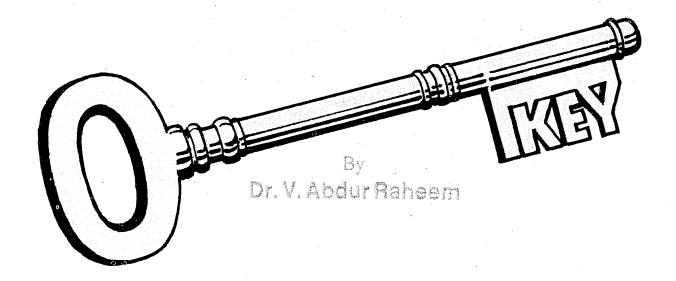
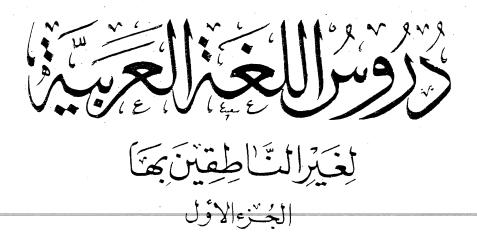
KEY

to

Durūs al-lughat al-'arabiyyah li ghair al - natiqina biha Part I





FOREWORD

The need for a key in English and other languages to my book **Durūs al-lughat al-'arabiyyah** has long been felt. Such a key in English is now a reality *al-hamdu liLlah*.

Each lesson is dealt with in three sections. In the first section all the grammatical rules occuring in the lesson are explained. The second section gives a translation of the questions contained in the Exercise Section. The third section contains the vocabulary.

It is hoped that this key will greatly help those readers who wish to learn Arabic by themselves.

I will be glad to receive any suggestions from the readers, and to answer their queries. Suggestions and queries may be addressed to me c/o Islamic Foundation Trust, 78, Perambur High Road, Chennai - 600 012.

The Author

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Explanation of certain Grammatical Terms & Symbols

- 1. Fathah is the vowel sign (-) denoting "a".
- 2. Kasrah is the vowel sign (-) denoting "i".
- 3. Dammah is the vowel sign $(\frac{2}{3})$ denoting "u".
- 4. Sukūn is the sign () denoting absence of a vowel.
- 5. Shaddah is the sign $(\stackrel{\smile}{\sim})$ denoting doubling of the letter.

"â" is long "a" as in father.

"î" is long "i" as in machine.

"û" is long "u' as in rule.



LESSON 1

In this lesson we learn the following things:

What is this?

مًا هَذَا ؟

This is a book.

Is this a house?

أ هَذَا بيتٌ ؟

Yes, this is a house.

نعم ، هَذَا بَيْتٌ .

No, this is a mosque.

لا ، هَذَا مَسْجِدٌ . مَنْ هَذَا ؟

Who is this?

- اً is pronounced هَاذَا but it is written without the first alif.
- 2. Arabic has no word corresponding to the English "is", i.e. Arabic has no copula.
- 3. There is no word in Arabic corresponding to "a" in English as in "this is a book". The n-sound at the end of the Arabic noun (kitâbu-n, baitu-n, masjidu-n) is the Arabic indefinite article corresponding to the English "a"/ "an". This n-sound is called tanwîn.
- 4. The particle placed at the beginning of a statement turns it into a question, e.g.

This is a house.

هَٰذَا نَتُ .

Is this a house?

أَهَٰذَا يَبْتُ ؟

ره په بيت	house	وَ لَدٌ	boy
مُسْجِدٌ	mosque	طَالِبٌ	student
بَابٌ	door	رَجُلُ	man
كِتَابٌ	book	تَاجِرٌ	merchant
قَلَمْ	pen	كَلْبٌ	dog
مِفْتَاحٌ	key	قِطُّ	cat
مَكْتَبٌ	writing table	حِمَارٌ	donkey
سَرِير	bed	حِصَانٌ	horse
ځُوسیي	chair	جَمَلٌ	camel
زَجم	star	ۮؚؽڬ	rooster
قَمِيصُ	shirt	م مُكَرِّسُ	teacher
طَبيْبٌ	doctor	مِندِيْلُ	kerchief

In this lesson, we learn the use of ذَلِك meaning "that", and و meaning "and", e.g.

This is a house and that is a mosque.

- is pronounced ذَالِكَ but it is written without the alif.
- 2. The word \hat{j} is written close to the following word.

In this lesson we learn the use of the Arabic definite article «al» which corresponds to the English "the" When the definite article «al» is prefixed to a noun naturally the indefinite article (-n) is dropped, e.g.

Arabic has 28 letters. Of these 14 are called Solar Letters, and the other 14 are called Lunar Letters. In the articulation of the Solar Letters the tip or the blade of the tongue is involved as in t, n, r, s, etc. The tip or the blade of the tongue does not play any part in the articulation of the Lunar Letters as in b, w, m, k, etc.

When «al» is prefixed to a noun beginning with a Solar Letter the «l» of «al» is assimilated to the Solar Letter, e.g. al-shams (the sun) is pronounced ash-shamsu. No

change takes place in writing (الشَّـَـمْسُ). The assimilation is indicated by the shaddah on the first letter of the noun.

No such assimilation takes place with the Lunar Letters, e.g. al-qamaru (the moon) is pronounced al-qamaru (القَمَلُ).

Here are some more examples of the assimilation of the «l» of «al» to the Solar Letters:

- al-najmu becomes an-najmu
- al-rajulu becomes ar-rajulu
- al-dîku becomes *ad-dîku*
- al-samaku becomes as-samaku

See the table of Lunar and Solar Letters (page 19 of the Arabic book).

Note that the «a» of «al» is pronounced only when it is not preceded by another word. If it is preceded by a word it is dropped in pronunciation, though it remains in writing, e.g. *al-baitu*. Here the «a» is pronounced, but if it is preceded by «wa» meaning "and" the «a» is dropped and the phrase is pronounced *wa l-baitu* not *wa al-baitu*.

To indicate this omission in pronunciation this sign « - » is placed above the hamzah: وْ اَلْبَيْتُ

The initial vowel (a, i, or u) which is omitted when preceded by a word is called hamazatu l-wasl.

The pen is broken. القَلَمُ مَكْسُورٌ .

Note:

We have learnt that the tanwîn is the indefinite article, and it is to be translated as «a», e.g. مَفْتُو ْحُ a house. This does not apply to adjectives like مَفْتُو ْحُ "open", and "تُحُسُورُ للله". "broken".

Vocabulary

غَنِي	rich	X	فَقِيرٌ	poor
طَوِيْلٌ	tall	x	قَصِيرُ	short
بَارِ دٌ	cold	X	حَارٌ	hot
جَالِسُّ	sitting	x	وَاقِفْ	standing
جَدِيْدُ	new	X	قَدِيمٌ	old
قَرِيْبٌ	near	x	بَعِيكٌ	far away
نَظِيْفٌ	clean	x	وكسيخ	dirty
صَغِيرٌ	small	x	كَبِيرٌ	big
خَفِيْفٌ	light	×	تُقِيْلُ	heavy
الوَرَقُ	paper		الكائح	water
التُّفَّاحُ	apple		جَمِيْلٌ	beautiful
الدُّكَّانُ	shop		م حُلُوْ	sweet
مُرِيْضٌ	sick			

Ex.1: (page 15)

These words are to be read and written with the correct ending, e.g.

masjidun is with tanwîn.

المسجدُ al-masjidu has no tanwîn.

Ex.2: (page 15)

Fill in the blanks with the words given.

Ex.3: (page 16)

Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Note that the first word in the sentence should have «al» e.g.

. البَيْتُ نَظِيْف The house is clean.

Ex.4: (page 17)

Read and write with the correct ending.

Ex.5: (page 17)

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

Ex.6: (page 18)

Match the words in (a) with those in (b)

Ex.7: (page 20)

Read and write the words keeping in mind the rules pertaining to Solar and Lunar Letters.

In this lesson we will learn the use of prepositions.

