

Basic Arabic Grammar for Non-Arabic Speakers

Weekend Islamic School

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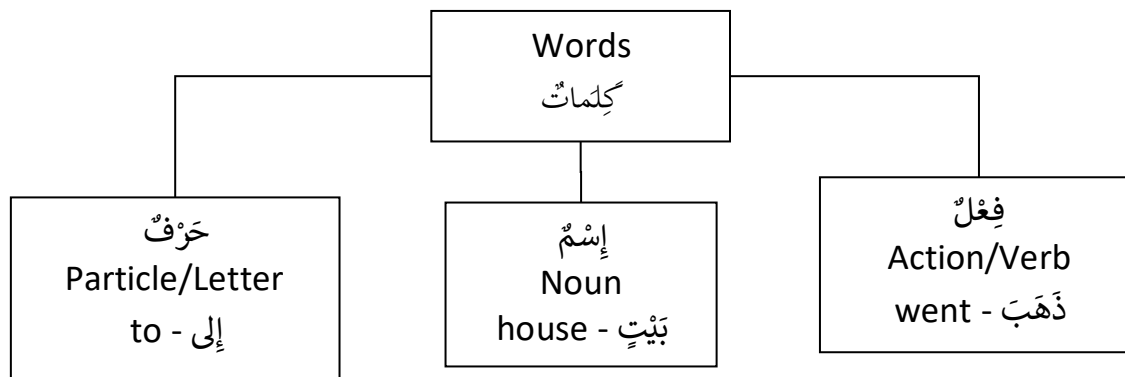
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A. Basic Introduction.

Rule (110). Types of Words:

The Arabic language is made up of words and these words are of three types:



Rule (120). The Three Harakat Tashkil (الحَرَكَاتُ الثَّلَاثَةُ):

Kasra (كَسْرَةٌ إِ)	Damma (ضَمَّةٌ أُ)	Fatha (فَتْحَةٌ أَ)
(i)	(u)	(a)

Rule (130). Non Harakat Tashkil:

Sukoon	◌ْ	سُكُونٌ
Shaddah	◌ّ	شَدَّةٌ

Example: He went to a house. ذَهَبَ إِلَى بَيْتٍ.

Rule (140). Two types of Ta'a:

1. Open Ta'a is always pronounced the same whether you stop or you continue. Example (بَيْتٌ).
2. Ta'a Marbota is pronounced as Ha'a if you stop at it, otherwise it is pronounced at Ta'a. Example (فَيْطَةٌ).

Rule (150). Tanwin (التَّنْوِينُ):

When vowel markings are doubled at the end of a word they are called Taeween (تَنْوِينٌ).

Two Fathas – (an)	َ	فَتْحَتَانِ	مُحَمَّدًا
Two Dhammas – (on)	ُ or ُو	ضَمَّتَانِ	مُحَمَّدٌ
Two Kasras – (in)	ِ	كَسْرَتَانِ	مُحَمَّدٍ

Notes:

- The additional vowel at the end of a word sounds like a ُ (noon sakinah) that is only pronounced and not written. e.g. مَسْجِدٌ – مَسْجِدُنْ
- In the case of Two Fatha Tanwin, we add Alif and the Tanwin should be written on the top of this added Alif. Example (مُحَمَّدًا). The exception cases, where no Alif is added, are when the end letter is Hamza (ءِ) or Ta'a Marbota (ةِ). Examples (مَاءِ). It is wrong to do it like this (مَاءًا)

Rule (160). Mud letters, i.e. vowels:

They are three (ا و ي). The Alif is preceded by Fatha, the Waw is preceded by Damma and the Ya'a is preceded by Kasra.

Rule (170). Types of Hamza:

The Hamzah that comes at the beginning of a word are two kinds:

- Disconnect Hamzah: Always pronounced. Example (أَحْمَدُ). The hamzah will be written on the top of the Alif.
- Connect Hamzah: Not pronounced unless you start reading with it. Example (أَشْكُرُ). No hamzah is written on the top or bottom of the Alif.

Notes:

- The Alif of the Alif-Lam that comes at the beginning of nouns is always connect Hamzah. If you start reading from it, then the Haraka is Fatha. Example (الْبَيْتِ).
- The Harakah of the connect Hamzah depends on the Harakah of the third letter. If Damma, then it is Damma, otherwise it is Kasra.

- c. The way to recognize what is the kind of Hamza, you look at the mark on the top or bottom of the Alif. If it is Hamza, then it is cut Hamza (أِ), otherwise it is connect Hamza (أ).

Rule (180). Types of Lam:

1. Moon Lam. Always pronounced. Example (أَلْقَمُ). There will be soken on the top of the Lam.



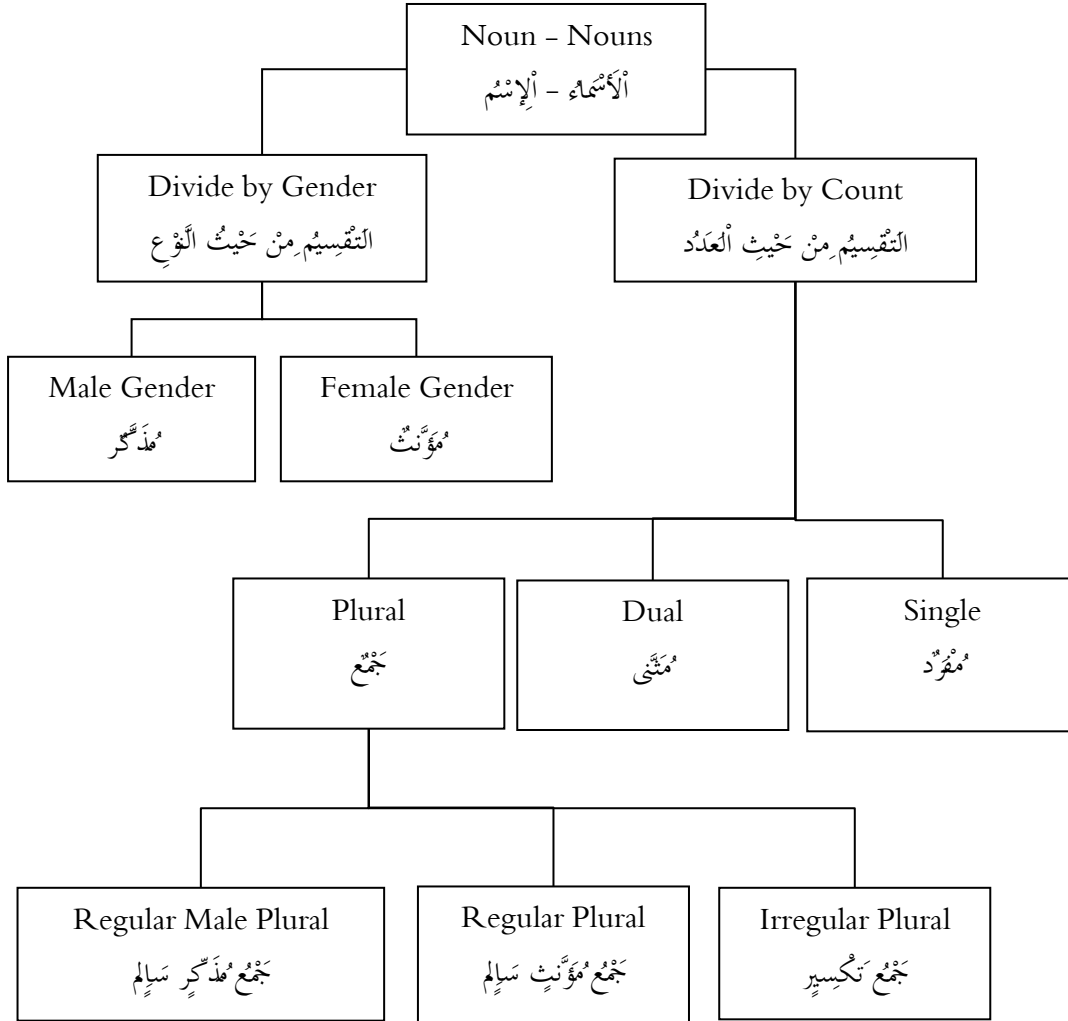
Oranges	Lam	Teeth	
Horse	Opener	Carrot	
Deer	Book of Quran	Flag	
Book	Hand	Pend or pencil	
Flowers		Telephone	

2. Sun Lam. Not pronounced. Example (الشَّمْسُ). The letter after the Lam must have Shaddah. The Lam will have no harakah.



