إِعْرَاب	Grammar
مُفْرَد	Single
مُثَّى	Double
جَمْع	Plural
جَمْع مُذَّكَر سَالِمْ	Regular Male Plural
جَمْع مُؤَنَّث سَالِمْ	Regular Female Plural
جَمْع تَكْسِيرْ	Irregular Plural
مُذَّكَرْ	Male
مُؤَنَّث	Female
إِسْمْ	Noun
فِعْلْ	Verb
فَاعِلْ	Subject
مَفْعُولْ بِهِ	Object
صِفَةْ	Adjective (description)
مَوْصُوفْ	Described
مُضَافْ	Added noun
مُضَافْ إِلِيْهْ	Added to

مُبْتَدَأ	Subject
خَبَرْ	Predicate
فِعْلْ مَاضِي	Past tense verb
فِعْلْ مُضَارِعْ	Present tense verb
فِعْلْ مُسْتَقْبَلْ	Future tense verb
فِعْلْ أَمْرْ	Command
فِعْلْ أَمْرْ في المُسْتَقْبَلْ	Command in the future
الجُمْلَةُ الإِسْمِيَةُ	Noun Sentence
الجُمْلَةُ الفِعْلِيَةُ	Verb Sentence
الضمائر	Pronouns
المِلْكِيَةُ	Possessive
إِسْمُ الإِشَارَةُ	Pointer
حَرْفْ جَرْ	Jur Article
إِسْمْ مَجْرُورْ	Majroor Noun

Sound of Letters
الحركات | التَشْكِيل

سكون ضمة فتحة كسرة

(١) الضمة   ـُ   مُحَمـد

(٢) الفتحة   ـَ   مُحَمـد

(٣) الكسرة   ـِ   مِصـر
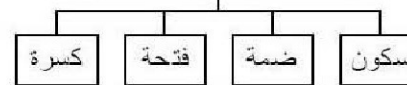
السكون يرسم هكذا ـْ مِصـر

General Rules:

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

Types of Words أَنْوَاعُ الْكَلِمَاتُ		
Letter حَرْفٌ مِنْ، مَا، هَلْ، لَا، لَمْ	Noun إِسْمٌ	Verb فِعْلٌ
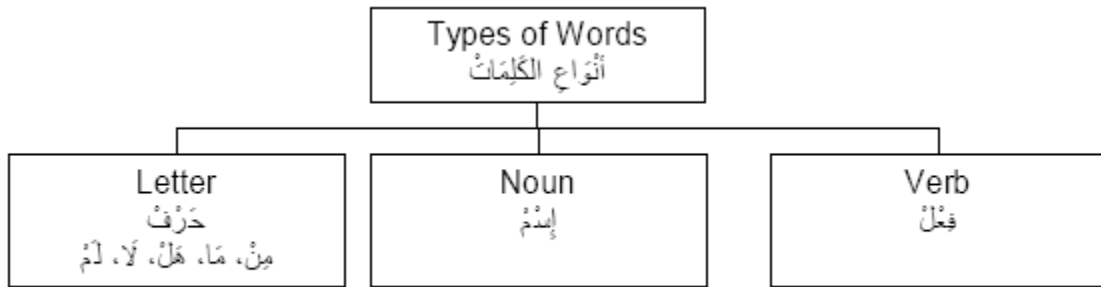
Rule (20): The Arabic Language has the following Sounds of letters:

