

Kinds of Pronouns ضمائر / (Plural) ضمير (Singular)

Pronouns are either separate المُنْفَصِلُ

or attached المُتَّصِلُ □□□

The separate pronouns, also called detached pronouns, ضمير منفصل are independent and are not attached to any other word.

The attached pronouns ضمير متصل are not independent, but are always attached to other words.

In the beginning of our studies we will learn the basic forms. As we progress we will learn them in greater details
إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ .

The pronouns are مبنيٌ (fixed), i.e., they are not declinable. They remain stationary in one FORM.

But they do have one fixed form when they are مرفوعٌ and another fixed form when they are مجرورٌ or منصوبٌ.

For مجرورٌ and منصوبٌ there is only one form for **attached pronouns** which we will study here.

Form مجرورٌ and منصوبٌ

Pronouns of Nasb and Jarr

the attached form

ضمير متصل

منصوبٌ Nasb نصبٌ means they are

مجرورٌ جرٌ means they are

هُ

Form مرفوعٌ

Pronouns of Raf

the separate form

ضمير منفصل

Raf رفعٌ means they are

هُوَ

همَا

همْ

هيَ

همَا

هنَّ

أنتَ

أنتُمَا

أنتُمْ

أنتِ

أنتُمَا

أنتُنَّ

أنا

نَحْنُ

همَا	همَا
همْ	همْ
ها	هيَ
همَا	همَا
هنَّ	هنَّ
كِ	أنتَ
كمَا	أنتُمَا
كمْ	أنتُمْ
كِ	أنتِ
كمَا	أنتُمَا
كنَّ	أنتُنَّ
* يِ	أنا
نا	نَحْنُ

* this is known as — ياءُ المتكلّم — Ya of the first person

							ضَمَائِرُ (plural)	ضَمِيرٌ (singular)
عَلَى on	فِي in	إِلَى to	مِنْ from	فِي كِتَابِ مُحَمَّدٍ in Muhammad's book = فِي كِتَابِهِ in his book	كِتَابُ مُحَمَّدٍ Muhammad's book =	كِتابُهُ his book	مَنْصُوبٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ	مَرْفُوعٌ
عَلَيْهِ on	فِيهِ in	إِلَيْهِ to	مِنْهُ from	فِي كِتَابِهِ in his book	كِتابُهُ his book	فِي الْأَسْبَابِ وَالْجَنِيفِ	in the accusative and genitive cases	فِي الْأَسْبَابِ وَالْجَنِيفِ
عَلَيْهِمَا on them	فِيهِمَا in them	إِلَيْهِمَا to them	مِنْهُمَا from them	فِي كِتَابِهِمْ in their book	كِتابُهُمَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	هُمَا
عَلَيْهِمْ on them	فِيهِمْ in them	إِلَيْهِمْ to them	مِنْهُمْ from them	فِي كِتَابِهِمْ in their book	كِتابُهُمْ	هُمْ	هُمْ	هُمْ
عَلَيْهَا on her	فِيهَا in her	إِلَيْهَا to her	مِنْهَا from her	فِي كِتَابِهَا in her book	كِتابُهَا	هَا	هِيَ	هِيَ
عَلَيْهِمَا on them	فِيهِمَا in them	إِلَيْهِمَا to them	مِنْهُمَا from them	فِي كِتَابِهِمَا in their book	كِتابُهُمَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	هُمَا
عَلَيْهِنَّ on them	فِيهِنَّ in them	إِلَيْهِنَّ to them	مِنْهُنَّ from them	فِي كِتَابِهِنَّ in their book	كِتابُهُنَّ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ
عَلَيْكَ on you	فِيكَ in you	إِلَيْكَ to you	مِنْكَ from you	فِي كِتَابِكَ in your book	كِتابُكَ	كَ	أَنْتَ	أَنْتَ
عَلَيْكُمَا on you	فِيكُمَا in you	إِلَيْكُمَا to you	مِنْكُمَا from you	فِي كِتَابِكُمَا in your book	كِتابُكُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتُمَا
عَلَيْكُمْ on you	فِيكُمْ in you	إِلَيْكُمْ to you	مِنْكُمْ from you	فِي كِتَابِكُمْ in your book	كِتابُكُمْ	كُمْ	أَنْتُمْ	أَنْتُمْ
عَلَيْكِ on you	فِيكِ in you	إِلَيْكِ to you	مِنْكِ from you	فِي كِتَابِكِ in your book	كِتابُكِ	كِ	أَنْتِ	أَنْتِ
عَلَيْكُمَا on you	فِيكُمَا in you	إِلَيْكُمَا to you	مِنْكُمَا from you	فِي كِتَابِكُمَا in your book	كِتابُكُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتُمَا
عَلَيْكُنَّ on you	فِيكُنَّ in you	إِلَيْكُنَّ to you	مِنْكُنَّ from you	فِي كِتَابِكُنَّ in your book	كِتابُكُنَّ	كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ
عَلَيَّ on me	فِيَّ in me	إِلَيَّ to me	مِنِّي from me	فِي كِتَابِيَّ in my book	كِتابِيَّ	يُّ	أَنَا	أَنَا
عَلَيْنَا on us	فِينَا in us	إِلَيْنَا to us	مِنَّا from us	فِي كِتَابِنَا in our book	كِتابُنَا	نَا	نَحْنُ	نَحْنُ
Please note: When a word ends with يٰ (yā') and we attach to it the pronoun يٰ (of the speaker) it results in يٰ يٰ (yā' yā')								
...يٰ + يٰ (يٰ أَيُّ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ) = ...يٰ								
(a,aa,uu,at,ata,na,ta,tuma,tum,ti,tuma,tunna ,tu,naa) Are Attached with the Verb)								

