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## الدَّرْسُ الرَّابِعُ عَشَرَ - Lesson 14

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### مُقَدِّمَةٌ - Introduction

- In this lesson we will learn the following things In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing):
  - The plural form of "That" (demonstrative pronoun) for the masculine as well as the feminine nouns.

English	Transliteration	Arabic	Singular / Plural (Arabic)	Masculine / Feminine (Arabic)	Grammatical Term
That (masculine)	/Dhālika/	ذَلِكَ	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمَذَكَّرُ	أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ الْبَعِيدَةِ
Those	/ulā'ika/	أُولَئِكَ	الْجَمْعُ		
That (feminine)	/Tilka/	تِلْكَ	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمُؤَنَّثُ	
Those	/ulā'ika/	أُولَئِكَ	الْجَمْعُ		

- We will learn the plural form of the Personal Pronouns for the masculine as well as the feminine nouns

Example	English	Transliteration	Arabic	Singular / Plural (Arabic)	Masculine / Feminine (Arabic)
هُوَ طَوِيلٌ (He is tall)	He	/Huwa/	هُوَ	المُفْرَدُ	المُذَكَّرُ
هُمَّ طَوَالٌ (They are tall)	They	/Hum/	هُمْ	الْجَمْعُ	
بَيْتُهُ (His house)	His	/Hu/	هُ	المُفْرَدُ	
بَيْتُهُمْ (Their house)	Their	/Hum/	هُمْ	الْجَمْعُ	
هِيَ مَرِيضَةٌ (She is ill)	She	/Hiya/	هِيَ	المُفْرَدُ	
هُنَّ مَرِيضَاتٌ (They are ill)	They	/Hunna/	هُنَّ	الْجَمْعُ	
كِتَابُهَا (Her book)	Her	/Ha/	هَا	المُفْرَدُ	
كِتَابُهُنَّ (Their book)	Their	/Hunna/	هُنَّ	الْجَمْعُ	

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- o The plural form of the simple masculine as well as feminine verbs:

English	Transliteration	Arabic	Singular / Plural (Arabic)	Masculine / Feminine (Arabic)
He went	/Dhahaba/	ذَهَبَ	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمُذَكَّرُ
They went (masc. plural)	/Dhahabu/	ذَهَبُوا	الْجَمْعُ	
She went	/Dhahabat/	ذَهَبَتْ	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمُؤَنَّثُ
They went (fem. plural)	/Dhahabna/	ذَهَبْنَ	الْجَمْعُ	

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

English	Arabic
Some	بَعْضٌ

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- In this part of the lesson we will learn the plural form of "That" In-Shā'-Allâh (God willing) - the demonstrative pronoun for the distant objects. In the previous lessons we have already learnt the following demonstrative pronouns:
  - Lesson No. 2 section 1 states that ذَٰلِكَ ("That") is the demonstrative pronoun used to refer to objects that are further away for masculine nouns
  - Lesson No. 7 section 2 states that تِلْكَ ("That") is the demonstrative pronoun used to refer to objects that are further away for feminine nouns.
- The plural form of these demonstrative pronouns (i.e. "those") is the same for the masculine and feminine nouns i.e.:

English	Transliteration	Arabic	Singular / Plural (Arabic)	Masculine / Feminine (Arabic)	Grammatical Term
That (masculine)	/Dhālika/	ذَٰلِكَ	المُفْرَدُ	المُذَكَّرُ	أَسْمَاءُ الإِشَارَةِ الْبَعِيدَةِ
Those	/ulā'ika/	أُولَٰئِكَ	الْجَمْعُ		

That (feminine)	/Tilka/	تِلْكَ	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمُؤنثُ
Those	/ulā'ika/	أُولَئِكَ	الْجَمْعُ	