B. The Nouns

Rule (210). Nouns are divided by gender and count:



Examples:

Properties	Translation	Examples
مذكر	Masculine	طالِب
مؤنث	feminine	طالِبة

Properties	Translation	Examples
مفرد	Singular	طالِب
مثنى	dual	طالِبَان
جمع	plural	طالِبَات

Rule (220). Notes about single nouns and how to convert them.

1. The regular single female nouns end with the female Ta'a (تَاءُ التَّأْنِيثِ).
بِنْتُ، شَجْرَةٌ، لَاعِبَةٌ، مَدْرَسَةٌ
2. Irregular single female nouns don't end with the female Ta'a (تَاءُ التَّأْنِيثِ).
شَمْسٌ، لَيْلَى، نَفْسٌ
3. To convert singular regular female noun into singular male noun, we remove the female Ta'a and vice versa.
لَاعِبَةٌ ↔ لَاعِبٌ كَاتِبَةٌ ↔ كَاتِبٌ
4. Not all female nouns have male counterpart and vice versa, such as
بِنْتُ، شَجْرَةٌ، شَمْسٌ، لَيْلَى

Rule (230). Notes about dual nouns and how to convert them.

1. All dual nouns are made of the single noun with either Alif- Noon (اَيْنَ) or Ya'a Noon (يَيْنَ) added. No exceptions.
طَالِبٌ ← طَالِبَانِ، طَالِبَتَيْنِ
2. In the case of dual female nouns, the female Ta'a (تَاءُ التَّأْنِيثِ) is followed by, either Alif- Noon (تَائِنَ) or Ya'a Noon (تَيَيْنَ). The female Ta'a Marbota (ة) changes into Ta'a Maftooha (ت)
بِنْتُ ← بِنْتَانِ شَجْرَةٌ ← شَجَرَتَانِ لَاعِبَةٌ ← لَاعِبَتَانِ مَدْرَسَةٌ ← مَدْرَسَتَانِ
بِنْتُ ← بِنْتَيْنِ شَجْرَةٌ ← شَجَرَتَيْنِ لَاعِبَةٌ ← لَاعِبَتَيْنِ مَدْرَسَةٌ ← مَدْرَسَتَيْنِ
3. 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
4. Dual names can't have Tanwin whether they have Alif-Lam or Ya'a-Lam.

Rule (235). Notes about regular plural nouns and how to convert them.

1. Regular male plural nouns are made of the singular form with either Waw Noon (وُنَ) or Ya'a Noon (يُنَ) 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.

لَاعِبَاتٌ ← لَاعِبَةٌ كَاتِبَاتٌ ← كَاتِبَةٌ بَقَرَةٌ ← 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

3. Regular male plural nouns can't have Tanwin and they end with built in fatha.
 4. Regular female plural nouns can have Tanwin only if they don't start with Alif-Lam.
 5. Nouns derived from verbs are always regular plurals.

	Drink	Farm	Play	Sleep	Envy
Verb	شَرَبَ	زَرَعَ	لَعِبَ	نَامَ	حَسَدَ
Singular	شَارِبٌ	زَارِعٌ	لَاعِبٌ	نَائِمٌ	حَاسِدٌ
Male Plural	شَارِبُونَ	زَارِعُونَ	لَاعِبُونَ	نَائِمُونَ	حَاسِدُونَ
Female Plural	شَارِبَاتٌ	زَارِعَاتٌ	لَاعِبَاتٌ	نَائِمَاتٌ	حَاسِدَاتٌ

Rule (240). Irregular plural nouns

1. Irregular plurals have no rules and they need to be memorized. For example

	School	Play Ground	Lion	Messenger	Fire
Singular	مَدْرَسَةٌ	مَلْعَبٌ	أَسَدٌ	رَسُولٌ	نَارٌ
Plural	مَدَارِسٌ	مَلَاعِبٌ	أَسُودٌ	رُسُلٌ	نِيرانٌ

2. Grammatically, they are treated like singular nouns.
 3. When memorizing a noun that has irregular plural, one must memorize the noun and its irregular plural together.

Rule (250). Summary Table for converting nouns from one form of gender and count to another.

	1	2	3	4
	Count	Description	How to identify	Examples
1	Single Nouns	Regular Male 1M	Doesn't Ends with the female Ta'a (تَاءُ التَّأْنِيثِ), Alif-Noon, Ya'a-Noon or Waw-Noon.	طَالِبٌ
2		Regular Female 1F	Ends with the female Ta'a (تَاءُ التَّأْنِيثِ), i.e. Ta'a Marbota.	طَالِبَةٌ
3		Irregular Female 1F	Doesn't end with the female Ta'a (تَاءُ التَّأْنِيثِ).	شَمْسٌ، لَيْلَى، نَفْسٌ
4	Dual Nouns No irregulars exist	Male 2M	Made of the single noun with either Alif-Noon (أَنَّ) or Ya'a-Noon (يَنَّ) added.	طَالِبَانِ، طَالِبَيْنِ
5		Female 2F	Made of the open female Ta'a (ت) followed by, either Alif -Noon (تَانِ) or Ya'a-Noon (تَيْنِ).	طَالِبَتَانِ، طَالِبَتَيْنِ
6	Plural Nouns	Regular Male 3+M	Regular male plural nouns are made of the singular form with either Waw Noon (وُنْ) or Ya'a Noon (يُنْ) 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 (اتِ) added at the end.	طَالِبَاتٌ
8		Irregulars 3+M, 3+F	Always same as singular nouns.	شَجَرٌ، بَقَرٌ، قَطَطٌ، تَلَابِيْذٌ

Rule (260). Nouns are also divided by intellect and definite, as follows:

By Intellect

Type	Properties	Examples
Intellect	عَاقِلٌ	طَالِبٌ
Non-intellect	غَيْرُ عَاقِلٍ	بَيْتٌ

By Definite

Type	Properties	Examples
Definite	مَعْرِفَةٌ	The student طَالِبٌ
Indefinite	نَكْرَةٌ	a student طَالِبٌ

1. نَكْرَةٌ (indefinite) 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 (definite) 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 (270). The nouns ending with Alif-Maqsora are called (الْإِسْمُ الْمَقْصُورُ) Maqsor

Noun

The Alif-Maqsora sounds like 'aa'. The ending vowels of these nouns remain constant, regardless of their I^{rab}. This means that if they are assigned Sokon or Haraka, i.e. Fatha, Damma or Kasra, it is not pronounced and is called silent Harakat or silent Sokon.

