# MADINAH <br>  <br> READER 

## ARABIC COURSE AS TAUGHT AT THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MADINAF



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Goodword

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# MADINAH <br>  <br> READER 

# ARABIC LANGUAGE COURSE ASTAUGHT AT THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY, MADINAH 

Dr.V.Abdur Rahim

CONTENTS
Lesson I ..... 5
Lesson 2 ..... 8
Lesson 3 ..... 15
Lesson 4 ..... 34
Lesson 5 ..... 43
Lesson 6 ..... 49
Lesson 7 ..... 55
Lesson 8 ..... 59
Lesson 9 ..... 65
Lesson 10 ..... 71
Lesson II ..... 76
Lesson 12 ..... 79
Lesson 13 ..... 84


LESSON 1











## Read and Write :

(1) مَنْ فِي هَذَا الْبْيْتِ؟ فِيهِ حَامِلٌ.


( ( $)$
( ( ) مَنْ فِي مَسْجِدِ الْجَامِعَة الآنَّ مَا فِيهِ أَحَدَّ (0) مَنْ فِي هَذْ الْغُرْفَهِّ فِيهَا الْمُدِيرُ

Read: : ا O )
( ( )
( ( ) أحِبُّ أُسْتَاذي.



## POINTS TO REMEMBER

This is a revision lesson. It contains only two new words:

1. فيه means "in it", e.g.,

Who is in the house?
There are my father and mother in it.


Who is in the room?
There is my brother in it.
3. أُحبّ means "I love, I like", e.g.,

I love my father, my mother, my brother and my sister. ${ }^{1}$


The object of a verb is in the accusative case (مَنصُـــوبَ), i.e. takes «-a» ending. But it does not appear in a noun which has the possessive pronoun of the first person singular attached to it. Here are some examples of the object without the possessive pronoun of the first person:
(uhibbu llâh-a) I love Allâh.
(uhibbu r-rasûl-a) I love the Messenger.

(uhibbu rasûl-a llâhi) I love the Messenger of


Allâh.
(unibbu I-lughat-a I- arabiyyat-a)


I love Arabic language.
Here we can learn تُحبٌ "you love" (masculine singular).
Do you love Allâh?
Do you love your language (lughat-a-ka)?


[^0]
## الدَّرْنُ الُّهــــــنـي

LESSON 2


كَيْفَ حَاكُكِ يَا بِنتُّهُ أَنَا بِخْتِرٍ وَآلْحَمْدُ للَّهِ

مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنِّبٌ
أَنَا مِنْ سُورِِيَا.
مَا اسْمُــكـْ


 وأَيْنَ أُمُــكـْ

لاَ. هِيَ بِنْتُ عَكَي.



أَهِي زَمْيَكُـــــِ




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { لاَ. مَا لِي أُخْــتُت. } \\
& \text { أَلكَ أَحٌْ }
\end{aligned}
$$

 وَمَنْ هَذَاً الطَّقْلُ الْنِي مَعَكِّ

هُوَ بَبْنُ أَخْي.


مَا اسْمُـُـُهُ
اسْمُسـُـُ سَعْـــُ

لاَ. ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى الْمُسْتَشْفَىْى

## EXERCISES

in

Read and Write :
(1) إْـْـرأْ وَاكْتُـبْ :
(1) كَيْفَ حَالُكَكَ يَا أَبِ؟؟
(Y) كَيْفَ حَالُكِ يَا مَمِّيْ


(0) لِمَنْ هَذِه السَّاعَةُ الْجَمِيلَةُ ه أَمِيَ كَكِ يَا فَاطِمَةُ نَعَمْ. هِيَ لِي.

㞓 $-2 \pi$
(\%) أَهَذَا قَلَمُكَ يَا مُحَمَّدُد ؟ لاَ. هَذَا قَلَمُكَ أَنْتَتَ

( $\Lambda$ ) أَنْنَتَ مُهَنْدِسْ يَا سِيّدِي ؟ لاَ. أَنَا طَبِيبٌ.