- The plural form of the demonstrative pronoun for the distant objects is **أُولَئِكَ** as above. It is an indeclinable word and always takes a /fathah/ on the last letter. It must however be remembered that **أُولَئِكَ** is used only for human beings and not for non human beings.
- Let's use some examples for a better understanding of the rule:

Picture	English	Arabic
	Singular: That is a father Plural: Those are fathers	الْمُفْرَدُ: ذَلِكَ أَبٌ. الْجَمْعُ: أُولَئِكَ آبَاءٌ.
	Singular: That is a mother Plural: Those are mothers	الْمُفْرَدُ: تِلْكَ أُمٌّ. الْجَمْعُ: أُولَئِكَ أُمَّهَاتٌ.
	Singular: Who is that man? Plural: Who are those men?	الْمُفْرَدُ: مَنْ ذَلِكَ الرَّجُلُ؟ الْجَمْعُ: مَنْ أُولَئِكَ الرِّجَالُ؟
	Singular: Where is that girl? Plural: Where are those girls?	الْمُفْرَدُ: أَيْنَ تِلْكَ الْبِنْتُ؟ الْجَمْعُ: أَيْنَ أُولَئِكَ الْبَنَاتُ؟



Singular: That is a pilgrim

Plural: Those are pilgrims

المُفْرَدُ: ذَلِكَ حَاجٌّ.

الْجَمْعُ: أُولَئِكَ حُجَّاجٌ.



Singular: That is a nurse

Plural: Those are nurses

المُفْرَدُ: تِلْكَ مُمْرِضَةٌ.

الْجَمْعُ: أُولَئِكَ مُمْرِضَاتٌ.

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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 إِشْرَارَةٍ لِّلْبَعِيدِ (ذَلِكَ، تِلْكَ، أَوْلَيْكَ)

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

Mark Reset

	..... أُخْتِي (That is my sister)		..... أَخِي (That is my brother)
	..... طَبِيبَةٌ جَدِيدَةٌ (That is a new lady doctor)		..... تُجَّارٌ (Those are merchants)
	..... مُدَرِّسَاتٌ (Those are female teachers)		..... طَالِبٌ (That is a student)
	..... أُمَّهَاتُ الطَّالِبَاتِ (Those are the mothers of the students)		..... آبَاءُ الطُّلَابِ (Those are the fathers of the students)

Mark Reset

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- In this section we will learn the plural form of two of the personal and two possessive pronouns  
In-Shā'-Allâh (God willing):

Example	English	Transliteration	Arabic	Singular / Plural (Arabic)	Masculine / Feminine (Arabic)
هُوَ طَوِيلٌ (He is tall)	He	/Huwa/	هُوَ	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمُذَكَّرُ
هُمْ طَوَالٌ (They are tall)	They	/Hum/	هُمْ	الْجَمْعُ	
بَيْتُهُ (His house)	His	/Hu/	هُ	الْمُفْرَدُ	
بَيْتُهُمْ (Their house)	Their	/Hum/	هُمْ	الْجَمْعُ	

هِيَ مَرِيضَةٌ (She is ill)	She	/Hiya/	هِيَ	المُفْرَدُ	المُؤنثُ
هُنَّ مَرِيضَاتٌ (They are ill)	They	/Hunna/	هُنَّ	الْجَمْعُ	
كِتَابُهَا (Her book)	Her	/Ha/	هَا	المُفْرَدُ	
كِتَابُهُنَّ (Their book)	Their	/Hunna/	هُنَّ	الْجَمْعُ	

- The plural of both the masculine and the feminine personal as well as possessive pronouns are used to refer only to human beings, e.g.:

هُوَ مُدَرِّسٌ ===== هُمْ مُدَرِّسُونَ

They are teachers===== He is a teacher

ذَلِكَ طَالِبٌ هُوَ مِنْ أَمْرِيكَ ===== أُولَئِكَ طُلَّابٌ هُمْ مِنْ أَمْرِيكَ

Those are students they are from America == That is a student, he is from America

