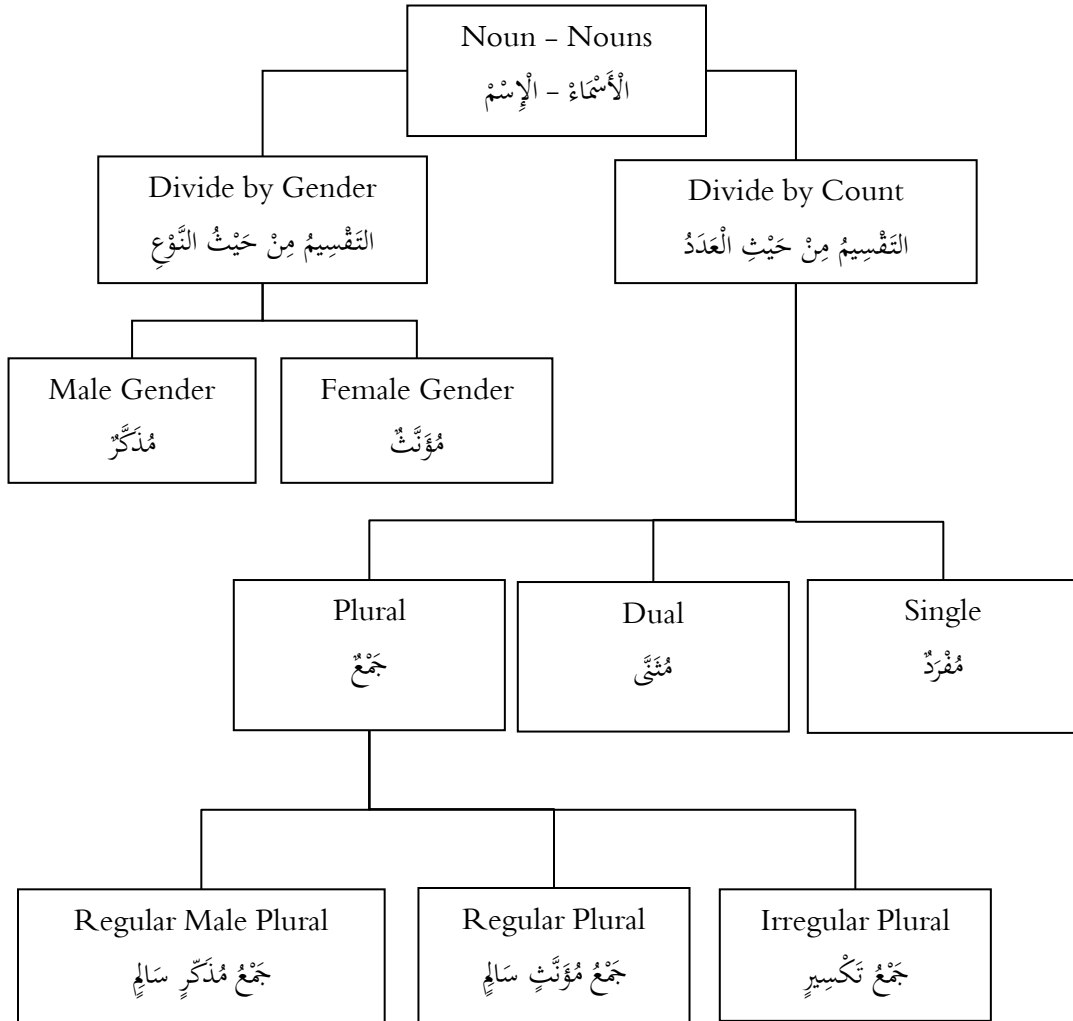


The Nouns

Rule (210): Nouns are divided by gender and count, as follows:



Examples:

Examples	Translation	Properties
طَالِبٌ، طَالِبَةٌ*	Masculine, feminine	مُذَكَّرٌ، مُؤَنَّثٌ
طَالِبٌ، طَالِبَانِ، طُلَّابٌ	Singular, dual, plural	مُفْرَدٌ، مُثَنَّى، جَمْعٌ

Rule 220: About single nouns:

1. The regular single female nouns end with the female Ta'a (تَاءُ التَّأْنِيثِ).

بِنْتُ، شَجَرَةٌ، لَاعِبَةٌ، مَدْرَسَةٌ

2. Irregular single female nouns don't end with the female Ta'a (تَاءُ التَّأْنِيثِ).

نَفْسٌ، لَيْلَى، نَفْسٌ

Arabic Language Grammar Rules.

