

﴿The Key to Knowledge﴾
How to Understand Islaam Correctly
Arabic Language Course: Al-Aajroomiyyah (English/Arabic) 1432
Shaykh Mohammad Al-Malki (hafidhahullaah)

DARS 4 – INTRODUCTION TO THE CHAPTER OF AL-IRAAAB – 09-25-2011

After praising Allaah and sending *salaah* and *salaam* upon His Messenger (*sallallaahu`alayhi wasallam*) and those who followed him, our *Shaykh* and teacher, Mohammad Al-Malki welcomed the students to the class and began with the topic: **Introduction to the Chapter of Al-Iraab**

بَابُ الْإِعْرَابِ

الْإِعْرَابُ هُوَ تَغْيِيرُ أَوَاخِرِ الْكَلِمِ لِاخْتِلَافِ الْعَوَامِلِ الدَّاخِلَةِ عَلَيْهَا لَفْظًا أَوْ تَقْدِيرًا

الإعراب is the goal of studying the Arabic Language.

The meaning of إعراب in the لغة (linguistic term) is الإفصاح (to utter, declare and speak up) and الإظهار/الإبانة (to make clear).

The إصطلاح (technical definition) with النحويون (the people of grammar) is the change of the حركة that occurs on the last letter of the word from being in a state of رفع to being in the state of نصب (nasb i.e. fathah or fathataan) or جرّ (jarr i.e. kasrah or kasrataan)

For example:

In the case of رفع (raf): جاء محمدٌ – there is a ضمة on the last letter of the word Muhammad.

In the case of نصب (nasb): رأيتُ محمدًا here there is a فتحة on Muhammad.

In the case of جرّ (jarr): سلمتُ على محمدٍ where Muhammad has كسرة , due to the word على (coming before it)

This is with the nouns, and it may also occur with the verbs.

For example:

With فعل المضارع (fi'lul-mudhaari')

In the case of رفع (raf'): يأكلُ محمدٌ – Muhammad eats (here the verb has a ضمة)

In the case of نصب (nasb): لن يأكلَ محمدٌ here the فعل المضارع is منصوب (in a state of نصب) because it is preceded by لن

In the case of جزم (jazm): لم يأكلَ where it has سكون because here there is a حرف جزم (a tool of jazm) which is لم

This is how إعراب is and appears, whether the word is ذكر أو أنث (male or female), مفرد أو جمع (singular or plural), غائب أو غائبة (the male absentee or the female absentee), حاضر أو حاضرة (the male who is present or the female who is present).

In summary, الإعراب is the change which occurs at the end of a word due to the عامل (factor) which precedes the word whether it is لفظاً (uttered) or تقديراً (expected/estimated).

We now end by praising Allaah and sending salaah and salaam upon the Messenger of Allaah.

❧END OF DARS FOUR❧