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الدَّرْسُ الثَّانِيَ عَشَرَ - Lesson 12

Part 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

مُقَدِّمَةٌ – Introduction

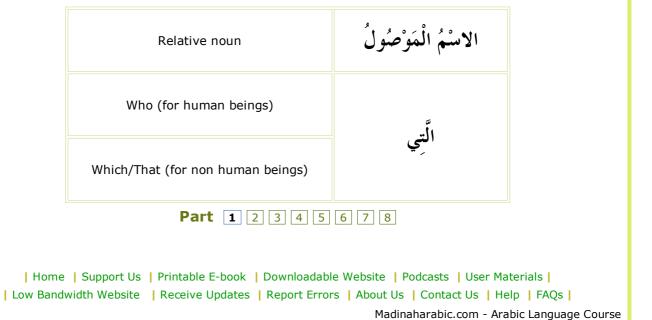
- In this lesson we will learn the following things In-Shā'-Allâh:
 - o In the first part of the lesson, we will learn how to have a dialogue in Arabic.
 - We will also learn how to convert a masculine verb into a feminine verb (see below):

English	Arabic	Gender (Grammatical Term)	
He went ذُهَبَ		الْفِعْلُ الْمُذَّكَرُ	
He went	دهب	Masculine Verb	
	0 // •		الْفِعْلُ الْمُؤَنَّثُ
She went	دهبت	Feminine Verb	
Yau (maaaulina) want	. 0/ ;	الْفِعْلُ الْمُذَكَّرُ	
You (masculine) went	دهبت	Masculine Verb	

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o We will also learn the feminine form of the Relative Pronoun. We have already learnt the masculine form of the Relative Pronoun الذي in Lesson 09 section 004. We know that a Relative Pronoun is a pronoun used to show the reference or relation between the nouns. The Relative Pronoun is called الاستُمُ الْمَوْصُولُ in Arabic. If the Relative Pronoun refers to a human being it is to be translated "who" and if it refers to non human beings it is translated "which / that".



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الدَّرْسُ الثَّانِيَ عَشَرَ - Lesson 12

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Continued

• In this part of the lesson we will learn how to have a discussion in Arabic In-Shā'-Allâh (God-Willing).

English	Transliteration	Arabic
Sua'ad: Peace be upon you and Allah's (God's) mercy and His blessings	Suξād: Assalām- u-ξalaiki wa raħmatullâhi wa barakātuhu	سُعَادُ: الْسَّلاَمُ عَلَيكِ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ.
The girl: Peace be upon you and Allah's mercy and His blessings	Al Bintu: Wa ξalaiki assalāmu wa raħmatullâhi wa barakātuhu	الْبنْتُ: وَعَلَيْكِ السَّلاَمُ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ.
How are you, Oh girl?	Kaifa ħāluki ya bintu?	سُعَادُ: كَيْفَ حَالُكِ يَا بِنْتُ؟

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I am fine and all thanks to Allah (God)	Ana bikhairin wal ħamdulillāhi	الْبِنْتُ: أَنَا بِخَيْرٍ وَالْحَمْدُ للهِ.
Where are you from?	Min aina anti?	سُعَادُ: وَمِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتِ؟
I am from Riyadh	Ana minar Riyāđi	الْبِنْتُ: أَنَا مِنَ الرِّيَاضِ.
What is your name?	Mas muki?	سُعَادُ: مَا اسْمُكِ؟
My name is Aminah	Ismi āminatu	الْبِنْتُ: اِسْمِي آمِنَةُ.
Where is your father?	Aina abūki?	سُعَادُ: أَيْنَ أَبُوكِ؟
My father is here in Madinah Munawara	Abi hunā fil madīnatil munawwarati	الْبِنْت: أَبِي هُنَا فِي الْمَدِيْنَةِ الْمُنَوَّرَةِ.
What does he do?	Mādhā yafξalu?	سُعَادُ: مَاذَا يَفْعَلُ؟
He is a supervisor in the high school	Huwa muwaĵĵihun fil madrasatith thānawiyyati	الْبِنْتُ: هُوَ مُوَجِّهُ فِي الْثَانُويَّةِ.
And where is your mother?	Wa aina ummuki?	سُعَادُ: وَأَيْنَ أُمُّكِ؟
She is also here. She is a doctor	Hiya aiđan hunā. Hiya ŧabībatun	الْبِنْتُ: هِيَ أَيْضًا هُنَا هِيَ طَبِيبَةٌ.
And who is this young girl with you? Is she your sister?	Wa man hādhihil fatātullati maξaki? A hiya ukhtuki?	سُعَادُ: وَمَنْ هَـــٰذهِ الْفَتَاةُ الَّتِي مَعَكِ؟ أَهِيَ أُخْتُكِ؟