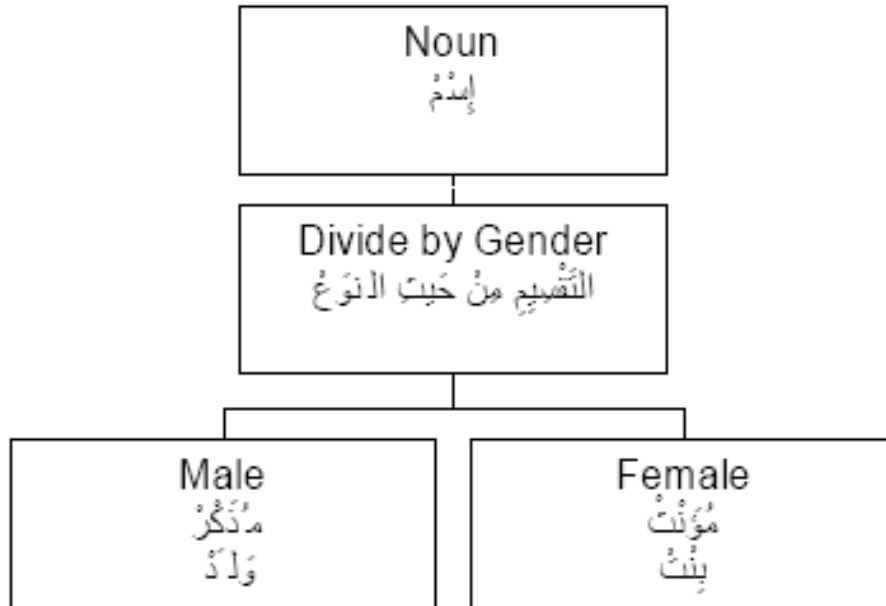| Sound of Letters الحركات | التَشكيل			
كسرة	فتحة	ضمة	سكون
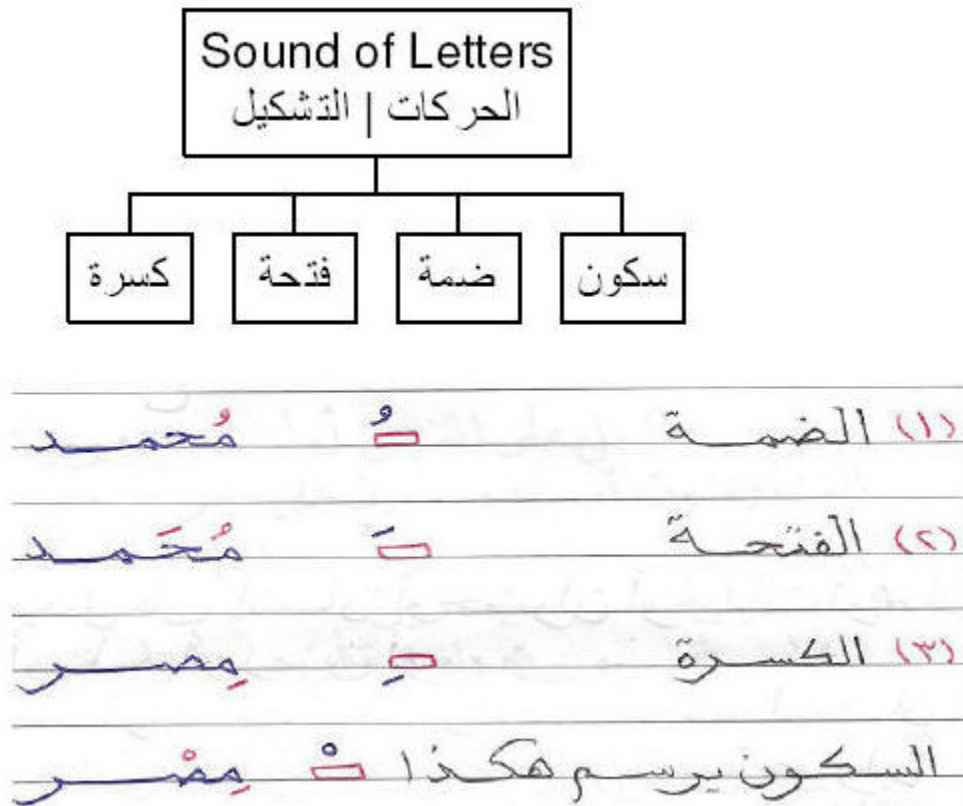
Rule (30): All Harakat can have Tanween (double Harakh) except the Sokoon.

