

Lesson 2

إِسْمٌ – Noun

There are four properties of a **إِسْمٌ** (noun). You need to know these four properties of a **إِسْمٌ** in order to use a **إِسْمٌ** in a sentence.

So every **إِسْمٌ** has four properties.

1. **إِعْرَابٌ** – case, the role of a noun in the sentence.
2. **جِنْسٌ** – gender, masculine and feminine.
3. **عَدَدٌ** – number, single, dual and plural.
4. **قِسْمٌ** – type, definite and indefinite.

Note: All the terms of grammar when pronounced there should be a (◌ْ) Sukoon on the last letter.

Examples:

إِسْمٌ = **إِسْمٌ** – ism

فِعْلٌ = **فِعْلٌ** – fi'l

حَرْفٌ = **حَرْفٌ** – harf

إِعْرَابٌ = **إِعْرَابٌ** – i'raab

جِنْسٌ = **جِنْسٌ** – jins (pronounced “s” not “z”)

عَدَدٌ = **عَدَدٌ** – adad

قِسْمٌ = **قِسْمٌ** – qism

1. اِعْرَابٌ – the case of a noun (declension)

The change of a حَرَكَةٌ (vowel) of the last letter is called اِعْرَابٌ (I'raab) – declension.

All اسم (nouns) has three grammatical cases (اِعْرَابٌ).

1. رَفْعٌ (Raf') – the nominative case (the doer or subject case)

There are many grammatical reasons why a noun will be in رفع case. One reason is the doer (فَاعِلٌ) of the verb is in رفع case.

2. نَصْبٌ (Nasb) – the objective case (the object or detail case)

There are many grammatical reasons why a noun will be in نصب case. One reason is the object (مَفْعُولٌ) of the verb is in نصب case.

3. جَرٌّ (Jarr) – the possessive case (the after “of” case)

There are only two grammatical reasons why a noun will be in جر case. One reason is the Mudaf Ilaihi (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ) after “of” meaning the possessor (book of Zaid) Zaid is called Mudaf Ilaihi so it's in جر case.

(We will learn Mudaf Ilaihi in more details later on)

If a اسم has Dammatain (ُ) it is in رفع case.

If a اسم has Fathatain (َ) it is in نصب case.

If a اسم has Kasratain (ِ) it is in جر case.

In other words:

If a اسم is in رفع case Dammatain (ُ) will be read on it.

If a اسم is in نصب case Fathatain (َ) will be read on it.

If a اسم is in جر case Kasratain (ِ) will be read on it.

Example 1:

Zaid hit Hamid = ضَرَبَ زَيْدٌ حَامِدًا

Zaid is the (subject) doer in this sentence. He did the action of hitting, so in this sentence Zaid is in رفع case. Dammatain (ُ) will be read on it. زَيْدٌ

And Hamid is object in this sentence, so Hamid is in نصب case.

Fathatain (َ) will be read on it. حَامِدًا

Example 2:

Book of Zaid (Zaid's book) = كِتَابُ زَيْدٍ

Here Zaid is after “of” so Zaid is in جر case. Kasratain (ِ) will be read on it. زَيْدِ

Note: The meaning of اسم in all three cases is the same.

Note: The اسم in it's default form is رفع case the Dammatain (ُ) will be read.

The Signs of إِعْرَابُ (Declension of Different Nouns)

About 98% اسم (nouns) are called مُعْرَبٌ (Mu'rab) meaning its حَرَكَةُ (vowel) of the last letter changes.

Out of 98% اسم, about 85% اسم changes in all three cases. They are called مُنْصَرَفٌ (Munsarif)

About 85% nouns (منصرف) will be in one of the three cases and they will end in تنوين (Tanween).

Examples:

Possessive Case	Objective Case	Nominative Case	Meaning	Noun
جر	نصب	رفع	معنى	اسم
رَجُلٍ	رَجُلًا	رَجُلٌ	man	رَجُلٌ
مَلِكٍ	مَلِكًا	مَلِكٌ	king	مَلِكٌ
زَيْدٍ	زَيْدًا	زَيْدٌ	Zaid	زَيْدٌ
مُحَمَّدٍ	مُحَمَّدًا	مُحَمَّدٌ	Muhammad	مُحَمَّدٌ
مَسْجِدٍ	مَسْجِدًا	مَسْجِدٌ	mosque	مَسْجِدٌ
بَيْتٍ	بَيْتًا	بَيْتٌ	house	بَيْتٌ
دَارٍ	دَارًا	دَارٌ	house	دَارٌ
كِتَابٍ	كِتَابًا	كِتَابٌ	book	كِتَابٌ
قَلَمٍ	قَلَمًا	قَلَمٌ	pen	قَلَمٌ
أَخٍ	أَخًا	أَخٌ	brother	أَخٌ
أُخْتٍ	أُخْتًا	أُخْتٌ	sister	أُخْتٌ