3. To convert singular regular female noun into singular male noun, we remove the female Ta'a and vice versa.

كَاتِبَةٌ ↔ كَاتِبٌ لَاعِبَةٌ ↔ لَاعِبٌ

4. Not all female nouns have male counterpart and vice versa, such as

بِنْتُ، شَجَرَةٌ، شَمْسٌ، لَيْلٌ

Rule 230: About dual nouns:

1. All dual nouns are made of the single noun with either Alif Noon (اِنْ) or Ya'a Noon (يِنْ) added. No exceptions.

طَالِبٌ ← طَالِبَانِ، طَالِبَيْنِ

2. In the case of dual female nouns, the female Ta'a (تَاءُ التَّائِيَةِ) is followed by, either Alif Noon (تَانِ) or Ya'a Noon (تَيْنِ). The female Ta'a Marboota (ة) changes into Ta'a Maftooha (ت)

مَدْرَسَةٌ ← مَدْرَسَتَانِ	لَاعِبَةٌ ← لَاعِبَتَانِ	شَجَرَةٌ ← شَجَرَتَانِ	بِنْتُ ← بِنْتَانِ
مَدْرَسَةٌ ← مَدْرَسَتَيْنِ	لَاعِبَةٌ ← لَاعِبَتَيْنِ	شَجَرَةٌ ← شَجَرَتَيْنِ	بِنْتُ ← بِنْتَيْنِ

5. To convert dual female noun into dual male nouns we remove the female Ta'a and vice versa.

كَاتِبَتَانِ ↔ كَاتِبَانِ لَاعِبَتَانِ ↔ لَاعِبَانِ

كَاتِبَتَيْنِ ↔ كَاتِبَيْنِ لَاعِبَتَيْنِ ↔ لَاعِبَيْنِ

6. Dual names can't have Tanween whether they have Alif - Lam or not.

Rule 240: About plural nouns:

1. Regular male plural nouns are made of the singular form with either Waw Noon (وُ) or Ya'a Noon (يِنْ) added at the end

لَاعِبٌ ← لَاعِبُونَ، لَاعِبِينَ

كَاتِبٌ ← كَاتِبُونَ، كَاتِبِينَ

2. Regular female plural nouns are made of the singular form with the Alif Ta'a (ات) replacing the female Ta'a at the end.

لَاعِبَةٌ ← لَاعِبَاتٌ كَاتِبَةٌ ← كَاتِبَاتٌ بَقْرَةٌ ← بَقَرَاتٌ

3. To convert regular male plurals remove the Alif Ta'a (ات) and replace them by either Waw Noon (وُن) or Ya'a Noon (يُن), and vice versa.

كَاتِبَاتٌ ↔ كَاتِبُونَ، كَاتِبِينَ
لَاعِبَاتٌ ↔ لَاعِبُونَ، لَاعِبِينَ

4. Summary Table:

1	2	3	4
Count	Description	How to identify	Examples
1	Regular Male 1M	Doesn't Ends with the female Ta'a (تاء التانيث), Alif-Noon, Ya'a-Noon or Waw-Noon	طَالِبٌ
2	Single Nouns Regular Female 1F	Ends with the female Ta'a (تاء التانيث)	طَالِبَةٌ
3	Irregular Female 1F	Doesn't end with the female Ta'a (تاء التانيث).	شَمْسٌ، لَيْلَى، نَفْسٌ
4	Dual Nouns Male 2M	Made of the single noun with either Alif-Noon (ان) or Ya'a-Noon (ين) added.	طَالِبَانِ، طَالِبَيْنِ
5	No irregulars Female 2F	Made of the open female Ta'a (ت) followed by, either Alif - Noon (تان) or Ya'a-Noon (تَيْن).	طَالِبَتَانِ، طَالِبَتَيْنِ
6	Plural Nouns Regular Male 3+M	Regular male plural nouns are made of the singular form with either Waw Noon (وُن) or Ya'a Noon (يُن) added at the end	طَالِبُونَ، طَالِبِينَ
7	Regular Female 3+F	Regular female plural nouns are made of the singular form with the Alif Ta'a (ات) added at the end.	طَالِبَاتٌ
8	Irregulars 3+M, 3+F	Always same as irregular singular nouns.	شَجَرٌ، بَقَرٌ، قِطَطٌ، تَلَامِيذٌ

