Arabic Mastery Decoded

Uncovering The Unseen Barriers and Hurdles

Haytham Ibrahim
Founder of AnyArabic.com

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About the Author

I'm Haytham Ibrahim هَيْثَم إِبْرَاهِيم, an Arabic language lecturer and TAFL & ASP specialist dedicated to improving the way English speakers learn Arabic.

In 2021, I began turning that vision into reality. My goal was to create one clear, accessible platform where English speakers could find every major type of Arabic course in one place — a complete home for high-quality online Arabic learning.

The journey was not always easy, but I never lost sight of the goal. Today, I am proud to say that the vision I once imagined has become a reality.

I invite you to join me on this journey as we continue changing the way the world learns Arabic — one learner, one course, and one clear step at a time.

I am the founder and CEO of Aralingo LLC, the company behind the AnyArabic Platform — one of the largest online Arabic course

platforms created for English-speaking learners.

Whether you want to learn Modern Standard Arabic, explore Arabic dialects, or study Classical Arabic, AnyArabic offers courses designed for your goals — taught by native Arabic-speaking instructors who bring the language to life through clear, practical teaching.

With a vast and growing library of over 150 Arabic courses, AnyArabic is designed to be a complete learning solution for English speakers who want to master Arabic with clarity, structure, and confidence.

Whether your goal is communication, study, travel, work, or deeper cultural understanding, the platform gives you the guidance, resources, and support you need to move forward with purpose.

Want to Know the Story Behind AnyArabic?

AnyArabic did not begin as a large platform. It began with one course, one clear mission, and

a growing demand from English-speaking learners who wanted a better, more structured way to learn Arabic.

To discover the full story behind AnyArabic — how the idea began, why the platform was created, and how it grew into a complete Arabic-learning home — read the full story here

Learn more about the AnyArabic Platform and start your journey toward Arabic fluency today.

Wishing you the best,
Haytham Ibrahim
TAFL & ASP Specialist
Instructor & Founder — AnyArabic.com



A Message from Haytham

Dear Learner,

Welcome to the world of Arabic language learning.

Arabic is a rich, powerful, and deeply meaningful language. It opens the door to culture, history, heritage, communication, and a deeper understanding of one of the world's most influential linguistic traditions.

With over 400 million speakers worldwide, and with Arabic holding deep religious and cultural significance for more than 1.9 billion Muslims around the world, Arabic has a unique global position. It is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world and an official language in many countries.

Whether you want to learn Arabic for personal growth, to reconnect with your heritage, to support your academic studies, or to use the language in business and professional settings, this eBook was created to guide you with clarity and purpose.

Many Arabic learners struggle not because Arabic is impossible, but because they begin in the wrong place. They often follow the wrong sequence, skip essential foundations, or try to learn Arabic using methods that do not fit the structure of the language.

This eBook is designed to help you avoid those mistakes.

Inside, you will find a 50-step roadmap that shows you how to learn Arabic in a clearer, more organized, and more effective way. The roadmap is carefully structured to guide you through the right sequence of topics, so you can build a strong foundation and understand key rules from the beginning.

The goal is not simply to give you information. The goal is to help you understand how Arabic should be learned, what to focus on first, and how to avoid unnecessary confusion along the way.

Whether you are a complete beginner, an intermediate learner, or even an advanced

student who wants to organize and strengthen your knowledge, this eBook will help you see the Arabic-learning journey more clearly.

However, this eBook is not meant to be a complete textbook covering every detail of Arabic grammar, verbs, morphology, syntax, or the alphabet. Instead, it is a practical roadmap — a guide that helps you navigate the journey of acquiring Arabic in the right order and with the right mindset.

It will help you understand how to approach the Arabic alphabet, grammar, verbs, and core language structures more effectively. It will also show you how to avoid many of the common mistakes that slow learners down when they first begin studying Arabic.

The guidance in this eBook is based on more than 15 years of experience teaching Arabic at universities and working with Arabic learners from different backgrounds. That experience has shown me what students often struggle with, where they usually lose direction, and what actually helps them make progress.

So, the purpose of this eBook is simple: to give you a clear, concise, and practical guide that helps you learn Arabic more effectively, more efficiently, and with fewer unnecessary obstacles.

Thank you for downloading this eBook. I hope it gives you valuable insights, practical direction, and useful solutions for overcoming the common challenges of Arabic language learning.

Your commitment to improving your Arabic is something to be proud of, and I am honored to be part of your learning journey.

If you have any questions or feedback, please feel free to reach out.

Happy reading — and welcome to the journey.

Sincerely,
Haytham Ibrahim
TAFL & ASP Specialist
Instructor & Founder — AnyArabic.com

Why I Wrote This eBook

As an Arabic language lecturer and TAFL specialist, I have had the privilege of guiding many students through their journey toward learning and mastering Arabic.

Over the years, I have noticed the same challenges appearing again and again. Many learners do not struggle because they lack intelligence, motivation, or ability. They struggle because they begin with the wrong approach, follow an unclear path, skip essential foundations, or try to learn Arabic in an order that makes the language feel harder than it really is.

That is why I wrote this eBook.

I wanted to give Arabic learners a clear, practical roadmap that helps them avoid the common mistakes I have seen so often in real classrooms, online courses, and self-study journeys.

This eBook brings together the methods, insights, and teaching principles I have developed and refined over years of teaching Arabic to non-native speakers. It is designed to help you understand what matters most when learning Arabic — from the essential foundations of the alphabet, grammar, vocabulary, and sentence structure to the skills that support stronger reading, speaking, writing, listening, and overall fluency.

Whether you are a complete beginner taking your first steps in Arabic, an intermediate learner who feels stuck, or an advanced student who wants to organize and strengthen your knowledge, this eBook will help you move forward with more clarity and confidence.

The goal is not to overwhelm you with every detail of Arabic grammar. The goal is to show you the right learning sequence, help you understand what to focus on first, and guide you away from ineffective methods that waste time and create confusion.

With clear explanations, practical guidance, and a carefully organized 50-step roadmap, this eBook is for learners who want to study Arabic in a more focused, structured, and efficient way.

So, if you are serious about learning Arabic and want a clearer path to follow, I invite you to read this eBook carefully, apply what you learn, and begin a more purposeful journey toward mastering the Arabic language.

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Who Is This eBook For?

Is this eBook right for you?

Before you begin, ask yourself a few simple questions.

Are you struggling to make real progress in your Arabic-learning journey? Do you feel stuck, confused, or unsure what to study next? Have you reached a plateau and need practical guidance to move forward?

If your answer is yes, then this eBook was written for you.

As you continue reading, you will begin to see Arabic learning from a clearer, more structured, and more practical perspective.

This eBook is designed for learners at different stages of the journey. Whether you are just beginning Arabic or have already been studying for some time but feel your progress has slowed, this guide will help you understand the path ahead more clearly.

For beginners, this eBook provides a practical roadmap for learning Arabic more efficiently. It will help you avoid common mistakes, start with the right foundations, and build your learning journey in the correct order from the beginning.

By following the strategies in this eBook, you can save time, avoid unnecessary confusion, and set yourself up for stronger long-term progress.

For intermediate and advanced learners, this eBook offers fresh perspectives and practical techniques to help you break through plateaus and continue moving toward higher fluency.

It also gives you the opportunity to review your learning path, correct earlier mistakes or misconceptions, and strengthen any foundations that may have been missed along the way.

So, regardless of your current level, this eBook is for any serious learner who wants to understand Arabic more clearly, study it more

strategically, and move closer to real fluency with confidence.

Please Note

This eBook is not designed to teach every detail of Arabic grammar, verbs, morphology, syntax, or the alphabet.

Instead, it focuses on something equally important: helping you understand how to learn Arabic in the right order.

The purpose of this eBook is to give you a clear understanding of the methods, strategies, and learning sequence that can make your Arabic journey more effective.

One of its key benefits is that it helps you identify the challenges you may face while learning Arabic — and understand how to deal with them before they slow you down.

Whether you struggle with motivation, retention, confusion, weak foundations, or feeling overwhelmed by the structure of the language, this eBook will help you approach

those challenges with more clarity, confidence, and direction.

Arabic becomes much easier when you stop guessing what to study next and start following a clear path.

That is exactly what this eBook is here to give you.

Before You Start

To help you get the most out of this eBook, every chapter ends with three helpful features designed to support your learning, check what you understand, and get the support you need.



Tip

Each chapter includes a practical tip to help you learn faster, avoid common mistakes, and apply what you've just learned more effectively.



Take the Quiz for This Lesson

At the end of each chapter, you can test your understanding with a quick quiz designed to reinforce the main points and help you remember them better.



Ask Haytham

If something is unclear, you can send your question and receive a personal answer from Haytham, usually within 48 hours.

Use these three tools throughout the eBook to learn with more clarity, confidence, and support.



50-Step Roadmap

50-Step RoadMap

Start Learning Arabic the Right Way

Starting a new language can be exciting, but it can also feel overwhelming — especially when there are so many resources, methods, courses, apps, videos, and opinions competing for your attention.

Many Arabic learners do not fail because they lack motivation. They struggle because they do not know where to begin, what to study first, or how to move from one topic to the next in the right order.

That is exactly why I created this 50-step roadmap.

This roadmap is designed to help you start learning Arabic with clarity, structure, and confidence — not through random guesswork, scattered resources, or disconnected lessons.

Inside this guide, you will find a step-by-step path for building a strong foundation in Arabic. Each step is designed to help you understand

what to study, when to study it, and why it matters for your progress.

Whether you are a complete beginner or a learner who wants to strengthen your existing skills, this roadmap will help you move forward more efficiently and avoid many of the common mistakes that slow Arabic learners down.

One of the most important mistakes this roadmap helps you avoid is studying Arabic topics in the wrong sequence.

This matters because Arabic is a highly structured language. Each topic connects to another. The alphabet prepares you for reading. Pronouns prepare you for sentences. Nouns, verbs, and particles prepare you for grammar. Case endings, verb moods, negation, adjectives, and sentence structure all build on earlier foundations.

So, do not rush.

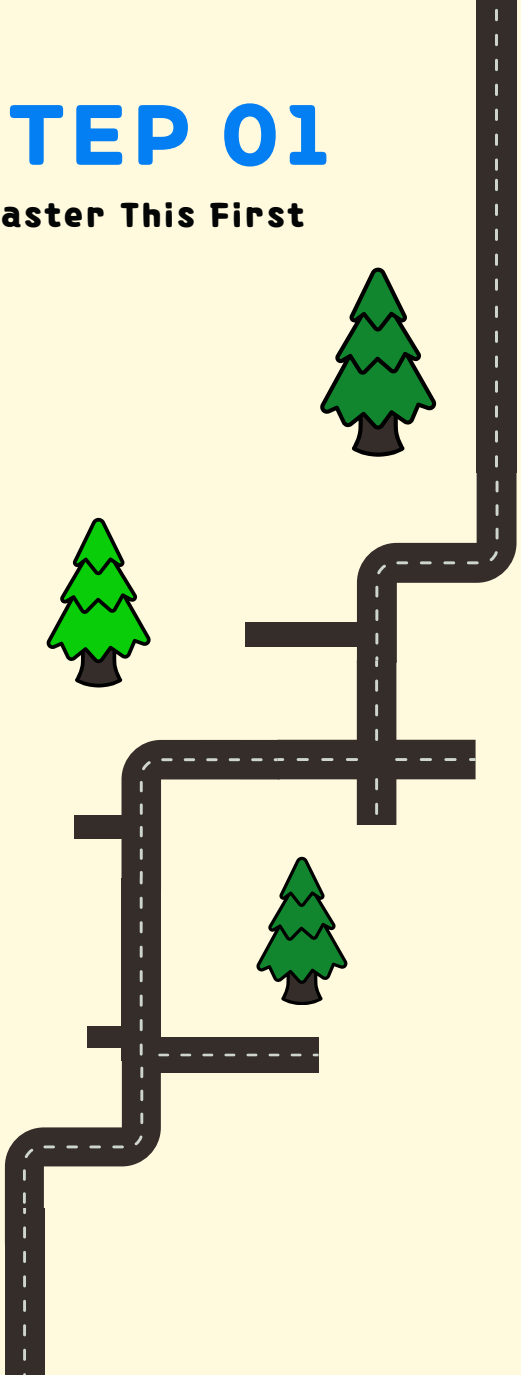
The success of this roadmap depends on following the steps in the correct order. Each step builds on the one before it, so take the time to understand, practice, and review each stage before moving ahead.

Arabic becomes much easier when you stop jumping randomly between topics and start following a clear path.

Now, let's begin your Arabic-learning journey with clarity, structure, and confidence.

STEP 01

Master This First



Roadmap — Step 01

Start by Mastering the Arabic Alphabet

The first and most important step in learning Arabic is mastering the Arabic alphabet.

Many learners think that once they can recognize the letters, pronounce them, and write them, they are ready to move on. But in Arabic, the alphabet deserves deeper attention than that.

The Arabic alphabet is not just a list of letters. It is the foundation of your reading, writing, pronunciation, spelling, and long-term fluency. If this foundation is weak, everything that comes after it becomes harder than it needs to be.

That is why I created a comprehensive 10-hour online course dedicated entirely to mastering the Arabic alphabet.

Arabic script is written from right to left, unlike English, and it contains 28 letters. Understanding this script properly is essential

because every part of Arabic learning depends on it.

To begin, you need to become familiar with the letters and their different shapes. Arabic letters can look different depending on whether they appear at the beginning, middle, or end of a word — or whether they stand alone.

You should also learn how to distinguish between light letters and emphatic letters, because Arabic pronunciation is not only about producing the correct sound. It is also about producing the correct sound quality.

Just as importantly, you need to learn how to write the letters correctly — not simply draw them. This means paying attention to the correct shape, direction, movement, and writing flow.

This is especially important for learners who are used to writing from left to right. Because English and many Western languages move in the opposite direction, some students naturally

write Arabic letters in the wrong direction. At first, this may look like a small issue, but over time it can slow down your handwriting and make Arabic writing feel less natural.

Next, focus on pronouncing each letter accurately. Some Arabic sounds have close equivalents in English, but others do not. So do not force every Arabic letter into an English sound. Train your mouth and ear to recognize Arabic sounds as Arabic sounds.

You should also learn how each letter sits on the line. Some Arabic letters are written above the line, some go below the line, and others sit directly on it. This helps your handwriting look cleaner, more balanced, and easier to read.

In addition, pay attention to how letters connect inside words and how vowel marks affect pronunciation. Once you build a strong foundation in the alphabet, you will be ready to move into reading, spelling, word formation, and sentence building with much more confidence. The key is patience and consistency.

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Do not rush this step. Take the time to master each part of the alphabet before moving forward. Arabic becomes much easier when the alphabet is not just familiar, but truly solid.

What Do I Recommend?

I recommend learning the Arabic alphabet through the following 13 essential topics, in this exact sequence. Make sure you understand each topic well before moving on to the next one.

(1) Learn the correct pronunciation of each letter and the most common pronunciation mistakes.

(2) Compare each Arabic sound with the closest English approximation when possible — and learn which Arabic sounds do not have a true English equivalent.

(3) Learn the correct way to write each letter.

(4) Learn how to write Arabic words using a clear 4-step writing technique.

(5) Understand the short vowels in detail: Fathah فَتْحَة، Kasrah كَسْرَة، Dammah ضَمَّة.

(6) Understand the three types of Tanwīn تَنْوِين.

(7) Understand the long vowels in detail: alif ا، wāw و، yāʾ ي.

(8) Learn important non-alphabetic symbols and supplementary writing signs, such as Hamzah, Tāʾ Marbūtah, Alif Maqsūrah, and related orthographic forms.

(9) Learn the special vowel marks and diacritics used in Arabic reading and pronunciation.

(10) Understand Sukūn سُكُون and its important pronunciation rules.

(11) Understand Shaddah شَدَّة with short vowels and Tanwīn.

(12) Understand basic assimilation in Arabic, especially where pronunciation changes because of neighboring sounds.

(13) Learn the basics of Arabic writing styles, especially Ruqaʿah رُقْعَة handwriting and Naskh نَسْخ print style.

Mastering these topics will give you a strong alphabet foundation — and that foundation will make everything else in Arabic easier to learn.

Take your time with these 13 topics and do not rush through the alphabet. In Arabic, the alphabet is not just the first lesson — it is the foundation for everything that comes later.

Focus on pronunciation, writing direction, short vowels, long vowels, Sukūn, Shaddah, Tanwīn, and the special writing signs until they become familiar.

The stronger your alphabet foundation is, the easier reading, spelling, pronunciation, grammar, and sentence building will become.

Your goal is not only to recognize the letters, but to understand how Arabic sounds, how it is written, and how the letters behave inside real words.

Practice slowly, review often, and move through the topics in order. If you build this step carefully, the next stages of your Arabic journey will feel clearer, smoother, and much less overwhelming.

Recommended Course

Learn the Arabic alphabet the right way — clear lessons, real pronunciation, and step-by-step reading practice. **My 10-hour course** takes you from zero to confident. Enroll now.

Take The Quiz for This Lesson

Take The Quiz for This Lesson
Challenge yourself with this quick quiz—Click here to begin!

Quiz

Ask Haytham

Confused about anything in this lesson? Send your question now and get a personal reply from Haytham usually within 48 hours. Click here to ask.

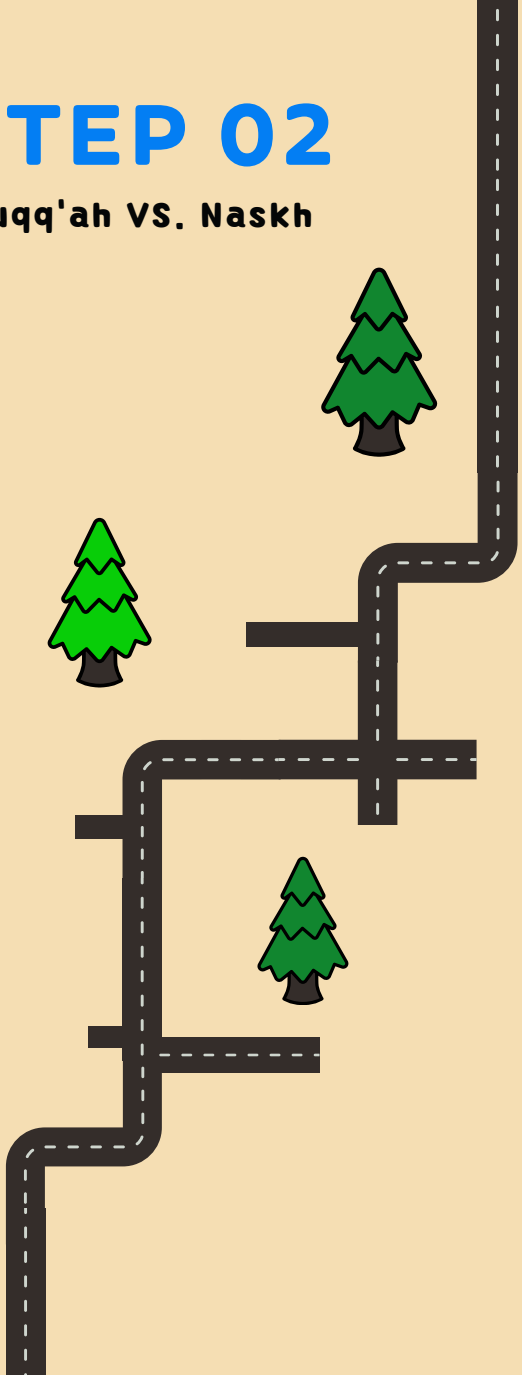
Did You Know

Inside AnyArabic platform, students can ask questions directly under each lesson and get help from real instructors — not bots, not random comments, not guesswork.

Learn Arabic the smart way with 150 Arabic courses, lifetime access, and support from 100+ native Arab instructors.

STEP 02

Ruqq'ah VS. Naskh



Roadmap — Step 02

Learn the Two Main Arabic Writing Styles — and Be Patient with the Process

Now that you have built your first foundation with the Arabic alphabet, it is time to move to the next important step: understanding the two writing styles you will meet most often as a learner.

Arabic can be written in several beautiful styles, but for practical learning, you should focus first on these two:

(1) Naskh النَّسْخ
This is the clear print style commonly used in books, textbooks, websites, apps, digital lessons, and most learning materials.

(2) Ruqaʿah الرُّقْعَة
This is the fast-handwriting style commonly used in everyday writing across much of the Arab world.

Arabic writing has a rich history. Over the centuries, different scripts and styles developed for reading, handwriting, printing, calligraphy, decoration, and formal writing.

But at this stage, do not worry about every Arabic calligraphy style. Your main focus should be simple: learn to read **Naskh** clearly and learn to recognize and write **Ruqaʿah** gradually.

Naskh is usually the easiest style for learners to read because the letters are clearer, more balanced, and more detailed. This is why most Arabic textbooks and digital materials use it.

Ruqaʿah, however, is much faster and more compact. It is the style many native speakers use when writing by hand. In Ruqaʿah, some letters may look shorter, simpler, or quite different from their Naskh forms. At first, this can feel confusing — completely normal.

That is why learning Ruqaʿah is important. It helps you recognize real handwritten Arabic in daily life, such as notes, classroom writing,

forms, signs, personal messages, and informal communication.

At the beginning, do not expect your Ruqaʿah handwriting to look perfect. Your goal is not artistic calligraphy. Your goal is readable, natural Arabic handwriting.

→ To improve your Ruqaʿah writing, start slowly:
→ Write each letter several times.
→ Trace clear examples.
→ Compare each Ruqaʿah letter with its Naskh form.
→ Copy short words.
→ Practice common words until your hand becomes more comfortable.

Over time, your hand will begin to understand the movement, rhythm, and flow of Arabic handwriting. This is one of those skills that improves through repetition, not just explanation.

Here are a few simple examples comparing the two styles:

Ruqa’ah Style	Naskh Style
س	س
كتاب	كتاب
صحيح	صحيح

To master both writing styles, start by reading Naskh النَّسْخ every day, then practice writing short words in Ruqaʿah الرُّقْعَة by hand. Compare the same letters in both styles regularly so your eyes recognize the difference, and your hand gradually learns the natural flow of Arabic handwriting.

In conclusion, learning Naskh and Ruqaʿah gives you a more complete relationship with Arabic writing. Naskh helps you read printed and digital Arabic clearly. Ruqaʿah helps you understand and produce everyday handwritten Arabic.

Be patient with the process. Arabic handwriting becomes easier when your eyes and hand get enough practice. Step by step, what once looked unfamiliar will start to feel natural.

Recommended Course

Learn Arabic handwriting faster with my **17-hour course** covering Ruqa'ah and Naskh side by side. Click here to explore the course.

Take The Quiz for This Lesson

Test what you've learned by taking this quiz now!

Quiz

Ask Haytham

Confused about anything in this lesson? Send your question now and get a personal reply from Haytham usually within 48 hours. Click here to ask.

Did You Know

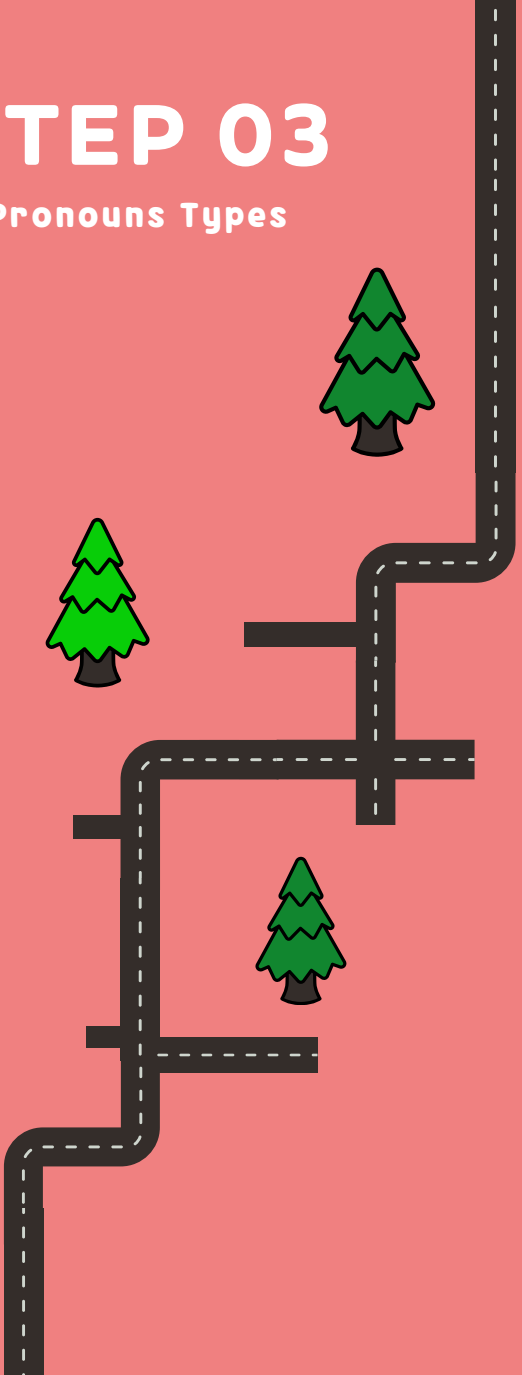
You do not need to jump between random YouTube videos, scattered apps, and confusing PDFs.

AnyArabic brings structured Arabic learning into one clear platform.

One platform. 150 Arabic courses. Lifetime access.

STEP 03

Pronouns Types



Roadmap — Step 03

Learn Arabic Pronouns and Their Types

Pronouns الضَّمَائِرُ are an essential part of every language, and Arabic is no exception.

A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun, so you do not have to repeat the same noun again and again.

For example, instead of saying:
مُحَمَّدٌ طَالِبٌ. مُحَمَّدٌ يَدْرُسُ العَرَبِيَّةَ
"Muhammad is a student. Muhammad studies Arabic."

You can say:
مُحَمَّدٌ طَالِبٌ. هُوَ يَدْرُسُ العَرَبِيَّةَ.
"Muhammad is a student. He studies Arabic."

Here, هُوَ replaces مُحَمَّدٌ. This makes the sentence smoother, clearer, and more natural.

In Arabic, pronouns are especially important because they are closely connected to **person**, **gender**, and **number**.

That means Arabic pronouns change depending on whether you are talking about:

→ the speaker
→ the person being spoken to
→ the person or thing being spoken about
→ masculine or feminine
→ singular, dual, or plural

This is one reason Arabic pronouns are so important. When you understand them well, you can build sentences more accurately, use verbs correctly, understand sentence structure better, and express meaning more clearly.

Arabic has several important pronoun categories. At this stage, you do not need to study every technical detail, but you should become familiar with the main types you will meet throughout this roadmap.

Important Types of Arabic Pronouns

(1) Separated pronouns — الضَّمَائِرُ المُنْفَصِلَةُ
These stand alone as separate words, such as:

أَنَا — I
أَنْتَ — you ♂
هُوَ — he

(2) **Attached pronouns — الضَّمَائِرُ المُتَّصِلَةُ**
These attach to nouns, verbs, or particles.
For example:
كِتَابِي "my book"
رَأَيْتُهُ "I saw him / it."
لَكَ "for you" ♂

(3) **Hidden pronouns — الضَّمَائِرُ المُسْتَتِرَةُ**
These are understood from the verb even when they are not written as separate words.
For example:
أَكْتُبُ "I write."

The hidden pronoun here is أَنَا because the verb form already tells us the subject.

(4) **Possessive meaning through attached pronouns**
In Arabic, possession is often shown by attaching pronouns to nouns.

For example:

كِتَابُهُ “his book”
بَيْتُهَا “her house”
قَلَمُكَ “your pen”
كِتَابِي “my book”
بَيْتُنَا “our house”
قَلَمُكِ “your pen”
سَيَّارَتُهُ “his car”
مَدْرَسَتُكُمْ “your school”
كُتُبُهُمْ “their books”

So, instead of thinking of “possessive pronouns” as a completely separate system, remember this: **Arabic often uses attached pronouns to express possession.**

Start with the Separated Pronouns

To begin, you should first learn the Separated pronouns الضَّمَائِرُ المُنْفَصِلَةُ.

These pronouns are usually taught as **14 pronoun categories** because Arabic distinguishes person, gender, and number.

However, some forms are written the same, such as أَنْتُمَا and هُمَا, even though they can refer

to masculine dual or feminine dual depending on context.

Here is the table:

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
أَنَا — I ♂ / ♀	أَنْتَ — you ♂	هُوَ — he / it ♂
	أَنْتِ — you ♀	هِيَ — she / it ♀
	أَنْتُمَا — you two ♂♂	هُمَا — they two ♂♂
نَحْنُ — we ♂ / ♀	أَنْتُمَا — you two ♀♀	هُمَا — they two ♀♀
	أَنْتُمْ — you ♂♂♂	هُمْ — they ♂♂♂
	أَنْتُنَّ — you ♀♀♀	هُنَّ — they ♀♀♀

Notice something important.

The forms أَنْتُمَا and هُمَا are used for both masculine dual and feminine dual. The written pronoun itself does not change, but the surrounding words — especially verbs, nouns, and adjectives — may show whether the meaning is masculine or feminine.

For example:
أَنْتُمَا طَالِبَانِ "You two are students." ♂♂
أَنْتُمَا طَالِبَتَانِ "You two are female students." ♀♀

So, the pronoun is the same, but the noun after it changes.

Mastering these Separated pronouns is one of the best early steps you can take in Arabic. They will help you understand verb conjugation, sentence building, noun agreement, and later the attached pronouns.

Do not worry if the full system feels big at first. Start with the most common forms:
أَنَا، أَنْتَ، أَنْتِ، هُوَ، هِيَ، نَحْنُ

Then gradually add the dual and plural forms.

You may now be wondering how these pronouns work with nouns, verbs, and particles in real sentences. Good — that means you are thinking in the right direction.

We will return to them step by step in the upcoming chapters.

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Did You Know

AnyArabic includes courses for Modern Standard Arabic, Classical Arabic, and spoken dialects — so you are not forced into only one type of Arabic.

Learn the Arabic you actually need, all in one place.

Recommended Course

Master Arabic pronouns faster — learn the types, patterns, and how to use them correctly in real sentences. Enroll now.

Take The Quiz for This Lesson

Dive in and review the chapter with this exciting quiz—Click here to begin.

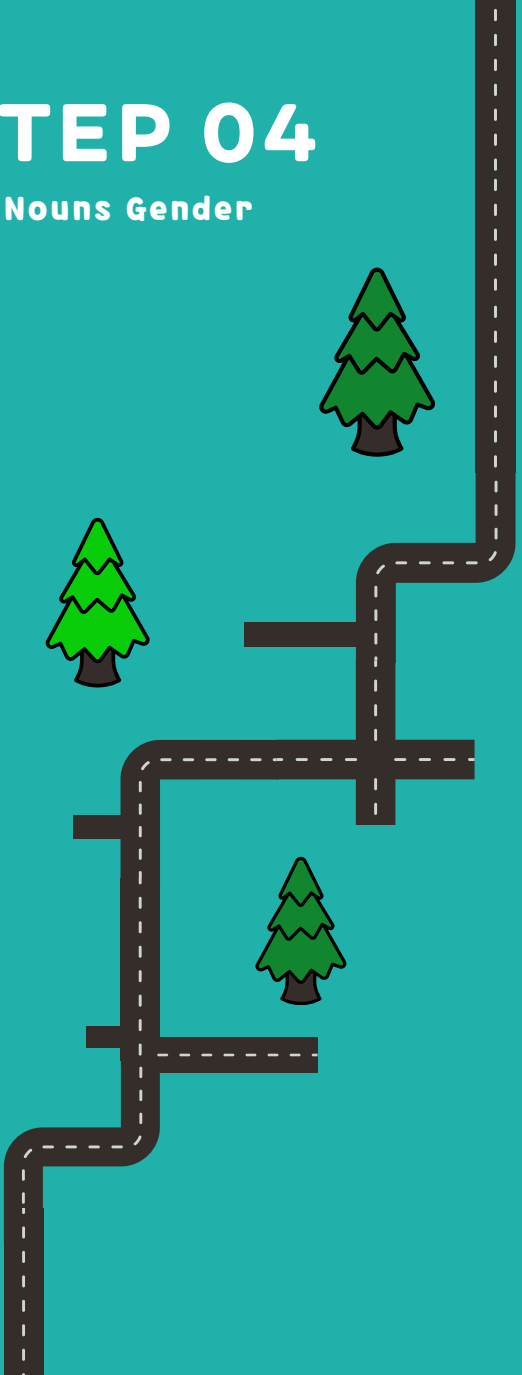
Quiz

Ask Haytham

Confused about anything in this lesson? Send your question now and get a personal reply from Haytham usually within 48 hours. Click here to ask.

STEP 04

Nouns Gender



Roadmap — Step 04

Learn Arabic Nouns According to Gender

Now let's look at one of the first important features of Arabic nouns: gender.
In Arabic, a noun اِسْمٌ is a word that refers to a person, place, thing, animal, or idea.

For example:
كِتَابٌ — book
رَجُلٌ — man
بَيْتٌ — house
شَمْسٌ — sun
حُبٌّ — love
طَالِبٌ — student
جَامِعَةٌ — university

Arabic nouns can be singular, dual, or plural. Their endings can also change depending on their grammatical case: nominative, accusative, or genitive. You will study those details gradually in later steps.

For now, focus on this key point:

Every Arabic noun is treated as either masculine مُذَكَّرٌ or feminine مُؤَنَّثٌ.

For people and animals, the gender is often natural and easy to understand.
For example:
رَجُلٌ — man ♂
اِمْرَأَةٌ — woman ♀

But for objects, places, and abstract ideas, the gender is grammatical. This means the noun is treated as masculine or feminine even if the thing itself does not have natural gender.

For example:
كِتَابٌ — book ♂
طَاوِلَةٌ — table ♀

So, when you learn a new Arabic noun, do not learn only its meaning. Learn its gender too. This will help you use adjectives, pronouns, demonstratives, relative pronouns, and verbs more accurately later.

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Common Signs of Feminine Nouns

Many feminine nouns have endings that help you recognize them.

The most common feminine marker is Tāʾ Marbūtah التَّاءُ المَرْبُوطَةُ ة

For example:
طَاوِلَةٌ — table ♀
سَيَّارَةٌ — car ♀
مَدْرَسَةٌ — school ♀
جَامِعَةٌ — university ♀

Another common feminine ending is Alif Mamdūdah الأَلِفُ المَمْدُودَةُ اء.

For example:
صَحْرَاءُ— desert ♀
سَمَاءٌ— sky ♀

Some feminine nouns and names end with Alif Maqsoorah الأَلِفُ المَقْصُورَةُ ى.

For example:

ذِكْرَى — memory ♀
لَيْلَى — Laylā ♀
سَلْمَى — Salmā ♀

These endings are useful signs, but they are not perfect rules. Arabic has exceptions, so you will need to learn some noun genders gradually through exposure and practice.

Masculine Nouns

Many masculine nouns do not have a special feminine ending.

For example:
كِتَابٌ — book ♂
قَلَمٌ — pen ♂
بَيْتٌ — house ♂
رَجُلٌ — man ♂
طَالِبٌ — male student ♂
Look at this example:
كِتَابٌ جَدِيدٌ "a new book"

Here, كِتَابٌ is masculine, so the adjective جَدِيدٌ is also masculine.

Now compare it with:
سَيَّارَةٌ جَدِيدَةٌ "a new car"
Here, سَيَّارَةٌ is feminine, so the adjective becomes جَدِيدَةٌ.

This is why gender matters so much in Arabic. It affects the words around the noun.

Feminine Nouns Without Clear Feminine Endings

Some feminine nouns do not end with ة, اء, or ى. You simply need to learn them as feminine.

Word	Meaning	Gender
شَمْسٌ	sun	feminine ♀
عَيْنٌ	eye / spring	feminine ♀
نَفْسٌ	soul / self	feminine ♀
أَرْضٌ	earth / land	feminine ♀
دَارٌ	house / home	feminine ♀

These nouns are important because they remind you not to depend only on the ending. Sometimes the safest method is to learn the

noun together with its gender from the beginning.

Nouns That Can Be Masculine or Feminine

Some Arabic nouns can be used as either masculine or feminine, depending on usage, context, or style.

For example:
الطَّرِيقُ "the road / the way" — masculine or feminine
So, you may see both:
هَذَا الطَّرِيقُ طَوِيلٌ "This road is long." ♂
هَذِهِ الطَّرِيقُ طَوِيلَةٌ "This road is long." ♀

Do not worry too much about these flexible nouns at this stage. Just know that they exist.

Why Gender Matters in Arabic

Gender affects many parts of the Arabic sentence, including:

→ Adjectives
→ Pronouns
→ Demonstratives
→ Relative pronouns

→ Some verb forms

For example:
هُوَ طَالِبٌ مُجْتَهِدٌ "He is a diligent student."
هِيَ طَالِبَةٌ مُجْتَهِدَةٌ "She is a diligent student."

Notice how the pronoun, noun, and adjective all change according to gender.

So, remember these two important points:

(1) When you use adjectives, pronouns, or other related words with a noun, they often need to match the noun's gender.

(2) Learning the gender of Arabic nouns from the beginning will help you build more accurate sentences later.

Next, you'll learn how to turn many masculine nouns and adjectives into feminine forms using one simple and common rule. This will help you recognize feminine words more easily and build more accurate Arabic phrases and sentences.

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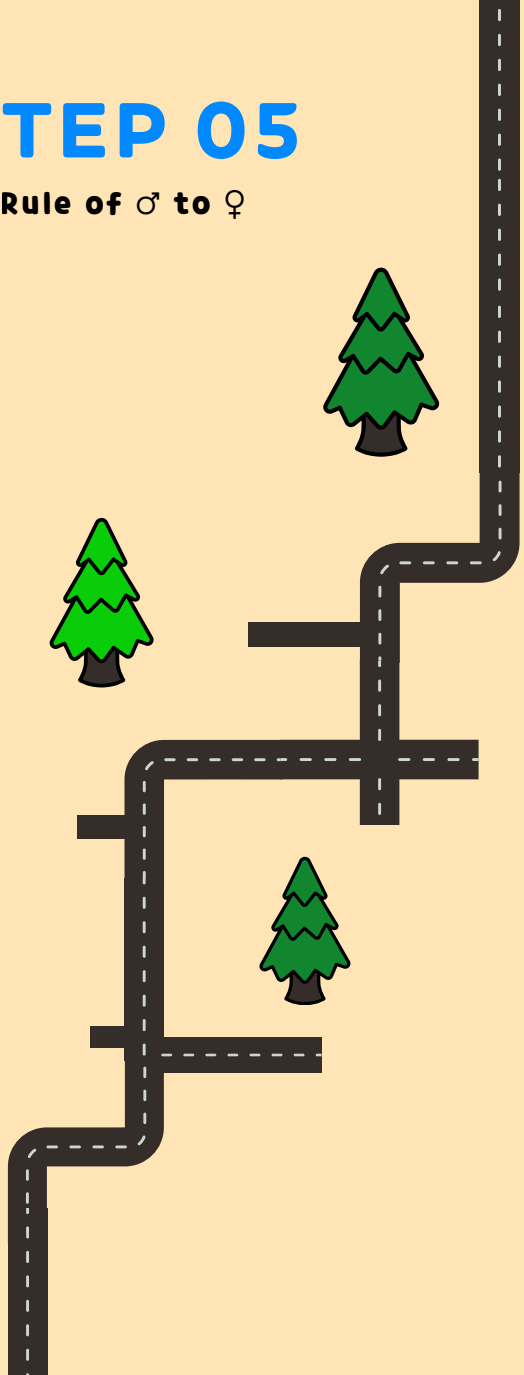
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STEP 05

Rule of ♂ to ♀



Roadmap — Step 05

Learn How to Convert Singular Masculine Nouns into Singular Feminine Nouns

Arabic is a highly structured language, and many of its rules follow clear patterns. One important pattern is how many singular masculine nouns and adjectives can be changed into singular feminine forms.

The most common way to do this is by adding Tāʾ Marbūtah التَّاءُ المَرْبُوطَةُ ة to the end of the masculine form.

For example:

طَالِبٌ"a male student" → طَالِبَةٌ"a female student"

مُعَلِّمٌ"a male teacher" → مُعَلِّمَةٌ"a female teacher"

طَبِيبٌ"a male doctor" → طَبِيبَةٌ"a female doctor"

مُهَنْدِسٌ"a male engineer" → مُهَنْدِسَةٌ"a female engineer"

تَاجِرٌ"a businessman" → تَاجِرَةٌ"a businesswoman"

This pattern is very useful because you will see it again and again in Arabic, especially with words for people, professions, nationalities, and many adjectives.
For example:
مِصْرِيٌّ "Egyptian" ♂ → مِصْرِيَّةٌ "Egyptian" ♀
جَدِيدٌ "new" ♂ → جَدِيدَةٌ "new" ♀
جَمِيلٌ "beautiful" ♂ → جَمِيلَةٌ "beautiful" ♀
مَاهِرٌ "skillful" ♂ → مَاهِرَةٌ "skillful" ♀

So, the basic rule is simple:
Add ة to many masculine nouns and adjectives to form the feminine.

But here is the important part: this rule is common, not universal.

Not every masculine noun becomes feminine by simply adding ة. Arabic has natural gender, grammatical gender, and some special word patterns that you will learn gradually.
For example, some masculine and feminine pairs are completely different words:

رَجُلٌ "a man" → اِمْرَأَةٌ "a woman"

وَلَدٌ "a boy" → بِنْتٌ "a girl"

Some feminine nouns do not end with ة at all:

شَمْسٌ "sun" ♀

أَرْضٌ "earth / land" ♀

عَيْنٌ "eye / spring" ♀

نَارٌ "fire" ♀

And some words end with ة but refer to males, especially proper names:

حَمْزَةُ "Hamzah" ♂

أُسَامَةُ "Usāmah" ♂

مُعَاوِيَةُ "Muʿāwiyah" ♂

This is why you should not depend only on the ending of a noun. The ending is a strong clue, but it is not always enough.

Arabic also has other feminine markers besides Tāʾ Marbūtah ة.

Some feminine words end with alif Maqsoorah الأَلِفُ المَقْصُورَةُ ى, such as:

كُبْرَى "major / greater" ♀

صُغْرَى "minor / smaller" ♀

Some feminine words end with alif Mamdūdah الأَلِفُ المَمْدُودَةُ ء, such as:

حَمْرَاءُ "red" ♀

صَحْرَاءُ "desert" ♀

سَمَاءٌ "sky" ♀

At this stage, do not try to memorize every exception or every advanced pattern. Focus first on the most common and practical rule: many masculine nouns and adjectives become feminine by adding ة.

For example:

طَالِبٌ → طَالِبَةٌ

مُعَلِّمٌ → مُعَلِّمَةٌ

طَبِيبٌ → طَبِيبَةٌ

جَمِيلٌ → جَمِيلَةٌ

مَاهِرٌ → مَاهِرَةٌ

Once this pattern becomes familiar, you will be able to recognize many masculine and feminine forms more easily.

The key is to learn each new noun with its gender.

When you learn a word, ask yourself:

→ Is it masculine or feminine?
→ Does it have a feminine form?
→ Is the feminine form made by adding ة?
→ Or is it a special word that must be learned separately?

In conclusion, adding Tāʾ Marbūtah ة is one of the most important ways to form feminine nouns and adjectives in Arabic. It is a powerful pattern, but it is not the only one.

Learn the common rule first, then gradually build your understanding of the exceptions. Step by step, Arabic gender patterns will become clearer, more logical, and much easier to use in real sentences.

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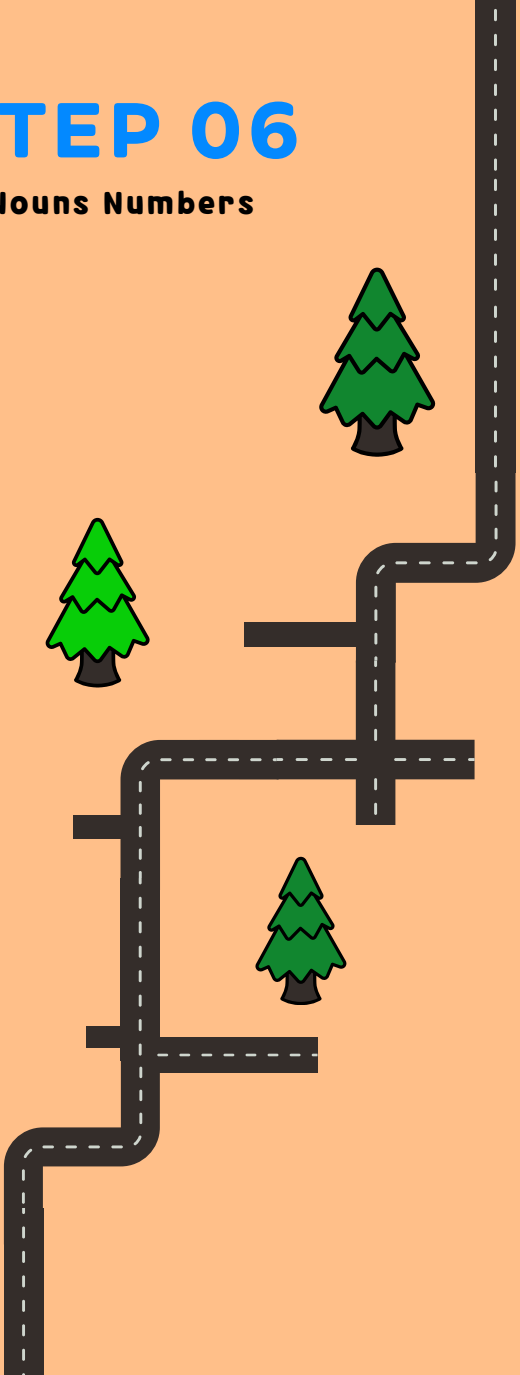
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STEP 06

Nouns Numbers



Roadmap — Step 06

Learn Arabic Nouns According to Number

In Arabic, as in many other languages, nouns change form according to number. Arabic has three main numbers: singular for one, dual for two, and plural for more than two.