Examples: The hospital مُسْتَشْفَى Musa مُوسَى

Rule (280). The nouns that can't have Tanwin or Kasra (Surf is forbidden)

#	Case	Examples
1	Names ending with Ta'a Marboota ة, Maqsoora Name ي or single female names. In short, all female names are forbidden regardless of ة. Exception If a female name has three letters but the middle letter is Sokon, then either way is okay. Male names must have ة to be forbidden.	سَعَادُ، مَرْيَمُ، زَيْنَبُ، (female names not end with ة) جُدَّةُ. فَاطِمَةُ، عَائِشَةُ، مَكَّةُ، (female names end with ة) حَمْرَةُ، أَسَامَةُ، مُعَاوِيَةُ، (male name end with ة) طَلْحَةُ. مُسْتَشْفَى، (Maqsor name & more than 3 letters) مُوسَى، سَلْمَى، حُبَلَى، مَرْضَى. مِصْرُ، هِنْدُ (3 letters with middle Skon)
2	Any name or adjective that ends with Alif-Noon. Make sure it is not duel noun	عُثْمَانُ، عَقَّانُ، سُفْيَانُ، مَرْوَانُ. كَسْلَانُ، جَوْعَانُ، عَطْشَانُ، مَلَانُ.
3	Nouns of adjectives ending with Alif-Hamza or starting with Alif-Hamza, or both. Exception if the Alif-Hamza comes as the third letter such as (سَمَاءُ، عَوَاءُ)	أَكْبَرُ، أَحْسَنُ، أَبْيَضُ، أَسْوَدُ، أَحْمَرُ، أَصْفَرُ، أَزْرَقُ. أَحْمَدُ، أَنُورُ. أَغْنِيَاءُ، أَصْدِقَاءُ، أَقْوِيَاءُ، أَطِبَّاءُ. فُقَرَاءُ، وَرَرَاءُ، زُمَلَاءُ، عُلَمَاءُ.
4	Irregular plurals that has a Mada in the middle followed by two or three letters. They would sound like one of the following مَفَاعِلُ، مَفَاعِيلُ، فَعَائِلُ، أَفَاعِيلُ، فَوَاعِلُ، تَفَاعِيلُ	(مَفَاعِلُ) مَسَاجِدُ، مَدَارِسُ، فَنَادِقُ، مَكَاتِبُ، دَقَائِقُ. (مَفَاعِيلُ) مَنَادِيلُ، مَفَاتِيحُ، فَنَاجِيَةٌ. (فَعَائِلُ) نَظَائِرُ، حَمَائِلُ. (أَفَاعِيلُ) أَحَادِيثُ، أَنَاجِيلُ. (فَوَاعِلُ) حَوَادِثُ، جَوَامِعُ. (تَفَاعِيلُ) تَسَابِيحُ، تَرَاوِيحُ.
5	Names that can be used as verbs. It would sound like (أَفْعَلُ، يَفْعَلُ)	أَحْمَدُ، يَزِيدُ
6	Names transformed from verbs.	(عَامِرٌ) عُمَرُ، (زَاحِلٌ) رُحْلُ.
7	Foreign Names of more than three letters. Note that all names of the Prophets' Surf is forbidden except six شُعَيْبُ، مُحَمَّدٌ، لُوطٌ، هُودٌ نُوحٌ، صَالِحٌ،	يُوسُفُ، إِبْرَاهِيمُ، فِرْعَوْنُ، دُونَالْدُ.
8	Compound names, i.e. made of two words joined together.	حَضْرَمَوْتُ، بَعْلَبَكْتُ.

Notes:

1. If a forbidden Surf (no Surf) noun is in a sentence where it is supposed to take a Kasra, it is substituted with a Fatha, i.e. no Surf no Kasra.
2. Surf is not checked for duel and regular male because it is not applicable.
3. The rule for regular female plural nouns is that Fatha is not allowed and Tanwin is allowed only if there is no Alif-Lam.

Rule (285). The nouns that can't have Tanwin but can have Kasra

	1	2
#	Case	Examples
1	Nouns that starts with Alif-Lam.	الصحراء، المَنزِل، الوَلدِ.
2	When a noun is qualifying (or specifying) another noun (مُضَافٌ وَمُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ), the first noun, called Modaf, can't have Tanwin or Alif-Lam.	رَبُّ المَنزِلِ، رَبُّ مَنزِلٍ، كِتَابُ الوَلدِ، كِتَابٌ وَوَلدٍ

Rule (290). Mark of nouns (عَلَامَةُ الإِعْرَابِ) based on their grammatical classification, i.e. Irab (الإِعْرَابِ).

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Count	Gender	Surf	مَرْفُوعٌ	مَنْصُوبٌ	مَجْرُورٌ
2	Singular or Irregular Plural	Male	Allowed	ضَمَّةٌ	فَتْحَةٌ	كَسْرَةٌ
3		or female	Forbidden	ضَمَّةٌ	فَتْحَةٌ	فَتْحَةٌ
4	Duel	Both	-	أَلِفٌ	يَاءٌ	يَاءٌ
5	Regular Plural	Male	-	وَأَوٌ	يَاءٌ	يَاءٌ
6		Female	-	ضَمَّةٌ	كَسْرَةٌ	كَسْرَةٌ

Note that Fatha is not allowed for regular female plural.

Rule (295). A noun qualifying (or specifying) another noun (مُضَافٌ وَمُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ).

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). The Modaf is the noun being described and the Modaf Ilyh specifies the Modaf, i.e. qualifies or describes the Modaf.
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 or Mohamed's books, then we specified these books to belong to Mohamed.
3. The first noun (مُضَافٌ) can't have Tanwin or Alif-Lam, but it can have a Kasra.
4. The second noun (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ) must be Major and may have Alif-Lam. It can also have Tanwin or Kasra if the Sarf is allowed.
5. If the Modaf is dual or regular male plural, then the noon at the end is omitted.

Examples of the case where the Modaf is Single noun.

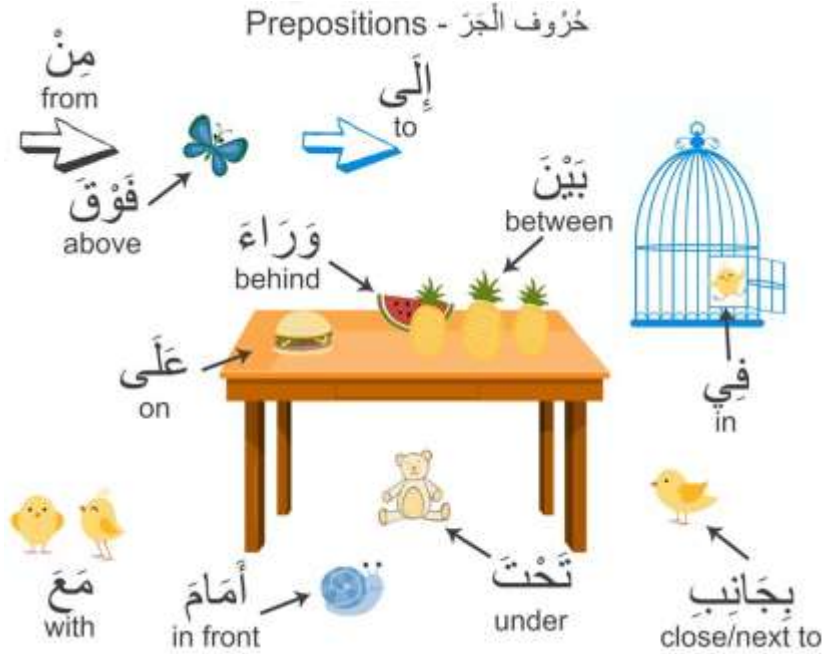
The book of the boy	The boy's book	كِتَابُ الْوَلَدِ
The book of a boy	A boy's book	كِتَابٌ وَوَلَدٍ
The car of Mohamed	Mohamed's car	سَيَّارَةٌ مُحَمَّدٍ
The watch of a girl	A girl's watch	سَاعَةٌ بِنْتٍ
The watch of the girl	The girl's watch	سَاعَةُ الْبِنْتِ

Examples of the case where the Modaf's Noon is removed.

The soccer player ^{1M}	لَاعِبُ الْكُرَّةِ	
The soccer player ^{1F}	لَاعِبَةُ الْكُرَّةِ	
The soccer player ^{2M}	لَاعِبَا الْكُرَّةِ	Notice the end Noon is removed.
The soccer player ^{2F}	لَاعِبَتَا الْكُرَّةِ	Notice the end Noon is removed.
The soccer player ^{3+M}	لَاعِبُوا الْكُرَّةِ	Notice the end Noon is removed.
The soccer player ^{3+F}	لَاعِبَاتُ الْكُرَّةِ	

C. Prepositions (حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ)

(Rule 310). The articles.



Rule (320). Position and Irab

1. They come before nouns.
2. They can't have Tanwin. Their Tashkil is the same regardless of its position in the sentence, i.e built in Tashkil or Harakat.
3. The noun following the preposition must be Majror and may have Tanwin.
4. The reason they are called (حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ) because the noun that follows them must be Majror (مَجْرُورٌ).

