The Text of al-Aajurroomiyyah in Charts & Tables



Compiled by Thomas Maldonado



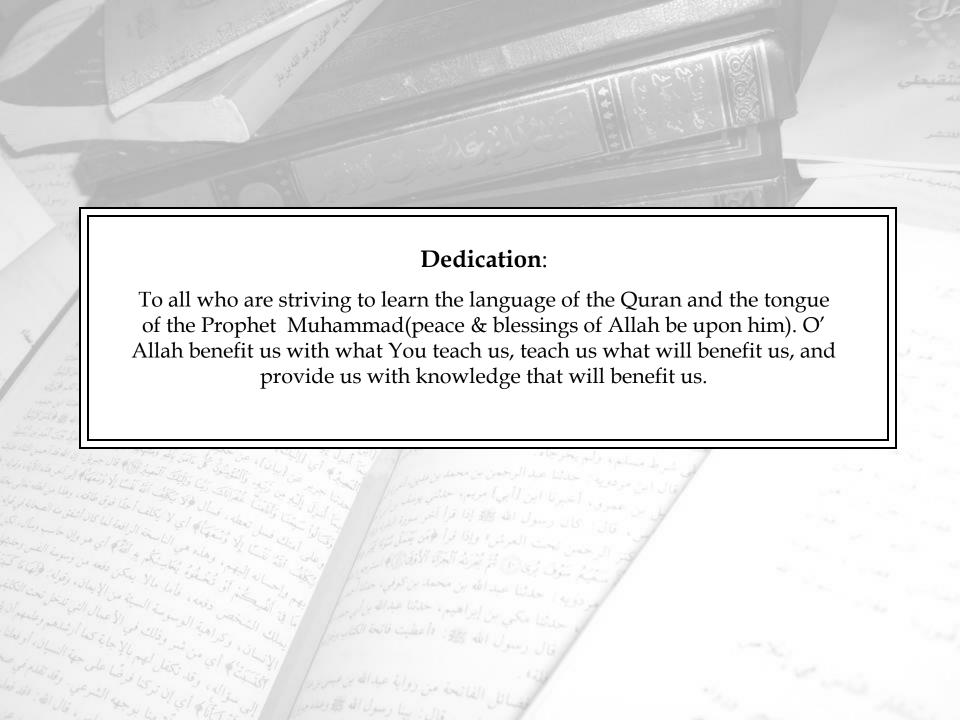
(The Text of al-Aajurroomiyyah in Charts & Tables)

Designed and compiled by Thomas Maldonado

Completed on Friday the 20th of Rabee' al-Awwal 1429 A.H. corresponding to the 28th of March 2008 C.E.

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Introduction

In the name of Allah the Beneficent, the Merciful, all praise is for Allah, Lord of all of the worlds. Peace and blessings be upon our Prophet Muhammad, upon his family, and all of his companions. To begin: The science of an-Nahw (Arabic Syntax) is a noble science indeed. A science of attainment where one attains two very important things, the first is the understanding of Allah's Book and the Sunnah of His Messenger (peace & blessings of Allah be upon him). Indeed many of those understand them both or the understanding of many regarding both, are hesitant when it comes to the knowledge of Arabic grammar. The second is to establish the tongue upon the tongue of the Arabs which is the speech of Allah, the Mighty & Majestic, or that which has been revealed in the speech of Allah, the Mighty & Majestic, so due to this the understanding of an-Nahw (Arabic Syntax) is very important. However an-Nahw (Arabic Syntax) at first is difficult but towards the end becomes easy. And we will narrate an example of a house fashioned from sugar cane, its door being made of steel. Meaning it will be difficult to enter but once one has entered it everything after that is easy so due to this it is befitting for a person to strive upon learning the basics until the rest becomes easy for him. The one who says, "an-Nahw (Arabic Syntax) is too difficult" deserves no attention. Even to the point that the student actually imagines that he cannot master it and this is not correct, rather focus on the first part and the rest will become easy. There is one who once said:

{Nahw is difficult; its steps are long...When one who does not understand it becomes proficient in it... He desires to express himself in Arabic only to sound like the 'Ajamee (the non-Arab).}

And this is not correct. We do not agree with this. Rather we say, Allah willing, *an-Nahw* (Arabic Syntax) is easy, its steps are short and its levels are easy from the very beginning you will begin to understand it.

(ash-Shaykh Muhammad bin Saalih al-'Uthaymeen in his opening explanation of al-Aajjurromiyyah)



A Brief Biography of Ibn Aajurroom

He is Aboo 'Abdillah Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Daawud as-Sanhaajee, the *Faqih* (Islamic Jurist), the *Nahawee* (Arabic grammarian), Moroccan by birthright, better known as Ibn Aajurroom which is a word taken from the Berber language of Amazigh and is alleged to mean "the poor Sufi".

Ibn 'Anqaa said in *al-Kawaakib-ud-Duriyyah* (1/25) regarding the meaning of this name: "...it is a non-Arabic word of the Berbers said to mean the poor Sufi but I did not find the Berbers knowing it to mean that...rather it is a specific tribe from amongst the Berbers, a tribe named Banoo Aajurroom." Ibn Aajurroom's grandfather Daawud was the first person to be known by this nickname.

He was born in Fez (Morocco) from an area known as *Sanhaajah*. He studied there and then desired to go to Makkah for pilgrimage where he passed through Cairo and stayed there for a while to study under and obtain certification from the Andalusian grammarian Aboo Hayyaan Muhammad bin Yoosuf al-Granaatee (*rahimahullah*) who passed away in Cairo in the year 745 A.H. (1345 C.E.).

While living some time in Makkah he authored *al-Muqaddimat-ul-Aajurroomiyyah fee Mabaadee 'Ilm-il-'Arabiyyah* (the Introductory Text of al-Aajuroom regarding the Basic Fundamentals concerning the Science of the Arabic language). It was the primer text that was studied in the science of the Arabic language in his time which based its fundamental sections off of both the Kufi and Basri schools of grammar despite the fact that Ibn Aajurroom himself closely followed the school of the Kufis.

After returning from Makkah to Fez he remained teaching Arabic grammar and the Quran in *Jaami'-ul-Hayy al-Andalusee* (the Mosque of the Andalusian Quarter) until he died in the year 723 A.H. (1323 C.E.).

Ibn Aajurroom was known for giving legal rulings as well as rectifying the peoples affairs and was described by his contemporaries as being a legal jurist, highly educated, a mathematician, the Imam of *an-Nahw* (Arabic grammar and syntax), and the one who had a vast knowledge of other sciences from them *Tajweed* and the recitation of the Quran.

He has many other authored works in addition to various poems written in the meter of *Rajaz*. From them is his explanation of ash-Shaatibee's (590 A.H./1194 C.E.) poem known as *ash-Shaatibiyyah* entitled *Faraaid-ul-Ma'aanee fee Sharhi Hirzil-Amaatee* reaching two volumes. The two volumes that were written by his hand are stored away in the library of Rabat, Morocco.