The Noun:

Examples of Nouns

The Noun — الاسم

يَدل على إنسان أو حيوان أو نبات أو جماد
أو بلد أو زمن أو معنى .

English	Arabic	Examples
Human	إنسان	سارة - محمد - ولد - فتاة
Animal	حيوان	قطة - أسد - عصفورة
Plant	نبات	وردة - شجر - نخلة
Object	جماد	كتاب - قلم - كراسة
Nation /Country / State	بلد	مصر - أمريكا - مكة - عمان
Time	زمن	يوما - شهور - السنة - عام
Value	معنى	الكذب - الإخلاص - الحب

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

Noun إِسْمٌ
Divide by Gender التَّقْسِيم مِنْ حَيْثِ الـنَوَعُ

Male مُذَكَّرٌ وَلَدٌ	Female مُؤَنَّثٌ بِنْتٌ

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

1. The regular female nouns end with the female Ta'a (تَـا ء
   الـتَـأْنِـيثُ).

   بِـنْت، شَجَرَة ، لَاعِبَة ، مَدْرَسَة .

2. There are other irregular female nouns that don't end with the
   female Ta'a.

   شَمْس، لَـيْـلَى، نَـفْس

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

   لَاعِبَة لَاعِب، كَـاتِـبَة كَـاتِـب

4. Not all female nouns have male counterpart and vise versa.

   بِـنْت، شَجَرَة ، شَمْس، لَـيْـلَى

Rule (120): Names are divided by count as follows:
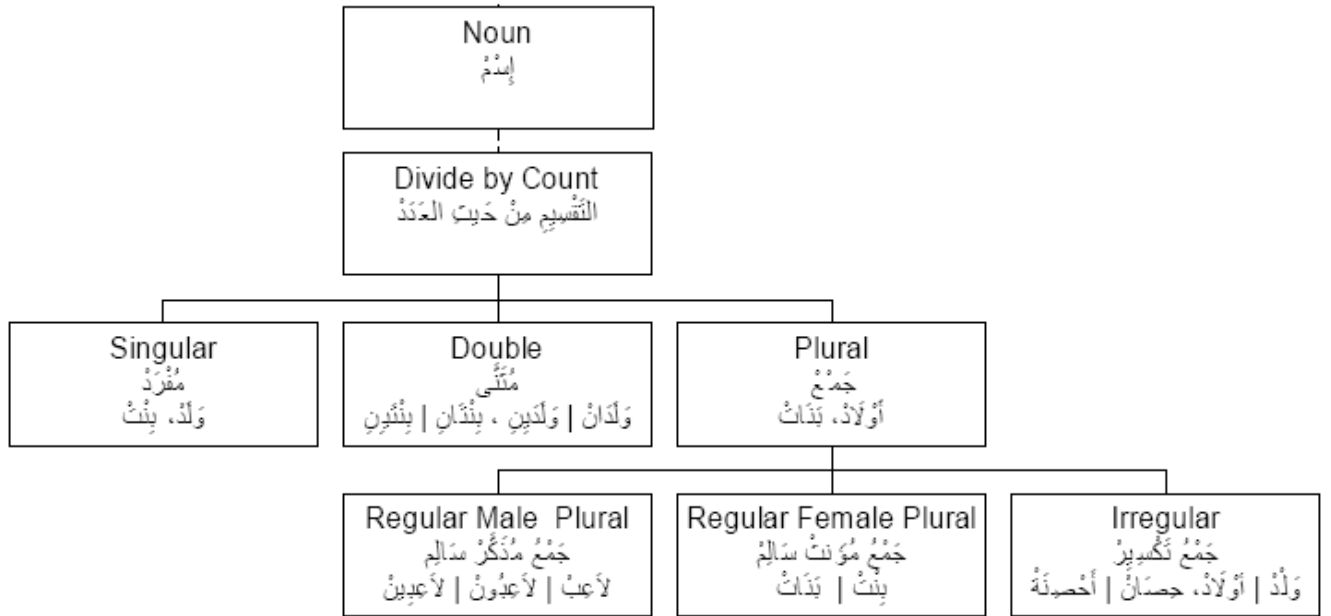
1. To convert a single noun into double, you add at the end either Alif and Noon, or Ya'a and noon and vice versa. If the noun ends with Ta'a Marboota (تَـاء مَـرْبُـوطَةٍ) then it converts into open Ta'a and vice versa.

