



WWW.IBNJABAL.COM

INFO@IBNJABAL.COM

INTENSIVE COURSE
IN CLASSICAL ARABIC

PREPARATORY VOCABULARY PACK
FOR LEVEL 1

© IBN JABAL INSTITUTE

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

1. Observe the following steps when learning vocabulary:
 - (i) Start off by learning words in groups of approximately five.
 - (ii) Look at the first word on the list and say the English out loud. Then say the Arabic. Repeat the English and Arabic together about ten times until you feel that you can say both together without looking i.e. the word is on the tip of your tongue.
 - (iii) Repeat the English and Arabic together without looking at the list about ten times. The word should now be in your very-short-term memory.
 - (iv) Do the same for the next word on the list.
 - (v) Now cover the Arabic side (and the transliteration). Look at the English and say the Arabic for both words. If you find that the first word has slipped out of your mind, take a quick glance, cover it up again and try again. Repeat the English and Arabic for both words ten times without looking at the Arabic.
 - (vi) Learn the next word on the list as demonstrated above.
 - (vii) Now cover the Arabic side (and the transliteration). Look at the English and say the Arabic for all three words. If you find that the first or second word has slipped out of your mind, take a quick glance, cover up and try again. Repeat the three words ten times without looking at the Arabic.
 - (viii) Do the same for the fourth and fifth words until you can read down the English columns and say the Arabic for all five words.
 - (ix) Now cover up the English column and see if you can read down the Arabic column and say the English for all five words. If you cannot, then repeat steps (ii) to (viii) but going from Arabic to English this time.
 - (x) Now test yourself to see if you can quickly translate these five words both ways.
 - (xi) If you can, these five words have now been transferred to your short-term memory. The short-term memory span for this kind of exercise is on average about 10-15 minutes. Take a 10 minutes break (you could spend those ten minutes learning the next five words).
 - (xii) Now see if you can translate all five words both ways without looking. If you need to, take a quick glance and try again, until you have reconsolidated the words.
 - (xiii) Repeat step (xii) 20 minutes later, then 30 minutes later, then 1 hour later, then 2 hours later, then 3 hours later, then four hours later, then before going to bed, then once a day for a week and then once a week

- (xiv) Every day, before learning a new set of words, quickly revise everything you have learned over the last week by covering one side and translating one way and the covering the other side and translating the other way.
2. Closely follow the instructions given on each of the following pages. Note especially:
- (i) Plurals – Must be learned with the singulars
 - (ii) Tanween – Words ending in tanween should be learned with the tanween on the end. Words that are asterisked for not having tanween should be learned without tanween.
 - (iii) Feminine – Students must learn which words are feminine.
3. The vocabulary in this pack is taken from the first five chapters of the book, which will be made available to you on the course. Try to get through as much vocabulary as you can before the course commences. We have found that students who have learned the vocabulary for the first few chapters before the course perform far better than they would have otherwise.

وَمَا تَوْفِيقِي إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

My success is only by Allah

الْمُفْرَدَاتُ

Vocabulary

Chapter 1 – Phrases

Nouns refer to names of persons, places or things. ‘Common nouns’ refer to classes of things, such as the word city. ‘Proper nouns’ refer to particular things, such as Damascus.

Nouns may be indefinite: ‘a house’, or definite: ‘the house’. There is no word for a in Arabic. To say a house we simply say بَيْتٌ (bait^{un}). The ^{un} at the end of the word tells us that it is indefinite as opposed to definite – *a house* not *the house*. This ^{un} sound is called تَنْوِينٌ (tanween^{un}) or nunation.

Nouns will be introduced as indefinite unless otherwise indicated. Students should take care to pronounce the ^{un} at the end of indefinite words. Pronouns are intrinsically definite.

Plurals have been provided in brackets. These should be learned together with the singular.