هِيَ مُدَرِّسَةٌ ===== هُنَّ مُدَرِّسَاتٌ

They are lady teachers ===== She is a lady teacher

تِلْكَ تَلْمِيذَةٌ، هِيَ مُجْتَهِدَةٌ ===== أُولَئِكَ تَلْمِيذَاتٌ، هُنَّ مُجْتَهِدَاتٌ

Those are students, they are hard working=== That is a student, she is hard working

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

Picture	English	Arabic
	<p>Singular: He is a Muslim</p> <p>Plural: They are Muslims</p>	<p>المُفْرَدُ: هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ.</p> <p>الْجَمْعُ: هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ.</p>
	<p>Singular: I have an elder brother, he is in the university</p> <p>Plural: I have elder brothers, they are in the university</p>	<p>المُفْرَدُ: لِي أَخٌ كَبِيرٌ، هُوَ فِي الْجَامِعَةِ.</p> <p>الْجَمْعُ: لِي إِخْوَةٌ كِبَارٌ، هُمْ فِي الْجَامِعَةِ.</p>
	<p>Singular: His father is a doctor</p> <p>Plural: Their father is a doctor.</p>	<p>المُفْرَدُ: أَبُوهُ طَبِيبٌ.</p> <p>الْجَمْعُ: أَبُوهُمْ طَبِيبٌ.</p>
	<p>Singular: She is fasting</p> <p>Plural: They are fasting</p>	<p>المُفْرَدُ: هِيَ صَائِمَةٌ.</p> <p>الْجَمْعُ: هُنَّ صَائِمَاتٌ.</p>
	<p>Singular: She is a student, her house is near the mosque</p>	<p>المُفْرَدُ: هِيَ طَالِبَةٌ، بَيْتُهَا عِنْدَ الْمَسْجِدِ.</p> <p>الْجَمْعُ: هُنَّ طَالِبَاتٌ، بَيْتُهُنَّ عِنْدَ</p>

	<p>Plural: They are students, their house is near the mosque</p>	<p>المَسْجِدِ.</p>
	<p>Singular: Her book is in the bag</p> <p>Plural: Their books are in the bag</p>	<p>المُفْرَدُ: كِتَابُهَا فِي الْحَقِيَّةِ.</p> <p>الْجَمْعُ: كِتَابُهُنَّ فِي الْحَقِيَّةِ.</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](#).

حَوْلِ الْمُبْتَدَأِ فِي كُلِّ مِنَ الْجُمَلِ الْآتِيَةِ إِلَى جَمْعٍ، مَعَ تَغْيِيرِ مَا يَلْزَمُ

- The Arabic sentence above means "Change the subject of each of the following sentences to plural with other necessary changes". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below changing the demonstrative pronoun and other nouns to plural form and include the vowel marks.

مَثَالٌ: ذَلِكَ الرَّجُلُ مُدْرِسٌ  
أُولَئِكَ الرَّجَالُ مُدْرِسُونَ

Mark Reset

	مِنْ أَيْنَ ذَلِكَ الْمُدْرِسُ؟		مَنْ ذَلِكَ الْفَتَى؟
	هَذَا الطَّالِبُ مِنْ إِكْلَتْرَا وَذَلِكَ مِنْ فَرَنْسَا		تِلْكَ الْفَتَاةُ بِنْتُ الطَّيِّبِ
	هَذِهِ الْمَرْأَةُ مُمْرِضَةٌ وَتِلْكَ طَبِيبَةٌ		أَذَلِكَ الْمُهَنْدِسُ مُسْلِمٌ؟
	تِلْكَ الْفَتَاةُ الصَّغِيرَةُ أُخْتُ حَامِدٍ		مَنْ هَذَا الْوَلَدُ الطَّوِيلُ؟

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- In this part of lesson we will learn the use of verbs with some more pronouns In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing). We have already learnt the use of verbs with the pronouns in ([Lesson No. 10 section 7](#)).

