

Esa Lalli

**The Grammar in
Arabic**

عيس لالي

by Esa Lalli

النحو والصرف

في اللغة العربية

an-naHw wa aS-Sarf

fii al-lugha al-^oarabiiya.

The grammar in Arabic

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Foreword

As I went to Saudi Arabia in 1976 to work for two years, I did not know than a few words of English and I do not any words in Arabic. So the situation was somehow "interesting".

My mother tongue is Finnish. Arabic and English are a foreign language to me. I have studied them all alone, so there may be a few spelling error, give hem to forgive me.

At first this book was a lot bigger, but the publisher upper limit is 400 kilobits in the PDF format, so I removed from the table of contents, a bibliography, and a lot of other important words and information.

In all the various Arab countries, there are many different dialects, which may be different to the extent, that people do not always understand each other very well. e.g

fii means is (there is a), and *maa fii* or *mafii* means is not. But in Iraq it is said *aku* and *maaku*

e.g. what do you want? *aysh turiid?* but in Syria it is said *shuu btriid?* and in Egypt it is said *°aawis ay?* and in Aden it is said *aysh tashti?*

e.g. I want to eat *uriid or ariid an aakul*, but in Tunis it is said *nHubb naakul*, and in Morocco it is said *bghayt naaklu*. and so on.

In this book I will try to find those kinds of words that are understood in all Arab countries.

esa.lalli@hotmail.com

أبجدية *alifbaa** / *abjad* Alphabet:

حرف, حروف, أحرف *Harf*, or the plural *Huruuf* or *aHruf*, it means a letter or a small portion of the particle. Derived from the word حرفية *Harfiya* means: the exact, literal, literal expressed. أبجد *abjad* character; أبجدي *abjadii* alphabetical, أبجديات *abjadiiyaat* (plural) elementary things, simple truths; الحرف الأبجدي *al-Harf al-abjadiiya* letter in the alphabet, letter الحروف الأبجدية *al-Huruuf al-abjadiiya* alphabet letters, الحرف العربي *al-Harf al-^carabii* Arabic Font type, حرف جر; حرف الخفض *Harf jarr / Harf al-khadh* a preposition, حرفا بحرف *Harfan bi-Harfin* word for word, verbatim.

In addition, it is the Persian, Urdu language: گ , ژ , Lahnda: گ , Pashton: ښ , Sindhi: ژ , Turkey: ص , Berber: ڤ , Uighu , Kazakhtan and Old malayi: ښ , ښ Old Hausa: ڤ , etc. fonts. That resemble letters of the Arabic language, so sometimes we have to determine whether is it the written word of Arabic at all. The Arabic language can not be write only in "capital letters" When the English proper names and phrases will always start with a capital letter, so in Arabic "big" are the last.

Roman characters in written Arabic words may "big letters" anywhere within, as they "big" to represent different letters than "small".

The time of writing Arabic characters, so they are written together with each other, some of the letters on either side of or the only one side. E.g. الف *alif* may be associated with only the right hand side of the letter, but not on the left side of the, or it may be free-standing without bond. This state of affairs to illustrate the extension of the sign *taTwill* write in, أو مد تطويل, it is a line which writing can be extended — - notice that the left side of *alif* is a clear gap in relation to *taTwill* .

For example, أنا *anaa* I, (sometimes hears it pronounceable "änää", eg in Syria). Or, for example consonant h can be written together from both sides, provided that the letters may also adjacent thereto. (*taTwill* the assistance or the second consonant.

- 1) هـ the initial font, that can only be associated with the left side of the second letter.
- 2) هـ internal word font, which may be associated with both sides of the other letters.
- 3) هـ end of word, that can be related only to the right of the other letter
- 4) هـ then there is yet another form, the word ends with "big letter", which is a floating, without a bond with other letters.

Typically, short vowels not marked appear at all, so the words vowels increase must know in order to be able to read. That's we studying they in first.

Short vowels can be written to display the consonant the / on (a, u), or less than (i) which is followed by a vowel.

They are:

فتحة	<i>fatha</i>	اَ
ضمة	<i>dhamma</i>	أ
ضم	<i>dhamm</i>	the vowel u,
كسرة	<i>kasra</i>	إ

سكون *sukuun* silent ة followed by a consonant is written without a vowel followed.

shadda شدة to double consonant, if it is followed by a vowel u or a, then it is written onto shadda above. The i to the entry to below.

If an Arabic word the first letter is الف *alif* ا and if it does not have any additional characters on top and underneath, then it can be a vowel any time, but if it is to refine a, then it is overwritten همزة *hamza* ء and a short a vowel. *fatha* to give أ a, or written to *dhamma*,

a u i

أب **ab* father, أم **um* mother, ابن **ibn* son.

Additional examples:

أجر **ajr* premium, أنس **uns* laughter, إنس **ins* human.

From this we see that all the words that start with a vowel is always beginning *hamza*, although it is usually displayed writing, but that's it *hamza* is the first consonant of the alphabet. *hamza* indicates the broken utterances the larynx, (voiceless break) .

for example, رأس مال *ra*smaal* capital, or طائرة *Taa*ira* plane,

Note the word inside the y + *hamza*, it is written ع brand, which is equipped with a *hamza* y consonant, in which there are no points below, it is pronounced i in the short vowel.

