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## Lesson 10 - الدَّرْسُ العَاشِرُ

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### Introduction - مُقَدِّمَةٌ

- In this lesson we will In-Shā'-Allāh learn the following things:
  - The Possessive Pronouns (the words used instead of nouns to show possession or ownership of something)

Possessive Pronoun	Example	Arabic
Your (masculine) book	كِتَابُكَ	(كَ)
Your (feminine) book	كِتَابُكِ	(كِ)
His book	كِتَابُهُ	(هُ)
Her book	كِتَابُهَا	(هَا)
My book	كِتَابِي	(ي)
Our book	كِتَابُنَا	(نَا)

- Two new words and their cases.

English	Arabic
Father	أَبٌ
Brother	أَخٌ

- In this lesson we will learn the use of a few new prepositions. We have learnt that prepositions are the words used to connect two or more words or sentences ([Lesson No.4 section 3](#)). Both of the prepositions have the same meaning but are used in different situations

English	Arabic
About	عَنْ
Along with / With / To have	مَعَ
At/In	بِـ

- In this lesson we will also learn the use of verbs with the pronouns. We have already learnt the simple form of the verb in ([Lesson No. 4 section 12](#)).

English	New form of verb	Pronoun Added		Simple Verb
You went	ذَهَبْتَ	You (masculine)	أَنْتَ	ذَهَبَ
You went	ذَهَبْتِ	You (feminine)	أَنْتِ	
He went	ذَهَبَ	He	هُوَ	

She went	ذَهَبَتْ	She	هِيَ
I went	ذَهَبْتُ	I	أَنَا
We went	ذَهَبْنَا	We	نَحْنُ

- We will also learn the vowel endings of the masculine nouns that are similar to the feminine nouns

English	Arabic
Hamza	حَمْزَةٌ
Talha	طَلْحَةٌ
Usama	أُسَامَةٌ

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### Attached Pronouns - الضَّمَائِرُ الْمُتَّصِلَةُ

- In this lesson, we will learn a new topic which deals with the pronouns In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). Pronouns are the words used instead of nouns. In Arabic the pronouns are generally of two types
  - The Detached Pronouns (الضَّمَائِرُ الْمُنْفَصِلَةُ)
  - The Attached Pronouns (الضَّمَائِرُ الْمُتَّصِلَةُ)
- In English the Attached Pronouns (also called the Possessive Pronouns) are "words which show the possession (or relationship) of an object (or person) of something' e.g., if we want to express the possession of a book we would say: "this book is hers". Similarly if a person wants to express his possession of a pen, he would say, "This pen is mine". In Arabic however "The Possessive Pronouns" are suffixes (one or two letters attached at the end of a word) attached to the nouns only. They are not full-fledged words. Let's take some examples to learn the rule

Translation	Transliteration	Arabic	Pronoun
This book is yours (masculine)	Hādhā kitābuka	هَذَا كِتَابُكَ	(كَ)
This pen is yours (feminine)	Hādhā qalamuki	هَذَا قَلَمُكَ	(كِ)
This bag is his	Hādhīhi ḥaḡibatuhu	هَذِهِ حَقِيبَتُهُ	(هُ)

This note book is hers	Hādhīhi kurrâsatuha	هَذِهِ كُرَّاسَتُهَا	(هَا)
This house is mine	Hādhā baitī	هَذَا بَيْتِي	(ي)
Islam is our religion	Al Islāmu dīnuna	الإِسْلَامُ دِينُنَا	(نَا)

- Following are some examples to better understand the above mentioned rules:

Pictures	English	Transliteration	Arabic
	Who are you? I am a new student from India	Man Anta? Anā tâlibun jādīdun minal hindi	مَنْ أَنْتَ؟ أَنَا طَالِبٌ جَدِيدٌ مِنْ الْهِنْدِ.
	What is your name? My name is Abbas	Mas muka? Ismi Abbasun	مَا اسْمُكَ؟ اسْمِي عَبَّاسٌ.
	And who is that sitting? He is my colleague and his name is Anser, he is from Japan.	Wa man hādhā aljālisu? Huwa zamīlī was muhu ḡanser huwa minal Yābāni	وَمَنْ هَذَا الْجَالِسُ؟ هُوَ زَمِيلِي وَاسْمُهُ عَنْصَرٌ، هُوَ مِنْ الْيَابَانِ.
	This is my pen and its colour is red.	Hādhā qalamī wa lawnuhu Aḡmaru	هَذَا قَلَمِي وَلَوْنُهُ أَحْمَرٌ.



