

Summary of Lisanul Quran

Chapter 1

The Word and its Classification

الكَلِمَةُ وَ أَقْسَامُهَا

A Kalimah is a meaningful word. It is divided into three categories:

- 1) Noun (اسم) A noun is a word which indicates a person, place, animal, thing or a quality without any relation to time. For example: A room (عُرْفَةٌ), A student (طَالِبٌ), Fatimah (فَاطِمَةٌ).
- 2) Verb (فِعْلٌ) A Verb is a word which means an action with relation to a particular time. It has three tenses: Past, present and future.
- 3) Particle (حَرْفٌ) A Particle is a word, the meaning of which cannot be understood without being accompanied by a noun or verb. For example: In (فِي), From (مِنْ) etc.

Chapter 2

The Three Classifications of a Noun

تَقْسِيمَاتُ الْإِسْمِ الثَّلَاثَةُ

A Noun can be classified into definite (المَعْرِفَةُ) and indefinite (النَّكِرَةُ).

A Definite noun (المَعْرِفَةُ) refers to a particular person, place, animal, thing or quality. For example: The pen (الْقَلَمُ), Ahmad (أَحْمَدُ), Sydney (سِيدْنِي). There are many types of definite nouns which include:

- a) Proper Noun (عَلْمٌ)
- b) Demonstrative Pronoun (اسْمٌ إِشَارَةٌ)
- c) Personal Pronoun (ضَمِيرٌ)
- d) Relative Pronoun (اسْمٌ مَوْصُولٌ)
- e) The Noun made definite by adding (ال)

An Indefinite noun (النَّكْرَةُ) refers to any person, place, thing or quality. For example: A pen (قَلَمٌ), A person (رَجُلٌ), A city (مَدِينَةٌ).

Chapter 3

The Masculine and the Feminine Gender

الْمَذَكَّرُ وَالْمَوْنَّثُ

There are two kinds of nouns in respect to gender:

- 1) Masculine (الْمَذَكَّرُ): A noun masculine in gender or without any feminine suffix.
 - 2) Feminine (الْمَوْنَّثُ): Feminine nouns are of many kinds, these include:
 - a) Nouns feminine in gender for example: Maryam (مَرْيَمُ),
 - b) Nouns made feminine by attaching a feminine suffix such as:
Alif Mamdoodah (صَحْرَاءُ), Alif Maqsoorah (سَلْمِي) and Taa Marbuta (عُرْفَةٌ).
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Chapter 4

An Introduction to Declension

الإِعْرَابُ

The case of a sentence keeps changing with relation to its grammatical function in a sentence. This change is referred to as (الإِعْرَابُ). A noun may appear in any of the following three cases: 1) Nominative (الرَّفْعُ), For example: الطَّالِبُ. 2) Accusative (النَّصْبُ), For example: الطَّالِبَ. 3) Genitive (الْجَرُّ), For example: الطَّالِبِ.

Chapter 5

The Singular, Dual and Plural Nouns

المُفْرَدُ وَ الْمُتَنِّي (تَنْبِيَة) وَ الْجَمْعُ

With relation to number, there are three kinds of nouns:

1) Singular (المُفْرَدُ - الأَوْاحِدُ), 2) Dual (الْمُتَنِّي - التَّنْبِيَة), 3) Plural (الْجَمْعُ).

- A singular noun is made dual by adding Alif and Noon kasrah (اِن) in the nominative (رفع) case and adding Yaa and Noon kasrah (ين) in the accusative (نصب) and genitive (جر) cases.
- A plural noun is of two types:
 - 1) The Broken Plural (الْجَمْعُ الْمُكَسَّرُ), For example: رَجُلٌ ← رَجَالٌ
 - 2) The Sound Plural (الْجَمْعُ السَّالِمُ). The sound plural is of two kinds:
 - a) The Sound Masculine Plural (الْجَمْعُ الْمَذَكَّرُ السَّالِمُ) and
 - b) The Sound Feminine Plural (الْجَمْعُ الْمُؤَنَّثُ السَّالِمُ).

The sound masculine plural (الْجَمْعُ الْمَذَكَّرُ السَّالِمُ) is formed by adding waaw and noon fathah (وَنَ) to a singular noun in the nominative (رفع) case, eg: مُسْلِمُونَ and by adding yaa and noon fathah (يَنَ) in the accusative (نصب) and genitive (جر) cases , eg: مُسْلِمِينَ

The sound feminine plural (الْجَمْعُ الْمُؤَنَّثُ السَّالِمُ) is formed by adding Alif and Taa madmumah (اَتْ) in the nominative (رفع) case, the Taa ends with a Dammah (تُ), eg: مُسْلِمَاتُ in the accusative (نصب) case it ends with a Kasrah (تِ) eg: مُسْلِمَاتِ and in the genitive (جر) case, the Taa ends with a Kasrah (تِ) eg: مُسْلِمَاتٍ .