اللَّهُ	Allah (<i>def. prop. noun</i>)	Allah
مُحَمَّدٌ (مُحَمَّدُونَ)	Muhammad (<i>def. prop. noun</i>)	muHammad ^{un} (muHammaduuna)
كَلِمَةٌ (كَلِمَاتٌ)	word	kalimat ^{un} (kalimaat ^{un})
كَلَامٌ	speech; statement	kalaam ^{un}
رَجُلٌ (رِجَالٌ)	man	rajul ^{un} (rijaal ^{un})
امْرَأَةٌ (نِسَاءٌ) *	woman, wife	imra'at ^{un} (nisaa' ^{un})
الْمَرْأَةُ	the woman	al-mar'at ^u
كِتَابٌ (كُتُبٌ)	book	kitaab ^{un} (kutub ^{un})
حَرْفٌ (حُرُوفٌ)	letter	Harf ^{un} (Huruuf ^{un})
بَيْتٌ (بُيُوتٌ)	House	bait ^{un} (buyuut ^{un})
شَمْسٌ (شُمُوسٌ)	sun (<i>feminine</i>)	shams ^{un} (shumuus ^{un})
قَمَرٌ (أَقْمَارٌ)	moon; satellite	qamar ^{un} (aqmaar ^{un})
طَالِبٌ (طَالِبٌ، طَلَبَةٌ)	student (<i>masculine</i>)	Taalib ^{un} (Tullaab ^{un} , Talabat ^{un})
طَالِبَةٌ (طَالِبَاتٌ)	student (<i>feminine</i>)	Taalibat ^{un} (Taalibaat ^{un})
كَبِيرٌ (كِبَارٌ)	big; old (in age) (<i>m</i>)	kabeer ^{un} (kibaar ^{un})
كَبِيرَةٌ (كَبِيرَاتٌ)	big; old (in age) (<i>f</i>)	kabeerat ^{un} (kabeeraat ^{un})

* The word امْرَأَةٌ (a woman/wife) is only used as نَكْرَةً (indefinite). For ‘the woman’ we say, الْمَرْأَةُ.

* Notice that قَدَمَاءُ below does not have تَنْوِينٌ (nunation). This will be explained in chapter four. اَلطُّلَّابُ (students) should look out for words such as this and ensure that they learn the endings of these words as ^u and not ^{un}.

صَغِيرٌ (صَغَارٌ)	small (<i>m</i>)	Sagheer ^{un} (Sighaar ^{un})
صَغِيرَةٌ (صَغِيرَاتٌ)	small (<i>f</i>)	Sagheerat ^{un} (Sagheeraat ^{un})
حَمِيلٌ (حَمِيلُونَ)	beautiful, handsome (<i>m</i>)	jameel ^{un} (jameeluuna)
حَمِيلَةٌ (حَمِيلَاتٌ)	beautiful, handsome (<i>f</i>)	jameelat ^{un} (jameelaat ^{un})
جَدِيدٌ (جُدُدٌ)	new (<i>m</i>)	jadeed ^{un} (judud ^{un})
جَدِيدَةٌ (جَدِيدَاتٌ)	new (<i>f</i>)	jadeeat ^{un} (jadeedaat ^{un})
قَدِيمٌ (قَدَمَاءٌ) *	old; ancient (<i>m</i>)	qadeem ^{un} (qudamaa ^u)
قَدِيمَةٌ (قَدِيمَاتٌ)	old; ancient (<i>f</i>)	qadeemat ^{un} (qadeemaat ^{un})
طَوِيلٌ (طَوَالٌ)	tall; long (<i>m</i>)	Taweel ^{un} (Tiwaal ^{un})
طَوِيلَةٌ (طَوِيلَاتٌ)	tall; long (<i>f</i>)	Taweelat ^{un} (Taweelaat ^{un})
قَصِيرٌ (قِصَارٌ)	short (<i>m</i>)	qaSeer ^{un} (qiSaar ^{un})
قَصِيرَةٌ (قِصِيرَاتٌ)	short (<i>f</i>)	qaSeerat ^{un} (qaSeeraat ^{un})
نَكْرَةٌ	indefinite (<i>gram.</i>)	nakirat ^{un}
مَعْرِفَةٌ (مَعَارِفٌ)	1. definite (<i>gram.</i>); 2. knowledge (<i>f</i>)	ma ^c -rifat ^{un} (ma ^c -aarif ^u)
اسْمٌ (أَسْمَاءٌ)	1. noun (<i>gram.</i>); 2. name	ism ^{un} (asmaa ^u)
صِفَةٌ (صِفَاتٌ)	1. adjective (<i>gram.</i>); 2. attribute, quality	Sifat ^{un} (Sifaat ^{un})
ضَمِيرٌ (ضَمَائِرٌ)	1. pronoun (<i>gram.</i>); 2. innermost, conscience	Dameer ^{un} (Damaa ^u 'ir ^u)
مُفْرَدٌ (مُفْرَدَاتٌ)	1. singular (<i>gram.</i>); 2. single (<i>adj.</i>)	mufraad ^{un} (mufradaat ^{un})
مُفْرَدَاتٌ	vocabulary	mufradaat ^{un}
مُثْنِيٌّ	dual (<i>gram.</i>)	muthann ^{un}
جَمْعٌ (جُمُوعٌ)	1. plural (<i>gram.</i>); 2. gathering	jam ^c -un (jumuu ^c -un)
مَذَكَّرٌ	masculine (<i>gram.</i>)	mudhakkarr ^{un}
مُؤَنَّثٌ	feminine (<i>gram.</i>)	mu ^u 'annath ^{un}