No. She is the daughter of my paternal uncle	Lā. Hiya bintu ξammi	لبِنْتُ: لا، هِيَ بِنْتُ عَمِّي.
What is her name?	Mas muhā?	سُعَادُ: مَا اسْمُهَا؟
Her name is Fatima	Ismuhā Fāŧimatu	البِنْتُ: اسْمُهَا فَاطِمَةُ.
Is she your colleague?	A hiya zamīlatuki?	سُعَادُ: أَهِيَ زَمِيلَتُكِ؟
No. I am in the middle school and she is in the high school	La, Anā fil madrasatil mutawassitati wa hiya fil madrasatith thānawiyyati.	لْبِنْتُ: لا، أَنَا فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ الْمُدُرَسَةِ الْمُدُرَسَةِ الْمُتَوَسِّطَة وَهِيَ فِي الْمُدْرَسَة الثَّانُويَّة .
Do you have a sister?	A laki ukhtun?	سُعَادُ: أَلَكِ أُخْتُ؟
No, I do not have a sister	La. Ma lī ukhtun	لا، مَا لِي أُخْتُ.
Do you have a brother?	A laki akhun?	أَلُكِ أَخُّ؟
Yes. I have an elder brother and he is a student at the university	Naξam, lī akhun kabīrun wahuwa ŧâlibun bilĵāmiξati	نَعَمْ، لِي أَخْ كَبِيرٌ وَهُوَ طَالِبٌ بِالْجَامِعَةِ.
And who is this child with you?	Wa man hādhaŧ ŧiflu alladhī maξaki?	وَمَنْ هَذَا الطِّفْلُ الَّذِي مَعَكِ؟
He is my brother's son	Huwabnu akhī	هُوَ ابْنُ أَخِي.

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(nephew)		
What is his name?	Mas muhu?	مَا اسْمُهُ؟
His name is Sa'ad	Ismuhu Saξd	اسْمُهُ سَعْكُ.
Is your mother at home now?	A Ummuki fil baiti al'āna?	أَأُمُّكِ فِي الْبَيْتِ الآنَ؟
No. She went to the hospital	La. Dhahabat ilal mustashfā	لا، ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى الْمُسْتَشْفَى.

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الدَّرْسُ الثَّانِيَ عَشَرَ - Lesson 12

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Continued

- In this part of the lesson we will learn the conversion of a masculine verb to the feminine verb In-Shā'-Allâh.
- For the past tense of a verb i.e. الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي the following rules are applied

English	الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي		
He went	هُوَ ذَهَبَ	الْفِعْلُ الْمُذَّكَرُ	
ne went	هو دهب	Masculine Verb	
She went	هِيَ ذَهَبَتْ	الْفِعْلُ الْمُؤَنَّثُ	
She went		Feminine Verb	
You (magauling) west	أَنْتَ ذَهَبْتَ	الْفِعْلُ الْمُذَّكَرُ	
You (masculine) went	الک دھبت	Masculine Verb	

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You (feminine) went أَنْتِ ذَهَبْتِ الْمُؤَنَّثُ Feminine Verb

