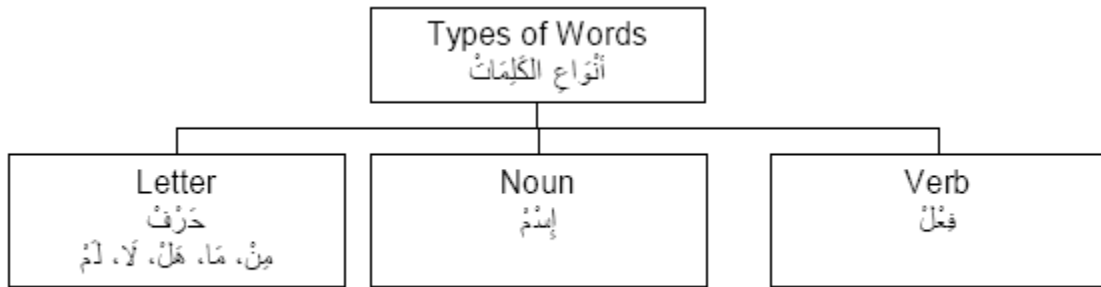
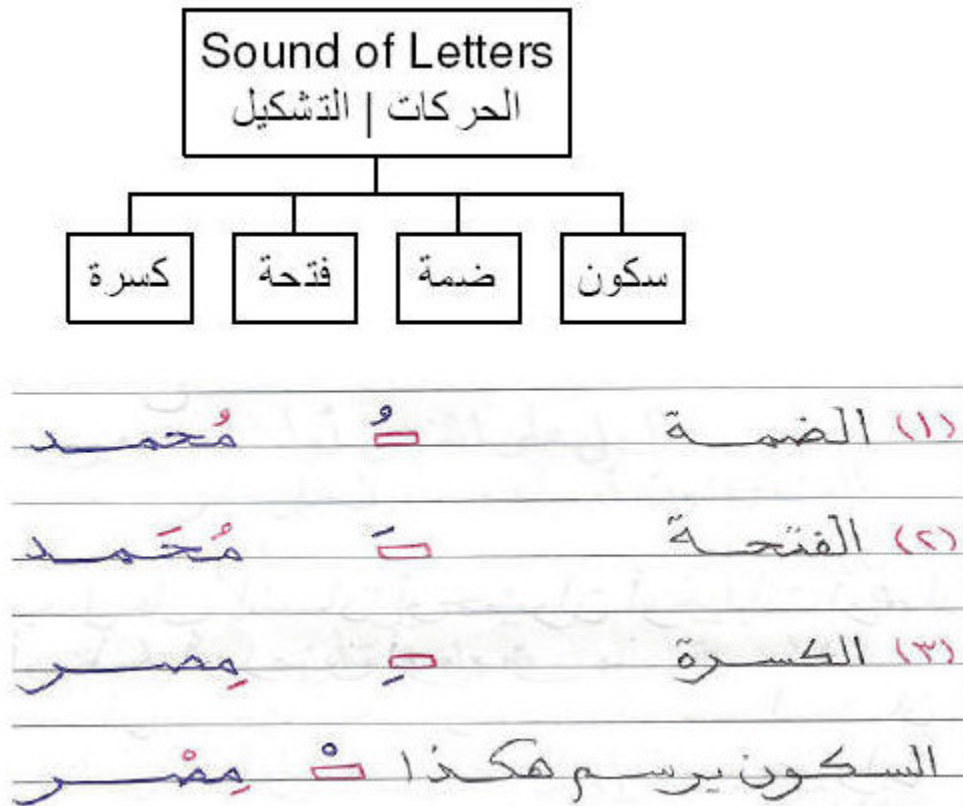


General Rules:

Rule (10): The Arabic language has the following type of words:



Rule (20): The Arabic Language has the following Sounds of letters:



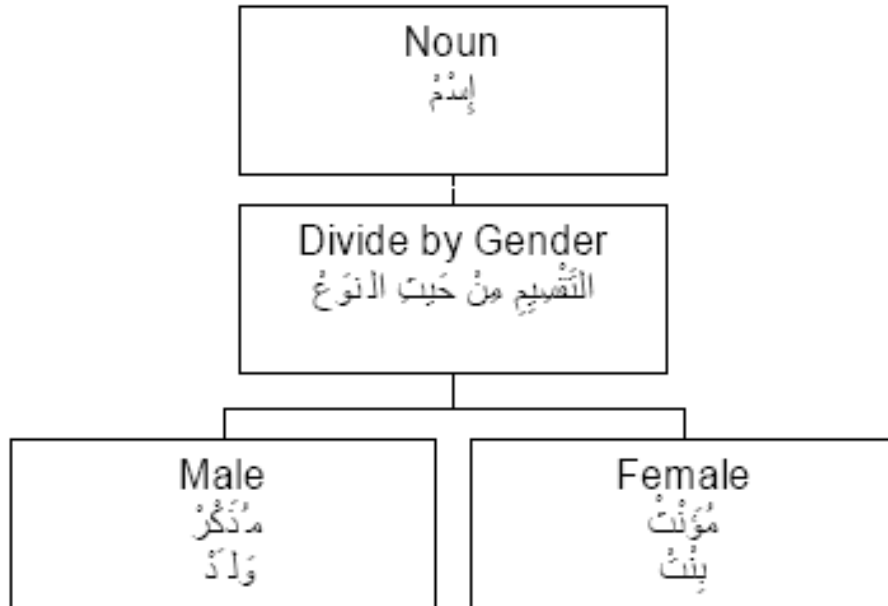
Rule (30): All Harakat can have Tanween (double Harakh) except the Sokoon.

The Noun:

Examples of Nouns

	The Noun
	يُجَدُّ عَلَى إِنْسَانٍ أَوْ حَيْوَانٍ أَوْ نَبَاتٍ أَوْ جَمَادٍ أَوْ بَلَدٍ أَوْ زَمَنٍ أَوْ مَعْنًى .
Human	سَارَةَ - مُحَمَّدٌ - وَالدُّ فَتَاةٌ - إِنْسَانٌ
Animal	قَطَاةٌ - مَأْسَدٌ - عَصْفُورَةٌ - حَيْوَانٌ
Plant	وَرْدَةٌ - شَجَرٌ - نَخْلَةٌ - نَبَاتٌ
Object	كِتَابٌ - قَلَمٌ - كُرْسِيَةٌ - جَمَادٌ
Nation /Country / State	مِصْرٌ - أَمْرِيكَا - مَكَّةُ - عَمَانَ - بِلَادٌ
Time	يَوْمًا - شَهْرٌ - السَّنَةُ - عَامٌ - زَمَانٌ
Value	الْكَذِبُ - الْإِخْلَاصُ - الْحُبُّ - مَعْنًى

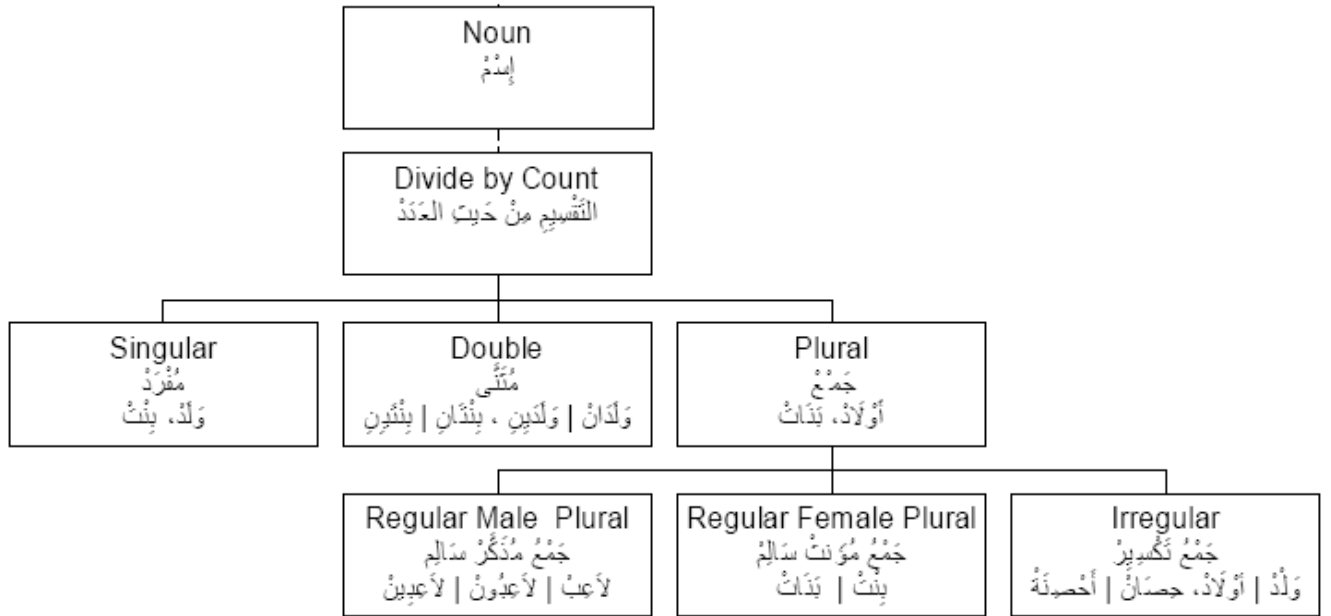
Rule (100): Nouns are divided by Gender as follows:



Rule (110) How to convert male noun to female noun.

