



NAHW

THE ESSENTIALS OF ARABIC GRAMMAR



QUBA ACADEMY



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The Importance and Purpose of Nahw

Nahw, also known as Arabic syntax, is the branch of Arabic grammar that deals with the rules and principles governing the structure of sentences. It focuses on how the three types of words in Arabic—Ism (اسم, nouns and pronouns), Fi'l (فعل, verbs), and Harf (حرف, particles)—are arranged to form meaningful sentences and how their forms change depending on their function within a sentence. The purpose of Nahw is to ensure clarity and prevent ambiguity in written and spoken Arabic.

For Arabic learners, Nahw plays a pivotal role in cultivating proficient language skills, empowering effective communication in both spoken and written contexts.

Moreover, Nahw's importance extends to unlocking the meanings within essential Arabic texts like the Quran, nurturing a deeper appreciation of cultural and religious heritage.

Key Words Used in This Booklet

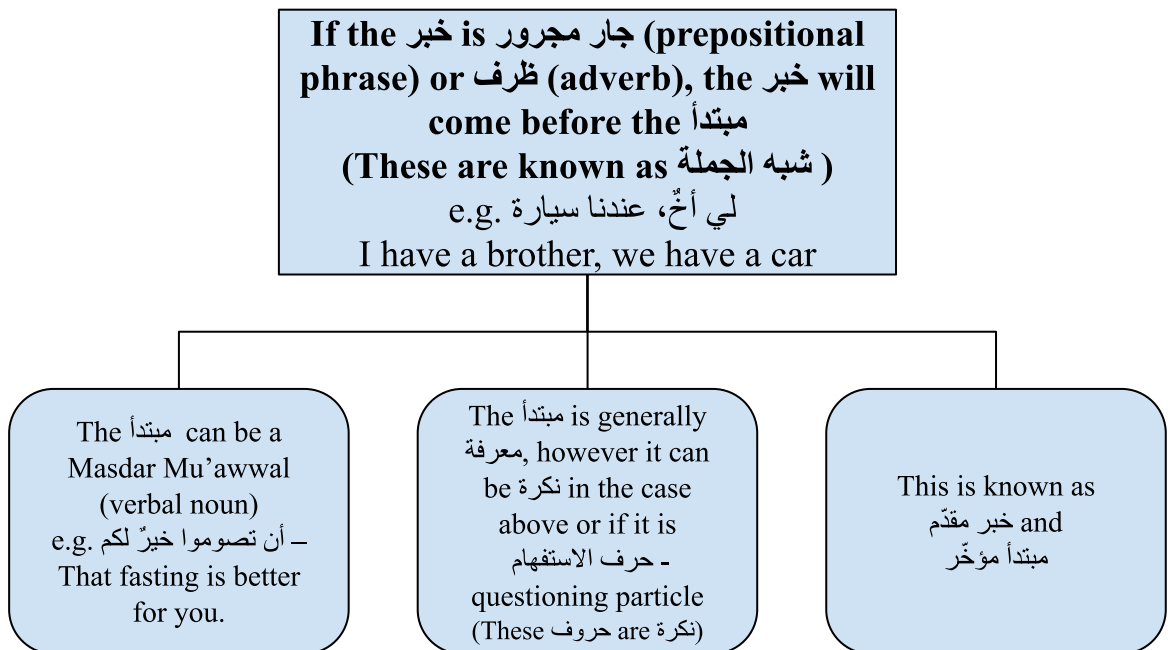
مَعْرِفَةٌ - Definite noun	Sukoon - °	Kasrah - ِ	واحد - Singular	اسم - Noun
نَكْرَةٌ - Indefinite noun	ساكن - A letter with a Sukoon	حركة/حركات - Short vowels (Dammah Fathah Kasrah)	ثنائية - Dual	فعل - Verb
مَرْفُوعٌ - A word in the state of رَفْعٌ (Dammah)	فاعل - Subject (Doer)	حروف العلة - (ا و ي) Long vowels	جمع - Plural	حرف - Particle
مَنْصُوبٌ - A word in the state of نَصْبٌ (Fathah)	مَفْعُولٌ - Object (action done upon)	إِعْرَابٌ - Variations at the end of the word	Dammah - ُ	مذكّر - Masculine
مَجْرُورٌ - A word in the state of جَرٌّ (Kasrah)	عامل - Governing word	Tanween - ◌◌◌	Fathah - َ	مؤنث - Feminine

***PART ONE: NOUNS* - الأسماء**

- Introduction to Isms (nouns, pronouns, adjectives, etc)
- Types of noun phrases
- Explanation of different types of nouns
- Rules of case endings for nouns (nominative, accusative, genitive)

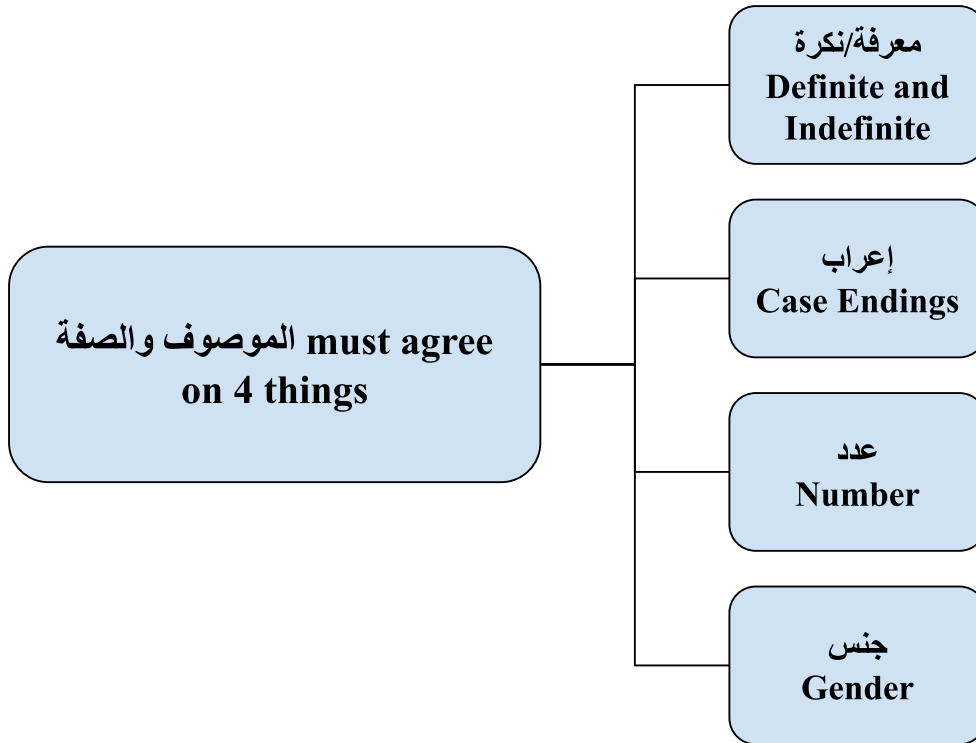
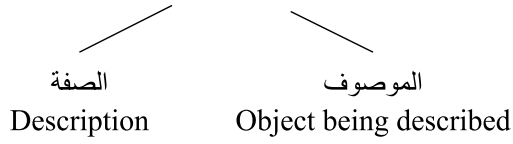
الجملة الاسمية - Nominal Sentence

- A nominal sentence begins with a noun
- The first part of the sentence is the مبتدأ (subject)
- The second part of the sentence is the خبر (news)
- The مبتدأ is generally معرفة (definite) and the خبر is generally نكرة (indefinite)
- Both are in مرفوع (ُ) state
e.g. الرَّجُلُ طَوِيلٌ - The man is tall
الْحِمَارُ كَبِيرٌ - The donkey is big
الْحَدِيقَةُ وَاسِعَةٌ - The garden is wide
- There are some cases where the خبر will come first:



Descriptive Phrase - الموصوف والصفة

- e.g. رجلٌ طويلٌ - A Tall man



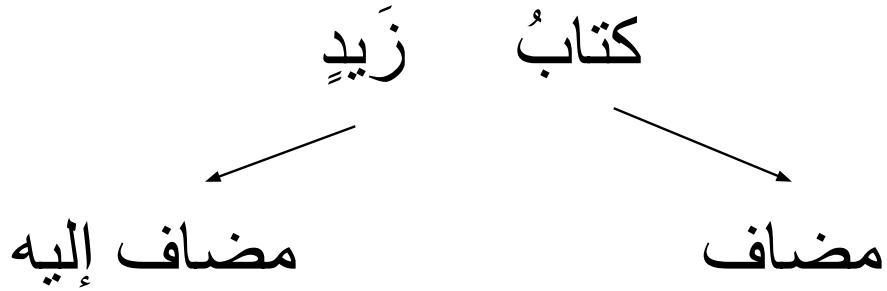
Note: The اسم الإشارة (demonstrative pronoun) can come as a صفة – if it comes after an العلم (proper noun) or إضافة (possessive noun)

e.g. مَنْ حامدٌ هذا.

– Who is this Hamid?

المضاف والمضاف إليه - Possesive Phrase

- Possessed - مضاف
- Possessor - مضاف إليه
- It is a phrase in which the first word (مضاف) is attributed to the next (مضاف إليه)
e.g. كتابُ زَيْدٍ - The book of Zayd/Zayd's book
- The مضاف will never have an ال or Tanween (ًّّ)
- The مضاف إليه is always in the Majroor state (ـ)
- Drop the نون of Duals and Plurals when it comes for إضافة
e.g. قلمان زَيْدٍ - Zayd's 2 pens (rather than - قلمان زَيْدٍ)



المصدر - The Verbal Noun

- المصدر is a verbal noun representing the essence of a verb's action

المصدر - The Verbal Noun

The verbal (root) noun is followed by a مضاف إليه, which can function as the doer (فاعل), the object (مفعول به), or the time/place (مفعول فيه)

e.g. فَهَمُّ الطَّالِبِ – The students understanding, فَهَمُّ الدَّرْسِ – The understanding of the lesson, قِيَامُ اللَّيْلِ – The standing of the night

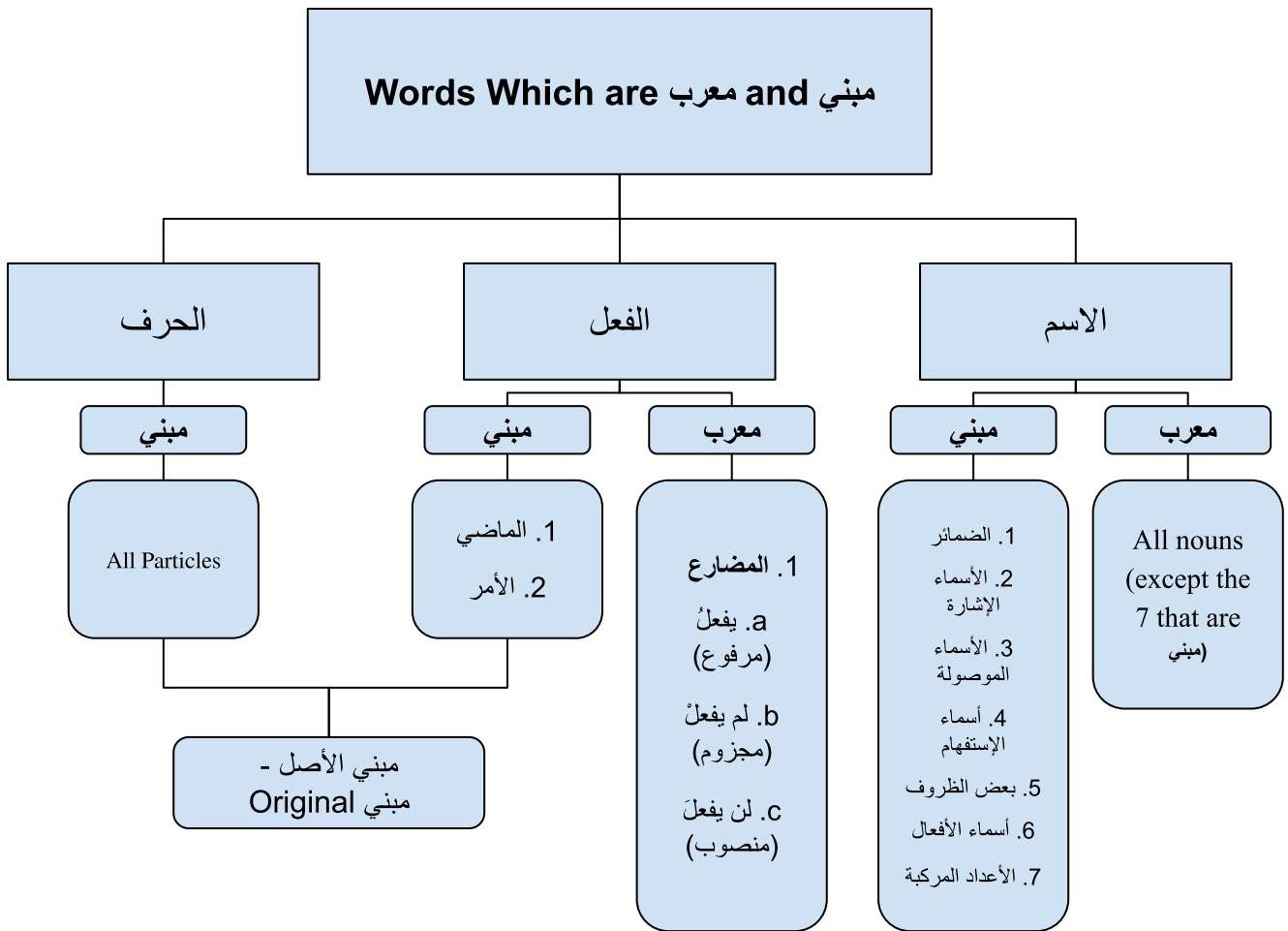
Note: مصدر words which start with the letter و have 2 root forms