- When a masculine noun is changed to a feminine for the pronoun (e.g. from 'he' to 'she' in the example above), a letter 'ta" with a sukūn is added at the end of the verb that follows i.e., ذَهُبَتْ ' will be changed to 'خُهَبَتْ'.
- However, when the noun is a subject following a verb, and that noun is definite with the article (al)
 (e.g. the girl) then instead of a 'ta' with a sukūn a 'ta' with the genitive case (kasrah) is added to the verb i.e., the verb will be ذَهَبَت الْبنْتُ instead of الْبنْتُ instead of
- Let's take some examples to better understand the rule:

English	Arabic Sentence	Gender of Verb
Ahmad went to the house	ذَهَبَ أَحْمَدُ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ.	الْمُذَكَّرُ
Fatima went to the house	ذَهَبَتْ فَاطِمَةُ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ.	الْمُؤَنَّثُ
The young man went out of the class	خَرَجَ الْفَتَى مِنَ الْفَصْلِ.	الْمُذَكَّرُ
The young lady went out of the class	خَرَجَتِ الْفَتَاةُ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ.	الْمُؤَنَّثُ
You (masculine) sat on a chair	جَلَسْتَ عَلَى كُرْسِيٍّ.	الْمُذَكَّرُ
You (feminine) sat on a chair	جَلَسْتِ عَلَى كُرْسِيٍّ.	الْمُؤَنَّثُ
The male teacher stood in front of the black board	وَقَفَ الْمُدَرِّسُ أَمَامَ الْسَبُّورَةِ.	الْمُذَكَّرُ

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The lady teacher stood in front of the black board	وَقَفَتِ الْمُدَرِّسَةُ أَمَامَ السَبُّورَةِ.	الْمُؤنَّتُ
The father opened the door	فَتَحَ الأَبُ الْبَابَ.	الْمُذَكَّرُ
The mother opened the door	فَتَحَتِ الْأُمُّ الْبَابَ.	الْمُؤنَّتُ
The male student read the lesson	دَرَسَ الطَّالِبُ الدَّرْسَ.	الْمُذَكَّرُ
The female student read the lesson	دَرَسَتِ الطَّالِبَةُ الدَّرْسَ.	الْمُؤنَّتُ

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الدَّرْسُ الثَّانِيَ عَشَرَ - Lesson 12

Part 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt In-Shā'-Allâh (God-Willing). To answer the questions:
 - o Type the complete answer for the following questions by selecting the question and using the on-screen keyboard or your actual keyboard.
 - o Use the Shift key to enter characters on the upper portions of the letters and use full diacritics in your answers e.g. fathah, kasrah, sukūn etc.
 - o Do not use diacritics in the following cases:

Vocabulary/

Flashcards Tests

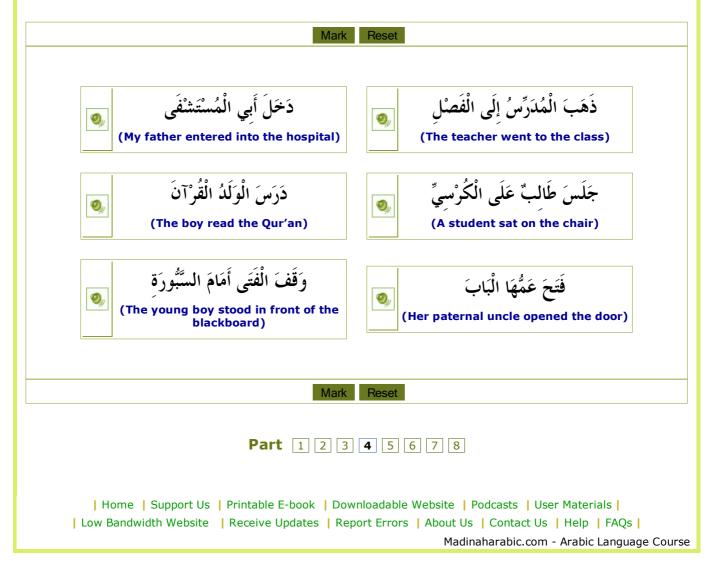
- § The Alif followed by laam \mathcal{J} (while the laam itself can be signed with a vowel)
- § The laam followed by alif ** (while the Alif itself can be signed when it comes with hamzah).
- § Do not put the small Alif on words like المناه
- § Do not put diacritics on long vowels.
- o Upon completion of all questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answer and to get your mark.

