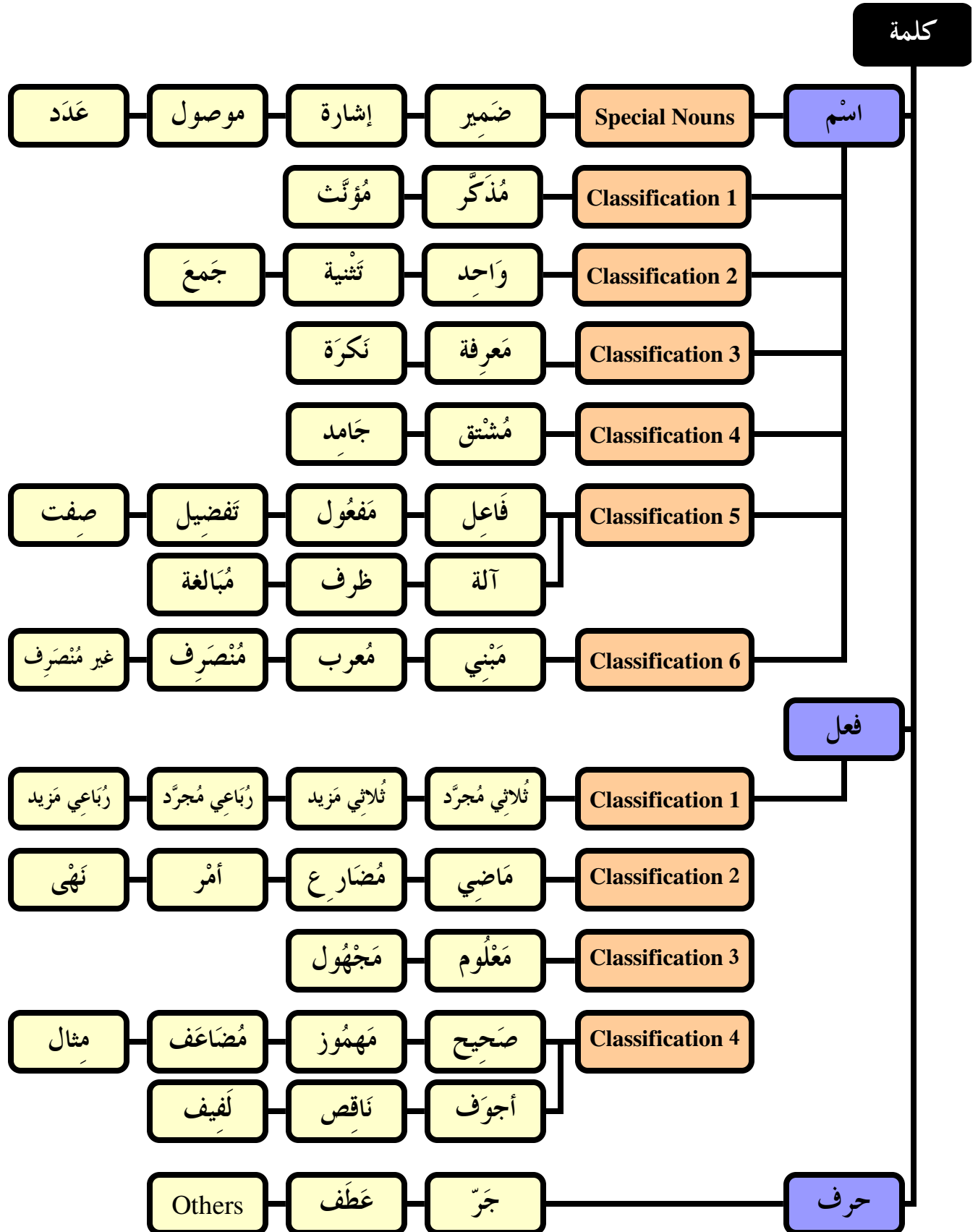
Arabic Parts of Speech

In Arabic, a word is called لفظ or كلمة which can be classified under three basic parts of speech i.e. nouns, verbs and other words.

- **Noun (اسم):** Noun is the name of a person, thing, city, etc. For example، الله، محمد، أحمد، مصر، عرب، شيطان etc.
- **Verb (فعل):** Verb describes an act of doing something. For example صلى (blessing be upon), أكل (He ate), شرب (He drank) etc.
- **Other Words (حرف):** These words join nouns and verbs. For example ب (with), ل (for), من (from), الا (except) etc.

Instead of using English terms, we will use the Arabic terms i.e. حرف، فعل، اسم to describe these terms.

We are providing a diagram depicting different types of these parts of speech. Next lessons will be based on this classification.



Lesson 1A: Parts of Speech

Our Course Plan to discuss the parts of speech is mentioned here. The sequence of our next lessons is from easy to difficult. Level & Lesson No. is written on the right side.

From Easy to Difficult

Face the Challenge!

Compare Arabic parts of speech with English parts of speech.

Rule of the Day

All languages consist of nouns, verbs and huroof.

اسم	مُذَكَّر	مُؤنَّث	Level 01 / 2A
اسم	مُعَرَّب	مَبْنِي	Level 01 / 3A
اسم	وَاحِد	تَشْبِيه	Level 01 / 4A
اسم	ضَمِير	إِشَارَة	Level 01 / 5A
اسم	مَوْصُول	عَدَد	Level 02 / 3A – 8A
اسم	مَعْرِفَة	نَكْرَة	Level 02 / 1A
حرف	جَرّ	عَطْف	Level 02 / 9A – 14A
اسم	مُشْتَق	جَامِد	Level 03 / 1A
فعل	ثَلَاثِي مُجَرَّد	ثَلَاثِي مَزِيد	Level 03 / 2A
فعل	مَاضِي	مُضَارِع	Level 03 / 3A – 10A
فعل	مَعْلُوم	مَجْهُول	Level 04 / 1A – 5A
اسم	فَاعِل	مَفْعُول	Level 03 / 11A – 12A
	آلَة	ظَرْف	
	مُبَالَغَة	تَفْضِيل	
فعل	صَحِيح	مَهْمُوز	Level 04 / 6A – 12A
	أَجَوَف	نَاقِص	
	لَفِيف	مُضَاعَف	
	مِثَال		

Lesson 1A: Parts of Speech

Test Yourself

Read each word in the following table and classify them to حرف، فعل، اسم. Freely consult the vocabulary table.

Category	Word	Category	Word
	ل		الله
	أَعُوذُ (I seek refuge)		أَكْبَرُ (Great)
	بِ (with)		سُبْحَانَ (Exalted)
	مِنْ (from)		ال (The)
	الشَّيْطَانِ (Satan)		حَمْدٌ (Praise)
	الرَّجِيمِ (Damned)		لِ (for)
	اسْمِ (Name)		لَا (No)
	الرَّحْمَنِ (Beneficent)		الهَ (god)
	الرَّحِيمِ (Eternally Merciful)		إِلَّا (except)
	أَحَدٌ (One)		مُحَمَّدٌ
	وَ (and)		رَسُولٌ (Prophet)
	الصَّمَدِ (Self-Sufficient)		شَرِيكَ (associate)
	عَلَى (on, upon)		كَ (your, you)
	آل (Progeny, followers)		اللَّهُمَّ (O Allah!)
	عَلَى		صَلِّ (Bless!)

Lesson 1B: Basic Hymns

Dear Reader!

In B Series, we shall provide you a series of Arabic sentences. You have to translate them into English. Vocabulary sheet is provided below. Arabic sentences are provided on the next pages.

Rule of the Day

In almost all languages, each non-living item is considered either male or female.

Build Your Personality

Suspicion is forbidden by the Almighty Allah. It develops a negative personality. Avoid suspicion.

Explanation	Word
Allah, the Arabic name of God	الله
The greatest, the biggest, the magnificent	أَكْبَرُ
Free from immorality and all types of physical and moral filths	سُبْحَانَ
These two letters are added to a noun at the beginning in order to specify it. It is a synonym of English word 'THE'	ال
ال means 'the' and حمد means praise and thanks. Meanings of this phrase are 'the praise'.	الْحَمْدُ، ال حمد
These are also two words. ل means 'for' and الله is the Arabic name of God. Meanings of this phrase are 'for Allah'.	لِ اللهِ
No, not	لا
A god, a superior being	اله
Except	إِلَّا
Muhammad, the last Prophet of God. صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم	مُحَمَّدٌ

Lesson 1B: Basic Hymns

Explanation	Word
Prophet, Messenger	رَسُولٌ
Partner, an equivalent entity	شَرِيكَ
These are two words. As discussed above ل means 'for and ك means you. Overall meanings 'for you'.	لَكَ، لِكَ
I seek refuge, I seek protection	أَعُوذُ
These are two words. ب means 'with' or 'from'. Overall meaning 'from God'.	بِاللَّهِ
From	مِنَ
Two words i.e. ال as discussed 'the' and شَيْطَانٌ means 'Satan'. Overall meaning 'The Satan'. The entity who spreads evil.	الشَّيْطَانِ، الِ شَيْطَانٍ
Two words i.e. ال means 'the' and رَجِيمٌ means 'rejected one'. Overall meaning 'the rejected one'.	الرَّجِيمِ، الِ رَجِيمٍ
Two words i.e. ب means 'with' or 'from', اسْمٌ means 'name'. Overall meaning 'with name' or 'in the name'.	بِاسْمِ
Two words i.e. ال and رَحْمَانٌ. Rahmaan is a name of God which means 'beneficent, gracious, kind, loving, caring'.	الرَّحْمَنِ، الِ رَحْمَنِ
Two words ie. ال and رَحِيمٌ. Raheem is another name of God which means 'eternally merciful'.	الرَّحِيمِ، الِ رَحِيمٍ
One	أَحَدٌ

Face the Challenge!

What is the use of ال in Arabic?

Do you know?

Quran is not only the Book of Guidance. It is also the benchmark for the Arabic language.

Lesson 1B: Basic Hymns

Explanation	Word
And	و
Again two words. ال you already know. صمد means an entity who is eternally independent from everything.	الصَّمَدُ، ال صَمَدُ
O Allah!, O God!	اللَّهُمَّ
Bestow your blessings	صَلِّ
On	عَلَى
The progeny, this word is also used for the followers.	آل
These are three words. ب means ‘with’ or ‘from’. حمد means ‘praise’ and ه stands for ‘his’. Overall meaning, ‘with His praise’.	بِحَمْدِهِ، ب حَمْدِ ه
Shower blessings, bestow	صَلِّ
Two words. على means ‘on’ and ه means ‘him’. Overall meaning ‘on him’. This word is used for both ‘his’ and ‘him’.	عَلَيْهِ، على ه
Two words, آل means progeny, children. It also includes the followers. ه means ‘his’. Overall meaning ‘his progeny’.	آله، آل ه
Salute, peace be upon him.	سَلِّمْ

Face the Challenge!

Identify some masculine & feminine nouns in Arabic from the vocabulary you learned.