Rule (330) Examples of prepositions.

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 عَنْ 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 340). The Vocative particle and the Addressed (حَرْفُ الْبَدَاءِ وَ الْمُنَادَى)

To call upon someone in Arabic you use the vocative particle حَرْفُ الْبَدَاءِ , which is يَا , equivalent to the English oh. The noun that comes after it is called the الْمُنَادَى (the addressed), and it takes a single damma regardless of gender.

Example: Oh Yasir! (يَا يَاسِرُ)

D. Adjective and Described Noun (صِفَةٌ وَمَوْصُوفٌ)

Rule (410). Position and Irab.

1. Unlike the English language, the adjective comes after the noun.
2. The adjective must match the noun in Irab, Tashkil, count, gender and the Alif-Lam. They rhyme in pronunciation.

Procedure to follow:

Steps for 3+M noun + adjective. Example, Fast Players ^{3+M} : Indefinite noun.	
1. Check to see the form for Marfo [^] regular male plural. (Rule 290, R5, C4)	واو
2. Convert the 1M noun into 3+M noun using rule 240-1. Add Waw-Noon.	لَاعِبٌ < لَاعِبُونَ
3. Rule 410-2 says that the adjective must match the noun in count and gender. Using rule 240-1. Add Waw-Noon to the adjective so that it matches the noun.	سَرِيعٌ < سَرِيعُونَ
4. Rule 280-2 Checking the Surf	Surf is not applicable for regular male plural.
5. Rule 240-3 Checking if it can have Tanwin.	Regular male plurals can't have Tanwin at all.
6. Check if you need Alif-Lam using rule 260-1.	No need for Alif-Lam because it is indefinite noun.
7. Use rule 410-1 to put the words together. The adjective comes after the noun.	لَاعِبُونَ سَرِيعُونَ

Steps for 3+F noun + adjective. Example, Fast Players ^{3+F} .	
1. Check to see the form for Marfo [^] regular female plural. (Rule 290, R6, C4)	ضَمَّةٌ
2. Convert the 1M noun into 3+F noun using rule 240-2. Add Alif-Ta'a at the end.	لَاعِبٌ < لَاعِبَاتٌ
3. Rule 410-2 says that the adjective must match the noun using in count and gender. Using rule 240-2. Add Alif-Ta'a at the end.	سَرِيعٌ < سَرِيعَاتٌ
4. Rule 280-2 Checking the Surf	Surf is not applicable for regular female plural.
5. Check if you need Alif-Lam using rule 260-1.	No need for Alif-Lam because it is indefinite noun.
6. Rule 240-4 Checking the Tanwin.	Add Tanwin because it doesn't have Alif-Lam.
7. Use rule 410-1 to put the words together. The adjective comes after the noun.	لَاعِبَاتٌ سَرِيعَاتٌ

The following example is for the case of regular male plural (Clever Player).

	1	2	3	4
	Count and Gender	Irab	With Alif-Lam	Without Alif-Lam
1	1M (One Male)	مَرْفُوعٌ	اللَّاعِبُ الْمَاهِرُ	لَاعِبٌ مَاهِرٌ
2		مَنْصُوبٌ	اللَّاعِبَ الْمَاهِرَ	لَاعِبًا مَاهِرًا
3		مَجْرُورٌ	اللَّاعِبِ الْمَاهِرِ	لَاعِبٍ مَاهِرٍ
4	1F (One Female)	مَرْفُوعَةٌ	اللَّاعِبَةُ الْمَاهِرَةُ	لَاعِبَةٌ مَاهِرَةٌ
5		مَنْصُوبَةٌ	اللَّاعِبَةَ الْمَاهِرَةَ	لَاعِبَةً مَاهِرَةً
6		مَجْرُورَةٌ	اللَّاعِبَةِ الْمَاهِرَةِ	لَاعِبَةٍ مَاهِرَةٍ
7	2M (Two Males)	مَرْفُوعٌ	اللَّاعِبَانِ الْمَاهِرَيْنِ	لَاعِبَانِ مَاهِرَيْنِ
8		مَنْصُوبٌ	اللَّاعِبَيْنِ الْمَاهِرَيْنِ	لَاعِبَيْنِ مَاهِرَيْنِ
9		مَجْرُورٌ	اللَّاعِبَيْنِ الْمَاهِرَيْنِ	لَاعِبَيْنِ مَاهِرَيْنِ
10	2F (Two Females)	مَرْفُوعَةٌ	اللَّاعِبَتَانِ الْمَاهِرَتَانِ	لَاعِبَتَانِ مَاهِرَتَانِ
11		مَنْصُوبَةٌ	اللَّاعِبَتَيْنِ الْمَاهِرَتَيْنِ	لَاعِبَتَيْنِ مَاهِرَتَيْنِ
12		مَجْرُورَةٌ	اللَّاعِبَتَيْنِ الْمَاهِرَتَيْنِ	لَاعِبَتَيْنِ مَاهِرَتَيْنِ
13	3+M (Many Males)	مَرْفُوعٌ	اللَّاعِبُونَ الْمَاهِرُونَ	لَاعِبُونَ مَاهِرُونَ
14		مَنْصُوبٌ	اللَّاعِبِينَ الْمَاهِرِينَ	لَاعِبِينَ مَاهِرِينَ
15		مَجْرُورٌ	اللَّاعِبِينَ الْمَاهِرِينَ	لَاعِبِينَ مَاهِرِينَ
16	3+F (Many Females)	مَرْفُوعَةٌ	اللَّاعِبَاتُ الْمَاهِرَاتُ	لَاعِبَاتُ مَاهِرَاتُ
17		مَنْصُوبَةٌ	اللَّاعِبَاتِ الْمَاهِرَاتِ	لَاعِبَاتِ مَاهِرَاتِ
18		مَجْرُورَةٌ	اللَّاعِبَاتِ الْمَاهِرَاتِ	لَاعِبَاتِ مَاهِرَاتِ

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	الْوَلِدِ 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 جَمِيلَاتُ
17		مَنْصُوبٌ	الْبَنَاتِ الْجَمِيلَاتِ	بَنَاتٍ جَمِيلَاتٍ
18		مَجْرُورٌ	الْبَنَاتِ الْجَمِيلَاتِ	بَنَاتٍ جَمِيلَاتٍ

E. The Noun sentence (الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ).

Rule (505). 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 = Mobtada'a (subject)+ Khabar (predicate).**

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. for example,

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

Rule (520). Notes about Mobtada'a and Khabar.

1. The Mobtada'a can never have Tanwin and must have Alif-Lam. The exception if the Mobtada'a is a name then it wouldn't have Alif-Lam and the Surf should be checked to decide about the Tanwin.
2. The Khabar can never have Alif-Lam and may have Tanwin based on Surf. If Surf is forbidden or the noun has Alif-Lam, then no Tanwin is allowed.
3. The Khabar must match the Mobtada'a in gender and count.

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

Rule (540). If the Mobtada'a is preceded by one article from the family of Inna (إِنَّ), then the Mobtada'a is Mansoob and the Khabar is Marfo[^]

- The Family of Inna:

إِنَّ، أَنْ، كَأَنَّ، لَكِنَّ، لَيْتَ، لَعَلَّ، لَأَ.

Rule (550). If the Mobtada'a is preceded by one article from the family of then the Mobtada'a is Marfo[^] and the Khabar is Mansoob.(كَانَ Kana)

- The Family of Kana

كَانَ، يَكُونُ، كُنْ، أَصْبَحَ، يُصْبِحُ، أَصْبَحَ، أَصْحَى، يَصْحَى، أَصْحَى، أَمْسَى، يُمْسِي، أَمْسَ، بَاتَ، يَبِيتُ، بَتَّ، يَظَلُّ، يَظِلُّ، ظَلَّ، صَارَ، يَصِيرُ، صِرَ.

Rule (570). Both the Mobtada'a and the Khabar must agree in gender and count.