(2) e.g. – صفة
(the letter ة has to be added)

(1) e.g. – وَصَفَ

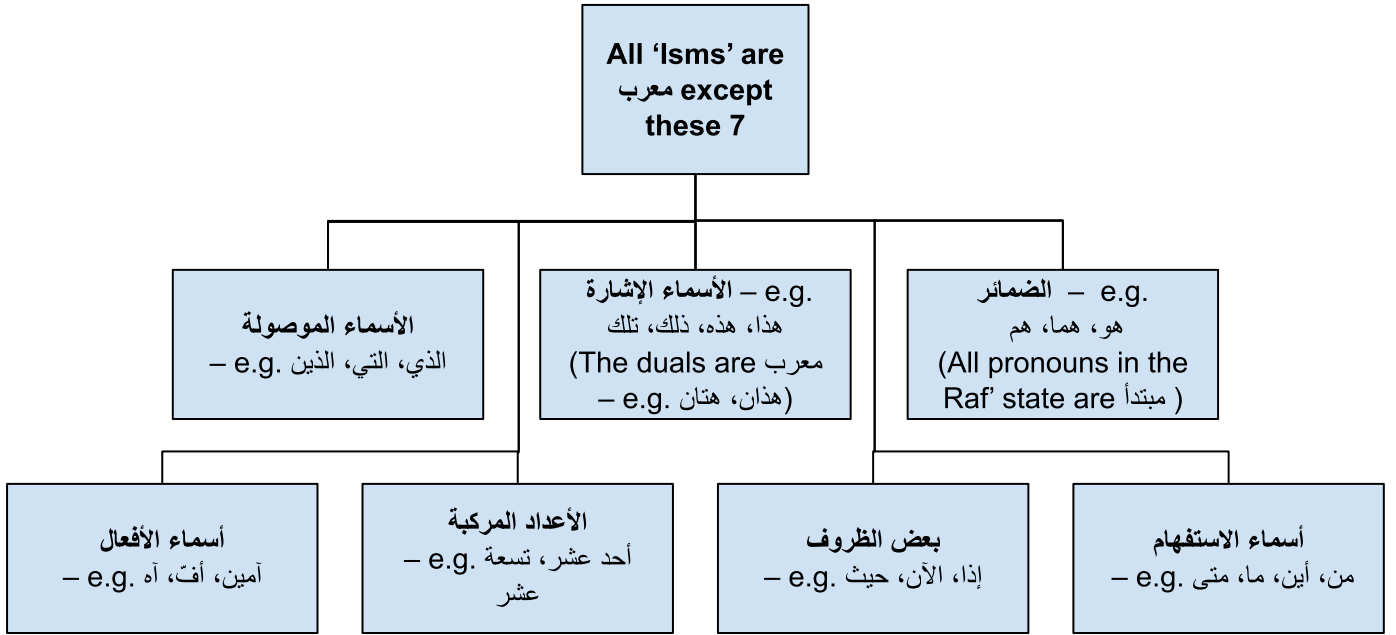
Words Which are **معرب** and **مبني**

- **معرب** - is a word in which its end accepts all l'raab, depending on the word before it.
- **مبني** - is a word in which its end remains unchanged in all states.



All 'Isms' are معرب Except These 7

1. الضمائر - Pronouns
2. الأسماء الإشارية - Demonstrative pronouns
3. الأسماء الموصولة - Connected nouns (understood through the sentence that comes after it, which is called صلة)
4. أسماء الإستفهام - Questioning noun
5. بعض الظروف - Some adverbs
6. أسماء الأفعال - Nouns with the meaning of verbs
7. الأعداد المركبة - Numbers

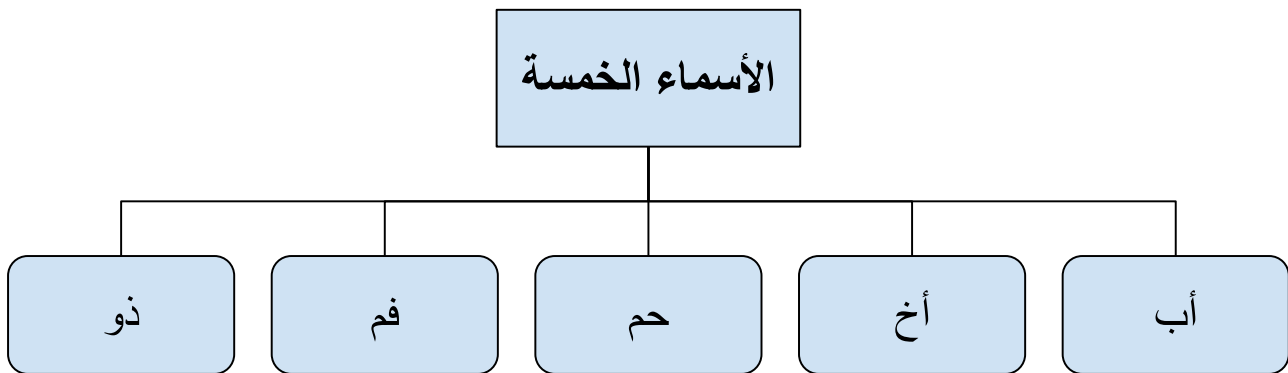


Signs of I'raab (Case Endings)

- I'raab Asliyah (primary) are Dammah, Fathah or Kasrah at the end of the word
- I'raab Far'iyah (secondary) are the signs for 5 things mentioned in the table below

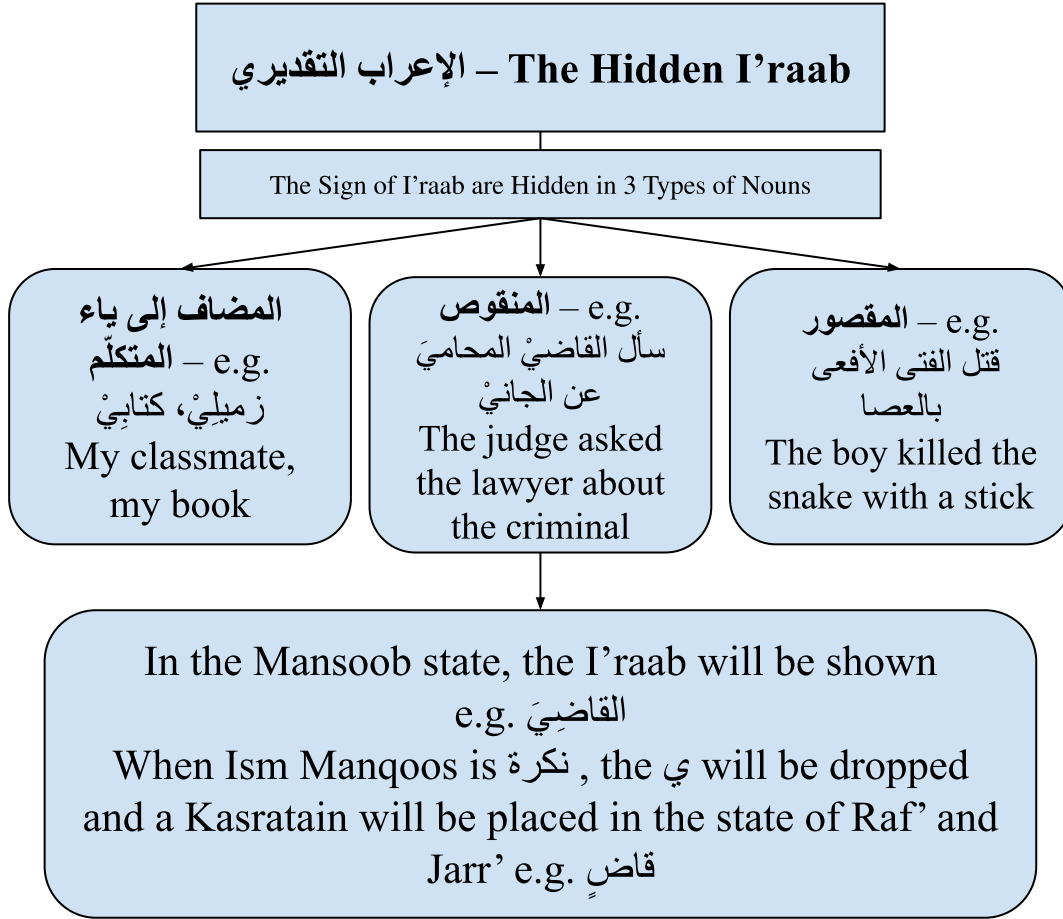
Signs of I'raab Asliyah (Primary) and I'raab Far'iyah (Secondary)

الأسماء الخمسة	الممنوع من الصرف	جمع المذكر السالم	المثنى	جمع المؤنث السالم	Ism I'raab Asliyah	العامل (Governing)	State of I'raab
أخوه	إبراهيمُ	مسلمون	طالبان	البناتُ	الرجلُ	جاء	المرفوع Sign of Raf'
الواو	الضمة	الواو	الألف	الضمة	الضمة		المنصوب Sign of Nasb
أخاه	إبراهيمَ	مسلمينَ	طالبينَ	البناتِ	الرجلِ	رأيتُ	المجرور Sign of Jarr
الألف	الفتحة	الياء	الياء	الكسرة	الفتحة		سَلَّمْتُ على
أخيه	إبراهيمَ	مسلمينَ	طالبينَ	البناتِ	الرجلِ	سَلَّمْتُ على	
الياء	الفتحة	الياء	الياء	الكسرة	الكسرة		



- As mentioned in the table above, these 5 nouns have special case endings
 - They take Raf' using و instead of Dammah
 - They take Nasb using ا instead of Fathah
 - They take Jarr using ي instead of Kasrah

- المنقوص are those words which end with a ي preceded by a Kasrah
- المقصور are those words which end with ئ

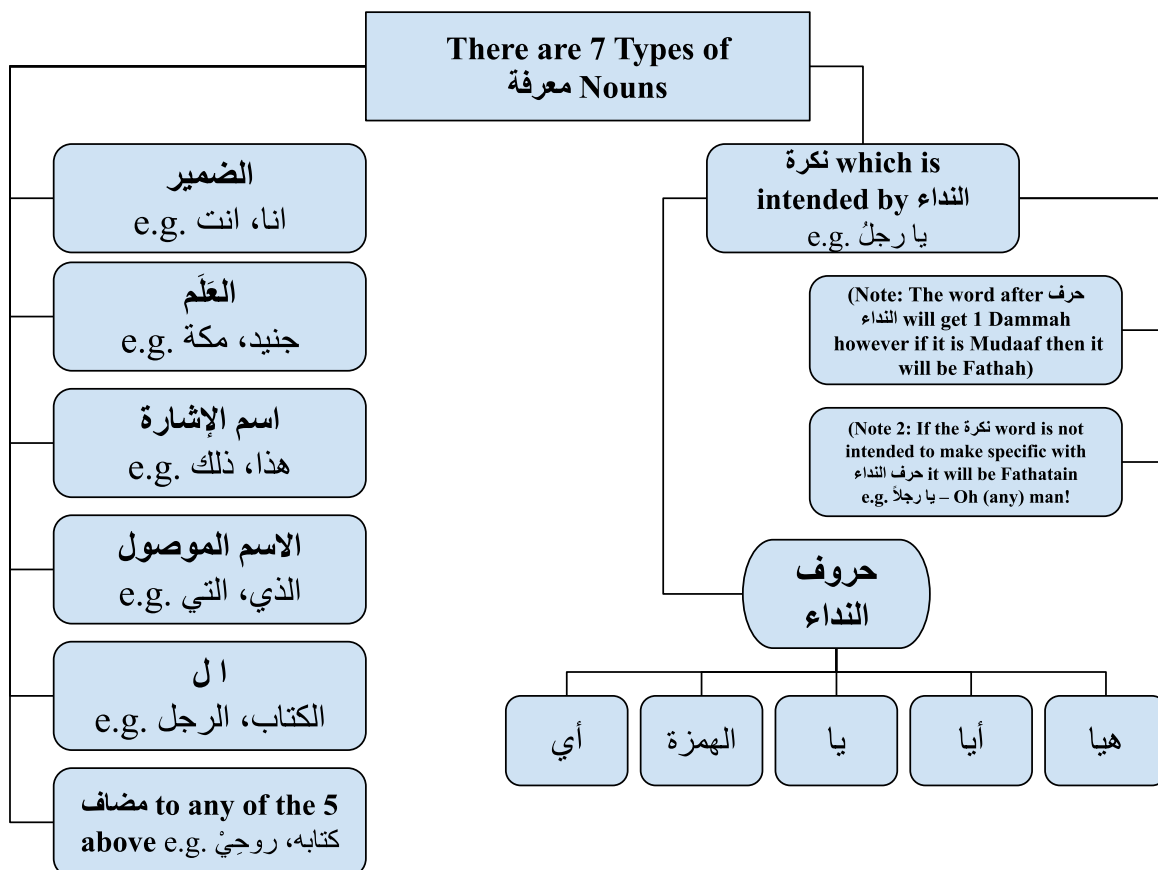


الإِعْرَابُ التَّقْدِيرِي

المقصور	المنقوص	المضاف إلى ياء المتكلم	الغامل	الحالة الإعرابية
المرتضى	المحامي	صديقي	جاء	المرفوع
ضممة مقدرة	ضممة مقدرة	ضممة مقدرة		علامة الرفع
المرتضى	المحامي	صديقي	رأيتُ	المنصوب
فتحة مقدرة	فتحة ظاهرة	فتحة مقدرة		علامة النصب
المرتضى	المحامي	صديقي	سلمت على	المجرور
كسرة مقدرة	كسرة مقدرة	كسرة مقدرة		علامة الجر

المعرفة والنكرة - Definite and Indefinite Nouns

- معرفة means definite, the noun is specific and there are 7 types of definite nouns
- نكرة means indefinite, the noun is general
- To make a word معرفة, add an ال to it and remove the Tanween e.g. الرَّجُل - from رَجُلٌ
- To make words نكرة, there will be no ال and the ending will have a Tanween e.g. رَجُلٌ



If there is a جملة after a نكرة it is **صفة (description)**
e.g. رأيتُ طفلاً يبكي - I saw a **crying** child

If there is a جملة after a معرفة it is **حال (condition)**
e.g. رأيتُ الطفل يبكي - I saw the child **whilst he was crying**

الضمائر - Pronouns

- There are 2 types:

- **Detached** (المنفصل)

هُوَ هُمَا هُمُ
هِيَ هُمَا هُنَّ
أَنْتَ أَنْتَمَا أَنْتُمْ
أَنْتِ أَنْتَمَا أَنْتُنَّ
أَنَا نَحْنُ

e.g. هُمُ المفلحون - **They** are the successful ones.