Rule (250): Nouns are also divided by intellect and definite, as follows:

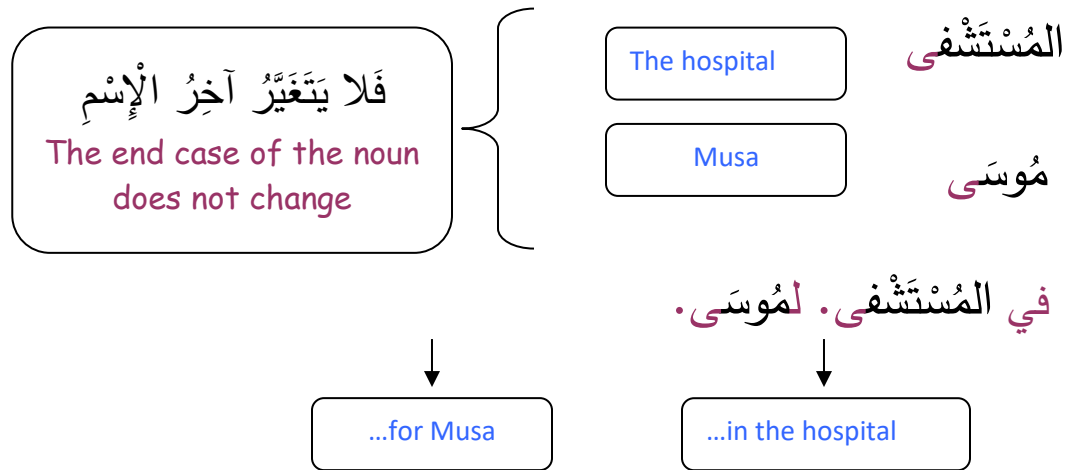
Type	Examples	Properties
Intellect, non-intellect	طَالِبٌ، بَيْتٌ	عَاقِلٌ، غَيْرُ عَاقِلٍ
Indefinite, definite	طَالِبٌ، الطَّالِبُ	نَكْرَةٌ، مَعْرِفَةٌ

1. نَكْرَةٌ is when a noun is indefinite or not specific, it is general i.e., the noun كِتَابٌ 'a book' this can be any book from the different types of books.
2. مَعْرِفَةٌ is when an noun is definite or specific, it is not general i.e., the noun الْكِتَابُ 'the book' or كِتَابُ مُحَمَّدٍ 'Muhammad's book', here the book is a particular book not just any book in general.
3. A noun can be عَاقِلٌ possess intellect such as humans, angels and jinns or it can be غَيْرُ عَاقِلٍ possess no intellect such as animals, objects, trees, ...etc.

Rule (260): The nouns ending with aa sound are called {الْإِسْمُ الْمَقْصُورُ}

A noun which is Ismul Maqsoor, has an 'aa' sound ending. The ending vowels of these nouns remain constant, despite their change in function. If they are assigned a haraka, the Haraka is not pronounced and is called silent harakah.

أَمْثَلَةٌ :



Rule (270): Regarding Tanween (التَّنْوِينُ):

1. The noun will have Tanween if it doesn't have Alif Lam at the beginning.

كِتَابٌ، الْكِتَابُ بَقْرَةٌ، الْبَقْرَةُ شَرَابٌ، الشَّرَابُ

2. Exception is for nouns imported from other languages (non Arabic based nouns)

فِرْعَوْنُ، مِصْرُ، دُونَالِدُ

3. You can't have Tanween on the dual nouns and on the regular male plural nouns.
4. Ismul Maqsoor (الإِسْمُ الْمَقْصُورُ) can't have Tanween.
5. Letters and verbs can't have Tanween.
6. When adding two nouns (مُضَافٌ وَمُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ), see Rule 290. the first one can't have Tanween. The second one must be Majroor and may have Tanween.

