

Points to Remember

In this lesson, we learn the following:

(A) Declension of Nouns

(B) Moods of Verbs

(A) Declension of Nouns

We have already seen in Books 1-5 that most Arabic nouns are declinable, i.e. they indicate their function in the sentence by their endings. These endings are three. They are:

- 1) the *dammah* to indicate the nominative case (الرَّفْعُ). A noun with this ending is called مَرْفُوعٌ.
- 2) the *fathah* to indicate the accusative case (النَّصْبُ). A noun with this ending is called مَنْصُوبٌ.
- 3) the *kasrah* to indicate the genitive case (الْجَرُّ). A noun with this ending is called مَجْرُورٌ.

Here is an example of each case:

- دَخَلَ الْمُدْرَسُ 'The teacher entered.'

Here *al-mudarris-u* is مَرْفُوعٌ because it is the *fā'il* (الفاعل).

- سَأَلْتُ الْمُدْرَسَ 'I asked the teacher.'

Here *al-mudarris-a* is مَنْصُوبٌ because it is the object (المفعول به).

- هَذِهِ سَيَّارَةُ الْمُدْرَسِ 'This is the teacher's car.'

Here *al-mudarris-i* is مَجْرُورٌ because it is *mudâf ilayhi* (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ).

