# Quranic Arabic Level Two Grammar lessons

### 1. Pronouns

A pronoun takes the place of a noun.

Separate Pronouns – are independent in a sentence. Examples are:

Attached pronouns – are attached to a noun, verb, or preposition. Examples are:

## 2. Adjectives

An adjective describes a noun or pronoun.

An adjective has to match the noun or pronoun in:

a) Gender. Examples:

b) Definite or indefinite: Examples:

c) Singular or Plural: Examples:

### 3. Prepositions

A preposition makes the word after it genitive (with a kasra)

<u>Attached prepositions</u>: these are not independent words. Examples are:

Separate Prepositions: these are independent in a sentence. Some examples are:

اِلَى عَلَى فِي عَنْ عِنْدَ فَوْقَ تَحْتَ Under above at, with about in on to

### 4. Possession

When two nouns are linked together, the first noun is the possessed and the second is the possessor. The possessor is always genitive (with a kasra)

Some examples are:

بَيْتُ الرَّجُلِ كِتَابُ الْوَلَدِ قَلَمُ الْمُعَلِّمِ The teacher's pen the boy's book the man's house

In the above examples, the teacher, the boy and the man are all possessors, and will be genitive.

#### 5. The Rule of *Inna*

The noun that follows *Inna* is always accusative (with a fatha) Examples are:

إِنَّ الْحَقَّ شِيْمِ إِنَّ الْمُؤْمِنَ عَلَى الْحَقِّ إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمِيْنَ اِخْوَةٌ Surely the Muslims are brothers surely the believer is surely the truth on the truth is for Allah

Other words that follow the rule of Inna include:

اَنَّ كَانَّ لَكِنَّ لَعَلَّ Perhaps but as if that