Terminology Used in Introductory Theory with English Equivalents

Vowels
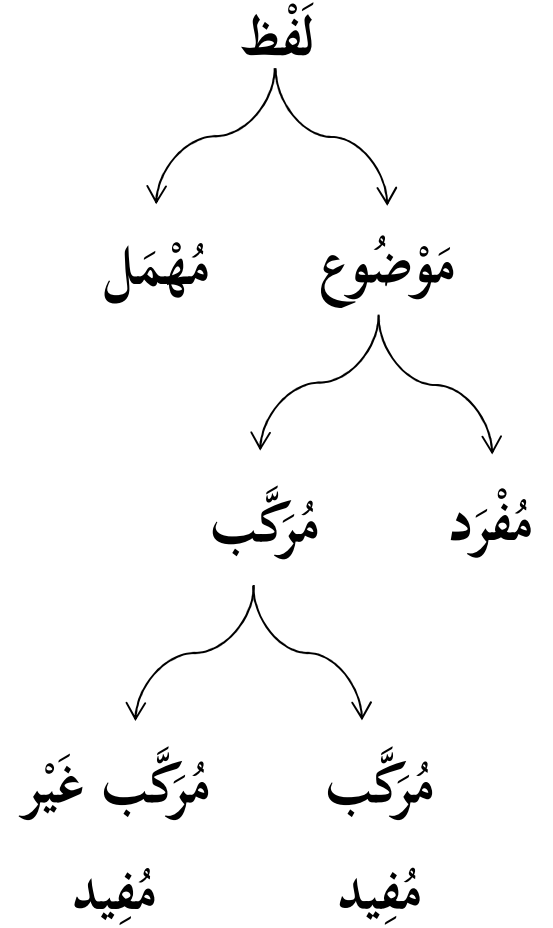
حَرَكة *harakah* **Vowel**	ضَمَّة *dhammah*	ُ ◌	corresponds to "o" or "u"
	فَتحَة *fathah*	َ ◌	corresponds to "a"
	كَسْرَة *kasrah*	◌ ِ	corresponds to "e" or "i"
	سُكُون *sukoon*	ْ ◌	absence of vowel (not being followed by a vowel, but rather ending an already begun syllable, like the "n" in fun)
	شَدَّة *shaddah*	ّ ◌	duplicating of a consonant (like in pretty and funny)

Areas of Study

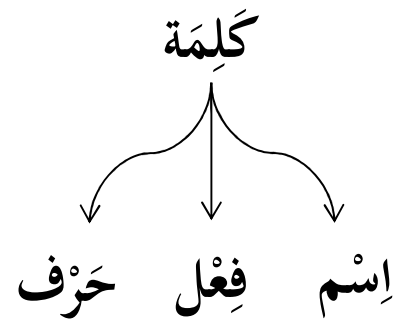| صَرْف
sarf
	the science of classical Arabic that focuses on:
	
	a) patterns of vowelization which indicate on
	   i) tense
	   ii) voice
	   iii) added connotations (like the notion of seeking in our اِسْتَنْصَرُوا example)
	b) the designated endings that come at the end of the verbs and convey the gender, plurality, and person of the ones to whom the verbs are attributed (such as the و in our اِسْتَنْصَرُوا example).

نَحْو *nahw*	the science of classical Arabic that teaches you a) how to arrange words into meaningful sentences and b) how to reflect (or distinguish) grammatical states by the last letters of the 3 parts of speech.

Basic Mapping

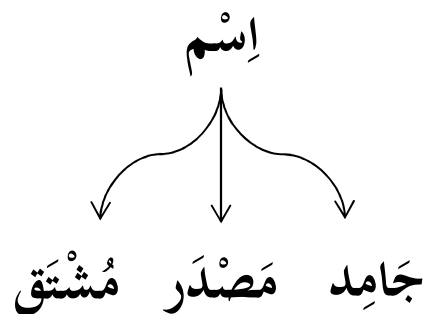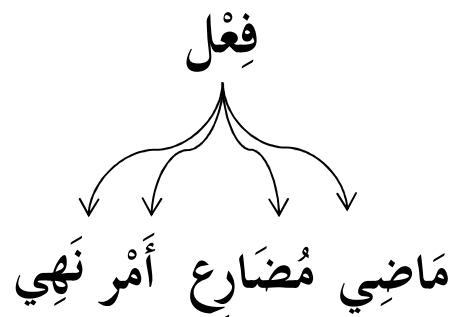|	
لَفْظ *lafdh*	most basic sound that comes out of the human mouth
مَوْضُوْع *mawdoo'*	meaningful
مُهْمَل *muhmal*	meaningless
مُفْرَد *mufrad*	single, a.k.a. كَلِمَة *kalimah* (word/part of speech)
مُرَكَّب *murakkab*	compound, or more than one word connected together in some sort of relationship
مُرَكَّب مُفِيْد *murakkab mufeed*	the compound structure which contains a "subject/predicate relationship", a.k.a. جُمْلَة *jumlah* (sentence)
مُرَكَّب غَيْر مُفِيْد *murakkab ghayr mufeed*	phrase

The Word

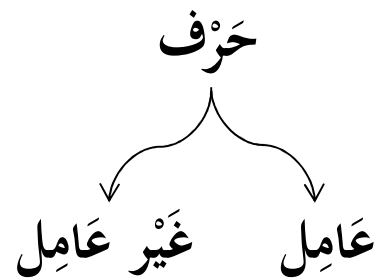|	
اِسْم *ism*	part of speech in Arabic which indicates on a meaning in itself and is not linked to time (nouns, pronouns, adjectives and adverbs)
فِعْل *fe'l*	part of speech in Arabic which indicates on a meaning in itself and is also linked to time (verbs)
حَرْف *harf*	part of speech in Arabic which does not indicate on a meaning in itself, but rather in something else (prepositions, conjunctions and everything else)

جَامِد *jamid*	*ism* which is not derived from anything, nor is anything derived from it (frozen). This includes most of what the English people would call nouns
مَصْدَر *masdar*	particular *ism* which corresponds to the verbal-noun (gerund) and also applies to the infinite (to help, to hit, to sit, to stand, etc). Launching pad, word from which all verbs and some *isms* are constructed.
مُشْتَق *mushtaq*	any *ism* which is constructed from the *masdar*, i.e. has a set pattern conveying the base letter meaning in a unique way. All of what the English people call adjectives would fall here. As an aside, all verbs are *mushtaq*.

