

Class 2 summary

1. Noun & Plural Endings (قواعد جمع الأسماء)

General Rule: Italian nouns change their final vowel in the plural depending on their ending and gender in the singular.

Super Simple Example: Il telefono (m.) → I telefoni (*The phone* → *The phones* / الهاتف → الهواتف)

Specific Breakdown

-o → -i (Usually Masculine / مذكر):

Il telefono (m.) → I telefoni

-a → -e (Usually Feminine / مؤنث):

La finestra (f.) → Le finestre

-e → -i (Masculine or Feminine / مؤنث أو مذكر):

Il professore (m.) → I professori

Italian (Singular)	Italian (Plural)	Gender	English	Arabic
Il professore	I professori	Masculine	The professor	الأستاذ
Il dottore	I dottori	Masculine	The doctor	الطبيب
L'ingegnere	Gli ingegneri	Masculine	The engineer	المهندس
Il telefono	I telefoni	Masculine	The phone	الهاتف
La finestra	Le finestre	Feminine	The window	النافذة
La porta	Le porte	Feminine	The door	الباب
La penna	Le penne	Feminine	The pen	القلم
La cucina	Le cucine	Feminine	The kitchen	المطبخ

2. Nouns with Definite Articles (الأسماء مع أدوات التعريف)

General Rule: Standard singular nouns use il for masculine words ending in -o or -e, and la for feminine words ending in -a or -e.

Super Simple Example: Il treno (m.) (*The train* / القطار)

Vocabulary List

Il pesce (m.) — *The fish* (السمك)

Il gelato (m.) — *The ice cream* (الآيس كريم)

Il treno (m.) — *The train* (القطار)

La finestra (f.) — *The window* (النافذة)

La notte (f.) — *The night* (الليل)

La borsa (f.) — *The bag / purse* (الحقيبة)

3. Adjective Agreement (توافق الصفات)

General Rule: Adjectives in Italian must match the gender and number (singular/plural) of the noun they describe.

Super Simple Example: Ragazzi alti (m. pl.) (*Tall boys* / أولاد طوال)

Examples from Class

Ragazzi alti (m. pl.) — *Tall boys* (أولاد طوال)

Case nuove (f. pl.) — *New houses* (بيوت جديدة)

Finestre aperte (f. pl.) — *Open windows* (نوافذ مفتوحة)

4. Verb Essere & Nationalities (فعل الكينونة والجنسيات)

General Rule: Use the verb *essere* (*to be*) to state identity or origin. Nationality adjectives ending in -o/-a change based on gender, while those ending in -e stay the same for both.

Super Simple Example: Io sono tedesco (m.) / Io sono tedesca (f.) (*I am German* / أنا ألماني / ألمانية)

Conjugation (*Essere*)

Io sono — *I am* (أنا أكون)

Lui / Lei è — *He / She is* (هو / هي يكون)

Voi siete — *You all are* (أنتم تكونون)

Origin & Nationality Expressions

Di dove sei? — *Where are you from?* (من أين أنت؟)

Spagnolo (m.) / Spagnola (f.) — *Spanish* (إسباني / إسبانية)

Tedesco (m.) / Tedesca (f.) — *German* (ألماني / ألمانية)

5. Prepositions of Location (*A, In, Al, Ad*) (حروف الجر للمكان)

General Rule: Use *a* before cities, *in* before countries, *al* (*a + il*) for masculine locations or specific cities taking articles (*Il Cairo*), and *ad* before a city starting with the vowel 'A' to avoid awkward sound repetition.

Super Simple Example: Io sono a Milano (*I am in Milan* / أنا في ميلانو)

Expressing Location

- **Dove sei? — Where are you?** (أين أنت؟)
- Io sono a casa — *I am at home* (أنا في البيت)
- Io sono al lavoro (m.) — *I am at work* (أنا في العمل)
- Io sono al supermercato (m.) — *I am at the supermarket* (أنا في السوبرماركت)
- Io sono al ristorante con mia sorella — *I am at the restaurant with my sister* (أنا في المطعم مع أختي)
- Io sono in Italia per visitare la mia famiglia — *I am in Italy to visit my family* (أنا في إيطاليا لزيارة عائلتي)
- Io sono a Milano — *I am in Milan* (أنا في ميلانو)
- Tu sei a Roma? — *Are you in Rome?* (هل أنت في روما؟)
- No, io sono a Torino — *No, I am in Turin* (لا، أنا في تورينو)
- Io sono al Cairo — *I am in Cairo* (أنا في القاهرة)
- Io sono ad Alessandria — *I am in Alexandria* (أنا في الإسكندرية) — *used "ad" because "Alessandria" starts with 'A'*

6. Vocabulary & Pronunciation (المفردات وقواعد النطق)

General Rule: The letter combination "gn" in Italian produces a soft nasal sound like "ny" in English (or 'ني' in Arabic).

Super Simple Example: Giugno (m.) (*June* / شهر يونيو)

Vocabulary & Body Parts

Italian	Gender	English	Arabic
Uscita	Feminine	Exit	مخرج
Moschea	Feminine	Mosque	مسجد / جامع
Gli occhi	Masculine (pl.)	The eyes	العيون
Il naso	Masculine	The nose	الأنف
La testa	Feminine	The head	الرأس
I capelli	Masculine (pl.)	The hair	الشعر
La bocca	Feminine	The mouth	الفم

7. Expressing Age (Avere) (التعبير عن العمر والأرقام)

General Rule: To express age in Italian, use the verb avere (*to have*) — specifically *Io ho* (*I have*) — followed by the number and the plural noun *anni* (*years*).

Super Simple Example: *Io ho Ventisei anni* (*I am 26 years old* / عمري 26 سنة)

Age Examples & Numbers

Anni — Years (سنوات)

- Diciotto (18) anni — 18 years old (سنة 18)
- Ventuno (21) anni — 21 years old (سنة 21)
- Ventidue (22) anni — 22 years old (سنة 22)
- Ventisei (26) anni — 26 years old (سنة 26)
- Trentanove (39) anni — 39 years old (سنة 39)
- Io ho 26 anni* — *I am 26 years old* (عمري 26 سنة)

8. Useful Everyday Phrases (عبارات يومية مفيدة)

- Dov'è la chiave? (f.) — *Where is the key?* (أين المفتاح؟)
- È sul tavolo. (m.) — *It is on the table.* (إنه على الطاولة)
- Buona notte (f.) — *Good night* (تصبح على خير / ليلة سعيدة)