





Quranic Arabic - Words that change

Whenever you come across one of the following in your Surah, write out the symbol and the concept. For example:

رَبِّ
N

You would write:

Translation Lord, which is a **اسم** noun. A noun is a naming word.

Concept	Image	Story	Definition	Symbol	Example
A naming word		Ahmad said his favourite animal is the elephant , his favourite person is his mum and his favourite place is the swimming pool .	A noun is a naming word. It is a thing, a person, an animal or a place. It gives a meaning by itself without being link to the past, present or future tense.	N - Noun إِسْم	رَبِّ N
A specific thing, person or place		Sumayah said that her best friend is called Khadijah . She loves it when she comes to Birmingham .	A proper noun is the name of a thing, an animal a person or place, such as Ahmad, Maryam or Palestine.	PN - Proper Noun إِسْم عَلَم	اللَّهِ PN
A doing word		Khalid has been running everywhere. Last week he walked everywhere and next week he is going to jog everywhere.	A verb is a doing word. A verb expresses a physical action, a mental action or a state of being. It gives a meaning by itself and is linked to the past, present or future tense.	V - verbs فِعْل	قَالَ V
A describing word		Khawla has a big, green, shiny slide in her garden.	An adjective is a word that describes another noun such as an animal, person, thing, or thought	ADJ - Adjective صِفَة	الرَّحْمَنِ ADJ

Quranic Arabic - Words that don't change

You have been selected to do intermediate plus! Well done, we are really proud of you. Here is how it works. For each Surah that you study, you need to use this document if any of the following words come up:

PRON - Pronoun

CONJ - Conjunction

P - Preposition

DEM - Demonstrative Pronoun

ال Definition

LOC - Location Adverb

T - Time Adverb

REL - Relative Pronoun

You need to write out more detail so that you remember what they mean.

For example if you find in the Quran the word:

هُوَ

You would write:

هُوَ

He (one boy) which is a ضَمِيمٌ مَرْفُوعٌ, Subject pronoun
1i Third, Male, Singular

Another example is:

فِي

You would write:

فِي

In, which is a حَرْفٌ جَرٌّ, Preposition
3b Positions the next word

1) Subject Pronouns: I, We, He, She, They (Doing noun) ضَمِيرٌ مَرْفُوعٌ

أَحَدٌ
N

اللَّهِ
PN

هُوَ
PRON

قَلَّ
V



A personal pronoun is a word which can be used instead of a person, place or thing

EXAMPLE: Meet Ahmad, he has gone to the park. Abdullah, **he** is near the swings. Maryam, **she** is near the slides. Abdullah and Ali, **they** are near the pond. As for me, **I** am playing here. **We** are having a great time. Mum, thanks for taking us to the park, **you** are amazing.

Ref	Person	Gender	Quantity	Type	English	Arabic
1a	First	Male or Female	Singular	Subject	I	أَنَا
1b	First	Male or Female	Plural	Subject	We	نَحْنُ
1c	Second	Male	Singular	Subject	You (one boy)	أَنْتَ
1d	Second	Male	Dual (Two)	Subject	You (two people)	أَنْتُمَا
1e	Second	Male only or Mixed	Plural	Subject	You (group boys)	أَنْتُمْ
1f	Second	Female	Singular	Subject	You (one girl)	أَنْتِ
1g	Second	Female	Dual (Two)	Subject	You (two people)	أَنْتُمَا
1h	Second	Female only	Plural	Subject	You (group girls)	أَنْتُنَّ
1i	Third	Male	Singular	Subject	He (one boy)	هُوَ
1j	Third	Male	Dual (Two)	Subject	They (two boys)	هُمَا
1k	Third	Male only or Mixed	Plural	Subject	They (group boys)	هُمْ
1l	Third	Female	Singular	Subject	She (one girl)	هِيَ
1m	Third	Female	Dual (Two)	Subject	They (two girls)	هُمَا
1n	Third	Female only	Plural	Subject	They (Girls only)	هُنَّ



2) Conjunctions: and, or, then (Connecting word)

حَرْفُ عَطْفٍ

وَقَبَ
V

إِذَا
T

غَاسِقٍ
N

شَرِّ
N

وَمِنْ
P
CONJ



Conjunctions are words that connect or link phrases, sentences or words

EXAMPLE: It's the weekend and Layla is really excited. Her dad says after eating healthy all week, she can finally have a treat.

