

الدَّرْسُ الْعَاشِرُ - Lesson 10 Madina Arabic Book-1

10-01- Pronouns - الضَّمَائِرُ

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	kitabuka	كِتَابُكَ	(كَ)
Your (feminine) book	kitabuki	كِتَابُكِ	(كِ)
His book	kitabuhu	كِتَابُهُ	(هُ)
Her book	kitabuha	كِتَابُهَا	(هَا)
My book	kitabi	كِتَابِي	(ي)
Our book	kitabuna	كِتَابُنَا	(نَا)

Two new words and their cases.

English		Arabic
Father	abun	أَبٌ
Brother	akhun	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	an	عَنْ
Along with / With / To have	ma'a	مَعَ
At/In	bi	بِ

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	dhabta	ذَهَبْتَ	You (masculine)	anta	أَنْتَ	ذَهَبَ dhahaba
You went	dhahabti	ذَهَبْتِ	You (feminine)	anti	أَنْتِ	
He went	dhahaba	ذَهَبَ	He	huwa	هُوَ	
She went	dhahabat	ذَهَبَتْ	She	hiya	هِيَ	
I went	dhahabtu	ذَهَبْتُ	I	ana	أَنَا	
We went	dhahabna	ذَهَبْنَا	We	nahanu	نَحْنُ	

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

Hamza حَمَزَةٌ
Talha طَلْحَةٌ
Usama أُسَامَةٌ

10-02 Attached Pronouns - الضَّمَائِرُ الْمُتَّصِلَةُ

In this lesson, we will learn a new topic which deals with the pronouns In-Shā'-Allâh (God-Willing). Pronouns are the words used instead of nouns. In Arabic the pronouns are generally of two types

The Detached Pronouns/al dhameeru almunfasilatu (الضَّمَائِرُ الْمُنْفَصِلَةُ)

The Attached Pronouns/al dhameeru almutasillatu (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 قَلَمُكِ	(كِ)
This bag is his	hādhihi ḥaḡībātuḥu	هَذِهِ حَقِيبَتُهُ	(هُ)
This note book is hers	hādhihi kurrāsatuḥa	هَذِهِ كُرَّاسَتُهَا	(هَا)
This house is mine	hādhā baitī	هَذَا بَيْتِي	(ي)
Islam is our religion	al Islāmu dīnuna	الْإِسْلَامُ 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 ṭālibun ḵadeedun min alhindi	مَنْ أَنْتَ؟ أَنَا طَالِبٌ جَدِيدٌ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ.
	What is your name? My name is Abbas	ma smuka? 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 anseru huwa min alyābāni	وَمَنْ هَذَا الْجَالِسُ؟ هُوَ زَمِيلِي وَاسْمُهُ عَنَصَرٌ، هُوَ مِنَ الْيَابَانِ.
	This is my pen and its colour is red.	hādhā qalamī wa lawnuhu aḥmaru	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 abbāsu? Lughati urdiyyatun wahiya lughatun sahlātun.	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 ansara? Lughatuhu alYabaniyyatu wahiya lughatun ša'abatun	وَمَا هِيَ لُغَةُ عَنَصَرٍ؟ لُغَتُهُ الْيَابَانِيَّةُ وَهِيَ لُغَةٌ صَعْبَةٌ.

10-03 Exercise - تَدْرِيبٌ

ضَعْ فِي الْفَرَاغِ فِيمَا يَلِي الضَّمِيرَ (هَـ ، هَا)

Fill in the following blanks with the appropriate pronoun. For each of the sentences, write the full sentence using the words - (هَـ ، هَا)

مُحَمَّدٌ طَبِيبٌ وَابْنُهُ 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)

آمِنَةُ فِي الْغُرْفَةِ وَأُمُّهَا ... 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 وَلَدٌ 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)

Answer for the above exercise

مُحَمَّدٌ طَبِيبٌ وَابْنُهُ مُهَنْدِسٌ

muhammadun tabibun wabnuhu muhandisun

(Muhammad is a doctor and his son is an Engineer)

هَذِهِ الْبِنْتُ طَالِبَةٌ اسْمُهَا زَيْنَبُ

hadihi albintu talibatun ismuha zainabu
(This girl is a student her name is Zainab)

آمِنَةٌ فِي الْغُرْفَةِ وَأُمُّهَا فِي الْمَطْبَخِ

aminatu fee algurfati wa ummuha fee almatbakhi
(Aminah is in the room and her mother is in the kitchen)

