

١٢) الدرس الثاني عشر why anta (you) here.



(٦) أَقْلَمُكَ هَذَا يَا مُحَمَّدْ؟ لا، هَذَا قَلْمَنِكَ أَنْتَ.

(٧) تَلَكَ السِّيَارَةُ الْجَمِيلَةُ (الَّتِي خَرَجْتِ إِلَيْهَا مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ) لِلْمَدِيرِ.

(٨) أَمْهَنْدُسُ أَنْتَ يَا سِيدِيْ؟ لا، أَنَا طَبِيبٌ.

(٩) أَطْبِيبَةُ أَنْتَ يَا سِيدَتِيْ؟ لا، أَنَا مُدَرِّسَةٌ.

ismul mausul (allati) & silatul mausul

٢ - اِقْرِأْ كُلَّ جُمْلَةٍ مِنَ الْجُمَلِ الْآتَيَةِ، ثُمَّ اِقْرَأْهَا مَرَّةً أُخْرَى بَعْدَ تَغْيِيرِ الْمُنَادَى كَمَا هُوَ مُوَضَّحٌ فِي المِثَالِ:

Change the pronoun in the following sentences to feminine as explained in the example.

أَينَ قَلْمُكَ يَا أُمِّيْ؟

يَا آمِنَةَ؟

يَا سِيدَتِيْ؟

يَا فَاطِمَةَ؟

يَا أَخْتِيْ؟

يَا حَدِيجَةَ؟

يَا خَالِتِيْ؟

يَا عُمَّتِيْ؟

يَا سُعَادَ؟

يَا أَخْتِيْ؟

يَا أَمِّيْ.

أَينَ قَلْمُكَ يَا أُبِيْ؟

(١) أَعْنَدُكَ قَلْمَنِ يَا مُحَمَّدْ؟

(٢) أَينَ بَيْتُكَ يَا سِيدِيْ؟

(٣) أَلَكَ هَذَا الدَّفَرِ يَا عَلِيَّ؟

(٤) مَنْ أَينَ أَنْتَ يَا أَخِيْ؟

(٥) أَينَ أَبُوكَ يَا خَالِدَ؟

(٦) أَمْرِيْضَ أَنْتَ يَا خَالِيْ؟

(٧) أَينَ بَنْتُكَ يَا عَمِّيْ؟

(٨) أَلَكَ أَخَ يَا حَامِدَ؟

(٩) مَاذَا عَنْدُكَ يَا أَخِيْ؟

(١٠) السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أُبِيْ.



٣ - أُنِثِي الفاعل في كُلٌّ من الجمل الآتية.

Change the subject of the following sentences to feminine as explained in the example.

خَرَجْتُ آمِنَةً مِنَ الْبَيْتِ.

مثال: خَرَجَ مُحَمَّدٌ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ.

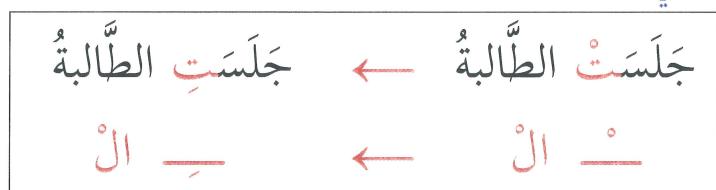
(١) ذَهَبَ الْمُدْرِسٌ إِلَى الْفَصْلِ.

(٢) ذَهَبَ أَبِي إِلَى الْمُسْتَشْفَىِ.

(٣) جَلَسَ الطَّالِبُ فِي الْفَصْلِ.

(٤) خَرَجَ أَخِي مِنَ الْبَيْتِ.

٤ - تأمل ما يلي.



٥ - اقرأ الجمل الآتية.

Read the following sentences.

(١) مَنِ الْفَتَى الَّذِي خَرَجَ مِنْ بَيْتِكَ الآن؟ هُوَ أَبْنُ عَمِّي.