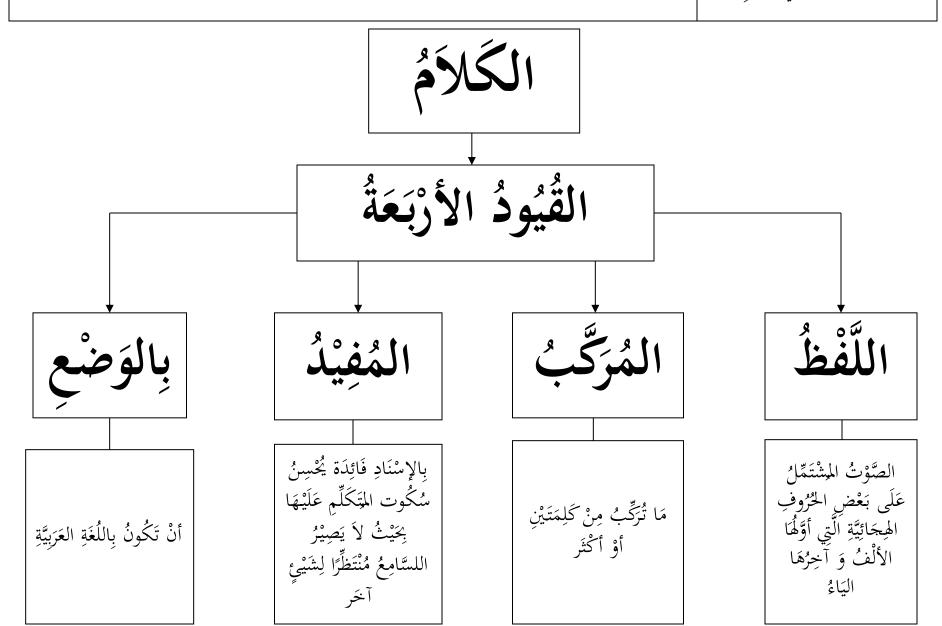
Ibn-ul-'Imaan al-Hanbalee (*rahimahullah*) said of him in *Shadhraat-udh-Dhahab*: "Aboo 'Abdillah Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Daawud as-Sanhaajee known as Ibn Aajurroom, pronounced with a *Fatah* on the elongated *Hamzah*, a *Dhammah* on the *Jeem* and a *Shaddah* on the *Raa*, the meaning of his name in the language of the Berbers means 'the poor Sufi', he is the author of the well known introductory treatise on Arabic grammar *al-Aajurroomiyyah*".

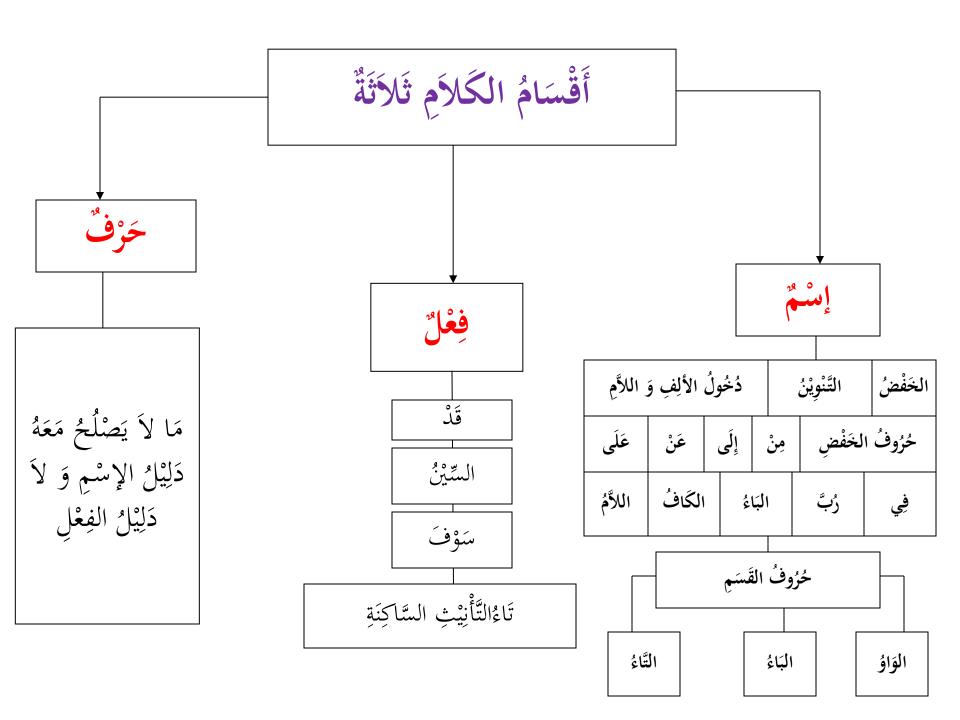
And Ibn Maktoom (*rahimahullah*) made mention of him in his *Tadhkarah* saying: "An Arabic grammarian and reciter of the Quran, he had a vast knowledge of Islamic inheritance, arithmetic, outstanding manners, and he authored many beneficial works in addition to various poems written in the meter of *Rajaz*."

And another said of him: "He was known for grace and piety and what bears witness to this is the prevalence of benefit that is contained in his introductory work *al-Aajurroomiyyah*."

مَتْنُ الآجُرُّومِيَّة فِي جَدَاوَل وَ لَوْحَات

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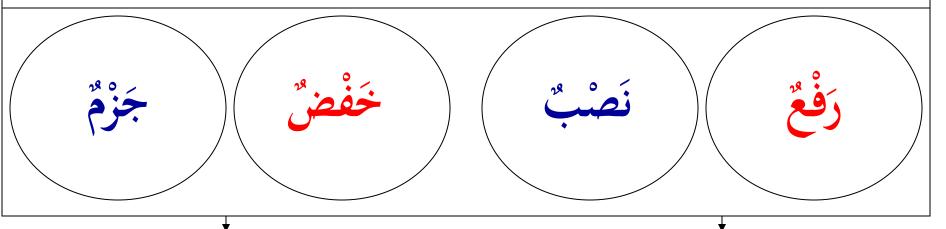




بَابُ الإعْرَابِ

الإِعْرَابِ هُوَ تَغْيِيْرُ أُوَاخِرِ الكَلِمِ لِاخْتِلاَفِ العَوَامِلِ الدَّاخِلَةِ عَلَيْهَا لَفْظًا أَوْ تَقْدِيْرًا

وَ أَقْسَامُهُ أَرْبَعَةٌ



وَ لِلأَفْعَالِ مِنْ ذَلِكَ الرَّفْعِ وَ النَّصْبِ وَ لِلأَفْعَالِ مِنْ ذَلِكَ الرَّفْعِ وَ النَّصْبِ

فَلِلاً سُمَاءِ مِنْ ذَلِكَ الرَّفْعِ وَ النَّصْبِ وَ النَّصْبِ وَ النَّصْبِ وَ النَّصْبِ وَ النَّصْبِ وَ الخَفْضِ وَ لاَ جَزْمَ فِيْهَا

بَابُ مَعْرِفَةِ عَلاَمَاتِ الإعْرَابِ

لِلرَّفْعِ أَرْبَعُ عَلاَمَاتٍ الضَّمَّةُ وَ الوَاوُ وَ الألِفُ وَ النُّونُ

الرَّفْعُ

لِلنَّصْبِ خَمْسُ عَلاَمَاتٍ الفَتْحَةُ وَ الألِفُ وَ الكَسْرَةُ وَاليَاءُ وَ حَذْفُ النُّونِ