هَذَا تَاجِرٌ كَبِيرٌ وَاسْمُهُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ

hadha tajirun kabeerun wasmuhu abdullah
(This is a great merchant and his name is Abdullah)

خَرَجَ وَلَدٌ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ وَمَعَهُ طَاهِرٌ

kharaja waldun min alfasali wama'ahu thahirun
(A boy went out of the class and Tahir was with him)

عَائِشَةُ طَبِيبَةٌ وَأُخْتُهَا مُمَرِّضَةٌ

ayishatu tabibatun wa wakhtuha mumarridhatun
(Ayesha is a doctor and her sister is a nurse)

10-04 The five nouns - الْأَسْمَاءُ الْخَمْسَةُ

In this lesson we will learn the following two new words and the rules regarding their use In-Shā'-Allâh (God-Willing):

Translation	Transliteration	Arabic
Father	abun	أَبٌ
Brother	akhun	أَخٌ

The words above belong to a category of five words called **الْأَسْمَاءُ الْخَمْسَةُ** (we will learn the remaining three in later lessons In-Shā’-Allâh). When we want to say "Your book" in Arabic we say kitabuka/ **كِتَابُكَ** but when we want to say "your father", it would be written as /abooka/ **أَبُوكَ** and not /abuka/ **أَبُكَ**.

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 /akhooka/ **أَخُوكَ** instead of /akhuk/ **أَخُكَ**.

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 **أَبِيكَ** or **أَخِيكَ**.

English	Arabic	Case
akhu hameedun Hamid's brother	أَخُو حَامِدٍ	حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ Nominative Case
abu muhammadin The father of Muhammad	أَبُو مُحَمَّدٍ	
kitabu akhihi Book of my brother	كِتَابُ أَخِي	حَالَةُ الْجَرِّ Genitive Case
baitu abeeha Her father's house	بَيْتُ أَبِيهَا	

10-05 Prepositions - حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ

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:

About – an - عَنْ

With - ma'a - مَعَ

At/In – be - بِـ

The preposition عَنْ an means “about” or “from” e.g. اتُحَدِّثُ عَنْ atuhaddisu an/means (to talk about), and بَعِيدٌ عَنْ /baeedun an/means (far from)

The preposition مَعَ ma'a means “with”, e.g. الْكِتَابُ مَعَ الطَّالِبِ alkitabu ma'a attalibi means “the book is with the student”. The letter بِـ /bee means “at” or “in” e.g., if we say هُوَ بِالْجَامِعَةِ /huwa biljamia it means "He is at the university" or هِيَ بِالْمَطْبَخِ hiya beelmatbakhi/ it means “she is in the kitchen.”

It must be remembered that "مَعَ" ma'a/ meaning 'to have' should only be used with the things that are separable, e.g. مَعَنَا كِتَابٌ ma'ana kitabun/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 لَهَا 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 مَعِي كِتَابٌ and not مَعِيَ كِتَابٌ

English	Transliteration	Arabic
My house is far from the mosque	baiti ba'eedun an almasjidi	بَيْتِي بَعِيدٌ عَنْ 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	khâlidun yatahaddathu an nafsahi	خَالِدٌ يَتَحَدَّثُ عَنْ نَفْسِهِ.
My friend in Egypt - his name is Ahmed	sadiqī beemiṣra ismuhu aḥmadu	صَدِيقِي بِمِصْرَ اسْمُهُ أَحْمَدُ.

10-06 Exercise - تَدْرِيبٌ

أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ مُسْتَعِينًا بِالصُّوَرِ كَمَا فِي الْمِثَالِ

Answer the following questions with the help of the pictures as in the example.

Example:

	لَا، مَعِيَ كِتَابٌ^{٢٨} La, ma'ee kitabun No, I have a book	أَمَعَكَ قَلَمٌ؟^{٢٨} a'ma'ak qalamun? Do you have a pen?
	Do you have a bag?/ a'ma'ak haqeebatun?/	أَمَعَكَ حَقِيبَةٌ؟^{٢٨}
	Does she have a chair?/ a'ma'aha kursiun?/	أَمَعَهَا كُرْسِيٌّ؟^{٢٨}
	Does he have a cat?/ a'ma'ahu qittun?/	أَمَعَهُ قِطٌّ؟^{٢٨}
	Do you have a paper?/ a'ma'ak waragatun?/	أَمَعَكَ وَرَقَةٌ؟^{٢٨}

