

I'raab — The Case System of Arabic

Why the same word has three different endings

The Language of Quran · Book One · Lesson L01-P2 · Watch the lesson at ilmhub.org

A gentle reminder: these model answers are for checking, not studying. Reading them before attempting the quiz is futile — nothing is learnt that way. Attempt the full quiz from memory first; the struggle to recall is where the learning happens. Then return here and mark your own work honestly.

- False** — the meaning stays the same — the ending shows the grammatical role the word is playing.
- True** — as are the subject and predicate of a nominal sentence.
- False** — because i'raab encodes each word's role in its ending, Arabic word order is famously flexible.
- c) Jarr** — the two jarr circumstances: after a preposition, or in a possessive relationship.
- a) and c)** — both parts of a nominal sentence are always rafa'. The object is nasab; after a preposition is jarr.
- Doer: مُسْلِمٌ -un (rafa') · object: مُسْلِمًا -an (nasab) · after عَلَى مُسْلِمٍ -in (jarr).
- Role · I'raab · Category · Expression — the role determines the i'raab; the category of ism determines how that i'raab is expressed in the ending.
- Jarr — اللَّهُ follows the preposition بِ, and الشَّيْطَانُ follows مِنْ. An ism after a preposition is always dragged into jarr.
- It is the مُبْتَدَأُ — the subject of a nominal sentence — so it must be in rafa', expressed by tanwiin -un on this indefinite-style proper noun.
- Both languages mark the role a word plays. English changes the pronoun (he = doer, him = object, his = possessor); Arabic changes the ending of the ism (rafa', nasab, jarr). Same job, different tool — which is why Arabic word order can be flexible while English order is fixed.

Marking: points shown beside each question

Total = 25 pts