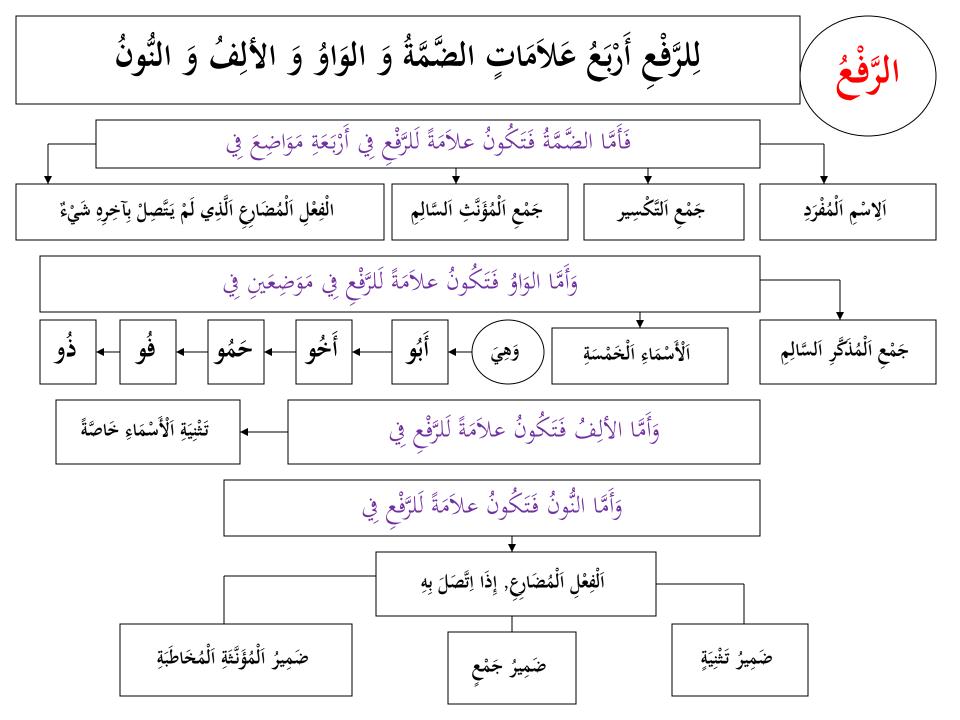
النَّصْبُ

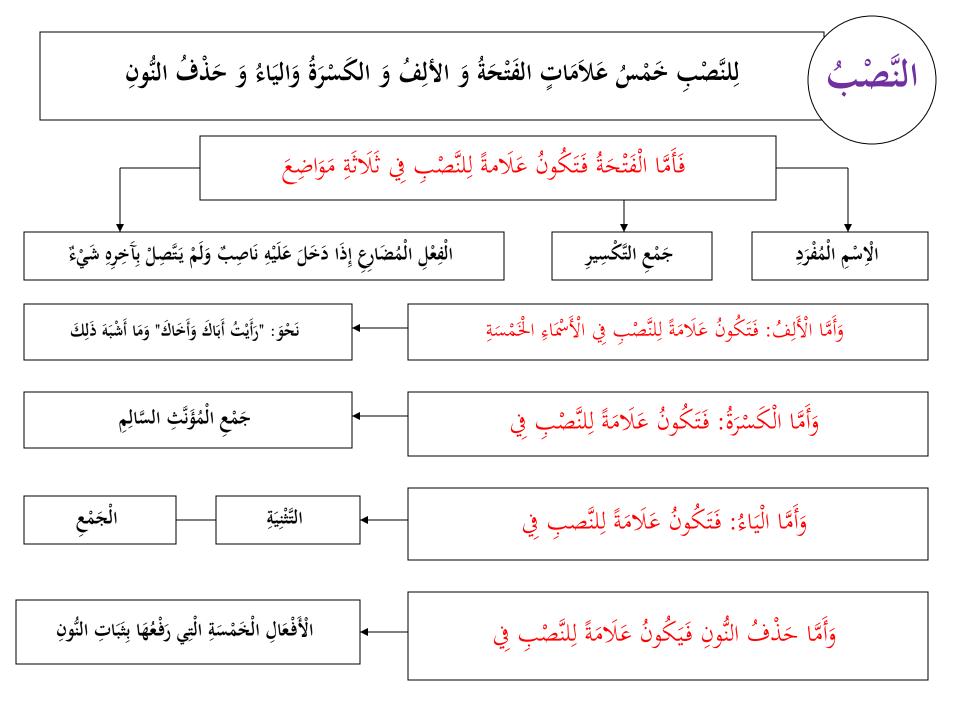
لِلْخَفْضِ تَلاَثُ عَلاَمَاتٍ الكَسْرَةُ وَ اليَاءُ وَ الفَتْحَةُ

الخَفْضُ

لِلْجَزْمِ عَلاَمَتَانِ السُّكُونُ وَ الْحَذْفُ

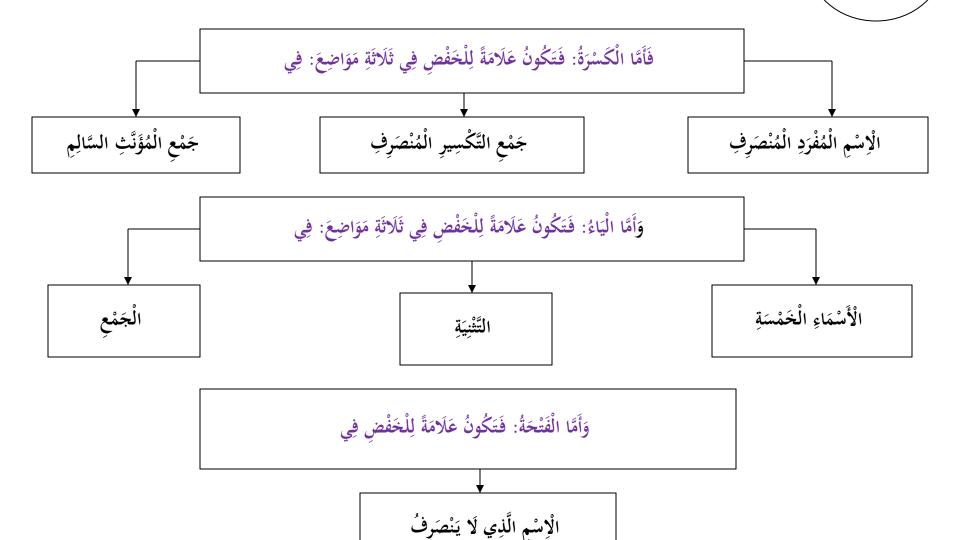
الجَزْمُ





لِلْخَفْضِ ثَلاَثُ عَلاَمَاتٍ الكَسْرَةُ وَ اليَاءُ وَ الفَتْحَةُ

الخفض



لِلْجَزْمِ عَلاَمَتَانِ السُّكُونُ وَ الحَذْفُ



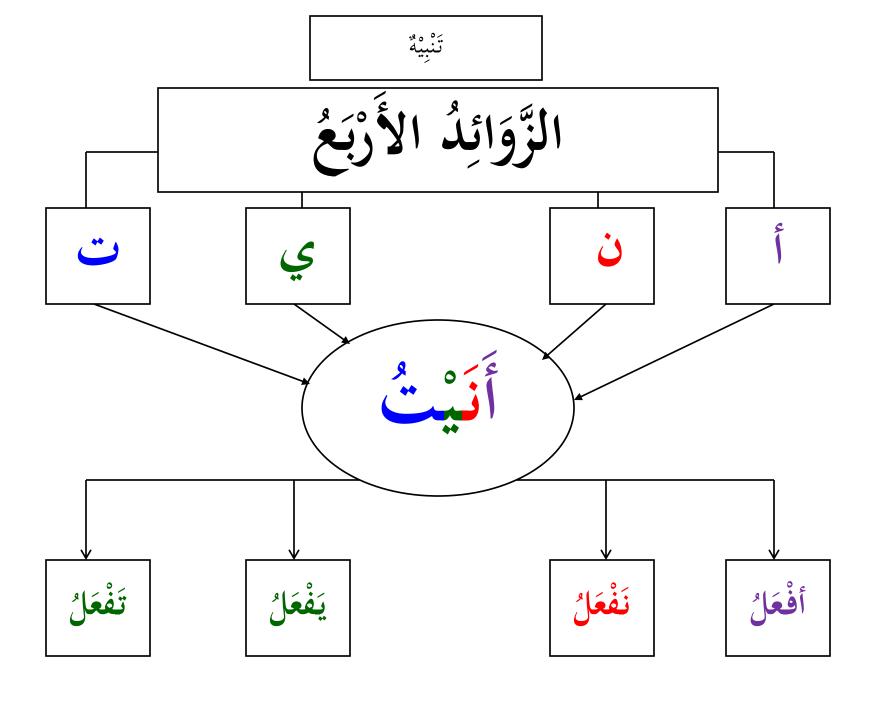
انِ	فَصْلُ ٱلْمُعْرَبَاتُ					
سْمٌ يُعْرَبُ بِالْحُرُوفِ	2 وَقِ	بِالْحَرَكَاتِ	قِسْمٌ يُعْرَبُ بِالْحَرَكَ			
يُعْرَبُ بِالْحُرُوفِ أَرْبَعَةُ أَنْوَاعٍ	وَ الَّذِي	فَالَّذِي يُعْرَبُ بِالْحُرِّكَاتِ أَرْبَعَةُ أَنْوَاعٍ				
فَتُرْفَعُ بِالألِفِ وَ تُنْصَبُ وَ تُخْفَضُ بِاليَاءِ	التَّثْنِيَةُ		1 الإسْمُ الْمُفْرَدُ			
*	**	وَ كُلُّهَا تُرْفَعُ بِالضَّمَّةِ وَ تُنْصَبُ	2 جَمْعُ التَّكْسِيرِ			
فَيُرْفَعُ بِالوَاوِ وَ يُنْصَبُ وَ يُخْفَضُ بِاليَاءِ	2 جَمْعُ المُذَكَّرِ السَّالِمِ	وَ كُلُّهَا تُرْفَعُ بِالضَّمَّةِ وَ تُنْصَبُ بِالفَتْحَةِ وَ تُخْفَضُ بِالكَسْرَةِ وَ تُحْزَمُ بِالشُّكُونِ	3 جَمْعُ ٱلْمُؤَنَّثِ ٱلسَّالِمِ			
	3		4 الْفِعْلُ الْمُضَارِعُ الَّذِي لَمْ يَتَّصِلْ بِآخِرِهِ شَيْءٌ			
الأسْمَاءُ الْخَمْسَةُ فَتُرْفَعُ بِالوَاوِ وَ تُنْصَبُ وَ تُخْفَضُ بِاليَاءِ فَتُرْفَعُ بِالوَاوِ وَ تُنْصَبُ وَ تُخْفَضُ بِاليَاءِ		- وَ خَرَجَ عَنْ ذَلِكَ ثَلاَثَةُ أَشْيَاءَ				
فَتُرْفَعُ بِالنُّونِ وَتُنْصَبُ وَ تُجْزَمُ بِحَذْفِهَا	4 الأفْعَالُ الخَمْسَةُ		مَمْعُ المُؤَنَّثِ السَّالِمِ يُ			
		تُ يُخْفَضُ بِالفَتْحَةِ	و الإسْمُ الَّذِي لاَ يَنْصَرِف			
يَفْعَلُونَ تَفْعَلُونَ تَفْعَلِيْنَ	وهي يَفْعَلانِ تَفْعَلانِ	خِرُ يُجْزَمُ بِحَذْفِ آخِرِهِ	وَ الفِعْلُ المِضَارِعُ المِغْتَلُّ الآ			

