## MADINAH <br>  ReADER

ARABIC COURSE AS TAUGHT AT THE ISLAMIC


Dr.V.Abdur Rahim
Goodword


# MADINAH <br>  <br> READER 

# ARABIC LANGUAGE COURSE ASTAUGHT AT THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY, MADINAH 

Dr.V.Abdur Rahim

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## آلَدَّرْسُ أَأَوَلْ

## LESSON ONE



هَذَا مِفْتَاحْ


هِدَا قَمْمْ.




هَنَا هَكْتَبْ.





## EXERCISE تَمْنــــــرين



## مــَ هــَذاً؟



مــَا هـــذاً ؟


مـــَ هـــذاً ؟



Scese



أَهـــنَا قَمِيــص"؟






$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { لاَ، هَــــذا قِــطُ. }
\end{aligned}
$$



#  <br>  



## وَ0ْ <br> 




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ó }
\end{aligned}
$$

## EXERCISE تَمْنــــــرينِ

## READ AND WRITE <br> 



مَا هَـــذاً هُ هَـــذَا قَلَمْ.




مَنْ هَنَا ؟ هَذَا رَجُلُ.


أَهَـــذا ولَكْد ه نَعَمْ.

## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson we learn the following patterns:

What is this?
This is a book.
Is this a house?
Yes, this is a house.
No, this is a mosque.
Who is this?
Note:

1. هَ هَاذًا is pronounced, but it is written without the first alif.
2. Arabic has no word corresponding to the English "is", i.e. Arabic has no copula.
3. There is no word in Arabic corresponding to "a" in English as in "this is a book". The $n$-sound at the end of the Arabic noun (kitâbu-n, baitu-n, masjidu-n) is the Arabic indefinite article corresponding to the English "a"/ "an". This n-sound is called tanwin.
4. The particle if placed at the beginning of a statement turns it into a question, egg.,

This is a house.


Is this a house?

## مَا هَذَابْ

هَذَا كتَابٌ.
أهَذَا بيتُّ؟

## Vocabulary:



وَلَّدٌ boy
طَالبّ student
رَجُّل" man
" نَاجر" merchant
كَلْبٌ
قط cat
حمَارّ donkey
حصَانٌ horse
جَمَلِّ
rooster
مُدَرِّسٌ teacher
مِنْدِيل" kerchief



## مــَنْ هَـــنَا وَوَـــنْ ذَلِكَ ؟ 

مَا ذَكِــكَ ؟
ذَلِلَكَ حَجَــــــر".


## EXERCISE تَمْنــــــرِينٌ



مَنْ ذَلْكَ ؟ ذَلِكَكْ بِمَّمٌ

, هاَ هَذَا بْ هَذَا حَجَـــرّ.
أَذْلِكَ قِطُّ بَ لاَ، ذِلِكَ كَنـــبٌ.
New Words الْْكَلِمَاتُ الْجَدِيْدَةُ


## POINTS TOREMEMBER

In this lesson, we learn the use of ذَلــــكَ meaning "that", and و́ meaning "and", e.g.,
This is a house and that is a mosque. هَذَا بَيْتٌ، وَذِلكَ مَسْنِجِّ.

## Note:

1. ذَلْكَ is pronounced ذَالكَ but it is written without alif.
2. The word ' $g$ is written close to the following word.

## Vocabulary:



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { سُكَرْ sugar } \\
& \text { لَبّْ milk }
\end{aligned}
$$

## LESSON THREE









الْقَمِيصُ نَظِيف.



انَكَاءُ بَإِد.


الْبَيْتُ قَرِيبٌ وَالْمَسْجِدُ بِعِيد.


آلَّنْ هَارُ

## EXERCISES

# (1) إِقْـرأ واَكْتُـــْ مَعَ ضَّطُطِ أَوَانِرِ الْكَلِمَاتِ 

Read and write each of the following words vocalizing its last letter.


 الْحِصَان. حِصَان.

READ AND WRITE
اقْـــرَأُ وَاكْتُــبْ





(1) الْدَكْتَبْ مَكْسُورُّ.






Complete each of the following sentences using one of the words given below:


Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with a suitable word:

مَكْسُرٌ $\qquad$ نَظِيف. (Y) $\qquad$ (1)

قَرِيبّ. $\qquad$ (8) بآرِد. $\qquad$
واَقِفتّ. $\qquad$ (7) بَعْيدٌ. $\qquad$ (0)

كَيبر". $\qquad$ جَالِس". $\qquad$ (V)

جَدِيدٌ. $\qquad$ قَدِيمّ. (1•) $\qquad$ (9)

New Words الْكَلِمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ



Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with a suitable word:


Match the following:


New words:
اَنْكَلمَاتُ أْجَدْيْدَةُ:

الَحْرُوُنُ الْقَمَـــــرِيَّةُ وَالْحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِـــــيةُ

The Moon Letter and the Sun Letters


(
( ( )
(0) (0) الرَّجــُرُ :

( $V$ )
( 1 ( ش : الشُّــمْسُ
(9) ص : الصـَــــرْ

: ط الطــــلبُ (11)

(آ) النْحْــمُ



آكْحُـــرُرُونُ الْقَمَــرئةُ
الأَبُ : (1)
(Y)
(Y)

(0) الْ (0)
(7)

( 1 )
(9)
(1•) ك : الْحَنْــبُ



(18)

## EXERCISE



 Read the following words and write them down bearing in mind the rule regarding the Sun and Moon Letters:




الْمَعْرِبُ. الْعِشَّاءُ.


## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson we learn the use of the Arabic definite article «al» which corresponds to the English "the". When the definite article «al» is prefixed to a noun naturally the indefinite article $(-n)$ is dropped, e.g.

```
بَيْتِ
baitu-n
```

البَيْتُ
al-baitu

Arabic has 28 letters. Of these 14 are called Solar Letters or Sun Letters, and the other 14 are called Lunar letters or Moon Letters. In the articulation of the Solar Letters the tip or the blade of the tongue is involved as in $t, n, r, s$, etc. The tip or the blade of the tongue does not play any part in the articulation of the Lunar Letters as in $b, w, m, k$, etc. When «al» is prefixed to a noun beginning with a Solar Letter the «l» of «al» is assimilated to the Solar Letter, e.g. al-shams (the sun) is pronounced ash-shamsu. No change takes place in writing (الشُّمْمُ). The assimilation is indicated by the shaddah on the first letter of the noun.
No such assimilation takes place with the Lunar Letters, e.g. al-qamaru (the moon) is pronounced al-qamaru (القَمَرُ).
Here are some more examples of the assimilation of the «l» of «al» to the Solar letters:

- al-najmu
- al-rajulu
- al-dîku
- al-samaku
becomes an-najmu
becomes ar-rajulu
becomes ad-dîku
becomes as-samaku

See the table of Lunar and Solar Letters.
Note that the «a» of «al» is pronounced only when it is not preceded by another word.
If it is preceded by a word it is dropped in pronunciation, though it remains in writing, e.g. al-baitu. Here the «a» is pronounced, but if it is preceded by «wa» meaning "and" the «a» is dropped and the phrase is pronounced wa-l-baitu not wa al-baitu.
To indicate this omission in pronunciation this sign « 1 » is placed above the hamzah: وَالْبَتُ

The initial vowel ( $a, i$, or $u$ ) which is omitted when preceded by a word is called hamazatu 1 -was.
The door is open
The pen is broken.

الْبَابُ مَفْتُوحُ
الْقَلَمُ مَكْسُورّ".

Note:
We have learn that the tannin is the indefinite article, and it is to be translated as «a», e.g. "بَيتّ a house. This does not apply to adjectives like "مَفْوُو "open", and "مَكْسُورُ "broken".

## Vocabulary:



فَقِير" poor
قَصيرّ port
حَارِّ hot
وَاقف" standing
قَدِيٌ old
بَعيلٌ far away
وَسـتٌ dirty
كَبيز
ثَقيل" heavy
المَاء water
جَمِيلّ beautiful
سُحْوُ

## أَـــــرّسْ الرَّابِعُ

## LESSON FOUR



الْغَرْفَة.


الْحَمَّمام.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { آَلْسَسْجِدُ : فِي الْمَسْجِدِ } \\
& \text { آكسِرِيرُ : عَلَى السْسِيْرِ }
\end{aligned}
$$

(ب)









## EXERCISES <br> تَمَارِـــــنُ

## 

## Answer the following questions:



Read and write each of the following words vocalizing its last letter:





Read and write:

(r) آَرُجْلُلُ فِي الْمَسْنجِد.






Consider the following:


$:$


Read and write each of the following words vocalizing its last letter:


## الْمَسْجِدُ : إِلَى الْمَسْجِد



أَهِبَابَنُ


أْيْتُتُ : مِنَ الْيْتِ





الْمُدَرُسُ : رُمْنَّ أَنْنَ حَامِدْ ؟

الْْمَدرَّنُ : أَيْنَ عَكَّسْ ؟

الْْمُدرَّنُ : أَيْنَ ذَهْبَ




EXERCISES تَمَارِيـــــــُ
(1 (1 أَجِبْ عَنِ الأَسْئلَهِ الآتَتَــــة :

Answer the following questions:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( } \\
& \text { ( ( ) مِنْ أَنْنَ حَامِدّهُ } \\
& \text { (0) أَيْنَ ذَهَبَ عَيَّاسْ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { : آقْرَأو وَاكْتُبْ مَعَ ضَبْطِ أَوَانِرِ الْكَلَمَاتِ (Y) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Read and write each of the following words vocalizing its last letter:
 الْيَبَان ، الِِلِّيّن ، مِنَ الْهِنْد ، إلَى الصِّيّن.

Read and write:

Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with a suitable preposition:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& (\text { منْ إِلى - في - إلىَ) - to - in - on) } \\
& \text { (from }
\end{aligned}
$$



New Words :


## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson we will 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-baitu jadîd-u-n
الَبِيْتُ جَدِيْدُ

A noun with the normal ending is said to be in the nominative case. In Arabic it is called مَرْفُوْ
After a preposition this ending changes to: $<-i »$ egg.
al-bait-u (the house)

$$
1
$$

fil-bait-i (in the house) ${ }^{1}$
Bait-u-n (a house)
fl bait-i-n (in a house)
al-maktab-u (the table)
'ala I-maktab-i (on the table)


A noun preceded by a preposition is said to be in the genitive case (in Arabic مَجْجْرُور).
2. In this lesson we also learn the two pronouns:
 "she, it".
In Arabic all nouns are either masculine or feminine.
A masculine noun is referred to by the pronoun هُ whether it denotes a human being, and animal or a thing. egg.
Where is the boy?
He is in the mosque.
Where is the book?
It is on the table.