- **Attached** (المتّصل)

هُ هُمَا هُمُ
هَا هُمَا هُنَّ
كَ كَمَا كُمْ
كِ كَمَا كُنَّ
ي نَا

e.g. لم أعلم طالبا أذكى منك - I have never known a student more intelligent than **you**

The ضمير which separates the Khabr and what it follows,
is called ضمير الفصل

e.g. هذا هو المراقب الجديد -

This is the new supervisor

Without the ضمير it would be an incomplete sentence

(This new supervisor)

التثنية والجمع - Duals and Plurals

- Dual words will have:
 - ان at the end of the word in the Marfoo' state
e.g. جاء الرجلان
 - ين in the state of Mansoob and Majroor
e.g. رأيت الرجلين
- The same applies to feminine dual nouns

كلا and كلتا are singular words with the meaning of dual
In the state of Nasb and Jarr they will be كئني and كئني

- Masculine plural words will have:
 - ون at the end of the word in the Marfoo' state
e.g. جاء الطالبون
 - ين in the state of Mansoob and Majroor
e.g. رأيت الطالبين
- These are known as جمع المذكر السالم
- Feminine plural words will:
 - In the Marfoo' state, end with ات
e.g. جاءت الطالبات
 - In the Mansoob and Majroor states, end with ات
e.g. رأيت الطالبات
- These are known as جمع المؤنث السالم

جمع الجمع

Some plural words have a plural for it
e.g. طُرُق (ج) طريق has a جمع which is طُرُقَات

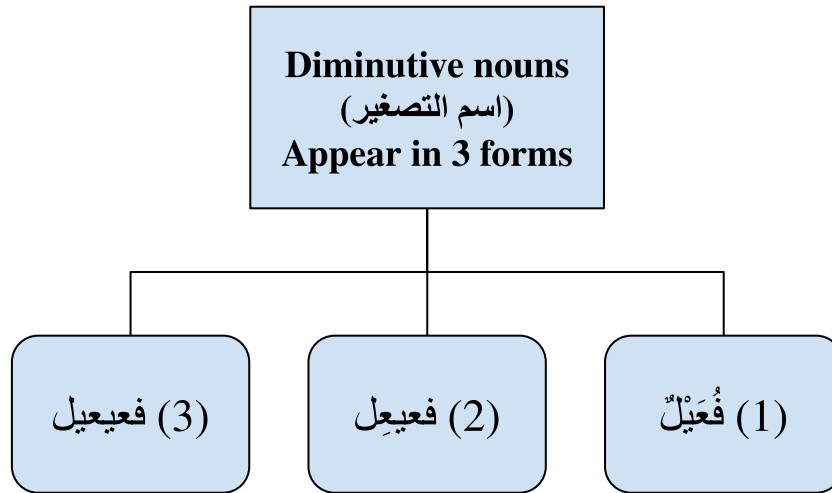
Nouns with 5 or more letters,
their plurals will be on the scale of فعائل

اسم جنس جمعي

A singular word which has the meaning of plural
e.g. سمك، شجر – Fish, trees
To make these words have a singular meaning you
add a (ة)
e.g. سمكة، شجرة – A fish, a tree

الاسم التصغير - Diminutive Noun

- It is a noun which is used to express the diminutive form. Sometimes, the purpose is to show affection
- There are 3 scales:
 - A 3 letter word will be on the scale of **فُعَيْلٌ**
 - A 4 letter word will be on the scale of **فُعَيْعِلٌ**
 - A 5 letter word will be on the scale of **فُعَيْعَيْلٌ**



الاسم المنسوب - Relative Noun

- These are nouns which refer to something attributed or related to something else

To make something relative to a word you add (ي) (ي)
e.g. نحوي^{٢٣} – Grammarian

اسم التفضيل - Superlatives/Comparatives

- These are superlative/comparative nouns

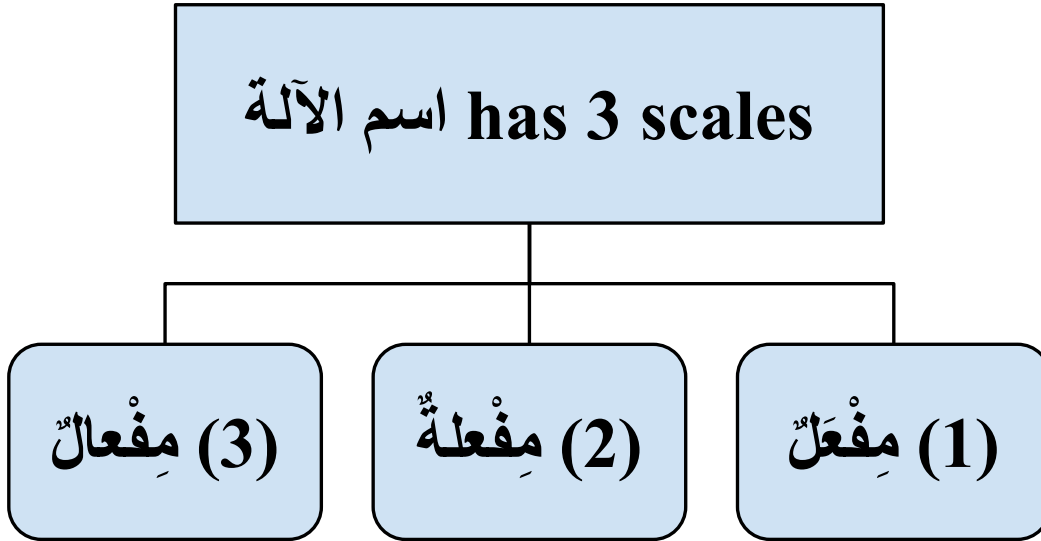
Masculine				
Broken Plural	Sound Plural	Dual	Singular	
أَفَاعِلُ	أَفْعُلُونِ	أَفْعَلَانِ	أَفْعَلٌ	رَفَعٌ
أَفَاعِلَ	أَفْعَلَيْنِ	أَفْعَلَيْنِ	أَفْعَلٌ	نَصَبٌ
أَفَاعِلَ	أَفْعَلَيْنِ	أَفْعَلَيْنِ	أَفْعَلٌ	جَرٌ

Feminine				
Broken Plural	Sound Plural	Dual	Singular	
فُعَلٌ	فُعَلَيَاتٌ	فُعَلَيَانِ	فُعَلَى	رَفَعٌ
فُعَلَا	فُعَلَيَاتِ	فُعَلَيَيْنِ	فُعَلَى	نَصَبٌ
فُعَلَا	فُعَلَيَاتِ	فُعَلَيَيْنِ	فُعَلَى	جَرٌ

After اسم التفضيل the word will be in the state of مجرور
 e.g. أحسن بيتٍ – Best house

اسم الآلة - Tools

- These are nouns denoting the name of a tool



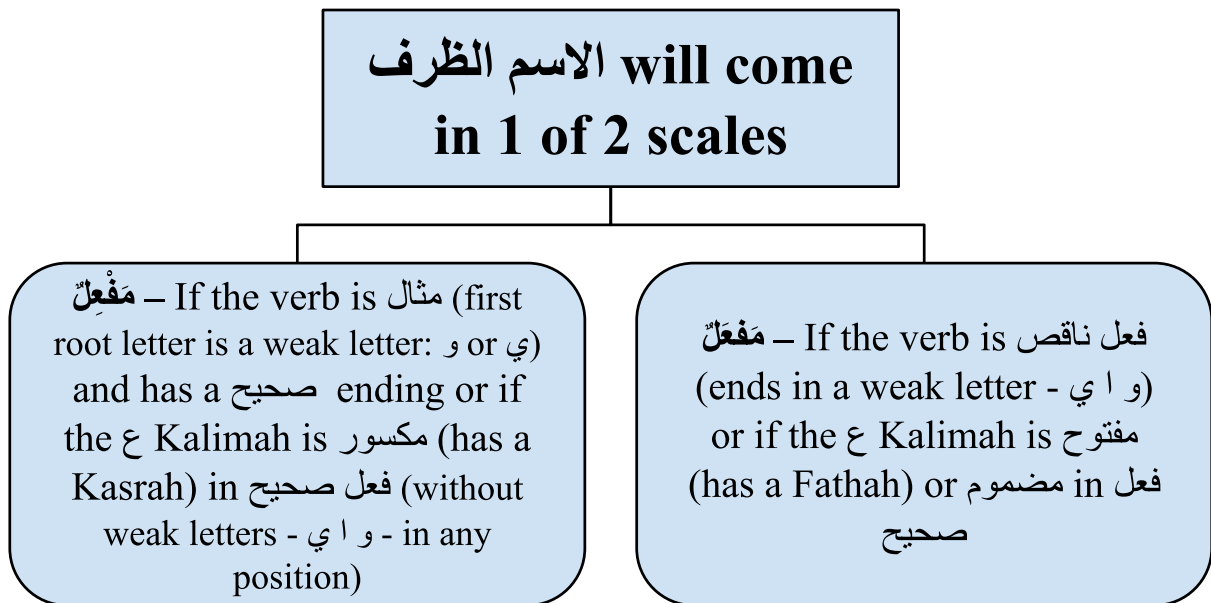
Small Tool			
Plural	Dual	Singular	
مَفَاعِلُ	مِفْعَلَانِ	مِفْعَلٌ	رَفَعٌ
مَفَاعِلِ	مِفْعَلَيْنِ	مِفْعَلًا	نَصَبٌ
مَفَاعِلٍ	مِفْعَلَيْنِ	مِفْعَلٍ	جَرٌ

Medium Tool			
Plural	Dual	Singular	
مَفَاعِلُ	مِفْعَلَتَانِ	مِفْعَلَةٌ	رَفَعٌ
مَفَاعِلِ	مِفْعَلَتَيْنِ	مِفْعَلَةً	نَصَبٌ
مَفَاعِلٍ	مِفْعَلَتَيْنِ	مِفْعَلَةٍ	جَرٌ

Large Tool			
Plural	Dual	Singular	
مَفَاعِلُ	مِفْعَالَانِ	مِفْعَالٌ	رَفَعٌ
مَفَاعِلِ	مِفْعَالَيْنِ	مِفْعَالًا	نَصَبٌ
مَفَاعِلٍ	مِفْعَالَيْنِ	مِفْعَالٍ	جَرٌ

الاسم الظرف - Adverbs

- These are adverbs, which give an idea of the place or time an action occurred.



إِذَا and إِذْ

The إِذَا which comes for suddenness is called إِذَا الفجائية
 – It is غير عامل (no effect on the next word)
 e.g. و ألقى عصاه فإذا هي ثعبان مبين
 – He threw his staff and **suddenly**, it was a clear serpent’
 [Surah Taha, 20:20]

إِذَا is used with past tense (ماضي) and has the meaning of مضارع
 e.g. إِذَا طَلَعَتِ الشَّمْسُ ذَهَبَ النَّاسُ إِلَىٰ عَمَالِهِمْ
 – **When** the sun rises people will go to their work

إِذْ is used with future tense (مضارع) and has the meaning of ماضي
 e.g. إِذْ يَلْعَبُ الْأَطْفَالُ، كَانَتْ الشَّمْسُ تَغْرُبُ
 – **When** the children were playing, the sun was setting

إِذَا and بَعْدَ are مبني if the مضاف إليه after it is not mentioned, along with خَلْفُ، قُدَامُ، تَحْتَ and فَوْقُ
 – (these ظروف are مضاف so the word after will be in the state of مجرور)
 e.g. كُنْتُ وِلْدَانًا مِنْ قَبْلُ – I was a boy **before** (I was a man)

عِنْدَ is a ظرف مكان (adverb of place) and it has the meaning of عند (with), the word after will be in the state of مجرور (the same as the word after عند)
 e.g. المَالُ لَدَى زَيْدٍ – The money is **with** Zayd