1. Arabic nouns have endings to show their functions in the sentence. The normal ending of a noun is «-u » as in

(The house is new). al-baitu jadîd-u-n

البَيْتُ جَدَيْدٌ

A noun with the normal ending is said to be in the nominative case. In Arabic it is مَرْفُو عُ called

After a preposition this ending changes to: «-i» e.g.

al-bait-u (the house)

fi l-bait-i (in the house) ¹

bait-u-n (a house)

fì bait-i-n (in a house)

al-maktab-u (the table)

'ala l-maktab-i (on the table)

A noun preceded by a preposition is said to be in genitive case (in Arabic .(مجرور

2. In this lesson we also learn the two pronouns: هُوَ "he, it", and هُو "she, it". In Arabic all nouns are either masculine or feminine.

A masculine noun is referred to by the pronoun هُو whether it denotes a human being, an animal or a thing. e.g.

Where is the boy?

أَيْنَ الْوَلَدُ؟

He is in the mosque.

هُوَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ .

¹ The word في has a long «î». But when it is followed by «al» the «î» is shortened because in Arabic long vowels are not followed by a consonant which has no vowel. (fil \Rightarrow fil).

Where is the book?

أَيْنَ الْكِتَابُ ؟

It is on the table.

هُوَ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ.

And a feminine noun is referred to by the pronoun هي whether it denotes a human being, an animal or a thing. e.g.

Where is Aminah?

أَيْنَ آمِنَهُ ؟

She is in the house.

هِيَ فِي الْبَيْتِ .

Where is the watch?

أَيْنَ السَّاعَةُ ؟

It is on the bed.

هِيَ عَلَى السَّرِيْرِ .

Most feminine nouns end with a round ta (5) but there are some which do not have any ending.

- 1. We have learnt that the tanwîn is the indefinite article, e.g. مُنيْتُ a house. This rule does not apply to proper nouns. So خامِدٌ is just "Hâmid", not "a Hâmid".
- 2. Feminine proper nouns have no tanwîn, e.g. أَمِنَةُ ، زَيْنَبُ ، آمِنَةُ

اً این	where	عَلَى	on
غُرْفَةٌ	room	السَّمَاءُ	sky
الحَمَّامُ	bathroom	الفَصْلُ	classroom
المَطْبَخُ	kitchen	المِرْخَاضُ	toilet
فِي	in		

Ex.1: Answer the following questions (the answers are to be based on the lesson).

Ex.2: Read and write with the correct ending.

Ex.3: At the end of page 23: Read and write with the correct endings. Remember that masculine proper nouns end in «-un», and feminine proper nouns end in «-u».

In this part we learn two more prepositions: مِنْ meaning "from" and إِلَى meaning "to".

• We also learn two more pronouns: اَأَنُ "You".

"I" is for both masculine and feminine, e.g.

I am Muhammad.

I am Aminah.

أَنَا آمِنَةُ .

But أُنْت "you" is only for masculine singular. You will learn the feminine and plural forms later on.

• We also learn here two verbs ذَهُبَ "he went" and خَرُجَ "he went out".

Note the Following: Where is Bilâl?

He went to the mosque.

أَيْنَ بِلالٌ ؟ ذَهَبَ إلى الْمَسْجِدِ .

Bilâl went to the mosque.

ذَهَبَ بلالٌ إلى الْمَسْجِدِ .

So ذَهُب means "he went" but if it is followed by a noun as the subject, the pronoun "he" is dropped.

<u>م</u> ن مِن	from.(If it is follo	it becomes اَلْ	(مِنَ
إِلَي	to	الفِلِبِيْنُ	The Philippines
اليَابَانُ	Japan	المَدُّرَسَةُ	school
الصِّينُ	China	السُّوقُ	market
الهِنْدُ	India	الجَامِعَةُ	university
المُديْرُ	headmaster		

Æ Exercises:

Ex.1: Answer the following questions (the answers are to be based on the lesson).

Ex.2: Read and write with the correct ending.

Ex.3: Read and write.

Ex.4: Fill in the blanks with suitable propositions.

In this lesson we learn the following:

1. Bilâl's book (kitâbu bilâl-i-n)

The imâm's house (bait-u l-imam-i)

بَيْتُ الإِمَامِ

In کِتَابُ بِلاَلِ the first word is the thing possesed.

It is called mudâf. The second word is the possessor. It is called mudâf ilaihi.

☞Note:

- a) that the mudâf takes neither the definite nor the indefinite article. So it is wrong to say الكِتَابُ بلال or الكِتَابُ بلال . The mudâf is definite by position, and does not need the definite article.
- b) the mudâf ilaihi is in the genitive case. It can have tanwîn as in the first example or as in the second example.

- c) ؟ثَــَابُ مَـنُ "whose book?". Note that مَنْ is not in the genitive case because it is indeclinable, i.e. it does not change to indicate its function. There are certain indeclinable nouns in Arabic which remain unchanged.
- d) مَكْتَبِ الْمُدَرِّسِ is in the genitive case because of the preposition عَلَى مَكْتَبِ الْمُدَرِّسِ is in the genitive case because it is mudâf ilaihi.

- 2. تَحْتَ "under". The noun following تَحْتَ is in the genitive because it is mudâf ilaihi: تَحْتَ الْمَكْتَبِ ، تَحْتَ الْكِتَابِ
- 3. يَا is a vocative particle. A noun following يَا has only one dammah: يَا بِلاَلٌ ، يَا شَيْخُ ، يَا أُسْتَاذُ etc.
- 4. The words إُنْتُ and أَنْتُ commence with hamzatu l-wasl. When preceded by a word the initial «i-» is dropped in pronunciation.

ism-u l-walad-i bilâl-u-n, wa sm-u l-bint-i âminat-u

ibn-u l-mudarris-i tabîb-u-n wa bn-u l-imâm-i tâjir-u-n.

aina **bn-u** hâmid-i-n?

Ex.1: Answer the following questions.

Ex.2: Form possessive phrase with the help of the two words.

Ex.3: Read and write with the correct ending. Note that the mudâf has «-u» ending, and the mudâf ilaihi has «-i» ending with or without tanwîn. If the mudâf is preceded by a proposition it has «-i» ending.

Ex.4: Read.

Ex.5: Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

Ex.6: Correct the following.

Ex.7: Read the following with the correct ending.

Note that the noun after $\ \ \ \$ has no nunation, but only one dammah, e.g. shaikh-u-n/yâ shaikh-u.

Ex.8: Make questions on the pattern of the example with the help of the pictures.

Ex.9: Read the following keeping in mind the rules regarding the hamzatu l-wasl.

Vocabulary

الرَّسُولُ	the messenger	تُحْتَ	under, beneath
العَمْ	paternal uncle	الإبْنُ	son
الْشَارِعُ	street	السَّيَارَةُ	car
الكَعْبَةُ	the Ka'bah	هُنَا	here
الخالُ	maternal uncle	هُنَاكَ	there
مُغْلَقٌ	closed, shut	البِنْتُ .	daughter, girl
الإسم	name	الطَبِيْبُ	doctor
الحَقِيبَةُ	bag, case		

In this lesson we learn:

ا هُذَهِ which is the feminine of هَاذِهِ but the alif is omitted in writing.

This is a boy and this is a girl.

2. Nouns and adjectives are made feminine by adding a «ö» at the end. The last letter before this (ö) takes a fathah (a)....

Certain nouns have a separate form for feminine e.g.

All nouns in Arabic are either masculine or feminine. Feminine nouns and adjectives usually have the 5-ending. But there are certain words which do not have this ending. Students when learning a new noun must learn its gender also. Double members of the body are usually feminine while single members are masculine, e.g.,

Feminine	Masculine
اید hand	head رأس
leg رِجْل	nose أَنْفُ
عین eye	mouth فَ
ear	face وَجُوْ

3. J is a preposition meaning "belongs to, for" e.g.,

هَذَا لِبِلاَلٍ ، وَ ذَلِكَ لِحَامِدٍ This belongs to Bilâl and that belongs to Hâmid.

Note that the word اللَّهُ becomes اللَّهُ lillah-i (belonging to Allâh) by just dropping the alif. No lâm need be added to the word.

"means "whose" or "belonging to whom" e.g.,

Whose is this? Whom does this belong to?

Whose is the book?

لِمَنْ هَذَا ؟ لِمَنِ الْكِتَابُ ؟

اً الله when followed by مَن when followed by

4. أَيْضاً means "also", e.g.

