Lesson 1:

Parts of Speech

In English language there are 8 Parts of Speech namely:

- Noun
- Pronoun
- Verb
- Adjective
- Adverb
- Preposition
- Conjunction
- Interjection

The Arabic language is made up of ضْرَمَاتٌ (words) and these words are of 3 types i.e. In Arabic language there are 3 Parts of Speech, but these three Parts encompass all eight Parts of Speech of the English Language. They are known as:

- حَرْفٌ - Particle/Letter
- ﻓِﻌْﻞٌ - Action/Verb
- اِﺳْﻢٌ - Noun
- Preposition
- Conjunction
- Verb (same as in English)
- Noun
- Pronoun
- Adjective
- Adverb
- Interjection

Example:
- إِﻟﻰ - (ila) meaning “to”
- ﻓِﻲ - (fee) meaning “in”
- وَ - (wa) meaning “and”
- ﻦَذَهَﺎِ - (duhaba) meaning “to go/went”
- ﺑَﻴْﺖٌ - (baytu-n) meaning “a house”

Note: More examples will be given as we move on and learn each of the parts of speech separately Insha’Allah. As of now in the beginning, we will be focusing on Nouns and Particles and not Verbs.

3 Cases of Nouns in Arabic

Arabic nouns have three cases:

1) Nominative Case: مَرْفُوعٌ (marfoo’).

Generally indicated by a dhammah or dhammataan on the last letter - This is the normal case of nouns

Example: ﺑَﻴْﺖٌ / الْبَﻴْتَ (al-baitu / baitu-n)
2) **Accusative Case**: منصوب (mansoob).

Generally indicated by a fatha or fathataan on the last letter.

**Example**: تَبَيْنَ / البَيْنَ (al-baita / baita-n)

3) **Genitive Case**: مَجْرُور (majroor).

Generally indicated by a khasrah or khasrataan on the last letter.

**Example**: تَبَيْنَ / البَيْنَ (al-baiti / bai-ti-n)

**Vocabulary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أنَّا</td>
<td>which means &quot;I&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نَحْنُ</td>
<td>which means &quot;We&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تَبَيْنَ</td>
<td>أَنَّا which means &quot;A House / home&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>البَيْنَ</td>
<td>نَحْنُ which means &quot;Houses / homes&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**: Learn the Vocabulary before proceeding further.

Arabic nouns are either definite or indefinite.

**The Indefinite Particle**

There is no word in Arabic corresponding to "a" in English as in "A book". Indefinite nouns are indicated by doubling the last vowel of the noun tanween (nunation) (ٌ)، which is generally translated as 'a/an'. It is equivalent to adding an "n" to the last vowel of the noun. Example: A House – تَبَيْنَ (Baytu-n)

**Preposition**: في - (fee)

In Arabic prepositions are called (harfu jarr)

The Most commonly used word in Arabic is the preposition "Fee" في, although it has many translations depending on context, the most common translation is 'in'.

**Important Point to Note:**

A noun which appears after a preposition will be in the Genitive Case i.e; Prepositions like "fee", "min" etc changes the state of the noun to the Genitive case مَجْرُور (majroor), meaning the dhammah on the last letter of the noun changes into kasrah/kasrataan.
Example:

When we write fee before baitu-n, it will become ﻓِیْ بَیْتَ “fee baiti-n” and NOT ﻓِیْ بَیْتَ “fee baitu-n”. The dhammahtaan at the end changes to a khasrataan. In a similar way, “Fee Buyutun” becomes “Fee Buyutin”.

dhammahtaan

فيَ بَيْتَ = فيَ + بَيْتَ

khasrataan

Example from the Qur’an:

(فيَ بَيْوتٍ أَذِنَ ﺑُﻴُﻮتٍ ﻓِﻲَّ (Fee Buyutin 'Adhina Allahu…)

“In houses which Allah has ordered…” [Qur’an 24:36]

Note: It is not “Fee Buyutun” but “Fee Buyutin” because of the presence of the Preposition “Fee” which changes the case of the noun into a Genitive one.

The Verb “to be” i.e. “is/are/am”

The Arabic verb 'to be' in its present tense "is/are/am" is not written in Arabic, rather it is understood to be there by default.

Example: “Ana fee baytin”, though it literally means “I in a house”, but it would mean – “I am in a house”

 Ана فيَ بَيْتِ

I am in a house

Similarly,

Nahnu fee buyutin” meaning “We are in houses”

Nahnu fee baytin” meaning “We are in a house”

Ana Khaalid” meaning “I am Khaalid”

Note: “Ana fee buyutin” meaning “I am in houses” is wrong grammatically both from the English as well as Arabic perspective, as this sentence doesn’t make any sense. One cannot be at many houses at a time.