

Lecture 1

الدرس الأول

2 systems govern Arabic rules/Grammar:

① **النحو**
 science of what goes on the ends of words:
 translation: literally: "direction" ←
 technically: "syntax"
 • considers 2+ words
 • ends of words

② **الصرف**
 how roots change meaning

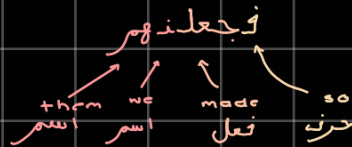
translation: literally: "change" ←
 technically: "morphology"
 • considers 1 word
 • whole word
 • pattern - **وَزْن**
 • "there is no **حرف** in **صرف**"

3 parts of speech in Arabic

- noun : **اسم** ①
- verb : **فعل** ②
- extras : **حرف** ③

Example:

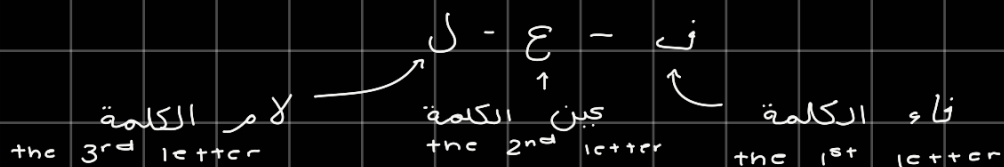
فَجَعَلْنَاهُمْ
 → this is a 4-word phrase



you can use the root system to go from **اسم** to **فعل** & vice versa



• **فَعَلَ** (to do) is the generic root used to describe patterns



• there are also 4-letter roots (structure described by (تَعَلَّلَ))

ززل or وسوس

• Arabic words have a trilateral root (generally)

→ General Maxim:

change in shape/vowels = change in meaning/function

↳ increase in letters typically indicates increase in meaning

• sentence

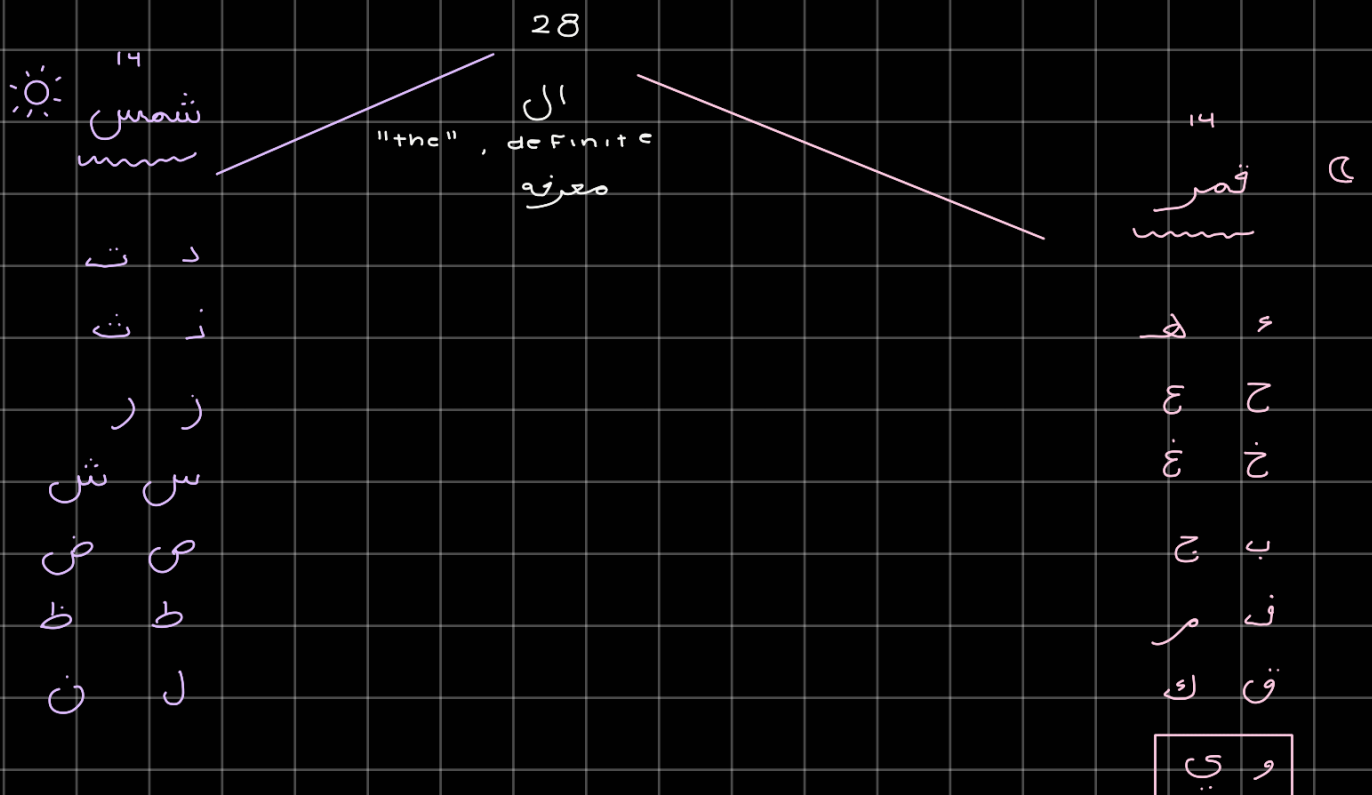
جُمْلَةٌ

↳ types of sentences:

- ① جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ : noun sentence
- ② جُمْلَةٌ تَعْلِيِيَّةٌ : verb sentence
- ③ كَلِمَةٌ مَفِيدَةٌ : independent clause

• letters in Arabic

حُرُوفٌ فِي الْعَرَبِيَّةِ



2 kinds of و :

cuts off

(as أ or إ)

① قطعة

connects

(as ا)

② وصل

3 kinds of ل :

extends

(as ل)

① مَمْدُودَةٌ

(as ل)

② مَقْصُورَةٌ

(as ل)

③ خَنْجَرِيَّةٌ

eg

الرحمن

"dagger"

The Arabic Alphabet

حُرُوفُ التَّوْحِيْدِ

ك	كَانَ	س	سِينٌ	ا	أَلِفٌ
ل	لَاؤٌ	ش	شَيْنٌ	ب	بَاءٌ
م	مِيمٌ	ص	صَادٌ	ت	تَاءٌ مَفْتُوحَةٌ
ن	نُونٌ	ض	ضَادٌ	ث	تَاءٌ
ه	هَاءٌ	ط	طَاءٌ	ج	جِيمٌ
و	وَاؤٌ	ظ	ظَاءٌ	ح	حَاءٌ
ي	يَاؤٌ	ع	عَيْنٌ	خ	خَاءٌ
ة	مَرْبُوعَةٌ	غ	غَيْنٌ	د	دَالٌ
اء	أَلِفٌ مَمْدُودَةٌ	ف	فَاءٌ	ذ	ذَالٌ
ئ	أَلِفٌ مَقْصُورَةٌ	ق	قَاءٌ	ر	رَاءٌ
ِ	أَلِفٌ خَنْجَرِيَّةٌ			ز	زَائٌ

extras:

General Definitions

تَعْرِيفَاتٌ كَامِمَةٌ

Short Vowels

الأشْكَالُ أَوْ التَّرِكَاتُ

A حرف carrying one of these حركات is called متحركٌ and a حرف without is called ساكنٌ

- ① مُفْتَوِّحَةٌ
- ② مَكْسُورَةٌ
- ③ مَضْمُونَةٌ

- ① فُتْحَةٌ
- ② كَسْرَةٌ
- ③ ضَمَّةٌ

Doubled Letters

→ a حَرْفٌ with a شِدَّة is called مُشَدَّدٌ

التَّشْدِيدُ

Nunation

→ a حَرْفٌ with a تَنْوِينٌ is called مُنَوَّنٌ

التَّنْوِينُ

idk if I spelled this right

• Note: الحَرْفُ أَلْفٌ is added to the letter with a

تَنْوِينٌ unless the word ends in a feminine suffix, تَاءٌ مُرَبُّوطةٌ, or أَلْفٌ مَقْدُونَةٌ