In this step, you will begin learning how singular nouns are converted into their dual and plural forms.

(1) Converting a Singular Masculine Noun ♂ into a Dual Masculine Noun ♂♂.

To change a singular masculine noun into its dual form, you add a specific suffix to the singular noun. This suffix can be either انِ or يْنِ depending on the noun's position in the sentence.

For example, the singular masculine noun مُعَلِّمٌ "teacher" becomes either مُعَلِّمَانِ or مُعَلِّمَيْنِ in the dual form. Likewise, the singular masculine noun مُهَنْدِسٌ "engineer" becomes either مُهَنْدِسَانِ

or مُهَنْدِسَيْنِ. **You may now be wondering: what is the difference between مُعَلِّمَانِ and مُعَلِّمَيْنِ?**

The answer is simple: the difference depends on the grammatical case of the noun in the sentence.

Arabic nouns can appear in three main grammatical cases: nominative, accusative, and genitive. These cases are determined by the noun's function and position in the sentence.

When the noun is in the nominative case, we use the suffix انِ, so we say مُعَلِّمَانِ.

When the noun is in the accusative or genitive case, we use the suffix يْنِ, so we say مُعَلِّمَيْنِ.

This means that the dual form changes depending on how the noun is used in the sentence. For example, after a preposition, the dual noun usually takes يْنِ, as in مَعَ مُعَلِّمَيْنِ "with two teachers." So, always look at the noun's position before choosing between انِ and يْنِ.

(2) Converting a Singular Feminine Noun ♀ into a Dual Feminine Noun ♀♀.

Similarly, to change a singular feminine noun into its dual form, you add the dual ending to the singular noun. The ending will be either تَانِ or تَيْنِ, depending on the noun's grammatical case in the sentence.

For example, the singular feminine noun مُعَلِّمَةٌ "female teacher" becomes either مُعَلِّمَتَانِ or مُعَلِّمَتَيْنِ in the dual form.

Likewise, the singular feminine noun مُهَنْدِسَةٌ "female engineer" becomes either مُهَنْدِسَتَانِ or مُهَنْدِسَتَيْنِ.

Here are three important points to remember:

(1) As feminine singular nouns end with ـة we need to change the ـة into an open Taa' ـت before adding the suffix. This is because Tāʾ Marbūtah can only appear at the end of a word, not in the middle of a longer form.

(2) The difference between مُهَنْدِسَتَانِ and مُهَنْدِسَتَيْنِ depends on the grammatical case of the word in the sentence.

(3) As mentioned earlier, Arabic nouns can appear in three main grammatical cases: nominative, accusative, and genitive. If the noun is in the nominative case, we use the ending ـتَانِ, so we say مُهَنْدِسَتَانِ. If the noun is in the accusative or genitive case, we use the ending ـتَيْنِ, so we say مُهَنْدِسَتَيْنِ.

(3) Converting a Singular Masculine Noun ♂ into a Masculine Sound Plural Noun ♂♂♂.

As mentioned earlier, Arabic noun forms often change through specific endings. To convert a singular masculine noun into a masculine sound plural, you usually add one of two endings to the singular masculine form.

To form the masculine sound plural, the ending will be either ـُونَ or ـِينَ, depending on the grammatical case of the noun in the sentence.

For example, the singular masculine noun مُعَلِّمٌ "teacher" becomes either مُعَلِّمُونَ or مُعَلِّمِينَ in the masculine sound plural.

Likewise, the singular masculine noun مُهَنْدِسٌ "engineer" becomes either مُهَنْدِسُونَ or مُهَنْدِسِينَ.

Remember:

(1) The difference between مُهَنْدِسُونَ and مُهَنْدِسِينَ depends on the grammatical case of the word in the sentence. We use مُهَنْدِسُونَ in the nominative case, and مُهَنْدِسِينَ in the accusative or genitive case. This is why you must look at the word's role in the sentence before choosing the correct plural ending.

(2) Arabic nouns can appear in three main grammatical cases: nominative, accusative, and genitive. If the noun is in the nominative case, we use the ending ـُونَ, so we say مُهَنْدِسُونَ. If the noun is in the accusative or genitive case, we use the ending ـِينَ, so we say مُهَنْدِسِينَ.

(4) Converting a Singular Feminine Noun ♀ into a Feminine Sound Plural Noun ♀♀♀

To form the feminine sound plural, you usually add the ending اتٌ or اتٍ to the singular feminine noun, depending on the grammatical case of the word in the sentence.

For example, the singular feminine noun مُعَلِّمَةٌ "female teacher" becomes either مُعَلِّمَاتٌ or مُعَلِّمَاتٍ in the feminine sound plural.

Likewise, the singular feminine noun مُهَنْدِسَةٌ "female engineer" becomes either مُهَنْدِسَاتٌ or مُهَنْدِسَاتٍ.

Remember:

(1) The difference between مُهَنْدِسَاتٌ and مُهَنْدِسَاتٍ depends on the grammatical case of the word in the sentence.

(2) If the noun is in the nominative case, we use the ending اتٌ, so we say مُهَنْدِسَاتٌ. If the noun is in the accusative or genitive case, we use the ending اتٍ, so we say مُهَنْدِسَاتٍ.

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In conclusion, learning how to convert singular nouns into their dual and plural forms is an essential step in understanding Arabic grammar. Arabic nouns have three main numbers: singular, dual, and plural, and each form helps you express meaning more precisely.

Arabic uses specific endings to show number, gender, and case. These endings are not random; they tell you important information about the noun and its role in the sentence. Learning these patterns helps you recognize nouns more easily, form them correctly, and build stronger, more accurate Arabic sentences.

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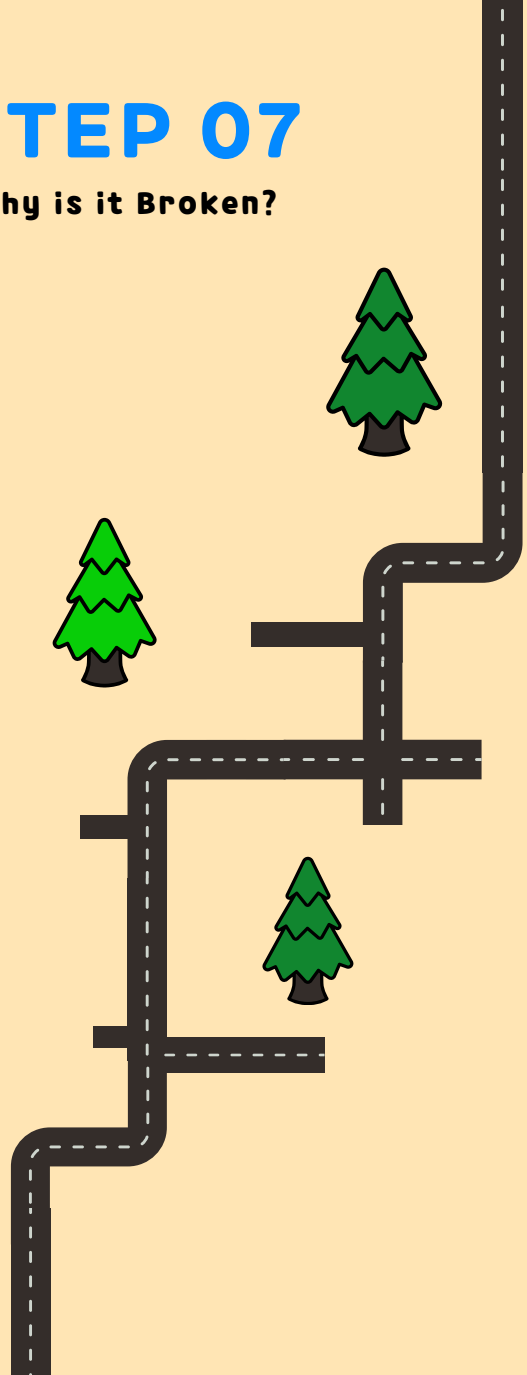
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STEP 07

Why is it Broken?



Roadmap — Step 07

Learn the Common Forms of the Broken Plural

In the previous chapter, you learned that Arabic plurals can appear in three main forms: the sound masculine plural جَمْعُ المُذَكَّرِ السَّالِمِ, the sound feminine plural جَمْعُ المُؤَنَّثِ السَّالِمِ, and the broken plural جَمْعُ التَّكْسِيرِ.

The first two are considered regular because they are usually formed by adding a suffix to the end of the singular noun — such as ـُونَ or ـِينَ for the sound masculine plural, and ات for the sound feminine plural — without making a major change to the original structure of the singular noun.

In this chapter, you will begin learning about broken plurals.

The good news is that broken plurals are not as random as they may first appear. Some broken plurals are learned through exposure and

repeated hearing, but many follow recognizable patterns. Once you become familiar with the most common patterns, broken plurals will start to feel much more manageable.

Because broken plurals include many forms and details, this chapter will focus only on the most common and useful patterns. The purpose of this eBook is to give you practical shortcuts, helpful guidance, and a clear roadmap — not to overwhelm you with every technical rule.

In Arabic, the broken plural جَمْعُ التَّكْسِيرِ is a type of plural that does not follow the regular suffix-based formation used in sound plurals. It is called "broken" because the internal structure of the singular noun changes when the plural is formed.
Instead of simply adding a suffix, the word itself may change in different ways depending on the noun. Letters may be added, removed,

or rearranged, and the vowel pattern may also change. This is what makes the broken plural one of the most important — and most interesting — features of Arabic nouns.

Why Is It Called a Broken Plural?

The Arabic broken plural is called "broken" because it does not follow the regular pattern used to form sound plurals.

In the sound masculine and sound feminine plurals, the singular noun usually stays mostly unchanged, and a plural ending is simply added to the end of the word. In the broken plural, however, the internal structure of the singular noun changes.

This change may happen in different ways. The vowel pattern may change, a letter may be added, a letter may be removed, or more than one change may happen at the same time. For example, the Arabic word for "book" is كِتَابٌ, and its plural is كُتُبٌ. In this case, the alif ا is removed, and the vowel pattern changes.

Similarly, the word قَلْبٌ “heart” becomes قُلُوبٌ in the plural. Here, the letter Wāw و is added, and the vowel pattern also changes.

This is different from the sound masculine and sound feminine plurals, where the main structure of the singular noun usually remains the same and only the plural ending is added.

In general, broken plurals are commonly discussed in two broad categories: the plural of few and the plural of many. The plural of few is usually associated with smaller numbers, while the plural of many is associated with larger or more general quantities.

To make broken plurals easier to understand, Arabic uses morphological patterns. This means that nouns can be studied according to recognized word patterns, which helps learners see how certain singular nouns change into their plural forms. The plural of few commonly follows four main patterns: أَفْعُل، أَفْعَال، أَفْعِلَة، فِعْلَة

The plural of many has many more patterns, so in this roadmap we will focus only on the most common and useful ones.

As a beginner, you may look at broken plurals and think, “This feels confusing.” That reaction is completely normal. Broken plurals take time, exposure, and practice.

Keep going — once you begin recognizing the common patterns, they will become much easier to understand. With enough practice, these forms will stop feeling like separate rules and start becoming familiar parts of the Arabic system.

Plural-of-a-few patterns:

Here are some examples.

Singular Noun	Broken Plural Noun
بَحْر sea	أَبْحُر
نَهْر river	أَنْهُر
نَفْس soul, self, person	أَنْفُس
حَبْل rope	أَحْبُل
ظَبْي deer	أَظْبِي / أَظْبٍ

Plural-of-many patterns:

As indicated above for this type of plural there are around twenty-five patters. Here, only the most commonly used patterns are highlighted. Here are some examples.

Singular Noun	Broken Plural Noun
أَحْمَر red ♂	حُمْر
حَمْرَاء red ♀	حُمْر
أَسْمَر brown/tan ♂	سُمْر
سَمْرَاء brown/tan ♀	سُمْر
أَخْضَر / خَضْرَاء green ♀ ♂	خُضْر

In conclusion, broken plurals are an important type of Arabic plural that do not follow the regular suffix-based pattern used in sound plurals.

They are formed in different ways depending on the noun, and they are commonly divided into two main categories: the plural of few and the plural of many. To understand these forms more easily, Arabic uses morphological

patterns that help learners recognize how singular nouns change into their plural forms. These patterns give you a clearer way to study broken plurals instead of seeing every plural as a completely new and unrelated word. In this chapter, we highlighted some of the most common broken plural patterns to give you a strong and practical starting point.

Keep reviewing the examples, stay patient with the patterns, and do not worry if they take time to feel familiar. The more you see and repeat them, the easier they will become to recognize in real Arabic. I will see you in the next chapter.

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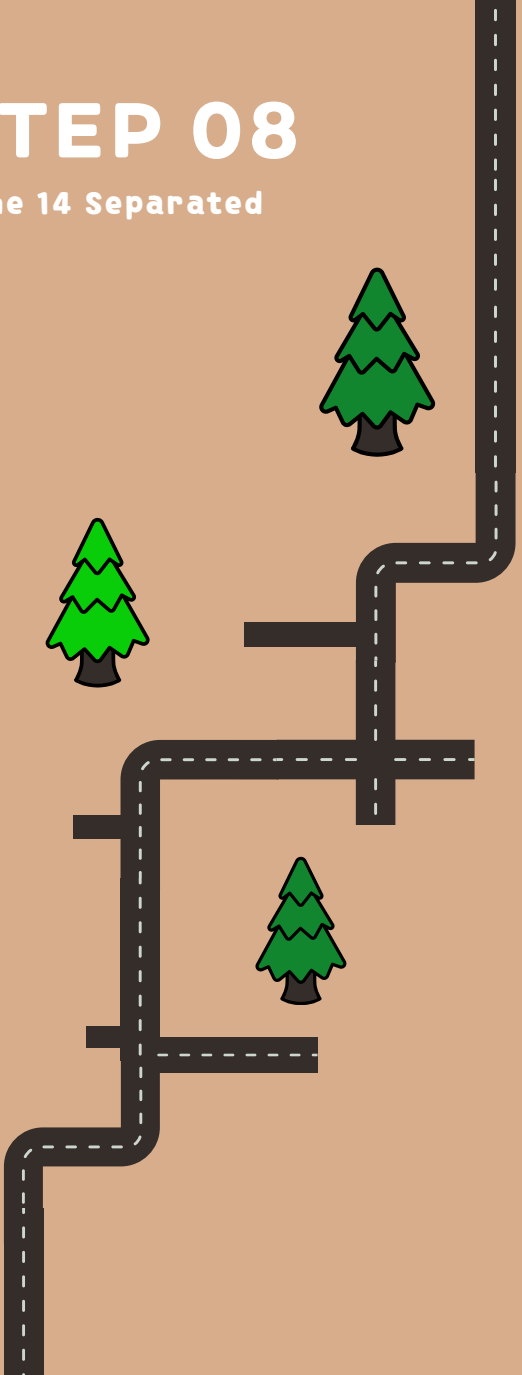
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STEP 08

The 14 Separated



Roadmap — Step 08

Learn the 14 Separated Pronouns

In Arabic, pronouns الضَّمَائِرُ are words we use to refer to people, objects, or ideas instead of repeating their names again and again.

For example, instead of saying a person's name every time, you can say he, she, you, we, or they. Simple idea — big impact. Pronouns الضَّمَائِرُ make your Arabic smoother, clearer, and much easier to use.

Arabic has a group of common separated pronouns called الضَّمَائِرُ المُنْفَصِلَةُ. These pronouns stand alone as separate words مُنْفَصِلَةٌ. They are not attached to the end of a noun, verb, or particle.

Arabic separated pronouns are usually taught as 14 pronoun categories because they are organized according to three important features: person, number and gender. This helps you know exactly who is speaking, who is

being addressed, and who is being talked about.

Here are the 14 separated pronouns:

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
أَنَا	أَنْتَ	هُوَ
	أَنْتِ	هِيَ
	أَنْتُمَا	هُمَا
نَحْنُ	أَنْتُمَا	هُمَا
	أَنْتُمْ	هُمْ
	أَنْتُنَّ	هُنَّ

These pronouns are used in many Arabic sentence structures. You will often see them as subjects, for emphasis, and in sentences where the speaker wants to make the person or group especially clear.

They can also appear with other words, such as particles and prepositions, as you begin forming more advanced sentence patterns.

Learning these 14 separated pronouns is important because they are among the basic

building blocks of Arabic sentences. Without pronouns, communication becomes repetitive and heavy. With pronouns, you can speak and write more naturally.

For example, in the sentence:
أَنَا أُحِبُّ العَرَبِيَّةَ "I love Arabic."

The pronoun أَنَا means "I." It shows who is doing the action and makes the sentence clear from the beginning.

So, before you move deeper into Arabic grammar, take your time with these pronouns. Learn their meanings, notice their gender and number, and practice using them in simple sentences. You will see them again and again throughout your Arabic-learning journey.

The 14 separated pronouns are important because they help you build more complete Arabic sentences. Once you know them well, you can begin combining them with verbs,

prepositions, nouns, and other parts of speech to express clearer and more detailed ideas.

In Arabic, pronouns are also closely connected to grammar. They help you understand who is speaking, who is being addressed, and who or what is being talked about. They also show important information such as gender and number, which are essential for forming accurate Arabic sentences.

That is why mastering the 14 separated pronouns is a major step toward becoming more confident in Arabic.

In short, these pronouns are not just a list to memorize. They are part of the foundation of Arabic sentence building.

Once you understand them, you will be able to communicate more clearly, express yourself more accurately, and move more confidently into more advanced sentence structures.

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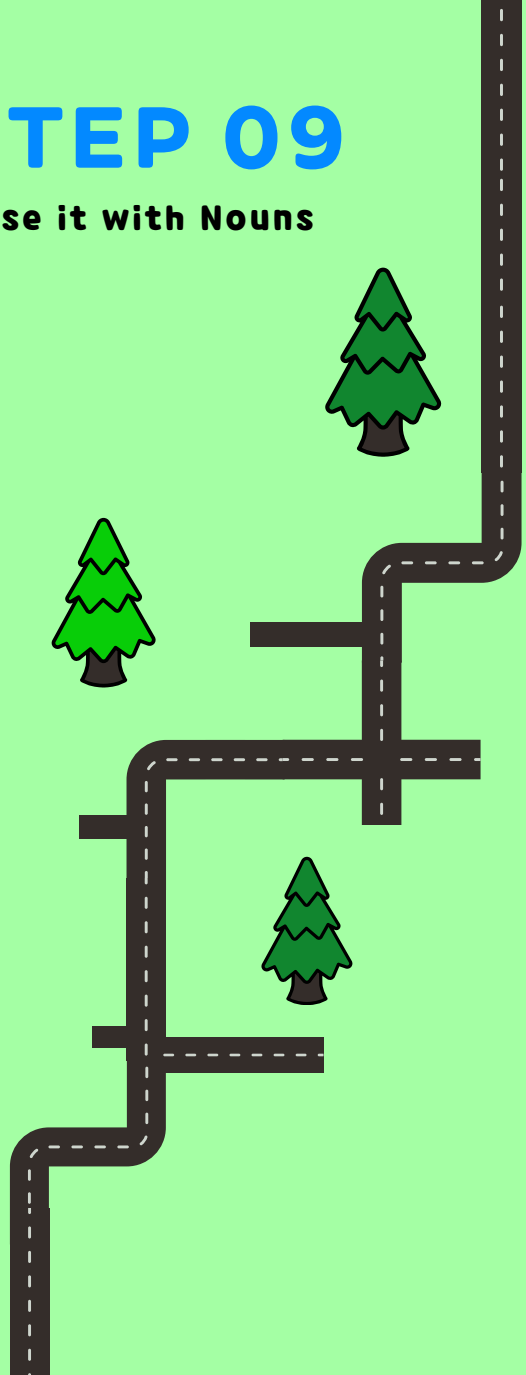
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STEP 09

Use it with Nouns



Roadmap — Step 09

Learn How to Use the 14 Separated Pronouns with Nouns

In the previous chapter, you learned the 14 separated pronouns and why they are so important in Arabic. Now it is time to take the next step: using these pronouns with nouns correctly.

This is where Arabic starts to become more practical.

When you use a pronoun with a noun, you need to pay attention to two important things: gender and number. In Arabic, the pronoun and the noun should agree with each other.

That means masculine goes with masculine, feminine goes with feminine, singular goes with singular, dual goes with dual, and plural goes with plural.

Let's first review the 14 separated pronouns:

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
أَنَا	أَنْتَ	هُوَ
نَحْنُ	أَنْتِ	هِيَ
	أَنْتُمَا	هُمَا
	أَنْتُمَا	هُمَا
	أَنْتُمْ	هُمْ
	أَنْتُنَّ	هُنَّ

Now let's apply them using the noun مُهَنْدِسٌ "engineer" and its different forms.

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
أَنَا مُهَنْدِسٌ / مُهَنْدِسَةٌ	أَنْتَ مُهَنْدِسٌ	هُوَ مُهَنْدِسٌ
نَحْنُ مُهَنْدِسَانِ / مُهَنْدِسَتَانِ / مُهَنْدِسُونَ / مُهَنْدِسَاتٌ	أَنْتِ مُهَنْدِسَةٌ	هِيَ مُهَنْدِسَةٌ
	أَنْتُمَا مُهَنْدِسَانِ	هُمَا مُهَنْدِسَانِ
	أَنْتُمَا مُهَنْدِسَتَانِ	هُمَا مُهَنْدِسَتَانِ
	أَنْتُمْ مُهَنْدِسُونَ	هُمْ مُهَنْدِسُونَ
	أَنْتُنَّ مُهَنْدِسَاتٌ	هُنَّ مُهَنْدِسَاتٌ

Notice how the noun changes depending on the pronoun. With أَنْتَ and هُوَ, we use the

masculine singular form مُهَنْدِسٌ.
With أَنْتِ and هِيَ, we use the feminine singular form مُهَنْدِسَةٌ. With أَنْتُمَا and هُمَا, we use the dual form: مُهَنْدِسَانِ for two males and مُهَنْدِسَتَانِ for two females.

With أَنْتُمْ and هُمْ, we use the masculine plural form مُهَنْدِسُونَ. With أَنْتُنَّ and هُنَّ, we use the feminine plural form مُهَنْدِسَاتٌ.

This is the main idea: the noun must match the pronoun in both gender and number.
So, whenever you use the 14 separated pronouns with nouns, do not only memorize the pronoun.

Look at the noun beside it. Ask yourself: Is it masculine or feminine? Is it singular, dual, or plural?
Once you train yourself to notice this agreement, your Arabic sentences will become much more accurate and natural.

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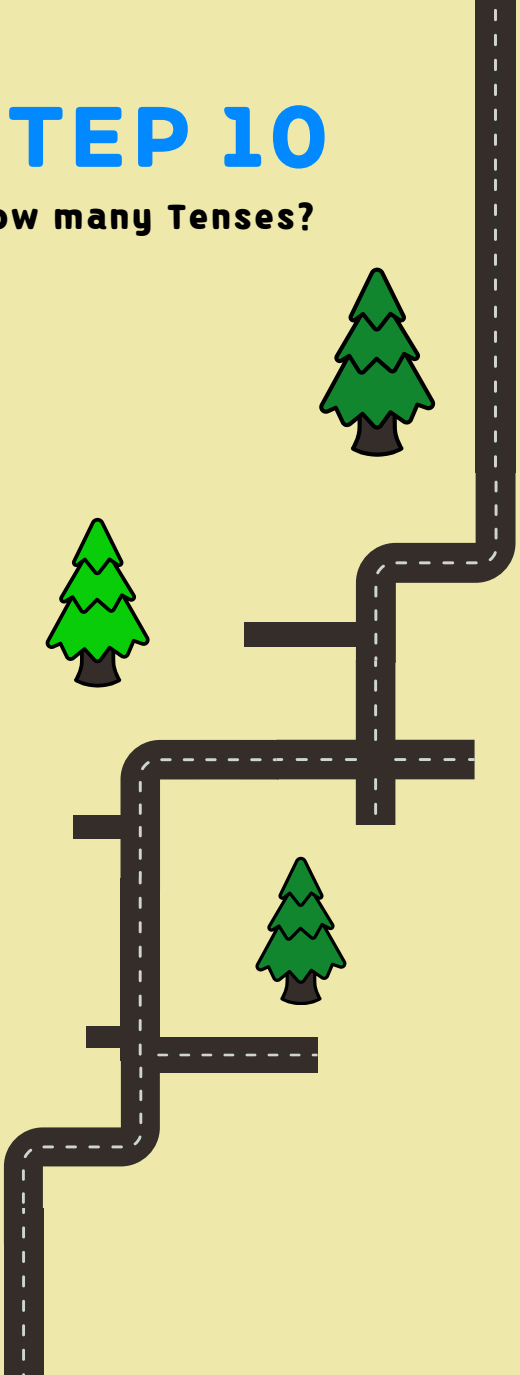
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STEP 10

How many Tenses?



Roadmap — Step 10

Learn Verbs and Tenses in Arabic

In Arabic, verbs الأَفْعَالُ play a central role in building sentences and expressing meaning. If nouns give you the people, places, and things in a sentence, verbs tell you what is happening.

This is why verbs are a major step in your Arabic-learning journey.

Arabic verbs are built in a very structured way. Most Arabic verbs come from a root made up of three letters, and sometimes four. This root carries the core meaning. Then Arabic uses different patterns to create related verb forms with different meanings.

For example, once you understand how roots and patterns work, you will begin to see that Arabic verbs are not random. They follow a system — and that system can make the language much easier to understand. This is

why learning verb patterns early can save you a lot of confusion later.

Another important point is tense.
Arabic learners usually start with two main verb forms: the past tense المَاضِي and the present tense المُضَارِعُ.

The past tense is used for actions that have already happened. The present tense is used for actions happening now, repeated actions, or general present meaning.

You may now be wondering: "What about the future tense?" Good question.
In Arabic, the future is usually formed from the present tense. For the near future, we add the prefix سَـ to the present-tense verb. For the farther or more general future, we place the word سَوْفَ before the present-tense verb.

So, instead of learning a completely separate future form, you build the future from the

present. Nice little shortcut. Arabic verbs also have two voices: the active voice المَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَعْلُومِ and the passive voice المَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ.

In the active voice, the subject performs the action. In the passive voice, the subject receives the action or is affected by it.

Arabic verbs also appear in different moods, including the indicative المَرْفُوعُ, the subjunctive المَنْصُوبُ, the jussive المَجْزُومُ, and the imperative الأَمْرُ. These moods affect the form of the verb and are often connected to the particles or sentence structures that come before it.

Do not worry if these terms feel technical at first. At this stage, your goal is not to memorize every detail. Your goal is to understand that Arabic verbs change according to tense, voice, mood, subject, and sentence context.

There are also other important verb features, such as aspect, transitivity, and conjugation. Aspect refers to how the action is viewed.

Transitivity tells us whether the verb needs an object. Conjugation refers to how the verb changes according to the subject and tense.

To understand Arabic properly and communicate with accuracy, you need a strong foundation in verbs and tenses. This foundation will help you build clearer sentences and understand how meaning changes from one verb form to another.

A major part of using Arabic verbs correctly is learning how to use them with the 14 separated pronouns. We will explore this step by step in the coming chapters.

This is important because Arabic verbs change depending on who is doing the action. The verb form will not be the same with أَنَا "I," أَنْتَ "you," هُوَ "he," هِيَ "she," or هُمْ "they." Once you understand this connection between verbs and pronouns, conjugation becomes much clearer and more logical.

So do not treat verbs as isolated words. Learn them together with the pronouns, because this is how Arabic verbs are actually used in real sentences. When you connect each verb form to the correct pronoun, you begin to understand who is doing the action and why the verb changes.

Keep going — verbs are where Arabic starts to become much more alive. Once you understand how verbs work with pronouns, you will be able to build clearer sentences, express actions more accurately, and recognize real Arabic patterns with more confidence.

Recommended Course

Samah Gdyel has created a comprehensive Arabic course that will help you understand Arabic verbs in depth. Check out her course.

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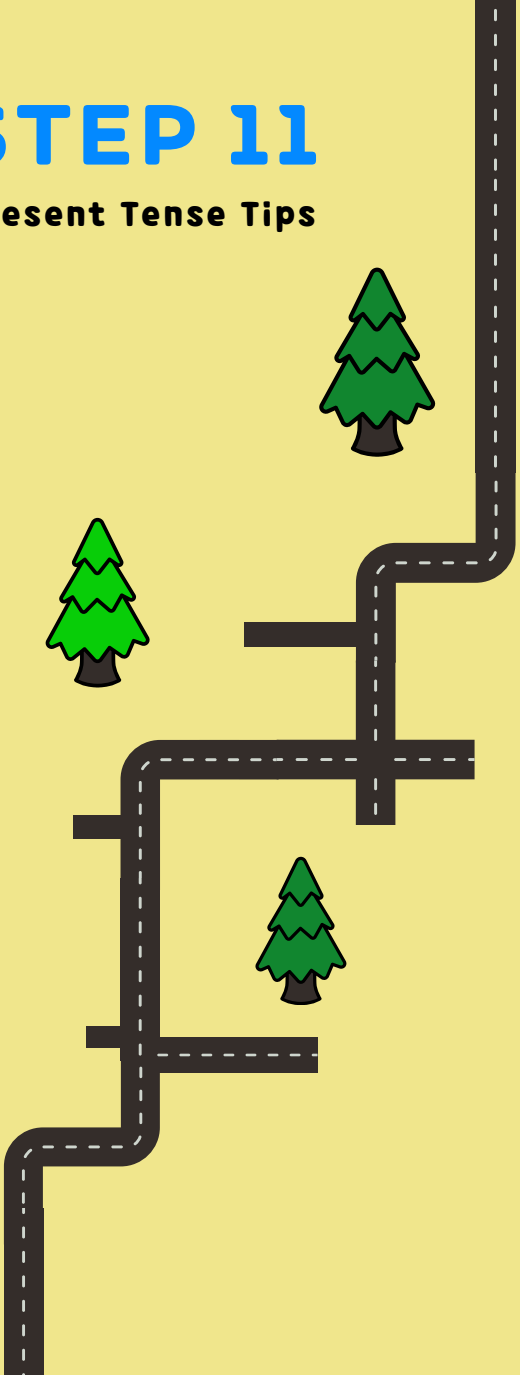
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STEP 11

Present Tense Tips



Roadmap — Step 11

Learn How to Conjugate Present-Tense Verbs with the 14 Separated Pronouns

Conjugating verbs is one of the most important skills you need when learning Arabic. Once you understand how verbs change, you can say who is doing the action, whether the subject is masculine or feminine, and whether you are speaking about one person, two people, or a group.

In Arabic, verbs are commonly taught with the 14 separated pronouns الضَّمَائِرُ المُنْفَصِلَةُ. These pronouns help you see clearly how the verb changes according to the subject.

In this chapter, we will focus on the present-tense verb الفِعْلُ المُضَارِعُ and how it is conjugated with the 14 separated pronouns. This will give you a strong foundation for building useful Arabic sentences.

Let's quickly review the 14 separated pronouns:

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
أَنَا	أَنْتَ	هُوَ
نَحْنُ	أَنْتِ	هِيَ
	أَنْتُمَا	هُمَا
	أَنْتُمَا	هُمَا
	أَنْتُمْ	هُمْ
	أَنْتُنَّ	هُنَّ

Now, here is the key idea: Arabic present-tense verbs are built using a prefix and suffix system.

In simple terms, this means that something may be added to the beginning of the verb, the end of the verb, or both.

These additions are not random; they follow clear patterns linked to the pronoun and the subject of the sentence. The more you notice these patterns, the faster you will recognize how the verb is being used.

Here is the general pattern:

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
أَنَا أَـ	أَنْتَ تَـ	هُوَ يَـ
نَحْنُ نَـ	أَنْتِ تَـ ـِينَ	هِيَ تَـ
	أَنْتُمَا تَـ ـَانِ	هُمَا يَـ ـَانِ
	أَنْتُمَا تَـ ـَانِ	هُمَا تَـ ـَانِ
	أَنْتُمْ تَـ ـُونَ	هُمْ يَـ ـُونَ
	أَنْتُنَّ تَـ ـْنَ	هُنَّ يَـ ـْنَ

Do not worry if the table feels a little technical at first. The main point is simple: each pronoun has a pattern, and that pattern tells you what to add before or after the verb.

Now let's apply the formula to the verb ذَهَبَ "to go" in the present tense: يَذْهَبُ.

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
أَنَا أَذْهَبُ	أَنْتَ تَذْهَبُ	هُوَ يَذْهَبُ
نَحْنُ نَذْهَبُ	أَنْتِ تَذْهَبِينَ	هِيَ تَذْهَبُ
	أَنْتُمَا تَذْهَبَانِ	هُمَا يَذْهَبَانِ

	أَنْتُمَا تَذْهَبَانِ	هُمَا تَذْهَبَانِ
	أَنْتُمْ تَذْهَبُونَ	هُمْ يَذْهَبُونَ
	أَنْتُنَّ تَذْهَبْنَ	هُنَّ يَذْهَبْنَ

→ هُمَا يَذْهَبَانِ = they two go ♂♂

→ هُمَا تَذْهَبَانِ = they two go ♀♀

→ أَنْتُمَا تَذْهَبَانِ is used for both masculine dual and feminine dual in the second person.

Notice the pattern. Sometimes only the beginning of the verb changes, as in أَذْهَبُ، نَذْهَبُ، يَذْهَبُ، تَذْهَبُ. Sometimes the beginning and the ending both change, as in تَذْهَبِينَ، تَذْهَبَانِ، يَذْهَبُونَ، تَذْهَبْنَ.

That is why this table is so useful. It gives you a clear map for present-tense conjugation.

With regular practice, and by following the pronouns in this order, you will begin to recognize the pattern naturally. Start with one verb, repeat it with all 14 pronouns, and then apply the same method to other verbs.

The more you practice, the more Arabic verbs will start to feel organized instead of intimidating.

Do not try to memorize the whole table as separate, unrelated forms. Instead, look for the repeated parts. The verb root stays connected to the meaning, while the prefixes and suffixes show who is doing the action.

Once you understand this idea, present-tense conjugation becomes much easier to follow.

Remember, Arabic verbs may look complicated at first, but they are built on a system. The more you practice one verb pattern at a time, the more confident you will become. Step by step, you will stop seeing the forms as confusing endings and start seeing them as clear signals that tell you who is doing the action.

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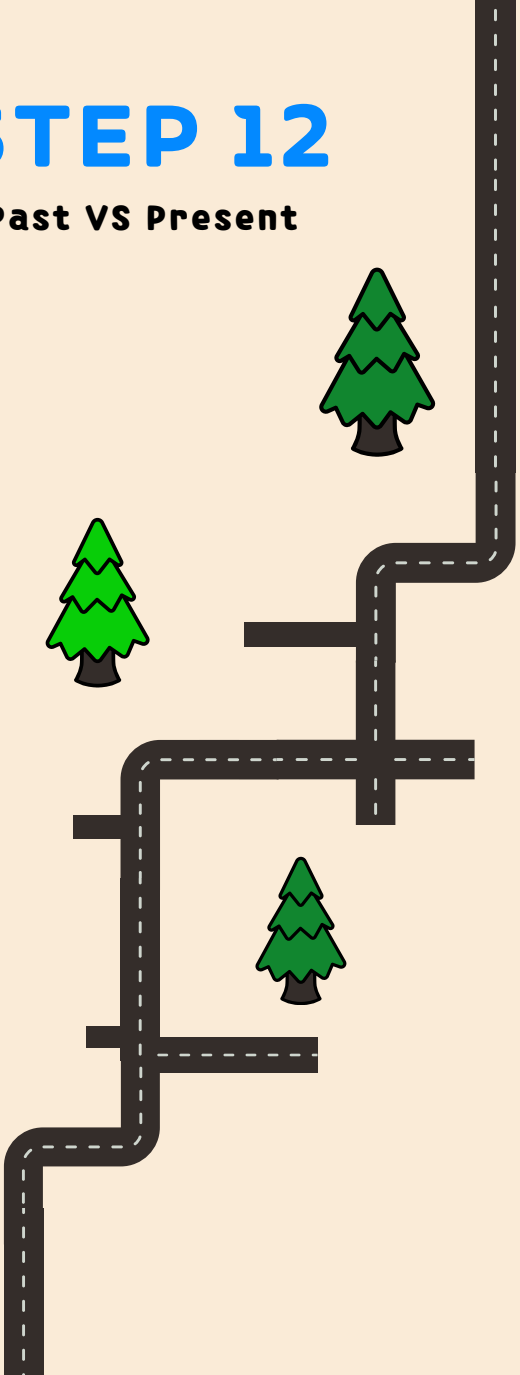
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STEP 12

Past VS Present



Roadmap — Step 12

Learn How to Conjugate Past-Tense Verbs with the 14 Separated Pronouns

In the previous chapter, you learned how to conjugate present-tense verbs الفِعْلُ المُضَارِعُ with the 14 separated pronouns الضَّمَائِرُ المُنْفَصِلَةُ.

Now, let's move to another essential part of Arabic grammar: the past tense الفِعْلُ المَاضِي.

The past tense is used to talk about actions that have already happened. For example: "he went," "she wrote," "I studied," or "they learned."

Here is the good news: past-tense conjugation in Arabic is often easier to understand than present-tense conjugation because it mainly depends on suffixes. In other words, you usually add something to the end of the verb to show who did the action.
In the present tense, you learned that Arabic verbs may use both prefixes and suffixes. But in

the past tense, the main focus is the suffix system.

Let's look at the general pattern:

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
أَنَا ـتُ	أَنْتَ ـتَ	هُوَ ـَ
	أَنْتِ ـتِ	هِيَ ـَتْ
	أَنْتُمَا ـتُمَا	هُمَا ـَا
نَحْنُ ـنَا	أَنْتُمَا ـتُمَا	هُمَا ـَتَا
	أَنْتُمْ ـتُمْ	هُمْ ـُوا
	أَنْتُنَّ ـتُنَّ	هُنَّ ـْنَ

→ For هُوَ, there is no added suffix; the past-tense verb usually ends with ـَ فَتْحَة, as in ذَهَبَ.

→ For هُمَا ـَا, the final form appears like ذَهَبَا.

→ For هُمْ ـُوا, the final form appears like ذَهَبُوا.

Notice that the past-tense verb does not use the same prefix system you saw in the present tense. Instead, the ending of the verb changes according to the pronoun, gender, and number.

Now let's apply this pattern to the verb ذَهَبَ "to go."

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
أَنَا ذَهَبْتُ	أَنْتَ ذَهَبْتَ	هُوَ ذَهَبَ
	أَنْتِ ذَهَبْتِ	هِيَ ذَهَبَتْ
	أَنْتُمَا ذَهَبْتُمَا	هُمَا ذَهَبَا
نَحْنُ ذَهَبْنَا	أَنْتُمَا ذَهَبْتُمَا	هُمَا ذَهَبَتَا
	أَنْتُمْ ذَهَبْتُمْ	هُمْ ذَهَبُوا
	أَنْتُنَّ ذَهَبْتُنَّ	هُنَّ ذَهَبْنَ

→ هُمَا ذَهَبَا = they two went ♂♂

→ هُمَا ذَهَبَتَا = they two went ♀♀

→ أَنْتُمَا ذَهَبْتُمَا is used for both masculine dual and feminine dual in the second person.

Once you understand this table, past-tense conjugation becomes much more manageable. You are not trying to guess the form. You are following a clear pattern.

Start with one verb, such as ذَهَبَ, and repeat it with all 14 separated pronouns. Then try the same process with other regular verbs. With

practice, your eyes will start recognizing the endings quickly, and your tongue will start producing them more naturally.

Irregular verbs may need extra attention, of course. But even with irregular verbs, this table still gives you a useful map. It helps you know what kind of ending to expect and how the verb should agree with the subject.

So do not rush this step. Practice the past tense slowly and in the same order shown in the table. Over time, you will build a strong foundation that will make Arabic verbs feel less confusing and much more organized.

Let's keep going — your Arabic sentence-building skills are getting stronger step by step.

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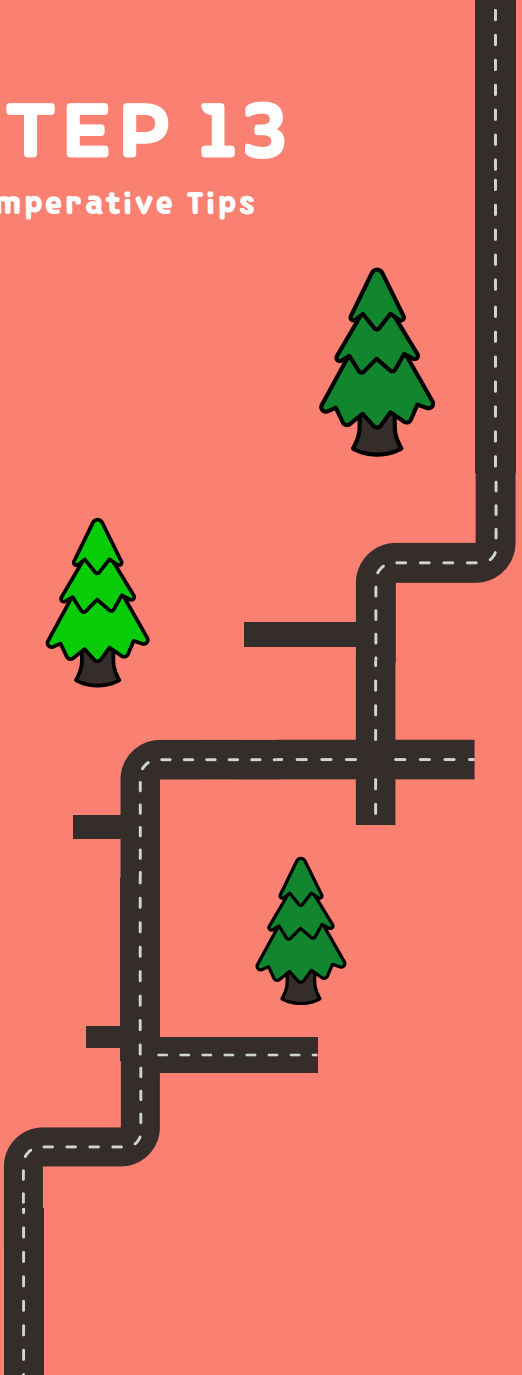
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STEP 13

Imperative Tips



Roadmap — Step 13

Learn How to Conjugate the Imperative with the 6 Second-Person Pronouns

In Arabic, the imperative verb فِعْلُ الأَمْرِ is used to give a command, instruction, or direct request.

You use it when you want to say things like "write," "go," "listen," "study," or "wait." In other words, the imperative is the form you need when you are speaking directly to someone and asking them to do something.

The imperative can be used in everyday situations, such as giving instructions to a friend or family member. It can also appear in more formal contexts, depending on the wording, tone, and situation.

To form the imperative in Arabic, you need to follow certain rules. These rules depend on the structure of the verb and its root letters.

Do not worry — in the coming chapters, I will give you practical tips to help you form the imperative more easily.

There are two important types of commands in Arabic:

Affirmative imperative: used to tell someone to do something.
Example: اُكْتُبْ — "Write!"
Negative imperative: used to tell someone not to do something.
Example: لَا تَكْتُبْ — "Do not write!"

The affirmative imperative gives a positive command, while the negative imperative uses لَا with the present-tense verb to express prohibition.

For example, the verb كَتَبَ means "to write." Its affirmative imperative form is:
اُكْتُبْ "Write!"

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The negative imperative is formed by placing لَا before the present-tense verb in the appropriate form:
لَا تَكْتُبْ "Do not write!"

Now, here is the key point: the direct imperative is used only with the second-person pronouns, because you are giving the command directly to the person or people you are speaking to.

That is why we focus here on these six second-person categories:

2nd Person
أَنْتَ ـْ
أَنْتِ ي
أَنْتُمَا ـا
أَنْتُمَا ـا
أَنْتُمْ ـوا
أَنْتُنَّ ـْنَ

Notice that there are no first-person or third-person forms in this table. That is because a direct command is addressed to "you," not to "I," "we," "he," "she," or "they."

Now let's apply this pattern to the verb ذَهَبَ "to go."

2nd Person
أَنْتَ اِذهبْ
أَنْتِ اِذهبي
أَنْتُمَا اِذهبَا
أَنْتُمَا اِذهبَا
أَنْتُمْ اِذهبُوا
أَنْتُنَّ اِذهبْنَ

→ أَنْتُمَا uses the same form for masculine dual and feminine dual.
→ أَنْتَ takes Sukūn ـْ at the end.
→ أَنْتُنَّ keeps نُونُ النِّسْوَةِ: ـْنَ.

