

٤ - اِمْلَأِ الْفَرَاغَ فِيمَا يَلِي بِوَضْعِ كَلِمَةٍ مُنَاسِبَةٍ.

Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Note that the first word in the sentence should have «al» e.g.:

البَيْتُ نَظِيفٌ. The house is clean.

(١)	نظيف .	(٢)	مكسور .
(٣)	بارد .	(٤)	قريب .
(٥)	بعيد .	(٦)	واقف .
(٧)	جالس .	(٨)	كبير .
(٩)	قديم .	(١٠)	جديد .

الكَلِمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ:

القَمَرُ	جَدِيدٌ	قَدِيمٌ	وَسِخٌ
نَظِيفٌ	حَارٌّ	بَارِدٌ	صَغِيرٌ
كَبِيرٌ	مَفْتُوحٌ	مَكْسُورٌ	ثَقِيلٌ
خَفِيفٌ	جَمِيلٌ	وَاقِفٌ	جَالِسٌ



نَجْمٌ : النَّجْمُ رَجُلٌ : الرَّجُلُ
 دِيكٌ : الدِّيكُ طَالِبٌ : الطَّالِبُ

- (١) النَّجْمُ بَعِيدٌ.
(٢) الرَّجُلُ وَاقِفٌ.
(٣) السُّكَّرُ حُلْوٌ.
(٤) الطَّالِبُ مَرِيضٌ.
(٥) الدِّيكُ جَمِيلٌ.
(٦) الدَّفْترُ جَدِيدٌ.
(٧) التَّاجِرُ غَنِيٌّ.
(٨) الدُّكَّانُ مَفْتُوحٌ.
(٩) الْوَلَدُ فَاقِرٌ.
(١٠) التُّفَّاحُ لَذِيذٌ.
(١١) الطَّيِّبُ طَوِيلٌ وَالْمُدْرَسُ قَصِيرٌ.

Exercises

تَمَارِينُ

١ - اقْرَأْ وَاكْتُبْ مَعَ ضَبْطٍ أَوْاخِرِ الْكَلِمَاتِ. □

Read and write with the correct ending.

Pay special attention to the pronunciation of «ل» in «ال».

الباب . التاجر . النجم . القمر . الديك . الماء .
السريـر . البيت . المسجد . الرجل . السكر . الورق .

٢ - اِمْلَأِ الْفَرَاغَ فِيمَا يَلِي بِوَضْعِ كَلِمَةٍ مُنَاسِبَةٍ.

Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Note that the first word in the sentence should have «al».

(١) غَنِيٌّ .
(٢) حُلْوٌ .
(٣) مَرِيضٌ .
(٤) لَذِيذٌ .
(٥) طَوِيلٌ .
(٦) قَصِيرٌ . □

٣ - اِخْتَرْ كَلِمَةً مِنْ الْقَائِمَةِ (ب) تُنَاسِبُ الْكَلِمَةَ الَّتِي فِي الْقَائِمَةِ (أ).

Match the words in (b) with those in (a).

(ب)	(أ)
لَذِيذٌ	الطَّالِبُ
مَكْسُورٌ	الدُّكَّانُ
ثَقِيلٌ	التُّفَّاحُ
مَفْتُوحٌ	المَاءُ
مَرِيضٌ	الحَجَرُ
حَارٌّ	القَلَمُ

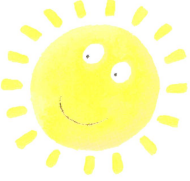
الكَلِمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ:

غَنِيٌّ	الدُّكَّانُ	مَرِيضٌ	حُلُوٌّ
التُّفَّاحُ	قَصِيرٌ	فَقِيرٌ	طَوِيلٌ

□ الحُرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةُ وَالْحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ □

الحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ

- (١) ت: التَّاجِرُ
- (٢) ث: الثَّوْبُ
- (٣) د: الدِّيكُ
- (٤) ذ: الذَّهَبُ
- (٥) ر: الرَّجُلُ
- (٦) ز: الزَّهْرَةُ
- (٧) س: السَّمَكُ
- (٨) ش: الشَّمْسُ
- (٩) ص: الصَّدْرُ
- (١٠) ض: الضَّيْفُ
- (١١) ط: الطَّالِبُ
- (١٢) ظ: الظَّهْرُ
- (١٣) ل: اللَّحْمُ
- (١٤) ن: النَّجْمُ



الحُرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةُ

- (١) أ: الْأَبُ
- (٢) ب: الْبَابُ
- (٣) ج: الْجَنَّةُ
- (٤) ح: الْحِمَارُ
- (٥) خ: الْخُبْرُ
- (٦) ع: الْعَيْنُ
- (٧) غ: الْغَدَاءُ
- (٨) ف: الْفَمُ
- (٩) ق: الْقَمَرُ
- (١٠) ك: الْكَلْبُ
- (١١) م: الْمَاءُ
- (١٢) و: الْوَلَدُ
- (١٣) ه: الْهَوَاءُ
- (١٤) ي: الْيَدُ



تَمْرِينٌ

Exercise

اقْرَأِ الْكَلِمَاتِ الْآتِيَةَ وَاكْتُبْهَا مُرَاعِيًا قَوَاعِدَ نُطْقِ الْحُرُوفِ الْقَمَرِيَّةِ وَالشَّمْسِيَّةِ.