   شَجَرَة شَجَرَتَـانِ شَجَرَتَـيْنِ

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.

   بَقَرَة بَقَرَات

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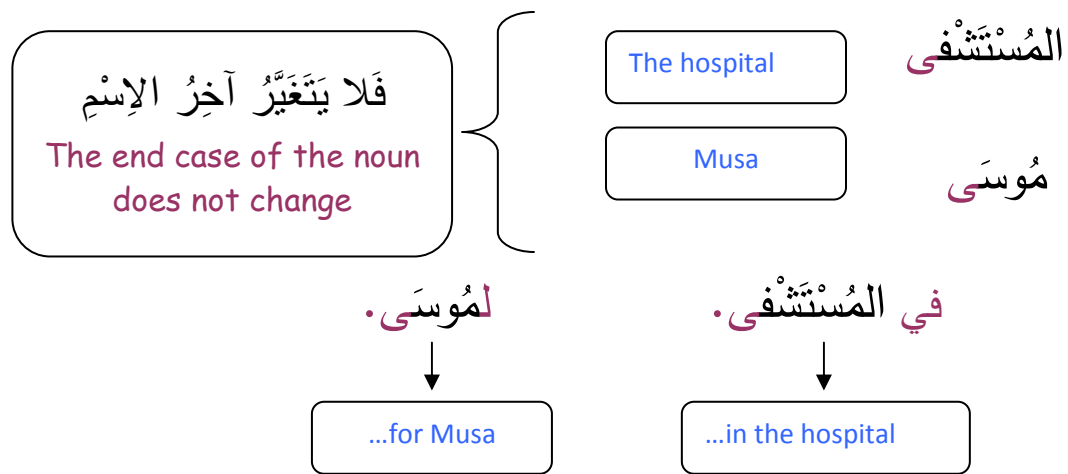
   كَـاتِبَ كَـاتِبُون كَـاتِبِـينَ

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

   شَمْس شُمُـوس، قَـلَم أَقْـلَام ، كَـلْب كِلَاب

Rule (130): The nouns ending with aa sound are called {الاِسْمُ المَقْصُورُ}

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.

أَمْـثِـلَـة :

المُسْتَتْشْفى

مُوسَى

فَلا يَتَغَيَّرُ آخِرُ الاِسْمِ The end case of the noun does not change		The hospital
		Musa

لِمُوسَى.

في المُسْتَتْشْفى.

...for Musa

...in the hospital

Rule (140): The noun will have Tanween if it doesn't have Alif Lam at the beginning.

شَرَابٌ، الـشَرَابُ   بَقَرَةٌ، الـبَقَرَةُ   كِتَابٌ، الـكِتَابُ

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

فِرْعَونُ، مِصْرُ، دُونَالْدُ

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

Noun Type		Form		Example
Single	مُـفْـرَد	Damma	ضَمَـة	الـكِتَـابُ
Double	مُـثَـنَـى	Alif	ألِـف	الـبَقَـرَتَـانِ
Regular Male Plural	جَمْعْ مُـذَكَـرْ سَـالِـمْ	Waw	و ا و	الـكَـاتِـبُـونَ
Regular Female Plural	جَمْعْ مُـؤَنَـثْ سَـالِـمْ	Same like Single	مِـثْلْ الـمُفْـرَدْ	الـكَـاتِـبَـاتُ
Irregular	جَمْعْ تَـكْسِيـرْ	Same like Single	مِـثْلْ الـمُفْـرَدْ	الـكُثْبُ