Rule of the Day: **آ، ع، ي** at end of a noun indicates that it is a feminine noun.

Lesson 1B: Basic Hymns

Now write your translation in the "English" column.

English	Arabic
	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
	سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ
	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
	مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
	لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ
	أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
	اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ، اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ
	اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
	سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ
	صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Lesson 1B: Basic Hymns

Reverse the Translation

Now translate the English sentences into Arabic. Freely consult the vocabulary table. Compare your result with the previous page. Calculate your score. Repeat the test, if your score is below 80%.

English	Arabic
(I start) In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the eternally merciful.	
(O Allah!) There is no partner for You.	
Allah is free from all evils and filths.	
Allah is free from all evils and with His praise	
Allah is one. Allah is eternally independent.	
Allah is the greatest.	
Blessings of Allah be upon him (Muhammad) and his progeny. Salute and peace be upon him.	
I seek refuge in Allah from the rejected Satan.	
Muhammad is Allah's Prophet.	
O Allah! Shower Your blessings upon Muhammad and the progeny of Muhammad.	
The praise is for Allah.	
There is no god except Allah.	

Dear Reader!

Most of the languages contain different words for masculine and feminine. In Arabic, separate words are used for both genders.

In Arabic, the 'masculine' is called مُذَكَّر (Muzhakkar) and the 'feminine' is called مُؤَنَّث (Muannath). By default, all nouns are considered مُذَكَّر except the following:

Build Your Personality

Beware of insincere religious and political leaders. They try to manipulate you. Always trust on your own judgment, not that of your leaders.

- **Real مؤنث:** The nouns which are مؤنث in reality, for example إِمْرَأَةٌ (woman), جَارِيَةٌ (girl), أُمٌّ (mother), أُخْتٌ (sister), بِنْتُ (daughter) etc.
- **Words with ة at their end:** The words carrying a ة are considered مؤنث , for example صَلَاةٌ (prayer), جَنَّةٌ (garden), حَسَنَةٌ (good). There are some exceptions to this rule e.g. خَلِيفَةٌ (Caliph), عَلَامَةٌ (a big scholar). A masculine can be converted into feminine by putting a ة at its end.
- **Words with آء at their end:** The words carrying آء at their end are also considered مؤنث , for example سَوْدَاءٌ (a black woman), بَيْضَاءٌ (a white woman).
- **Words with ي at their end:** The words carrying ي at their end are considered مؤنث , for example كُبْرَى (big), صُغْرَى (small), عُظْمَى (great).
- **Non-Living Items:** There is a large number of nouns related to non-living matter which is neither male nor female. Native people used either of masculine or feminine words for such things by assuming that a specific thing is masculine or feminine. For example, in Arabic, كِتَابٌ (book) is considered masculine whereas شَجَرَةٌ (tree) is considered feminine. Similarly شَمْسٌ (sun) is feminine. We have to follow the native people to determine which items are مُذَكَّر and which ones are مؤنث. Gender of various items is considered differently in different languages.
 - Remember that the following words will always be مؤنث: أَرْضٌ (Earth), حَرْبٌ (war), نَارٌ (fire), سَمَاءٌ (sky), رِيحٌ (air), نَفْسٌ (living organism).
 - Countries' names will also be مؤنث. For example مِصْرٌ (Egypt), شَامٌ (Syria)
 - Human organs in pairs will also be considered . For example يَدٌ (hand), رِجْلٌ (foot), أُذُنٌ (ear), عَيْنٌ (eye) etc.

Test Yourself (1)

Write down against each words in the table below whether it is a masculine or a feminine. The nouns for non-living matter, which are مؤنث, are already mentioned.

Gender	Meaning	Word
	Brother	أَخٌ
	Sister	أَخْتٌ
	Father	وَالِدٌ
	Mother	وَالِدَةٌ
	Father	أَبٌ
	Mother	أُمٌّ
	Brother of mother	خَالَ
	Sister of mother	خَالَةٌ
	Brother of father	عَمٌّ
	Sister of father	عَمَّةٌ
مُذَكَّرٌ	A man with bad character	فَاسِقٌ
مُؤَنَّثٌ	A woman with bad character	فَاسِقَةٌ
	A good / handsome man	حَسَنٌ
	A good / beautiful woman	حَسَنَةٌ

Gender	Meaning	Word
	An ugly _____	قبيح
	An ugly _____	قبيحة
	A big _____	كبير
	A big _____	كبيرة
	A short _____	صغير
	A big _____	صغيرة
	This _____	هذا
مؤنث	This _____	هذه
	Paradise, Garden	جنة
مؤنث	Hell	جهنم
	Bridegroom	عريس
	Bride (In old Arabic, it is used for both male & female)	عروس
	Hard, tough, difficult _____	شديد
	Hard, tough, difficult _____	شديدة
مؤنث	Market	سوق
	A long _____	طويلة

Lesson 2A: Gender تذکیر و تانیث

Gender	Meaning	Word
	Yellow _____	أَصْفَرُ
	Yellow _____	صَفْرَاءُ
	Green _____	أَخْضَرُ
	Green _____	خَضْرَاءُ
	Red _____	أَحْمَرُ
	Red _____	حَمْرَاءُ
	Blue _____	أَزْرَقُ
	Blue _____	زَرْقَاءُ
	The most beautiful man	أَحْسَنُ
	The most beautiful _____	حَسَنَى
	Truthful _____	صَادِقُ
	Truthful _____	صَادِقَةٌ
	Witness _____	شَاهِدُ
	Witness _____	شَاهِدَةٌ
	A liar _____	كَاذِبُ
	A liar _____	كَاذِبَةٌ

Test Yourself (2)

مذکر are provided to you in the following table. Write down their مؤنث in the next column

مؤنث	مذکر	مؤنث	مذکر
	(Black) أَسْوَدٌ		(Good) حَسَنٌ
	(Green) أَخْضَرٌ		(Father) وَالِدٌ
	(White) أَبْيَضٌ		(Yellow) أَصْفَرٌ
	(Brother) أَخٌ		(Ugly) قَبِيحٌ
	(Blue) أَزْرَقٌ		(Observer) شَاهِدٌ
	(Maternal Uncle) خَالَ		(Red) أَحْمَرٌ
	(Big) كَبِيرٌ		(Good) حَسَنٌ
	(Father) أَبٌ		(Small) صَغِيرٌ
	(This) هَذَا		(Handsome) أَحْسَنٌ
	(Hard) شَدِيدٌ		(Uncle) عَمٌّ
	(Pious) زَاهِدٌ		(Truthful) صَادِقٌ
	(Immoral) فَاسِقٌ		(Liar) كَاذِبٌ
	(Merciful) رَحِيمٌ		(Bridegroom) عَرِيسٌ
	(Leader) زَعِيمٌ		(Worshipper) عَابِدٌ
	(Respected) كَرِيمٌ		(Helper) نَصِيرٌ

Lesson 2B: The Prayer

Dear Reader!

In the previous lesson, we have learnt the basic hymns. In this lesson, we will learn the Arabic Language of our prayers.

Mostly, our people perform their prayers without understanding it. It is a very serious matter. We must learn the meanings of our prayer. Without that, we will not be able to develop the sense that we are meeting our Lord. In this lesson, we are including only the commonly read hymns of our prayer.

Translation

Translate the following sentences. The vocabulary is available here. You can read the vocabulary and join the words to make sentences. Do not see the answers before attempting. Each sentence carries five mark. After completing the exercise, see the answers.

Build Your Personality

Perform your prayers in a way that you are watching your God. If it is not possible, then at least develop the sense that your God is watching you. Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم

Explanation	Word
The greatest, the biggest, the magnificent	أَكْبَرُ
These are two words. سبحان means “Free from immorality and all types of physical and moral filths”, ك means “You”. Overall meaning, “You are free from all types of filths & weaknesses.”	سُبْحَانَكَ، سُبْحَانَكَ
O Allah! O God	اللهم
And	و
These are three words. ب means ‘with’ and حمد means praise and thanks, ك means ‘you or your’. Meanings of this phrase are ‘with Your praise’.	بِحَمْدِكَ، بِحَمْدِكَ

Face the Challenge!

In Arabic, why words are written in joined form? Compare it with English.

Rule of the Day

In Arabic, fathah, dhammah and kasrah are used at the last letter of a word to indicate different positions of a noun.

Lesson 2B: The Prayer

Explanation	Word
Blessed	تبارك
Again two words. اسم means name and ك means 'you or yours'. So the full phrase is 'your name'.	اسمك، اسمك
High, exalted	تعالى
Two words i.e. جد means highness, majesty and ك means 'you or yours'. SO the full phrase is 'Your majesty'.	جَدُّكَ، جَدُّكَ
No, not, never	لا
A god, a superior being	اله
Two words i.e. غير means 'other than' and ك means 'you or your'. So the phrase means 'other than you'.	غَيْرِكَ، غَيْرِكَ
These are also two words. ل means 'for' and الله is the Arabic name of God. Meanings of this phrase are 'for Allah'.	لِالله
Lord, Sustainer, Upholder	رب
These are two words. ال means 'the' and عالمين means all worlds or universes.	العَالَمِينَ
Two words i.e. رحمان and رحمان. Rahmaan is a name of God which means 'beneficent, gracious, kind, caring'.	الرحمن
Two words ie. رحيم and رحيم. Raheem is another name of God which means 'eternally merciful'.	الرحيم

Do you know?

Arabs of 6th and 7th century (time of Quranic revelation) were fond of poetry and speeches. A poet or a speaker used to enjoy a high rank in the society. There were poetry & speech competitions in their major gatherings. Poetry master pieces were hanged with the Holy Ka'aba.

