

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Arabic Tutor

Volume One

A Translation of

تسهيل الأءب في لسان العرب

popularly known as

عربي كا معلم

عن ابن عباس رضي الله تعالى عنهما قال قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم أحبوا العرب لثلاث لأني عربي والقرآن عربي وكلام أهل الجنة عربي رواه البيهقي في شعب الإيمان

Àbdullāh Ibn Àbbās ؓ narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said, “Love the Arabs for three things:

- because I am an Arab,
- the Qur’ān is in Arabic and
- the language of the people of Jannah is Arabic.”

Terminology

Terms	Meanings
حَرَكَة	the diacritical points namely fathah (—), kasrah (—) and dammah (—).
مُتَحَرِّكٌ	a letter with a harakah
سُكُونٌ	the diacritical point (—) also known as jazm
فَتْحَةٌ	fathah (—)
كَسْرَةٌ	kasrah (—)
ضَمَّةٌ	dammah (—)
تَنْوِينٌ	two fathahs (—), two kasrahs (—) or two dammas (—)
نُونٌ تَنْوِينٌ	the sound of the nūn created when reading the tanwīn
مَفْتُوحٌ	a letter having a fathah, eg. (ب)
مَكْسُورٌ	a letter having a kasrah, eg. (ت)
مَضْمُونٌ	a letter having a dammah, eg. (ث)
سَاكِنٌ	a letter having a sukūn, eg. (ج)

مُشَدَّدٌ	a letter having a tashdīd (ّ)
تَعْرِيفٌ	to make a noun definite
تَنْكِيرٌ	to make a noun indefinite
لَامٌ التَّعْرِيفِ	the (ال) attached to a noun
مُعَرَّفٌ بِاللَّامِ	the noun having (ال)
وَاحِدٌ	singular
ثَنِيَّةٌ	dual
جَمْعٌ	plural
اسْمُ جَمْعٍ	a collective plural, e.g. (قَوْمٌ) - nation
تَذْكَيرٌ	masculine – also known as (مذكّر)
تَأْنِيثٌ	feminine – also known as (مؤنث)
حُرُوفٌ تَهْجِيٌّ	the letters of the alphabet
حُرُوفٌ الْعَلَّةِ	(ا), (و) and (ي)

الْحُرُوفُ الصَّحِيحَةُ	the letters besides the (حروف العلة)
هَمْزَةٌ	One hamzah is that of the (حروف تهجي). Another hamzah is an alif that is mutaharrik (أ-إ-أ) or an alif having jazm like the alif of (رَأْسٌ)
هَمْزَةٌ الْوَصْلِ	The initial hamzah of a word which is not pronounced when joined to the preceding word, e.g. (وَرَقٌ الْكِتَابِ)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson 1

Words and the Types of Words

1. A word having a meaning is called (كَلِمَةٌ). It is of three types: (اسْمٌ) – noun, (فِعْلٌ) – verb and (حَرْفٌ) – particle.

An (اسْمٌ) is independent of other words in indicating its meaning. It also does not have any tense, e.g. (رَجُلٌ) – man, (حَامِدٌ) – specific name, (ضَرَبٌ) – to hit, (طَيِّبٌ) – good, (هُوَ) – he, (أَنَا) – I.

A (فِعْلٌ) is a word that indicates some action together with one of the three tenses, e.g. (ضَرَبَ) – he hit, (ذَهَبَ) – he went, (يَذْهَبُ) – he is going or he will go.

A (حَرْفٌ) is a word whose meaning cannot be understood without an (اسْمٌ) or (فِعْلٌ), e.g. (مِنْ) – from, (عَلَى) – on, (فِي) – in, (إِلَى) – till, (ذَهَبَ الرَّجُلُ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ) – The man went to the

musjid.

The Types of Nouns

2. Nouns are of two types:

(1) (معرفة) – definite and

(2) (نكرة) – indefinite.

An indefinite noun is a word which refers to a general thing. The word (رَجُلٌ) – a man, does not refer to any specific person. It can refer to any person. The word (طَيِّبٌ) does not refer to any particular good thing. Every good thing can be called (طَيِّبٌ).

A definite noun refers to a specific thing. Zaid (زيد) is the name of a particular person. Makkah (مكة) is the name of a specific city. (الرَّجُلُ) – the man - refers to a specific person.

The Types of Definite Nouns

Definite Nouns are of seven categories:

1. (اسْمُ الْعَلَمِ) – proper nouns, e.g. (حَامِدٌ), (زَيْدٌ).
2. (اسْمُ الضَّمِيرِ) - pronouns, e.g. (هُوَ) – he, (أَنْتَ) – you, (أَنَا) - I.
3. (اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ) - the demonstrative pronoun, e.g. (هَذَا) – this, (ذَلِكَ) – that.
4. (الْإِسْمُ الْمَوْصُولُ) - the relative pronoun, e.g. (الَّذِي) – who, (الَّتِي) – who (feminine).
5. (الْمُنَادَى) – vocative case, e.g. (يَا رَجُلٌ) – O man, (يَا وَلَدٌ) – O boy.
6. (الْمُعْرَفُ بِاللَّامِ) - the noun having (الْ) , e.g. (الْفَرَسُ) the horse, (الرَّجُلُ) – the man.
7. (الْمُضَافُ إِلَى مَعْرِفَةٍ) – a noun which is related to any of the above-mentioned definite nouns, e.g. (كِتَابُ زَيْدٍ) – Zaid's book, (كِتَابُ هَذَا) – this person's book, (كِتَابُ الرَّجُلِ) – the book of the man.

Note: In these examples, the word (كِتَابٌ) has become definite.

Besides the above-mentioned definite nouns, all other nouns are indefinite. They are also of several types, two of the main categories being:

(1) (اسْمُ الذَّاتِ) – a word that denotes the being of something, living or non-living, e.g. (إِنْسَانٌ) – man, (فَرَسٌ) – horse, (حَجَرٌ) – stone.

(2) (اسْمُ الصِّفَةِ) – a word that indicates the quality of something, e.g. (حَسَنٌ) – beautiful, (قَبِيحٌ) – ugly.