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A. Basic Introduction.

Rule (110): The Three Vowel Markings (الْحَرَكَاتُ الثَّلَاثَةُ):

Kasrah (كَسْرَةٌ إِ)	Dhamma (ضَمَّةٌ أُ)	Fathah (فَتْحَةٌ أ)
(i)	(u)	(a)

Rule (120): Other Marks:

Sukoon	◌ْ	سُكُونٌ
Shaddah	◌ّ	شَدَّةٌ

Rule (130): Tanween (التَّنْوِينُ):

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

Two Fathas – (an)	◌َّ	فَتْحَتَانِ
Two Dhammas – (on)	◌ُّ	ضَمَّتَانِ
Two Kasras – (in)	◌ِ	كَسْرَتَانِ

The additional vowel at the end of a word sounds like a نْ (noon saakinah) that is only pronounced and not written. e.g. مَسْجِدٌ - مَسْجِدُنْ

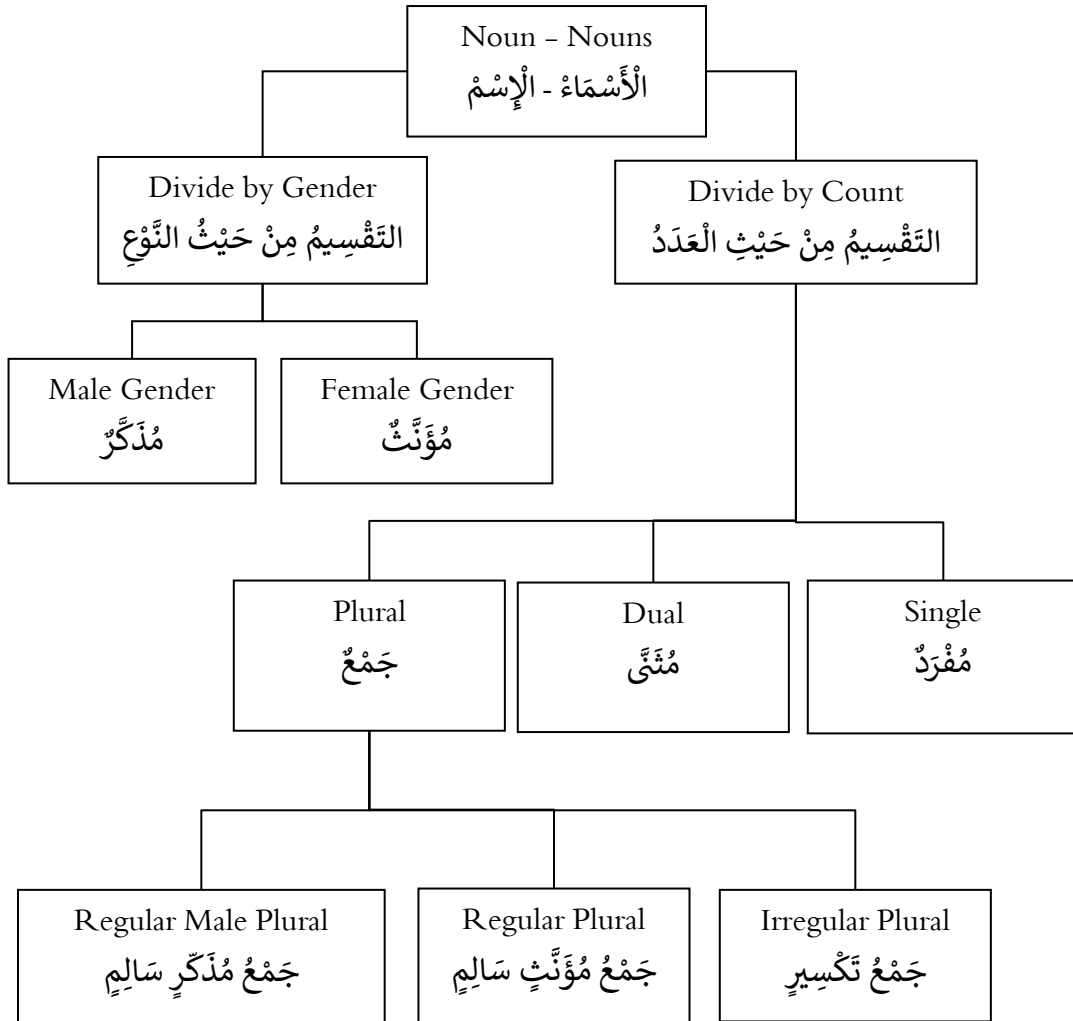
Rule (140): Types of Words: The Arabic language is made up of كَلِمَاتٌ (words) and these words are of three types:

Type	حَرْفٌ Particle/Letter	فِعْلٌ Action/Verb	إِسْمٌ Noun
Example	to - إِلَى	went - ذَهَبَ	house - بَيْتٍ

The example: He went to a house.
ذَهَبَ إِلَى بَيْتٍ.

B. 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، مُتَنَّى، جَمْعٌ

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، شَجَرَةٌ، 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.

كَاتِبَةٌ ↔ كَاتِبٌ لَاعِبَةٌ ↔ لَاعِبٌ

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

بِنْتُ، شَجْرَةٌ، شَمْسٌ، لَيْلِيٌّ

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 (أَنِ) or Ya'a Noon (يِنِ) added. No exceptions.

طَالِبٌ ← طَالِبَانِ، طَالِبَيْنِ

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

بنت ← بِنْتَانِ شجرة ← شَجَرَتَانِ لاعبة ← لَاعِبَتَانِ مدرسة ← مَدْرَسَتَانِ
 بنت ← بِنْتَيْنِ شجرة ← شَجَرَتَيْنِ لاعبة ← لَاعِبَتَيْنِ مدرسة ← 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 Tanween whether they have Alif - Lam or not.

Rule (240): Notes about plural nouns and how to convert them.

1. Regular male plural nouns are made of the singular form with either Waw Noon (وُنْ) or Ya'a Noon (يُنْ) 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 (وُنْ) or Ya'a Noon (يُنْ), and vice versa.

كَاتِبَاتٌ ↔ كَاتِبُونَ، كَاتِبِينَ لَاعِبَاتٌ ↔ لَاعِبُونَ، لَاعِبِينَ

Rule (250): 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
	Regular Female 1F	Ends with the female Ta'a (تَاءُ التَّأْنِيثِ)	طَالِبَةٌ
	Irregular Female 1F	Doesn't end with the female Ta'a (تَاءُ التَّأْنِيثِ).	شَمْسٌ، لَيْلَى، نَفْسٌ
4 Dual Nouns No irregulars	Male 2M	Made of the single noun with either Alif-Noon (أَنِ) or Ya'a-Noon (يَنِ) added.	طَالِبَانِ، طَالِبَيْنِ
	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
	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
	Irregulars 3+M, 3+F	Always same as irregular singular nouns.	شَجَرٌ، بَقَرٌ، قَطَطٌ، تَلَامِيذٌ

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

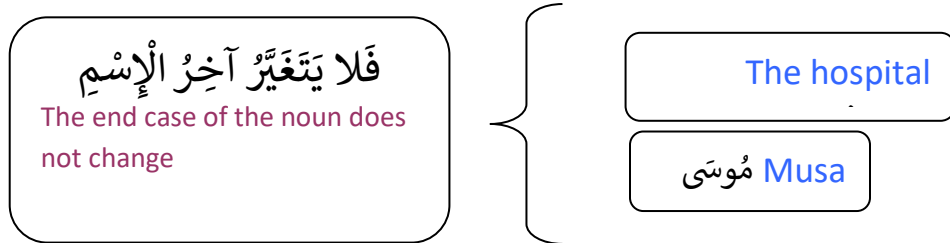
Type	Examples	Properties
Intellect, non-intellect	طَالِبٌ، بَيْتٌ	عَاقِلٌ، غَيْرُ عَاقِلٍ
Indefinite, definite	طَالِبٌ، الطَّالِبُ	نَكْرَةٌ، مَعْرِفَةٌ

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 كِتَابُ '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.