English	Transliteration	Arabic	Singular / Plural (Arabic)	Masculine / Feminine (Arabic)
He went	/Dhahaba/	ذَهَبَ	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمَذَكَّرُ
They went (masc. plural)	/Dhahabu/	ذَهَبُوا	الْجَمْعُ	
She went	/Dhahabat/	ذَهَبَتْ	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمُؤَنَّثُ
They went (fem. plural)	/Dhahabna/	ذَهَبْنَ	الْجَمْعُ	

English	New form of verb	Pronoun		Simple Verb
He went	ذَهَبَ	He	هُوَ	ذَهَبَ
They went	ذَهَبُوا	They (masculine)	هُمْ	
She went	ذَهَبَتْ	She	هِيَ	
They went	ذَهَبْنَ	They (feminine)	هُنَّ	

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

Picture	English	Arabic
	Singular: He went to the teacher Plural: They went to the teacher	المُفْرَدُ: هُوَ ذَهَبَ عِنْدَ الْمُدْرَسِ. الْجَمْعُ: هُمْ ذَهَبُوا عِنْدَ الْمُدْرَسِ.
	Singular: The student went out with his colleague Plural: The students went out with their colleagues	المُفْرَدُ: الطَّالِبُ خَرَجَ مَعَ زَمِيلِهِ. الْجَمْعُ: الطُّلَّابُ خَرَجُوا مَعَ زُمَلَاءِهِمْ.
	Singular: The boy sat in the restaurant Plural: The boys sat in	المُفْرَدُ: الْوَلَدُ جَلَسَ فِي الْمَطْعَمِ. الْجَمْعُ: الْأَوْلَادُ جَلَسُوا فِي الْمَطْعَمِ.

	the restaurant	
	Singular: She stood near the door Plural: They stood near the door	المُفْرَدُ: هِيَ وَقَفَتْ عِنْدَ الْبَابِ. الْجَمْعُ: هُنَّ وَقَفْنَ عِنْدَ الْبَابِ.
	Singular: She wrote on the black board Plural: They wrote on the black board	المُفْرَدُ: هِيَ كَتَبَتْ عَلَى السَّبُّورَةِ. الْجَمْعُ: هُنَّ كَتَبْنَ عَلَى السَّبُّورَةِ.
	Singular: Tahir's daughter sat in the car Plural: Tahir's daughters sat in the car	المُفْرَدُ: بِنْتُ طَاهِرٍ جَلَسَتْ فِي السَّيَّارَةِ. الْجَمْعُ: بَنَاتُ طَاهِرٍ جَلَسْنَ فِي السَّيَّارَةِ.

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## الدَّرْسُ الرَّابِعُ عَشَرَ - Lesson 14

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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](#).

حَوْلِ الْجُمْلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ إِلَى جَمْعٍ

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

Mark Reset

 الْمُدْرَسَةُ خَرَجَتْ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ	 الطَّالِبُ ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمُسْتَشْفَى
 الْوَلَدُ نَجَحَ فِي الْإِمْتِحَانِ	 ابْنَتُ دَخَلَتْ الْبَيْتَ
 الْفَتَاةُ فَتَحَتْ الْبَابَ	 الْمُعَلِّمُ زَارَ الْفَصْلَ
 الْإِبْنُ دَرَسَ الْكِتَابَ	 الطَّالِبَةُ كَتَبَتْ عَلَى الْكُرْسِيِّ

Mark Reset

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Continued

- In this part of lesson we will learn a new word: **بَعْضٌ** meaning "some". This word follows many of the simple grammatical rules already covered - i.e., it takes double /ḍammah/ when in nominative case, double /fathah/ when in accusative case and double /kasrah/ when in genitive case.
- Similarly when it is annexed to a pronoun it takes a single /ḍammah/ if appearing in nominative case, single /fathah/ if appearing in accusative case and single /kasrah/ if appearing in genitive case. Lets take some examples for better understanding of this rule:

Picture	English	Singular
	<p>These women are nurses</p> <p>Some of them are from Italy and some of them are from France</p>	<p>هَؤُلَاءِ النِّسَاءُ مُمَرِّضَاتٌ</p> <p>بَعْضُهُنَّ مِنْ إِيطَالِيَا وَبَعْضُهُنَّ مِنْ فَرَنْسَا.</p>
	<p>These men are pilgrims</p> <p>Some of them are from India and some of them are from China</p>	<p>هَؤُلَاءِ الرِّجَالُ حُجَّاجٌ</p> <p>بَعْضُهُمْ مِنْ الْهِنْدِ وَبَعْضُهُمْ مِنْ الصِّينِ.</p>

	<p>Those boys are students, some of them are in the class and some of them are in the play ground</p>	<p>أَوْلَادُكَ الْأَوْلَادُ طُلَابٌ بَعْضُهُمْ فِي الْفَصْلِ وَبَعْضُهُمْ فِي الْمَلْعَبِ</p>

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## الدَّرْسُ الرَّابِعُ عَشَرَ - Lesson 14

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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:
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    - § 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 كَمَا فِي الْمَثَلِ

- The Arabic sentence above means "Answer the following questions as in the example". For each of the sentences, use the word **بَعْضُ** to form an appropriate answer to the question, type out the full sentence using the words below and include the vowel marks.

مَثَالٌ: أَهْوَالِ الرَّجَالِ مُسْلِمُونَ؟

(مُسْلِمٌ - نَصْرَانِيٌّ)

(Christian - Muslim)

بَعْضُهُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ وَبَعْضُهُمْ نَصَارَى.

Answers:

Mark Reset

	أَهْوَالِ النَّاسِ مُهَنْدِسُونَ؟ (مُهَنْدِسٌ - تَاجِرٌ)		أَهْوَالِ النِّسَاءِ طَبِيبَاتٌ؟ (طَبِيبَةٌ - مُمَرِّضَةٌ)
	أَوْلَاكِ الْبَنَاتُ طَوِيلَاتٌ؟ (طَوِيلَةٌ - قَصِيرَةٌ)		أَهْوَالِ الْفَتِيَّةِ لَاعِبُونَ؟ (لَاعِبٌ - طَالِبٌ)
	أَهْوَالِ صَدِيقَاتٍ؟ (صَدِيقَةٌ - زَمِيلَةٌ)		أَوْلَاكِ الرَّجَالُ أَغْنِيَاءٌ؟ (غَنِيٌّ - فَاقِرٌ)
	أَوْلَاكِ مُفْتَشُونَ؟ (مُفْتَشٌ - مَوْجِهٌ)		أَوْلَاكِ النِّسَاءُ خَالَاتٌ؟ (خَالَةٌ - أُمٌّ)

Mark Reset

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## الدَّرْسُ الرَّابِعُ عَشَرَ - Lesson 14

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### مُرَاجَعَةٌ - Revision

- In this lesson we have learnt the following things:
  - We have learnt the plural form of the demonstrative pronouns for the distant objects ("those") referring to the masculine as well as the feminine nouns
  - We have also learnt the plural form of some more personal and possessive pronouns for the masculine as well as the feminine nouns ("they" / "their")
  - We have learnt the plural form of the simple masculine as well as feminine verbs (e.g. they went).

### مُرَاجَعَةُ الْمَفْرَدَاتِ - Vocabulary Revision

They / Their	هُم	They (masculine and feminine)	أُولَئِكَ
They went (masculine)	ذَهَبُوا	They (feminine)	هُنَّ
Some	بَعْضُ	They went (feminine)	ذَهَبْنَ
Italy	إِيطَالِيَا	Visited	زَارَ

Christian /  
Christians

نَصْرَانِيّ  
نَصَارَى

The play ground

المَلْعَبُ

- 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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