رَبُّ الْمَنْزِلِ، رَبُّ مَنْزِلٍ، كِتَابُ الْوَالِدِ، كِتَابٌ وَوَلَدٍ

7. The letters, such as Prepositions (حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ) can't have Tanween, see rule 300.
8. We add Alif to Tanween of Fatihis. Example وَوَلَدًا جَمِيلًا. Unless the word ends with Ta'a Marboota. Example لَاعِبَةٌ شَاطِرَةٌ or ends with Hamza. Example مَاءٌ

Rule 280: Mark of nouns (عَلَامَةُ الْإِعْرَابِ) based on their grammatical form (الْإِعْرَابِ).

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Count	Regularity	Gender	Form		
2				مَرْفُوعٌ	مَنْصُوبٌ	مَجْرُورٌ
3	Singular			ضَمَّةٌ	فَتْحَةٌ	كَسْرَةٌ
4	Dual			أَلِفٌ	يَاءٌ	
5	Plural	Regular	Male	وَاوٌ	يَاءٌ	
6			Female	ضَمَّةٌ	كَسْرَةٌ	
7		Irregular. Just like single nouns			ضَمَّةٌ	فَتْحَةٌ

Arabic Language Grammar Rules.

Rule 290: You can add two nouns.

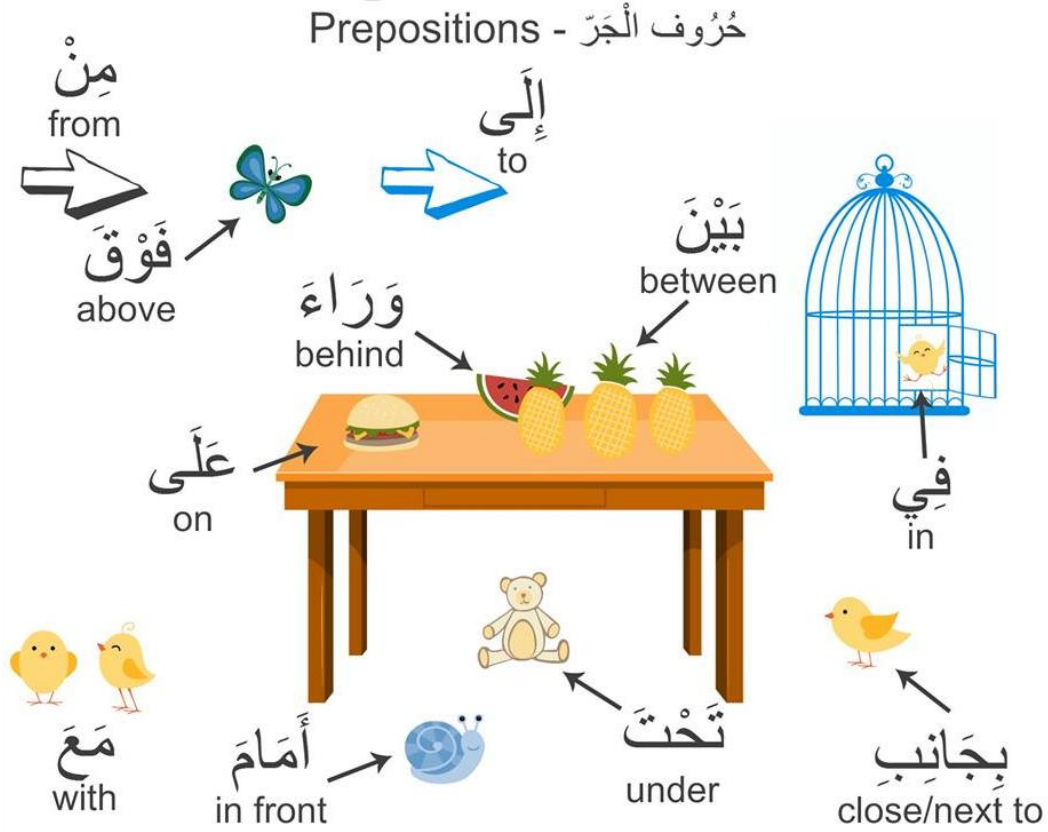
1. The form in English is x of y or y's x, where x and y are the two nouns. The first noun (x) is called the Modaf (مُضَافٌ) and the second noun (y) is called Modaf Ilyh (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ).
2. The Modaf is not specific. It is made specific by the Modaf Ilyh. For example, the word books is a generic noun but when we say books of Mohamed, then we specified these books to belong to Mohamed.
3. The first noun (مُضَافٌ) can't have Tanween or Alif-Lam.
4. The second noun (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ) must be Majroor and may have Alif-Lam or Tanween according to Rule 270.