${ }^{1}$ The word has a long «i»». But when it is followed by «al» the «i»» is shortened because in Arabic long vowels are not followed by a consonant which has no vowel. (il file).

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

Where is Aminah?
She is in the house.
Where is the watch?


أَيْنَ السَّاعَةُ؟


Most feminine nouns end with a round ta (0) but there are some which do not have any ending.

Note:

1. We have learnt that the tanwîn is the indefinite article, ecg. "بَيْــت a house. This rule does not apply to proper nouns. So حَــــاملٌ is just "Hâmid", not "a Hâmid".
2. Feminine proper nouns have no tanwîn, e.g. فاطمَةُ، زَيْنبُ، آمنَّة

## Vocabulary:



## LESSON FIVE











## EXERCISES تَمَارِيـــــــنُ

## (1 (1 أَجِبْ عَنِ الأَسْيْلَة الآَتَيَــةِ:

Answer the following questions:

Rewrite the two words in each group so that the second word is in the possessive form:


Read and write each of the following phrases vocalizing the last letter of both the words:

> Read:
> (1) أَيْنَ بَيْتُ الْمُدَرَّسِ ؟ هُوَ بَعِيدٌ .
> . آَلْقُرَانُ كِتَابُ الهُ (Y)
> .

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (q) هَذَا مِفْتَاحُ السيّارَةِ . أَيْنَ مِفْتَاحُ الْتِيْتِ ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. وَابْنُ مَنْ هُوَ هُ هُوَ ابْنُ خَالِّ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { هُوَ فِي الْمَدِمِنَة الْمْنُوَرَّةِ. }
\end{aligned}
$$


.

(10) عَمٌ الطُالِبِ غَيٌّ

(
. نحَّلُ حَامِلِ فَقِيرٌ (V)




(0) كَوِّنْ جُمَلُّ مُفِيدَةٍ بِمَلْء الْفَرَاغِ فِيمَا يَلِي:

Make sentences by filling in the blanks:
السُّيّارَةِ ؟ $\qquad$ (
.الَبيْتِ مُعْلة". $\qquad$
.الطْبِبِ بَعِيدّ . $\qquad$
 رَسُولُ
حَامد $\qquad$ (7) خَديجَّ .الطْألب مَكْسُورَ". $\qquad$ (A) الْمُدَرِّسِ.
$\qquad$ (0) الْقُرَّنُ كِتَابُ
$\qquad$话 ( V )


. مَمْتُوح $\qquad$ (9) بَابُ


Correct the following phrases: (7)
بابٌّ السيَّارَةِ الالقَلَمُ الطـــــــلبِ الرُسُولُ اللهِ بِنتُ حَامِّ ابنُ الْمُدَرُّسِ
وَأَسْتَاذٌ : يَا أُسْتَاذُ
(V) مُحَمَّدٌ : يَا مُحَمَّدُ
خَالدٌ : يَا خَالدُ
إْرَأ وَاكْتُبْ مَعَ ضَبْطِ أَوَاخِرِ الْحَلمَاتِ:

Read and write each of the following nouns using the correct ending:


يَا عَمَّار . دُكْتُور . يَا دُكْتُور.

Read the following example, then make similar questions with reference to the following pictures:


؟. $\qquad$

¢. $\qquad$

P.

Read the following sentences bearing in mind the rule of hamzat-al-wasi:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. خَرَجَ ابْنُ الطْبِبِ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ } \\
& \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (ه) مَا اسْمُ الرُّجُلِّ } \\
& \text { (7) إبْنُ مَنْ أَنْتَ ؟ أَنَّا ابْنُ الْوَزِيرِ }
\end{aligned}
$$

New words:
الككلماتُ الجديدةُ:


الرُّسُولُ



الشيَّارِعِ


## POINTS TOREMEMBER

In this lesson we learn the following:

1. Bilâl's book (kit âbu Bilall-i-n)

The imâm's house (bait-u l-imam-i)

## كتَابُ بِلالٍ بَيْتُ الإِمَامِ

In كَتَابُ بِّلِّ the first word is the thing possessed.
It is called mudâf. The second word $\underset{\sim}{\text { ind }}$ is the possessor. It is called mudâf ilaihi.

Note:
a) that the mudâf takes neither the definite nor the indefinite
 mudâf is definite by position, and does not need the definite article.
b) the mudaff ilaihi is in the genitive case. It can have tanwin as in the first example or ' $J$ ' as in the second example.


al-imâm-u
$\qquad$
بَيْتُ الإِمَامِ
bait-u l-imâm-i
c) كــــَابُ مَـــنْ "whose book?". Note that is not in the genitive case because it is indeclinable, i.e. it does not change to indicate its function. There are some indeclinable nouns in Arabic which remain unchanged.
d) عَعــلَى مَكْـــَبَب الْمُلَرِّس . Note that is in the genitive case 'becausé of the preposition المُدِّسِ and is in case because it is mudâf ilaihi.
2. تَحْـُـــَ "under". The noun following تَحْتْ is in the genitive because it is mudâf ilaihi: تَحْتَ الْمُكْتَب، تَحْتَ الْْكَتَاب
3. يَا is a vocative particle. A noun following يَ has only one dammah:
4. The words ابْنُّ by a word the initial «i-> is dropped in pronunciation.
اِسْمُ الْوَلَدِ بِلاَلُ، وَاسْمُ الْبْنْتِ آمِنَةُ.
ism-u l-walad-i bilâl-u-n, wa sm-u l-bint-i âminat-u
إْبْنُ الْمُمَرَرِّ طَبِيْبٌ، وَاْبْنُ الإِمَامِ تَاجِرٌ.
ibn-u l-mudarris-i tabîb-u-n wa bn-u l-imâm-i tâjir-u-n.
أَيْنَ ابْنُ حَامد؟