Rule (580). The examples below will show you the difference between Noun + Adj versus Mohtada'a +Khabar

The clever boy	الْوَلَدُ الشَّاطِرُ	Definite noun and adjective
A clever boy	وَلَدٌ شَاطِرٌ	Indefinite noun and adjective
The boy is clever	الْوَلَدُ شَاطِرٌ	Mobtada'a and Khabar
The clever player ^{1F}	اللَّاعِبَةُ الشَّاطِرَةُ	Definite noun and adjective
A clever player ^{1F}	لَاعِبَةٌ شَاطِرَةٌ	Indefinite noun and adjective
The player is clever ^{1F}	اللَّاعِبَةُ شَاطِرَةٌ	Mobtada'a and Khabar
The clever boys ^{2M}	الْوَلَدَانِ الشَّاطِرَانِ	Definite noun and adjective
Clever boys ^{2M}	وَلَدَانِ شَاطِرَانِ	Indefinite noun and adjective
The boys ^{2M} are clever	الْوَلَدَانِ شَاطِرَانِ	Mobtada'a and Khabar
The Clever players ^{2F}	اللَّاعِبَتَانِ الشَّاطِرَتَانِ	Definite noun and adjective
Clever players ^{2F}	لَاعِبَتَانِ شَاطِرَتَانِ	Indefinite noun and adjective
The players ^{2F} are clever	اللَّاعِبَتَانِ شَاطِرَتَانِ	Mobtada'a and Khabar

	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	مَرْفُوعٌ	الَلَّاعِبَةُ الْمَاهِرَةُ	لَّاعِبَةٌ مَاهِرَةٌ
5		مَنْصُوبٌ	الَلَّاعِبَةُ الْمَاهِرَةُ	لَّاعِبَةٌ مَاهِرَةٌ
6		مَجْرُورٌ	الَلَّاعِبَةُ الْمَاهِرَةُ	لَّاعِبَةٌ مَاهِرَةٌ
7	2M	مَرْفُوعٌ	الَلَّاعِبَانِ الْمَاهِرَانِ	لَّاعِبَانِ مَاهِرَانِ
8		مَنْصُوبٌ	الَلَّاعِبَيْنِ الْمَاهِرَيْنِ	لَّاعِبَيْنِ مَاهِرَيْنِ
9		مَجْرُورٌ	الَلَّاعِبَيْنِ الْمَاهِرَيْنِ	لَّاعِبَيْنِ مَاهِرَيْنِ
10	2F	مَرْفُوعٌ	الَلَّاعِبَتَانِ الْمَاهِرَتَانِ	لَّاعِبَتَانِ مَاهِرَتَانِ
11		مَنْصُوبٌ	الَلَّاعِبَتَيْنِ الْمَاهِرَتَيْنِ	لَّاعِبَتَيْنِ مَاهِرَتَيْنِ
12		مَجْرُورٌ	الَلَّاعِبَتَيْنِ الْمَاهِرَتَيْنِ	لَّاعِبَتَيْنِ مَاهِرَتَيْنِ
13	3+M	مَرْفُوعٌ	الَلَّاعِبُونَ الْمَاهِرُونَ	لَّاعِبُونَ مَاهِرُونَ
14		مَنْصُوبٌ	الَلَّاعِبِينَ الْمَاهِرِينَ	لَّاعِبِينَ مَاهِرِينَ
15		مَجْرُورٌ	الَلَّاعِبِينَ الْمَاهِرِينَ	لَّاعِبِينَ مَاهِرِينَ
16	3+F	مَرْفُوعٌ	الَلَّاعِبَاتُ الْمَاهِرَاتُ	لَّاعِبَاتُ مَاهِرَاتُ
17		مَنْصُوبٌ	الَلَّاعِبَاتِ الْمَاهِرَاتِ	لَّاعِبَاتِ مَاهِرَاتِ
18		مَجْرُورٌ	الَلَّاعِبَاتِ الْمَاهِرَاتِ	لَّاعِبَاتِ مَاهِرَاتِ

Steps for 3+M noun sentences. Example, The Players ^{3+M} are Fast.	
1. Check to see the form for Marfo [^] regular male plural. (Rule 290, R5, C4)	واو
2. Convert the 1M Mibtada'a into 3+M noun using rule 240-1. Add Waw-Noon.	الَلَّاعِبُ < الَلَّاعِبُونَ
3. Convert the Khabar to match the noun using rule 240-1. Add Waw-Noon.	سَرِيعٌ < سَرِيعُونَ
4. Check to see if you need Alif-Lam using rule 520-1 and 520-2.	Mibtada'a must have Alif-Lam unless it is a name. Khabar cannot have Alif-Lam

5. Rule 280-2 Checking the Surf	Surf is not applicable for regular male plural.
6. Check if you need Tanwin Rule 280-2	no need to check the Surf for regular male plural. They end with built-in Fatha.
7. Use rule 510 to put the words together. Mobtada'a comes first and Khabar follows.	الْأَعْبُونَ سَرِيعُونَ

Steps for 3+F noun + adjective. Example, The Players ^{3+F} are Fast.	
1. Check to see the form for Marfo^ regular female plural. (Rule 290, R6, C4)	ضُمَّة
2. Convert the 1M noun into 3+F noun using rule 240-2. Add Alif-Ta'a at the end.	لَاعِبٌ < لَاعِبَاتٌ
3. Convert the adjective to match the noun using rule 240-2. Add Alif-Ta'a at the end.	سَرِيعٌ < سَرِيعَاتٌ
8. Check to see if you need Alif-Lam using rule 510.	Mobtada'a must have Alif-Lam. Khabar cannot have Alif-Lam.
4. Check Surf	No need to check Surf for regular female plural.
5. Check Tanwin	Mobtada'a can never have Tanween because it must have Alif-Lam all the time or must be a name. Khabar can have Alif-Lam and has Tanween because it is regular female plural.
6. Use rule 510 to put the words together. Mobtada'a is followed by Khabar.	لَاعِبَاتٌ سَرِيعَاتٌ

F. Pronouns and Possessions:

Rule (610). Pronouns and possessions based on count, gender and category.

	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	1st Person الْمُتَكَلِّمُ	Singular مُفْرَدٌ	I أَنَا	My ي+	Mine لِي	My Property مِلْكِي	-	-
4		Many أَكْثَرُ مِنْ وَاحِدٍ	We نَحْنُ	Our نَا+	Ours لَنَا	Our Property مِلْكَنَا	-	-
5	2nd Person الْمُخَاطَبُ	1M مُفْرَدٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	You أَنْتَ	Your كَ+	Yours لَكَ	Your Prop. مِلْكُكَ	-	-
6		1F مُفْرَدٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	You أَنْتِ	Your كَ+	Yours لَكَ	Your Prop. مِلْكُكَ	-	-
7		2M, 2F مُتَنَّى مُذَكَّرٌ وَمُؤَنَّثٌ	You أَنْتُمَا	Your كَمَا+	Yours لَكُمَا	Your Prop. مِلْكُكُمَا	-	-
8		3+M جَمْعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	You أَنْتُمْ	Your كُم+	Yours لَكُمْ	Your Prop. مِلْكُكُمْ	-	-
9		3+F جَمْعٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	You أَنْتُنَّ	Your كُنَّ+	Yours لَكُنَّ	Your Prop. مِلْكُكُنَّ	-	-
10	3rd Person الْعَائِبُ	1M مفرد مذكّر	He هُوَ	His هُ+	His لَهُ	His Prop. مِلْكُهُ	This هَذَا	That ذَلِكَ
11		1F مفرد مؤنث	She هِيَ	Her هَا+	Hers لِهَا	Her Prop. مِلْكُهَا	This هَذِهِ	That تِلْكَ
12		2M مُتَنَّى مُذَكَّرٌ	They هُمَا	Their هُمَا+	Theirs لَهُمَا	Their Prop. مِلْكُهُمَا	These هَذَانِ	Those ذَلِكَ
13		2F مُتَنَّى مُؤَنَّثٌ					These هَتَانِ	Those تَانِكَ
14		3+M جَمْعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	They هُم	Their هُم+	Theirs لَهُم	Their Prop. مِلْكُهُم	These هَؤُلَاءِ	Those أُولَئِكَ
15	3+F جَمْعٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	They هُنَّ	Their هُنَّ+	Theirs لَهُنَّ	Their Prop. مِلْكُهُنَّ			

Rule (620). The Relative pronouns (الأسماء الموصولة)

1M	الَّذِي	Who/which (intellect and non-intellect)
2M	الَّذَانِ	Who/which (intellect and non-intellect)
3M	الَّذِينَ	Who (intellect only)
1F, 3+M, 3+F	الَّتِي	Who/which (for 1F intellect, 3+M non-intellect and 3+F non-intellect)
2F	الَّتَانِ	Who/which (intellect and non-intellect)
3F	الَّتِي، الْأَتِي	Who (for plural feminine intellect only)

1. The Relative pronouns (الأسماء الموصولة) have the meaning of 'which', 'who', and differ in their form to correspond to the correct gender.
2. They also differ to correspond to the singular, dual and plural noun.
3. Note that the pronoun (الَّتِي) is also used for plural non-intellect nouns (غَيْرِ الْعَاقِلِ). Objects, animals and concepts are classified as irrational nouns whilst intellect include; humans, angels and devils.

