

درس اللغة العربية (2)

لغير الناطقين بها

Arabic lessons

designed for Madinah Islamic University

Compiled by:

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British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

Published & Distributed by:

Jamiatul Ilm Wal Huda

30 Moss Street

Blackburn

Lancashire, U.K.

BB1 5JT

T: 01254 673105

W: www.jamiah.co.uk

E: info@jamiah.co.uk

ISBN: 978-1-910967-04-1

Printed by: Imak Ofset, Turkey



In the Name of God,
the supremely Merciful, the most Kind.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Introduction

To achieve a coherent understanding in any language, it is important to grasp the fundamental rules and increase the vocabulary within the subject. Similarly, to create a good understanding of the Arabic language and to create the ability of deriving and understanding this language, it is important to learn its rules, words and method of usage. Obviously the Arabic language gains its unique status as it is the language of the Qur'an and Hadeeth. Many sincere individuals wish to learn and understand the important messages of the Qur'an which are applicable to their daily lives; however, they do not have the capability of grasping the complete detailed grammatical rules. Therefore, as a result they are mostly deprived of gaining the pleasure and joy of the Qur'an by not understanding its meanings.

The Durus al-Lughah al-Arabiyyah series is the compilation of Professor V. Abdur Rahim; he designed this series for the Programme of teaching Arabic in Islamic University of Madinah in 1969 (onwards) when he was assigned to teach Arabic Philology. In total he compiled three books for this series, the first book consisting of 23 lessons, the second book consisting of 31 lessons and the third book consisting of 34 lessons. The series is designed in such a manner that it enables an individual who had no connection with the Arabic language to start building his Arabic from the very basics. This is the second book which has 31 important lessons for an individual that intends to excel in Arabic. Book 1 includes; small Arabic phrases, names of countries, the beginning numbers in Arabic, Arabic day-to-day vocabulary, exercises to reinforce the lesson, with some later chapters consisting of discussions in Arabic. Whereas, book 2 builds on the Arabic to an intermediate level with more questions and further notes and lessons within each chapter. This version of Durus part 2 has additional notes for each chapter consisting of the lessons discussed within the chapter. These additional notes should be studied prior to learning the chapter, as it will indicate to the learning objectives and aims of each chapter. Thereafter, when learning the chapter, the students should be asked to highlight the lessons. I am greatly thankful to Professor V. Abdur Rahim who granted me permission to reproduce this valuable work with the additional notes.

Professor V. Abdur Rahim has many credentials, including; receiving the national award for 'outstanding Arabic scholar' in 1997 CE, he holds a Ph.D. Degree in Arabic Philosophy from the university of al-Azhar (Cairo), taught Arabic language in Islamic university of Madinah for 30 years, also taught Arabic language in the university of Omdurman, Sudan, in Germany and Washington D.C., he also held the position of Director of the Translation Centre at the 'King Fahd Glorious Qur'an Printing Complex, (Madinah, Saudi Arabia).

May Almighty ALLAH accept this effort, the effort of Professor V. Abdur Rahim; I further thank Almighty ALLAH upon the ability and understanding he has given. In addition, I thank all those individuals who have helped in the compilation. May Almighty ALLAH place this booklet in our scale of good deeds. We pray to Almighty ALLAH that he makes this booklet beneficial for the beginners and make it an easy guide for teaching and practicing. Ameen.