(r)

تَغْيِرِ الْمُنَادَى كَمَا هُوَ مُوْضَّحُ فِي الْمِثَالِ :
Change the pronoun in the following sentences to feminine as explained in the example:


أَيْنَ قَلَمُكِ يَا أُمِّي؟
يَا آمنَّهُ $\qquad$
يا سَيِّدَتِيْ $\qquad$
يَا فَاطمَةُ؟ $\qquad$
يَا أُخْتِي؟ $\qquad$
يَا خَدِيْجَجُهُ $\qquad$
يَا خَاَلَي؟ $\qquad$
يَا عَمَّتِ؟ $\qquad$
يَا سُعَادُ؟ $\qquad$
يَا أُخْتِيْ $\qquad$
يَا أُمّي. $\qquad$

مِثَالٌ: أَيْنَ قَلَمُكَ يَا أَبِي؟ (1) أَعِنْدَكَ قَلَمْ يَا مَحَحْمَدُه (Y) أَيْنَ بَيْتَكَ يَا سَيِّيِّيْ؟ (Y)
 ( ( ) مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ يَ يَا أَخِيْ


أَيْنَ بَيْتلكَ يَا عَمِّي؟ (V)
( (



#  

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

مِثَّل": خَرَجَ مُحَحَدْدٌ مِنَ البِيْتِ.





Read the following: $\quad$ تَنَّمْلْ مَا يَلِي:

Read the following sentences:

هُوَ لْلْمُدَرَّسِ. ( ( $)$
هِيَ لِزَوْجْ أُخْتِي.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { التي) فِي الْفَرَاغً }
\end{aligned}
$$

Fill in the blanks with الُّلَّي الَّلِي


NEW WORDS الْكَكَمَاتُ الْجَحَيديَةُ:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الْعَمَةُ: أُخْتُ الأب } \\
& \text { الْخَالَّةُ: أُخْتُ الأمُّرِ } \\
& \text { الْعَمُّ : أَخُو الأَبِ } \\
& \text { المْكُلُ: أَخُو الأُمٍ } \\
& \text { مُسْتُتْفَــى الْوِلاَدَة } \\
& \text { سَيِّدِي، سِيَّدَكِي }
\end{aligned}
$$

## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this we learn the following:

1. We have learnt before "أُنُت (anta) "you" for masculine singular. Now we learn أَنْت (anti) "you" for feminine singular, egg.,

Where are you from, Aminah?
The possessive pronoun form of ك ك (-ki), e.g.,
Where is your house, Maryam?
2. We have already learnt that the possessive pronoun form of is أُنــــت is ${ }^{3}(-k a)$, egg.,

Where is your house, Bilal?
أَيْنَ بَيْتُك يَا بِلاَلُ؟
We have already learnt ذَهَـــــبَ ذَهَبْتُ "he went" ذَهَبْتَ "I went" and "you went". Now we can learn ذَهَبَتْ "she went", eeg.,

Where is Aminah?
أَيْنَ آمنَّهُ

She went to the university?
If the subject is mentioned the pronoun "she" has to be dropped, e.g.,
Maryam went to school.
In ذَهَبَتْ the last letter has sukûn.
If a verb like this is followed by ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{J}$ it the sukûn is changed to kasrah e.g.,
The girl went.

3. We have already learnt الْذِي "who, which" for masculine singular. Now we learn الُّتِ for feminine singular, e.g.,
الطَألبِةُ الْتِّي بَلَسَتْ أَمَامَ الْمُدَرِّسَة مِنْ أَلْمَانِيَا.

The girl student who sat in front of the lady teacher is from Germany.

## 

The watch which is on the table belongs to the teacher.
4. We have learnt كـــَابُكَ "your book". Now note هـــذا كتَابُكَ أَنْتَ "this is your book." Here ${ }^{\text {أُنُ }}$ has been added for emphasis. This is used in case of doubt or dispute.
Note also: هَذْا بَبْتُهُ هُوَ. هَذَا قَلَمِي أَنَا. ذَلكَ كِتَابُهَا هِيَ.

## VOCABULARY



الدَّرْسُ الثَّالِثُ
LESSON 3
(i)


مَنْ هُؤلَاءِ الْفِتْتَةُ الطَّوَالُ يَا عَلِّيّهِ هُمْ طُاْبَّ جُدُدْ مِنْ نَيْنَ هُمْهُ
هُمْ مِنْ أَمْرِيكَا.


