



## الدَّرْسُ الْأَوَّلُ

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ

*The best of you are those who learn the Qur'ān and teach it.*

~ Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ

(Bukhārī)

## LESSON 1 | VOCABULARY LIST

TRANSLATION	PLURAL	SINGULAR
lord	أَرْبَابٌ	رَبٌّ
messenger	رُسُلٌ	رَسُولٌ
person; human being	(rare)	إِنْسَانٌ
house	بُيُوتٌ	بَيْتٌ
thing	أَشْيَاءٌ	شَيْءٌ
believer	مُؤْمِنُونَ	مُؤْمِنٌ

from	مِنْ
to	إِلَى
in	فِي
by; with	بِ

to write	كِتَابَةٌ writing (n.)	يَكْتُبُ he writes	كَتَبَ he wrote
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**Memrise** – All vocabulary provided at the beginning of each lesson are available as a “vocabulary lesson” within the Memrise, Fawakih Level 1 Deck.







## LESSON 1 | GRAMMAR | ARABIC WORDS (الكلمات)

### Grammar and Morphology

Knowledge of grammar is essential to understanding any language. At Fawakih, grammar will generally involve the study of rules that explain how words function in a sentence. Morphology, on the other hand, will involve the study of how individual words are formed.

### Classification of Words

Every word in Arabic can be classified into exactly one of three categories:

INDEPENDENT MEANING	TIME	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	TYPE OF WORD
		NOUN pronoun, adjective	إِسْمٌ (pl. أَسمَاءُ)
		VERB	فِعْلٌ (pl. أَفْعَالٌ)
		PARTICLE	حَرْفٌ (pl. حُرُوفٌ)

إِسْمٌ

An *ism* is a word (كَلِمَةٌ) that conveys meaning without the need for other words, e.g.

مُحَمَّدٌ = Muhammad

رَسُولٌ = messenger

جَمِيلٌ = beautiful

فِعْلٌ

A *fi'l* is a كَلِمَةٌ that conveys meaning, yet is restricted to a given time (e.g. past or present), e.g.

كَتَبَ = he wrote

يَكْتُبُ = he writes

اُكْتُبْ = write!

حَرْفٌ

A *harf* is a كَلِمَةٌ that is dependent on either an *ism* or a *fi'l* to convey meaning. Any word that is not an *ism* or a *fi'l* must be a *harf*. This is a broad category, and includes words such as:



وَ = and

إِلَى = to

إِنَّ = indeed

## Recognition

Even without knowing the meaning of a word, it is often possible to determine which one of the three categories it belongs to. The table below presents some of these recognition tips.

RECOGNITION TIPS	ENDING VOWEL	TYPE OF MEANING	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	TYPE OF WORD
Can be preceded by ال	NOT: 	entity or attribute  no time	noun, pronoun, adjective	إِسْمٌ
present tense verbs are preceded by one of: أ ن ي ت	NOT: 	occurrence in time (past / present / future)	verb	فِعْلٌ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Often only 1-2 letters long</li> <li>Single letter <i>hurūf</i> are connected to following word</li> </ul>	-	no independent meaning without an إِسْمٌ or فِعْلٌ	particle  (including: conjunctions, some prepositions)	حَرْفٌ

Most Arabic nouns and verbs have 3 root letters. So, a word that seems to have more than three letters probably has a prefix and/or suffix and/or inserted letters.

**Activity:** Look at *Sūrat al-Fātiḥa* below, and classify each word as an either an *ism*, *fi'l* or *harf*. (Answers given in Lesson 1 | Grammar | Answer Key).

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ② الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ③ مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ④

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ⑤ أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ⑥ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ

غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ⑦

Notice that the first half of the *sūra* contains only nouns. Think about what this conveys, given what you have learned about the difference between an *إِسْمٌ* and a *فِعْلٌ*.

## Fātiḥa Takeaways

At this beginner stage, the following takeaways can give an appreciation as to how the language adds value to understanding the *sūra*.

### 1) Breaking down a word into its parts

نَسْتَعِينُ

عَيْنَ

+

سَتَ

+

نَ

HELP

SEEK

WE

It takes three English words to break down this one word in *al-Fātiḥa*.

### 2) What's Not There

*Question:* How does the omission of إلى ("to") from the verse affect the meaning?

أَهْدِنَا {إِلَى} الصِّرَاطِ الْمُسْتَقِيمِ ﴿٦﴾

guide us "to" (implies "not on the path") = إِهْدِنَا + إِلَى

guide us "on" (implies "on the path") = إِهْدِنَا

See the following verses that demonstrate how إلى is generally used following the verb "to guide": 3:101, 5:17, 6:87, 6:161, 10:25, 16:121, 42:52.

## Introduction to Noun Case

Arabic has a *grammatical case system*, which means that nouns have variable endings depending on their grammatical function in a sentence.

In English, only traces of such a system can be found, e.g.

- “Me ate an apple” is incorrect, because the subject form of the pronoun is “I”
- “He saw I” is incorrect, because the direct object form of the pronoun is “me”

In Arabic, nouns typically change their ending based on their grammatical function within the sentence.

There are three noun cases in Arabic, each of which is associated with a specific default vowel on the end of the noun. This concept is introduced gradually throughout these lessons.

DEFAULT VOWEL	A WORD IN THIS CASE IS DESCRIBED AS	MEANING	ARABIC CASE NAME
وْ	مَرْفُوعٌ	nominative e.g. subject of sentence	رَفْعٌ
ـَ	مَنْصُوبٌ	accusative e.g. direct object of sentence	نَصْبٌ
ـِ	مَجْرُورٌ	genitive e.g. after a preposition	جَرٌّ



DID YOU  
KNOW

Caliph `Alī ibn Abī Ṭālib, motivated by the spread of ungrammatical speech, was the first to put Arabic grammar down in writing. He started by presenting the three categories of words, and definitions of each.

## LESSON 1 | GRAMMAR | EXERCISES

### 1A: Word Classification

Classify each of the following words as *ism*, *fi'l* or *harf* by placing a check in the appropriate box, as the example shows. Use Lesson 1 Vocabulary List or the recognition tips to help.

حَرْف	فِعْل	إِسْم		حَرْف	فِعْل	إِسْم	
			6 مُؤْمِنُونَ	✓			1 إِلَى
			7 إِنْسَانٌ				2 رَبٌّ
			8 تَكْتُبُ				3 الْبُيُوتُ
			9 بِالْكِتَابَةِ				4 كَتَبَ
			10 رُسُلٍ				5 فِي

### 1B: Qur'ānic Application

For each *āya* below, classify each word in the *āya* as *ism* (I), *fi'l* (F) or *harf* (H). If only specific words are underlined, then classify only those words.

1 اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ 2:112

2 وَاللَّهُ قَدِيرٌ وَاللَّهُ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ 60:7

3 إِنَّا نَحْنُ نُحْيِي الْمَوْتَى وَنَكْتُبُ مَا قَدَّمُوا وَآثَارَهُمْ 12:36

4 قُلْ لِمَنْ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ قُلْ لِلَّهِ كَتَبَ عَلَى نَفْسِهِ الرَّحْمَةُ 6:12

5 قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ 1:113

## LESSON 1 | GRAMMAR | ANSWER KEY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ١

I I I I H

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ٢ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ٣ مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ٤

I I I I I I I I H I

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ٥ أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ٦ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ

I H F I I I I I F F I H F I

غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

I H H I H I I

### 1A: Word Classification

Classify each of the following words as *ism*, *fi'l* or *harf* by placing a check in the appropriate box. Use Lesson 1 Vocabulary List or the recognition tips to help.