Examples:

1M intellect	The man who left the masjid	الرَّجُلُ الَّذِي خَرَجَ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ
1M non-intellect	The book ^{1M} , which is on the desk ^{1M}	الْكِتَابُ الَّذِي عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ
2M intellect	The teachers ^{2M} who went to the classroom ^{1M} ,	الْمُدْرَسَانِ الَّذِينَ ذَهَبَا إِلَى الْفَصْلِ
2M non-intellect	The pens ^{2M} , which are in my bag ^{1F}	الْقَلَمَانِ الذَّانِ فِي حَقِيْبَتِي
3+M intellect	The engineers ^{3+M} who left the restaurant ^{1M}	الْمُهَنْدِسُونَ الَّذِينَ خَرَجُوا مِنَ الْمَطْعَمِ
1F intellect	The woman ^{1F} who went to the school ^{1F}	الْمَرْأَةُ الَّتِي ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ
1F non-intellect	The ruler ^{1F} , which is on the desk ^{1M}	الْمِسْطَرَّةُ الَّتِي عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ
3+M non-intellect	The donkeys ^{3+M} , which are in the field ^{1M} ,	الْحُمُرُ الَّتِي فِي الْحَقْلِ

2F non-intellect	The cars ^{2F} , which are in front of the masjid ^{1M}	السِّيَّارَاتِ النَّانِ أَمَامَ الْمَسْجِدِ
3+F intellect	The Muslims ^{3+F} who went to the market ^{1M}	الْمُسْلِمَاتُ الَّتِي دَهَبْنَ إِلَى السُّوقِ

G. Interrogatives, i.e. Ask Questions.

Rule (710). The Interrogatives articles.

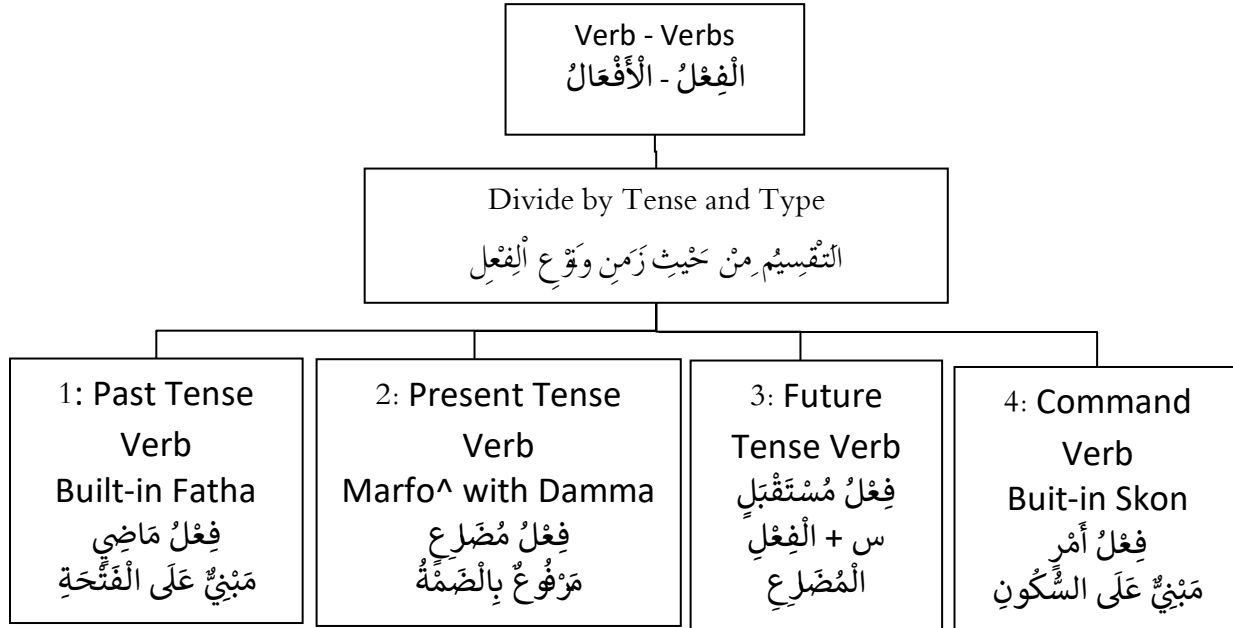
When	مَتَى	Who	مَنْ
Where	أَيْنَ	What	مَاذَا ، مَا
Why	لِمَاذَا	Which (masculine)	أَيُّ
How much, How many	كَمْ	Which (feminine)	أَيَّةُ
Is? Am? Are? Do?	هَلْ ، أ	How	كَيْفَ
Have?			

كَمْ كِتَابًا عِنْدَكَ؟ i.e., How many books do you have?

كَمْ كُرَّاسَةً مَعَكَ؟ i.e., How many notebooks are with you?

H. The Verb Sentences

Rule (1020). Verbs are divided by tense and type as follows:



Rule (1030). The verb sentence is made of [Verb] + [Subject] + [Object] or [Verb] + [Object] + [Subject]

Rule (1040). The default case subject is Marfo^.

Rule (1050). The default case object is Mansoob.

Rule (1060). In a past tense verb sentences, in the case of 3rd person female subjects, we attach the female Ta'a to the end (فَعَلَتْ -> فَعَلَتْ).

The farmer ^{1M} planted a flower ^{1F} .	زَرَعَ الفَلَّاحُ وَرْدَةً
The farmer ^{1F} planted a flower ^{1F} .	زَرَعَتِ الفَلَّاحَةُ وَرْدَةً
The farmers ^{2M} planted a flower ^{1F} .	زَرَعَ الفَلَّاحَانِ وَرْدَةً
The farmers ^{2F} planted a flower ^{1F} .	زَرَعَتِ الفَلَّاحَاتُ وَرْدَةً
The farmers ^{3M} planted the flower ^{1F} .	زَرَعَ الفَلَّاحُونَ الوَرْدَةَ
The farmers ^{3F} planted the flower ^{1F} .	زَرَعَتِ الفَلَّاحَاتُ الوَرْدَةَ

The driver ^{1M} drove the car ^{1F} .	قَادَ السَّائِقُ السَّيَّارَةَ
The driver ^{1F} drove the car ^{1F} .	قَادَتِ السَّائِقَةُ السَّيَّارَةَ
A trashman ^{1M} cleaned a house ^{1M} .	نَظَّفَ رَجُلٌ بَيْتًا
A trashwoman ^{1F} cleaned a house ^{1M} .	نَظَّفَتِ رَجُلًا بَيْتًا
The farmers ^{2M} planted flowers ^{3+F} .	زَرَعَ الْفَلَاحَانِ وَرَدَاتٍ
The driver ^{1F} drove the cars ^{2M} .	قَادَتِ السَّائِقَةُ السَّيَّارَتَانِ
The drivers ^{3+F} drove the cars ^{3+F} .	قَادَتِ السَّائِقَاتُ السَّيَّارَاتِ
The trashwoman ^{1F} cleaned the house.	نَظَّفَتِ الرَّجُلُ الْبَيْتَ
The dogs ^{2+M} ate meat ^{1M} .	أَكَلَ الْكَلْبَانِ لَحْمًا
The cat ^{1F} drank milk ^{1M} .	شَرِبَتِ الْقِطَّةُ لَبَنًا

Rule (1070). In a present tense verb sentences, in the case of 3rd person female subjects, we convert the Ya'a in the beginning into the female Ta'a (تَفْعَلُ -> يُفْعَلُ).