أَهَمْ مُجْتَهِهُونُوْ
نَعَمْ هُمْ مُحْتَهُهِوْونَ
مَا أَسْمَاؤُوْمْْْ


هُمْ حُحَّاجّ
مِنْ أَيْنَ مُمْهُ

 ذَهُبُوا إلَِى الْفَطْعْمُمْ

Change the subject in all the following sentences to plural:
(طُلاُبْ)
هَؤُلاء طُلاَبٌ
(تُجَّار") $\qquad$
(حُحَّاجّ) $\qquad$
(رِجَال") $\qquad$
(كَبَارّ) $\qquad$ ( ) هَذَا كَبِيرّ

(صِغَار") $\qquad$ (0) هَذَا صَغِير"
 $\qquad$

(طوّالّ $\qquad$ (V) هَذَا طَوِيلٌ (V)
(أَوْلَادَ) $\qquad$

(أَبْنَاء) $\qquad$ (9) هَذَا ابْن".

(أَعْمَامُ) $\qquad$ (1•) هَذَا عَمٌّ
(شُوُوْ $\qquad$ (II) هَذَا شَيْخْ (IV)
(ضُيُوفن) $\qquad$ ( (Y) هَذَا خَيْفٌ
(زُمَمَاءُ $\qquad$



Change the underlined words to plural and reconstruct the sentences:

Make the following nouns مُضَاف using first a noun, and then a pronoun as shown in the example:

أَنَّأُؤ


مِيَّل" : بَبَّكُ

أَطُّلُّبُ $\qquad$
حَامد. $\qquad$i.

أَسْمَاءٌ
زُمَلَهُ
أَصْدَقَاءُ

Change the subject of the following sentences to plural as shown in the example:
 (1 ( الُّالِبُ جَلَسَ فِي الْفَصْلِ (Y) الْمُدَرِّسُ خَرَجَ مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ (Y) التَّاجِرُ ذَهَبَ إِلَّ السُوْقِ.

Read and write :
(1) الْقـــرأْ وَاكْتُـــبْ :
(1) الطُّلاُبُ فِي الْفَصْلِ.


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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (0) مَنْ هؤُلاءَ الرِّجَالُ؟ هُمْ ضُيُوفُ. }
\end{aligned}
$$

 أَيْنَ الطُّلَّبُ الْجُدُدُعْ بَعْضُهُمْ فِي الْفَصْلِ وَبَعْضُهُمْ عِنْدَ الْمُدِيرِ
( 1 ( أَعْمَامِي تُجَّارٌ كِبَارٌ.
(9) هؤلاء إنْوَّتِي.



( ( ) هؤُلَاء الرِّجَالُ فَلاَحُونَ مِنْ قَرْيَتي.

## (\%) أكْتُبْ جَمْعَ الْكَلَمَاتِ الْآتِتــَهِ :

Write the plural of the following words:
ابْنٌ

مُسْلمٌ
كَبِّ
أَ
.................
فُقى
ضَيْنِ
فَقيرّ

طوريّ
صَغِير" ...............

NEW WORDS :
آلْكَلمَاتُ الجْلْيَيَةُ:

أَلَّاسُ
"آلْحَقْلُ ج: حَقُقُلٌ
اَلْمَدْرْسَةُ الابْتْدَائيَّةُ
اَلْمَطْعْمُ ألشَيَّحُ


## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson we learn:

1. The plural 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 form.
2. In English we have two kinds of plural form:
(1) Sound
(2) Broken

In the sound plural the word retains its original form e.g.,
Book $\square$ books, pen $\square$ pens.
In the broken plural the original form of the word is changed to a great extent, e.g.,

Man $\square$ men, woman $\square$ women.
In Arabic we have these two kinds of plural forms : sound and broken.

- The sound plural is either masculine or feminine. The sound masculine plural has «-ûna» ending. e.g.

muslim-u-n

mudarris-u-n

مُسْلمُونُ muslim-ûna

mudarris-ûna


The sound feminine plural has "ât-u-n" ending. e.g.