(hu,huma,hum,ha,huma,hunna,ka,Kuma,kum,ki,kuma,kunna,ei,
na) .Are Attached with the nouns or preposition.) □

جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ

References from the Noble Quran for

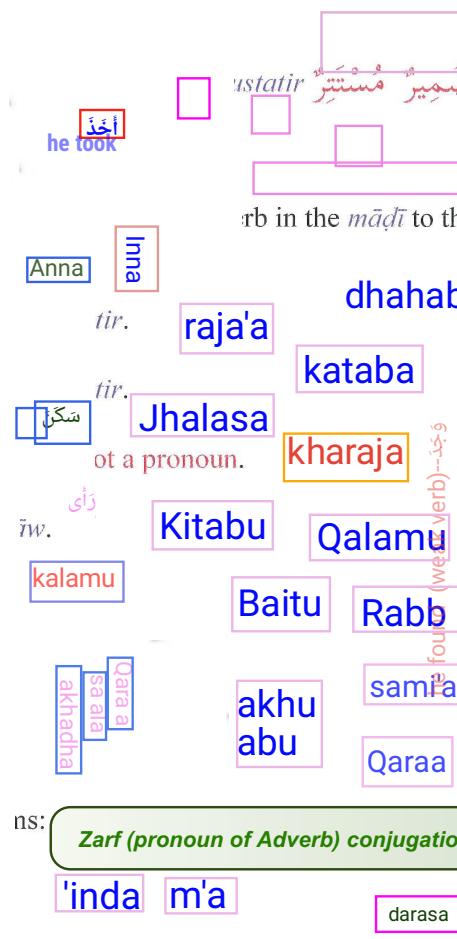
بِ	لِ	عَنْ	فِي	إِلَى	مِنْ	عَلَى
by, at, in	belongs to, for	away from	in	to	from	on
2:8 And there are people (from men are) who say, "We believe in God and (in) the Last Day"				وَ مِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ يَقُولُ إِيمَانًا بِاللَّهِ وَ بِالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ		
17:1 From the Inviolable House of Worship [at Mecca] to the far distant Place of Worship [at Jerusalem]				مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقصَى		
24:58 before the prayer of daybreak				مِنْ قَبْلِ صَلَاةِ الْفَجْرِ		
24:58 and after the prayer of night fall				وَ مِنْ بَعْدِ صَلَاةِ الْعِشَاءِ		
2:10 In their hearts is a disease				فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَرَضٌ		
2:17 and leaves them in utter darkness				وَ تَرَكُوهُمْ فِي ظُلُمَاتٍ		
2:27 and spread corruption in the earth				وَ يُفْسِدُونَ فِي الْأَرْضِ		
2:256 There shall be no coercion in matters of faith				لَا إِكْرَاهٌ فِي الدِّينِ		
2:284 Unto God belongs all that is in the heavens and all that is in the earth.				اللَّهُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَ مَا فِي الْأَرْضِ		
3:6 He is Who shapes you in the wombs				هُوَ الَّذِي يُصَوِّرُكُمْ فِي الْأَرْحَامِ		
3:46 and he shall speak unto men in his cradle				وَ يُكَلِّمُ النَّاسَ فِي الْمَهْدِ		
3:85 and in the life to come he shall be among (from) the lost				وَهُوَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ		
5:41 Theirs shall be (to them belongs) ignominy in this world, and (to them belongs) awesome suffering in the life to come			لَهُمْ فِي الدُّنْيَا خَزْيٌ ، وَلَهُمْ فِي الْآخِرَةِ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ			
5:54 who strive hard in God's cause				يُجَاهِدُونَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ		

جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ

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2:284 Unto God belongs all that is in the heavens and all that is in the earth.				اللَّهُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَ مَا فِي الْأَرْضِ		
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5:54 who strive hard in God's cause				يُجَاهِدُونَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ		

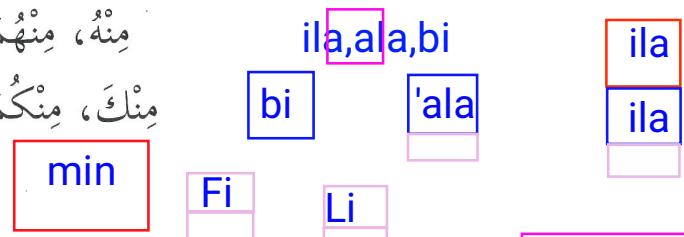
Followed by a subject, the pronoun
Arabic verb base (root)
forms are always
1) past tense 2) Third
person 3) singular 4)
the pronoun **she** is dropped,
masculine



THE PRONOUNS OF *JARR*

The pronouns of *jarr* have only the attached form, and they are the same as the pronouns of *nasb*, e.g.:

مِنْهَا، مِنْهُمَا، مِنْهُنَّ
 مِنْهُ، مِنْهُمَا، مِنْهُمْ
 مِنْكَ، مِنْكُمَا، مِنْكُمْ
 مِنْكِ، مِنْكُمْ، مِنْكُنَّ
 مِنِّي، مِنَا



'Lee' conjugation and Meaning of 'yaa' mutakallim. WHEN TO USE THE SEPARATE PRONOUNS OF *NAŞB*

The pronoun of *nasb* should be separate in the following cases:

- 1) If it is *maf'ul bihi*, and precedes the verb, e.g.:

نَعْبُدُكَ. ‘We worship You.’, but

(a,aa,uu,at,ata,na,ta,tuma,tum,ti,tuma,tunna ,tu,naa) Are Attached with the Verb



إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ. ‘It is You that we worship.’

(hu,huma,hum,ha,huma,hunna,ka,Kuma,kum,ki,kuma,kunna,ei,na) .Are Attached with the nouns or preposition.)

We cannot say كَ نَعْبُدُ, as كَ is an attached pronoun, and cannot stand alone.

- 2) If it is a *maf'ul bihi* of a *maşdar*, e.g.:

نَتَظَرُ زِيَارَةَ الْمُدِيرِ إِيَّانَا. ‘We are awaiting the headmaster’s visit to us.’

Here زِيَارَةَ is the object of the *maşdar* إِيَّانَا.

Here is another example

مُسَاعِدَتُكَ إِيَّايَ كَانَتْ قَبْلَ مُسَاعِدَتِي إِيَّاكَ.

‘Your help to me was before my help to you.’.

- 3) If it occurs after a conjunction, e.g.:

رَأَيْتُكَ وَإِيَّاهُ. ‘I saw you and him.’

Here we cannot say رَأَيْتُكَ وَهُ, as هُ is an attached pronoun and cannot stand alone.

In the same way we say:

إِنِّي وَإِيَّاكَ نَاجَحَانِ. ‘Indeed I and you have passed.’

We cannot say إِنِّي وَأَنْتَ nor can we say إِنِّي وَكَ because أَنْتَ is a pronoun of *raf'*.

الفَعْلُ الْمَاضِي - The Conjugation of the Past Tense

Please remember that in Arabic Verbs the doer of the action (**الْفَاعِلُ**) is **ALWAYS** present. Either in attached form or in its hidden form.

			الفَاعِلُ	Suffix	
He went			مُسْتَتِرٌ	NIL	ذَهَبَ هُوَ
They (2 men) went	‘Alif’ of Dual	أَلْفُ الْمُشَنِّي	ا (أَلْفُ)	ا	ذَهَبَا هُمَا
They (more than 2 men) went	‘Waw’ of Plural	وَأُ الْجَمَاعَةِ	و (وَاو)	وَا	ذَهَبُوا هُمْ
She went	‘Ta’ is the sign of feminine	تَاءُ التَّائِيَّةِ	مُسْتَتِرٌ	ثْ	ذَهَبَتْ هِيَ
They (2 women) went			ا (أَلْفُ)	ث + ا	ذَهَبَتَا هُمَا
They (more than 2 women) went	‘Nun’ of the Feminine Plural	نُونُ السَّوَّةِ	نَ	نَ	ذَهَبَنَ هُنَّ
You (man) went				تَ	ذَهَبَتَ أَنْتَ
You (2 men) went			تُمَا	تُمَا	ذَهَبْتُمَا أَنْتُمَا
You (more than 2 men) went			تُمْ	تُمْ	ذَهَبْتُمْ أَنْتُمْ
You (woman) went			تِ	تِ	ذَهَبَتِ أَنْتِ
You (2 women) went			تُمَا	تُمَا	ذَهَبْتُمَا أَنْتُمَا
You (more than 2 women) went			تُنَّ	تُنَّ	ذَهَبْتُنَّ أَنْتُنَّ
I (male or female) went			تُ	تُ	ذَهَبَتُ أَنَا
We (male or female) went			نَا	نَا	ذَهَبْنَا نَحْنُ

- مُسْتَتِرٌ - hidden, implied, understood, tacit.

