

# ARABIC INTENSIVE

## NAHW 101



### SESSION 5

#### Huroof Naasibah

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

Indeed  
Verily  
As if  
However, but  
Maybe, hopefully  
If only, I wish

إِنَّ  
كَانَ  
لَكِنَّ  
لَعَلَّ  
لَيْتَ

- Both إِنَّ and كَانْ give the meaning of emphasis, but إِنَّ will only come at the beginning of a sentence, while كَانْ only comes in the middle of a sentence.
- Examples:

إِنَّ الْوَلَدَ مَرِيضٌ

Indeed the boy is sick

الْوَلَدُ مَرِيضٌ

The boy is sick

إِنَّ اللَّهَ رَحِيمٌ

Indeed Allah is Merciful

اللَّهُ رَحِيمٌ

Allah is Merciful

لَعَلَّ الْغُرْفَةَ نَظِيفَةٌ

I wish the room was clean

الْغُرْفَةُ نَظِيفَةٌ

The room is clean

## Af'aal Naaqisah - كان و أَخَوَاتُهَا

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

The house was small

The boy was smart

كان الْبَيْتُ صَغِيرًا  
كَانَ الْوَلَدُ ذَكِيًّا

- 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 الْبَيْتُ صَغِيرًا

- 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	كَانَ
You all (m) were	كُنْتُمْ	They both were (m)	كَانَا
You (f) were	كُنْتِ	They all were (m)	كَانُوا
You 2 (f) were	كُنْتُمَا	She was	كَانَتْ
You all (f) were	كُنْتُنَّ	They both were (f)	كَانَتَا
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)	تَكُونَنَّ
We will be	نَكُونُ	You (m) will be	تَكُونُ

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