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## الدَّرْسُ الْحَادِي وَالْعِشْرُونَ - Lesson 21

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### مُقَدِّمَةٌ - Introduction

- In this lesson we will learn the following In-Shā'-Allāh (God-willing):
  - We will learn about the words which do not have tanwīn i.e.: double Vowel sign in any case. These types of words are called Diptotes in English and **الْمَمْنُوعُ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ** in Arabic. There are many reasons that will cause a word to fall under the classification of a diptote. Examples are listed below along with their reason for falling under this classification:

| English       | Reason for not having Tanwīn  | Arabic    |
|---------------|---|-----------|
| Fatima (name) | Feminine Proper nouns do not have Tanwīn                                | فَاطِمَةٌ |
| Hasnaa (name) | Feminine Proper nouns do not have Tanwīn                                | حَسَنَاءُ |
| Hamda (name)  | Feminine Proper nouns do not have Tanwīn                                | حَمْدَى   |
| Hamza (name)  | Masculine Proper nouns ending in "Tā' Marbūtah" do not have Tanwīn      | حَمَزَةٌ  |
| Anwar (name)  | Masculine Proper nouns on pattern of <b>أَفْعَلٌ</b> do not have Tanwīn | أَنْوَرٌ  |

|          |   |              |
|----------|---|--------------|
|          |   |              |
| Black    | Adjectives on the pattern of أَفْعَلٌ do not have Tanwīn  | أَسْوَدٌ     |
| Thirsty  | Adjectives on the pattern of فَعْلَانٌ do not have Tanwīn | عَطْشَانٌ    |
| Pakistan | Non-Arabic Proper nouns do not have Tanwīn                | بَاكِسْتَانٌ |

- Some of the patterns of Broken Plurals do not have Tanwīn e.g.:

| English | Pattern of Broken Plural: | Arabic     |
|---------|---------------------------|------------|
| Doctors | أَفْعِلَاءُ               | أَطْبَاءُ  |
| Agents  | فُعَلَاءُ                 | وُكَلَاءُ  |
| Mosques | مَفَاعِلُ                 | مَسَاجِدُ  |
| Keys    | مَفَاعِيلُ                | مَفَاتِيحُ |

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### الأَسْمَاءُ غَيْرُ الْمُنَوَّنَةِ - The Un-Nunated Nouns

- In this lesson, we will learn about the words which do not have Tanwīn .i.e., the double vowel sign on the last letter, In-Shā'-Allāh.
- In Arabic language most of the nouns and adjectives have Tanwīn. However there are certain cases when the Tanwīn is omitted, these include:

- When the noun or adjective is annexed to the definite article **أَلْ**: We have already learnt in ([Lesson 3\\_section 1](#)) that when a noun is annexed to the definite article **أَلْ** then it does not take the double vowel. e.g.:

- The word **كِتَابٌ** will become **الْكِتَابُ**
- The phrase **فِي الْمَسْجِدِ** if annexed to **أَلْ** will be **فِي الْمَسْجِدِ**

- When the noun is Muḍāf: We have learnt in ([Lesson 5\\_section 2](#)) that Muḍāf is definite by position, therefore it cannot take Tanwīn. e.g.:

- The word **كِتَابٌ** if annexed to **بِلَالٍ** it will become **كِتَابُ بِلَالٍ**

- When a noun is preceded by the Vocative Article **يَا**: We learnt in ([Lesson 5\\_section 7](#)) that when a noun is preceded by the vocative article, the double vowel sign on the last letter is replaced with a single ḍammah. e.g.:

- The word **أُسْتَاذٌ** - when preceded by the vocative article **يَا** the double vowel sign on the last letter is replaced with single ḍammah, so it will become **يَا أُسْتَاذٌ**

- Let's review some examples to revise these rules:

| Picture | Translation | Reason for un-nunation (removal) | Arabic |
|---------|-------------|----------------------------------|--------|
|         |             |                                  |        |

|   |                                  |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
|   |                                  | of Tanwīn)                                  |                                  |
|    | The big book                     | 'Book' is annexed with the definite article | الْكِتَابُ الْكَبِيرُ            |
|    | The book of Arabic Language      | Possessive Expression                       | كِتَابُ اللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ |
|   | The husband is in the field      | Annexed to the definite article             | فِي الْمَزْرَعَةِ زَوْجٌ         |
|  | Oh Waheed where did you go?      | Preceded by Vocative Article                | يَا وَحِيدُ أَيْنَ ذَهَبْتَ؟     |
|  | He is the Dean of the University | Possessive Expression                       | هُوَ عَمِيدُ الْجَامِعَةِ.       |
|  | Oh girls, where is the food?     | Preceded by Vocative Article                | يَا بَنَاتُ، أَيْنَ الطَّعَامُ؟  |

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## Lesson 21 - الدَّرْسُ الْحَادِي وَالْعِشْرُونَ

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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](#).