But there are five rules. Once she completes memorising her Quran, **then** she can have a cupcake **or** a chocolate bar. She can also have a banana **and** an apple. She must eat the apple or banana **so** that she can stay healthy. She can't eat cupcakes all the time **rather** she only eats them on special occasions.

Ref	Explanation	English	Arabic
2a	Connecting word	Then	ثُمَّ
2b	Connecting word	Or	أَوْ
2c	Connecting word	Or	أَمْ
2d	Connecting word	And	وَ
2e	Connecting word	So	فَ
2f	Connecting word	Rather	بَلْ

3) Prepositions: With, on, in, from (Positioning word)



أَفْوَجَا
N

اللَّهِ
PN

دِينِ
N

فِي
P



حَرْفُ جَرٍ

These are words that only come before nouns that show a relation between that noun and another word.

EXAMPLE: Abu Bakr loves playing **with** his lego. He has been looking **since** the morning, but he cannot find it. He has looked **in** his toy box. He has looked **on** the table. He has looked everywhere! His sister Maryam starts to ask **about** Abu Bakr. **For** what reason is Abu Bakr not in his room? Maryam decides to help Abu Bakr, "Does your lego look **like** my lego?". Abu Bakr and Maryam, run **to** mum's bedroom. But she is not there. He will have to wait **until** his mum returns **from** the shops to ask her where his lego is.

Ref	Explanation	English	Arabic
3a	Positions the next word	With	بِ
3b	Positions the next word	In	فِي
3c	Positions the next word	On	عَلَى
3d	Positions the next word	About	عَنْ
3e	Positions the next word	From	مِنْ
3f	Positions the next word	For	لِ
3g	Positions the next word	Like	كَ
3h	Positions the next word	Many a	رُبَّ
3i	Positions the next word	To	إِلَى
3j	Positions the next word	Until	حَتَّى
3k	Positions the next word	Since	مُنْذُ/مُنْذُ
3l	Positions the next word	Oath	تَ/وَ
3m	Positions the next word	Except	خَلَا/حَاشَا/عَدَا

4) Demonstrative Pronouns: This, That, These, Those (Pointing word)

اسْمُ إِشَارَةٍ

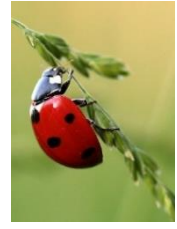
الْبَيْتِ
N

هَذَا
DEM

رَبِّ
N

PRON

فَلْيَعْبُدُوا
V IMPV



CONJ

A demonstrative pronoun is a pronoun that is used to point to something near or something far

EXAMPLE: Shouting with excitement, Inayah calls “mum, mum, look at this ladybird!”. Suddenly a whole group of ladybirds started to crawl towards her. Inayah shouts “look at these”. The ladybird starts to move far away. Inayah gets more excited and says “look at that ladybird. Those ladybirds are amazing!”

Ref	Distance	Gender	Quantity	English	Arabic
4a	Near	Male	Singular	This one boy	هَذَا
4b	Near	Female	Singular	This one girl	هَذِهِ
4c	Near	Male	Dual (two)	These two boys	هَذَانِ
4d	Near	Male	Dual (two)	These two girls	هَتَانِ
4e	Near	Male only or Mixed	Plural	These	هَؤُلَاءِ
4f	Far	Male	Singular	That	ذَلِكَ
4g	Far	Female	Singular	That one girl	تِلْكَ
4h	Far	Male	Dual (two)	Those two boys	ذَانِكَ
4i	Far	Male	Dual (two)	Those two girls	تَانِكَ
4j	Far	Male only or Mixed	Plural	Those	أُولَئِكَ



5) Definition: The words 'the' and 'a'
(Specifying word)