## Vocabulary:



تَتحْتَ under, beneath
الابْنُ
السَّيَارَةُ
هُنَا here
هُنَاكُ
البْنتُ daughter, girl
الطَبُبُ doctor


هَذَاً ابْنُ حَامِّ وَهَذْهِ بِنْتُ يَاسِرٍ
اِبْنُ حَامِد جَالِسْ وَبِنْتُ يَاسِرٍ وَاتِفَةٌ


لا، هِيَ طَبِيبةُ .


لِمَنْ هَذِه السِّيًارَةُ ؟
هَذْهِ سَيَّارَةُ الْمُدِيرِ


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { لـَّنْ هـــــــــهـه ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$


وَدَرْاجَةُ أَسِسِ قَدِيمَةً .
هَذِه مَاعَةُ عَلِيّ ـ مِيَ جَمِيلةً جِدًا .
هَذْهِ بَقَرَةُ أْفَلاُحْ
هَذَاً أَنْتْ وَهَذَا فَمْ
هَذْه أَذْنٌ وَهَذِهِ عَيْنٌ .
وَهَذْهِ يَدْ وَهَّهِهِ رِجْلّ .


(
(7) أَيْنَ قِدْرُ اللْحْمَ ؟ هِيَ فِي الثٌلاْجَةِ

- (0) هَذْ أُمُ يَاسِر
. هَذَا بَابٌ وَهَذِه كَافِلَةِ (V)


EXERCISES


Read the example and make sentences on this pattern:

آمنَةُ طَالجــــةٌ . فَاطَةُ
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ النَّافذَةُ
$\qquad$
. (1) مُحَمَّدّ طَالِبٌ
. حَامٌِّ طَبِبـبّ (Y)

- (
. ( ) ألْابُ مُعْلَقْ



القَهْهُةُ
. الشُّايُ حَارٌ (7) الْمَمْرَسَةُ
. الْمَسْتِدٌ بَعِيدّ (V)
. الطّْلِبُ مَرِيض
$\qquad$ السئّارَةُ

- الْحِصَانُ سِرِيعٌ (9) (9)




Correct the following sentences:
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

( (
(1) حَحِيَبَةُ مَنْ هَذَا ؟ ( (

(

a =irionno



Read and write the following sentences vocalizing the last letter of all nouns:


.
这 (


New words:
آْكْكَمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ:


## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson we learn:

1. هُـــــذه which is the feminine of هَذا هَاذه but the calif is omitted in writing.

This is a boy and this is a girl.
بِْتْ
2. Nouns and adjectives are made feminine by adding a 《ة» at the end. The last letter before this ( $\boldsymbol{0}$ ) takes a fathah (a.)...

mudarris-u-n
(teacher)

مُمَرِّسَةٌ
mudarris-a-t-u-n
(lady teacher)

Some nouns have a separate form for feminine egg.,

| أْبنُ | son |
| :--- | :--- |
| أَنٍ | brother |



All nouns in Arabic are either masculine or feminine. Feminine nouns and adjectives usually have the $\ddot{\text {-ending. But there are some words which do }}$ 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.

3. $J$ is a preposition meaning "belongs to, for" e.g.,

Note that the word becomes اللّهُ lillah-i (belonging to Allâh) by just droppoing the alif. No lâm need to be added to the word.
لمَنْ means "whose" or "belonging to whom" e.g.,
Whose is this? Whom does this belong to?
Whose is the book?


Note that مَنْ becomes مَن when followed by أْ
4. أَيْضاً means "also", e.g.

This is beautiful, and that is also beautiful.

5. جداً means "very", e.g.

This is very big.
هَذَاً كَبْرٌ جِداً.

## اللُّرْنُ السَّابِعْ

## LESSON SEVEN



مَنْ هـــــذه؟
هَذه آمنَــُة.
وَّنْ تِنْــكَّعْ
تَلْكَ فَاطْتَهُةُ .





ذَلْكَ عَلـــيُّ.


مَا تلْــــكْ
تَلْكَ بَيْضَــــةُ
 لاَ، هَذِهِ سَاعَةُ حَامِدِ ، تِلْكَكَ سَاعَهُ عَبَّاسِ.

ذَلِكَ دِيكّ وَتْلْكَ دَجَاجِــــــةُ .

EXERCISES

Read and write:
(1) إْرَاْ وَاكْتُــبَ:
.







 Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with or هِذه:


قَلَّمٌ $\qquad$ (اَبْت $\qquad$ (r) . ${ }^{\text {af }}$ $\qquad$ (1)

حَجَر". $\qquad$ (1) عَيْن" $\qquad$ (o) $\qquad$ (६)

كَافَذَّة. $\qquad$ (9) قدْرّ. $\qquad$ (A) قَمِيصت. $\qquad$ (V)
. كَاقَةٌ $\qquad$ (ir) (i) $\qquad$ (11) بَبقَرَةٍ $\qquad$ (1•)
. مُمرِّضَةِ $\qquad$ (10) مُمَزَذْ $\qquad$ مُهْدْسِّ (1) (1) $\qquad$ (IV)

طَابَّةٍ. $\qquad$ (1) حَحَيْقَة $\qquad$ (iv) سَرْيْرُ. $\qquad$ (1)

بَ $\qquad$ (Y•) جَمَّلْ $\qquad$ (19)
 كلْبَعْيْد (َذْلَكَ ، تَلْكَ Fill in the blank in each of the sentences in Exercise 2 with " or تلكُ:

New words:


ألِيْصْ

أَحَديْقَـــةُ


آْلْكَلَمَاتُ الْجَحَيْدَةُ:
 ألمُ


## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson we learn تَلْكَ which is the feminine of "ذَلكَ "that" e.g.,
This is Bilâl and that is Hâmid.
This is Aminah and that is Maryam. هَذَا بِلاَلِّ، وَذَلِكَ حَامِّد. هَذهِ آمْنَةُ، وَتِلْكَ مَرْيْمَ.

Vocabulary:

> الْنَاقَّة
> البُطْةُ duck
> الْمُمَرِّخَهُ

والبِيْضَنُة
الْمُوَذَّنُ
الدَّجَاجِةُ hen


## LESSON EIGHT



هَذَاً الرُّجُلُ كَاجِرٌ وَذَلْكَ الرَّجُلُ طَبِّبْبَ.



 لِمَنْ هِذِه السِيَّارَةُ، وَلِمَنْ تَلْكَ



EXERCISES

(1 (1 أَجِبْ عَنِ الأسِيْلَةِ الآَتِيَـــة:

Answer the following questions:
(1) مَنْ هَذَا الرُّجُلُ وَ مَنْ ذَلِكَ الرُّجُجُّ؟
(Y) مَا اسْمُ التَّاجِِ؟؟
(ّ) مَا اسْمُ الطْبِبِبٌ
( ( ) مِنْ أَيْنَ سَيَّرَرَةُ الَطْبِبِبٌ
(0) مِنْ أَيْنَ سَيَّارَةُ التَّاجِرِبِ
(1) أَيْنَ بَتْتُ التَاجِرِبٌ
(V)

(Y) هَذَا الرَّجُلُ مُدَرِّس"، وَذِلَكَ الرَّجُلُ مُهَنْدِسْ (Y) هَذَا الْكِكَابُ جَدِيدٌ، وَذَلِكَّ الْكِتَابُ قَدِيمٌ




 (9) مَنْ هَذَا الْوَلَدُ ؟ هُوَ طَالِبْ مِنَّ الْعِرَاقِ.




Read the example then change the following sentences on its pattern:

| هَذَا الْكتَابِّ لمُحَمَّد. | مُتّال: هِذَا كَابٌ |
| :---: | :---: |
| (1)................................... | (1) هِهَا طَبِّبْ |
| . | . |

إِبُ المُدُدَرُسِ
مِنْ سُوِيسْرَا . $\qquad$
. لِعَّاسِ $\qquad$
مُمُوَّذْ . $\qquad$
كَيِرَة . $\qquad$

- وَسِّ $\qquad$
لْلْمُدَرَّسِ.
(
.
- (
(7) ذَلِكَ رَجُلٌ .
( $V$ (

.

Read the following example, then make questions and answers on its pattern:

هَذَا الْكِكَابُُ لِمُحَمَد.
(عَّاّس") $\qquad$
(عَلِّي) $\qquad$
(الْمُدِيُّ) $\qquad$
(اَلْفَلْحُحُ $\qquad$
(آلْمَدرُسُ) $\qquad$
(عَمُّارٌ $\qquad$
(بْنُتُ الْفَوْحِح


مثال : لِمْنُ هَذَا الْكِتَابُّ
$\qquad$ (1)
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ (अ)
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ ( ${ }^{\circ}$ )
$\qquad$ ( $\sqrt{ }$ )
$\qquad$ (V)
(إْنُ الْمُدِير)

(آلطّالبـ)
(1•)


Read carefully the following examples:


هَذَا الطُّبِبُ مِنْ إِنُكَنْتَا


ذَهَبَ حَامِدّ إِلَى فِرْنُسَا

ذَهَبَ عَبْدُ اللِّهِ مِنْ أَلْمَانِيَّا إَلَى بِلْكَكْقْرَا


هَذَا الْمُهَنْدِسُ مِنْ أمرِيكا.







## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson we learn:

1. How to say "this book" in Arabic. We have seen that هَـــذا كتَابٌ means "this is a book". Now we learn that هَذَا الْكتَابُ means "this book". This is not a sentence. To make it a sentence we must add a predicate egg., "this book is new" هُذَا الْكتَابُ جَديد.

All demonstrative pronouns can be used to make this construction, e.g.,
That man is an engineer.
This watch is beautiful.
ذَكِكَ الرَّجُلُ مُهَنْدِسْ
هَذْه السنَّاعُةُ جَمْيْلَةُ
That nurse is from Japan.
2. We have seen that the normal ending of a noun is «-u», and it changes to «-i» after prepositions, and when the noun is a possessor, e.g.
The house is beautiful.
Bilâl is in the house.
This is the key of the house.