As you can see, the imperative changes depending on who you are speaking to. If you are speaking to one male, you say اِذْهَبْ. If you

are speaking to one female, you say اِذْهَبِي. If you are speaking to a group of males, you say اِذْهَبُوا. If you are speaking to a group of females, you say اِذْهَبْنَ.

Mastering the imperative helps you give instructions, make requests, and understand commands in real Arabic. It also helps you recognize how Arabic changes depending on who you are speaking to, whether one person, two people, or a group.

Practice one verb at a time, repeat the forms carefully, and pay attention to the endings. Keep going — the next chapter builds on this foundation and will help you understand the imperative more clearly.

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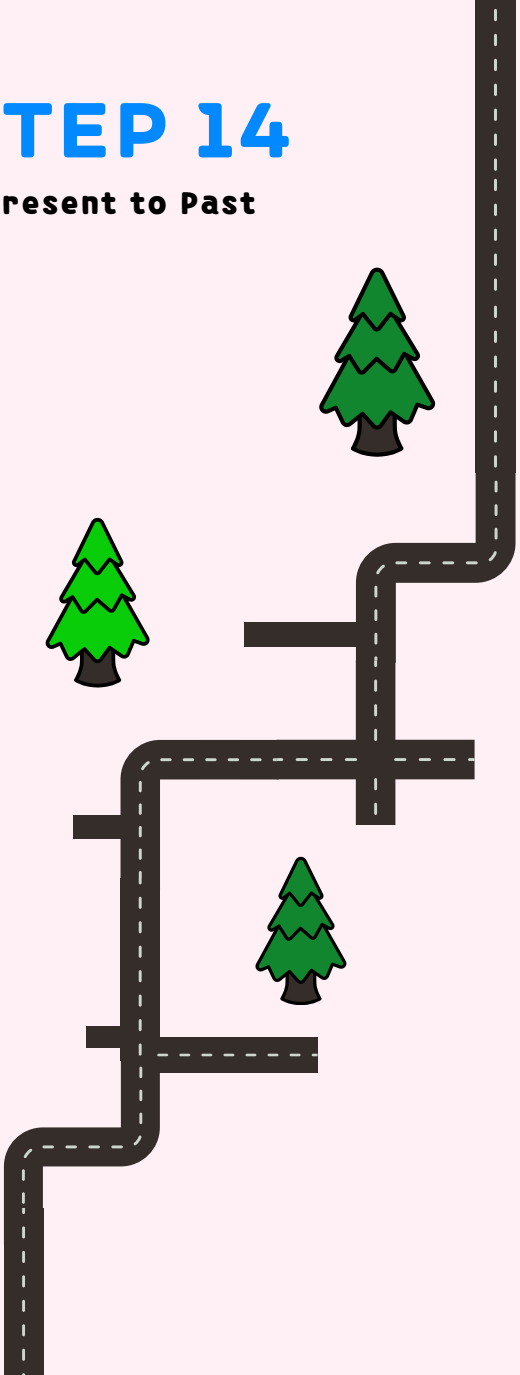
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AnyArabic platform includes courses for 17 Arabic dialects, so you can explore Arabic as it is actually spoken across the Arab world.

Arabic is not one accent. AnyArabic helps you see the bigger picture.

STEP 14

Present to Past



Roadmap — Step 14

Learn How to Convert a Present-Tense Verb into a Past-Tense Verb

Now that you have learned how the present tense and past tense work separately, let's look at how you can move from one form to the other.

In Arabic, converting a present-tense verb into a past-tense verb usually requires changes to the beginning of the verb, the ending of the verb, and sometimes the internal vowel pattern as well. The exact changes depend on the verb itself and the pronoun you want to use.

Let's see how this works using the present-tense verb يَذْهَبُ — "he goes."

To convert يَذْهَبُ into the past-tense form ذَهَبَ — "he went," follow these steps:

(1) Remove the present-tense prefix يَ, leaving the base form ذْهَبُ.

(2) Change the Sukūn سُكُون on ذْ into a Fathah فَتْحَة, giving you ذَهَبُ.
(3) Change the Dammah ضَمَّة on بُ into a Fathah فَتْحَة, giving you ذَهَبَ.
(4) Now you can apply the past-tense suffixes you learned earlier and use ذَهَبَ with the 14 separated pronouns.

So far, this process works clearly with a regular verb like يَذْهَبُ. But what about irregular verbs?

With irregular verbs, the general idea may be similar, but the actual changes can vary depending on the type of irregularity. This means you need to notice what kind of irregular verb you are dealing with before applying the pattern.

Let's look at an example.
Consider the irregular verb يَهْدِي, which means "he guides." This verb ends with the letter ي, which makes it a weak verb because ي is one of the weak letters in Arabic.

Now let's apply the steps to يَهْدِي:

(1) Remove the prefix يَ, leaving هْدِي.
(2) Change the Sukūn سُكُون on هْ into a Fathah فَتْحَة, giving you هَدِي.
(3) Change the Kasrah كَسْرَة on دِ into a Fathah فَتْحَة, giving you هَدَي.
(4) Because the verb ends with a weak letter, the final ي changes into alif Maqsoorah الأَلِفُ المَقْصُورَةُ ى, giving you هَدَى — "he guided."
(5) After that, you can apply the past-tense suffixes you learned earlier to هَدَى, according to the pronoun you want to use.

As you can see, the process of moving from the present tense to the past tense is fairly clear with regular verbs.

With irregular verbs, however, you need to pay extra attention to the weak letters and the type of change they require.

So, do not treat every verb as exactly the same. First, identify whether the verb is regular or

irregular, because different verb types may require different changes. A regular verb may follow a clear and simple pattern, while an irregular verb may change because of weak letters or other special features.

After you identify the verb type, apply the correct pattern step by step. Look carefully at what happens to the beginning of the verb, the middle vowel, and the ending. This will help you understand the change instead of simply memorizing the form.

Once you train your eye to notice these changes, converting verbs between the present and past will become much easier. With practice, Arabic verbs will start to feel far more organized, logical, and easier to use in real sentences.

Recommended Course

Would you like to explore further examples and delve deeper into the intricacies of verb patterns and forms? Check out this course.

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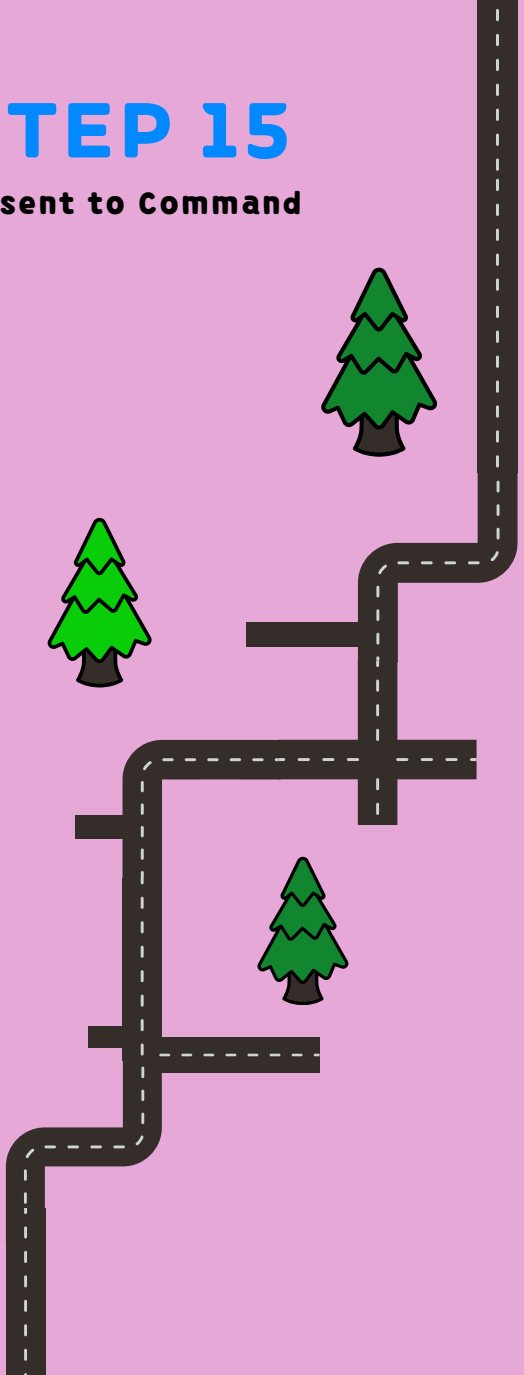
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STEP 15

Present to Command



Roadmap — Step 15

Learn How to Convert a Present-Tense Verb into the Imperative

Now that you have learned the imperative form, let's look at how you can form it from the present-tense verb.

In Arabic, converting a present-tense verb into the imperative usually requires changes to the beginning and the end of the verb. The exact changes depend on the verb itself and the pronoun you are addressing.

Let's start with a regular verb: يَذْهَبُ — "he goes."

To form the imperative اِذْهَبْ — "Go!" follow these steps:

(1) Remove the present-tense prefix يَ from يَذْهَبُ.
(2) Add an initial Hamzat al-Wasl with Kasrah: اِ.
(3) Change the final Dammah ضَمَّة on بُ into a Sukūn سُكُون, giving you اِذْهَبْ.

(4) After that, apply the imperative endings you learned earlier according to the second-person pronoun you are addressing. So, from يَذْهَبُ, you get: اِذْهَبْ "Go!"

So far, this process is clear with a regular verb like يَذْهَبُ. But what happens with irregular verbs?

With irregular verbs, the general idea may be similar, but the actual changes can be different depending on the type of irregularity.

This is why you need to identify the verb type before applying the rule.

Let's look at the irregular verb يَهْدِي, which means "he guides." This verb ends with the letter ي, and ي is one of the weak letters in Arabic.

To form the imperative from يَهْدِي, follow these steps:

(1) Remove the present-tense prefix يَ, leaving هْدِي.
(2) Add an initial Hamzat al-wasl with Kasrah: اِ, giving you اِهْدِي.
(3) Remove the final weak letter ي, giving you اِهْدِ.
(4) After that, apply the imperative endings you learned earlier according to the second-person pronoun you are addressing. So, from يَهْدِي, you get: اِهْدِ" Guide!"

As you can see, forming the imperative from regular and irregular verbs follows a similar learning path, but irregular verbs need extra attention.

Before applying the steps, first check whether the verb contains a weak letter or another irregular feature.

Also, remember that not every irregular verb behaves in exactly the same way. Some irregular verbs follow the general pattern quite

closely, while others have special imperative forms that you will need to learn separately as you meet them. This is completely normal, so do not feel discouraged if one verb looks different from another.

Take this step slowly. Practice with one verb at a time, compare the present-tense form with the imperative form, and pay close attention to what changes at the beginning, middle, or end of the verb. Try to understand the reason behind the change instead of memorizing the form mechanically.

Once you start seeing these changes clearly, the imperative will feel much less mysterious and much easier to form with confidence. With regular practice, you will begin to recognize the common patterns faster and use them more naturally in real Arabic.

Recommended Course

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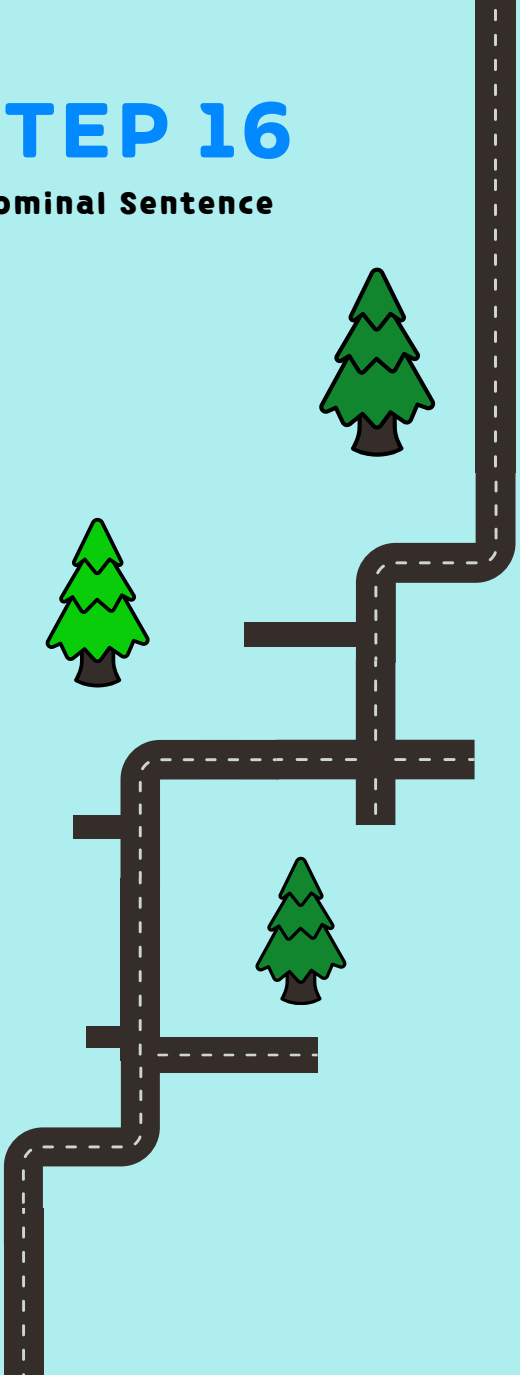
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STEP 16

Nominal Sentence



Roadmap — Step 16

Learn How to Create a Simple Nominal Sentence

In Arabic grammar, a nominal sentence الجُمْلَةُ الاِسْمِيَّةُ is a sentence that usually begins with a noun or a pronoun.

This type of sentence has two main parts:
The subject المُبْتَدَأُ — the person, thing, or idea we are talking about.
The predicate الخَبَرُ — the information we give about the subject.

Think of it this way: the subject tells us who or what the sentence is about, and the predicate tells us something about it.

For example:
الْكِتَابُ كَبِيرٌ "The book is big."
Here, الْكِتَابُ "the book" is the subject, and كَبِيرٌ "big" is the predicate.
Nominal sentences are one of the most important and common sentence structures in

Arabic. You use them to describe people, identify things, and make simple statements of fact.

In basic nominal sentences, both the subject and the predicate are usually in the nominative case. This is why you often see them ending with ـُ or ـٌ, depending on whether the word is definite or indefinite.

Let's look at some common types of simple nominal sentences.

1. Noun + Noun

In this type, both the subject and the predicate are nouns.

هَذَا كِتَابٌ "This is a book."

2. Pronoun + Noun

Here, the subject is a pronoun, and the predicate is a noun.

هُوَ طَالِبٌ "He is a student."

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3. Noun + Adjective

Here, the subject is a noun, and the predicate is an adjective that describes it.

الْمَدِينَةُ جَمِيلَةٌ "The city is beautiful."

4. Pronoun + Adjective

Here, the subject is a separated pronoun ضَمِيرٌ مُنْفَصِلٌ, and the predicate is an adjective صِفَةٌ that describes it.

هُمْ كِرَامٌ "They are generous." ♂♂♂

هُنَّ جَمِيلَاتٌ "They are beautiful." ♀♀♀

5. Noun + Adjective

This is another example of a noun followed by an adjective used as the predicate.

الْمُدَرِّسُ حَكِيمٌ "The teacher is wise."

In summary, the nominal sentence is one of the first sentence patterns you need to understand in Arabic. It usually begins with a noun or pronoun, followed by information about that noun or pronoun.

Once you understand this structure, you can start forming simple Arabic sentences such as:
هُوَ طَالِبٌ — “He is a student.”
الْبَيْتُ كَبِيرٌ — “The house is big.”
هُنَّ جَمِيلَاتٌ — “They are beautiful.”

This may look simple, but it is powerful.

Nominal sentences give you one of the easiest ways to start expressing real meaning in Arabic without needing a verb. With this structure, you can describe people, identify things, and talk about places, objects, and ideas using simple but useful sentences.

Take your time with this structure. Practice building short nominal sentences first, then gradually add more detail as your confidence grows. Once you master it, you will have a strong foundation for describing people, places, things, and ideas in clear, accurate Arabic.

Recommended Course

Learn the nominal sentence in more detail through this course with clear explanations, and practical examples to help you understand how Arabic sentences are built.

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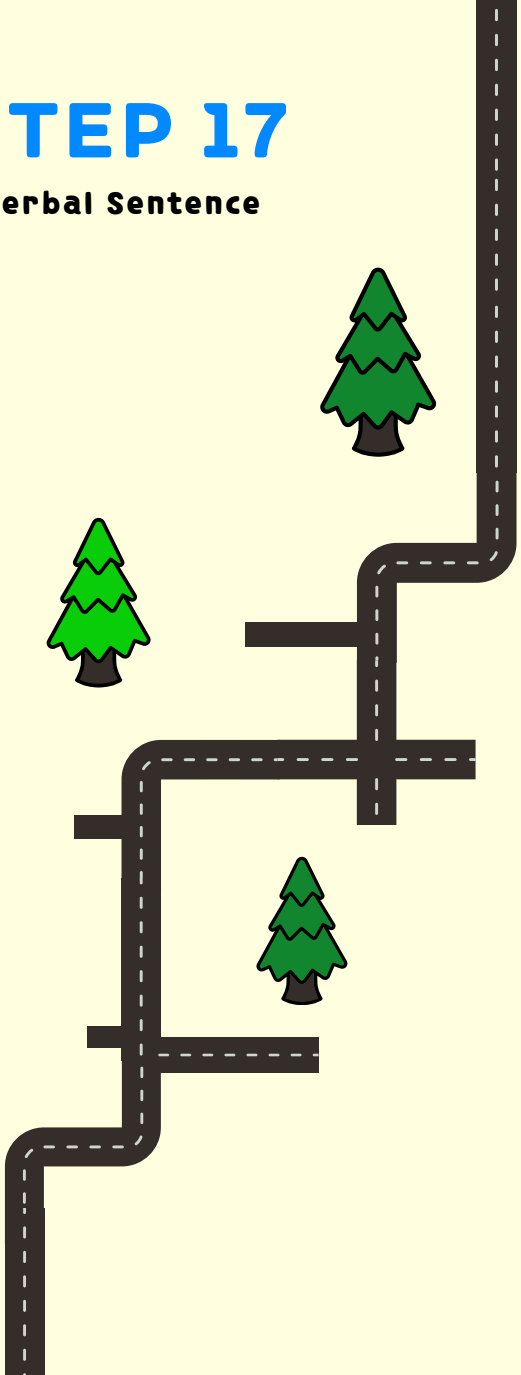
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STEP 17

Verbal Sentence



Roadmap — Step 17

Learn How to Create a Simple Verbal Sentence

In Arabic, a verbal sentence الجُمْلَةُ الفِعْلِيَّةُ is a sentence that usually begins with a verb.

This is one of the most important sentence patterns in Arabic because it allows you to describe actions clearly: what happened, what is happening, what will happen, or what someone should do.

A verbal sentence can use different verb forms, including the past tense, the present tense, the future, and the imperative.

For example:
أَكَلَ الطَّالِبُ التُّفَّاحَةَ "The student ate the apple."
In this sentence:
→ أَكَلَ means "ate." This is the verb.
→ الطَّالِبُ means "the student." This is the doer of the action.

→ التُّفَّاحَةَ means “the apple.” This is the object of the action.

So, the basic structure here is:
Verb + Doer + Object

You can also use the present or future form in a verbal sentence.
For example:
سَيَأْكُلُ الطَّالِبُ التُّفَّاحَةَ “The student will eat the apple.”
Here, سَيَأْكُلُ means “will eat.” It is formed from the present-tense verb with سَـ added at the beginning to express the near future.

Verbal sentences can also be used with the imperative form when you want to give a command or instruction.
For example:
اُكْتُبِ الكَلِمَةَ“Write the word.”
Here, اُكْتُبْ means “write,” and the sentence is giving a direct instruction to the listener.

I recommend spending time learning how to build verbal sentences because they are extremely useful in real communication.

Once you understand this structure, you can start describing actions, telling stories, giving instructions, and understanding Arabic sentences more easily.

Here are some key benefits:

(1) **Better communication:** Verbal sentences are common in Arabic, especially when talking about actions and events.

(2) **Stronger reading skills:** Many Arabic texts use verbal sentence structures, so understanding them helps you read more confidently.

(3) **Easier grammar progress:** Once you understand verbal sentences, it becomes easier to learn other sentence patterns.

(4) **Better verb control:** Verbal sentences help you practice tense, subject agreement, and

verb forms. They also train you to connect the verb with the correct doer of the action, which is essential for building accurate Arabic sentences.

(5) More vocabulary in context: As you study verbal sentences, you naturally meet more verbs, objects, and useful phrases.

In short, verbal sentences help you move beyond isolated words and start building real meaning in Arabic. They allow you to describe actions, explain what someone did, and understand how verbs connect with the doer and the object in a sentence.

Begin with one verb, one doer, and one object. Then expand step by step by adding more words, details, and context as your confidence grows. With regular practice, verbal sentences will help you express actions more clearly and understand Arabic sentence structure more naturally.

Recommended Course

This online course by **Dr. Dhirar Mohammed** will be helpful in learning more about the verbal sentence.

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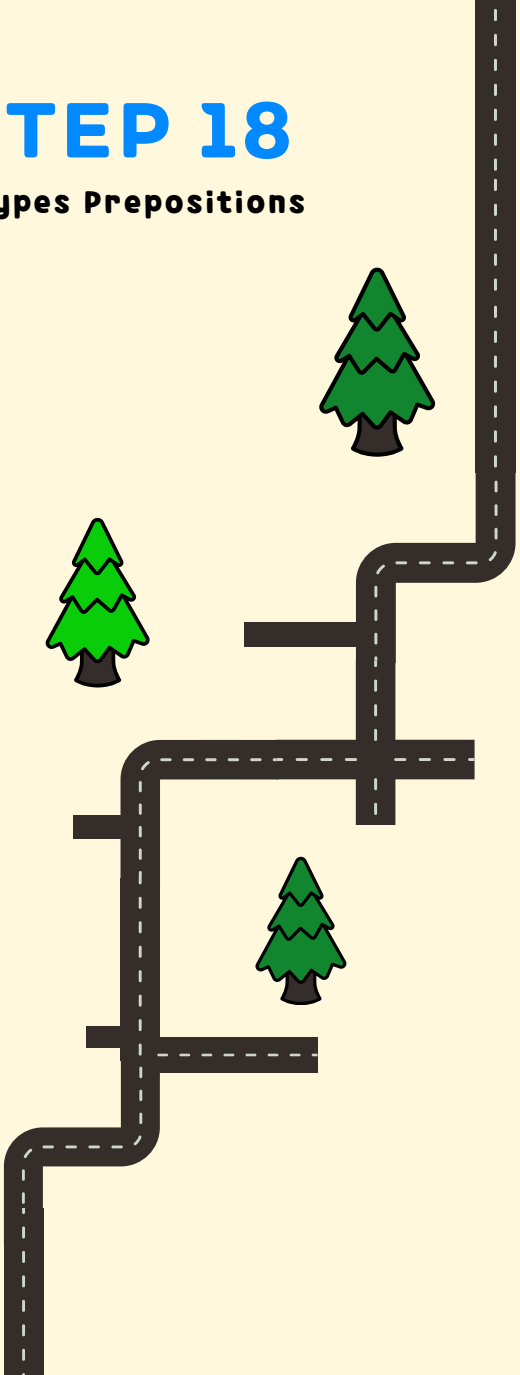
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STEP 18

3 Types Prepositions



Roadmap — Step 18

Learn the Main Types of Arabic Prepositions

In Arabic, prepositions are called حُرُوفُ الجَرِّ. These are small but powerful words that connect nouns to the rest of the sentence and show relationships such as place, direction, time, cause, purpose, or possession.

The word الجَرّ refers to the genitive case, because Arabic prepositions usually cause the noun after them to take a genitive ending. So, even though prepositions may look short, they have a big effect on the sentence. Tiny words, serious grammar power.

Let's look at the main types you need to understand.

1. Simple Prepositions

Simple prepositions are single words or particles used to show basic relationships such as location, direction, source, purpose, or topic.

Meaning	Particle
In, at, on	فِي
On, upon	عَلَى
From, of	مِنْ
To, towards	إِلَى
About, of	عَنْ
In order to, so that	لِ

For example:
فِي البَيْتِ "in the house"
مِنَ المَدِينَةِ "from the city"
Notice how the noun after the preposition takes the genitive case.

2. Attached Prepositions

Some Arabic prepositions are attached directly to the word after them. They do not stand alone as separate words.

Common examples include:
بِالبَيْتِ "in/at the house"
لِلطَّالِبِ "for the student"
كَالمُعَلِّمِ "like the teacher"

These attached prepositions still affect the noun after them and usually make it genitive.

3. Compound Prepositions and Prepositional Expressions

Compound prepositions are made of more than one word. They often express a more specific relationship between ideas.

Meaning	Particle
Because of	بِسَبَبِ
On top of	عَلَى رَأْسِ
Instead of	بَدَلَ
Outside of	خَارِجَ
Without	دُونَ

For example:
بِسَبَبِ السَّفَرِ "because of the travel"
خَارِجَ البَيْتِ "outside the house"
These expressions are very useful because they help you build more precise Arabic sentences.

A Related Structure: Possession and Genitive Constructions

You will also see Arabic structures that show possession or relationship between two nouns. These are not always prepositions in the English sense, but they are closely connected to the idea of relationship between words.

For example:

Meaning	Word
My book	كِتَابِي
Your house	بَيْتُكَ
The car of the city	سَيَّارَةُ الْمَدِينَةِ

Meaning	Word
The purpose of the trip	بَغِيَةُ السَّفَرِ
A piece of bread	قَطَعَةُ الْخُبْزِ
The book of Shakespeare	كِتَابُ شَكْسْبِيرِ

These examples show ownership, belonging, or a relationship between two nouns. In Arabic, this kind of relationship is very important

because it helps you express meanings such as “my book,” “your house,” “the purpose of the trip,” or “a piece of bread” without needing extra words like “of” in every case. You will study these structures more deeply when you learn about possessive suffixes and idāfah الإِضَافَة.

In short, Arabic prepositions are small words with big meaning. They may look simple, but they affect the noun after them and help shape the meaning of the whole sentence. Learn them in context, read many examples, and pay close attention to the noun ending that follows them. With practice, your Arabic sentences will become clearer, more accurate, and much more natural.

Recommended Course

Learn more about Arabic prepositions, especially how they work with verbs, in this practical online course by Alaa Saeed. Click here to explore the course.

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Quiz

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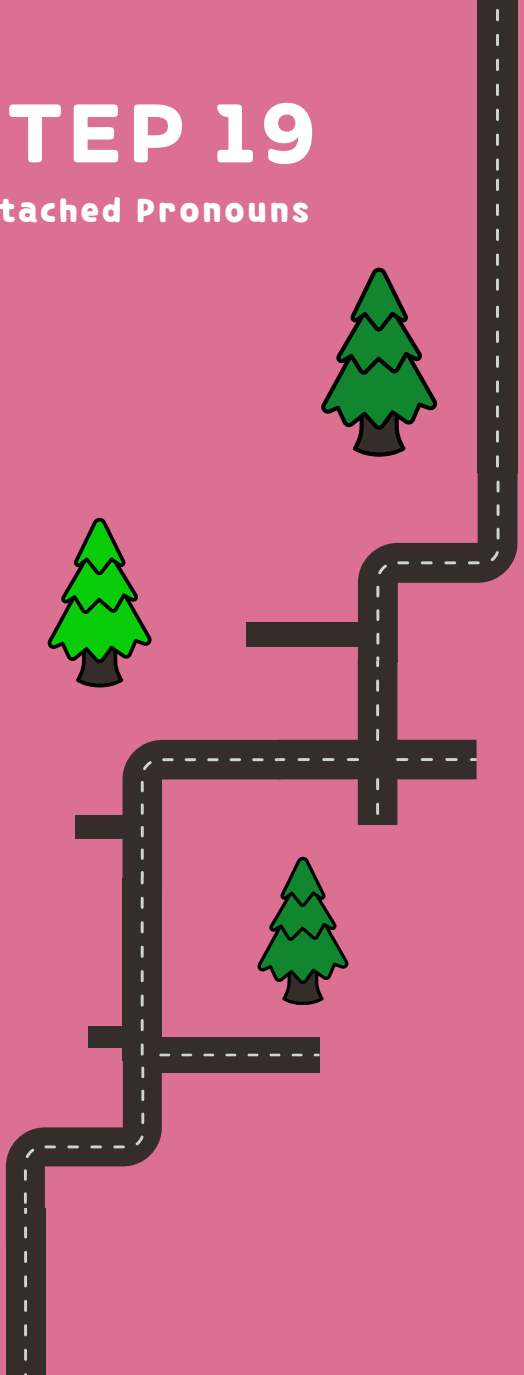
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Arabic rewards consistency, not pressure or panic.

STEP 19

Attached Pronouns



Roadmap — Step 19

Learn the 14 Attached Pronouns and Compare Them with the 14 Separated Pronouns

In Arabic, attached pronouns الضَّمَائِرُ المُتَّصِلَةُ are extremely important because they can attach to three major types of words: nouns, verbs, and particles.

This is one of the key differences between attached pronouns and separated pronouns الضَّمَائِرُ المُنْفَصِلَةُ. Separated pronouns stand alone as independent words, while attached pronouns connect directly to another word.

So, why do I always recommend that students master the attached pronouns?
Because you will use them constantly.

In English, think about words like “my,” “your,” “his,” “her,” “him,” “us,” and “them.” These words appear everywhere in real communication. Arabic works in a similar way,

but many of these meanings are expressed through pronouns attached to the end of words.

For example, attached pronouns can show possession when attached to nouns. They can also act as object pronouns when attached to verbs, and they can complete the meaning of certain particles and prepositions.

The good news is that you do not have to learn them in isolation. You can study the attached pronouns side by side with the separated pronouns, and this makes the whole system much easier to understand.

Here is a comparison between the 14 separated pronouns and their attached forms:

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
أَنَا ـِي	أَنْتَ ـَكَ	هُوَ ـُهُ
نَحْنُ ـَنَا	أَنْتِ ـِكِ	هِيَ ـَهَا
	أَنْتُمَا ـُكُمَا	هُمَا ـُهُمَا

	أَنْتُمَا كُمَا	هُمَا هُمَا
	أَنْتُمْ كُمْ	هُمْ هُمْ
	أَنْتُنَّ كُنَّ	هُنَّ هُنَّ

As you move forward, you will need to learn how attached pronouns work with three types of words:

(1) **Nouns** — usually to show possession, such as "my book" or "your house."

(2) **Verbs** — often to show the object of the action, such as "he helped me" or "I saw him."

(3) **Particles and prepositions** — especially common one-letter, two-letter, and three-letter particles.

Do not worry if this feels like a lot at first. Attached pronouns may seem confusing when you see them as a full list, but the system

becomes much clearer once you meet them in real examples and understand how they attach to nouns, verbs, and particles.

In the coming chapters, we will study these rules step by step. You will see how each group works, how the meaning changes, and how attached pronouns help you build more complete Arabic phrases and sentences.

Keep moving forward — this is one of the most useful pronoun systems in Arabic, and once you master it, you will start recognizing it everywhere in real reading, writing, and conversation.

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Recommended Course

If you want to master advanced Arabic grammar, especially attached pronouns, my 8-hour comprehensive course explains everything with clear examples. Explore the course through this link.

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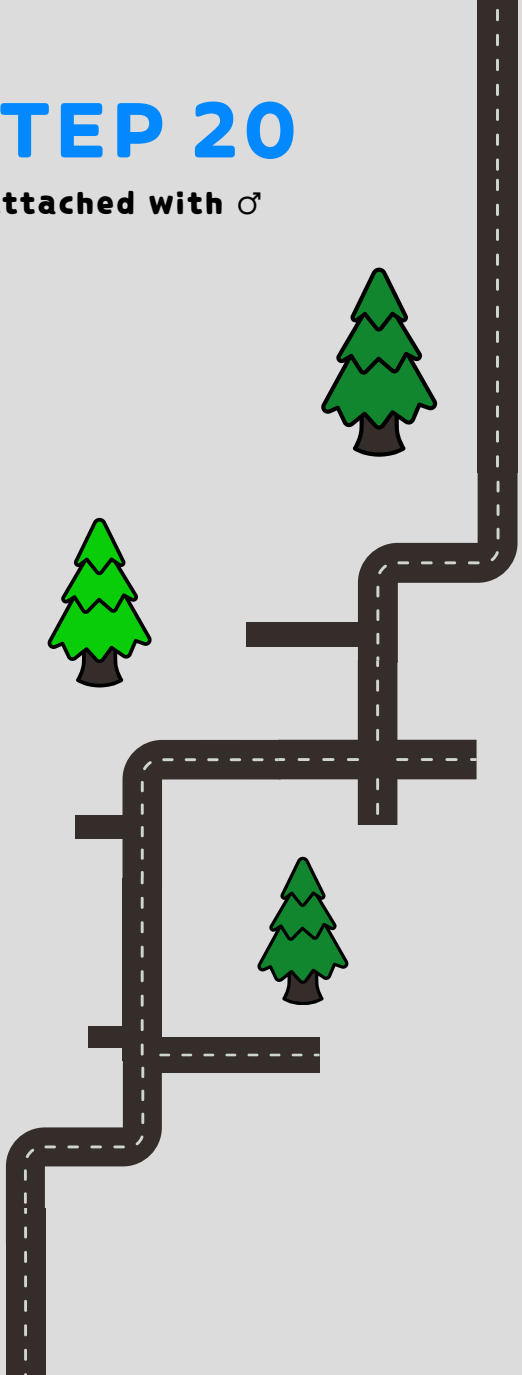
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STEP 20

Attached with ♂



Roadmap — Step 20

Learn How to Use the 14 Attached Pronouns with a Singular Masculine Noun

Now that you have seen the 14 attached pronouns, let's start using them with nouns.

In Arabic, a singular masculine noun refers to one noun that is treated as masculine. It may refer to a male person, a male animal, or even an object that is grammatically masculine, such as قَلَمٌ "a pen."

Singular masculine nouns are very important because they appear everywhere in Arabic. They can be definite or indefinite, and they can appear in different grammatical cases: nominative, accusative, or genitive.

But for this step, let's keep things simple. We will use the word قَلَمٌ "a pen" and attach the 14 attached pronouns to it to show possession. In English, we say things like:

my pen, your pen, his pen, her pen, our pen, their pen

In Arabic, these meanings are created by attaching pronouns directly to the noun.

Here is the table:

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
قَلَمِي — my pen	قَلَمُكَ — your pen ♂	قَلَمُهُ — his pen
	قَلَمُكِ — your pen ♀	قَلَمُهَا — her pen
	قَلَمُكُمَا — your pen ♂♂	قَلَمُهُمَا — their pen ♂♂
قَلَمُنَا — our pen	قَلَمُكُمَا — your pen ♀♀	قَلَمُهُمَا — their pen ♀♀
	قَلَمُكُمْ — your pen ♂♂♂	قَلَمُهُمْ — their pen ♂♂♂
	قَلَمُكُنَّ — your pen ♀♀♀	قَلَمُهُنَّ — their pen ♀♀♀

Notice something important here: when the attached pronoun is added, the noun قَلَمٌ loses its Tanwīn. So instead of قَلَمٌ, we say قَلَمُكَ، قَلَمُهُ، قَلَمُنَا, and so on.

In the table above, we are using the noun as if it is in the nominative case, which is why you see Dammah ضَمَّة on many forms, such as قَلَمُكَ and قَلَمُهُ.

However, if the noun is in the accusative case, it may take Fathah فَتْحَة. If it is in the genitive case, it may take Kasrah كَسْرَة. In other words, the case of the noun still matters, even when an attached pronoun is added.

The main idea is simple: choose the correct attached pronoun, add it to the noun, and you can show possession clearly. This allows you to express meanings such as “my pen,” “your pen,” “his pen,” “her pen,” “our pen,” and “their pen” in a short and natural Arabic form.

With practice, this pattern becomes very natural. Start with one easy noun, such as قَلَمٌ “a pen,” and attach all 14 pronouns to it slowly. After that, try the same pattern with other singular masculine nouns, such as كِتَابٌ “a

book,” بَيْتٌ “a house,” and مَكْتَبٌ “an office / desk.”

In conclusion, learning how to use the 14 attached pronouns with singular masculine nouns is a crucial step in Arabic grammar. It helps you express possession accurately, understand Arabic phrases more easily, and build more complete sentence structures.

Take your time with this pattern. Repeat it with different nouns, read the forms aloud, and notice how the Tanwīn disappears when the attached pronoun is added. With enough practice, you will start seeing attached pronouns everywhere in real Arabic, and they will become much easier to recognize and use.

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Recommended Course

My 7-hour intermediate Arabic grammar course explains this topic step by step, with clear examples and many other essential grammar patterns to help you build stronger Arabic.

Take The Quiz for This Lesson

Take the quiz to review this chapter and strengthen your understanding.

Quiz

Ask Haytham

Confused about anything in this lesson? Send your question now and get a personal reply from Haytham usually within 48 hours. Click here to ask.

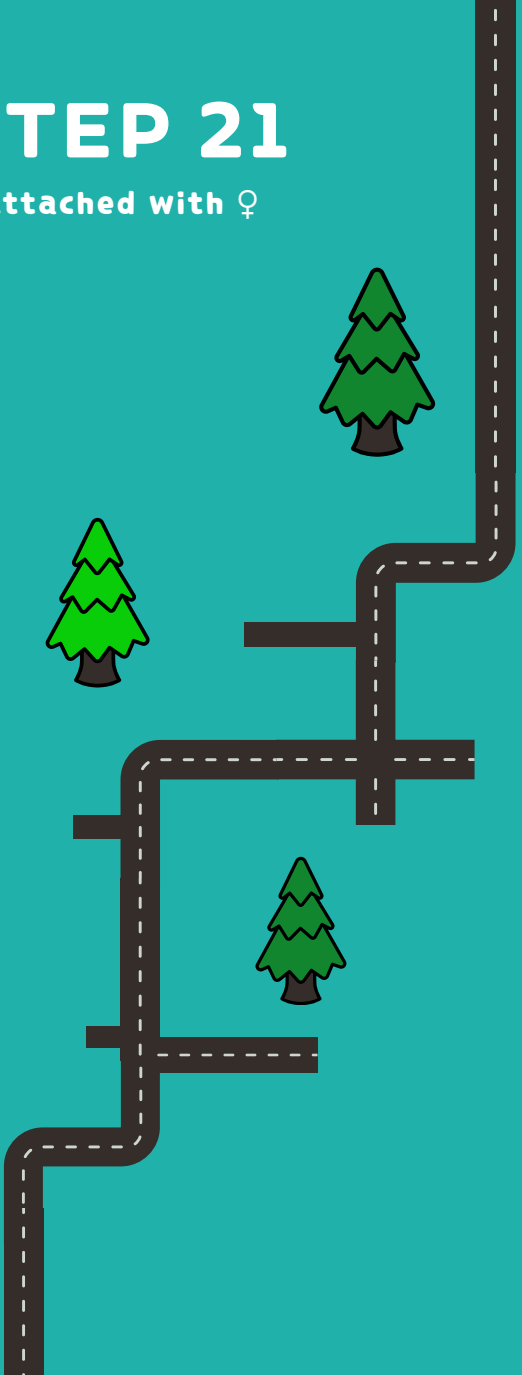
Did You Know

AnyArabic gives you access to course comments and Q&A support under each lesson, so you are not left alone when something feels unclear.

Ask. Review. Continue.

STEP 21

Attached with ♀



Roadmap — Step 21

Learn How to Use the 14 Attached Pronouns with a Singular Feminine Noun

Now that you have practiced attached pronouns with a singular masculine noun, let's move to singular feminine nouns.

In Arabic, a singular feminine noun is one noun that is treated as feminine. It may refer to a female person, a female animal, or a grammatically feminine object, place, or concept.

Many singular feminine nouns end with Tāʾ Marbūtah ة التَّاءُ المَرْبُوطَةُ, such as مَدْرَسَةٌ "a school." However, not every feminine noun ends this way, so it is always important to learn the gender of each noun as you meet it.

For this step, let's keep the focus on feminine nouns that end with Tāʾ Marbūtah ة.
When you attach a pronoun to this type of noun, the Tāʾ Marbūtah ة changes into an

open Tāʾ ت. Why? Because Tāʾ Marbūtah ة only appears at the end of a word. Once you attach something after it, it opens and becomes ت.

Let's apply this rule to the word مَدْرَسَةٌ "a school."

When we attach the 14 attached pronouns, we get forms like "my school," "your school," "his school," "her school," and so on.

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
مَدْرَسَتِي — my school	مَدْرَسَتُكَ — your school ♂	مَدْرَسَتُهُ — his school
مَدْرَسَتُنَا — our school	مَدْرَسَتُكِ — your school ♀	مَدْرَسَتُهَا — her school
	مَدْرَسَتُكُمَا — your school ♂♂	مَدْرَسَتُهُمَا — their school ♂♂
	مَدْرَسَتُكُمَا — your school ♀♀	مَدْرَسَتُهُمَا — their school ♀♀
	مَدْرَسَتُكُمْ — your school ♂♂♂	مَدْرَسَتُهُمْ — their school ♂♂♂
	مَدْرَسَتُكُنَّ — your school ♀♀♀	مَدْرَسَتُهُنَّ — their school ♀♀♀

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Notice the change:
مَدْرَسَةٌ becomes مَدْرَسَتُ before the attached pronoun. So instead of saying مَدْرَسَةُكَ, we say مَدْرَسَتُكَ. Instead of مَدْرَسَةُهُ, we say مَدْرَسَتُهُ.
That small change is very important.

The rule is simple: when a noun ending in Tāʾ Marbūtah ة receives an attached pronoun, change ة into ت, then add the correct attached pronoun.

With enough practice, this pattern becomes easy to recognize. Start with مَدْرَسَةٌ, then try the same pattern with other feminine nouns such as سَيَّارَةٌ "a car," جَامِعَةٌ "a university," and غُرْفَةٌ "a room."

Recommended Course

This course explains this topic step by step, along with many other important grammar patterns.

Take The Quiz for This Lesson

Click here for a quiz now to review this chapter.

Quiz

Ask Haytham

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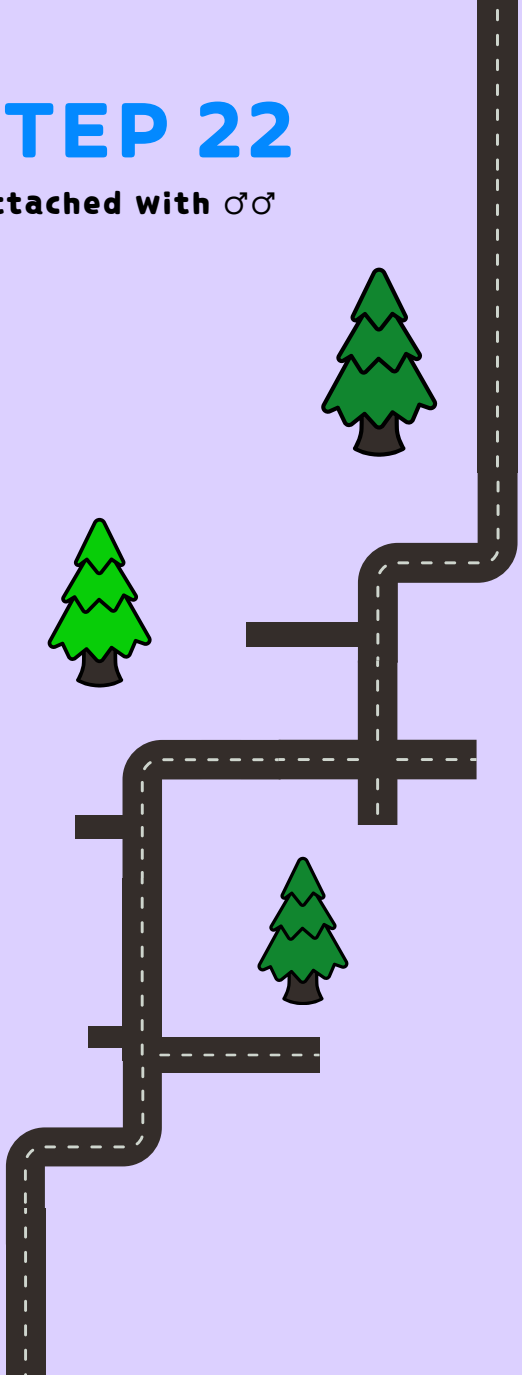
Did You Know

A course taught by a native speaker gives you more than words. It gives you rhythm, tone, pronunciation, and cultural usage.

That is why native instructor access matters.

STEP 22

Attached with ♂♂



Roadmap — Step 22

Learn How to Use the 14 Attached Pronouns with a Dual Masculine Noun ♂♂

Now that you have practiced attached pronouns with singular nouns, let's move one step forward and use them with dual masculine nouns.

In Arabic, the dual masculine form is used when we are talking about two masculine nouns, such as two male friends, two male teachers, or two grammatically masculine objects.

The dual form المُثَنَّى is usually created by adding one of two endings to the singular noun:

ـانِ in the nominative case
ـيْنِ in the accusative or genitive case

For example, the singular noun صَدِيقٌ means "a friend." The dual masculine form is:
صَدِيقَانِ "two friends"

Now, what happens when we attach pronouns to this dual noun?

Here is the key rule:
When a dual noun receives an attached pronoun, the final ن of the dual ending is removed.

