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Lesson 5 - الدَّرْسُ الْخَامِسُ

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Introduction - مُقَدِّمَةٌ

- In this lesson we will learn the following things:
 - In part one of this lesson we will learn the expression which shows ownership of one thing over another - e.g., "The teacher's car". This is called The Possessive Expression in English and /Muḍâf and Muḍâf Ilaihi/ in Arabic:

English:	Transliteration:	Arabic:
The book of the student	/Kitabuṭ ṭâlibi /	كِتَابُ الطَّالِبِ
On the desk of the teacher	/Ėala maktabil mudarrisi/	عَلَى مَكْتَبِ الْمُدَرِّسِ

- In Arabic the letter /Alif/ is used in two different ways. One of them is called /Hamza tul QatĖ/ and the other is called /Hamza tul Waġl/. Hamza tul QatĖ is the one which is pronounced while Hamza tul Waġl is the one which is not pronounced:

Translation:	Transliteration:	Arabic:	Type of Alif
Where are you from	/Min aina anta/	مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ	هَمْزَةُ الْقَطْعِ
He is the teacher's son	/Howab nul	هُوَ ابْنُ الْمُدَرِّسِ	هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ

mudarrisi/

- In Arabic, words normally change their cases with different causes (see [Lesson 4-section 2](#)). We will look at the “indeclinable” words which do not change their case with different causes and maintain their vowel ending:

Translation:	Indeclinable Words /Mabni/
	الكَلِمَاتُ الْمَبْنِيَّةُ
This (masculine)	هَذَا
Who	مَنْ
He	هُوَ

- The rule for the use of the vocative particle (the word used to call someone like Oh):

Translation:	Transliteration:	Arabic:
Oh Muhammad	/Yaa Muhammadu/	يَا مُحَمَّدُ
Oh Allah	/Yaa Allahu/	يَا اللَّهُ
Oh teacher	/Yaa Ustadhu/	يَا أَسْتَاذُ

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The Possessive Expression - الإِضَافَةُ

- In this lesson we will cover a new principle which is called the principle of "Possessive Expression" in English , In-Shā'-Allâh (God-Willing). This expression is a type of the Arabic term which is called /Idâfa/.
- The /Idâfa/ literally means (adding or annexing). It means adding one noun to another to form a relationship of possession or belonging (one noun being owned or belonging to the other noun – e.g. teacher's book). Consider the following examples showing the difference between the possession and the belonging in the /Idâfa/:

Possession /Idâfa/		Belonging /Idâfa/	
Arabic	English	Arabic	English
كِتَابُ الْمُدْرَسِ	The teacher's book	مَدِينَةُ رُومَا	The city of Roma
قَلَمُ مُحَمَّدٍ	Muhammad's pen	قِمَّةُ الْجَبَلِ	The top of the mountain

- This principle is applied when two nouns are joined together to make one structure.
- In the possessive expression, one noun is the "possessor" called /Muḏâf Ilaihi/ while the other is the "possessed" called /Muḏâf/ in Arabic. For example, if we say "the teacher's book", "the teacher" is the possessor and "the book" is possessed.

- In English this type of expression is constructed with the preposition (of) or using the letter (s) with an apostrophe before it i.e., 's. The examples of such type of constructions are:
 - o The book of Hamid
 - o Hamid's book.
- In Arabic however, the possessed noun (e.g., book) comes before the possessor so it would literally read "Book teacher's".
- Let us analyze an example below and we will explain how the rules are applied:
 - o /Kitāb -ul-Mudarrisi/
- The first part is the possessed noun (called /Muḍāf/ - **مُضَافٌ**) - in our example this is /Kitāb/ (book) as we have already discussed. The rules of the possessed noun are:
 - A. Although /kitāb/ is not definite - in other words, 'al' (the) - does not come before the noun, it is implied. Hence this means 'the book' and not 'a book' even though 'al' is not written before /kitāb/.
 - B. The possessed noun can be in any case (genitive - with /kasrah/, accusative - with /faṭḥah/, or nominative - with /ḍammah/). We do not need to worry about this at the moment, in normal cases it is nominative so it ends with a /ḍammah/ but if preceded by a preposition it takes the genitive case so it ends with a /kasrah/.
 - C. Since the possessed noun is definite therefore it cannot take /tanwīn/ i.e., it cannot take double /ḍammah/
- The second part is the possessor (called /Muḍāf Ilaihi/ - **مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ**) - this is /Al Mudarrasi/ (the teacher) in our example. The possessor can be either:
 - A. Definite or indefinite (e.g. /Al-mudarrisi/ or /mudarrisin/ - the teacher or a teacher)
 - B. The possessor is always in genitive case (therefore the last letter originally takes a /kasrah/ or /kasratin/).