Answer for the above Exercise

	لَا، مَعِيَ بَيْضَةٌ La, ma'ae baidhatun No, I have a Egg	أَمَعَكَ حَقِيبَةٌ؟ a'ma'ak haqeebatun? Do you have a bag?
	لَا، مَعَهَا سَرِيرٌ La, ma'aha sarirun No, she has a bed	أَمَعَهَا كُرْسِيٌّ؟ a'ma'aha kursiun? Does she has a chair?
	لَا، مَعَهُ كَلْبٌ La, ma'ahu kalbun No, he has a dog	أَمَعَهُ قِطٌّ؟ a'ma'ahu qittun? Does he has a cat ?
	لَا، مَعِيَ مِندِيلٌ La, ma'ae mindeeln No, I have a handkerchief	أَمَعَكَ وَرَقَةٌ؟ a'ma'ak waragatun? Do you have a paper?

10-07 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 / dahab/ meaning "Went".

خَرَجَ /kharaja/ meaning "Went out".

Let's see the form of the verb when it is attached to different pronouns:

English	New form of verb		English	Pronoun Added		Simple Verb
You went (masculine)	dhahabta	ذَهَبْتَ	You (masculine)	anta	أَنْتَ	ذَهَبَ dhhaba
You went (feminine)	dhahabti	ذَهَبْتِ	You (feminine)	anti	أَنْتِ	
He went	dhahaba	ذَهَبَ	He	huwa	هُوَ	
She went	dhahabat	ذَهَبَتْ	She	hiya	هِيَ	
I went	dhahabtu	ذَهَبْتُ	I	ana	أَنَا	
We went	dhahabna	ذَهَبْنَا	We	nahnu	نَحْنُ	
You went out (masculine)	kharajta	خَرَجْتَ	You (masculine)	anta	أَنْتَ	خَرَجَ kharaja
You went out (feminine)	kharajti	خَرَجْتِ	You (feminine)	anti	أَنْتِ	
He went out	kharaja	خَرَجَ	He	huwa	هُوَ	
She went out	kharajat	خَرَجَتْ	She	hiya	هِيَ	

I went out	kharajtu	خَرَجْتُ	I	ana	أَنَا
We went out	kharajna	خَرَجْنَا	We	nahnu	نَحْنُ

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

English	Arabic	Picture
dhahaba ahmadu ela aliraqi Ahmad went to Iraq	ذَهَبَ أَحْمَدُ إِلَى الْعِرَاقِ.	
kharajat aminatu min alfasli Amina went out of the classroom.	خَرَجَتْ آمِنَةُ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ.	
ayna dhahabti ya ayishatu? Where did you go O Ayesha?	أَيْنَ ذَهَبْتَ يَا عَائِشَةُ؟	
Limadha kharajta min almasjidi? Why did you go out of the mosque?	لِمَاذَا خَرَجْتَ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ؟	
a'dhahabat bilqeesu ela almathbakhi? Did Bilquees go to the kitchen?	أَذَهَبَتْ بِلْقَيْسُ إِلَى الْمَطْبَخِ؟	
dhahabtu ela almustashfa I went to the hospital.	ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى الْمُسْتَشْفَى.	
kharajna min aljami'athi We went out of the university.	خَرَجْنَا مِنَ الْجَامِعَةِ	

10-08 The verb with the pronouns – الْفِعْلُ مَعَ الضَّمَائِرِ

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.: **حَمْزَةُ**, **مُعَاوِيَةُ**, **حَنْظَلَةُ** etc.

Let's take some examples to better understand the rule:

English	Arabic	Pictures
zauju fatimata muawiyatu Fatima's husband is Mu'awiya	زَوْجُ فَاطِمَةَ مُعَاوِيَةَ.	
kharaja khalidun ma'a talhata Khalid went out with Talha	خَرَجَ خَالِدٌ مَعَ طَلْحَةَ.	
sayyaratuki ma'a osamat Your (feminine) car is with Usama	سَيَّارَتُكِ مَعَ أُسَامَةَ.	
dhahabtu ela hamzat I went to Hamza	ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى 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).