Lesson 2B: The Prayer

Explanation	Word
Owner	مالك
Day	يوم
Judgment. The complete phrase يوم الدين means 'the day of judgment'.	الدين، ال دين
For You only	إياك
We worship	نعبد
We seek help	نستعين
Two words i.e. إهد means 'guide' and نا means 'us'. So the phrase means 'guide us'.	اهدنا، اهدنا
The path	الصراط
The straight or the right. Full phrase الصراط المستقيم means 'the straight path' or 'the right path'.	المستقيم
These two words are added to a noun at the beginning in order to specify it. It is a synonym of English word 'THE' or "Those who".	الذين
You favored, You blessed	أنعمتَ
Two words i.e. على means on and هم means them. Phrase means, 'on them' or 'upon them'.	عليهم، على هم
Other than, not those who	غير

Lesson 2B: The Prayer

Explanation	Word
Who earned anger of Allah, damned, cursed	المغضوب
Who got astray, who got away from the right path.	الضالّين
Please accept it.	آمين
Two words i.e. رب means 'Lord, Sustainer' and ي stands for 'my or me'. Phrase means 'My Lord'.	رَبِّي، رَبِّي
The great	العظيم
He listened	سَمِعَ
Two words i.e. ل means 'for' and من means 'who'. Phrase means 'for whom'.	لمن، لِمَنْ
Two words, حمد means praise and thanks and ه means 'his or him'. Phrase means 'His praise'.	حمده، حَمْدَهُ
Two words i.e. رب means 'Lord, Sustainer' and نا stands for 'our or us'. Phrase means 'Our Lord'.	ربنا، رَبَّنَا
These words, 'for You'.	لك، لَكَ
The highest, the greatest.	الاعلى
The greetings, the salutations	التحيات
The prayers	الصلوة
Purified things or purified emotions	الطيبات

Lesson 2B: The Prayer

Explanation	Word
Peace	السلام
Two words, على means 'on' whereas ك means 'you or your'. Phrase means 'on you'.	عليك، على ك
O (person)! To address someone.	ايها
The Prophet, here it means Prophet Muhammad.	النبي
Blessings	رحمة
Two words i.e. بركات means benedictions, blessings, whereas ه means 'his or him'. Phrase means 'His blessings'.	بركاته، بركات ه
Two words, على means 'on' and نا means 'our or us'. So the phrase means 'on us'.	علينا، على نا
Slaves of Allah.	عباد الله
Pious	الصالحين
Bestow blessings	صل
Progeny, also includes the followers	آل
Two words, ك means 'like'. ما stands for 'what, which etc.'. Phrase means 'like which'	كما، ك ما
You bestowed. The word is linked with صل .	صليت

Lesson 2B: The Prayer

Explanation	Word
Prophet Abraham على ه الصلوة والسلام	إبراهيم
Admirable	حميد
Great, high, glorified, exalted	مجيد
Give prosperity, bestow blessings	بارك
You bestowed. The word is linked with بارك. Compare بارك، with صليت باركت.	باركت
Again two words, كم means 'you or your'. Phrase means 'on you'. ك is used for singular and كم is plural.	عليكم، على كم

Rule of the Day

Normal form of a noun is its "Subjective" case. When a task is done on a specific noun, it is its "Objective" case. If a noun belongs something, it is its "Possessive" Case. They are called رفع، نصب، جر respectively in Arabic.

Face the Challenge!

How do you describe the subjective, objective and possessive cases in the English grammar?

Do you know?

The Quran challenged the Arabs to produce a chapter like that of Quran. The challenge was never accepted by the best poets and speakers. All Arabs, whether Muslims or not, agreed that they were not able to produce a single verse comparable to the Quran.

Labeed, one of the great poets of Arabia, left poetry after his conversion to Islam. Someone asked him the reason. He said, "How can I do poetry after the Quran?"

Lesson 2B: The Prayer

Now write your translation in the “English” column.

English	Arabic
	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
	سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ
	وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ.
	أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ.
	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ.
	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ.
	الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ. مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ.
	إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ.
	اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ.
	صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ،
	غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ. آمِينَ
	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ.
	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ.
	رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ.
	سَبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى.

English	Arabic
	التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ ،
	السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ ،
	السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَ عَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ.
	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ ،
	وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ ، وَرَسُولُهُ .
	اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ ،
	كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ،
	إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ.
	اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ ،
	كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ،
	إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ.
	السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ.

Lesson 2B: The Prayer

Reverse the Translation

Now translate the English sentences into Arabic. Freely consult the vocabulary table. Compare your result with the previous page. Calculate your score. Repeat the test, if your score is below 80%.

English	Arabic
Allah is the greatest.	
O Allah! You are free from all weaknesses. With Your praise (I say that) Your name is blessed.	
Your majesty is high and there is no god other than You.	
I seek refuge in Allah from the rejected Satan.	
Allah in the name of, the most Beneficent, the eternally Merciful.	
Praise be to Allah, Lord of the worlds, the most Beneficent, the eternally Merciful.	
Owner of the day of judgment. (O Allah!) You alone we worship and You alone we ask for help.	
Guide us towards the right path.	
The path of those whom You have favored.	
Neither the path of who earned Your anger nor of those who astray.	
My Lord the great is free from all weaknesses.	
Allah has listened who has praised Him.	
O our Lord! Praise is for You.	

Lesson 2B: The Prayer

English	Arabic
My Lord, The High, is free from all weaknesses.	
The greetings, the prayer and the purified things are for Allah.	
O Prophet! Salutations and Allah's blessings and His benedictions be upon you.	
Peace be upon us and on all pious slaves of Allah.	
I declare that there is no god except Allah.	
And I declare that verily Muhammad is His slave and His messenger.	
O Allah! Bless Muhammad and the progeny (followers) of Muhammad.	
As You blessed Abraham and the progeny (followers) of Abraham.	
Verily You are praised and exalted.	
O Allah! Give benediction to Muhammad and the progeny (followers) of Muhammad.	
As You gave benediction to Abraham and the progeny (followers) of Abraham.	
Verily You are praised and exalted.	
Peace and blessings of Allah be upon you.	

Lesson 3A: Case رَفَع، نَصَب، جَرّ

Dear Reader!

As in English, there are three states of a noun which is called the 'case' i.e. subjective, objective and possessive cases. Similarly in Arabic, there are three cases which are called رَفَع، نَصَب، جَرّ.

In English, different cases are denoted by changing the sequence of words or adding words to it. In Arabic, it is denoted by a change in the أعراب of the last letter of a word. Look at the following table.

Build Your Personality

Think from other's point of view.
It will broaden your intellectual horizon and will help you understand and tolerate other's point of view.

جَرّ	نَصَب	رَفَع	اسْم
Possessive	Objective	Subjective	Noun
حَسَنٌ	حَسَنًا	حَسَنٌ	حَسَنٌ
الْوَالِدِ	الْوَالِدَا	الْوَالِدُ	الْوَالِدُ
كِتَابٍ	كِتَابًا	كِتَابٌ	كِتَابٌ

- The Form (إعراب) of Last letter of 80-85% of Arabic Nouns change as per following detail.
 - The رَفَع (subjective case) is normally denoted by putting a ضمه at the last letter of a noun. It is the default case. If the default case has a single dhammah, a single fathah and kasrah will be placed in other cases. If the default case has a double dhammah, a double fathah and kasrah will be placed in other cases.
 - The نَصَب (objective case) is normally denoted by putting a فتحة at the last letter of a noun. Usually an Alif is added after the two fathah, if the last letter is not a round ة or a hamzah ء.
 - The جَر (possessive case) is normally denoted by putting a كسرة at the last letter of a noun.
 - If an ال is placed before a noun, its double movements are converted into single movements.
- A few nouns (appx. 1-2%) do not change their form. They remain the same in all cases. They are called مبني. For example هذا (this) will remain the same in all forms
- Some nouns (appx. 14-15%) change their form, but they are the same in نَصَب and جَر. They are called غير منصرف. For example إبراهيم will be إبراهيم in its نَصَب and جَر form. They carry a ضمه in رَفَع but carry either a فتحة or a كسرة in both نَصَب and جَر. They also do not carry a tanveen. You will learn them by experience

Lesson 3A: Case رَفَع، نَصَب، جَرّ

Test Yourself

The default case رَفَع is given to you in the right column. Determine the نَصَب and جَرّ case for these nouns.

جَرّ Possessive	نَصَب Objective	مَعْنَى Meanings	رَفَع Subjective
		Muhammad	مُحَمَّدٌ
		A Prophet	رَسُولٌ
		The prophet	الرَّسُولُ
		A thing	شَيْءٌ
		The thing	الشَّيْءُ
		A sign, a verse	آيَةٌ
		The sign, the verse	الْآيَةُ
		A garden	جَنَّةٌ
		The garden	الْجَنَّةُ
		A girl, a daughter	بِنْتُ
		The girl, the daughter	الْبِنْتُ
		A sky, a heaven	سَّمَاءٌ
		The sky, the heaven	السَّمَاءُ

Note that by adding an Alif-Laam ال before a noun results in a single dhammah at the last letter.

If an ال is not placed before a noun, it has double dhammah.

Lesson 3B: What is Piety?

Dear Reader!

From this lesson onwards, we will read the selected passages from the Holy Quran, the Hadith and selected writings of Arab scholars. Look at the styles used in these passages and develop your language skills by translating these styles into English language.

In addition to learning the language, also try to develop your personality in light of the attributes mentioned in these verses and Ahadith.

Translation

Translate the following sentences. The vocabulary is available here. You can read the vocabulary and join the words to make sentences. Do not see the answers before attempting. Each sentence carries five marks. After completing the exercise, see the answers.

Build Your Personality

If we have the right to accept a point of view based on some arguments, other people also have the same right. Try to convince others in a positive manner. Do not impose your views on others. Tolerate the different views.

Explanation	Word
It is not	لَيْسَ
The piety, righteousness	الْبِرِّ
That	أَنَّ
You turn (towards some direction)	تَوَلَّوْا
Two words, وجوه is the plural of وجه which means 'face'. كم means 'yours'. Overall meaning 'your faces)	وَجُوهَكُمْ، وجوهكم
Towards	قَبْلَ
The East	الْمَشْرِقِ
And, if و is repeated several times, you can translate it as a 'comma' instead of repeating and, and, and	وَ

Lesson 3B: What is Piety?

Explanation	Word
The West	المَغْرِبِ
But	لَكِنَّ
The piety, righteousness	الْبِرِّ
Who	مَنْ
Believed, had faith in	آمَنَ
Two words, ب means 'with' and الله is 'God'. Overall meaning 'with Allah' or 'in Allah'.	بِاللَّهِ، ب الله
Two words, يوم means 'day' and آخر means 'the last'. Overall meaning 'the day of judgment'.	الْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ
The angels	المَلَائِكَةِ
The book, the divine law. Usually this word is used for the divine books i.e. the Torah, the Gospels and the Quran.	الْكِتَابِ
Prophets. نبيون or نبيين is the plural of نبي.	النَّبِيِّينَ
Gives	آتَى
Wealth	الْمَالِ
Two words, حب means 'love'. ه means 'his or him'. Overall meaning 'in His (Allah's) love'.	حِبِّهِ

Lesson 3B: What is Piety?

Explanation	Word
Relatives	ذَوِي الْقُرْبَى
Orphans	الْيَتَامَى
Poor people	الْمَسَاكِينِ
Two words, ابن means 'son', سبيل means 'way'. Overall meaning 'the son of the way'. This idiom is used to describe a 'traveler'.	ابْنِ السَّبِيلِ
Poor people who ask for help	السَّائِلِينَ
Two words, في means 'in' and 'رقاب' means 'slavery'. Overall meaning 'in slavery'.	فِي الرِّقَابِ
He established, He performed regularly and collectively	أَقَامَ
Prayer	الصَّلَاةَ
Give	آتَى
Zakat (the mandatory charity imposed by Islam on rich people).	الزَّكَاةَ
Those people who fulfill (their promises or contracts)	الْمُوفُونَ
Three words, ب means 'with', عهد means 'promise or contract', هم means, 'their or them'. Overall meaning 'with their contracts'.	بِعَهْدِهِمْ، ب عهد هم
When	إِذَا

Lesson 3B: What is Piety?