حَرْفٌ	فِعْلٌ	إِسْمٌ		حَرْفٌ	فِعْلٌ	إِسْمٌ	
		✓	6 مُؤْمِنُونَ	✓			1 إِلَى
		✓	7 إِنْسَانٌ			✓	2 رَبٌّ
	✓		8 تَكْتُبُ			✓	3 الْبُيُوتُ
✓		✓	9 بِالْكِتَابَةِ		✓		4 كَتَبَ
		✓	10 رُسُلٍ	✓			5 فِي



### 1B: Qur'ānic Application

For each *āya* below, classify each word in the *āya* as *ism* (I), *fi'l* (F) or *harf* (H). If only specific words are underlined, then classify only those words.

1      اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ 2:112

I      I

2      وَاللَّهُ قَدِيرٌ وَاللَّهُ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ 60:7

I      I      I H      I      I H

3      إِنَّا نَحْنُ نُحْيِي الْمَوْتَى وَنَكْتُبُ مَا قَدَّمُوا وَآثَارَهُمْ 12:36

F

4      قُلْ لِمَنْ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ قُلْ لِلَّهِ كَتَبَ عَلَى نَفْسِهِ الرَّحْمَةُ 6:12

I      H      F      I H      I      H      I      H

5      قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ 1:113

F

## LESSON 1 | MORPHOLOGY | DETACHED PRONOUNS (الضَّمَائِرُ الْمُنْفَصِلَةُ)

### *Pronouns*

A pronoun (ضَمِيرٌ) is a word that refers to some entity (person, place or thing) previously mentioned in speech. In Arabic, pronouns can be divided into two categories: detached and attached. Attached pronouns will be discussed in Lesson 10.

### *Detached Pronouns*

The detached pronouns (ضَمَائِرُ مُنْفَصِلَةٌ) are definite (مَعْرِفَةٌ – more about this in Lesson 2). They are generally used as the subject pronouns in a given sentence. Verbs can be conjugated for each of these pronouns.

### *Examples of Usage*

The following examples demonstrate how detached pronouns are used in the Qur’ān.

TRANSLATION	ĀYA
Say, He is Allah, One. (111:1)	قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ
Peace, it is until the emergence of dawn. (97:5)	سَلَامٌ هِيَ حَتَّىٰ مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ
They, in it, will abide eternally. (2:39)	هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ
You [O Muḥammad], are not but a warner. (35:23)	إِنَّ أَنْتَ إِلَّا نَذِيرٌ
Nor are you worshippers of what I worship. (109:3)	وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ
I am Allah. There is no god but I. (20:14)	أَنَا اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنَا
We are more knowledgeable of what they say. (50:45)	نَحْنُ أَعْلَمُ بِمَا يَقُولُونَ

### *“We” for Allah*

Throughout the Qur’ān, Allah is sometimes referred to with the pronoun نَحْنُ, “We,” known as the “royal” we or the “majestic plural.” This linguistic device is used to refer to a single entity holding a high position. Though rarely used in today’s speech, many of the āyāt in the Qur’ān that employ the majestic plural speak about Allah’s great power and majesty.

# LESSON 1 | MORPHOLOGY | EXERCISES

## 1C: Meaning

Write the meaning of each pronoun, as shown in the example below.

جَمْع Plural	مُثَنَّى Dual	مُفْرَد Singular		
(3) هُمْ _____	(2) هُمَا _____	(1) هُوَ he _____	مُذَكَّر Masculine	الغَائِبُ Third person
(6) هُنَّ _____	(5) هُمَا _____	(4) هِيَ _____	مُؤَنَّث Feminine	
(9) أَنْتُمْ _____	(8) أَنْتُمَا _____	(7) أَنْتَ _____	مُذَكَّر Masculine	المُخَاطَبُ Second person
(12) أَنْتُنَّ _____	(11) أَنْتُمَا _____	(10) أَنْتِ _____	مُؤَنَّث Feminine	
(14) نَحْنُ _____		(13) أَنَا _____	مُذَكَّر أَوْ مُؤَنَّث Masculine or Feminine	الْمُتَكَلِّمُ First person

## 1D: Copy the Chart

Copy the pronoun chart for practice. Note: switch your keyboard layout to Arabic for typing the pronouns

جَمْعٌ Plural	مُثْنًى Dual	مُفْرَدٌ Singular		
(3)	(2)	(1)	مُذَكَّرٌ Masculine	الْغَائِبُ Third person
(6)	(5)	(4)	مُؤَنَّثٌ Feminine	
(9)	(8)	(7)	مُذَكَّرٌ Masculine	الْمُخَاطَبُ Second person
(12)	(11)	(10)	مُؤَنَّثٌ Feminine	
(14)		(13)	مُذَكَّرٌ أَوْ مُؤَنَّثٌ Masculine or Feminine	الْمُتَكَلِّمُ First person

### 1E: Translate

In each of the *āyāt*, circle the detached pronoun(s) and translate them by filling in the blank(s).

1. قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿١﴾

“Say: \_\_\_\_\_ is Allah, the One.” (111:1)

2. وَبِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ ﴿٢﴾

“...and about the hereafter, \_\_\_\_\_ are certain.” (2:4)

3. يَا آدَمُ اسْكُنْ أَنْتَ وَزَوْجُكَ الْجَنَّةَ

“...O Adam, live, \_\_\_\_\_ and your spouse in paradise” (2:35)

4. أَنَا اللَّهُ رَبُّ الْعَالَمِينَ

“\_\_\_\_\_ am Allah, Lord of the Worlds.” (28:30)

5. إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا عَلَيْكَ الْقُرْآنَ تَنْزِيلًا ﴿٥٣﴾

“Indeed \_\_\_\_\_ have revealed the Qur’an upon you progressively.” (76:23)

6. وَاللَّهُ الْغَنِيُّ وَأَنْتُمُ الْفُقَرَاءُ

“...and Allah is free of need, while \_\_\_\_\_ are poor.” (47:38)

7. هُوَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ عَلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ مِنْهُ آيَاتٌ مُحْكَمَاتٌ هُنَّ أُمُّ الْكِتَابِ

“\_\_\_\_\_ is the one who revealed unto you the Book. In it are verses that are precise. \_\_\_\_\_ are the foundation (umm) of the book.” (3:7)

8. بِآيَاتِنَا أَنْتُمْ وَمَنْ اتَّبَعَكُمْ مَنِ الْغَالِبُونَ

“...with our signs, \_\_\_\_\_ and those who follow you (both) will be victorious.” (28:35)

9. إِذْ هُمَا فِي الْغَارِ إِذْ يَقُولُ لِصَاحِبِهِ لَا تَحْزَنْ

“When \_\_\_\_\_ were in the cave and he said to his companion: ‘Do not grieve’....” (9:40)

10. وَأَنَا التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ

“and \_\_\_\_\_ am the Acceptor of repentance, the Merciful.” (2:160)

# LESSON 1 | MORPHOLOGY | ANSWER KEY

1D: Copy the Chart

Copy the pronoun chart for practice.

