



Adverbs

الْمَفْعُولُ فِيهِ

What is an Adverb?

1. An adverb is that noun which shows the time or place, the action (of the Doer) took place or shows the location (place) of someone or something. Look at these examples:

1b	1a
<p>زَارَ حَامِدٌ صَبَاحًا . Hamid visited <i>in the morning</i>.</p>	<p>أَكَلَ الطَّعَامَ لَيْلًا . He ate the food <i>at night</i>. He ate the food <i>in the night</i>.</p>
<p>In this example, the <u>action</u> (visiting) has <u>taken place</u> in the <i>morning</i>.</p> <p>Thus, the word <i>صباح</i> is the adverb, as this word shows at <u>what time</u> the <u>action</u> took place.</p>	<p>In this example, the <u>action</u> (eating) has <u>taken place</u> <i>at night</i> (in the night).</p> <p>Thus, the word <i>ليل</i> is the adverb, as this word shows at <u>what time</u> the <u>action</u> took place.</p>

2
<p>بَيْتُ الْإِمَامِ أَمَامَ الْمَسْجِدِ . The Imam's house is <u>in front of</u> the Masjid.</p>
<p>In this example, the word <i>أمام</i> shows the <u>location</u> of the Imam's house.</p> <p>Note that the adverb is being used as a possessive compound. Refer to the next section for more about this.</p>

2. Adverbs thus answer the question *when* and *where*.
3. Adverbs can also be described as words that “give extra information” such as (for example) the time of performing the action or the location (place) of someone or something.
- 4. Adverbs are always in the Accusative Case.**
5. The adverb is referred to as مَفْعُولٌ فِيهِ. Many adverbs incorporate the meaning of the preposition فِي, hence the name.
6. Another word for adverb is ظَرْفٌ.
7. Adverbs are generally split into the following categories:

1	2
Adverb of Place ¹	Adverb of Time ²
ظَرْفُ الْمَكَانِ	ظَرْفُ الزَّمَانِ

The following is a list of some commonly used adverbs of time and place:

¹ مكانٌ حُضِرَ فِيهِ

² زمانٌ حُضِرَ فِيهِ

Vocabulary (1)

Adverbs of Time ظُرُوفُ الزَّمَانِ			
اليوم Today	Day	يوم (يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ) / نَهَار	1
Night		لَيْل	2
Month		شَهْر	3
Year		سَنَة	4
Year		عَام	5
Week		أُسْبُوع	6
Yesterday		أَمْسٍ ³	7
Tomorrow		غَدًا / غَد	8
Hour		سَاعَة	9
Morning		صَبَاح	10
Evening		مَسَاء	11
Early morning		بُكْرَة	12
Late afternoon		أَصِيْل ⁴	13
Evening		عَشِي	14
Long period of time		دَهْر	15
Forever / always / never		أَبَدًا	16
Time Period of time		حِين	17
Time Period of time		وَقْت	18
Time / Duration Period of time		مُدَّة	19
Time		زَمَن	20
Sometimes Occasionally		أَحْيَانًا	21

³ Indeclinable noun.

⁴ Time before sunset or the time between Asr and Maghrib prayer.

Vocabulary (2)

Adverbs of Place ظُرُوفُ الْمَكَانِ		
Before	قَبْلُ	1
After	بَعْدُ	2
Under / Underneath	تَحْتَ	3
Above	فَوْقَ	4
Behind	خَلْفَ	5
In front (of)	أَمَامَ	6
In front (of) Before	قُدَّامَ	7
Between	بَيْنَ	8
Around	حَوْلَ	9
In front (of) Opposite (to)	مُقَابِلَ ⁵	10
Behind	وَرَاءَ	11
Mile	مَيْلَ	12
League	فَرَسَخَ ⁶	13
Left	شِمَالَ	14
Right	يَمِينَ	15
Within / Inside	دَاخِلًا / دَاخِلْ	16
Outside	خَارِجًا / خَارِجْ	17
Where / Wherever	حَيْثُ ⁷	18

⁵ Face to face with.

⁶ An old measure of distance by land, usually about 3 miles.

⁷ Indeclinable noun, that will always have a sentence as a possessor.

Using Adverbs

Adverbs are generally used in the following manner⁸:

2	1
Adverb of Place ظَرُفُ الْمَكَانِ	Adverb of Time ظَرُفُ الزَّمَانِ
Generally used as a Possessive Compound. The rules of the Possessive Compound will apply.	Not often used as a Possessive Compound. The adverb will be an indefinite noun in the accusative case.