Oh Abbas what is your  
mother tongue?

My mother tongue is  
Urdu and it is an easy  
language.

Ma lughatuka ya  
Ėabbāsu?

Lughati Urduyyatun  
wahiya lughatun  
sahlatun.

مَا لُغَتُكَ يَا عَبَّاسُ؟  
لُغَتِي أُرْدِيَّةٌ وَهِيَ لُغَةٌ  
سَهْلَةٌ.



And what is Anser's  
mother tongue?

His mother tongue is  
Japanese and it is a  
difficult language.

Wa ma hiya lughatu  
Ėansara?

Lughatuhu Al  
Yabaniyyatu wahiya  
lughatun šaĖabatun

وَمَا هِيَ لُغَةُ عَنَصَرَ؟  
لُغَتُهُ الْيَابَانِيَّةُ وَهِيَ  
لُغَةٌ صَعْبَةٌ.

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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](#).

ضَعْ فِي الْفَرَاغِ فِيمَا يَلِي الضَّمِيرَ (هـُ ، هَا)

- The Arabic sentence above means "Fill in the following blanks with the appropriate pronoun". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below.

Mark Reset



مُحَمَّدٌ طَبِيبٌ وَابْنٌ ..... مُهَنْدِسٌ  
(Muhammad is a doctor and his son is an Engineer)



هَذِهِ الْبِنْتُ طَالِبَةٌ اسْمُهَا ..... زَيْنَبُ  
(This girl is a student her name is Zainab)



آمِنَةٌ فِي الْعُرْفَةِ وَأُمُّ ... فِي الْمَطْبَخِ  
(Aminah is in the room and her mother is in the kitchen)



هَذَا تَاجِرٌ كَبِيرٌ وَاسْمُهُ ... عَبْدُ اللَّهِ  
(This is a great merchant and his name is Abdullah)



خَرَجَ وَكَدَّ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ وَمَعَهُ ... طَاهِرٌ  
(A boy went out of the class and Tahir was with him)



عَائِشَةُ طَبِيبَةٌ وَأُخْتُهَا ... مُمَرِّضَةٌ  
(Ayesha is a doctor and her sister is a nurse)

Mark Reset

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### The five nouns - الأَسْمَاءُ الخَمْسَةُ

- In this lesson we will learn the following two new words and the rules regarding their use

In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing):

Translation	Transliteration	Arabic
Father	Abun	أَبٌ
Brother	Akhun	أَخٌ

- The words above belong to a category of five words called الأَسْمَاءُ الخَمْسَةُ (we will learn the remaining three in later lessons In-Shā'-Allāh). When we want to say "Your book" in Arabic we say **كِتَابُكَ** but when we want to say "your father", it would be written as **أَبُوكَ** and not **أَبْكَ**. Similar is the case with the word "brother" when a pronoun is added to it, a letter 'wāw' is added as a second last letter and hence the word will become **أَخُوكَ** instead of **أَخْكَ**.
- When any of these words annexed with pronouns appear in the nominative case (we will learn more about this later), the letter "wāw" is added as the penultimate (second to last) letter i.e., **هَذَا** **أَبُوكَ** or **ذَلِكَ أَخُوكَ** but when they appear in genitive case (we will learn more about this later) the letter 'ya' is added instead of 'wāw' and the word thus formed is **أَخِيكَ** or **أَبِيكَ**.

English	Arabic	Case

Hamid's brother	أَخُو حَامِدٍ	حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ
The father of Muhammad	أَبُو مُحَمَّدٍ	Nominative Case
Book of my brother	كِتَابُ أَخِي	حَالَةُ الْجَرِّ
Her father's house	بَيْتُ أَبِيهَا	Genitive Case

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### حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ - Prepositions

- In this lesson we will learn three new prepositions. We have learnt that prepositions are the words used to connect two or more words or sentences ([Lesson No.4 section 3](#)) and ([Lesson No.6 section 6](#)).

These prepositions are:

English	Pronunciation	Arabic
About	ʿan	عَنْ
With	Maʿa	مَعَ
At/In	Bi	بِ

- The preposition عَنْ means "about" or "from" e.g. يَتَحَدَّثُ عَنْ means (to talk about), and بَعِيدٌ عَنْ means (far from)
- The preposition مَعَ means "with", e.g. الْكِتَابُ مَعَ الطَّالِبِ means "the book is with the student".
- The letter بِ means "at" or "in" e.g., if we say هُوَ بِالْجَامِعَةِ it means "He is at the university" or هِيَ بِالْمَطْبَخِ it means "she is in the kitchen."

