

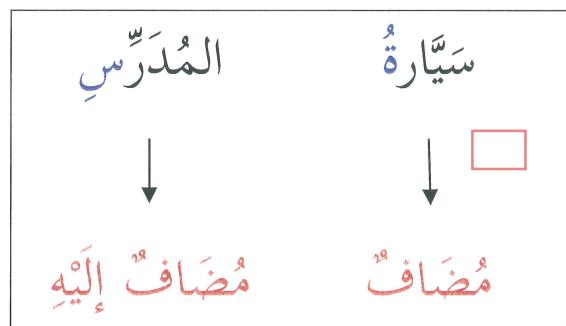
٩ - إِقْرَا مَا يَلِي مُرَاعِيًّا قَوَاعِدَ نُطْقِ هَمْزَةِ الْوَصْلِ.

Read the following keeping in mind the rules regarding the *hamzatu l-waṣl*.

- (١) ابْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ فِي الْعِرَاقِ وَابْنُ حَامِدٍ فِي الْهِنْدِ.
- (٢) خَرَجَ ابْنُ الطَّبِيبِ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ.
- (٣) ذَهَبَ ابْنُ التَّاجِرِ إِلَى السُّوقِ.
- (٤) إِسْمُ الْمُهَنْدِسِ فَيَصِلُّ وَإِسْمُ الطَّبِيبِ مَسْعُودٌ.
- (٥) مَا إِسْمُ الرَّجُلِ؟
- (٦) ابْنُ مَنْ أَنْتَ؟ أَنَا ابْنُ الْوَزِيرِ.

الكلمات الجديدة:

الابنُ	الإِسْمُ	الكَعْبَةُ	الرَّسُولُ
السيارةُ	الحَقِيقَةُ	الخَالُ	الْعَمُ
هُنَاكَ	تَحْتَ	مُغْلَقٌ	الشَّارِعُ



ما إِسْمُ الْوَلَدِ؟
ma ismu l-waladi → ma smu l-waladi

LESSON 6

In this lesson we learn:

١. هَذِهِ which is the feminine of هَذَا. It is pronounced هَاذِهِ but the *alif* is omitted in writing.

هَذَا وَلَدٌ وَهَذِهِ بُنْتٌ . This is a boy and this is a girl.

2. Nouns and adjectives are made feminine by adding a «ء» at the end. The last letter before the ء takes a *fathah* «أ» e.g.:

Certain nouns have a separate form for feminine, e.g.:

بِنْ	son	بِنْتٌ	daughter
أَخٌ	brother	أُخْتٌ	sister

All nouns in Arabic are either masculine or feminine. Feminine nouns and adjectives usually have the ة ending. But there are certain words which do not have this ending. Students when learning a new noun must learn its gender also. Double members of the body are usually feminine while single members are masculine, e.g.:

Feminine		Masculine
يد يَد hand		رأس رَأْس head
leg رِجْلُ		نose أَنفُ
eye عَيْنٌ		mouth فَمٌ
ear أُذْنٌ		face وَجْهٌ

3. لِ is a preposition meaning «belongs to, for» e.g.:

This belongs to Bilāl and that belongs to Ḥāmid. هَذَا لِبِلَالٍ، وَذَلِكَ لِحَامِدٍ.

Praise belongs to Allāh. الحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ.

Note that the word اللّٰهُ becomes لِلّٰهِ lillāh-i (belonging to Allāh) by just dropping the *alif*. There is no need to add *lām* to the word.

لِمَنْ means «whose» or «belonging to whom» e.g.:

Whose is this? (Whom does this belong to?) لِمَنْ هَذَا ؟

Whose is the book?

لِمَنِ الْكِتَابُ ؟

Note that مَنْ becomes مِنْ when followed by أَلْ.

4. أَيْضًا means «also», e.g.:



This is beautiful,

هَذَا جَمِيلٌ،

and that is also beautiful.

وَذَلِكَ أَيْضًا جَمِيلٌ.

5. جِدًّا means «very», e.g.:



This is very big.

هَذَا كَبِيرٌ جِدًّا.