1. The regular female nouns end with the female Ta'a (تَاءٌ) (التَّائِيَةُ).
بِنْتُ، شَجَرَةٌ، لَاعِبَةٌ، مَدْرَسَةٌ.
2. There are other irregular female nouns that don't end with the female Ta'a.
شَمْسٌ، لَيْلَى، نَفْسٌ
3. To convert female noun into 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.
بِنْتُ، شَجَرَةٌ، شَمْسٌ، لَيْلَى

Rule (120): Names are divided by count as follows:



1. To convert a single noun into double, you add at the end either Alif and Noon, or Ya'a and noon and vice versa. If the noun ends with Ta'a Marboota (تاء مَرْبُوطَةٌ) then it converts into open Ta'a and vice versa.

شَجْرَةٌ شَجَرَتَانِ شَجَرَتَيْنِ

2. This rule has no exceptions and it is the same for male and female.
3. When converting female noun into regular female plural, we remove the Ta'a Marboota and add Alif and Ta'a, and vice versa.

بَقْرَةٌ بَقَرَاتٌ

4. When converting male noun into regular male plural, we add Waw and Noon, Ya'a and Noon.

كَاتِبٌ كَاتِبُونَ كَاتِبِينَ

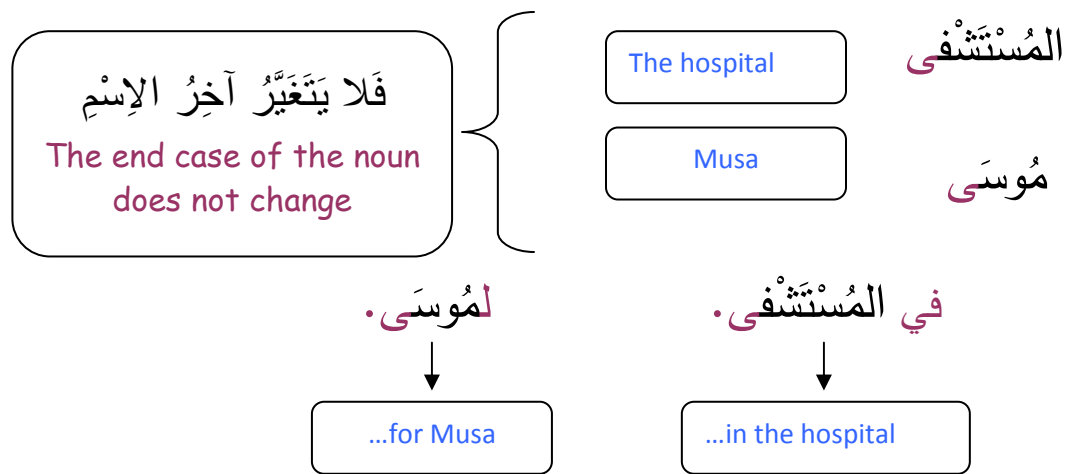
5. There are many irregular plurals. However, irregular plurals in female nouns are much less than male nouns.

شَمْسٌ شُمُوسٌ، قَلَمٌ أَقْلَامٌ، كَلْبٌ كِلَابٌ

Rule (130): The nouns ending with aa sound are called {الإِسْمُ 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 (140): The noun will have Tanween if it doesn't have Alif Lam at the beginning.

كِتَابٌ، الْكِتَابُ بَقْرَةٌ، الْبَقْرَةُ شَرَابٌ، الشَّرَابُ

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

فِرْعَوْنٌ، مِصْرٌ، دُونَالْدُ

Rule (150): (مَرْفُوعٌ) Marfo^ form for nouns

Noun Type		Form		Example
Single	مُفْرَدٌ	Damma	ضَمَّةٌ	الْكِتَابُ
Double	مُثْنَى	Alif	أَلِفٌ	الْبَقَرَتَانِ
Regular Male Plural	جَمْعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ سَالِمٌ	Waw	وَآو	الْكَاتِبُونَ
Regular Female Plural	جَمْعٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ سَالِمٌ	Same like Single	مِثْلُ الْمُفْرَدِ	الْكَاتِبَاتُ
Irregular	جَمْعٌ تَكْسِيرٌ	Same like Single	مِثْلُ الْمُفْرَدِ	الْكُتُبُ