English	Transliteration	Arabic

My house is far from the mosque	Baitī baḡīdun ḡan al maṡjidi	بَيْتِي بَعِيدٌ عَنِ الْمَسْجِدِ.
Ahmad is sitting with Khalid	Ahmadu jalisun ma'a Khalidin	أَحْمَدُ جَالِسٌ مَعَ خَالِدٍ.
With me is a friend	Ma'ee sadeequn	مَعِيَ صَدِيقٌ.
Khalid is talking about himself	khālidun yataḡaddathu ḡan nafsīhi	خَالِدٌ يَتَحَدَّثُ عَنِ نَفْسِهِ.
My friend in Egypt - his name is Ahmed	Ṣadīqī bimīṡra ismuhu aḡmadu	صَدِيقِي بِمِصْرَ اسْمُهُ أَحْمَدُ.

- It must be remembered that "مَعَ" meaning 'to have' should only be used with the things that are separable, e.g. مَعَنَا كِتَابٌ means "we have a book". It should not be used with relations and parts of the body. So if we want to say 'He has a nose', we should say لَهُ أَنْفٌ instead of مَعَهُ أَنْفٌ or مَعَهَا أُخْتُ meaning she has a sister, instead of مَعَهَا أُخْتُ. The preposition مَعَ takes a fathah on its ending when used with all the pronouns except ي meaning "with me". When used with ي, it takes a kasrah instead of the fathah so it will become مَعِي so we say مَعِيَ كِتَابٌ and not مَعِي كِتَابٌ

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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.
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    - § The Alif followed by laam **ال** (while the laam itself can be signed with a vowel)
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    - § 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 الأَسْئَلَةَ الآتِيَةَ مُسْتَعِينًا بِالصُّوَرِ كَمَا فِي المِثَالِ

- The Arabic sentence above means "Answer the following questions with the help of the pictures as in the example". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below.

المِثَالُ: أَمَعَكَ قَلَمٌ؟

(Do you have a pen)

لا، مَعِيَ كِتَابٌ.

(No, I have a book)

Mark Reset



أَمَعَكَ حَقِيْبَةٌ؟

(Do you have a bag?)  
(Egg)



أَمَعَهَا كُرْسِيٌّ؟

(Does she have a chair?)  
(Bed)



أَمَعَهُ قِطٌّ؟

(Does he have a cat?)  
(Dog)



أَمَعَكَ وِرْقَةٌ؟

(Do you have a paper?)  
(Handkerchief)

Mark Reset

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### The verb with the pronouns - الْفِعْلُ مَعَ الضَّمَائِرِ

- In this lesson we will learn about the form of verb when attached with the pronouns In-Shā'-Allâh (God-Willing). We have already learnt two simple verbs in ([Lesson No. 4 section 12](#)) which are:
  - ذَهَبَ meaning "Went".
  - خَرَجَ meaning "Went out".
- Let's see the form of the verb when it is attached to different pronouns:

English	New form of verb	Pronoun Added		Simple Verb
You went (masculine)	ذَهَبْتَ	You (masculine)	أَنْتَ	ذَهَبَ
You went (feminine)	ذَهَبْتِ	You (feminine)	أَنْتِ	
He went	ذَهَبَ	He	هُوَ	
She went	ذَهَبَتْ	She	هِيَ	
I went	ذَهَبْتُ	I	أَنَا	

We went	ذَهَبْنَا	We	نَحْنُ	
You went out (masculine)	خَرَجْتَ	You (masculine)	أَنْتَ	خَرَجَ
You went out (feminine)	خَرَجْتِ	You (feminine)	أَنْتِ	
He went out	خَرَجَ	He	هُوَ	
She went out	خَرَجَتْ	She	هِيَ	
I went out	خَرَجْتُ	I	أَنَا	
We went out	خَرَجْنَا	We	نَحْنُ	

- Let's take some more examples to understand the rule more clearly:

Picture	English	Arabic
	Ahmad went to Iraq.	ذَهَبَ أَحْمَدُ إِلَى الْعِرَاقِ.
	Amina went out of the classroom.	خَرَجَتْ آمِنَةُ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ.