Examples:



Rule (270): Rules of Tanween (التَّنْوِينُ):

1. The noun will have Tanween if it doesn't have Alif Lam at the beginning.
كِتَابٌ، الْكِتَابُ بَقْرَةٌ، الْبَقَرَةُ شَرَابٌ، الشَّرَابُ
2. Exception is for nouns imported from other languages (non Arabic based nouns)
فِرْعَوْنُ، مِصْرُ، دُونَالْدُ
3. You can't have Tanween on the dual nouns and on the regular male plural nouns.
4. Ismul Maqsoor (الْإِسْمُ 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 وَوَالِدٍ
7. The letters, such as Prepositions (حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ) can't have Tanween, see rule 300.
8. We add Alif to Tanween of Fatihs. Example وَوَالِدًا جَمِيلًا. Unless the word ends with Ta'a Marboota. Example لَأَعْبَثَنَّ شَاطِرَةً or ends with Hamza.
Example مَاءً

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	وَأُو	يَاءٌ	
6			Female	ضَمَّةٌ	كَسْرَةٌ	
7		Irregular. Just like single nouns			ضَمَّةٌ	فَتْحَةٌ

Rule (290): You can add two nouns.

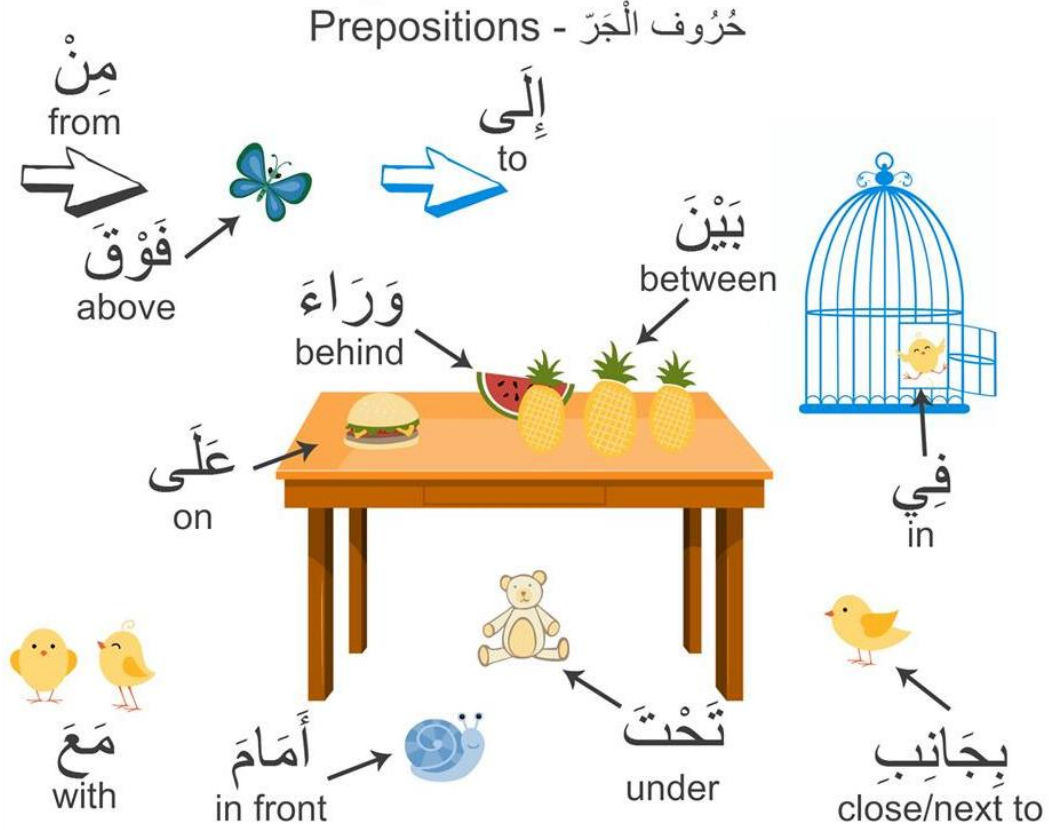
1. The form in English is x of y or y's x, where x and y are the two nouns.
The first noun (x) is called the Modaf (مُضَافٌ) and the second noun (y) is called Modaf Ilyh (وَمُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ).
2. The Modaf is not specific. It is made specific by the Modaf Ilyh. For example, the word books is a generic 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

C. Prepositions (حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ)

(Rule 310): The articles.



Rule (320): Position and Irab

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).

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 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

D. Adjective and its Noun (صِفَةٌ وَمَوْصُوفٌ)

Rule (410): Position and Irab.