Explanation	Word
They promise	عَاهَدُوا
People who are firm and patient	الصَّابِرِينَ
Pain, suffering	الْبَأْسَاءِ
Adversity, loss	الضَّرَّاءِ
At the time of	حِينَ
War	الْبَأْسِ
They are	أُولَئِكَ
Those who	الَّذِينَ
Are truthful	صَدَقُوا
When these two words are combined, they make an exclusive sense i.e. "Only those are the people who...."	أُولَئِكَ هُمْ
God fearing, careful about right and wrong. It is plural. Its singular is متقي.	الْمُتَّقُونَ

Face the Challenge!

What is singular and plural? How do you make a noun plural in English?

Rule of the Day

In Arabic, there are special nouns used to describe pairs. It is called تشبيه.

Worth Reading

Pure Monotheism! What is the difference between Monotheism and Polytheism? Read this article at <http://www.mubashimazir.org/PD/English/PE01-0009-Monotheism.htm>

Lesson 3B: What is Piety?

Now write your translation in the “English” column.

English	عربي
	لَيْسَ الْبِرُّ
	أَنْ تُوَلُّوا وُجُوهَكُمْ قِبَلَ الْمَشْرِقِ وَالْمَغْرِبِ
	وَلَكِنَّ الْبِرَّ
	مَنْ آمَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالْكِتَابِ وَالنَّبِيِّينَ
	وَأَتَى الْمَالَ عَلَى حُبِّهِ: ذَوِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَالْيَتَامَىٰ وَالْمَسَاكِينَ وَابْنَ السَّبِيلِ وَالسَّائِلِينَ وَفِي الرِّقَابِ
	وَأَقَامَ الصَّلَاةَ وَآتَى الزَّكَاةَ
	وَالْمُوفُونَ بِعَهْدِهِمْ إِذَا عَاهَدُوا
	وَالصَّابِرِينَ فِي الْبَأْسَاءِ وَالضَّرَّاءِ وَحِينَ الْبَأْسِ
	أُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ صَدَقُوا وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُتَّقُونَ. (البقرة 2:177)

Do you know?

Arabic is the most structured language of the world. If you know the rules of deriving words, you can produce hundreds of words from a single word. These rules will be described in detail at Level 3 & 4.

Lesson 3B: What is Piety?

Reverse the Translation

Now translate the English sentences into Arabic. Freely consult the vocabulary table. Compare your result with the previous page. Calculate your score. Repeat the test, if your score is below 80%.

English	عربي
It is not righteousness (or piety)	
That you turn your faces towards the East or the West	
But the (behavior of) righteousness is:	
(That of a person) who believes in Allah, the Day of Judgment, the angels, the divine books and the Prophets.	
And gives his wealth due to His (Allah's) love to: (the poor) relatives, orphans, poor, (needy) traveler, those who ask for financial help, and those in slavery.	
And establish the prayer and pay the Zakat.	
And (the people) who fulfill their responsibilities when they enter into a contract	
Those who are firm and patient during suffering, adversity and at the time of war.	
These are the people who are truthful and these are the people who are righteous (and pious).	

Lesson 4A: Number واحد، تشبية، جمع

Dear Reader!

All languages have separate words for singular and plural nouns. Normally, plural nouns are derived from the singular nouns. As in English, we add 's' or 'es' at end of each singular noun to derive its plural noun.

In Arabic, the situation is not different. But the difference between the Arabic and other languages is that there are three words are used to describe the number of a noun. They are called **واحد، تشبية، جمع**.

- **واحد**: means singular. For example رَجُلٌ (a man), إِمْرَأَةٌ (a woman), جَنَّةٌ (a garden) etc.
- **تشبية**: is used for two items, usually used to describe persons or things in pairs. For example رَجُلَانِ (two men), إِمْرَاتَانِ (two ladies), جَنَّتَانِ (two gardens) etc. The simplest way to make تشبية is to add an Alif + Noon ان at end of a noun, if the noun is in subjective case (رفع). If the noun is in objective (نصب) or possessive (جر) case, a Ya + Noon ين is added and the ي is followed by a fathah. For example رَجُلَيْنِ (two men), إِمْرَاتَيْنِ (two ladies), جَنَّتَيْنِ (two gardens) etc
- **جمع**: means plural. In Arabic, plural means three or more. For example رِجَالٌ (3 or more men), إِمْرَأَاتٌ (3 or more ladies), جَنَّاتٌ (3 or more gardens).

There are certain rules to make a noun plural.

- For most of nouns, plural can be made by adding Wa + Noon ون at the end of a masculine noun and Alif + Ta ات at the end of feminine noun. For example, مُسْلِمُونَ (many Muslims), مُؤْمِنُونَ (many believers), عَابِدُونَ (many worshippers), مُسْلِمَاتٌ (many Muslim ladies), مُؤْمِنَاتٌ (many believer women), عَابِدَاتٌ (many worshipper women) etc.
- This is applicable in the subjective case (رفع). If a masculine noun is in objective (نصب) or possessive (جر) case, a Ya + Noon ين is added and the ي is followed by a kasrah. For example مُسْلِمِينَ (many Muslims), مُؤْمِنِينَ (many believers), عَابِدِينَ (many worshippers).
- If a feminine noun is in objective (نصب) or possessive (جر) case, the last letter of the word will have a kasrah in both cases. In نصب, it will carry a kasrah instead of a fathah. For example مُسْلِمَاتٍ (many Muslim ladies), مُؤْمِنَاتٍ (many believer women), عَابِدَاتٍ (many worshipper women) etc.

Rule of the Day

ون \ ين is the symbol of تشبيه whereas ان \ ين is the symbol جمع.

Build Your Personality

Building a nation is a long process. If you want to build your nation, don't expect the results of your effort in days.

Do you know?

The Quran changed the lives of Arabs. It transformed unorganized and insurgent Arabs into the world's largest super power of its time.

Lesson 4A: Number واحد، تشبية، جمع

There are many nouns, whose plural is not made by following these rules. It is called **جمع مُكسّر**. They are derived from the speech of native people. For example, **كُتُبٌ** (many books), **رِجَالٌ** (3 or more men) etc. They have fathah in objective (نصب) case and kasrah in possessive case (جر) at their end. Their plural is learnt by studying the dictionary or the Arabic Literature.

They are used at certain structures. The benefit of learning these structures is that you will consider the word at anyone of these structure will usually be a plural word. Just put the letters instead of ل، ع، ف and get the **جمع مُكسّر**.

- **أَفْعَالٌ:** For example, plural of **وَلَدٌ** (child) is **أَوْلَادٌ**, plural of **وَقْتُ** (time) is **أَوْقَاتٌ**, plural of **شَرِيفٌ** (respectful person) is **أَشْرَافٌ**, plural of **مَطَرٌ** (rain) is **أَمْطَارٌ** etc.
- **فُعُولٌ:** For example, plural of **مَلِكٌ** (king) is **مُلُوكٌ**, plural of **شَاهِدٌ** (witness) is **شُهُودٌ**, plural of **قَلْبٌ** (heart) is **قُلُوبٌ**, plural of **وَجْهٌ** (face) is **وُجُوهُ**, plural of **جُنْدٌ** (army) is **جُنُودٌ** etc.
- **فِعَالٌ:** For example, plural of **ثَوْبٌ** (cloth) is **ثِيَابٌ**, plural of **رَجُلٌ** (man) is **رِجَالٌ**, plural of **كَبِيرٌ** (big) is **كِبَارٌ**, plural of **صَغِيرٌ** (small) is **صِغَارٌ**, plural of **بَلَدٌ** (city) is **بِلَادٌ** etc.
- **فُعُولٌ:** For example, plural of **كِتَابٌ** (book) is **كُتُبٌ**, plural of **سَفِينَةٌ** (boat) is **سُفُنٌ**, plural of **صَحِيفَةٌ** (small book) is **صُحُفٌ**, plural of **طَرِيقَةٌ** (way) is **طُرُقٌ**, plural of **مَدِينَةٌ** (city) is **مُدُنٌ** etc.
- **فُعَلَاءٌ:** For example, plural of **وَزِيرٌ** (minister) is **وُزَرَآءٌ**, plural of **أَمِيرٌ** (ruler) is **أُمَرَآءٌ**, plural of **عَالِمٌ** (scholar) is **عُلَمَاءٌ**, plural of **سَفِيهٌ** (fool) is **سُفَهَاءٌ**, plural of **شَهِيدٌ** (witness, martyr) is **شُهَدَاءٌ** etc.
- **أَفْعُلٌ:** For example, plural of **شَهْرٌ** (month) is **أَشْهُرٌ**, plural of **رِجْلٌ** (foot) is **أَرْجُلٌ**, plural of **نَفْسٌ** (person) is **أَنْفُسٌ**, plural of **عَيْنٌ** (spring) is **أَعْيُنٌ**, plural of **بَحْرٌ** (sea, river) is **أَبْحُرٌ** etc.
- **أَفْعَلَاءٌ:** For example, plural of **نَبِيٌّ** (prophet) is **أَنْبِيَاءٌ**, plural of **حَبِيبٌ** (beloved) is **أَحْبَاءٌ**, plural of **قَرِيبٌ** (near, relative) is **أَقْرَبَاءٌ**, plural of **غَنِيٌّ** (affluent) is **أَغْنِيَاءٌ**, plural of **وَلِيٌّ** (friend) is **أَوْلِيَاءٌ** etc.
- **فُعَلَانٌ:** For example, plural of **فَارِسٌ** (rider) is **فُرْسَانٌ**, plural of **بَلَدٌ** (city) is **بُلْدَانٌ**, plural of **قَضِيبٌ** (branch) is **قُضْبَانٌ** etc.

Lesson 4A: Number واحد، تشبية، جمع

- **فَعَالِلٌ**: For example, plural of **عُنْصُرٌ** (element) is **عَنَّاصِرٌ**, plural of **زَلْزَلَةٌ** (earthquake) is **زَلَّازِلٌ**, plural of **كَوْكَبٌ** (star) is **كَوَاكِبٌ**, plural of **جَوْهَرٌ** (gemstone) is **جَوَاهِرٌ** etc.
- **فَعَالِيلٌ**: For example, plural of **فَنْدِيلٌ** (lamp) is **فَنَادِيلٌ**, plural of **سُلْطَانٌ** (king) is **سَلَاطِينٌ**, plural of **صُنْدُوقٌ** (box) is **صِنَادِيقٌ**, plural of **خَتِيرٌ** (pig) is **خَنَازِيرٌ**, plural of **بُسْتَانٌ** (garden) is **بَسَاتِينٌ** etc.
- **فَعَالِلَةٌ**: For example, plural of **أُسْتَاذٌ** (teacher) is **أُسَاتِذَةٌ**, plural of **تَلْمِيذٌ** (student) is **تَلَامِذَةٌ**, plural of **مَلَكٌ** (angel) is **مَلَائِكَةٌ** etc. This structure is used only for intellectual nouns e.g. humans, angels etc.
- **مَفَاعِلٌ**: For example, plural of **مَسْجِدٌ** (mosque) is **مَسَاجِدٌ**, plural of **مَكْتَبَةٌ** (office, library) is **مَكَاتِبٌ**, plural of **مَنْظَرٌ** (scenery) is **مَنَاطِرٌ**, plural of **مَقْتَلٌ** (place of killing, an altar) is **مَقَاتِلٌ**, etc. This structure is used mostly for places.
- **مَفَاعِيلٌ**: For example, plural of **مِفْتَاحٌ** (key) is **مَفَاتِيحٌ**, plural of **مَقْلَدٌ** (key) is **مَقَالِيدٌ**, plural of **مَكْتُوبٌ** (letter, a written thing) is **مَكَاتِيبٌ** etc. This structure is used mostly for tools.