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun in the noun's absence. In the expression, 'the man is big', we may replace the noun 'man' with the pronoun 'he', rendering 'he is big'.

These are Arabic personal pronouns:

جمع Plural	مثنى Dual	مفرد Singular		
(hum) (3) هُمْ THEY	(huma) (2) هُمَا THEY (two)	(huwa) (1) هُوَ HE	مذكر Masculine	غائب Third person
(hunna) (6) هُنَّ THEY	(huma) (5) هُمَا THEY (two)	(hiya) (4) هِيَ SHE	مؤنث Feminine	
(antum) (9) أَنْتُمْ YOU	(antuma) (8) أَنْتُمَا YOU (two)	(anta) (7) أَنْتَ YOU	مذكر Masculine	مخاطب Second person
(antunna) (12) أَنْتُنَّ YOU	(antuma) (11) أَنْتُمَا YOU (two)	(anti) (10) أَنْتِ YOU	مؤنث Feminine	
(naHnu) (14) نَحْنُ WE		(ana) (13) أَنَا I	Masculine and feminine	متكلم First person

These pronouns should be learned in the numbered order given. All the verb forms introduced in later chapters will be drilled in this order.

الْمُفْرَدَاتُ

Vocabulary

Chapter 2 – Sentences

وَاحِدٌ / وَاحِدَةٌ	one (m/f)	waaHid ^{un} / waaHidat ^{un}
أُسْتَاذٌ (أَسَاتِذَةٌ)	professor, teacher (m)	ustaadh ^{un} (asaatidhat ^{un})
أُسْتَاذَةٌ (أُسْتَاذَاتٌ)	professor, teacher (f)	ustaadhath ^{un} (ustaadhath ^{un})
بَحْرٌ (بِحَارٌ)	sea	baHr ^{un} (biHaar ^{un})
وَلَدٌ (أَوْلَادٌ)	boy; (pl) children	walad ^{un} (awlaad ^{un})
وَاسِعٌ (وَاسِعُونَ)	wide (m)	waasi ^{cun} (waasi ^c uuna)
وَاسِعَةٌ (وَاسِعَاتٌ)	wide (f)	waasi ^c at ^{un} (waasi ^c aat ^{un})
صَحِيحٌ (صِحَاحٌ)	correct (m)	SaHeeH ^{un} (SiHaaH ^{un})
صَحِيحَةٌ (صَحِيحَاتٌ)	correct (f)	SaHeeHat ^{un} (SaHeeHaat ^{un})
بَعِيدٌ (بِعَادٌ)	far (m)	ba ^c eed ^{un} (bi ^c aad ^{un})
بَعِيدَةٌ (بِعِيدَاتٌ)	far (f)	ba ^c eedat ^{un} (ba ^c eedaat ^{un})
هَلْ	interrogative particle	hal
أَ	interrogative particle	a
حَرْفُ الاسْتِفْهَامِ	interrogative particle (gram.)	Harf ^u al-istifhaam ⁱ
اسْتِفْهَامٌ (اسْتِفْهَامَاتٌ)	enquiry	istifhaam ^{un} (istifhaamaat ^{un})
نَعَمْ	yes	na ^c am
لَا	no	laa
وَ	and	wa
كَتَبَ (يَكْتُبُ) كِتَابَةً	he wrote	kataba (yaktub ^u) kitaabat ^{un}