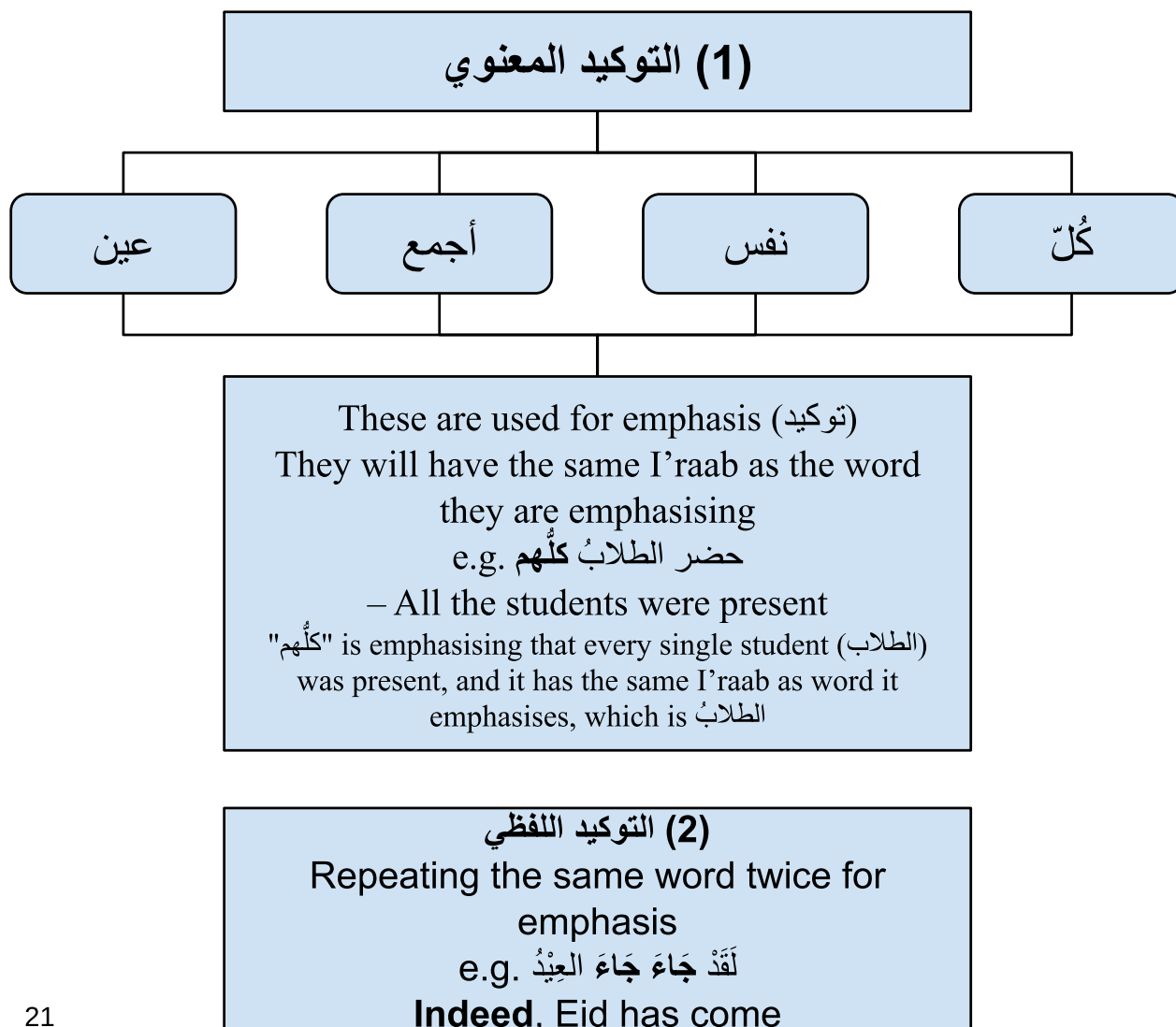
حَيْثُ is a ظرف مكان and is مبني
 – It means ‘where’
 e.g. اذْهَبْ حَيْثُ زَيْدٌ ذَاهِبٌ
 – Go **where** Zayd is going

التوابع - Followers (of I'raab)

- These are nouns which follow the preceding noun in terms of I'raab
- There are 4 types:
 - الموصوف/الصفة - (Mentioned previously, page 6)
 - التأكيد/التوكيد - Emphasis
 - البدل - Substitute
 - العطف - Conjunction

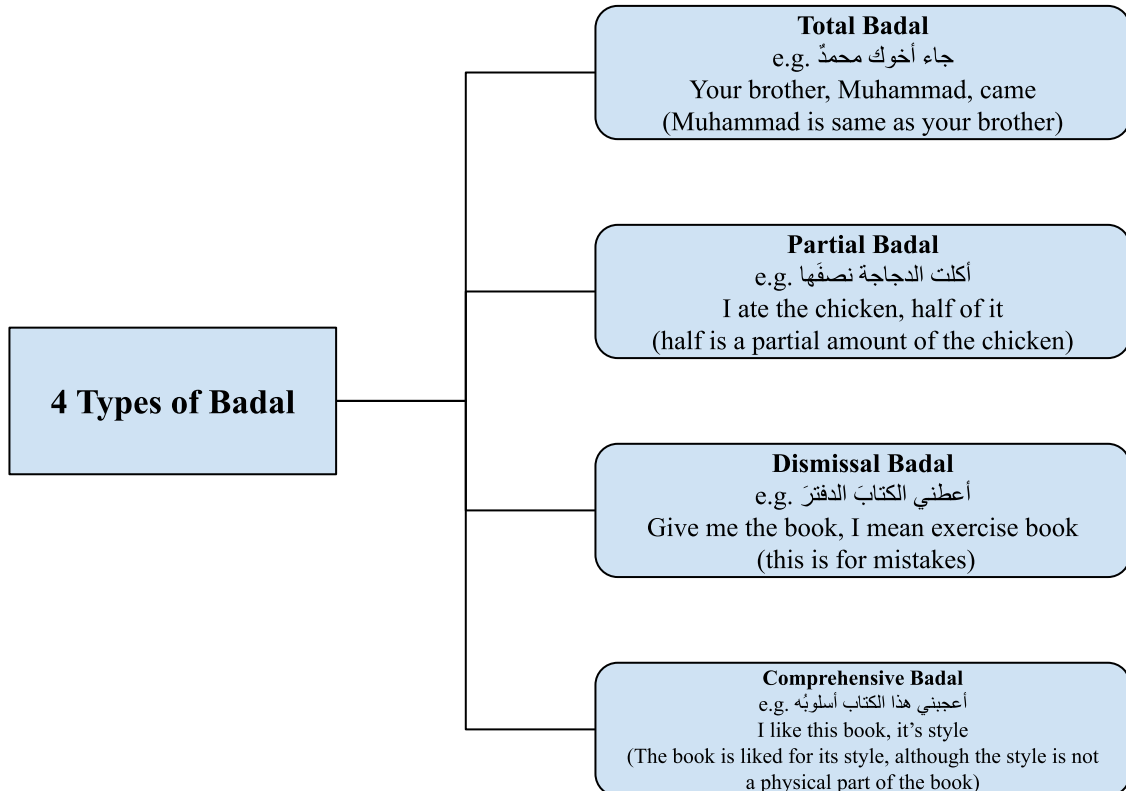
التوكيد - Emphasis

- To emphasise the word before it
- There are 2 types:



البدل - Substitutionals

- This is when a noun is substituted for another noun within the same sentence to provide clarity or specify the intended meaning
- There are 4 types:



The word after اسم الإشارة that has an ال will have the same l'raab of the اسم الإشارة (which are مبني), this is also بدل
e.g. أعرفُ هذا الطالبَ
I know this student
Both 'هذا' and 'الطالب' are in the state of منصوب because they are the مفعول (object) of the sentence

العطف - Connectives

- These are connective particles
- They have been mentioned in this section as the nouns they link together have the same I'raab



The word after حرف العطف will have the same I'raab as the word before it

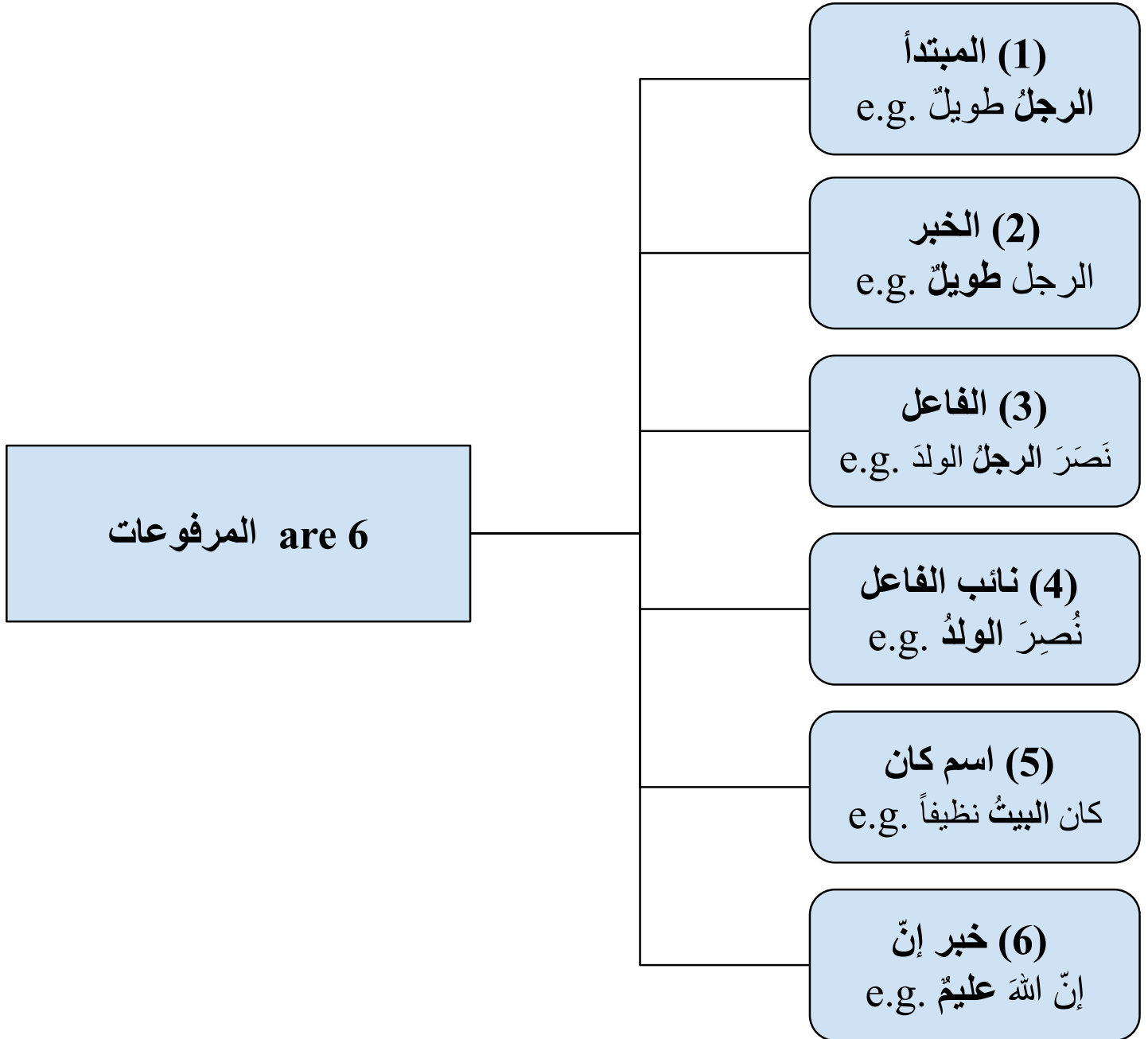
e.g. ضَرَبْتُ زَيْدًا وَحَامِدًا

– I hit Zayd and Hamid

‘زَيْدًا’ and ‘حَامِدًا’ are in the state of منصوب because they are the مفعول (object) of the sentence and connected by ‘وَ’

المرفوعات - Nominatives

- Those words that are in the state of رفع

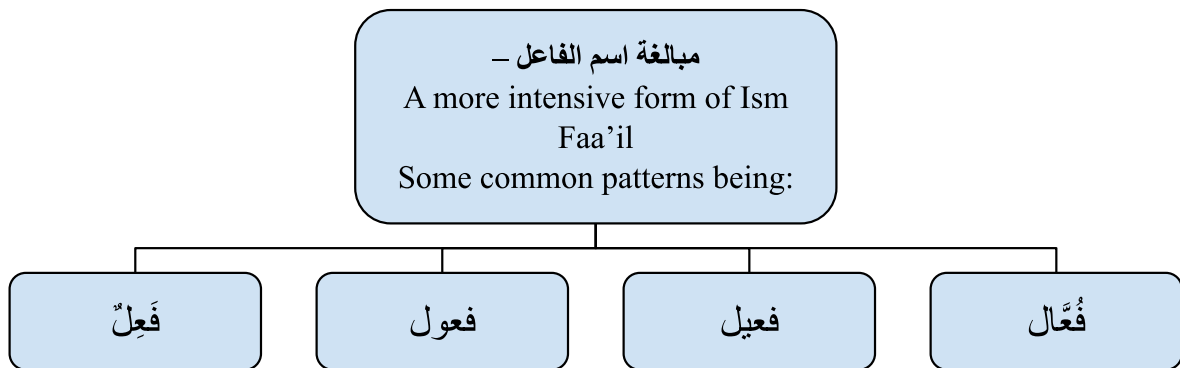


الفاعل - Subject/Doer

- The subject noun that indicates the performer of the action in a sentence.
- **نائب الفاعل** is the noun that shows who the action is done to in a passive sentence - It acts like the subject but is receiving the action instead of doing it
e.g. نُصِرَ الْوَلَدُ **The boy** was helped

When the فاعل is apparent, the فعل before it will be in the form of واحد غائب
e.g. جاء الطالب –
The student came