Muawiyah Ibn (Mufti) Abdus-Samad Ahmed

الدَّرْسُ الْأَوَّلُ

Lesson One

- هاشم: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ
- المدرّس: وَعَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَامُ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ
- هاشم: كَيْفَ حَالُكَ يَا أَسْتَاذًا؟ لَعَلَّكَ بِخَيْرٍ
- المدرّس: الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ ، وَكَيْفَ حَالُكَ أَنْتَ يَا هَاشِمُ؟
- أنا أَحَبُّكَ كَثِيرًا يَا هَاشِمُ ، إِنَّكَ طَالِبٌ ذَكِيٌّ وَمَجْتَهِدٌ وَذُو حُلُقٍ
- أَمِنْ بَاكِسْتَانَ أَنْتَ أُمٌّ مِنَ الْهُنْدِ يَا هَاشِمُ؟
- هاشم: إِيَّيَّيْ مِنَ الْهُنْدِ
- المدرّس: وَزَمِيلُكَ الَّذِي خَرَجَ مَعَكَ الْآنَ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ ، أَهوَ أَيْضًا مِنَ الْهُنْدِ؟
- هاشم: لَا ، إِنَّهُ مِنَ بَاكِسْتَانَ
- المدرّس: إِنَّ سَاعَتَكَ جَمِيلَةٌ يَا هَاشِمُ ، أَمِنْ الْيَابَانِ هِيَ؟
- هاشم: لَا ، إِنَّهَا مِنَ الْهُنْدِ
- المدرّس: أَعَالِيَّةٌ هِيَ أُمُّ رَخِيصَةٌ؟
- هاشم: إِنَّهَا رَخِيصَةٌ جِدًّا ، إِنَّهَا بِمِائَةِ رُوبِيَّةٍ فَقَطْ
- المدرّس: كَمْ أَخًا لَكَ يَا هَاشِمُ؟
- هاشم: لِي ثَلَاثَةٌ إِخْوَةٌ
- المدرّس: أَطُلَّابٌ هُمْ؟
- هاشم: لَا ، إِنَّهُمْ بُنَّارٌ
- المدرّس: وَكَمْ أُخْتًا لَكَ؟
- هاشم: لِي أَرْبَعٌ أَخَوَاتٌ

أَفِي الْهِنْدِ هُنَّ الْآنَ؟

المدرّس:

لَا ، إِهْنَّ هُنَا بِالْمَدِينَةِ الْمُنَوَّرَةِ مَعَ أَبِي وَأُمِّي

هاشم:

أَطَالِبَاتٌ هُنَّ؟

المدرّس:

لَا ، إِهْنَّ مُدَرِّسَاتٌ بِالْمَدْرَسَةِ الثَّانَوِيَّةِ

هاشم:

تمارين Exercises

[1] أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية:

- (1) مِنْ أَيْنَ هَاشِمٌ؟ (2) أَيُّجِبُّهُ الْمُدْرِسُ؟ (3) مِنْ أَيْنَ سَاعَتُهُ؟ (4) بِكَمِّ هِيَ؟
 (5) كَمِّ أَخَا لَهُ؟ (6) كَمِّ أُخْتًا لَهُ؟ (7) أَيْنَ أَخَوَاتُهُ؟

[2] ضع هذه العلامة (✓) أمام الجُمْلَةَ الصَّحِيحَةَ وهذه العلامة (✗) أمام الجُمْلَةَ الَّتِي لَيْسَتْ صَحِيحَةً:

<input type="checkbox"/>	ب - هاشم طالب مجتهد	<input type="checkbox"/>	أ - هاشم طالب كسلان
<input type="checkbox"/>	ب - ساعته غالية	<input type="checkbox"/>	أ - ساعته رخيضة
<input type="checkbox"/>	ب - ساعته بمائة رويّة	<input type="checkbox"/>	أ - ساعته بألف رويّة
<input type="checkbox"/>	ب - أخواته بالهند	<input type="checkbox"/>	أ - أخواته بالمدينة المنورة

[3] تامل ما يلي:

إِنَّ	+	هُوَ	=	إِنَّهُ	إِنَّ	+	هِيَ	=	إِنَّهَا
إِنَّ	+	أَنْتَ	=	إِنَّكَ	إِنَّ	+	أَنَا	=	إِنِّي/إِنِّي
إِنَّ	+	أَنْتُمْ	=	إِنَّكُمْ	إِنَّ	+	أَنْتِ	=	إِنَّكِ
إِنَّ	+	هُنَّ	=	إِنَّهِنَّ	إِنَّ	+	أَنْتِ	=	إِنَّكِ
إِنَّ	+	أَنْتِ	=	إِنَّكِ	إِنَّ	+	أَنَا	=	إِنِّي/إِنِّي
إِنَّ	+	أَنَا	=	إِنَّا/إِنَّا	إِنَّ	+	أَنَا	=	إِنِّي/إِنِّي

