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مُقَدِّمَةٌ - Introduction

- In this lesson we will learn the following things, In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing):
 - We will learn the plural form of the Demonstrative Pronoun for the masculine and feminine nouns.

English	Transliteration	Demonstrative noun (Arabic)	Singular / Plural (Arabic)	Masculine / Feminine (Arabic)	Grammatical Term
This (masculine)	/Hādhā/	هَذَا	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمَذَكَّرُ	أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ الْقَرِيبَةِ
These	/Hā'ulā'i/	هَؤُلَاءِ	الْجَمْعُ		
This (feminine)	/Hādhīhi/	هَذِهِ	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمُؤَنَّثُ	
These	/Hā'ulā'i/	هَؤُلَاءِ	الْجَمْعُ		

- We will learn the two kinds of plural forms of the nouns and adjectives:

▪ Sound Plural جَمْعٌ سَالِمٌ

English	Transliteration	Arabic Word	Singular / Plural (Arabic)	Masculine / Feminine (Arabic)
A teacher (masc.)	/Mudarrisun/	مُدَرِّسٌ	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمُذَكَّرُ
Teachers (masc.)	/Mudarrisūna/	مُدَرِّسُونَ	الْجَمْعُ	
A lady teacher (fem.)	/Mudarrisatun/	مُدَرِّسَةٌ	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمُؤَنَّثُ
Lady teachers (fem.)	/Mudarrisātun/	مُدَرِّسَاتٌ	الْجَمْعُ	

§ Broken Plural تَكْسِيرٌ:

English	Transliteration	Arabic	Singular / Plural (Arabic)	Masculine / Feminine (Arabic)
A book	/Kitābun/	كِتَابٌ	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمُذَكَّرُ
Books	/Kutubun/	كُتُبٌ	الْجَمْعُ	
A garden	/Hadīqatun/	حَدِيقَةٌ	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمُؤَنَّثُ
Gardens	/Hada'iqun/	حَدَائِقُ	الْجَمْعُ	

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- In this part of the lesson we will learn the plural form of the Demonstrative Pronouns In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing) for objects that are nearby ("these") and objects that are further away ("those"). In the previous lessons we have already learnt the following demonstrative Pronouns:
 - Lesson No. 1 section 1 states that هَذَا is the Demonstrative Pronoun used to refer to closer objects representing masculine nouns ("this")
 - Lesson No. 6 section 2 states that هَذِهِ is the Demonstrative Pronoun used to refer to closer objects representing feminine nouns. ("this")
- The plural form of these Demonstrative Pronouns is the same for the masculine and feminine nouns i.e.

English	Transliteration	Demonstrative Pronoun (Arabic)	Singular / Plural (Arabic)	Masculine / Feminine (Arabic)	Grammatical Term
This (masculine)	/Hādhā/	هَذَا	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمَذَكَّرُ	أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ الْقَرِيبَةِ
These	/Hā'ulā'i/	هَؤُلَاءِ	الْجَمْعُ		
This	/Hādhihi/	هَذِهِ	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمُؤَنَّثُ	

(feminine)			
These	/Hā'ulā'i/	هَؤُلَاءِ	الْجَمْعُ

- The plural form of the Demonstrative Pronoun for the close objects is هَؤُلَاءِ. It is an indeclinable word and always takes a /kasrah/. It must however be remembered that هَؤُلَاءِ is used only for human beings and not for non human beings.
- Let's take some examples for a better understanding of the rule:

Picture	English	Arabic
	Singular: This is a teacher Plural: These are teachers	المُفْرَدُ: هَذَا مُدْرِسٌ. الْجَمْعُ: هَؤُلَاءِ مُدْرِسُونَ.
	Singular: This is a female student Plural: These are female students	المُفْرَدُ: هَذِهِ طَالِبَةٌ. الْجَمْعُ: هَؤُلَاءِ طَالِبَاتٌ.
	Singular: This is an engineer Plural: These are engineers	المُفْرَدُ: هَذَا مُهَنْدِسٌ. الْجَمْعُ: هَؤُلَاءِ مُهَنْدِسُونَ.
	Singular: This is a lady teacher Plural: These are lady teachers	المُفْرَدُ: هَذِهِ مُدْرِسَةٌ. الْجَمْعُ: هَؤُلَاءِ مُدْرِسَاتٌ.