This is beautiful,

and that is also beautiful.

وَ ذَلِكَ أَيْضاً جَمِيْلٌ . هَذَا كَبِيْرٌ جِداً .

5. محداً جداً .5 means "very", e.g.

This is very big.

Ex.1: Read and write.

Ex.2: Answer the question.

Ex.3: Fill in the blanks in the left column with the same predicate as in the sentences in the right column after turning them into feminine.

Ex.4: Correct the following.

Ex.5: Read the following with the correct ending.

■ Vocabulary

المِكْوَاةُ	iron (for ironing)	الأَنْفُ	nose
البَقَرَةُ	cow	الفَمُ	mouth
الدَرَّاجَةُ	bicycle	القِدْرُ	cooking pot (fem.)
المِلْعَقَةُ	spoon	الأُذُنُ	ear
الفَلاَّحُ	farmer	العَينُ	eye
الأُمُّ	mother	اليَدُ	hand
الأَبُ	father	الرِجْلُ	leg
الثَلاَّجَةُ	fridge	سَرِيع	fast
الشَايُ	tea	النَّافِذَةُ	window
المَغْرِبُ	west	الشَرْقُ	east
•	coffee		

In this lesson we learn تِلْكَ which is feminine of ذَلِكَ "that" e.g.,

This is Bilâl and that is Hâmid.

هَٰذَا بِلاَلٌ ، وَ ذَٰلِكَ حَامِدٌ .

This is Aminah and that is Maryam.

هَٰذِهِ أَمِنَةُ ، وَ تِلْكَ مَرْيَمُ .

Ex.1: Read and write.

Ex.2: Fill in the blanks with خَلِك or خَلك.

■Vocabulary

she-camel النَّاقَةُ

duck البطّة

nurse المُمَرِّضَةُ

egg البَيْضَةُ

mu 'adhdhin المُؤَذِّنُ

hen الدَّجَاجَةُ

In this lesson we learn:

1. How to say "this book" in Arabic. We have seen that هَذَا كِتَابُ means "this is a book". Now we learn that هَذَا الْكِتَابُ means "this book". This is not a sentence.

To make it a sentence we must add a predicate e.g. "this book is new"

هَذَا الْكِتَابُ جَدَيْدٌ

All demonstrative pronouns can be used to make this construction, e.g.

That man is an engineer.

ذَلِكَ الرَّجُلُ مُهَنْدِسٌ .

This watch is beautiful.

هَذِهِ السَّاعَةُ جَمِيْلَةٌ .

That nurse is from Japan.

تِلْكَ الْمُمَرِّضَةُ مِنَ الْيَابَانِ .

2. We have seen that the normal ending of a noun is «-u», and it changes to «-i» after prepositions, and when the noun is a possessor, e.g.

The house is beautiful.

البَيْتُ جَمِيْلٌ.

Bilâl is in the house.

بِلاَلٌ فِي الْبَيْتِ .

This is the key of the house.

هَٰذَا مِفْتَاحُ الْبَيْتِ .

Nouns ending in long «-â» have no endings. They remain unchanged, e.g.,

This is America.

هَذِهِ أَمْرِيْكَا .

I am from America.

أَنَا مِنْ أَمْرِيْكَا .

He is the president of America.

هُوَ رَئِيْسُ أَمْرِيْكَا .

3. تَالُفَ "behind", أَمَامَ "in front of". The noun after these have «-i» ending e.g.

The house is behind the mosque.

البَيْتُ خَلْفَ الْمَسْجِدِ .

Hâmid is in front of the teacher.

حَامِدٌ أَمَامَ الْمُدَرِّسُ.

4. جَلُسَ means "he sat".

Where did Muhammad sit?

أَيْنَ جَلَسَ مُحَمَّدٌ ؟ جَلَسَ أَمَامَ الْمُدَرِّسِ.

He sat in front of the teacher.

Ex.1: Answer the following questions.

Ex.2: Read and write.

Ex.3: Change the following sentences as shown in the example:

 \Rightarrow

This is a book.

⇒ This book belongs to Muhammad.

Ex.1: Make questions and answers as shown in the example using the word لِمَنْ "whose".

Ex.2: Read the following keeping in mind the rule pertaining to nouns ending in «-â».

Ex.3: Read and write keeping in mind the rule pertaining to أَمَامُ and

■ Vocabulary

America أَمْرِيْكَا knife أَمْرِيْكَا closed أَمْرِيْكَا أَوْتُ closed أَمْرِيْكَا لَا أَنْ اللَّهُ أَوْتُ اللَّهُ أَلَّى اللَّهُ اللَّلْمُ اللَّهُ اللَّلْمُلْمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّلَّا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ ا



Note that the final \mathcal{S} which is pronounced alif has no dots. So $\dot{\underline{\mathfrak{g}}}$ is f, and $\dot{\underline{\mathfrak{g}}}$ is f.

Part A

In this lesson we learn:

1. The adjective in Arabic. The adjective in Arabic follows the noun it qualifies, i.e. unlike in English it comes after the noun, e.g.

A new house.

In Arabic the adjective is called na't (\mathring{i}), and the noun it qualifies is called $man'\hat{u}t$ (\mathring{a}). The adjective is in agreement with the noun in the following matters:

a) Gender. The adjective of a masculine noun is masculine, and that of a feminine noun is feminine, e.g.

a new book

a new car

b) Being definite or indefinite. If the noun is definite the adjective is also definite. And if the noun is indefinite so also is the adjective, e.g.

Bilâl is a new teacher.

بِلاَلٌ مُدَّرِسٌ جَدِيْدٌ الْفَصْل . المُدَرِّسُ الْجَدِيْدُ فِي الْفَصْل .

The new teacher is in the class.

c) Case. The adjective is in the same case as the noun, e.g.

This is a new house. (bait-u-n jadid-u-n)

هَٰذَا بَيْتٌ جَدِيْدٌ .

I am in a new house. (fi bait-i-n jadid-i-n)

أَنَا فِي بَيْتٍ جَدِيْدٍ .

The new house is beautiful. (al-bait-u l-jadid-u)

البَيْتُ الْجَدِيْدُ جَمِيْلٌ .

Who is in the new house? (fi l-bait-i l-jadid-i)

مَنْ فِي الْبَيْتِ الْجَدِيْدِ ؟

2. Adjectives ending in «-ân» have no tanwîn, e.g.

لَّ kaslân-u (lazy)

أَنُ الْمَالُ لَ kaslân-u (lazy)

أَنُ jau 'ânu (hungry)

أَنْ 'atshân-u (thirsty)

أَنْ ضُبُانُ ghadbân-u (angry)

أَنُّ mal'ân-u (full)

∠ Exercises

Ex.1: Read and write.

Ex.2: Fill in he blanks with suitable adjectives.

Ex.3: Fill in the blanks with nouns suitable to the adjectives.

Ex.4: Read keeping in mind the rule pertaining to adjectives ending in «-ân».

Vocabulary

الفَاكِهَةُ	fruit	الإِنْكِلِيْزِيَّةُ	English (language)
العُصْفُورُ	sparrow	صَعْب	difficult
الطَائِرُ	bird	المَدِيْنَةُ	city
	Arabic	القَاهِرَةُ	Cairo
اللَّغَةُ	language	اليَوْمَ	today
سُهُلٌ	easy	لِمَاذَا	why
مُجتَهِدُ	hardworking	الكُوْبُ	cup
شَهِيرُ	famous		

In this part we learn:

1. Adjective qualifying a definite noun, e.g.

Where is the new teacher?

2. Relative pronoun الَّذِي. If it refers to a human being it is to be translated "who", and if it refers to an animal or a thing "which", e.g.

الرَّجُلُ الَّذِي خَرَجَ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الآنَ تَاجِرٌ شَهِيْرٌ.

The man who went out of the mosque just now is a famous merchant.

البَيْتُ الَّذِي أَمَامَ الْمَسْجِدِ لِلإِمَامِ .

The house which is in front of the mosque belongs to the imam.