1. Unlike the English language, the adjective comes after the noun.
2. The adjective much 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
	Count and Gender	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	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	الْوَلِدَ الْجَمِيلِ	وَلِدٍ جَمِيلٍ
4	1F	مَرْفُوعٌ	الْبِنْتُ الْجَمِيلَةُ	بِنْتُ جَمِيلَةٍ
5		مَنْصُوبٌ	الْبِنْتَ الْجَمِيلَةَ	بِنْتًا جَمِيلَةً
6		مَجْرُورٌ	الْبِنْتَ 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	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 + Khabar.

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 brave	الْوَلَدُ يَكُونُ جَمِيلٌ	الْوَلَدُ جَمِيلٌ
the boys ^{2M} are brave	الْوَلَدَانِ يَكُونَانِ جَمِيلَانِ	الْوَلَدَانِ جَمِيلَانِ

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

1. The Mobtada'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 Mobtada'a and Khabar is Marfo[^] (مَرْفُوعٌ)

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

Rule (550): 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 (560): If the Mobtada'a is preceded by one article from the family of Kana (كَانَ), then the Mobtada'a is Marfo[^] and the Khabar is Mansoob.

- The Family of Kana

كَانَ، يَكُونُ، كُنْ، أَصْبَحَ، يُصْبِحُ، أَصْبَحَ، أَصْحَى، يَصْحَى، أَصْحَ، أَمْسَى، يُمْسِي، أَمْسَ، بَاتَ، يَبِيتُ، بَثَّ، يَبِثُّ، يَطْلُ، يَطْلُ، 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 شَّاطِرَتَانِ	Mobtada'a and Khabar

F. Pronouns and Possessions:

Rule (610): The following table shows 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	-	-
5		Many أَكْثَرُ مِنْ وَاحِدٍ	We نَحْنُ	Our نَا+	Ours لَنَا	Our Property مِلْكُنَا	-	-
6	2nd Person الْمُخَاطَبُ	1M مُفْرَدٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	You أَنْتَ	Your كَ+	Yours لَكَ	Your Prop. لَكَ	-	-
7		1F مُفْرَدٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	You أَنْتِ	Your كِ+	Yours لِكِ	Your Prop. مِلْكُكِ	-	-
8		2M, 2F مُتَّيْ مُذَكَّرٌ وَمُؤَنَّثٌ	You أَنْتُمَا	Your كُمَا+	Yours لَكُمَا	Your Prop. مِلْكُكُمَا	-	-
9		3+M جَمْعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	You أَنْتُمْ	Your كُم+	Yours لَكُمْ	Your Prop. مِلْكُكُمْ	-	-
10		3+F جَمْعٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	You أَنْتُنَّ	Your كُنَّ+	Yours لَكُنَّ	Your Prop. مِلْكُكُنَّ	-	-
11		3rd Person الْغَائِبُ	1M مُفْرَدٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	He هُوَ	His هُ+	His لَهُ	His Prop. مِلْكُهُ	This هَذَا
12	1F مُفْرَدٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ		She هِيَ	Her هِيَ+	Hers لَهَا	Her Prop. مِلْكُهَا	This هَذِهِ	That تِلْكَ
13	2M مُتَّيْ مُذَكَّرٌ		They هُمَا	Their هُمَا+	Theirs لَهُمَا	Their Prop. مِلْكُهُمَا	These هَذَانِ	Those ذَٰلِكَ
14	2F مُتَّيْ مُؤَنَّثٌ						These هَٰئِهِنَّ	Those تَٰلِكَ
15	3+M جَمْعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ		They هُم	Their هُم+	Theirs لَهُم	Their Prop. مِلْكُهُم	These هَٰؤُلَاءِ	These أُولَٰئِكَ
16	3+F جَمْعٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ		They هُنَّ	Their هُنَّ+	Theirs لَهُنَّ	Their Prop. مِلْكُهُنَّ		

G. Interrogatives, i.e. Ask Questions.

Rule (710): The 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? Have?	هَلْ ، أ	How	كَيْفَ