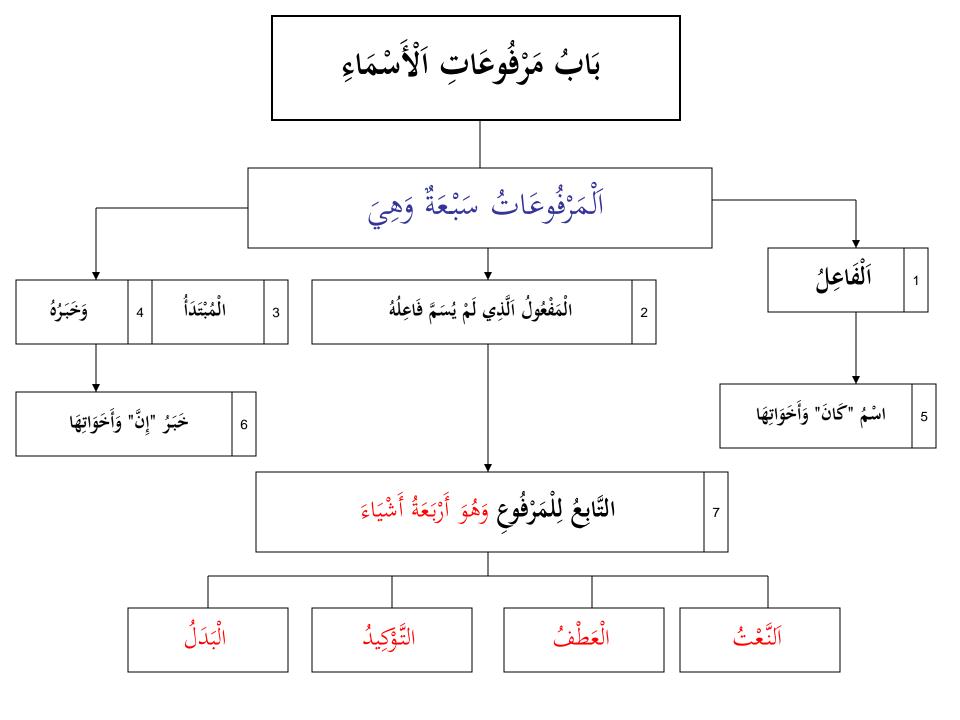
اَلْأَفْعَالُ ثَلَاثَةٌ

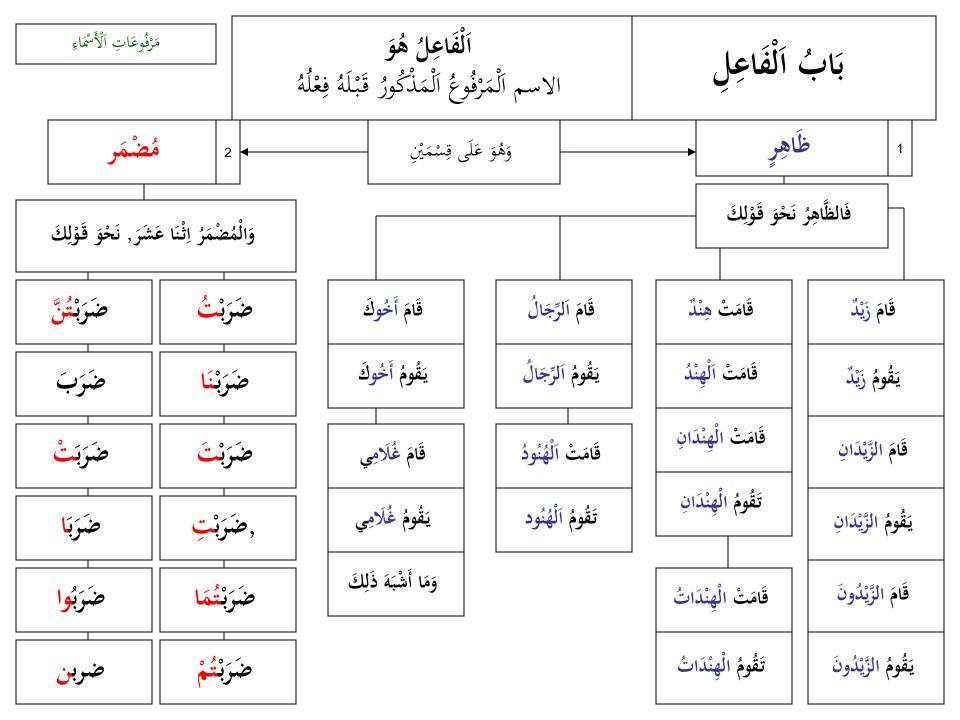
الأمْرُ	3	المرضارعُ	2	الماضِي	1
—		\		V	
مجحزوم أُبَدًا		َّنَا كَانَ فِي أَوَّلِهِ إِحْدَى اَلزَّوَائِدِ الْأَرْبَعِ اَلَّتِي يَجْمَعُهَا قَوْلُكَ "أَنَيْتُ" وَهُوَ مَرْفُوعٌ أَبَدًا, حَتَّى يَدْخُلَ عَلَيْهِ نَاصِبٌ أَوْ جَازِمٌ	á	مَفْتُوحُ الْآخِرِ أَبَدًا	
		نَحْوَ ضَرَبَ, وَيَضْرِبُ, وَاضْرِبْ			