Example:

2	1
Adverb of Place ظَرُفُ الْمَكَانِ	Adverb of Time ظَرُفُ الزَّمَانِ
بَيْتُ الْإِمَامِ أَمَامَ الْمَسْجِدِ . The imam's house is in <i>front</i> of the masjid. Possessive Compound + Accusative Case	دَخَلَ فِي الْبَيْتِ لَيْلًا . He entered in the house at <i>night</i> . Indefinite Noun (نَكْرَةٌ) + Accusative Case

⁸ As with all Arabic grammar rules, at times there will be exceptions. For beginners, the above information is sufficient.

Now look at these examples and note how the adverb is used as a possessive compound.

1b	1a
كَتَبَ الطَّالِبُ الدَّرْسَ قَبْلَ العِشَاءِ .	كَتَبَ الطَّالِبُ الدَّرْسَ .
The student wrote the lesson <u>before</u> Isha.	The student wrote the lesson.
فعل و فاعل و مفعول به و مفعول فيه	فعل و فاعل و مفعول به

2b	2a
صَنَعَ النُّجَّاءُ الكُرْسِيَّ بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ .	صَنَعَ النُّجَّاءُ الكُرْسِيَّ .
The carpenter made the chair <u>after</u> the prayer.	The carpenter made the chair.
فعل و فاعل و مفعول به و مفعول فيه	فعل و فاعل و مفعول به

3b	3a
جَلَسَ زَيْدٌ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ .	جَلَسَ زَيْدٌ .
Zaid sat <u>under</u> the tree.	Zaid sat.
فعل و فاعل و مفعول فيه	فعل و فاعل

4b	4a
الْقَلَمُ فَوْقَ الكِتَابِ .	هَذَا قَلَمٌ .
The pen is <u>on top</u> the book.	This is a pen.
مبتدأ و خبر (خبر = مفعول فيه)	مبتدأ و خبر

⁹ لفظاً: منصوب، ومحلاً: مرفوع، لأنه خبرُ المبتدأ.

These examples contain an adverb that is not a possessive compound.

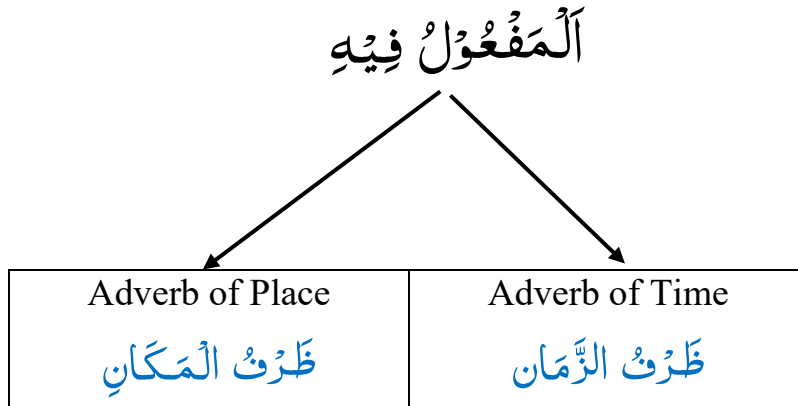
1b	1a
صَامَ يَوْمًا / يَوْمَيْنِ.	صَامَ.
He fasted for <u>a day</u> (one day). He fasted for <u>two days</u> .	He fasted.
فعل و فاعل و مفعول فيه	فعل و فاعل

2b	2a
مَرِضَ الْوَلَدُ شَهْرًا / شَهْرَيْنِ.	مَرِضَ الْوَلَدُ.
The child was ill for <u>a month</u> .	The child was ill.
فعل و فاعل و مفعول فيه	فعل و فاعل

3b	3a
يَعْمَلُ خَالِدٌ فِي الْمَصْنَعِ دَهْرًا.	يَعْمَلُ خَالِدٌ فِي الْمَصْنَعِ.
Khalid has been working in the factory for <u>a long time</u> .	Khalid works in the factory.
فعل و فاعل و مجرور و مفعول فيه	فعل و فاعل و جار و مجرور

4b	4a
يَأْكُلُونَ الطَّعَامَ مَسَاءً.	يَأْكُلُونَ الطَّعَامَ.
They are eating the food <u>in the evening</u> .	They are eating the food.
فعل و فاعل و مفعول به و مفعول فيه	فعل و فاعل و مفعول به

Conclusion:



Terminology:

3	2	1
ظَرَفُ الْمَكَانِ	ظَرَفُ الزَّمَانِ	الْمَفْعُولُ فِيهِ
Adverb of Place	Adverb of Time	Adverb