جَمْعٌ Plural	مُثَنَّى Dual	مُفْرَدٌ Singular		
(3) هُمْ They (3+, m or mix)	(2) هُمَا They (2, m or mix)	(1) هُوَ He	مُذَكَّرٌ Masculine	الْغَائِبُ Third person
(6) هُنَّ They (3+, f)	(5) هُمَا They (2, f)	(4) هِيَ She	مُؤَنَّثٌ Feminine	
(9) أَنْتُمْ You (3+, m or mix)	(8) أَنْتُمَا You (2, m or mix)	(7) أَنْتَ You (m)	مُذَكَّرٌ Masculine	الْمُخَاطَبُ Second person
(12) أَنْتُنَّ You (3+, f)	(11) أَنْتُمَا You (2, f)	(10) أَنْتِ You (f)	مُؤَنَّثٌ Feminine	
(14) نَحْنُ We		(13) أَنَا I		الْمُتَكَلِّمُ First person

1E: Translate

In each of the *āyāt*, circle the detached pronoun(s) and translate them by filling in the blank(s).

11. قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿١﴾

“Say: He is Allah, the One.” (111:1)

12. وَبِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ ﴿٢﴾

“...and about the hereafter, They are certain.” (2:4)

13. يَا آدَمُ اسْكُنْ أَنْتَ وَزَوْجُكَ الْجَنَّةَ

“...O Adam, live, You and your spouse in paradise” (2:35)

14. أَنَا اللَّهُ رَبُّ الْعَالَمِينَ

“I am Allah, Lord of the Worlds.” (28:30)

15. إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا عَلَيْكَ الْقُرْآنَ تَنْزِيلًا ﴿٣٦﴾

“Indeed We have revealed the Qur’ān upon you progressively.” (76:23)

16. وَاللَّهُ الْغَنِيُّ وَأَنْتُمُ الْفُقَرَاءُ

“...and Allah is free of need, while you (3+) are poor.” (47:38)

17. هُوَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ عَلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ مِنْهُ آيَاتٌ مُحْكَمَاتٌ هُنَّ أُمُّ الْكِتَابِ

“He is the one who revealed unto you the Book. In it are verses that are precise. They are the foundation (*umm*) of the book.” (3:7)

18. بِآيَاتِنَا أَنْتُمْ وَمَنِ اتَّبَعَكُمْ الْغَالِبُونَ

“...with our signs, you (2) and those who follow you (both) will be victorious.” (28:35)

19. إِذْ هُمَا فِي الْغَارِ إِذْ يَقُولُ لِصَاحِبِهِ لَا تَحْزَنْ

“When they (2) were in the cave and he said to his companion: ‘Do not grieve’...” (9:40)

20. وَأَنَا التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ

“and I am the Acceptor of repentance, the Merciful.” (2:160)

# LESSON 1 | TEXT ANALYSIS

## READING COMPREHENSION 3-STEP METHODOLOGY

The process by which we will approach reading content in this course is trifold and should be adhered to closely to progress through the stages of comprehension.

### ***1 Skim for Word Recognition***

Circle (or otherwise identify) words you know, and use these as 'pegs' to try to figure out the general gist or theme of the reading passage.

### ***2 Educated Guessing***

Look more closely at words you did *not* recognize, and try to guess their meaning (even if only partially) based on:

- **Context:** If you know most of the words in a sentence, you can often take an educated guess at the meaning of the one or two words that you did not recognize.
- **Root letters:** Even if you do not know the meaning of a word, you might get some sense of its meaning if you recognize the root letters. For example, you can guess that the word **إِكْنَل** probably has something to do with eating.
- **Morphological patterns:** You may recognize a specific pattern of a word (e.g. **إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ**) and, similarly the tense and mood of verbs (even if you don't know the meaning of the verb, you can recognize its 'shape' as **مَاضِي / مُضَارِع / أَمْر**).

### ***3 Translation***

Based on stages 1 and 2, figure out the structure and syntax of sentences, and utilize the accompanying vocabulary list to confirm or change your educated guesses from Step 2.

### ***Note about Vocabulary***

The accompanying vocabulary lists for each text are given to aid in comprehension of the text being studied. Students are not responsible for committing these words to memory each week. However, students will naturally pick up these words through context and repetition throughout the story.



## LESSON 1 | TEXT ANALYSIS

### النَّصُّ الْأَوَّلُ - سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٢﴾ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٣﴾ مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ﴿٤﴾

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ﴿٥﴾ اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ﴿٦﴾

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ﴿٧﴾

## LESSON 1 | TEXT ANALYSIS | VOCABULARY LIST

TRANSLATION	PLURAL	SINGULAR
world	عَوَالِمٌ   عَالَمُونَ	عَالَمٌ
start, beginning, opening	فَوَاتِح	فَاتِحَةٌ

TRANSLATION	VERB
he blessed, granted	أَنْعَمَ
we seek help	نَسْتَعِينُ
guide (command/request)	إِهْدِ

## LESSON 1 | TEXT ANALYSIS | TRANSLATION

### النَّصُّ الْأَوَّلُ – سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ

The First Text – The Chapter of the Opening

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾

<sup>1</sup>In the name of Allah, the Source of Mercy, the All-Merciful.

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٢﴾

<sup>2</sup>All praise and thanks are for Allah, the Lord of the Worlds,

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٣﴾

<sup>3</sup>the Source of Mercy, the All-Merciful,

مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ﴿٤﴾

<sup>4</sup>Owner of the day of Recompense.

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ﴿٥﴾

<sup>5</sup>You [alone] we worship and You [alone] we ask for help.

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ﴿٦﴾

<sup>6</sup>Guide us [upon] the straight path,

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ﴿٧﴾

<sup>7</sup>the path of those whom you have blessed, not those who have earned your anger,  
nor those who are astray.



**Quiz Reminder** – Make sure to take any quizzes assigned for Lesson 1. Quiz links are listed in the student resource portal on the Fawakih website and also sent directly via email.



SCAN TO ACCESS LESSON 1 QUIZ



## الدَّرْسُ الثَّانِي

مَنْ جَدَّ وَجَدَ

*Whoever is serious shall find.*

~ Arab Proverb

## LESSON 2 | VOCABULARY LIST

TRANSLATION	PLURAL	SINGULAR
truth	-	حَقٌّ
hour; time	سَاعَاتٌ	سَاعَةٌ
day (24 hours)	أَيَّامٌ	يَوْمٌ
month	شُهُورٌ   أَشْهُرٌ	شَهْرٌ
night	لَيَالٍ   اللَّيَالِي	لَيْلَةٌ
daytime (from dawn to dusk)	-	نَهَارٌ
mountain	جِبَالٌ	جَبَلٌ
river	أَنْهَارٌ	نَهْرٌ
affair; matter	أُمُورٌ	أَمْرٌ
command	أَوَامِرٌ	أَمْرٌ

### *Subtleties of Arabic Vocabulary*

The words for daytime (نَهَارٌ) and river (نَهْرٌ) share the same three letter roots: ن - ه - ر. Classical Arabic dictionaries suggest the roots indicate the opening or emergence of a thing, e.g.

flow causes an opening in the earth = نَهْرٌ

emergence of light from darkness = نَهَارٌ

## LESSON 2 | GRAMMAR | DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE (التَّكْرِيرُ وَالْمَعْرِفَةُ)

### Definite or Indefinite

Nouns can be either definite (مَعْرِفَةٌ) or indefinite (نَكْرَةٌ). This is the difference between “the” and “a.” In Arabic, definite nouns are usually recognized by the presence of the definite article (الـ) at the beginning of the word. If a noun does not have الـ at the beginning, it will usually end with a doubled vowel known as a *tanwīn* (تَنْوِينٌ).