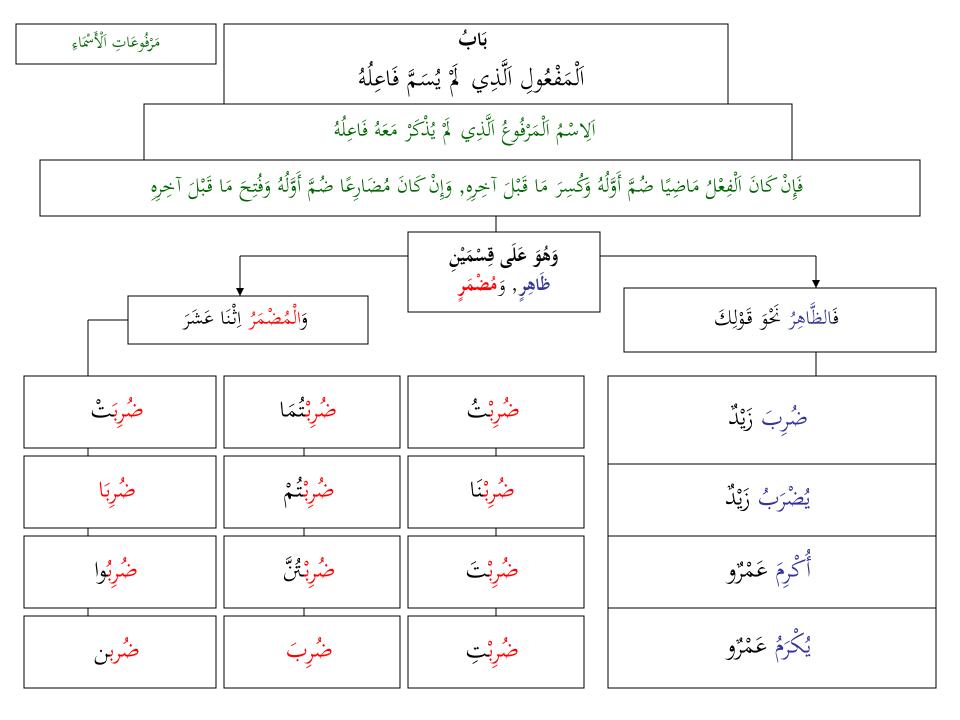
وَالْجَوَازِمُ ثَمَانِيَةً عَشَرَ وَهِيَ							
لَامُ اَلْأَمْرِ وَالدُّعَاءِ		أَلَمَّا	أَلَمْ		لَمَّا		لَمْ
مَنْ	l	Á	ٳؚڹ۠	Ş	"لَا" فِي اَلنَّهْيِ وَالدُّعَاءِ		
أَيْنَ	ی	مَتَ	أي		إِذْمَا		مَهْمَا
وَإِذًا فِي الشُّعْرِ خاصة		كَيْفَمَا	يْثُمَا	ź	أُنَّى	أَيَّانَ	

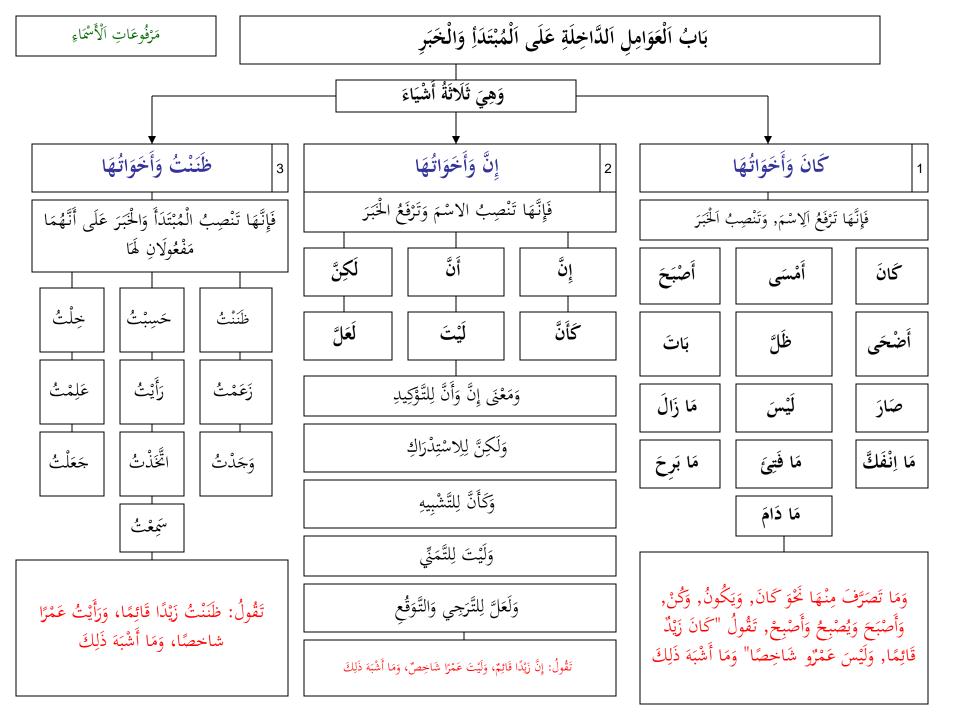
فالنواصب عَشَرَةٌ, وَهِيَ							
لَامُ الْجُحُودِ	لَامُ كَيْ	کَيْ	ٳؚۮؘڹ۠	لَنْ	أُنْ		
	ٲؙۅٛ	الْوَاوِ	الْجَوَابُ بِالْفَاءِ		حَتَّى		