ظَرَفٌ
Adverb
Plural
=
ظُرُوفٌ

Vocabulary (3)

Other Adverbs

Example	Meaning	Adverb	
	Today	الْيَوْمَ	1
وَصَلَ الْقِطَاةُ اللَّيْلَةَ.	Tonight (This night)	اللَّيْلَةَ	2
	Last night	الْبَارِحَةَ	3
	Minute	دَقِيقَةً	4
ذَهَبَ الْآنَ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ.	Now	الْآنَ ¹⁰	5
	Early	مُبَكَّرًا	6
	Weekly	أُسْبُوعِيًّا	7
نَجْلِسُ دَائِمًا أَمَامَ الْمُدَرِّسِ.	Always	دَائِمًا	8
يَأْكُلُ عَادَةً بَعْدَ الظُّهْرِ.	Usually	عَادَةً	9
جَلَسَ الطَّالِبُ لِحُظَّةٍ.	Moment	لِحُظَّةٍ	10
يَلْبَسُونَ الصُّوفَ شِتَاءً.	Winter	شِتَاءً	11
جَلَسْتُ وَسَطَ الطَّرِيقِ.	Middle	وَسَطَ	12

¹⁰ مبنى على الفتح. يدل على الزمن الحاضر.

Extension

Note the following adverbs and their meanings. Some are used as possessive compounds, whereas others give their specific meaning only when they contain the definite article or are in the accusative case (only).

Adverbs used as possessive compounds

Meaning	Adverb	
Good morning.	صَبَاحَ الْخَيْرِ	1
Good evening.	مَسَاءَ الْخَيْرِ	2
This evening. (Evening of today).	مَسَاءَ الْيَوْمِ	3
This morning. (Morning of today).	صَبَاحَ الْيَوْمِ	4
The rest of the day.	سَائِرَ الْيَوْمِ	5
Dawn. At the time of dawn.	عِنْدَ الْفَجْرِ	6
Sunset. At the time of sunset.	عِنْدَ الْمَغْرِبِ	7
Everyday.	كُلَّ يَوْمٍ	8
All day.	طَوْلَ الْيَوْمِ	9
Entire life. Whole life.	طَوْلَ الْحَيَاةِ	10
During.	أَنَاءَ	11
Throughout the night.	أَنَاءَ اللَّيْلِ	12

Conclusion

This is the conclusion of everything you have learnt so far.

تابع	No fixed case	حَالَةُ الْجَرِّ Genitive Case	حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ Accusative Case	حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ Nominative Case		
				☑	مبتدأ	1
				☑	خبر	2
				☑	اسم كان	3
				☑	خبر إنَّ	4
				☑	فاعل	5
			☑		خبر كان	6
			☑		اسم إنَّ	7
			☑		مفعول به	8
		☑			مجروس	9
		☑			مضاف إليه	10
	☑				مضاف	11
	☑				مَوْضُوف	12
				☑	تَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ	13
			☑		مفعول فِيهِ	14
☑	☑				صِفَة	15

Extension

- Understand and memorize the past and imperfect tense of the following.
- These verbs will be used in future exercises.

سَافَرَ يُسَافِرُ (مفاعلة)		رَأَى يَرَى (ت)			
Imperfect	Past tense	Imperfect	Past tense		
يُسَافِرُ	سَافَرَ He travelled	يَرَى	رَأَى He saw / looked	Singular	1
يُسَافِرَانِ	سَافَرَا	يَرِيَانِ	رَأَيَا	Dual	2
يُسَافِرُونَ	سَافَرُوا	يَرُونَ	رَأَوْا	Plural	3
تُسَافِرُ	سَافَرَتْ She travelled	تَرَى	رَأَتْ She saw / looked	Singular	4
تُسَافِرَانِ	سَافَرَتَا	تَرِيَانِ	رَأَتَا	Dual	5
تُسَافِرْنَ	سَافَرْنَ	تَرِينَ	رَأَيْنَ	Plural	6
تُسَافِرُ	سَافَرَتْ	تَرَى	رَأَيْتَ	Singular	7
تُسَافِرَانِ	سَافَرْتُمَا	تَرِيَانِ	رَأَيْتُمَا	Dual	8
تُسَافِرُونَ	سَافَرْتُمْ	تَرُونَ	رَأَيْتُمْ	Plural	9
تُسَافِرِينَ	سَافَرْتِ	تَرِينَ	رَأَيْتِ	Singular	10
تُسَافِرَانِ	سَافَرْتُمَا	تَرِيَانِ	رَأَيْتُمَا	Dual	11
تُسَافِرْنَ	سَافَرْتُنَّ	تَرِينَ	رَأَيْتُنَّ	Plural	12
أُسَافِرُ	سَافَرْتُ	أَرَى	رَأَيْتُ	Singular	13
تُسَافِرُ	سَافَرْنَا	نَرَى	رَأَيْنَا	Dual & Plural	14

