

# Learn Qur'anic Arabic - Class Notes

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، وَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ صَحْبِهِ وَ سَلَّمَ تَسْلِيمًا كَثِيرًا

”Learn Qur’anic Arabic” class was taught by Imam Dr. Yusuf Ziya Kavakci at Islamic Association of North Texas (IANT) on 2002 and 2004 twice. This is the class notes based on his teaching. For online class videos, materials, and more courses taught at IANT, please visit website, <http://iant.com/lqindex.php>, for a brief introduction to Imam Yusuf, please visit, <http://iant.com/imam.php>. Imam Yusuf’s teaching make us students begin to taste the beauty of Qur’anic Arabic, more important, the beauty and profound meaning of the Holly Qur’an. May Allah(SWT) reward him, his family, and his teachers the best for his efforts and patience to spread Islamic knowledge. Ameen.

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# Chapter 1

## Conjugation(الصَّرْفُ)

### 1.1 Pronouns (الصَّمَائِرُ)

Table 1.1: Conjugation of Pronoun (Separated and Connected Forms)

<i>Plural</i> (جَمْع)	<i>Dual</i> (مُثَنَّى)	<i>Singular</i> (مُفْرَدٌ)	
هُمَّ / هِمَّ	هُمَا / هِمَا	هُوَ / هُوَ	<i>Absent M.</i> (الغَائِبُ)
هُنَّ / هِنَّ	هُمَا / هِمَا	هِيَ / هَا	<i>Absent F.</i> (الغَائِبَةُ)
أَنْتُمْ / كُمْ	أَنْتُمَا / كُما	أَنْتَ / لِكَ	<i>Addressed M.</i> (المُخَاطَبُ)
أَنْتُنَّ / كُنَّ	أَنْتُمَا / كُما	أَنْتِ / لِكِ	<i>Addressed F.</i> (المُخَاطَبَةُ)
نَهْنُ / نَا		أَنَا / نِي	<i>Addresser</i> (الْمُتَكَلِّمُ)

## 1.2 Conjugation of Verb on Tense

Table 1.2: Conjugation of Verb on Tense

<i>Order</i> (أَمْرُ الْمُخَاطَبِ)	<i>Present, Present Continuous</i> (مُضَارِعٌ)	<i>Past</i> (مَاضِي)	
أَفْعُلُ	يَفْعُلُ	فَعَلَ	<i>Active</i> (الْمَعْلُومُ)
	يُفْعَلُ	فُعِلَ	<i>Passive</i> (الْمَجْهُولُ)

### 1.3 Conjugation of Verb on Past Tense Active Form

Table 1.3: Conjugation of Verb on Past Tense Active Form

Plural (جَمْع)	Dual (مُتَنِي)	Singular (مُفْرَد)	
فَعَلُوا	فَعَلَا	فَعَلَ	Absent M. (الغَائِبُ)
فَعَلْنَ	فَعَلَتَا	فَعَلَتْ	Absent F. (الغَائِبَةُ)
فَعَلْتُمْ	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلْتَ	Addressed M. (المُخَاطَبُ)
فَعَلْتُنَّ	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلْتِ	Addressed F. (المُخَاطَبَةُ)
فَعَلْنَا		فَعَلْتُ	Addresser (الْمُتَكَلِّمُ)

### 1.4 Conjugation of Verb on Past Tense Passive Form

Table 1.4: Conjugation of Verb on Past Tense Passive Form

Plural (جَمْع)	Dual (مُتَنِي)	Singular (مُفْرَد)	
فُعِلُوا	فُعِلَا	فُعِلَ	Absent M. (الغَائِبُ)
فُعِلْنَ	فُعِلَتَا	فُعِلَتْ	Absent F. (الغَائِبَةُ)
فُعِلْتُمْ	فُعِلْتُمَا	فُعِلْتَ	Addressed M. (المُخَاطَبُ)
فُعِلْتُنَّ	فُعِلْتُمَا	فُعِلْتِ	Addressed F. (المُخَاطَبَةُ)
فُعِلْنَا		فُعِلْتُ	Addresser (الْمُتَكَلِّمُ)

## 1.5 Conjugation of Verb on Present / Present Continuous Tense Active Form

Table 1.5: Conjugation of Verb on Present / Present Continuous Tense Active Form

Plural (جَمْع)	Dual (مُتَنِّي)	Singular (مُفْرَد)	
يَفْعُلُونَ	يَفْعُلَانِ	يَفْعُلُ	Absent M. (الْغَائِبُ)
يَفْعُلْنَ	تَفْعُلَانِ	تَفْعُلُ	Absent F. (الْغَائِبَةُ)
تَفْعُلُونَ	تَفْعُلَانِ	تَفْعُلُ	Addressed M. (الْمُخَاطَبُ)
تَفْعُلْنَ	تَفْعُلَانِ	تَفْعُلِينَ	Addressed F. (الْمُخَاطَبَةُ)
نَفْعُلُ		أَفْعُلُ	Addresser (الْمُتَكَلِّمُ)

## 1.6 Conjugation of Verb on Present / Present Continuous Tense Passive Form

Table 1.6: Conjugation of Verb on Present / Present Continuous Tense passive Form

Plural (جَمْع)	Dual (مُتَنِّي)	Singular (مُفْرَد)	
يُفْعَلُونَ	يُفْعَلَانِ	يُفْعَلُ	Absent M. (الْغَائِبُ)
يُفْعَلْنَ	تُفْعَلَانِ	تُفْعَلُ	Absent F. (الْغَائِبَةُ)
تُفْعَلُونَ	تُفْعَلَانِ	تُفْعَلُ	Addressed M. (الْمُخَاطَبُ)
تُفْعَلْنَ	تُفْعَلَانِ	تُفْعَلِينَ	Addressed F. (الْمُخَاطَبَةُ)
نُفْعَلُ		أُفْعَلُ	Addresser (الْمُتَكَلِّمُ)

## 1.7 Derived Nouns (الأَسْمَاءُ الْمَشْتَقَّةُ) of Three-Letter Verb

Two types of Nouns:

1. مُشْتَقُّ: Derived
2. جَامِدٌ: iced, can not be changed

Table 1.7: Derived Nouns (الأَسْمَاءُ الْمَشْتَقَّةُ) of the verb فَعَّلَ

<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Derived Noun</i>	<i>Name</i>
<i>Doer</i>	فَاعِلٌ	إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ
<i>The one who is done upon</i>	مَفْعُولٌ	إِسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ
<i>The place of doing</i>	مَفْعَلٌ	إِسْمُ الْمَكَانِ
<i>The time of doing</i>		إِسْمُ الزَّمَانِ
<i>Doing</i>		مَصْدَرُ الْيَمِينِ
<i>Tool</i>	مِفْعَلٌ	إِسْمُ الْأَلَةِ
<i>Better / The best doer</i>	أَفْعَلٌ	إِسْمُ تَفْضِيلِ

## 1.8 Derived Nouns (الأَسْمَاءُ الْمَشْتَقَّةُ) of Three-Letter Verb (More)

Table 1.8: Derived Nouns (الأَسْمَاءُ الْمَشْتَقَّةُ) of the verb فَعَلَ (More)

Meaning	Derived Noun	Name
Doer	فَاعِلٌ	إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ
The one who is done upon	مَفْعُولٌ	إِسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ
The place of doing	مَفْعَلٌ	إِسْمُ الْمَكَانِ
The time of doing		إِسْمُ الزَّمَانِ
Doing		مَصْدَرُ الْيَمِينِ
Tool	مِفْعَلٌ	إِسْمُ الْأَلَةِ
One time doing	فَعْلَةٌ	مَصْدَرُ بِنَاءِ مَرَّةٍ
Kind of, Type of doing	فَعْلَةٌ	مَصْدَرُ بِنَاءِ نَوْعٍ
Little doing	فُعَيْلٌ	إِسْمُ التَّصْغِيرِ
Related to doing	فَعْلِيٌّ	إِسْمُ الْمُنْسُوبِ
Too much doing	فَعَّالٌ	إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ لِلْمُبَالَغَةِ
Better / The best doer	أَفْعَلٌ	إِسْمُ التَّفْضِيلِ
Depends on context, means either doer or the one who is done upon	فَعِيلٌ	إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ وَ إِسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ
Depends on context, means either doer or the one who is done upon	فَعُولٌ	إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ وَ إِسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ

## 1.9 Signs of Feminine Words

Table 1.9: Signs of Feminine Words

<i>Examples</i>	<i>Signs</i>	<i>Name</i>
قَاتِلَةٌ، مَقْتُولَةٌ	ةٌ، ةٍ، ةً	تَاءُ التَّائِيثِ
حَمْرَاءٌ، سَوْدَاءٌ	تاء	أَلِفُ الْمَمْدُودَةِ
كُبْرَى، دُنْيَى	سى	أَلِفُ الْمُقْصُورَةِ

## 1.10 Dual Forms of Nouns (مُثَنَّى)

Dual Forms of Nouns (مُثَنَّى) are formed by adding suffix of تَانِ or تَيْنِ

Table 1.10: Dual Forms of Nouns (مُثَنَّى)

