

Class 3 Summary

1. Days of the Week & Time Adverbs (أيام الأسبوع وظروف الزمان)

General Rule: Days of the week in Italian are masculine (except Sunday — *la domenica*) and are written in lowercase unless starting a sentence.

- **Super Simple Example:** **Oggi è lunedì** (m.) (*Today is Monday* / اليوم هو الإثنين)

Days of the Week (*La settimana*)

- **Lunedì** (m.) — *Monday* (الإثنين)
- **Martedì** (m.) — *Tuesday* (الثلاثاء)
- **Mercoledì** (m.) — *Wednesday* (الأربعاء)
- **Giovedì** (m.) — *Thursday* (الخميس)
- **Venerdì** (m.) — *Friday* (الجمعة)
- **Sabato** (m.) — *Saturday* (السبت)
- **Domenica** (f.) — *Sunday* (الأحد)

Time Sentences from Class

- **Oggi è mercoledì** — *Today is Wednesday* (اليوم هو الأربعاء)
- **Domani è giovedì** — *Tomorrow is Thursday* (غداً هو الخميس)
- **Dopodomani è venerdì** — *The day after tomorrow is Friday* (بعد غد هو الجمعة)
- **Ieri era martedì** — *Yesterday was Tuesday* (أمس كان الثلاثاء)

2. Special Definite Articles for Masculine Nouns (Lo, L', Gli) (أدوات التعريف المذكرة الإستثنائية)

General Rule: Instead of *il*, use **lo** for singular masculine nouns starting with **Z** or **S + consonant** (st, sp, sv, etc.). Use **l'** before masculine nouns starting with a vowel (A, E, I, O, U). In the plural, both **lo** and **l'** become **gli**.

- **Super Simple Example:** **Lo zaino** (m.) ► **Gli zaini** (m. pl.) (*The backpack ► The backpacks* / الحقيبة ► الحقائب)

Words Starting with S + Consonant or Z (*Lo / Gli*)

Singular (Lo)	Plural (Gli)	Gender	English	Arabic
Lo spagnolo	Gli spagnoli	Masculine	The Spaniard / Spanish	الإسباني
Lo stadio	Gli stadi	Masculine	The stadium	الملعب / الإستاد
Lo svizzero	Gli svizzeri	Masculine	The Swiss person	السويسري
Lo zio	Gli zii	Masculine	The uncle	العم / الخال
Lo zero	Gli zeri	Masculine	The zero	الصفير

Singular (Lo)	Plural (Gli)	Gender	English	Arabic
Lo zaino	Gli zaini	Masculine	The backpack	الحقيبة المدرسية
Lo zucchero	Gli zuccheri	Masculine	The sugar	السكر
Lo zoo	Gli zoo	Masculine	The zoo	حديقة الحيوان
Lo sport	Gli sport	Masculine	The sport	الرياضة
Lo studente	Gli studenti	Masculine	The student(s)	الطالب / الطلاب

Words Starting with Vowels (L' / Gli)

- L'orologio (m.) — The watch / clock (الساعة)
- L'amico (m.) — The male friend (الصديق)
- L'elefante (m.) — The elephant (الفيل)

3. Masculine Nouns Ending in -a (أسماء مذكر تنتهي بـ -a)

General Rule: While most nouns ending in **-a** are feminine, a specific group of words (often of Greek origin or describing professions ending in **-ta** or **-ma**) are masculine and use masculine articles (**il**).

- **Super Simple Example: Il problema** (m.) (The problem / المشكلة)

Examples from Class

- **Il problema** (m.) — The problem (المشكلة)
- **Il sistema** (m.) — The system (النظام)
- **Il pilota** (m.) — The pilot (الطيار)
- **Il turista** (m.) — The tourist (السائح)

4. Accented Nouns & Invariable Plurals (الأسماء المنتهية بنبرة والجمع الثابت)

General Rule: Nouns that end with an accented vowel (like **-à** or **-è**) do not change their spelling in the plural. Only the article changes to show plural form.

- **Super Simple Example: La città** (f.) ► **Le città** (f. pl.) (The city ► The cities / المدينة ► المدن)

Examples from Class

Singular	Plural	Gender	English	Arabic
L'università	Le università	Feminine	The university / universities	الجامعة / الجامعات
La città	Le città	Feminine	The city / cities	المدينة / المدن

Singular	Plural	Gender	English	Arabic
Il caffè	I caffè	Masculine	The coffee / coffees	القهوة / القهوات
Il tè	I tè	Masculine	The tea / teas	الشاي

5. Expressing Existence: C'è vs Ci sono (التعبير عن الوجود: يوجد للمفرد (والجمع))

General Rule: Use **c'è** (*there is*) when followed by a singular noun, and **ci sono** (*there are*) when followed by a plural noun.

- **Super Simple Example: C'è un libro (m.)** (*There is a book* / يوجد كتاب)

Sentences from Class

- **Nel cappuccino c'è il latte (m.)** — *In the cappuccino, there is milk* (في الكابتشينو يوجد حليب)
- **Nel cinema ci sono molte persone (f. pl.)** — *In the cinema, there are many people* (في السينما يوجد العديد من الأشخاص)

6. House, Directions & Locations (المنزل والاتجاهات)

General Rule: Prepositions like **in** are used for specific rooms (*in soggiorno*), while prepositions like **a** are used for relative directions (*a destra*).

- **Super Simple Example: La camera da letto (f.)** (*The bedroom* / غرفة النوم)

House & Direction Vocabulary

- **Camera da letto (f.)** — *Bedroom* (غرفة النوم)
- **Soggiorno (m.)** — *Living room* (صالة المعيشة)
- **Il bagno (m.)** — *The bathroom* (الحمام)
- **Zio (m.) / Zia (f.)** — *Uncle / Aunt* (عم/خال — عمة/خالدة)
- **Sotto** — *Under / Below* (تحت)

Practical Phrases

- **Io sono in soggiorno** — *I am in the living room* (أنا في صالة المعيشة)
- **Scusi, dov'è il bagno?** — *Excuse me, where is the bathroom?* (عذراً، أين الحمام؟)
- **Il bagno è in fondo a destra** — *The bathroom is at the end on the right* (الحمام في نهاية الممر على اليمين)

7. Gender-Neutral Adjectives Ending in -e & Descriptive Vocabulary (الصفات والكلمات الوصفية)

General Rule: Adjectives that end in **-e** in the singular have the exact same form for both masculine and feminine nouns. They change to **-i** in the plural regardless of gender.

- **Super Simple Example: La zia è giovane (f.)** (*The aunt is young* / العمة/الخالدة شابة)

Adjectives Ending in -e

- **Giovane (m./f.)** — *Young* (شاب / شابة)
- **Grande (m./f.)** — *Big / Large* (كبير / كبيرة)
- **Veloce (m./f.)** — *Fast* (سريع / سريعة)

- **Elegante** (m./f.) — *Elegant* (أنيق / أنيقة)

Standard Adjectives & General Nouns

- **Brutto** (m.) / **Brutta** (f.) — *Ugly / Bad* (قبيح / قبيحة - سيء / سيئة)
- **La gonna** (f.) — *The skirt* (التتورة)
- **La donna** (f.) — *The woman* (المرأة)
- **L'amica** (f.) ► **Le amiche** (f. pl.) — *Female friend(s)* (الصديقة / الصديقات)
- **Il pallone** (m.) — *The ball / football* (الكرة)