كِتَابَةٌ (كِتَابَاتٌ)	writing (f); (pl.) writings, essays	kitaabat ^{un} (kitaabaat ^{un})
جَلَسَ (يَجْلِسُ) جُلُوسًا	he sat	jalasa (yajlis ^u) juluus ^{un}
جُلُوسٌ	sitting	juluus ^{un}
قَرَأَ (يَقْرَأُ) قِرَاءَةً	he read	qara'a (yaqra' ^u) qiraa'at ^{un}

قِرَاءَةٌ	reading (f)	qiraa'at ^{un}
فَهُمْ (يَفْهَمُ) فَهْمًا	he understood	fahima (yafham ^u) fahm ^{an}
فَهُمْ	understanding	fahm ^{un}
كَبُرَ (يَكْبُرُ) كَبْرًا	he grew (in size)	kabura (yakbur ^u) kibar ^{an}
كَبُرَ (يَكْبُرُ) كَبْرًا	he grew (in age)	kabira (yakbar ^u) kibar ^{an}
كَبِيرٌ	size; old age	kibar ^{un}
حَسِبَ (-، -) حِسَابًا ، حُسْبَانًا	to consider (° s.o. to be هـ s.th.) *	Hasiba (yaHsib ^u , yaHsab ^u) Hisaab ^{an} , Husbaan ^{an}
حِسَابٌ	calculation	Hisaab ^{un}
حُسْبَانٌ	consideration	Husbaan ^{un}
مُبْتَدَأٌ	1. subject (gram.); 2. beginning	mubtada' ^{un}
خَبْرٌ (أَخْبَارٌ)	1. predicate (gram.); 2. news	khabar ^{un} (akhbaar ^{un})
الْأَخْبَارُ	the news	al-akhbaar ^u
جُمْلَةٌ (جُمَلٌ)	1. sentence (f) (gram.); 2. group, sum total (f)	jumlat ^{un} (jumal ^{un})
جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ	noun sentence (gram.)	jumlat ^{un} ismiyyat ^{un}
جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ	verb sentence (gram.)	jumlat ^{un} fi'liyyat ^{un}
جُمْلَةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ	all at once, in one swoop	jumlat ^{an} waaHidat ^{an}
فِعْلٌ (أَفْعَالٌ)	1. verb; 2. action	fi'l ^{un} (af'aal ^{un})
فَاعِلٌ	1. subject (in verb sentence) (gram.); 2. doer	faa'il ^{un}
مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ (مَفَاعِيلٌ)	1. object (in verb sentence) (gram.); 2. done to	maf'uul ^{un} bihi (mafaa'eel ^u)
فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ / اَلْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي	perfect verb / the perfect verb (gram.)	fi'l ^{un} maaD ⁱⁿ / al-fi'l ^u al-maaD ⁱⁱ
فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ / اَلْفِعْلُ الْمُضَارِعُ	imperfect verb / the imperfect verb (gram.)	fi'l ^{un} muDaari'at ^{un} / al-fi'l ^u al-muDaari'at ^{un}