3. Note that when J is used with a noun having \mathring{J} , the alif of \mathring{J} is omitted:

لِلإِمَامِ الإِمَامُ الْإِمَامُ الْمُدَرِّسِ المُدَرِّسُ المُدَرِّسُ المُدَرِّسُ

4. عِنْدُ "with". The noun following it has «-i» ending e.g.

The teacher is with the headmaster.

المُدَرِّسُ عِنْدَ الْمُدِيْرِ.

Ex.1: Read and write.

Ex.2: Fill in the blanks with the adjective given in brackets. Note that if the noun has "if the adjective should also have "if."

Ex.3: Read and write.

المَكْتَبَةُ	library .	الثَّانَوِيَّةُ	secondary school
الآنَ	now, just now	الوَزِيْرُ	minister
هُنَاكَ	there	حَادُّ	sharp
المُسْتَوْصَفُ	clinic, small hospital	السُّوْقُ	market
المِرْوَحَةُ	fan	إِنْدُوْنِيْسِيَا	Indonesia
الكُوَيْتُ	Kuwait	الشَّارِ عُ	street

In the lesson we learn:

1. The possessive pronouns: كي , هُ ; أَهُ , وَ :

kitâb-u-ka (your book). Here "your" is for masculine singular.

كِتَابُكَ

kitâb-u-hu (his book)

كِتَابُهُ

kitâb-u-hâ (her book)

كِتابُهَ

kitâb-i for kitâb-u-i (my book)

كِتَابِج

These pronouns are not full-fledged words. They are like suffixes attached to the nouns.

2. As we have seen "your book" is كِتَابُك and "his book" is عُبَابُهُ.

The word for "father" is "and for "brother" is ".

"Your brother" is أَخُونُك and not أَخُونُك

An extra waw y has to be added between the mudâf and the mudâf ilaihi. In the

same way "his father" is not أبوه but أبوه.

Note the following:

"Muhammad's house" is بَيْتُ مُحَمَّدٍ.

But "Muhammad's father" is أَبُو مُحَمِّدٍ.

And "Muhammad's brother" is أُخُو مُحَمَّدٍ

"My father" and "my brother" have no extra waw, e.g. أُبِي , أُبِي .

The nouns which take this extra waw when they are mudâf are four words. You have learnt two, and you will learn the other two in future مَانُ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

- 3. We have already learnt that the word عند meaning "with" It is also used to convey the idea of "to have", e.g. أُعِنْدُكَ قَلَمْ "Have you a pen?" (literally, "Is there a pen with you?").
- 4. We have already learnt the preposition في meaning "belonging to" When it is attached to the pronouns it takes fatha (الله "belongs to you", أله "belongs to him", له "belongs to her"; but لي "belongs to me", has kasrah.

*Note:

means "I have a brother", literally "a brother belongs to me." لي أُخْ means "with" "I have a mouth", literally "a mouth belongs to me."

It is wrong to say عُنْدِي فَمُّ /عِنْدِي أَخٌ because عِنْدِي أَخٌ is used with things which are separable, and relations and parts of the body are not of this nature.

5. We have learnt ذَهُبِت "he went". Now we learn نُهُبِت "you went" (masculine singular) and ذُهُبِتُ "I went".

Did you go to school today?

Yes, I went.

6. We have learnt that feminine proper nouns have no tanwîn e.g. مَرْيَمُ ، آمِنَةُ Likewise, masculine proper nouns with ö-ending also have no tanwîn. e.g.

7. مَعَ Means with. To understand the difference between عِنْدُ and عَنْدُ remember that if you say:

المُدَرَّسُ عِنْدَ الْمُدِيْرِ.

"The teacher is with the headmaster" it means that the teacher has gone to the headmaster's office, and he is with him there, but:

المُدَرِّسُ مَعَ الْمُدِيْرِ.

doesn't have this restriction. He can be with the headmaster anywhere.

Note that the noun after a has «-i» ending.

8. "at the university". بالْجَامِعَةِ is a preposition meaning "at" "in".

means "Islamic University الجَامِعَةُ الإِسْلاَمِيَّةُ بِالْمَدِيْنَةِ الْمُنَوَّرَةِ

at Madinah Munawwarah".

9. In Lesson 1 we have learnt that ما means 'what'. This word is also used as a negative particle. so ما عندي سيارةً. means 'I don't have a car',

'I have no car'

Ex.1: Answer the following questions.

Ex.2: Fill in the blanks with the suitable possessive pronouns.

Ex.3: From five questions and answers on the pattern of the example.

Ex.4: From five questions and answers on the pattern of the example.

Ex.5: Attach possessive pronouns to the following nouns as shown in the example. Remove the tanwin before attaching the pronoun:

kitâb-u-**n**

kitâb-u-ka

With the possessive pronoun of the first person the case ending "-u" has also to be removed:

kitâb-**u-n**

kitâb-î

Ex.6: Read the following.

Ex.7: Read the following.

Ex.8: Read the following.

Ex.9: Read the example and then read the proper nouns with the correct endings.

WVocabulary

colleague, class-mate الزَّمِيْلُ

young man الفَتَى

husband الزَّوْجُ

one وَاحِدٌ

child الطِفْلُ

This is a revision lesson. It contains only two new words:

أُحِبُّ and فِيْهِ/فِيْهَا

ا. فِیْهِ means "in it", e.g.

Who is in the house?

مَنْ فِي الْبَيْتِ ؟

There are my father and mother in it.

فِيْهِ أَبِي وَأُمِّي .

2. The feminine is فِيْهَا, e.g.

Who is in the room?

مَنْ فِي الغُرْفَةِ ؟

There is my brother in it.

فِيْهَا أُخِي .

means "I love, I like", e.g. أُحِبُّ

I love my father, my mother,

أُحِبُّ أَبِي وَأُمِّي وَأَحْيِي وَأُخْتِي .

my brother and my sister.1

The object of a verb is in the accusative case (مَنْصُوبُ), i.e. it takes «-a» ending.

But it does not appear in a noun which has the possessive pronoun of the first person attached to it. Here are some examples of the object without the possessive pronoun of the first person:

(uhibbu llâh-a) I love Allâh.

أُحِبُّ اللَّهَ .

(uhibbu r-rasûl-a) I love the Messenger.

أُحِبُّ الرَّسُوْلَ.

(uhibbu rasûl-a llâhi) I love the Messenger of Allâh.

أُحِبُّ رَسُوْلَ اللَّهِ .

(uhibbu l-lughat-a l-'arbiyyat-a)

أُحِبُّ اللَّغَةَ الْعَرَبيَّةَ .

I love Arabic language.

In English the word "and" is used only before the last word, but in Arabic j must be used all through.

Here we can learn تُحِبُ "you love" (masculine singular).	
Do you love Allâh?	أَتُحِبُّ اللَّهَ ؟
Do you love your language (lughat-a-ka)?	أَتُحِبُّ لُغَتَكَ؟
Whom do you love?	مَنْ تُحِبُّ ؟
What do you love?	مَّاذَا تُحِبُّ ؟

In this lesson we learn the following:

1. We have learnt before أُنْت "you" for masculine singular. Now we learn أُنْت "you" for feminine singular, e.g.

Where are you from, Aminah?

The possesive pronoun from كُو is أُنْتِ is كُله «-ki», e.g.

Where is your house, Maryam?

2. We have already leant that the possessive pronoun from أُنْت , e.g.

Where is your house, Bilal?

We have already learnt ذَهَبُتُ "he went", ذُهَبُتُ "I went" and ذُهَبُت "you went".

Now we can learn ْذُهبَت "she went", e.g.

Where is Aminah?

She went to the university.

If the subject is mentioned the pronoun "she" has to be dropped, e.g.

Maryam went to school.

In ذَهَبَتْ the last letter تُ has sukûn.

If a verb like this is followed by "the sukun is changed to kasrah e.g.

ذَهَبَتِ البنتُ The girl went.

3. We have already learnt الَّذِي "who, which" for masculine singular. Now we learn الَّتِي for feminine singular, e.g.

The girl student who sat in front of the lady teacher is form Germany.

السَّاعَةُ الَّتِي عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ لِلْمُدَرَّسِ.

The watch which is on the table belongs to the teacher.

4. We have learnt کِتَابُكَ أُنْت "your book". Now note سُخَابُكَ أُنْت "this is your book". Here أُنْت has been added for emphasis. This is used in case there is doubt or dispute.