For more instructions click here.

أَنِّثِ الْفَاعِلَ فِي كُلِّ مِنَ الْجُمَلِ الآتِيَةِ كَمَا فِي الْمِثَالِ

• The Arabic sentence above means "Change the subject of each of the following sentences to feminine as in the example". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below and include the vowel marks.

مِثَالٌ: خَرَجَ حَامِدٌ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ خَرَجَتْ حَامِدَةً مِنَ الْبَيْتِ خَرَجَتْ حَامِدَةً مِنَ الْبَيْتِ



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الدَّرْسُ الثَّانِيَ عَشَرَ - Lesson 12

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Continued

- In this lesson, we will learn the use of the Relative Pronoun for the feminine nouns, In-Shā'-Allâh. In Lesson 9 section 004 we have already learnt about the Relative Pronoun for the masculine nouns. We know that a Relative Pronoun is used to refer or relate to some noun preceding it. The masculine form of the Relative Pronoun is عند منافع منافع منافع منافع المنافع منافع المنافع المنا
- Consider the following examples:

Picture	English	Arabic	
	This is Fatima who went out	هَذه فَاطمَةُ الَّتِي خَرَجَتْ.	
	This is the window which is open	هَذه النَّافذَةُ الَّتِي فُتِحَتْ.	

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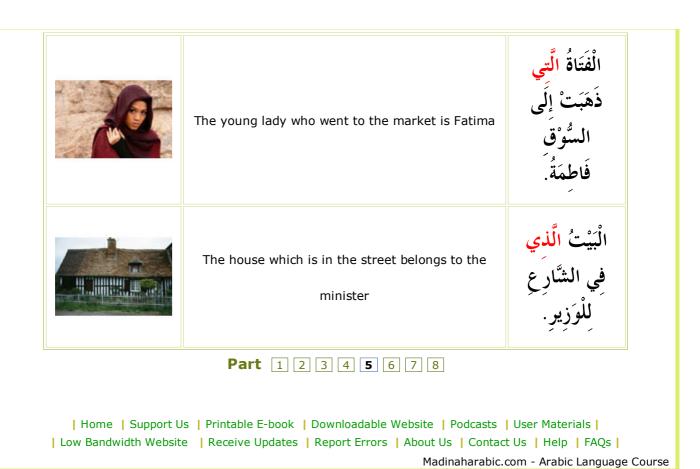
This is the bag that is under the desk



- In the above sentences, the nouns: Fatima, the window and a bag, are called Antecedents and the words "who, which and that" refer to them respectively hence they are the Relative Pronouns.
- Similar to الَّذي the word الَّذي refers to all the three words (who, which and that).
- Let's take some more examples of this rule:

Picture	English	Arabic
	The car that went out now is mine	الْسَّيَّارَةُ الَّتِي خَرَجَتِ الآنَ لِي.
	The pen which is on the desk belongs to Nasir	الْقَلَمُ الَّذِي فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ لِنَاصِرٍ.
	That cat which is on the tree belongs to her	تلْكَ الْهِرَّةُ الَّتِي عَلَى الشَّجَرَةِ لَهَا.
If annow tak bet at borne for in wal from part of the case the state of the case and the case the last for any taken the case of the case	The young boy who is near the black board is from Malaysia	الْفَتَى الَّذِي عِنْدَ الْسَّبُّورَةِ مِنْ مَالِيزِيَا.

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تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt In-Shā'-Allâh (God-Willing). To answer the questions:
 - o Type the complete answer for the following questions by selecting the question and using the on-screen keyboard or your actual keyboard.
 - o Use the Shift key to enter characters on the upper portions of the letters and use full diacritics in your answers e.g. fathah, kasrah, sukūn etc.
 - o Do not use diacritics in the following cases:

Vocabulary/

Flashcards Tests

- § The Alif followed by laam \mathcal{J} (while the laam itself can be signed with a vowel)
- § The laam followed by alif ** (while the Alif itself can be signed when it comes with hamzah).
- § Do not put the small Alif on words like المناه
- § Do not put diacritics on long vowels.
- Upon completion of all questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answer and to get your mark.