*

° = s.o. (someone)

هـ = s.th. (something)

المفردات

Vocabulary

Chapter 3 – Gender

إِنْسَانٌ	man, human being	insaan ^{un}
الْإِنْسَانُ	Man	al-insaan ^u
إِنْسَانَةٌ	woman, human being (<i>f</i>)	insaanat ^{un}
إِنْسٌ	Mankind	ins ^{un}
خَلِيفَةٌ (خُلَفَاءُ)	caliph; vicegerent	khaleefat ^{un} (khulafaa ^u)
مَلِكٌ (مُلُوكٌ)	king	malik ^{un} (muluuk ^{un})
مَلِكَةٌ (مَلَكَاتٌ)	queen	malikat ^{un} (malikaat ^{un})
أُمٌّ (أُمَّهَاتٌ)	mother	umm ^{un} (ummahaat ^{un})
ابْنٌ (أَبْنَاءٌ ، بَنُونَ)	son	ibn ^{un} (abnaa ^{un} , banuuna)
ابْنَةٌ (بَنَاتٌ)	daughter	ibnat ^{un} (banaat ^{un})
بِنْتٌ (بَنَاتٌ)	Girl; daughter	bint ^{un} (banaat ^{un})
مِصْرٌ	Egypt (<i>f</i>)	miSr ^u
مِصْرٌ (أَمْصَارٌ)	city	miSr ^{un} (amSaar ^{un})
دِمَشْقٌ	Damascus (<i>f</i>)	dimashq ^u
مَكَّةٌ	Makkah (<i>f</i>)	makkat ^u
الْعِرَاقُ	Iraq	al-‘iraaq ^u
عَيْنٌ (عَيْنُونَ)	eye (<i>f</i>)	‘ayn ^{un} (‘uyuun ^{un})
رِجْلٌ (أَرْجُلٌ)	leg (<i>f</i>)	rijl ^{un} (arjul ^{un})
أَرْضٌ (أَرْضٌ / الْأَرْضِ)	earth; land; ground (<i>f</i>)	arD ^{un} (araaD ⁱⁿ / al-araaD ⁱⁱ)
طَرِيقٌ (طُرُقٌ ، طُرُقَاتٌ)*	path (<i>m & f</i>)	Tareeq ^{un} (Turuq ^{un} , Turuqaat ^{un})
طَرِيقَةٌ (طَرَائِقٌ)	method	Tareeqat ^{un} (Taraa’iq ^u)
حَالٌ (أَحْوَالٌ)	state, condition	Haal ^{un} (aHwaal ^{un})
حَالَةٌ (حَالَاتٌ)	state, condition	Haalat ^{un} (Haalaat ^{un})

* طُرُقَاتٌ (paths, TuruQaat^{un}) is the plural of طُرُقٌ (paths, Turuq^{un}), which is the plural of طَرِيقٌ (path, Tareeq^{un}). This is known as جَمْعُ الْجُمُوعِ (plural of plurals).