≰ Exercises

Note also:

- Ex.1: Read and write.
- Ex.2: Change the pronoun in the following sentences to feminine as explained in the example.
- Ex.3: Change the subject of the following sentences to feminine as explained in the example.
- Ex.4: Fill in the blanks with الَّذِي or الَّذِي

العَمُّ	paternal uncle	الشَّجَرَةُ	tree
العَمَّةُ	paternal aunt	سُوْرِيَا	Syria
	maternal uncle	المَدْرَسَةُ الْمُتَوَسِّطَ	middle school
الخَالَةُ	maternal aunt	المُفَتّشُ	inspector
سْتَشْفَى الوِلاَدَةِ	maternity hospital	الفَتَاةُ	young lady
يَا سَيِّدِي	sir!	الدَّفْتَرُ	notebook (4)
يًا سَيِّدَتِي			Malaysia
كَيْفَ حَالُك؟	how are you? how do	أَنَا بِخَيْرٍ ?you do	I am fine
أُمَّهَاتٌ	pl of أُمُّ mother	pl آباءً	of أَبْ father
وُزَرَاءُ	pl of وَزِيْرٌ minister	pl عُلَمَاءُ	scholar عَالِمٌ of
ٲۛڨ ۅؚۘؽۘٵۼۘ	strong قُوِيٌّ strong	pl ضِعَافٌ	weak ضَعِيْفٌ weak
بَعْدَ	after (the noun follow	is in the و بعد	genitive case)
ةُ السَّعُودِيَّةُ	المَمْلَكَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّا	Kingdom of Saud	i Arabia

Part A

In this lesson we learn:

- 1. The plural of nouns and adjectives. In English adjectives have no plural form. We say: "good man" and "good men". But in Arabic even adjectives have plural form. In English we have two kinds of plural form:
 - (1) Sound, and
 - (2) Broken

In the sound plural the word retains its original form e.g.

In the broken plural the original form of the word is changed to a great extent, e.g. Man \Rightarrow men, woman \Rightarrow women.

In Arabic we have these two kinds of plural form: sound and broken.

• The **sound plural** is either masculine or feminine. The sound masculine plural has «-ûna» ending. e.g.

The sound feminine plural has "ât-u-n" ending. e.g.



Note that in this plural form the singular has short «a» before the «t» (muslimat-u-

n), and the $\langle t \rangle$ is round (\ddot{o}), where as in the plural the $\langle a \rangle$ is long, and the $\langle t \rangle$ is open (muslimât-u-n).

In pronunciation the only difference between the singular and the plural is the shortness and length of «a»:

muslimat-u-n muslimât-u-n

• The **broken plural**. Unlike in English, the broken plural is very widely used in Arabic. There are more than twenty patterns of the broken plural. Some are given in this lesson. These are:

فُعُولٌ	نَجم	نُجُومٌ	
$(1u2\hat{u}3-u-n)^1$	najm-u-n	nujûm-u-n	
فُعُلُ	كِتَابٌ	وو کتب	
(1u2u3-u-n)	kitâb-u-n	kutub-u-n	
فِعَالٌ	جَبَلٌ	جبَالٌ	
(1i2â3-u-n)	jabal-u-n	jibâl-u-n	
فُعَّالُ	تَاجِرٌ	تُجَّارُ	
(1u22â3-u-n)	tâjir-u-n	tujjâr-u-n	
أُفْعَالٌ	قَلَمْ	أَقْلاَمٌ	
(a12â3-u-n)	qalam-u-n	aqlâm-u-n	
فُعَلاَءُ	زَمِیْل	زُمَلاَءُ	
(1u2a3â'-u) This is without tanwîn	zamîl-u-n	zumalâ'-u	
أُفْعِلاًءُ	صَدِيقٌ	أُصْدِقَاءُ	
(a12ilâ'-u) This is without tanwîn	sadîq-u-n	asdiqâ'-u	
فِعْلَةٌ	اً خ	إخوة	
(li23at-u-n)	akh-u-n	ikhwat-u-n	

The Student is advised to learn the plural form of every new noun and adjective he learns.

¹ The numbers 1,2 and 3 refer to the first, second and third letters of the word.

2. The plural of هَوُلاء is هَذِهِ is هُذِهِ (hâ ulâ i), e.g.

This is a merchant.

This is a lady teacher.

These are merchants.

These are lady teachers.

Note that هُوُلاً is mostly used with human beings. Its use to refer to non-human beings is rare. See lesson 16 to find out what word to be used with non-human beings.

3. The plural of هُوَ "he" is هُوَ "they" (masculine). Unlike the singular هُوَ the plural هُوَ is used to refer only to human beings, e.g.

He is a teacher.

هُمْ مُدَرِّسُوْنَ .

They are teachers.

The plural of 4 (his) is 4 (their), e.g.

Where is their house?

أَيْنَ بَيْتُهُمْ ؟

Their father is a famous merchant

أَبُوْهُمْ تَاجِرٌ شَهِيْرٌ .

Note that the words for "they" and "their" have the same form (هُمْ).

- 4. We have learnt ذَهُبُوُ "he went". Now "they went" is نُهُبُوُ dhahabû. Note that there is an alif at the end of the word which is not pronounced.

 Note that the pronoun that we have learnt in this part of the lesson is masculine. We will learn the feminine pronoun in Part B of this lesson.
- .some",e.g. بَعْضُ .5

Some of them are teachers, and some (of them) are the engineers.

Exercises

- Ex.1: Change the subject of the following sentences to plural as shown in the example.
- Ex.2: Change the underlined word to plural and reconstruct the sentence.
- Ex.3: Make the following nouns mudâf using first a noun, and then a pronoun as shown in the example.

Note that in nouns ending in alif and hamzah the hamzah is written above a waw when followed by a pronoun, but when followed by a noun it remains independent. e.g.

Muhammad's sons

أُبْنَاءُ مُحَمِّدٍ

His sons

اً أُبْنَا**ؤُ**هُ

- Ex.4: Change the subject of the following sentences to plural as shown in the example.
- Ex.5: Read and write.
- Ex.6: Write the plural of the following nouns and adjectives.

ەر. فىتىة	plural of فَتَّى young man	أسماء	pl of اسم name
طِوَالٌ	tall طَوِیْلٌ pl of	رِجَالٌ	man رَجُلٌ pl of
طُلاَّبٌ	pl of طَالِبٌ student	النَّاسُ	people
ء ۽ ۽ جُلُدُ	pl of جَدِیْدٌ new	قِصَارٌ	short قَصِيْرٌ pl of
ضيف	ضيُوْفٌ guest, pl	حُجَّاجٌ	pilgrim حَاجٌّ pi
<u>َ</u> وَرُيۡةٌ	village	أصْلِقَاءُ	pl of صَدِيْقٌ friend
حقل	جُقُوْلٌ field, pl	المَطْعَمُ	restaurant, mess
زُ مَلاَءُ	pl of زَمِیْلٌ class-mate	أُبنَاءُ	son اِبْنُ pl of
مُجْتَهِدُوْد	pl مُجْتَهِدٌ hardworking	شيخ	old man, learned-
			man, pl شيو خ

In this part we learn the following:

e.g. هُنَّ she" is هِي e.g.

They are my brothers,

and they are my sisters.

هُمْ إِخْوَتِي، و**َهُنَّ** أُخُواتِي .

The plural of هُـنَّ "her" is هُـنَّ " their". Note that the pronouns for "they" and "their" are the same.

هُنَّ رَبِعِيلاَ ثِنِي ، وَهَذَا يَيْتُهُنَّ يَعِيلاً ثِنِي ، وَهَذَا يَيْتُهُنَّ عَلَيْهِ اللهِ They are my class-mates and this is their house.

- 2. We have already learnt that the plural of هَوُلاَء is هَدُهِ, i.e. it is the same for both the masculine and the feminine.
- 3. We have learnt in Part A that ذَهَبُوا means "they went" (masculine). "They went" (feminine) is ذَهُبْنُ (dhahabna), e.g.

Where are your brothers?

They went to the university.

And where are your sisters?

They went to the library.