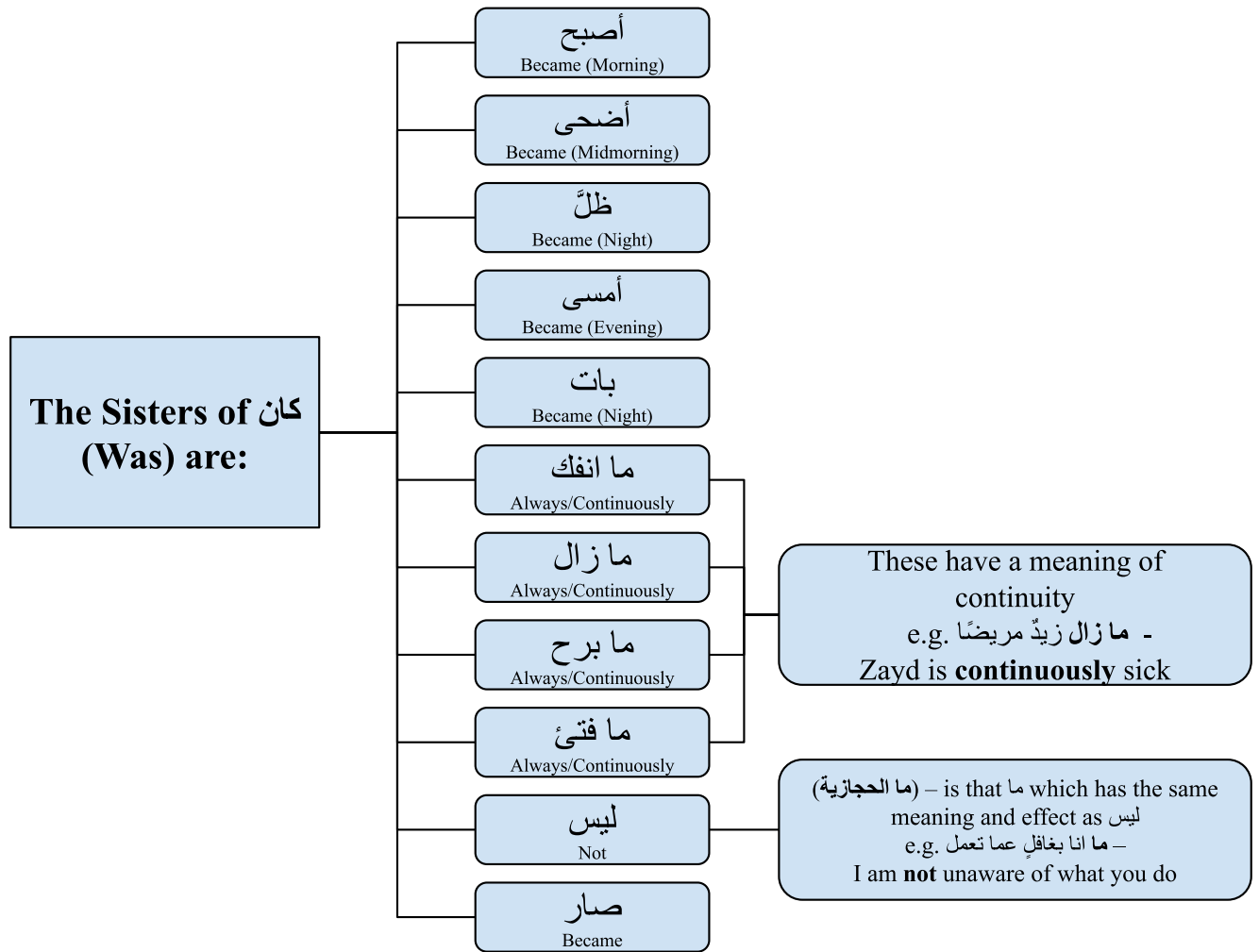
When the فاعل is hidden the form of the فعل will match its number and gender
e.g. المسلمان ذهبوا –
The 2 Muslims went



e.g. العَافِرُ The Forgiver - العَفَّارُ The Ever-Forgiving

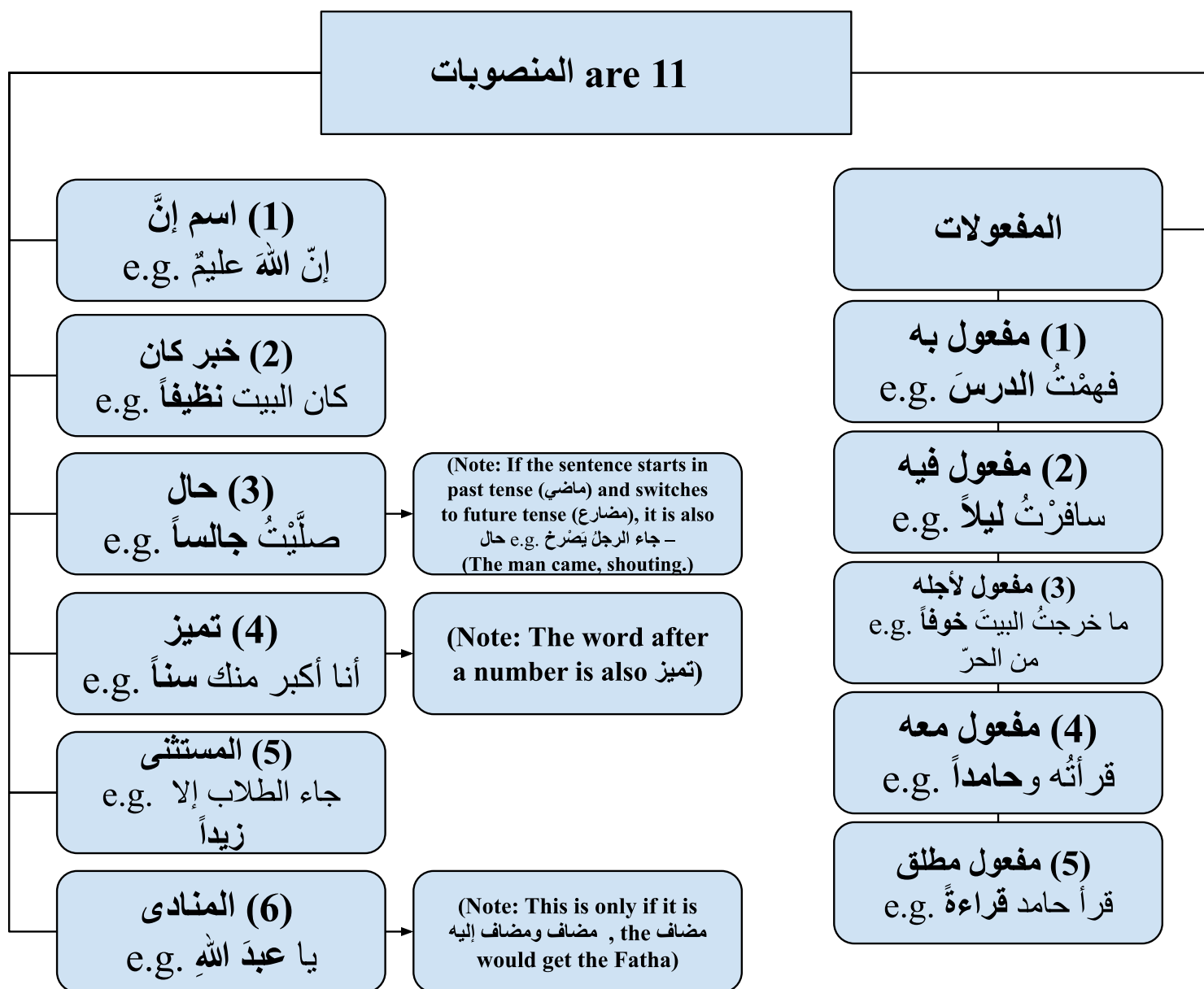
Defective Verbs - الأفعال الناقصة (كان وأخواتها)

- They enter upon مبتدأ and خبر
- Their Isms are in the مرفوع state and their Khabrs are in the منصوب state



المُنصوبات - Accusatives

- Those words that are in the state of نصب



المفعول - Object

- We have mentioned المفعول in the Mansoobaat section and there are 5 types.
 - **مفعول به (Direct Object)**
 - The noun that receives the action of the verb.
 - e.g. ضربَ زيدٌ حامداً
 - **مفعول له (Causal Object)**
 - Indicates the reason or purpose for the action.
 - e.g. ضربته تاديباً
 - **مفعول فيه (Adverbial Object)**
 - Specifies the time or place of the action.
 - e.g. جئتُ اليومَ
 - **مفعول معه (Accompaniment Object)**
 - Indicates something accompanying the action
 - The و which has the meaning of مع (with) is known as واو المعية
 - e.g. جئتُ وزيداً
 - **مفعول مطلق (Absolute Object)**
 - Emphasises the verb or indicates the manner, type, or number of times the action is performed, by repeating the مصدر (root) of the verb
 - e.g. ضربته ضرباً

مفعول مطلق is شكرًا

مفعول مطلق is أيضًا

The مفعول مطلق is used for emphasis, indicating the type, or specifying the number of times an action is performed, and is on the scale of **فعلة**

مصدر الهيئة is to mention the characteristics of something (مطلق part of)
e.g. اجلسْ جلسةَ طالب العلم – Sit the sitting of a student of knowledge

When a preposition (حرف الجر) precedes the مفعول, it is referred to as مفعول به غير صريح (indirect object)
e.g. نصح الأستاذُ للطالبِ
The teacher gave advice to the student

التمييز - Clarification

The word which clears up ambiguity is called تمييز and it will be in the state of منصوب

- The ambiguous noun is called مُمَيِّز
- The noun that clarifies it is called تَمِيِيز or تَمِيِيز
- The ambiguity may be in distance, weight, measurement, number etc

e.g. 'رَأَيْتُ أَحَدَ عَشْرٍ كَوْكَبًا'

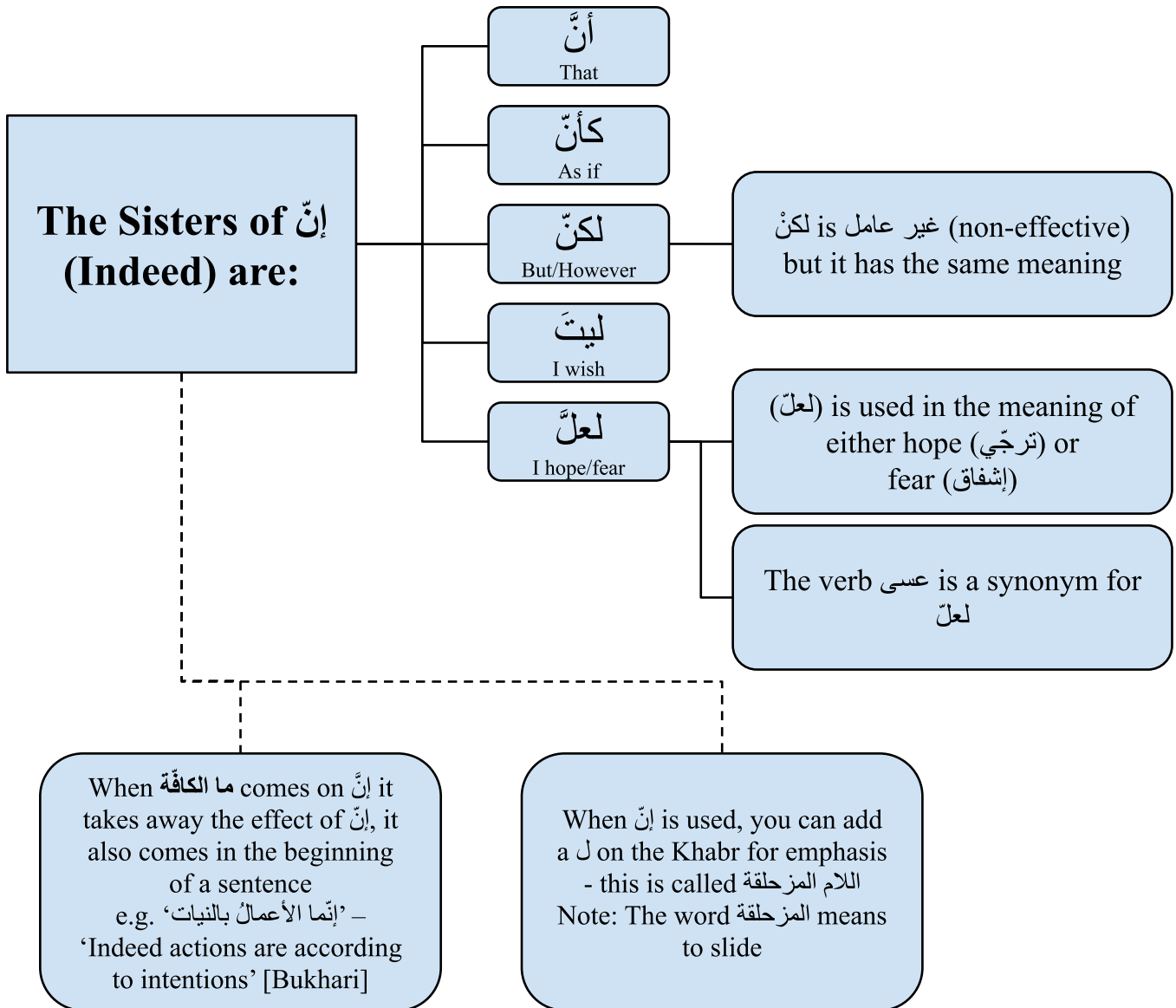
'I saw eleven **stars**' [Surah Yusuf, 12:4]

The word كَوْكَبًا is تَمِيِيز because it clears up the eleven things
Yusuf عليه السلام saw

- Sometimes, the مَمِيِيز is not mentioned in words but is understood from the meaning of the sentence
e.g. حَسُنَ الْوَلَدُ كَلَامًا - The boy is good in terms of speech