<i>Dual</i> (مُثَنَّى)	<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Singular</i> (مُفْرَدٌ)
صَادِقَانِ، صَادِقَتَانِ	تَانِ	صَادِقٌ، صَادِقَةٌ
صَادِقَيْنِ، صَادِقَتَيْنِ	تَيْنِ	

## 1.11 Plural Forms of Nouns (جَمْع)

There are three types of Plural Forms of Nouns in Arabic:

1. Masculine Form (الْجَمْعُ الْمَذَكَّرُ السَّالِمُ): formed by adding suffix of مُونَ or يِينَ
2. Feminine Form (الْجَمْعُ الْمَوْتَلِّئَةُ السَّالِمَةُ): formed by adding suffix of نَات
3. Non Regular Form (الْجَمْعُ الْكَسْرُ): no rule for this form

Table 1.11: Plural Forms of Nouns (جَمْع)

Plural (جَمْع)	Suffix	Singular (مُفْرَد)	
عَالِمُونَ، صَادِقُونَ	مُونَ	عَالِمٌ، صَادِقٌ	Masculine Form
عَالِمِينَ، صَادِقِينَ	يِينَ		
عَالِمَاتٌ، صَادِقَاتٌ	نَات	عَالِمَةٌ، صَادِقَةٌ	Feminine Form
رِجَالٌ، كُتُبٌ		رَجُلٌ، كِتَابٌ	Non Regular Form

## 1.12 Dual Forms (مثنى) and Plural Forms (جمع) of some Derived Nouns

Table 1.12: Dual Forms (مثنى) and Plural Forms (جمع) of some Derived Nouns

Non Regular Plural (مكسر)	Plural (جمع)	Dual (مثنى)	Singular (مفرد)
فَاعِلَةٌ، فَعْلٌ، فُعْلٌ، فَعَلَةٌ	فَاعِلُونَ	فَاعِلَانِ	فَاعِلٌ
	فَاعِلِينَ	فَاعِلَيْنِ	
فَوَاعِلٌ	فَوَاعِلَاتٌ	فَوَاعِلَتَانِ	فَوَاعِلَةٌ
		فَوَاعِلَتَيْنِ	
مَفَاعِلٌ	مَفْعُولُونَ	مَفْعُولَانِ	مَفْعُولٌ
	مَفْعُولِينَ	مَفْعُولَيْنِ	
مَفَاعِلٌ	مَفْعُولَاتٌ	مَفْعُولَتَانِ	مَفْعُولَةٌ
		مَفْعُولَتَيْنِ	
	مَفْعُولُونَ	مَفْعَلَانِ	مَفْعَلٌ
	مَفْعَلِينَ	مَفْعَلَيْنِ	
	مَفْعَلَاتٌ	مَفْعَلَتَانِ	مَفْعَلَةٌ
		مَفْعَلَتَيْنِ	
	مَفْعُولُونَ	مِفْعَلَانِ	مِفْعَلٌ
	مَفْعَلِينَ	مِفْعَلَيْنِ	
	مِفْعَلَاتٌ	مِفْعَلَتَانِ	مِفْعَلَةٌ
		مِفْعَلَتَيْنِ	
	فُعَالُونَ	فُعَالَانِ	فُعَالٌ
	فُعَالِينَ	فُعَالَيْنِ	
	فُعَالَاتٌ	فُعَالَتَانِ	فُعَالَةٌ
		فُعَالَتَيْنِ	
	أَفْعَالُونَ	أَفْعَالَانِ	أَفْعَالٌ
	أَفْعَالِينَ	أَفْعَالَيْنِ	
فُعْلٌ		فُعْلَيَانِ	فُعْلٌ
		فُعْلَيْنِ	

## 1.13 Negative Forms and Others

Table 1.13: Negative Forms and Others

<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Negative Forms</i>	<i>Name</i>
<i>he doesn't do</i>	مَا يَفْعَلُ	نَفْيُ الْمُضَارِعِ
<i>he doesn't do</i>	لَا يَفْعَلُ	نَفْيُ الْمُضَارِعِ
<i>he will never ever do</i>	لَنْ يَفْعَلَ	نَفْيُ الْأِسْتِقْبَالِ
<i>he didn't do</i>	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ	نَفْيُ الْمَاضِي
<i>he never ever did</i>	لَمَّا يَفْعَلْ	تَأْكِيدُ نَفْيِ الْمَاضِي
<i>he will do (near future)</i>	سَيَفْعَلُ	الْأِسْتِقْبَالُ
<i>he will do (far future)</i>	سَوْفَ يَفْعَلُ	الْأِسْتِقْبَالُ
<i>let him do</i>	لِي يَفْعَلَ	أَمْرُ الْغَائِبِ
<i>let him not to do</i>	لَا يَفْعَلْ	نَهْيُ الْغَائِبِ
<i>(you) do!</i>	أَفْعَلْ	أَمْرُ الْمُخَاطَبِ
<i>(you) don't do!</i>	لَا تَفْعَلْ	نَهْيُ الْمُخَاطَبِ
<i>what a wonderful doing</i>	مَا أَفْعَلُهُ	فِعْلُ التَّعَجُّبِ الْأَوَّلِ
<i>what a wonderful doing</i>	أَفْعَلُ بِهِ	فِعْلُ التَّعَجُّبِ الثَّانِي

## 1.14 Conjugation of نَفْيِ الْأِسْتِقْبَالِ (never ever would do)

Table 1.14: Conjugation of نَفْيِ الْأِسْتِقْبَالِ (never ever would do)

Plural (جَمْع)	Dual (مُثَنَّى)	Singular (مُفْرَد)	
لَنْ يَفْعُلُوا	لَنْ يَفْعُلَا	لَنْ يَفْعَلَ	Absent M. (الْعَائِبُ)
لَنْ يَفْعُلْنَ	لَنْ تَفْعُلَا	لَنْ تَفْعَلَ	Absent F. (الْعَائِيَّةُ)
لَنْ تَفْعُلُوا	لَنْ تَفْعُلَا	لَنْ تَفْعَلَ	Addressed M. (الْمُخَاطَبُ)
لَنْ تَفْعُلْنَ	لَنْ تَفْعُلَا	لَنْ تَفْعُلِينَ	Addressed F. (الْمُخَاطَبَةُ)
لَنْ نَفْعَلَ		لَنْ أَفْعَلَ	Addresser (الْمُتَكَلِّمُ)

## 1.15 Conjugation of نَفْيُ الْمَاضِي (didn't do)

Table 1.15: Conjugation of نَفْيُ الْمَاضِي (didn't do)

Plural (جَمْع)	Dual (مُتَنِّي)	Singular (مُفْرَد)	
لَمْ يَفْعَلُوا	لَمْ يَفْعَلَا	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ	Absent M. (الغَائِبُ)
لَمْ يَفْعَلْنَ	لَمْ تَفْعَلَا	لَمْ تَفْعَلْ	Absent F. (الغَائِبَةُ)
لَمْ تَفْعَلُوا	لَمْ تَفْعَلَا	لَمْ تَفْعَلْ	Addressed M. (المُخَاطَبُ)
لَمْ تَفْعَلْنَ	لَمْ تَفْعَلَا	لَمْ تَفْعَلِينَ	Addressed F. (المُخَاطَبَةُ)
لَمْ نَفْعَلْ		لَمْ أَفْعَلْ	Addresser (الْمُتَكَلِّمُ)

## 1.16 Conjugation of تَأْكِيدُ نَفْيِ الْمَاضِي (never ever did)

Table 1.16: Conjugation of تَأْكِيدُ نَفْيِ الْمَاضِي (never ever did)

Plural (جَمْع)	Dual (مُثَنَّى)	Singular (مُفْرَد)	
أَنَا يَفْعُلُو	أَنَا يَفْعُلَا	أَنَا يَفْعُلُ	Absent M. (الْعَائِبُ)
أَنَا يَفْعُلْنَ	أَنَا تَفْعَلَا	أَنَا تَفْعُلُ	Absent F. (الْعَائِيَّةُ)
أَنَا تَفْعُلُو	أَنَا تَفْعَلَا	أَنَا تَفْعُلُ	Addressed M. (الْمُخَاطَبُ)
أَنَا تَفْعُلْنَ	أَنَا تَفْعَلَا	أَنَا تَفْعُلِي	Addressed F. (الْمُخَاطَبَةُ)
أَنَا نَفْعُلُ		أَنَا أَفْعُلُ	Addresser (الْمُتَكَلِّمُ)

## 1.17 Conjugation of الأوامر (Order Form)

Table 1.17: Conjugation of الأوامر (Order Form)

Plural (جَمْع)	Dual (مُتَنِي)	Singular (مُفْرَد)	
لِيَفْعَلُوا	لِيَفْعَلَا	لِيَفْعَلْ	Absent M. (الغائب)
لِيَفْعَلْنَ	لِيَفْعَلَا	لِيَفْعَلْ	Absent F. (الغائبة)
أَفْعَلُوا	أَفْعَلَا	أَفْعَلْ	Addressed M. (المخاطب)
أَفْعَلْنَ	أَفْعَلَا	أَفْعَلِي	Addressed F. (المخاطبة)

## 1.18 Conjugation of النَّوَاهِي (Let .. not do)

Table 1.18: Conjugation of النَّوَاهِي (Let .. not do)