Exercise 1 – Adverbs

*Write the Arabic for the following Adverbs.
Ensure your writing is neat and legible.*

Translation	Arabic	
Day		1
Night		2
Month		3
Year		4
Week		5
Hour		6
Before		7
After		8
Under		9
Behind		10
In front (of)		11
Opposite (of)		12
Two days		13
Two years		14
Two months		15

Exercise 2 – Adverbs in a sentence

Analyse each sentence and translate.

Practice the paradigm of all Active Participles.

As relevant, change the duals / plurals to singular and vice versa.

English	Arabic	
	دَخَلَتِ الطَّالِبَتَانِ الْجَدِيدَتَانِ فِي الْبَيْتِ قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ .	1
	ذَهَبَ التَّاجِرُونَ إِلَى السُّوقِ الْكَبِيرِ قَبْلَ الْفَجْرِ .	2
	الْأَوْرَاقُ فَوْقَ الْكُرْسِيِّ وَالْأَقْلَامُ تَحْتَ الْكُتُبِ .	3
	نَقَرَأُ الْكُتُبَ مَسَاءً .	4
	مَا كَسَرَ الطُّلَّابُ الْمُجْتَهِدُونَ الْأَقْلَامَ الْيَوْمَ .	5
	الرَّجُلَانِ الطَّوِيلَانِ دَاخِلَ الْمَطْعَمِ .	6
	كَانَتْ جَالِسَةً خَارِجَ الْفَصْلِ .	7
	يَحْفَظُونَ الْقُرْآنَ الْكَرِيمَ صَبَاحًا .	8
	يَرْجِعْنَ مِنْ مَكَّةَ بَعْدَ يَوْمٍ .	9
	يَرْجِعْنَ مِنْ مَكَّةَ بَعْدَ يَوْمَيْنِ .	10
	نَذْهَبُ إِلَى الْمُسْتَشْفَى بَعْدَ سَاعَةٍ .	11
	رَأَيْتُ بَيْتَ اللَّهِ بَعْدَ سَنَتَيْنِ .	12
	مَكثُوا فِي الْمَدِينَةِ زَمَنًا طَوِيلًا .	13
	يُسَافِرُونَ لِلْحَجِّ بَعْدَ أُسْبُوعَيْنِ .	14
	سَافَرْتُ إِلَى الْهِنْدِ قَبْلَ شَهْرَيْنِ .	15

Exercise 3 - Adverbs in a sentence

Analyse each sentence and translate.

English	Arabic	
	مَا جَلَسُوا تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ .	1
	نَشْرَبُ الشَّايَ صَبَاحًا .	2
	نَرْجِعُ مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ الْإِسْلَامِيَّةِ مَسَاءً .	3
	أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ قَبْلَ التَّلَاوَةِ .	4
	الْمَنْظَرُ جَمِيلٌ أَمَامَ الْبَحْرِ .	5
	غَابَ السَّارِقُ سَنَةً .	6
	كَانَا فِي السِّجْنِ سَنَةً .	7
	كَانَا فِي السِّجْنِ سَنَتَيْنِ .	8
	كُنْتُ مَرِيضًا يَوْمًا .	9
	كُنْتُ مَرِيضًا يَوْمَيْنِ .	10
	دَعَا نُوحٌ (عليه السلام) النَّاسَ إِلَى اللَّهِ دَهْرًا .	11
	أَكَلَ الطَّعَامَ الَّذِي دُنِيَ أَمْسٌ ¹¹ .	12
	يُقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنُ قَبْلَ النَّوْمِ .	13
	يُذَكَّرُ اللَّهُ صَبَاحًا وَمَسَاءً .	14
	نُذَكَّرُ اللَّهُ صَبَاحًا وَمَسَاءً .	15
	سَافَرُوا مِيلًا بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ .	16

¹¹ This word is indeclinable (it is مبني upon a Kasra). It is important to know that this word is still in the accusative case.