TERM	MEANING	DEFAULT MARKER	EXAMPLES
definite مَعْرِفَةٌ	“the...” <i>a specific person / thing<sup>2</sup></i>	الـ	الرَّجُلُ “the man”
indefinite نَكْرَةٌ	“a...” / “some...” <i>non-specific</i>	ـُ ـِ ـِـ	رَجُلٌ رَجُلًا رَجُلٍ “a man”

### Points to Consider

- 1) A noun cannot be both definite and indefinite at the same time. Therefore, a word cannot have both the prefix الـ and a تَنْوِين ending at the same time.
- 2) Some definite nouns do not take the prefix الـ, such as:

a. Proper name (إِسْمُ الْعَلَمِ) e.g. زَيْدٌ, مُحَمَّدٌ

These examples have تَنْوِين, but refer to a specific entity and are definite.

b. Personal pronoun (ضَمِيرٌ) e.g. أَنَا, هُوَ

These examples have no الـ or تَنْوِين, but refer to a specific entity and are definite.

<sup>2</sup> The meaning of الـ is not restricted to the English use of “the.” Another common usage of الـ is the “generic.” For example, the religion of Islam is referred to as الإسلام instead of simply إسلام. Different meanings of الـ are discussed in Level 3.

- 3) When a word has a تَنْوِين and a فَتْحَة, then an أَلِف is usually added, e.g. رَجُلًا compared to رَجُلٌ. If the word ends in a *tā' marbūṭah* (ة) then an أَلِف will not be added, e.g. إِمْرَأَةٌ.



DID YOU  
KNOW

Sibawayh, the Persian scholar known as the “father of Arabic grammar”, said the word الله is the most definite word in Arabic. It is unlike any other word and is linguistically impossible to make dual or plural.

#### DEFINITE-INDEFINITE SPECTRUM

الله	pronouns (ضَمَائِر)	noun + ال	word with <i>tanwīn</i> (ـٌ)	شَيْءٌ
GOD				THING

### Pronunciation

#### 1) Sun and Moon Letters

The *lām* (ل) of the definite article ال assimilates to the following letter, which is pronounced with a *shadda* (ّ), in the case of the following letters:

ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ل ن

The “Sun” Letters الحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّة

نَهَارٌ ← النَّهَارُ

pronounced: *an-nahāru*

سَاعَةٌ ← السَّاعَةُ

pronounced: *as-sā'atu*

شَهْرٌ ← الشَّهْرُ

pronounced: *ash-shahru*

The remaining letters of the alphabet do not assimilate to the following letter when ال is added (can hear the *lām* being pronounced):

أ ب ج ح خ ع غ ف ق ك م ه و ي

The “Moon” Letters الحُرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّة

أَمْرٌ ← الْأَمْرُ

pronounced: *al-'amru*

يَوْمٌ ← الْيَوْمُ

pronounced: *al-yawmu*

جَبَلٌ ← الْجَبَلُ

pronounced: *al-jabalu*





#### DID YOU KNOW

The word for “sun”, الشَّمْسُ (ash-shams), embodies the rule for “sun” letters. The word for “moon”, الْقَمَرُ (al-qamar), embodies the rule for “moon” letters.

If you consider the ل like stars, it disappears with the “sun” but shines through with the “moon!”

## 2) Rules of *alif*

The *alif* of ال is not pronounced when there is a word before it, e.g. صَلَاةُ الْعَصْرِ is pronounced *ṣalātul-`asr* (not *ṣalātu al-`asr*). If the preceding word ends with a *sukūn* (سُكُون) then a temporary “helper” vowel is put on it, to allow joining it to the following word.

- The helper vowel is usually a كَسْرَة (ـِ) e.g. عَنْ الْقَمَرِ becomes عَنِ الْقَمَرِ (pronounced: *`anil-qamar*)
- For مِنْ (meaning 'from'), when followed by ال, however, the helper vowel is a فَتْحَة, e.g. مِنَ الْقَمَرِ becomes مِّنَ الْقَمَرِ (*minal-qamar*)
- For the pronoun هُمْ and the attached pronouns هُمْ كُمْ تُمْ (discussed further in lesson 8), however, the helper vowel is a ضَمَّة (ـُ), e.g. هُمُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ becomes هُمُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ (*humul-mu'minūn*)

## LESSON 2 | GRAMMAR | EXERCISES

### 2A: Arabic to English

Translate each word or phrase below into English.

TRANSLATION	ARABIC	TRANSLATION	ARABIC
	11 في النَّهَارِ		1 السَّاعَةَ
	12 فِي لَيْلَةٍ		2 سَاعَةٍ
	13 حَقًّا		3 بَيْتٍ
	14 رَبِّ بِالْحَقِّ		4 الْبَيْتِ
	15 أَوَامِرُ فِي النَّهَارِ		5 بُيُوتٍ
	16 بِشَيْءٍ		6 أَشْهُرٍ
	17 الشَّمْسُ وَالْقَمَرُ		7 مِنْ شَهْرٍ إِلَى يَوْمٍ
	18 قَمَرٌ فِي نَهَارٍ		8 إِنْسَانٌ فِي الْبَيْتِ
	19 اللَّيَالِي وَالْأَيَّامُ		9 بِالرُّسُلِ
	20 أُمُورٌ وَأَشْيَاءُ		10 أَرْبَابٍ

### 2B: English to Arabic

Translate each word or phrase into Arabic.

Note: switch your keyboard layout to Arabic for this exercise

ENGLISH	ARABIC	ENGLISH	ARABIC
1 the mountain and the river		6 messengers to the human being	
2 a mountain and a river		7 (some) hours	
3 Zayd from the mountain		8 with the things	
4 Muhammad from Makkah		9 the believers in the night	
5 from a believer		10 in a house	

## LESSON 2 | GRAMMAR | ANSWER KEY

### 2A: Arabic to English

Translate each word or phrase below.