اِسْم

جَامِد   مَصْدَر   مُشْتَق

مَاضِي *maadhi*	perfect (past tense) verb
مُضَارِع *mudhaari'*	imperfect verb (indicates on both present and future)
أَمْر *amr*	command verb
نَهِي *nahi*	negative command or prohibition

فِعْل

مَاضِي مُضَارِع أَمْر نَهِي

حَرْف عَامِل *harf 'aamil*	governing agent
حَرْف غَيْر عَامِل *harf ghayr 'aamil*	non-governing agent

حَرْف

عَامِل   غَيْر عَامِل

إِعْرَاب *'iraaab*	process of governing, i.e. when words have designated last letter vowels to reflect what particular grammatical state they are being used in (similar to he, him and his).

رَفْع *raf'*	nominative case (he), usually reflected with *dhammah* on the last letter
نَصْب *nasb*	accusative case (him), usually reflected with *fathah* on the last letter
جَرّ *jarr*	genitive case (his), usually reflected with *kasrah* on the last letter

The Sentence

إِسْنَاد *isnaad*	subject/predicate relationship, or linking the 2 or more words together in a manner which conveys to the listener a benefit upon which silence is appropriate
مُسْنَدْ اِلَيْه *musnad ileh*	subject or primary part of "any" sentence
مُسْنَد *musnad*	predicate or descriptive part of "any" sentence
جُمْلَة اِسْمِيَّة *jumlah ismiyyah*	nominal sentence or sentence that begins with an ism. The primary concern with this type of sentence is solving the lack of is issue. (Solution is to know the total phrase level relationships and be able to exhaust them; "Wherever the extensions exhaust, that's where the predicate begins")
مُبْتَدأ *mubtada*	the *musnad ileh* when it appears in a nominal sentence, or first part of a *jumlah ismiyyah*
خَبْر *khabr*	the *musnad* when it appears in a nominal sentence, or the second half of a *jumlah ismiyyah*
جُمْلَة فِعْلِيَّة *jumlah fe'liyyah*	verbal sentence or sentence that begins with an *fe'l*. The primary concern with this type of sentence is solving the lack of sequence determining grammar issue (Solution is to be familiar with the process of *'iraab* and to know the 3 grammatical states and what they all represent)
فِعْل *fe'l*	the *musnad* when it appears in a verbal sentence, or the first part of a *jumlah fi'liyyah*

فَاعِل	the *musnad ileh* when it appears in a verbal sentence, or second part of a *jumlah fi'liyyah*
faa'il	

The Phrase

A phrase is 2 or more words that connect together in some manner sanctioned by the language, lack a subject/predicate relationship (have some other type of relationship), and thus function as a single unit. There are well over a dozen phrases in Arabic.

مَوْصُوف	noun which is described by an upcoming adjective	صِفَة	adjective (needs to correspond to noun in 4 aspects; gender, plurality, definite/indefinite value, and grammatical state)
mawsoof		*sifah*	
مُضَاف	first noun which occurs in a possessive structure (the word *kitaab* in *kitaabu Zaidin*). Will be empty of both *al* and *tanween*	مُضَاف اِلَيْه	the noun to which the association is occurring, or second word in above structure. Has a fixed grammatical state of *jarr*
mudhaf		*mudhaf ileh*	

Developing 22 Places

Subject, object and possessive are not the only 3 ways an *ism* can be used in Arabic, obviously.... the total number is 22, but we do not need 22 different endings. We need the bare minimum for the purpose of removing all confusion (this was explained in detail in the video). That bare minimum happens to be 3 and under each of these 3 are numerous positionings:

Raf'

فَاعِل	subject (doer) of the verb	نَائِب فَاعِل	deputy doer, or subject of a passive verb (the apple was eaten)
faa'il		*naa'ib faa'il*	
مُبْتَدَأ	primary part of the *ismiyyah* sentence	خَبَر	predicate of the *ismiyyah* sentence
mubtada		*khabr*	
اِسْم كَانَ	subject of a sentence beginning with *kaana* (was)	خَبَر اِنَّ	predicate of a sentence beginning with *inna* (indeed)
ism of *kaana*		*khabr* of *inna*	

Nasb

(apart from subject, all details of the verb will be places of nasb)

مَفْعُول بِهِ *mafool bihi*	object of an active transitive verb (what)	مَفْعُول فَيهِ *mafool fihi*	adverb of time or place (where and when)
مَفْعُول مُطْلَق *mafool mut'laq*	normal adverb	مَفْعُول لَهُ *mafool lahu*	adverb of reason and cause (why)
حَال *haal*	circumstantial adverb (how)		
اِسْم اِنَّ *ism* of *inna*	subject of an *inna* sentence	خَبْر كَانَ *khabr* of *kaana*	predicate of a *kaana* sentence

Jarr

مُضَاف اِلَيْه *mudhaf ileh*	second half of a possessive structure	مَجْرُور *majroor*	any *ism* which follows a preposition