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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 Personal and Possessive Pronouns (You / Your) referring to the feminine nouns.

Example	English	Transliteration	Arabic	Singular/ Plural (Arabic)	Feminine (Arabic)	Grammatical Term
أَنْتِ ذَهَبْتَ You went	You (Singular)	Anti	أَنْتِ	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمُؤَنَّثُ	الضَّمِيرُ الْمُنْفَصِلُ (Detached Pronoun - e.g. You are Tall)
أَنْتُنَّ ذَهَبْتُنَّ You (all) went	You (Plural)	Antunna	أَنْتُنَّ	الْجَمْعُ		
أَمْكِ Your (Singular)		Ki	كِ	الْمُفْرَدُ		الضَّمِيرُ الْمُتَّصِلُ

Your mother						
أُمُّكَ						(Attached Possessive Pronoun - e.g. Your House)
Your (all of your) mother	Your (Plural)	Kunna	كُنَّ	الْجَمْعُ		

- The plural form of the simple feminine verbs connected to the pronoun:

English	Transliteration	Arabic		
You went	Dhahabti	ذَهَبْتُ	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمُؤَنَّثُ
You all went	Dhahabtunna	ذَهَبْتُنَّ	الْجَمْعُ	

- We will also learn the use of two new words:

English	Arabic
Before	قَبْلَ
After	بَعْدَ

- We will also learn a new verb:

English	Arabic
He returned	رَجَعَ

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Continued

- In this section, we will learn the plural form of two more pronouns In-Shā'-Allâh (God-Willing). We have already learnt the plural form of some of the personal and possessive pronouns in ([Lesson 14 section 4](#)) and ([Lesson 15 section 2](#)):

Example	English	Transliteration	Arabic	Singular/ Plural (Arabic)	Feminine (Arabic)	Grammatical Term
أَنْتِ ذَهَبْتَ You went	You (Singular)	Anti	أَنْتِ	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمُؤَنَّثُ	الضَّمِيرُ الْمُنْفَصِلُ (Detached Pronoun - e.g. You are Tall)
أَنْتُنَّ ذَهَبْتُنَّ You (all) went	You (Plural)	Antunna	أَنْتُنَّ	الْجَمْعُ		
أَمْكِ	Your (Singular)	Ki	كِ	الْمُفْرَدُ		الضَّمِيرُ الْمُتَّصِلُ

Your mother						
أُمُّكَ						(Attached Possessive Pronoun - e.g. Your House)
Your (all of your) mother	Your (Plural)	Kunna	كُنَّ	الْجَمْعُ		

- If we use أَنْتِ for a singular pronoun then we use أَنْتُنَّ for the plural pronouns.
- The same rule is applied for the possessive pronoun i.e., if we say كِتَابُكَ (Your book) for the singular feminine pronoun, we will then say كِتَابُكُنَّ (Your (i.e. all of your) book) for the plural pronouns.
- It must however be remembered that the personal pronouns are indeclinable i.e., they do not change their vowel ending with the change of case. So أَنْتُنَّ will have the same /shaddah/ with a /fathah/ on it on the last letter whether it is appearing in the nominative case, accusative case or genitive case.
- Let's take some more examples for a better understanding of the rule:

Translation	Transliteration	Arabic	Pronoun
Who are you? (feminine - singular) I am a student	Man Anti? Anā tâlibatun	مَنْ أَنْتِ؟ أَنَا طَالِبَةٌ.	أَنْتِ
Where are you from? (feminine - plural) We are from China	Min Aina Antunna? Naḥnu Minaš Šīn	مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتُنَّ؟ نَحْنُ مِنَ الصِّينِ.	أَنْتُنَّ
Where is your bag? My bag is in my room	Aina haqībatuki? Haqībatī fī ghurfatī	أَيْنَ حَقِيبَتُكَ؟ حَقِيبَتِي فِي غُرْفَتِي.	كَ

What is your religion?

Ma dīnukunna?

مَا دِينُكُمْ؟

كُنْ

Our religion is Islam

Dīnunā al Islāmu

دِينُنَا الْإِسْلَامُ.