[4] أَدْخِلْ (إِنَّ) عَلَى الْجُمْلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ:

- (1) هو تاجر:
 (2) أنا طالب:
 (3) هم من اليابان:
 (4) أنتم أذكاء:
 (5) هي متزوجة:
 (6) نحن مسلمون:
 (7) أنتم مجتهدات:
 (8) هنّ مسلمات:
 (9) أنت رجل غني:
 (10) أنت ذكيّة:

[5] اقرأ الأمثلة الآتية:

- (1) المدرّسُ جديّدٌ
(2) فاطمةٌ طبيبةٌ
(3) حامدٌ مُتَزَوِّجٌ
إنّ المدرّسَ جديّدٌ
إنّ فاطمةَ طبيبةٌ
إنّ حامداً مُتَزَوِّجٌ

[6] أدخل (إنّ) على الجمل الآتية واضبط أواخر الكلمات:

- (1) الدرّس صَعِبٌ
(2) السّيّارة جميلة
(3) القرآن كتاب الله
(4) محمّد ﷺ رسول الله
(5) آمنة طالبة
(6) اللغة العربيّة سهلة
(7) هذه السّاعة غالية
(8) بلال غيّي
(9) المدير في الفصل
(10) الماء بارد

إنّ	السّيّارة	جميلةٌ
	↓	↓
	اسم (إنّ)	خبر (إنّ)

السّيّارة	جميلةٌ
↓	↓
المبتدأ	الخبر

[7] تأمل المثالين ، ثمّ كوّن جملاً مثلهما من الكلمات الآتية:

المثال الأوّل: أَمِنَ المُنْدِ أَنْتَ أُمٌّ مِنْ بَاكِسْتَانِ؟

المثال الثّاني: أَطِيبٌ أَنْتَ أُمٌّ مُهَنْدِسٌ؟

- (1) أَنْتَ /مجتهد/كسلان
(2) هي /الصين/اليابان
(3) أَنْتَ /طبيبة/ممرضة
(4) هم /نصارى/يهود

- (5) هذا/مسجد/مدرسة
- (6) هذه/سيارة المدير/سيارة المدرس
- (7) أنت/متزوج/عزب
- (8) هُنَّ/خالأئك/عمأئك
- (9) هو/باكستان/إيران
- (10) بيأئك/قريب/بعيد

[8] تأمل الأمثلة الآتية (ذو):

- (1) مديرنا ذُو حَيْةٍ طَوِيلَةٍ
- (2) هذا الدفترُ ذُو وَرَقٍ مُسَطَّرٍ
- (3) أحمد طالبٌ ذُو عِلْمٍ وَخُلُقٍ
- (4) هذا القميصُ ذُو كَمِّ قَصِيرٍ وذاك ذُو كَمِّ طَوِيلٍ
- (5) المسجد الذي في حِينَا ذُو مَنَارَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ

[9] اقرأ الأمثلة ، ثم حوّل الجملة الآتية مثلها:

- (1) هذا الطّالِبُ ذُو خُلُقٍ
- (2) هؤلاء الطّالِبُ ذُوو خُلُقٍ
- (3) هذه الطّالِبَةُ ذَاتُ خُلُقٍ
- (4) هؤلاء الطّالِبُ ذَوَاتُ خُلُقٍ

- (1) هذا الرّجلُ ذُو مَالٍ كَثِيرٍ
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)

[10] ادخِلْ (لَعَلَّ) على الجملة الآتية عِلْمًا بَأَن (لَعَلَّ) مِنْ أَخَوَاتِ (إِنَّ):

- (1) هو بخير:
- (2) هم بخير:
- (3) هي بخير:
- (4) هُنَّ بخير:
- (5) أَنْتَ بخير:
- (6) أَنْتُمْ بخير:
- (7) أَنْتِ بخير:
- (8) أَنْتُنَّ بخير:
- (9) أنا ناجح:
- (10) نحن ناجحون:
- (11) المدير في غرفته:
- (12) الإختبار سهل:

[11] اقرأ المثالين ، ثم أكمل الجمل الآتية بوضع (غَالٍ) أو (غَالِيَّة) في الأماكن الخالية:

- المثال: هذا القلم غَالٍ (أصله: غَالِيٌّ) المثال: هذه الساعة غَالِيَّة
- (1) الكتب العربيَّة في بلدنا (2) هذا الكتاب رخيص وذاك
- (3) هذه الحقيبة (4) هذا المُعْجَم بمائة ريال ، هو جدًّا

[12] اقرأ المثالين ، ثم اقرأ الجمل الآتية. بعد ذلك اكتبها مع كتابة الأعداد الواردة فيها بالحروف:

المثال: 100 = مائة رجل/مائة امرأة المثال: 1000 = ألف رجل/ألف امرأة

اكتب الأعداد بالحروف	
	(1) هذا التِّلْفَازُ بـ(1000) ريالٍ
	(2) عندي (1000) دُولَار
	(3) في هذا الكتاب (100) صَفْحَة
	(4) بِكُمْ هذه الحقيبة؟ هي بـ(100) ريال
	(5) في هذه الكُتَيْبَة (100) طالب من باكستان و(100) طالب من إندونيسيا

[13] كوّن جُملاً مستعملاً الكلمات الآتية:

	(1) ذَكِي
	(2) مَائَة
	(3) مُتَزَوِّج
	(4) عَزَب
	(5) حُلُق
	(6) دُولَار
	(7) غَالٍ

Vocabulary

انكليزي (English)	عربي (Arabic)
Maternal aunties	خَالَات
Paternal aunties	عَمَّات
Beard	لِحْيَة
Lined	مُسَطَّر
Sleeve	كُم ج أَكْمَام
Locality	حَيّ
Minaret	مِنَارَة
I am well	بِحَيْرٍ
Successful	نَاجِحُونَ
Examination	الِاخْتِبَار
Dictionary	المُعْجَم
Television	التِّلْفَاز
Faculty	الْكُلِّيَّة
Intelligent	ذَكِيّ ج أَذْكِيَاء
Dollar	دُولَار ج دُولَارَات
Jew	يَهُودِيّ ج يَهُود
Page	صَفْحَة ج صَفْحَات

انكليزي (English)	عربي (Arabic)
Possess	ذُو
Manners	خُلُق
Or	أَمْ
Expensive	عَآلِيَة
Cheap	رَخِيصَة
Hundred	مِائَة ج مِآئَات
Thousand	أَلْف ج أَلُوف
Rupees	رُوبِيَّة
Only	فَقَط
Lazy	كَسْلَان
Married	مُنزَوِجَة
Rich	عَنِيّ
Female doctor	طَبِيبَة
Hard	صَعْب
Stupid	عَبِيّ
Cold	بَارِد
Female nurse	مُرْصِطَة
Bachelor	عَرَب ج أَعْرَاب

Lesson 1 – The two type of sentences

In the Arabic language there are **two types of sentences**;

- The nominal sentence (الجُمْلَةُ الاسْمِيَّة)
- The verbal sentence (الجُمْلَةُ الفِعْلِيَّة)

The table below defines the two types alongside examples of each

	Type	Definition	Example
1	الجملة الاسمية	This is when the sentence starts with a noun	المُدْرِسُ جَدِيدٌ
2	الجملة الفعلية	This is when the sentence starts with a verb	ذَهَبَ المُدْرِسُ

Lesson 2 – The lesson of (إِنَّ)

The particle (إِنَّ) will **only** enter upon a **nominal sentence**, and creates the meaning of **emphasis**. It is translated as ‘indeed’, ‘verily’, etc.