اُكْتُبْ سَبَبًا لِعَدَمِ التَّنْوِينِ (الإِضَافَةُ، أَلْ، حَرْفُ النِّدَاءِ)

- The Arabic sentence above means "Write the reason of un-nunation". For each of the words. Write the grammatical rule (in Arabic) that has caused the removal of nunation". The 3 possible reasons are:

- الإِضَافَةُ (Annexation of noun in the possessive case)
- ال (Definite Article)
- حَرَفُ النِّدَاءِ (Vocative Particle)

Mark Reset

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
|    | يَا مُحَمَّدُ<br>(Oh Muhammad)                        |    | الطَّيِّبُ الْمَاهِرُ<br>(The expert doctor)      |
|    | طُلَّابُ الْفَصْلِ<br>(The students of the class)     |    | رَبُّ الْعَالَمِينَ<br>(The Lord of the Universe) |
|  | هَذِهِ الْعَائِلَةُ كَبِيرَةٌ<br>(This family is big) |  | يَا آدَمَ<br>(Oh Adam)                            |
|  | الْمَجَلَّةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ<br>(The Arabic magazine)  |  | خَالِقُ الْكَوْنِ<br>(Creator of the Universe)    |

Mark Reset

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### المَمْنُوعُ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ - The Diptotes

- In this section we will learn about the Diptotes In-Shā'-Allâh (God-willing).
- In the Arabic language, there are certain nouns and adjectives which never have Tanwīn. These types of nouns and adjectives are called Diptotes in English and **المَمْنُوعُ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ** in the Arabic language.
- There are different groups but in this lesson we will learn only the following groups of such words:
  - Feminine Nouns: All the feminine proper nouns (i.e. names), suffixed by the feminine sign or otherwise never have Tanwīn. e.g.:

▪ عَائِشَةٌ

▪ زَهْرَاءُ

▪ سَلْمَى

▪ زَيْنَبُ

- Masculine Nouns: The masculine proper nouns (i.e. names) with Tā' Marbūṭah as the ending letter do not take Tanwīn. e.g.:

▪ أُمِّيَّةٌ

▪ حَمْرَةٌ

▪ زَكَرِيَّا

- Masculine Proper nouns on the pattern of **أَفْعَلٌ**: All the masculine proper nouns (names) which resemble the pattern of **أَفْعَلٌ** never have Tanwīn. e.g.:

▪ أَنْوَرٌ

▪ أَسْمَرٌ

▪ أَكْبَرٌ

▪ أَمْجَدٌ

- Masculine Proper Nouns on any Pattern of verb as: **يَفْعَلُ** - **يَفْعَلُ** etc.: All the masculine proper nouns which resemble these patterns of verb never have Tanwīn. e.g.:

■ **يَزِيدُ**

- Let's take some examples for better understanding of the rule:

| Picture   | Reason of Un-nunation                                   | Translation                    | Arabic                             |
|---|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
|    |   | Nadia went out of the house    | خَرَجَتْ نَادِيَةً مِنَ الْبَيْتِ. |
|   | Feminine Proper Noun                                    | This is Asma, she is my sister | هَذِهِ أَسْمَاءُ، هِيَ أُخْتِي.    |
|  |   | Maryam ate the food            | أَكَلَتْ مَرِيَمُ الطَّعَامَ.      |
|  | Masculine Proper Noun on the pattern of <b>أَفْعَلُ</b> | The professor's name is Ajmal  | اسْمُ الْأُسْتَاذِ أَجْمَلٌ.       |

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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).
- Choose a word from column **ب** that can be used to complete the sentence in column **أ**. Click on a word in column **أ** that you would like to answer (this will be highlighted) then click on its suitable complement in column **ب**. Upon completing all possible questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answer and obtain your mark.

بَيْنَ الْأَسْمَاءِ الْمُنَوَّنَةِ وَالْمَمْنُوعَةِ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ مَعَ بَيَانِ سَبَبِ مَنْعِهَا

- The sentence above means "Distinguish the Nunated and un-nunated nouns and explain the reason of un-nunation." For each of the sentences in the column (أ) there is a matching reason in the column (ب) to explain why the Arabic word in red is un-nunated. The current order of the reasons in column (ب) is not correct and you have to find the matching reason and write this down - the correct order can be found in the Answers after you have attempted the question.
- Please write the following answers with a pen and paper joining the letters. It is important that you practice your writing skills in the duration of this course to master the language In-Shā'-Allāh (God-willing). This will be followed by vocabulary. To hear the pronunciation of any of the words or vocabulary, click on the word/ sentence.

