Arabic Grammar is divided into two important parts: Sarf and Nahw. Let us take very simplified definitions.

- **Sarf (صَرْف):** How to make a word from letters (generally 3 letters constitute a word) and

- **Nahw (نَحْو):** How to join words to make pairs and sentences.

In this lesson, we will learn how to make a simple sentence that starts with a noun. Such a sentence is called

Nominal sentence (جمله اسميه). For example:

كَبِيرٌ	اَلْبَيْتُ
is big.	The house
• This word gives the news that the house is big. • It is therefore called خَبَر (news). • It does not have ال before it.	• It is the first 'اسم'. • Because you know the house that you are talking about, therefore it is اَلْبَيْتُ (The house).

The Arabic nouns by default have Dhammah (ـُ) or double Dhammah (ـٌ) on them as if they are always standing and are ready to work. For example, اَللهُ، خَالِدٌ، الْبَيْتُ.

- This status is called رَفع status. To show it using TPI, we can use the right-hand finger pointing upwards.

- Both the اسم and the خَبَر in جمله اسميه have رَفع status.

Learn the translation in the following sentences:

The believer is pious.	اَلْمُؤْمِنُ صَالِحٌ		Allah is forgiving.	اَللهُ غَفُوْرٌ
The believers are pious.	اَلْمُؤْمِنُوْنَ صَالِحُوْنَ		The house is big.	اَلْبَيْتُ كَبِيرٌ
The hypocrite is disobedient.	اَلْمُنَافِقُ فَاسِقٌ		The Muslim is truthful.	اَلْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ
The hypocrites are disobedient.	اَلْمُنَافِقُوْنَ فَاسِقُوْنَ		The Muslims are truthful.	اَلْمُسْلِمُوْنَ صَادِقُوْنَ

Learn to make the plural in the following sentences:

اَلْمُسْلِمُوْنَ صَادِقُوْنَ	اَلْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ
اَلْمُؤْمِنُوْنَ صَالِحُوْنَ	اَلْمُؤْمِنُ صَالِحٌ
اَلْمُنَافِقُوْنَ فَاسِقُوْنَ	اَلْمُنَافِقُ فَاسِقٌ

With proper names, we don't need ال because the name itself shows that we are talking of a specific person. For example:

Muhammad ﷺ is a Messenger.	مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلٌ
Hood AS is a Prophet.	هُوْدٌ نَبِيٌّ
Zaid is small.	زَيْدٌ صَغِيْرٌ
Sa'd is big.	سَعْدٌ كَبِيْرٌ