So, صَدِيقَانِ becomes صَدِيقَا before the attached pronoun is added.
For example:
صَدِيقَانِ — two friends
صَدِيقَانَا — our two friends
مُعَلِّمَانِ — two teachers
مُعَلِّمَانَا — our two teachers
كِتَابَانِ — two books
كِتَابَانَا — our two books
قَلَمَانِ — two pens
قَلَمَانَا — our two pens

Notice how the ن disappears before we add نَا.
Now let's practice this with the word صَدِيقَانِ in the nominative case.

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
صَدِيقَايَ — my two friends	صَدِيقَاكَ — your two friends ♂	صَدِيقَاهُ — his two friends
صَدِيقَانَا — our two friends	صَدِيقَاكِ — your two friends ♀	صَدِيقَاهَا — her two friends
	صَدِيقَاكُمَا — your two friends ♂♂	صَدِيقَاهُمَا — their two friends ♂♂
	صَدِيقَاكُمَا — your two friends ♀♀	صَدِيقَاهُمَا — their two friends ♀♀
	صَدِيقَاكُمْ — your two friends ♂♂♂	صَدِيقَاهُمْ — their two friends ♂♂♂
	صَدِيقَاكُنَّ — your two friends ♀♀♀	صَدِيقَاهُنَّ — their two friends ♀♀♀

The pattern is simple once you see it:

(1) Start with the dual noun: صَدِيقَانِ

(2) Remove the final ن

(3) Add the correct attached pronoun

So:

صَدِيقَانِ + كَ becomes صَدِيقَاكَ

صَدِيقَانِ + هُ becomes صَدِيقَاهُ

صَدِيقَانِ + نَا becomes صَدِيقَانَا

One more important point: the table above uses the nominative dual ending ـانِ. If the dual noun is in the accusative or genitive case, it uses ـيْنِ instead. The same rule applies: remove the final ن, then add the attached pronoun.

For example:
صَدِيقَيْنِ becomes صَدِيقَيْكَ — your two friends
صَدِيقَيْنِ becomes صَدِيقَيْهِ — his two friends

So, the main idea is not difficult: with dual nouns, remove the final ن before adding the attached pronoun.

Practice this slowly with one noun first. Once the pattern feels natural, try it with other dual masculine nouns.

Keep going — you are now building phrases that sound much completer and more natural in Arabic!

Recommended Course

Mastering Arabic case endings is an essential step toward reading, writing, and speaking Arabic more accurately. I explain this topic in detail with clear examples. Click here to learn more.

Take The Quiz for This Lesson

Check your understanding of the lesson—start the quiz!

Quiz

Ask Haytham

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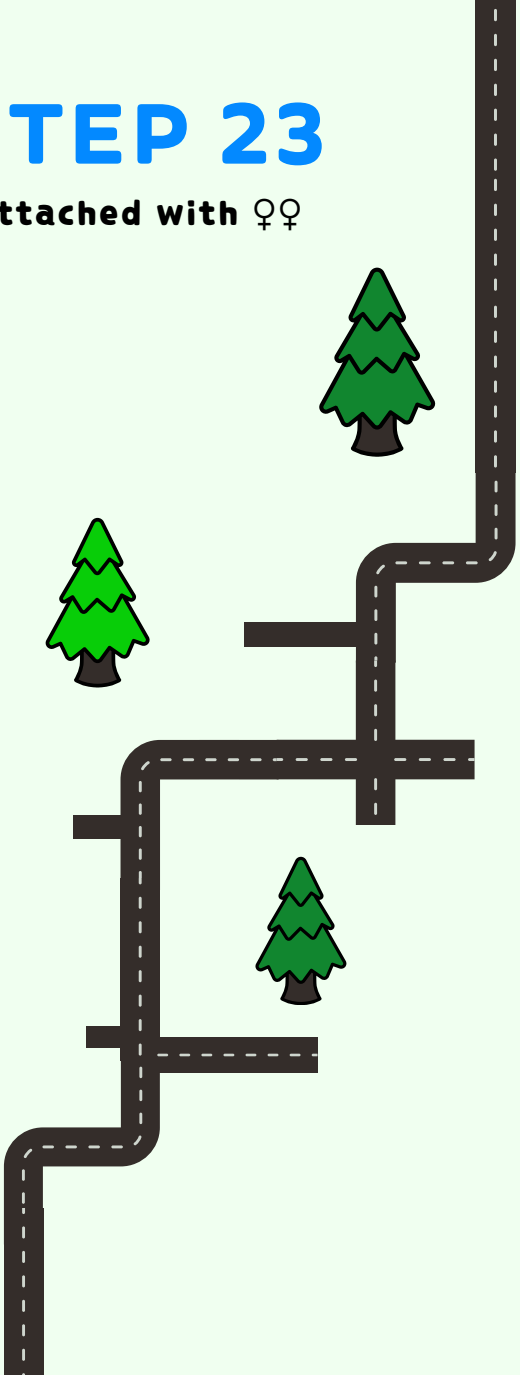
Did You Know

Arabic vocabulary becomes easier when you learn it inside real lessons, not only from isolated word lists.

AnyArabic helps you connect vocabulary with usage.

STEP 23

Attached with ♀♀



Roadmap — Step 23

Learn How to Use the 14 Attached Pronouns with a Dual Feminine Noun ♀♀

Now that you have learned how attached pronouns work with dual masculine nouns, let's look at the feminine side of the pattern.

In Arabic, a dual feminine noun is used when we are talking about two feminine nouns. These may be two female people, two female animals, or two grammatically feminine objects, places, or concepts.

For many feminine nouns ending in Tāʾ Marbūtah ة التَّاءُ المَرْبُوطَةُ, the dual form is created by changing ة into an open Tāʾ ت, then adding one of the dual endings:

→ تَانِ in the nominative case

→ تَيْنِ in the accusative or genitive case

For example:

سَيَّارَةٌ — a car

سَيَّارَتَانِ — two cars

سَيَّارَتَيْنِ — two cars, in the accusative or genitive case

When you add attached pronouns to a dual feminine noun, the rule is very similar to what you learned with dual masculine nouns.

Here is the key rule:

Remove the final ن from the dual ending, then add the attached pronoun.

So:

→ سَيَّارَتَانِ becomes سَيَّارَتَا before the pronoun is added.

→ مُعَلِّمَتَانِ becomes مُعَلِّمَتَا before the pronoun is added.

→ طَالِبَتَانِ becomes طَالِبَتَا before the pronoun is added.

→ مُهَنْدِسَتَانِ becomes مُهَنْدِسَتَا before the pronoun is added.

→ طَبِيبَتَانِ becomes طَبِيبَتَا before the pronoun is added.

Let's apply this rule to سَيَّارَتَانِ "two cars" in the nominative case.

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
سَيَّارَتَايَ — my two cars	سَيَّارَتَاكَ — your two cars ♂	سَيَّارَتَاهُ — his two cars
سَيَّارَتَانَا — our two cars	سَيَّارَتَاكِ — your two cars ♀	سَيَّارَتَاهَا — her two cars
	سَيَّارَتَاكُمَا — your two cars ♂♂	سَيَّارَتَاهُمَا — their two cars ♂♂
	سَيَّارَتَاكُمَا — your two cars ♀♀	سَيَّارَتَاهُمَا — their two cars ♀♀
	سَيَّارَتَاكُمْ — your two cars ♂♂♂	سَيَّارَتَاهُمْ — their two cars ♂♂♂
	سَيَّارَتَاكُنَّ — your two cars ♀♀♀	سَيَّارَتَاهُنَّ — their two cars ♀♀♀

Notice the pattern:

سَيَّارَتَانِ + كَ becomes سَيَّارَتَاكَ

سَيَّارَتَانِ + هُ becomes سَيَّارَتَاهُ

سَيَّارَتَانِ + نَا becomes سَيَّارَتَانَا

The final ن disappears before the attached pronoun is added.

One more important point: the table above uses the nominative dual ending تَانِ. If the noun is in the accusative or genitive case, it uses تَيْنِ instead.

The same rule applies: remove the final ن, then add the attached pronoun.

For example:
سَيَّارَتَيْنِ becomes سَيَّارَتَيْكَ — your two cars
سَيَّارَتَيْنِ becomes سَيَّارَتَيْهِ — his two cars
سَيَّارَتَيْنِ becomes سَيَّارَتَيْهَا — her two cars

So, the pattern is clear: with dual feminine nouns, change ة into ت, form the dual, remove the final ن, and then attach the correct pronoun.

Take it slowly. Practice first with سَيَّارَةٌ, then try the same pattern with other feminine nouns such as مَدْرَسَةٌ "a school," جَامِعَةٌ "a university," and غُرْفَةٌ "a room."

Keep going — this pattern may look detailed

at first, but once you see it a few times, it becomes much easier.

At this stage, your goal is to become comfortable recognizing the form when you see it in real Arabic. Do not worry if you cannot produce every version quickly at first. What matters is that you begin to notice how the noun changes when it moves from singular to dual, and how the attached pronoun becomes part of the same word.

As you practice, read the forms aloud and compare them with the original singular noun. This will help you connect spelling, pronunciation, and meaning together. Over time, dual feminine nouns with attached pronouns will stop looking long or complicated, and you will begin to understand them as one clear pattern in the Arabic system.

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Recommended Course

To read, write, and speak Arabic more accurately, you must master case endings. I teach this topic in detail in my online course. Check it out.

Take The Quiz for This Lesson

Check your understanding of the lesson—start the quiz!

Quiz

Ask Haytham

Confused about anything in this lesson? Send your question now and get a personal reply from Haytham usually within 48 hours. Click here to ask.

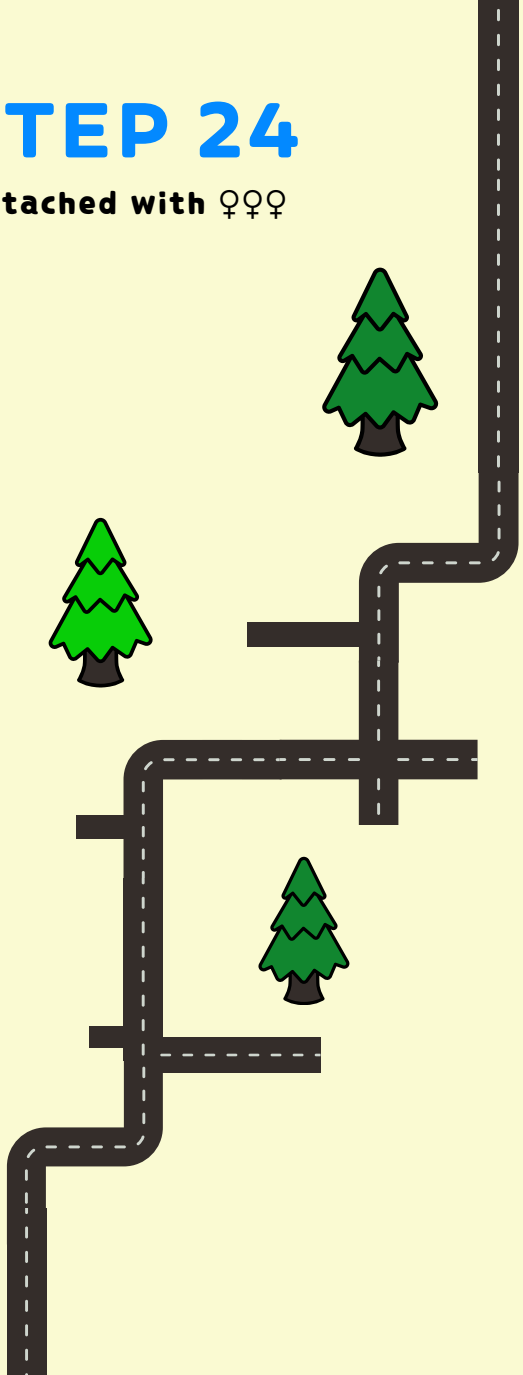
Did You Know

Arabic grammar becomes less scary when it is taught step by step.

AnyArabic includes grammar courses designed to make structure clearer.

STEP 24

Attached with ♀♀♀



Roadmap — Step 24

Learn How to Use the 14 Attached Pronouns with a Masculine Sound Plural Noun ♂♂♂

Now that you have practiced attached pronouns with singular and dual nouns, let's move to the masculine sound plural.

In Arabic, the masculine sound plural جَمْعُ المُذَكَّرِ السَّالِمُ is usually used for groups of three or more masculine rational nouns, especially people, professions, and descriptions.

For example:
مُعَلِّمٌ — a male teacher
مُعَلِّمُونَ — male teachers, in the nominative case
مُعَلِّمِينَ — male teachers, in the accusative or genitive case

It is called "sound" because the main form of the singular noun stays mostly unchanged, and the plural is formed by adding a regular ending.

The masculine sound plural usually takes one of two endings:

→ ـُونَ in the nominative case

→ ـِينَ in the accusative or genitive case

Now, what happens when we add attached pronouns?

Here is the key rule:

When a masculine sound plural noun receives an attached pronoun, the final **ن** of ـُونَ or ـِينَ is removed before the pronoun is added.

So:

مُعَلِّمُونَ becomes مُعَلِّمُو before the attached pronoun.

مُعَلِّمِينَ becomes مُعَلِّمِي before the attached pronoun.

مُهَنْدِسُونَ becomes مُهَنْدِسُو before the attached pronoun.

مُهَنْدِسِينَ becomes مُهَنْدِسِي before the attached pronoun.

طَالِبُونَ becomes طَالِبُو before the attached pronoun.
طَالِبِينَ becomes طَالِبِي before the attached pronoun.
مُدَرِّسُونَ becomes مُدَرِّسُو before the attached pronoun.
مُدَرِّسِينَ becomes مُدَرِّسِي before the attached pronoun.
For example:
مُعَلِّمُوهُ = مُعَلِّمُونَ + هُ “his teachers”
مُعَلِّمِيهِ = مُعَلِّمِينَ + هُ “his teachers”
مُهَنْدِسُونَا = مُهَنْدِسُونَ + نَا “our engineers”
مُهَنْدِسِينَا = مُهَنْدِسِينَ + نَا “our engineers”

Notice that in مُهَنْدِسُونَا and مُهَنْدِسِينَا, the ن you see belongs to the attached pronoun نَا, not to the original plural ending.

The original ن from مُهَنْدِسُونَ or مُهَنْدِسِينَ is removed first, then the attached pronoun نَا is added. So the word is not keeping the plural ن; it is simply ending with نَا, which means “our.”

Let's apply this rule to مُعَلِّمُونَ in the nominative case.

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
مُعَلِّمِيَّ — my teachers	مُعَلِّمُوكَ — your teachers ♂	مُعَلِّمُوهُ — his teachers
مُعَلِّمُونَا — our teachers	مُعَلِّمُوكِ — your teachers ♀	مُعَلِّمُوهَا — her teachers
	مُعَلِّمُوكُمَا — your teachers ♂♂	مُعَلِّمُوهُمَا — their teachers ♂♂
	مُعَلِّمُوكُمَا — your teachers ♀♀	مُعَلِّمُوهُمَا — their teachers ♀♀
	مُعَلِّمُوكُمْ — your teachers ♂♂♂	مُعَلِّمُوهُمْ — their teachers ♂♂♂
	مُعَلِّمُوكُ — your teachers ♂	مُعَلِّمُوهُنَّ — their teachers ♀♀♀

Notice the pattern:

مُعَلِّمُونَ + كَ becomes مُعَلِّمُوكَ

مُعَلِّمُونَ + هُ becomes مُعَلِّمُوهُ

مُعَلِّمُونَ + نَا becomes مُعَلِّمُونَا

The final ن of the masculine sound plural disappears before the attached pronoun is added.

There is one special form you should notice: مُعَلِّيَّ "my teachers." This form looks different because Arabic avoids the heavy combination created when the masculine sound plural ending meets the first-person attached pronoun ي. The result is written with a doubled يّ.

One more important point: the table above uses the nominative form مُعَلِّمُونَ. If the word is in the accusative or genitive case, we use مُعَلِّمِينَ instead. The same rule applies: remove the final ن, then add the attached pronoun.

For example:
مُعَلِّمِينَ becomes مُعَلِّمِيكَ — your teachers
مُعَلِّمِينَ becomes مُعَلِّمِيهِ — his teachers
مُعَلِّمِينَ becomes مُعَلِّمِينَا — our teachers

So, the main rule is simple: with masculine sound plural nouns, remove the final ن before adding the attached pronoun. Then pay

attention to whether the noun is nominative, accusative, or genitive.

Take your time with this pattern. It may look long on the page at first, but the idea becomes much easier once you understand the movement of the word. In the nominative case, مُعَلِّمُونَ loses the final نَ before the attached pronoun is added, so it becomes مُعَلِّمُوكَ "your teachers." In the accusative or genitive case, مُعَلِّمِينَ also loses the final نَ, so it becomes مُعَلِّمِيكَ "your teachers."

So, do not try to memorize every form as a completely new word. Focus on the pattern: remove the final نَ, keep the correct case form, and then add the attached pronoun. Once you see this movement clearly, the system becomes much easier to recognize, read, and use in real Arabic.

Recommended Course

You can learn more about this rule from this online course: "The Arabic Grammar Course for Advanced Level Students." Here is the link.

Take The Quiz for This Lesson

See where you stand—click here to take this quiz now!

Quiz

Ask Haytham

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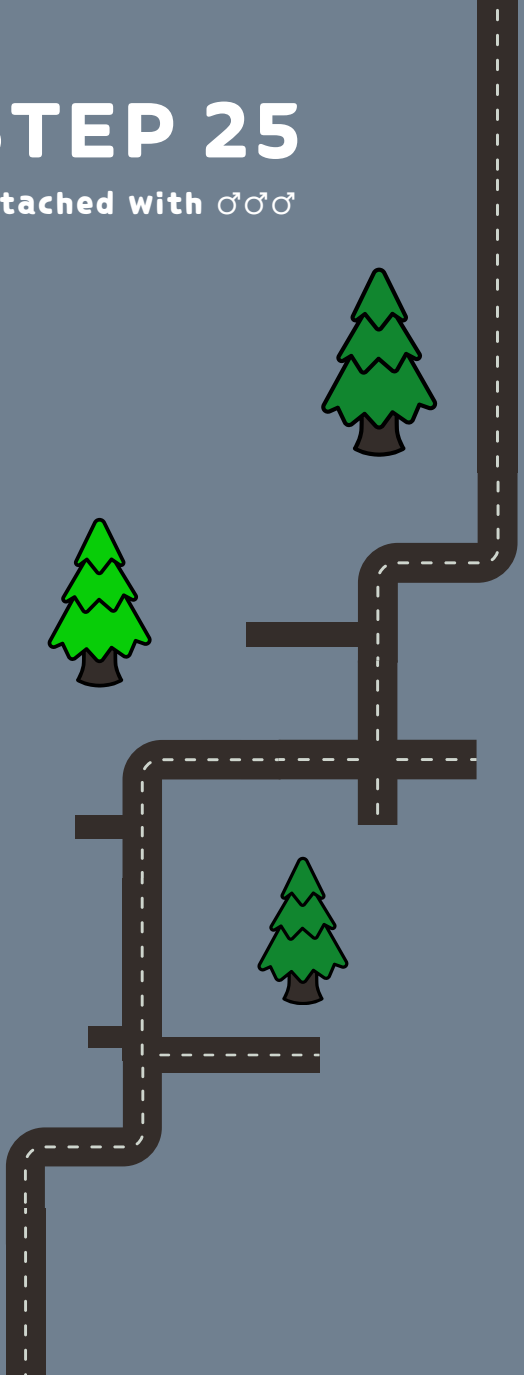
Did You Know

Arabic verbs are one of the biggest pain points for learners, but they become manageable when you study them with patterns.

AnyArabic includes focused courses for Arabic verbs and grammar.

STEP 25

Attached with ♂♂♂



Roadmap — Step 25

Learn How to Use the 14 Attached Pronouns with a Feminine Sound Plural Noun ♀♀♀

Now let's look at how attached pronouns work with the feminine sound plural.

In Arabic, the feminine sound plural جَمْعُ المُؤَنَّثِ السَّالِمُ is commonly formed by adding ات to the end of the singular form. In many cases, if the singular noun ends with Tāʾ Marbūtah ة, that ة changes into ت, and then the plural ending ات is formed.

For example:
مُعَلِّمَةٌ — a female teacher
مُعَلِّمَاتٌ — female teachers

Now here is the good news: using attached pronouns with feminine sound plural nouns is much easier than it may look.

The plural ending ات stays in the word. You simply remove the Tanwīn and attach the correct pronoun after it.

For example:
مُعَلِّمَاتٌ — female teachers
مُعَلِّمَاتُهُ — his female teachers
سَيَّارَاتٌ — cars
سَيَّارَاتُهُ — his cars
كَلِمَاتٌ — words
كَلِمَاتُهُ — his words
حَقِيبَاتٌ — bags
حَقِيبَاتُهُ — his bags
جَامِعَاتٌ — universities
جَامِعَاتُهُ — his universities
لُغَاتٌ — languages
لُغَاتُهُ — his languages

Notice again that تَنْوِين الضَّمّ ـٌ disappears when the attached pronoun ـهُ is added.

So, the main pattern is clear: keep ات, remove the Tanwīn, and add the attached pronoun.

Now let's apply this to the word مُعَلِّمَاتٌ "female teachers" in the nominative case.

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
مُعَلِّمَاتِي — my female teachers	مُعَلِّمَاتُكَ — your female teachers ♂	مُعَلِّمَاتُهُ — his female teachers
مُعَلِّمَاتُنَا — our female teachers	مُعَلِّمَاتُكِ — your female teachers ♀	مُعَلِّمَاتُهَا — her female teachers
	مُعَلِّمَاتُكُمَا — your female teachers ♂♂	مُعَلِّمَاتُهُمَا — their female teachers ♂♂
	مُعَلِّمَاتُكُمَا — your female teachers ♀♀	مُعَلِّمَاتُهُمَا — their female teachers ♀♀
	مُعَلِّمَاتُكُمْ — your female teachers ♂♂♂	مُعَلِّمَاتُهُمْ — their female teachers ♂♂♂
	مُعَلِّمَاتُكُنَّ — your female teachers ♀♀♀	مُعَلِّمَاتُهُنَّ — their female teachers ♀♀♀

Notice the pattern:

مُعَلِّمَاتٌ + كَ becomes مُعَلِّمَاتُكَ

مُعَلِّمَاتٌ + هُ becomes مُعَلِّمَاتُهُ

مُعَلِّمَاتٌ + نَا becomes مُعَلِّمَاتُنَا

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One more important point: the examples above use the nominative form مُعَلِّمَاتُ. If the noun is in the accusative or genitive case, the vowel on ت changes from Dammah ضَمَّة to Kasrah كَسْرَة.

For example:
مُعَلِّمَاتِكَ — your female teachers
مُعَلِّمَاتِهِ — his female teachers
مُعَلِّمَاتِهَا — her female teachers

So, with feminine sound plural nouns, remember this simple rule: keep ات, remove the Tanwīn, and attach the correct pronoun. Then pay attention to the case ending on ت.

You're doing great. Keep practicing this pattern with words like سَيَّارَاتٌ "cars," مَدْرَسَاتٌ "schools," and جَامِعَاتٌ "universities." These words are useful because they follow the feminine sound plural pattern clearly, and they help you see how the ending ات remains part

of the word when attached pronouns are added.

Try adding different attached pronouns to each word, such as هُ "his," هَا "her," نَا "our," and هُمْ "their." For example, you can practice forms like سَيَّارَاتُهُ "his cars," مَدْرَسَاتُهَا "her schools," جَامِعَاتُنَا "our universities," and سَيَّارَاتُهُمْ "their cars."

The more examples you practice, the more clearly you will see that the feminine sound plural keeps the ات ending before the pronoun is added. You only need to remove the Tanwīn, keep the plural form, and attach the correct pronoun. Once you repeat this pattern a few times, it becomes very easy to recognize, much easier to pronounce, and more natural to use in real Arabic sentences.

Recommended Course

For a deeper explanation of this rule, explore the online course "Arabic Grammar Course for Advanced Level Students." Here is the link.

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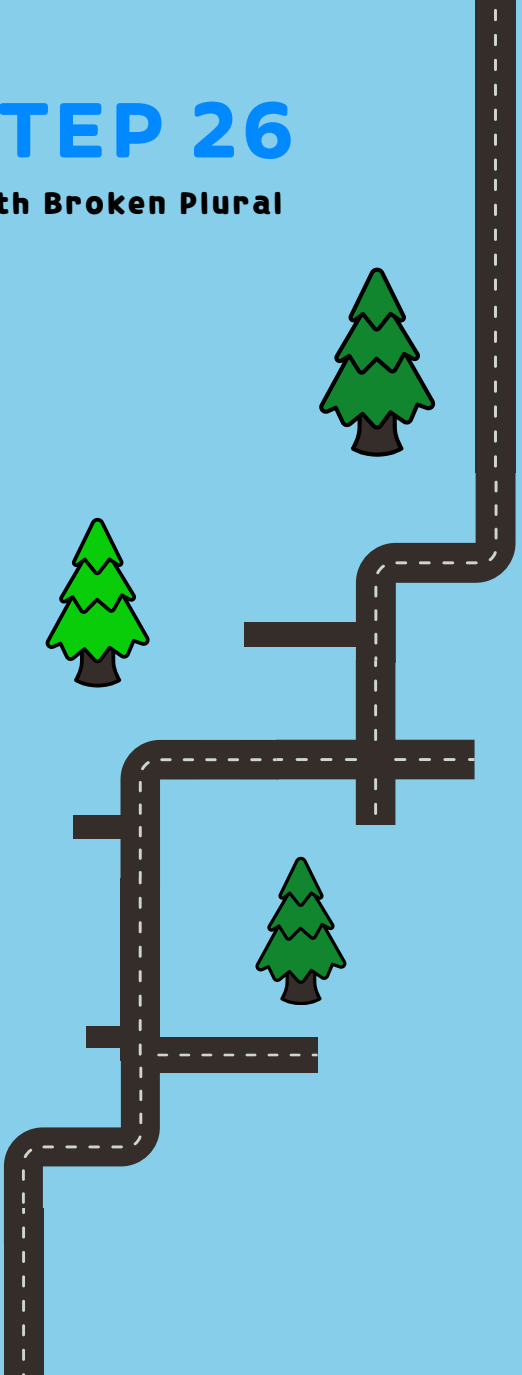
Did You Know

Reading Arabic improves faster when you practice with structured lessons instead of guessing letters and words alone.

AnyArabic includes reading-focused courses to support that skill.

STEP 26

With Broken Plural



Roadmap — Step 26

Learn How to Use the 14 Attached Pronouns with a Broken Plural Noun

Now let's move to another important noun type: the broken plural.

In Arabic, the broken plural جَمْعُ التَّكْسِيرِ is a plural form that does not follow the regular sound plural endings, such as ـُونَ، ـِينَ، ات.

Instead, the word itself changes internally. Sometimes the vowel pattern changes, sometimes a letter is added, sometimes a letter is removed, and sometimes more than one change happens at the same time.
For example:
كِتَابٌ — a book
كُتُبٌ — books

Here, the Alif ا in كِتَابٌ disappears, and the vowel pattern changes.
Another example:

رَجُلٌ — a man

رِجَالٌ — men

Broken plurals are very common in Arabic, so learning them is essential. At first, they may feel unpredictable, but do not panic.

Many broken plurals follow recognizable patterns. Once you become familiar with those patterns, you will begin to recognize similar forms more easily.

Now, here is the good news: when you add attached pronouns to a broken plural noun, the process is simple.

You treat the broken plural like a regular noun. You simply remove the Tanwīn if it exists, keep the broken plural form as it is, and attach the pronoun directly to the end of the word.

Let's take the word كُتُبٌ "books" and attach the 14 attached pronouns to it.

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
كُتُبِي — my books	كُتُبُكَ — your books ♂	كُتُبُهُ — his books
كُتُبُنَا — our books	كُتُبُكِ — your books ♀	كُتُبُهَا — her books
	كُتُبُكُمَا — your books ♂♂	كُتُبُهُمَا — their books ♂♂
	كُتُبُكُمَا — your books ♀♀	كُتُبُهُمَا — their books ♀♀
	كُتُبُكُمْ — your books ♂♂♂	كُتُبُهُمْ — their books ♂♂♂
	كُتُبُكُنَّ — your books ♀♀♀	كُتُبُهُنَّ — their books ♀♀♀

Notice what happens here.
The original word كُتُبٌ has Tanwīn. But when we attach a pronoun, the Tanwīn disappears.

So:
كُتُبٌ + كَ becomes كُتُبُكَ
كُتُبٌ + هُ becomes كُتُبُهُ
كُتُبٌ + نَا becomes كُتُبُنَا

In the table above, the word is shown in the nominative case, so you see Dammah ضَمَّة on

the final letter before most attached pronouns: كُتُبُكَ، كُتُبُهُ، كُتُبُنَا.

If the broken plural noun is in the accusative case, the final vowel changes to Fathah فَتْحَة:
كُتُبَكَ — your books
كُتُبَهُ — his books
كُتُبَهَا — her books

If the noun is in the genitive case, the final vowel changes to Kasrah كَسْرَة:
كُتُبِكَ — your books
كُتُبِهِ — his books
كُتُبِهَا — her books

So, the main rule is simple: when you attach pronouns to a broken plural noun, remove the Tanwīn, add the correct attached pronoun, and pay attention to the noun's case ending.

Take your time with this pattern. Start with كُتُبٌ, then practice with other broken plurals such as رِجَالٌ "men," بُيُوتٌ "houses," and أَقْلَامٌ "pens."

Keep going — you are learning one of the most common and useful noun patterns in Arabic.

Broken plurals may not always look as predictable as sound plurals, but they appear very often in Arabic. This is why learning how they behave with attached pronouns is so important. Once you become familiar with forms like كُتُبُهُ "his books," بُيُوتُنَا "our houses," and أَقْلَامُهُمْ "their pens," you will start recognizing this structure more easily when reading and listening.

Focus on understanding the meaning of the whole word, not only the pronoun at the end. A form like كُتُبُهَا is not just "books + her"; it means "her books" or "its books" depending on the context. With practice, you will begin to read these forms as complete units, and this will make Arabic phrases involving possession much clearer and more natural.

Recommended Course

Want to see this in action, watch lesson 5 of module 2 after you enroll in this online course.

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Quiz

Ask Haytham

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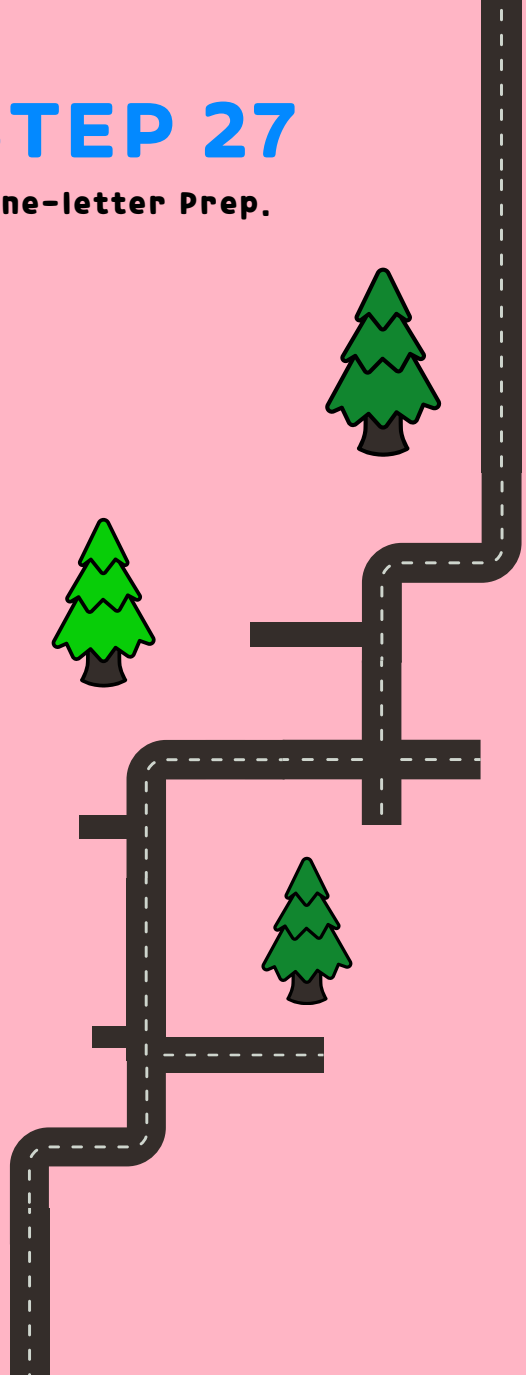
Did You Know

Some learners need Arabic for travel, while others need it for religious study, university, family, work, or culture.

AnyArabic gives you multiple paths because learners have different goals.

STEP 27

One-letter Prep.



Roadmap — Step 27

Learn How to Use the 14 Attached Pronouns with One-Letter Prepositions

In Arabic, prepositions help show the relationship between words in a sentence. They can express meanings such as location, direction, possession, purpose, comparison, and more.

Some Arabic prepositions are only one letter long. Small? Yes. Important? Absolutely.

These one-letter prepositions attach directly to the word after them, so they do not stand alone as separate words. This means they are written as part of the following word, such as بِـ "with / by" + بَيْتٍ "a house" = بِبَيْتٍ "with a house," لِـ "for / to" + مُحَمَّدٍ "Muhammad" = لِمُحَمَّدٍ "for Muhammad," كَـ "like / as" + أَسَدٍ "a lion" = كَأَسَدٍ "like a lion," and بِـ "with / by" + قَلَمٍ "a pen" = بِقَلَمٍ "with a pen."

Here are three common one-letter prepositions in Arabic:

Meaning	Preposition
"in" or "at"	بِـ
"for" or "to"	لِـ
"like" or "as"	كَـ

The exact meaning depends on the context. For example, بِـ can mean “with,” “by,” “in,” or “at,” depending on the sentence.

Now let’s practice using attached pronouns with one of these prepositions: لِـ.

When لِـ is attached to pronouns, it gives meanings such as “for me,” “for you,” “for him,” “for her,” and so on.

For example, لِي means “for me,” لَكَ means “for you” masculine, and لَهُ means “for him.” Notice that the vowel on لِـ may change slightly when it attaches to some pronouns, so you

should memorize the full forms instead of only the base preposition.

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
لِي — for me / to me	لَكَ — for you ♂	لَهُ — for him
لَنَا — for us / to us	لَكِ — for you ♀	لَهَا — for her
	لَكُمَا — for you two ♂♂	لَهُمَا — for them two ♂♂
	لَكُمَا — for you two ♀♀	لَهُمَا — for them two ♀♀
	لَكُمْ — for you ♂♂♂	لَهُمْ — for them ♂♂♂
	لَكُنَّ — for you ♀♀♀	لَهُنَّ — for them ♀♀♀

Notice that the preposition لِـ changes slightly when attached to pronouns. For example, we say لِي for “for me,” but لَكَ for “for you,” and لَهُ for “for him.”

These short forms are used constantly in Arabic, so they are worth practicing carefully. The more you repeat them in simple phrases,

the faster they will become natural when you read, write, or speak.

The main idea is simple:
take the one-letter preposition, attach the correct pronoun, and learn the meaning as one complete unit.
For example:
لِي — for me
لَكَ — for you
لَهُ — for him
لَهَا — for her
لَنَا — for us

Mastering these forms will help you build clearer and more natural Arabic sentences, especially when you want to express possession, direction, benefit, or relationship. You will also see these forms constantly in daily Arabic, so learning them early will make reading and listening much easier.

The more you practice them with real nouns, verbs, and short phrases, the faster they will become automatic.

Take your time with them. They are tiny forms, but you will see them everywhere.

As you meet these forms in real Arabic, pay attention to the context around them. A short form like لَهُ may mean “for him,” “to him,” or “he has,” depending on the sentence.

This is why you should not translate these forms mechanically every time. Instead, read the full sentence and ask yourself what relationship the preposition is showing.

This habit will help you understand Arabic more accurately and avoid many common translation mistakes.

Recommended Course

Unlock the secret to mastering prepositions through this online course by Samah Gdyel. Get started now by clicking on this link.

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Take the quiz and see how much you still remember from the chapter!

Quiz

Ask Haytham

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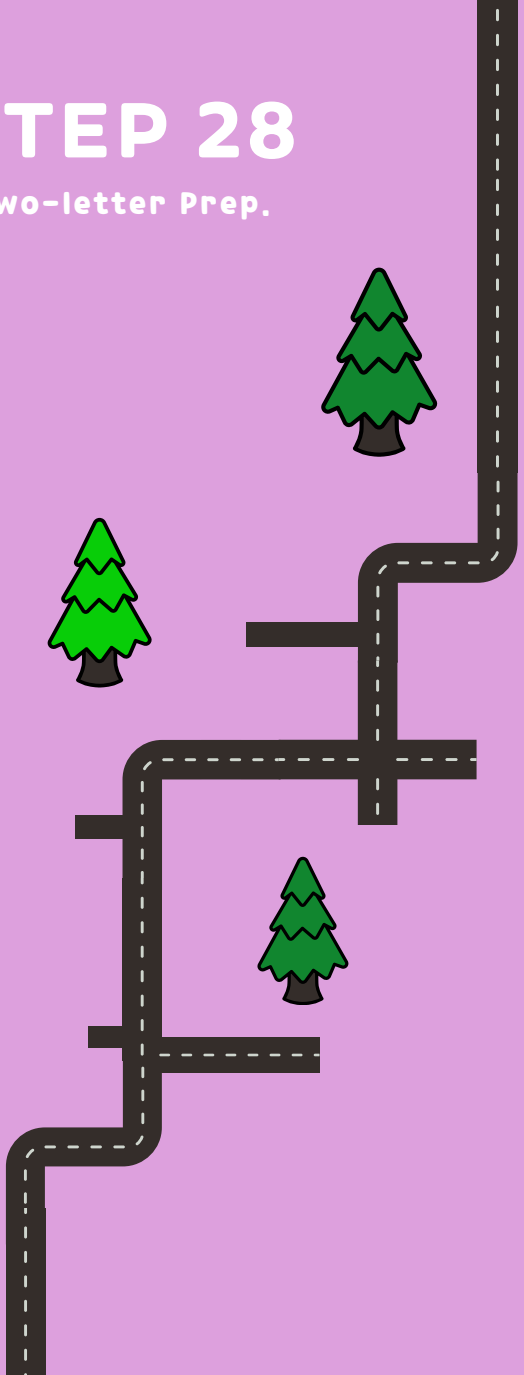
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STEP 28

Two-letter Prep.



Roadmap — Step 28

Learn How to Use the 14 Attached Pronouns with Two-Letter Prepositions

Now that you have practiced attached pronouns with **one-letter** prepositions, let's move to another useful group: two-letter prepositions.

In Arabic, prepositions حُرُوفُ الجَرِّ help connect words and show relationships between them. They can tell us where something is, where something comes from, what something is about, or how one idea connects to another.

Some common two-letter prepositions include:

Meaning	Preposition
about, concerning, away from	عَنْ
from	مِنْ
in, at	فِي

One important thing to remember: Arabic prepositions do not always match English prepositions word for word. The meaning can change depending on the sentence. So, instead of memorizing only one English translation, try to learn each preposition through examples.

For example, فِي can mean “in,” “at,” or sometimes “during,” depending on the context. This is why examples are more reliable than single-word translations.

The more you see each preposition in real sentences, the more naturally you will understand its meaning and usage.

Now let’s practice with the preposition مِنْ, which usually means “from.”

When مِنْ is used with attached pronouns, it gives meanings like “from me,” “from you,” “from him,” “from her,” and so on. You will use these forms often when talking about

source, origin, separation, or receiving something from someone.

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
مِنِّي — from me	مِنْكَ — from you ♂	مِنْهُ — from him
مِنَّا — from us	مِنْكِ — from you ♀	مِنْهَا — from her
	مِنْكُمَا — from you two ♂♂	مِنْهُمَا — from them two ♂♂
	مِنْكُمَا — from you two ♀♀	مِنْهُمَا — from them two ♀♀
	مِنْكُمْ — from you ♂♂♂	مِنْهُمْ — from them ♂♂♂
	مِنْكُنَّ — from you ♀♀♀	مِنْهُنَّ — from them ♀♀♀

Notice two special forms:

→ مِنْ + ي becomes مِنِّي

→ مِنْ + نَا becomes مِنَّا

In both forms, the ن becomes doubled with Shaddah شَدَّة. This is why we write مِنِّي and مِنَّا, not simply مِنِي or مِنْنَا.

The rest of the forms are more straightforward:

مِنْكَ — from you ♂

مِنْهُ — from him ♂

مِنْهَا — from her ♀

مِنْهُمْ — from them ♂♂♂

مِنْكِ — from you ♀

مِنْكُمَا — from you two

مِنْكُمْ — from you ♂♂♂ / mixed group

مِنْكُنَّ — from you ♀♀♀

مِنْهُمَا — from them two

مِنْهُنَّ — from them ♀♀♀

→ Notice that مِنْ changes to مِنِّي with "me" and مِنَّا with "us" because of pronunciation and assimilation.

→ The other forms are easier because مِنْ stays clearer before the attached pronoun.

These forms are very common in Arabic, so take your time with them. Learn them as complete units, not just as separate pieces.

The more you see them in real sentences, the faster they will become natural.

Arabic prepositions may look small, but they do a lot of work. Mastering them with attached pronouns will help you build clearer, smoother, and more accurate Arabic sentences.

As you continue studying, pay attention to the different meanings مِنْ can create in context. Sometimes it shows physical movement, such as “from a place.” Sometimes it shows source, origin, comparison, or separation.

When it is used with attached pronouns, the meaning becomes more personal and direct, such as مِنْهُ “from him,” مِنْهَا “from her,” or مِنْهُمْ “from them.” This will help you understand who or what something comes from, moves away from, or is connected to in the sentence.

Recommended Course

Join my 8-hour course “Arabic Grammar Course for Advanced Level” to learn prepositions in full detail. Here is the link.

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Quiz

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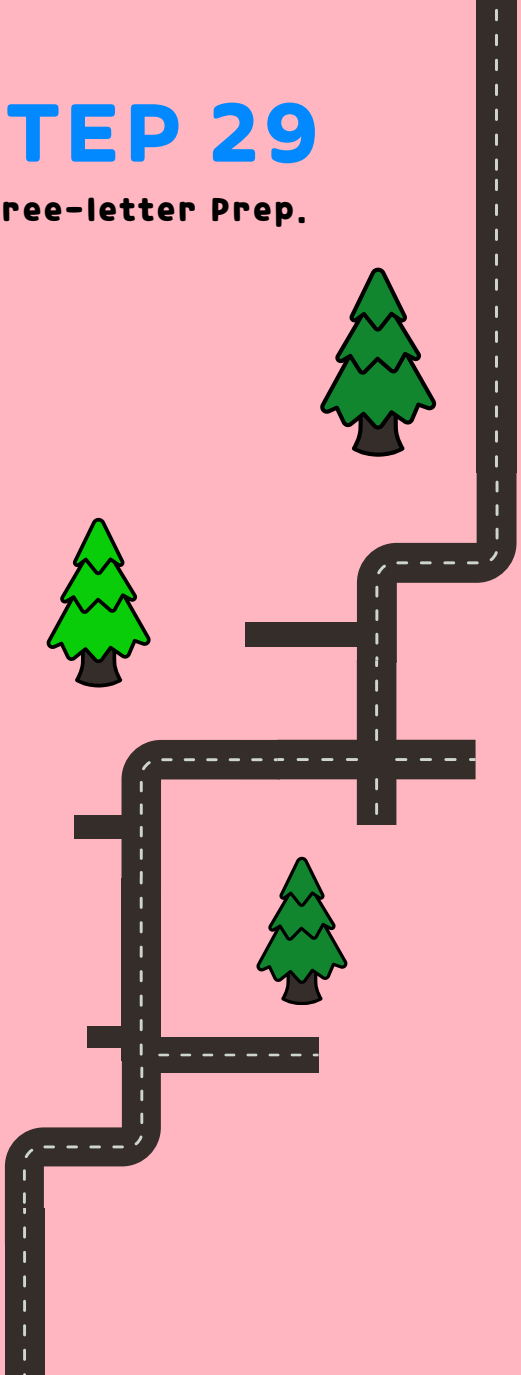
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STEP 29

Three-letter Prep.



Roadmap — Step 29

Learn How to Use the 14 Attached Pronouns with Three-Letter Prepositions

Now let's move to another useful group of Arabic prepositions: three-letter prepositions.

In Arabic, prepositions حُرُوفُ الجَرِّ connect words and show relationships between them. Some prepositions are made up of three letters, such as إِلَى "to" and عَلَى "on / upon / over," depending on the context.

Like other Arabic prepositions, these words are usually followed by a noun in the genitive case. For example:

عَلَى الطَّاوِلَةِ "on the table"
إِلَى المَدْرَسَةِ "to the school"
عَلَى الكُرْسِيِّ "on the chair"
إِلَى السُّوقِ "to the market"
مِنَ البَيْتِ "from the house"
عَنِ الدَّرْسِ "about the lesson"

But when we use attached pronouns with these prepositions, the pronoun attaches directly to the preposition.

Let's practice with the preposition عَلَى.

When عَلَى is used with attached pronouns, it gives meanings such as "on me," "on you," "on him," "on her," and so on.

