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الدَّرْسُ الثَّانِي عَشَرَ - Lesson 12

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مُقَدِّمَةٌ - Introduction

- In this lesson we will learn the following things In-Shā'-Allāh:
 - In the first part of the lesson, we will learn how to have a dialogue in Arabic.
 - We will also learn how to convert a masculine verb into a feminine verb (see below):

English	Arabic	Gender (Grammatical Term)
He went	ذَهَبَ	الْفِعْلُ الْمَذَكَّرُ
		Masculine Verb
She went	ذَهَبَتْ	الْفِعْلُ الْمؤنَّثُ
		Feminine Verb
You (masculine) went	ذَهَبْتَ	الْفِعْلُ الْمَذَكَّرُ
		Masculine Verb

You (feminine) went	ذَهَبَتْ	الْفِعْلُ الْمَوْثُوتُ
		Feminine Verb

- We will also learn the feminine form of the Relative Pronoun. We have already learnt the masculine form of the Relative Pronoun **الَّذِي** in [Lesson 09 section 004](#). We know that a Relative Pronoun is a pronoun used to show the reference or relation between the nouns. The Relative Pronoun is called **الاسْمُ الْمَوْصُولُ** in Arabic. If the Relative Pronoun refers to a human being it is to be translated "who" and if it refers to non human beings it is translated "which / that".

Relative noun	الاسْمُ الْمَوْصُولُ
Who (for human beings)	الَّتِي
Which/That (for non human beings)	

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- In this part of the lesson we will learn how to have a discussion in Arabic In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing).

English	Transliteration	Arabic
Sua'ad: Peace be upon you and Allah's (God's) mercy and His blessings	Suḡād: Assalām-u-ḡalaiki wa raḡmatullāhi wa barakātuhi	سُعَادُ: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ.
The girl: Peace be upon you and Allah's mercy and His blessings	Al Bintu: Wa ḡalaiki assalāmu wa raḡmatullāhi wa barakātuhi	الْبِنْتُ: وَعَلَيْكَ السَّلَامُ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ.
How are you, Oh girl?	Kaifa ḡāluki ya bintu?	سُعَادُ: كَيْفَ حَالِكَ يَا بِنْتُ؟

I am fine and all thanks to Allah (God)	Ana bikhairin wal ḥamdulillāhi	الْبِنْتُ: أَنَا بِخَيْرٍ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ.
Where are you from?	Min aina anti?	سُعَادُ: وَمِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتِ؟
I am from Riyadh	Ana minar Riyāḍi	الْبِنْتُ: أَنَا مِنَ الرَّيَّاضِ.
What is your name?	Mas muki?	سُعَادُ: مَا اسْمُكَ؟
My name is Aminah	Ismi āminatu	الْبِنْتُ: اسْمِي آمِنَةٌ.
Where is your father?	Aina abūki?	سُعَادُ: أَيْنَ أَبُوكِ؟
My father is here in Madinah Munawara	Abi hunā fil madīnati munawwarati	الْبِنْتُ: أَبِي هُنَا فِي الْمَدِينَةِ الْمُنَوَّرَةِ.
What does he do?	Mādhā yafʿalu?	سُعَادُ: مَاذَا يَفْعَلُ؟
He is a supervisor in the high school	Huwa muwajjīhun fil madrasatith thānawiyati	الْبِنْتُ: هُوَ مُوجِّهُ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ الثَّانَوِيَّةِ.
And where is your mother?	Wa aina ummuki?	سُعَادُ: وَأَيْنَ أُمُّكَ؟
She is also here. She is a doctor	Hiya aiḍan hunā. Hiya tabībatun	الْبِنْتُ: هِيَ أَيْضًا هُنَا هِيَ طَبِيبَةٌ.
And who is this young girl with you? Is she your sister?	Wa man hādhihil fatātullati maṣaki? A hiya ukhtuki?	سُعَادُ: وَمَنْ هَذِهِ الْفَتَاةُ الَّتِي مَعَكَ؟ أَهِيَ أُخْتُكَ؟

