

## Back to Madrasah Revision Sheet

### 1. Feminine and Masculine Nouns:

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

### 2. The definite article:

- To make an indefinite noun definite ("a" → "the"), follow these 2 rules:

- add ال to the beginning of the indefinite noun
  - Remove one of the harakah of the tanween from the end of the noun
- c) Example: مَدْرَسَةٌ → الْمَدْرَسَةُ

### 3. Subject and Possessive pronouns:

	You (m)/ yours	أَنْتَ/كَ	He/ his	هُوَ/هُ
I/mine	أَنَا/ي			
	You (f)/yours	أَنْتِ/كِ	She/ hers	هِيَ/هَا
We/Ours	نَحْنُ/نَا			
	You all/ yours	أَنْتُمْ/كُمْ	They/ theirs	هُمْ/هُم

Rule: **Possessive Pronouns** are added to the end of a noun. Example: بيت + ي = بيتي

Singular

#### DEMONSTRATIVES

<b>This</b>	هذا (m)
	هذه (f)
<b>That</b>	ذلك (m)
	تلك (f)

*Plural demonstratives.*

These هؤلاء

Those أُولَئِكَ (only used for humans)

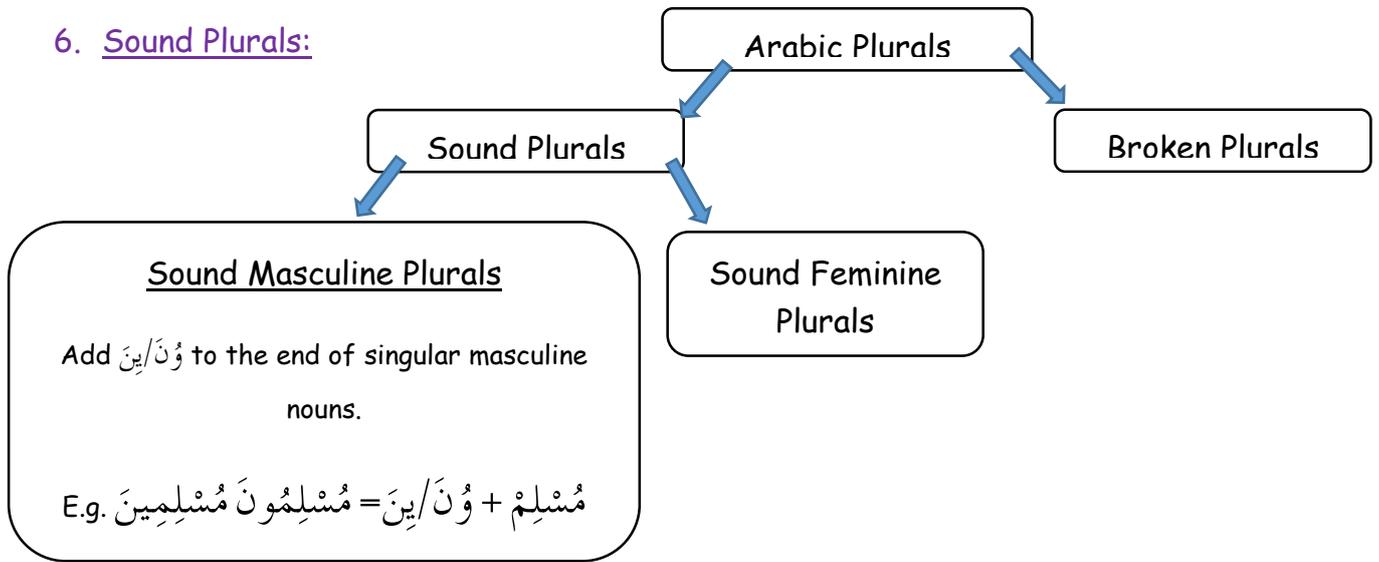
3 questions to find the correct demonstrative to use:

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

## 5. Prepositions:

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

## 6. Sound Plurals:



## 7. Verb root system:

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

فَعَلَ



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**