Note that certain structures are **غير منصرف**. It means that a **تنوين** cannot be used at their last letter. When they are in possessive or objective case, their last letter will always carry a fathah. They are **فَعَالِلٌ**, **مَفَاعِلٌ**, **مَفَاعِيلٌ**, **فَعَالِلٌ**, **فُعَلَاءٌ**, **أَفْعَاءٌ**:

Plural of some nouns can be used at more than one structures. For example, the plural of **بَحْرٌ** is **بَحُورٌ**, **بَحَارٌ**. For words having more than one meaning, plural in one meaning is used at one structure while that in the other meaning is used at another structure. For example **عَبْدٌ** means a slave of a man or a slave of God. In first meaning its plural is **عَبِيدٌ** while in the other meaning its plural is **عِبَادٌ**.

Face the Challenge!

Describe the difference between normal plural and جمع مكسر?

Rule of the Day

ان \ ون denotes رفع whereas ين is the symbol نصب و جر.

Test Yourself (1)

You are provided with singular nouns. Make تشبية and جمع for these nouns. جمع مكسر is already provided wherever applicable, Fill in the blanks. Each line carries 6 marks.

جَمْعٌ Plural		تَشْبِيَةٌ Two / Pair		مَعْنَى Meanings	وَاحِدٌ Singular
نصب جر	رفع	نصب جر	رفع		
مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمُونَ	مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمَانِ	Muslim	مُسْلِمٌ
كُتُبًا كُتُبٌ	كُتُبٌ			Book	كِتَابٌ
			مُتَّقِينَ	Pious person	مُتَّقِيٌّ
				Believer	مُؤْمِنٌ
أَعَظَمَ	أَعَظَمُ			Greatest	أَعْظَمُ
	سُفَهَاءٌ			Foolish person	سُفِيهٌ
				Reformer	مُصْلِحٌ
شَيْطَانِينَ	شَيْطَانِيٌّ			Satan, devil	شَيْطَانٌ
				One who make disorder	مُفْسِدٌ
ظُلُمَاتٍ ظُلُمَاتٌ	ظُلُمَاتٌ			Darkness	ظُلْمَةٌ
	صَوَاعِقُ			Lightening on the sky during rain	صَاعِقَةٌ
	جَنَّاتٍ			Garden	جَنَّةٌ

Lesson 4A: Number واحد، تثنية، جمع

جَمْعٌ Plural		تَثْنِيَّةٌ Two / Pair		مَعْنَى Meanings	وَاحِدٌ Singular
نصب جر	رفع	نصب جر	رفع		
				Person who goes astray	ضَالٌ
	صَلَوَاتٌ			Prayer	صَلَاةٌ
	قُلُوبٌ			Heart	قَلْبٌ
	أَمْرَاضٌ			Disease	مَرَضٌ
	سُورٌ			A chapter of Quran	سُورَةٌ
				Worshipper	عَابِدٌ
	أَنْهَارٌ			River, canal	نَهْرٌ
	آذَانٌ			Ear	أُذُنٌ
	أَمْثَالٌ			Example	مَثَلٌ
				Punishment	عَذَابٌ
	صِغَارٌ			Small	صَغِيرٌ
				Covering	غَشَاوَةٌ
				Person with bad character	فَاسِقٌ
				Light	نُورٌ

Test Yourself (2)

You are provided with feminine nouns. Make their **تثنية** and **جمع** in all three forms.

جمع Plural		تثنية Two / Pair		معنى Meanings	واحد Singular
نصب جر	رفع	نصب جر	رفع		
مُسَلِمَاتٍ مُسَلِمَاتٍ	مُسَلِمَاتٌ	مُسَلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسَلِمَتَانِ	Muslim female	مُسَلِمَةٌ
				Worshipper female	عَابِدَةٌ
				Prostrating female	سَاجِدَةٌ
				Observing female	نَاطِرَةٌ
				Fasting female	صَائِمَةٌ
				Believing female	مُؤْمِنَةٌ
				Married female	نَيْبَةٌ
				Devout female	قَانِتَةٌ
				Pious female	صَالِحَةٌ
				Truthful female	صَادِقَةٌ
				A female protecting herself	حَافِظَةٌ
				Patient female	صَابِرَةٌ
				Humble female	خَاشِعَةٌ

Test Yourself (3)

You are provided with feminine nouns. Make their masculine nouns with their **تَشْبِيَة** and **جَمْع** in all three forms.

جَمْع Plural		تَشْبِيَة Two / Pair		مذكر Masculine	مؤنث Feminine
نصب جر	رفع	نصب جر	رفع		
مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمُونَ	مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمَانِ	مُسْلِمٌ	مُسْلِمَةٌ
					عَابِدَةٌ
					سَاجِدَةٌ
					نَاطِرَةٌ
					صَائِمَةٌ
					مُؤْمِنَةٌ
					ثَيِّبَةٌ
					قَانِتَةٌ
					صَالِحَةٌ
					صَادِقَةٌ
					حَافِظَةٌ
					صَابِرَةٌ
					خَاشِعَةٌ

Lesson 4B: Allah, There is no god except Him!

Dear Reader!

This lesson contains Quranic verses about Allah and His attributes. Allah is only one and He is actively controlling entire universe.

Build Your Personality

Always remember that we have to meet our Lord. We will be accountable for our deeds.

Translation

Translate the following sentences. The vocabulary is available after the sentences. You can read the vocabulary and join the words to make sentences. Do not see the answers before attempting. Each sentence carries five mark. After completing the exercise, see the answers.

Explanation	Word
No, never, not	لَا
God	إِلَهَ
Except	إِلَّا
He, Him	هُوَ
Living, self-subsisting	الْحَيُّ
Eternal	الْقَيُّومُ
Two words, تَأْخُذُ means 'seize' and هُ means 'his or him'. Overall meaning, 'seize him'.	تَأْخُذُهُ ، تَأْخُذُهُ
Slumber	سِنَةٌ
Sleep	نَوْمٌ
Two words, لِ means 'for' and هُ means 'his or him'. Overall meaning, 'for him'.	لَهُ ، لِهْ
Which, what, that	مَا
In, inside,	فِي

Lesson 4B: Allah, There is no god except Him!

Explanation	Word
Skies, heavens. Its singular is سماء which means a single sky or heaven.	السَّمَوَاتِ
The Earth	الأَرْضِ
Three words, من means 'who, which', ذا means 'that', الذي means 'that'. The full phrase من ذا الذي means that 'who is the person that can....'	مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي
Intercede, recommend	يَشْفَعُ
Two words, عند means 'near', ه means 'his or him'. Overall meaning 'near him' or 'in front of him'.	عِنْدَهُ
Three words, ب means 'with', إذن means 'permission' and ه means 'his or him'. Overall meaning 'with his permission'.	بِإِذْنِهِ ، ب إِذْنِ ه
He knows	يَعْلَمُ
Between	بَيْنَ
Two words, أيدي means 'two hands'. هم means 'them or their'. Overall meaning 'their two hands'. ما بين أيديهم is an idiom which means "whatever is in front of them".	أَيْدِيهِمْ ، أَيَدِي هَم
Two words, خلف means 'behind'. هم means 'them or their'. Overall meaning 'behind them'.	خَلْفَهُمْ ، خَلْفِ هَم
They can get access to....., they can comprehend to	يُحِيطُونَ
Two words, ب means 'with' and شيء means 'thing'. Overall meaning 'with any thing'.	بِشَيْءٍ ، ب شَيْءِ
From	مِنْ
Two words, علم means 'knowledge'. ه means 'his or him'. Overall meaning 'his knowledge'.	عِلْمِهِ ، عِلْمِ ه

Lesson 4B: Allah, There is no god except Him!

Explanation	Word
Three words, ب means 'with', ما means 'what or whatever' and شاء means 'he likes'. Overall meaning 'whatever He likes'.	بِمَا شَاءَ، ب ما شاء
Extends	وَسِعَ
Two words, كرسي means 'throne or chair'. It stands for the controlling point of this universe. Overall meaning 'His throne'.	كُرْسِيَّهُ، كرسي ه
Two words, يئود means 'fatigue'. ه means 'his or him'. Overall meaning 'fatigue him'.	يُؤُدُّهُ، يئود ه
Two words, حفظ means 'protection' or 'guarding'. هما means 'both of them'.	حَفِظُهُمَا، حفظ هما
The most high, the exalted	الْعَلِيُّ
The greatest, the supreme	الْعَظِيمُ
Compulsion, religious persecution	إِكْرَاهَ
Religion	الدِّينِ
Verily, this word is added to make a sentence empathetic. With past tense, it gives the sense of Present Perfect Tense.	قَدْ
Made it clear, made it distinctive	تَبَيَّنَ
Guidance, the tight path	الرُّشْدُ
From	مِنْ

Lesson 4B: Allah, There is no god except Him!

Explanation	Word
Error, the wrong path	الغِيَّ
Two words, ف means 'so', من means 'whoever, that'. Overall meaning 'so whoever'.	فَمَنْ
Denounce	يَكْفُرُ
Two words, ب means 'with'. طاغوت means 'force of evil'. In translation, the preposition ب will be ignored.	بِالطَّاغُوتِ ، ب ال طاغوت
Believe	يُؤْمِنُ
Two words, ف means 'so' whereas قد means 'verily'	فَقَدْ
Hold firmly	اسْتَمْسَكَ
Hand hold	بِالْعُرْوَةِ ، ب ال عروة
Firm, strong	الْوُثْقَى
Break, split	انْفِصَامَ
Two words, ل means 'for' and ها means 'it'. Overall meaning 'for it'.	لَهَا ، ل ها
Listener	سَمِيعٌ
Knower	عَلِيمٌ
Protector, friend	وَلِيٌّ

Lesson 4B: Allah, There is no god except Him!