No. She is the daughter of my paternal uncle	Lā. Hiya bintu ḡammi	الْبِنْتُ: لَا، هِيَ بِنْتُ عَمِّي.
What is her name?	Mas muhā?	سُعَادُ: مَا اسْمُهَا؟
Her name is Fatima	Ismuhā Fāṭimatu	الْبِنْتُ: اسْمُهَا فَاطِمَةٌ.
Is she your colleague?	A hiya zamīlatuki?	سُعَادُ: أَهِيَ زَمِيلَتُكَ؟
No. I am in the middle school and she is in the high school	La, Anā fil madrasatil mutawassitati wa hiya fil madrasatith thānawiyati.	الْبِنْتُ: لَا، أَنَا فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ الْمَتَوَسِّطَةِ وَهِيَ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ الثَّانَوِيَّةِ.
Do you have a sister?	A laki ukhtun?	سُعَادُ: أَلَيْكَ أُخْتٌ؟
No, I do not have a sister	La. Ma lī ukhtun	لَا، مَا لِي أُخْتٌ.
Do you have a brother?	A laki akhun?	أَلَيْكَ أَخٌ؟
Yes. I have an elder brother and he is a student at the university	Naḡam, lī akhun kabīrun wahuwa ṭālibun biljāmiḡati	نَعَمْ، لِي أَخٌ كَبِيرٌ وَهُوَ طَالِبٌ بِالْجَامِعَةِ.
And who is this child with you?	Wa man hādhat ṭiflu alladhī maḡaki?	وَمَنْ هَذَا الطُّفْلُ الَّذِي مَعَكَ؟
He is my brother's son	Huwabnu akhī	هُوَ ابْنُ أَخِي.

(nephew)		
What is his name?	Mas muhu?	مَا اسْمُهُ؟
His name is Sa'ad	Ismuhu Sa'ad	اسْمُهُ سَعْدٌ.
Is your mother at home now?	A Ummuki fil baiti al'āna?	أُمُّكَ فِي الْبَيْتِ الْآنَ؟
No. She went to the hospital	La. Dhahabat ilal mustashfā	لا، ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى الْمُسْتَشْفَى.

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- In this part of the lesson we will learn the conversion of a masculine verb to the feminine verb
In-Shā'-Allāh.

- For the past tense of a verb i.e. **الفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي** the following rules are applied

English	الفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي	
He went	هُوَ ذَهَبَ	الفِعْلُ الْمَذْكَرُ
		Masculine Verb
She went	هِيَ ذَهَبَتْ	الفِعْلُ الْمَوْثُوثُ
		Feminine Verb
You (masculine) went	أَنْتَ ذَهَبْتَ	الفِعْلُ الْمَذْكَرُ
		Masculine Verb

You (feminine) went	أَنْتِ ذَهَبْتِ	الْفِعْلُ الْمُؤَنَّثُ
		Feminine Verb

- When a masculine noun is changed to a feminine for the pronoun (e.g. from 'he' to 'she' in the example above), a letter 'ta' with a sukūn is added at the end of the verb that follows i.e., ذَهَبَ will be changed to ذَهَبْتِ.
- However, when the noun is a subject following a verb, and that noun is definite with the article (al) (e.g. the girl) then instead of a 'ta' with a sukūn a 'ta' with the genitive case (kasrah) is added to the verb i.e., the verb will be ذَهَبَتِ الْبِنْتُ instead of ذَهَبْتُ الْبِنْتُ.
- Let's take some examples to better understand the rule:

English	Arabic Sentence	Gender of Verb
Ahmad went to the house	ذَهَبَ أَحْمَدُ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ.	الْمُذَكَّرُ
Fatima went to the house	ذَهَبَتْ فَاطِمَةُ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ.	الْمُؤَنَّثُ
The young man went out of the class	خَرَجَ الْفَتَى مِنَ الْفَصْلِ.	الْمُذَكَّرُ
The young lady went out of the class	خَرَجَتِ الْفَتَاةُ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ.	الْمُؤَنَّثُ
You (masculine) sat on a chair	جَلَسْتَ عَلَى كُرْسِيٍّ.	الْمُذَكَّرُ
You (feminine) sat on a chair	جَلَسْتِ عَلَى كُرْسِيٍّ.	الْمُؤَنَّثُ
The male teacher stood in front of the black board	وَقَفَ الْمُدْرِسُ أَمَامَ السُّبُورَةِ.	الْمُذَكَّرُ

