



# INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

ARABIC

Class:10

## Grammar Topics

The case ending of a noun is understood by the vowel ending of that noun in a sentence. There are three case endings for a noun indicating its position in a sentence.

A) **Nominative**-المرفوعات (Marfoo' noun will end with ُ ضمة symbol in case of definite or with ٌ فتحة in case of indefinite or with َان in case of dual or ُونَ in case of sound male plural.)

B) **Accusative** – المنصوبات (Mansoob noun will end with َ فتحة symbol in case of definite or ً فتحة in case of indefinite or with ِين in case of dual or with ِيْنَ in case of sound male plural.)

### **Grammar Topics :01** **المرفوعات (Nominative)**

A noun will be Marfoo' ُ in the following cases:

#### **1.Subject of a nominal sentence** مبتدأ

#### **2.Predicate of a nominal sentence** خبر

Subject (المبتدأ) is a noun in the nominative case with which the sentence begins and خبر is a noun, also in the nominative case, which gives an information about مبتدأ

Meanings	Predicate	Subject
The boy is intelligent.	ذكيّ	الولدُ
The library is big.	كبيرة	المكتبةُ

In above mentioned sentences all the subjects and predicate are مرفوع

#### **3.Subject of a verbal sentence** فاعل

The subject (الفاعل) is a noun in the nominative case, preceded by a verb and indicating the doer or agent of the action.

The boy opened the door.	فتح الولدُ البابَ	١
The boy heard the lesson from the teacher.	سمع الولدُ الدرسَ من المعلم	٢

In above mentioned sentences all the underlined words are مرفوع and all مرفوع are فاعل

#### **4.Substitute of a subject in a verbal sentence** نائب الفاعل

In the passive voice فاعل (Subject of a verb) cant be used. As the subject is not mentioned in the passive voice, the direct object is considered as the substitute and taken the place of subject and is known as نائب الفاعل and it will be مرفوع

The door was opened.	فَتَحَ البَابُ	١
The door is being opened.	يَفْتَحُ البَابُ	٢
The lesson was listened.	سَمِعَ الدَّرْسُ مِنَ المَعْلَمِ	٣

In above mentioned sentences all the underlined words are مرفوع and all نائب الفاعل are مرفوع

### 5. Predicate of إن and its sisters أخواتها

إن - أن - كأن - لكن - ليت - لعل

Collectively called “Inna and sisters” are often prefixed to the nominal sentences and the مبتدأ will be given and خبر will be given. Here مبتدأ will be called its اسم and خبر will be called its خبر

The following particle also do the action of إن and hence they are called أخوات إن (sisters of Inna)

As if	كأن	Verily that	أن	Verily	إن
Would that wish	ليت	Perhaps	لعل	But	لكن

Certainly Zaid is a scholar.	إن زَيْدًا عَالِمٌ	1
I know verily that the exam is near.	علمت أن الامتحانَ قَرِيبٌ	2

In above mentioned sentences all the underlined words are خبر and all خبر of إن and its sisters are مرفوع

### 6. Subject of كان and its sisters أخواتها

كان and sisters , as they precede nominal sentences , give مبتدأ (which is then called its اسم) and give نصب to the خبر (which is then called its خبر). بات - ظل - أمسى - أصبح - صار - ليس - أمسى - أصبح - صار - ظل - بات are known as sisters of كان

The following verbs also do the action of كان and hence they are called أخوات كان (sisters of Kana)

To remain at night	بات	became	صار	Was	كان
To become at evening	أمسى	To become at morning	أصبح	To remain at day	ظل
		(was) not	ليس	To become at noon.	أضحى

The man was rich.	كان الرجلُ غَنِيًّا	١
The questions were not easy.	ليست الاسئلةُ سَهْلَةً	٢
The room became vacant.	صارت الغرفةُ خَالِيَةً	٣

In above mentioned sentence all the underlined words are مرفوع and all اسم of كان and its sisters are مرفوع

## Grammar Topics :02 (Accusative) المنصوبات

A noun will be Mansoob in the following cases:

### 1. Subject of إِنَّ and it's sisters.

As if	كَأَنَّ	Verily that	أَنَّ
Would that wish	لَيْتَ	Perhaps	لَعَلَّ
		Verily	إِنَّ
		But	لَكِنَّ

Collectively called “Inna and sisters” are often prefixed to the nominal sentences and the مبتدأ will be given منصوب and خبر will given رفع. Here مبتدأ will be called its اسم and خبر will be called its خبر

Certainly Zaid is a scholar.	إِنَّ زَيْدًا عَالِمٌ	1
I know verily that the exam is near.	علمت أن الامتحان قريب	2

In above mentioned sentences all the underlined words are اسم of إِنَّ and its sisters and all اسم of إِنَّ and its sisters are منصوب

### 2. Predicate of كَانَ and it's sisters

كان and sisters , as they precede nominal sentences , give رفع to مبتدأ (which is then called its اسم) and give نصب to the خبر (which is then called its خبر). بات - ظل - أمسى - أصبح - ليس - أصبح are known as sisters of كان

The following verbs also do the action of كان and hence they are called أخوات كان (sisters of Kana)

To remain at night	بات	became	صار	Was	كان
To become at evening	أمسى	To become at morning	أصبح	To remain at day	ظل
		(was) not	ليس	To become at noon.	أضحى

The man was rich.	كان الرجل غنياً	١
The questions were not easy.	ليست الأسئلة سهلة	٢
The room became vacant.	صارت الغرفة خالية	٣

In above mentioned sentence all the underlined words are خبر and أخوات كان and all خبر of كان and its sisters are منصوب

### 3. Direct object مفعول به

The object is a noun in the accusative case appearing after a subject in the active voice in transitive verbs.