Chapter 6

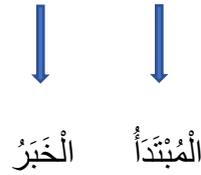
The Arabic Sentence

الْجُمْلَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ

In Arabic, there are two types of sentences:

- 1) The Nominal sentence (الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ)
- 2) The Verbal sentence (الْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ).

The Nominal sentence begins with a noun and is made up of the subject (المُبْتَدَأُ) and the predicate (الخَبَرُ). For example: الطَّالِبُ مُجْتَهِدٌ (The student is diligent).



- The predicate follows to the subject with respect to number and gender, except if the subject is the plural of a nonliving object, in which case the predicate would be feminine singular, for example:
الْكِتَابُ مُؤَيَّدَةٌ

Chapter 7

Prepositions

الْحُرُوفُ الْجَارَّةُ

If a noun is preceded by a preposition, it occurs in the genitive case. The preposition (حَرْفُ جَرٍّ) along with the noun after it (مَجْرُورٌ) make up a prepositional phrase (شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ). The prepositional phrase can occur as the predicate in a nominal sentence.

There seventeen prepositions, الْحُرُوفُ الْجَارَّةُ

بَا وَتَا وَكَافٌ وَلَامٌ وَوَاوٌ وَمُنْذٌ وَمُنْذٌ وَخَلَا
رُبٌّ، حَاشَاءٌ، مِنْ، عَدَا، فِي، عَن، عَلَيَّ، حَتَّى، إِلَى

Summary of Chapter 8

Demonstrative Pronoun

أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ

- Demonstrative pronouns for near distances are:

هَذَا -
هَذِهِ -
هَذَانِ -
هَاتَانِ -
هَؤُلَاءِ -

- Demonstrative pronouns for far distances are:

ذَلِكَ -
تِلْكَ -
ذَانِكَ -
تَانِكَ -
أُولَئِكَ -

- The demonstrative pronoun and the noun after it made definite by adding Alif and Laam (ا ل) make up the demonstrative phrase.
- Both the singular and plural demonstrative pronouns are invariable (مَبْنِيٍّ) i.e. they retain their form in all the three cases, whereas the dual demonstrative pronouns are variable (مُعْرَبٍ) i.e. their form keeps changing, hence they are declined like any other dual noun.

Summary of Chapter 9

Detached Personal Pronouns in the Nominative Form

الضَّمَائِرُ الْمَرْفُوعَةُ الْمُنْفَصِلَةُ

The Detached pronouns (الضَّمَائِرُ الْمَرْفُوعَةُ الْمُنْفَصِلَةُ) always occur independently in the nominative case, generally as a subject in a nominal sentence. They are:

	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
Singular	أَنَا (Masculine and Feminine)	أَنْتَ - أَنْتِ (Feminine) (Masculine)	هُوَ - هِيَ (Feminine) (Masculine)
Dual	نَحْنُ (Masculine and Feminine)	أَنْتُمَا (Masculine and Feminine)	هُمَا (Masculine and Feminine)
Plural	نَحْنُ (Masculine and Feminine)	أَنْتُمْ - أَنْتُنَّ (Feminine) (Masculine)	هُمْ - هُنَّ (Feminine) (Masculine)

Summary of Chapter 10

The Adjectival Phrase

المُرَكَّبُ التَّوْصِيفِي

The Adjectival phrase (المُرَكَّبُ التَّوْصِيفِي) is made up of a noun (مَوْصُوف) and its adjective (صِفَةٌ). An adjective should be in complete agreement with the noun it qualifies in its definiteness, gender, case and quantity.

Summary of Chapter 11

The Idafa Phrase

المُرَكَّبُ الإِضَافِي

The Idafa phrase (المُرَكَّبُ الإِضَافِي) is the usual way to express the relationship between two nouns. The first term (مُضَاف) being the possessed and the second term (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ) being the possessor. The first term must not take the article Alif and Laam (ا ل) nor any nunation and may occur in any case depending on its grammatical function in the sentence whereas the second term may take both the articles Alif and Laam (ا ل) and nunation and will always be in the genitive case (مَجْرُورٌ). The adjective of the first term always comes at the end of the phrase whereas that of the second term comes immediately after it.

Summary of Chapter 11

The Idafa Phrase

المُرَكَّبُ الإِضَافِي
(بَعْضُ كُلِّ)

كُلُّ (each, each one, whole) and بَعْضُ (some, some of) occur most commonly as the first term of the Idafa phrase. Their meaning changes according to the number (singular, plural and dual) and definiteness or indefiniteness of the second term.

Summary of Chapter 12 (A)

Possessive Pronouns Attached to Nouns

الضَّمَائِرُ الْمَجْرُورَةُ الْمُتَّصِلَةُ بِالْأَسْمَاءِ

The attached pronoun (الضَّمِيرُ الْمُتَّصِلُ) when attached to a noun occurs in the genitive case as the second term (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ) of the noun preceding it.

