

# ARABIC INTENSIVE

## NAHW 101

مفتنا

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### Huroof Naasibah

- These huroof will give a **nasab (fatha)** to the noun coming after it!

Indeed

إِنْ

Verily

كَانَ

As if

لَكِنْ

However, but

لَعَلَّ

Maybe, hopefully

لَيْتَ

If only, I wish

- Both **إِنْ** and **أَنْ** give the meaning of emphasis, but **إِنْ** will only come at the beginning of a sentence, while **أَنْ** only comes in the middle of a sentence.

- Examples:

إِنَّ الْوَلَدَ مَرِيْضٌ



الْوَلَدُ مَرِيْضٌ

Indeed the boy is sick

The boy is sick

إِنَّ اللَّهَ رَحِيمٌ



اللَّهُ رَحِيمٌ

Indeed Allah is Merciful

Allah is Merciful

لَعَلَّ الْغُرْفَةَ نَظِيفَةً



الْغُرْفَةُ نَظِيفَةً

I wish the room was clean

The room is clean

## Af'aal Naaqisah - كان و أخواتها

- When كان is added to the beginning of a nominal sentence, it gives meaning of "was".
- Examples:

The house was small

كان البيت صغيراً

The boy was smart

كان الولد ذكيّ

- It is referred to as **فعل ناقص** (Fil Naaqis)
  - It has similar qualities to a verb however, they do not conjugate the same as verbs.
  - It also does not have a doer or an object.
- How does كان affect the iraab of the words after it?
  - It gives the word directly after it rafa
  - It also affects the second word after it by giving it nasab.

كان البيت صغيراً

- The ism directly after كان is referred to as Ism of كان
- The second ism after كان is referred to as the Khabar of كان

## Past Conjugations of كان

You 2 (m) were	كُنْتُمَا	He/it was	كان
You all (m) were	كُنْتُمْ	They both were (m)	كانا
You (f) were	كُنْتِ	They all were (m)	كانوا
You 2 (f) were	كُنْتُمَا	She was	كانتْ
You all (f) were	كُنْتُنَّ	They both were (f)	كانتا
I was	كُنْتُ	They all were (f)	كُنَّ
We were	كُنَّا	You (m) were	كُنْتَ

## Present Conjugations of **كان**

You 2 (m) will be	تَكُونَانِ	He will be	يَكُونُ
You all (m) will be	تَكُونُونَ	They both will be (m)	يَكُونَا
You (f) will be	تَكُونِي	They all will be (m)	يَكُونُوا
You 2 (f) will be	تَكُونَانِ	She will be	تَكُونُ
You all (f) will be	تَكُونَنَّ	They both will be (f)	تَكُونَا
I will be	أَكُونُ	They all will be (f)	تَكُونُنَّ
We will be	نَكُونُ	You (m) will be	تَكُونُ

- The negative particle of مَا can be added before to give a negative past tense meaning.
- ليس changes the jumlah ismiyyah to present negative.