The boy opened the door.	فتح الولد الباب	١
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In above mentioned sentences all the underlined words are مفعول به which will come only in transitive verbs and all مفعول به are منصوب

### 4. المفعول المطلق

The المفعول المطلق is a noun derived from the same root of the verb appearing after it in the accusative case and is used to give intensity to the action of the verb.

The boy played very well. <i>It is also used to indicate the kind of quality of the action.</i>	لعب الولد لعباً	١
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In above mentioned sentences all the underlined words are مفعول مطلق and all مفعول مطلق are منصوب

### 5. المفعول فيه

المفعول فيه is the time or the place in which the action took place known as ظرف (Adverb of time and place).

Morning I entered in the school.	دخلت في المدرسة صباحاً.	١
I travelled a month.	أنا سافرت شهراً	٢

In above mentioned sentence the underlined words are adverbs of time and all adverbs of time will be منصوب

### 6. المفعول له

المفعول له is a noun in accusative case which explains the reason for the occurrence of the action.

I stood in order to respect the teacher.	قمت إحتراماً للأستاذ	١
Students travel to Europe in search of knowledge.	يسافر الطلاب إلى أوروبا طلباً للعلم	٢

In above mentioned sentence the underlined words explain the reason for the action, thus they are منصوب

### 7. المفعول معه

المفعول معه is used to indicate the association of something with the فاعل to show the association of the former with the letter in the action and مفعول معه will come before

I went to school with Zaid.	ذهبت أنا و زيداً إلى المدرسة.	١
Ahmed came with hamid.	جاء أحمد و حامداً	٢

In above mentioned sentence the underlined words are مفعول معه thus they are منصوب

## Grammar Topic : 03

### (Verb-Doer-Object) فعل-فاعل-مفعول به

#### 1. فعل (Verb)

Verb can be defined as A word referring to the occurrence of an action in a specific period .Verbs can be classified as past , present/future, commanding and prohibiting.

<b>Past tense</b> فعل ماضي	The boy wrote.	كتب الولد	١
<b>Present /Future tense</b> فعل مضارع	The boy writes.	يكتب الولد	٢
<b>Imperative</b> فعل الامر	Oh, boy you write.	اكتب يا ولد	٣
<b>Prohibitive Command</b> فعل النهي	Oh, boy you don't write.	لا تكتب يا ولد	٤

#### 2. الفاعل (The Doer)

The doer is a noun in the nominative case preceded by a verb and refers that it does /has done the action.

The boy wrote the lesson.	كتب الولد الدرس	١
The child drank milk	شرب الطفل الحليب	٢

In above mentioned sentences all the underlined words are مرفوع and all مرفوع are فاعل

#### 3. المفعول به (The Object)

Object is a noun in the accusative case on which the action of the doer takes place.

The boy wrote the lesson.	كتب الولد الدرس	١
The child drank milk	شرب الطفل الحليب	٢

In above mentioned sentences all the underlined words are منصوب and all منصوب به are منصوب به

#### Grammar Topic :04

#### إعراب المثني

#### Conditions Of The Dual

Dual will get nominative case (حالة الرفع) with *alif* and accusative (حالة النصب) and genitive cases (حالة الجر) with *ya*

#### Examples of nominative case (حالة الرفع)

Two boys played.	لعب <u>الولدان</u>	1
Two partners agreed	اتفق <u>الشريكان</u>	2
Two travelers came	حضر <u>المسافرين</u>	3

The underlined words in all these examples are dual nouns. They are in nominative cases as they are doers.

#### Examples of accusative (حالة النصب)

I taught two boys.	علمت <u>الولدين</u>	1
I spoke to two partners.	حدثت <u>الشريكين</u>	2
I treated two travelers.	عالجت <u>المسافرين</u>	3

The underlined words in all these examples are dual nouns. They are in accusative cases as they are objects.

#### Examples of genitive cases (حالة الجر)

I gave the ball to two boys.	أعطيت الكرة <u>للولدين</u>	1
I bought from two partners.	إشترت من <u>الشريكين</u>	2
I greeted with Salam two travelers.	سلمت على <u>المسافرين</u>	3

The underlined words in all these examples are dual nouns. They are in genitive cases as they are preceded by letters of *jarr*.

#### Grammar Topic :05

#### PRONOUNS الضمائر

Pronoun is a known noun referring to the first ,second or third person.

#### **Pronouns are two kinds:-**

a) Separate Pronouns الضمائر المنفصلة

b) Attached Pronouns الضمائر المتصلة

#### **a) Separate Pronouns الضمائر المنفصلة**

Separate pronouns are those pronouns that can be pronounced alone without being added to any other words.

1 <sup>st</sup> Person	2 <sup>nd</sup> person		3 <sup>rd</sup> person	
أنا I (s)m&f	أنت You(s)m	أنت You(s)m	هي She	هو He
نحن We (pl)m&f	أنتما You(dual)f	أنتما You (dual)m	هما They(dual)f	هما They(dual)m
	أنتن You (pl)f	أنتم You(pl)m	هن They (pl)f	هم They (pl)m

**In Sentences:-**

هو رجل طويل وهي امرأة قصيرة  
من انت؟ أنا طالب

**b)Attached Pronouns الضمائر المتصلة**

Attached pronouns are those pronouns that can't be pronounced alone and come always attached to another word.

ي	ك Your(f)	ك Your(m)	ها her	ه his
نا	كما Your(d)f	كما Your (d)m	هما Their(d)f	هما Their(d)m
	كن Your(p)f	كم Your(p)m	هن Their(pl)f	هم Their(pl)m

**In Sentences:-**

1/الهند وطني  
2/هذا بيته و تلك غرفته  
3/أسيارتكم هذه؟ نعم هذه سيارتنا  
4/أخوك الصغير ولد ذكي