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## الدَّرْسُ السَّادِسُ - Lesson 6

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### مُقَدِّمَةٌ - Introduction

- In this lesson we will learn the following things:
  - The feminine demonstrative pronoun **هَذِهِ** and its principles:

English:	Transliteration:	Arabic:
This is a lady doctor	/Hādhihi ṭabībatun/	هَذِهِ طَبِيبَةٌ.
This is a bag	/Hādhihī ḥaḳībatun/	هَذِهِ حَقِيبَةٌ.

- In Arabic Language, words can be either masculine or feminine. This does not necessarily follow a set logic, e.g., whilst we know that the noun "girl" is feminine, the noun for "beard" is also feminine. This should be understood alongside the rules of how a word is changed from masculine to feminine that are covered in another lesson (see [Lesson 4 section 7](#)). A few examples of nouns and adjectives which do not have any of the symbols for the feminine nouns but are still considered to be feminine are illustrated below:

Translation:	Transliteration:	Arabic:
The Earth	/Al Arḍu/	الأَرْضُ

A pot	/Quidrun/	قَدْرٌ
The hand	/Al-yadu/	الْيَدُ

- In this lesson we will learn the use of one new preposition. We have learnt that prepositions are the words used to connect two or more words or sentences ([Lesson 4 section 3](#)).

Preposition:	حَرْفُ الْجَرِّ
For	لِ

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This is... - هَـذِهِ

- In this part of the lesson we learn how to use the demonstrative pronoun هَـذِهِ which means "This" in the feminine gender. /Hādhīhī/ is pronounced هَـذِهِ but is written without the first /Alif/. The word following /Hādhīhī/ is the noun (object) being referred to and it should be a feminine word. e.g. بِنْتٌ (a girl).
- When a noun (whether definite or indefinite) is preceded by the demonstrative pronoun هَـذِهِ - it takes the nominative case which is represented by a single /ḍammah/ in the case of a definite noun and by double ḍammas in the case of an indefinite noun.

	This is a lady doctor	هَـذِهِ طَـيِّبَةٌ.
	This is a fruit.	هَـذِهِ فَاكِهَةٌ.
	This is a car.	هَـذِهِ سَيَّارَةٌ.

	This is a girl.	هَذِهِ بِنْتٌ.

- We will also learn differentiating between the two words هَذَا and هَذِهِ with examples:

This is the son of Hamid and this is the daughter of Yasir	هَذَا ابْنُ حَامِدٍ. وَهَذِهِ بِنْتُ يَاسِرٍ.
Hamid's son is sitting and Yasir's daughter is standing	ابْنُ حَامِدٍ جَالِسٌ. وَبِنْتُ يَاسِرٍ وَقِفَةٌ.
Whose car is this?	سَيَّارَةٌ مَنْ هَذِهِ؟
This is the car of the principal.	هَذِهِ سَيَّارَةُ الْمُدِيرِ.

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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'-Allāh (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:
    - § The Alif followed by laam **ال** (while the laam itself can be signed with a vowel)
    - § The laam followed by alif **لا** (while the Alif itself can be signed when it comes with hamzah).
    - § Do not put the small Alif on words like **هذا**.
    - § 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](#).

املأ الفراغ فيما يلي بوضع الكلمة المناسبة

- The Arabic sentence above means "Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below - e.g. for the first question, click on the question and type as below (include vowel-marks).

هَذِهِ الدُّكْتُورَةُ  
هَذَا طَالِبٌ

Mark Reset

 ..... مُهَنْدِسَةٌ

 ..... حَامِدٌ

 ..... مُدِيرٌ

 ..... طَبِيبَةٌ

 ..... طَالِبٌ وَأَقِفْ

 ..... بِنْتُ خَالِدٍ

Mark Reset

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### Feminine nouns

- In Arabic language words are either masculine or feminine. A masculine word can be changed to a feminine by adding any of the following three symbols at the end of a masculine word:
  - ة called Tā' Marbūṭah,
  - ء called Alif Mamdūdah or
  - ي called Alif Maqṣūrah.
- However there are certain Feminine nouns and adjectives which do not have any of these three signs and are considered Feminine, e.g.,
- The earth **الأَرْضُ** and the sun **الشَّمْسُ** are feminine in Arabic language.
- The double members of the body parts are usually feminine while single members are masculine. i.e., for example, on the human body there are two eyes and therefore they are considered as feminine, while we have one nose so this part of the body masculine. We have two hands therefore they are feminine but one face so it is masculine.