Nouns ending in long «-â » have no endings. They remain unchanged, e.g.,

This is America
I am from America
He is the president of America
3. 'خَلْفَ "behind", أَمَامَ "in front of". The noun after these have «-i» ending egg.
The house is behind the mosque.
Hâmid is in front of the teacher.

البَيْتُ خَلْفَ الْمَسْـُجِد. حَامِدٌ أَمَامَ الْمُدَرِّسِ الِّ

Hâmid is in front of the teacher.
حَامِدٌ أَمَامَ الْمُلَرِّسِ.
4. جَلَسْ means "he sat".

Where did Muhammad sit?
He sat in front of the teacher.
أَيْنَ جَلَسِ مُحَمَّدُّه جَلْسَِ أَمَامَ الْمُدَرِّسِ

Vocabulary:


السِّكينُ knife
Germany
إُِكَنْتُرَا


Note that the final $s$ which is pronounced alif has no dots. So is $f i$, and عَلَى is 'ala.

## LESSON NINE



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { مَنْ هَدَّا الرُجْجُ ؟ } \\
& \text { هُوَ عَّاس". } \\
& \text { عَّاسِّ تَاجرّ . }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { مَا ذَكــــــكَ ؟ } \\
& \text { ذَلْكَ عُصْفُورَ. }
\end{aligned}
$$



 كَّأَنَّتْ أَّا طالِبْ



EXERCISES


Read and write:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { لاَ . أَّا رَجْلّ فَقِّيْ . } \\
& \text { ( }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( ( } 1 \text { ) } \\
& \text { لَاَ هُوَ طَالِبّ مُبْتَهِّهُ }
\end{aligned}
$$

ض(Y) ضَعْ فِي الْفَرَاغِ في الْجُمَلِ الآتَيَّهِ نَعْتَا مُنَاسِبَا:
Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with a suitable adjective:
$\qquad$ خَالِّ $\qquad$ (1 (1 خَدِيجَةُ طَالِبةٌ
$\qquad$ (६) أَعْصْفُورُ طَائرُّ $\qquad$ (
(7) أَكا مُدَرُّس" $\qquad$ (ه) الُّفْاحُ فَكِهَةٍ
$\qquad$ ( الإنكِلِيزئِةُ لُغَّة ( $\qquad$ (
$\qquad$
 $\qquad$ (9)

ض(
Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with a suitable منْعُوت:
$\qquad$
كَسْلَانُنُ عَوْعْعَنُ .
(Y) أَّنُتَ جَوْهَانُ ؟ لاَ، أَكَا عَطْشَانُ .
(1) أكا جَوْعَانُ.


New words:


النُلُعــُ


## (ب)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { أَنْيَ أْمُدَرُّسُهُ }
\end{aligned}
$$

وَأَيْنَ الْمُدُرُرُنُ الْجَكِيدُ ؟
مُوَ عِنْدَ الْمُدْيرِ ر


هُوَ انْنُ الْمُدِيرِ النَجْدِيدِ.


 هِيَ فِي آلُكُربِ
 هُوَ هُتَاكَ.

EXERCISE تَمْـــــــرِينٌ

Read and write:
لِّنْ تَنْكَ السِّارَةَ الْجَمِيلَةُ ؟ هِيَ بلَلْمُدِيرِ الْجَجَدِيد.








ذ (V)



الْمِرْوَحَّةُ
( * ( ) من هذا الولد القصير؟ هو ابن المدرس ابلديد.


Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the adjective given in brackets. Add lif necessary:


بِ $\qquad$ (1 (1 أينَ الْمُدَرِّسُ

في السُوقِ. (كَبِيرّ) $\qquad$ (Y) التَّاجِرُ
(قَدِمِّ) $\qquad$ (

خَلْفَ مُحَمَّد. (جَدِيدّ) $\qquad$ ( ) جَلَسَ الطْالِبُ

الْذِي خَرَجَ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ؟ (طَوِيلّ) $\qquad$ (
(قَصِير") $\qquad$ (7) عَمَّارٌ وَكَدْ
(شَهِير") $\qquad$ (V) فَيْصَلْ طَبِبَت (V)


؟ (مَكْسُور") $\qquad$ ( 1 لِمَنْ هَذَا السَّرِيرُ.
(مَكْسُورَ) $\qquad$ (9) هَذَا قَلَمْمْ
(حَ $\qquad$



بـ $\qquad$ (1 (1) لَمَنْ هَذِه السَّيَّرَةُ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) الطُّلبُ الّْذي خَرَجَ مِنَ الْفْصَلِ الآنَ مِنْ إْلُدُونيسِيَا. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Read the example, then make sentences on its pattern:



$\rightarrow 2 \mathrm{y}$ 人)
ابْنُ الإِمَامِ.


## POINTS TO REMEMBER

## Part A

In this lesson we learn:

1. The adjective in Arabic. The adjective in Arabic follows the noun it qualifies, ie. unlike in English it comes after the noun, e.g.,

A new house
In Arabic the adjective is called na't (نَعْتُ), and the noun it qualifies is called man'ût (مَنْوُوت). The adjective is in agreement with the noun in the following matters:
a) Gender. The adjective of a masculine noun is masculine, and that of a feminine noun is feminine, e.g.,

a small boy
كَتابٌ جَدِيدٌ
a new book

a s small girl
سَيَارَةٌ جِكِبِدةٌ
a new car
b) Being definite or indefinite. If the noun is definite the adjective is also definite. And if the noun is indefinite so also is the adjective, e.g.,

Bilâl is a new teacher.
بِلاَلْ مُدَرُّنْ جَدِيدّ.