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

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

- The broken Plural: There are more than twenty patterns of the broken plural. Some are given here. Unlike in English, the broken plural is very widely used in Arabic. These are:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { فُ فُؤل} \\ (1 u 2 \hat{d u} 3-u-n)^{1} \end{gathered}$ |  | تُجُوُمٌ <br> nujûm-u-n |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| فُعُلْ <br> (1u2u3-u-n) | كتَابٌ <br> kitâb-u-n | كُكُبٌ <br> kutub-u-n |
| فعَالّ <br> (1i2â3-u-n) | جَبَلْ <br> jabal-u-n | جبَّلٌ <br> jibâl-u-n |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { تَاجِرٌ } \\ \text { tâjir-u-n } \end{gathered}$ | ـُجَارّر tujjâr-u-n |
| أَفْعَاْ <br> (a12â3-u-n) | قَكَهُ <br> qalam-u-n | أَفْالْمْ aqlâm-u-n |
| فُ فُعَاكُ <br> (lu2a3â'-u) | زَمِيلْ <br> zamîl-u-n | زُمَلَّكُ <br> zumalâ'u |
| This is without tanwin. |  |  |

[^1]|  | صَديقيُ sadîq-u-n | أُصْْذقَاءُ asdiqâ'-u |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| This is without tanwin |  |  |
| فعْلْةُ <br> (1i23at-u-n) |  | إنْوَةٌ ikhwat-u-n |

The student is advised to learn the plural form of every new noun and adjective he learns.
2. The plural of هُ هَذَا and هَوُلاَء is (hâ’ulâ'i), e.g.,

This is a merchant.
هَذه مُدَرِّسَةُ.

This is a lady teacher.

These are merchants.
هَؤُلَْ مُلَرِّسَاتُ

These are lady teachers.


Note that هَــــؤلاَء is mostly used with human beings. Its use to refer to non-human beings is rare.
 the plural is used to refer only to human beings, e.g.,


He is a teacher.


They are teachers.

The plural of (his) is (their), e.g.,
Where is their house?
Their father is a famous merchant.


Note that the words for "they" and "their" have the same form ( $م$ ه $م$ ).
4. We have learnt ذَهَبَ "he went". Now "they went" is ذَهَبُو dhahabû. 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. 'بَعْض "some", e.g.,

## بَعْضُهُمْ مُدَرِّسُونَ، وَبَعْضُهُمْ مُهَنْدِسُونَ.

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

## VOCABULARY



## (ب)





هُنَّ زَمِملاَّكِي.
أَأَخَاتُ هُنَّهِ
نَعْمْ هُنَّ أَخَوَاتُّ
مَنْ أَوْهُنَّ

أَيْنَ بَتْهُنْنَّ ؟
َيَتْهُنْنَ قَرِيبٌ مِنْ الْمَدْرَسَةِ.

## EXERCISES

(j)

Change the subject in the following sentences to plural as shown in the example:

(0) هَذه زَوْجَةٌ
(أَخَوَاتٌ $\qquad$ (8) هَذه أُخْتٌ (8)
 $\qquad$
(جُـــدُدٌ $\qquad$
(كَبَــار") $\qquad$
(صغَـــار) ( $\qquad$
(طـــــوَال) $\qquad$

( ( $)$
(1 (1) هَذْه صَغَغِرَةٌ.
(11) هَذهِ طَوِيلةٌ.

Read and write:
(Y) الْـــرَأْ وَاكْتُـــبْن

(1) هَؤُلاء إِخْوَتى وَهَؤُلَاءِ أَخَخَاتِّى.


( ) أَيْنَ الطَّالَبَاتُ الْجُدُدُ؟ ذَهَبْنَ إِلَى الْمَكْتْبَةِ.
(0) أَيْنَ بَنَاتُكِ يَا عَمَّتِ؟ هُنَّ فِي الْمَطْبَخِ.

هَؤلْاَ طَبِبَاتُّ. أَزْوَاجُهُنَّ مُدَرِّسُونَ (V)





Change the subject in the following sentences to plural:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { مِثَالٌ: زَيْنَبُ خَرَجَتْ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ. زَيْنُبُ وَآمِنُةُ وَمَرْيُمُ خَرَجْنَ مِنَ الْفُصْلِ. } \\
& \text { (1) الْمُدَرِّسَهُ ذَهَبَتْ أَلَى الْفَصْنِلِ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( } \\
& \text { الْمَدْرَسَةِ }
\end{aligned}
$$

( ( ) أَشِرْ إِلَى الأَسْمَاءِ التَالِّلِة بِاسْمَ إِشَارَةٍ للْقَرِيْب, (هَذَا، هَذِه، هؤُلاءْ):
Fill in the blanks with suitable demonstrative pronouns (هَذْا، هَذه، هَؤُلاءء)