Rule:	Example:	
	English:	Arabic:
The Possessed noun /Muḍāf /	The book of the	كِتَابُ الطَّالِبِ

takes different cases while the /Muḍâf ilaihi/ takes the genitive case only.	student	
	On the desk of the teacher	عَلَى مَكْتَبِ الْمُدْرَسِ
The Muḍâf can be definite (when it is annexed to a definite Muḍâf ilaihi) and it can be indefinite (when it is annexed to an indefinite Muḍâf ilaihi). In all cases the /Muḍâf/ is never prefixed with (al)	The house's door	بَابُ الْبَيْتِ
	The Imam of the mosque	إِمَامُ مَسْجِدٍ

- Carefully read the following text and take a particular look at the vowel endings of the words:

Picture	Translation	Arabic
	Saeed: Is this Muhammad's book? Yasir: No, this is Hamid's book	سَعِيدٌ: أَكْتَابُ مُحَمَّدٍ هَذَا؟ يَاسِرٌ: لَا، هَذَا كِتَابُ حَامِدٍ.
	Saeed: Where is Muhammad's book? Yasir: It is there on the desk	سَعِيدٌ: أَيْنَ كِتَابُ مُحَمَّدٍ؟ يَاسِرٌ: هُوَ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ هُنَاكَ.
	Saeed: Where is Ammar's notebook? Yasir: It is on the teacher's desk	سَعِيدٌ: أَيْنَ دَفْتَرُ عَمَّارٍ؟ يَاسِرٌ: هُوَ عَلَى مَكْتَبِ الْمُدْرَسِ.



Saeed: Whose pen is this?

Ali: This is the teacher's pen.

سَعِيدٌ: قَلَمٌ مِّنْ هَذَا؟

عَلِيٌّ: هَذَا قَلَمُ الْمُدْرَسِ.



Saeed: Where is the teacher's
bag?

Ali: It is under the desk.

سَعِيدٌ: أَيْنَ حَقِيْبَةُ الْمُدْرَسِ؟

عَلِيٌّ: هِيَ تَحْتَ الْمَكْتَبِ.

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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](#).

أَضِفِ الْكَلِمَةَ الْأُولَى إِلَى الثَّانِيَةِ

- The Arabic sentence above means "Add the first word to the other to make a possessive expression" as in the example below.

مَكْتَبٌ، الْمُدْرَسُ: مَكْتَبُ الْمُدْرَسِ
كِتَابٌ، مُحَمَّدٌ: كِتَابُ مُحَمَّدٍ

- In each of the sentences below simply type the first word again and add the second word to it using the keyboard as in the previous lessons and include the vowel-marks correctly. The vowels only need to be entered for last letters of the /Muḍâf/ and /Muḍâf Ilaihi/and not on all the letters.