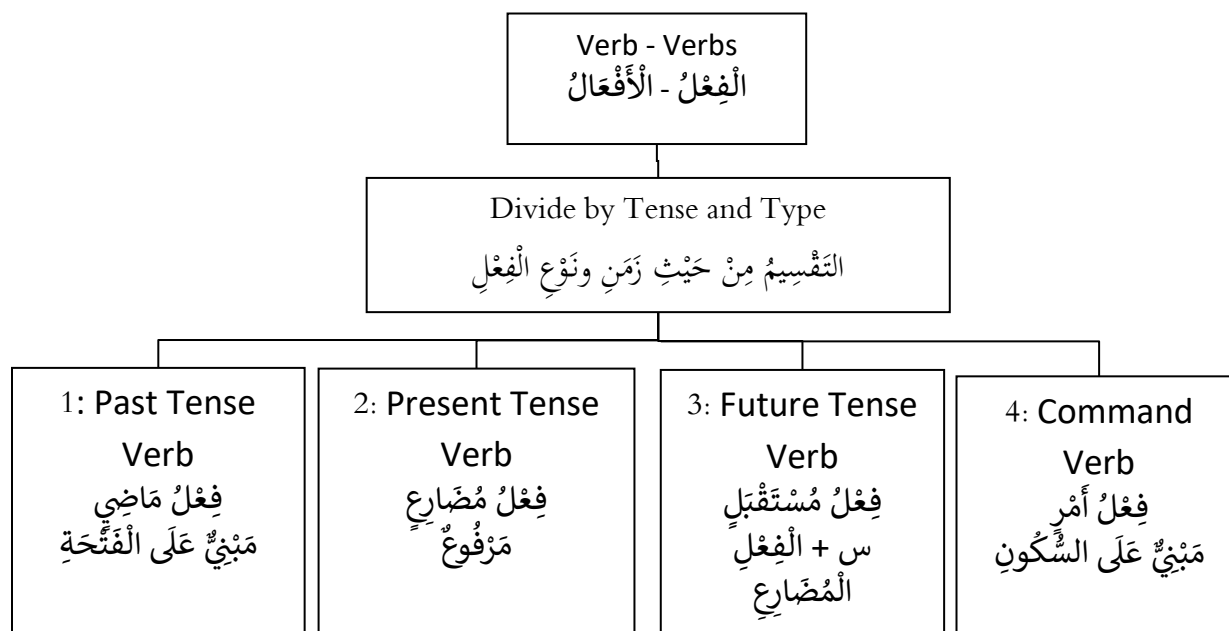
كَمْ كِتَابًا عِنْدَكَ؟ i.e., How many books do you have?

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

H. The Verb Sentences

Rule (1010) The Verb Sentence start with a verb. It is used in the 3rd person only.

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



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

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 الْفَلَّاحُ وَرْدَةً
The farmer ^{1F} planted a flower ^{1F} .	زَرَعَتِ الْفَلَّاحَةُ وَرْدَةً
The farmers ^{2M} planted a flower ^{1F} .	زَرَعَ الْفَلَّاحَانِ وَرْدَةً
The farmers ^{2F} planted a flower ^{1F} .	زَرَعَتِ الْفَلَّاحَاتُ وَرْدَةً
The farmers ^{3M} planted the flower ^{1F} .	زَرَعَ الْفَلَّاحُونَ الْوَرْدَةَ
The farmers ^{3F} planted the flower ^{1F} .	زَرَعَتِ الْفَلَّاحَاتُ الْوَرْدَةَ
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 رِبَّالٌ بَيْتًا
A trashwoman ^{1F} cleaned a house ^{1M} .	نَظَّفَتْ رِبَّالَةٌ بَيْتًا

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 (يَفْعَلُ، تَفْعَلُ).

The farmers ^{1M} plants the flower ^{1F} .	يَزْرَعُ الْفَلَّاحُ الْوَرْدَةَ
The farmers ^{1F} plants the flower ^{1F} .	تَزْرَعُ الْفَلَّاحَةُ الْوَرْدَةَ
The driver ^{1M} drives a car ^{1F} .	يَقْدُمُ السَّائِقُ سَيَّارَةً
The driver ^{1F} drives a car ^{1F} .	تَقْدُمُ 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 الْفَلَّاحُ الْوَرْدَةَ
The farmers ^{1M} will plant the flower ^{1F} .	سَيَزْرَعُ الْفَلَّاحُ الْوَرْدَةَ

Examples:

The farmer planted a flower.	زَرَعَ الْفَلَّاحُ وَرْدَةً
The driver drove the car.	قَادَ السَّائِقُ السَّيَّارَةَ
The driver drives a car.	يَقُودُ السَّائِقُ سَيَّارَةً
The trashman cleaned the house.	نَظَّفَ الرَّبَالُ بَيْتًا
The dog eats meat.	يَأْكُلُ الْكَلْبُ لَحْمًا
The cat drinks milk.	تَشْرَبُ الْقِطَّةُ لَبَنًا

The farmers ^{2M} planted flowers ^{3+F} .	زَرَعَ الْفَلَّاحَانِ وَرْدَاتٍ
The driver ^{1F} drove the cars ^{2M} .	قَادَتِ السَّائِقَةُ السَّيَّارَاتِ
The drivers ^{3+F} drove the cars ^{3+F} .	قَادَتِ السَّائِقَاتُ السَّيَّارَاتِ
The trashwoman ^{1F} cleaned the house.	نَظَّفَتِ الرَّبَالَةُ الْبَيْتَ
The dogs ^{2+M} ate meat ^{1M} .	أَكَلَ الْكَلْبَانِ لَحْمًا
The cat ^{1F} drank milk ^{1M} .	شَرَبَتِ الْقِطَّةُ لَبَنًا

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): The grammar rules for the verbs are as follows:

	1		2	3	4	5
1	Count and Gender		Past	Present	Future	Command
2	Single		مَبْنِي عَلَى الْفَتْحَةِ فَوْقَ اللَّامِ	مَرْفُوعٌ بِالضَّمَّةِ فَوْقَ اللَّامِ		مَبْنِي عَلَى السُّكُونِ فَوْقَ اللَّامِ
3	Double			مَرْفُوعٌ بِالْأَلِفِ		
4	Regular male plural			مَرْفُوعٌ بِالْوَاوِ		
5	Regular female plural			مَرْفُوعٌ بِالضَّمَّةِ فَوْقَ اللَّامِ		
6	Irregular plural			مَرْفُوعٌ بِالضَّمَّةِ فَوْقَ اللَّامِ		

Rule (1140): 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 مَاضِيٌّ	فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ	فِعْلٌ مُسْتَقْبَلٌ	فِعْلٌ أَمْرٌ
3	1st Person الْمُتَكَلِّمُ	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 الْمُخَاطَبُ	1M مُفْرَدٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	You did فَعَلْتَ	You do تَفْعَلُ	You will do سَتَفْعَلُ	Do إِفْعَلْ
6		1F مُفْرَدٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	You did فَعَلْتِ	You do تَفْعَلِينَ	You will do سَتَفْعَلِينَ	Do إِفْعَلِي
7		2M, 2F مُتَنَبِّئٌ مُذَكَّرٌ وَمُؤَنَّثٌ	You did فَعَلْتُمَا	You do تَفْعَلَانِ	You will do سَتَفْعَلَانِ	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 الْغَائِبُ	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 مُتَنَبِّئٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	They did فَعَلَا	They do يَفْعَلَانِ	They will do سَيَفْعَلَانِ	-
13		2F مُتَنَبِّئَةٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	They did فَعَلْنَا	They do تَفْعَلَانِ	They will do سَتَفْعَلَانِ	-
14		3+M جَمْعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	They did فَعَلُوا	They do يَفْعَلُوا	They will do سَيَفْعَلُوا	-
15		3+F جَمْعٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	They did فَعَلْنَ	They do يَفْعَلْنَ	They will do سَيَفْعَلْنَ	-

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 (وَاوُ الْجَمَاعَةِ) 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. 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 الْمُخَاطَبُ	1F مُفْرَدٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	You did فَعَلْتِ Female Ta'a	You do تَفْعَلِ Female Ta'a	Do إِفْعَلِي Ya'a at the end	
4		2M, 2F مُتَنِّي 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 الْعَائِبُ	1M مُفْرَدٌ مُدَّكَّرٌ	He did فَعَلَ Root	He does يَفْعَلُ	- -
8			1F مُفْرَدٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	She did فَعَلَتْ Female-Ta'a	She does تَفْعَلُ Female-Ta'a	-
9	2M مُتَنِّي مُدَّكَّرٌ		They did فَعَلَا	They do يَفْعَلَا	- -	
10	2F مُتَنِّي مُؤَنَّثٌ		They did فَعَلَتَا	They do تَفْعَلَا	- -	
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	-	