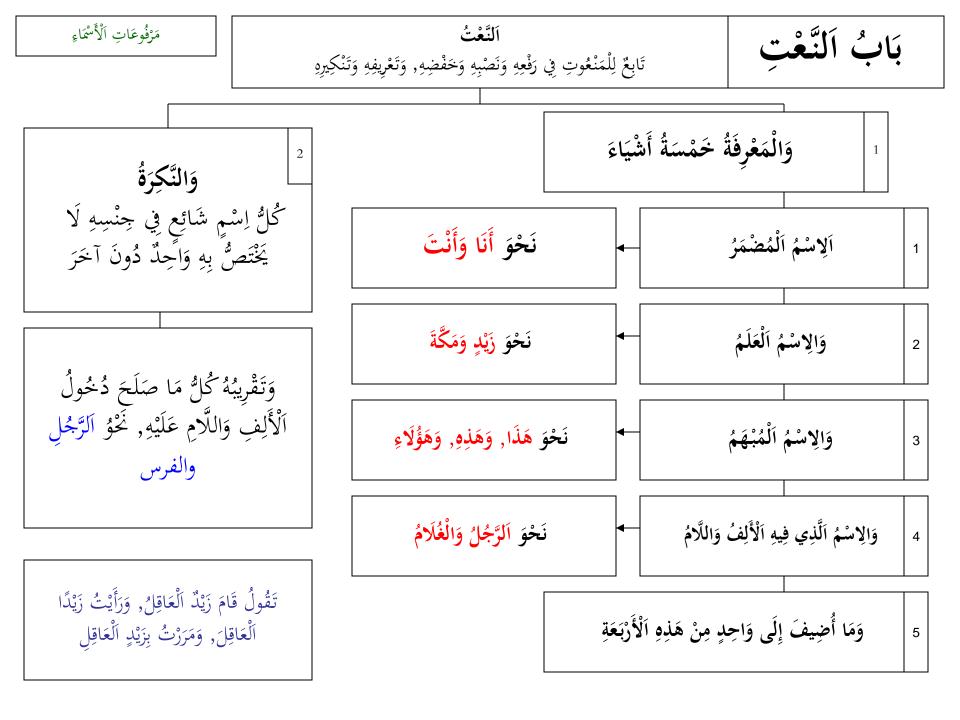


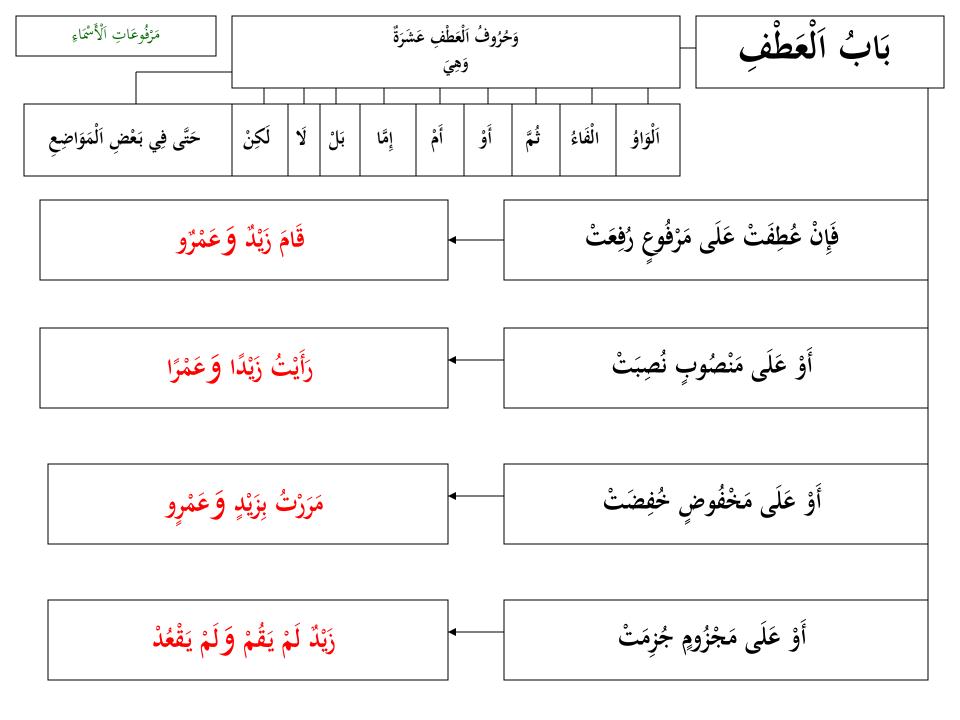


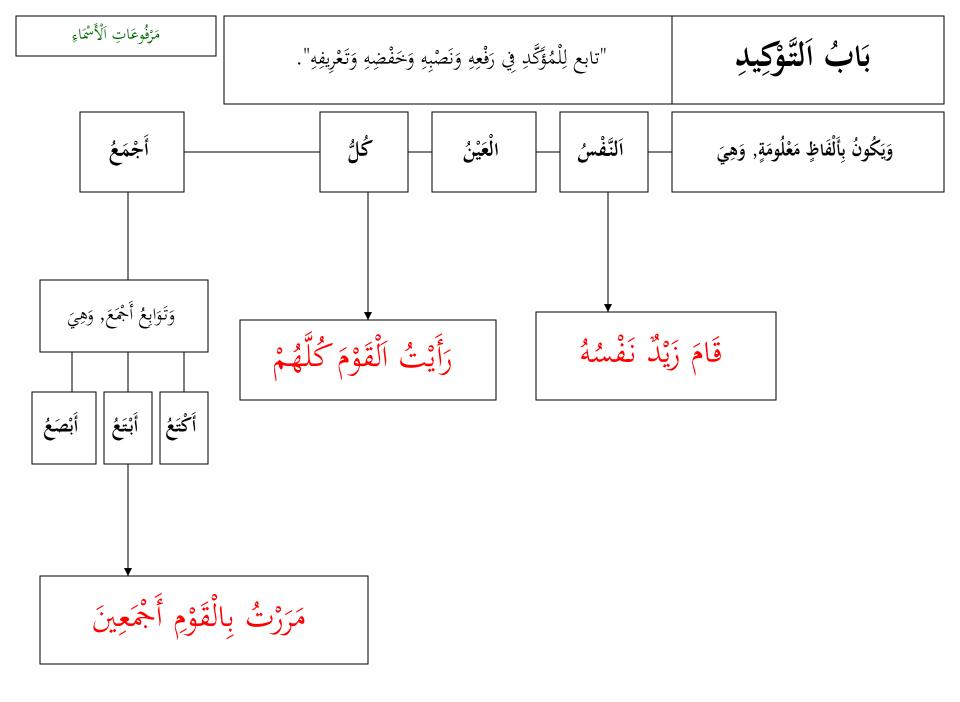


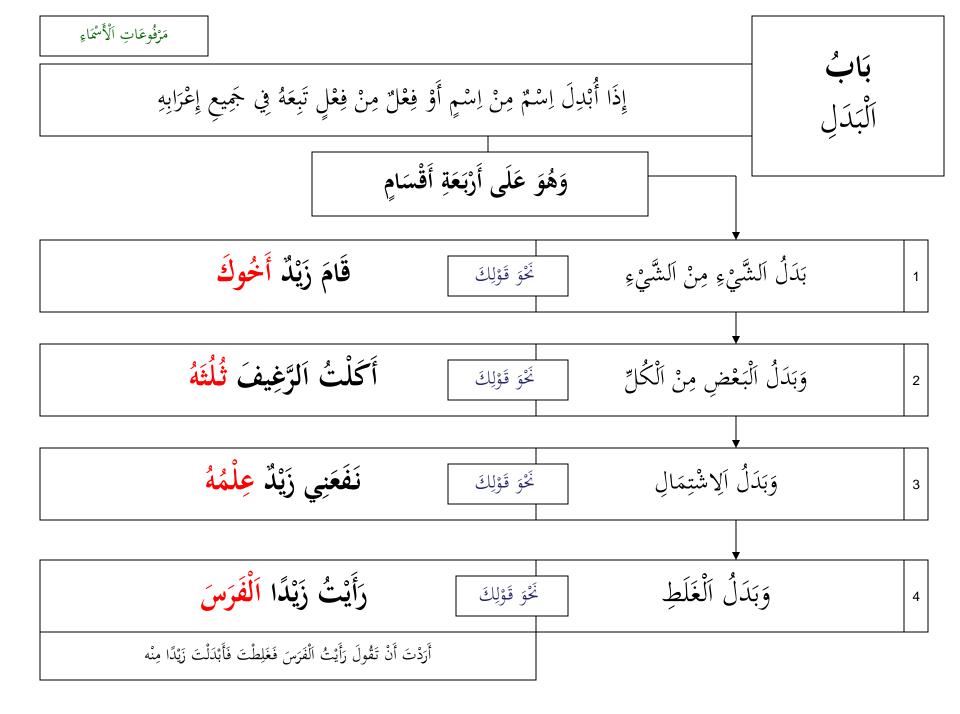


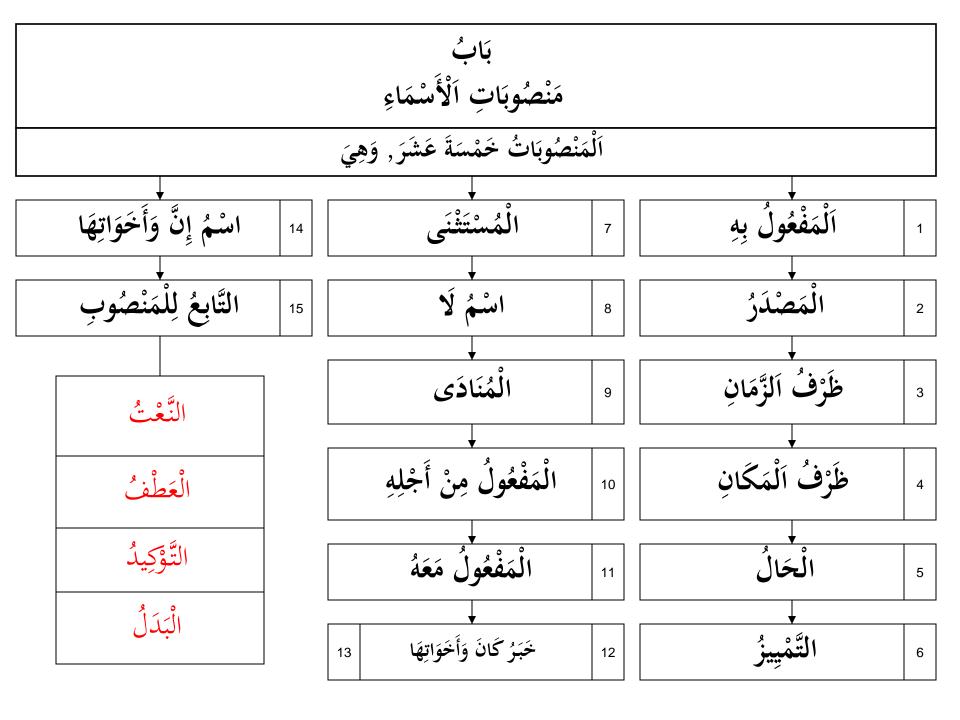




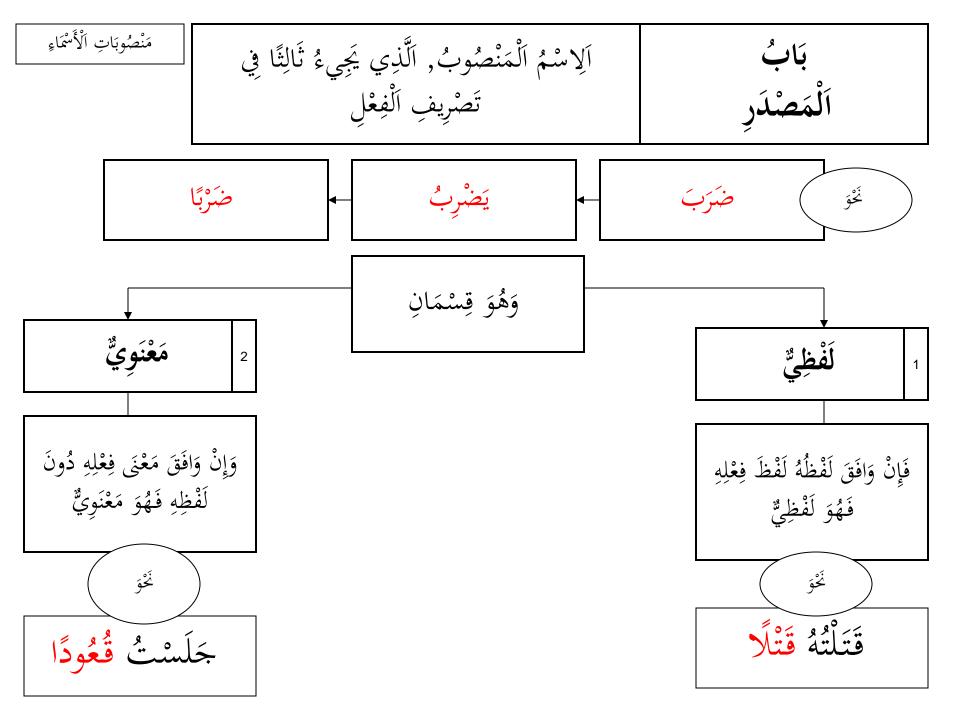






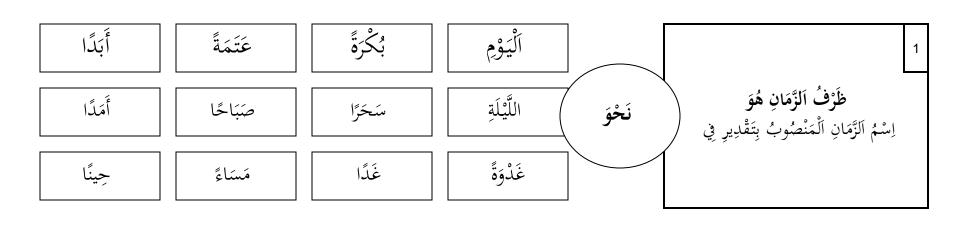


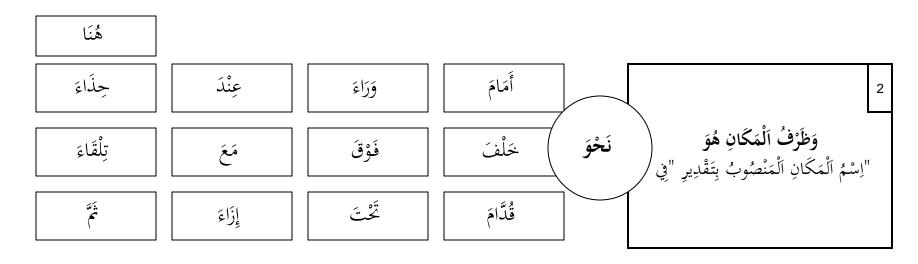
مَنْصُوبَاتِ ٱلْأَسْمَاءِ اَلِاسْمُ الْمَنْصُوبُ, الَّذِي يَقَعُ بِهِ الْفِعْلُ بَابُ ٱلْمَفْعُولِ بِهِ خُو