مَعْرِفَةٌ وَ نَكْرَةٌ

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ

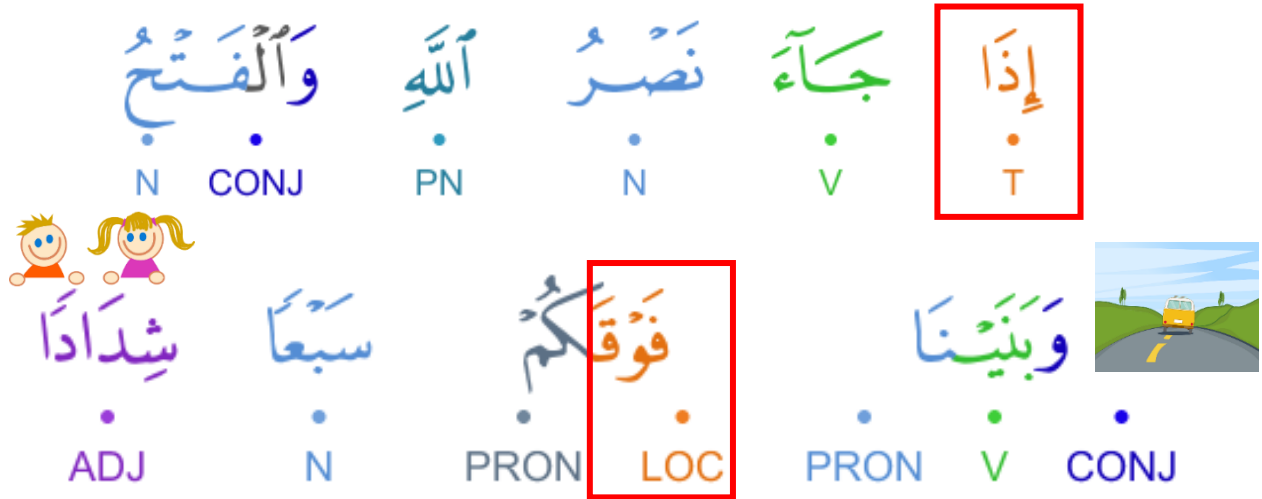


The definitive article is used when naming a specific noun

EXAMPLE: Zaynab loves her fluffy toys. Every time she leaves the house, she has to take one with her. She loves each and every one of them. But when Zaynab goes to be sleep, there is only one toy which she likes to sleep next to. **Bubbles** is the special fluffy toy that she loves the most and is the only one that she likes to have in her bed when she is sleeping. We could say that this is **the special fluffy toy**

Ref	Explanation	English	Arabic
5)	A definite word	The	ال

6) When, where, how (Time and Location Adverbs)



An adverb gives us an idea of the place or time when or where something is done. It can be of two types, of time or of place. In Arabic adverbs are seen as nouns.

EXAMPLE: “Dad, **where** are we going?” Dad replies that they are going to Snowdonia! Juwayria is super excited. She then asks her mum; “Mum, **when** are we going?” Mum replies that we are going this coming Saturday. Zakariya then asks his dad: “But dad, **how** are we going to get there?”

Ref	Explanation	English	English	Arabic
6a	Adverb of Time: Shows when	When (used for the past)	ظَرَفُ زَمَانٍ	إِذَا
6b	Adverb of Time: Shows when	When (used for the future)	ظَرَفُ زَمَانٍ	إِذٍ
6c	Adverb of Time: Shows when	When	ظَرَفُ زَمَانٍ	مَتَى
6d	Adverb of Time: Shows when	When	ظَرَفُ زَمَانٍ	أَيَّانَ
6e	Adverb of Time: Shows when	Yesterday	ظَرَفُ زَمَانٍ	أَمْسٍ
6f	Adverb of Location: Shows place	Where	ظَرَفُ مَكَانٍ	حَيْثُ
6g	Adverb of Location: Shows place	In front	ظَرَفُ مَكَانٍ	قُدَّامَ
6h	Adverb of Location: Shows place	Above	ظَرَفُ مَكَانٍ	فَوْقَ
6i	Adverb of Location: Shows place	Below	ظَرَفُ مَكَانٍ	تَحْتَ

7) That, Which, Who (Relative Pronouns)

إِسْمٌ مَوْصُولٌ

(of) mankind,	(the) breasts	in	whispers	The one who
النَّاسِ	صُدُورِ	فِي	يُوسِسُ	الَّذِي
N	N	P	V	REL

A relative pronoun is a pronoun that is used to refer to nouns, modify them or say something more about them.

Safiyyah wants to talk about her presents. She says, “I loved the present **that** my Uncle Ahmad gave me. It was an amazing book about animals”. Aisha is really excited and she wants to learn more. “I also loved the present, **which** was given to me by my grandmother. She bought me a giant teddy bear”. Safiyyah then says “You know what Aisha, what I loved the most was when my father arrived, **who** wasn’t going to come because of his work, but then he changed his plans”.