English	Arabic	Picture
a'ma'ak qalamun? La, ma ma'ae qalamun Do you have a pen? No, I do not have a pen.	أَمَعَكَ قَلَمٌ؟ لا، مَا مَعِيَ قَلَمٌ.	
a'ma'ak haqeebatun La, ma ma'ae haqeebatun Do you have a bag? No, I do not have a bag.	أَمَعَكَ حَقِيبَةٌ؟ لا، مَا مَعِيَ حَقِيبَةٌ.	
man hadha attiflu? hadha attiflu bnu muawiya Who is this child? This child is the son of Mu'awiya.	مَنْ هَذَا الطِّفْلُ؟ هَذَا الطِّفْلُ ابْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ.	
A'dhahbat inda khalidin? La, dhahabtu inda hanzalat Did you go to Khalid? No, I went to Hanzala	أَذْهَبْتُ عِنْدَ خَالِدٍ؟ لا، ذَهَبْتُ عِنْدَ حَنْظَلَةَ.	

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.

10-09 Exercise 3- تَدْرِيبٌ

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 given words below.

الْمِثَالُ: أَيْنَ أَبُوكَ يَا طَاهِرُ؟

(الصِّين) (as seeni) China

ayna abuk ya thahiru?

(Where is your father, O Tahir?)

Answer is

أَبِي فِي الصِّين

abi fee asseeni

(My father is in China)

أَيْنَ ذَهَبْتَ يَا فَاطِمَةُ؟

(الْكُوَيْت) (alkuwait) Kuwait

ayna dhabti ya fathimah?

(Where did you go O Fatima?)

مَا لُغَتُكَ يَا عَبَّاسُ؟

(الْفَرَنْسِيَّة) (alfransiya) French

ma lugatuk ya abbasu?

(What is your language O Abbas?)

مَنْ مَعَكَ يَا جَمَالُ؟

(أُمِّيَّة) umayyah

man ma'ak ya Jamalu?

(Who is with you O Jamal?)

أَبَيْتُهُ عِنْدَ الْجَامِعَةِ؟

(الْمَدْرَسَةُ) (almadrasa) School

a'baithuhu inda aljami'athi?

(Is his house near the University?)

Answer to the above exercise

أَيْنَ ذَهَبْتَ يَا فَاطِمَةُ؟

(الْكُوَيْتُ)

ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى الْكُوَيْتِ

ayna dhabti ya Fathimatu?

dhabtu ela alkuwaiti

Where did you go O Fatima?

I went to Kuwait

مَا لُغَتُكَ يَا عَبَّاسُ؟

(الْفَرَنْسِيَّةُ)

لُغَتِي الْفَرَنْسِيَّةُ

ma lugatuk ya Abbasu?

Lugati alfransiyatu

What is your language O Abbas?

My language is French

مَنْ مَعَكَ يَا جَمَالُ؟

(أُمِّيَّةُ)

مَعِيَ أُمِّيَّةُ

man ma'ak ya Jamalu?

ma'ae umaigyatu

Who is with you O Jamal?

Omaiyya is with me

أَبَيْتُهُ عِنْدَ الْجَامِعَةِ؟

(الْمَدْرَسَةُ)

بَيْتُهُ عِنْدَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ

a'baithuhu inda aljami'athi?

baituhu inda almadrasati

Is his house near the University?

No, his house is near the school

Vocabulary Revision/ مُرَاجَعَةُ الْمُفْرَدَاتِ					
Your (feminine)	ki	كِ	Your (Masculine)	ka	كَ
Her	ha	هَا	His	hu	هُ
Our	na	نَا	My, mine	ya	يَ
Brother	akhun	أَخٌ	Father	abun	أَبٌ
With	Ma'a	مَعَ	With / Near	indi	عِنْدَ
You went	dhahabta	ذَهَبْتَ	At / In	bee	بِ
She went	dhahabat	ذَهَبَتْ	You went (feminine)	dhahabti	ذَهَبْتِ
We went	dhahabna	ذَهَبْنَا	I went	dhahabtu	ذَهَبْتُ
Religion	deenun	دِينٌ	Islam	alislamu	الْإِسْلَامُ
Colour	lounun	لَوْنٌ	Colleague	zamilun	زَمِيلٌ
Language/Mother tongue	lugatun	لُغَةٌ	Red	ahmarun	أَحْمَرٌ
Iraq	aliraqun	الْعِرَاقُ	Urdu	urdiyatun	أُرْدِيَّةٌ
Child	tiflun	طِفْلٌ	Husband	zaujun	زَوْجٌ
French	alfransiyatu	الْفَرَنْسِيَّةُ	Kuwait	alkuwaitu	الْكُوَيْتُ