Examples:

The book of the boy	The boy's book	كِتَابُ الْوَلَدِ
The book of a boy	A boy's book	كِتَابٌ وَوَلَدٍ
The car of Mohamed	Mohamed's car	سَيَّارَةٌ مُحَمَّدٍ
The watch of the girl	The girl's watch	سَاعَةٌ الْبِنْتِ
The watch of a girl	A girl's watch	سَاعَةٌ بِنْتٍ

Rule 300: Prepositions (حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ)

1. They come before nouns.
2. They can't have Tanween. Their Tashkeel is the same regardless of its position in the sentence.
3. The noun following the preposition must be Majroor and may have Tanween.
4. The reason they are called (حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ) because the noun that follows them must be Majroor (مَجْرُورٌ).



Prepositions	Examples of Prepositions / usage		
in	فِي	in a house	فِي بَيْتٍ
from	مِنْ	We read from the Qur'an.	قَرَأْنَا مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ
on	عَلَى	on a mountain	عَلَى جَبَلٍ
like	كَ	like a man	كَرَجُلٍ
about	عَنْ	I heard about Prayer in the Masjid	سَمِعْتُ عَنِ الصَّلَاةِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ
with	بِ	I entered with security	دَخَلْتُ بِسَلَامٍ
for	لِ	for people	لِلنَّاسِ
towards	إِلَى	towards a city	إِلَى بَلَدٍ
until	حَتَّى	until the day-break	حَتَّى مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ
by (of oath)	وَ	By Allah	وَاللَّهِ

Rule 400: Adjective and its Noun (صِفَةٌ وَمَوْصُوفٌ)

1. Unlike the English language, the adjective comes after the noun.
2. The adjective must match the noun in Irab, Tashkeel, count, gender and the Alif-Lam. They rhyme in pronunciation.
 - The following example is for the case of regular male plural (Clever Player).

	1	2	3	4
	Cnt/Ged	Irab	With Alif-Lam	Without Alif-Lam
1	1M	مَرْفُوعٌ	اللَّاعِبُ الْمَاهِرُ	لَاعِبٌ مَاهِرٌ
2		مَنْصُوبٌ	اللَّاعِبِ الْمَاهِرِ	لَاعِبًا مَاهِرًا
3		مَجْرُورٌ	اللَّاعِبِ الْمَاهِرِ	لَاعِبٍ مَاهِرٍ
4	1F	مَرْفُوعَةٌ	اللَّاعِبَةُ الْمَاهِرَةُ	لَاعِبَةٌ مَاهِرَةٌ
5		مَنْصُوبَةٌ	اللَّاعِبَةِ الْمَاهِرَةِ	لَاعِبَةً مَاهِرَةً
6		مَجْرُورَةٌ	اللَّاعِبَةِ الْمَاهِرَةِ	لَاعِبَةٍ مَاهِرَةٍ
7	2M	مَرْفُوعٌ	اللَّاعِبَانِ الْمَاهِرَانِ	لَاعِبَانِ مَاهِرَانِ
8		مَنْصُوبٌ	اللَّاعِبَيْنِ الْمَاهِرَيْنِ	لَاعِبَيْنِ مَاهِرَيْنِ
9		مَجْرُورٌ	اللَّاعِبَيْنِ الْمَاهِرَيْنِ	لَاعِبَيْنِ مَاهِرَيْنِ
10	2F	مَرْفُوعَةٌ	اللَّاعِبَتَانِ الْمَاهِرَتَانِ	لَاعِبَتَانِ مَاهِرَتَانِ
11		مَنْصُوبَةٌ	اللَّاعِبَتَيْنِ الْمَاهِرَتَيْنِ	لَاعِبَتَيْنِ مَاهِرَتَيْنِ
12		مَجْرُورَةٌ	اللَّاعِبَتَيْنِ الْمَاهِرَتَيْنِ	لَاعِبَتَيْنِ مَاهِرَتَيْنِ
13	3+M	مَرْفُوعٌ	اللَّاعِبُونَ الْمَاهِرُونَ	لَاعِبُونَ مَاهِرُونَ
14		مَنْصُوبٌ	اللَّاعِبِينَ الْمَاهِرِينَ	لَاعِبِينَ مَاهِرِينَ
15		مَجْرُورٌ	اللَّاعِبِينَ الْمَاهِرِينَ	لَاعِبِينَ مَاهِرِينَ
16	3+F	مَرْفُوعَةٌ	اللَّاعِبَاتُ الْمَاهِرَاتُ	لَاعِبَاتُ مَاهِرَاتُ
17		مَنْصُوبَةٌ	اللَّاعِبَاتِ الْمَاهِرَاتِ	لَاعِبَاتٍ مَاهِرَاتٍ
18		مَجْرُورَةٌ	اللَّاعِبَاتِ الْمَاهِرَاتِ	لَاعِبَاتٍ مَاهِرَاتٍ

