### Nakh-lah Arabic Center

Arabic Grammar 1

أَنْوَاع الإسمُ

Classify the words in the box as 'person, place, thing, animal'.

Place

person

animal

thing

مَكَانٌ

إِنْسَانٌ

حَيَوَانٌ

شَیڠٛ

## Circle the type of 'ism' that is named

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**Arabic Grammar 1** 

# الإسهم النَّكِرَةِ والمَعْرِفَةِ

# Specific and non-Specific Nouns

In Arabic, we can show a specific thing by using 'alif-laam' before a noun. We call this 'ma - rifah', as we know we mean a specific thing. The same as saying, 'the'.



Words like this can have a damma, a kesra or fet-ha at the last letter depending on its place in the grammar. For now, practice the words with different vowel endings.

المُعْجَمُ	القَمِيصُ	القِطُّ	<mark>ال</mark> شَّجَرَةُ
المُعْجَمِ	القَمِيصِ	القِطِّ	الشَّجَرَةِ
المُعْجَمَ	القَمِيصَ	القِطَّ	الشَّجَرةَ

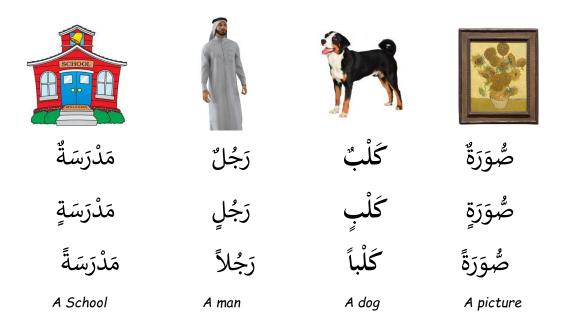
شَيْءٌ غَيْرُ مُعَيِّنِ

All of these we call 'al-Ism al-Ma'rifah' (something not specific)

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#### **Arabic Grammar 1**

In Arabic, we can show a non-specific thing by using 'tan-ween' at the end of a noun. We call this 'nakirah', as it doesn't mean a specific thing. The same as saying, 'a' or 'an'.



Words like this can have a damma-taan, a kesra- taan or fet-ha-taan at the last letter depending on its place in the grammar. For now, practice the words with different vowel endings.

# Fill in the chart by writing the forms of each noun:

البَيْت	البَيْتِ	الْبَيْثُ	بَيْتًا	بَيْت	بَبْ:
					وَلَدُّ
				كِتابٍ	
			قَلَمًا		
		أفتاعة			