The lady teacher stood in front of the black board	وَقَفَتِ الْمُدْرِسَةُ أَمَامَ السَّبُورَةِ.	الْمُؤَنَّثُ
The father opened the door	فَتَحَ الْأَبُ الْبَابَ.	الْمُذَكَّرُ
The mother opened the door	فَتَحَتِ الْأُمُّ الْبَابَ.	الْمُؤَنَّثُ
The male student read the lesson	دَرَسَ الطَّالِبُ الدَّرْسَ.	الْمُذَكَّرُ
The female student read the lesson	دَرَسَتِ الطَّالِبَةُ الدَّرْسَ.	الْمُؤَنَّثُ

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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](#).

أَنْتِ الْفَاعِلَ فِي كُلِّ مِنَ الْجُمَلِ الْآتِيَةِ كَمَا فِي الْمَثَالِ

- The Arabic sentence above means "Change the subject of each of the following sentences to feminine as in the example". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below and include the vowel marks.

مَثَالٌ: خَرَجَ حَامِدٌ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ
خَرَجَتْ حَامِدَةٌ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ

Mark Reset

 دَخَلَ أَبِي الْمُسْتَشْفَى
(My father entered into the hospital)

 ذَهَبَ الْمُدْرَسُ إِلَى الْفَصْلِ
(The teacher went to the class)

 دَرَسَ الْوَلَدُ الْقُرْآنَ
(The boy read the Qur'an)

 جَلَسَ طَالِبٌ عَلَى الْكُرْسِيِّ
(A student sat on the chair)

 وَقَفَ الْفَتَى أَمَامَ السَّبُّورَةِ
(The young boy stood in front of the blackboard)

 فَتَحَ عَمُّهَا الْبَابَ
(Her paternal uncle opened the door)

Mark Reset

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- In this lesson, we will learn the use of the Relative Pronoun for the feminine nouns, In-Shā'-Allâh. In [Lesson 9 section 004](#) we have already learnt about the Relative Pronoun for the masculine nouns. We know that a Relative Pronoun is used to refer or relate to some noun preceding it. The masculine form of the Relative Pronoun is **الَّذِي** and is translated as 'who' if used for a human being and to 'which or that' if used for the non human beings. Similarly the feminine form of the Relative Pronoun is **الَّتِي** with the same meaning as the masculine form, however used for feminine objects or persons.
- Consider the following examples:

Picture	English	Arabic
	This is Fatima who went out	هَذِهِ فَاطِمَةُ الَّتِي خَرَجَتْ.
	This is the window which is open	هَذِهِ النَّافِذَةُ الَّتِي فُتِحَتْ.



This is the bag that is
under the desk

هَذِهِ الْحَقِيْبَةُ الَّتِي
تَحْتَ الْمَكْتَبِ.

- In the above sentences, the nouns: Fatima, the window and a bag, are called Antecedents and the words "who, which and that" refer to them respectively hence they are the Relative Pronouns.
- Similar to الَّذِي the word الَّتِي refers to all the three words (who, which and that).
- Let's take some more examples of this rule:

Picture	English	Arabic
	The car that went out now is mine	السيَّارةُ الَّتِي خَرَجَتْ اَلْآنَ لِي.
	The pen which is on the desk belongs to Nasir	القَلَمُ الَّذِي فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ لِنَاصِرِ.
	That cat which is on the tree belongs to her	تِلْكَ الْهَرَّةُ الَّتِي عَلَى الشَّجَرَةِ لَهَا.
	The young boy who is near the black board is from Malaysia	الْفَتَى الَّذِي عِنْدَ السَّبُّورَةِ مِنْ مَالِيزِيَا.



The young lady who went to the market is Fatima

الْفَتَاةُ الَّتِي
ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى
السُّوقِ
فَاطِمَةُ.



The house which is in the street belongs to the
minister

الْبَيْتُ الَّذِي
فِي الشَّارِعِ
لِلْوَزِيرِ.

