

## LESSON 14

In this lesson we learn the following:

1. The plural of أَنْتَ “you” (masculine singular) is أَنْتُمْ, e.g.

Who are you?

مَنْ أَنْتُمْ؟

The plural of لَكَ “your” is لَكُمْ, e.g.

Brothers, where is your house?

أَيْنَ بَيْتِكُمْ يَا إِخْوَانُ؟

2. The plural of أَنَا “I” is نَحْنُ. Like أَنَا its plural نَحْنُ refers to both the masculine and feminine, e.g.

We are Muslims (masculine).

نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ .

We are Muslims (feminine).

نَحْنُ مُسْلِمَاتٌ .

We have learnt that بَيْتِي means “my house”. Now we learn that “our house” is بَيْتُنَا *bait-u-nâ*, e.g.

Allah is our Lord.

اللَّهُ رَبُّنَا .

Islam is our faith.

الإِسْلَامُ دِينُنَا .

مُحَمَّدٌ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ - نَبِينَا .

Muhammad (peace and blessing of Allah be upon him) is our Prophet.

3. ذَهَبْتَ means “you went” (mas. sing.). ذَهَبْتُمْ means “you went” (mas. pl), e.g.

Where did you go, my sons?

أَيْنَ ذَهَبْتُمْ يَا أَبْنَائِي؟

4. ذَهَبْتُ means “I went”. And “we went” is ذَهَبْنَا (*dhahabnâ*). Note that “they went” (feminine) is ذَهَبْنَ *dhahabna*. The difference between the two is that in ذَهَبْنَ the final «a» is short, and in ذَهَبْنَا it is long.

5. We have seen that feminine proper nouns have no tanwîn, e.g. **أَمِينَةٌ، مَرِيْمٌ، خَدِيْجَةٌ**.

Now we learn that non-Arabic proper nouns also have no tanwîn, e.g. **وَلِيْمٌ، هِتْلَرٌ، لَنْدُنٌ، بَاكِسْتَانُ**

The names of most of the prophets are non-Arabic, and therefore, they have no tanwîn, e.g.

**آدَمُ، إِبْرَاهِيْمُ، إِسْحَاقُ، إِسْمَاعِيْلُ، يَعْقُوْبُ**.

If however, the non-Arabic proper noun has only three letters, and is masculine, it has tanwîn, e.g.

**نُوْحٌ، لُوْطٌ، جُرْجٌ (George)، خَانَ**

6. We have learnt that mudâf is definite by position. So, when the mudâf has an adjective it must be definite, e.g.

The imam's new house.

**بَيْتُ الْإِمَامِ الْجَدِيْدُ .**

Here **بَيْتُ** is the mudâf, and it is definite by position. The same applies to the mudâf whose mudâf ilaihi is a possessive pronoun, e.g. **بَيْتُهُ الْجَدِيْدُ** "his new house".

Note the following:

The imam's new house.

**بَيْتُ الْإِمَامِ الْجَدِيْدُ .**

The new imam's house.

**بَيْتُ الْإِمَامِ الْجَدِيْدُ .**

7. **أَيُّ** "which". It is used as a mudâf, e.g.

Which house is this?

**أَيُّ بَيْتٍ هَذَا؟**

Which student went out?

**أَيُّ طَالِبٍ خَرَجَ؟**

- When preceded by a preposition it is in the genitive case, e.g.

Which country are you from?

**مِنْ أَيِّ بَلَدٍ أَنْتَ؟**

In which class-room did you sit?

**فِي أَيِّ فَصْلِ جَلَسْتَ؟**

- It can be in the accusative case, e.g.

Which language do you like?

أَيُّ لُغَةٍ تُحِبُّ؟

### ✍ Exercises

Ex.1: Answer the following questions.

Ex.2: Read and write.

Ex.3: Use the following nouns with the possessive pronouns as shown in the example.

Ex.4: Read.

Ex.5: Read the following nouns keeping in mind the rule pertaining to non-Arabic proper nouns.

### 📖 Vocabulary

أَهْلًا وَسَهْلًا وَمَرْحَبًا	welcome	الدُّسْتُورُ	constitution (law)
طِفْلَةٌ	child (feminine)	الْقِبْلَةُ	prayer direction
المَطَارُ	airport	المَحْكَمَةُ	lawcourt
الْكَلِيَّةُ	faculty, college	حَفِيدٌ	grandson, pl حَفَدَةٌ
كَلِيَّةُ الطَّبِّ	Faculty of Medicine	الحَدِيقَةُ	garden
كَلِيَّةُ الْهَنْدَسَةِ	Faculty of Engineering	الرَّبُّ	Lord
كَلِيَّةُ التِّجَارَةِ	Faculty of Commerce	يَوْمُ السَّبْتِ	Saturday
كَلِيَّةُ الشَّرِيعَةِ	Faculty of Islamic Law	الشَّهْرُ	month
نَصْرَانِيٌّ	Christian, pl نَصْرَانِيٌّ	رَجَبٌ	the month of Rajab
النَّبِيُّ	Prophet	اليُونَانُ	Greece
الدِّينُ	religion	أَخٌ	pl of إِخْوَةٌ
شَفَاهُ اللَّهُ	May Allah grant him health!		