The farmers ^{1M} plants the flower ^{1F} .	يَزْرَعُ الْفَلَاحُ الْوُرْدَةَ
The farmers ^{1F} plants the flower ^{1F} .	تَزْرَعُ الْفَلَاحَةُ الْوُرْدَةَ
The driver ^{1M} drives a car ^{1F} .	يَقُودُ السَّائِقُ سَيَّارَةً
The driver ^{1F} drives a car ^{1F} .	تَقُودُ السَّائِقَةُ سَيَّارَةً
The dog ^{1M} eats meat ^{1F} .	يَأْكُلُ الْكَلْبُ لَحْمًا
The dog ^{1F} eats meat ^{1F} .	تَأْكُلُ الْكَلْبَةُ لَحْمًا
The cat ^{1M} drinks milk ^{1M} .	يَشْرَبُ الْقِطُّ لَبَنًا
The cat ^{1F} drinks milk ^{1M} .	تَشْرَبُ الْقِطَّةُ لَبَنًا

Rule (1080). The future tense is made of the present tense after attaching the letter seen (س) to the beginning.

The farmers ^{1M} plants the flower ^{1F} .	يَزْرَعُ الْفَلَاحُ الْوُرْدَةَ
The farmers ^{1M} will plant the flower ^{1F} .	سَيَزْرَعُ الْفَلَاحُ الْوُرْدَةَ

Procedure to follow:

1. Based on the tense of the verb, use Rule 1020 to find the proper Tashkil (Harakat) for the verb. Place this Haraka on the verb.
2. If the subject is female, then use Rules 1060 (for past) or 1070 (for present) to find out where to put the female Ta'a.
3. Find the subject noun and use Rule 1040 to find the Irab of the noun. Then use Rule 290 to pick the correct form. Then use Rule 285 to check if you need Tanwin or not. Then use Rule 280 to check the Surf.
4. Find the object noun and use Rule 1050 to find the Irab of the noun. Then use Rule 290 to pick the correct form. Then use Rule 285 to check if you need Tanwin or not. Then use Rule 280 to check the Surf.
5. If the object noun has Tanwin Fatha, then use Rule 150, note b to find out if you need to add an Alif. If yes, then put the Tanwin on the Alif, otherwise, the Tanwin is placed on the last letter of the noun.

Rule (1090). Finding out what is subject and what is object

The subject is Marfo^ but the object is Mansob.

Fatima hit Zaynub	ضَرَبَتْ فَاطِمَةُ زَيْنَبَ
Zaynab hit Fatima	ضَرَبَتْ فَاطِمَةَ زَيْنَبُ

Note:

Both Fatima and Zaynub are single female nouns. According to rule 280, Marfo^ is Damma and Mansob is Fatha. According to rule 280, case 1, Surf is not allowed to Fatima or Zaynub.

I. Verbs in Noun Sentences.

Rule (1110). The default sentence structural is [Noun or pronoun] +[Verb]+[Object].

Rule (1120). The root for any verb is the past tense, 3rd person, 1M. (فَعَلَ).

Rule (1130). Table of the grammar rules using the standard verb (فَعَلَ):

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Type	Count and Gender	Past	Present	Future	Command
2		الْعَدَدُ وَالنُّوعُ	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي	فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ	فِعْلٌ مُسْتَقْبَلٌ	فِعْلٌ أَمْرٌ
3	1st Person الْمُتَكَلِّمِ	Singular مُفْرَدٌ	I did فَعَلْتُ	I do أَفْعَلُ	I will do سَأَفْعَلُ	-
4		Many أَكْثَرُ مِنْ وَاحِدٍ	We did فَعَلْنَا	We do نَفْعَلُ	We will do سَنَفْعَلُ	-
5	2nd Person الْمُخَاطَبِ	1M مُفْرَدٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	You did فَعَلْتَ	You do تَفْعَلُ	You will do سَتَفْعَلُ	Do إِفْعَلْ
6		1F مُفْرَدٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	You did فَعَلْتِ	You do تَفْعَلِ	You will do سَتَفْعَلِ	Do إِفْعَلِي
7		2M, 2F مُتَنَّى مُذَكَّرٌ وَمُؤَنَّثٌ	You did فَعَلْتُمَا	You do تَفْعَلَا	You will do سَتَفْعَلَا	You must do إِفْعَلَا
8		3+M جَمْعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	You did فَعَلْتُمْ	You do تَفْعَلُوا	You will do سَتَفْعَلُوا	you must do إِفْعَلُوا
9		3+F جَمْعٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	You did فَعَلْتُنَّ	You do تَفْعَلْنَ	You will do سَتَفْعَلْنَ	You must do إِفْعَلْنَ
10	3rd Person الْعَائِبِ	1M مُفْرَدٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	He did فَعَلَ	He does يَفْعَلُ	He will do سَيَفْعَلُ	-
11		1F مُفْرَدٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	She did فَعَلَتْ	She does تَفْعَلُ	She will do سَتَفْعَلُ	-
12		2M مُتَنَّى مُذَكَّرٌ	They did فَعَلَا	They do يَفْعَلَا	They will do سَيَفْعَلَا	-
13		2F مُتَنَّى مُؤَنَّثٌ	They did فَعَلْنَا	They do تَفْعَلَا	They will do سَتَفْعَلَا	-
14		3+M جَمْعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	They did فَعَلُوا	They do يَفْعَلُوا	They will do سَيَفْعَلُوا	-

15		3+F جَمْعُ مَوَاتٍ		They did فَعَلْنَ	They do يَفْعَلْنَ	They will do سَيَفْعَلْنَ	-
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Rule (1150). Notes on the previous table.

1. The first person has only two cases. I and We. “I” is for the single male or female, and “We” is for more than two males or females.
2. For the second person 2M and 2F are always the same.
3. Women-Noon (نُونُ النِّسْوَةِ) is always attached to the end 3F whether it is first person, second person or third person.
4. Duel-Alif (أَلِفُ الْمُتَنَيِّ) is always attached to the end in all cases.
5. Group-Waw (وَإِوُ الْجُمَاعَةِ) is always attached to the end of all 3+M cases.
6. The command verb is only for the second person. You can't command yourself, i.e. the first person, and you can't command an absent person.
7. The second person command verbs for 1F don't have Kasra at the end except for the command form it has Ya'a. This note is important due to the fact that people put Ya'a at the end of all forms, including the command form. The reasons this particular case is important because very common that people attach Ya'a at the end of all forms, whether it is past, present or command verbs.
8. The future verb is always the present verb with the letter Seen attached at the beginning.

Rule (1160). Identification of Duel–Alif, Women–Noon, Group–Waw and Female Ta’a.
Ta’a.

Only the applicable cases are shown in the following table.