Vocabulary

الْمِكْوَأُ	iron (for ironing)	الأنفُ	nose
البَقَرَةُ	cow	الفَمُ	mouth
الدَّرَاجَةُ	bicycle	القِدْرُ	cooking pot (fem.)
الْمِلْعَقَةُ	spoon	الْأُذْنُ	ear
الْفَلَّاخُ	farmer	الْعَيْنُ	eye
الْأُمُّ	mother	الْيَدُ	hand
الْأَبُ	father	الرِّجْلُ	leg
الثَّلَاجَةُ	fridge	سَرِيعٌ	fast
الشَّايُ	tea	النَّافِذَةُ	window
الْمَغْرِبُ	west	الشَّرْقُ	east
الْقَهْوَةُ	coffee		

Feminine Gender (المؤنث)

- a) The usual feminine ending, as said in the first lesson, is ة (closed Ta -ة), e.g. بَقَرَةٌ a cow, قَرْيَةٌ a village, سَلَامَةٌ safety. However, two feminine nouns have a long ت (open Ta -ت) at the end. They are: أُخْتٌ sister, بِنْتٌ daughter.
- b) The second feminine ending is known as alif maqṣūrah (ألف مقصورة) short *alif* which is ئ pronounced as ā, e.g. سَلَمَى, لَيْلَى (names of women), كُبْرَى (smaller,f.), كَبْرَى (greater,f.).
- c) The third feminine ending is called alif mamdūdah (ألف ممدودة), long *alif* which is *hamzah* preceded by *alif*, e.g. أَسْمَاءُ (name of a woman), حَسَنَاءُ (blind woman), عَمِيَاءُ (beautiful woman).
- d) There are, however, feminine nouns that do not have any of these endings. They may be classified in the following categories:
- Names of women, e.g.
زَيْنَبُ, هَنْدُ, مَرِيمُ
 - Females, e.g.
أُمُّ mother, عَرْوَسٌ bride, أَتَانِ she ass.
 - Parts of the body that are double, e.g.
عَيْنٌ eye, يَدٌ hand, أَذْنُ ear,
ذِرَاعٌ arm, رِجْلٌ foot, leg سَاقٌ shank.
 - Names of towns and countries, e.g.
مَصْرُ Egypt, سُورِيَا Syria, الْهَنْدُ India.
 - Some everyday words, e.g.
دارُ house, نَارٌ fire, رِيحٌ wind,
سَمَاءُ sky, شَمْسٌ sun, حَرْبٌ war,
أَرْضٌ earth, نَفْسٌ soul, طَرِيقٌ way,path.

All the nouns that do not fall in these categories are masculine. You may also say that all nouns are masculine except those that belong to these categories.

Gender Introduction

- All nouns in Arabic are either masculine or feminine

Usually a masculine noun can be changed to feminine, by:

- Adding a ة (closed ta – التاء المربوطة) at the end and,

- Putting a ؤ (fathah) on the letter before ة

Two feminine nouns with a ت (open ta – التاء المفتوحة)

مُدَرِّسٌ 
مُدَرِّسَةٌ

طَالِبٌ 
طَالِبَةٌ

إِبْنٌ

بَنْتٌ

أَبْنَى

أَبْنَىتٌ

Not all feminine nouns have a ة or ت ending

شَمْسٌ

حَمْزَةٌ

Not all nouns ending with ة or ت are feminine

Feminine: This (هَذِهِ) vs. That (تِلْكَ)



هُنْكَرٌ

هُونْزِيٌّ

هَذَا

إِسْمُ الْأَشْارةِ إِلَقْرِيبٍ

ذَلِكَ

تِلْكَ

إِسْمُ الْأَشْارةِ لِلْبَعِيدٍ



- is pronounced as **هَذِهِ** but is written without the *alif*

That is a car
(تِلْكَ سَيَارَةٌ)



This is a watch
(هَذِهِ سَاعَةً)

Gender of Body Members

Single members are
usually masculine

Double members are
usually feminine

رأس (head)

أنف (nose)

يد (hand)

عين (eye)

رجل (leg)

أذن (ear)

فم (mouth)

وجه (face)

Gender and Nominal Sentence

- Gender of مُبتدأ^{١٩} and خَبِيرٌ must be the same

مُرْكَزٌ	مُؤَنَّثٌ
مُحَمَّدٌ طَالِبٌ	فَاطِمَةٌ طَالِبَةٌ
الْكِتَابُ جَدِيدٌ	السَّيَارَةُ جَدِيدَةٌ
هَذَا دِيلٌ	هَذِهِ دَجَاجَةٌ
ذَلِكَ بَابٌ	تَلَقَّ نَافِذَةٌ

(٦) الْدَّرْسُ السَّادِسُ

هَذِهِ



هذا ابن حامد و هذه بنت ياسر . □

ابن حامد جالس و بنت ياسر واقفة .



من هذه ؟

هذه اخت المهندس .

أهي أيضاً مهندسة ؟

لا، هي طبيبة .



سيارة من هذه ؟

هذه سيارة المدير .



ما هذه ؟

هذه مكواة .