Mark Reset

| (ب)  | (أ)  |
|--|--|
| مُذَكَّرٌ عَلَى وَزْنِ أَفْعَلُ<br>(Masculine noun on pattern of أَفْعَلُ) | ذَهَبَتْ سَارَةً إِلَى بَيْتِهَا  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <p>(سَارَةٌ)</p> <p>(Sara went to her house)</p>  |
| <p>مُؤْتَةٌ</p> <p>(Feminine Noun)</p>   | <p>نَافِذَةُ الْعُرْفَةِ كَبِيرَةٌ</p> <p>(نَافِذَةٌ)</p> <p>(The room's window is big)</p>                            |
| <p>الإِضَافَةُ</p> <p>(Possessive Expression)</p>  | <p>أُمِّيَّةٌ طَالِبٌ ذَكِيٌّ</p> <p>(أُمِّيَّةٌ)</p> <p>(Ummaya is an intelligent student)</p>                        |
| <p>مُذَكَّرٌ مَعَ التَّاءِ الْمَرْبُوطَةِ</p> <p>(Masculine Noun with Tā' Marbūtah as ending letter)</p> | <p>أَكَلَ وَلَدٌ الطَّعَامَ</p> <p>(الطَّعَامُ)</p> <p>(A boy ate the food)</p>                                        |
| <p>مُذَكَّرٌ عَلَى وَزْنِ يَفْعَلُ</p> <p>(Masculine noun on pattern of يَفْعَلُ)</p>                    | <p>أَرْجَعْتَ مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ يَا نَسِيمُ؟</p> <p>(نَسِيمُ)</p> <p>(O' Naseem did you come back from school?)</p>  |
| <p>أَدَاةُ النِّدَاءِ</p> <p>(Vocative particle)</p>   | <p>خَرَجَ أَحْمَدُ مَعَ رَاشِدٍ</p> <p>(أَحْمَدُ)</p> <p>(Ahmad went out with Rashid)</p>                            |
| <p>(Definite Article الُ)</p>  | <p>يَزِيدُ فِي الْفَصْلِ مَعَ الْمُدْرَسِ</p> <p>(يَزِيدُ)</p> <p>(Yazeed is in the class with the teacher)</p>      |

Mark Reset

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### المَمْنُوعُ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ - The Diptotes

- In this section we will continue learning about the Diptotes In-Shā'-Allâh.
- Some of the other types of the un-nunated nouns are:
  - Adjectives on the Pattern of **فَعْلَانُ**: The adjectives on the pattern of **فَعْلَانُ** do not take the double vowel sign i.e., they are diptotes. e.g.:
    - **عَطْشَانُ** (Thirsty)
    - **زَعْلَانُ** (Angry)
    - **مَلَّانُ** (Full)
  - The adjectives on the pattern of **أَفْعَلُ**: All the adjectives on the pattern of **أَفْعَلُ** are un-nunated and hence they never take Tanwīn. e.g.:
    - **أَحْمَرُ** (Red)
    - **أَسْوَدُ** (Black)
    - **أَبْيَضُ** (White)
  - Non Arabic Proper nouns: Most of the non Arabic proper nouns are unnunated and therefore they do not take Tanwīn. e.g.:
    - The Biblical Names: Most of the Biblical names do not take Tanwīn e.g., names of most of the Prophets: i.e.: **دَاوُدُ**، **عِيسَى**، **إِسْحَاقُ**، **يَعْقُوبُ** etc. because they are not derived from an Arabic origin.
    - Other Foreign Arabised Names: All the foreign names which have been Arabised do not have Tanwīn on them e.g.: **بَاكِسْتَانُ**، **مُوسْكُو**، **لَنْدُنُ**، **يَنَّايرُ**، **طَهْرَانُ** etc.
  - Exception to this Rule: However the non Arabic names comprising of three radicals only are Nunated such as: **نُوحُ**، **لُوطُ**

- Let's review some examples for a better understanding of the rule:

| Picture   | Reason of Unnutation                       | Translation                                 | Arabic  |
|---|--|---|---|
|    | Adjectives on the Pattern <b>فَعْلَانُ</b> | I went out of the class room and I am angry | خَرَجْتُ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ<br>وَأَنَا غَضَبَانُ. |
|    | Adjectives on the Pattern <b>أَفْعَلُ</b>  | This colour is green                        | هَذَا اللَّوْنُ أَخْضَرُ.                     |
|  | Foreign Arabicised Nouns                   | Pakistan is a Muslim country                | بَاكِسْتَانُ بَلَدٌ مُسْلِمٌ.                 |
|  | Biblical Noun                              | Ishaq is an intelligent student             | إِسْحَاقُ طَالِبٌ ذَكِيٌّ.                    |
|  | Foreign Arabicised Words                   | January is the first month of the year      | يَنَّايرُ أَوَّلُ شَهْرِ فِي<br>السَّنَةِ.    |

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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](#).