##  (هيَ، هُمْ ، هُنَّ):

Fill in the blanks with suitable personal pronouns: هُؤ، هِيَ، (هُ ، هُمْ ، هُنَّ):


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { مُدرُرّس". } \\
& \text { (1) مَنْ هَذَا الرُّجُلُّ } \\
& \text { فِي الْفَسْرِّ }
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( } \\
& \text { (\%) أَيْنَ الطْيِبَاتُ ؟ } \\
& \text { ابْنُ أَبَيا } \\
& \text { مِنَ الريّيّاضِ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { مِنَ الْفَلِّبِّنِّنِ } \\
& \text { بِنْتُ الْمُدرَرِّةَة. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## (\%) هَات بَمْعَ الأَسْمَاءَ الآَتَيَّة

## Write the plural of the following nouns and adjectives:



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { هِنَا طَالبٌ } \\
& \text { مرَّلاء طَآبّاتِ. } \\
& \text { هُنْهُ طَالَّة. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## الكَكَمَاتُ الْجَحْيدةَ:



َرَرِبّ


## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this part we learn the following:

1. The plural of هِيَ" "she" is e.g.,

They are my brothers,

and they are my sisters.
The plural of هَا "her" is هُنَّ "their", e.g.,
هُنَّ زَمِيلاِتَي، وَهَذَا بَيْتُهُنَّ . They are my classmates and this is their house
2. We have already learnt that the plural of هَهُؤلاء is i. ie., it is the same for both the masculine and the feminine.
3. We have learnt in Part A that ذَهَــبُبُ means "they went" (masculine).
"They went" (feminine) is ذَهَبْنَ (dhahabna), egg.,

Where are your brothers?
They went to the university.
And where are your sisters?
They went to the library.
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 ta" is changed to "open ta", e.g.

مُسْلمةٌ
muslimat-u-n


## مُسْلمَاتٌ

 muslimât-u-nNote that the following plurals which are irregular:


VOCABULARY

(ج)

 مَنْ أُوَلَكَ الرِّجَالُ الطُّوَالُّ؟ هُمْ أَطبَّسَــاءُ مِنْ أَمْرْ يكَا مَنْ أُوَئَكَ النِّسَاءُه هُنَّ أُمَهَاتُ الطَّأَلَاتِ آباءُ الطُّلاُبِ عِندَ المُديرِ

لاَ، هُنَّ عَمَّاتِي.
هَؤُلَاءِ أَطبَّاءُ وَ وَ أُولَكِكَ مُهَنْدِسُونَ
هؤُلاَء الرِّجَالُ فُقَرَاءُ وَ وَوَئَكِكَ أَغْنِيَاء.
أُولَكِكَ الطُّلاَبُّ ضِعَافِ .
مَنْ أُولَكَكَ الرِّجَالُ ؟ هُمْ وُزَرَاءُ.

Change the subject of the following sentences to plural as shown in the example:

أورَـَــــــــكَ الـــرِّجَالُ مُدرَّسُونَ.

 (Y) مِنْ أَيْنَ ذَلِكَ الْمُدَدرَّسُّهُ

 مِنْ فَرْنُسَا
( $)$







Fill in the blanks using suitable demonstrative pronouns (ذَلَكَ، تِلْكَ، أُولَيَكَ):


## (

Write the plural of each of the following words:
...............
امْرَأَةٍ
................
................. ${ }^{\text {أ }}$
اسْمٌ
وَزِير" ...............


Read and Write: ( ( ) اقْـــرَأُ وَاكْتُبْ

عُلَمَاءُ

أَغْنَاءُ
زُمَلاُو"
أُصْدَاَاءُ
فُقرَاءُ

## 



## NEW WORDS: أَكْكَكَمَاٌُ الْجَجَيديَةُ:



## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this part we learn that the plural of ذَوْــــكَ and أُوَئكَ is "those". Note that the waw (g) in in not pronounced. The word is pronounced ulâ’ika, not ûlâ'ika.

## LESSON 4



الْفْنِّــــُ : أَسَّالَمُ عَلَيُكُمْ




 عِيْسَىْ


حَامِلْ : مَا اسْمُهَهَّهِ

 أَحَدُهُمْ : هِيَ أَشْتُنَا






حَامِلٌ: مَنْ ذِلكَ الْفَتَ الّْذِى فِي سَيَّارَتِكُمْ؟
مَحْمُو ٌا: هُو زَمِيلِي.
حَاملدُ: مِنْ أَيْنَ هُوْبٌ


حَحملٌ: مَا اسْمُهُ؟
 حَاملٌ: أَمُسْلْمٌ هُوْ؟

 يُوْسُفُ : نَعَمْ . ذَهَبْــــــنـا.