TRANSLATION	ARABIC	TRANSLATION	ARABIC
in the daytime	11 فِي النَّهَارِ	the hour/the time	1 السَّاعَةَ
in a night	12 فِي لَيْلَةٍ	an hour/ a time	2 سَاعَةٍ
truth	13 حَقًّا	a house	3 بَيْتٍ
a lord with the truth	14 رَبُّ بِالْحَقِّ	the house	4 الْبَيْتِ
commands in the daytime	15 أَوْامِرُ فِي النَّهَارِ	[some] houses	5 بُيُوتٍ
with a thing	16 بِشَيْءٍ	[some] months	6 أَشْهُرٍ
the sun and the moon	17 الشَّمْسُ وَالْقَمَرُ	from a month to a day	7 مِنْ شَهْرٍ إِلَى يَوْمٍ
a moon in daytime	18 قَمَرٌ فِي نَهَارٍ	a person in the house	8 إِنْسَانٌ فِي الْبَيْتِ
the nights and the days	19 اللَّيَالِي وَالْأَيَّامُ	with the messengers	9 بِالرُّسُلِ
affairs and things	20 أُمُورٌ وَأَشْيَاءُ	lords	10 أَرْبَابٌ

### 2B: English to Arabic

Translate each word or phrase into Arabic.

ENGLISH	ARABIC	ENGLISH	ARABIC
1 the mountain and the river	الجَبَلُ وَالنَّهْرُ	6 messengers to the human being	رُسُلٌ إِلَى الْإِنْسَانِ
2 a mountain and a river	جَبَلٌ وَنَهْرٌ	7 (some) hours	سَاعَاتٌ
3 Zayd from the mountain	زَيْدٌ مِنَ الْجَبَلِ	8 with the things	بِالْأَشْيَاءِ
4 Muhammad from Makkah	مُحَمَّدٌ مِنْ مَكَّةَ	9 the believers in the night	الْمُؤْمِنُونَ فِي اللَّيْلَةِ
5 from a believer	مِنْ مُؤْمِنٍ	10 in a house	فِي بَيْتٍ



## LESSON 2 | MORPHOLOGY | PAST TENSE VERB (الفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي)

### *Types of Verbs*

According to tense, verbs can be divided into past tense (the action has already taken place) and the present tense (the action is being done or will be done). Verbs, like nouns, trace their meaning to three original root letters. Extra letters are added to indicate more information (i.e. who is doing the action). This lesson will focus on past tense verbs.

### *Past Tense (الماضي)*

Past tense verbs are generally learned before the present tense because they are simpler in form. The **هُوَ** form of a verb is the simplest of all, generally consisting of only three letters, e.g.

دَرَسَ = “he studied”

All other past tense forms will add additional letters to the end of the word.

Often, the **هُوَ** form of a verb is given as the equivalent of the English infinitive meaning, i.e. “to study,” instead of the past tense, i.e. “he studied.” This is merely a convention to facilitate memorization of verbs and their meaning. Always remember that a verb in the **هُوَ** form, is technically translated as “he.”

### *Conjugation*

Every conjugated form of a verb corresponds to a given pronoun. Therefore, explicitly stating pronouns is not needed. When it is used, it generally conveys the meaning of emphasis, e.g.

دَرَسَ = “he studied”      **هُوَ** دَرَسَ = “he studied,” with emphasis on “he”

The past tense will be covered as follows:

- Lesson 2 – 3<sup>rd</sup> Person
- Lesson 3 – 2<sup>nd</sup> Person
- Lesson 4 – 1<sup>st</sup> Person & Comprehensive Review



Mastering verb conjugation is essential for success in Arabic. Make sure to allot a few minutes a day to reviewing the conjugation for **دَرَسَ**. Your confidence as a student of Arabic will increase when you are able to conjugate a verb correctly and quickly.

## LESSON 2 | MORPHOLOGY | EXERCISES

### 3<sup>RD</sup> PERSON (الغَائِبُ)

#### 2C: Fill in the Chart - دَرَسَ

Write the translation for each word given in the chart, as shown below.

جَمْعٌ Plural	مُثَنَّى Dual	مُفْرَدٌ Singular		
(3) هُمْ دَرَسُوا _____	(2) هُمَا دَرَسَا _____	(1) هُوَ دَرَسَ he studied _____	مُذَكَّرٌ Masculine	الغَائِبُ Third person
(6) هُنَّ دَرَسْنَ _____	(5) هُمَا دَرَسَتَا _____	(4) هِيَ دَرَسَتْ _____	مُؤَنَّثٌ Feminine	

#### 2D: Copy the Chart

Copy the above chart for practice.

جَمْعٌ Plural	مُثَنَّى Dual	مُفْرَدٌ Singular		
(3) هُمْ  	(2) هُمَا  	(1) هُوَ  	مُذَكَّرٌ Masculine	الغَائِبُ Third person
(6) هُنَّ  	(5) هُمَا  	(4) هِيَ  	مُؤَنَّثٌ Feminine	

## 2E: Translate

Translate the conjugation of دَرَسَ as presented below.

TRANSLATION	الْمَاضِي	الضَّمِير
he studied	دَرَسَ	هُوَ
	دَرَسَا	هُمَا (مُذَكَّر)
	دَرَسُوا	هُمْ
	دَرَسَتْ	هِيَ
	دَرَسَتَا	هُمَا (مُؤَنَّث)
	دَرَسْنَ	هُنَّ

## 2F: Conjugate - كَتَبَ

Fill out the chart below by conjugating the verb and providing its translation.

TRANSLATION	الْمَاضِي	الضَّمِير
he wrote		هُوَ
		هُمَا (مُذَكَّر)
	كَتَبُوا	هُمْ
		هِيَ
		هُمَا (مُؤَنَّث)
		هُنَّ

## 2G: Conjugate - سَمِعَ

Fill out the chart below by conjugating the verb and providing its translation.

TRANSLATION	الْمَاضِي	الضَّمِيرُ
he heard		هُوَ
	سَمِعَا	هُمَا (مُذَكَّر)
		هُمْ
		هِيَ
		هُمَا (مُؤَنَّث)
		هُنَّ

## 2H: Conjugate - فَتَحَ

Fill out the chart below by conjugating the verb and providing its translation.

TRANSLATION	الْمَاضِي	الضَّمِيرُ
he opened	فَتَحَ	هُوَ
		هُمَا (مُذَكَّر)
		هُمْ
		هِيَ
		هُمَا (مُؤَنَّث)
		هُنَّ



## LESSON 2 | MORPHOLOGY | ANSWER KEY

### 2C: Fill in the Chart - دَرَسَ

Write the appropriate translation for each word given in the chart below as directed.

جَمْعٌ Plural	مُثَنَّى Dual	مُفْرَدٌ Singular		
(3) هُمْ دَرَسُوا they (3+) studied	(2) هُمَا دَرَسَا they (2) studied	(1) هُوَ دَرَسَ he studied	مُذَكَّرٌ Masculine	الغَائِبُ Third person
(6) هُنَّ دَرَسْنَ they (3+, f) studied	(5) هُمَا دَرَسَتَا they (2, f) studied	(4) هِيَ دَرَسَتْ she studied	مُؤَنَّثٌ Feminine	

### 2D: Copy the Chart

Copy the above chart for practice.

جَمْعٌ Plural	مُثَنَّى Dual	مُفْرَدٌ Singular		
(3) هُمْ دَرَسُوا they (3+) studied	(2) هُمَا دَرَسَا they (2) studied	(1) هُوَ دَرَسَ he studied	مُذَكَّرٌ Masculine	الغَائِبُ Third person
(6) هُنَّ دَرَسْنَ they (3+, f) studied	(5) هُمَا دَرَسَتَا they (2, f) studied	(4) هِيَ دَرَسَتْ she studied	مُؤَنَّثٌ Feminine	

## 2E: Translate

Translate the conjugation of دَرَسَ as presented below.