Plural (جَمْع)	Dual (مُثَنَّى)	Singular (مُفْرَد)	
لَا يَفْعَلُوا	لَا يَفْعَلَا	لَا يَفْعَلُ	Absent M. (الْعَائِبُ)
لَا يَفْعَلْنَ	لَا تَفْعَلَا	لَا تَفْعَلُ	Absent F. (الْعَائِبَةُ)
لَا تَفْعَلُوا	لَا تَفْعَلَا	لَا تَفْعَلُ	Addressed M. (الْمُخَاطَبُ)
لَا تَفْعَلْنَ	لَا تَفْعَلَا	لَا تَفْعَلِي	Addressed F. (الْمُخَاطَبَةُ)

## 1.19 Six باب of Three Letter Verbs

Table 1.19: Six باب of Three Letter Verbs

Order(أمر المُخاطَبِ)	Present, Present Continuous (مُضارعٌ)	Past(مَاضِي)	Name
أُعْبَدُ	يُعْبَدُ	عَبَدَ	باب (فَتْحٌ ضَمٌّ)
	يُعْبَدُ	عَبِدَ	
إِضْرَبُ	يَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبَ	باب (فَتْحٌ كَسْرٌ)
	يُضْرَبُ	ضَرِبَ	
إِفْتَحُ	يَفْتَحُ	فَتَحَ	باب (فَتْحَانِ)
	يُفْتَحُ	فَتِحَ	
إِعْلَمُ	يَعْلَمُ	عَلِمَ	باب (كَسْرٌ فَتْحٌ)
	يُعْلَمُ	عَلِمَ	
أُحْسِنُ	يُحْسِنُ	حَسَنَ	باب (ضَمٌّ ضَمٌّ)
	يُحْسِنُ	حُسِنَ	
إِحْسِبُ	يُحْسِبُ	حَسِبَ	باب (كَسْرَتَانِ)
	يُحْسَبُ	حُسِبَ	

## 1.20 Four Letter Verbs (3+1) (الرَّبَاعِيُّ الْمَزِيدُ)

There are four بَابُ fall into this category:

1. بَابُ إِفْعَالٍ: it makes intransitive verbs transitive (الْتَّعْدِيَّةُ)
2. بَابُ تَفْعِيلٍ: two meanings of this بَابُ:
  - (a) it makes intransitive verbs transitive (الْتَّعْدِيَّةُ)
  - (b) it means doing something a lot (الْتَّكْثِيرُ)
3. بَابُ مُفَاعَلَةٍ: it means doing something mutually (الْمُتَشَارِكَةُ)

Table 1.20: Four Letter Verbs (3+1) (الرَّبَاعِيُّ الْمَزِيدُ)

مَاضِي	مُضَارِعٌ	أَمْرُ الْمُخَاطَبِ	مَصْدَرٌ	إِسْمُ فَاعِلٍ	إِسْمُ مَفْعُولٍ
بَابُ إِفْعَالٍ					
Active (الْمُتَعْلُومُ)	أَفْعَلٌ	يُفْعِلُ	إِفْعَالٌ	مُفْعِلٌ	مُفْعَلٌ
	أُفْعِلَ	يُفْعَلُ			
بَابُ تَفْعِيلٍ					
Active (الْمُتَعْلُومُ)	فَعَّلَ	يُفَعِّلُ	تَفْعِيلٌ	مُفَعِّلٌ	مُفَعَّلٌ
	فُعِّلَ	يُفَعَّلُ			
بَابُ مُفَاعَلَتٍ					
Active (الْمُتَعْلُومُ)	فَاعَلَ	يُفَاعِلُ	فَاعِلٌ	مُفَاعِلٌ	مُفَاعَلٌ
	فُوِعِلَ	يُفَاعَلُ			

## 1.21 Five Letter Verbs (3+2) (أَلْحَمَاسِيُّ الْمَزِيدُ)

There are five بَابُ fall into this category:

1. بَابُ إِفْعَالٍ: it means obedience, obeyed actions (لِلْمُطَاوَعَةِ)
2. بَابُ إِفْتِعَالٍ: it means obedience, obeyed actions (لِلْمُطَاوَعَةِ)
3. بَابُ إِفْعَالٍ: it means (something) becomes (red, white, black, or other colors) (لِلْأَلْوَانِ)
4. بَابُ تَفَعُّلٍ: it means to carry / do something with difficulty / effort (لِلتَّكْلِيفِ)
5. بَابُ تَفَاعُلٍ: it means to do something mutually with intensity (لِلْمُتَارَكَةِ)

Table 1.21: Five Letter Verbs (3+2) (أَلْحَماسِيُّ الْمَزِيدُ)

مَاضِي	مُضَارِعٌ	أَمْرُ الْمَخَاطَبِ	مَصْدَرٌ	إِسْمُ فَاعِلٍ	إِسْمُ مَفْعُولٍ
بَابُ إِنْفَعَالٍ					
Active (المعلوم)	إِنْفَعَلَ	يُنْفَعِلُ	إِنْفَعِلُ	إِنْفَعَالٌ	مُنْفَعِلٌ
Passive (الجهول)	أُنْفَعِلَ	يُنْفَعَلُ			
بَابُ إِفْتِعَالٍ					
Active (المعلوم)	إِفْتَعَلَ	يُفْتَعِلُ	إِفْتَعِلُ	إِفْتِعَالٌ	مُفْتَعِلٌ
Passive (الجهول)	أُفْتَعِلَ	يُفْتَعَلُ			
بَابُ إِفْعَالٍ					
Active (المعلوم)	إِفْعَلَ	يُفْعَلُ	إِفْعَلٌ، إِفْعَلٌ	إِفْعَالٌ	مُفْعَلٌ
Passive (الجهول)	أُفْعِلَ	يُفْعَلُ			
بَابُ تَفَعُّلٍ					
Active (المعلوم)	تَفَعَّلَ	يَتَفَعَّلُ	تَفَعَّلُ	تَفَعُّلٌ	مُتَفَعِّلٌ
Passive (الجهول)	تُفَعَّلَ	يَتَفَعَّلُ			
بَابُ تَفَاعُلٍ					
Active (المعلوم)	تَفَاعَلَ	يَتَفَاعَلُ	تَفَاعَلٌ	تَفَاعُلٌ	مُتَفَاعِلٌ
Passive (الجهول)	تُفَاعِلَ	يَتَفَاعَلُ			

## 1.22 Six Letter Verbs (3+3) (السُدَّاسِي الْمَزِيدُ)

There are two بَابُ fall into this category:

1. بَابُ اسْتِفْعَالٍ: this بَابُ has two meanings:
  - (a) it makes intransitive verbs transitive (التَّعْدِيَةُ)
  - (b) to ask (someone) to do sth
2. بَابُ اِفْعِيَالٍ: it means something becomes more (red, yellow, white, or other colors)
3. بَابُ اِفْعِيْعَالٍ: it means
4. بَابُ اِفْعَوَالٍ: it means

Table 1.22: Six Letter Verbs (3+3) (السِّدَّاسِي الْمَزِيدُ)

مَاضِي	مُضَارِعٌ	أَمْرُ الْمُخَاطَبِ	مَصْدَرٌ	إِسْمُ فَاعِلٍ	إِسْمُ مَفْعُولٍ
بَابُ اسْتَفْعَالٍ					
Active (الْمُتْلُومُ)	اسْتَفْعَلَ	يَسْتَفْعِلُ	اسْتَفْعِلَ	اسْتَفْعَلًا	مُسْتَفْعَلٌ
	Passive (الْمُتَجَهِّوْلُ)	أُسْتَفْعَلُ			
بَابُ إِفْعِيلَالٍ					
Active (الْمُتْلُومُ)	إِفْعَلَّ	يَفْعَلُّ	إِفْعَلَّ، إِفْعَالٌ	إِفْعِيلَالٌ	مُفْعَالٌ
	Passive (الْمُتَجَهِّوْلُ)	أُفْعِيلٌ			
بَابُ إِفْعِيْعَالٍ					
Active (الْمُتْلُومُ)	إِفْعَوَعَلَ	يَفْعَوَعِلُ	إِفْعَوَعِلُ	إِفْعِيْعَالٌ	مُفْعَوَعِلٌ
	Passive (الْمُتَجَهِّوْلُ)	أُفْعَوَعِلُ			
بَابُ إِفْعِيْوَالٍ					
Active (الْمُتْلُومُ)	إِفْعَوَّلَ	يَفْعَوَّلُ	إِفْعَوَّلُ	إِفْعِيْوَالٌ	مُفْعَوَّلٌ
	Passive (الْمُتَجَهِّوْلُ)	أُفْعَوَّلُ			

### 1.23 Four Letter Verbs Isolated (رُبَاعِيٌّ مُجَرَّدٌ) and Five Letter (4+1) and Six Letter (4+2) Verbs (رُبَاعِيٌّ مَزِيدٌ)

1. أَبَابُ فَعْلَلَةٍ: this أَبَابُ makes intransitive verbs transitive (التَّعْدِيَّةُ)
2. أَبَابُ تَفَعَّلٍ: it means to obey to do something (لِلْمُطَاوَعَةِ)
3. أَبَابُ إِحْرَاجِ نَجَامٍ: it means to obey to do something (لِلْمُطَاوَعَةِ)
4. أَبَابُ إِفْعَالٍ: it makes intransitive verbs transitive more

Note: For verbs with more than 3 letters, the following four derived nouns are of the same form:

the one who is done upon (إِسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ); the place of an action (إِسْمُ الْمَكَانِ); the time of an action (إِسْمُ الزَّمَانِ); the gerund (مَصْدَرٌ مِيمِي).

