1. **Feminine and Masculine Nouns:**

   - Feminine nouns end with taa marbuta: قَمْدَرَسَةٌ (Example: مَدْرَسَةٌ)

2. **The definite article:**

   - To make an indefinite noun definite (“a” → “the”), follow these 2 rules:
     a) add ﻝ to the beginning of the indefinite noun
     b) Remove one of the harakah of the tanween from the end of the noun
     c) Example: مَدْرَسَةٌ ﮫ ﻡَدْرَسَةٌ

3. **Subject and Possessive pronouns:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>You (m)/ yours</th>
<th>He/ his</th>
<th>You (f)/ yours</th>
<th>She/ hers</th>
<th>We/Ours</th>
<th>They/ theirs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ﺃَنْتٌ ﻝ ﺆَنْتٌ ﻝ ﺃَنْتٌ ﻝ</td>
<td>ﻝُوُؤُ هُوُ/هً</td>
<td>ﺃَنْتٌ ﻝ ﺆَنْتٌ ﻝ ﺃَنْتٌ ﻝ</td>
<td>ﻝُوُؤُ هُوُ/هً</td>
<td>ﻝُوُؤُ هُوُ/هً</td>
<td>ﻝُوُؤُ هُوُ/هً</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/mine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﺃَنْتٌ ﻝ ﺆَنْتٌ ﻝ ﺆَنْتٌ ﻝ</td>
<td>ﻝُوُؤُ هُوُ/هً</td>
<td>ﺆَنْتٌ ﻝ ﺆَنْتٌ ﻝ ﺆَنْتٌ ﻝ</td>
<td>ﻝُوُؤُ هُوُ/هً</td>
<td>ﺆَنْتٌ ﻝ ﺆَنْتٌ ﻝ ﺆَنْتٌ ﻝ</td>
<td>ﻝُوُؤُ هُوُ/هً</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You all/ yours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﺆَنْتٌ ﻝ ﺆَنْتٌ ﻝ ﺆَنْتٌ ﻝ</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rule: **Possessive Pronouns** are added to the end of a noun. Example: ﻝ ﺛُبَتٌ = ﻝ ﺛُبَتٌ

3 questions to find the correct demonstrative to use:

1. Is the noun masculine or feminine?
2. Is the noun plural or singular?
3. Is the noun near or far?

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5. **Prepositions:**

- About ➔ عَنْ
- To ➔ إِلَى
- Above ➔ فَوْقَ
- For ➔ لِ
- With ➔ بِ/مَعَ
- On ➔ عَلَى
- From ➔ مِنْ
- In ➔ فِي
- Behind ➔ وَرَاءَ
- Under ➔ تَحْتَ

6. **Sound Plurals:**

- Arabic Plurals
- Sound Plurals
- Broken Plurals

**Sound Masculine Plurals**

Add وُنَ/يِنَ to the end of singular masculine nouns.

E.g. مُسْلِمٌ + وُنَ/يِنَ = مُسْلِمَةَنَّ

7. **Verb root system:**

All Arabic verbs are created from 3 base roots. The basic pattern is:

Notes:
- The basic pattern above can be replaced with 3 Arabic letters to create a root.
- The order of the letters will always remain the same.
- Each root sequence is connected to a meaning.

Example: Using the root sequence سَجَدَ (to prostrate), we can make nouns such as:

- Mosque: مسجد
- (prostration): سجدة

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