Read and write the words keeping in mind the rules pertaining to solar and lunar letters.

البيت.	الديك.	المُدْرَس.	الباب.	الطالب.	السكر.	الدفتري.
الأخ.	الرسول.	الوجه.	الصديق.	القرآن.	الصلاة.	الكعبة.
الرأس.	الإصبع.	الصائون.	الظفر.	الفجر.	الظهر.	العصر.
المغرب.	العشاء.					

LESSON 4

In this lesson we learn the use of prepositions.

1. Arabic nouns have endings to show their functions in the sentence. The normal ending of a noun is **-u** as in

The house is new. al-baytu jadīd-u-n. الْبَيْتُ جَدِيدٌ. ☐

A noun with the normal ending is called مَرْفُوعٌ. ☐

After a preposition this ending changes to: **-i** e.g.: ☐

al-bayt-u (the house) الْبَيْتُ ☐

fī l-bayt-i (in the house) ⁽¹⁾ فِي الْبَيْتِ ☐

bayt-u-n (a house) بَيْتٌ ☐

fī bayt-i-n (in a house) فِي بَيْتٍ ☐

al- maktab-u (the table) الْمَكْتَبُ ☐

‘ala l-maktab-i (on the table) عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ ☐

A noun preceded by a preposition is said to be مَجْرُورٌ.

2. In this lesson we also learn two pronouns: هُوَ (he, it), and هِيَ (she, it). ☐

In Arabic all nouns are either masculine or feminine. ☐

¹ The word فِي has a long «ī». But when it is followed by «al» the «ī» is shortened because in Arabic long vowels are not followed by a consonant which has no vowel. (fī l → f i l) ☐

LESSON 4

A masculine noun is referred to by the pronoun **هُوَ** whether it denotes a human being, an animal or a thing. e.g.:

Where is the boy?	أَيْنَ الْوَلَدُ ؟
He is in the mosque.	هُوَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ .
Where is the book?	أَيْنَ الْكِتَابُ ؟
It is on the table.	هُوَ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ .

And a feminine noun is referred to by the pronoun **هِيَ** whether it denotes a human being, an animal or a thing. e.g.:

Where is Āminah?	أَيْنَ آمَنَةُ ؟
She is in the house.	هِيَ فِي الْبَيْتِ .
Where is the watch?	أَيْنَ السَّاعَةُ ؟
It is on the bed.	هِيَ عَلَى السَّرِيرِ .

Most feminine nouns end with a round *tā* «ة» but there are some which do not have any special ending.

Note:

1. We have learnt that the *tanwīn* is the indefinite article, e.g. **بَيْتٌ** a house. This ☐ rule does not apply to proper nouns. So **حَامِدٌ** is just «Hāmid», not «a Hāmid». ☐
2. Feminine proper nouns have no *tanwīn*, e.g.: **فَاطِمَةُ، زَيْنَبُ، آمَنَةُ**.

Vocabulary

الْحَمَّامُ	bathroom	الْمِرْحَاضُ	toilet	عَلَى	on
الْمَطْبُخُ	kitchen	أَيْنَ	where	السَّمَاءُ	sky
فِي	in	غُرْفَةٌ	room	الْفَصْلُ	classroom

LESSON 4a

In this part we learn two more prepositions: **مِنْ** meaning «from» and **إِلَى** meaning «to».

We also learn two more pronouns: **أَنَا** (I) and **أَنْتَ** (You). ☐

أَنَا (I) is for both masculine and feminine, e.g.

I am Muḥammad. **أَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ.**

I am Āminah. **أَنَا أَمِنَةٌ.**

But **أَنْتَ** (you) is only for masculine singular. You will learn the feminine and plural forms later.

We also learn here two verbs **ذَهَبَ** (he went) and **خَرَجَ** (he went out).

Note the following:

Where is Bilāl?

He went to the mosque.

Bilāl went to the mosque.

preposition used after verb
ذَهَبَ إِلَى (he went to)
خَرَجَ مِنْ (he left from)
بَحَثَ عَنْ (he searched for)

أَيْنَ بِلَالٌ؟

ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ.

ذَهَبَ بِلَالٌ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ.

So **ذَهَبَ** means «he went» but if it is followed by a noun as the subject, the pronoun «he» is dropped.

Arabic verb base (root) forms are always
1) past tense 2) Third person 3) singular 4)

masculine ☐

Vocabulary

مِنْ from (if it is followed by **أَلْ** it becomes **مِنَ**)

إِلَى to

الْهِندُ India

الْمَدْرَسَةُ school

الْيَابَانُ Japan

الْمُدِيرُ headmaster

السُّوقُ market

الصِّينُ China

الْفِلِيبِينُ Philippines

الْجَامِعَةُ university

Preposition (حَرْفُ جَرٍّ) & Genitive Case (مَجْرُورٌ)

- Literal meaning of جَرٍّ حَرْفُ is “a particle of pulling”
- Examples of preposition (حَرْفُ جَرٍّ):
 - In – فِي
 - On – عَلَى
 - From – مِنْ
 - To – إِلَى
- When a noun is preceded by a preposition, it is said to be in genitive case (مَجْرُورٌ)
 - The house – الْبَيْتُ, In the house – فِي الْبَيْتِ
 - A house – بَيْتٌ, In a house – فِي بَيْتٍ
- is a الجُمْلَةُ فِي الْبَيْتِ sentence but is not one