Mark Reset	
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>بَيْتٌ، الطَّيِّبُ</p> </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>قَلَمٌ، حَامِدٌ</p> </div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>دَفْتَرٌ، سَعِيدٌ</p> </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>اسْمٌ، الْوَلَدُ</p> </div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>قَلَمٌ، الْمُهَنْدِسُ</p> </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>دُكَّانٌ، تَاجِرٌ</p> </div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>كِتَابٌ، اللَّهُ</p> </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>سَرِيرٌ، خَالِدٌ</p> </div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>غُرْفَةٌ، عَلِيٌّ</p> </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>مِفْتَاحٌ، السَّيَّارَةُ</p> </div> </div>
Mark Reset	

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Hamza tul Wasl - هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ

- In this part of lesson we will learn about a new concept which is the use of letter Alif in Arabic. In Arabic the letter "Alif" has two types:
 - One type of Alif is called "Hamza tul Qat'". This type of Alif is always pronounced irrespective of whether it is preceded by some word or letter.
 - While the other form of Alif is called "Hamza tul Wa'sl". This form of Alif appears in the beginning of a word but if preceded by some word or letter it is not pronounced even if written.
- Please read the following examples:

Translation:	Transliteration:	Arabic:	Type of /Alif/
He is the teacher's son	/Huwab nul mudarrisi/	هُوَ ابْنُ الْمُدَرِّسِ.	هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ
And the girl's name is Aminah	/Was mul binti Aaminatu/	وَأَسْمُ الْبِنْتِ آمِنَةٌ.	هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ

- In the above mentioned examples the letter /Alif/ of the words are written but they are not pronounced. In the first example, the letter /alif/ of the word /ibn/ (meaning son) is written yet not pronounced and the letter /ba/ is joined together with letter /wa/ of /howa/ and is pronounced

/huwabnu/. This is similar to the letter /alif/ of the word /almudarrisi/, the letter /alif/ is written yet not pronounced and the letters /nūn/ of /Ibn/ (meaning son) and /lām/ are joined together to become /nul/ and the sentence becomes /huwab-nul mudarrisi/.

Similarly in the second example the letter /wa/ is joined with the word /Ism/ whose /alif/ is written but not pronounced and the word becomes /wasm/ and the /Alif/ of /Albinti/ is written but not pronounced so they become /was-mul-binti/. Therefore the sentence becomes /Was-mul-binti Aminatu/.

Translation:	Transliteration:	Arabic:	Type of Alif
I am Ahmad	Ana Aḥmadu	أَنَا أَحْمَدُ.	هَمْزَةُ الْقَطْعِ
Where are you from	Min aina anti	مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتِ؟	هَمْزَةُ الْقَطْعِ
Who are you	Man anta	مَنْ أَنْتَ؟	هَمْزَةُ الْقَطْعِ

- In these examples the letter /Alif/ of the words Ahmad, /Aina/ and /Anta/ are written and are pronounced. No letters are merged together. This type of /Alif/ is called /Hamza tul QatĒ/.
- There is no specific rule for recognizing /Hamza tul QatĒ/ and /Hamza tul Waġl/ but the pronouns, the interrogative articles and the nouns beginning with /Alif/ have /Hamza tul QatĒ/.
- It must be however remembered that when /Hamza tul Waġl/ is written in the beginning of a sentence and is not preceded by any letter or word, it is pronounced. It is dropped only when it is preceded by some letter or word. /Hamza tul QatĒ/ is always written and pronounced and is not affected if preceded by any letter or word.
- Please read the following sentences carefully and then click on the words to hear the speech, i.e. how the words should be pronounced.

Pictures:	English:	Arabic:
	Who are you? I am the son of Abbas	مَنْ أَنْتَ؟ أَنَا ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ.