TRANSLATION	الْمَاضِي	الضَّمِير
he studied	دَرَسَ	هُوَ
they (2) studied	دَرَسَا	هُمَا (مُذَكَّر)
they (3+) studied	دَرَسُوا	هُمْ
she studied	دَرَسَتْ	هِيَ
they (2, f) studied	دَرَسَتَا	هُمَا (مُؤَنَّث)
they (3+, f) studied	دَرَسْنَ	هُنَّ

## 2F: Conjugate - كَتَبَ

Fill out the chart below by conjugating the verb and providing its translation.

TRANSLATION	الْمَاضِي	الضَّمِير
he wrote	كَتَبَ	هُوَ
they (2) wrote	كَتَبَا	هُمَا (مُذَكَّر)
they (3+) wrote	كَتَبُوا	هُمْ
she wrote	كَتَبَتْ	هِيَ
they (2, f) wrote	كَتَبَتَا	هُمَا (مُؤَنَّث)
they (3+, f) wrote	كَتَبْنَ	هُنَّ

## 2G: Conjugate - سَمِعَ

Fill out the chart below by conjugating the verb and providing its translation.

TRANSLATION	الْمَاضِي	الضَّمِير
he heard	سَمِعَ	هُوَ
they (2) heard	سَمِعَا	هُمَا (مُذَكَّر)
they (3+) heard	سَمِعُوا	هُمْ
she heard	سَمِعَتْ	هِيَ
they (2, f) heard	سَمِعَتَا	هُمَا (مُؤَنَّث)
they (3+, f) heard	سَمِعْنَ	هُنَّ

## 2H: Conjugate - فَتَحَ

Fill out the chart below by conjugating the verb and providing its translation.

TRANSLATION	الْمَاضِي	الضَّمِير
he opened	فَتَحَ	هُوَ
they (2) opened	فَتَحَا	هُمَا (مُذَكَّر)
they (3+) opened	فَتَحُوا	هُمْ
she opened	فَتَحَتْ	هِيَ
they (2, f) opened	فَتَحَتَا	هُمَا (مُؤَنَّث)
they (3+, f) opened	فَتَحْنَ	هُنَّ

## LESSON 2 | TEXT ANALYSIS

### النَّصُّ الثَّانِي – الدُّعَاءُ بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ الْإِبْرَاهِيمِيَّةِ

وَقُلْ بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ الْإِبْرَاهِيمِيَّةِ:

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ وَقِنَا عَذَابَ الْقَبْرِ وَقِنَا

عَذَابَ الْحَشْرِ وَقِنَا عَذَابَ الْمِيزَانِ.

أَوْ يَقُولُ:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ جَهَنَّمَ وَمِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ وَمِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَحْيَا وَالْمَمَاتِ وَمِنْ

شَرِّ فِتْنَةِ الْمَسِيحِ الدَّجَالِ

## LESSON 2 | TEXT ANALYSIS | VOCABULARY LIST

TRANSLATION	PLURAL	SINGULAR
gathering, resurrection	—	حَشْرٌ
grave	قُبُورٌ	قَبْرٌ
trial, tribulation	فِتْنٌ	فِتْنَةٌ
scale	مَوَازِينُ	مِيزَانٌ

TRANSLATION	VERB
grant us	آتِنَا
protect us	قِنَا

## LESSON 2 | TEXT ANALYSIS | ANSWER KEY

### النَّصُ الثَّانِي - الدُّعَاءُ بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ الْإِبْرَاهِيمِيَّةِ

“The Second Text – The Supplication after the Abrahamic Prayers”

وَقُلْ بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ الْإِبْرَاهِيمِيَّةِ:

And say after the Abrahamic Prayers:

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً

“O Our Lord, grant us in [this] world good, and in the hereafter good,

وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ وَقِنَا عَذَابَ الْقَبْرِ

and protect us [from] the punishment of the fire, protect us [from] the punishment of the grave

وَقِنَا عَذَابَ الْحَشْرِ وَقِنَا عَذَابَ الْمِيزَانِ

and protect us [from] the punishment of the gathering, and protect us [from] the punishment of the scale.”

أَوْ يَقُولُ: اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ جَهَنَّمَ

Or [one can] say: “O Allah, indeed I seek refuge in You from the punishment of Hell-Fire,

وَمِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ وَمِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَحْيَا وَالْمَمَاتِ

and from the punishment of the grave, and from the trial of life and death,

وَمِنْ شَرِّ فِتْنَةِ الْمَسِيحِ الدَّجَالِ

and from the evil of the trial of the Anti-Christ.”



**Quiz Reminder** – Make sure to take any quizzes assigned for Lesson 2. Quiz links are listed in the student resource portal on the Fawakih website and also sent directly via email.



SCAN TO ACCESS LESSON 2 QUIZ



## الدَّرْسُ الثَّالِثُ

مَنْ طَلَبَ الْعُلَا سَهَرَ اللَّيَالِي

*Whoever seeks loftiness will stay up at night.*

~ Imām al-Shāfi'ī رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ



## LESSON 3 | VOCABULARY LIST

TRANSLATION	PLURAL	SINGULAR
sky; heavens (f.)	سَمَاوَاتٌ	سَمَاءٌ
earth, land (f.)	أَرَاضٍ   الْأَرَاضِي	أَرْضٌ
wind (f.)	رِيَّاحٌ	رِيحٌ
water	مِيَاهٌ	مَاءٌ
fire (f.)	نِيرَانٌ	نَارٌ
garden	جَنَّاتٌ	جَنَّةٌ
self, soul, person (f.)	نُفُوسٌ   أَنْفُسٌ	نَفْسٌ
heart	قُلُوبٌ	قَلْبٌ

### *Subtleties of Arabic Vocabulary*

Below are 3 words for garden with subtle differences.

LUSH	LARGE	GARDEN TYPE	
✓	✓	جَنَّاتٌ	جَنَّةٌ
✗	✓	(rare)	بُسْتَانٌ
✗	✗	حَدَائِقُ	حَدِيقَةٌ

## LESSON 3 | GRAMMAR | GENDER (الْمَذَكَّرُ وَالْمُؤَنَّثُ)

### Gender of Words

All nouns and adjectives (أَسْمَاءُ) in Arabic are either masculine (مَذَكَّرٌ) or feminine (مُؤَنَّثٌ).

There is no neuter category, which corresponds to the English “it”, in Arabic. Every word is assigned a gender. The “default” gender of a word is masculine. A word will usually be considered feminine if it has a feminine ending.



DID YOU  
KNOW

In Muslim belief, Allah is neither male nor female. Due to the limitations of language, however, the word الله is treated as grammatically masculine. This is also how He chose to refer to Himself in the Qur’ān.