مَكَانٌ (أَمْكِنَةٌ ، أَمَاكِنٌ) *	place	makaan ^{un} (amkinat ^{un} , amaakin ^u)
مَكَانَةٌ (مَكَانَاتٌ)	status, rank	makaanat ^{un} (makaanaat ^{un})
مَحَلٌّ (مَحَلَّاتٌ)	place; shop	maHall ^{un} (maHallaat ^{un})
مَحَلَّةٌ (مَحَلَّاتٌ)	place	maHallat ^{un} (maHallaat ^{un})
مَرْيَمُ	Mary (<i>prop. name</i>)	maryam ^u
بَلَدٌ (بِلَادٌ ، بُلْدَانٌ) **	town (<i>m & f</i>)	balad ^{un} (bilaad ^{un} , buldaan ^{un})
بِلَادٌ (بُلْدَانٌ)	country (<i>f</i>)	bilaad ^{un} (buldaan ^{un})
طَيِّبٌ (طَيِّبُونَ)	good (<i>m</i>)	Tayyib ^{un} (Tayyibuuna)
طَيِّبَةٌ (طَيِّبَاتٌ)	good (<i>f</i>)	Tayyibat ^{un} (Tayyibaat ^{un})
صَابِرٌ (صَابِرُونَ)	patient (<i>m</i>)	Saabir ^{un} (Saabiruuna)
صَابِرَةٌ (صَابِرَاتٌ)	patient (<i>f</i>)	Saabirat ^{un} (Saabiraat ^{un})
صَبُورٌ (صَبِيرٌ)	very patient (<i>m & f</i>)	Sabuur ^{un}
عَالِمٌ (عُلَمَاءٌ)	scholar (<i>m</i>)	‘aalim ^{un} (‘ulamaa ^u)
عَالِمَةٌ (عَالِمَاتٌ)	scholar (<i>f</i>)	‘aalimat ^{un} (‘aalimaat ^{un})
جَاهِلٌ (جُهَلَاءٌ ، جَاهِلُونَ)	ignorant (<i>m</i>)	jaahil ^{un} (juhalaa ^u , jaahiluuna)
جَاهِلَةٌ (جَاهِلَاتٌ)	ignorant (<i>f</i>)	jaahilat ^{un} (jaahilaat ^{un})
جَهُولٌ	ignoramus, v. ignorant (<i>m&f</i>)	jahuul ^{un}
غَضَبَانٌ (غَضَابِي)	angry (<i>m/f</i>)	ghaDbaan ^u (ghuDaabaa)
غَضَبِي (غَضَبِيَّاتٌ)	angry (<i>m/f</i>)	ghaDbaa (ghaDbayaat ^{un})
شَدِيدٌ (شَدَادٌ)	severe, strong (<i>m</i>)	shadeed ^{un} (shidaad ^{un})
شَدِيدَةٌ (شَدِيدَاتٌ)	severe, strong (<i>f</i>)	shadeedat ^{un} (shadeedaat ^{un})
قَوِيٌّ (أَقْوِيَاءٌ)	strong (<i>m</i>)	qawiyy ^{un} (aqwiyaat ^{un})
قَوِيَّةٌ (قَوِيَّاتٌ)	strong (<i>f</i>)	qawiyyat ^{un} (qawiyyaat ^{un})

* مَكَانٌ (plural of plurals is amaakin^u).

** بِلَادٌ (countries, bilaad^{un}) is the plural of بَلَدٌ (town, balad^{un}), but بِلَادٌ means ‘a country’, not ‘towns’.
بُلْدَانٌ (countries, buldaan^{un}) is the plural of بَلَدٌ. It is جَمْعُ الْجُمُوعِ.

الْمُفْرَدَاتُ

Vocabulary

Chapter 4 – Word Ending

بَابٌ (أَبْوَابٌ)	door	baab ^{um} (abwaab ^{um})
عَرْشٌ (عُرُوشٌ)	throne	‘arsh ^{um} (‘uruush ^{um})
مَوْجُودٌ (مَوْجُودُونَ)	Present (<i>m</i>)	mawjuud ^{um} (mawjuuduuna)
مَوْجُودَةٌ (مَوْجُودَاتٌ)	Present (<i>f</i>)	mawjuudat ^{um} (mawjuudaat ^{um})
صَحْرَاءُ (صَحَارَى)	desert (<i>f</i>)	SaHraa ^u (SaHaaraa)
وَزِيرٌ (وُزَرَاءُ)	minister (<i>m</i>)	wazeer ^{um} (wuzaraa ^u)
وَزِيرَةٌ (وَزِيرَاتٌ)	minister (<i>f</i>)	wazeerat ^{um} (wazeeraat ^{um})
رَئِيسٌ (رُؤَسَاءُ)	president (<i>m</i>)	ra’ees ^{um} (ru’asaa ^u)
رَئِيسَةٌ (رَئِيسَاتٌ)	president (<i>f</i>)	ra’eesat ^{um} (ra’eesaat ^{um})
رَئِيسُ الْوُزَرَاءِ	prime minister	ra’ees ^u -l-wuzaraa ⁱ
مَجْلِسٌ (مَجَالِسٌ)	council, meeting	majlis ^{um} (majaalis ^u)
مَجْلِسُ الْوُزَرَاءِ	cabinet i.e. council of ministers	majlis ^u -l-wuzaraa ⁱ
اجْتِمَاعٌ (اجْتِمَاعَاتٌ)	meeting	ijtimaa ^{um} (ijtimaa ^{um})
مِنْ	from; of (<i>prep.</i>)	min
فِي	in (<i>prep.</i>)	fi
عَلَى	on (<i>prep.</i>)	‘ala
إِلَى	to (<i>prep.</i>)	ila
عَنْ	from; about (<i>prep.</i>)	‘an
حَتَّى	until (<i>prep.</i>)	Hattaa

