

## Lesson 4

### 1. اِعْرَابٌ – the case of nouns (declension)

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

All اسم (nouns) have 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. One reason is the doer (فَاعِلٌ) of the verb is in رفع.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In other words:

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

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

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

Example 1:

Zaid hit Hamid

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) detail in this sentence, so Hamid is in نصب case. Fathatain (َ) will be read on it. حَامِداً

Example 2:

Book of Zaid (Zaid's book).

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

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

## The Signs of اِعْرَابُ (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 (nouns), about 85% اسم (nouns) changes in all three cases. They are called مُعْرَبٌ مُنْصَرِفٌ (Mu'rab Munsarif)

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

Examples:

اسم	Meaning	رفع	نصب	جر
رَجُلٌ	man	رَجُلٌ	رَجُلًا	رَجُلٍ
مَلِكٌ	king	مَلِكٌ	مَلِكًا	مَلِكٍ
زَيْدٌ	Zaid	زَيْدٌ	زَيْدًا	زَيْدٍ
مُحَمَّدٌ	Muhammad	مُحَمَّدٌ	مُحَمَّدًا	مُحَمَّدٍ
مَسْجِدٌ	mosque	مَسْجِدٌ	مَسْجِدًا	مَسْجِدٍ
بَيْتٌ	house	بَيْتٌ	بَيْتًا	بَيْتٍ
دَارٌ	house	دَارٌ	دَارًا	دَارٍ
جِدَارٌ	wall	جِدَارٌ	جِدَارًا	جِدَارٍ
كِتَابٌ	book	كِتَابٌ	كِتَابًا	كِتَابٍ
قَلَمٌ	pen	قَلَمٌ	قَلَمًا	قَلَمٍ

Note: The اسم (nouns) in their default form is رفع case the Dammatain (◌ُ) will be read.