### Feminine Word Endings

Feminine words are normally recognized by their ending:

FEMININE ENDINGS	EXAMPLES
<p><b>Ending in ة (ta marbūṭa)</b></p> <p><i>Note:</i> Some words end in ة but are masculine. This can be realized by looking at the meaning, e.g.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div> <p>خَلِيفَةٌ = caliph</p> <p>حَمْرَةٌ = male name</p> <p>عَلَامَةٌ = learned male scholar</p> </div> </div>	<p>مُسْلِمَةٌ = female Muslim</p> <p>ابْنَةٌ = daughter</p> <p>كَبِيرَةٌ = big / great (f.)</p> <p>حَسَنَةٌ = good / beautiful (f.)</p>
<p><b>Ending in ي (alif maqṣūra)<sup>3</sup></b></p>	<p>حُسْنَى = most beautiful (f.)</p> <p>كُبْرَى = greatest (f.)</p>
<p><b>Ending in ء (alif mamdūda)</b></p>	<p>زَهْرَاءُ = radiant (f.)</p> <p>صَحْرَاءُ = desert</p>

<sup>3</sup> This is true when the *alif maqṣūra* is additional to the three root letters.

<sup>4</sup> Sometimes, a small *alif* will be written above the *alif maqṣūra*. Whether or not it is written, it is still pronounced.

## ***Feminine by Convention ("because the Arabs said so!"): مُؤَنَّث سَمَاعِي***

Some words are feminine without showing any obvious external sign of it. Sometimes, the gender is clear from the meaning (e.g. أُمُّ = mother), while other words must be learned via category, or on a case-by-case basis.

CATEGORIES	EXAMPLES
<b>A. Feminine-specific words</b>	<p>أُمُّ = mother</p> <p>عَرُوسٌ = bride</p>
<b>B. Names of most countries</b>	<p>مِصْرُ = Egypt</p> <p>الرُّومُ = Roman Empire</p> <p>القُدْسُ = Jerusalem</p>
<b>C. Some common body parts that occur in pairs</b>	<p>يَدٌ = hand</p> <p>عَيْنٌ = eye</p>
<b>D. Some specific words that are treated as feminine</b>	<p>نَفْسٌ = soul</p> <p>أَرْضٌ = earth</p> <p>شَمْسٌ = sun</p> <p>نَارٌ = fire</p> <p>رِيحٌ = wind</p> <p>دَارٌ = home</p>

## LESSON 3 | GRAMMAR | EXERCISES

### 3A: Classify and Translate

Identify the gender of each word by placing a check in the appropriate column and write the translation of each word below Arabic term, as shown below.

مؤنث	مذكر		مؤنث	مذكر	
		11 الأرض		✓	1 قلب a heart
		12 الصحراء			2 الكُبرى
		13 مُؤمِنَةٌ			3 نارٌ
		14 سماءٌ			4 ساعةٌ
		15 شهرٌ			5 رِيحٌ
		16 بَيْتٌ			6 جَبَلٌ
		17 مِصرٌ			7 نَهْرٌ
		18 شَمْسٌ			8 الزَّهْرَاءُ
		19 قَمَرٌ			9 مُسْلِمَةٌ
		20 جَنَّةٌ			10 حَقٌّ

## LESSON 3 | GRAMMAR | ANSWER KEY

### 3A: Classify and Translate

Identify the gender of each word by placing a check in the appropriate column, and write the translation of each word next to the Arabic term.

مؤنث	مذكر		مؤنث	مذكر	
✓		الأرض the earth		✓	قَلْبٌ a heart
✓		الصَّحْرَاءُ the desert	✓		الْكُبْرَى the greatest (f)
✓		مُؤْمِنَةٌ a believer (f)	✓		نَارٌ a fire
✓		سَّمَاءٌ a sky	✓		سَاعَةٌ an hour
	✓	شَهْرٌ a month	✓		رِيحٌ a wind
	✓	بَيْتٌ a house		✓	جَبَلٌ a mountain
✓		مِصْرُ Egypt		✓	نَهْرٌ a river
✓		شَمْسٌ a sun	✓		الزَّهْرَاءُ the radiant (f)
	✓	قَمَرٌ a moon	✓		مُسْلِمَةٌ the Muslim (f)
✓		جَنَّةٌ a garden		✓	حَقٌّ a truth

## LESSON 3 | MORPHOLOGY | EXERCISES

### 2<sup>ND</sup> PERSON (المُخَاطَب)

#### 3C: Fill in the Chart - دَرَسَ

Write the translation for each word given in the chart.

جَمْعٌ Plural	مُثْنًى Dual	مُفْرَدٌ Singular		
دَرَسْتُمْ (9) أَنْتُمْ	دَرَسْتُمَا (8) أَنْتُمَا	دَرَسْتَ (7) أَنْتَ	مُذَكَّرٌ Masculine	المُخَاطَبُ Second person
دَرَسْتُنَّ (12) أَنْتُنَّ	دَرَسْتُمَا (11) أَنْتُمَا	دَرَسْتَ (10) أَنْتِ	مُؤَنَّثٌ Feminine	

#### 3D: Copy the Chart

Copy the above chart for practice.

جَمْعٌ Plural	مُثْنًى Dual	مُفْرَدٌ Singular		
			مُذَكَّرٌ Masculine	الغَائِبُ Third person
			مُؤَنَّثٌ Feminine	

### 3E: Translate

Translate the conjugation of دَرَسَ as presented below.

TRANSLATION	الْمَاضِي	الضَّمِير
	دَرَسْتَ	أَنْتَ
	دَرَسْتُمَا	أَنْتُمَا (مُذَكَّر)
	دَرَسْتُمْ	أَنْتُمْ
	دَرَسْتَ	أَنْتِ
	دَرَسْتُمَا	أَنْتُمَا (مُؤَنَّث)
	دَرَسْتُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ

### 3F: Conjugate - كَتَبَ

Fill out the chart below by conjugating the verb and providing its translation.

TRANSLATION	الْمَاضِي	الضَّمِير
	كَتَبْتَ	أَنْتَ
		أَنْتُمَا (مُذَكَّر)
		أَنْتُمْ
		أَنْتِ
		أَنْتُمَا (مُؤَنَّث)
		أَنْتُنَّ

### 3G: Conjugate - سَمِعَ

Fill out the chart below by conjugating the verb and providing its translation.

TRANSLATION	الْمَاضِي	الضَّمِيرُ
		أَنْتَ
		أَنْتُمَا (مُذَكَّر)
	سَمِعْتُمْ	أَنْتُمْ
		أَنْتِ
		أَنْتُمَا (مُؤَنَّث)
		أَنْتُنَّ

### 3H: Conjugate - فَتَحَ

Fill out the chart below by conjugating the verb and providing its translation.

TRANSLATION	الْمَاضِي	الضَّمِيرُ
		أَنْتَ
		أَنْتُمَا (مُذَكَّر)
		أَنْتُمْ
		أَنْتِ
	فَتَحْتُمَا	أَنْتُمَا (مُؤَنَّث)
		أَنْتُنَّ



## LESSON 3 | MORPHOLOGY | ANSWER KEY

### 3C: Fill in the Chart - دَرَسَ

Write the appropriate translation for each word given in the chart below.