اُكْتُبْ هَذِهِ الْفَقْرَةَ مَعَ ضَبْطِ أَوَاخِرِ الْكَلِمَاتِ ثُمَّ تَرَجِمَهَا إِلَى الْإِنْجَلِيزِيَّةِ

- The Arabic sentence above means "Write this paragraph including the vowel marks of the words and then translate them into English". Please write the translation on a paper before checking your answer. This will be followed by vocabulary. To hear the pronunciation of any of the words or vocabulary, click on the word/ sentence.

Mark Reset

هَذِهِ مَدْرَسَتِي. هِيَ قَرِيبَةٌ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ. هِيَ مَدْرَسَةٌ كَبِيرَةٌ لَهَا ثَلَاثَةُ أَبْوَابٍ. أَبْوَابُهَا  
مَفْتُوحَةٌ الْآنَ

فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ فُصُولٌ كَثِيرَةٌ. هَذَا فَصْلُنَا. وَهُوَ فَصْلٌ وَاسِعٌ. فِيهِ نَافِذَتَانِ كَبِيرَتَانِ.  
وَفِيهِ مَكَاتِبٌ وَكَرَاسِي. وَفِيهِ سَبُورَةٌ كَبِيرَةٌ. هَذَا مَكْتَبُ الْمُدْرَسِ وَذَلِكَ كُرْسِيُّهُ.  
وَتِلْكَ مَكَاتِبُ الطُّلَابِ وَكَرَاسِيُّهُمْ. مَكْتَبُ الْمُدْرَسِ كَبِيرٌ وَمَكَاتِبُ الطُّلَابِ  
صَغِيرَةٌ

فِي فَصْلِنَا عَشْرَةُ طُلَابٍ. وَهُمْ مِنْ بِلَادٍ مُخْتَلِفَةٍ. هَذَا مُحَمَّدٌ وَهُوَ مِنَ الْأُرْدُنِ.  
وَهَذَا خَالِدٌ وَهُوَ مِنَ الصِّينِ. وَهَذَا أَحْمَدٌ وَهُوَ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ. وَهَذَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ وَهُوَ مِنْ  
غَانَا. وَهَذَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ وَهُوَ مِنْ نِيجِيرِيَا. وَهَذَا يُوْسُفُ وَهُوَ مِنْ إِنْكَلِتْرَا. وَهَذَا بَيْرَمٌ  
وَهُوَ مِنْ تُرْكِيَا. وَهَذَا عَمَّارٌ وَهُوَ مِنْ مَالِيزِيَا. وَهَذَا عَلِيٌّ وَهُوَ مِنْ أَمْرِيكَا. وَهَذَا  
أَبُو بَكْرٌ وَهُوَ مِنَ الْيُونَانِ

هُمْ مِنْ بِلَادٍ مُخْتَلِفَةٍ، وَلُغَاتُهُمْ مُخْتَلِفَةٌ وَأَلْوَانُهُمْ مُخْتَلِفَةٌ. وَلَكِنْ دِينُهُمْ وَاحِدٌ.  
وَرَبُّهُمْ وَاحِدٌ. وَنَبِيُّهُمْ وَاحِدٌ. هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ. وَالْمُسْلِمُونَ إِخْوَةٌ

هَذَا مُدْرِسُنَا. اسْمُهُ الشَّيْخُ بِلَالٌ. وَهُوَ مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ. نَحْنُ نُحِبُّهُ كَثِيرًا

Mark Reset

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## الدَّرْسُ الْحَادِي وَالْعِشْرُونَ - Lesson 21

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### المَمْنُوعُ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ - The Diptotes (continued...)