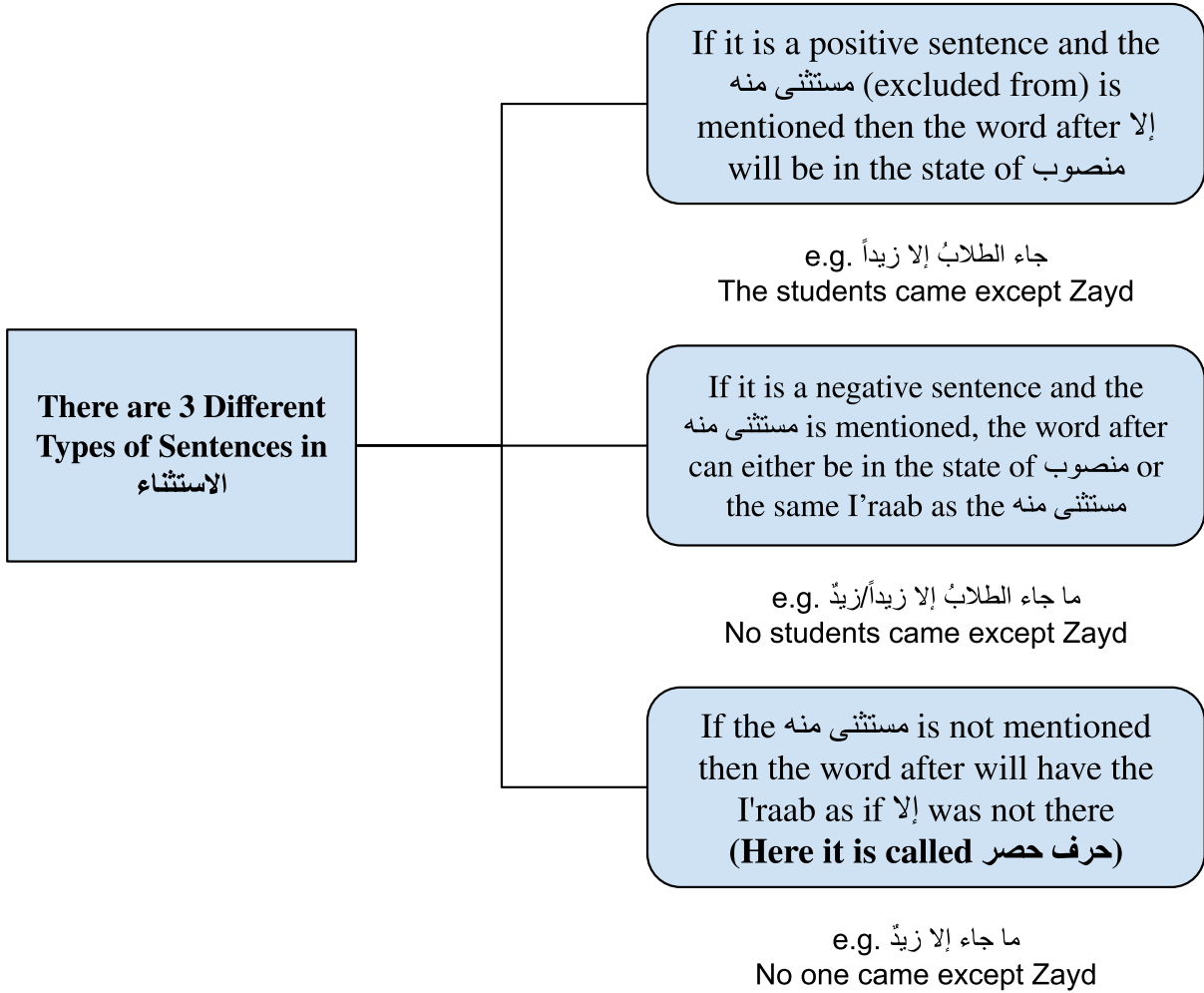
Subordinating Particles - الحروف المشبهة (إن وأخواتها)

- They enter upon مبتدأ and خبر
- Their Isms are in the منصوب state and their Khabrs are in the مرفوع state



الاستثناء - Exclusion

- **مستثنى** is a noun which has been excluded
- **مستثنى منه** is a noun from which the **مستثنى** has been excluded



المجرورات - Genitives

- Those words that are in the state of جر
- There are 2 cases:
 - After حروف الجارة (page 43)
 - After مضاف إليه

The word after بين
is مجرور
e.g.
هو محبوب بين الناس –
He is loved
amongst the people

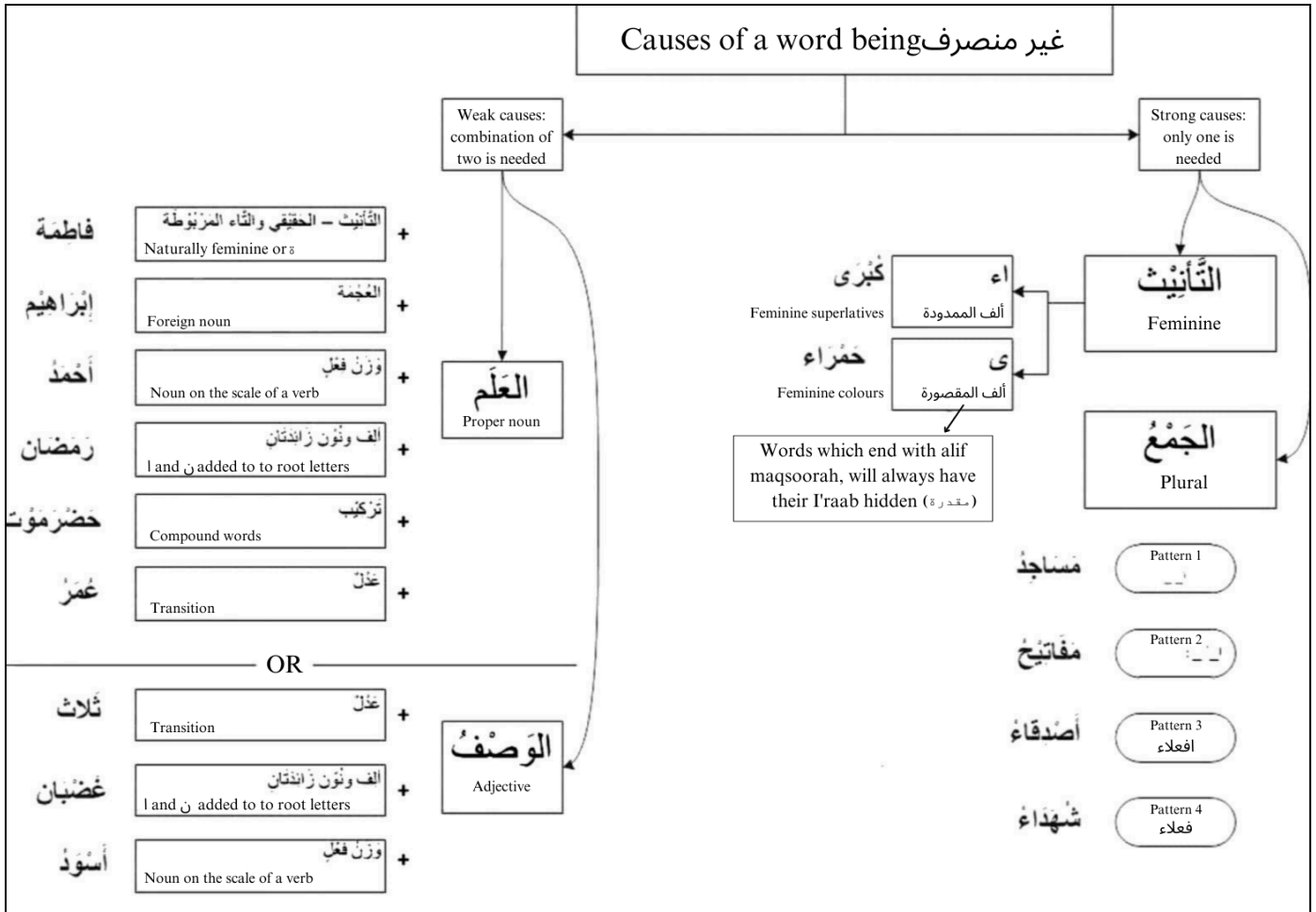
The word after أيّ is
مجرور
e.g. أيّ الطريق –
Which way?

The word after منذُ
is مجرور
e.g. منذُ يومٍ –
Since a day

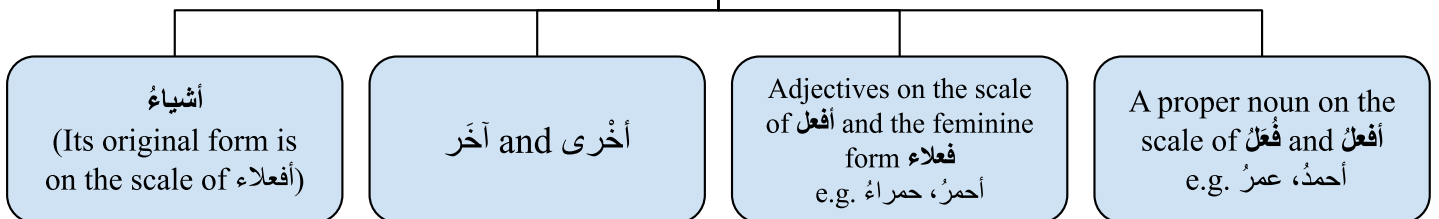
The word after ذُو
will be مجرور
e.g. ذُو خلقٍ –
Possessor of good
manners

غير منصرف - Indeclinables

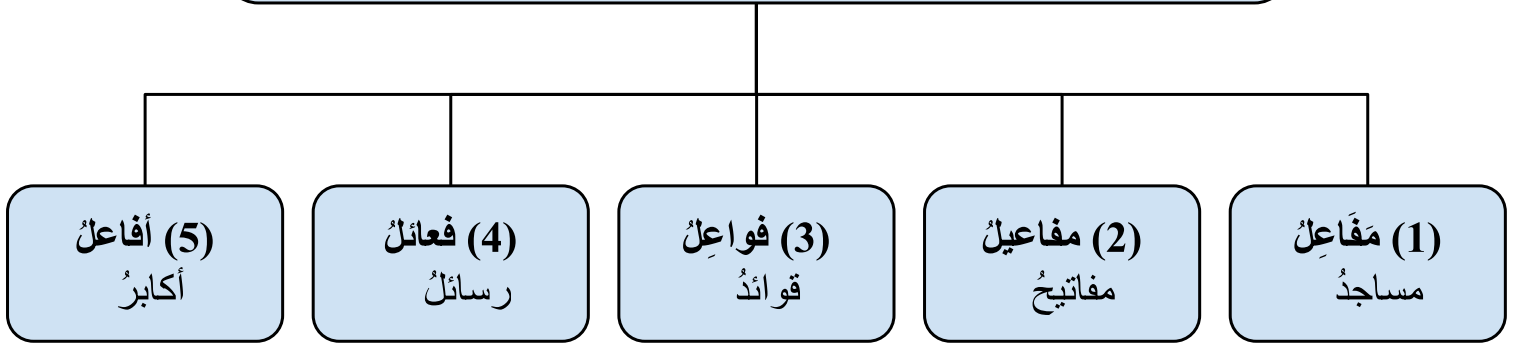
- Those words which do not accept Tanween or Kasrah



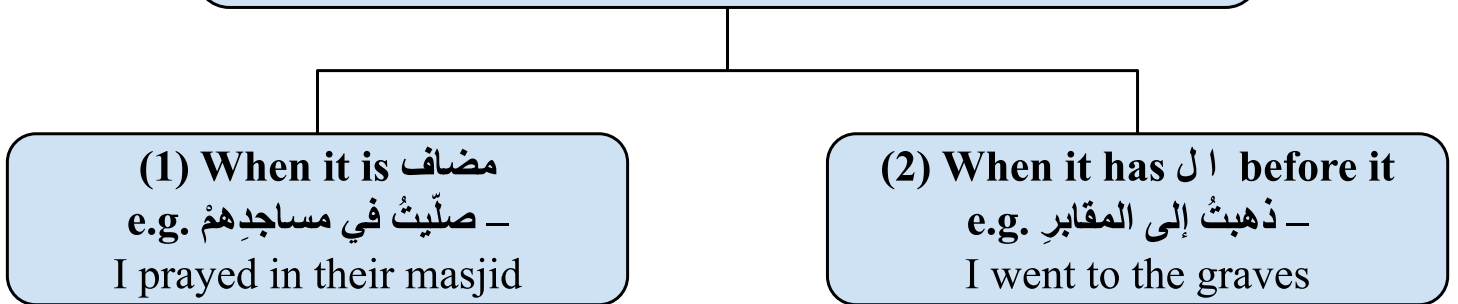
Common غير منصرف Words



غير منصرف (if they have ة at the end they will be منصرف), some common scales are:



There are cases where the غير منصرف will get a Kasrah



PART TWO: VERBS - الأفعال

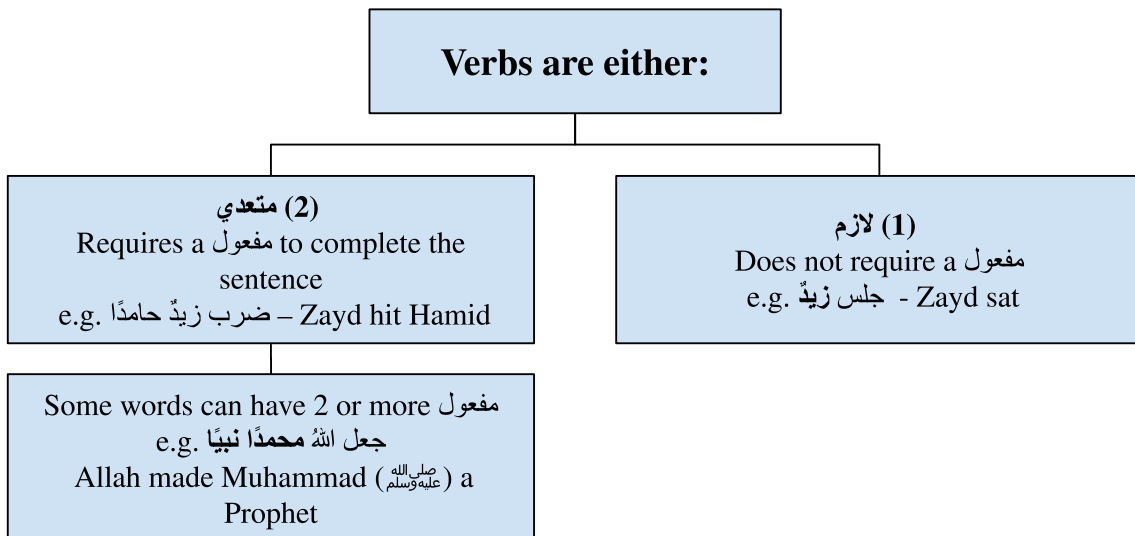
- Introduction to Arabic verbs
- Types of verbs
- Additional rules