Example:

الْكِتَابُ سَهْلٌ The book is easy	→	إِنَّ الْكِتَابَ سَهْلٌ Verily the book is easy
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Once the particle (إِنَّ) enters upon the **nominal sentence**;

- The name of the *mubtadah* (المَبْتَدَأُ) changes to *ism-inna* (اِسْمُ اِنَّ) .
- The name of the *khbar* (الْخَبْرُ) changes to *khbaru-inna* (خَبْرُ اِنَّ) .
- The اِسْمُ اِنَّ will now be *mansub* (accusative case).

Notes:

1. If the مبتدأ had a **single dhammah** then the اِسْمُ اِنَّ will have a **single fathah**.
2. If the مبتدأ had a **double dhammah** then the اِسْمُ اِنَّ will have a **double fathah**.
3. If the مبتدأ is a **pronoun** then the اِسْمُ اِنَّ will have a **corresponding pronoun**.

Example:

المُدْرِسُ جَدِيدٌ The teacher is new	→	إِنَّ المُدْرِسَ جَدِيدٌ Verily the teacher is new
فَاطِمَةُ طَبِيبَةٌ Fatimah is a doctor	→	إِنَّ فَاطِمَةَ طَبِيبَةٌ Verily Fatimah is a doctor

بِلَالٌ غَنِيٌّ Bilal is rich	→	إِنَّ بِلَالًا غَنِيٌّ Verily Bilal is rich
أَنْتَ مُجْتَهِدٌ You are hardworking	→	إِنَّكَ مُجْتَهِدٌ Verily you are hardworking

Lesson 3 – The lesson of (إِنَّ) attached to a pronoun

When the particle (إِنَّ) enters upon a مبتدأ which is a **pronoun**, then the following changes will occur to the **pronouns due to the change in state from *marfu'* (nominative case) to *mansub* (accusative case)**.

	Particle		Nominative case (pronoun)	=	Accusative case (pronoun)	Gender / Number / Person
1	إِنَّ	+	هُوَ	=	إِنَّهُ	MS3
2	إِنَّ	+	هِيَ	=	إِنَّهَا	FS3
3	إِنَّ	+	هُمْ	=	إِنَّهُمْ	MP3
4	إِنَّ	+	هُنَّ	=	إِنَّهُنَّ	FP3
5	إِنَّ	+	أَنْتَ	=	إِنَّكَ	MS2
6	إِنَّ	+	أَنْتِ	=	إِنَّكِ	FS2
7	إِنَّ	+	أَنْتُمْ	=	إِنَّكُمْ	MP2
8	إِنَّ	+	أَنْتُنَّ	=	إِنَّكُنَّ	FP2
9	إِنَّ	+	أَنَا	=	إِنِّي (إِنِّي)	M/FS1
10	إِنَّ	+	نَحْنُ	=	إِنَّا (إِنَّا)	M/FP1

Notes:

- (1) The pronouns for **masculine/feminine singular first person** and **masculine/feminine plural first person** has **two** options each, as mentioned in the table above.
- (2) **M** refers to **male**, **F** refers to **female**, **S** refers to **singular**, **P** refers to **plural**, **3** refers to **3rd person**, **2** refers to **2nd person**, **1** refers to **1st person**.

Lesson 4 – The meaning of لعل

The particle لعل grammatically acts the **same** as إِنَّ , it is defined as ‘the sister of إِنَّ’.

There are 2 meanings of the particle لعل ;

- لعل (لعل) (The meaning of **hope**)
- لعل (لعل) (The meaning of **fear**)

Examples:

	Type	Example
1	الترجي	لعله بخير I hope he is well
2	الإشفاق	لعله مريض I am afraid he is ill

Note: In this lesson only لعل (**hope**) is discussed.

Lesson 5 – The meaning and rules of ذُو

The **noun** ذُو means ‘possessing’,

Example:

أحمد ذُو عِلْمٍ Ahmad possesses knowledge (i.e. Ahmad is knowledgeable)

The **noun** ذُو will always be regarded as a مضاف, hence the noun after it will be regarded as مضاف إليه. Therefore, the word after it will always be in the *majroor* (genitive case).