رُبَّ	many (<i>prep.</i>)	rubba
رُبَّ رَجُلٍ	many a man	rubba rajul ⁱⁿ
رُبَّ مَرَّةٍ	many a time	rubba marrat ⁱⁿ
مَرَّةٌ (مَرَّاتٌ)	one instance	marrat ^{un}
بَعِيدٌ (عَنْ)	far (from)	ba ^c eed ^{un} (‘an)
قَرِيبٌ (قَرِيبُونَ) (مِنْ)	close (to) (<i>m</i>)	qareeb ^{un} (qareebuuna) (min)
قَرِيبَةٌ (قَرِيبَاتٌ) (مِنْ)	close (to) (<i>f</i>)	qareebat ^{un} (qareebaat ^{un}) (min)
مُعَرَّبٌ	variable in ending	mu ^c rab ^{un}
ذَهَبَ (-) ذَهَابًا	he went	dhahaba (yadhhab ^u) dhahaab ^{an}
ذَهَابٌ	going	dhahaab ^{un}
مَبْنِيٌّ	fixed in ending	mabniyy ^{un}
مَمْنُوعٌ (مَمْنُوعُونَ)	forbidden (<i>m</i>)	mamnuu ^{cun} (mamnuu ^c uuna)
مَمْنُوعَةٌ (مَمْنُوعَاتٌ)	forbidden (<i>f</i>)	mamnuu ^c at ^{un} (mamnuu ^c aat ^{un})
صَرَفٌ	1. changing 2. morphology (<i>gram.</i>) 3. spending (of money, time etc.)	Sarf ^{un}
مَمْنُوعٌ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ	Diptote (<i>lit.</i> forbidden from change)	mamnuu ^{cun} mina aS-Sarf ^u
عَلَامَةٌ (عَلَامَاتٌ)	indicator, sign	‘alaamat ^{un} (‘alaamaat ^{un})