The new teacher is in the class.
c) Case. The adjective is in the same case as the man'ut, egg.,

This is a new house. (bait-u-n jadid-u-n)
هَذَا بَيْتٌ جَدِيدٌ
I am in a new house. (ii bait-i-n jadid-in)

The new house is beautiful. (al-bait-u 1-jadid-u)
Who is in the new house? (fill-bait-i l-jadid-i)
2. Adjectives ending in «-ân» have no tanwin, e.g.

كَسَلانْ kasiân-u (lazy)
جَوْعَانُ jau'ânu (hungry)
عَطْشْكَانُ 'atshân-u (thirsty)
غَضْبَانُ ghadbân-u (angry)
مَلَّنُ mal'ân-u (full)

## Vocabulary:

الفَاكهِةُ
الطَأُرُ bird


اللُّة language


مُمْتَهِهُّ
. شُهِير

الإنْكليزيَّةُ English (language)
صَعْبٌ difficult
المَدينَةُ city
Cairo القَاهِرَةُ Ca
اليوْمْ
لمَاذَا why
الكُوبُ cup

## Part B

In this part we learn:

1. Adjective qualifying a definite noun, e.g., where is the new teacher
 الْجَدِيُْهُ
2. Relative pronoun أُـــني. If it refers to a human being it is to be translated "who", and if it refers to an animal or a thing "which", e.g.
الرُّجُجُلُ الُذِي خَرَجَ مِنَ الْمَسْجِد الآنَ تَاجِرٌ شَهِهِّ.

The man who went out of the mosque just now is a famous merchant.

## 

The house which is in front of the mosque belongs to the imam.
3. Note that when $ل$ is used with a noun having ${ }^{\prime}$, the ali of omitted:

4. ععنْ "with". The noun following it has «-i» ending e.g.,

The teacher is with the headmaster.
 الْمُمُدير

## Vocabulary:




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { حَامدًّ : مَنْ أَنْتْ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

حَامِدٌ : أَأُنُتَ طَالِبٌ جَدِيدّ؟
مُحَمَدٌ : نَعْم ، أَنا طَالِبٌْ جَدِيدّ.
حَامِدّ : مِنْ أْيْنَ أَنْتَّ
مُحَمَدة : أَنَا مِنَ الْهِنْد.
حَامدٌ : مَا اسْمُكَ ؟
مُحَمَدْد : إسْمِي مُحَمَّدٌ. حَامِدٌ: وَمَنْ هَذَاً الْفَتَى الْذِي مَعَكَّ مُحَمَّدٌ : هُوَ زَمِيلِي. حَامِدّ : أَهُوَ أَيْضًا مِن الْهِندْ؟ مُحَمْدُد : لاَ ، هُوَ مِنَ الْيَبَانِ.

حَامدةٌ : مَا اسْمُهُ؟ مُحَمَدٌ : اسْمُهُ حَمْزَهُ.

حَامْدٌ : مَا لُغتُكَ يَا مُحَمْدُ ؟ مُحَمَدٌ : لُغْتِ الأَرْدِيَةُ.

حَامِدّ : أَهِيَ لُغَةٌ سَهْلَهُوْ
مُحَمَدْ : نَعَمْ هَيَ كُغَةٍ سَهْلَلةٌ
حَامدٌ : وَحَمْزَةُ ، مَا لُغَتُهُ ؟

حَامدّ : أَيْنَ أَبوكَ يَا مُحَمَّدُ؟
مُحَمَّدٌ : أَبِي فِي الْكُوَيتِ. هُوْ طَبِيبٌ شَهِيرٌ .
حَامِدٌ : وَأَيْنَ أُمُكَ ؟
مُحَمْدّ: هِيَ أَيْضًا فِي الْكُوَيْتِ مَعَ أَبِي • هِيَ مُدرَّسَةٌ هُنَاك3 .
حَامِدّ : أَذَهَبْتَ إِلَى الْكُوَيتِ يَا مُحَمّْدُ ؟ اِّ
مُحَمَّدٌ : نَعَمَ . ذَهَبْتُ .
حَامِدٌ : وَزَمْيْلُكَ ، أَيْنَ أَبوهُه
مُحَمَّدٌ :أَبُوهُ فِي الَِْبَابِنٍ هُوَ تَاجِرٌ كَبِيرٌ .
حامد : أَلكَكَ أَخَ يَا مُحَمَّدُ ؟

وَكِي أَحْتٌ وَاحِدَةٌ اسْمُهَا زَيْنَبُ ، وَهِي فِي الْعِرَاقِ مَعَ زَوْجِهَا.زَوْجُهَا مُهَنْدِّ
حَامِدٌ : أَعْندَكَ سَيَّارَةٌ يَا أَخِي ؟
مُحَمَّدٌ : لاَ، مَا عِنْدي سَيَّارَةٌ . عِنْدي دَرَّاجَةٌ . حَمْزَةُ ، عِنْدُهُ سيَّارَةٌ.