(٢) مَنِ الْفَتَاهُ الَّتِي خَرَجَتْ مِنْ بَيْتِكَ الآن يَا مُحَمَّدُ؟ هِيَ بَنْتُ خَالِتِي.

silatul mausul

(٣) لِمَنِ الْمِفْتَاحُ الَّذِي عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ؟ هُوَ لِلْمُدْرِسِ.

silatul mausul

(٤) لِمَنِ السَّاعَةُ الَّتِي عَلَى السَّرِيرِ؟ هِيَ لِزَوْجِ أَخِي.

silatul mausul

٦ - أكمل الجمل الآتية بوضع اسم موصول مناسب (الَّذِي، الَّتِي) في الفراغ.

Fill in the blanks with the الَّذِي or الَّتِي.

(١) الْكِتَابُ على المكتب للمندرس.



(١٢) الْدَّرْسُ الثَّانِي عَشَرَ

Now, Find muktada,khabr,
ismul mausul and silatul
mausul,jarf, mudaf
mudaf-ilaihi ,jarr-marjur
shubhu-jumla-khbr,badal,na't-m
an'ut Carefully.

- (٢) القَلْمُ في حقيبتي مكسور.
- (٣) السِّيَارَةُ خَرَجَتْ من المستشفى الآن للطبيب الجديد.
- (٤) الْكَلْبُ في الحديقة مريض.
- (٥) الْفَتَنَ خَرَجَ من المسجد الآن ابن المؤذن.
- (٦) تَلَكَ الْبَطْهُ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ لِبْنَ الْفَلَاحِ.
- (٧) الْبَيْتُ الْجَدِيدُ فِي ذَلِكَ الشَّارِعِ لِلوزِيرِ.
- (٨) الْدَّرْسُ بَعْدَ هَذَا الدَّرْسِ سَهْلٌ جَدًّا.
- (٩) مِنَ الْفَتَاهَ جَلَسَتْ أُمَامَ الْمُدَرِّسَةَ؟ هي طالبة من ماليزيا.
- (١٠) أَلَكَ تَلَكَ الْحَقِيقَةُ تَحْتَ الْمَكْتَبِ يَا خَالِدُ؟ لا، هي لصديقي محمد.
badal, how?

الكلمات الجديدة:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| الْعَمَّةُ : أَخْتُ الْأَبِ | الْعَمُ : أَخُو الْأَبِ |
| الْخَالَةُ : أَخْتُ الْأُمِّ | الْخَالُ : أَخُو الْأُمِّ |
| مُسْتَشْفَى الولادة | سَيِّدِي ، سَيِّدَتِي |

LESSON 13

Part A

In this lesson we learn:

1. The plurals of nouns and adjectives. In English, adjectives have no plural form. We say: «good man» and «good men». But in Arabic even adjectives have plural forms.

In English we have two kinds of plural forms:

1) Sound, and 2) Broken

In the sound plural the word retains its original form e.g.:

book → books, pen → pens.

In the broken plural the original form of the word is changed to a great extent e.g.:

man → men, woman → women.

In Arabic we have these two kinds of plural forms: sound and broken.

1) The **sound plural** is either masculine or feminine. The sound masculine plural has «-ūna» ending, e.g.:

مُسْلِمٌ	→	مُسْلِمُونَ <input type="checkbox"/>
muslim-u-n		muslim-ūna
مُدَرِّسٌ	→	مُدَرِّسُونَ
mudarris-u-n		mudarris-ūna

The sound feminine plural has «āt-u-n» ending, e.g.:

مُسْلِمَةٌ	→	مُسْلِمَاتٌ
muslim-at-u-n		muslim-āt-u-n
مُهَنْدِسَةٌ	→	مُهَنْدِسَاتٌ
muhandis-at-u-n		muhandis-āt-u-n

Note that in this plural form the singular has short «a» before the «t» («muslim-at-u-n»), and the «t» is round (ø), whereas in the plural the «a» is long, and the «t» is open («muslim-āt-u-n»).