أَيْنَ إِخْوَتُكَ ؟ **ذَهَبُوْا** إِلَى الْجَامِعَةِ . أَيْنَ أَخَوَاتُكَ ؟

ذَهَبْنَ إِلَى الْمَكْتَبَةِ .

4. We have already learnt the formation of the sound feminine plural. In the pronunciation the «a» before the «t» is lengthened. In writing, in addition to this, the "round ta" is changed to "open ta", e.g.

فُتیاتٌ fatayât-u-n

the round ta is changed to	open a, e.g.	
مُسْلِمَةٌ	⇨	مُسْلِمَاتٌ
musli ma t-u-n	\Rightarrow	muslim â t-u-n
Note that the following plura	als which are irregular	
		18 1. C
بنت		بنات
bint-un		banât-un
م ، اُختُ		أُخُوَاتٌ
ukht-un		akhawât-u-n

fatâ-u-n

Ex.1: Change the subject in the following sentences to plural. Note that adjectives like کَبَارٌ ، صِغَارٌ ، طِوَال ، " جُدُدٌ are the same for masculine and feminine.

Ex.2: Read and write.

Ex.3: Change the subject in the following sentences to plural.

Ex.4: Fill in the blanks using the suitable demonstrative pronoun:

Note that هُوُّلاً a is for both masculine and feminine.

Ex.5: Fill in the blanks using the suitable personal pronoun:

Ex.6: Write the plural of the following nouns and adjectives.

أُسْتَاذَةً	lady professor	النِّسَاءُ	women (plural
زَوْ جَةٌ	wife		from a different
عُمّة	aunt (father's sister)		root)
المَرْأَةُ	women	زَوْجٌ	husband
مُسْتَشْفَى الْوِلاَدَةِ	maternity hospital		

Part C

In this part we learn that the plural of غَرِكَ and تَالُكَ is تِلْكَ and "those". Note that the waw (و) in أُولاَئِكَ is not pronounced. The words is pronounced ulâ'ika.

- Ex.1: Change the subject of the following sentences to plural as shown in the example.
- Ex.2: Fill in the blanks using the suitable demonstrative pronoun: رَذَٰلِكَ أُوْلاَئِكَ أُولاَئِكَ أُلْلِكَ أُولاَئِكَ أُولاَئِكُونَاكُ أُولاَئِكُ أُولاَئِكَ أُولاَئِكَ أُولاَئِكَ أُولاَئِكَ أُولاَئِكَ أُولاَئِكَ أُولاَئِكَ أُولائِكَ أُولاَئِكَ أُولاَئِكَ أُولاَئِكُ أُولاَئِكَ أُولاَئِكَ أُولاَئِكَ أُولِكُ أُولِكُ أُولِكُ أُولِكُ أُولِكُ أُولِكُ أُلْكُونَ أُولِكُ أُولِكُ أُولِكُ أُولِكُ أُلْكُولُكُ أُلِكُولُكُ أُلْكُولُكُ أُلْكُولُكُ أُلْكُولُكُ أُلْكُولُكُ أُلْكُولُكُ أُلْكُولُكُ أُلْكُولُكُ أُلْكُولُكُ أُلْكُولُكُ أُلِكُ أُلْكُولُكُ أُلْكُولُكُ أُلْكُولُكُ أُلْكُولُكُ أُلْكُولُكُ أُلْكُولُكُ أُلْكُولُكُ أُلْلُكُ أُلْكُولُكُ أُلْكُولُكُ أُلْلُكُ أُلِكُ أُلْلِكُ أُلْلُكُ لِلْلِكُ أُلْلُكُ أُلْلِكُ أُلْلُكُ أُلْلِكُ أُلْلُكُ أُلْلُكُ أُلْلُكُ أُلْلُكُ أُلْلُكُ أُلُولُكُ أُلْلِكُ أُلْلُكُ أُلْلُكُ أُلْلِكُ لِلْلِلْكُلِكُ أُلْلِكُ لِلْلُلْلِ
- Ex.3: Write the plural of the following nouns.
- Ex.4: Read the following keeping in mind that these broken plural patterns have no tanwin.

In this lesson we learn the following:

e.g. أُنْتُمْ e.g. أَنْتُمْ e.g. أَنْتُمْ (masculine singular) أَنْتُ إِنْتُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ اللّ

Who are you?

مَنْ أَنتُم ؟

The plural of 3 "your" is 4, e.g.

Brothers, where is your house?

أَيْنَ بَيْتُكُمْ يَا إِخْوَانُ ؟

2. The plural of نَحْنُ Like أَنَا Like أَنَا its plural نَحْنُ refers to both the masculine and feminine, e.g.

We are Muslims (masculine).

نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُوْنَ .

We are Muslims (feminine).

نَحْنُ مُسْلِمَاتٌ .

We have learnt that بَيْتِــي means "my house". Now we learn that "our house" is نيتنا bait-u-nâ, e.g.

Allah is our Lord.

الله رَبُنا .

Islam is our faith.

الإِسْلاَمُ دِيْنَنَا .

Muhammad (peace and blessing of Allah be upon him) is our Prophet.

- 3. تَهُنْتُمْ means "you went" (mas. pl), e.g. نَهُنْتُمْ means "you went" (mas. pl), e.g.
 لَانَ ذَهَنْتُمْ يَا أَبْنَائِي ؟
 Where did you go, my sons?
- 4. أَذُهَبْتُ means "I went". And "we went" is ذُهَبْتُ (dhahabnâ). Note that "they went" (feminine) is ذَهْبْنَ dhahabna. The difference between the two is that in ذَهُبْنَ the final «a» is short, and in ذَهُبْنَ it is long.

5. We have seen that feminine proper nouns have no tanwîn, e.g. آمِنَةُ، مَرْيَمُ،

Now we learn that non-Arabic proper nouns also have no tanwîn, e.g وُلْيَمُ ، هِتْلَرُ بَا كِسَتَانُ

The names of most of the prophets are non-Arabic, and therefore, they have no tanwîn, e.g.

. آدَمُ ، إِبْرَاهِيمُ ، إِسْحَاقُ ، إِسْمَاعِيْلُ ، يَعْقُوْبُ

If however, the non-Arabic proper noun has only three letters, and is masculine, it has tanwîn, e.g.

نُوْحٌ ، لُوْطٌ ، جُرْجٌ (George) ، حَانٌ

6. We have learnt that mudâf is definite by position. So, when the mudâf has an adjective it must be definite, e.g.

The imam's new house.

بَيْتُ الإِمَامِ الْجَدِيْدُ .

Here بَيْتُ is the mudâf, and it is definite by position. The same applies to the mudâf whose mudâf ilaihi is a possessive pronoun, e.g. بَيْتُهُ الْجَدِيْدُ. "his new house".

Note the following:

The imam's new house.

بَيْتُ الإِمَامِ الْجَدِيْدُ .

The new imam's house.

بَيْتُ الإِمَامِ الْجَدِيْدِ .

7. أُيُّ "which". It is used as a mudâf, e.g.

Which house is this?

أَيُّ بَيْتٍ هَذَا ؟

Which student went out?

أَيُّ طَالِبٍ خَرَجَ ؟

• When preceded by a proposition it is in the genitive case, e.g.

Which country are you from?

مِنْ أَيِّ بَلَدٍ أَنْتَ ؟

In which class-room did you sit?

فِي أَيِّ فَصْلٍ جَلَسْتَ ؟

It can be in the accusative case, e.g.
Which language do you like?

أَيَّ لُغَةٍ تُحِبُّ ؟

∠ Exercises

Ex.1: Answer the following questions.

Ex.2: Read and write.

Ex.3: Use the following nouns with the possessive pronouns as shown in the example.

Ex.4: Read.

Ex.5: Read the following nouns keeping in mind the rule pertaining to non-Arabic proper nouns.