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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 and include the vowel marks.

Mark Reset	
 أَيْنَ يَتَكُنُّ؟	 مَنْ أَنْتَ؟
 أَيْنَ أَتُكُنُّ؟	 أَذْهَبْتُ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ الْيَوْمَ؟
 أَنْتَ مُمْرَضَاتٌ؟	 مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ؟
 أَيْنَ أَخُوكَ؟	 مَاذَا عِنْدَكَ؟
Mark Reset	

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Continued

- In this part of the lesson, we will learn the conversion of a singular verb to the plural verb In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). We have already covered that in Arabic different letters are added at the end of the original verb and sometimes even the vowel ending is changed. In this part we will only learn to change a singular verb for "you" to the plural verb.
- For the past tense of a (feminine) verb i.e., **الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي** the following rules are applied

English	الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي	
You (singular) went	أَنْتِ ذَهَبْتِ.	الْمُفْرَدُ
		Singular
You (all) went	أَنْتُنَّ ذَهَبْتُنَّ.	الْجَمْعُ
		Plural

- When a singular (feminine) verb is changed to a plural the vowel ending /kasrah/ is replaced with a /dammah/ on the letter **ت** and a letter noon with a /shaddah/ and /fathah/ on it is added as the last letter so **ذَهَبْتِ** will be changed to **ذَهَبْتُنَّ**.

English	Arabic Sentence	Gender of Verb
You (singular) went from the school	أَنْتِ ذَهَبْتِ مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ.	الْمُفْرَدُ
You (all) went from the school	أَنْتُنَّ ذَهَبْتُنَّ مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ.	الْجَمْعُ
You went out of the room	خَرَجْتِ مِنَ الْعُرْفَةِ.	الْمُفْرَدُ
You (all) went out of the room	خَرَجْتُنَّ مِنَ الْعُرْفَةِ.	الْجَمْعُ
Oh girl! You sat on a chair	يَا بِنْتُ، جَلَسْتَ عَلَى كُرْسِيٍّ.	الْمُفْرَدُ
Oh girls! You (all) sat on a chair	يَا بَنَاتُ، جَلَسْتُنَّ عَلَى كُرْسِيٍّ.	الْجَمْعُ

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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](#).

اقْرَأِ الْمِثَالَ، ثُمَّ حَوِّلِ الْجُمْلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ مِثْلَهُ:

- The Arabic sentence above means "Read the example and then change the following sentences in the same manner". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below and include the vowel marks.

الْمَثَلُ: أَنْتِ ذَهَبْتِ إِلَى الْمُسْتَشْفَى
أَنْتُنَّ ذَهَبْتُنَّ إِلَى الْمُسْتَشْفَى

Mark Reset



أَنْتِ جَلَسْتِ عَلَى السَّجَّادَةِ



أَنْتِ دَخَلْتِ الْفَصْلَ



أَنْتِ ذَهَبْتِ إِلَى الطَّيِّبِ



أَنْتِ رَسَبْتِ فِي الْامْتِحَانِ



أَنْتِ خَرَجْتِ مِنَ الْجَامِعَةِ



أَنْتِ قَرَأْتِ الدَّرْسَ



أَنْتِ كَتَبْتِ الْقِصَّةَ



أَنْتِ فَتَحْتِ النَّافِذَةَ

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ظَرْفُ زَمَانٍ - Adverbial Time Object

- In this part of the lesson we will learn a new grammatical term, In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). We will learn about the form of a noun which indicates the time when an action has occurred. This type of nouns is called the "Adverbial Time Object - ظَرْفُ زَمَانٍ" or "The object of time - الْمَفْعُولُ فِيهِ". In this part of the lesson we will learn about the vowel ending of these words as well as the words following them, In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). There are different nouns used as Adverbial Time Objects and we will learn two of them in this part of the lesson which are:

English	Arabic
Before	قَبْلَ
After	بَعْدَ





- These nouns are a type of Object; therefore they always take the accusative case with a /fathah/. However they work as /Muḍāf/ (possessed) therefore the nouns following them will take the genitive case e.g.:

English	Arabic
I entered the house after the prayer	دَخَلْتُ الْبَيْتَ بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ.