جَمْع Plural	مُثَنَّى Dual	مُفْرَد Singular		
<small>(9) أَنْتُمْ</small> دَرَسْتُمْ you (3+, m) studied	<small>(8) أَنْتُمَا</small> دَرَسْتُمَا you (2, m) studied	<small>(7) أَنْتَ</small> دَرَسْتَ you studied	مُذَكَّر Masculine	المُخَاطَبُ Second person
<small>(12) أَنْتُنَّ</small> دَرَسْتُنَّ you (3+, f) studied	<small>(11) أَنْتُمَا</small> دَرَسْتُمَا you (2, f) studied	<small>(10) أَنْتِ</small> دَرَسْتِ you (f) studied	مُؤَنَّث Feminine	

### 3D: Copy the Chart

Copy the above chart for practice.

جَمْع Plural	مُثَنَّى Dual	مُفْرَد Singular		
<small>(9) أَنْتُمْ</small> دَرَسْتُمْ you (3+, m) studied	<small>(8) أَنْتُمَا</small> دَرَسْتُمَا you (2, m) studied	<small>(7) أَنْتَ</small> دَرَسْتَ you studied	مُذَكَّر Masculine	الغَائِبُ Third person
<small>(12) أَنْتُنَّ</small> دَرَسْتُنَّ you (3+, f) studied	<small>(11) أَنْتُمَا</small> دَرَسْتُمَا you (2, f) studied	<small>(10) أَنْتِ</small> دَرَسْتِ you (f) studied	مُؤَنَّث Feminine	

### 3E: Translate

Translate the conjugation of دَرَسَ as presented below.

TRANSLATION	الْمَاضِي	الضَّمِير
you studied	دَرَسْتَ	أَنْتَ
you (2, m) studied	دَرَسْتُمَا	أَنْتُمَا (مُذَكَّر)
you (3+, m) studied	دَرَسْتُمْ	أَنْتُمْ
you (f) studied	دَرَسْتِ	أَنْتِ
you (2, f) studied	دَرَسْتُمَا	أَنْتُمَا (مُؤَنَّث)
you (3+, f) studied	دَرَسْتُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ

### 3F: Conjugate - كَتَبَ

Fill out the chart below by conjugating the verb and providing its translation.

TRANSLATION	الْمَاضِي	الضَّمِير
you wrote	كَتَبْتَ	أَنْتَ
you (2, m) wrote	كَتَبْتُمَا	أَنْتُمَا (مُذَكَّر)
you (3+, m) wrote	كَتَبْتُمْ	أَنْتُمْ
you (f) wrote	كَتَبْتِ	أَنْتِ
you (2, f) wrote	كَتَبْتُمَا	أَنْتُمَا (مُؤَنَّث)
you (3+, f) wrote	كَتَبْتُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ

### 3G: Conjugate - سَمِعَ

Fill out the chart below by conjugating the verb and providing its translation.

TRANSLATION	الْمَاضِي	الضَّمِيرُ
you heard	سَمِعْتَ	أَنْتَ
you (2, m) heard	سَمِعْتُمَا	أَنْتُمَا (مُذَكَّر)
you (3+, m) heard	سَمِعْتُمْ	أَنْتُمْ
you (f) heard	سَمِعْتِ	أَنْتِ
you (2, f) heard	سَمِعْتُمَا	أَنْتُمَا (مُؤَنَّث)
you (3+, f) heard	سَمِعْتُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ

### 3H: Conjugate - فَتَحَ

Fill out the chart below by conjugating the verb and providing its translation.

TRANSLATION	الْمَاضِي	الضَّمِيرُ
you opened	فَتَحْتَ	أَنْتَ
you (2, m) opened	فَتَحْتُمَا	أَنْتُمَا (مُذَكَّر)
you (3+, m) opened	فَتَحْتُمْ	أَنْتُمْ
you (f) opened	فَتَحْتِ	أَنْتِ
you (2, f) opened	فَتَحْتُمَا	أَنْتُمَا (مُؤَنَّث)
you (3+, f) opened	فَتَحْتُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ

### LESSON 3 | TEXT ANALYSIS

#### التَّصُّ الثَّالِثُ – سُورَةُ النَّاسِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ﴿١﴾ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ﴿٢﴾ إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ﴿٣﴾ مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ﴿٤﴾

الَّذِي يُوسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ﴿٥﴾ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ﴿٦﴾

وَقَالَ أَحَدُ الْمَفْسِّرِينَ: قُلْ يَا مُحَمَّدُ: اِعْتَصِمْ بِمُرِّي النَّاسِ وَمُدَبِّرِ أُمُورِهِمْ وَمَالِكِهِمْ

وَمَعْبُودِهِمْ الْحَقُّ مِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ شَيْطَانٍ مِنَ الْجِنَّ يُوسْوِسُ بِالشَّرِّ أَوْ شَرِيرٍ مِنَ الْإِنْسِ.

### LESSON 3 | TEXT ANALYSIS | VOCABULARY LIST

TRANSLATION	PLURAL	SINGULAR
whisper; devilish insinuation	وَسَاوِسَ	وَسْوَاسٌ
exegete	مُفَسِّرُونَ	مُفَسِّرٌ
chest	صُدُورٌ	صَدْرٌ
nurturer		مُرَبِّيٌّ
planner		مُدَبِّرٌ
affair	أُمُورٌ	أَمْرٌ

TRANSLATION	VERB
to retreat	خَنَسَ
seek refuge (with, in)	إِعْتَصِمَ بِـ

## LESSON 3 | TEXT ANALYSIS | TRANSLATION

### النَّصُّ الثَّالِثُ - سُورَةُ النَّاسِ

“The Third Text – The Chapter of Mankind”

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ﴿١﴾

<sup>1</sup>Say: ‘I seek refuge in the Lord of Mankind-

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ﴿٢﴾ إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ﴿٣﴾

<sup>2</sup>The King of Mankind- <sup>3</sup>The God of Mankind-

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ﴿٤﴾

<sup>4</sup>from the evil of the retreating whisperer –

الَّذِي يُوسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ﴿٥﴾ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ﴿٦﴾

<sup>5</sup>who whispers into the hearts of mankind- <sup>6</sup>among jinn and man.

وَقَالَ أَحَدُ الْمُفَسِّرِينَ: قُلْ يَا مُحَمَّدُ وَالْكَلَامُ لِأُمَّتِكَ أَيْضًا

One of the exegetes [of the Qur’ān] said: “Say, O Muhammad. The speech is [also directed] to your nation as well.”

إِعْتَصِمْ بِمُرَبِّي النَّاسِ وَمُدَبِّرِ أُمُورِهِمْ وَمَالِكِهِمْ وَمَعْبُودِهِمُ الْحَقُّ

Seek refuge in the nurturer of mankind, the one who plans their affairs, and is their master and their object of worship, the Truth

مِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ شَيْطَانٍ مِنَ الْجِنِّ يُوسْوِسُ بِالشَّرِّ أَوْ شَرِيرٍ مِنَ الْإِنْسِ

from the evil of every *shayṭān* among the jinn that whisper to evil or the evil-doers among men.



**Quiz Reminder** – Make sure to take any quizzes assigned for Lesson 3. Quiz links are listed in the student resource portal on the Fawakih website and also sent directly via email.



SCAN TO ACCESS LESSON 3 QUIZ