Ref	Gender	Quantity	English	English	Arabic
7a	Male	Singular	One boy	Who, that, which	الَّذِي
7b	Female	Singular	One girl	Who, that, which	الَّتِي
7c	Male	Dual (Two)	Two boys	Who, those, which	الَّذَانِ
7d	Female	Dual (Two)	Two girls	Who, those, which	الَّتَانِ
7e	Male or Mixed	Plural	Group of people	Who, those, which	الَّذِينَ
7f	Female	Plural	Group of women	Who, those, which	الَّتَاتِي
7g			Not human	What	مَا
7h			Any human	What	مَنْ

8) Me, us, you, him, her, them (Object Pronouns) ضَمِيرٌ مَنصُوبٌ

The subject pronoun does the verb. The object pronoun has the verb done to it, for example 'hit me'. In Arabic they are most commonly attached to a verb or preposition



التَّكَاثُرُ
N

أَلْمَنَّاكُمْ
PRON V



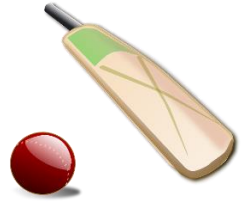
Ref	Person	Gender	Quantity	Type	English	Arabic
8a	First	Male or Female	Singular	Object	Me	ضَرَبَنِي
8b	First	Male or Female	Plural	Object	Us	ضَرَبْنَا
8c	Second	Male	Singular	Object	You (one boy)	ضَرَبَكَ
8d	Second	Male	Dual (Two)	Object	You (two people)	ضَرَبَكُمَا
8e	Second	Male only or Mixed	Plural	Object	You (group boys)	ضَرَبَكُمْ
8f	Second	Female	Singular	Object	You (one girl)	ضَرَبِكِ
8g	Second	Female	Dual (Two)	Object	You (two people)	ضَرَبَكُمَا
8h	Second	Female only	Plural	Object	You (group girls)	ضَرَبَكُنَّ
8i	Third	Male	Singular	Object	Him (one boy)	ضَرَبَهُ
8j	Third	Male	Dual (Two)	Object	Them (two boys)	ضَرَبَهُمَا
8k	Third	Male only or Mixed	Plural	Object	Them (group boys)	ضَرَبَهُمْ
8l	Third	Female	Singular	Object	Her (one girl)	ضَرَبَهَا
8m	Third	Female	Dual (Two)	Object	Them (two girls)	ضَرَبَهُمَا
8n	Third	Female only	Plural	Object	Them (Girls only)	ضَرَبَهُنَّ

9) My, our, your, his, her, their (Possessive Pronouns) صَمِيرٌ مَجْرُورٌ

These are the same as other pronouns, but these pronouns are used to show possession.
For example 'my bat'. In Arabic they are always attached to a noun

أَنْفَالَهَا الْأَرْضُ وَأَخْرَجَتْ

PRON N N V CONJ



Ref	Person	Gender	Quantity	Type	English	Arabic
9a	First	Male or Female	Singular	Possessive	My	بَيْتِي
9b	First	Male or Female	Plural	Possessive	Our	بَيْتِنَا
9c	Second	Male	Singular	Possessive	Your (one boy)	بَيْتِكَ
9d	Second	Male	Dual (Two)	Possessive	Your (two people)	بَيْتُكُمَا
9e	Second	Male only or Mixed	Plural	Possessive	Your (group boys)	بَيْتِكُمْ
9f	Second	Female	Singular	Possessive	Your (one girl)	بَيْتِكَ
9g	Second	Female	Dual (Two)	Possessive	Your (two people)	بَيْتُكُمَا
9h	Second	Female only	Plural	Possessive	Your (group girls)	بَيْتِكُنَّ
9i	Third	Male	Singular	Possessive	His (one boy)	بَيْتُهُ
9j	Third	Male	Dual (Two)	Possessive	Their (two boys)	بَيْتُهُمَا
9k	Third	Male only or Mixed	Plural	Possessive	Their (group boys)	بَيْتُهُمْ
9l	Third	Female	Singular	Possessive	Her (one girl)	بَيْتِهَا
9m	Third	Female	Dual (Two)	Possessive	Their (two girls)	بَيْتُهُمَا
9n	Third	Female only	Plural	Possessive	Their (Girls only)	بَيْتُهُنَّ

10) I, We, He, She, They (Suffix Pronouns, Present tense)

These are pronouns attached to present tense verbs. When attached to an active verb, like the verb 'I learn' they are subject pronouns. When attached to passive verbs like 'taught me', they are object pronouns.