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
عَلَيَّ — on me	عَلَيْكَ — on you ♂	عَلَيْهِ — on him
عَلَيْنَا — on us	عَلَيْكِ — on you ♀	عَلَيْهَا — on her
	عَلَيْكُمَا — on you two ♂♂	عَلَيْهِمَا — on them two ♂♂
	عَلَيْكُمَا — on you two ♀♀	عَلَيْهِمَا — on them two ♀♀
	عَلَيْكُمْ — on you ♂♂♂	عَلَيْهِمْ — on them ♂♂♂
	عَلَيْكُنَّ — on you ♀♀♀	عَلَيْهِنَّ — on them ♀♀♀

Notice what happens here.

The preposition عَلَى ends with alif Maqsoorah الأَلِفُ المَقْصُورَةُ ى. But when attached pronouns are added, this final ى changes into ي.

So:

عَلَى + كَ becomes عَلَيْكَ

عَلَى + هِ becomes عَلَيْهِ

عَلَى + هَا becomes عَلَيْهَا

عَلَى + نَا becomes عَلَيْنَا

There is also a special first-person form:

عَلَى + ي becomes عَلَيَّ "on me"

Here, the ي is doubled with Shaddah شَدَّة, so we write عَلَيَّ.

This same type of change also appears with other prepositions ending in alif Maqsoorah, such as إِلَى:

إِلَيَّ — to me

إِلَيْكَ — to you

إِلَيْهِ — to him

إِلَيْهَا — to her

The main idea is simple: when a preposition like عَلَى or إِلَى receives an attached pronoun, the final ى changes into ي, and then the correct attached pronoun is added.

These forms are very common in Arabic, so learn them as complete units. Do not only memorize عَلَى by itself. Practice عَلَيَّ، عَلَيْكَ، عَلَيْهِ، عَلَيْهَا، عَلَيْنَا until they feel familiar.

By mastering these forms, you will be able to build clearer Arabic sentences and understand many everyday expressions more easily. These preposition-pronoun combinations appear often in reading, listening, and daily communication, so learning them well will help you recognize meaning faster and use Arabic more naturally.

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Recommended Course

I recommend The Arabic Prepositional Verbs Course to learn prepositions and how they work with verbs. Click here to start.

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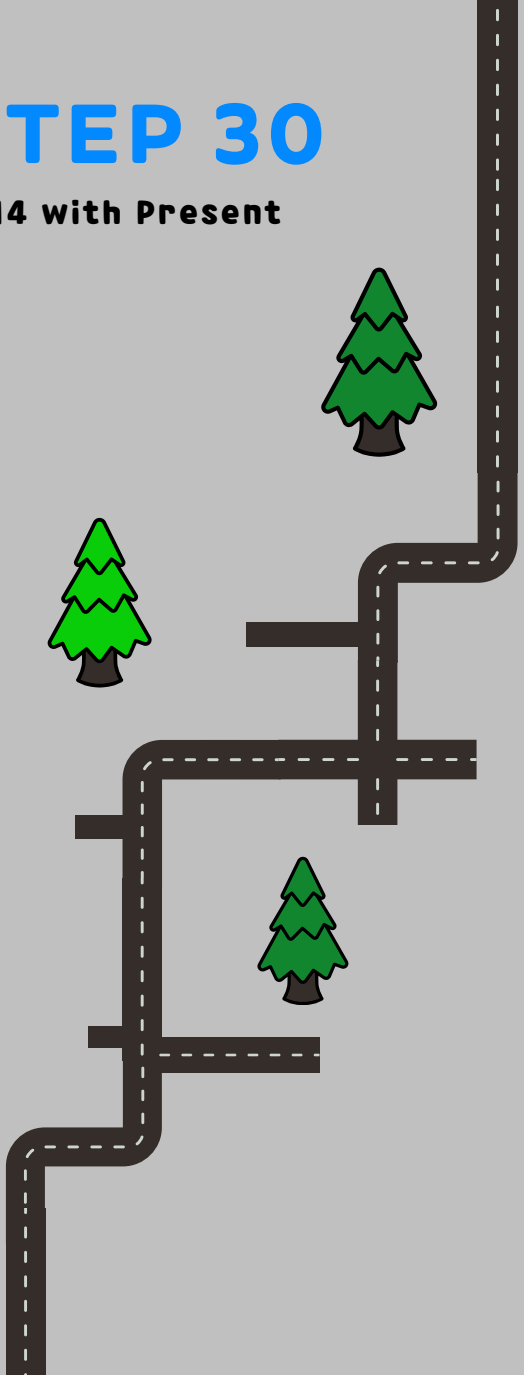
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STEP 30

14 with Present



Roadmap — Step 30

Learn How to Use the 14 Attached Pronouns with Present-Tense Verbs

Now let's bring attached pronouns into the world of verbs.

In Arabic, the present tense is called الفِعْلُ المُضَارِعُ. It is used to talk about actions happening now, repeated actions, general facts, and sometimes future actions depending on the context.

For example:
يَكْتُبُ "He writes / He is writing."

Arabic present-tense verbs change according to the subject: who is doing the action. That is why the verb form changes with I, we, you, he, she, and they.

But attached pronouns do something different when they are added to verbs. When an attached pronoun is added to a verb, it usually

works as the object of the verb, not the subject. For example, يَسْمَعُ means “he hears,” but يَسْمَعُنِي means “he hears me.”

Here, the subject is still “he,” while the attached pronoun نِي shows who receives the action. In other words, the verb tells us who does the action, and the attached pronoun tells us who the action affects.

So, instead of only saying:
يُعَلِّمُ “He teaches.”
You can say: يُعَلِّمُنِي “He teaches me.”

Here, يُعَلِّمُ tells us the action and the subject: “he teaches.” The attached pronoun نِي tells us the object: “me.”

يَسْمَعُ “He hears.”
You can say: يَسْمَعُنِي “He hears me.”
Here, يَسْمَعُ tells us the action and the subject: “he hears.” The attached pronoun نِي tells us the object: “me.”

Now let's practice with the present-tense verb يُعَلِّمُ, which means "he teaches."

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
يُعَلِّمُنِي — he teaches me	يُعَلِّمُكَ — he teaches you ♂	يُعَلِّمُهُ — he teaches him
يُعَلِّمُنَا — he teaches us	يُعَلِّمُكِ — he teaches you ♀	يُعَلِّمُهَا — he teaches her
	يُعَلِّمُكُمَا — he teaches you two ♂♂	يُعَلِّمُهُمَا — he teaches them two ♂♂
	يُعَلِّمُكُمَا — he teaches you two ♀♀	يُعَلِّمُهُمَا — he teaches them two ♀♀
	يُعَلِّمُكُمْ — he teaches you ♂♂♂	يُعَلِّمُهُمْ — he teaches them ♂♂♂
	يُعَلِّمُكُنَّ — he teaches you ♀♀♀	يُعَلِّمُهُنَّ — he teaches them ♀♀♀

Notice what is happening.

The verb يُعَلِّمُ stays in the present tense, and the attached pronoun is added to the end of the verb to show who receives the action.

So:

يُعَلِّمُ + نِي becomes يُعَلِّمُنِي — he teaches me

يُعَلِّمُ + كَ becomes يُعَلِّمُكَ — he teaches you

يُعَلِّمُ + هُ becomes يُعَلِّمُهُ — he teaches him

This is an important difference:

The verb form shows the subject — who is doing the action.

The attached pronoun shows the object — who receives the action.

Once you understand this, Arabic sentences become much clearer.

For example:

يُعَلِّمُنِي العَرَبِيَّةَ "He teaches me Arabic."

Here:

يُعَلِّمُ = he teaches

نِي = me

العَرَبِيَّةَ = Arabic

So, the full meaning is: "He teaches me Arabic."

To master this pattern, start with one verb and attach all 14 pronouns to it. Then try the same pattern with other present-tense verbs, such as:

يُسَاعِدُ — he helps
يَفْهَمُ — he understands
يَسْمَعُ — he hears
يَكْتُبُ — he writes
يَقْرَأُ — he reads
يَدْرُسُ — he studies
يَتَعَلَّمُ — he learns
يُعَلِّمُ — he teaches

The more you practice, the easier it becomes to recognize who is doing the action and who is receiving it.
That is the real power of attached pronouns with verbs.

Take a short break if you need one — then keep going. This pattern will appear everywhere in real Arabic.

Recommended Course

I highly recommend **Ghayda Adel's** "Arabic Grammar Course"—you'll learn exactly how to use the 14 attached pronouns with present-tense verbs. Check out the course.

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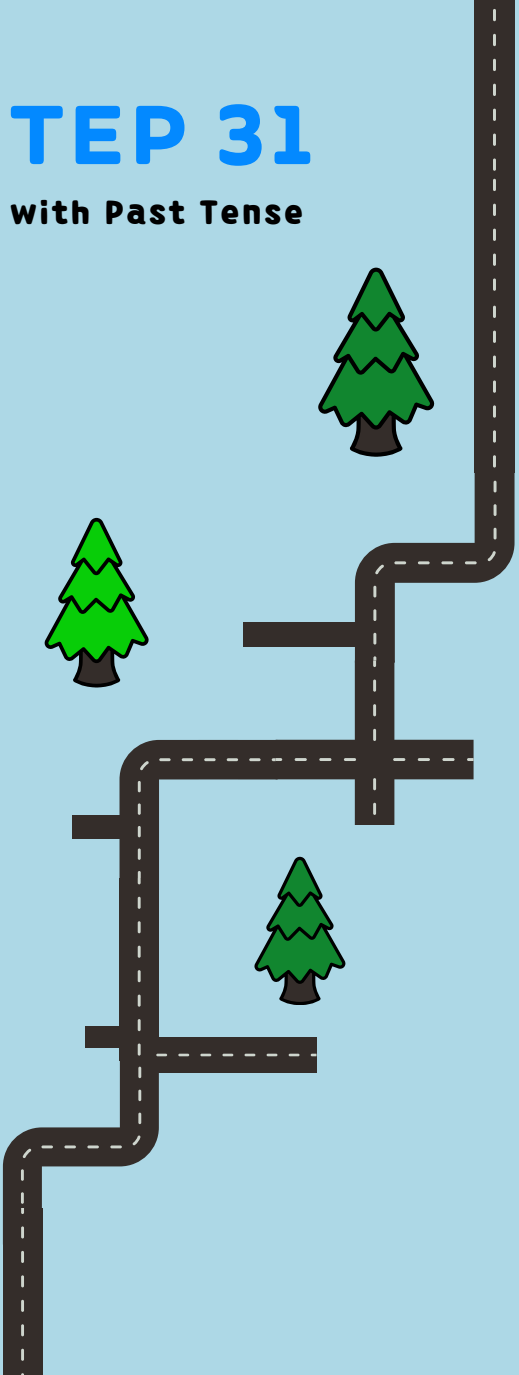
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STEP 31

14 with Past Tense



Roadmap — Step 31

Learn How to Use the 14 Attached Pronouns with Past-Tense Verbs

Now that you have learned how attached pronouns work with present-tense verbs, let's move to the past tense.

In Arabic, the past-tense verb is called الفِعْلُ المَاضِي. It is used to talk about an action that has already happened.

For example:
عَلَّمَ "He taught."

Arabic past-tense verbs change according to the subject — the person who does the action. That is why the verb form changes with I, we, you, he, she, and they.

But when attached pronouns are added to a past-tense verb, they usually show the object of the verb — the person or thing receiving the action.

The verb عَلَّمَ
Instead of only saying:
عَلَّمَ "He taught."
You can say:
عَلَّمَنِي "He taught me."

Here, عَلَّمَ tells us the action and the subject: "he taught."
The attached pronoun نِي tells us the object: "me."

The verb سَمِعَ
سَمِعَ "He heard."
You can say:
سَمِعَنِي "He heard me."
Here, سَمِعَ tells us the action and the subject: "he heard." The attached pronoun نِي tells us the object: "me."

The verb سَأَلَ
سَأَلَ "He asked."
You can say:
سَأَلَنِي "He asked me."

Here, سَأَلَ tells us the action and the subject: “he asked.” The attached pronoun ـني tells us the object: “me.”

Now let’s apply the 14 attached pronouns to the past-tense verb عَلَّمَ.

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
عَلَّمَنِي — he taught me	عَلَّمَكَ — he taught you ♂	عَلَّمَهُ — he taught him
عَلَّمَنَا — he taught us	عَلَّمَكِ — he taught you ♀	عَلَّمَهَا — he taught her
	عَلَّمَكُمَا — he taught you two ♂♂	عَلَّمَهُمَا — he taught them two ♂♂
	عَلَّمَكُمَا — he taught you two ♀♀	عَلَّمَهُمَا — he taught them two ♀♀
	عَلَّمَكُمْ — he taught you ♂♂♂	عَلَّمَهُمْ — he taught them ♂♂♂
	عَلَّمَكُنَّ — he taught you ♀♀♀	عَلَّمَهُنَّ — he taught them ♀♀♀

Notice what is happening here.
The verb عَلَّمَ stays in the past tense, and the attached pronoun is added to the end of the verb to show who received the teaching.

So:
عَلَّمَ + ـنِي becomes عَلَّمَنِي — he taught me
عَلَّمَ + ـكَ becomes عَلَّمَكَ — he taught you
عَلَّمَ + ـهُ becomes عَلَّمَهُ — he taught him
عَلَّمَ + ـنَا becomes عَلَّمَنَا — he taught us

This is the key idea:
The past-tense verb form shows the subject — who did the action.
The attached pronoun shows the object — who received the action.

So, if you say:
عَلَّمَنِي العَرَبِيَّةَ "He taught me Arabic."
The meaning breaks down like this:
عَلَّمَ = he taught
ـنِي = me

العَرَبِيَّةَ = Arabic
So, the full meaning is: “He taught me Arabic.”

Now, be careful: if the subject changes, the verb itself must also change.
For example:
عَلَّمَنِي = he taught me
عَلَّمْتُهُ = I taught him

In the first example, he is doing the action.
In the second example, I am doing the action.
That is why you need to pay attention to both parts: the verb form and the attached pronoun.

In short, using attached pronouns with past-tense verbs helps you say who received the action. Once you understand this pattern, you can create many useful Arabic sentences.

Start with one past-tense verb, attach all 14 pronouns, and repeat the forms until they feel natural. Then try the same pattern with other verbs.

Keep going — this is one of the patterns you will use again and again in real Arabic.

As you practice this pattern, focus on understanding the whole meaning of the verb form as one unit. A word like سَاعَدَنِي does not simply mean “helped + me”; it means “he helped me.” In the same way, سَاعَدْتُهُ means “I helped him.” This habit will help you read Arabic verbs faster and understand the relationship between the doer and the receiver more clearly.

You will meet this structure often in stories, conversations, explanations, and everyday Arabic. Verbs with attached pronouns make Arabic more compact and natural, because one word can carry both the action and the object. The more you train yourself to recognize these forms, the easier it will be to understand real Arabic sentences and express your own ideas with confidence.

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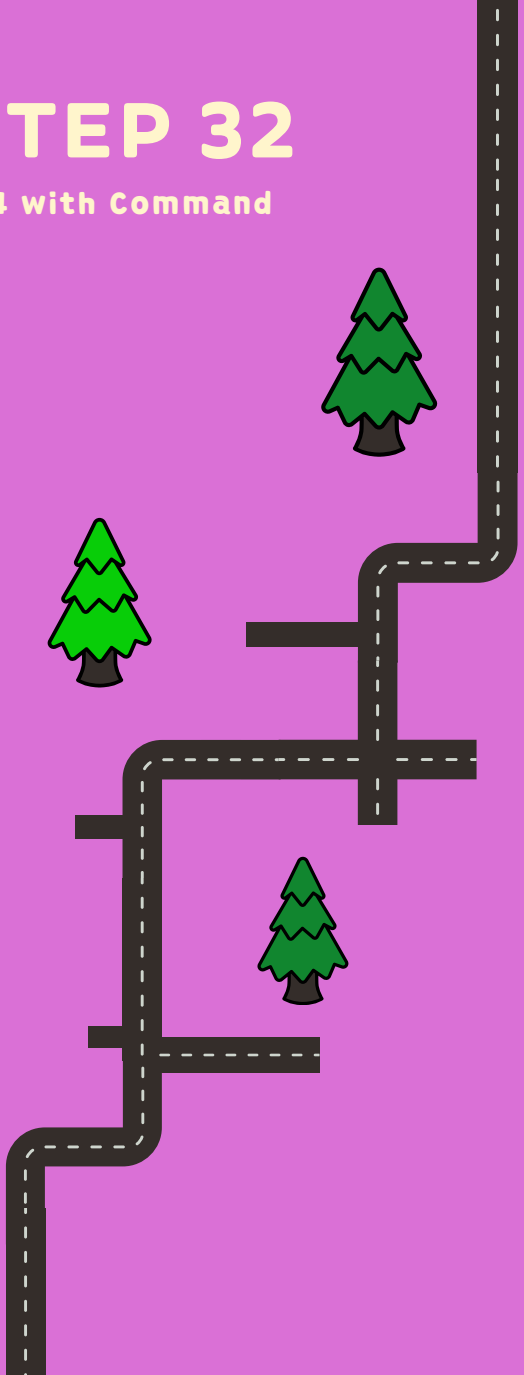
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STEP 32

14 with Command



Roadmap — Step 32

Learn How to Use Attached Pronouns with the Imperative

In Arabic, the imperative فِعْلُ الأَمْرِ is used to give a command, instruction, or direct request.

You use it when you want to say things like:
اُكْتُبْ — Write!
اِذْهَبْ — Go!
اِسْمَعْ — Listen!
عَلِّمْ — Teach!

The imperative is always directed to the person or people you are speaking to. That is why it is connected to the second-person forms: أَنْتَ، أَنْتِ، أَنْتُمَا، أَنْتُمْ، أَنْتُنَّ.

For example:
عَلِّمْ — Teach! addressed to one male
عَلِّمِي — Teach! addressed to one female
عَلِّمَا — Teach! addressed to two people
عَلِّمُوا — Teach! addressed to a group of males or a mixed group

Now, let's add attached pronouns.

When attached pronouns are added to an imperative verb, they usually show the object of the command — the person or thing receiving the action. As in the following examples:

عَلِّمْنِي "Teach me!"

Here:

عَلِّمْ = teach!

نِي = me

So, the full meaning is: "Teach me!"

اِسْمَعْنِي "Listen to me!"

Here:

اِسْمَعْ = listen!

نِي = me

So, the full meaning is: "Listen to me!"

سَاعِدْنِي "Help me!"

Here:

سَاعِدْ = help!

نِي = me

So, the full meaning is: "Help me!"

Let's practice with the imperative verb عَلِّمْ, addressed to أَنْتَ — one male.

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
عَلِّمْنِي — teach me	—	عَلِّمْهُ — teach him
عَلَّمْنَا — teach us	—	عَلِّمْهَا — teach her
	—	عَلِّمْهُمَا — teach them two ♂♂
	—	عَلِّمْهُمَا — teach them two ♀♀
	—	عَلِّمْهُمْ — teach them ♂♂♂
	—	عَلِّمْهُنَّ — teach them ♀♀♀

Notice that the second-person object column is left empty. Why?

Because the imperative is already addressed to "you." So, if you want to say, "teach yourself," Arabic normally does not say عَلِّمْكَ. Instead, you would use نَفْسَكَ:

عَلِّمْ نَفْسَكَ "Teach yourself."

So, the attached pronouns that work most naturally with this imperative are the first-person objects, such as نِي and نَا, and the third-person objects, such as هُ، هَا، هُمْ، هُنَّ.

This pattern is very useful because it allows you to give direct commands with clear meaning:
سَاعِدْنِي — Help me!
اِسْمَعْنِي — Listen to me!
عَلِّمْهُ — Teach him!
اِسْأَلْهَا — Ask her!

The key idea is simple:
The imperative verb gives the command.
The attached pronoun tells us who receives the action.
So, when you study imperative verbs, do not only memorize the command form. Practice adding object pronouns too. This will help you understand and use real Arabic instructions more naturally.

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That is all for this step. Keep going — you are now connecting verbs, commands, and pronouns together in a very practical way.

You will see this pattern often when someone gives directions, requests help, or asks another person to do something directly. Forms like سَاعِدْنِي "help me," اِسْمَعْهُ "listen to him," and اِفْهَمْهَا "understand it / her" show how Arabic can combine the command and the object in one short expression. This makes the sentence more direct, practical, and natural.

As you continue practicing, focus on both meaning and pronunciation. Some forms may feel long at first, especially when the attached pronoun is added, but they become easier when you read them aloud and use them in short phrases. With repetition, you will begin to recognize imperative verbs with attached pronouns quickly.

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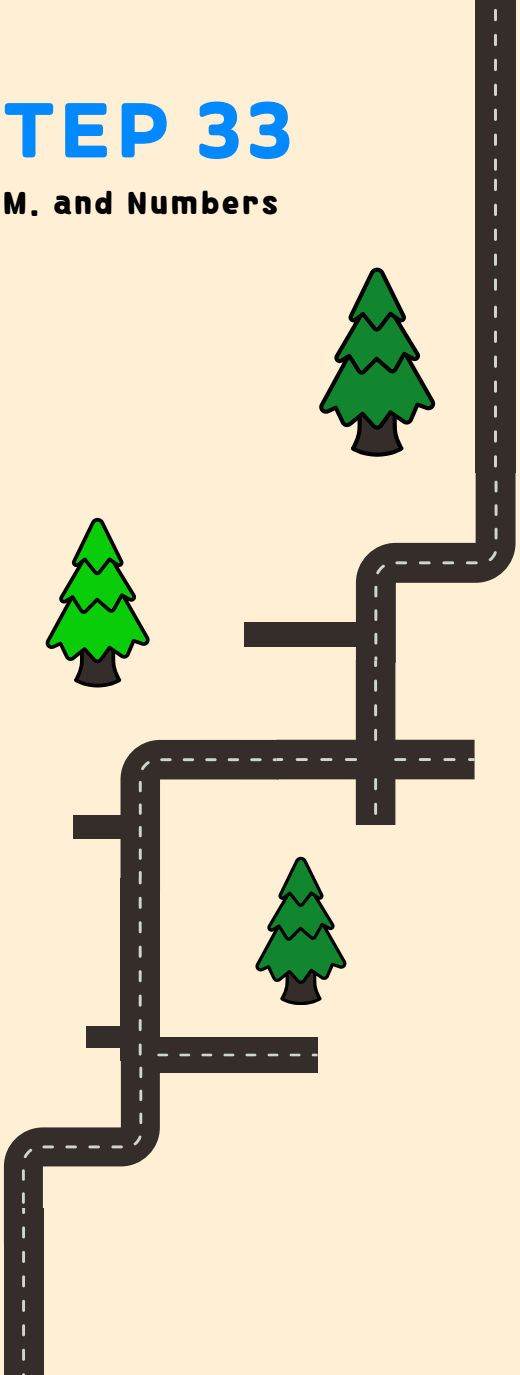
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STEP 33

DEM. and Numbers



Roadmap — Step 33

Learn Demonstrative Pronouns, Their Number, and Their Gender

Now let's talk about another small but powerful group of Arabic words: demonstrative pronouns.

In English, these are words like this, that, these, and those. In Arabic grammar, they are called أَسْمَاءُ الإِشَارَةِ

Literally, أَسْمَاءُ الإِشَارَةِ means "words used for pointing." That makes sense, because these words help you point to a person, object, place, or idea.

For example:

هَذَا كِتَابٌ "This is a book."

تِلْكَ سَيَّارَةٌ "That is a car."

هَؤُلَاءِ طُلَّابٌ "These are students."

In Arabic, demonstrative pronouns are especially important because they usually need to match the noun in gender and number.

Some dual forms also change according to case.

So, you cannot use one demonstrative word for everything. You need to choose the correct form depending on whether the noun is masculine or feminine, singular, dual, plural, human, or non-human.

This may sound like a lot at first, but do not worry. Once you see the pattern, it becomes much easier.

A full detailed study of أَسْمَاءُ الإِشَارَةِ could take us into a long grammar discussion, and that is not the goal of this roadmap. Here, I want to give you a clear, practical understanding so you can recognize and use the most important forms confidently.

(1) Masculine Singular Demonstratives

Let's start with masculine singular forms.
For something masculine and near you, use هَذَا, which means "this."

For example:
هَذَا وَلَدٌ ذَكِيٌّ "This is an intelligent boy."
Here, هَذَا refers to something near the speaker, and it matches the masculine noun وَلَدٌ.

For something masculine and farther away, Arabic commonly uses ذَلِكَ, which means "that." You may also see ذَاكَ, which also means "that."

In Modern Standard Arabic, ذَلِكَ is more common and more widely used. ذَاكَ also exists, but it is less common and often feels more literary or context-specific.
For example:
هَذَا كِتَابٌ، وَذَلِكَ دَفْتَرٌ "This is a book, and that is a notebook." So, for masculine singular nouns, remember: هَذَا means "this," while ذَلِكَ and ذَاكَ mean "that."

(2) Masculine Dual Demonstratives

When you are pointing to two masculine nouns near you, Arabic uses هَذَانِ in the nominative

case and هَذَيْنِ in the accusative or genitive case. Both mean “these two.”

For example:

هَذَانِ الرَّجُلَانِ مُعَلِّمَانِ “These two men are teachers.”

Here, هَذَانِ is used because the phrase is in the nominative position.

Now compare:

أَعْرِفُ هَذَيْنِ الرَّجُلَيْنِ “I know these two men.”

Here, هَذَيْنِ is used because it is the object of the verb أَعْرِفُ.

Arabic also has far masculine dual forms ذَانِكَ is used in the nominative case, and ذَيْنِكَ is used in the accusative or genitive case. Both mean “those two.” These far dual forms are less common in everyday Modern Standard Arabic, but they are useful to recognize in formal Arabic, classical texts, and advanced grammar.

(3) Feminine Singular Demonstratives

For a feminine singular noun near you, use هَذِهِ, which means “this.”

For example:

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هَذِهِ الطَّالِبَةُ ذَكِيَّةٌ “This female student is smart.”
هَذِهِ قِطَّةٌ “This is a cat.”
أَسْكُنُ فِي هَذِهِ الشَّقَّةِ “I live in this apartment.”
For something feminine and farther away, use تِلْكَ, which means “that.”
For example:
هَذِهِ مُدَرِّسَةٌ، وَتِلْكَ طَبِيبَةٌ “This is a female teacher, and that is a female doctor.”
هَذِهِ دَجَاجَةٌ، وَتِلْكَ بَطَّةٌ “This is a chicken, and that is a duck.”
So, for feminine singular nouns, remember: هَذِهِ means “this,” and تِلْكَ means “that.”

(4) Feminine Dual Demonstratives

When you are pointing to two feminine nouns near you, Arabic uses هَاتَانِ in the nominative case and هَاتَيْنِ in the accusative or genitive case. Both mean “these two.”

For something farther away, Arabic uses تَانِكَ in the nominative case and تَيْنِكَ in the accusative or genitive case. Both mean “those two.”
For example:

هَاتَانِ الطَّالِبَتَانِ مِصْرِيَّتَانِ، وَتَانِكَ هِنْدِيَّتَانِ "These two female students are Egyptian, and those two are Indian."

Another example:

هَلْ تَعْرِفُ تَيْنِكَ المُهَنْدِسَتَيْنِ؟ "Do you know those two female engineers?"

The feminine dual forms are useful, but do not panic if they feel heavy at first. Dual demonstratives are more advanced than singular forms, so learn them slowly.

(5) Human Plural Demonstratives

For plural demonstratives referring to people, Arabic commonly uses هَؤُلَاءِ for "these" and أُولَئِكَ for "those."

Use هَؤُلَاءِ for people who are near you, and أُولَئِكَ for people who are farther away.

The good news is that these forms do not change according to case. They stay the same whether they appear as a subject, object, or after a preposition.

For example:

هَؤُلَاءِ الطُّلَّابُ مِنَ السُّعُودِيَّةِ "These students are from Saudi Arabia."

أُولَئِكَ الطُّلَّابُ مِنْ مَالِيزِيَا "Those students are from Malaysia."

For feminine human plurals, the same demonstratives are used:

هَؤُلَاءِ الطَّالِبَاتُ مِصْرِيَّاتٌ "These female students are Egyptian."

أُولَئِكَ الطَّالِبَاتُ هِنْدِيَّاتٌ "Those female students are Indian."

Another example:

أَعْرِفُ هَؤُلَاءِ السَّيِّدَاتِ "I know these ladies."

So, for human plurals, remember: هَؤُلَاءِ means "these," and أُولَئِكَ means "those."

(6) Non-Human Plural Demonstratives

Now here is an important Arabic rule that surprises many learners:

When the noun is plural but non-human, Arabic usually treats it as feminine singular for agreement.

This means plural non-human nouns commonly use هَذِهِ for "these" when the things are near, and تِلْكَ for "those" when the things are far. So instead of using هَؤُلَاءِ for non-human things, Arabic normally uses هَذِهِ.

For example:
هَذِهِ السَّيَّارَاتُ جَدِيدَةٌ "These cars are new."
هَذِهِ الكُتُبُ غَالِيَةٌ "These books are expensive."
Notice something important: even though السَّيَّارَاتُ "the cars" and الكُتُبُ "the books" are plural, the adjective after them appears in the feminine singular form:
→ جَدِيدَةٌ — new
→ غَالِيَةٌ — expensive
This is because non-human plurals in Arabic often take feminine singular agreement.
For far non-human plurals, use تِلْكَ:
تِلْكَ السَّيَّارَاتُ قَدِيمَةٌ "Those cars are old."
تِلْكَ الكُتُبُ مُفِيدَةٌ "Those books are useful."
So, the pattern is simple:
→ For nearby non-human plurals, use هَذِهِ.

→ For far non-human plurals, use تِلْكَ.

This rule is very useful. Once you understand it, many Arabic sentences will suddenly make much more sense.

(7) Demonstratives for Places

Arabic also has demonstrative words that point to places, not just people or objects.

The most common ones are هُنَا, which means "here," هُنَاكَ, which means "there," and هُنَالِكَ, which means "over there" or "there."

Use هُنَا for a place that is near.

Use هُنَاكَ or هُنَالِكَ for a place that is farther away. هُنَالِكَ often sounds more formal or more distant.

The good news is that these words do not change according to gender, number, or case.

For example:

هُنَا القَاهِرَةُ "Cairo is here."

هُنَا مَدْرَسَةٌ، وَهُنَاكَ مَسْجِدٌ "Here is a school, and there is a mosque."

In Short

Demonstrative pronouns are very important in Arabic because they help you point to people, objects, places, and ideas. They also help you show whether something is near or far, masculine or feminine, singular, dual, or plural.

For masculine singular nouns, use هَذَا for "this," and ذَلِكَ or ذَاكَ for "that."
For feminine singular nouns, use هَذِهِ for "this," and تِلْكَ for "that."

For masculine dual nouns, use هَذَانِ or هَذَيْنِ for "these two," and ذَانِكَ or ذَيْنِكَ for "those two."
For feminine dual nouns, use هَاتَانِ or هَاتَيْنِ for "these two," and تَانِكَ or تَيْنِكَ for "those two."
For human plurals, use هَؤُلَاءِ for "these," and أُولَئِكَ for "those."

For non-human plurals, use هَذِهِ for "these," and تِلْكَ for "those."
For places, use هُنَا for "here," هُنَاكَ for "there," and هُنَالِكَ for "over there / there."

The best way to master demonstrative pronouns is simple: use them in short sentences every day.

Start with easy patterns like:

هَذَا كِتَابٌ "This is a book."

هَذِهِ مَدْرَسَةٌ "This is a school."

هَؤُلَاءِ طُلَّابٌ "These are students."

هَذِهِ كُتُبٌ "These are books."

هَذَا قَلَمٌ "This is a pen."

هَذِهِ سَيَّارَةٌ "This is a car."

هَؤُلَاءِ مُعَلِّمُونَ "These are teachers."

هَذِهِ أَقْلَامٌ "These are pens."

هَذَا بَيْتٌ "This is a house."

The more you practice these forms in real sentences, the faster they will become natural.

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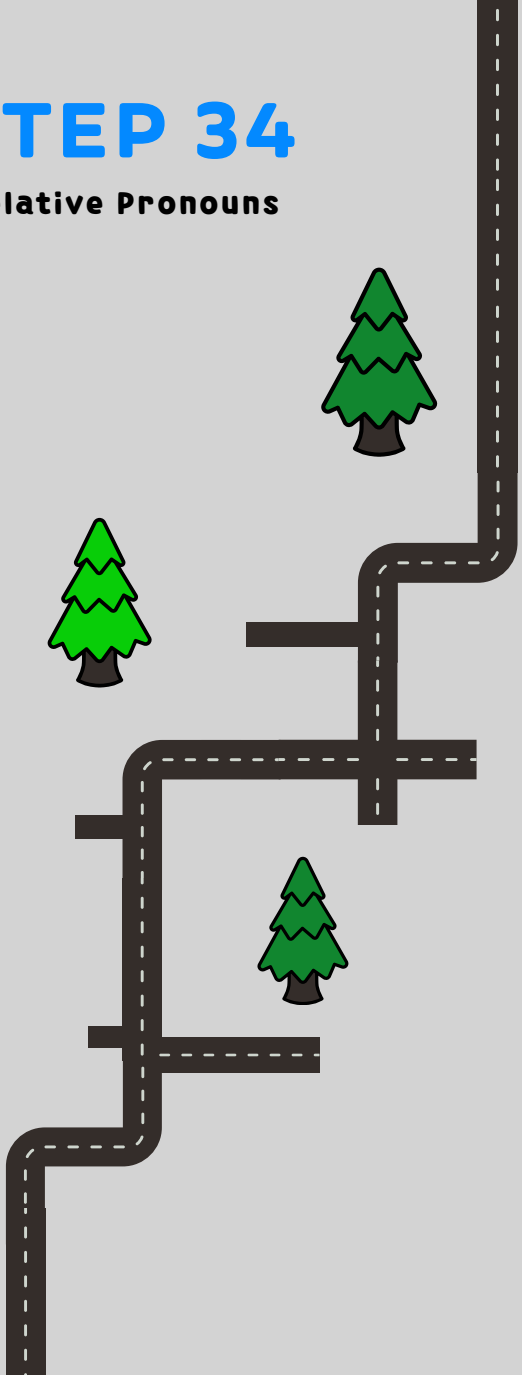
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STEP 34

Relative Pronouns



Roadmap — Step 34

Learn How to Use Relative Pronouns

Now let's look at another important group of Arabic words: relative pronouns.

In Arabic, relative pronouns are called الأَسْمَاءُ المَوْصُولَةُ. They are used to connect a noun with extra information about it.

In English, we use words like who, whom, that, and which.

For example:
"The student who studied Arabic…"
"The pen that I gave to my friend…"
"The book which I bought yesterday…"

Arabic does the same thing, but the relative pronoun must usually match the noun in two things: gender and number. So, if the noun is masculine singular, you use a masculine singular relative pronoun; if the noun is feminine singular, you use a feminine singular

relative pronoun. This agreement is one reason Arabic relative pronouns are more precise than English ones.

Here are the main Arabic relative pronouns:

Number	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	الَّذِي	الَّتِي
Dual — nominative	اللَّذَانِ	اللَّتَانِ
Dual — accusative / genitive	اللَّذَيْنِ	اللَّتَيْنِ
Plural	الَّذِينَ	اللَّاتِي / اللَّائِي

The two forms you will see most often at the beginning are:

الَّذِي
used with masculine singular nouns.

الَّتِي
used with feminine singular nouns.
For example:
الطَّالِبُ الَّذِي دَرَسَ اللُّغَةَ العَرَبِيَّةَ جَيِّدًا

“The student who studied Arabic well.”
Here, الطَّالِبُ is masculine singular, so we use الَّذِي.
Another example:
القَلَمُ الَّذِي أَعْطَيْتُهُ لِصَدِيقِي
“The pen that I gave to my friend.”
Here, القَلَمُ is masculine singular, so we use الَّذِي

Notice also the attached pronoun هُ in أَعْطَيْتُهُ.
Arabic often uses this kind of “returning pronoun” inside the relative clause to refer back to the noun.

Now look at this example:
الرَّجُلُ الَّذِي قَابَلْتُهُ فِي اليَوْمِ الأَوَّلِ
“The man whom I met on the first day.”
Here, الرَّجُلُ is masculine singular, so we must use الَّذِي, not الَّتِي.

For feminine singular nouns, we use الَّتِي:
الطَّالِبَةُ الَّتِي دَرَسَتْ اللُّغَةَ العَرَبِيَّةَ جَيِّدًا
“The female student who studied Arabic well.”
Here, الطَّالِبَةُ is feminine singular, so we use الَّتِي.

So, the rule is simple:
Look at the noun first.
Is it masculine or feminine?
Is it singular, dual, or plural?
Then choose the relative pronoun that matches it.

Relative pronouns are very useful because they help you build longer and more meaningful Arabic sentences. Instead of saying only الطَّالِبُ "the student," you can say الطَّالِبُ الَّذِي دَرَسَ العَرَبِيَّةَ — "the student who studied Arabic."

This is how your Arabic starts moving from short basic sentences into richer, more natural expression.

To practice, start with simple patterns:
البَيْتُ الَّذِي رَأَيْتُهُ
"The house that I saw."
المَدْرَسَةُ الَّتِي زُرْتُهَا
"The school that I visited."
الطُّلَّابُ الَّذِينَ دَرَسُوا العَرَبِيَّةَ

“The students who studied Arabic.”

Keep practicing with nouns you already know. The more you use relative pronouns in short sentences, the easier it becomes to build clear, connected Arabic.

Relative pronouns are especially useful because they help you connect ideas instead of separating them into many short sentences.

Once you understand how they work, you can describe people, places, and things with more detail, such as which book you read, which teacher helped you, or which lesson you understood.

This gives your Arabic more flow and helps your sentences sound more complete, organized, and natural.

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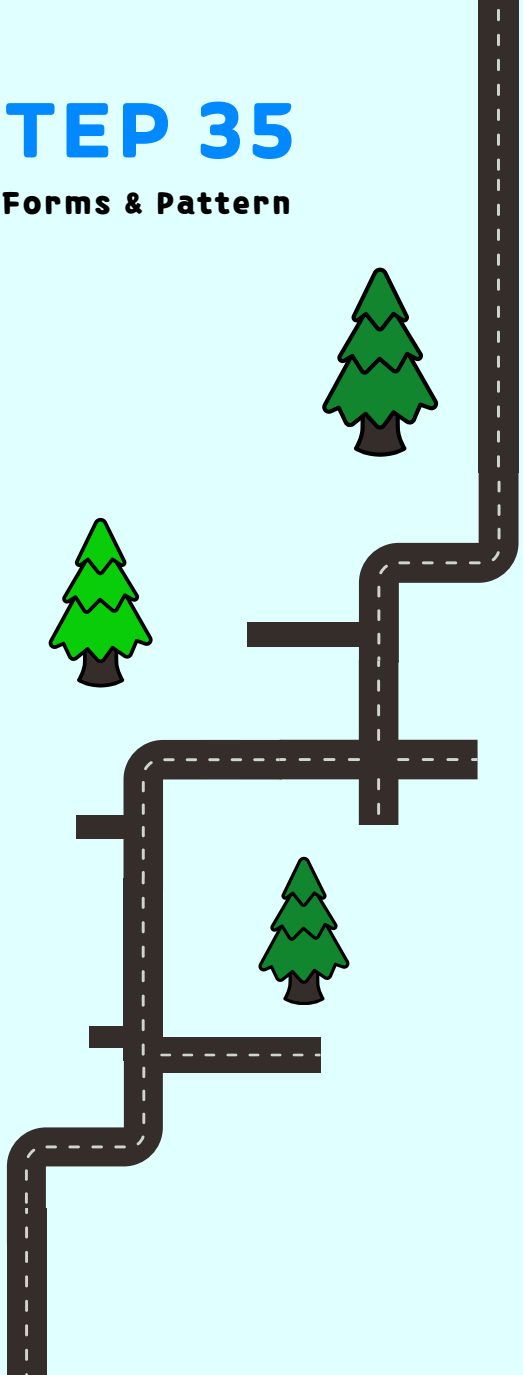
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STEP 35

10 Forms & Pattern



Roadmap — Step 35

Learn Arabic Verb Forms and Patterns

Arabic verbs are the heart of the Arabic language. If nouns help you name people, places, and things, verbs help you bring the sentence to life.

They tell you what happened, what is happening, what will happen, who did the action, and sometimes whether the action was done actively, passively, directly, indirectly, intensely, or with another person.

That is why learning Arabic verbs is not optional if you want real fluency. It is one of the core skills that allows you to build meaningful sentences and understand how Arabic actually works.

When you study Arabic verbs, you gain several powerful skills.

First, you learn how to build different types of sentences: statements, questions, commands, and more.

Second, you learn how to talk about actions in the past, present, and future.

Third, you learn how to express needs, intentions, requests, wishes, and real-life communication more naturally.

To master Arabic verbs, you need to understand three things: verb roots, verb forms, and conjugation patterns.

Most Arabic verbs are built from a root, usually made of three letters. This root carries the core meaning. Then Arabic places that root into different patterns to create new meanings.

For example, one form may give the basic meaning, another may make the meaning stronger, another may make it causative, and

another may show seeking, interaction, or becoming.

This is one of the beautiful things about Arabic. Once you start seeing the patterns, the language becomes much more organized. It stops feeling like random vocabulary and starts feeling like a system. Very nice system, by the way — strict, but fair.

In Arabic learning, students often study 10 common verb forms. These are not the only possible verb forms in Arabic, but they are the most important forms to learn first because they appear frequently in Modern Standard Arabic, Classical Arabic, and many advanced texts.

Here is a simple overview of the 10 common Arabic verb forms.

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Form 1 — فَعَلَ

This is the basic verb form. It usually carries the core meaning of the root.

For example:

كَتَبَ “he wrote”

فَتَحَ “he opened”

Think of Form 1 as the starting point. Many other forms are built from the same root and add new shades of meaning.

Form 2 — فَعَّلَ

Form 2 often gives a causative, intensive, or repeated meaning. In simple words, it can make the action stronger, repeated, or cause someone else to do something.

For example:

عَلِمَ “he knew”

عَلَّمَ “he taught”

Here, the meaning moves from “knowing” to “causing someone to know,” which gives us “teaching.”

Another example:
كَسَرَ “he broke”
كَسَّرَ “he smashed / shattered”
Here, Form 2 makes the action stronger or more intense.

Form 3 — فَاعَلَ

Form 3 often suggests interaction, participation, or doing something with another person.
For example:
سَلِمَ “he was safe”
سَالَمَ “he made peace with someone”
You can think of Form 3 as a form that often brings another person into the action.

Form 4 — أَفْعَلَ

Form 4 often gives a causative meaning. It can mean causing someone or something to do the action of the root.
For example:

خَرَجَ “he went out”
أَخْرَجَ “he brought out / took out”
Another example:
عَلِمَ “he knew”
أَعْلَمَ “he informed”
So, Form 4 often helps you express the idea of making something happen.

Form 5 — تَفَعَّلَ

Form 5 is often related to Form 2. It can express a reflexive, internal, gradual, or acquired meaning.
For example:
عَلَّمَ “he taught”
تَعَلَّمَ “he learned”
Here, the meaning becomes connected to the subject receiving or acquiring the action.

Another example:
دَرَّبَ “he trained”
تَدَرَّبَ “he trained himself / practiced”

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Form 6 — تَفَاعَلَ

Form 6 is often related to Form 3 and can express interaction, mutual action, or shared participation.

For example:

عَامَلَ "he treated / dealt with"

تَعَامَلَ "he dealt with / interacted with"

This form often feels like an action happening between people or groups.

Form 7 — اِنْفَعَلَ

Form 7 often gives an intransitive or passive-like meaning. It can show that something happened to the subject or that the subject underwent the action.

For example:

كَسَرَ "he broke"

اِنْكَسَرَ "it broke / it was broken"

Another example:

فَتَحَ "he opened"

اِنْفَتَحَ "it opened / it was opened"

Form 8 — اِفْتَعَلَ

Form 8 often gives meanings related to doing the action for oneself, making an effort, involvement, or a more specific shade of the root meaning.

For example:

سَمِعَ "he heard"

اِسْتَمَعَ "he listened"

Hearing can happen naturally, but listening usually involves attention and intention.

Another example:

عَرَفَ "he knew"

اِعْتَرَفَ "he acknowledged / confessed"

Form 9 — اِفْعَلَّ

Form 9 is rare, but it is important to recognize. It is usually used with colors and physical qualities or defects.

For example:

اِحْمَرَّ "it turned red"

اِعْوَجَّ "it became crooked / twisted"

You will not use Form 9 as often as the other

forms, but when you see it, it usually has this kind of meaning.

Form 10 — اِسْتَفْعَلَ

Form 10 often gives the meaning of seeking, requesting, considering, or trying to obtain the meaning of the root.

For example:

غَفَرَ "he forgave"

اِسْتَغْفَرَ "he sought forgiveness"

Another example:

زَادَ "it increased"

اِسْتَزَادَ "he asked for more / sought more"

So, Form 10 often carries the idea of seeking or trying to get something.

Why This Matters

At first, these forms may look intimidating. That is normal. You are not expected to master all of them in one sitting.

The goal at this stage is to understand that Arabic verbs follow patterns. Once you

recognize the pattern, you can often guess the general meaning of a new verb, pronounce it more accurately, and remember it more easily.