I went to the school before Ahmad

ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ قَبْلَ أَحْمَدَ.

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

Picture	English	Arabic
	Muhammad entered into the room after a prayer.	دَخَلَ مُحَمَّدٌ الْعُرْفَةَ بَعْدَ صَلَاةٍ.
	Ayesha went to the university before the lesson.	ذَهَبَتْ عَائِشَةُ إِلَى الْجَامِعَةِ قَبْلَ الدَّرْسِ.
	They (fem.) wrote the story after one week.	هُنَّ كَتَبْنَ الْقِصَّةَ بَعْدَ أُسْبُوعٍ.
	I went to hospital a month ago.	ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى الْمُسْتَشْفَى قَبْلَ شَهْرٍ.

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- In this part of lesson we will learn a new verb رَجَعَ which means returned, In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). This verb, like all the other verbs we have learnt so far, takes the /fathah/ and is joined to the pronouns in the same manner as the rest of the verbs. We will cover some present tense verbs below, please read the sentences and try to understand these and we will cover the principles relating to the /Muḍâriʿ/ (present tense) verb later In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing).
- Let's examine some examples for this verb:

Picture	English	Arabic
	Khalid returned from school	رَجَعَ خَالِدٌ مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ.
	Aminah is returning from Iran	تَرْجِعُ آمِنَةُ مِنْ إِيرَانَ.



He (masc.) is returning from the
function

هُوَ يَرْجِعُ مِنَ الْحَفْلَةِ.



I am returning from my village

أَنَا أَرْجِعُ مِنْ قَرْيَتِي.



We are returning from Greece

نَحْنُ نَرْجِعُ مِنَ الْيُونَانِ.

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تَدْرِيبٌ: Exercise

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 - o Type the complete answer for the following questions by selecting the question and using the on-screen keyboard or your actual keyboard.
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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 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 and include the vowel marks.

Mark Reset



مَنْ رَجَعَتْ مِنَ الْجَامِعَةِ؟

Fatima



مِنْ أَيْنَ رَجَعَ الْوَلَدُ؟

From the faculty of Medicine



مَعَ مَنْ رَجَعْتَ يَا نَاهِدُ؟

With my father



أَرْجَعْتُمْ مِنَ الْمَلْعَبِ يَا طُلَّابُ؟

Yes, we returned from the playground



مَتَى رَجَعُوا مِنَ الْمَطْعَمِ؟

Before an hour



مَتَى زُرْتُ صَدِيقَتِكَ؟

Before a week



مَتَى تَذْهَبُ خَالِدَةُ إِلَى الْجَامِعَةِ؟

After one day



مَتَى تَرْجِعُ مِنْ بَيْتِكَ؟

After one week

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Tuition Services

الدَّرْسُ السَّادِسَ عَشَرَ - Lesson 16

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مُرَاجَعَةٌ - Revision

- In this lesson we have learnt the following:
 - We have learnt the plural form of the Personal and Possessive Pronouns ("You" / "Your") referring to the feminine nouns
 - The plural form of the simple feminine verbs connected to the pronoun
 - We have also learnt two "Adverbial Time Objects" - i.e. "before" and "after".

مُرَاجَعَةُ الْمُفْرَدَاتِ : Vocabulary Revision			
Your (all) (fem.)	كُنَّ	You (all) (fem.)	أَنْتُنَّ
Before	قَبْلَ	You (all) went (fem.)	ذَهَبْتُنَّ
After	بَعْدَ	Returned	رَجَعْنَ
The carpet	السَّجَّادَةُ	You failed (fem.)	رَسَبْتِ
Adverbial Time	ظَرْفُ زَمَانٍ	The week	الْأُسْبُوعُ

Object			
A village	قَرْيَةٌ	Greece	الْيُونَانُ
The hour	السَّاعَةُ	A day	يَوْمٌ

- 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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