ضَمِيرٌ مَرْفُوعٌ



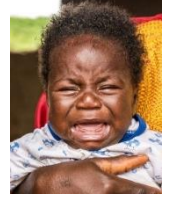
أَفْوَاجًا
N

اللَّهِ
PN

دِينِ
N

فِي
P

يَدْخُوبُ
PRON V



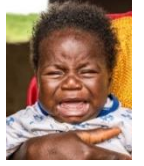
Ref	Person	Gender	Quantity	Type	English	Arabic
10a	First	Male or Female	Singular	Subject or Object	I or Me	(hidden) أَعْلَمُ (أَنَا)
10b	First	Male or Female	Plural	Subject or Object	We or Us	(hidden) نَعْلَمُ (نَحْنُ)
10c	Second	Male	Singular	Subject or Object	You (one boy)	(hidden) تَعْلَمُ (أَنْتَ)
10d	Second	Male	Dual (Two)	Subject or Object	You (two people)	تَعْلَمَانِ
10e	Second	Male only or Mixed	Plural	Subject or Object	You (group boys)	تَعْلَمُونَ
10f	Second	Female	Singular	Subject or Object	You (one girl)	تَعْلَمِينَ
10g	Second	Female	Dual (Two)	Subject or Object	You (two people)	تَعْلَمَانِ
10h	Second	Female only	Plural	Subject or Object	You (group girls)	تَعْلَمْنَ
10i	Third	Male	Singular	Subject or Object	He or Him (one boy)	(hidden) يَعْلَمُ (هُوَ)
10j	Third	Male	Dual (Two)	Subject or Object	He or Him (two boys)	يَعْلَمَانِ
10k	Third	Male only or Mixed	Plural	Subject or Object	They or Them (group boys)	يَعْلَمُونَ
10l	Third	Female	Singular	Subject or Object	She or Her (one girl)	(hidden) تَعْلَمُ (هِيَ)
10m	Third	Female	Dual (Two)	Subject or Object	She or Her (two girls)	تَعْلَمَانِ
10n	Third	Female only	Plural	Subject or Object	They or Them (Girls only)	يَعْلَمْنَ

11) I, We, He, She, They (Suffix Pronouns, Past Tense)

These are pronouns attached to past tense verbs. When attached to an active verb, like the verb 'I learn' they are subject pronouns. When attached to passive verbs like 'taught me', they are object pronouns.



ضَمِيرٌ مَرْفُوعٌ



أَفْوَاجًا
N

اللَّهِ
PN

دِينِ
N

فِي
P

يَدْخُلُونَ
PRON V

النَّاسِ
N

وَرَأَيْتَ
PRON V CONJ

Ref	Person	Gender	Quantity	Type	English	Arabic
11a	First	Male or Female	Singular	Subject or Object	I or Me	عَلِمْتُ
11b	First	Male or Female	Plural	Subject or Object	We or Us	عَلِمْنَا
11c	Second	Male	Singular	Subject or Object	You (one boy)	عَلِمْتَ
11d	Second	Male	Dual (Two)	Subject or Object	You (two people)	عَلِمْتُمَا
11e	Second	Male only or Mixed	Plural	Subject or Object	You (group boys)	عَلِمْتُمْ
11f	Second	Female	Singular	Subject or Object	You (one girl)	عَلِمْتِ
11g	Second	Female	Dual (Two)	Subject or Object	You (two people)	عَلِمْتُمَا
11h	Second	Female only	Plural	Subject or Object	You (group girls)	عَلِمْتُنَّ
11i	Third	Male	Singular	Subject or Object	He or Him (one boy)	عَلِمَ (هُوَ hidden)
11j	Third	Male	Dual (Two)	Subject or Object	He or Him (two boys)	عَلِمَا
11k	Third	Male only or Mixed	Plural	Subject or Object	They or Them (group boys)	عَلِمُوا
11l	Third	Female	Singular	Subject or Object	She or Her (one girl)	عَلِمَتْ
11m	Third	Female	Dual (Two)	Subject or Object	She or Her (two girls)	عَلِمْتَا
11n	Third	Female only	Plural	Subject or Object	They or Them (Girls only)	عَلِمْنَ