For example: مُفَعَّلٌ has the above four meanings.

Table 1.23: Four Letter Verbs Isolated (رُبَاعِيٌّ مُجَرَّدٌ) and Five Letter (4+1) and Six Letter (4+2) Verbs (رُبَاعِيٌّ مَزِيدٌ)

مَاضِي	مُضَارِعٌ	أَمْرُ الْمُخَاطَبِ	مَصْدَرٌ	إِسْمُ فَاعِلٍ	إِسْمُ مَفْعُولٍ
بَابُ فَعَّلَةٍ					
Active (المُتَلَوِّمُ)	فَعَّلَ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلٌ	فَعْلَالٌ، فَعْلَلَةٌ	مُفَعِّلٌ
Passive (المُتَجَهِّوْلُ)	فُعِّلَ	يُفَعَّلُ			مُفَعَّلٌ
بَابُ تَفَعَّلٍ					
Active (المُتَلَوِّمُ)	تَفَعَّلَ	يَتَفَعَّلُ	تَفَعَّلٌ	مُتَفَعِّلٌ	مُتَفَعَّلٌ
Passive (المُتَجَهِّوْلُ)	تُفَعِّلَ	يُتَفَعَّلُ			مُتَفَعَّلٌ
بَابُ إِخْرَجِمَ					
Active (المُتَلَوِّمُ)	إِخْرَجِمَ	يُخْرِجِمُ	إِخْرَجِمٌ	مُخْرِجِمٌ	مُخْرَجِمٌ
Passive (المُتَجَهِّوْلُ)	أُخْرِجِمَ	يُخْرَجِمُ			مُخْرَجِمٌ
بَابُ إِفْعَلَالٍ					
Active (المُتَلَوِّمُ)	إِفْعَلَّ	يَفْعَلُّ	إِفْعَلٌّ، إِفْعَلَّ	مُفْعَلِّلٌ	مُفْعَلَّلٌ
Passive (المُتَجَهِّوْلُ)	أُفْعَلَّ	يُفْعَلُّ			مُفْعَلَّلٌ

## 1.24 7 Categories (الأقسام السبعة) of the Verb and 3 Sick Letters

There are seven categories of Arabic verbs:

1. صَحِيحَتْ
2. مِثَالَتْ
3. مُضَاعَفٌ
4. لَفِيْفٌ
5. نَاقِصٌ
6. مَهْمُوزٌ
7. أَجْوَفٌ

There are three sick letters (حُرُوفُ الْعِلَّةِ) in Arabic:

1. (و) وَآو
2. (ي) يَائِي
3. (أ) أَلْفٌ



1) Mafruq (مَفْرُوقٌ): The first and the third letters are sick letters

ex. وَقَى (to protect), وَعَى (to be aware)

2) Maqrun (مَقْرُونٌ): The last two letters are sick letters

ex. كَوَى (to burn, to sear), طَوَى (to fold, to shut)

7. Muda'af (مُضَاعَفٌ)

Verbs in this category have same letter repeated twice, not necessarily sick letters

ex. مَدَّ (to prolong), فَرَّ (to flee, to run away), عَلَّ (to be ill), وَدَّ (to love, to be fond)

## 1.26 Curing sickness of the verb (إِغْلَالٌ)

إِغْلَالٌ is the process to cure the sickness, in Tasrif, of verbs with sick letter(s). There are different rules in إِغْلَالٌ process to cure those sick letter(s), such as omitting the sick letter(s), changing sick letter(s) to other letters, etc. Below are several rules:

1. Amongst Harakat (ض، َ، ِ)، ض is the heaviest one, َ is the next heaviest one, while ِ is the lightest one. So in the situation when some Harakat need to be put for the purpose of just protecting Harakt, ِ is the one to be put as protecting Harakt.

For example, in the case of مُدُّ (order form of the addressed), we need to put some Harakat with Shadda as protecting Harakat, so ِ is put, it becomes مُدِّ

2. أَلْسَاكِينُ إِذَا نُحِرَّكَ، نُحِرَّكَ بِأَلْسَاكِينِ

When Sukin has to be given some Harakat, Kasra (ِ) is given.

So for the above example, the Sukin in مُدُّ has to be given some Harakat, according to this rule, we can put Kasra ِ, it becomes مُدِّ. That is why for مُدُّ (order form of the addressed), we can use: مُدِّ or مُدِّ.

3. If the harakat on the letter before يِ، وُ is ِ، يِ، وُ will change to ِ

For example: قَالَ -> قَوْلٌ

Below are some examples of إِغْلَالٌ process:

a) يَكْأَلُ -> يَكَيْلُ -> يَكَيْلُ، قَالَ -> قَوْلٌ

- b) قُلْنَ -> قُلْنَ -> قَالْنَ
- c) قُولٌ -> أَقُولُ -> أَقُولُ
- d) كَلٌّ -> إِكْبَلُ -> إِكْبَلُ
- e) لَمْ يَكِلْ -> لَمْ يَكِيلِ
- f) غَزِينَ -> غَزُونَ
- g) يَغْزُونَ -> يَغْزُونَ
- h) لَمْ يَغْزُ -> لَمْ يَغْزُوا -> لَمْ يَغْزُوا
- i) إِزْمٌ -> إِزْمِي
- j) لَمْ يَزِمِ -> لَمْ يَزِمِي
- k) قِ -> إِقِ -> إِوْقِي
- l) إِكْوِي -> إِكْوِي
- m) لَمْ يَكْوِي -> لَمْ يَكْوِي
- n) لَمْ يَمْدُدْ، لَمْ يَمْدُدْ -> لَمْ يَمْدُدْ -> لَمْ يَمْدُدْ

Table 1.24: Conjugation of verbs with sick letters

Meaning	مَصَدَّرٌ	أَمْرُ الْخَاطِبِ	مُضَارِعٌ	مَاضِي	
مِثَالٌ - وَاوي					
promise	وَعَدُ	عِدُّ	يَعِدُّ	وَعَدَ	Active (الْمُتَعَلِّمُ)
			يُوعَدُ	وُعِدَ	Passive (الْمُتَجَهَّلُ)
مِثَالٌ - يَائِي					
to make...easy	يُسِّرُ	إيسِرُ	ييسِرُ	يسَرَ	Active (الْمُتَعَلِّمُ)
			يُوسِرُ	يُسِرَ	Passive (الْمُتَجَهَّلُ)
أَجْوَفٌ - وَاوي					
talk, speak	قَوْلٌ	قُلٌّ	يَقُولُ	قَالَ	Active (الْمُتَعَلِّمُ)
			يُقَالُ	قِيلَ	Passive (الْمُتَجَهَّلُ)
أَجْوَفٌ - يَائِي					
measure, weigh	كَيْلٌ	كَيْلٌ	يَكِيلُ	كَالَ	Active (الْمُتَعَلِّمُ)
			يُكَالُ	كِيلَ	Passive (الْمُتَجَهَّلُ)
نَاقِضٌ - وَاوي					
invade, attack	غَزْوَةٌ	أُغْزِ	يَغْزُو	غَزَى	Active (الْمُتَعَلِّمُ)
			يُغْزَى	غُزِيَ	Passive (الْمُتَجَهَّلُ)
نَاقِضٌ - يَائِي					
cast	رَمِيَّةٌ	إِرْمٌ	يُرْمِي	رَمَى	Active (الْمُتَعَلِّمُ)
			يُرْمَى	رُمِيَ	Passive (الْمُتَجَهَّلُ)
لَفِيْفٌ - مَفْرُوقٌ					
protect	وَقِي	قِي	يَقِي	وَقَى	Active (الْمُتَعَلِّمُ)
			يُقَى	وُقِيَ	Passive (الْمُتَجَهَّلُ)
لَفِيْفٌ - مَفْرُوقٌ					
burn, brand	كَوَى	إِكْوٍ	يَكْوِي	كَوَى	Active (الْمُتَعَلِّمُ)
			يُكْوَى	كُوِيَ	Passive (الْمُتَجَهَّلُ)
مُضَاعَفٌ					
prolong	مَدَّ	مَدَّ، مَدَّ	يَمُدُّ	مَدَّ	Active (الْمُتَعَلِّمُ)
			يُمَدُّ	مُدَّ	Passive (الْمُتَجَهَّلُ)

## Chapter 2

# النَّحْوُ

### 2.1 Words (الْكَلِمَةُ) and Sentences (الْجُمْلَةُ)

Arabic words can be classified from different aspects. One aspect is to classify words into:

1. حَرْفٌ: Words which possess neither independent meaning nor time factor
2. اِسْمٌ: Words which possess independent meaning, but no time factor
3. فِعْلٌ: Words which possess both independent meaning and time factor

While there are two (basic) types of sentence structures in Arabic:

1. الْجُمْلَةُ الْاِسْمِيَّةُ: its structure is:

مُبْتَدَأٌ + خَبْرٌ

Both مُبْتَدَأٌ and خَبْرٌ are nouns or equivalence of nouns. For example:

زَيْدٌ قَائِمٌ

2. الْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ: its structure is:

فِعْلٌ + فَاعِلٌ + مَفْعُولٌ

فِعْلٌ is the verb, فَاعِلٌ is the subject, while مَفْعُولٌ is the object.