- In this section, we will learn about one more group of the Diptotes, i.e. another type of the un-nunated noun In-Shā'-Allâh.
- Some of the Patterns of Broken Plurals: There are some patterns of broken plurals which never take

Tanwīn i.e., the double vowel sign e.g.:

- **فُعَلَاءٌ** i.e., **زُمَلَاءٌ** (Colleagues)
- **أَفْعَلَاءٌ** i.e., **أَغْنِيَاءٌ** (Rich)
- **مَفَاعِلٌ** i.e., **مَسَاجِدُ** (Mosques)
- **مَفَاعِيلٌ** i.e., **مَصَابِيحٌ** (Lamps)

- Let's take some examples for better understanding of the rule:

| Picture   | Reason of<br>Unnutation                          | Translation                   | Arabic              |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|
|  | Broken Plural on<br>the Pattern <b>فُعَلَاءٌ</b> | Where are your<br>colleagues? | أَيْنَ زُمَلَاؤُكَ؟ |



In the street there  
are poor people

فِي الشُّوَارِعِ فُقَرَاءٌ.



Many partners went  
together

شُرَكَاءُ كَثِيرُونَ  
ذَهَبُوا مَعًا.



They are friends

هُمُ أَصْدِقَاءٌ.

Broken Plural on  
the Pattern أَفْعَالٌ



These merchants are  
rich

هَؤُلَاءِ التُّجَّارُ أَغْنِيَاءٌ.



There are a lot of  
schools in this village.

فِي هَذِهِ الْقَرْيَةِ  
مَدَارِسٌ كَثِيرَةٌ.



Broken Plural on  
the Pattern مَفَاعِلٌ

These are beautiful  
mosques.

هَذِهِ مَسَاجِدٌ جَمِيلَةٌ.



These are wooden  
desks.

هَذِهِ مَكَاتِبٌ خَشَبِيَّةٌ.



Broken Plural on  
the Pattern

Golden keys are for  
the house

مَفَاتِيحُ ذَهَبِيَّةٌ لِلْبَيْتِ.



مَفَاعِيلُ

These handkerchiefs  
are dirty

هَذِهِ مَنَادِيلٌ وَسَخَّةٌ.

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## الدَّرْسُ الْحَادِي وَالْعِشْرُونَ - Lesson 21

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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](#).

اُكْتُبْ كَلِمَةً مُنَاسِبَةً مَعَ ضَبْطِ أَوَاخِرِهَا:

- The Arabic sentence above means "Write an appropriate word including the vowel marks". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below and include the vowel marks.

Mark

Reset



عِنْدِي ..... كَثِيرَةٌ  
(Handkerchiefs)



هُمَّ .....  
(Ministers)



فِي بِلَدِنَا ..... كَثِيرَةٌ  
(Schools)



فِي مَدِينَتِي ..... قَلِيلَةٌ  
(Hotels)



هُمَّ ..... كِبَارٌ  
(Scholars)



هُؤُلَاءِ ..... جُدُدٌ  
(Doctors)



هُؤُلَاءِ ..... أَغْنِيَاءٌ  
(Rich)



هَذِهِ ..... زَيْتِيَّةٌ  
(Lamps)

Mark

Reset

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## الدَّرْسُ الْحَادِي وَالْعِشْرُونَ - Lesson 21

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### مُراجَعَةٌ - Revision

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

### مُراجَعَةُ الْمُفْرَدَاتِ - Vocabulary Revision

|                          |                     |                             |                   |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Angry                    | زَعْلَانُ           | Thirsty                     | عَطْشَانُ         |
| Mosques                  | مَسَاجِدُ           | Agents                      | وُكَلَاءُ         |
| The farm                 | الْمَزْرَعَةُ       | Keys                        | مَفَاتِيحُ        |
| Food                     | طَعَامٌ             | Director                    | عَمِيدٌ           |
| The Lord of the Universe | رَبُّ الْعَالَمِينَ | Expert                      | الْمَاهِرُ        |
| The magazine             | الْمَجَلَّةُ        | The Creator of the Universe | خَالِقُ الْكَوْنِ |

|         |           |          |              |
|---------|-----------|----------|--------------|
|         |           |          |              |
| Filled  | مَلَأَ    | Doctors  | أَطْبَاءُ    |
| Black   | أَسْوَدُ  | White    | أَبْيَضُ     |
| Jacob   | يَعْقُوبُ | Red      | أَحْمَرُ     |
| Jesus   | عِيسَى    | Isaac    | إِسْحَاقُ    |
| David   | دَاوُدُ   | Pakistan | بَاكِسْتَانُ |
| Moscow  | مُوسْكُو  | London   | لَنْدُنُ     |
| January | يَنَايِرُ | Tehran   | طِهْرَانُ    |
| Loot    | لُوطٌ     | Noah     | نُوحٌ        |
| Green   | أَخْضَرُ  | Golden   | ذَهَبِيَّةٌ  |
|         |           | Wooden   | خَشَبِيَّةٌ  |

- 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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