Explanation	Word
Two words, الذين means 'those who', امنوا means 'believed'. Overall meaning 'those who believed'.	الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا
Two words, يخرج means 'He brings out', هم means 'them or their'. Overall meaning 'bring them out'.	يُخْرِجُهُمْ ، يَخْرُجُ هُمْ
Darkness	الظُّلُمَاتِ
Towards	إِلَى
Light	النُّورِ
Two words, 'those who disbelieve' or 'unbelievers'.	الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا
Two words, أولياء is plural of ولي means 'protectors' or 'guardians'. هم means 'them or their'. Overall 'their guardians'.	أَوْلِيَائِهِمْ ، أَوْلِيَاءُ هُمْ
Two words, يخرجون means 'they bring out'. Overall meaning, 'they bring out them (unbelievers)'	يُخْرِجُونَهُمْ ، يَخْرُجُونَ هُمْ
They	أُولَئِكَ
أصحاب means 'friends or companions'. نار means 'fire'. Overall meaning 'companions of fire'.	أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ
They	هُمْ
Two words, في means 'in or inside'. ها means 'it'. Overall meaning 'in it'.	فِيهَا ، فِي هَا
Forever	خَالِدُونَ

Lesson 4B: Allah, There is no god except Him!

Now write your translation in the "English" column.

English	عربي
	اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ
	الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ
	لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ
	لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ
	مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ
	يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ
	وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ
	وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ
	حِفْظُهُمَا وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ
	لَا إِكْرَاهَ فِي الدِّينِ
	قَدْ تَبَيَّنَ الرُّشْدُ مِنَ الْغَيِّ

Face the Challenge!

What is a pronoun?

Rule of the Day

If the name of a noun is used in a sentence, it is not repeated again and again. Instead of name, certain words e.g. he, she, they, you, I, we are used. Search the name of these words in the English Grammar.

Lesson 4B: Allah, There is no god except Him!

English	عربي
	فَمَنْ يَكْفُرْ بِالطَّاغُوتِ وَيُؤْمِنْ بِاللَّهِ فَقَدْ اسْتَمْسَكَ بِالْعُرْوَةِ الْوُثْقَىٰ لَا انْفِصَامَ لَهَا
	وَاللَّهُ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ
	اللَّهُ وَلِيُّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا يُخْرِجُهُم مِّنَ الظُّلُمَاتِ إِلَى النُّورِ
	وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا أَوْلِيَاؤُهُمُ الطَّاغُوتُ يُخْرِجُونَهُم مِّنَ النُّورِ إِلَى الظُّلُمَاتِ
	أُولَئِكَ أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ. (البقرة 255-257)

Do you know?

When Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم presented the message of Quran, the Arabs rejected it. He continued his struggle to convey God's message. At last, entire Arab nation accepted his message. Within a period of 10-15 years, two super powers of the time i.e. Roman & Persian empires surrendered and the Muslim empire was stretched from present-day Pakistan to Morocco. Interesting fact is that there was a completed religious freedom in that empire.

Worth Reading

Character of Ancient Religious Scholars at Jerusalem. Read this article at
<http://www.mubashirnazir.org/PD/English/PE02-0014-Jerusalem.htm>

Lesson 4B: Allah, There is no god except Him!

Reverse the Translation

Now translate the English sentences into Arabic. Freely consult the vocabulary table. Compare your result with the previous page. Calculate your score. Repeat the test, if your score is below 80%.

English	عربي
Allah, there is no god except Him.	
The living, the eternal.	
He neither slumbers nor sleeps.	
Whatever is in heavens and the earth belongs to Him.	
Who can intercede in front of Him without His permission.	
He knows what is in their hands and what is behind them (i.e. an idiom which means that He knows all of their deeds)	
They cannot compass anything from His knowledge except what He likes (to disclose).	
His throne (control of universe) is more vast than the heavens and the earth. Guarding of both of them (heavens & earth) does not fatigue Him. He is the exalted, the supreme.	
There is no persecution in the religion.	
Verily, the true path has been made clearly distinctive from error.	
Whoever renounces the forces of evil and believes in Allah, has grasped the firm hand-hold which will never break.	
And Allah hears all and knows all.	
Allah is the protector of believers. He brings them out of darkness and leads them into the light.	
Evil forces are the guardians of those who do not believe. They bring them out of the light and lead them into the darkness.	
(As a result) they become the companions of the Hellfire. They will live there forever.	

Lesson 5A: Pronouns الضمير

Dear Reader!

Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun. For example, we use the words 'he, she, it, they, I, we' instead of the name of a person.

Like English, in Arabic, we have three positions of a pronoun. Either we are talking about a person, or talking with that person, or a person is talking about himself.

They are called the third, second and first person in English grammar. In Arabic, they are called **متكلم**, **حاضر**, **غائب** respectively. These cases have separate words for masculine and feminine and for different number of people. The total number of pronouns should be 18 i.e. 3 x 3 x 2, but thanks to Arabs, that they use only two pronouns for the first person **متكلم**.

Masculine and feminine does not necessarily mean human beings. If a non-living matter is considered masculine or feminine, its pronoun will also be of the same gender. It is opposite to the English language. We use the pronoun 'it' for non-living matter in the English. But in Arabic, we use the masculine / feminine pronouns.

This is one of the most important topics in learning the Arabic language. We will conduct a lot of exercises to clarify the concepts of pronouns. Look at the table on the next page.

Face the Challenge!

What is the difference between "he, his, and him"? What is the difference between "I, my and me"?

Rule of the Day

There are three possibilities to describe a noun: The person may be talking about himself (first person), talking about the audience (second person) or talking about someone else (third person).

Do you know?

The basic message of the Quran is to live a God-oriented life based on the ethical principals. We are required to submit ourselves to Allah. The person who violates ethical principles does not live a God-oriented life.

Worth Reading

Examining Others with Suspicion. Read this article at

<http://www.mubashirnazir.org/PD/English/PE02-0005-Examiningothers.htm>

Lesson 5A: Pronouns الضمير

رَفَعُ Subjective Case		صيغة Person	صنف Gender	عدد Number
He	هُوَ	غائب	مذكر	واحد
They both (male)	هُمَا	غائب	مذكر	ثنائية
They all (male)	هُمْ	غائب	مذكر	جمع
She	هِيَ	غائب	مؤنث	واحد
They both (female)	هُمَا	غائب	مؤنث	ثنائية
They all (female)	هُنَّ	غائب	مؤنث	جمع
You (male)	أَنْتَ	حاضر	مذكر	واحد
You both (male)	أَنْتُمَا	حاضر	مذكر	ثنائية
You all (male)	أَنْتُمْ	حاضر	مذكر	جمع
You (a female)	أَنْتِ	حاضر	مؤنث	واحد
You both (female)	أَنْتُمَا	حاضر	مؤنث	ثنائية
You all (female)	أَنْتُنَّ	حاضر	مؤنث	جمع
I (male or female)	أَنَا	متكلم	مذكر مؤنث	واحد
We (male or female)	نَحْنُ	متكلم	مذكر مؤنث	جمع

Test Yourself (1): Subjective Case

Complete the table. Frequently consult the table on the previous page.

English	عربي
He is a Muslim man.	هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ
Both of them are Muslim men.	
All of them are Muslims men.	
She is a Muslim woman.	
Both of them are Muslim women.	
All of them are Muslim women.	
He is a Muslim man.	
Both of them are Muslim men.	
All of them are Muslim men.	
She is a Muslim woman.	
Both of them are Muslim women.	
All of them are Muslim women.	
I am a Muslim man.	
We are Muslim men.	
I am a Muslim woman.	
We are Muslim women.	

Test Yourself (2) : Subjective Case

Complete the table. Frequently consult the table on the previous pages.

English	عربي
He is a pious man.	هُوَ صَالِحٌ
Both of them are pious men.	
All of them are pious men.	
She is a pious woman.	
Both of them are pious women.	
All of them are pious women.	
He is a pious man.	
Both of them are pious men.	
All of them are pious men.	
She is a pious woman.	
Both of them are pious women.	
All of them are pious women.	
I am a pious man.	
We are pious men.	
I am a pious woman.	
We are pious women.	

Test Yourself (3) : Subjective Case

Complete the table. Frequently consult the table on the previous pages.

English	عربي
He is a believer man.	هُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ
Both of them are believer men.	
All of them are believer men.	
She is a believer woman.	
Both of them are believer women.	
All of them are believer women.	
He is a believer man.	
Both of them are believer men.	
All of them are believer men.	
She is a believer woman.	
Both of them are believer women.	
All of them are believer women.	
I am a believer man.	
We are believer men.	
I am a believer woman.	
We are believer women.	

Lesson 5A: Pronouns الضمير

Objective & possessive case of pronouns will be slightly different.

جَرَّ Possessive		نَصَبَ Objective		رَفَعَ Subjective		صيغة Person
His	هُ	Him	هُ	He	هُوَ	واحد مذكر غائب
Their both	هُمَا	Both of them	هُمَا	They both	هُمَا	ثنائية مذكر غائب
Their	هُمْ	Them	هُمْ	They	هُمْ	جمع مذكر غائب
Her	هَا	Her	هَا	She	هِيَ	واحد مؤنث غائب
Their both	هُمَا	Both of them	هُمَا	They both	هُمَا	ثنائية مؤنث غائب
Their	هُنَّ	Them	هُنَّ	They	هُنَّ	جمع مؤنث غائب
Your	كَ	You	كَ	You	أَنْتَ	واحد مذكر حاضر
Both Yours	كُما	Both of You	كُما	You both	أَنْتُمَا	ثنائية مذكر حاضر
Your	كُم	You all	كُم	You all	أَنْتُمْ	جمع مذكر حاضر
Your	كِ	You	كِ	You	أَنْتِ	واحد مؤنث حاضر
Both Yours	كُما	Both of you	كُما	You both	أَنْتُمَا	ثنائية مؤنث حاضر
Your	كُنَّ	You all	كُنَّ	You all	أَنْتُنَّ	جمع مؤنث حاضر
My	ي، ني	Me	ي، ني	I	أنا	واحد متكلم
Our	نا	Us	نا	We	نَحْنُ	جمع متكلم

Test Yourself (4) : Possessive Case

Complete the table. Frequently consult the table on the previous pages.

English	عربي
His book	كِتَابُهُ
Their book (two men)	
Their book (3 or more men)	
Her book	
Their book (two women)	
Their book (3 or more women)	
Your book (a single man)	
Your book (two men)	
Your book (3 or more men)	
Your book (a single woman)	
Their book (two women)	
Their book (3 or more women)	
My book	
Our book	

Test Yourself (5) : Possessive Case

Complete the table. Frequently consult the table on the previous pages.

English	عربي
His house	بيته
Their house (two men)	
Their house (3 or more men)	
Her house	
Their house (two women)	
Their house (3 or more women)	
Your house (a single man)	
Your house (two men)	
Your house (3 or more men)	
Your house (a single woman)	
Their house (two women)	
Their house (3 or more women)	
My house	
Our house	

Test Yourself (6) : Possessive Case

Complete the table. Frequently consult the table on the previous pages.

English	عربي
His talk	كَلَامُهُ
Their talk (two men)	
Their talk (3 or more men)	
Her talk	
Their talk (two women)	
Their talk (3 or more women)	
Your talk (a single man)	
Your talk (two men)	
Your talk (3 or more men)	
Your talk (a single woman)	
Their talk (two women)	
Their talk (3 or more women)	
My talk	
Our talk	

Test Yourself (7) : Objective Case

Complete the table. Frequently consult the table on the previous pages.