	This is a head	هَذَا رَأْسٌ.	Masculine
	This is an eye	هَذِهِ عَيْنٌ.	Feminine

	This is a nose	هَذَا أَنْفٌ.	Masculine
	This is a face	هَذِهِ أُذُنٌ.	Feminine
	This is a tongue	هَذَا لِسَانٌ.	Masculine
	This is a foot	هَذِهِ قَدَمٌ.	Feminine
	This is a face	هَذَا وَجْهٌ.	Masculine
	This is a hand	هَذِهِ يَدٌ.	Feminine

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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'-Allāh (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:
    - § The Alif followed by laam **ال** (while the laam itself can be signed with a vowel)
    - § The laam followed by alif **لا** (while the Alif itself can be signed when it comes with hamzah).
    - § Do not put the small Alif on words like **هذا**.
    - § 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](#).

صَحِّحِ الْجُمْلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ كَمَا فِي الْمَثَالِ

- The Arabic sentence above means "Correct the following sentences as in example". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below - e.g. for the first question, click on the question and type as below (include vowel-marks).

حَقِيْبَةٌ مِنْ هَذَا؟  
حَقِيْبَةٌ مِنْ هَذِهِ؟

Mark Reset

 هَذَا سَيَّارَةُ الطَّيِّبِ  
(This is the teacher's car)

 الْغُرْفَةُ مَفْتُوحٌ  
(The room is open)

 هَذِهِ أَبُ الْبِنْتِ  
(This is the girl's father)

 هَذِهِ مِفْتَاحُ السَّيَّارَةِ  
(This is the car's key)

 وَهَذِهِ طَالِبٌ  
(And this is a student)

 هَذَا مُدْرِسَةٌ  
(This is a teacher)

Mark Reset

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### The preposition /li/

- In this part of Lesson No. 6 we will learn a new preposition and the principles for its use In-Shā'-Allâh (God Willing):
- This new preposition is **لِ** means "for". When a preposition is followed by a noun, it changes the noun from the nominative case to the genitive case. e.g., when **لِ** precedes a noun **مُحَمَّدٌ** then it becomes **لِمُحَمَّدٍ** but there are certain words which do not change their cases with different causes and maintain their vowel endings. These words are called Indeclinable words. When a preposition precedes an indeclinable word like **مَنْ** meaning who, it will become **لِمَنْ** for whom and not **لِمَنْ**.
- When this **لِ** precedes a definite noun like **الْكِتَابُ** the alif in the beginning of the word is dropped and the word becomes **لِلْكِتَابِ**
- On the other hand when this **لِ** precedes a noun like **اللَّهُ** the Alif in the beginning of the word is dropped and no lam is added and the word simply becomes **لِلَّهِ** meaning belongs to Allah (God).
- Please read the following sentences carefully taking good care of the vowel endings.

English	Transliteration	Arabic
This is for Muhammad and that is for Hamid	Hadha li Muhammadin Wa dhalika li Hamidin	هَذَا لِمُحَمَّدٍ وَذَلِكَ لِحَامِدٍ
Whose bag is this? This bag belongs to Yasir	Liman Hadhihil Haqueebatu? Hadhihil Haqueebatu li Yasirin	لِمَنْ هَذِهِ الْحَقِيْبَةُ؟ هَذِهِ الْحَقِيْبَةُ لِيَاْسِرٍ

All praise belongs to Allah (God)	Alhamdu lillah	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

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### مُرَاجَعَةٌ - Revision

- In this lesson we have learnt the following things:
  - The Demonstrative Pronoun for the Feminine Articles "هَذِهِ"
  - The Feminine Nouns without any of the symbols of feminine words.
  - A new preposition "لِـ" meaning "For" or "Belongs To".

### مُرَاجَعَةُ الْمُفْرَدَاتِ - Vocabulary Revision

The Earth	الأَرْضُ	This (feminine)	هَذِهِ
The hand	الْيَدُ	A pot	قَدْرٌ
A car	سَيَّارَةٌ	Fruit	فَاكِهَةٌ
The lady doctor	الدُّكْتُورَةُ	A girl	بِنْتُ
A head	رَأْسٌ	The sun	الشَّمْسُ
A nose	أَنْفٌ	An eye	عَيْنٌ
A tongue	لِسَانٌ	An ear	أُذُنٌ

A face	وَجْهٌ	A foot	قَدَمٌ

- 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.
  - o [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'-Allāh (God willing).

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