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 - § Do not put diacritics on long vowels.
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أَكْمِلِ الْجُمْلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ بِالاسْمِ الْمَوْصُولِ الْمُنَاسِبِ (الَّذِي-الَّتِي)

- The Arabic sentence above means "Complete the following sentences with the appropriate Relative Pronoun". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below and include the vowel marks (please note that the diacritical (incl. vowel) marks have been deliberately omitted below to test your understanding in the answers).

Mark Reset

 القلم في حقيقتي مكسور
(The pen which is in my bag is broken)

 الساعة على المكتب للمدرس
(The watch that lies on the desk belongs to the teacher)

 البنت ذهبت إلى البيت فاطمة
(The girl who went to the house is Fatima)

 الكلب في الحديقة مريض
(The dog that is in the garden is sick)

 المفتاح على المكتب لمحمد
(The key that is on the book belongs to Muhammad)

 الدجاجة فوق السقف للفلاح
(The hen that is on the roof belongs to the farmer)

 الممرضة جلست جديدة
(The nurse who sat down is new)

 الطبيب خرج من المستشفى
أبي
(The doctor who went out of the hospital is my father)

Mark Reset

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الدَّرْسُ الثَّانِي عَشَرَ - Lesson 12

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تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this part of the lesson, we will test the knowledge that we have learnt in this lesson so far.
- Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions. Please click on the correct option for each question below. Upon completion, click on the Mark button to see the correct answers and to obtain your mark.
- In this exercise you will not be given the meaning of sentences, please visit the earlier parts of lesson 1 to learn the meanings if necessary.

Mark Reset

Question 1		Question 2	
هَذِهِ	<input type="radio"/>	الَّتِي	<input type="radio"/>
كَ	<input type="radio"/>	الَّذِي	<input type="radio"/>
هَذِهِ	<input type="radio"/>	ذَلِكَ	<input type="radio"/>
هَآ	<input type="radio"/>	تِلْكَ	<input type="radio"/>
<p>The demonstrative noun for a feminine noun is </p>		<p>The relative noun for the feminine noun is </p>	
Question 3		Question 4	
كَيْفَ حَالِكَ	<input type="radio"/>	كَيْفَ حَالِكَ	<input type="radio"/>
كَيْفَ حَالِكًا	<input type="radio"/>	أَنَا بِخَيْرٍ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ	<input type="radio"/>
كَيْفَ حَالِنَا	<input type="radio"/>	وَعَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَامُ	<input type="radio"/>
كَيْفَ حَالِهَا	<input type="radio"/>	الإِسْلَامُ دِينُنَا	<input type="radio"/>
<p>How do you say how are you to a man? </p>		<p>When a person says Assalamualaikum to someone what should be its reply? </p>	

Question 5		Question 6	
خَرَجَتْ الْبِنْتُ	<input type="radio"/>	وَعَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَامُ	<input type="radio"/>
خَرَجَتْ الْبِنْتُ	<input type="radio"/>	السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ	<input type="radio"/>
ذَهَبَتْ الْبِنْتُ	<input type="radio"/>	أَنَا بِخَيْرٍ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ	<input type="radio"/>
ذَهَبَتْ الْبِنْتُ	<input type="radio"/>	كَيْفَ حَالُكَ	<input type="radio"/>
What is the translation of the girl went? 		How do you say how are you to a female person? 	
Mark		Reset	

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مُرَاجَعَةٌ - Revision

- In this lesson we have learnt the following things:
 - How to have a dialogue in Arabic
 - The conversion of a masculine verb into a feminine verb.
 - The use of the feminine Relative Pronoun

مُرَاجَعَةُ الْمَفْرَدَاتِ - Vocabulary Revision

The child	الطِّفْلُ	Who, that, which (fem.)	الَّتِي
The young man	الْفَتَى	Peace be upon you (Greeting)	السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ
The young lady	الْفَتَاةُ	Peace be upon you as well	وَعَلَيْكَ السَّلَامُ
The maternal Aunt	الْعَمَّةُ	How are you	كَيْفَ حَالُكَ

Malaysia	مَالِيزِيَا	Supervisor	مُوجِّة
		The minister	الْوَزِيرُ

- 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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