



Lesson 4

The & a in Arabic

We don't have "a" in arabic

We only have "the"

Book / a book = كِتَابٌ

The book = الْكِتَابُ

The = الـ

ا + ل

Some examples

Pen = قَلَمٌ

Sister = أُخْتٌ

Sky = سَمَاءٌ

Door = بَابٌ

Child = طِفْلٌ

The pen = الْقَلَمُ

The sister = الْأُخْتُ

The sky = السَّمَاءُ

The door = الْبَابُ

The child = الطِّفْلُ

How to go from masculine to feminine

The difference between most of masculine and the feminine nouns/adjective in arabic is the last letter.

Doctor (m) = طَبِيبٌ

Doctor (f) = طَبِيبَةٌ

We add “ة” / “ة” at the end of feminine nouns with changing tashkil of the last letter before “ة” to “fatha” “َ”.

Some examples

Teacher (m) = مُعَلِّمٌ

Handsome = جَمِيلٌ

Smart (m) = ذَكِيٌّ

Student (m) = طَالِبٌ

Child (m) = طِفْلٌ

Teacher (f) = مُعَلِّمَةٌ

Beautiful = جَمِيلَةٌ

Smart (f) = ذَكِيَّةٌ

Student (f) = طَالِبَةٌ

Child (f) = طِفْلَةٌ

New tashkil (shadda) (-)

Applying shadda means dubbing the sound of the letter (The first one should have soukoun -°, and the second one should have the tashkil that is above shadda)

ba = بَ

ba = بَ + بْ = bba = بَّ

Some examples

تَبَّحْتُ تَبَّحْتِ تَبَّحْتُمْ تَبَّحْنَ

بَيَّضْتُ بَيَّضْتِ بَيَّضْتُمْ بَيَّضْنَ

Pronouns

I = أَنَا

You = أَنْتَ / أَنْتِ

We = نَحْنُ

They = هُمْ / هُنَّ

She = هِيَ

He = هُوَ

Conjunction words

And = وَ

Or = أَوْ

Then = ثُمَّ

But = لَكِنْ

Because = لِأَنَّ

So = لِذَلِكَ

Also / Too = أَيْضًا

Not = لَيْسَ

Yet = بَعْدَ

After = بَعْدَ

Before = قَبْلَ

Such as / Like = مِثْلَ