	<p>Singular: This is a farmer</p> <p>Plural: These are farmers</p>	<p>المُفْرَدُ: هَذَا فَلَاحٌ.</p> <p>الْجَمْعُ: هَؤُلَاءِ فَلَاحُونَ.</p>
	<p>Singular: This is a female colleague</p> <p>Plural: These are female colleagues</p>	<p>المُفْرَدُ: هَذِهِ زَمِيلَةٌ.</p> <p>الْجَمْعُ: هَؤُلَاءِ زَمِيلَاتٌ.</p>
	<p>Singular: This is hard working</p> <p>Plural: These are hard working</p>	<p>المُفْرَدُ: هَذَا مُجْتَهِدٌ.</p> <p>الْجَمْعُ: هَؤُلَاءِ مُجْتَهِدُونَ.</p>
	<p>Singular: This is a wife</p> <p>Plural: These are wives</p>	<p>المُفْرَدُ: هَذِهِ زَوْجَةٌ.</p> <p>الْجَمْعُ: هَؤُلَاءِ زَوْجَاتٌ.</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](#).

أَشْرُ إِلَى الْأَسْمَاءِ التَّالِيَةِ بِاسْمِ إِشَارَةٍ لِلْقَرِيبِ (هَذَا، هَذِهِ، هُوَ/هِيَ)

- The Arabic sentence above means "Point to the following nouns using the Demonstrative Pronoun for the nearby objects". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below and include the vowel marks.

Mark Reset

 أُخْتِي
(This is my sister)

 أَخِي
(This is my brother)

 فُنْدُقٌ
(This is a hotel)

 حَفِيدَةٌ
(This is a grand daughter)

 مُعَلِّمَاتٌ
(These are lady instructors)

 مُدَرِّسُونَ
(These are teachers)

 مُسْلِمُونَ
(These are Muslims)

 طَبِيبَاتٌ
(These are lady doctors)

Mark Reset

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- In this section, we will learn the plural form of nouns and Adjectives In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing).
- In English, adjectives have no plural form. So when an adjective is used to describe a singular noun, the same word is used to describe the plural noun e.g., if we say "Good boy" for a singular noun then in the same manner we say "Good boys" for the plural nouns.
- In Arabic however even the adjectives have plural form, e.g., when we express the quality of a teacher by saying مُدَرِّسٌ جَيِّدٌ (A good teacher), it will become مُدَرِّسُونَ جَيِّدُونَ i.e., Good teachers for the plural nouns. So the noun as well as the adjective becomes plural and both change form.
- English and Arabic both have two kinds of plural:
 - Sound Plurals
 - Broken Plurals
- The Sound Plural is the plural form of a word in which the word keeps its original form and is simply extended:
 - E.g., For English Nouns
 - Chair =====> Chairs
 - School =====> Schools
 - Girl =====> Girls
 - For Arabic Nouns and Adjectives:

صَائِمٌ ===== صَائِمُونَ

People fasting ===== A person fasting

مُدَرِّسَةٌ ===== مُدَرِّسَاتٌ

Female teachers ===== A female teacher

مُجْتَهِدُونَ ===== مُجْتَهِدٌ

Hard workers ===== A hard worker

صَغِيرَاتٌ ===== صَغِيرَةٌ

Small things (feminine) ===== A small thing (feminine)

- In Arabic, the sound plural is either masculine or feminine. In order to convert a singular masculine noun or adjective to plural the following steps should be taken:
- The /tanwīn/ on the last letter of the indefinite word is replaced with the single vowel of the equivalent - i.e. single /ḍammah/ (when in nominative case), single /fathah/ (when in accusative case) and single /kasrah/ (when in genitive case)
- **ونَ** is added at the end of the word if it is in nominative case with a /ḍammah/ and **ينَ** is added if the word is in accusative with a /fathah/ or genitive case with a /kasrah/.
- However if the word is definite, then simply **ونَ** is added at the end of the word if it is in nominative case and **ينَ** is added if the word is in accusative or genitive case. Please see below - please take note of the colour coding to emphasise the changed and additional letters to make the words into sound plurals:

هَذَا صَائِمٌ ===== هَؤُلَاءِ صَائِمُونَ

These are fasting ===== This is fasting

رَأَيْتُ مُدْرَسًا ===== رَأَيْتُ مُدْرَسِينَ

I saw teachers ===== I saw a teacher

أَنَا مَعَ مُسْلِمٍ ===== أَنَا مَعَ مُسْلِمِينَ

I am with Muslims ===== I am with a Muslim

الْمُهَنْدِسُ ===== الْمُهَنْدِسُونَ

The engineers ===== The engineer

مُحَمَّدٌ مَعَ الْفَلَاحِ ===== مُحَمَّدٌ مَعَ الْفَلَاحِينَ

Muhammad is with the farmers ===== Muhammad is with the farmer

زُرْتُ الْمُهَنْدِسَ ===== زُرْتُ الْمُهَنْدِسِينَ

I visited the engineers ===== I visited the engineer

- Let's take some examples to understand this rule:

Picture	English	Arabic
	This is a Muslim	هَذَا مُسْلِمٌ.
	These are Muslims	هَؤُلَاءِ مُسْلِمُونَ.
	I saw an inspector	رَأَيْتُ مُفْتَشِئًا.
	I saw inspectors	رَأَيْتُ مُفْتَشِئِينَ.
	He is with a supervisor	هُوَ مَعَ مُوَجِّهٍ.



He is with supervisors

هُوَ مَعَ مُوجِّهِينَ.



The person who fasts

الصَّائِمُ



The people who fast

الصَّائِمُونَ



I saw the teacher

رَأَيْتُ الْمُدْرِسَ.



I saw the teachers

رَأَيْتُ الْمُدْرِسِينَ.



I am with the instructor

أَنَا مَعَ الْمُعَلِّمِ.



I am with the instructors

أَنَا مَعَ الْمُعَلِّمِينَ.

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- In order to convert a singular feminine noun or adjective to plural the following steps should be taken: The last letter **ة** of the feminine word is replaced with **ات**

صَغِيرَةٌ ===== صَغِيرَاتٌ

Small things (feminine) ===== A small thing (feminine)

مَعَ مُدْرِسَةٍ ===== مَعَ مُدْرِسَاتٍ

With female teachers ===== With a female teacher

المُهَنْدِسَةُ ===== المُهَنْدِسَاتُ

The female engineers ===== The female engineer

- Let's take some examples to understand this rule:

Picture	English	Arabic
	<p>A female instructor is in the house</p>	<p>فِي الْبَيْتِ مُعَلِّمَةٌ.</p>



Female instructors are in the
house

فِي الْبَيْتِ مُعَلِّمَاتٌ.



This female student is hard
working

هَذِهِ الطَّالِبَةُ مُجْتَهِدَةٌ.



These female students are hard
working

هَؤُلَاءِ الطَّالِبَاتُ مُجْتَهِدَاتٌ.



I went with a female engineer

ذَهَبْتُ مَعَ مُهَنْدِسَةٍ.



I went with female engineers

ذَهَبْتُ مَعَ مُهَنْدِسَاتٍ.



Khalida visited a female scholar

زَارَتْ خَالِدَةَ عَالِمَةً.



Khalida visited female scholars

زَارَتْ خَالِدَةَ عَالِمَاتٍ.

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تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

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 - 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](#).

حَوْلِ الْجُمَلِ الْآتِيَةِ إِلَى جَمْعٍ كَمَا هُوَ مُوضَّحٌ فِي الْأَمْثَلَةِ

- The Arabic sentence above means "Change the following sentences to the plural as demonstrated in the examples (below)". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below and include the vowel marks.