الْمُفْرَدَاتُ

Vocabulary

Chapter 5 – Possession

مُضَافٌ	possessed	muDaaf ^{un}
مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ	possessor	muDaaf ^{un} ilayh ⁱ
إِضَافَةٌ	1. possession (<i>gram.</i>); 2. addition	iDaafat ^{un}
إِضَافَةٌ إِلَى	in addition to . . .	iDaafat ^{un} ilaa
عَبْدٌ (عِبَادٌ)	servant, slave	‘abd ^{un} (‘ibaad ^{un})
عَبْدُ اللَّهِ	the servant of Allah	‘abd ^u allah ⁱ
لِ	to; for; belonging to	li
مَالٌ (أَمْوَالٌ)	wealth	maal ^{un} (amwaal ^{un})
بَيْتُ الْمَالِ	treasury (<i>classical</i>)	bait ^u al-maal ⁱ
قِطْعَةٌ (قِطَعٌ)	piece	qiT ^c at ^{un} (qiTa ^c un)
كَثِيرٌ (كَثْرٌ ، كَثِيرُونَ ، كَثَارٌ)	much (<i>m</i>)	katheer ^{un} (kuthur ^{un} , katheeruuna, kithaar ^{un})
كَثِيرَةٌ (كَثِيرَاتٌ)	much (<i>f</i>)	katheerat ^{un} (katheeraat ^{un})
لَحْمٌ (لُحُومٌ)	meat	laHm ^{un} (luHuun ^{un})
كُرْسِيٌّ (كُرَاسِيٌّ)	chair	kursiyy ^{un} (karaasiyy ^u)
خَشَبٌ (أَخْشَابٌ)	wood	khashab ^{un} (akhshaab ^{un})
قَلِيلٌ (قَلَائِلٌ ، قَلِيلُونَ)	few (<i>m</i>)	qaleel ^{un} (qalaa’il ^u , qaleeluuna)
قَلِيلَةٌ (قَلِيلَاتٌ)	few (<i>f</i>)	qaleelat ^{un} (qalcelaat ^{un})
سَرِيعٌ (سَرِيعُونَ)	fast (<i>m</i>)	saree ^c un (saree ^c uuna)
سَرِيعَةٌ (سَرِيعَاتٌ)	fast (<i>f</i>)	sareeat ^c un (saree ^c aat ^{un})

عَقْلٌ (عُقُولٌ)	intellect; mind	ʿaql ^{un} (ʿuquul ^{un})
سَرِيعُ الْفَهْمِ	quick of wit	saree ^{cu} al-fahm ⁱ
حَسَنٌ (حِسَانٌ)	handsome; beautiful (<i>adj.</i>)	Hasan ^{un} (Hisaan ^{un})
حَسَنٌ (حَسَنُونَ)	Hasan (<i>prop. noun</i>)	Hasan ^{un} (Hasanuuna)
وَجْهٌ (وُجُوهُ)	face	wajh ^{un} (wujuuh ^{un})
وَجْهٌ (أَوْجُهُ)	aspect	wajh ^{un} (awjuh ^{un})
غَنِيٌّ (أَغْنِيَاءُ)	rich	ghaniyy ^{un} (aghniyaa ^u)
فَ	so; because	fa
وَسَطٌ (أَوْسَاطٌ)	1. middle; 2. (<i>pl.</i>) social circles, milieu	wasat ^{un} (awsaat ^{un})
حَقٌّ (حُقُوقٌ)	truth; right; (<i>pl</i>) law	Haqq ^{un} (Huquuq ^{un})
كَلِمَةٌ حَقٌّ	a word of truth	kalimat ^u Haqq ⁱⁿ
حُقُوقُ الْإِنْسَانِ	human rights	Huquuq ^u al-insaan ⁱ
حَقًّا	really, in reality	Haqq ^{an}
أَحَقًّا؟	really?	aHaqq ^{an}
نَهْرٌ (أَنْهَارٌ)	river	nahr ^{un} (anhaar ^{un})
ضَيْقٌ (ضَيْقُونَ)	narrow (<i>m</i>)	Dayyiq ^{un} (Dayyiquuna)
ضَيْقَةٌ (ضَيْقَاتٌ)	narrow (<i>f</i>)	Dayyiqat ^{un} (Dayyiquaat ^{un})
قَرِيبٌ (أَقْرَبَاءُ)	relative, relation	qareeb ^{un} (aqribaa ^u)
هُوَ قَرِيبٌ مِنْ مُحَمَّدٍ	he is close to Muhammad	huwa qareeb ^{un} min muHammad ⁱⁿ
هُوَ قَرِيبٌ مُحَمَّدٍ	he is Muhammad's relative (<i>lit.</i> he is the relative of Muhammad)	huwa qareeb ^u muHammad ⁱⁿ
دَخَلَ (-) دُخُولًا	he entered	dakhala (yadkhuul ^u) dukhuul ^{un}
دُخُولٌ	entry	dukhuul ^{un}