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

Noun Type		Form		Example
Single	مُـفْـرَد	Fatha	فَـتْحَة	الـكِتَـابَ
Double	مُـثَـنَـى	Ya'a	يَـا ء	الـبَقَـرَتَـيـنِ
Regular Male Plural	جَمْعْ مُـذَكَـرْ سَـالِـمْ	Ya'a	يَـا ء	الـكَـاتِـبِـيـنَ
Regular Female Plural	جَمْعْ مُـؤَنَـثْ سَـالِـمْ	Kasra	كَـسْرَة	الـكَـاتِـبَـاتِ
Irregular	جَمْعْ تَـكْسِيـرْ	Same like Single	مِـثْلْ الـمُفْـرَدْ	الـكُثْبَ

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

Noun Type		Form		Example
Single	مُـفْـرَد	Kasra	كَـسْرَة	الـكِتَـابِ
Double	مُـثَـنَـى	Ya'a	يَـا ء	الـبَقَـرَتَـيـنِ
Regular Male Plural	جَمْعْ مُـذَكَـرْ سَـالِـمْ	Ya'a	يَـا ء	الـكَـاتِـبِـيـنَ
Regular Female Plural	جَمْعْ مُـؤَنَـثْ سَـالِـمْ	Kasra	كَـسْرَة	الـكَـاتِـبَـاتِ
Irregular	جَمْعْ تَـكْسِيـرْ	Same like Single	مِـثْلْ الـمُفْـرَدْ	الـكُثْبِ

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:

<div dir="rtl">

الـجُمْـلَـةُ الإسْمِيَّـةُ

</div>

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

Rule (310): The noun sentence is made of Subject (مُـبْـتَـدَ أ) and Predicate (خَـبَـر).

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

Noun Sentence = Mobtada'a + Khabar

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

Rule (330): Exceptions to the default case: The Mobtada'a is precede by the family of Inna (إِنَّ) or the family of Kana (كَـانَ).

Rule (340): 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

<div dir="rtl">

إِنَّ، أَنَّ، كَأَنَّ، لَـكِنَّ، لَـيْتَ، لَـعَلَّ، لَا.

</div>

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

- The Family of Kana

<div dir="rtl">

كَـانَ، يَـكُونُ، كُـنْ، أَصْبَحَ، يُـصْبِحُ، أَصْبَحَ، أَضْحَى، يَـضْحَى، أَضْح، أَمْسَى، يُـمْسِي، أَمْسِ، بَـاتَ، يَـبِيتُ، بِتْ، ظَلَّ، يَـظِلُّ، ظَلَّ، صَـارَ، يَـصِيرُ، صِرّ.

</div>

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

Adding Two Nouns

<div dir="rtl">

الْمُضَافُ و الْـمُضَافُ إِلَـيـهِ

</div>

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. سَيَّـارَةُ الْـجَـارِ

Rule (410): The first noun is called Modaf (الْـمُضَافُ) and the second noun is Modaf Ilayh (و الْـمُضَافُ إِلَـيـهِ).

Rule (420): The first noun (الْـمُضَافُ) can't have Tanween (تَـنْويِـنْ).

Rule (430): The second noun (الْـمُضَافُ إِلَـيـهِ) is always Magroor (مَجْرُورْ).

Adjective and Its Noun

<div dir="rtl">

الْـصِفَـةُ و الْـمَـوصُوفْ

</div>

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 (تَـنْويِـنْ) then the adjective must have Tanween as well.

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

Prepositions

<div align="center">

حُرُوفُ الْـجَرِ

</div>

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 الصَّلَوةِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ
with	بِ	I enetered with security	دَخَلْتُ بِسَلَامٍ
for	لِ	for people	لِلنَّاسِ
towards	اِلَى	towards a city	اِلَى بَلَدٍ
until	حَتَّى	until the day-break	حَتَّى مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ
by (of oath)	وَ	By Allah	وَاللهِ

Rule 500: They come before nouns. They are used as connectors.

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

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