In pronunciation the only difference between the singular and the plural is the shortness and length of «a»: muslimat-u-n muslimāt-u-n

2) The **broken plural**. Unlike in English, the broken plural is very widely used in Arabic. There are more than twenty patterns of the broken plural. Some are given in this lesson. These are:

فُعُولٌ	نَجْمٌ	نُجُومٌ
(1u2ū3-u-n)*	najm-un	nujūm-u-n
فُعُلٌ	كِتَابٌ	كُتُبٌ
(1u2u3-u-n)	kitāb-u-n	kutub-u-n
فِعَالٌ	جَبَلٌ	جِبَالٌ
(1i2ā3-u-n)	jabal-u-n	jibāl-u-n
فَعَالٌ	تَاجِرٌ	تُجَّارٌ
(1u22ā3-u-n)	tajir-u-n	tujjār-u-n
أَفْعَالٌ	قَلْمُ	أَقْلَامٌ
(a12ā3-u-n)	qalam-u-n	aqlām-u-n
فُعَلَاءُ	زَمِيلٌ	زُمَلَاءُ
(lu2a3ā'-u)	zamīl-u-n	zumalā'-u
This is without <i>tanwīn</i>		
أَفْعَلَاءُ	صَدِيقٌ	أَصْدِيقَاءُ
(al2i3ā'-u)	ṣadīq-u-n	aṣdiqā'-u
This is without <i>tanwīn</i>		
فُعْلَةٌ	أُخْ	إِخْوَةٌ
(li23at-u-n)	akh-u-n	ikhwat-u-n

The student is advised to learn the plural form of every new noun and adjective he/she learns.

* The number 1, 2 and 3 refer to the first, second and third letters of the word.

2. The plural of **هَذَا هَذِهِ هُؤُلَاءِ** is **هَذَا هُؤُلَاءِ تَاجِرُونَ** (*hā'ulā'i*), e.g.:

هَذَا تَاجِرٌ. **هُؤُلَاءِ تُجَّارٌ.**

This is a merchant.

These are merchants.

LESSON 13

هَذِهِ مُدَرِّسَةٌ . هُؤُلَاءِ مُدَرِّسَاتٌ .

This is a lady teacher. These are lady teachers.

Note that **هُؤُلَاءِ** is mostly used with human beings. Its use to refer to non-human beings is rare. See Lesson 16 to find out what word to be used with non-human beings.

3. The plural of **هُوَ** (he) is **هُمْ** (they) (masculine). Unlike the singular **هُوَ** the plural **هُمْ** is used to refer only to human beings, e.g.:

هُوَ مُدَرِّسٌ . هُمْ مُدَرِّسُونَ .

He is a teacher. They are teachers.

The plural of **هُ** (his) is **هُمْ** (their), e.g.:

Where is their house? أَيْنَ بَيْتُهُمْ ؟

Their father is a famous merchant. أَبُوهُمْ تَاجِرٌ شَهِيرٌ .

Note that the words for (they) and (their) have the same form (**هُمْ**).

4. We have learnt **ذَهَبَ** (he went). Now «they went» is **dhahabū**.

Note that there is an *alif* at the end of the word which is not pronounced.
Note that the pronoun that we have learnt in this part of the lesson is masculine.
We will learn the feminine pronoun in Part B of this lesson.

5. **بعْضُ** (some), e.g.: □

بعْضُهُمْ مُدَرِّسُونَ، وَبَعْضُهُمْ مُهَنْدِسُونَ .

Some of them are teachers, and some (of them) are engineers.