- The following example is for the case of irregular male plural (Pretty boy/girl)

	1	2	3	4
	Count and Gender	Irab	With Alif-Lam	Without Alif-Lam
1	1M	مَرْفُوعٌ	الْوَلَدُ الْجَمِيلُ	وَلَدٌ جَمِيلٌ
2		مَنْصُوبٌ	الْوَلَدَ الْجَمِيلَ	وَلَدًا جَمِيلًا
3		مَجْرُورٌ	الْوَلَدِ الْجَمِيلِ	وَلَدٍ جَمِيلٍ
4	1F	مَرْفُوعٌ	الْبِنْتُ الْجَمِيلَةُ	بِنْتُ جَمِيلَةٍ
5		مَنْصُوبٌ	الْبِنْتَ الْجَمِيلَةَ	بِنْتًا جَمِيلَةً
6		مَجْرُورٌ	الْبِنْتِ الْجَمِيلَةِ	بِنْتٍ جَمِيلَةٍ
7	2M	مَرْفُوعٌ	الْوَلَدَانِ الْجَمِيلَانِ	وَلَدَانِ جَمِيلَانِ
8		مَنْصُوبٌ	الْوَلَدَيْنِ الْجَمِيلَيْنِ	وَلَدَيْنِ جَمِيلَيْنِ
9		مَجْرُورٌ	الْوَلَدَيْنِ الْجَمِيلَيْنِ	وَلَدَيْنِ جَمِيلَيْنِ
10	2F	مَرْفُوعٌ	الْبِنْتَانِ الْجَمِيلَتَانِ	بِنْتَانِ جَمِيلَتَانِ
11		مَنْصُوبٌ	الْبِنْتَيْنِ الْجَمِيلَتَيْنِ	بِنْتَيْنِ جَمِيلَتَيْنِ
12		مَجْرُورٌ	الْبِنْتَيْنِ الْجَمِيلَتَيْنِ	بِنْتَيْنِ جَمِيلَتَيْنِ
13	3+M	مَرْفُوعٌ	الْأَوْلَادُ الْجَمَالُ	أَوْلَادٌ جَمَالٌ
14		مَنْصُوبٌ	الْأَوْلَادَ الْجَمَالَ	أَوْلَادًا جَمَالًا
15		مَجْرُورٌ	الْأَوْلَادِ الْجَمَالِ	أَوْلَادٍ جَمَالٍ
16	3+F	مَرْفُوعٌ	الْبَنَاتُ الْجَمِيلَاتُ	بَنَاتٌ جَمِيلَاتٌ
17		مَنْصُوبٌ	الْبَنَاتَ الْجَمِيلَاتِ	بَنَاتًا جَمِيلَاتٍ
18		مَجْرُورٌ	الْبَنَاتِ الْجَمِيلَاتِ	بَنَاتٍ جَمِيلَاتٍ

The Noun sentence:

الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ

Rule (500): The noun sentence starts with a noun.

Rule (510): The noun sentence is made of Subject (مُبْتَدَأٌ) and Predicate (خَبَرٌ).

The predicate (Al-Khabar) gives information about the subject (Al-

Mobtada'a, i.e Noun Sentence = Moftada'a + Khabar.

The noun sentences	Mobtada'a +verb to be + Khabar	Mobtada'a + Khabar
The boy is brave	الْوَلَدُ يَكُونُ جَمِيلًا	الْوَلَدُ جَمِيلًا
the boys ^{2M} are brave	الْوَلَدَانِ يَكُونَانِ جَمِيلَيْنِ	الْوَلَدَانِ جَمِيلَيْنِ

Notice that unlike the English language, the verb to be is not needed in Arabic at all, i.e. no is, are, was, were ...etc.