- الفَاعِلُ - The subject, i.e., “the doer of the action”.

The **أَلْفُ الْوَقَائِيَّةِ** of the third form (**هُمْ**) is not pronounced, though it must be written. It is called (the alif of protection). It ‘protects’ verbs like **أَخْدُوا** (they took) where the **و** is not joined to the body of the verb and therefore may be mistaken for the conjunction **و** meaning ‘and’.

(ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ) Out of the fourteen forms, in 12 forms the **فَاعِلٌ** (the doer of action) is attached “pronoun”.

Only in two forms, i.e., **هُوَ** and **هِيَ** the **فَاعِلٌ** can be hidden or it can come after the verb in the sentence.

(٤) الدرس الرابع

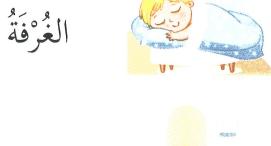
(٤) الدرس الرابع

(أ)

- البيت** : في المسجد
المكتب : على السرير
- البيت** : في المسجد
المكتب : على المكتب

(ب)

هو في الغرفة.



أين محمد؟

هو في الحمام.



وأين ياسر؟

هي في المطبخ.



وأين آمنة؟

هو على المكتب.

أين الكتاب؟

هي على السرير.

وأين الساعة؟

Exercises

تمارين

١ - أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية.

Answer the following questions (The answers are to be based on the lesson).

-
.....

(١) أين الكتاب؟

(٢) أين محمد؟

(٤) الْدَّرْسُ الرَّابِعُ

(٣) أين الساعة؟

(٤) أين ياسر؟

(٥) أين آمنة؟

(٦) آمنة في الغرفة؟

(٧) أياسر في المطبخ؟

(٨) من في الغرفة؟

(٩) ومن في الحمام؟

(١٠) ماذا على المكتب؟

(١١) ماذا على السرير؟



٢ - إقرأ واكتُب مع ضبط آخر الكلمات.

Read and write with the correct ending.

المَدْرَسَة . في المَدْرَسَة . في الْبَيْت . الْجُرْفَة . الْحَمَام .

في الْمَطْبَخ . الْمَكْتَب . على الْكُرْسِي .

فِي الْمَسْجِد . عَلَى الْكِتَاب . فِي السَّرِير .

إقرأ واكتُب .

□ Read and write.

(١) الطالب في الجامعة .

(٣) أين التاجر؟ هو في الدُّكَان .

(٤) القلم على المكتب .

(٦) أين الورق؟ هي في الغرفة .

(٥) أين زينب؟ هو على المكتب .

(٤) الْدَّرْسُ الرَّابِعُ

- (٧) أين المُدْرِسُ؟ هو في المِرْحَاضِ.
 (٨) أين ياسِرُ؟ هو في الفَصْلِ.
(٩) الشَّمْسُ وَالقَمَرُ فِي السَّمَاءِ.
(١٠) من في الفَصْلِ؟

(أ)

tripodes & diptodes

آمِنَةٌ

مُحَمَّدٌ

زَيْنَبُ

خَالِدٌ

فَاطِمَةٌ

حَامِدٌ

مَرِيمٌ

يَاسِرٌ

عَائِشَةٌ

عَمَّارٌ

خَدِيجَةٌ



سَعِيدٌ

صَفِيَّةٌ

عَلِيٌّ

رُقَيَّةٌ

عَبَّاسٌ

اقرأُ وَاكْتُبْ مَعَ ضَبْطِ أَوْاخِرِ الْكَلِمَاتِ.

Read and write with the correct ending. Remember that masculine proper nouns end in «-un», and feminine proper nouns end in «-u».

حَامِدٌ. زَيْنَبٌ. آمِنَةٌ. عَمَّارٌ. سَعِيدٌ. فَاطِمَةٌ. مَرِيمٌ. عَلِيٌّ. خَالِدٌ.

عَبَّاسٌ. عَائِشَةٌ. مُحَمَّدٌ. صَفِيَّةٌ. خَدِيجَةٌ.