For more instructions click here.

أَكْمِلِ الْجُمَلَ الآتِيَةَ بِالاسْمِ الْمَوْصُولِ الْمُنَاسِبِ (الَّذِي-الَّتِي)

• The Arabic sentence above means "Complete the following sentences with the appropriate Relative Pronoun". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below and include the vowel marks (please note that the diacritical (incl. vowel) marks have been deliberately omitted below to test your understanding in the answers).

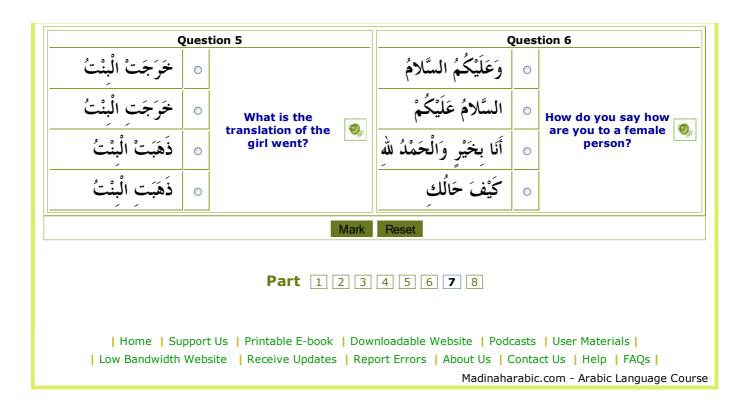


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- In this part of the lesson, we will test the knowledge that we have learnt in this lesson so far.
- Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions. Please click on the correct option for each question below. Upon completion, click on the Mark button to see the correct answers and to obtain your mark.
- In this exercise you will not be given the meaning of sentences, please visit the earlier parts of lesson 1 to learn the meanings if necessary.

Mark Reset					
Question 1		Question 2			
هَذَه	0		الَّتِي	0	
٤	0	The demonstrative noun for a feminine noun is	الَّذِي	0	The relative noun for the feminine
هَذه	0		ذَلِكَ	0	noun is
هَا	0		تلْكَ	0	
	Question 3		Question 4		
كَيْفَ حَالُكِ	0	How do you say how are you to a man?	كَيْفَ حَالُكَ	0	
كَيْفَ حَالُكَ	0		أَنَا بِخَيْرٍ وَالْحَمْدُ للهِ	0	When a person says Assalamualaikum to
كَيْفَ حَالُنَا	0		وَعَلَيْكُمُ السَّلامُ	0	someone what should be its reply?
كَيْفَ حَالُهَا	0		الإِسْلامُ دِينُنَا	0	



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الدَّرْسُ الثَّانِيَ عَشَرَ - Lesson 12

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مُرَاجَعَةً - Revision

- In this lesson we have learnt the following things:
 - o How to have a dialogue in Arabic
 - The conversion of a masculine verb into a feminine verb.
 - o The use of the feminine Relative Pronoun

مُرَاجَعَةُ الْمُفْرَدَاتِ – Vocabulary Revision				
The child	الطِّفْلُ	Who, that, which (fem.)	الَّتِي	
The young man	الْفَتَى	Peace be upon you (Greeting)	السَّلامُ عَلَيْكَ	
The young lady	الْفَتَاةُ	Peace be upon you as well	وَعَلَيْكَ السَّلاَمُ	
The maternal	الْعَمَّةُ	How are you	كَيْفَ حَالُكَ	

Malaysia	مَالِيزِيَا	Supervisor	مُوَجِّةُ
		The minister	الْوَزِيرُ

- Now that you have covered this lesson, please also try some of the additional features we have including:
 - o Discussion Forum Discuss the grammatical topics learnt and any areas of confusion.
 - o Vocabulary Flashcards- Practice your vocabulary by category.
 - Questions Flashcards Practice questions related to the grammatical topics covered in the lessons.
- We will be updating the features above to help you throughout the course In-Shā'-Allâh (God willing).

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