مثال ١: هَذَا مُدَرِّسٌ جَيِّدٌ
هَؤُلَاءِ مُدَرِّسُونَ جَيِّدُونَ
مثال ٢: هَذِهِ طَالِبَةٌ مُجْتَهِدَةٌ
هَؤُلَاءِ طَالِبَاتٌ مُجْتَهِدَاتٌ

Mark Reset

	هَذَا مُعَلِّمٌ جَيِّدٌ (This is a good instructor)		هَذِهِ زَوْجَةٌ طَيِّبَةٌ (This is a noble wife)
	هَذِهِ مُمَرِّضَةٌ مُسْلِمَةٌ (This is a Muslim nurse)		هَذَا مُدَرِّسٌ مُجْتَهِدٌ (This is a hard working teacher)
	كَتَبْتُ عَلَى كُرَّاسَةٍ كَبِيرَةٍ (I wrote on a big notebook)		هَذِهِ عَالِمَةٌ جَيِّدَةٌ (This is a good female scholar)
	زُرْتُ طَبِيبَةً جَدِيدَةً (I visited a new lady doctor)		يُحِبُّ اللَّهُ الصَّائِمَ (Allah likes a person who fasts)

Mark Reset

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- The Broken Plural is the plural form of a word in which the original form of the word is changed to a great extent - i.e. it is a change in the word rather than an extension of the word:

o E.g. For English Nouns

§ Man =====> Men

§ Woman =====> Women

- In Arabic, a word is generally formed on the pattern of three basic letters /fa/ فَ , /ξa/ عَ , and /la/ لَ -
/fa ξa la/ فَعْلُ i.e. نَجْمٌ , جَبَلٌ etc.
- Unlike in English, the broken plural is very widely used in Arabic. There are more than twenty patterns of the broken plural. For example "A word falls into one of a number of 'patterns'. Once we know the pattern group that a word belongs to, we know how the word will change in plural form. This is done by mapping each letter of the word in the singular form to it's plural form and may involve adding letters to the word in the process."
- We will cover what we mean by pattern and how we are using the middle column (below) a bit later In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing). Some of these patterns are given below:

Plural	Pattern	Singular
نُجُومٌ	فُ - عُ - و - لٌ	نَجْمٌ

(Stars)	فُعُولٌ	(A star)
كُتُبٌ (Books)	فُ - عَ - لٌ فُعُلٌ	كِتَابٌ (A book)
جِبَالٌ (Mountains)	فِ - عَ - ا - لٌ فِعَالٌ	جَبَلٌ (Mountain)
حُجَّاجٌ (Pilgrims)	فُ - عَ - ا - لٌ فُعَالٌ	حَاجٌ (A pilgrim)
أَقْلَامٌ (Pens)	أُ - فُ - عَ - ا - لٌ أَفْعَالٌ	قَلَمٌ (A pen)
زُمَلَاءُ (Colleagues)	فُ - عَ - لَ - ا - ءُ فُعَلَاءُ	زَمِيلٌ (A colleague)
أَطْبَاءُ (Doctors)	أُ - فُ - عَ - لَ - ا - ءُ أَفْعَلَاءُ	طَبِيبٌ (A Doctor)
إِخْوَةٌ (Brothers)	فِ - عَ - لَ - ةٌ فِعَلَةٌ	أَخٌ (Brother)

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Lesson 13 - الدَّرْسُ الثَّالِثُ عَشَرَ

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Exercise - تَدْرِيبٌ

- In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we learnt In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). To answer the questions:
 - o Type the complete answer for the following questions by selecting the question and use 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:

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- US keyboard
 UK keyboard

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Continued

- There are no specific rules or patterns for the formation of the Broken Plural of the feminine nouns or adjectives. The feminine nouns are mostly sound plurals. However some of the Broken Plurals of the feminine nouns are given below but they have no specific patterns:

Picture	Plural	Singular
	بَنَاتٌ (Girls)	بِنْتٌ (A girl)
	أَخَوَاتٌ (Sisters)	أُخْتٌ (Sister)
	فَتَيَاتٌ (Young ladies)	فَتَاةٌ (Young lady)



النِّسَاءُ

(Women)

-Plural from a
different root

امْرَأَةٌ - الْمَرْأَةُ

(Woman)

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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](#).