Vocabulary

فَتَى (ج فِتْيَةً) young man إِسْمٌ (ج أَسْمَاءً) name

طَوِيلٌ (ج طَوَالٌ)	tall	رَجُلٌ (ج رِجَالٌ)	man
طَالِبٌ (ج طَلَابٌ)	student	النَّاسُ	people
جَدِيدٌ (ج جُدُودٌ)	new	قَصِيرٌ (ج قِصَارٌ)	short
ضَيْفٌ (ج ضِيُوفٌ)	guest	حَاجٌ (ج حُجَاجٌ)	pilgrim
قَرْيَةٌ (ج قُرَىٰ)	village	صَدِيقٌ (ج أَصْدِيقٌ)	friend
حَقْلٌ (ج حُقولٌ)	field	الْمَطْعُمُ	restaurant, mess
زَمِيلٌ (ج زُمَلَاءٌ)	class-mate	ابْنٌ (ج أَبْنَاءٌ)	son
مُجْتَهِدٌ (ج مُجْتَهِدُونَ)	hard-working	شَيْخٌ (ج شِيُوخٌ)	old man, learned man

Part B

In this part we learn the following:

1. The plural of هي (she) is هُنَّ e.g.

They are my brothers.

هُمْ إِخْرَوْتِي.

and they are my sisters.

وَهُنَّ أَخَوَاتِي.

The plural of هَا (her) is هُنَّ (their). Note that the pronouns for «they» and «their» are the same.

They are my class-mates and this is their house. هُنَّ زَمِيلَاتِي، وَهَذَا بَيْتُهُنَّ.

2. We have already learnt that the plural of هَذِهِ is هُؤُلَاءِ, i.e., it is the same for both the masculine and the feminine.

3. We have learnt in Part A that ذَهَبُوا means «they went» (masculine). «they went» (feminine) is ذَهَبْنَ (dhahab-na), e.g.:

LESSON 13

Where are your brothers?

أَينَ إِخْوَتُكَ ؟

They went to the university.

ذَهَبُوا إِلَى الْجَامِعَةِ .

And where are your sisters?

وَأَنْ أَخَوَاتُكَ ؟

They went to the library.

ذَهَبْنَ إِلَى الْمَكْتبَةِ .

4. We have already learnt the formation of the sound feminine plural. In the pronunciation the «*a*» before the «*t*» is lengthened. In writing, in addition to this, the «round *tā*» is changed to «open *tā*» e.g.:

مُسْلِمَةٌ	→	مُسْلِمَاتٌ
muslimat-u-n	→	muslimātu-n

Note that the following plurals are irregular:

بِنْتٌ	بَنَاتٌ
bint-un	banāt-un
أُخْتٌ	أَخْوَاتٌ
ukht-un	akhawāt-u-n
فَتَاهٌ	فَتِيَاتٌ
fatāt-u-n	fatayāt-u-n

Vocabulary

زَوْجَةٌ	wife	أُسْتَادَةٌ	lady professor	مُسْتَشْفَى الولَادَةِ	maternity hospital
زَوْجٌ	husband			المرأة، امرأة	woman
عَمَّةٌ	aunt (father's sister)			النساء	women (plural from a different root)

Part C

In this part we learn that the plural of ذَلِكَ and تِلْكَ is أُولَئِكَ (those). Note the *wāw* (و) in أُولَئِكَ is not pronounced. The word is pronounced *ulā'ika*.

Plural (جمع)

Has an $\hat{\imath}na$ (ون) ending,

e.g. مُسِّلِمٌونَ → مُسِّلِمٌونَ

Sound Masculine Plural

جمع مُذْكُر سَالِمٌ

Sound Plural

جمع سَالِمٌ

Sound Feminine Plural

جمع مُؤنَث سَالِمٌ

Plural

جمع

The singular word stays intact in the plural, e.g.

مُدْرِسٌونَ → مُدْرِسٌونَ

Some nouns have multiple plural forms, e.g., يَحْيَى has two plural forms 1. إِخْرَانٌ (انخراة) and 2. إِخْرَانٌ (انخراة)

Broken Plural

جمع تَكْسِيرٍ

The singular word is broken to create the plural, e.g. قَلْمَمْ → قَلْمَمْ . Broken plurals have many patterns, as explained later.