For example:

قَتَلَ زَيْدٌ عَمْرًا (عَمْرًا)

Another example:

قُتِلَ عَمْرٌو (عَمْرٌو)

Here عَمْرٌو (عَمْرٌو) is subject grammatically, but from meaning point of view, it is object. This type of subject is called

نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ

In Arabic, both عَمْرٌو (عَمْرٌو) and عَمْرٌو are popular names, they are same in writing without Harakat. To differentiate them, usually عَمْرٌو is written as عَمْرٌو.

Arabic verbs can be either intransitive (لَا زِمٌّ) or transitive (مُتَعَدِّيٌّ)

## 2.2 Indefinitive (النَّكْرَةُ) and Definitive (المُعْرِفَةُ)

Arabic nouns have indefinite form (النَّكْرَةُ) and definitive form (المُعْرِفَةُ). For example, "book" has two forms:

كِتَابٌ: means "a book", this is the indefinite form;

الْكِتَابُ: means "the book", this is the definitive form.

The أَل in definitive form is called حَرْفُ التَّعْرِيفِ. When أَل comes before a noun, it makes the noun مُعَرَّفٌ, or definitive form. While the ض on top of Hamzat (in أَل), for example, رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ..., represents صِلَةٌ, means "connection".

هَمْزَةٌ has two types:

1. هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ: Connection Hamza. Example is the Hamza in الْكِتَابُ
2. هَمْزَةُ الْقَطْعِ: Decisive Hamza. Example like the Hamza in إِبْرَاهِيمُ

So Tanwin (تَنْوِينٌ) is the symbol of Indefinitive Noun (النَّكْرَةُ); while حَرْفُ التَّعْرِيفِ (أَل) is the symbol of Definitive Noun (المُعْرِفَةُ). They two can neither come into being together nor disappear together at the same time in a noun. In Arabic, this is called: اِلْتِقَاءٌ وَ اِقْتِرَاقٌ مُحَالٌ

Different types of مُعَرَّفٌ (المُعْرِفَةُ) words:

1. Definitive noun (المُعْرِفَةُ):

Ex.: الْكِتَابُ

2. Designating Pronoun (إِسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ):

Ex.: هَذَا، هَذِهِ، ذَلِكَ

3. Pronoun (ضَمَائِرٌ):

Ex.: هُوَ، هِيَ، أَنَا، أَنْتَ

4. Relative Pronoun (إِسْمُ الْمُتَّصِلِ), which connects sentences together:

Ex.: الَّذِي، الَّذِينَ، اللَّاتِي

زَيْدٌ الَّذِي هُوَ قَائِمٌ

## 2.3 Different meanings of أَل (حَرْفُ التَّعْرِيفِ)

أَل possesses four types of meanings:

1. أَلِ الْجِنْسِ: a type of, a kind of, a category of  
Ex. أَلِ الْكِتَابِ, a kind of book
2. اِسْتِغْرَاقٌ: including everything, covering all  
Ex. رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ, the Cherisher and Sustainer of all the worlds
3. عَهْدٌ خَارِجِيٌّ: the one just mentioned before  
Ex. هَذَا كِتَابٌ، أَلِ الْكِتَابِ جَدِيدٌ, this is a book, which is new
4. عَهْدٌ ذِهْنِيٌّ: something not mentioned before, but the addressee knows

## 2.4 Words with and without end changing (مُعْرَبٌ vs. مَبْنِيٌّ)

Arabic words can be classified into:

1. مُعْرَبٌ: Words with end changing Harakat (ـُ , ـِ , ـَ , ـٌ , ـٍ , ـً etc)  
Ex. كِتَابٌ is a مُعْرَبٌ word, since based on context, it can be كِتَابٌ or كِتَابٍ or كِتَابٍ, etc.
2. مَبْنِيٌّ: Words without end changing Harakat  
Ex. Past tense verbs (مَاضِيٌّ) are all مَبْنِيٌّ words. جَعَلَ will not change its ending Harakat no matter what context it is in

إِعْرَابٌ is the process to put end Harakat (ـُ , ـِ , ـَ , ـٌ , ـٍ , ـً etc) on a word based on its context.

Maybe around 90% of Arabic words belongs to الْمُعْرَبُ, the other 10% belongs to الْمَبْنِيُّ.

## 2.5 Some Terms Related to النَّحْوُ

Harakat (حَرَكَتٌ) refers to the (etc ، ُ ، ِ ، َ ، ٌ ، ٍ ، ً ، ٍ ، ً) at the end of a word, there are 3 types of حَرَكَتٌ:

1. جَرٌّ: it refers to the ( ِ ، ٍ ) at the end of a word
  - (a) جَارٌّ: جَرٌّ maker (words / grammar structures that can make another word to end with جَرٌّ)
  - (b) مَجْرُورٌ (plural مَجْرُورَاتٌ): words end with جَرٌّ
2. نَصْبٌ: it refers to the ( َ ، ً ) at the end of a word
  - (a) نَاصِبٌ (plural نَاصِبَاتٌ): نَصْبٌ maker (words / grammar structures that can make another word to end with نَصْبٌ)
  - (b) مَنصُوبٌ (plural مَنصُوبَاتٌ): words end with نَصْبٌ
3. رَفْعٌ: it refers to the ( ُ ، ٌ ) at the end of a word
  - (a) رَافِعٌ: رَفْعٌ maker (words / grammar structures that can make another word to end with رَفْعٌ)
  - (b) مَرْفُوعٌ (plural مَرْفُوعَاتٌ): words end with رَفْعٌ
4. جَزْمٌ: it refers to the sukun at the end of a word
  - (a) جَازِمٌ: جَزْمٌ maker (words / grammar structures that can make another word end with جَزْمٌ)
  - (b) مَجْرُومٌ: words end with جَزْمٌ

In general, in النَّحْوُ, we have "maker" (عَامِلٌ) and "taker" (مَعْمُولٌ) of (جَزْمٌ, رَفْعٌ, نَصْبٌ, جَرٌّ). Maker includes جَائِزٌ, نَاصِبٌ, رَافِعٌ, جَائِزٌ; while taker includes مَجْرُومٌ, مَرْفُوعٌ, مَنْصُوبٌ, مَجْرُومٌ.

## 2.6 Categories of مَجْرُورَات

There are two categories of مَجْرُورَات:

1. مَجْرُورَاتِ بِحَرْفٍ: Letters which make words following them taking مَجْرُورَاتِ بِحَرْفٍ. These letters are called حُرُوفُ جَرٍّ, which are:

بَا، وَ، تَا، مِّنْ، عَنِّ، عَلَيَّ، حَتَّى، إِلَى،  
لَامٌ، فِي، كَ، مُنْذُ، مُذْ، رَبُّ، حَلَا، حَاشَا، عَدَا، لَوْلَا، لَعَلَّ

The basic meaning of these letters are as follows:

- (1) بِ: with, to
- (2) (وَ) (وَأُ الْقَسْمِ): by (Allah)(it is used when make oath)
- (3) (تَاءُ الْقَسْمِ) تَا: by (Allah)(it is used when make oath)
- (4) مِّنْ: from
- (5) عَنِّ: from (= مِّنْ)
- (6) عَلَيَّ: on, upon
- (7) حَتَّى: until, till
- (8) إِلَى: until, till (= حَتَّى)
- (9) لِ: belong to, for, to
- (10) فِي: at, in, inside
- (11) كَ: as, like
- (12) مُنْذُ: since, from that time
- (13) مُذْ: since, from that time (= مُنْذُ)
- (14) رَبُّ: how many(much)

- (15) خَالًا: except, excluding, but  
 (16) حَاشَا: except, excluding, but  
 (17) عَدَا: except, excluding, but  
 (18) لَوْلَا: maybe (more likely it is "impossible")  
 (19) لَعَلَّ: maybe (likely it is "possible")

Notes: It is debatable, or not agreed unanimously, whether or not لَعَلَّ ، لَوْلَا should be categorized as حُرُوفُ الْخَبَرِ

2. مَضَافٌ إِلَى: مَجْرُورٌ بِالْإِضَافَةِ takes جَرٌّ at its end  
 مَضَافٌ means "attach to, ascribe to". إِضَافَةٌ is a type of phrase structure in Arabic:

مَضَافٌ + مَضَافٌ إِلَى

For example,

كِتَابُ زَيْدٍ

, كِتَابٌ is مَضَافٌ, while زَيْدٍ is مَضَافٌ إِلَى. Since مَضَافٌ إِلَى takes جَرٌّ at its end, so زَيْدٍ

Another example is

رُسُولُ اللَّهِ

, here رُسُولٌ is مَضَافٌ, while اللَّهُ is مَضَافٌ إِلَى, that is why it takes جَرٌّ at its end.

