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## الدَّرْسُ الْخَامِسَ عَشَرَ - Lesson 15

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### مُقَدِّمَةٌ - Introduction

- In this lesson we will learn the following principles, In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing):
  - We will learn the plural form of the Personal and Possessive Pronouns (i.e. You / Your) referring to the masculine nouns.

Example	English	Transliteration	Arabic	Singular/ Plural (Arabic)	Masculine (Arabic)	Grammatical Term
أَنْتَ وَوَلَدٌ You are a boy	You (Singular)	/Anta/	أَنْتَ	الْمُفْرَدُ		الضَّمِيرُ الْمُنْفَصِلُ (Detached Pronoun - e.g. You are Tall)
أَنْتُمْ أَوْلَادٌ You are boys	You (Plural)	/Antum/	أَنْتُمْ	الْجَمْعُ		الْمُذَكَّرُ
كِتَابُكَ Your book	Your (Singular)	/Ka/	كَ	الْمُفْرَدُ		الضَّمِيرُ الْمُتَّصِلُ

						(Possessive Attached Pronoun - e.g. Your House)
كُتَابِكُمْ Your (pl) book	Your (Plural)	/Kum/	كُمْ	الْجَمْعُ		

- The plural form of the simple masculine verbs connected to the pronoun:

English	Transliteration	Arabic	Singular/ Plural (Arabic)	Masculine (Arabic)
You went	/Dhahabta/	ذَهَبْتَ	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمَذَكَّرُ
You all went	/Dhahabtum/	ذَهَبْتُمْ	الْجَمْعُ	

- We will also learn the use of a new word:

Categories	Examples
(Which (Used as Muḍâf	أَيُّ

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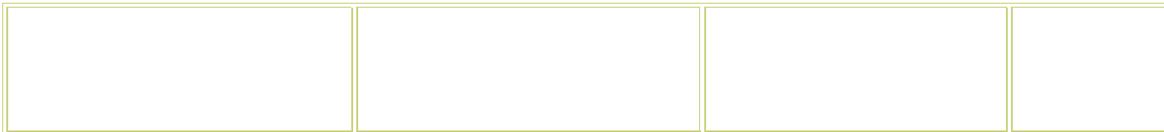
In this section we will learn the plural form of two more pronouns In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing). We have already learnt the plural form of two of the detached and two possessive pronouns in ([Lesson 14 section 04](#)):

Example	English	Transliteration	Arabic	Singular/ Plural (Arabic)	Masculine (Arabic)	Grammatical Term
أَنْتَ وَوَلَدٌ You are a boy	You (Singular)	/Anta/	أَنْتَ	الْمُفْرَدُ		الضَّمِيرُ الْمُنْفَصِلُ (Detached Pronoun - e.g. You are Tall)
أَنْتُمْ أَوْلَادٌ You are boys	You (Plural)	/Antum/	أَنْتُمْ	الْجَمْعُ	الْمَذَكَّرُ	
كِتَابُكَ Your book	Your (Singular)	/Ka/	كَ	الْمُفْرَدُ		الضَّمِيرُ الْمُتَّصِلُ

					(Possessive Attached Pronoun - e.g. Your House)
كِتَابِكُمْ Your (pl) book	Your (Plural)	/Kum/	كُمْ	الْجَمْعُ	

- If we use **أَنْتَ** for a singular noun then we use **أَنْتُمْ** for the plural nouns.
- The same rule is applied for the possessive pronoun i.e., if we say **قَلَمُكَ** (Your pen) for the singular noun, we will then say **قَلَمُكُمْ** (Your pen) for the plural nouns - i.e. the pen belonging to a group of people in the case of plural.
- It must however be remembered that the personal pronouns are indeclinable i.e., they do not change their vowel ending with the change of case. So **أَنْتُمْ** will have the same sukūn on its last letter whether it is appearing in the nominative case or accusative case or the genitive case.
- Let's take some more examples for better understanding of the rule:

English	Transliteration	Arabic	Pronoun
Who are you? (masculine- singular)  I am a student	/Man Anta/?  /Anā ṭālibun/	مَنْ أَنْتَ؟  أَنَا طَالِبٌ	أَنْتَ
Where are you from? (masculine - plural)  We are from China	/Min Aina Antum/?  /Naḥnu Minaš šīn/	مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتُمْ؟  نَحْنُ مِنَ الصِّينِ	أَنْتُمْ
Where is your book?  My book is in the bag	/Aina kitābuka/?  /Kitābi fil ḥaqība/	أَيْنَ كِتَابُكَ؟  كِتَابِي فِي الْحَقِيْبَةِ	كَ
What is your language?  Our language is Chinese	/Ma lughatukum/  /Lughatunā Aš šīniyyah/	مَا لُغَتُكُمْ؟  لُغَتُنَا الصِّينِيَّةُ	كُمْ



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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](#).

أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ

- The Arabic sentence above means "Answer the following questions". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below and include the vowel marks.

Mark Reset


 مَا دِينُكَ؟  
 (الإِسْلَام)


 مَنْ أَنْتَ؟  
 (مُحَمَّد)


 مَا بَلَدُكُمْ؟  
 (إِيرَان)


 مَنْ أَنْتُمْ؟  
 (مُسْلِمُونَ)


 مَا لُغَتُكُمْ؟  
 (فَرَنْسِيَّة)


 مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتُمْ؟  
 (فَرَنْسَا)


 أَيْنَ أَبُوكُمْ؟  
 (المُسْتَشْفَى)


 مَا دِينُكُمْ؟  
 (الإِسْلَام)

Mark Reset

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- In this part of the lesson we will learn the conversion of a singular past form of the verb to the plural verb In-Shā'-Allâh (God willing). In English the Past form of the verb does not change in plural form. For example, "I **walked** to the park" becomes "We **walked** to the park". However, In Arabic different letters are added at the end of the original verb and sometimes even the vowel ending is also changed to change a verb into the plural form. In this part we will only learn to change a singular verb for "you" to the plural verb.
- For the past tense of a verb i.e., **الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي** the following rules are applied

English	الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي	
You (singular) went	أَنْتَ ذَهَبْتَ	الْمُفْرَدُ
		Singular
You (plural) went	أَنْتُمْ ذَهَبْتُمْ	الْجَمْعُ
		Plural

- When a singular (masculine) verb is changed to a plural the vowel ending /fathah/ is replaced with a /ḍammah/ on the letter ت and a letter /meem/ with a /sukūn/ on it is added as the last letter so ذَهَبْتَ will be changed to ذَهَبْتُمْ.

English	Arabic Sentence	Gender of Verb
You (singular) went to the house	أَنْتَ ذَهَبْتَ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ.	الْمُفْرَدُ
You (plural) went to the house	أَنْتُمْ ذَهَبْتُمْ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ.	الْجَمْعُ
You went out of the class	خَرَجْتَ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ.	الْمُفْرَدُ
You (plural) went out of the class	خَرَجْتُمْ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ.	الْجَمْعُ
Oh boy! You sat on a chair	يَا وَلَدًا! جَلَسْتَ عَلَى كُرْسِيٍّ.	الْمُفْرَدُ
Oh boys! You (plural) sat on a chair	يَا أَوْلَادًا! جَلَسْتُمْ عَلَى كُرْسِيٍّ.	الْجَمْعُ

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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](#).

اقْرَأِ الْمِثَالَ ثُمَّ حَوِّلِ الْجُمْلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ مِثْلَهُ:

- The Arabic sentence above means "Read the example and then change the following sentences in the same manner". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below and include the vowel marks.

الْمِثَالُ: أَنْتَ ذَهَبْتَ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ  
أَنْتُمْ ذَهَبْتُمْ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ

Mark Reset



أَنْتَ جَلَسْتَ عَلَى الْكُرْسِيِّ



أَنْتَ خَرَجْتَ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ



أَنْتَ وَقَفْتَ عِنْدَ الْبَابِ



أَنْتَ نَجَحْتَ فِي الْإِمْتِحَانِ



أَنْتَ دَخَلْتَ الْمَسْجِدَ



أَنْتَ كَتَبْتَ عَلَى الْكُرْأَسَةِ



أَنْتَ أَكَلْتَ بَعْضَ الْفَاكِهَةِ



أَنْتَ دَرَسْتَ مِنَ الْكِتَابِ

Mark Reset

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- In this lesson, we will learn a new rule related to the /Muḍâf/ and /Muḍâf Ilaihi/ In-Shā'-Allâh (God willing). We have learnt in [Lesson No. 5 section 2](#) that the /Muḍâf/ is definite even though it doesn't have /alif-lām/. We also learnt that the adjective of a definite noun is always definite, so when we add an adjective to a /Muḍâf/ it will be definite like it e.g.:

English	Arabic
The new house of the Imam	بَيْتُ الْإِمَامِ الْجَدِيدُ
The boy's broken desk	مَكْتَبُ الْوَلَدِ الْمَكْسُورُ
The opened window of the room	نَافِذَةُ الْعُرْفَةِ الْمَفْتُوحَةُ

- It is important to identify above the adjectives and the /Muḍâf/ and /Muḍâf Ilaihi/.
- Similarly when the /Muḍâf Ilaihi/ (possessor) is a possessive pronoun, the adjective of such a /Muḍâf/ that it qualifies is definite e.g.:

English	Arabic
His new house	بَيْتُهُ الْجَدِيدُ

Its opened window

نَافِذَتُهَا الْمَفْتُوحَةُ

- It must be remembered that the adjective of the /Muḍâf/ (i.e. possessed noun) that it describes always takes the same case as that of /Muḍâf/ i.e.,
- If the /Muḍâf/ is in nominative case, the adjective will also take the nominative case e.g.:

English	Arabic
The new book of the teacher	كِتَابُ الْمُدْرَسِ الْجَدِيدِ

- If the /Muḍâf/ is in genitive case, the adjective will also take the genitive case e.g.:

English	Arabic
The book is on the teacher's new desk	الْكِتَابُ عَلَى مَكْتَبِ الْمُدْرَسِ الْجَدِيدِ

- If the /Muḍâf/ is a feminine noun, the adjective should also be feminine, e.g.:

English	Arabic
The old bag of the boy	حَقِيْبَةُ الْوَلَدِ الْقَدِيْمَةُ

- More examples:

Picture	English	Arabic
	This is the old car of the director	هَذِهِ سَيَّارَةُ الْمُدِيرِ الْقَدِيْمَةُ.

	The broken pen of the girl	قَلَمُ الْبِنْتِ الْمَكْسُورُ.
	The dirty shirt of the father	قَمِيصُ الْأَبِ الْوَسِخُ.
	The sparrow on the big apple tree	الْعَصْفُورُ عَلَى شَجَرَةِ التُّفَاحِ الْكَبِيرَةِ.
	The vast (spacious) garden of the house	حَدِيقَةُ الْبَيْتِ الْوَاسِعَةِ.
	This story is from the old book of the Arabic language	هَذِهِ الْقِصَّةُ مِنْ كِتَابِ اللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ الْقَدِيمِ.

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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.
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    - § 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](#).

أَضِفِ الصِّفَةَ الْمُنَاسِبَةَ فِيمَا يَلِي:

- The Arabic sentence above means "Add the appropriate adjective to the following". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below and include the vowel marks.

Mark Reset



..... كُرَّاسَةُ الطَّالِبِ  
(Old)



..... بَيْتُ أَحْمَدَ  
(New)



..... بَابُ الْغُرْفَةِ  
(Closed)



..... نَافِذَةُ الْغُرْفَةِ  
(Open)



..... بِنْتُ الْمُدْرَسِ  
(Hard working)



..... اللُّغَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ  
(Easy)



..... غُرْفَةُ الْبِنْتِ  
(Clean)



..... أُمُّ الْوَلَدِ  
(Standing)

Mark Reset

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## الدَّرْسُ الْخَامِسَ عَشَرَ - Lesson 15

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Continued

أَيُّ

- In this lesson we will learn a new word أَيُّ and the rules for its use In-Shā'-Allâh (God willing). أَيُّ is an interrogative article - i.e. it is used to ask questions. In [Lesson No. 4 section 4](#) we have already learnt the use of some of the interrogative articles. However unlike the other interrogative articles, أَيُّ meaning "Which...?" is used as a /Muḍâf/ (possessed), so any word that follows أَيُّ will be treated as /Muḍâf Ilaihi/ and will therefore take the genitive case with a /kasratin/. E.g.:

English	Arabic
Which house is this?	أَيُّ بَيْتٍ هَذَا؟

- However the word أَيُّ will take different cases in different situations, i.e.:
  - أَيُّ will take a nominative case with a /ḍammah/, if it appears as مُبْتَدَأٌ - i.e. in a nominal sentence, for example:

English	Arabic
Which school is this?	أَيُّ مَدْرَسَةٍ هَذِهِ؟

- أَيُّ will take a genitive case with a /Kasrah/, if it is preceded by a preposition, e.g.:

English	Arabic
In which room did you enter?	فِي أَيِّ غُرْفَةٍ دَخَلْتَ؟

- أَيٌّ will take an accusative case with a fathah/, if it appears as مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ (the object of a verbal sentence) e.g.:

English	Arabic
Which language do you like?	أَيِّ لُغَةٍ تُحِبُّ؟

· Let's take some more examples of this rule:

Picture	English	Arabic
	Which day is this? It is Saturday	أَيُّ يَوْمٍ هَذَا؟ هَذَا يَوْمُ السَّبْتِ.
	Which month is this? This is the month of Rajab	أَيُّ شَهْرٍ هَذَا؟ هَذَا شَهْرُ رَجَبٍ.
	Which faculty is this? This is the faculty of Commerce	أَيُّ كَلِيَّةٍ هَذِهِ؟ هَذِهِ كَلِيَّةُ التِّجَارَةِ.

	<p>In which school are you?</p> <p>I am in the primary school</p>	<p>فِي أَيِّ مَدْرَسَةٍ أَنْتَ؟ أَنَا فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ الْمُتَوَسِّطَةِ.</p>
	<p>From which country are you?</p> <p>I am from Jordan</p>	<p>مِنْ أَيِّ بَلَدٍ أَنْتَ؟ أَنَا مِنَ الْأُرْدُنِّ.</p>
	<p>Which book do you (all) like?</p> <p>We like the book of Arabic language</p>	<p>أَيِّ كِتَابٍ تُحِبُّونَ؟ نُحِبُّ كِتَابَ اللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ.</p>

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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](#).

أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ:

- The Arabic sentence above means "Answer the following questions". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below and include the vowel marks.

Mark

Reset

 أَيُّ كِتَابٍ هَذَا؟  
(قُرْآن)

 مَنْ أَيُّ كُتَيْبَةٍ أَنْتَ؟  
(كُتَيْبَةُ الطَّبِّ)

 تَدْرُسُ فِي أَيِّ كُتَيْبَةٍ؟  
(كُتَيْبَةُ الْهَنْدَسَةِ)

 فِي أَيِّ شَارِعِ مَدْرَسَتِكُمْ؟  
(شَارِعِ الْمَطَارِ)

 أَيُّ كُتَيْبَةٍ هَذِهِ؟  
(كُتَيْبَةُ التَّجَارَةِ)

 زُرْتُ أَيَّ صَدِيقٍ؟  
(أَحْمَدُ)

 فِي أَيِّ مَدْرَسَةٍ خَالِدٌ؟  
(الْمَدْرَسَةُ الْمُتَوَسِّطَةُ)

 فِي أَيِّ كُتَيْبَةٍ هُوَ؟  
(كُتَيْبَةُ الشَّرِيعَةِ)

Mark

Reset

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### مُرَاجَعَةٌ - Revision

- In this lesson we have learnt the following things:
  - We have learnt the plural form of the Personal and Possessive Pronouns (You / Your) referring to the masculine nouns
  - The plural form of the simple masculine verbs connected to the pronoun

### مُرَاجَعَةُ الْمَفْرَدَاتِ - Vocabulary Revision

Your (all)	كُم	You (all)	أَنْتُمْ
Which	أَيُّ	You (all) went	ذَهَبْتُمْ
Chinese	الصِّينِيَّةُ	France	فَرَنْسَا
French	فَرَنْسِيَّةٌ	Singular	الْمُفْرَدُ
Plural	الْجَمْعُ	Day	يَوْمٌ
Saturday	السَّبْتُ	Month	الشَّهْرُ
Faculty	كُلِّيَّةٌ	Commerce	التَّجَارَةُ

Engineering	الْهَنْدَسَةُ	Medicine	الطَّبُّ
Primary school	الْمَدْرَسَةُ الْإِبْتِدَائِيَّةُ	Middle school	الْمَدْرَسَةُ الْمُتَوَسِّطَةُ
Jordan	الأُرْدُنُّ	Road	الشَّارِعُ
Airport	الْمَطَارُ	The Islamic Law	الشَّرِيعَةُ

- 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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