This is also why I created a dedicated online course on Arabic verbs, forms, and patterns. Verb forms can be challenging at the beginning, especially when it comes to pronunciation, meaning shifts, and conjugation. But with the right structure and enough examples, they become much easier to understand.

To improve your Arabic, spend regular time studying verb forms, practicing conjugation, and using verbs in real sentences with attached pronouns and different subjects.

The more you practice, the more Arabic verbs will stop feeling like a maze and start feeling like a map. And once you can read that map, your Arabic becomes much stronger.

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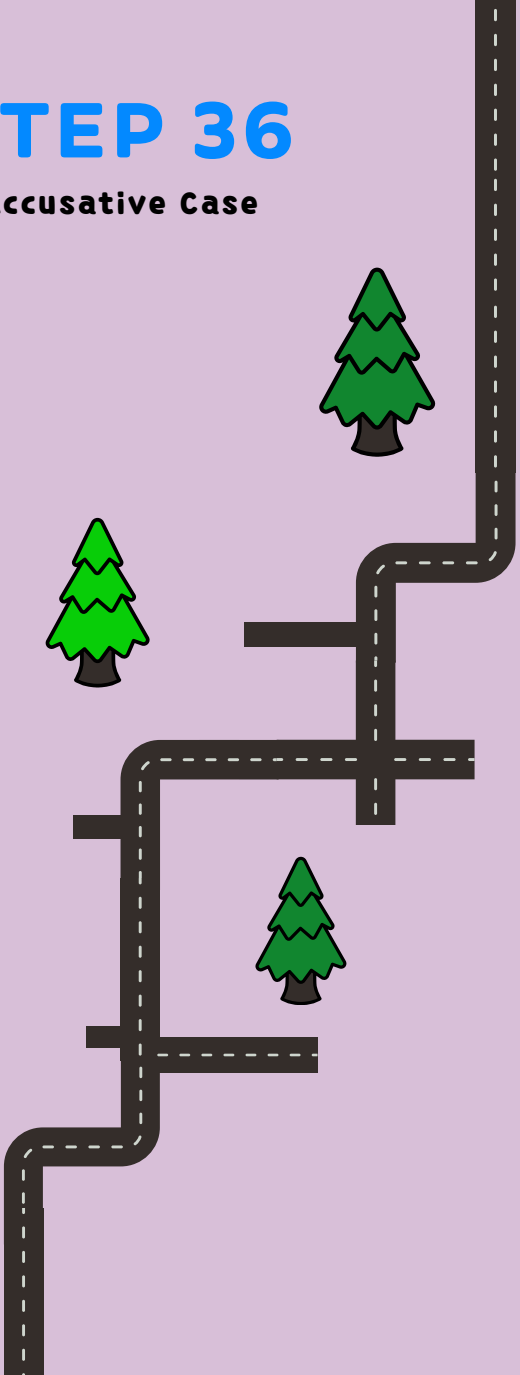
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STEP 36

Accusative Case



Roadmap — Step 36

Learn the Accusative Case Ending for Nouns

Now let's talk about one of the most important case endings in Arabic: the accusative case.

In Arabic, the accusative case is called حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ. A noun in this case is called مَنْصُوبٌ.

You will often see the accusative case when a noun is used as the object of a verb — in other words, the person or thing receiving the action.

For example:
قَرَأْتُ كِتَابًا "I read a book."
Here, كِتَابًا "a book" is the object of the verb قَرَأْتُ "I read," so it appears in the accusative case.

Arabic does not use only one accusative ending for every noun. The ending changes depending on the noun type: singular, dual, sound masculine plural, sound feminine plural,

definite, indefinite, and sometimes the noun's grammatical pattern.

So, let's start with the most common endings.

(1) Definite Singular Nouns and Adjectives

Definite singular nouns and their adjectives are usually marked with a single Fathah فَتْحَة in the accusative case.

For example:

قَابَلْتُ المُهَنْدِسَ الجَدِيدَ.

"I met the new engineer."

Here, both المُهَنْدِسَ and الجَدِيدَ are accusative. The noun is accusative because it is the object of the verb قَابَلْتُ, and the adjective follows the noun in case.

More examples:

Nominative	Accusative
الكِتَابُ — the book	الكِتَابَ — the book
القَلَمُ — the pen	القَلَمَ — the pen
الطَّالِبُ — the student	الطَّالِبَ — the student

(2) Indefinite Singular Nouns and Adjectives

Indefinite singular nouns and their adjectives are usually marked with Fathatayn تَنْوِين الفَتْح in the accusative case.

For example:

قَابَلْتُ مُهَنْدِسًا جَدِيدًا.

"I met a new engineer." ♂

Here, both مُهَنْدِسًا and جَدِيدًا are indefinite and accusative, so both take ـًا.

More examples:

Nominative	Accusative
كِتَابٌ — a book	كِتَابًا — a book
قَلَمٌ — a pen	قَلَمًا — a pen
طَالِبٌ — a student	طَالِبًا — a student

(3) Feminine Singular Nouns Ending with Tāʾ Marbūtah

Now notice this important spelling rule.

When Fathatayn is written on a noun or adjective ending with Tāʾ Marbūtah تَاء مَرْبُوطَة ة, we write ةً without adding an extra alif.

For example:

مُعَلِّمَةٌ — a female teacher

مُعَلِّمَةً — a female teacher, accusative

Another example:

قَابَلْتُ مُهَنْدِسَةً جَدِيدَةً.

“I met a new female engineer.” ♀

So, we write:

مُهَنْدِسَةً

not:

مُهَنْدِسَةًا

If the noun is definite, we use a single Fathah:

المُعَلِّمَةُ — the female teacher

المُعَلِّمَةَ — the female teacher, accusative

(4) Dual Nouns and Adjectives

Dual nouns and adjectives are marked in the accusative case with the ending ـيْنِ.

For example:

قَابَلْتُ مُهَنْدِسَيْنِ جَدِيدَيْنِ.

“I met two new engineers.” ♂♂

Here, both مُهَنْدِسَيْنِ and جَدِيدَيْنِ are dual and accusative, so both take the ـيْنِ ending.

More examples:

Nominative	Accusative
مُعَلِّمَانِ — two teachers	مُعَلِّمَيْنِ — two teachers
طَالِبَانِ — two students	طَالِبَيْنِ — two students
مُهَنْدِسَتَانِ — two female engineers	مُهَنْدِسَتَيْنِ — two female engineers

(5) Sound Masculine Plural Nouns and Adjectives

Sound masculine plural nouns and adjectives are marked in the accusative case with the ending ـِينَ.

For example:

قَابَلْتُ المُهَنْدِسِينَ المِصْرِيِّينَ.

"I met the Egyptian engineers." ♂♂♂

Here, both المُهَنْدِسِينَ and المِصْرِيِّينَ are sound masculine plural forms in the accusative case.

More examples:

Nominative	Accusative
مُعَلِّمُونَ — teachers	مُعَلِّمِينَ — teachers
طَالِبُونَ — students	طَالِبِينَ — students

(6) Sound Feminine Plural Nouns and Adjectives

Sound feminine plural nouns and adjectives are marked in the accusative case with Kasrah كَسْرَة.

For example:

قَابَلْتُ المُهَنْدِسَاتِ المِصْرِيَّاتِ.

"I met the Egyptian female engineers." ♀♀♀

This is an important rule to remember. In the sound feminine plural, the accusative ending is not Fathah. It is Kasrah.

So instead of saying:

المُهَنْدِسَاتَ we say: المُهَنْدِسَاتِ

That small Kasrah matters. It tells you that the noun is a sound feminine plural in the accusative case.

Instead of saying:

المُعَلِّمَاتَ we say: المُعَلِّمَاتِ

And instead of saying:

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الطَّبِيبَاتَ we say: الطَّبِيبَاتِ

That small Kasrah matters. It tells you that the noun is a sound feminine plural in the accusative case.

More examples:

Nominative	Accusative
مُعَلِّمَاتٌ — female teachers	مُعَلِّمَاتٍ — female teachers
طَالِبَاتٌ — female students	طَالِبَاتٍ — female students
المُهَنْدِسَاتُ — the female engineers	المُهَنْدِسَاتِ — the female engineers

(7) A Quick Note About Broken Plurals

Many broken plurals are marked like singular nouns in the accusative case.

For example:

قَرَأْتُ كُتُبًا قَيِّمَةً "I read valuable books."

Here, كُتُبًا is a broken plural and appears in the accusative case with **Fathatayn**.

However, not every broken plural behaves the same way. Some broken plurals are **diptotes** مَمْنُوع مِنَ الصَّرْف, so they do not take Tanwīn in certain situations.

At this stage, do not worry about all the advanced details of broken plurals. Just remember that many broken plurals can behave like singular nouns in case endings, but some have special rules that you will study later.

Common Structures That Use the Accusative Case

The accusative case does not appear only with direct objects. In Arabic, there are several important structures where a noun, adjective, or phrase may appear in the accusative case.

For now, focus on recognizing the pattern first, then understanding the reason behind the accusative ending.

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Here are some of the most common ones you should recognize:

Structure	Arabic Term
The predicate of Kāna and its sisters	خَبَرُ كَانَ وَأَخَوَاتِهَا
The noun of Inna and its sisters	اسْمُ إِنَّ وَأَخَوَاتِهَا
The direct object	المَفْعُولُ بِهِ
The cognate accusative / absolute object	المَفْعُولُ المُطْلَقُ
The accusative of purpose	المَفْعُولُ لِأَجْلِهِ
The accusative of accompaniment	المَفْعُولُ مَعَهُ
Adverbials of time and place	ظَرْفُ الزَّمَانِ وَظَرْفُ المَكَانِ
Also known as	المَفْعُولُ فِيهِ
The circumstantial accusative	الحَالُ
The exception	المُسْتَثْنَى
The vocative	المُنَادَى
The accusative of specification	التَّمْيِيزُ

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Now, do you need to master all of these in detail right now?

Not yet.

If we explored every one of these structures deeply, this chapter would turn into a full advanced grammar course — and that is not the purpose of this roadmap.

The goal here is to help you understand the big picture: Arabic uses the accusative case in several important sentence structures, and each structure has its own reason.

At this stage, focus first on the most common and useful pattern: the direct object المَفْعُولُ بِهِ.

For example:
قَرَأْتُ الكِتَابَ "I read the book."
Here, الكِتَابَ is accusative because it is the object of the verb.
Also remember that adjectives follow the nouns they describe in case. So, if the noun is

accusative, the adjective should also be accusative.

For example:

قَرَأْتُ كِتَابًا جَدِيدًا "I read a new book."

Here, both كِتَابًا and جَدِيدًا are accusative.

In Short

→ The accusative case is called حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ.

→ A noun in the accusative case is called مَنْصُوبٌ.

→ One of the most common uses of the accusative case is the direct object المَفْعُولُ بِهِ.

→ Definite singular nouns usually take Fathah ـَ.

→ Indefinite singular nouns usually take Fathatayn ـًا / ـً.

→ Dual nouns take ـَيْنِ.

→ Sound masculine plural nouns take ـِينَ.

→ Sound feminine plural nouns take Kasrah ـِ / ـٍ.

→ Adjectives follow the nouns they describe in case.

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In conclusion, learning the accusative case ending is an important step in mastering Arabic. It helps you understand how words function inside the sentence, why the final vowel changes, and how grammar affects meaning from one structure to another.

The accusative case is not random. It depends on the role of the word in the sentence and the grammar that controls it. Sometimes the noun becomes accusative because it is the direct object, and sometimes it becomes accusative because of a specific structure or particle.

So, take it step by step. Start with simple examples, notice the final vowel, and ask yourself why the noun is accusative in that sentence. With regular practice, these endings will become easier to recognize, easier to understand, and more natural to use.

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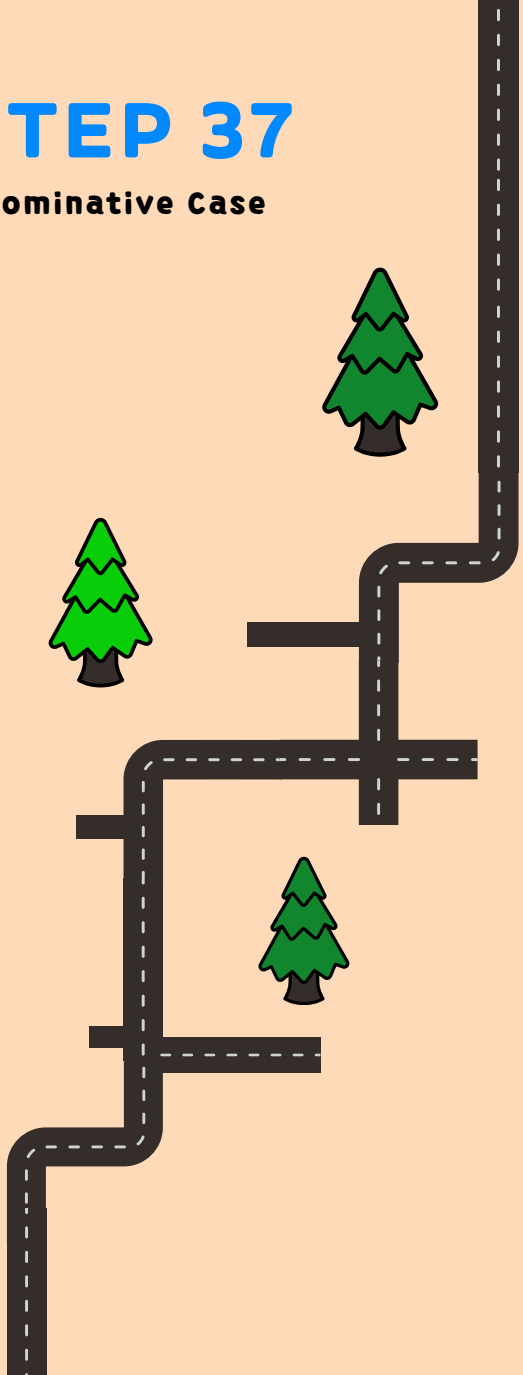
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STEP 37

Nominative Case



Roadmap — Step 37

Learn the Nominative Case Ending for Nouns

Now that you have studied the accusative case, let's move to another essential case in Arabic: the nominative case.

In Arabic, the nominative case is called حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ. A noun in this case is called مَرْفُوعٌ, and the group of nouns that appear in the nominative case is often called المَرْفُوعَاتُ.

You will see the nominative case in several important Arabic structures. One of the most common is the subject of a sentence.

For example:
جَاءَ الطَّالِبُ "The student came."
Here, الطَّالِبُ is nominative because it is the doer of the action.
You also see the nominative case in nominal sentences:
الطَّالِبُ مُجْتَهِدٌ "The student is hardworking."

Here, both الطَّالِبُ and مُجْتَهِدٌ are nominative. So, the nominative case is not just one small rule. It is one of the main foundations of Arabic sentence structure.

Now let's look at the most common nominative endings.

1. Singular Masculine Nouns ♂

Singular masculine nouns are usually marked with Dammah ضَمَّة if they are definite, or Dammatayn تَنْوِين الضَّمّ if they are indefinite.
For example:
كِتَابٌ — a book
رَجُلٌ — a man
طَالِبٌ — a student
If the noun is definite, you may see a single Dammah:
الكِتَابُ — the book
الرَّجُلُ — the man
الطَّالِبُ — the student
المُعَلِّمُ — the teacher
البَيْتُ — the house

2. Singular Feminine Nouns ♀

Singular feminine nouns also take Dammah or Dammatayn in the nominative case. If the noun ends with Tāʾ Marbūtah ة, the nominative marker appears on that ending.

For example:

مُعَلِّمَةٌ — a female teacher

اِمْرَأَةٌ — a woman

طَالِبَةٌ — a female student

The ة is not the nominative ending by itself. It is usually a feminine marker. The nominative sign here is the ـٌ or ـُ placed on the final letter.

3. Dual Masculine Nouns ♂♂

Dual masculine nouns are marked in the nominative case with the ending ـانِ.

For example:

مُعَلِّمَانِ — two teachers

رَجُلَانِ — two men

طَالِبَانِ — two students

مُهَنْدِسَانِ — two engineers

طَبِيبَانِ — two doctors

4. Dual Feminine Nouns ♀♀

Dual feminine nouns are also nominative with the dual ending ـانِ, but when the singular noun ends with Tāʾ Marbūtah ة, that ة changes into ت, giving the form ـتَانِ.

For example:

مُعَلِّمَتَانِ — two female teachers

اِمْرَأَتَانِ — two women

طَالِبَتَانِ — two female students

5. Sound Masculine Plural Nouns ♂♂♂

Sound masculine plural nouns are marked in the nominative case with the ending ـُونَ.

For example:

مُعَلِّمُونَ — teachers

مُهَنْدِسُونَ — engineers

نَجَّارُونَ — carpenters

6. Sound Feminine Plural Nouns ♀♀♀

Sound feminine plural nouns usually end with ـات. In the nominative case, they take Dammah or Dammatayn on the final ت.

For example:

مُعَلِّمَاتٌ — female teachers
مُهَنْدِسَاتٌ — female engineers
طَبِيبَاتٌ — female doctors
If the noun is definite, you would see a single Dammah:
المُعَلِّمَاتُ — the female teachers
المُهَنْدِسَاتُ — the female engineers
الطَّبِيبَاتُ — the female doctors

Now let's look at some common Arabic structures where nouns appear in the nominative case.

The following are among the most important nominative positions in Arabic:

Structure	Arabic Term
The nominal subject	المُبْتَدَأُ
The nominal predicate	الخَبَرُ
The noun of Kāna and its sisters	اسْمُ كَانَ وَأَخَوَاتِهَا
The predicate of Inna and its sisters	خَبَرُ إِنَّ وَأَخَوَاتِهَا

The verbal subject / doer	الفَاعِلُ
The deputy subject in passive sentences	نَائِبُ الفَاعِلِ

At this stage, you do not need to master every one of these structures deeply. The goal is to understand the big picture: Arabic uses the nominative case for important sentence roles, especially subjects, nominal sentence parts, and certain structures after كَانَ and إِنَّ.

In conclusion, learning the nominative case ending is a major step in understanding Arabic grammar. It helps you see how nouns function inside the sentence and why their endings change.

Start with the simple patterns first: singular nouns with ـٌ / ـُ, dual nouns with ـانِ, sound masculine plurals with ـُونَ, and sound feminine plurals with ـاتٌ / ـاتُ.

Take your time with these endings. Once you start noticing them in real sentences, Arabic grammar becomes much easier to read, understand, and use.

As you continue learning, try to connect the nominative case with meaning, not only with endings. When you see a noun ending in ـُ or ـٌ, ask yourself: "What is this word doing in the sentence?" Is it the subject? Is it part of a nominal sentence? Is it connected to a structure you already know? This habit will help you read Arabic more actively instead of only looking at the final vowel.

The nominative case may feel technical at first, but it becomes much clearer through repeated exposure. Read simple Arabic sentences, mark the nominative nouns, and notice how their role affects their ending.

Recommended Course

Get ready to master the Arabic nominative case with my comprehensive online course! Divided into 4 parts, this course is the ultimate guide to learning the nominative case ending. Enroll today.

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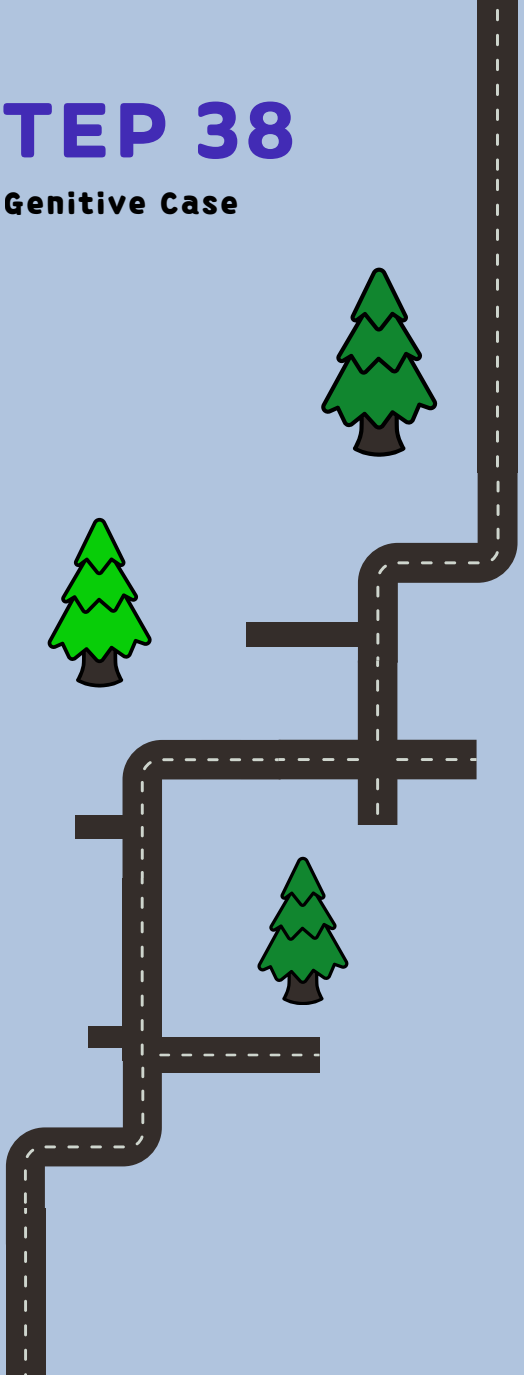
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The Arab world has many dialects, accents, and cultural styles.

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STEP 38

Genitive Case



Roadmap — Step 38

Learn the Genitive Case Ending for Nouns

In the previous chapters, you learned two important Arabic noun cases: the nominative case حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ and the accusative case حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ.

Now it is time to complete the three main noun cases by learning the genitive case حَالَةُ الجَرِّ. In Arabic, nouns in the genitive case are called المَجْرُورَاتُ.

The word comes from the root جَرَّ, which literally means "to pull" or "to drag." In grammar, this gives us the idea that a noun is "pulled" into the genitive case by something before it.

The two most common causes of the genitive case are:

→ Prepositions such as مِنْ، إِلَى، فِي، عَلَى، بِـ، لِـ

→ Idāfah constructions الإِضَافَة, where the second noun is genitive

For example:
فِي البَيْتِ "in the house"
Here, البَيْتِ is genitive because it comes after the preposition فِي.

Another example:
كِتَابُ الطَّالِبِ "the student's book / the book of the student"
Here, الطَّالِبِ is genitive because it is the second noun in an idāfah construction.

Just like the nominative and accusative cases, the genitive case has different endings depending on the noun's type, number, gender, definiteness, and grammatical pattern.

(1) Definite Singular Nouns and Adjectives

Definite singular nouns and their adjectives are usually marked with Kasrah كَسْرَة in the genitive case.
For example:
تَكَلَّمْتُ مَعَ المُهَنْدِسِ الجَدِيدِ "I talked to the new engineer."

Here, المُهَنْدِسِ is genitive because it comes after the preposition مَعَ, and الجَدِيدِis also genitive because it describes المُهَنْدِسِ.

Another example:
سَيَّارَةُ المُعَلِّمِ جَدِيدَةٌ "The teacher's car is new."
Here, المُعَلِّمِ is genitive because it is the second noun in the idāfah structure:
سَيَّارَةُ المُعَلِّمِ "the teacher's car"

(2) Indefinite Singular Nouns and Adjectives

Indefinite singular nouns and their adjectives are usually marked with Kasratayn تَنْوِين الكَسْر in the genitive case.
For example:
تَكَلَّمْتُ مَعَ رَجُلٍ حَكِيمٍ "I talked to a wise man."
سَافَرْتُ إِلَى بَلَدٍ جَمِيلٍ "I travelled to a beautiful country."
In both examples, the nouns come after prepositions, so they become genitive. Their adjectives follow them in case, so the adjectives are genitive too.

(3) Dual Nouns and Adjectives

Dual nouns and adjectives are marked in the genitive case with the ending ـَيْنِ.

For example:

تَحَدَّثْتُ مَعَ طَالِبَيْنِ جَدِيدَيْنِ "I talked to two new students." ♂♂

Here, both طَالِبَيْنِ and جَدِيدَيْنِ are dual and genitive because they come after the preposition مَعَ.

More examples:

Nominative	Genitive
مُعَلِّمَانِ — two teachers	مَعَ مُعَلِّمَيْنِ — with two teachers
طَالِبَانِ — two students	مَعَ طَالِبَيْنِ — with two students
سَيَّارَتَانِ — two cars	فِي سَيَّارَتَيْنِ — in two cars

(4) Sound Masculine Plural Nouns and Adjectives

Sound masculine plural nouns and adjectives are marked in the genitive case with the ending ـِينَ.

For example:
تَحَدَّثْتُ مَعَ المُدَرِّسِينَ المِصْرِيِّينَ "I talked to the Egyptian teachers." ♂♂♂

Here, both المُدَرِّسِينَ and المِصْرِيِّينَ are sound masculine plural forms in the genitive case.
More examples:

Nominative	Genitive
مُعَلِّمُونَ — teachers	مَعَ مُعَلِّمِينَ — with teachers
مُهَنْدِسُونَ — engineers	مِنْ مُهَنْدِسِينَ — from engineers
المُدَرِّسُونَ — the teachers	مَعَ المُدَرِّسِينَ — with the teachers

(5) Sound Feminine Plural Nouns and Adjectives

Sound feminine plural nouns and adjectives are marked in the genitive case with Kasrah or Kasratayn.

For example:

تَحَدَّثْتُ مَعَ مُعَلِّمَاتٍ جَدِيدَاتٍ "I talked to new female teachers."

Here, both مُعَلِّمَاتٍ and جَدِيدَاتٍ are indefinite sound feminine plural forms in the genitive case.

Another example:

تَحَدَّثْتُ مَعَ المُعَلِّمَاتِ الجَدِيدَاتِ "I talked to the new female teachers."

Here, both المُعَلِّمَاتِand الجَدِيدَاتِare definite sound feminine plural forms in the genitive case.

(6) A Quick Note About Broken Plurals

Many broken plurals behave like singular nouns in the genitive case.

For example:

تَحَدَّثْتُ عَنْ كُتُبٍ قَيِّمَةٍ “I talked about valuable books.”

Here, كُتُبٍ is a broken plural and appears in the genitive case with Kasratayn.

However, not all broken plurals behave the same way. Some broken plurals are diptotesمَمْنُوع مِنَ الصَّرْف, so they do not take Tanwīn in certain cases.

At this stage, do not worry about the advanced details. Just remember this: many broken plurals follow familiar case endings, but some have special rules that you will study later.

Common Structures That Use the Genitive Case

The genitive case appears in several important Arabic structures. Here are the main ones you should recognize at this stage:

Structure	Arabic Term	Example
A noun after a preposition	المَجْرُورُ بِحَرْفِ جَرٍّ	فِي البَيْتِ — in the house

The second noun in an idāfah construction	المُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ	كِتَابُ الطَّالِبِ — the student's book
An adjective describing a genitive noun	النَّعْتُ المَجْرُورُ	فِي البَيْتِ الكَبِيرِ — in the big house

Now remember these two important points:

(1) If an adjective describes a genitive noun, the adjective must follow it in case. So, if the noun is genitive, the adjective becomes genitive too.

(2) The genitive case often appears after prepositions and inside idāfah structures. It can show meanings such as location, direction, possession, belonging, source, or relationship between words.

For example:
تَكَلَّمْتُ مَعَ المُعَلِّمِ الجَدِيدِ "I talked with the new teacher."

Here, المُعَلِّمِ is genitive because it comes after the preposition مَعَ, and الجَدِيدِ is also genitive because it describes المُعَلِّمِ.

Another example:
بَابُ المَدْرَسَةِ كَبِيرٌ "The school door is big."
Here, المَدْرَسَةِ is genitive because it is the second noun in the Idāfah structure بَابُ المَدْرَسَةِ.

So, the genitive case often appears in two major places: after prepositions and inside Idāfah structures. Once you recognize these two patterns, it becomes much easier to understand why a noun ends with Kasrah in many Arabic sentences.

In Short

→ The genitive case is called حَالَةُ الجَرِّ.
→ A noun in the genitive case is called مَجْرُورٌ.
→ The most common genitive triggers are prepositions and Idāfah.
→ Definite singular nouns usually take Kasrah ـِ.

→ Indefinite singular nouns usually take Kasratayn ـٍ.
→ Dual nouns take ـَيْنِ.
→ Sound masculine plural nouns take ـِينَ.
→ Sound feminine plural nouns take Kasrah or Kasratayn.
→ Adjectives follow the nouns they describe in case.

Understanding the genitive case is an essential step in Arabic grammar. It helps you understand why nouns change after prepositions, why the second noun in idāfah takes a genitive ending, and why adjectives must follow the case of the nouns they describe.

Do not try to memorize every detail at once. Start with the two most common triggers: prepositions and idāfah. Once you recognize those, the genitive case becomes much easier to understand in real sentences.

Take a short break, then come back ready for the next step. You are building the grammar map piece by piece.

As you move forward, begin noticing how the genitive case appears naturally in Arabic phrases.

You will see it after small words like فِي “in,” مِنْ “from,” and إِلَى “to,” and you will also see it in connected noun phrases such as كِتَابُ الطَّالِبِ “the student’s book.” The more you train your eyes to recognize these patterns, the easier it will be to understand how Arabic words connect and depend on each other inside the sentence.

Recommended Course

Discover the ultimate course on Arabic grammar including genitive case endings with real-life examples by Dr. Dhirar Mohammed. Here is the link.

Take The Quiz for This Lesson

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Quiz

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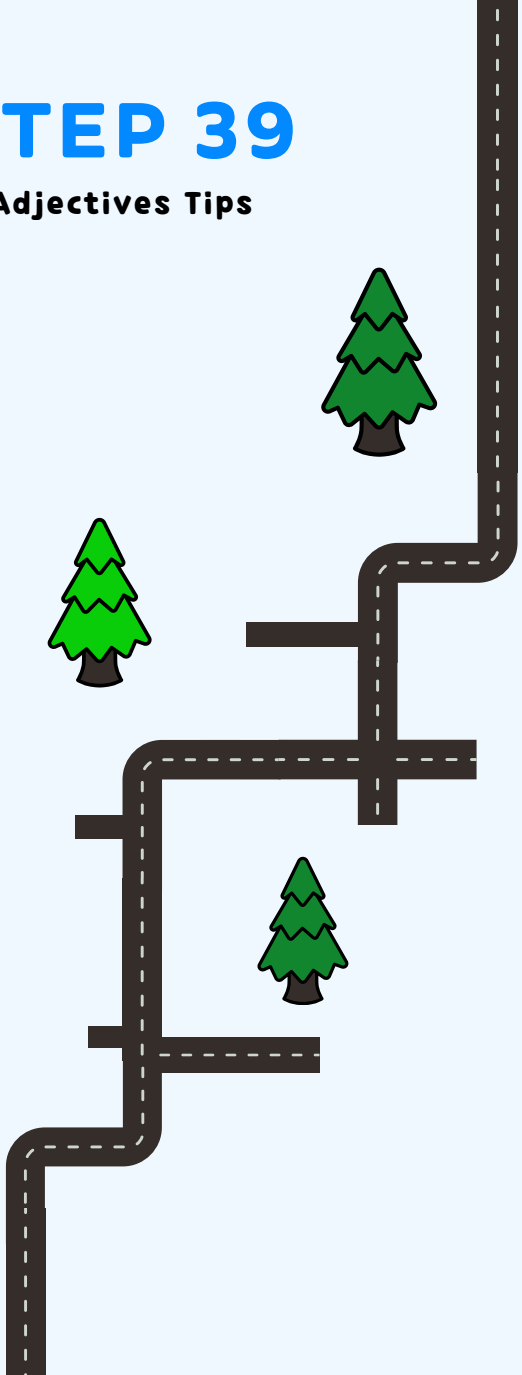
Did You Know

Arabic is easier when you stop treating it as a mystery and start treating it as a system.

AnyArabic helps you see that system more clearly.

STEP 39

Adjectives Tips



Roadmap — Step 39

Learn Adjectives the Right Way

Now let's learn how adjectives work in Arabic. An adjective is a word that describes a noun. In Arabic, it is called صِفَةٌ or نَعْتٌ.
For example:
قَلَمٌ جَدِيدٌ "a new pen"
Here, قَلَمٌ means "a pen," and جَدِيدٌ means "new." The adjective جَدِيدٌ describes the noun قَلَمٌ.

In Arabic, adjectives usually come after the nouns they describe. This is different from English, where adjectives usually come before the noun.
English says: a new pen
Arabic says: قَلَمٌ جَدِيدٌ
literally: "a pen new"

Simple? Yes. But here is the important part: the adjective must match the noun.

In Arabic, an adjective usually agrees with the noun in four things:

(1) Definiteness نَكِرَةٌ or مَعْرِفَةٌ
(2) Gender مُؤَنَّثٌ or مُذَكَّرٌ
(3) Number مُفْرَدٌ، مُثَنًّى، جَمْعٌ
(4) Case ending مَرْفُوعٌ، مَنْصُوبٌ، مَجْرُورٌ

So, when you use an adjective in Arabic, do not only think about the meaning. Look at the noun first, then make the adjective follow it.

(1) Definiteness Agreement

In Arabic, a noun can be indefinite نَكِرَةٌ or definite مَعْرِفَةٌ.

A noun can become definite in several ways. The most common are:

(1) By adding ال: الكِتَابُ "the book"
(2) By adding it to a definite noun in an idāfah الإِضَافَة structure: كِتَابُ الطَّالِبِ "the student's book"
(3) By attaching a possessive pronoun: كِتَابُهُ "his book"

When an adjective describes a noun, it must match it in definiteness.
If the noun is indefinite, the adjective is indefinite:
قَلَمٌ جَدِيدٌ "a new pen"
If the noun is definite, the adjective is definite:
القَلَمُ الجَدِيدُ "the new pen"

Now look carefully at this example:
قَلَمُ الطَّالِبِ الجَدِيدُ "the student's new pen"
Here, قَلَمُ الطَّالِبِis definite because of the idāfah structure, so the adjective الجَدِيدُ is also definite.

But if we remove ال from the adjective, the meaning changes:
قَلَمُ الطَّالِبِ جَدِيدٌ "The student's pen is new."
Now جَدِيدٌ is not an adjective inside the noun phrase. It is the predicate خَبَرٌ of a nominal sentence.
So, compare:
قَلَمُ الطَّالِبِ الجَدِيدُ "the student's new pen"

قَلَمُ الطَّالِبِ جَدِيدٌ “The student’s pen is new.”
One small الـ can change the whole structure.
Tiny detail, big grammar consequence.

(2) Gender Agreement

Adjectives must usually agree with the noun in gender.
If the noun is masculine, the adjective is masculine: مُهَنْدِسٌ مَاهِرٌ “a skillful engineer” ♂
If the noun is feminine, the adjective is feminine: مُهَنْدِسَةٌ مَاهِرَةٌ “a skillful female engineer” ♀

Notice the feminine ending ـة in مَاهِرَةٌ. It matches the feminine noun مُهَنْدِسَةٌ.
So, before you choose the adjective form, ask yourself: Is the noun masculine or feminine?

(3) Number Agreement

Adjectives also agree with the noun in number.
If the noun is singular, the adjective is usually singular.
If the noun is dual, the adjective is dual.

If the noun is plural, the adjective is usually plural — especially with human nouns.

Singular

بَيْتٌ جَدِيدٌ "a new house"
البَيْتُ الجَدِيدُ "the new house"

Dual

بَيْتَانِ جَدِيدَانِ "two new houses"
البَيْتَانِ الجَدِيدَانِ "the two new houses"

Sound Masculine Plural

مُهَنْدِسُونَ مِصْرِيُّونَ "Egyptian engineers" ♂♂♂
المُهَنْدِسُونَ المِصْرِيُّونَ "the Egyptian engineers" ♂♂♂

Sound Feminine Plural

مُهَنْدِسَاتٌ مِصْرِيَّاتٌ "Egyptian female engineers" ♀♀♀
المُهَنْدِسَاتُ المِصْرِيَّاتُ "the Egyptian female engineers" ♀♀♀

Non-Human Plural

Here is an important Arabic rule:

Non-human plural nouns usually take a singular feminine adjective.
For example:
كُتُبٌ قَيِّمَةٌ "valuable books"
الكُتُبُ القَيِّمَةُ "the valuable books"
Even though كُتُبٌ is plural, the adjective is قَيِّمَةٌ, feminine singular.

You saw a similar idea earlier with demonstrative pronouns. In Arabic, non-human plurals are often treated like feminine singular nouns for agreement.

(4) Case Agreement

Now let's talk about case endings.
In Arabic, grammatical inflection is called الإِعْرَابُ. The visible sign at the end of the word is called عَلَامَةُ الإِعْرَابِ.
For nouns and adjectives, the three main cases are:
(1) Nominative — مَرْفُوعٌ
(2) Accusative — مَنْصُوبٌ

(3) Genitive — مَجْرُورٌ

The adjective must follow the noun in case. If the noun is nominative, the adjective is nominative. If the noun is accusative, the adjective is accusative. If the noun is genitive, the adjective is genitive.

Singular Noun + Singular Adjective

Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
قَلَمٌ جَدِيدٌ	قَلَمًا جَدِيدًا	قَلَمٍ جَدِيدٍ
بِنْتٌ جَمِيلَةٌ	بِنْتًا جَمِيلَةً	بِنْتٍ جَمِيلَةٍ

Dual Noun + Dual Adjective

Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
قَلَمَانِ جَدِيدَانِ	قَلَمَيْنِ جَدِيدَيْنِ	قَلَمَيْنِ جَدِيدَيْنِ
بِنْتَانِ جَمِيلَتَانِ	بِنْتَيْنِ جَمِيلَتَيْنِ	بِنْتَيْنِ جَمِيلَتَيْنِ
سَيَّارَتَانِ سَرِيعَتَانِ	سَيَّارَتَيْنِ سَرِيعَتَيْنِ	سَيَّارَتَيْنِ سَرِيعَتَيْنِ

Plural Noun + Adjective

Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
كُتُبٌ قَيِّمَةٌ	كُتُبًا قَيِّمَةً	كُتُبٍ قَيِّمَةٍ
بَنَاتٌ جَمِيلَاتٌ	بَنَاتٍ جَمِيلَاتٍ	بَنَاتٍ جَمِيلَاتٍ

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مُهَنْدِسِينَ مَاهِرِينَ	مُهَنْدِسِينَ مَاهِرِينَ	مُهَنْدِسُونَ مَاهِرُونَ
عَامِلِينَ مُجْتَهِدِينَ	عَامِلِينَ مُجْتَهِدِينَ	عَامِلُونَ مُجْتَهِدُونَ
مُدِيرِينَ مُمتَازِينَ	مُدِيرِينَ مُمتَازِينَ	مُدِيرُونَ مُمتَازُونَ

Notice how the adjective follows the noun every time.

This is the golden rule:

The noun leads. The adjective follows.

So, when you describe a noun in Arabic, check the noun first:

→ Is it definite or indefinite?

→ Is it masculine or feminine?

→ Is it singular, dual, or plural?

→ Is it nominative, accusative, or genitive?

Then make the adjective match it.

In Short

→ An adjective in Arabic is called صِفَةٌ or نَعْتٌ.

→ Arabic adjectives usually come after the noun.

→ The adjective usually agrees with the noun in definiteness, gender, number, and case.
→ If the noun is definite, the adjective is definite.
→ If the noun is indefinite, the adjective is indefinite.
→ If the noun is masculine, the adjective is masculine.
→ If the noun is feminine, the adjective is feminine.
→ If the noun is dual, the adjective is dual.
→ Non-human plural nouns usually take a singular feminine adjective.
→ If the noun is nominative, accusative, or genitive, the adjective follows the same case.
→ In conclusion, learning adjectives in Arabic is not just about memorizing descriptive words. It is about understanding agreement.

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Once you know how adjectives agree with nouns in definiteness, gender, number, and case, your Arabic becomes more accurate, more natural, and much easier to control.
Take this step slowly. Start with simple phrases like:
قَلَمٌ جَدِيدٌ "a new pen"
بَيْتٌ جَمِيلٌ "a beautiful house"
سَيَّارَةٌ سَرِيعَةٌ "a fast car"

Then move gradually into dual, plural, and case-ending examples.
Adjectives are where your Arabic starts becoming more descriptive, more precise, and much more expressive.

Recommended Course

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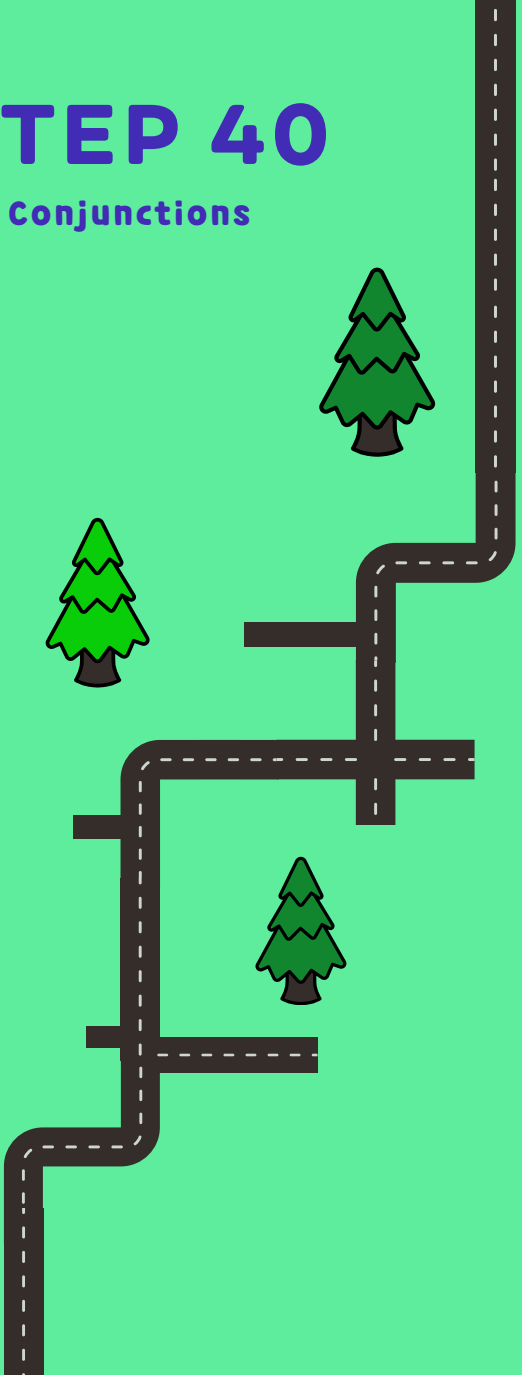
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STEP 40

Conjunctions



Roadmap — Step 40

Learn Arabic Conjunctions

Now let's talk about conjunctions — the small words that help you connect ideas.

In English, words like and, but, or, and so are used to connect words, phrases, or sentences. Arabic does the same thing, but with its own set of conjunctions and linking words.

In Arabic, coordinating conjunctions are called حُرُوفُ العَطْفِ. These are words that connect two words, phrases, or clauses that share the same grammatical relationship in the sentence.

For example, a conjunction can connect:

→ two nouns
→ two verbs
→ two adjectives
→ two phrases
→ two complete clauses

This chapter will focus on the most important Arabic coordinating conjunctions — the ones

you will see again and again in reading, writing, and conversation.

The most common coordinating conjunctions in Arabic include: وَ، فَ، ثُمَّ، أَوْ، أَمْ، بَلْ، لَا، لَكِنْ، حَتَّى
Do not worry about mastering all of them at once. Start by understanding the meaning and function of each one, then notice how it appears in real sentences.

One important grammar point before we begin:

When a conjunction connects two nouns, the second noun usually follows the first noun in grammatical case.
For example:
الكِتَابُ وَالدَّفْتَرُ "the book and the notebook"
Not: الكِتَابُ وَالدَّفْتَرَ
Because الكِتَابُ is nominative, الدَّفْتَرُ is nominative too.
Now let's study the most important conjunctions one by one.

وَ — and

The conjunction وَ means “and.” It is one of the most common words in Arabic.

You use وَ to connect two or more words, phrases, or clauses.

For example:

مُحَمَّدٌ وَعَلِيٌّ “Muhammad and ʿAlī”

كِتَابٌ وَقَلَمٌ “a book and a pen”

البَيْتُ كَبِيرٌ وَجَمِيلٌ “The house is big and beautiful.”

دَرَسْتُ العَرَبِيَّةَ وَكَتَبْتُ الوَاجِبَ “I studied Arabic and wrote the homework.”

Notice that وَ is attached directly to the word after it in writing. Arabic normally writes it like this:

وَقَلَمٌ “and a pen”

وَجَمِيلٌ “and beautiful”

وَكَتَبْتُ “and I wrote”

Now let’s see وَ inside full sentences:

الشَّمْسُ سَاطِعَةٌ، وَالسَّمَاءُ زَرْقَاءُ “The sun is shining, and the sky is blue.”

Here, وَ connects two complete ideas:

السَّمَاءُ زَرْقَاءُ and الشَّمْسُ سَاطِعَةٌ

الكِتَابُ وَالدَّفْتَرُ فَوْقَ الطَّاوِلَةِ "The book and the notebook are on the table."
Here, وَ connects two nouns: الكِتَابُ and الدَّفْتَرُ. Both are part of the same subject.

ذَهَبَ مُحَمَّدٌ وَعَلِيٌّ "Muhammad and ʿAlī went."
Here, وَ connects two people who did the same action.