## 2.7 Categories of مَرْفُوعَات

Before going over categories of مَرْفُوعَات, let's first review sentence structures (الْجُمْلَةُ) in Arabic. There are two types of sentence structures in Arabic:

1. الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ: its structure is:

مُبْتَدَأٌ + خَبْرٌ

Both مُبْتَدَأٌ and خَبْرٌ are nouns or equivalence of nouns. For example:

زَيْدٌ قَائِمٌ

2. الْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ: its structure is:

فِعْلٌ + فَاعِلٌ + مَفْعُولٌ

فِعْلٌ is the verb, فَاعِلٌ is the subject, while مَفْعُولٌ is the object. For example:

قَتَلَ زَيْدٌ عَمْرًا (عَمْرًا)

Another example:

قُتِلَ عَمْرٌ (عَمْرٌ)

Here عَمْرٌ (عَمْرٌ) is subject grammatically, but from meaning point of view, it is object. This type of subject is called نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ

There are 10 categories of مَرْفُوعَات, while categories 7-10 can be considered as special cases of categories 1 and 2:

1. الْمُبْتَدَأُ (in الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ)

2. (أَجْمَلَةُ الْأِسْمِيَّةِ in) الْحَبْرُ
3. (أَجْمَلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةِ in) الْفَاعِلُ
4. (أَجْمَلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةِ in) نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ
5. يُفْعَلُ، يَعْبُدُ، example: الْمُضَارِعُ
6. الْمُتَنَادِي الْمَفْرَدُ: the one who is called upon when it is a single word.  
For example, يَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ، هَا يُوسُفُ  
, in these examples, إِبْرَاهِيمُ، يُوسُفُ (both are a single word) are called الْمُتَنَادِي (نَدَاءٌ means "to call"). While هَا، يَا are called حُرُوفُ النِّدَاءِ  
There are three حُرُوفُ النِّدَاءِ: هَا، أَيُّ، هَا
7. إِيْمُ كَانَ وَ إِيْحْوَانِيَا:  
Ex. كَانَ اللَّهُ عَلِيْمًا
8. خَبْرُ إِنَّ:  
Ex. إِنَّ زَيْدًا قَائِمٌ
9. خَبْرُ لَا لِنَفِي الْجِنْسِ:  
Ex. لَا عَمَلٌ مَرَاءٍ مَقْبُولٌ, No deed with showing off is acceptable.
10. إِيْمُ مَا وَ لَا: when لَا، لَيْسَ، like مَا، means "not"  
Ex. لَا الْحَسَدُ حَلَالًا

## 2.8 Categories of مَنْصُوباتٌ

There are 8 big categories of مَنْصُوباتٌ:

1. نَوَاصِبُ الْمُبْتَدَأِ (نَوَاصِبُ الْأِسْمِ)
2. نَوَاصِبُ الْخَبَرِ
3. أَلْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ and its sub-categories (in أَلْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ)
4. نَوَاصِبُ الْمَضَارِعِ
5. حَالٌ
6. تَمْيِيزٌ
7. حَرْفُ الْأِسْتِثْنَاءِ (إِلَّا)
8. الْمُنَادَى الْمُرَكَّبُ: the one who is called upon when it is a phrase, or not a single word

Let's go over these categories one by one.

1. نَوَاصِبُ الْمُبْتَدَأِ (نَوَاصِبُ الْأِسْمِ)

There are 8 نَوَاصِبُ الْمُبْتَدَأِ, they are:

إِنَّ، أَنَّ، كَأَنَّ، لَكِنَّ، لَيْتَ، لَعَلَّ، إِلَّا، لَا

(1) إِنَّ: no doubt, of course, definitely

(2) أَنَّ: no doubt, of course, definitely

(3) كَأَنَّ: as if

(4) لَكِنَّ: but

(5) لَئِنِّي: I wish ... had (this is an impossible wish situation)

(6) لَعَلَّ: maybe (this is a possible situation)

(7) إِلَّا: but, except

(8) لَا: no, not (negate totally for a whole category)

Some examples:

مَا فَازَ الْجَاهِلُ لَكِنَّ الْعَالِمَ فَائِزٌ

The arrogant will not succeed, just as the knowledgeable is the successor.

لَعَلَّ اللَّهَ غَافِرٌ ذُنُوبِي.

Evil doer will never succeed. لَا فَاعِلٌ شَرٌّ فَائِزٌ.

2. نَوَاصِبُ الْخَبَرِ 5 There are 5 نَوَاصِبُ الْخَبَرِ, they are:

كَانَ، صَارَ، لَيْسَ، مَا، لَا

(1) كَانَ: to be, to exist

(2) صَارَ: to be, to exist, to be changed/turned to be

(3) لَيْسَ: was not, is not

(4) مَا: was not, is not

(5) لَا: was not, is not

Some examples:

كَانَ اللَّهُ قَدِيرًا.

Zaid became a scholar. صَارَ زَيْدٌ عَالِمًا.

أَلَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِكَافٍ عَبْدَهُ?

3. الْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ and its sub-categories (in الْمَفْعُولُ)

This category is subcategorized into the following:

- (a) **الْمَفْعُولُ بِهِ**: to  
Example: قَتَلَ زَيْدٌ عَمْرًا
- (b) **الْمَفْعُولُ مِنْهُ / عَنْهُ**: from
- (c) **الْمَفْعُولُ لَهُ**: for
- (d) **الْمَفْعُولُ فِيهِ**: inside, at
- (e) **الْمَفْعُولُ مَعَهُ**: together with
- (f) **الْمَفْعُولُ الْمُنْطَلِقُ**: مَصْدَرٌ of the verb, usually for emphasizing.

Some examples:

رَأَيْتُ زَيْدًا رَأْيًا فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ آتِيًا مِنْ الْبَيْتِ لِلدَّرْسِ

4. **نَوَاصِبُ الْمَضَارِعِ**: See next section
5. **حَالٌ**: it is a word to describe how subject/object is doing, acting, etc  
For example:  
Zaid came by walking / driving. جَاءَ زَيْدٌ مَاشِيًا / رَاكِبًا  
جَاءَ زَيْدٌ مَاشِيًا is **حَالٌ**, used to describe how زَيْدٌ came.
6. **تَمْيِيزٌ**: it is used to discriminate / differentiate sth, or make the meaning complete.  
For example:  
You own 20 Dollars (some money). لَكَ عَلَيَّ عَشْرُونَ دُولَارًا.  
لَكَ عَلَيَّ عَشْرُونَ دُولَارًا is **تَمْيِيزٌ**, used to make the meaning complete.
7. **حَرْفُ الْإِسْتِثْنَاءِ (إِلَّا)**: except, exclude  
For example:  
People came except Zaid. جَاءَ الْقَوْمُ إِلَّا زَيْدًا  
الْمُسْتَثْنَى مِنْهُ is **الْمُسْتَثْنَى مِنْهُ**, while الْقَوْمُ is called **الْمُسْتَثْنَى مِنْهُ**  
This category have two sub-categories:

- (a) **الْمُتَّصِلُ**: in this case, **الْمُسْتَتْنَا** and **مِنْهُ** belong to same category, like above example.
- (b) **الْمُنْقَطِعُ**: in this case, **الْمُسْتَتْنَا** and **مِنْهُ** belong to different categories, like in the following example:  
 People came except donkey. **جَاءَ الْقَوْمُ إِلَّا حِمَارًا**

8. **الْمُنَادَى الْمُرَكَّبُ**: the one who is called upon when it is a phrase (or not a single word).

For example:

Ya, Allah's messenger! **يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ**

Notes: When **الْمُنَادَى** is a single word, it takes **رَفْعٌ**.

For example: **يَا يُوسُفُ**

## 2.9 نَوَاصِبُ الْمُضَارِعِ maker of verbs in present or present continuous tense (نَوَاصِبُ الْمُضَارِعِ)

There are 5 نَوَاصِبُ الْمُضَارِعِ:

1. أَنْ: doing
2. لَنْ: never ever, at all
3. بَيْنَ: for
4. إِذَا: that time, then
5. (لِ + أَنْ): for

These 5 words who make a مُضَارِعٌ following them takes نَصْبٌ. The conjugation of a verb following any of these 5 words are as follows (أَنْ following أَنْ is used as an example):

Table 2.1: Conjugation of a مُضَارِعٌ following نَوَاصِبُ الْمُضَارِعِ

Plural (جَمْع)	Dual (مُثَنَّى)	Singular (مُفْرَدٌ)	
أَنْ يَفْعَلُوا	أَنْ يَفْعَلَا	أَنْ يَفْعَلَ	Absent M. (الغَائِبُ)
أَنْ يَفْعَلْنَ	أَنْ تَفْعَلَا	أَنْ تَفْعَلَ	Absent F. (الغَائِبَةُ)
أَنْ تَفْعَلُوا	أَنْ تَفْعَلَا	أَنْ تَفْعَلَ	Addressed M. (المُخَاطَبُ)
أَنْ تَفْعَلْنَ	أَنْ تَفْعَلَا	أَنْ تَفْعَلِي	Addressed F. (المُخَاطَبَةُ)
أَنْ تَفْعَلْ		أَنْ أَفْعَلْ	Addresser (الْمُتَكَلِّمُ)

## 2.10 أَنْ vs. إِنَّ

إِنَّ and أَنْ have the same meaning, "of course, surely", question is when should use which. Generally speaking,

1. إِنَّ is used at the beginning (فِي الْإِبْتِدَاءِ) of a sentence:

Ex. إِنَّ زَيْدًا قَائِمٌ

2. أَنْ is also used when after قَوْلٌ and its related (مَادَّةُ قَوْلٍ)

Ex. قَالَ مُوسَى إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَفُورٌ

3. أَنْ is used when in the middle of a sentence:

Ex. عَلِمْتُ أَنَّ زَيْدًا قَائِمٌ

## 2.11 جَزْمُ maker of verbs in present or present continuous tense (جَوَازِمُ الْمُضَارِعِ)

Next, let's take a look at جَزْمُ makers on الْمُضَارِعِ. There are 2 subcategories under جَوَازِمُ الْمُضَارِعِ:

1. جَوَازِمُ الْمُضَارِعِ الْوَاحِدِ: There are 4 words belong to this category:

لَمْ، لَمَّا، لَا، لِ (لَامُ الْأَمْرِ)

2. جَوَازِمُ الْمُضَارِعِينَ: There are 12 words belong to this category:

إِنْ، مَهْمَا، مَا، مَنْ، أَيْنَ، مَتَى، أَنَّى، أَيُّ، أَيْمًا، حَيْثُمَا، إِذْمَا، إِذَا مَا

Let's go over these 2 categories a little bit more :

1. جَوَازِمُ الْمُضَارِعِ الْوَاحِدِ:

(1) لَمْ: didn't

(2) لَمَّا: never ever did

(3) لَا: (order) not to do!

(4) لِ (لَامُ الْأَمْرِ): (order) do!

Please see the next section for the conjugation of a verb following لِ، لَمَّا، لَمْ.

2. جَوَازِمُ الْمُضَارِعِينَ:

(1) إِنْ: if

For example: إِنْ تَجَهَّدَ تَنْجَعُ

If you study hard, you'll be successful.

(2) مَهْمَا: whatever

For example: مَهْمَا يَفْعَلُ تُسْأَلُ مِنْهُ

Whatever you do, you'll be questioned.

(3) مَا: whatever

For example: مَا يَفْعَلُ مِنْ خَيْرٍ يَجْزِيهِ اللَّهُ

Whatever good a person does, Allah will reward him.

مَا ... يَفْعَلُ ... يَجْزِي (يَجْزِي) -> مَا ... يَفْعَلُ ... يَجْزِي

(4) مَنْ: who, whoever

(5) أَيْنَ: where, wherever

For example: أَيْنَ تَكُنْ يُدْرِكُكَ الْمَوْتُ

Wherever you are, death will come to you.

(6) مَتَى: when, whenever

(7) أَنَّى: whenever

(8) أَيُّ: what, which, whoever, anyone

(9) أَيْمًا: whenever, wherever

(10) حَيْثُمَا: whenever, wherever

(11) إِذْمَا: whenever

(12) إِذَا مَا: whenever

For example: إِذَا مَا تَعْمَلُ بِعِلْمِكَ تَكُنْ خَيْرَ النَّاسِ

Whenever you do and act upon your knowledge, you become the best of human being.

## 2.12 Conjugation of a verb following لَمْ، لَا، لَمْ، لَمْ، لَمْ، لَمْ

Conjugation of a verb following لَمْ، لَا، لَمْ، لَمْ is as follows (فِعْلٌ following لَمْ is used as an example):

Table 2.2: Conjugation of a مُضَارِعٌ following لَمْ، لَا، لَمْ، لَمْ، لَمْ، لَمْ

Plural (جَمْعٌ)	Dual (مُتَنِي)	Singular (مُفْرَدٌ)	
لَمْ يَفْعَلُوا	لَمْ يَفْعَلَا	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ	Absent M. (الغَائِبُ)
لَمْ يَفْعَلْنَ	لَمْ تَفْعَلَا	لَمْ تَفْعَلْ	Absent F. (الغَائِبَةُ)
لَمْ تَفْعَلُوا	لَمْ تَفْعَلَا	لَمْ تَفْعَلْ	Addressed M. (المُخَاطَبُ)
لَمْ تَفْعَلْنَ	لَمْ تَفْعَلَا	لَمْ تَفْعَلِي	Addressed F. (المُخَاطَبَةُ)
لَمْ نَفْعَلْ		لَمْ أَفْعَلْ	Addresser (الْمُتَكَلِّمُ)

Conjugation of a verb following لَمْ is as follows:

Table 2.3: Conjugation of a مُضَارِعٌ following لَمْ

Plural (جَمْعٌ)	Dual (مُتَنِي)	Singular (مُفْرَدٌ)	
لَمْ يَفْعَلُوا	لَمْ يَفْعَلَا	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ	Absent M. (الغَائِبُ)
لَمْ يَفْعَلْنَ	لَمْ تَفْعَلَا	لَمْ تَفْعَلْ	Absent F. (الغَائِبَةُ)
أَفْعَلُوا	أَفْعَلَا	أَفْعَلْ	Addressed M. (المُخَاطَبُ)
أَفْعَلْنَ	أَفْعَلَا	أَفْعَلِي	Addressed F. (المُخَاطَبَةُ)

## 2.13 Auxiliary Verbs (الأفعال الناقصة)

الأفعال الناقصة in Arabic are like auxiliary verbs in English, they don't have full verb functions. الأفعال الناقصة come before الجملة الاسمية, they are all نواصب الخبر, no matter what tense they are in.

The most famous example from الأفعال الناقصة is كَانَ, so these verbs are also called إخوانها كَانَ. Below is a list of this type of verbs:

1. كَانَ : was
2. صار : became to be, turned to be, came to be
3. أصبح : became morning
4. أمسى : became evening
5. أضحى : became Duha time
6. ضلّ : happened
7. بات (بئت) : night time happened
8. أض : happened, took place
9. عاد : happened, turned to
10. غدا : morning turned to happen
11. راح : happened, departed

12. مَا زَالَ : continued, didn't disappear, didn't cease
13. مَا إِنْفَكَ : it was there, didn't depart, didn't cease
14. مَا فَتِيَ : didn't leave
15. مَا بَرِحَ : didn't leave, didn't go
16. مَا دَامَ : didn't continue
17. لَيْسَ : didn't happen, did not

## 2.14 ”Almost happened, but actually did not” (الأفعال المُقَارِبَةُ)

Verbs in **الأفعال المُقَارِبَةُ** category have the meaning of ”Almost happened, nearly happened”, but didn’t happen. Below is a list of this type of verbs:

1. **عَسَى** : Almost happened. This verb doesn’t have **تَضْرِيْفٌ**  
Ex. **عَسَ أَنْ يَخْرُجَ زَيْدٌ**, Zaid almost came out (but not).
2. **كَادَ** (**كَيْدًا**) : Almost happened. This verb has **تَضْرِيْفٌ**
3. **ظَفِقَ** : Almost happened
4. **قَرَّبَ** : Almost happened
5. **جَعَلَ** : Made ... happened
6. **أَوْشَكَ** : Nearly happened



vi. ذُو: owner

These 6 words form their جَرٌّ، رَفْعٌ، نَصْبٌ through changing their end letters. Use أَبٌ as an example:

مَجْرُورٌ فِي أَبِيهِ

مَنْصُوبٌ إِنَّ أَبَاهُ

مَرْفُوعٌ جَاءَ أَبُوهُ

Please refer to next section for their جَرٌّ، رَفْعٌ، نَصْبٌ of these 6 words.

(b) جَمِيعُ مُذَكَّرٍ سَالِمٍ (Healthy masculine plural nouns):

This type of plural nouns form their مَرْفُوعٌ by suffix نُونَ; while مَجْرُورٌ and مَنْصُوبٌ by suffix يَيْنَ

For example: مَرْفُوعٌ الْعَالَمُونَ

مَنْصُوبٌ and مَجْرُورٌ الْعَالَمِينَ

(c) مُثَنَّى (Dual form of a noun):

Dual form nouns form their مَرْفُوعٌ by suffix تَانِ; while مَجْرُورٌ and مَنْصُوبٌ by suffix تَيْنِ

For example: مَرْفُوعٌ كِتَابَانِ

مَنْصُوبٌ and مَجْرُورٌ فِي كِتَابَيْنِ

(d) جَمِيعُ مُؤَنَّثٍ سَالِمٍ (Healthy feminine plural nouns):

This type plural nouns form their مَرْفُوعٌ by suffix تَاتٌ; while مَجْرُورٌ and مَنْصُوبٌ by suffix تَاتِ (no تَاتَا form for

جَمِيعُ مُؤَنَّثٍ سَالِمٍ)

For example: مَرْفُوعٌ صَادِقَاتٌ

مَنْصُوبٌ and مَجْرُورٌ صَادِقَاتٍ (no such a form of صَادِقَاتَا)

## 2.16 Six special words (الأَسْمَاءُ السَّتَّةُ الْمُعْتَلَّةُ)

Table 2.4: الأَسْمَاءُ السَّتَّةُ الْمُعْتَلَّةُ of 6 special words: نَصْبٌ، رَفْعٌ، جَزْرٌ