English	عربي
Said to him	قَالَهُ
Said to both of them (male)	
Said to all of them (male)	
Said to her	
Said to both of them (female)	
Said to all of them (female)	
Said to you (a single man)	
Said to both of you (male)	
Said to all of you (male)	
Said to you (a single female)	
Said to both of you (female)	
Said to all of you (female)	
Said to me	
Said to us	

Test Yourself (8) : Objective Case

Complete the table. Frequently consult the table on the previous pages.

English	عربي
Helped him	نَصَرَهُ
Helped both of them (male)	
Helped all of them (male)	
Helped her	
Helped both of them (female)	
Helped all of them (female)	
Helped you (a single man)	
Helped both of you (male)	
Helped all of you (male)	
Helped you (a single female)	
Helped both of you (female)	
Helped all of you (female)	
Helped me	
Helped us	

Test Yourself (9) : Objective Case

Complete the table. Frequently consult the table on the previous pages.

English	عربي
Listened him	سَمِعَهُ
Listened both of them (male)	
Listened all of them (male)	
Listened her	
Listened both of them (female)	
Listened all of them (female)	
Listened you (a single man)	
Listened both of you (male)	
Listened all of you (male)	
Listened you (a single female)	
Listened both of you (female)	
Listened all of you (female)	
Listened me	
Listened us	

Test Yourself (10) : Comprehensive

Fill in the blanks by putting the correct pronoun. Frequently consult the table on the previous pages.

English	عربي
_____ is the One Who has created for _____ whatever is in the earth.	هُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ لَكُمْ مَا فِي الْأَرْضِ
The Satan tempted _____.	فَأَزَلَّهُمَا الشَّيْطَانُ
So they used to learn (the art) from _____ by _____ they used to discord between a husband and _____ wife.	فَيَتَعَلَّمُونَ مِنْهُمَا مَا يُفَرِّقُونَ بِهِ بَيْنَ الْمَرْءِ وَزَوْجِهِ
You blessed upon _____, not those You were angry upon _____.	أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ
They ask _____ about the intoxicants and the gambling. Say, "In _____, there is a great sin.	يَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الْخَمْرِ وَالْمَيْسِرِ قُلْ فِيهِمَا إِثْمٌ كَبِيرٌ
Verily, only _____ is the one Who accepts repentance, the merciful.	إِنَّهُ هُوَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ
So there is no harm on _____ if they revoke the divorce.	فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمَا أَنْ يَتَرَاجَعَا
And on the hereafter, _____ believe.	وَبِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ
That is the fire _____ fuel is men and stones.	النَّارَ الَّتِي وَقُودُهَا النَّاسُ وَالْحِجَارَةُ
And for _____, there will be purified spouses in _____.	وَلَهُمْ فِيهَا أَزْوَاجٌ مُطَهَّرَةٌ
And what is revealed before _____.	وَمَا أَنْزَلَ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ
Do you want to exchange _____ is superior for _____ is inferior.	أَتَسْتَبْدِلُونَ الَّذِي هُوَ أَدْنَى بِالَّذِي هُوَ خَيْرٌ
So there is no harm on _____, if one goes around _____ (i.e. Safa & Marwah).	فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ يَطَّوَّفَ بِهِمَا
They said, "Are you appointing a viceroy in _____, who will cause mischief in _____ (earth)?"	قَالُوا أَتَجْعَلُ فِيهَا مَنْ يُفْسِدُ فِيهَا

English	عربي
Verily, _____ are one perfect in knowledge and wisdom.	إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ
O Adam! Dwell _____ and _____ wife in the garden.	يَا آدَمُ اسْكُنْ أَنْتَ وَزَوْجُكَ الْجَنَّةَ
So pray _____ Lord for _____.	فَادْعُ لَنَا رَبَّكَ
He said, "O Mary! From where did this came for _____.	قَالَ يَا مَرْيَمُ أَنَّى لَكَ هَذَا
And _____ is the truth testifying what is with _____.	وَهُوَ الْحَقُّ مُصَدِّقًا لِمَا مَعَهُمْ
In _____ hearts, there is a disease.	فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَرَضٌ
_____ throne is more vast than the heavens and the earth and protection of _____ does not fatigue _____.	وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا
Which the earth produces, such as _____ green-herbs, _____ cucumbers, _____ garlic, _____ lentils and _____ onions.	مِمَّا تُنْبِتُ الْأَرْضُ مِنْ بَقْلِهَا وَقِثَائِهَا وَفُومِهَا وَعَدَسِهَا وَبَصَلِهَا
Thus We made _____ fate an exemplary punishment.	فَجَعَلْنَاهَا نَكَالًا
And _____ sing Your praises and glorify _____.	وَنَحْنُ نُسَبِّحُ بِحَمْدِكَ وَتُقَدِّسُ لَكَ
Certainly, the guidance provided by Allah, _____ is the true guidance.	إِنَّ هُدَى اللَّهِ هُوَ الْهُدَى
Allah has put a seal on _____ hearts, on _____ ears and on _____ eyes.	خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَى سَمْعِهِمْ وَعَلَى أَبْصَارِهِمْ
O Mary! Surely Allah has exalted _____, purified _____, and selected _____ (for His service) over all the women of the world.	يَا مَرْيَمُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ اصْطَفَاكِ وَطَهَّرَكِ وَاصْطَفَاكِ عَلَى نِسَاءِ الْعَالَمِينَ
Remember when two parties from _____ meditated cowardice, but Allah was the protector for _____.	إِذْ هَمَّتْ طَائِفَتَانِ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ تَفْشَلَا وَاللَّهُ وَلِيَهُمَا

English	عربي
Certainly, Allah provides _____ with a good news of a word from _____. _____ name will be Messiah, Jesus the son of Mary.	إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُبَشِّرُكَ بِكَلِمَةٍ مِنْهُ اسْمُهُ الْمَسِيحُ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ
O Lord! How can there be a son for _____.	رَبِّ أَنَّى يَكُونُ لِي وَلَدٌ
He said, “_____ give life and cause death.	قَالَ أَنَا أَحْيِي وَأُمِيتُ
He leaves _____ alone in _____ trespasses, so they wander to and fro like a blind person.	وَيَمُدُّهُمْ فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ يَعْمَهُونَ
From _____, whoever will commit an open indecency	مَنْ يَأْتِ مِنْكُمْ بِفَاحِشَةٍ مُبِينَةٍ
_____ will live in _____ forever.	هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ
And from _____, He spread countless men and women.	وَبَثَّ مِنْهُمَا رِجَالًا كَثِيرًا وَنِسَاءً
Verily, _____ are the One who has knowledge of the unseen.	إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ عَلَّامُ الْغُيُوبِ
_____ are Muslim women.	أَنْتُنَّ مُسْلِمَاتٌ
_____ is the listener (everything) and knowledgeable for everything.	هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ
_____ are _____ attire and _____ are _____ attire.	هُنَّ لِبَاسٌ لَكُمْ وَأَنْتُمْ لِبَاسٌ لَهُنَّ
_____ are a woman.	أَنْتِ امْرَأَةٌ
Beware! Surely _____ are those who cause mischief.	أَلَا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ الْمُفْسِدُونَ
And stay at _____ home.	وَقَرْنَ فِي بُيُوتِكُنَّ
For each one of _____, 1/6 part (will be given as inheritance).	لِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمَا السُّدُسُ
And do not conduct a sexual intercourse with _____ while _____ stay (for 10 days in) the Mosques.	وَلَا تَبَاشِرُوهُنَّ وَأَنْتُمْ عَاكِفُونَ فِي الْمَسَاجِدِ

English	عربي
And the divorced women must keep _____ waiting for three menstrual cycles. And it is not lawful for _____ that they hide what ever Allah has created in _____ wombs.	وَالْمُطَلَّقَاتُ يَتَرَبَّصْنَ بِأَنْفُسِهِنَّ ثَلَاثَةَ قُرُوءٍ وَلَا يَحِلُّ لَهُنَّ أَنْ يَكْتُمْنَ مَا خَلَقَ اللَّهُ فِي أَرْحَامِهِنَّ
_____ will not be stretching _____ hand towards you (to slay you).	مَا أَنَا بِبَاسِطِ يَدِي إِلَيْكَ
Surely, _____ are a test, so do not disbelieve.	إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ فِتْنَةٌ فَلَا تَكْفُرْ
O Adam! Inform _____ about _____ names.	يَا آدَمُ أَنْبِئْهُمْ بِأَسْمَائِهِمْ
_____ are submitting for Him.	نَحْنُ لَهُ مُسْلِمُونَ
And they did not harm _____, but they were causing harm to _____.	وَمَا ظَلَمُونَا وَلَكِنْ كَانُوا أَنْفُسَهُمْ يَظْلِمُونَ
Guide _____ towards the straight path.	اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ
_____ should help _____.	أَنْتِ نَصْرَتِهِنَّ
The disciples said, “_____ are the helpers for Allah’s (cause).”	قَالَ الْحَوَارِيُّونَ نَحْنُ أَنْصَارُ اللَّهِ
And the two from _____, who commit _____, punish _____. So if they repent and improve, then leave _____.	وَاللَّذَانِ يَأْتِيَانَهَا مِنْكُمْ فَادُّوهُمَا فَإِنْ تَابَا وَأَصْلَحَا فَأَعْرِضُوا عَنْهُمَا
And _____ was not the one from those who are rightly guided.	وَمَا أَنَا مِنَ الْمُهْتَدِينَ
So keep away from women during the menstrual cycles and do not approach _____ until they are clean.	فَاعْتَزِلُوا النِّسَاءَ فِي الْمَحِيضِ وَلَا تَقْرُبُوهُنَّ حَتَّى يَطْهُرْنَ
Verily, it is one of _____ tricks. Surely, _____ trick is mighty indeed.	إِنَّهُ مِنْ كَيْدِكُنَّ إِنَّ كَيْدَكُنَّ عَظِيمٌ

English	عربي
And ____ am not the one from the polytheists.	وَمَا أَنَا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ
And ____ are not a follower of ____ direction for prayers.	وَمَا أَنْتَ بِتَابِعِ قِبَلَتِهِمْ
And if you have a doubt about what We have revealed on ____ slave	وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ فِي رَيْبٍ مِمَّا نَزَّلْنَا عَلَىٰ عَبْدِنَا
Surely, ____ are the reformers.	إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُصْلِحُونَ
This is the (food) which was given to ____ before.	هَذَا الَّذِي رَزَقْنَا مِنْ قَبْلُ
Then come, I give ____ the wealth and let ____ go in an honorable way.	فَتَعَالَيْنِ أُمَمْعَكُنَّ وَأُسْرُحُنَّ سَرَاحًا جَمِيلًا
O ____ Lord! Do not make ____ accountable if we forget or commit a mistake.	رَبَّنَا لَا تُؤَاخِذْنَا إِنْ نَسِينَا أَوْ أَخْطَأْنَا
And do not place a burden on ____ as You have placed ____ on those who were before ____.	وَلَا تَحْمِلْ عَلَيْنَا إصْرًا كَمَا حَمَلْتَهُ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِنَا
O ____ Lord! Do not place a burden on ____ for which there is no strength in ____ to bear.	رَبَّنَا وَلَا تُحَمِّلْنَا مَا لَا طَاقَةَ لَنَا بِهِ
And pardon ____, forgive ____, have mercy on ____, ____ are ____ Protector, so help ____ against the unbeliever group.	وَاعْفُ عَنَّا وَاعْفِرْ لَنَا وَارْحَمْنَا أَنْتَ مَوْلَانَا فَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ
How can ____ be the king on ____? Whereas ____ deserve more the power than ____.	أَنَّىٰ يَكُونُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ عَلَيْنَا وَنَحْنُ أَحَقُّ بِالْمُلْكِ مِنْهُ
So ____ and ____ Lord go to fight them.	فَاذْهَبْ أَنْتَ وَرَبُّكَ فَقَاتِلَا
Thus, Allah promises the generous women among ____ the great reward.	فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ أَعَدَّ لِلْمُحْسِنَاتِ مِنْكُنَّ أَجْرًا عَظِيمًا

Lesson 5B: Intentions, Begging & Praising Others

Dear Reader!