	Where did you go O Ayesha?	أَيْنَ ذَهَبْتَ يَا عَائِشَةُ؟
	Why did you go out of the mosque?	لِمَاذَا خَرَجْتَ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ؟
	Did Bilquees go to the kitchen?	أَذْهَبَتْ بَلْقِيسُ إِلَى الْمَطْبُخِ؟
	I went to the hospital.	ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى الْمُسْتَشْفَى!
	We went out of the university.	خَرَجْنَا مِنَ الْجَامِعَةِ

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## الدَّرْسُ الْعَاشِرُ - Lesson 10

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Continued

- In this lesson we will learn about the vowel ending of the masculine nouns resembling the feminine nouns In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). We have learnt that the feminine nouns have no tanwīn on their last letter e.g.: **عَائِشَةُ، فَاطِمَةُ، آمِنَةُ** etc. Similarly there are certain masculine proper nouns that have **ة** (tā' marbūtah) as their last letter - therefore they also do not have tanwīn on their last letter, e.g.: **حَنْظَلَةُ، مُعَاوِيَةُ، حَمَزَةُ** etc.
- Let's take some examples to better understand the rule:

Pictures	English	Arabic
	Fatima's husband is Mu'awiya.	زَوْجُ فَاطِمَةَ مُعَاوِيَةُ.
	Khalid went out with Talha.	خَرَجَ خَالِدٌ مَعَ طَلْحَةَ.



Your (feminine) car is with Usama.

سَيَّارَتُكَ مَعَ أُسَامَةَ.



I went to Hamza.

ذَهَبْتُ إِلَىٰ حَمْزَةَ.

- In this lesson we will also learn the use of "مَا" as a negative particle In-Shā'-Allâh (God-Willing). We have learnt the use of "مَا" as an interrogative (questioning) article in (Lesson No. 1 section 3).

Picture	English	Arabic
	<p>Do you have a pen?</p> <p>No, I do not have a pen.</p>	<p>أَمَعَكَ قَلَمٌ؟</p> <p>لَا، مَا مَعِيَ قَلَمٌ.</p>
	<p>Do you have a bag?</p> <p>No, I do not have a bag.</p>	<p>أَمَعَكَ حَقِيْبَةٌ؟</p> <p>لَا، مَا مَعِيَ حَقِيْبَةٌ.</p>
	<p>Who is this child?</p> <p>This child is the son of Mu'awiya.</p>	<p>مَنْ هَذَا الطِّفْلُ؟</p> <p>هَذَا الطِّفْلُ ابْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ.</p>
	<p>Did you go to Khalid?</p> <p>No, I went to Hanzala</p>	<p>أَذْهَبْتَ عِنْدَ خَالِدٍ؟</p> <p>لَا، ذَهَبْتُ عِنْدَ حَنْظَلَةَ.</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](#).

أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ



- The Arabic sentence above means "Answer the following questions". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below.

المثال: أين أبوك يا طاهر؟

(Where is your father, oh Tahir?)

أبي في الصين

(My father is in China)

Mark Reset

أين ذهبت يا فاطمة؟  
(الكويت)  
(Where did you go O Fatima?)

ما لغتك يا عباس؟  
(الفرنسية)  
(What is your language O Abbas?)

من معك يا جمال؟  
(أمية)  
(Who is with you O Jamal?)

أبيته عند الجامعة؟  
(المدرسة)  
(Is his house near the University?)

Mark Reset

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### مُرَاجَعَةٌ - Revision

- In this lesson, we have learnt the following things:
  - The Possessive Pronouns "الضَّمَائِرُ الْمُتَّصِلَةُ"
  - Two of the Five Nouns "الْأَسْمَاءُ الْخَمْسَةُ"
  - Three new Prepositions "حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ"
  - Pronouns when added to the verbs.
  - Vowel ending of masculine proper nouns similar to the feminine nouns i.e., having 'tā' marbūṭah' as their last letter

### Vocabulary Revision - مُرَاجَعَةُ الْمُفْرَدَاتِ

Your (feminine)	كِ	Your (Masculine)	كَ
Her	هَا	His	هُ
Our	نَا	My, mine	ي
Brother	أَخٌ	Father	أَبٌ
With	مَعَ	With / Near	عِنْدَ

You went	ذَهَبْتَ	At / In	بِ
She went	ذَهَبَتْ	You went (feminine)	ذَهَبَتْ
We went	ذَهَبْنَا	I went	ذَهَبْتُ
Religion	دِينٍ	Islam	الإِسْلَامُ
Colour	لَوْنٍ	Colleague	زَمِيلٌ
Language/Mother tongue	لُغَةٍ	Red	أَحْمَرٌ
Iraq	العِرَاقُ	Urdu	أُرْدِيَّةُ
Child	طِفْلٍ	Husband	زَوْجٌ
French	الْفَرَنْسِيَّةُ	Kuwait	الْكُوَيْتُ

- 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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