Rule (160): (مَنْصُوبٌ) Manswob form for nouns

Noun Type		Form		Example
Single	مُفْرَدٌ	Fatha	فَتْحَةٌ	الْكِتَابَ
Double	مُثْنَى	Ya'a	يَاءٌ	الْبَقَرَتَيْنِ
Regular Male Plural	جَمْعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ سَالِمٌ	Ya'a	يَاءٌ	الْكَاتِبِينَ
Regular Female Plural	جَمْعٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ سَالِمٌ	Kasra	كَسْرَةٌ	الْكَاتِبَاتِ
Irregular	جَمْعٌ تَكْسِيرٌ	Same like Single	مِثْلُ الْمُفْرَدِ	الْكُتُبِ

Rule (170): (مَجْرُورٌ) Magroor form for nouns

Noun Type		Form		Example
Single	مُفْرَدٌ	Kasra	كَسْرَةٌ	الْكِتَابِ
Double	مُثْنَى	Ya'a	يَاءٌ	الْبَقَرَتَيْنِ
Regular Male Plural	جَمْعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ سَالِمٌ	Ya'a	يَاءٌ	الْكَاتِبِينَ
Regular Female Plural	جَمْعٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ سَالِمٌ	Kasra	كَسْرَةٌ	الْكَاتِبَاتِ
Irregular	جَمْعٌ تَكْسِيرٌ	Same like Single	مِثْلُ الْمُفْرَدِ	الْكُتُبِ

Rule 180: Summary of the tables in Rules 150, 160 and 170.

Count	Regularity	Gender	مرفوع	منصوب	مجرور
Singular			ضمة	فتحة	كسرة
Double			ألف	ياء	
Plural	Regular	Male	واو	ياء	
		Female	ضمة	كسرة	
	Irregular		ضمة	فتحة	كسرة

The Noun Sentence:

الجُمْلَةُ الإِسْمِيَّةُ

Rule (300): The noun sentence starts with a noun.

Rule (310): The noun sentence is made of Subject (مُبْتَدَأٌ) and Predicate (خَبَرٌ).

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

Noun Sentence = Moftada'a + Khabar

Rule (320): The default case of both Moftada'a and Khabar is Marfo^ (مَرْفُوعٌ)

Rule (330): Exceptions to the default case: The Moftada'a is preceded by the family of Inna (إِنَّ) or the family of Kana (كَانَ).

Rule (340): 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، أَنْ، كَأَنَّ، لَكِنَّ، لَيْتَ، لَعَلَّ، لَأَ.

Rule (350): If the Moftada'a is preceded by one article from the family of Kana (كَانَ), then the Moftada'a is Marfo^ and the Khabar is Mansoob.

- The Family of Kana

كَانَ، يَكُونُ، كُنْ، أَصْبَحَ، يُصْبِحُ، أَصْبَحَ، أَضْحَى، يَضْحَى،
أَضْحَ، أَمْسَى، يُمْسِي، أَمْسَ، بَاتَ، يَبِيتُ، بَيْتَ، ظَلَّ، يَظِلُّ، ظَلَّ،
صَارَ، يَصِيرُ، صِرَّ.

Rule (360): Both the noun and the adjective must agree in gender and count.

Adding Two Nouns

المُضَافُ وَالْمُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ

Rule (400): It is equivalent to *X of Y* or *Y's X* in English.

Example: The car of the neighbor, or the neighbor's car. سَيَّارَةُ الْجَارِ

Rule (410): The first noun is called Modaf (المُضَافُ) and the second noun is Modaf Ilayh (والمُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ).

Rule (420): The first noun (المُضَافُ) can't have Tanween (تَنْوِينٌ).

Rule (430): The second noun (المُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ) is always Magroor (مَجْرُورٌ).

Adjective and Its Noun

الصِّفَةُ وَالْمَوْصُوفُ

Rule (500): Unlike the English language, the noun comes first and the adjective comes second.

Rule (510): Both the noun and the adjective must agree in gender and count.

Rule (520): If the noun has Tanween (تَنْوِينٌ) then the adjective must have Tanween as well.

Rule (530): If the noun has Alif-Lam (أَلِفٌ لَامٌ) then the adjective must have Alif-Lam as well.

Prepositions

حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ

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 عَنِ	I heard سَمِعْتُ عَنِ الصَّلَاةِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ about Prayer in the Masjid
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 500: They come before nouns. They are used as connectors.

Rule 510: The noun after the preposition must be Majroor مَجْرُورٌ.

Rule 520: The reason they are called (حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ) because the noun that follows them must be Majroor مَجْرُورٌ.