In the lesson we learn:

1. The possessive pronouns: ﴿ وَ هُمْ إِنَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ اللَّ

kitâb-u-ka (your book). Here "your" is for masculine singular.

كِتَابُكَ

kitâb-u-hu (his book)

كِتَابُهُ

kitâb-u-hâ (her book)

كِتَابُهَ

kitâb-i for kitâb-u-i (my book)

كِتَابِي

These pronouns are not full-fledged words. They are like suffixes attached to the nouns.

2. As we have seen "your book" is كِتَابُك and "his book" is عُبَابُهُ.

The word for "father" is أُخٌ and for "brother" is أُخٌ.

"Your brother" is أُخُون and not أَخُون and not

An extra waw و has to be added between the mudâf and the mudâf ilaihi. In the same way "his father" is not أُبُوهُ but أُبُّهُ.

Note the following:

"Muhammad's house" is يُنْتُ مُحَمَّد إِ

But "Muhammad's father" is أَبُو مُحَمِّد .

And "Muhammad's brother" is أُخُو مُحَمَّدٍ

"My father" and "my brother" have no extra waw, e.g. أُنحِيْ , أُبِي

The nouns which take this extra waw when they are mudâf are four words. You have learnt two, and you will learn the other two in future إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

- 3. We have already learnt that the word عند meaning "with" It is also used to convey the idea of "to have", e.g. أُعِنْدُكُ قَلَمْ "Have you a pen?" (literally, "Is there a pen with you?").
- 4. We have already learnt the preposition في meaning "belonging to" When it is attached to the pronouns it takes fatha (الله): "belongs to you", أنهُ "belongs to him", لهم "belongs to her"; but في "belongs to me", has kasrah.

Note:

means "I have a brother", literally "a brother belongs to me." لي أَخْ means "with" "I have a mouth", literally "a mouth belongs to me."

It is wrong to say عندي فَمْ /عِندي أخْ because عند is used with things which are separable, and relations and parts of the body are not of this nature.

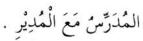
5. We have learnt َذَهَبُ "he went". Now we learn نُهُبُ "you went" (masculine singular) and نُهُبُتُ "I went".

Did you go to school today?

Yes, I went.

- 6. We have learnt that feminine proper nouns have no tanwîn e.g. مَرْيَمُ ، آمِنَة Likewise, masculine proper nouns with -ending also have no tanwîn. e.g.
  حَمْزَةُ ، أُسَامَةُ ، مُعَاوِيَة
- 7. عند Means with. To understand the difference between عند and عند remember that if you say:

"The teacher is with the headmaster" it means that the teacher has gone to the headmaster's office, and he is with him there, but:



doesn't have this restriction. He can be with the headmaster anywhere.

Note that the noun after whas «-i» ending.

- 8. إِلْجَامِعَةِ "at the university". بِ is a preposition meaning "at" "in". means "Islamic University الجَامِعَةُ الإسْلاَمِيَّةُ بِا لْمَدِيْنَةِ الْمُنَوَّرَةِ Note that at Madinah Munawwarah".
- 9. In Lesson 1 we have learnt that 6 means 'what'. This word is also used as a negative particle. So ما عندي سيارة . means 'I don't have a car',

'I have no car'

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Ex.1: Answer the following questions.

Ex.2: Fill in the blanks with the suitable possessive pronouns.

Ex.3: From five questions and answers on the pattern of the example.

Ex.4: From five questions and answers on the pattern of the example.

Ex.5: Attach possessive pronouns to the following nouns as shown in the example. Remove the tanwin before attaching the pronoun:

> kitâb-u-n kitâb-u-ka

With the possessive pronoun of the first person the case ending "-u" has also to be removed:

> kitâh-u-n kitâb-î

Ex.6: Read the following.

Ex.7: Read the following.

Ex.8: Read the following.

Ex.9: Read the example and then read the proper nouns with the correct endings.

## □ Vocabulary

young man الفَتَى young man

husband الزَّوْ جُ

one وَاحدٌ

child الطفّاءُ