<i>owner</i>	<i>mouth</i>	<i>Aunt</i>	<i>Aunt</i>	<i>brother</i>	<i>father</i>	
ذُو	فَمٌ	هَنْ	حَمٌ	أَخٌ	أَبٌ	
ذُو	فَمُو	هَنُو	حَمُو	أَخُو	أَبُو	مَرْفُوعٌ
ذَا	فَمَا	هَنَا	حَمَا	أَخَا	أَبَا	مَنْصُوبٌ
ذِي	فَمِي	هَنِي	حَمِي	أَخِي	أَبِي	مَجْرُورٌ

## 2.17 Putting Harakat on مُنَادَى (إِعْرَابُ الْمُنَادَى)

نِدَاءٌ : to call

مُنَادَى : the one who is called upon

يَا، أَيُّ، هَا حُرُوفُ النَّدَاءِ includes

Below are rules to put Harakat on مُنَادَى:

1. الْمُنَادَى الْمَفْرَدُ مَرْفُوعٌ : when مُنَادَى is a single word, it takes مَرْفُوعٌ

For example, يَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ، هَا يُوسُفُ

2. الْمُنَادَى الْمُرَكَّبُ مَنْصُوبٌ : when مُنَادَى is a phrase (تَرْكِيْبٌ), or not a single word, it takes مَنْصُوبٌ

For example, يَا رَسُوْلَ اللهِ

## 2.18 Nouns with end changing (أَسْمَاءٌ مُنْصَرِفٌ) and Nouns without end changing (أَسْمَاءٌ غَيْرُ مُنْصَرِفٍ)

Around 99% nouns are with end changing (أَسْمَاءٌ مُنْصَرِفٌ), while the other around 1% nouns are without end changing (أَسْمَاءٌ غَيْرُ مُنْصَرِفٍ). Most of former sections talked about أَسْمَاءٌ مُنْصَرِفٌ, this section will talk about أَسْمَاءٌ غَيْرُ مُنْصَرِفٍ.

Nouns without end changing (أَسْمَاءٌ غَيْرُ مُنْصَرِفٍ) include the following subcategories:

1. Non Arabic words (عُجْمَةٌ): ex. دَالَّاسُ (Dallas), لَوْسَآنُ جِلَّسَ (Los Angeles)
2. When two words come together to form a noun: ex. بَعْلَبَكَّ comes from بَكَّ + بَعْلُ
3. Verbs used as noun (وَزْنُ الْفِعْلِ):
4. اِسْمُ التَّفْضِيلِ: ex. أَحْمَدُ, the meaning is "the one who praises most"

Notes:

1. Nouns without end changing (أَسْمَاءٌ غَيْرُ مُنْصَرِفٍ) doesn't take تَنْوِينٌ
2. Nouns without end changing (أَسْمَاءٌ غَيْرُ مُنْصَرِفٍ) doesn't take نَصْبٌ, instead, it takes جَرٌّ.

Ex. فِي دَالِاسٍ مِنْ أَحْمَدَ فِي بَعْلَبَكَّ

But there is an exception, when nouns without end changing

(أَسْمَاءٌ غَيْرُ مُنْصَرِفٍ) is used as مُضَافٌ, it takes جَرٌّ:

Ex. دَالِاسٍ أَمْرِيَقَا

(Compare: جَمِيعٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ سَالِمٌ (Healthy feminine plural nouns)

take no نَصْبٌ, instead, they take جَرٌّ)

## 2.19 Conjunction Letters (حُرُوفُ الْعَظْفِ)

Conjunction letters (حُرُوفُ الْعَظْفِ) are used to connect two peer parts in grammar. For example

أَحْمَدُ وَ مُحَمَّدٌ

أَحْمَدُ is called مَعْظُوفٌ عَلَيْهِ (the one who is connected by something)

, وَ is called حَرْفُ الْعَظْفِ or عَاطِفٌ

, while مُحَمَّدٌ is called مَعْظُوفٌ (the one connecting to something)

So, the general structure related to حُرُوفُ الْعَظْفِ is as follows:

مَعْظُوفٌ عَلَيْهِ + حُرُوفُ الْعَظْفِ + مَعْظُوفٌ

Below are some commonly used حُرُوفُ الْعَظْفِ:

1. وَ : when وَ is used to connect two things, no order is applied, that means we don't know which one is the first, which one is the second
2. فَ : when فَ is used to connect two things, order is applied, that means مَعْظُوفٌ عَلَيْهِ is the first, while مَعْظُوفٌ is the second
3. ثُمَّ : after
4. حَتَّى : after
5. أَوْ : or
6. إِمَّا : either
7. أَمْ : or, usually used in question sentence started with هَلْ or أَ

8. لَا : no, opposite
9. بَلْ : no, opposite
10. لَكِنَّ : but

## 2.20 Phrase التَّرْكِيْبُ الْإِضَافِيّ

التَّرْكِيْبُ الْإِضَافِيّ is a type of phrase structure in Arabic, its structure is as follows:

مُضَافٌ + مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ

Some examples:

(مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ is زَيْدٌ while مُضَافٌ is كِتَابٌ) كِتَابُ زَيْدٍ  
(مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ is الْغُرْفَةُ while مُضَافٌ is بَابٌ) بَابُ الْغُرْفَةِ

1. مُضَافٌ and مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ forms a unit
2. مُضَافٌ takes no تَنْوِينٌ (ـَ، ـِ، ـُ)
3. مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ is something known
4. مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ always takes جَرٌّ at its end

## 2.21 Phrase التَّرْكِيْبُ الوُصْفِيُّ

التَّرْكِيْبُ الوُصْفِيُّ is a type of phrase structure in Arabic, its structure is as follows:

مَوْصُوفٌ + صِفَةٌ

وَصَفٌ means "to describe, to qualify"

Some examples:

صِفَةٌ جَدِيدٌ (صِفَةٌ is جَدِيدٌ, while مَوْصُوفٌ is كِتَابٌ) كِتَابٌ جَدِيدٌ

Rule: الصِّفَةُ تَبَعَتْ المَوْصُوفَ

الصِّفَةُ follows المَوْصُوفَ in finitivity (مَعْرِفَةٌ / نَكْرَةٌ), gender

(إِغْرَابٌ) ending Harakat (عَدَدٌ), number (تَذْكِيرٌ / تَأْنِيثٌ).

This is also called تَطَابُقٌ (corresponding) of صِفَةٌ to مَوْصُوفٌ.

## 2.22 Followers تَوَابِع

Below we will discuss about "following" phenomena, such as ending Harakat following, in some Arabic grammar structures.

### 1. صِفَةٌ: Describing

وَصَفَ means "to describe"

صِفَةٌ structure in Arabic is as follows:

مَوْصُوفٌ + صِفَةٌ

Ex. رَجُلٌ طَيِّبٌ (a good man)

, رَجُلٌ is called مَوْصُوفٌ, while طَيِّبٌ is called صِفَةٌ

Rule: الصِّفَةُ تَابَعَتْ لِلْمَوْصُوفِ, or صِفَةٌ follows مَوْصُوفٌ in below aspects:

(a) إِعْرَابٌ : Ending Harakat

(b) تَأْنِيثٌ / تَذْكِيرٌ : Masculine / Feminine

(c) مَفْرَدٌ، مُثَنَّى، جَمْعٌ : Numbers (singular, dual, plural)

(d) تَعْرِيفٌ / تَنْكِيرٌ : Definitive / Indefinitive

For example: إِمْرَأَتَانِ مُسْلِمَتَانِ (two Muslim females)

### 2. مَعْظُوفٌ: the one connecting to something

Ex. جَاءَ أَحْمَدُ وَحَسَنٌ (Ahmed and Hasan came.)

, أَحْمَدُ is called مَعْظُوفٌ عَلَيْهِ (the one who is connected by something)

, وَ is called حَرْفُ الْعَظْفِ or غَاظِفٌ

, while حَسَنٌ is called مَعْطُوفٌ (the one connecting to something)

Rule: مَعْطُوفٌ follows عَلَيْهِ in إِعْرَابٍ (ending Harakat).

3. بَدَلٌ: Something takes the place to explain or complete the meaning

Ex. جَاءَ الْقَوْمُ أَحْمَدُ إِلَى زَيْدٍ

, أَحْمَدُ is called بَدَلٌ, while الْقَوْمُ is called مِنْهُ مُبَدَلٌ.

Rule: بَدَلٌ takes the same إِعْرَابٍ as مِنْهُ مُبَدَلٌ takes

4. عَظْفٌ بَيَانٍ: to explain something

Ex. الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

, رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ is called بَيَانٍ عَظْفٌ, which explain اللَّهُ in front of it.

Rule: عَظْفٌ بَيَانٍ follows the word it explains.

## 2.23 الْحُرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةُ and الْحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ

1. الْحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ are:

ث، ث، ذ، ذ، ز، ز، س، س، ش، ض، ض، ظ، ظ، ل، ن

2. الْحُرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةُ are:

أ، ب، ج، ح، خ، غ، غ، ف، ق، ك، م، ه، و، ي

, to remember them easily: أُنْعِ حَجَّكَ وَخَفِ عَقِيمَهُ

لُ، أَلْ need to be put Shadda (ّ) when they follow الْحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ (in أَلْ) is not pronounced; while الْحُرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةُ need not to be put Shadda (ّ) when they follow أَلْ, and لُ (in أَلْ) need to be pronounced. For example: الْقَمَرُ، الشَّمْسُ.

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

All Praise be to Allah! The Cherisher and Sustainer of the worlds!