	<p>And whose son is he?</p> <p>He is the son of Khalid</p>	<p>وَأَبْنُ مَنْ هُوَ؟</p> <p>هُوَ ابْنُ خَالِدٍ.</p>
	<p>The teacher's name is</p> <p>Saeed</p> <p>and the engineer's</p> <p>name is Khalid</p>	<p>اسْمُ الْمُدْرَسِ سَعِيدٌ.</p> <p>وَأَسْمُ الْمُهَنْدِسِ</p> <p>خَالِدٌ.</p>
	<p>Ammar's son is a</p> <p>student</p> <p>and Yasir's son is a</p> <p>trader</p>	<p>ابْنُ عَمَّارٍ طَالِبٌ</p> <p>وَأَبْنُ يَاسِرٍ تَاجِرٌ.</p>
	<p>Where is the son of</p> <p>the engineer?</p> <p>He is in the university</p>	<p>أَيْنَ ابْنُ الْمُهَنْدِسِ؟</p> <p>هُوَ فِي الْجَامِعَةِ</p>

- In the next part of the lesson we will In-Shā'-Allâh (God-Willing) learn a new concept which is the use of Vocative Articles.

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The Indeclinable Words الْكَلِمَاتُ الْمَبْنِيَّةُ

- In this part of lesson, we will learn a new concept of Arabic Grammar In-Shā'Allāh (God-Willing). You have already learned that in Arabic language the words take different cases i.e., nominative (ḍammah/ḍammatain), accusative (fathah/fathatain) or genitive (kasrah/kasratain) on their last letter. A word takes single case when it appears with the definite article /al/ and double case when it is without the definite article /al/.
- There are certain words however which have to indicate their function therefore they do not change their case and maintain their vowel ending. The words which do not change their vowel endings in order to indicate their function are called indeclinable words and have to remain unchanged.
- The following are few examples of the indeclinable words (we will study this in detail in later lessons so this is only an introduction):

Rule	Translation	الْكَلِمَاتُ الْمَبْنِيَّةُ (The Indeclinable Words)
The interrogative articles are indeclinable	1. Who	١. مَنْ
	2. Where	٢. أَيْنَ
	3. What	٣. مَاذَا

The directing words are mostly indeclinable	1. This (masculine)	١. هَذَا
	2. That (masculine)	٢. ذَلِكَ
	3. This (feminine)	٣. هَذِهِ
The prepositions are indeclinable	1. On	١. عَلَى
	2. In	٢. فِي
	3. To	٣. إِلَى
The pronouns are always indeclinable	1. He	١. هُوَ
	2. She	٢. هِيَ
	3. You	٣. أَنْتَ

- The indeclinable words do not take different cases for different causes and do not take /tanwīn/ as well.

Picture:	Translation:	Arabic:
	This is a man	هَذَا رَجُلٌ.
	Who are you?	مَنْ أَنْتَ؟

	Whose bag is this?	حَقِيْبَةٌ مِّنْ هَذِهِ؟
	This is a duck	هَذِهِ بَطَّةٌ.
	Where is the lion?	أَيْنَ الْأَسَدُ؟
	What is on the desk	مَاذَا عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ؟
	The teacher is in front of students	الْمُدْرِسُ أَمَامَ طُلَابٍ

- Read the following sentences carefully while taking particular care of the vowel endings
- Please note that we will introduce sentences related to Islam occasionally within this course for the benefit of Muslims studying this course. Those students who are not Muslim may find it beneficial to learn about Islamic belief which is the main religion in the Arab world and indeed many other parts of the world.:

English:	Arabic:
Where is the teacher's house?	أَيْنَ بَيْتِ الْمُدْرِسِ؟

It is far away	هُوَ بَعِيدٌ.
The Quraan is the book of Allah (God)	الْقُرْآنُ كِتَابُ اللَّهِ.
The Ka'ba is Allah's (God's) house	الْكَعْبَةُ بَيْتُ اللَّهِ.
The teacher went out of the principal's room	خَرَجَ الْمُدْرَسُ مِنْ عُرْفَةِ الْمُدِيرِ.
Abbas's car is in the street	سَيَّارَةُ عَبَّاسٍ فِي الشَّارِعِ.
The door of the mosque is opened	بَابُ الْمَسْجِدِ مَفْتُوحٌ.
Where is the dog? It is under the car	أَيْنَ الْكَلْبُ؟ هُوَ تَحْتَ السَّيَّارَةِ.
This is the house of Hamid and that is the house of Khalid	هَذَا بَيْتُ حَامِدٍ وَذَلِكَ بَيْتُ خَالِدٍ.