Rule (520):

1. The Moftada'a can never have Tanween and must have Alif-Lam.
2. The Khabar can never have Alif Lam and may have Tanween based on rule 270.

Rule (530): The default case of both Moftada'a and Khabar is Marfo[^] (مَرْفُوعٌ)

Rule (540): Exceptions to the default case: The Moftada'a is preceded by the family of Inna (إِنَّ) or the family of Kana (كَانَ).

Rule (550): If the Moftada'a is preceded by one article from the family of Inna (إِنَّ), then the Moftada'a is Mansoob and the Khabar is Marfo[^]

- The Family of Inna:

إِنَّ، أَنَّ، كَأَنَّ، لَكِنَّ، لَيْتَ، لَعَلَّ، لَأ.

Pronouns and Possessions:

Rule 610: See the following table.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Type	Count and Gender	The detached pronouns	The attached pronouns	Owned by X	Belongs to X	Demonstrative Pronouns (Near)	Demonstrative Pronouns (Far)
2		الْعَدَدُ وَالنُّوعُ	الضمائر المنفصلة	الضمائر المتصلة	Possessions		أسماء الإشارة (قريب)	أسماء الإشارة (بعيد)
3	1 st Person الْمُتَكَلِّمُ	Singular	I	My	Mine	My Property	-	-
		مُفْرَدٌ	أَنَا	ي+	لي	مِلْكِي	-	-
5		Many	We	Our	Ours	Our Property	-	-
		أَكْثَرُ مِنْ وَاحِدٍ	نَحْنُ	+نَا	لَنَا	مِلْكُنَا	-	-
6	2nd Person الْمُخَاطَبُ	1M	You	Your	Yours	Your Prop.	-	-
		مُفْرَدٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	أَنْتَ	+كَ	لَكَ	لَكَ	-	-
7		1F	You	Your	Yours	Your Prop.	-	-
		مُفْرَدٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	أَنْتِ	+كِ	لَكَ	مِلْكُكَ	-	-
8		2M, 2F	You two	Your	Yours	Your Prop.	-	-
		مُتَنَّى مُذَكَّرٌ وَمُؤَنَّثٌ	أَنْتُمَا	+كُمَا	لَكُمَا	مِلْكُكُمَا	-	-
9		3+M	You all	Your	Yours	Your Prop.	-	-
		جَمْعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	أَنْتُمْ	+كُمْ	لَكُمْ	مِلْكُكُمْ	-	-
10		3+F	You all	Your	Yours	Your Prop.	-	-
		جَمْعٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	أَنْتُنَّ	+كُنَّ	لَكُنَّ	مِلْكُنَّ	-	-

Arabic Language Grammar Rules.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	3rd Person الغَائِبُ	1M مفرد مُذَكَّرٌ	He هُوَ	His هُـ+	His لَهُ	His Prop. مِلْكُهُ	This هَذَا	That ذَلِكَ
12		1F مفرد مُؤَنَّثٌ	She هِيَ	Her هَـا+	Hers لِهَا	Her Prop. مِلْكُهَا	This هَذِهِ	That تِلْكَ
13		2M مُتَنَّى مُذَكَّرٌ	They	Their	Theirs	Their Prop.	These	Those
14		2F مُتَنَّى مُؤَنَّثٌ	هُمَا	هُمَا+	لَهُمَا	مِلْكُهُمَا	هَذَانِ	ذَانِكَ
		هَاتَانِ					تَانِكَ	
15		3+M جَمْعُ مُذَكَّرٌ	They all	Their	Theirs	Their Prop.	These	These
16		3+F جَمْعُ مُؤَنَّثٌ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ+	لَهُنَّ	مِلْكُهُنَّ	هؤَلاءِ	أولئكَ
		3+F جَمْعُ مُؤَنَّثٌ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ+	لَهُنَّ	مِلْكُهُنَّ		

Interrogatives, i.e. Ask Questions.

Rule (710): The following table:

When	مَتَى	Who	مَنْ
Where	أَيْنَ	What	مَاذَا ، مَا
Why	لِمَاذَا	Which (masculine)	أَيُّ
How much, How many	كَمْ	Which (feminine)	أَيَّةُ
Is? Am? Are? Do?	هَلْ ، أ	How	كَيْفَ
Have?			