From this lesson, we shall start studying the Hadith of Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم.

Build Your Personality

Spend a percentage of your wealth in Allah's way.

Translation

Translate the following sentences. The vocabulary is available here. You can read the vocabulary and join the words to make sentences. We are not providing إعراب on repeated words to develop your habit of reading without إعراب. Do not see the answers before attempting. Each sentence carries five mark. After completing the exercise, see the answers.

Explanation	Word	Explanation	Word
What he intended	مَا نَوَى	He described Hadith to us.	حَدَّثَنَا
So whoever	فَمَنْ	He said.	قَالَ
Was	كَانَتْ	He informed me.	أَخْبَرَنِي
His migration	هِجْرَتُهُ	That definitely he	أَنَّ
This world, worldly matters	دُنْيَا	He listened from	سَمِعَ عَنِ
He finds it / he will find it.	يُصِيبُهَا	He says / he will say, he is saying	يَقُولُ
Woman (feminine of إمرئ)	امْرَأَةً	I listened	سَمِعْتُ
He marries her / he will marry her	يَنْكِحُهَا	Definitely only this	إِنَّمَا
He migrated	هَاجَرَ	Acts, deeds	الْأَعْمَالُ
The upper hand	الْيَدُ الْعُلْيَا	With intentions	بِالنِّيَّاتِ
Better, the best	خَيْرٌ	For each	لِكُلِّ
Lower	السُّفْلَى	Man, person	أَمْرِيءَ

Lesson 5B: Intentions, Begging & Praising Others

Explanation	Word	Explanation	Word
So he proceeded	فَعَمَدَ	Start!	أَبْدَأَ
Miqdad رضى الله عنه, one of oldest companions	الْمَقْدَادُ	With whom	بِمَنْ
So he bent	فَجَثَا	Who belongs to your family	تُعُولُ
His both knees	رُكْبَتَيْهِ	The charity	الصَّدَقَةَ
He was	كَانَ	Back, after doing something	ظَهَرَ
Fat	ضَخْمًا	Rich	غَنَى
He poured dust upon	يَحْتُوُ	He avoids / will avoid begging	يَسْتَعْفِفُ
His face	وَجْهَهُ	He protects / will protect him	يُعَفِّهُ
Pebbles	الْحَصْبَاءَ	He dispenses with / will dispense with	يَسْتَعْنِ
What happened to you?	مَا شَأْنُكَ؟	He satisfies / will satisfy him	يُغْنِيهِ
When	إِذَا	The word	اللَّفْظَ
You saw, (with إذا it means “when you see”)	رَأَيْتُمْ	Both of them said	قَالَا
People who praise, plural of مداح	الْمَدَاحِينَ	Verily that	أَنَّ
So pour dust upon	فَاحْتُوا	A man	رَجُلًا
Their faces (plural of وجه)	وُجُوهِهِمْ	He made, he put	جَعَلَ
Dust	التُّرَابَ	He praises / will praise	يَمْدَحُ

Lesson 5B: Intentions, Begging & Praising Others

Now write your translation in the “English” column.

English	عربي
	حَدَّثَنَا الْحَمِيدِيُّ قَالَ:
	حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ:
	حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ قَالَ:
	أَخْبَرَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التِّيمِيُّ:
	أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَلْقَمَةَ بْنَ وَقَّاصِ اللَّيْثِيِّ يَقُولُ:
	سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ قَالَ:
	سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ:
	”إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ، وَإِنَّمَا لِكُلِّ امْرِئٍ مَا نَوَى،
	فَمَنْ كَانَتْ هِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى دُنْيَا يُصِيبُهَا،
	أَوْ إِلَى امْرَأَةٍ يَنْكِحُهَا، فَهِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى مَا هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِ.“ (بخاری، کتاب الوحي، 1)

Face the Challenge!

Describe in a paragraph what have you learnt during Level 1?

Rule of the Day

Subjective pronouns (رفع) are used as a separate word while objective / possessive pronouns (نصب) are attached at the end of a word.

Lesson 5B: Intentions, Begging & Praising Others

English	عربي
	حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ:
	حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ:
	حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ حَكِيمِ ابْنِ حِزَامٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ:
	”الْيَدُ الْعُلْيَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْيَدِ السُّفْلَى،
	وَأَبْدَأُ بِمَنْ تَعُولُ،
	وَخَيْرُ الصَّدَقَةِ عَنْ ظَهْرِ غَنَى،
	وَمَنْ يَسْتَغْفِرْ يُعْفِهِ اللَّهُ،
	وَمَنْ يَسْتَعْنِ يُعْنِهِ اللَّهُ.“ (بخارى، كتاب الزكوة، 1361)

Do you know?

Arabic of 6th & 7th century is preserved in the Quran, the Hadith which are narrated to us in the words of Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم and the poetry and speeches of the period before /after Islam.

Worth Reading

The Problem of Aurengzeb Alamgir regarding the educational system of his time. Read this article at <http://www.mubashirnazir.org/PD/English/PE05-0001-Aurengzeb.htm>

Lesson 5B: Intentions, Begging & Praising Others

English	عربي
	وحدثنا محمدُ بنُ الْمُثَنَّى ومحمدُ بنُ بَشَّارٍ (وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى) قَالَا:
	حدثنا محمدُ بنُ جَعْفَرٍ:
	حدثنا شُعْبَةُ عن مَنْصُورٍ، عن إبراهيمَ، عن هَمَّامِ بنِ الْحَارِثِ؛
	أَنَّ رَجُلًا جَعَلَ يَمْدَحُ عُثْمَانَ.
	فَعَمِدَ الْمَقْدَادُ. فَجَثَا عَلَى رُكْبَتَيْهِ. وَكَانَ رَجُلًا ضَخْمًا.
	فَجَعَلَ يَحْتُو فِي وَجْهِهِ الْحَصْبَاءَ.
	فَقَالَ لَهُ عُثْمَانُ: مَا سَأَلْتُكَ؟ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ:
	"إِذَا رَأَيْتُمُ الْمَدَاحِينَ، فَاحْتُوا فِي وُجُوهِهِمُ التُّرَابَ". (مسلم، كتاب الزهد و الرقائق، 3002)

What's Next?

In Level 1, you have learnt the Arabic script and the religious Arabic language used in routine life. At next level, you will start learn Intermediate Arabic. Some highlights are as follows:

- Proper & Common Nouns
- Arabic Phrases
- Pointing Nouns
- Arabic Sentences
- Linking Pronouns
- Arabic Numbers
- Fractional & Adjective Numbers
- Prepositions, Conjunctions, Interrogations, Exclamations and Other Huroof
- Directions & Relations

In addition to that, you will also see some advanced passages from the Quran, the Hadith, some speeches and writings of ancient scholars and more.

So continue Level 2 for learning the Intermediate Arabic.

Worth Reading

Personality Development Program. A series of articles at <http://www.mubashirnazir.org/PD/Personalityenglish.htm>

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| <p>تعليم اللغة العربية</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• تعليم اللغة العربية ، جامعة الإسلامية بمدينة المنورة• العَرَبِيَّةُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْكَ، دكتور عبد الرحمن بن إبراهيم الفوزان، دكتور مختار الطاهر حسين، محمد عبد الخالق محمد فضل• دُرُوسُ اللُّغَةِ العَرَبِيَّةِ لِغَيْرِ النَّاظِقِينَ بِهَا ، الدكتور ف. عبد الرحيم <p>الأدب العربي</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• أَرْهَارُ العَرَبِ، محمد بن يوسف السورتى• دَرَأَسَةُ البَلَاغَةِ العَرَبِيَّةِ فِي ضَوْءِ النَّصِّ العَرَبِيِّ ، الدكتور عبدالله بن أحمد العطاس• الْجَوَانِبُ الإِعْلَامِيَّةُ فِي خُطْبِ الرَّسُولِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ، سعيد بن علي ثابت• مُنْتَخَرَاتٌ مِنَ أَدَبِ العَرَبِ ، أبو الحسن علي الحسيني الندوي• صُورٌ مِنْ حَيَاةِ الصَّحَابَةِ ، الدكتور عبد الرحمن رأفت باشا <p>قاموس و غيرهم</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• المَوْرِدُ قاموس عربي إنكليزي ، الدكتور روجي بعلبكي• القاموس لشركة صخر لبرامج الحاسب• تاج العروس، السيد محمد مرتضى الحسيني الزبيدي | <p>القرآن و الحديث</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• القرآن الكريم• المَوْطَأَ لِمَالِكِ ابن أنس• الجامع الصحيح، للإمام بخاري• الجامع الصحيح، للإمام مسلم• سنن أبي داود و ترمذي و نسائي وابن ماجه <p>علم الصرف و النحو</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• أسباق النحو ، حميد الدين الفراهي• آسان عربي گرامر، لطف الرحمن خان• عربي كا معلم ، مولوي عبدالستار خان• كتابُ الصَّرْفِ ، حافظ عبد الرحمن أمرتسري• قواعد اللغة العربية المبسطة ، عبد اللطيف السعيد• النحو الأساسي ، دكتور أحمد مختار عمر ، دكتور مصطفى النحاس زهران ، دكتور محمد حماسة عبداللطيف• النحو الواضح ، علي الجارم و مصطفى أمين• القَوَاعِدُ الأَسَاسِيَّةُ لِلُّغَةِ العَرَبِيَّةِ ، السيد أحمد الهاشمي <p>علم البلاغة</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• البلاغة الواضحة، علي الجارم و مصطفى أمين• جواهر البلاغة في المعاني و البيان و البديع ، السيد أحمد الهاشمي• أسرار البلاغة ، للجرجاني |
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