

The endings of Arabic nouns

Just like us, when we go to office, Bank or factory for work we have work clothes or uniforms, when we go for formal functions like weddings, Valimas or reception, we dress accordingly. When we are at home, we wear different clothes and when we retire for the night to sleep, we put on sleeping dress.

In short, we dress according to what the occasion or function demands.

Similarly, the Nouns have different endings to show their function in a sentence. It can be a subject (**Nominative case or (marfu')** مَرْفُوعٌ ending) or it can be an object of a verb (**Accusative case or (mansoub)** مَنْصُوبٌ ending) or it can be a possessor of a thing or come after a preposition or an adverb (**Genitive case or (majrou)** مَجْرُورٌ ending).

Name of the vowel sign	It's usage
Dhammah (ضَمَّة)	الْقَلَمُ، قَلَمٌ، مُحَمَّدٌ، الْبَيْتُ، بَيْتٌ
Fatah (فَتْحَة)	الْقَلَمَ، قَلَمًا، مُحَمَّدًا، الْبَيْتَ، بَيْتًا
Kasra (كَسْرَة)	الْقَلَمِ، قَلَمٍ، مُحَمَّدٍ، الْبَيْتِ، بَيْتٍ

When the last letter of a noun has a	It is called as	It indicates	Examples
Dhammah (ضَمَّة)	مَرْفُوعٌ (marfu')	Nominative case	<p>(١) ذَهَبَ مُحَمَّدٌ إِلَى السُّوقِ</p> <p>(٢) زَيْدٌ طَالِبٌ مُجْتَهِدٌ</p> <p>(٣) فَاطِمَةُ بِنْتُ جَمِيلَةَ</p>
Fatah (فَتْحَة)	مَنْصُوبٌ (mansoub)	Accusative case	<p>(١) رَأَيْتُ مُحَمَّدًا فِي السُّوقِ</p> <p>(٢) كَمْ دُولَارًا عِنْدَكَ</p> <p>(٣) أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ</p>
Kasra (كَسْرَة)	مَجْرُورٌ (majrou)	Genitive case	<p>(١) هَذَا قَلَمٌ حَامِدٍ</p> <p>(٢) الْكِتَابُ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ</p> <p>(٣) أَيُّ بَلَدٍ هَذَا؟</p>