الجملة الفعلية - Verbal Sentence

- Sentence that begins with a verb
- The first part of the sentence is called فعل (verb)
- The second part of the sentence is called فاعل (doer)
- The third part (if applicable) is called مفعول (object)
e.g. خَلَقَ اللهُ السَّمَاءَ

To **emphasise** a الجملة الفعلية you can switch the placement of the فاعل (doer) and the مفعول (object)
e.g. - ضَرَبَ رَاقِبًا عَاقِبًا -
Aqib hit Raqib **severely**
Raqib is the مفعول (object)
Aqib is the فاعل (doer)

الأفعال - Verbs



فعل التعجب - Verbs of Amazement

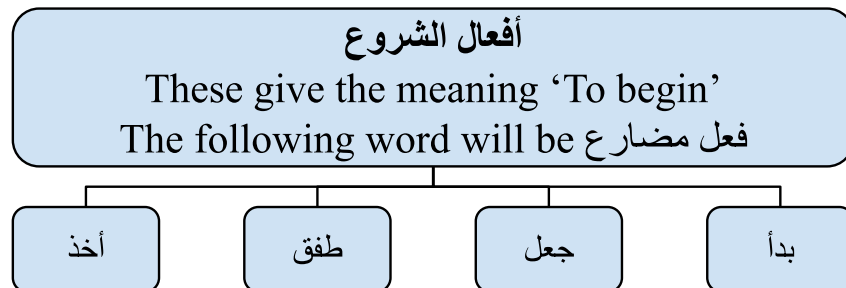
- These are verbs used to express amazement

These are on the scale of **أفعل به** and **ما أفعله**, the following will be in the state of منصوب

The ضمير will be according to what you are talking about
e.g. **ما أكثر طلباتك** – **So many** things you seek!

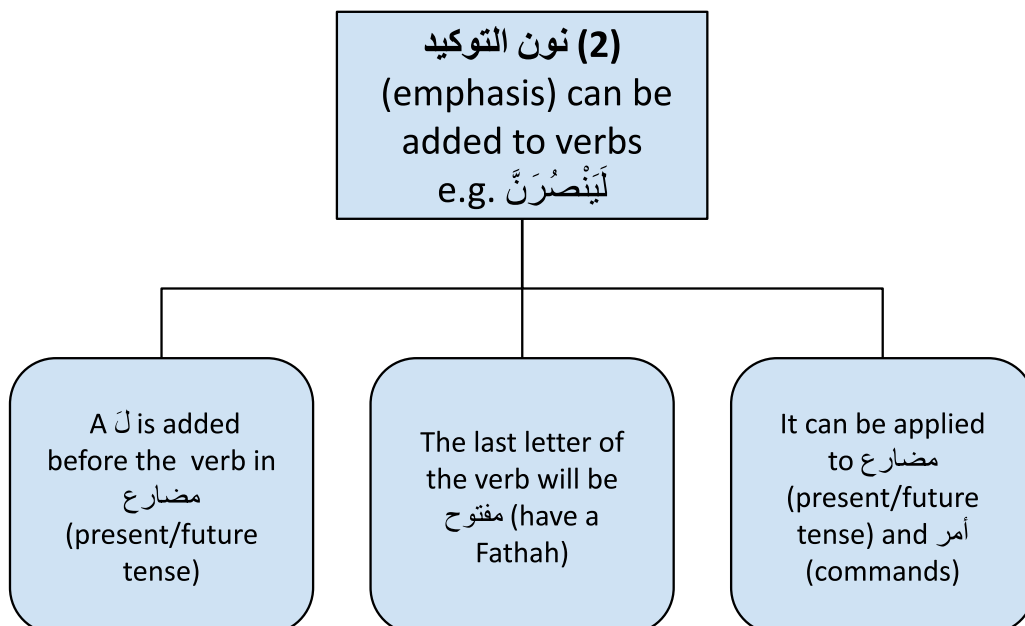
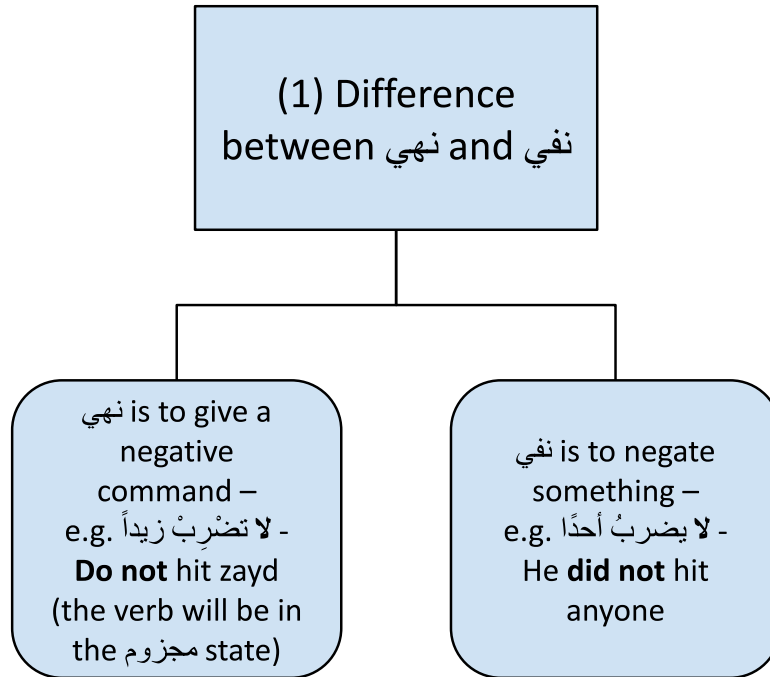
أفعال الشروع - Verbs of Beginning

- These verbs indicate the start of an action or state and are followed by a verb in the present tense



e.g. **بدأ** الطلاب يدرسون
The students **began** to study

Additional Verbs and Rules



(4) The word following إياك will be in the state of منصوب and is used for warning
– (التحذير)
e.g. إياك والظنَّ
Beware of assuming

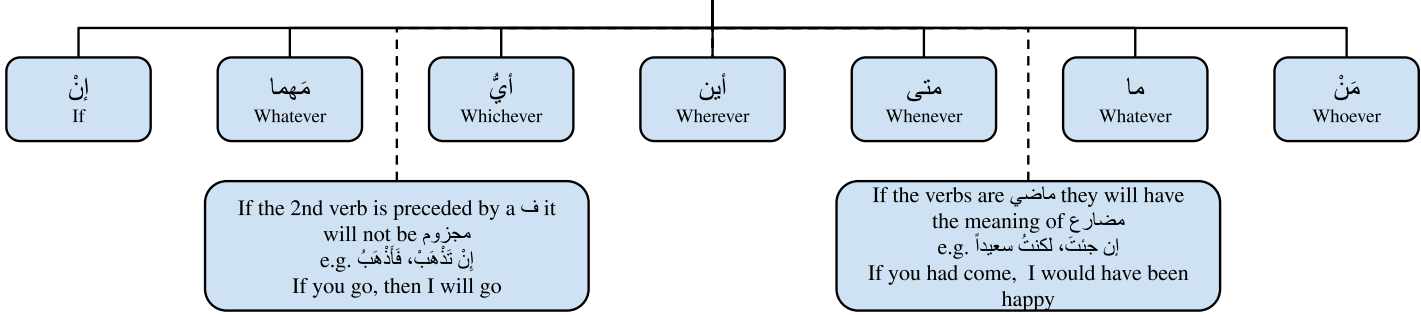
(3) The verb ظنَّ is followed by أن or أن

(5) The verb كاد يكاد will be followed by an اسم then a مضارع
e.g. كاد الماء أن يسكبَ
– The water was **about** to spill

(7) When لا is used to negate past tense verbs (ماضي), it must be repeated before any following verbs
e.g. فلا صدق ولا صلى
This denier **neither** believed **nor** prayed
[Surah Qiyamah, 75:31]

(6) The verb رأى رأى can have the meaning of 'to know' this is called رأى القلبية
e.g. الأستاذ رأى الطالب متفوقاً
The teacher **knew** the student was excelling

(9) أفعال الشروط
They are followed by 2 أفعال which will be مجزوم
e.g. إن تذهب أذهب – If you go, I will go

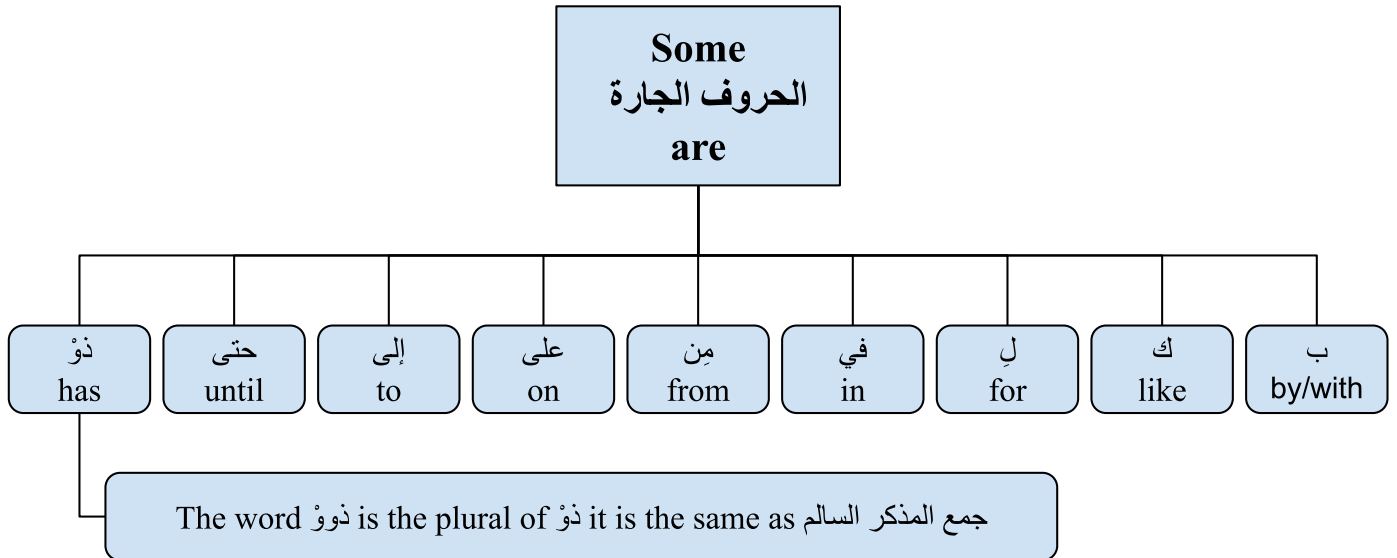


***PART THREE: PARTICLES* الحروف**

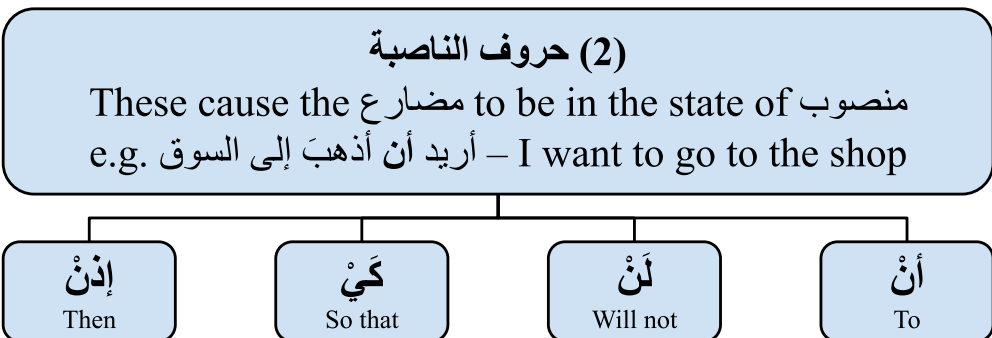
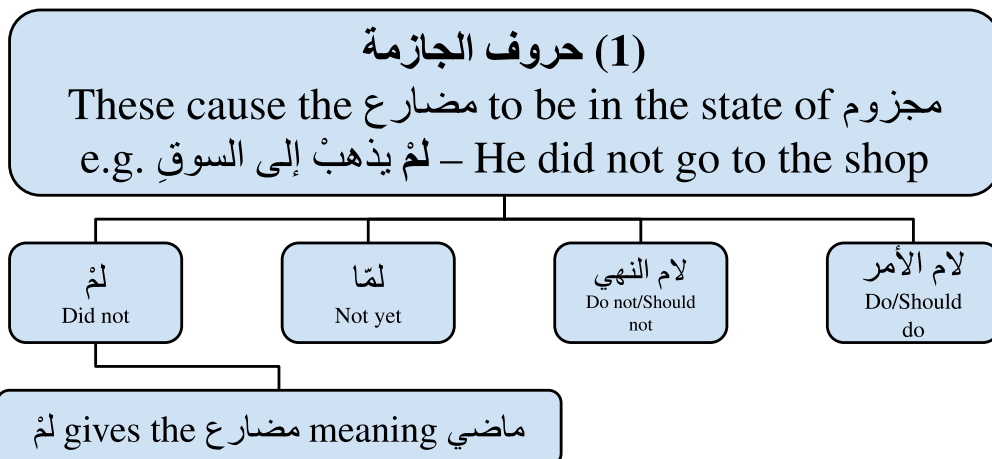
- Introduction to particles (prepositions, conjunctions, etc.)
- Usage and examples of different particles
- Special cases and exceptions