هَاتِ جَمَعَ الْأَسْمَاءِ الْإِتِيَّةِ

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

Mark Reset

	بِنْتٌ (Girl)		أُخْتٌ (Sister)
	مُسْلِمَةٌ (A Muslim female)		طَبِيبَةٌ (Lady doctor)
	طَبِيبٌ (A doctor)		زَوْجٌ (A husband)
	زَوْجَةٌ (A wife)		فَتَاةٌ (A young girl)
	كَبِيرَةٌ (Elder)		طَوِيلَةٌ (Tall)
	جَدِيدَةٌ (New)		أَخٌ (Brother)
	كَبِيرٌ (Big/Elder)		طَوِيلٌ (Tall)
	الْمَرْأَةُ (Woman)		جَدِيدٌ (New)

Mark Reset

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مُرَاجَعَةٌ - Revision

- In this lesson we have learnt the following things:
 - The plural form of the Demonstrative Pronoun for the masculine and feminine nouns.
 - Sound Plural.
 - Broken Plural.

مُرَاجَعَةُ الْمُرَدَّاتِ - Vocabulary Revision

The plural	الْجَمْعُ	The singular	الْمُفْرَدُ
Sound plural	جَمْعٌ سَالِمٌ	These	هَؤُلَاءِ
Lady teachers	مُدْرِسَاتٌ	Teachers (masc.)	مُدْرِسُونَ
Books	كُتُبٌ	Broken plural	جَمْعُ تَكْسِيرٍ
Female students	طَالِبَاتٌ	Gardens	حَدَائِقُ
Farmers	فَلَّاحُونَ	Engineers	مُهَنْدِسُونَ
Grand daughter	حَفِيدَةٌ	Wives	زَوْجَاتٌ

Lady instructors	مُعَلِّمَاتٌ	Hotel	فُنْدُقٌ
Lady doctors	طَبِيبَاتٌ	Muslims	مُسْلِمُونَ
Person who fasts	صَائِمٌ	Good	جَيِّدُونَ
Hard working	مُجْتَهِدُونَ	People who fast	صَائِمُونَ
An investigator	مُفْتَشٌّ	Small	صَغِيرَاتٌ
Supervisor	مُؤَجِّهُونَ	Investigators	مُفْتَشُّونَ
Hard working (females)	مُجْتَهِدَاتٌ	Instructors	مُعَلِّمُونَ
Female scholars	عَالِمَاتٌ	Female scholar	عَالِمَةٌ
Mountain / Mountains	جَبَلٌ \ جِبَالٌ	Star / Stars	نَجْمٌ \ نُجُومٌ
Pen / Pens	قَلَمٌ \ أَقْلَامٌ	Pilgrim / Pilgrims	حَاجٌّ \ حُجَّاجٌ
Brother / Brothers	أَخٌ \ إِخْوَةٌ	Doctor / Doctors	طَبِيبٌ \ أَطِبَاءٌ
Young man / young men	فَتَى \ فَتِيَةٌ	Short	قَصِيرٌ \ قِصَارٌ
Name / Names	اسْمٌ \ أَسْمَاءٌ	New	جَدِيدٌ \ جَدَدٌ

Student / Students	طَالِبٌ \ طُلَّابٌ	Tall	طَوِيلٌ \ طَوَالٌ
A guest / Guests	ضَيْفٌ \ ضَيْفٌ	Son / Sons	ابْنٌ \ أَبْنَاءٌ
Merchant / Merchants	تَاجِرٌ \ تَجَّارٌ	Man / Men	رَجُلٌ \ رِجَالٌ
Boy / Boys	وَلَدٌ \ أَوْلَادٌ	Learned man / Learned Men	شَيْخٌ \ شُيُوخٌ
Elder / Elders	كَبِيرٌ \ كِبَارٌ	Paternal uncle / Paternal uncles	عَمٌّ \ أَعْمَامٌ
Rich	غَنِيٌّ \ أَغْنِيَاءٌ	Poor	فَقِيرٌ \ فُقَرَاءٌ
Friend / Friends	صَدِيقٌ \ أَصْدِقَاءٌ	Farm / Farms	حَقْلٌ \ حُقُولٌ
Woman / Women	امْرَأَةٌ \ نِسَاءٌ	Husband / Husbands	زَوْجٌ \ أَزْوَاجٌ
Sister / Sisters	أُخْتٌ \ أَخَوَاتٌ	Girl / Girls	بِنْتٌ \ بَنَاتٌ
Young lady / Young ladies	فَتَاةٌ \ فَتَيَاتٌ	The woman / The women	الْمَرْأَةُ \ النِّسَاءُ

- 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'-Allâh (God willing).

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