لدَّ وَسَهْلاً وَمَرْحَباً	ُwelcome اُهْ	الدُّستُورُ	constitution (law)
طِفلَة	child (feminine)		prayer direction
المَطَارُ		المَحْكَمَةُ	lawcourt
	faculty, college	حَفِيْدٌ	حَفَّدَةٌ grandson, pl
	Faculty of Medicine	الحَدِيْقَةُ	garden
	Faculty of Engineering		
	Faculty of Commerce		
كُلِّيَّةُ الشَّرِيْعَةِ	Faculty of Islamic Law	الشَّهْرُ	month
نَصْرَانِيٌ	نَصَارَى Christian, pl	رَجَبٌ	the month of Rajab
	Prophet	اليُوْنَانُ	
الدِّينُ	religion	إخوة	pl of الخ
شَفَاهُ اللَّهُ	May Allah grant him he	alth!	

In this lesson we learn the following:

اً أنتُ you" (feminine singular) is أنتِ 1. The plural of

Who are you, sisters?

مَنْ أَنْتُنَّ يَا أَخُوَاتِي ؟

We are the imam's daughters.

نَحْنُ بَنَاتُ الإمَامِ .

2. The plural of إِنْ "your" (feminine singular) is كُنَّ e.g.

Where is your house, ladies?

أَيْنَ بَيْتُكُنَّ يَا سَيِّدَاتُ ؟

Our house is near the mosque.

بَيْتُنَا قُرِيْبٌ مِنَ المَسْجِدِ.

3. We have learnt ذَهَبْتُ "you went" (feminine singular). Its plural is ذَهَبْتُ, e.g.

Where did you go, sisters?

أَيْنَ ذَهَبْتُنَّ يَا أَخَوَاتُ ؟

Where did you go, brothers?

أَيْنَ ذَهَبْتُمْ يَا إِخُوانُ؟

4. عُدْ means "before", بَعْدُ means "after". They are always mudâf, and the noun following them is in the genitive case. e.g.

After the lesson

بَعْدَ الدَّرْس

Before the prayer

قَبْلَ الصَّلاَةِ

5. شخع "he returned".

Has the imâm returned from the mosque?

أَرَجَعَ الإِمَامُ مِنَ المستجدِ؟

ذَهَبْتُ إِلِّي المَسْجِدِ قَبْلُ الأَذَانِ وَرَجَعْتُ بَعْدَ الصَّلاَّةِ.

I went to the mosque before the adhân and returned after the salât.

Ex.1: Answer the following questions.

Ex.2: Change the subject of the following sentences to feminine.

Ex.3: Change the possessive pronoun in the following sentences into feminine.

Ex.4: Fill in the blanks with the suitable personal pronouns (أَنْتُمْ ، أَنْتُمْ ، أَنْتُمْ . أَنْتُمْ أَنْتُ

Ex.5: Fill in the blanks with the suitable possessive pronoun (قَ ، كُمْ ، كُو كُنّ)

Ex.6: Fill in the blanks with أَنَا or نَحْنُ .

Ex.7: Read and write.

■ Vocabulary

Cairo القَاهِرَةُ week الأُسْبُوعُ lesson الدَرْسُ

now الآنَ

examination الإختِبَارُ

In this lesson we learn the following:

Arabic nouns are classified as (1) rational and (2) irrational. They are also called intelligent and non-intelligent. Rational nouns are those that refer to human beings. Angels, devils, and such beings are also included in this class. Irrational nouns refer to things, animals and concepts.

In the singular there is no difference between these two groups. In plural, however, there is a very important difference. Plural of rational nouns are treated as plural, so plural words like "they" "these" "those" are used to refer to them. Plural of irrational nouns are treated as feminine singular, e.g.

(عَاقِلٌ) Rational

Singular:

هَذَا طَالِبٌ جَدِيْدٌ . هُوَ صَغِيْرٌ .

Plural:

هَؤُلاَء طُلاَّبٌ جُدُدٌ . هُمْ صِغَارٌ .

اغَيْرُ عَاقِلِ) Irrational

Singular:

هَذَا كِتَابٌ جَدِيْدٌ . هُوَ صَغِيْرٌ .

Plural:

هَذِهِ كُتُبُّ جَدِيْدةٌ . هِي صَغِيْرَةٌ .

So regard the plural of irrational nouns as feminine singular.

Note:

1. The students went out.

الطُّلاَّبُ خَرَجُوا .

2. The dogs went out.

الكلابُ خَرَجَتْ.

This is the basic rule. There are exceptions to this rule which you will learn later

2. We have learnt some patterns of the broken plural. Here are more:

مَفَاعِلُ (1a2â3i4-u). مُسَاجِلً مُسَجِلً masjid-u-n masâjid-u

This pattern has no tanwîn.

daftar-u-n

dafâtir-u

Ex.1: Learn the examples.

Ex.2: Change the subject in the following sentences to plural as shown in the example.

Ex.3: Fill in the blanks with the demonstrative pronouns:

Ex.4: Fill in the blanks with the demonstrative pronouns:

النَّهُوُ	river	الفُندُقُ	hotel
البَحْرُ	sea	الطَّائِرَةُ	airplane

This is a continuation of lesson 16. It contains no new constructions.

مَمِيرٌ and also حَمَرٌ is حَمَلٌ and also

Ex.1: Answer the following questions.

Ex.2: Change the subject in the following sentences to plural as shown in the example.

Ex.3: Fill in the blanks with suitable predicates.

Ex.4: Write the plural of the following nouns.

Vocabulary

firm, company الشَّرِكَةُ cheap رَخِيْصٌ قُمْصَانٌ shirt, pl القَمِيْصُ director of the company مُدِيْرُ الشَّرِكَةِ

Japanese يَابَانِيَّةٌ

In this lesson we learn the following:

1. Unlike English, Arabic has three numbers: singular, plural and dual. Dual refers to two, and more than two is plural. The dual form ends in «-ani», e.g.,

bait-**âni**

bait-u-n

ىَدَان

vad-**âni**

vad-u-n

• The dual of هَذَهِ is هَذَهِ and of هَذَانِ is هَذَهِ, e.g.

هَذَان كِتَابَان.

هَاتَان سَيَّارَتَان.

e.g. هُمَا is هِيَ The dual of هُوَ and وَءُ

Who are these two boys?

مَنْ هَذَان الْوَلَدَان ؟

1/2.

They are (two) new students.

هُمَا طَالِبَانِ جَدِيْدَانِ . أَيْنَ الأُخَتَانَ ؟

Where are the two sisters?

هُمَا فِيَ الْغُرْفَةِ "

They are in the room.

Note that the adjective qualifying a dual noun is also dual.

2. "how many". Note that the noun following is singular and in the accusative case. e.g.

How many books?

كَمْ كِتَاباً ؟

How many cars?

كُمْ سَيَّارَةً ؟

Note that a noun with tanwin in the accusative case takes an alif which is not pronounced, e.g.

كِتَابٌ - كِتَابِ - كِتَابِاً

But a noun ending in the round ta (o) does not take this alif, e.g.

Ex.1: Answer the following questions using the dual e.g.

Note that the dual of أُخُوانِ is أُخُوانِ (not أُخُانِ) .

Ex.2: Read and write.

Ex.3: Fill in the blanks with the suitable words, and vocalize it with the correct ending.

Ex.4: Change the subject in the following sentences to dual.

Ex.5: Read and write the following nouns with the correct ending.

Ex.6: Write the dual of the following words.

Vocabulary

العَجَلَةُ	wheel	السَّبُّوْرَةُ	writing board
العِيْدُ	festival	الرِيَالُ	riyal
السَّنَةُ	year	الجَيُّ	city district
النَافِذَةُ	window	الرَّكْعَةُ	rak'ah (part of
المِسْطَرَ	ruler		رَكَعَاتٌ salât) pl

Note that the second letter (k) has sukûn in the singular, and fatha in the plural.

In this lesson we learn the numbers 3 to 10 with a masculine noun following them.

• The word for "one" is أحد and it follows the noun as an adjective e.g.

One book

كتات واحد

The word for "two" is اِثْنَان and this also follows the noun as an adjective, e.g.

"two books".

كِتَابَان إِثْنَان

But usually the word اِثْنَـان is omitted because the the dual form is enough to suggest the meaning of "two". But اِثْنَان is used for emphasis.

Numbers 3 to 10: these numbers are used as mudâf, e.g.