The second is the و *w* where w is *hamza* on top. For example, ترؤس *Tara**us* leadership, direction, control, chairman, etc. *hamza* may also be just a line, ء when it is without vowels. This is called *hemlock hamza*.

الدواء *ad-dawaa** medicine. النساء *an-nisaa** woman.

Sometimes the words which sees the end of the *alif* and on top of *hamza*, e.g. جزأ *jaza** included, containing (a), (verb). This the third consonant is *hamza*, so this is also a three consonants word. (hamza verbs typical spelling). Nominals but also it occurs, e.g. امرء, المرء *imra** (+ al-article) *al-mar** man, a person. امرأة, المرأة *imra*a* (+ al-article), *al-mar*a* woman; wife. In some dialects *hamza* replace q phoneme, for example, *taqriiban* / *ta*riiban*, but I try to maintain a phoneme q if it had originally been part of the word. Similarly, *hamza* may be a few words as an alternative to y consonant, for example, *mal*aan* / *malyaan* full.

Some hyphenation are marked with a hyphen, *hamza* advises the correct hyphenation, for example, is*al / is-al.

If a word or a syllable break after the first letter is a vowel long *aa*, so it is written in such a way that the *alif* overwritten *مدة* *madda* ~ آ e.g. أن *aan* time, الآن *al-aan* of now. آمن *aaman* believer. *madda* not written in connection with other consonants. Word of the center of the *alif* is also a long vowel *aa*, it can be written either as *alif* be added to or after the break *madda*, for example, القرآن *al-qur*aan* the Quran. It can also be written for no apparent *hamza*: القرآن الكريم *al-quraan al-kariim*

The word at the end of a long vowel *-aa* write sometimes *alif*, for example ء دوا *davaa* medicine. فنلندا *finlandaa* Finland. Or it is written in some *alifmaskura* words, it's exactly like *y*, but there are no points below, for example, مستشفى *mustashfaa* hospital.

Unit, the word "please" is written *tafadhdhal*: تفضل the plural form: تفضلوا *tafadhdhaluu* please. Why are written to the end of the silent *alif* ?

There are also exceptional with the pronunciation of the words is a long *aa* vowel in a word, even if it is not written to the screen. E.g. لكن *laakin* but.

However, *laakin* word can also be written in such a way that the long *aa* is visible *alif* لاكن.

هذا *haathaa / haatha* this. ذلك *thaalika* that one, etc.

رجل *rajul-un* man (nominative).

حالة الرفع *Haala aR-Raf* nominative,

حالة المضاف اليه *Haala al-mudhaaf alaiha* genitive,

حالة النصب *Haala an-naSb* accusative.

fatHatan is a sign of the accusative -an, it is written upper side *alif* or *alif-maskura*. *alif / alif-maskura* itself is silent, it only works *fatHatan* supporter.

أذى *athan* loss, damage, annoyance. However, in practical writing may be left *fatHatan* off, but despite that we have to learn such words read correctly. eg شكرا *shukr-an* thank you.

Since writing the Arabic language in general may be left without writing a vowel, so I do not know whether the above *shukran* misspelling of the word, or not. (it should be at the end of *fatHatan*). It can also be written like this: شكران *shukraan*. It is said twice, *shukraan, shukraan*.

This explains part of the *alif* ending words. In general, it is rather difficult to know where to go for spelling and typing error limit, I'm just trying to adapt to the situation. For example, باب *baab-in* (someone) the door.
الباب *al-baab* (known / fixed) door.

If the word begins with a short vowel, and if it comes to al-article, then wrote in the al+a الأ, for example,

الأمير	<i>al-amiir</i>	prince.	A
الأستاذ	<i>al-ustaath</i>	professor.	U
الإنسان	<i>al-insaan</i>	person.	I

If the word begins with a vowel long aa+al, then it is written: for example, الآلة *al-aala* the machine / device. بيت الآلات *bait al-aalaat* the engine house or: غرفة الآلات *ghurfa al-aalaat* the engine room.

In the Arabic language has two types of consonants, is part of the "Moon letters" and is part of the "Sun letters"

الحروف الشمسية *al-Huruuf ash-shamsiyya* Sun Letters:

ت t, ث th, د d, ذ th, ر r, ز z, س s, ش sh, ص S, ض dh, ط T, ظ Z, ن n.

The rest are Moon letters. الحروف القمرية *al-Huruuf al-qamariyya*.

If the word begins with the sun letter, then the takes place the assimilation of named after the phenomenon, the article *al-* blends sun letters. Although the word start the sun letter, so it is not always every writer in Latin characters are transcribed into account, but only just typed the al-such as *al-naar, al-rajul, al-dam*, etc., even in spoken language clearly belongs to: *an-naar, aR-Rajul, ad-dam*, etc. I try to always take note of assimilation. Note that r doubled in becomes a powerful R- consonant, although the phenomenon has nothing to separate the characters.