	1	2	3	4	6
1	Type	Count and Gender	Past	Present	Command
2		الْعَدَدُ وَالنُّوعُ	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي	فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ	فِعْلٌ أَمْرٌ
3	2nd Person المُخَاطَبُ	1F مُفْرَدٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	You did فَعَلْتِ Female Ta’a	You do تَفْعَلِي Female Ta’a	Do إِفْعَلِي Ya’a at the end
4		2M, 2F مُتَنَّى مُدَّكَّرٌ وَمُؤَنَّثٌ	You did فَعَلْتُمَا Alif-Duel	You do تَفْعَلَا Alif-Duel	You must do إِفْعَلَا Alif-Duel
5		3+M جَمْعٌ مُدَّكَّرٌ	You did فَعَلْتُمْ	You do تَفْعَلُوا	You must do إِفْعَلُوا
6		3+F جَمْعٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	You did فَعَلْتُنَّ Women -Noon	You do تَفْعَلْنَ Women - Noon	You must do إِفْعَلْنَ Women -Noon
7	3rd Person الغَائِبُ	1M مفرد مُدَّكَّرٌ	He did فَعَلَ Root	He does يَفْعَلُ	-
8		1F مفرد مُؤَنَّثٌ	She did فَعَلَتْ Female-Ta’a	She does تَفْعَلُ Female-Ta’a	-
9		2M مُتَنَّى مُدَّكَّرٌ	They did فَعَلُوا	They do يَفْعَلُوا	-
10		2F مُتَنَّى مُؤَنَّثٌ	They did فَعَلَتِ ا	They do تَفْعَلُوا	-
11		3+M جَمْعٌ مُدَّكَّرٌ	They did فَعَلُوا Group Waw	They do يَفْعَلُوا Group Waw	-
12		3+F جَمْعٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	They did فَعَلْنَ Women -Noon	They do يَفْعَلْنَ Women - Noon	-

Rule (1170). Identification of pronouns' table for the past tense verb "x thanked y"

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		me	us	you ^{1M}	you ^{1F}	you ^{2M,2F}	you ^{3M}	you ^{3F}	him	her	them ^{2M, 2F}	them ^{3+M}	them ^{3+F}
1	I	(1)	-	شَكَرْتُكَ	شَكَرْتُكِ	شَكَرْتُكُمَا	شَكَرْتُكُمْ	شَكَرْتُكَنَّ	شَكَرْتُهُ	شَكَرْتُهَا	شَكَرْتُهُمَا	شَكَرْتُهُمْ	شَكَرْتُهُنَّ
2	We ^{2+M, 2+F}	-	(2)	شَكَرْنَاكَ	شَكَرْنَاكِ	شَكَرْنَاكُمَا	شَكَرْنَاكُمْ	شَكَرْنَاكُنَّ	شَكَرْنَاهُ	شَكَرْنَاهَا	شَكَرْنَاهُمَا	شَكَرْنَاهُمْ	شَكَرْنَاهُنَّ
3	You ^{1M}	شَكَرْتَنِي	شَكَرْتَنَا	(3)	-	-	-	-	شَكَرْتُهُ	شَكَرْتَهَا	شَكَرْتُهُمَا	شَكَرْتُهُمْ	شَكَرْتُهُنَّ
4	You ^{1F}	شَكَرْتَنِي	شَكَرْتَنَا	-	(4)	-	-	-	شَكَرْتِهِ	شَكَرْتَهَا	شَكَرْتُهُمَا	شَكَرْتُهُمْ	شَكَرْتُهُنَّ
5	You ^{2M, 2F}	شَكَرْتُمَايَ	شَكَرْتُمَانَا	-	-	(5)	-	-	شَكَرْتُمَاهُ	شَكَرْتُمَاهَا	شَكَرْتُمَاهُمَا	شَكَرْتُمَاهُمْ	شَكَرْتُمَاهُنَّ
6	You ^{3+M}	شَكَرْتُمُونِي	شَكَرْتُمُونَا	-	-	-	(6)	-	شَكَرْتُمُوهُ	شَكَرْتُمُوهَا	شَكَرْتُمُوهُمَا	شَكَرْتُمُوهُمْ	شَكَرْتُمُوهُنَّ
7	You ^{3+F}	شَكَرْتُمَنِي	شَكَرْتُمُونَنَا	-	-	-	-	(7)	شَكَرْتُنَّهٗ	شَكَرْتُنَّهَا	شَكَرْتُنَّهُمَا	شَكَرْتُنَّهُمْ	شَكَرْتُنَّهُنَّ
8	He	شَكَرَنِي	شَكَرْنَا	شَكَرَكَ	شَكَرَكِ	شَكَرْتُمَا	شَكَرْتُمْ	شَكَرْتُكَنَّ	شَكَرَهُ	شَكَرَهَا	شَكَرْتُهُمَا	شَكَرْتُهُمْ	شَكَرْتُهُنَّ
9	She	شَكَرْتَنِي	شَكَرْتَنَا	شَكَرْتَكَ	شَكَرْتِكِ	شَكَرْتُمَا	شَكَرْتُمْ	شَكَرْتُكَنَّ	شَكَرْتُهُ	شَكَرْتَهَا	شَكَرْتُهُمَا	شَكَرْتُهُمْ	شَكَرْتُهُنَّ
10	They ^{2M}	شَكَرَانِي	شَكَرَانَا	شَكَرَاكَ	شَكَرَاكِ	شَكَرَاكُمَا	شَكَرَاكُمْ	شَكَرَاكُنَّ	شَكَرَاهُ	شَكَرَاهَا	شَكَرَاهُمَا	شَكَرَاهُمْ	شَكَرَاهُنَّ
11	They ^{2F}	شَكَرَاتِنِي	شَكَرَاتَنَا	شَكَرَاتَكَ	شَكَرَاتِكِ	شَكَرَاتَكُمَا	شَكَرَاتَكُمْ	شَكَرَاتَاكُنَّ	شَكَرَاتَاهُ	شَكَرَاتَاهَا	شَكَرَاتَاهُمَا	شَكَرَاتَاهُمْ	شَكَرَاتَاهُنَّ
12	They ^{3+M}	شَكَرُونِي	شَكَرُونَا	شَكَرُواكَ	شَكَرُواكِ	شَكَرُواكُمَا	شَكَرُواكُمْ	شَكَرُواكُنَّ	شَكَرُوهُ	شَكَرُوهَا	شَكَرُوهُمَا	شَكَرُوهُمْ	شَكَرُوهُنَّ
13	They ^{3+F}	شَكَرْتَنِي	شَكَرْتُونَنَا	شَكَرْتُونَكَ	شَكَرْتُونَكِ	شَكَرْتُونَكُمَا	شَكَرْتُونَكُمْ	شَكَرْتُونَكُنَّ	شَكَرْتُونَهُ	شَكَرْتُونَهَا	شَكَرْتُونَهُمَا	شَكَرْتُونَهُمْ	شَكَرْتُونَهُنَّ

Rule (1180). Identification of pronouns' tables for the past tense verb "x thanked self"

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I thanked myself	we thanked our selves	You thanked your self		You Thanked yourselves		
شَكَرْتُ نَفْسِي	شَكَرْنَا أَنْفُسَنَا	شَكَرْتَ نَفْسَكَ	شَكَرْتِ نَفْسَكِ	شَكَرْتُمَا أَنْفُسَكُمَا	شَكَرْتُمْ أَنْفُسَكُمْ	شَكَرْتُنَّ أَنْفُسَهُنَّ

Note: The numbers shown in the table above are the references from table 1170.

He thanked himself	She thanked herself	They ^{2M,2F} thanked themselves	They ^{3+M} thanked themselves	They ^{3+F} thanked themselves
شَكَرَ نَفْسَهُ	شَكَرَتْ نَفْسَهَا	شَكَرْتُمَا أَنْفُسَكُمَا	شَكَرْتُمْ أَنْفُسَكُمْ	شَكَرْتُنَّ أَنْفُسَهُنَّ

Rule (1190). Identification Pronoun table for the present tense verb “x thank y”

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1		Me	us	you ^{1M}	you ^{1F}	you ^{2M,2F}	you ^{3M}	you ^{3F}	him	her	them ^{2M, 2F}	them ^{3+M}	them ^{3+F}
2	I	-	-	أشكرك	أشكركِ	أشكركما	أشكركم	أشكركن	أشكره	أشكرها	أشكرهما	أشكرهم	أشكركن
3	We ^{2+M}	-	-										
4	You ^{1M}												
5	You ^{1F}												
6	You ^{2M, 2F}												
7	You ^{3+M}												
8	You ^{3+F}												
9	He												
10	She												
11	They ^{2M}												
12	They ^{2F}												
13	They ^{3+M}												
14	They ^{3+F}												