Three books

ثُلاَثَةُ كُتُب

Four houses

أَرْبَعَةُ بُيُوتٍ

Five pens

خَمْسَةُ أَقْلاَمٍ عَشَرَةُ رِجَالِ

Ten men

The noun that denotes the thing numbered is called ma'dud (معدُو د)

Note that the ma'dûd is plural; and it is in the genitive case because it is mudâf ilaihi. The word denoting the number may be in any case: nominative, genitive or accusative, e.g.

Three students went out.

خَرَجَ ثَ**لاَثَةُ** طُلاَّبٍ.

In four houses.

فِيَ أَرْبُعَةِ بُيُوْتٍ .

I saw five men.

رَأَيْتُ خَمْسَةَ رِجَالٍ .

Note: in الكُمْ شَمَنُ هَذَا؟ what is the price of this?" there is an omission. The word omitted is כבוצ' or any other word denoting monetary unit.

∠ Exercises

Ex.1: Read and write.

Ex.2: Read and write the following sentences.

Ex.3: Answer each of the following questions using the number given in brackets.

Ex.4: Count from 3 to 10 using the following words as ma'dûd.

<i>ڪُ</i> لُّ	all	شُكْراً	thanks
كُلُّهُ مُ	all of them	اليَوْمُ	day, pl أَيَامٌ
كُلُّكُمْ	all of you	الثَّمَنُ	price
م کُلْنا	all of us	النِصْفُ	half
البَلَدُ	country, pl عُلَادٌ	القِرْشُ	1/10th of a riyal,
مُختَلِفٌ	different		قُرُو شُ pl
الحَافِلَةُ	bus	قُداَمَي	old قَدِيْمٌ old
مِنهُم	of them	الرَّاكِبُ	passenger (traveling by a
	(literally, from them)		bus or plane), pl رُكَّابُ
م أوربا	Europe	السُوَالُ	question
يُوْغُسَلافِيَا	Yugoslavia	الجيب	pocket

In this lesson we learn the number from 3 to 10 with feminine ma'dûd. We have already learnt these numbers with masculine ma'dûd, e.g.

Three sons لَلْأَنَّةُ أَبْنَاء

Now if the ma'dûd is feminine, the "ta-marbûtah" (5) at the end of the number is omitted, e.g.

تُلاَثُ بَنَاتٍ	three daughters	ثُلاَثَةُ أَبْنَاءٍ	three sons
أَرْبَعُ أَخَوَاتٍ	four sisters	أَرْبَعْةُ إِخْوَةٍ	four sons
خَمْسُ أُمُّهَاتٍ	five mothers	خَمْسَةُ آبَاءٍ	five fathers
سِتُّ نِسَاءٍ	six women	سِتَّةُ رِجَالٍ	
سَبْعُ طَالِبَاتٍ	seven lady students	سَبْعَةُ طُلاَّبٍ	seven students
ثَمَانِيْ غُرَفٍ	eight rooms	ثَمَانِيَةُ بُيُوْتٍ	eight houses

Note that تَمَانِي has sukun on the last letter.

Note that عُشْرَةُ has fatha on the (ش) and عُشْرَةُ has sukun.

Ex.1: Read and write.

Ex.2: Read and write.

Ex.3: Answer each of the following questions using the number given in brackets.

Ex.4: Write the numbers appearing in figures in the following sentences in words.

Ex.5: Count from 3 to 10 using the following nouns as ma'dûd.

This is a test lesson. There is no new construction in it. There are about five new words. They are:

Ex.1: Answer the following questions.

Ex.2: Say if these statements are right or wrong.

Ex.3: Write the names of Asian, African and European countries mentioned in this lesson.



We have learnt several groups of nouns and adjectives which do not have tanwîn. Most nouns and adjectives have tanwîn. Tanwîn is omitted in the following cases:

- a) When the noun or adjective has الكِتَابُّ : الكِتَابُ e.g. أَلْ e.g. وَتَابُّ
- b) When it is mudâf, e.g. كِتَابُ : كِتَابُ بلاً ل
- c) When it is preceded by يَا وَدِي أَسْتَاذٌ : يَا أُسْتَاذٌ : يَا أُسْتَاذٌ :

But there are certain nouns and adjectives which never have tanwîn. They are called diptotes (in Arabic الْمَمْنُو عُ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ).

We have learnt in this book the following groups of nouns and adjectives which are diptotes:

- 1. Feminine proper nouns e.g. آمِنَةُ ، زَيْنَبُ
- 2. Masculine proper nouns ending in "ta marbûtah" (ة) e.g. حُمْزَةُ ، أُسَامَةُ
- 3. Masculine proper nouns ending in «-ân» e.g. ثُمُضَانُ ، رَمَضَانُ ،
- 4. Adjectives on the pattern of فَعْلاَنُ e.g. مُلآنُ و.g. كُسْلاَنُ ، مُلآنُ
- أَحْمَدُ ، أَنْوَرُ e.g. أَفْعَلُ e.g. أَفْعَلُ e.g. أَفْعَلُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَل
- أَسْوَدُ ، أَحْمَرُ e.g. أَفْعَلُ e.g. أَضْمَرُ
- 7. Non-Arabic proper nouns e.g., أَنْدُنُ ، بَاكِسَتَانُ بَاكِسَتَانُ
- 8. The following patterns of broken plural:
 - أَصْدِقَاءُ ، أَغْنِيَاءُ ، أَقْوِيَاءُ أَفْعِلاَءُ إِنَّا أَفْعِلاَءُ وَاعْ
 - فُقَرَاءُ ، زُمَلاءُ ، وُزَرَاءُ وَرَرَاءُ , e.g. فُعَلاءُ و
 - مَسَاجِدُ ، فَنَادِقُ ، مَكَاتِبُ e.g. مُفَاعِلُ و
 - مَنَادِيْلُ ، مَفَاتِيْحُ ، فَنَاجِيْنُ ، مَفَاعِيْلُ ، مَفَاعِيْلُ ، مَفَاعِيْلُ ،

Note that أَطْبَاءُ is originally أَطْبِبَاءُ on the pattern of أُطِبَاءُ, but because of the assimilation of the two "b"'s, the form has been slightly changed.

Ex.1: Read and write the following words keeping in mind the rule concerning the diptote. (A diptote has no tanwîn, but has only one dammah, whereas other nouns and adjectives have two dammahs.)

أحمر	red	بَ غ ْدَا دُ	Baghdad
ٲؘۯ۠ۯؘڨؙ	blue	جدَّة	Jeddah
أخضر	green	، فِنجَانٌ	فَنَاجِيْنُ tea-cup, pl
أُسُودُ	black	دَقِيْقَةً	دَقًائِقُ minute, pl
أَصْفَرُ	yellow	مَنَادِيْلُ	pl of مِنْدِیْلٌ kerchief
أبيض	white	مَفَاتِيْحُ	key مِفْتَاحٌ pl of
قَالَ	he said	قَالَتْ	she said

We have learnt before that a noun is in the genitive case when it:

a) is preceded by a preposition, e.g.

البَيْتُ : فِي الْبَيْتِ

b) is mudâf ilaihi, e.g.

Please note that a diptote in these two situations takes a fatha instead of a kasrah, i.e. the genitive ending in ordinary nouns is «-i», but in diptotes it is «-a», e.g.

كِتَابُ بِلاَلٍ	مِنْ بِلاَلٍ	بِلاَلٌ :
كِتَابُ أَحْمَٰدَ	مِنْ أُحْمَّدَ	أَحْمَدُ :
كِتَابُ إِبْرَاهِيْمَ	مِنْ إِبْرَاهِيْمَ	إِبْرَاهِيْمُ :

Ex.1: Learn the following.

Ex.2: Read and write the following keeping in mind the rule about the diptote.

Ex.3: Read and write the following with the correct ending.

Ex.4: Count from 3 to 10 with the following nouns as ma'dûd.

Note that these nouns are diptotes. So they will have fatha instead of kasrah,

e.g. the plural of عُسُجِدٌ is مُسَاجِدُ

three mosques

تُلاَّتُهُ مَساجدً أَرْبَعَةُ فَنَادِقَ

four hotels

five classmates

خَمْسَةُ زُمَلاَء

₩ Vocabulary

Istanbul إصطَّنْبُولُ

Taif City الطَّائِفُ

Washington وأشنع