Exercise 4 – Days in Arabic

Memorise the following:

Sunday	يَوْمَ الْأَحَدِ	1
Monday	يَوْمَ الْاِثْنَيْنِ	2
Tuesday	يَوْمَ الْاِثْنَيْنِ	3
Wednesday	يَوْمَ الْاِثْنَيْنِ	4
Thursday	يَوْمَ الْاِثْنَيْنِ	5
Friday	يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ	6
Saturday	يَوْمَ السَّبْتِ	7

Analyse each sentence and translate.

English	Arabic	
	ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمَطَارِ يَوْمَ الْخَمِيسِ .	1
	نَغْسِلُ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ .	2
	يَقْرَؤُونَ سُورَةَ الْكَهْفِ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ .	3
	سَافَرُوا إِلَى دِمَشْقَ يَوْمَ السَّبْتِ .	4
	دَخَلْتُ يَوْمَ الْاِثْنَيْنِ .	5
	هَلْ ذَهَبُوا يَوْمَ الْأَحَدِ؟	6

Exercise 5

Although the following words contain “time”, as they are not occurring as an adverb, they will not be in the accusative case.

Carefully analyse each sentence before translating and appreciate the fact that these words are NOT adverbs.

English	Arabic	
	الصَّبَاحُ جَمِيْلٌ.	1
	اللَّيْلُ طَوِيْلٌ.	2
	أَحَبُّ يَوْمِ الْعِيْدِ.	3
	يَوْمُ الْعِيْدِ يَوْمٌ جَمِيْلٌ.	4
	قَرُبَ شَهْرُ رَمَضَانَ.	5
	يَوْمُ الْجُمُعَةِ لِلْمُسْلِمِيْنَ وَ هُوَ يَوْمٌ عَظِيْمٌ.	6
	يَوْمُ السَّبْتِ لِلْيَهُودِ وَ يَوْمُ الْأَحَدِ لِلنَّصَارَى.	7
	إِنَّ يَوْمَ الْأَحَدِ يَوْمٌ الْعِيْدِ.	8
	يَوْمُ السَّبْتِ قَرِيْبٌ.	9
	إِنَّ شَهْرَ رَمَضَانَ قَرِيْبٌ.	10
	هَذَا يَوْمٌ حَائِرٌ.	11
	كَانَ اللَّيْلُ بَارِدًا.	12
	جَاءَ يَوْمُ الْعِيْدِ.	13

Exercise 5 – Using Modern Vocabulary

The aim of these sentences is to use modern vocabulary and be able to construct similar sentences in order to hold a basic conversation.

English	Arabic	
	شُرِبَ عَصِيرُ الْبُرْتُقَالِ.	1
	هَلْ لَدَيْكَ الْكُتُبُ الْجَدِيدَةُ؟	2
	يَا أَخِي! فَائِزَةٌ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ!	3
	بِكَمْ هَذِهِ السَّيَّارَةُ الْجَمِيلَةُ؟	4
	أُرِيدُ أَوْرَاقَ النَّعْنَاعِ.	5
	أَيْنَ دُكَّانِ الْحَلَوِيَّاتِ؟ هُوَ أَمَامَ دُكَّانِ الْعَصِيرَاتِ.	6
	أَحَبُّ كَعَكَةِ الشُّكُولَاتَةِ صَبَاحًا.	7
	مَرْكَزُ النَّسُوقِ خَلْفَ الْبُيُوتِ.	8
	لَا يُرِيدُ الطَّالِبُ الْمِصْرِيُّ طَبَقًا نَبَاتِيًّا.	9
	مَتِي يُقَدَّمُ الْفُطُورُ؟	10
	أَيْنَ يُقَدَّمُ الْفُطُورُ؟	11
	مَتِي يَكُونُ الْعِدَاءُ؟ يُقَدَّمُ بَعْدَ السَّاعَةِ السَّادِسَةِ فِي الطَّيْنِ الْأَوَّلِ.	12
	هَلْ شَرِبْتُمْ الشُّكُولَاتَةَ السَّاخِنَةَ الذَّيْذَةَ؟	13
	لَا! بَلْ شَرِبْنَا الْحَلِيبَ الْبَارِدَ صَبَاحًا.	14
	نَلْبَسُ عَادَةً الْمِعْطَفَ الشِّتَائِيَّ فِي الْبَرْدِ.	15

Exercise 6 – Using Modern Vocabulary

The aim of these sentences is to use modern vocabulary and be able to construct similar sentences in order to hold a basic conversation.

I would like a single room.	1
Where is the breakfast?	2
I am sleeping.	3
We prefer the first floor.	4
I prefer a fish burger.	5
She prefers a chicken.	6
The food is delicious!	7
This food is delicious!	8
We would like jam and honey.	9
Where are the cereals?	10

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