خَرَجَ المُعَلِّمُ وَالطَّالِبُ "The teacher and the student went out."
Here again, وَ connects two nouns: المُعَلِّمُ and الطَّالِبُ. Both are doing the action of the verb خَرَجَ.

The conjunction وَ may be tiny, but it helps you connect ideas very easily. Once you use it correctly, your Arabic sentences immediately become longer and more natural.

فَ — then / so

The conjunction فَ is used to connect two actions, events, or ideas in a clear sequence.

It often means “then” when one action happens after another, especially when the second action follows quickly or naturally from the first.

It can also mean “so” when the second idea is a result or consequence of the first.
For example:
خَرَجَ مُحَمَّدٌ فَخَرَجَ عَلِيٌّ “Muhammad went out, then ʿAlī went out.”
Here, فَ shows sequence. First, Muhammad went out. Then, ʿAlī went out.

Another example:
اِجْتَهَدَ الطَّالِبُ فَنَجَحَ.
“The student worked hard, so he succeeded.”
Here, فَ shows result. The student worked hard, and the result was success.
So, remember this simple idea:
فَ can show sequence:
one thing happens, then another thing happens.

And it can show result:
one thing happens, so another thing follows.
Also, notice that فَ is attached directly to the word after it in writing:
فَنَجَحَ "so he succeeded"
فَخَرَجَ "then he went out"
This small letter helps your Arabic sound smoother, more connected, and more natural.

ثُمَّ — then / later

The conjunction ثُمَّ is used to show sequence. It means that one action, person, or event comes after another — but usually with some delay or gap between them.
So, while فَ often shows a quick or immediate sequence, ثُمَّ suggests that the second thing happened after some time.
For example:
جَاءَ مُحَمَّدٌ، ثُمَّ جَاءَ عَلِيٌّ "Muhammad came, then ʿAlī came later."
You can also say it more briefly:
جَاءَ مُحَمَّدٌ، ثُمَّ عَلِيٌّ "Muhammad came, then ʿAlī."

Here, ثُمَّ shows that ʿAlī came after Muhammad, but not necessarily immediately.

Another example:
زَارَ السَّفِيرُ صَنْعَاءَ، ثُمَّ عَدَنَ "The ambassador visited Sana'a, then Aden."
Here, ثُمَّ shows that the visit to Aden happened after the visit to Sana'a, with a natural sense of sequence and possible delay.
So, remember the difference:
فَ = then / so, often with quick sequence or result
ثُمَّ = then / later, with a sense of delay or time gap
This small difference helps you make your Arabic more precise.

لَا — not / not this one

The word لَا is most commonly known as a negative particle in Arabic. For example, it can be used to negate a present-tense verb:
لَا أَذْهَبُ "I do not go."

But لَا can also work as a coordinating conjunction حَرْفُ عَطْفٍ.
In this use, لَا connects two nouns in an affirmative sentence. It tells us that the action or description applies to the first noun, but not to the second.

In simple English, it often means "not" in the sense of excluding the second item.
For example:
خَرَجَ مُحَمَّدٌ لَا عَلِيٌّ "Muhammad went out, not ʿAlī."
Here, the action خَرَجَ"went out" applies to مُحَمَّدٌ, but not to عَلِيٌّ.

Another example:
جَاءَ الوَزِيرُ لَا الرَّئِيسُ "The minister came, not the president."
Here, جَاءَ"came" applies to الوَزِيرُ, but not to الرَّئِيسُ.
Notice something important: the noun after لَا follows the same grammatical case as the noun before it.

So, we say: مُحَمَّدٌ لَا عَلِيٌّ because both nouns are connected in the same grammatical position.
And we say: الوَزِيرُ لَا الرَّئِيسُ
because both nouns are nominative.
So, when لَا is used as a coordinating conjunction, remember this simple idea:
The first noun is included.
The second noun is excluded.
It is a small word, but it helps you make very precise contrasts in Arabic.

وَلَا — and not / nor

Now let's look at another important use of لَا.
When لَا comes after وَ in a negative sentence, the meaning changes from the previous rule.
In this case, وَ is the conjunction that connects the two words or actions, while لَا continues or reinforces the negation.
Together, وَلَا often means: "and not" or "nor"
For example:
مَا جَاءَ الوَزِيرُ وَلَا الرَّئِيسُ "The minister did not come, nor did the president."

You can also translate it naturally as:
"Neither the minister nor the president came."
Here, مَا negates the first part of the sentence, and وَلَا extends the negation to الرَّئِيسُ.

Another example:
مَا أَكَلَ المَرِيضُ وَلَا شَرِبَ "The patient did not eat, nor did he drink."
Or more naturally: "The patient neither ate nor drank."
So, the idea is simple:
لَا by itself can exclude the second noun in an affirmative sentence.
But وَلَا in a negative sentence continues the negation.
Compare:
جَاءَ الوَزِيرُ لَا الرَّئِيسُ "The minister came, not the president."
مَا جَاءَ الوَزِيرُ وَلَا الرَّئِيسُ "Neither the minister nor the president came."

That small difference matters. In the first sentence, someone came. In the second sentence, neither person came.

حَتَّى — even

The word حَتَّى has more than one use in Arabic. You may see it used as a preposition, and you may also see it before a present-tense verb in certain structures.

But here, we are focusing on حَتَّى as a coordinating conjunction حَرْفُ عَطْفٍ.

When حَتَّى is used as a coordinating conjunction, it often means "even." It is used to include something surprising, unexpected, or especially important within the same action or situation.

For example:

جَلَسَ النَّاسُ حَتَّى المَلِكُ "The people sat down — even the king."

Here, حَتَّى shows that everyone sat down, including the king. The king is mentioned

because he is important or high in status, so his inclusion feels significant.

Another example:
نَجَحَ الطُّلَّابُ حَتَّى خَالِدٌ "The students passed — even Khālid."
Here, حَتَّى shows that all the students passed, including Khālid, who may have been the least expected to pass.
So, حَتَّى can be used to highlight inclusion. Sometimes the included person or thing is impressive, important, or high in status. Other times, it is surprising because it was not expected.
The key idea is simple:
حَتَّى = "even"
It adds something to the sentence and makes that addition feel noticeable or surprising.
Also, notice the case ending in the examples:
جَلَسَ النَّاسُ حَتَّى المَلِكُ
نَجَحَ الطُّلَّابُ حَتَّى خَالِدٌ

Here, المَلِكُ and خَالِدٌ are nominative because حَتَّى is being used as a coordinating conjunction, and the word after it follows the same grammatical role as the word before it.

أَوْ — or

The conjunction أَوْ usually means "or." It is used to connect two or more possibilities.

In Arabic, أَوْ can be used in different ways, depending on the sentence and the speaker's intention. The most common uses include:

(1) Doubt — when the speaker is not sure which option is correct.
(2) Ambiguity — when the speaker leaves the exact option unclear.
(3) Choice — when someone must choose one option from several options.
(4) Permission — when more than one option is allowed.

Let's look at each one.

أَوْ for Doubt

دَخَلَ شَخْصٌ: مُحَمَّدٌ أَوْ عَلِيٌّ “Someone entered: Muhammad or ʿAlī.”

Here, the speaker is not sure who entered. It may have been Muhammad, or it may have been ʿAlī.

أَوْ for Ambiguity

هَذَا شَخْصٌ: رَجُلٌ أَوِ امْرَأَةٌ، لَا أَدْرِي “This is a person: a man or a woman. I do not know.”

Here, أَوْ shows that there are two possible descriptions, but the speaker is not certain which one is correct.

أَوْ for Choice

كُلْ تُفَّاحَةً أَوْ بُرْتُقَالَةً أَوْ مَوْزَةً “Eat an apple, an orange, or a banana.”

Here, أَوْ gives a choice between different options.

أَوْ for Permission

يُمْكِنُكَ أَنْ تَجْلِسَ أَوْ تُغَادِرَ “You may sit or leave.”

Here, أَوْ shows that both options are allowed.
The listener can choose either one.
So, the basic meaning of أَوْ is "or," but the exact function depends on context.
Sometimes it shows uncertainty.
Sometimes it gives a choice.
Sometimes it gives permission.
The key is to look at the sentence and ask: is the speaker unsure, offering options, or allowing more than one possibility?

لَكِنْ — but / rather

The conjunction لَكِنْ is used to correct or contrast something after a negative sentence or a prohibition.
In simple terms, it means:
"not this, but that"
or
"not him, but her"
It is often used when the first noun or action is denied, and another one is confirmed instead.
For example:

مَا خَرَجَ الوَلَدُ، لَكِنِ البِنْتُ “The boy did not go out, but the girl did.”
Here, the sentence tells us that الوَلَدُ did not go out. Then لَكِنْ introduces the correction: البِنْتُ is the one who went out.

Another example:
لَا تَشْرَبِ المَاءَ، لَكِنِ الحَلِيبَ “Do not drink the water; drink the milk instead.”
Here, المَاءَ is rejected, and الحَلِيبَ is offered as the correct alternative. So, the key idea is simple:
لَكِنْ is used after negation or prohibition to correct the idea and point to the right alternative.
Notice also that the word after لَكِنْ follows the grammatical role of the word it contrasts with.
In the first example:
الوَلَدُ and البِنْتُare both nominative.
In the second example:
المَاءَ and الحَلِيبَare both accusative.

So, when you use لَكِنْ, do not only think about the meaning "but." Also pay attention to the case ending of the noun after it.

بَلْ — rather / more accurately

The conjunction بَلْ is used to correct, replace, or shift from one idea to another.
You can think of it as saying:
"No — more accurately…"
or
"Rather…"
It is stronger than a simple "but." It usually tells the listener: "The first thing is not what I really mean; the second thing is the correct one."
For example:
قَرَأْتُ الجَرِيدَةَ، بَلِ المَجَلَّةَ "I read the newspaper — rather, the magazine."
Here, the speaker corrects the first object الجَرِيدَةَ and replaces it with المَجَلَّةَ.

Another example:
مَا شَرِبَ مَاءً، بَلْ عَصِيرًا "He did not drink water; rather, he drank juice."

Here, the sentence denies the first option مَاءً and confirms the second option عَصِيرًا.
So, the key idea is simple:
بَلْ corrects or redirects the meaning toward what comes after it.
Also, notice the case ending:
الجَرِيدَةَ، بَلِ المَجَلَّةَ
مَاءً، بَلْ عَصِيرًا
The word after بَلْ usually follows the same grammatical role as the word it replaces or corrects.
So, if the first word is an object in the accusative case, the word after بَلْis usually accusative too.

أَمْ — or

The conjunction أَمْ is used in questions when you are asking someone to choose between two options.
In English, it often translates as “or” in questions like:

“Did you drink water or juice?”
“Is this ʿAlī or Muhammad?”
“Is Khālid at home, or Sāmī?”

In Arabic, أَمْ is commonly used after the interrogative Hamzah أَ when the question presents two alternatives.
Let’s look at some examples:
أَشَرِبْتَ مَاءً أَمْ عَصِيرًا؟ “Did you drink water or juice?”
Here, the question gives two choices: مَاءً “water” or عَصِيرًا “juice.”

Another example:
أَهَذَا عَلِيٌّ أَمْ مُحَمَّدٌ؟ “Is this ʿAlī or Muhammad?”
Here, the speaker is asking which person this is.
And another example:
أَخَالِدٌ فِي البَيْتِ أَمْ سَامِيٌّ؟ “Is Khālid at home, or Sāmī?”
Here, the question compares two possible people: خَالِدٌ and سَامِيٌّ.
So, the main idea is simple:

Use أَمْ when the question presents two alternatives and the listener is expected to choose one of them.

It is not just a general "or." It is mainly used in questions where there is a clear choice between option A and option B.

In Short

(1) وَ connects words, phrases, or clauses and usually means "and."

(2) فَ shows quick sequence or result and may mean "then" or "so."

(3) ثُمَّ shows sequence with a delay and means "then / later."

(4) لَا can exclude the second item in an affirmative sentence.

(5) وَلَا continues negation and often means "nor."

(6) حَتَّى can mean "even" when used as a coordinating conjunction.

(7) أَوْ gives possibilities, choices, permission, or uncertainty.

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(8) لَكِنْ corrects after negation or prohibition.
(9) بَلْ corrects, redirects, or replaces the first idea with the second.
(10) أَمْ is used in alternative questions.

In conclusion, learning conjunctions is an essential step in building stronger Arabic sentences.

Coordinating conjunctions حُرُوفُ العَطْفِ help you connect words, phrases, and clauses that share the same grammatical role in the sentence.

They allow your Arabic to move beyond short, separate ideas and become more connected, natural, and expressive.

Each conjunction has its own function. The more you practice these small words, the more control you will have over your Arabic sentences.

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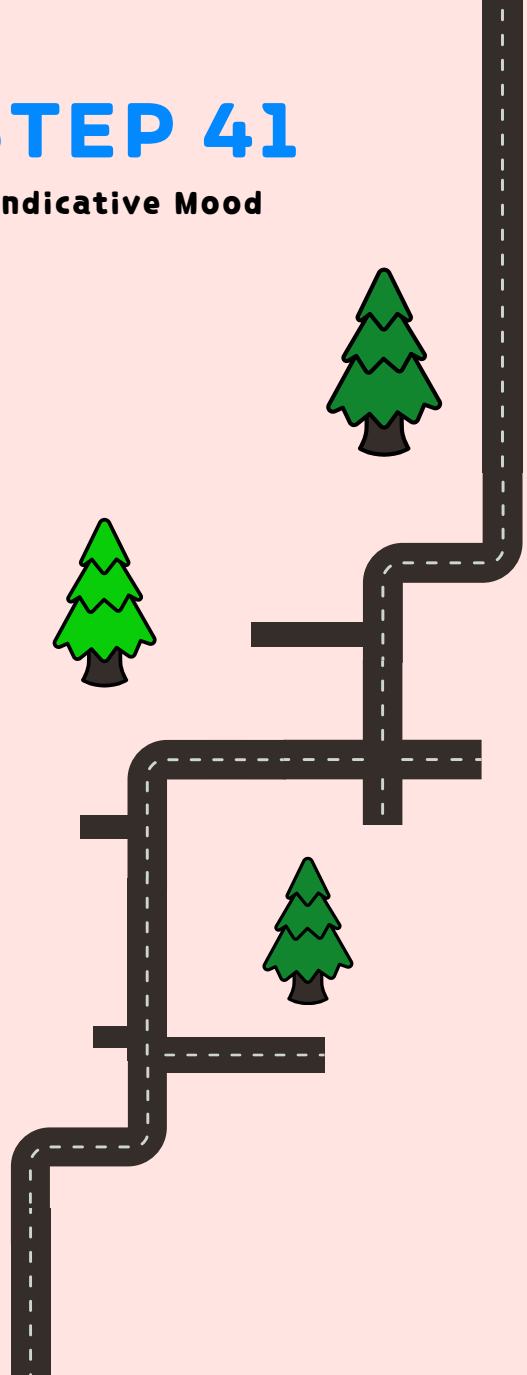
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STEP 41

Indicative Mood



Roadmap — Step 41

Learn Verb Mood 1: The Indicative Mood

Now let's move into an important part of Arabic verbs: verb mood.

In Arabic, the present-tense verb الفِعْلُ المُضَارِعُ can change its ending depending on what comes before it in the sentence.

This change is called Iʿrāb الإِعْرَاب.
For the present-tense verb, there are three main Iʿrāb states you need to understand:
(1) Indicative / nominative — المَرْفُوعُ
(2) Subjunctive / accusative — المَنْصُوبُ
(3) Jussive — المَجْزُومُ

In this chapter, we will focus on the first one: the indicative mood, or رَفْعُ الفِعْلِ المُضَارِعِ.
The indicative is the default state of the present-tense verb.

In simple terms, if the present-tense verb is not preceded by a particle that makes it

subjunctive or jussive, it normally stays in the indicative mood.

For example:

أَذْهَبُ "I go / I am going."

يَذْهَبُ "He goes / He is going."

نَذْهَبُ "We go / We are going."

In many forms, the indicative mood is shown by a Dammah ضَمَّة on the final letter of the verb.

But not every present-tense conjugation shows the indicative with a final Dammah. Some forms show the indicative in a different way.

Let's look at the verb ذَهَبَ / يَذْهَبُ "to go" in the indicative mood:

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
أَنَا أَذْهَبُ	أَنْتَ تَذْهَبُ	هُوَ يَذْهَبُ
	أَنْتِ تَذْهَبِينَ	هِيَ تَذْهَبُ
	أَنْتُمَا تَذْهَبَانِ	هُمَا يَذْهَبَانِ
نَحْنُ نَذْهَبُ	أَنْتُمَا تَذْهَبَانِ	هُمَا تَذْهَبَانِ
	أَنْتُمْ تَذْهَبُونَ	هُمْ يَذْهَبُونَ
	أَنْتُنَّ تَذْهَبْنَ	هُنَّ يَذْهَبْنَ

Now notice the pattern.

Some forms end with Dammah, such as:
أَذْهَبُ، تَذْهَبُ، يَذْهَبُ، نَذْهَبُ
Other forms, such as:
تَذْهَبِينَ، تَذْهَبَانِ، تَذْهَبُونَ، يَذْهَبَانِ، يَذْهَبُونَ
show the indicative by keeping the final ن.

These are often called الأَفْعَالُ الخَمْسَةُ — the five verb forms — and their indicative sign is the presence of ن.

So, when you later study the subjunctive and jussive moods, you will notice that this final ن is removed in many of these forms.
For example:

تَذْهَبُونَ "You go." — indicative
But after certain particles, it may become:
تَذْهَبُوا with the final ن removed.

This is why learning the indicative mood first is so important. It gives you the normal form

before you study how particles change the verb.

The indicative mood is used in regular present-tense statements and questions when no particle changes the verb's ending.
For example:
هَلْ تَدْرُسُ العَرَبِيَّةَ؟ "Do you study Arabic?"
أَنَا أَدْرُسُ العَرَبِيَّةَ "I study Arabic."

It can also be used with future markers such as سَـ and سَوْفَ:
سَأَدْرُسُ العَرَبِيَّةَ "I will study Arabic."
سَوْفَ أَدْرُسُ العَرَبِيَّةَ "I will study Arabic."
Here, the verb remains in the indicative because سَـ and سَوْفَ do not make the present-tense verb subjunctive or jussive.
So, the main idea is simple:
The indicative mood is the normal/default state of the present-tense verb.
It appears when nothing before the verb changes its ending.

Start by recognizing the indicative forms first. These are the basic present-tense forms you will see often in Arabic, so they should feel familiar before you move forward. Once the indicative forms become clear, the subjunctive and jussive moods will be much easier to understand because you will be able to notice exactly what changed in the verb ending.

You now understand the first major mood of the Arabic present-tense verb: the indicative. Keep practicing these forms slowly and regularly.

This foundation is important because it will help you compare the next two verb moods more easily and understand Arabic verb changes with more confidence.

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Quiz

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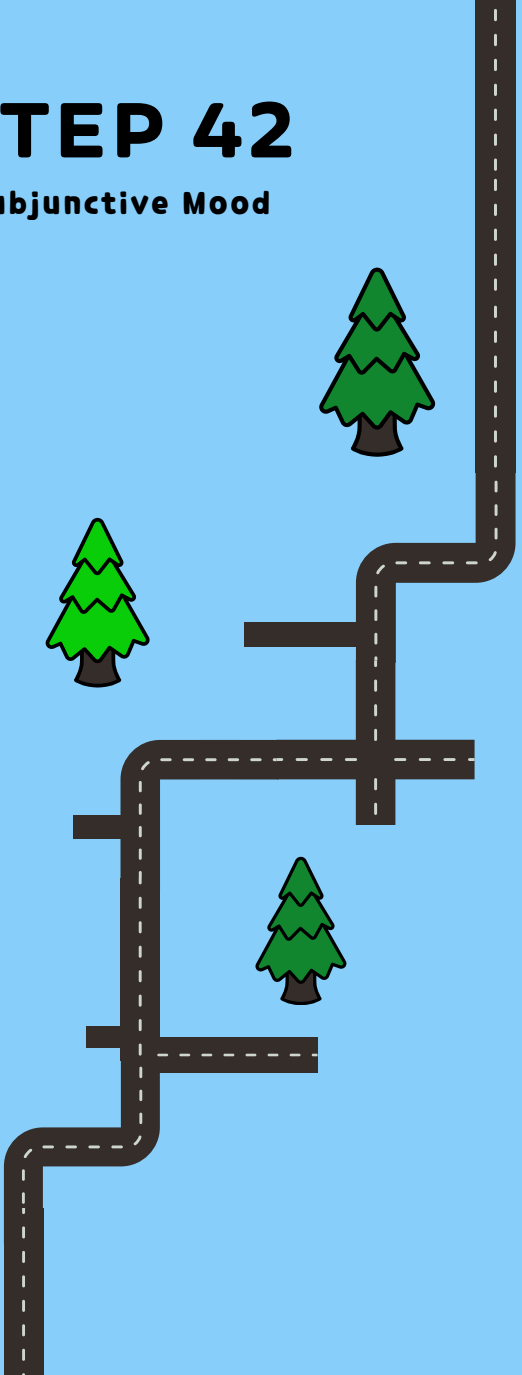
Did You Know

Some learners need formal Arabic first. Others need dialect first.

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STEP 42

Subjunctive Mood



Roadmap — Step 42

Learn Verb Mood 2: The Subjunctive Mood

Now that you have learned the indicative mood, let's move to the second important mood of the Arabic present-tense verb: the subjunctive mood.

In Arabic, the subjunctive mood is called نَصْبُ الفِعْلِ المُضَارِعِ, and a present-tense verb in this state is called مَنْصُوبٌ.

The key idea is simple:
A present-tense verb becomes subjunctive when it comes after certain particles.

These particles are often called أَدَوَاتُ النَّصْبِ because they cause the present-tense verb after them to become مَنْصُوبًا.
For example:
أَذْهَبُ "I go / I am going."
This is indicative.
But after لَنْ, it becomes:
لَنْ أَذْهَبَ "I will not go."

This is subjunctive.
Notice what changed:
أَذْهَبُ became أَذْهَبَ.
The final Dammah ضَمَّة changed to Fathah فَتْحَة.
That is the most common sign of the subjunctive with simple present-tense verbs.
Now let's look at the verb ذَهَبَ / يَذْهَبُ "to go" after لَنْ.

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
أَنَا لَنْ أَذْهَبَ	أَنْتَ لَنْ تَذْهَبَ	هُوَ لَنْ يَذْهَبَ
	أَنْتِ لَنْ تَذْهَبِي	هِيَ لَنْ تَذْهَبَ
	أَنْتُمَا لَنْ تَذْهَبَا	هُمَا لَنْ يَذْهَبَا
نَحْنُ لَنْ نَذْهَبَ	أَنْتُمَا لَنْ تَذْهَبَا	هُمَا لَنْ تَذْهَبَا
	أَنْتُمْ لَنْ تَذْهَبُوا	هُمْ لَنْ يَذْهَبُوا
	أَنْتُنَّ لَنْ تَذْهَبْنَ	هُنَّ لَنْ يَذْهَبْنَ

Now compare these forms with the indicative forms from the previous chapter.
In the indicative, you say:
أَذْهَبُ "I go."
But in the subjunctive, after لَنْ, you say:
لَنْ أَذْهَبَ "I will not go."

For the five verb forms الأَفْعَالُ الخَمْسَةُ, the change is different. Instead of changing the final vowel, Arabic removes the final ن.

For example:

تَذْهَبِينَ becomes لَنْ تَذْهَبِي "You will not go." ♀

تَذْهَبَانِ becomes لَنْ تَذْهَبَا "You two will not go."

تَذْهَبُونَ becomes لَنْ تَذْهَبُوا "You will not go." ♂♂♂

So, the subjunctive has two common signs:

Fathah on the final letter:

أَذْهَبَ، تَذْهَبَ، يَذْهَبَ، نَذْهَبَ

Dropping the final ن in the five verb forms:

تَذْهَبِي، تَذْهَبَا، تَذْهَبُوا، يَذْهَبَا، يَذْهَبُوا

But notice the feminine plural forms:

أَنْتُنَّ لَنْ تَذْهَبْنَ

هُنَّ لَنْ يَذْهَبْنَ

Here, the ن does not disappear. This is because the ن here is نُونُ النِّسْوَةِ, not the removable ن of the five verb forms.

Now let's look at some common particles that make the present-tense verb subjunctive.

Meaning	Subjunctive Particle
to / that	أَنْ
will not	لَنْ
so that / in order to	كَيْ
so that / in order to	لِكَيْ
so that / until	حَتَّى
so that / in order to	لِ

For example:

أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَدْرُسَ العَرَبِيَّةَ "I want to study Arabic."

لَنْ أَتْرُكَ التَّعَلُّمَ "I will not stop learning."

أَدْرُسُ كَيْ أَتَقَدَّمَ "I study so that I can improve."

أَتَعَلَّمُ العَرَبِيَّةَ لِأَفْهَمَ القُرْآنَ "I learn Arabic in order to understand the Qur'an."

The main idea is this:

When you see one of these particles before a present-tense verb, pause and check the verb ending.

Does it need Fathah?

Does it need to drop the final ن?

Or is it a feminine plural form that stays the same?

Do not try to memorize everything at once. Start with the most common particles: أَنْ and لَنْ. Once you feel comfortable with them, the other particles will become easier.

The subjunctive mood helps you express purpose, intention, future negation, and more flexible Arabic sentences. It also helps you understand how certain particles affect the verb and why the verb ending changes in specific structures.

Keep going — this is where you start gaining real control over Arabic verbs. Once you recognize the common particles and practice the patterns, the subjunctive mood will become much easier to understand and use correctly.

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Quiz

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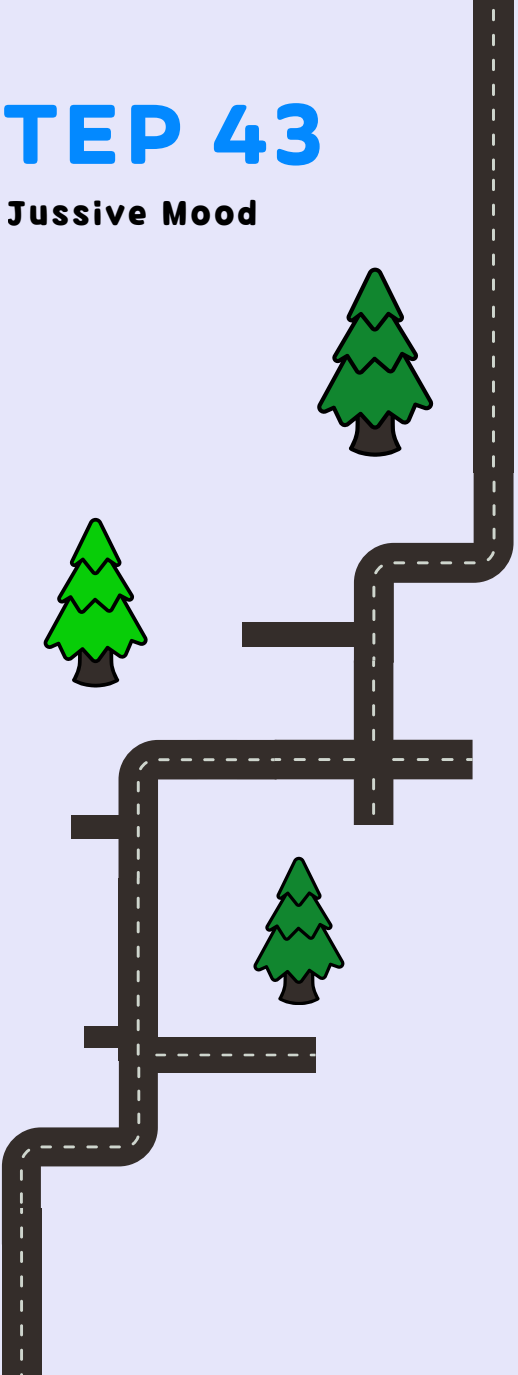
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STEP 43

Jussive Mood



Roadmap — Step 43

Learn Verb Mood 3: The Jussive Mood

Now that you have learned the indicative and subjunctive moods, let's move to the third important state of the Arabic present-tense verb: the jussive mood.

In Arabic, the jussive mood is called جَزْمُ الفِعْلِ المُضَارِعِ, and a present-tense verb in this state is called مَجْزُومٌ.

The main idea is simple:
A present-tense verb becomes jussive when it comes after certain particles. These particles are called أَدَوَاتُ الجَزْمِ because they cause the verb after them to become مَجْزُومًا.

You will see the jussive mood in several important structures, including:
Negating a past action with لَمْ
Expressing "not yet" with لَمَّا
Giving a negative command with لَا النَّاهِيَة
Giving a command or request with لَامُ الأَمْرِ

Forming conditional sentences with certain conditional particles
For example:
يَذْهَبُ “He goes / He is going.” This is indicative.

But after لَمْ, it becomes:
لَمْ يَذْهَبْ “He did not go.” This is jussive.

Notice what changed: يَذْهَبُ became يَذْهَبْ.
The final Dammah ضَمَّة changed to Sukūn سُكُون.
That is the most common jussive sign with simple present-tense verbs.

Now let’s look at the verb ذَهَبَ / يَذْهَبُ “to go” after لَمْ.

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
أَنَا لَمْ أَذْهَبْ	أَنْتَ لَمْ تَذْهَبْ	هُوَ لَمْ يَذْهَبْ
	أَنْتِ لَمْ تَذْهَبِي	هِيَ لَمْ تَذْهَبْ
	أَنْتُمَا لَمْ تَذْهَبَا	هُمَا لَمْ يَذْهَبَا
نَحْنُ لَمْ نَذْهَبْ	أَنْتُمَا لَمْ تَذْهَبَا	هُمَا لَمْ تَذْهَبَا
	أَنْتُمْ لَمْ تَذْهَبُوا	هُمْ لَمْ يَذْهَبُوا
	أَنْتُنَّ لَمْ تَذْهَبْنَ	هُنَّ لَمْ يَذْهَبْنَ

Notice that the jussive mood looks very similar to the subjunctive mood in many forms. But there is one important difference:

With simple present-tense forms, the subjunctive usually ends with Fathah, while the jussive usually ends with Sukūn.

Compare:
لَنْ أَذْهَبَ "I will not go." — subjunctive
لَمْ أَذْهَبْ "I did not go." — jussive
For the five verb forms الأَفْعَالُ الخَمْسَةُ, the jussive works like the subjunctive: the final ن is removed.

For example:
تَذْهَبِينَ becomes لَمْ تَذْهَبِي "You did not go." ♀
تَذْهَبَانِ becomes لَمْ تَذْهَبَا "You two did not go."
تَذْهَبُونَ becomes لَمْ تَذْهَبُوا "You did not go." ♂♂♂

But with feminine plural forms, the ن stays:
أَنْتُنَّ لَمْ تَذْهَبْنَ "You did not go." ♀♀♀
هُنَّ لَمْ يَذْهَبْنَ "They did not go." ♀♀♀

This is because the ن here is نُونُ النِّسْوَةِ, not the removable ن of the five verb forms.

Now let's look at some common particles that cause the present-tense verb to become jussive.

Meaning	Jussive Particle
did not	لَمْ
not yet	لَمَّا
command / request	لَامُ الأَمْرِ
negative command / prohibition	لَا النَّاهِيَة
if	إِنْ
whoever	مَنْ
whatever	مَا
whatever / no matter what	مَهْمَا
whenever	مَتَى
whenever	أَيَّانَ
wherever	أَيْنَ
wherever	حَيْثُمَا
however / in whatever way	كَيْفَمَا
whatever / whichever	أَيٌّ
whenever / wherever, depending on context	أَنَّى

if / whenever	إِذْمَا
did not	لَمْ

Do not worry about memorizing all of these at once. Start with the most common four:

لَمْ
لَمَّا
لَا النَّاهِيَة
لَامُ الأَمْرِ

Let's look at a few examples.

لَا تَتْرُكْ طَلَبَ العِلْمِ "Do not stop seeking knowledge."
Here, لَا النَّاهِيَة makes تَتْرُكْ jussive.

لَمْ يَذْهَبُوا إِلَى المَدْرَسَةِ بَعْدُ "They have not gone to school yet."
Here, لَمْ makes يَذْهَبُوا jussive by removing the final ن from يَذْهَبُونَ.

لَمْ أَذْهَبْ إِلَى العَمَلِ اليَوْمَ "I did not go to work today."
Here, لَمْ makes أَذْهَبْ jussive, so the final vowel becomes Sukūn.

لِنَقْرَأْ "Let's read!"

Here, لَامُ الأَمْرِ makes نَقْرَأْ jussive.

لَا تَلْعَبْ كُرَةَ القَدَمِ فِي البَيْتِ "Do not play football at home." Here, لَا النَّاهِيَة makes تَلْعَبْ jussive.
So, the main idea is this:
The jussive mood affects the ending of the present-tense verb. Sometimes you see Sukūn, sometimes the final ن is dropped, and with weak verbs, the final weak letter may be removed.

At this stage, focus on the most common pattern first:
لَمْ + present-tense verb = past negative meaning
For example:
يَذْهَبُ = he goes
لَمْ يَذْهَبْ = he did not go
Once you understand this pattern, the rest of the jussive mood becomes much easier to recognize.

You now understand the basic function of the jussive mood in Arabic. Keep practicing it slowly, especially with لَمْ and لَا النَّاهِيَة, because you will see these forms everywhere in real Arabic.

As you continue, pay close attention to the final sound of the verb after a jussive particle.

In many simple verbs, the ending becomes quieter or lighter, as in يَذْهَبُ becoming لَمْ يَذْهَبْ. This small change is important because it shows that the verb is no longer in its normal indicative form.

With practice, you will begin to hear and recognize the jussive mood more naturally in reading, listening, and real Arabic sentences.

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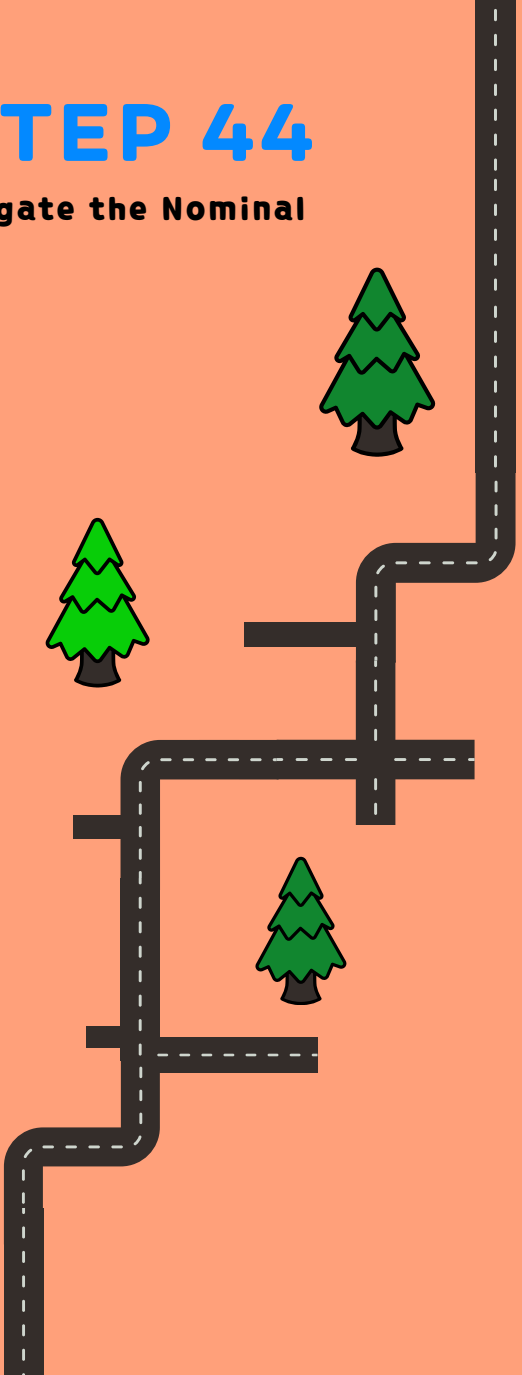
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STEP 44

Negate the Nominal



Roadmap — Step 44

Learn How to Negate Nominal Sentences

Now let's learn how to make nominal sentences negative in Arabic.

A nominal sentence الجُمْلَةُ الاسْمِيَّةُ is a sentence that usually begins with a noun or pronoun. It is often used to describe a person, thing, place, or situation.

For example:
التِّلْمِيذُ مُجْتَهِدٌ "The student is diligent."
السَّيَّارَةُ مُسْرِعَةٌ "The car is speeding."
الجَوُّ مُشْمِسٌ "The weather is sunny."

These are affirmative nominal sentences. That means they make positive statements.
But what if you want to say the opposite?
→ "The student is not diligent."
→ "The car is not speeding."
→ "The weather is not sunny."
In Arabic, one of the most important ways to negate a nominal sentence is by using لَيْسَ.

The First Method: Negating with لَيْسَ

The word لَيْسَ is used to negate nominal sentences. It works like كَانَ and its sisters, which means it affects the case endings of the sentence.

When لَيْسَ enters a nominal sentence:

(1) The subject becomes اسْمُ لَيْسَ and stays nominative مَرْفُوعٌ.

(2) The predicate becomes خَبَرُ لَيْسَ and becomes accusative مَنْصُوبٌ.

Let's look at the examples:

لَيْسَ التِّلْمِيذُ مُجْتَهِدًا "The student is not diligent."
Here, التِّلْمِيذُ is the noun of لَيْسَ, so it stays nominative. مُجْتَهِدًا is the predicate of لَيْسَ, so it becomes accusative.

لَيْسَتِ السَّيَّارَةُ مُسْرِعَةً "The car is not speeding."
Here, لَيْسَتْ is used because السَّيَّارَةُ is feminine.

لَيْسَ الجَوُّ مُشْمِسًا "The weather is not sunny."
Here, لَيْسَ is used because الجَوُّ is masculine.
So, the pattern is simple:

لَيْسَتْ / لَيْسَ + subject + accusative predicate

For example:

الطَّالِبُ نَشِيطٌ "The student is active."

لَيْسَ الطَّالِبُ نَشِيطًا "The student is not active."

Conjugating لَيْسَ with the 14 Separated Pronouns

To use لَيْسَ correctly, you need to know how it changes with different pronouns.

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
أَنَا لَسْتُ	أَنْتَ لَسْتَ	هُوَ لَيْسَ
نَحْنُ لَسْنَا	أَنْتِ لَسْتِ	هِيَ لَيْسَتْ
	أَنْتُمَا لَسْتُمَا	هُمَا لَيْسَا
	أَنْتُمَا لَسْتُمَا	هُمَا لَيْسَتَا
	أَنْتُمْ لَسْتُمْ	هُمْ لَيْسُوا
	أَنْتُنَّ لَسْتُنَّ	هُنَّ لَسْنَ

For example:

أَنَا لَسْتُ مُتْعَبًا "I am not tired." ♂

أَنَا لَسْتُ مُتْعَبَةً "I am not tired." ♀

هِيَ لَيْسَتْ طَالِبَةً "She is not a student."

هُمْ لَيْسُوا مُدَرِّسِينَ "They are not teachers."

Notice that لَيْسَ must agree with the subject of the sentence.

Negating Possession and Existence with لَيْسَ

You will also see لَيْسَ used in sentences where the predicate comes first, especially in sentences that express possession or existence.

For example:
عِنْدِي بَيْتٌ "I have a house."
To negate it, we can say:
لَيْسَ عِنْدِي بَيْتٌ "I do not have a house."
Here, عِنْدِي comes first, and بَيْتٌ comes later as the delayed subject.

Another example:
عِنْدِي سَيَّارَةٌ"I have a car."
لَيْسَتْ عِنْدِي سَيَّارَةٌ "I do not have a car."
Here, لَيْسَتْ can be used because سَيَّارَةٌ is feminine.
So, when the sentence has a fronted predicate, such as عِنْدِي "I have / with me," you need to

pay attention to the noun that comes later.

The Second Method: Using لَا ... وَلَا

Another useful structure is لَا ... وَلَا, which means "neither ... nor" or "not ... and not ..." This structure is useful when you want to negate two connected ideas.

For example:
الأَطْفَالُ يَمْرَحُونَ، وَالكِبَارُ يَجْلِسُونَ "The children are having fun, and the adults are sitting."
The negative form is:
لَا الأَطْفَالُ يَمْرَحُونَ، وَلَا الكِبَارُ يَجْلِسُونَ "Neither are the children having fun, nor are the adults sitting."

Another example:
الجُمْهُورُ قَلِيلٌ، وَالمَلْعَبُ وَاسِعٌ "The audience is small, and the stadium is spacious."
The negative form is:
لَا الجُمْهُورُ قَلِيلٌ، وَلَا المَلْعَبُ وَاسِعٌ "The audience is not small, nor is the stadium spacious."

This structure does not work like لَيْسَ. It does not make the predicate accusative. Instead, it

negates the statement while the normal sentence structure remains.
So, compare these two patterns:
لَيْسَ الجُمْهُورُ قَلِيلًا "The audience is not small."
لَا الجُمْهُورُ قَلِيلٌ، وَلَا المَلْعَبُ وَاسِعٌ "The audience is not small, nor is the stadium spacious."

The first sentence uses لَيْسَ, so the predicate becomes accusative: قَلِيلًا.
The second sentence uses لَا ... وَلَا, so the predicate remains nominative: قَلِيلٌ and وَاسِعٌ.

In Short

To negate a simple nominal sentence, start with لَيْسَ. It is the most important and most reliable pattern for this stage.

Remember:

→ لَيْسَ negates nominal sentences.
→ The noun after لَيْسَ stays nominative.
→ The predicate after لَيْسَ becomes accusative.
→ لَا ... وَلَا is useful when negating two connected ideas.

→ وَلَا ... لَا does not work like لَيْسَ, so it does not automatically make the predicate accusative.

In conclusion, learning how to negate nominal sentences is a major step in Arabic sentence building. Once you understand لَيْسَ, you can move from simple positive statements to clear negative ones.

Practice slowly with short sentences first:
.الطَّالِبُ مُجْتَهِدٌ
.لَيْسَ الطَّالِبُ مُجْتَهِدًا
.السَّيَّارَةُ سَرِيعَةٌ
.لَيْسَتِ السَّيَّارَةُ سَرِيعَةً

Once this pattern feels natural, Arabic negation will become much easier and much more accurate.

Recommended Course

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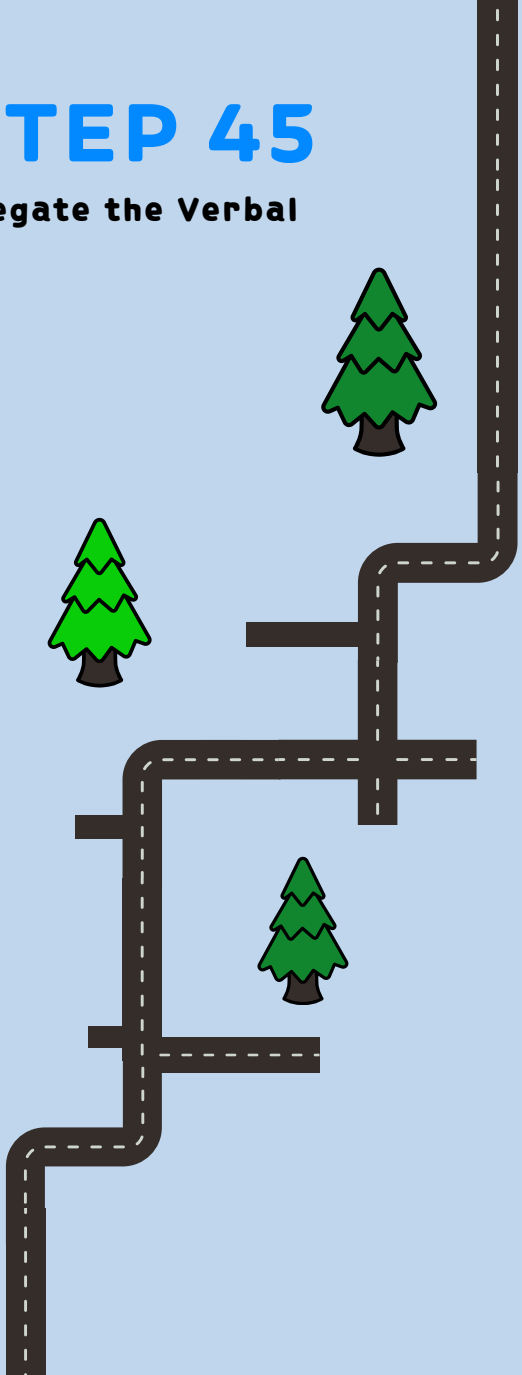
Did You Know

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AnyArabic gives you a clearer method and a stronger learning environment.

STEP 45

Negate the Verbal



Roadmap — Step 45

Learn How to Negate Verbal Sentences

Now let's learn how to make verbal sentences negative in Arabic.

A verbal sentence الجُمْلَةُ الفِعْلِيَّةُ is a sentence that begins with a verb, such as:
خَرَجَ المُعَلِّمُ "The teacher went out."
يَشْرَبُ الوَلَدُ اللَّبَنَ "The boy drinks the milk."
اُكْتُبْ "Write!"

To make a verbal sentence negative, we usually place a negation particle أَدَاةُ نَفْيٍ before the verb. The particle you choose depends on the verb form and the meaning you want.