Prepositions - الحروف الجارة

- Particles which give the following word a Kasrah

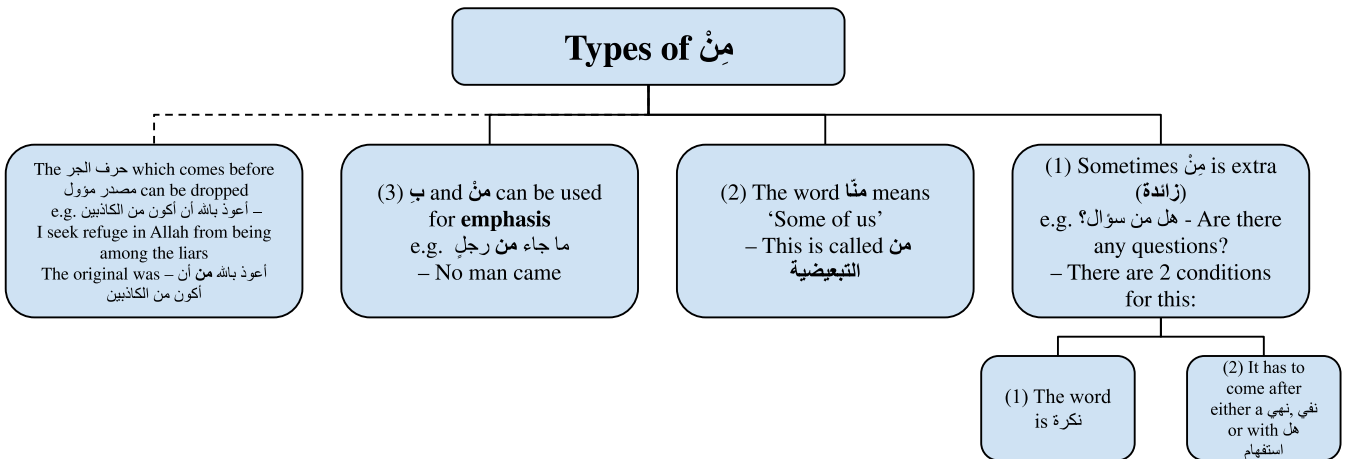
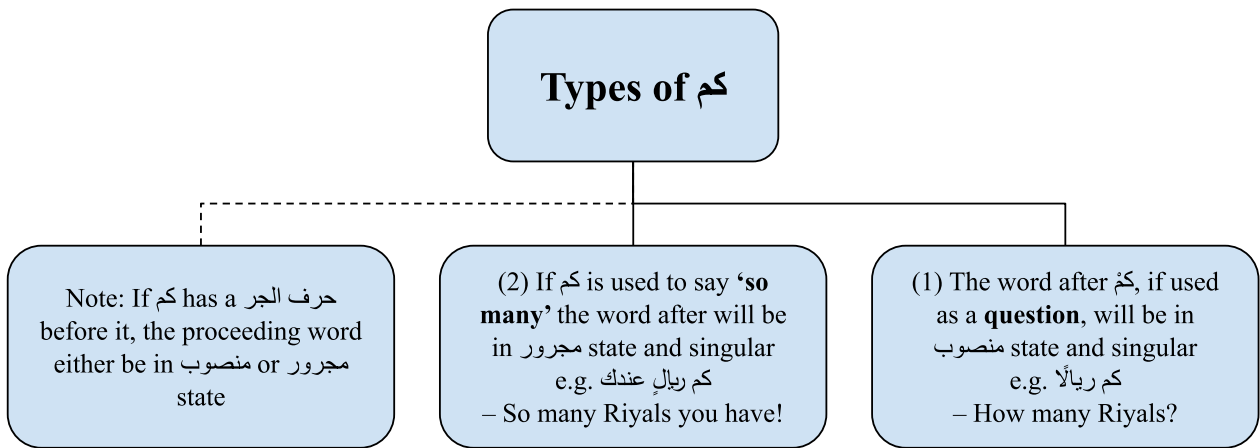
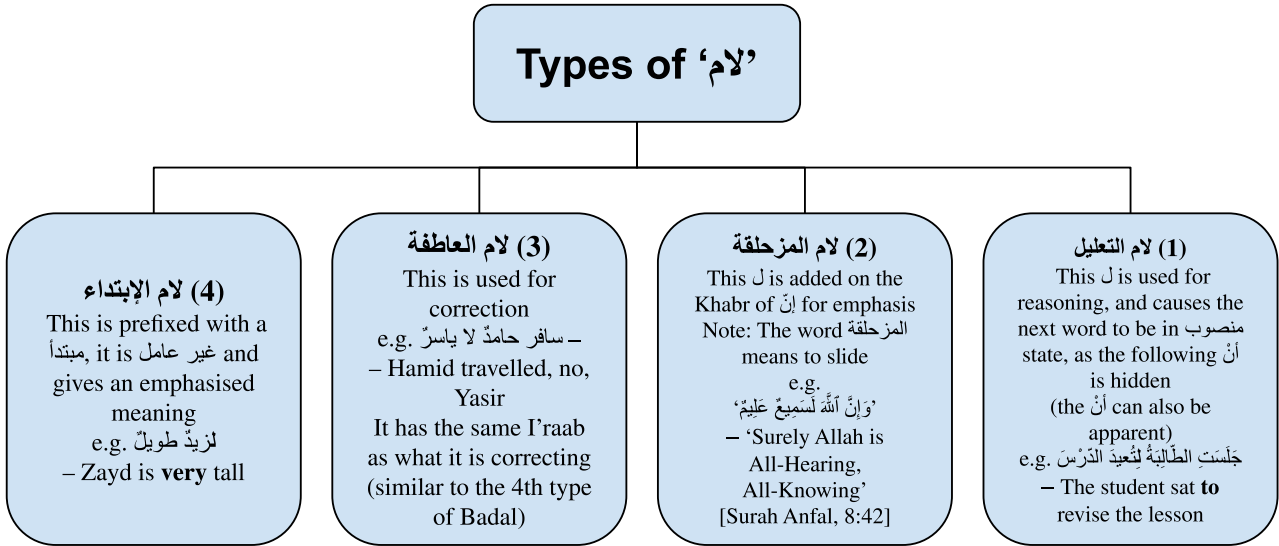


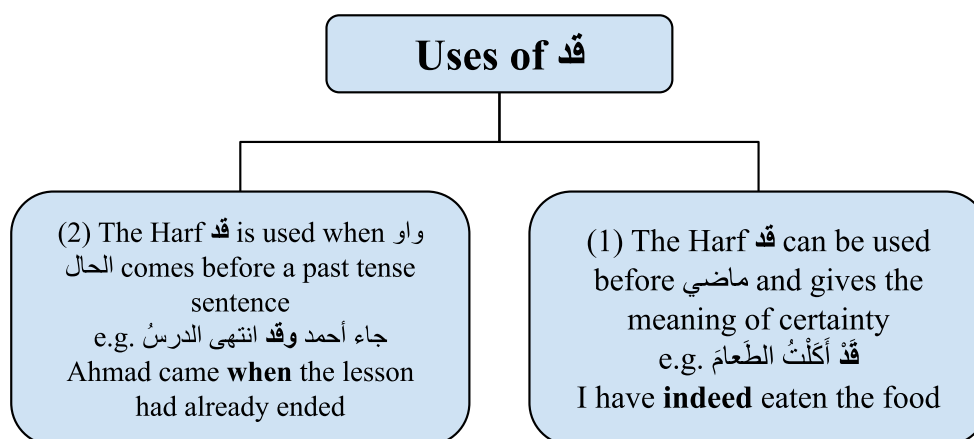
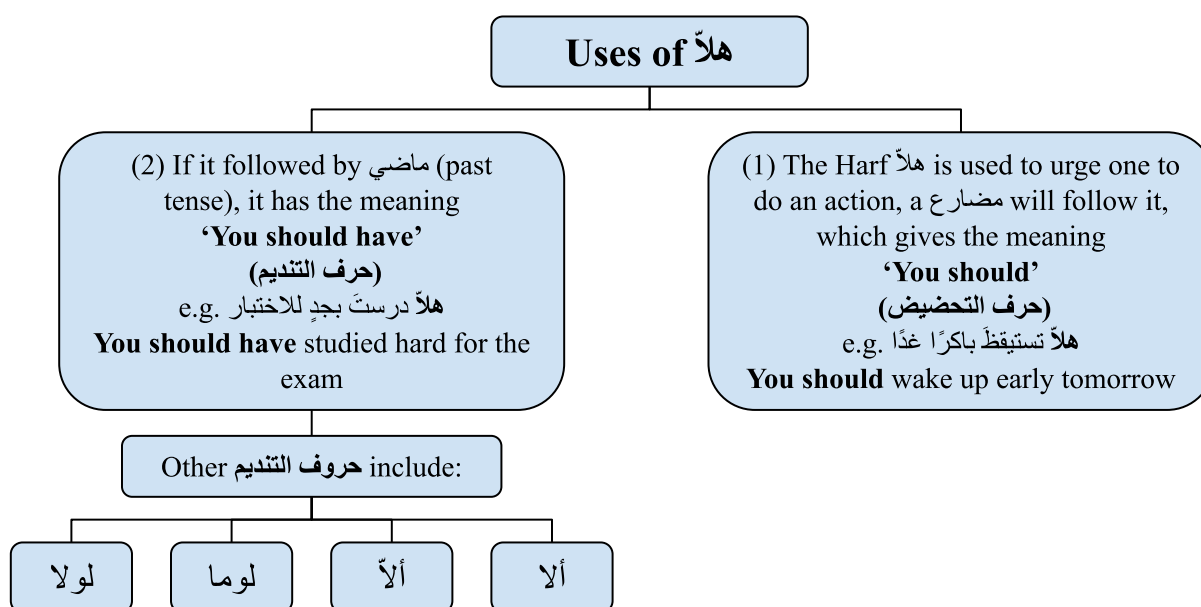
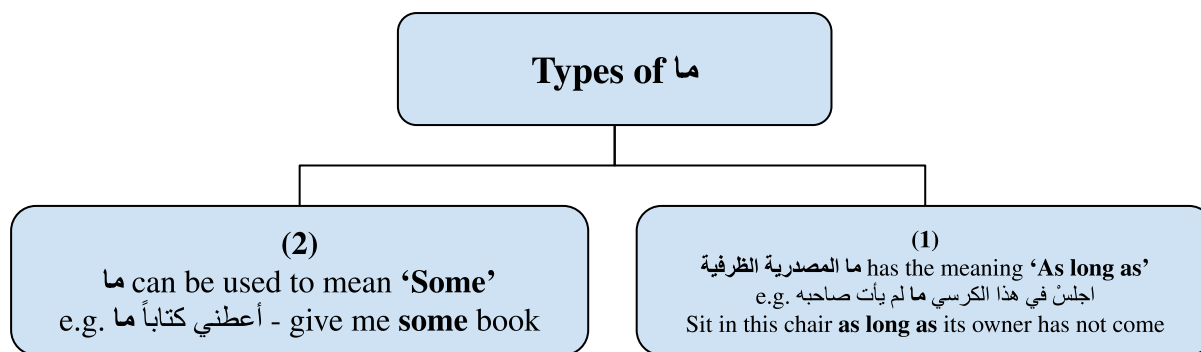
Verbal Particles



(3) The verb after حتى will be in the state of منصوب

Particles with Various Uses





Additional Particles and Rules

(2) The Harf **لولا** means **'But for'** The following Ism is Muftada, the Khabr is dropped and the answer of **لولا** will be a past tense (ماضي) sentence
e.g. **لولا جاء الطبيب، مات الشخص.**
But for the doctor coming, the person would have died.

(1) The Harf **لو** means **'Even if'** and is used with ماضي
e.g. **لو جاء الطبيب، لمات الشخص.**
Even if the doctor came, the person would die

(4) **أبداً** is used to emphasise a negative verb in the future
e.g. **لن يذهب أبداً.**
He will **never** go

(3) **قطاً** is used to emphasise a negative verb in the past
e.g. **لم يذهب قطاً.**
He **never** went

(5) **بل** is called **حرف الابتداء** - it means 'Rather', 'on the Contrary' - it can drop the مبتدأ (optionally)
e.g. **ليس هو طالباً، بل أستاذ.**
He is not a student, rather (he is) a teacher

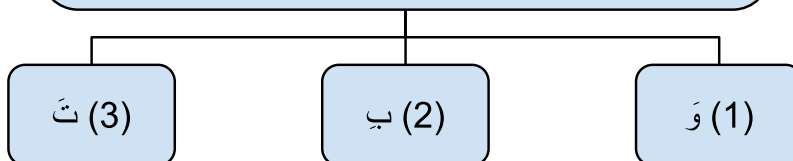
(6) **إِنَّ** is a negative particle which comes with **إِلَّا** for emphasis, it is **غير عامل** and known as **حرف الحصر**
e.g. **إِنَّ** الرجل **إِلَّا** قائمٌ The man is surely standing

(7) **حروف الاستفتاح والتنبيه**
Particles of Opening and Alerting
Used to draw attention



e.g. 'ألا **إِنَّ** نصر الله قريب'
'**Behold!** Indeed the help of Allah is near'
[Surah Baqarah, 2:214]

(8) **حروف القسم**
Particles of Oath
Some common particles are:



e.g. **وَاللّٰهِ** ما كذبتُ
By Allah, I did not lie

(9) **Questioning Between 2 or More Things With**
حرف الاستفهام:

أ is used with **أم**
e.g. **أ**طالب أنت **أم** مدرسٌ –
Are you a student or a teacher?

أو is used with **هل**
e.g. هل أكلت هذا **أو** ذلك –
Did you eat this or that?