اطباق *iTbaaq* The velarised consonants:

Consonants belonging to this group are: kh, S, dh, R, Z, and gh (grh). They are all velarised of empathic. They are pronounced by rounding the lips and raising the back of the tongue towards the soft palate, while the consonant is pronounced velarised normal counterpart. In connection with the vocals become "darker",

Careless / those unfamiliar with the speech can velarised be rather small. But we try to pronounce them loud and clear. In some sources they are written twice, eg "*ssaffar*", but I write it, preferably with a capital letter, "*Saffar*" which should not be illusion. At the same time, it points out the volume.

حرف ساكن *Harf saakin* A Consonant

b (BEH), باء *baa**

(in brackets is the "western fonts" names, but the names of the Arabic letters are no locks).

بـ بـ بـ Note, one point below! Write the short vowel with:

ba بـ, bu, bi بـ. eg بن *bin* son, بنت *bint* daughter.

t (TEH), تاء *taa**

تتتت Similar to the t- sound than the English language!

Notice the two points on the upper side of!

For example, تمر *tamr* dried dates (collectively).

تاج *taaj* tiara. اتتكلام *atatakallam* I'm talking about.

th (THEH), ثاء *thaa**

ثثثث Note three points on the above! Voiceless tooth

sound, which is pronounced like the English th in the word think

.E.g. ثم *thumma* then. ثلاثة *thalaatha* three.

ثوب; فستان. ثوب *thaub* garment. 13, ثالث عشر *thaalith* °*ashar*

thaub; *fustaan* clothing (women's) dress.

j (JEEM), جيم *jiim*,

ج ج ج Note one point below! It is voiced, but the

pronunciation is the major differences between the different

regions. In Egybt is pronounced heavy g sound, while the part of

Syria is pronounced j / g / z, but in Saudi Arabia, and many other

area it is pronounced like the j the English word of John (dzohn),

or, as the city's name in Jeddah pronounced dzidda, *Hajj* is

pronounced *Hadzz* (meaning pilgrimage). However, foreign words

with g, written ج of such جولف *golf* (the game).

H (HAH), حاء *Haa**

ح ح ح Dotless. strong fricative pharyngeal, that is strong

on the back of the oral cavity are pronounced the H sound. For

example, حرب *Harb* war. حديد سلك *Hadiid silk* iron wire.

kh, (KHAH), خاء khaa*

خ خ خ خ Point above. strong velar fricative, which is pronounced like the German ach sound. For example, خمسة *khamasa* five. خال *khaal* uncle (mother's brother).

d (DAL), دال daal

د د د د Dotless. The usual d sound. For example, دجاج *dujaaj* chickens (collectively.) دجاجة الحبش *dajaja al- Habash* guinea fowl, الدم *ad-dam* blood هدية *hadiyya* gift.

th (THAL), ذال thaal,

ذ ذ ذ ذ One point above. Voiced sound gap tooth, which is pronounced like the English th in the word "this". E.g. ذاهب *thaahib* going. ذهب *thahab* gold. ذكرى *thakarii* male, masculine,

r (REH), راء raa*,

ر ر ر ر Dotless. Normal r sound, which becomes a powerful double R sound. For example, الرجل *aR-Rajul* man. ورد *ward* roses, درب *darb* road, رمز *ramz* symbol.

z (ZAIN), زاء zaa*,

ز ز ز ز Point above. Voiced alveolar fricative, which is pronounced like the German language sonorous sound. E.g. لأزرق *az-zarg* blue. الزيتون *az-zaituun* olive groves.

s (SEEN), سين siin

س س س س Dotless, "regular" s sound. For example, ساهر saahir to wake up. سيجارة sijaara cigarette. اسمي ismii my name is. مع السلام ma^oas-salaam goodbye. أمس ams yesterday.

sh (SHEEN), شين shiin,

ش ش ش Three points to the spot. Voiceless fricative postalveolar, which is pronounced like sh in the word "chakki".

S (SAD), صاد Saad,

ص ص ص ص Dotless. S velar sound. For example, صفر Sifr zero. صوف Suuf wool, صحفي SaHafii journalist. صحن SaHan a saucer. صلح Sallah fix, put in order. صندوق, صناديق Sanduuq, Sanadiiq (plural) box, boxes.

dh, (DAD) ضاد dhaad,

ض ض ض ض Point above. d velared sound. E.g. ضهران dhahraan. ضد dhid against / contrary. ضفر, أضافر, ضافير dhifr, adhaafir* / dhaafir* (plural) on the ring finger.

T (TAH), طاء Taa*,

ط ط ط ط Dotless. T velar sound. One could also write tt, for example, "ttalab", but it is better to write it with a capital T. طلب Talab requirement. طازج Taazij fresh.

When building a house, then the first is being made the foundation, on top of them is it safe to build a house.

In the same way must first learn the language rules and mathematical formulas. Then it is easy to learn more.

This book's instructions and tables can help you build all of basic words roots a lot of new words all forms of personality and time and aspect formats.