Here are the most important negation particles for this step:

Meaning	Particle
did not / not	مَا
does not / do not	لَا
did not	لَمْ
will not	لَنْ

In this chapter, we will focus on how to negate the past tense, the present tense, the future meaning, and the negative command.

Let's take them one by one.

First: Negating the Past-Tense Verb

To negate a past-tense verb, Arabic commonly uses مَا before the verb.

For example:

خَرَجَ المُعَلِّمُ "The teacher went out."

مَا خَرَجَ المُعَلِّمُ "The teacher did not go out."

Notice that مَا does not change the form of the past-tense verb. It simply makes the meaning negative.

More examples:

شَرِبَ الوَلَدُ اللَّبَنَ "The boy drank the milk."

مَا شَرِبَ الوَلَدُ اللَّبَنَ "The boy did not drink the milk."

حَضَرَ المُدِيرُ "The director came."

مَا حَضَرَ المُدِيرُ "The director did not come."

So, the pattern is simple:

مَا + past-tense verb

Second: Negating the Present-Tense Verb with لَا

To negate a present-tense verb, Arabic commonly uses لَا before the verb.

For example:

يَخْرُجُ المُعَلِّمُ "The teacher goes out."

لَا يَخْرُجُ المُعَلِّمُ "The teacher does not go out."

Here, لَا does not change the verb ending. The verb remains in the indicative mood.

More examples:

يَشْرَبُ الوَلَدُ اللَّبَنَ "The boy drinks the milk."

لَا يَشْرَبُ الوَلَدُ اللَّبَنَ "The boy does not drink the milk."

يَحْضُرُ المُدِيرُ الحَفْلَ "The director attends the party."

لَا يَحْضُرُ المُدِيرُ الحَفْلَ "The director does not attend the party."

So, the pattern is:

لَا + present-tense verb

Third: Negating Future Meaning with لَنْ

The particle لَنْ is used to negate a future action. It means "will not."

Unlike لَا, the particle لَنْ changes the ending of the present-tense verb and makes it subjunctive مَنْصُوبًا.

For example:

يَخْرُجُ المُعَلِّمُ "The teacher goes out."

لَنْ يَخْرُجَ المُعَلِّمُ "The teacher will not go out."

Notice the change:

يَخْرُجُ becomes يَخْرُجَ

The final Dammah ضَمَّة changes to Fathah فَتْحَة.

More examples:

يَذْهَبُ يَاسِرٌ إِلَى المَكْتَبَةِ غَدًا "Yāsir will go to the library tomorrow."

لَنْ يَذْهَبَ يَاسِرٌ إِلَى المَكْتَبَةِ غَدًا "Yāsir will not go to the library tomorrow."

يَحْضُرُ المُدِيرُ الحَفْلَ "The director will attend the party."

لَنْ يَحْضُرَ المُدِيرُ الحَفْلَ “The director will not attend the party.”
So, the pattern is:
لَنْ + present-tense verb in the subjunctive mood

Fourth: Negating Past Meaning with لَمْ

The particle لَمْ comes before a present-tense verb, but it gives the sentence a past negative meaning.

This is very important.
For example:
يَخْرُجُ المُعَلِّمُ “The teacher goes out.”
لَمْ يَخْرُجْ المُعَلِّمُ “The teacher did not go out.”
Here, لَمْ changes the meaning to the past, and it also changes the verb ending. The verb becomes jussive مَجْزُومًا.
Notice the change:
يَخْرُجُ becomes يَخْرُجْ
The final Dammah ضَمَّة changes to Sukūn سُكُون.
More examples:

يَذْهَبُ كَرِيمٌ إِلَى المَكْتَبَةِ كُلَّ سَبْتٍ "Karīm goes to the library every Saturday."
لَمْ يَذْهَبْ كَرِيمٌ إِلَى المَكْتَبَةِ السَّبْتَ المَاضِيَ "Karīm did not go to the library last Saturday."

يَأْكُلُ كَرِيمٌ الطَّعَامَ "Karīm eats the food."
لَمْ يَأْكُلْ كَرِيمٌ الطَّعَامَ "Karīm did not eat the food."
So, the pattern is:
لَمْ + present-tense verb in the jussive mood = past negative meaning

Fifth: Negating the Imperative

Now let's look at negative commands.
In Arabic, we do not negate the imperative by simply placing لَا before the imperative form.
Instead, we use لَا النَّاهِيَة before the present-tense verb in the jussive mood.
For example:
اُخْرُجْ "Go out!"
The negative command is:
لَا تَخْرُجْ "Do not go out!"

Notice that Arabic uses the present-tense form تَخْرُجْ, not the imperative form اُخْرُجْ.

More examples:

اُكْتُبِ الوَاجِبَ "Write the homework."

لَا تَكْتُبِ الوَاجِبَ الآنَ "Do not write the homework now."

اِذْهَبُوا إِلَى النَّادِي غَدًا "Go to the club tomorrow."

لَا تَذْهَبُوا إِلَى النَّادِي غَدًا "Do not go to the club tomorrow."

اِقْرَأْ هَذَا الكِتَابَ "Read this book!"

لَا تَقْرَأْ هَذَا الكِتَابَ "Do not read this book!"

So, the pattern is:

لَا النَّاهِيَة + present-tense verb in the jussive mood

In Short

To negate verbal sentences in Arabic, pay attention to the verb form and the meaning you want:

→ Use مَا before the past tense: مَا خَرَجَ — "He did not go out."

→ Use لَا before the present tense: لَا يَخْرُجُ — "He does not go out."
→ Use لَنْ before the present tense for future negation: لَنْ يَخْرُجَ — "He will not go out."
→ Use لَمْ before the present tense for past negation: لَمْ يَخْرُجْ — "He did not go out."
→ Use لَا النَّاهِيَة with the jussive present tense for negative commands: لَا تَخْرُجْ — "Do not go out."

In conclusion, negating verbal sentences is one of the most useful skills in Arabic. Once you understand the difference between مَا، لَا، لَنْ، لَمْ، and لَا النَّاهِيَة, you can express negative meaning much more accurately.

Take this step slowly. Compare the forms side by side, notice the verb endings, and practice with short daily sentences.

This is where Arabic negation starts becoming clear, practical, and much easier to control.

Recommended Course

Master Arabic negation with my practical online course and learn how to build clearer, more accurate sentences. Click here to get started.

Take The Quiz for This Lesson

Don’t miss this quick quiz—click here to boost your learning!

Quiz

Ask Haytham

Confused about anything in this lesson? Send your question now and get a personal reply from Haytham usually within 48 hours. Click here to ask.

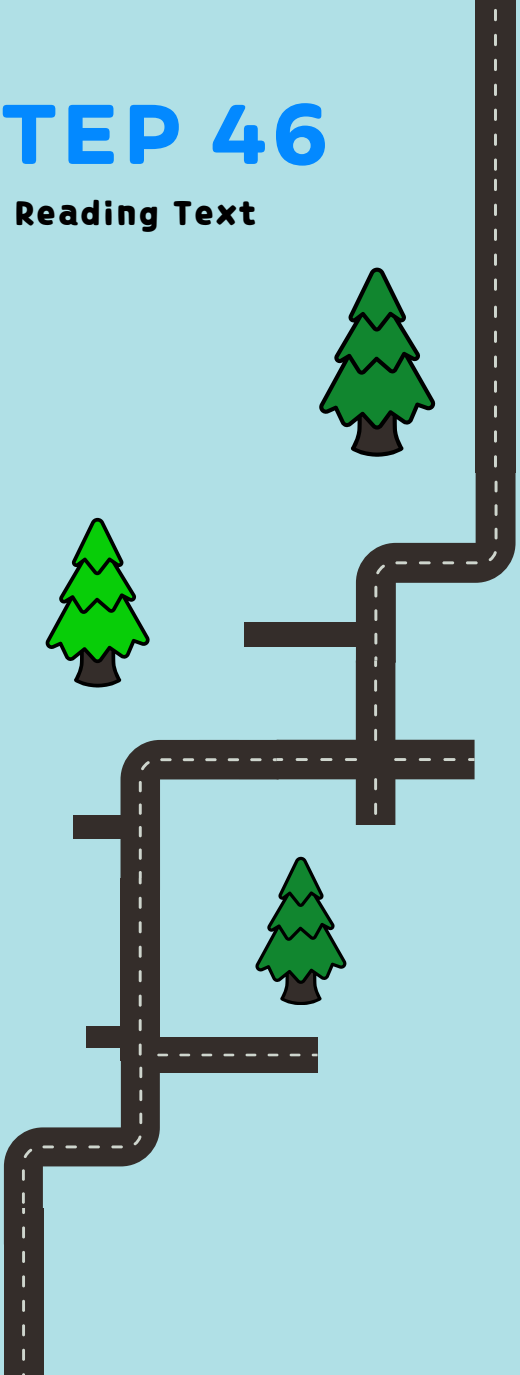
Did You Know

A good Arabic course should not only teach words. It should show how Arabic works.

AnyArabic includes lessons across grammar, vocabulary, skills, dialects, and real usage.

STEP 46

Reading Text



Roadmap — Step 46

Start Reading Simple Arabic Texts

Now that you have built a strong foundation in Arabic letters, nouns, verbs, pronouns, sentence structure, and case endings, it is time to start reading simple Arabic texts.

Reading is one of the best ways to bring everything together.

When you read Arabic, you do not only improve your reading skill. You also strengthen your vocabulary, review grammar naturally, improve spelling, notice sentence patterns, and begin to understand how Arabic works in real communication.

At this stage, the key is to choose texts that match your level.

Do not start with difficult novels, advanced news articles, classical books, or complex

religious texts. That may look impressive, but it can quickly become frustrating.

Instead, begin with simple, clear, level-appropriate materials, such as:

→ Short beginner-friendly stories
→ Simple graded Arabic readers
→ Short dialogues
→ Easy articles with familiar vocabulary
→ Simple texts related to topics you already enjoy

The goal is not to understand every single word perfectly. The goal is to understand the general meaning and gradually train your eyes, brain, and tongue to process Arabic more naturally.

As you read, try this simple method:
(1) Read the text once without stopping.
(2) Try to understand the general meaning.
(3) Read it again more slowly.
(4) Underline new words or useful phrases.

(5) Check only the most important words.
(6) Read the text out loud.
(7) Review the same text again the next day.

Reading out loud is especially useful because it helps you improve pronunciation, rhythm, fluency, and confidence. Arabic is a language that should be heard and spoken, not only decoded silently on the page.

Also, do not turn every reading session into a dictionary marathon. If you stop for every unknown word, you may lose the flow and feel tired quickly.

Instead, use context clues. Ask yourself:

→ What is the topic?
→ What words do I already know?
→ What does the sentence seem to mean?
→ Can I guess the meaning from the surrounding words?

Of course, you can use a dictionary or translation tool when needed, but use it wisely.

Look up key words that block your understanding, not every small word you do not recognize.

Another useful habit is to keep a small vocabulary notebook. Whenever you find an important new word or phrase, write it down with a short example sentence.
For example:
كِتَابٌ — book
قَرَأْتُ كِتَابًا جَدِيدًا "I read a new book."
This helps you remember vocabulary in context, not as isolated words.

The most important thing is consistency. Reading Arabic for ten minutes every day is more powerful than reading for two hours once a month.
So, start small. Choose easy texts. Read regularly. Repeat the same texts more than once. And do not worry if you do not understand everything at first. Every page you read trains your Arabic.

Little by little, simple texts will become easier. Then longer texts will become possible. And over time, reading Arabic will stop feeling like decoding and start feeling like understanding.

As your reading improves, try to notice patterns instead of translating every single word immediately. Look for familiar nouns, verbs, endings, and sentence structures, then use them to understand the general meaning.

This will help you become a more confident reader, because strong reading is not only about knowing vocabulary — it is also about recognizing how Arabic words work together inside real sentences.

Recommended Course

Alaa' Jalloul created an excellent course: Beyond the Textbook. Dive into real Arabic content to boost your reading, vocabulary, and cultural insight. Click here to explore.

Take The Quiz for This Lesson

Ready to review the chapter? Take the quiz now for a fun and effective chapter.

Quiz

Ask Haytham

Confused about anything in this lesson? Send your question now and get a personal reply from Haytham usually within 48 hours. Click here to ask.

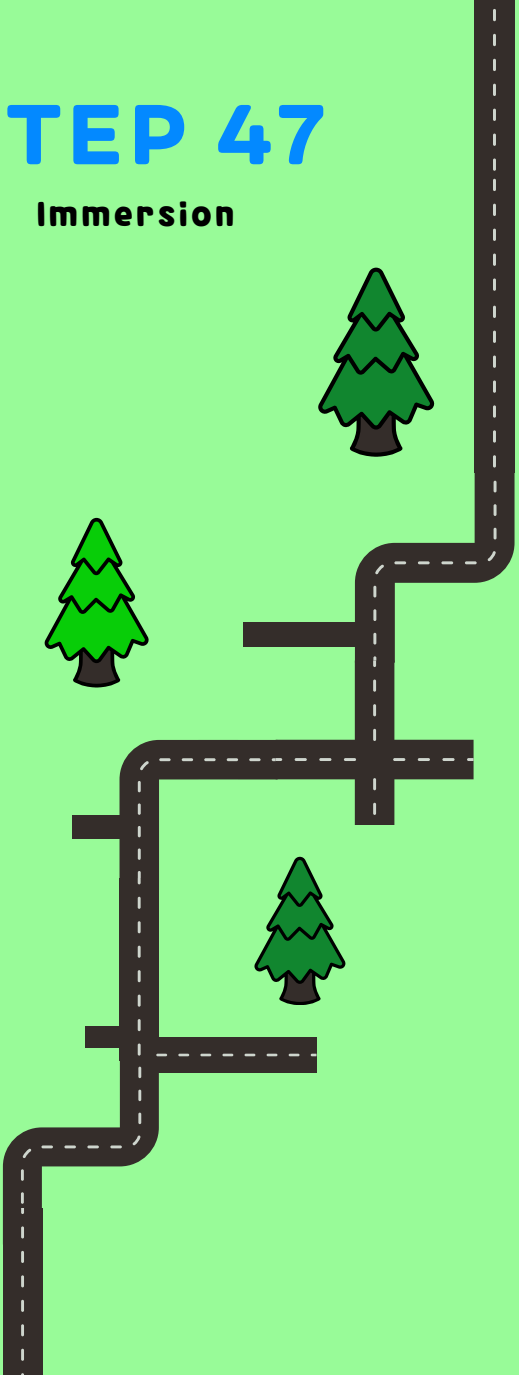
Did You Know

The best Arabic learners are not always the smartest. They are often the most consistent.

AnyArabic supports consistent study with lifetime access and saved progress.

STEP 47

Immersion



Roadmap — Step 47

Immerse Yourself in Arabic by Watching TV Shows, Movies, and Videos

Now that you have started reading simple Arabic texts, it is time to train another important skill: listening.

One of the most enjoyable ways to do this is by watching Arabic TV shows, movies, interviews, short videos, documentaries, and learner-friendly content.

When you listen to native Arabic speakers, you begin to notice things that books alone cannot teach you easily, such as pronunciation, rhythm, intonation, speed, natural pauses, common expressions, and how Arabic sounds in real communication.

This kind of exposure is powerful because it helps your brain become more familiar with the language. Even when you do not understand every word, you are still training your ear to

recognize sounds, patterns, and repeated phrases.

However, there is one important point you should keep in mind.

Most Arabic TV shows and movies are in spoken dialects, not Modern Standard Arabic. That is not a problem, but you need to know what you are listening to.

If your goal is to improve Modern Standard Arabic, choose content such as:

→ Arabic news clips
→ Documentaries
→ Educational programs
→ Formal interviews
→ MSA learner videos
→ Some animated or dubbed content in clear Arabic

If your goal is to improve a specific dialect, such as Egyptian, Levantine, Gulf, Moroccan, Iraqi, or another spoken variety, then movies,

series, and everyday interviews can be very useful.

The key is to choose content that matches your goal. At the beginning, you can watch with subtitles. This is not cheating. It is support.

You may use English subtitles first to understand the general meaning. Then, as you improve, you can switch to Arabic subtitles. Later, you can challenge yourself by watching short clips without subtitles.

A simple method is:

(1) Watch a short clip once for general meaning.
(2) Watch it again and write down useful words or phrases.
(3) Replay difficult sentences.
(4) Repeat after the speaker.
(5) Try to use one or two new phrases in your own sentences.

Do not try to understand everything. That will only slow you down and make listening feel stressful.

Instead, focus on useful phrases, repeated words, and the overall meaning. Over time, your listening comprehension will improve naturally.

Watching Arabic content also helps you understand culture, daily life, gestures, social habits, humor, and real communication styles across the Arab world. Language is never just grammar and vocabulary; it is also people, situations, tone, and culture.

So, make listening part of your regular routine. Even 10–15 minutes a day can make a big difference if you stay consistent.

Choose content that fits your level, listen actively, repeat what you hear, and enjoy the process.

The more Arabic you hear, the more familiar it becomes. And the more familiar it becomes, the easier it is to understand, remember, and eventually use with confidence.

As you listen, do not measure your progress only by how many words you understand. Sometimes the first sign of improvement is simply recognizing familiar sounds, repeated phrases, common expressions, or the rhythm of spoken Arabic. This is still real progress. Over time, your ear becomes sharper, your pronunciation improves, and Arabic begins to feel less foreign and more natural.

Recommended Course

Samah Gdyle created The Arabic Grammar Course Through Idioms and Proverbs. Unlock the power of idioms and proverbs to master grammar with real context and cultural insight. Click here to explore her course

Take The Quiz for This Lesson

Check your skills with this short quiz—click here to begin!

Quiz

Ask Haytham

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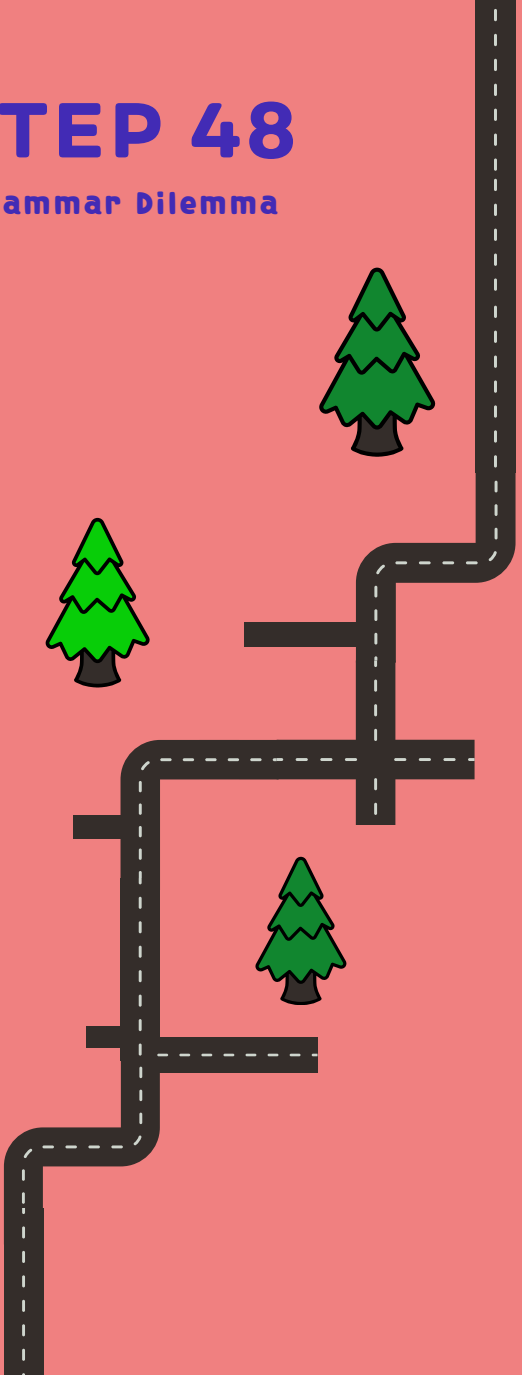
Did You Know

If you are busy, you do not need long live classes to keep learning.

With AnyArabic, you can study short lessons whenever your schedule allows.

STEP 48

Grammar Dilemma



Roadmap — Step 48

Study Arabic Grammar and Syntax Regularly

Now that you have learned many important building blocks of Arabic, there is one habit that will keep everything moving forward: studying Arabic grammar and sentence structure regularly.

Grammar is not just a set of rules to memorize. It is the system that shows you how Arabic works.

It helps you understand why a noun changes its ending, why a verb changes with different pronouns, why adjectives must agree with nouns, and why word order can change depending on the sentence style.

In Arabic, grammar and syntax help you answer important questions such as:

→ Who is doing the action?
→ What is receiving the action?
→ Is the sentence nominal or verbal?

→ Is the noun nominative, accusative, or genitive?
→ Is the verb indicative, subjunctive, or jussive?
→ Does the adjective match the noun correctly?

This is why regular grammar study is essential. Without it, Arabic can feel like a collection of separate words. With it, Arabic starts to become a clear system.

Arabic grammar can feel detailed at first, and yes, there are many rules. But do not let that scare you. You do not need to master everything in one week. You need consistent progress.

Start with the most useful foundations:

→ Nouns, verbs, and particles
→ Nominal and verbal sentences
→ Pronouns and attached pronouns
→ Case endings
→ Verb conjugation

→ Adjective agreement
→ Prepositions and conjunctions
→ Verb moods
→ Negation

Syntax is also very important. Syntax means how words are arranged inside a sentence.

Arabic word order is more flexible than English. Sometimes Arabic begins with a verb, as in a verbal sentence:
ذَهَبَ الطَّالِبُ إِلَى المَدْرَسَةِ "The student went to school."

And sometimes Arabic begins with a noun, as in a nominal sentence:
الطَّالِبُ مُجْتَهِدٌ "The student is diligent."
So instead of thinking, "Arabic always puts the verb first," think of it this way:

Arabic has different sentence patterns, and each pattern has its own structure and purpose.

That is what regular grammar study helps you see.
To make real progress, do not only read grammar rules. Practice them.

After you learn a rule, use it in short sentences. Then change the nouns, verbs, pronouns, and adjectives. This is how grammar moves from theory into real communication.

For example, do not only memorize that adjectives agree with nouns. Practice phrases like:
بَيْتٌ جَدِيدٌ "a new house"
السَّيَّارَةُ الجَدِيدَةُ "the new car"
قَرَأْتُ كِتَابًا جَدِيدًا "I read a new book."

This kind of practice trains your mind to recognize patterns and use them naturally.

If you want structured support, AnyArabic platform gives you access to a large library of Arabic courses with thousands of video lessons. You can study Modern Standard

Arabic, Classical Arabic, Qur'anic Arabic, and 17+ Arabic dialects — all in one place.

Whether you want to review grammar, improve sentence structure, practice speaking, or build stronger writing skills, AnyArabic gives you a clear path to keep learning at your own pace.

In summary, studying Arabic grammar and syntax regularly is one of the smartest habits you can build as a learner.

It helps you understand the structure of Arabic sentences, use verbs more accurately, recognize case endings, and communicate with more confidence.

Take it step by step. Study one rule, practice it in simple sentences, then review it again later. Arabic grammar becomes much easier when you treat it as a system you build gradually — not a mountain you must climb in one day.

Discover the full library of 150 Arabic courses in Modern Standard Arabic, Classical Arabic, Qur'anic Arabic, and Arabic dialects. Click here to explore the courses and continue strengthening your Arabic today.

As you continue learning, use grammar as a tool for clarity, not as a reason to slow yourself down with fear of mistakes. When you understand why a sentence is built a certain way, you can read more accurately, write more confidently, and notice patterns that once seemed confusing. Over time, grammar stops feeling like a separate subject and becomes the guide that helps all your Arabic skills work together.

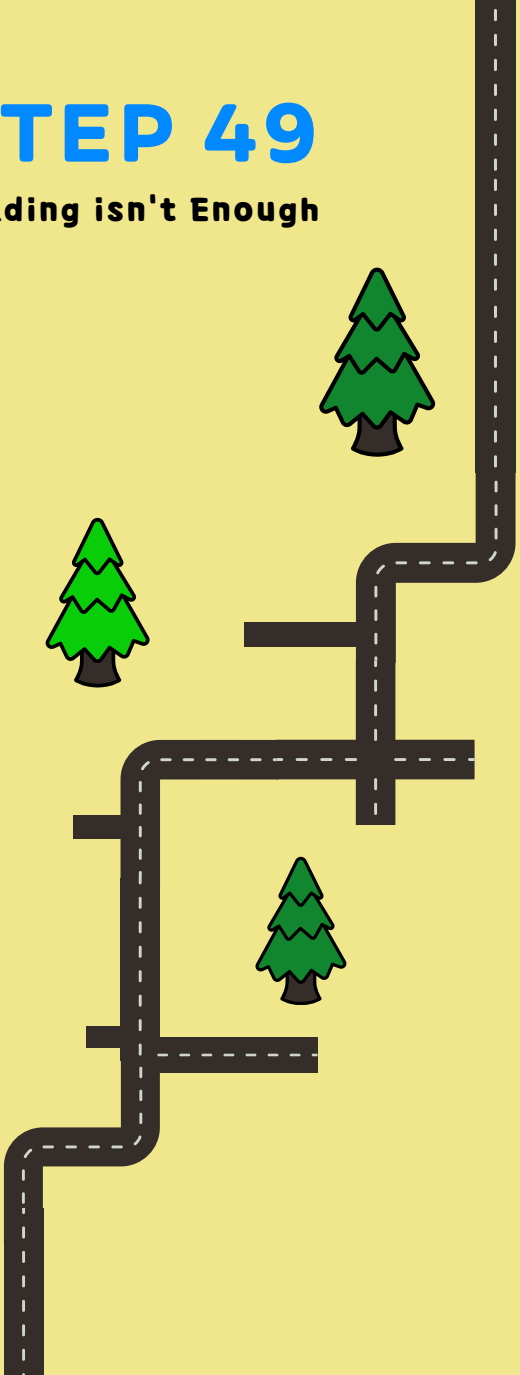
Did You Know

If grammar confuses you, you can slow down, repeat lessons, and ask questions inside the platform.

Learning Arabic should not feel like fighting alone.

STEP 49

Reading isn't Enough



Roadmap — Step 49

Practice Writing Arabic as Much as Possible

Now that you have studied Arabic grammar, sentence structure, reading, and listening, it is time to strengthen another essential skill: writing.

Writing Arabic is not just about putting words on paper. It is a powerful way to train your brain to use the language actively.

When you write, you practice vocabulary, spelling, grammar, sentence structure, word order, case endings, verb conjugation, adjective agreement, and the correct use of pronouns. In other words, writing forces everything you have learned to work together.

At first, Arabic writing may feel slow. That is normal.

Arabic is written from right to left, the letters connect in different ways, and spelling may feel unfamiliar in the beginning. But with regular

practice, your hand, eyes, and mind will become more comfortable with the system.

Start simple.

You do not need to write long essays right away. Begin with short, controlled writing tasks, such as:

→ Writing simple sentences about your day
→ Describing your family, work, city, or hobbies
→ Writing short dialogues
→ Writing simple emails or messages
→ Rewriting sentences from your lessons
→ Keeping a short Arabic journal
→ Writing mini stories using vocabulary you already know

For example, you can start with sentences like:
أَنَا أَدْرُسُ العَرَبِيَّةَ كُلَّ يَوْمٍ "I study Arabic every day."
ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى العَمَلِ صَبَاحًا "I went to work in the morning."
قَرَأْتُ كِتَابًا جَدِيدًا "I read a new book."

These simple sentences may look basic, but they are very valuable. Every sentence helps you build control.

When you practice writing, pay attention to a few key things:

→ Are the words spelled correctly?
→ Are the nouns masculine or feminine?
→ Do the adjectives match the nouns?
→ Is the verb conjugated correctly?
→ Is the sentence nominal or verbal?
→ Are the case endings correct, if you are using full tashkīl?

If you are still a beginner, do not try to write perfect Arabic from day one. Focus first on clear meaning. Then, little by little, improve the grammar, spelling, and style.
One very useful habit is to write a short paragraph, then rewrite it after correction. The first version shows what you can produce. The corrected version shows what you need to learn next.

Feedback is extremely important here.
Try to find a teacher, tutor, language partner, or trusted Arabic speaker who can review your writing and explain your mistakes. Good feedback helps you notice patterns in your errors, especially with verb conjugation, word order, agreement, spelling, and case endings.

You can also create a small correction notebook. Whenever you make a mistake, write it like this:
Wrong:
أَنَا ذَهَبُ إِلَى المَدْرَسَةِ
Correct:
أَنَا أَذْهَبُ إِلَى المَدْرَسَةِ "I go to school."
This helps you remember the correction and avoid repeating the same mistake.

In conclusion, writing is one of the best ways to turn passive knowledge into active skill. Reading helps you recognize Arabic. Listening helps you hear Arabic. But writing helps you produce Arabic.

Start small, write regularly, get feedback, and revise your mistakes.

The more you write, the more confident you become. And over time, Arabic will stop feeling like something you only study — and start becoming something you can actually use.

As you practice writing, try to focus on communication before perfection. A short sentence that clearly expresses your idea is better than a long sentence filled with uncertainty.

Begin with the structures you already know, then slowly add new vocabulary, grammar patterns, and sentence connectors. This will help your writing grow naturally, from simple controlled sentences into clearer and more expressive Arabic.

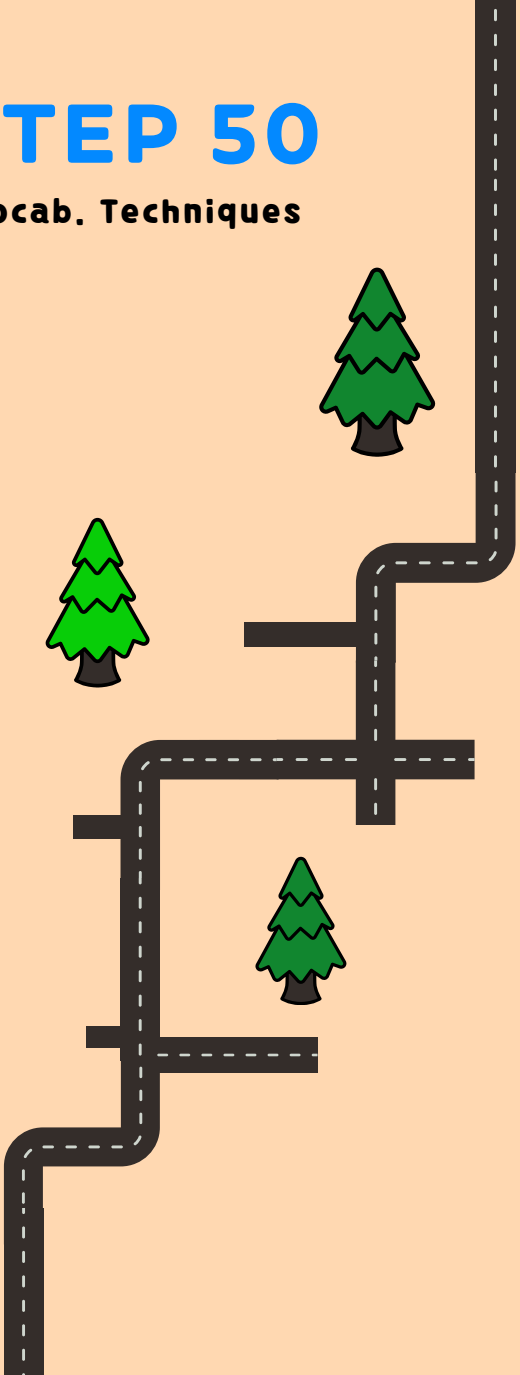
Did You Know

Your Arabic learning does not need to stop after one beginner course.

AnyArabic gives you access to a full library, so you can keep progressing.

STEP 50

Vocab. Techniques



Roadmap — Step 50

Use These Vocabulary-Building Techniques and Avoid These Mistakes

Now we have reached a very important step: building your Arabic vocabulary.

As an Arabic teacher, I cannot overstate this point: vocabulary is the fuel of language.

Grammar gives you structure, but vocabulary gives you meaning. Without enough words, it becomes difficult to understand what you read, follow what you hear, express your ideas, or communicate with confidence.

Arabic has a rich vocabulary system, with many words, roots, patterns, synonyms, opposites, expressions, and shades of meaning. At first, this can feel like a lot. But do not let that overwhelm you.

You do not need to learn every Arabic word. You need to learn the right words, in the right way, and review them regularly.

Start with core vocabulary first: the words you are most likely to see and use in daily life, reading, study, travel, work, and conversation. Then, as you progress, you can add specialized vocabulary related to your personal goals, such as religion, business, politics, media, literature, medicine, or academic study.

The good news is that Arabic vocabulary becomes much easier when you learn it through systems, not random memorization.

Effective Techniques for Building Arabic Vocabulary

Here are some practical methods you can use to grow your Arabic vocabulary steadily.

Read regularly

Reading exposes you to new words in real context. Start with simple texts, graded readers, dialogues, and short articles that match your level.

Listen regularly

Listening helps you hear how words are pronounced, repeated, and used naturally. Use learner-friendly audio, short videos, podcasts, interviews, or simple Arabic content.

Keep a vocabulary notebook

Write down new words, but do not write the word alone. Add the meaning and one simple example sentence.

For example:

كِتَابٌ — book

قَرَأْتُ كِتَابًا جَدِيدًا.

"I read a new book."

Use flashcards and spaced repetition

Flashcards can be very useful, especially when you review them regularly. Spaced repetition helps you review words before you forget them.

Learn words in context

Do not memorize isolated words only. Learn

words inside phrases and sentences so you understand how they are actually used.

Use word association

Connect new Arabic words with images, situations, related words, or personal examples. The stronger the connection, the easier the word is to remember.

Study Arabic roots and word families

Arabic words are often connected through roots and patterns. When you learn a root, try to notice related words from the same family. For example:

كَتَبَ — he wrote

كِتَابٌ — book

كَاتِبٌ — writer

مَكْتَبٌ — office / desk

مَكْتَبَةٌ — library / bookstore

This helps you see vocabulary as a connected system, not as separate words floating around.

Repeat new words often

Repetition is not boring when it has a purpose.

Say the word, write it, read it, hear it, and use it in a sentence.

Learn synonyms and opposites

This helps you expand your vocabulary faster.

For example:

كَبِيرٌ — big

صَغِيرٌ — small

سَرِيعٌ — fast

بَطِيءٌ — slow

Use multimedia resources

Videos, audio lessons, conversations, subtitles, and visual materials can make vocabulary easier to remember because you connect the word with sound, image, and situation.

Use Mind Mapping to Build Arabic Vocabulary Faster

One powerful way to organize vocabulary is the mind map method.

A mind map helps you build vocabulary around topics instead of memorizing random lists. This

is useful because your brain remembers connected ideas better than isolated words.

Here is how to use it:

(1) Choose a central topic

Start with one main word, such as food, travel, family, work, or school.

(2) Create main branches

From the central topic, draw branches for related categories.

For example, under food, you might add:

→ fruits
→ vegetables
→ drinks
→ desserts
→ meals

(3) Add sub-branches

Under each category, add specific Arabic words.

For example, under fruits:

→ تُفَّاحٌ — apples
→ مَوْزٌ — bananas

→ بُرْتُقَالٌ — oranges

(4) Connect related words

Draw lines between words that belong together. For example, connect طَعَامٌ "food" with فَاكِهَةٌ "fruit," then connect فَاكِهَةٌ with تُفَّاحٌ، مَوْزٌ، بُرْتُقَالٌ.

(5) Use colors and images

Colors, symbols, and small drawings can help memory. Arabic vocabulary becomes easier when it is visual, not only written.

(6) Create separate maps for different topics

Do not put everything in one huge map. Create one map for food, another for travel, another for family, another for work, and so on.

(7) Review your maps regularly

A mind map is not useful if you create it once and forget it. Review it, expand it, and use the words in sentences.

For example:

أُحِبُّ التُّفَّاحَ “I like apples.”
أَشْرَبُ العَصِيرَ “I drink juice.”
أَكَلْتُ الطَّعَامَ فِي المَطْعَمِ “I ate the food in the restaurant.”
The mind map method helps you see how words are connected. This makes vocabulary easier to organize, easier to review, and easier to recall when you need it.

Common Mistakes When Learning Arabic Vocabulary

Now let’s look at some common mistakes Arabic learners make — and how you can avoid them.

(1) Learning words without context

Do not learn a word only as a translation. Learn it inside a sentence.
Instead of only learning:
جَمِيلٌ — beautiful
Learn:
مَنْظَرٌ جَمِيلٌ — a beautiful view
بَيْتٌ جَمِيلٌ — a beautiful house

فِكْرَةٌ جَمِيلَةٌ — a beautiful idea

This helps you understand how the word behaves with masculine and feminine nouns.

(2) Not using new words enough
If you learn a word and never use it, you will probably forget it. Use new vocabulary in speaking, writing, reading, and review.

(3) Depending only on translation
Translation can help, but it is not enough. Arabic words may have meanings, connotations, and usage patterns that do not match English perfectly.

(4) Ignoring related words
If you learn one word, try to learn related forms too. This helps you build vocabulary faster. For example:
سَعِيدٌ — happy
سَعَادَةٌ — happiness
بِسَعَادَةٍ — happily

(5) Not reviewing regularly

Vocabulary disappears quickly without review. Use spaced repetition, weekly review, and short daily practice.

(6) Trying to learn too many words at once

More is not always better. It is better to learn 10 useful words deeply than 50 words you cannot remember or use.

(7) Ignoring collocations

Words often appear together in natural combinations.

For example, in English we say “make a decision,” not “do a decision.” Arabic also has natural word combinations, so learn useful phrases, not only individual words.

(8) Ignoring word forms

In Arabic, one word may appear in singular, dual, plural, masculine, feminine, definite, indefinite, nominative, accusative, or genitive forms.

So do not only learn:

مُعَلِّمٌ — a teacher

Also notice:

مُعَلِّمَةٌ — a female teacher

مُعَلِّمَانِ — two teachers

مُعَلِّمُونَ — teachers

مُعَلِّمَاتٌ — female teachers

(9) Learning vocabulary that does not match your goals

If your goal is travel, learn travel vocabulary. If your goal is Qur'anic Arabic, learn Qur'anic vocabulary. If your goal is conversation, learn everyday phrases. Relevant vocabulary is easier to remember because you actually need it.

(10) Forgetting pronunciation

Do not only memorize how the word looks. Say it out loud. Listen to it. Repeat it. Arabic vocabulary must become sound, not just text.

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Practical Advice for Learning Arabic Vocabulary

Here are the most important pieces of advice I want you to remember.

Advice (1):
Do Not Learn Words Alone — Learn Sentences

When you learn a new word, do not stop at the translation. Learn how to use it in a sentence.
For example, instead of only learning:
مَدْرَسَةٌ — school
Learn:
أَذْهَبُ إِلَى المَدْرَسَةِ "I go to school."
المَدْرَسَةُ كَبِيرَةٌ "The school is big."
This helps you learn vocabulary, grammar, and sentence structure at the same time.

Advice (2):
Focus on High-Frequency Words First

Do not begin with rare words that you may not use for months.

Start with high-frequency words — the words you will see and use often. These words give you the biggest return for your effort.
Once you have a strong core vocabulary, you can expand into more advanced or specialized topics.

Advice (3):
Learn the Singular, Dual, and Plural Forms
Arabic has singular, dual, and plural forms, so do not learn only one version of a noun.
For example, if you learn:
مُعَلِّمٌ — a teacher
Also learn:
مُعَلِّمَانِ — two teachers
مُعَلِّمُونَ — teachers
And if the word has a feminine form, learn that too:
مُعَلِّمَةٌ — a female teacher
مُعَلِّمَتَانِ — two female teachers
مُعَلِّمَاتٌ — female teachers

This makes your vocabulary much more useful in real sentences.

Advice (4):
Practice with Native Speakers

Try to interact with native Arabic speakers online or in person. This gives you real practice in listening, speaking, and using vocabulary naturally.
Even short conversations can help you remember words better than silent memorization.

Advice (5):
Track Your Progress

Test yourself regularly. Review your vocabulary, check what you remember, and set small goals.
For example:

→ Learn 10 new words this week
→ Use 5 new words in sentences
→ Review last week's vocabulary
→ Record yourself using new words

→ Progress becomes more motivating when you can see it.

Advice (6):
Stay Motivated and Celebrate Small Wins

Arabic takes time. That is normal.
Some days will feel easy. Other days will feel slow. Do not let that stop you.
Keep reminding yourself why you started learning Arabic. Maybe you are learning for travel, work, faith, family, culture, study, or personal growth. Whatever your reason is, keep it visible.
And celebrate progress.
If you finish a lesson, learn a new word family, understand a short text, or have a small conversation in Arabic — that counts.
Small wins matter because they keep you moving.

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Advice (7):

Surround Yourself with Encouraging People

Language learning is easier when you are surrounded by people who encourage you. Try to connect with teachers, learners, friends, or communities that support your Arabic journey. Positive support can help you stay consistent, especially when the language feels challenging.

Final Thoughts

Building Arabic vocabulary is not about memorizing endless word lists. It is about learning useful words in context, reviewing them regularly, and using them in real sentences.

Read more. Listen more. Write more. Speak more.

Use flashcards, mind maps, word families, collocations, and spaced repetition. Avoid learning isolated words without context. Avoid

chasing quantity without quality. And do not ignore the forms that make Arabic vocabulary work properly.
If you build your vocabulary step by step, Arabic will become clearer, richer, and much easier to use.

This is the final step in the roadmap — but it is not the end of your Arabic journey.
It is the point where you now know how to keep growing.

Keep learning, keep reviewing, and keep using Arabic until it becomes part of your daily life.

Did You Know

Arabic dialects can feel confusing because they differ across countries.

AnyArabic organizes dialect learning into clear courses, so you can study one dialect at a time.

Learning Arabic can be an exciting and deeply rewarding journey when you approach it with the right method, the right mindset, and the right sequence.

Throughout this eBook, you have discovered the most common mistakes that hold Arabic learners back — neglecting the fundamentals, skipping daily practice, using methods that do not fit the structure of Arabic, learning vocabulary without a clear strategy, losing consistency, and listening too much to discouraging opinions.

The purpose of this 50-step roadmap is to help you avoid those mistakes and move forward with clarity.

From mastering the Arabic alphabet to understanding nouns, verbs, pronouns, sentence structure, case endings, verb moods, negation, reading, listening, writing, and vocabulary building, each step has been designed to help you build Arabic in the right order.

You do not need to rush.

Arabic is not mastered by jumping randomly from one topic to another. It is mastered by building a strong foundation, practicing consistently, reviewing regularly, and using the language as much as possible.

So keep reading simple Arabic texts.
Keep listening to Arabic.
Keep writing short sentences.
Keep speaking whenever you can.
Keep building your vocabulary in context.
And most importantly, keep going.

Whether you are learning Arabic for personal growth, travel, work, study, faith, culture, family, or professional development, this roadmap gives you a clear path to follow.

With patience, discipline, and steady practice, you can build a strong foundation in Arabic and continue moving toward real proficiency.

This is not the end of your Arabic journey.

It is the beginning of a smarter, clearer, and more confident way to learn.

Start where you are, follow the roadmap step by step, and let every small improvement move you closer to your goal.

Your Arabic journey starts now — and you are ready for it.

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You have reached the end of Arabic Mastery Decoded — but your real Arabic journey is just beginning.



> The roadmap showed you the path.
> Now it is time to follow the system.

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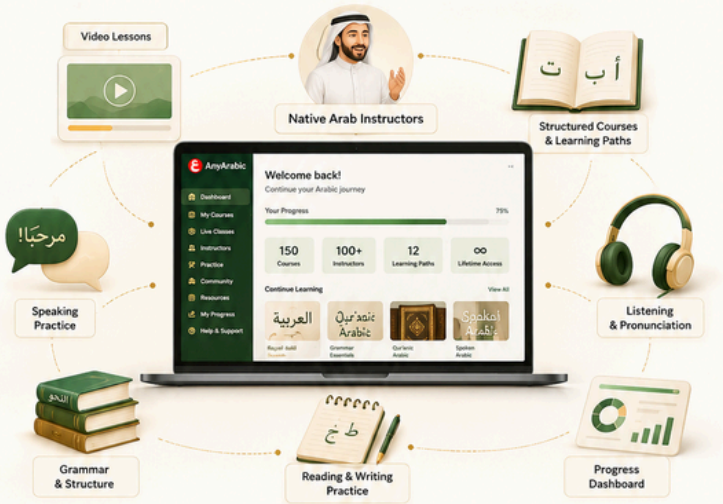
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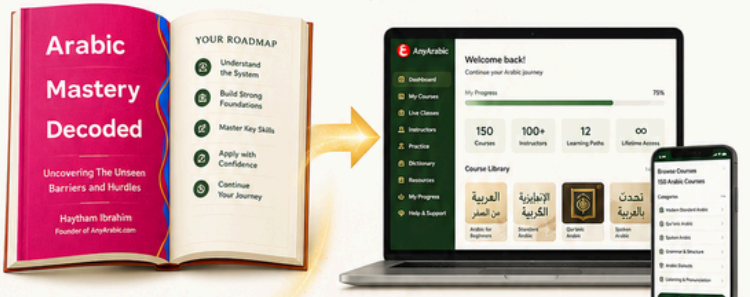
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