In the example above the **noun** ذُو is the مضاف and the **noun** after it, علم is the مضاف إليه .

The **female form** of ذُو is ذَاتُ.

The **plural form** of ذُو is ذُوُو. The **plural form** of ذَاتُ is ذَوَاتُ.

Example:

هَذَا الطَّالِبُ ذُو حُلُقٍ This (M) student possesses manners	هَؤُلَاءِ الطَّالِبَاتُ ذُوُو حُلُقٍ These (M) students possess manners
هَذِهِ الطَّالِبَةُ ذَاتُ حُلُقٍ This (F) student possesses manners	هَؤُلَاءِ الطَّالِبَاتُ ذَوَاتُ حُلُقٍ These (F) students possess manners

Lesson 6 – The meaning and rules of أَمْ

The particle أَمْ means 'or'.

Example:

أَمِنَ الْهُنْدِ أَمْ مِنْ بَاكِسْتَانٍ؟
Are you from India **or** Pakistan?

Rules for أَمْ:

- It is **only** used in an **interrogative sentence**.
- The particle اِ will **always** proceed it.
- The sentence will be a question regarding **two** things, the particle اِ will come **directly** before the **first** thing and the particle أَمْ will come **directly** before the **second** thing.

Example:

أَمِنَ الْهُنْدِ أَمْ مِنْ بَاكِسْتَانٍ؟
Are you from India **or** Pakistan?

In this example the question was regarding whether he is 'from India' or 'from Pakistan', hence the particle اِ came **directly** before the word مِنْ الْهُنْدِ and the particle أَمْ came **directly** before the word مِنْ بَاكِسْتَانٍ .

Note: The following example is **incorrect**.

Example:

أَنْتَ مِنَ الْهُنْدِ أَمْ مِنْ بَاكِسْتَانٍ؟
Are you from India **or** Pakistan?

In this example the question was regarding whether he is 'from India' or 'from Pakistan'. However, the particle اِ has not come **directly** before 'from India', **instead** it has come before 'you', this is incorrect as the question is not about 'you'.

Note: If the sentence is **non-interrogative** then the particle **أَمْ** will **not** be used, instead the particle **أَوْ** will be used.

Example:

اذهب إلى مكة أو إلى المدينة
Go to Makkah or Madinah

In this example there was no interrogation, therefore instead of the particle **أَمْ** the particle **أَوْ** is used.

Lesson 7 – The numbers مائة and ألف

The numbers مائة and ألف have the following rules:

- Both numbers will have the **same form for masculine *ma'dood* or feminine *ma'dood***.
- The *ma'dood* of both numbers will be **singular** and *majroor* (genitive case).
- Both the numbers can come in the *majroor* case themselves, if they have the preposition (.) occurring before it.

Example:

	Gender	The word مائة	The word ألف
1	Masculine	<p>فِي الْكَلِيَّةِ مِائَةُ رَجُلٍ</p> <p>In the faculty there are 100 men</p>	<p>هَذَا التِّلْفَازُ بِأَلْفِ رِيَالٍ</p> <p>This TV is for 1000 Riyals</p>
2	Feminine	<p>هَذَا الْكِتَابُ بِمِائَةِ جُنَيْهَةٍ</p> <p>This book is for 100 pounds</p>	<p>فِي الْجَامِعَةِ أَلْفُ طَالِبَةٍ</p> <p>In the university there are 1000 female students</p>

Note: The number مائة is pronounced **without the Alif** as مِئَةٌ , sometimes it is spelt in this way.

Lesson 8 – The word غَالٍ

The word غَالٍ is not in the *majroor* case, **instead** it is in the *marfu'* case.

In reality it is غَالِيٍّ with the letter *Yaa* at the end and a *dhammah with tanween* upon it.

However, the *Yaa* and the *dhammah* has been removed, and the *tanween* passes to the letter before which is *Laam*, hence غَالٍ .

Example:

هَذَا الْقَلَمُ غَالٍ

This pen is **expensive**

Note: More nouns of this type will be studied in detail later.