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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 التَّرَكِيبَاتِ التَّالِيَةَ



- The Arabic sentence above means "Correct the following expressions" as in the example below.

الْكَتَابُ مُحَمَّدٌ: كِتَابُ مُحَمَّدٍ
الْمَكْتَبُ الْمُدْرَسِ: مَكْتَبُ الْمُدْرَسِ

- In each of the sentences below simply type the first word again and add the second word to it using the keyboard as in the previous lessons and include the vowel-marks correctly. Please include the vowel marks on the last letters only.

Mark		Reset	
	بَابُ السَّيَّارَةِ		قَلَمُ حَامِدٍ
	الرَّسُولُ اللَّهِ		بِنْتُ حَامِدٍ
	ابْنُ الْمُدْرَسِ		اسْمُ الْوَالِدِ
	الْكَتَابُ اللَّهِ		بَابُ الْمَسْجِدِ
	أُمُّ الْبِنْتِ		الْمِفْتَاحُ السَّيَّارَةِ
Mark		Reset	

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الدَّرْسُ الْخَامِسُ - Lesson 5

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The vocative particle النِّدَاءُ

- In this part of lesson No. 5 we will In-Shā'-Allâh (God Willing) learn about the following things:
- Vocative Particle: A word that is used for calling someone is called the vocative particle and is called حَرْفُ النِّدَاءِ or simply النِّدَاءُ. In Arabic language the word used is يَا. The word following the vocative particle is called الْمُنَادَى and it takes (mostly) the nominative case. However it takes only one /dammah/ whether it is definite or indefinite e.g., in order to call a boy it is يَا وَلَدٌ and not يَا وَلَدٍ.
- Carefully read the following text and take a particular look at the vowel endings of the words:

A Teacher: O teacher	أُسْتَاذُ: يَا أُسْتَاذُ	Allah (God): O Allah (God)	اللَّهُ: يَا اللَّهُ
A Shaikh: O shaikh	شَيْخُ: يَا شَيْخُ	Abbas: O Abbas	عَبَّاسُ: يَا عَبَّاسُ
Yasir: O Yasir	يَاسِرُ: يَا يَاسِرُ	A Man: O Man	رَجُلٌ: يَا رَجُلٌ
A doctor: O doctor	دُكْتُورُ: يَا دُكْتُورُ	Ammar: O Ammar	عَمَّارُ: يَا عَمَّارُ
Ali: O Ali	عَلِيُّ: يَا عَلِيُّ	Khalid: O Khalid	خَالِدٌ: يَا خَالِدٌ

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الدَّرْسُ الْخَامِسُ - Lesson 5

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مُرَاجَعَةٌ - Revision

- In this lesson we have learnt the following things:
 - Construction of the Possessive Expressions **الإِضَافَةُ**.
 - The rules of constructing expressions using Vocative particle **حَرْفُ النَّدَاءِ** and the vowel ending of the words preceded by the vocative particle.
 - The indeclinable words **الْمَبْنِيُّ** which maintain their vowel ending whatever their case may be.
 - Pronunciation of **هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ**.

مُرَاجَعَةُ الْمَفْرَدَاتِ - Vocabulary Revision

English	Arabic	English	Arabic
The Prophet	الرَّسُولُ	The Ka'bah	الْكَعْبَةُ
The name	الاسْمُ	The son	الابْنُ
The paternal uncle	الْعَمُّ	The maternal uncle	الْخَالَ
The bag	الْحَقِيْبَةُ	The car	السِّيَّارَةُ

The road	الشَّارِعُ	Closed	مُعَلَّقٌ
Under	تَحْتَ	There	هُنَاكَ
Above	فَوْقَ	In front of	أَمَامَ
Behind	خَلْفَ	The female teacher	الْمُدْرِسَةُ

- 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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