ضَرَبْتُ زَيْدًا, وَرَكِبْتُ الْفَرَسَ وَمُضْمَرٌ وَهُوَ قِسْمَانِ وَالْمُضْمَرُ قِسْمَانِ ظَاهِرٌ مُنْفَصِلُ مُتَّصِلُ فَالْمُتَّصِلُ إثْنَا عَشَرَ وَالْمُنْفَصِلُ اِثْنَا عَشَرَ فَالظَّاهِرُ ۻؘڕؘػؙڹۜ ٳؚؾۜٲػؙڹۜٞ ۻؘۘرؘؠؘڹۣ مَا تَقَدَّمَ ذِكْرُهُ إِيَّايَ ٳؚؾۘ۠ٵڹؘٵ ضَرَبَهُ ضَرَبَنَا إِيَّاهُ إِيَّاكَ إِيَّاهَا ضَرَبَهَا ضَرَبَكَ إِيَّاهُمَا إِيَّاكِ ضَرَبَهُمَا ضَرَبَكِ ضَرَبَكُمَا إِيَّاكُمَا ۻؘرَبَهُمْ إِيَّاهُمْ ۻؘۯؠؘػؙؠ۫ ٳؚؾۜٲػٛؠ۫ ٳؚؾۘۜٵۿؙڹۜ ۻؘۯڹۿؙڹۜ