الغائب	المخاطب	المتكلم
كتابه	كتابك	
كتابهما	كتابكما	
كتابهم	كتابكم	
كتابها	كتابكِ	
كتابها	كتابكما	كتابتى - واحد
كتابهنَّ	كتابكنَّ	كتابنا - جمع

Summary of Chapter 12 (B)

Pronouns Attached to Particles

الضَّمَائِرُ الْمَجْرُورَةُ الْمُتَّصِلَةُ بِالْحُرُوفِ

The attached pronouns when attached to particles also occur in the genitive case and when attached to verbs they occur in the accusative case as the object of the verb.

الغائب	المخاطب	المتكلم
له	لكَ	
لهما	لكما	
لهم	لكم	
لها	لكِ	
لهما	لكما	لى - واحد
لهنَّ	لكنَّ	لنا - جمع

Summary of Chapter 13

Positional Declension

الإِعْرَابُ الْمَحَلِّيُّ

Invariable nouns (الْأَسْمَاءُ الْمَبْنِيَّةُ) include all the personal pronouns, most of the demonstrative, relative, interrogative and conditional pronouns. All these nouns cannot take case endings, they are therefore declined in terms of their position in the sentence.

Summary of Chapter 14

Interrogative Pronouns

أَسْمَاءُ الْإِسْتِفْهَامِ

Interrogative pronouns are used to question about something. They occur in the beginning of a sentence and are predominantly invariable. Some of these are:

QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH	TRANSLATION
What?	مَاذَا؟
When?	مَتَّى؟
Who?	مَنْ؟
Where?	أَيْنَ؟
Why?	لِمَاذَا؟
How?	كَيْفَ؟
From where?	مِنْ أَيْنَ؟
Where to?	إِلَى أَيْنَ؟
How much?	كَمْ؟
Which?	أَيُّ؟
For who?	لِمَنْ؟

Summary of Chapter 15

'Inna' and its Sisters

إِنَّ وَ أَخَوَاتُهَا

The particle إِنَّ and its sisters are always inserted before nominal sentences. It changes the declension of the subject from the nominative (Marfoo') case to the accusative (Mansoob) case making it the subject of إِنَّ whereas the predicate remains in the nominative case but is now referred to as "خَبْرُ إِنَّ".

Sisters of **إِنَّ** are as follows:

أَنَّ - Comes in the middle of a sentence

لَكِنَّ - Is used for introducing a word or a phrase

كَأَنَّ - Is used for comparison

لَعَلَّ - Is used for hope

لَيْتَ - Is used to express a wish or desire

لِأَنَّ - Means 'Because'

Summary of Chapter 16

The Five Nouns

الْأَسْمَاءُ الْخَمْسَةُ

ذُو, **فَمَّ**, **أَخٌ**, **حَمٌّ**, **أَبٌ** are known as the five nouns. Whenever they occur in the singular form and as the first term of the *Idafa* phrase, their nominative case is indicated by **واو**, the accusative by **ألف**, and the genitive case by **ياء**. But when attached to the first person singular pronoun (**يَاءُ الْمُنْكَلَّمِ**), they are declined nationally.

Summary of Chapter 17

The Verb in the Perfect Tense

الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي

The past tense (**الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي**) denotes an action that has been completed in the past. This verb is invariable and declined positionally.

The normal order in an Arabic verbal sentence is: Verb – Subject – Direct Object – Adverb – then other matter. The subject always occurs in the nominative case

and the object in the accusative case. The subject is mentioned either separately or attached to the verb in the form of a pronoun (ضَمِيرُ الرَّفْعِ الْبَارِزِ) or is implicit in the verb as a concealed pronoun (ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ).

Below are all the pronouns that are suffixed to the verb as subject:

ت، تِ، تٌ، تُمَّا، تُمَّ، تُنَّ، نَأ، ا، تَأ، وَا، نَ

Summary of Chapter 18

The Adverb of Time and Place

ظَرْفُ الزَّمَانِ وَ ظَرْفُ الْمَكَانِ

The adverbs of time and place (ظَرْفُ الزَّمَانِ وَ ظَرْفُ الْمَكَانِ) are used to express the time and place of the occurrence of the verb. They both generally occur in the accusative case but may occur in the genitive case, if preceded by a preposition.

Summary of Chapter 19

كان and its Sisters

كَانَ وَ أَخَوَاتُهَا

كان is added to a nominal sentence, changing its meaning to the past, and changing the case of the predicate from nominative to accusative, making it the predicate of كان whereas the subject which is now called the subject of كان, stays in the nominative case.

The grammatical function of لَيْسَ is the same as that of كان but it is used to negate the nominal sentence. كان and لَيْسَ keep changing their form with relation to the subject like any other verb.