EXERCISE
تَمْْـــــــرِينِ
(1 (أَبِبْ عَنِ الأَسْئــــلَة الآتِتَـــــــة:
Answer the following questions:
(Y) مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ ؟
(६) أَيْنَ أَبــــــــوْكِ ؟





(1
( أَيْنَ زَيْنَــبُ؟
(YY) أَزُوجهَا مُدَرُسٌّ؟
(1) مَا اسْمُـــــــــك ؟
(
(0) أَيْنَ أُمُــــــكَ ؟
(V)

(1 أَعْنْدَكَ دَفْـــرَّه
( ( ) مِنْ أَيْنَ مُحَمَّـــدّ ؟
(10) أَيْنَ أبــــــــوهُ

مِنْ أَيْنَ حَمْزَةُ ؟ (IV)
( 9 (أَنْنَ أبـــــــوهُج
(Y) أَيْنَ زَوجُهَــا
(Y) ضَعْ فِي الْفَراغِ فِيمَا يَلِي الضَمِيرَ (هُ / هَا) :

Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the suitable pronoun (oَ / ó):


Make five questions with their answers on this pattern:

Make five questions with their answers on this pattern:
أَعِنْدَكُ قَكَّهٌ
(0) أَضِفْ الأَسْمَاءَ الآَتِيَةَ إِلَى الْمُتَكَّلْم وَالْمُحَاطَبِ وَالْغَائبِ كَمَا هُو مُوَضَّحٌ فِي الْمِثَالِ:
Complete the following on this pattern:


هَذَا تَلَمُهَا
教


هَذَا تَلَمِي قَلَمْ


(


. خَرَجَ أَبِي مِنَ الْبَيْتِ. مَنْ خَرَجَ مَعْهُ ؟ خَرَجَ مَعَهُ عَمِّي (7) (7)


(1) آَبِبى وَأَمْي فِي آْبَتْتِ.
.




مَمَحّْاسْ



Read the following proper names vocalizing the last letter in each of them:



## New words:

## الْكَلمَاتُ الْجْجَدِيدَةُ:



## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In the lesson we learn:

1. The possessive pronouns: $\overline{3}, 0$, 0 , ي
kitâb-u-ka (your book). Here "your" is for كتَابُكَ
masculine singular
kitâb-u-hu (his book)
كتَابُهُ
kitâb-u-hâ (her book) كتَابْهَ
kitâb-i- for kitâb-u-i (my book)
These pronouns are not fuli-fledged words. They are like suffixes attached to the nouns.
2. As we have seen "your book" is كَتابُكَ and "his book" is كتَابُهُ.

The word for "father" is if and for "brother" is ic أَبْ ".
"Your brother" is أَخُولَ (akhû-ka) and not أَخُكَ (akhuka).
An extra waw, has to be added between the mudâf and the mudâf ilaihi. In the same way "his father" is not أُبؤُ of أَبُ (abûhu).

Note the following:
"Muhammad's house" is بَيْتُ مُحَحَّمَّ
أُبو مُحَمَّد But "Muhammad's father"
And "Muhammad's brother" is أَخُو مُحَمَّة مـة.
"My father" and "my brother" have no extra waw, eeg. أَخِي، أَبِي.
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 إنْ شَاءَ اللُّهُ
3. We have already learnt that the word عِند meaning "with" is also used to convey the idea of "to have", e.g., أَعـــنـدَكُ قَلَمّ؟ "Have you a pen?" (literally, "Is there a pen with you?")
4. We have already learnt the preposition $ل$ meaning "belonging to" When it is attached to the pronouns it takes fathah ( $ل$ ): "كلك" "belongs to you", لَ "لَهَا "belongs to him" "belongs to her"; but لك "belonging to me", has kasrah.

Note:
لي لي means "I have a brother", literally "a brother belongs to me."
لِي فَمْ C means "with" I have mouth", literally "a mouth belongs to me."
 which are separable, and relations and parts of the body are not of this nature.
5. We have learnt ذَهَـــــبَ "he went". Now we learn ذَهَـــبْتَ "you went" (masculine singular) and 'ذهَبْتْ "I went" (both masculine and feminine).

Did you go to school today?
 الْيْوَبْ

[^0]6. We have learnt that feminine proper nouns have no tanwîn e.g.

آمنَّةُ
Likewise, masculine proper nouns with $\partial$ - ending also have no tanwîn, e.g.
حَمْزَةُ، أُسَامَةُ، مُعَاوِيَةُ
 remember that if you say:

الْمُلَرِّسُ عْنْدَ الْمُلُيرِ
"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 'الْمُدَرُس" doesn't have this restriction. He can be with the head́master anywhere.

Note that the noun after ש́ has «-i» ending.
8. بالْ بَكامعَة "at the university". بس is a preposition meaning "at" "in".
 Madinah Ḿunawwaráh".
9. In lesson 1 we have learnt that be means 'what'. This word is also used as a negative particle. so ما عنْلـي سيارةٌ means 'I don't have a car', 'I have no car'.

## Vocabulary:

الزَّميلُ colleague, classmate
الزُّوْْجُ husband
الطفْلْ child
young man
و'احدّ one


Saniyasnain Khan (ثاني اثين خحان) is an Indian television host and children's author, with over 100 children's books to his credit. These are on subjects relating to Islam and a number of them have been translated into French, German, Spanish, Dutch, Danish, Polish, Bosnian, Russian, Turkish, Malay, Arabic, Urdu and other languages. He hopes that this timeless volume will be a true companion on the path of spiritual development, and will help children to know the true purpose and meaning of life.

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[^0]:    Yes, I went.