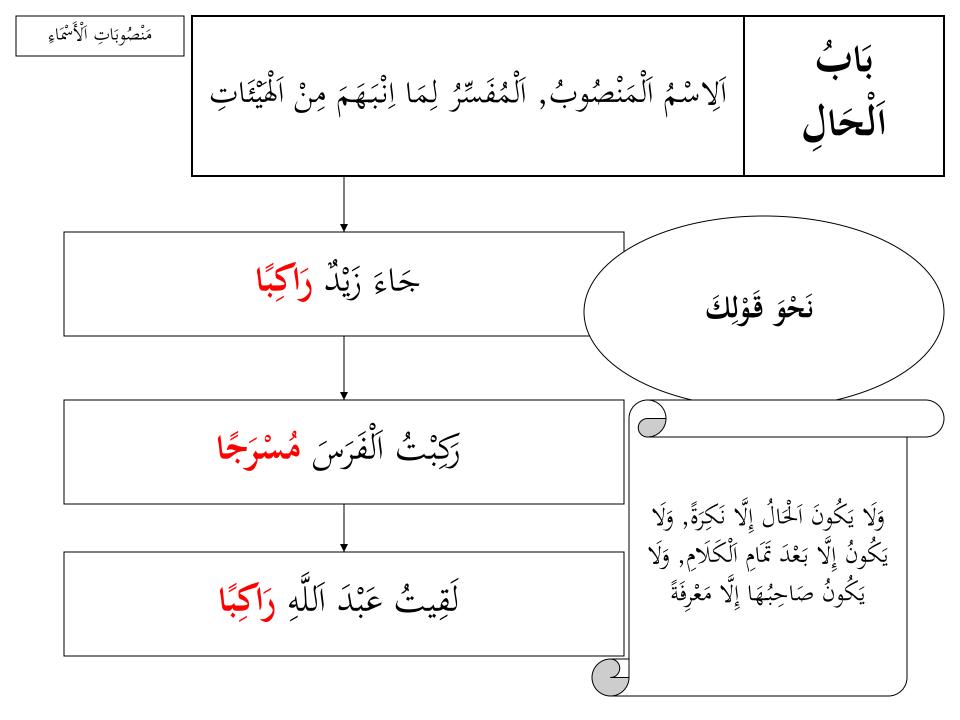


مَنْصُوبَاتِ الْأَسْمَاءِ

بَابُ ظَرْفِ اَلزَّمَانِ وَظَرْفِ اَلْمَكَانِ







مَنْصُوبَاتِ الْأَسْمَاءِ

الإسْمُ الْمَنْصُوبُ, الْمُفَسِّرُ لِمَا إِنْبَهَمَ مِنْ الذَّواتِ

بَابُ اَلتَّمْيِيزِ

تَصَبَّبَ زَيْدٌ عَرَقًا

تَفَقّاً بَكْرٌ شَحْمًا

طَابَ مُحَمَّدٌ نَفْسًا

اِشْتَرَيْتُ عِشْرِينَ غُلَامًا

مَلَكْتُ تِسْعِينَ نَعْجَةً

زَيْدٌ أَكْرَمُ مِنْكَ أَبًا

أَجْمَلُ مِنْكَ وَجُهًا

نَحْوَ قَوْلِكَ

وَلَا يَكُونُ إِلَّا نَكِرَةً, وَلَا يَكُونُ إِلَّا بَعْدَ تَمَامِ الْكَلَامِ

وَالْمُسْتَثْنَى بِغَيْرِ, وَسِوَى, وَسُوَى, وَسَوَاءٍ, جَحْرُورٌ لَا غَيْرُ

وَالْمُسْتَثْنَى بِخَلَا, وَعَدَا, وَحَاشَا, يَجُوزُ نَصْبُهُ وَجَرُّهُ, نَحْوَ "قَامَ اَلْقَوْمُ خَلَا زَيْدًا, وَزَيْدٍ" وَ"عَدَا عَمْرًا وَعَمْرٍو" وَالْمُسْتَثْنَى بِخَلَا زَيْدًا, وَزَيْدٍ" وَ"عَدَا عَمْرًا وَعَمْرٍو" وَ"حَاشَا بَكْرًا وَبَكْرٍ

بَابُ لَا

اعْلَمْ أَنَّ "لَا" تَنْصِبُ النَّكِرَاتِ بِغَيْرِ تَنْوِينٍ إِذَا بَاشَرَتْ اَلنَّكِرَةَ وَلَمْ تَتَكَرَّرْ "لَا" خَوْ لَا رَجُلَ فِي اَلدَّارِ

فَإِنْ لَمْ تُبَاشِرْهَا وَجَبَ اَلرَّفْعُ وَوَجَبَ تَكْرَارُ "لَا" نَحْوَ لَا فِي اَلدَّارِ رَجُلٌ وَلَا اِمْرَأَةٌ

فَإِنْ تَكَرَّرَتْ "لَا" جَازَ إِعْمَالُهَا وَإِلْغَاؤُهَا, فَإِنْ شِئْتَ قُلْتُ "لَا رَجُلٌ فِي اَلدَّارِ وَلَا اِمْرَأَةٌ".

مَنْصُوبَاتِ ٱلْأَسْمَاءِ الْمُنَادَى خَمْسَةُ أَنْوَاع المُنَادَى النَّكِرَةُ غَيْرُ الْمَقْصُودَةِ النَّكِرَةُ ٱلْمَقْصُودَةُ الشَّبِيهُ بِالْمُضَافِ الْمُضَافُ المفرد الْعَلَمُ

فَأُمَّا الْمُفْرَدُ الْعَلَمُ وَالنَّكِرَةُ الْمَقْصُودَةُ فَيُبْنَيَانِ عَلَى اَلضَّمِّ مِنْ غَيْرِ تَنْوِينٍ, فَأُمَّا الْمُفْرَدُ الْعَلَمُ وَالنَّكِرَةُ الْمَقْصُودَةُ فَيُبْنَيَانِ عَلَى الضَّمِّ مِنْ غَيْرِ تَنْوِينٍ, فَأَمَّا اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللّهُ ال

وَالثَّلَاتَةُ ٱلْبَاقِيَةُ مَنْصُوبَةٌ لَا غَيْرُ.

مَنْصُوبَاتِ الْأَسْمَاءِ

بَابُ

المَفْعُولِ لِأَجْلِهِ

الإسْمُ الْمَنْصُوبُ, الَّذِي يُذْكَرُ بَيَانًا لِسَبَبِ وُقُوعِ الْفِعْلِ, نَحْوَ قَوْلِكَ

قَصَدْتُكَ اِبْتِغَاءَ مَعْرُوفِكَ

قَامَ زَيْدٌ إِجْلَالًا لِعَمْرٍو

بَابُ الْمَفْعُولِ مَعَهُ

الإسْمُ الْمَنْصُوبُ, الَّذِي يُذْكَرُ لِبَيَانِ مَنْ فُعِلَ مَعَهُ الْفِعْلُ, نَحْوَ قَوْلِكَ

إسْتَوَى الْمَاءُ وَالْخَشَبَةَ

جَاءَ ٱلْأَمِيرُ وَالْجَيْشَ

وأما خَبَرُ "كَانَ" وَأَخَوَاتِهَا, وَاسْمُ "إِنَّ" وَأَخَوَاتِهَا, فَقَدْ تَقَدَّمَ ذِكْرُهُمَا فِي اَلْمَرْفُوعَاتِ, وَأَمَا خَبَرُ "كَانَ" وَأَخَوَاتِهَا, وَاسْمُ "إِنَّ" وَأَخَوَاتِهَا, فَقَدْ تَقَدَّمَتْ هُنَاكَ .

اَلْمَحْفُوضَاتُ ثَلَاثَةُ أَنْوَاعٍ

بَابُ الْمَخْفُوضَاتِ مِنْ الْأَسْمَاءِ

مَخْفُوضٌ بِالْحُرْفِ

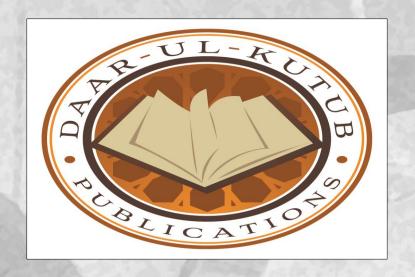
فَأَمَّا الْمَخْفُوضُ بِالْحَرْفِ فَهُوَ مَا يَخْتَصُّ بِمِنْ, وَإِلَى, وَعَنْ, وَعَلَى, وَفِي, وَرُبَّ, وَالْبَاءِ, وَالْكَافِ, وَاللَّامِ, وَبِحُرُوفِ الْمَخْفُوضُ بِالْحَرْفِ فَهُوَ مَا يَخْتَصُّ بِمِنْ, وَإِلَى وَعَنْ, وَعِلَى وَبِعَالِ رُبَّ, وَبِمُذْ, وَمُنْذُ.

مَخْفُوضٌ بِالْإِضَافَةِ

وَ أَمَّا مَا يُخْفَضُ بِالإِضَافَةِ فَنَحْوُ قَوْلِكَ غُلاَمُ زَيْدٍ وَ هُوَ عَلَى قِسْمَيْنِ مَا يُقَدِّرُ بِاللاَّمِ وَ مَا يُقَدِّرُ بِمَنْ فَالَّذِي يُقَدِّرُ بِمَنْ فَعُو ثَوْبُ خَزِّ وَ بَابُ سَاجٍ وَ خَاتَمُ حَدِيْدٍ يُقَدِّرُ بِاللاَّمِ نَحْوُ غُلاَمُ زَيْدٍ وَ الَّذِي يُقَدِّرُ بِمَنْ نَحْوُ ثَوْبُ خَزِّ وَ بَابُ سَاجٍ وَ خَاتَمُ حَدِيْدٍ

تَابِعٌ لِلْمَخْفُوضِ

3



Daar-ul-Kutub Publications is dedicated to providing the latest in Arabic language learning material exclusively geared towards native speakers of the English language. This revamped publication, due to popular demand, is a humble attempt to introduce the renowned grammar text of the Moroccan grammarian, Ibn Aajurroom. It can be used by teachers or by students who have an intermediate proficiency in Arabic. The main goal is to remove hesitation and to promote a fun method of acquiring in-depth knowledge of the language of the Quran.