

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ رَبِّ يَسِّرْ وَلَا تُعَسِّرْ وَ تَمِّمهُ بِالْخَيْرِ

ACCESS 1 CHAPTER 1 NOTES: -

In Arabic Language words are made up of basically two components,

ARABIC WORDS = ARABIC LETTERS + VOWELS (Harakaat)

دَخَلَ = د خ ل + َ َ َ

TYPES OF ARABIC WORDS: -

The word used for word in arabic is **كلمه** and that for single is **مفرد** so a single meaningful word is called **مفرد كلمه**. There are three types of words in the arabic language.

1. Ism مسلم
2. Fil شهد
3. Harf في

We shall discuss these individually.

1. ISM (اسم) NOUN: -

A word which denotes the name of something, has no sense of time and doesn't need another word to make sense. It is defined as,

“ The name of a person, place, thing, idea, adjective, adverb and more.”

It includes, Nouns (اسماء), Pronouns (ضمائر), Adjectives (اسماء الصفه) as well as Verbal Nouns (مصدر), etc.

The signs of a word being an ism are as follows,

- Tanween َ ِ ُ
- Ta Marboota ة
- Laam e Tareef (ال)

Some things to be careful about is that the name Allah is out of respect called **لفظ الجلاله** and the plural forms of the singular nouns have to be memorised as they don't follow a particular pattern.

2. FIL (فعل) VERB: -

A word which makes sense on its own and doesn't denote a name for something. It is defined as,

“ The word that has a tense(past, present and future) “ or “ An action combined to a specific time.”

The features discussed in nouns are not found in verbs i.e. tanween, the Laam e Tareef or Ta Marboota. Verbs are conjugated as,

- Past Tense **فعل ماضٍ** example **كَتَبَ** He wrote
- Present and Future Tense **فعل مضارع** example **يَكْتُبُ**
- Commanding Verb **فعل امر** example **اُكْتُبْ**

3. HARF (حرف) THE ARABIC PARTICLE: -

The third category of words in Arabic are the Particles (**حرف**). They along with the word coming after them create a useful meaning. They are as defined as,

“ A word that needs another word to make sense.”

Some of the features of the Particles are as follows,

- They are associated with a noun or a verb
- The particles that cause changes in the Iraab are called **حروف عامله**
- The Particles that don't cause any changes in the Iraab are called **حروف غير عامله**
- They have a number of grammatical functions,

Some of the particles we will study are as follows,

- Prepositions Harf of Jarr **حروف جر**
- Words indicating emphasis
- Conjunctions
- Particles of Negation **حروف نافية**
- Conditional Particles **اداة الشرط**
- Particles of Interrogation **حروف استقهاميه**
- Connectors Harf Ataf **حروف عطف**

EXAMPLES FROM QURAN :-

يَا زَكَرِيَّا إِنَّا نُبَشِّرُكَ بِغُلَامٍ اسْمُهُ يَحْيَىٰ لَمْ نَجْعَلْ لَهُ مِنْ قَبْلُ سَمِيًّا (٧)

SURAH MARYAM 19:7

ACTIVITY CHAPTER 1: -

Sort out the following words whether they are ISM (I), FIL(F) or Harf (H),

WORD	I or F or H
Book	
Of	
Walks	
Slept	
Broom	
Drinking	
On	
From	
Water	
Towards	

VOCABULARY WORDS :-

A Book	كِتَابٌ
A Muslim	مُسْلِمٌ
In	فِي
On	عَلَى
He Sat	جَلَسَ
He does	يَفْعَلُ
A Pen	قَلَمٌ
A House	بَيْتٌ
Towards	أَلَى

He Ate

أَكَلَ

ACTIVITY 2 QUIZLET :-

Please do the quizlet below for more practise

[Quizlet](#)

ACTIVITY 3 Q & A :-

- 1- What are the 3 kinds of words in Arabic?
- 2- Define an ism and also discuss its signs
- 3- Define a Fil
- 4- What are the signs for a fil ?
- 5- What are Huroof ?

ACTIVITY 4 TRY TO IDENTIFY THE ISM, FIL AND HARF IN THE FOLLOWING AAYAHS

1. صُمُّكُمْ عُمِّي فَهُمْ لَا يَرْجِعُونَ (١٨) سورة البقرة

2. خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ (٢) سورة العلق

3. قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (١) سورة الاخلاص

4. قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ (١) سورة الفلق

5. وَالْعَصْرِ (١) سورة العصر