## EXERCISES

 3 1Answer the following questions: (1) (1 (1)
(1) مَنْ أْنُتْمْ
( ( ) مَا لُغَتُكُمْ؟



Read and write:


 (







 (In)


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


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {.................................................. } \\
& \text { دينّ } \\
& \text {....................... } \\
& \text {......................... } \\
& \text { Read: أُ ( ) } \\
& \text { هَذَاَ يَوْمُ السَّبْتِ. } \\
& \text { أَيُّ يَوْمٍ هَذَابٌ } \\
& \text { هَذَا شَهْرُ رَجَبِ. } \\
& \text { أَيُّ شَهْرٍ هَذَاْ } \\
& \text { هِذْ كُلْيَّةُ التِّجَارَةِ } \\
& \text { أَيُّ كُلِّةٍ هَذْهِهِ } \\
& \text { أَنَا فِي الْمَمْرَسَةِ الْمُتُوَسِّطِةَ. } \\
& \text { فِي أَيِّ مَدْرَسَةٍ أَنْتَّ؟ } \\
& \text { أَنَا مِنَ الْيُونَانِ. } \\
& \text { مِنْ أَيِّ بَلَدٍ أَنْتَ يَا أُخْتٌُ } \\
& \text { Read and write: : ا اقْــرـَأْ وَاكْتُـبـنْ }
\end{aligned}
$$

مِيكَائِيلُ . فِرْعَرْنُنُ

Read the example, then change the following sentences on this pattern:


## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson we learn the following:
 Who are you? P
The plural of 3 "your" is كُمْ, eeg.,
Brothers, where is your house?
 masculine and feminine, e.g. ,

We are Muslims (masculine).


We are Muslims (feminine).


We have learnt that بَيْـــتـي means "my house". Now we learn that "our house" is بَيْتُنَا bait-u-ná, e.g.,

Allah is our Lord.


Islam is our faith.

Muhammad (peace and blessing of Allah be upon him) is our Prophet.
3. ذَهَـــْبْتَ means "you went" (mas. sing.). ذَهَبْتُمْ means "you went" (mas. pl), e.g.

Where did you go, my sons?
4. ذَهَــــبْتُ means "I went". And "we went" is ذَهَبْنَا (dhahabnâ). Note that "they went" (feminine) is ذَهَــــبْن " ذهُ dhahabna. The difference between the two is that in ذَذَبْنَ the final «a» is short, and in ذَهَهْبَا it is long.
5. We have seen that feminine proper nouns have no tanwîn, e.g. آمنَةُ، مَرْيَمُ، خَدِيْتَةُ

Now we learn that non-Arabic proper nouns also have no tanwîn, e.g.,


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


If however, the non-Arabic proper noun has only three letters, and is masculine, it has tanwîn, e.g.,
.ُوْحْ، لُوْطّ، جُرْجٌ (George)، خَانٌ
6. We have learnt that the mudaff is definite by position. So, when the mudâf has an adjective it must be definite, e.g.,

The imam's new house.
Here ${ }^{\text {A }}$ ' is the mudâf, and it is definite by position. The same applies to the mudâf whose mudâf ilaihi is a possessive pronoun, e.g. بَيْــُنُّ البَدِيدُ "his new house."

Note the following:
The imam's new house


The new imam's house
بَيْتُ الإِمَامِ الْجَدِيدُ
bait-u l-imâmi l-jadîdu

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { بَيْتُ الإِمَامِ الْجَدِيدِ } \\
\text { bait-u l-imâmi l-jadîdi }
\end{gathered}
$$

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

Which house is this?
أَيُّ بَيْت هَذَا؟
Which student went out?

- When preceded by a proposition it is in the genitive case, e.g., Which country are you from? مِنْ أَيِّ بَلَد أَنُت؟
- It can be in the accusative case, e.g., Which language do you like?



الدَّرّسُ الْخَامسُ
LESSON 5

الْفَتَيَاتُ : ألسَّالَمُ عَلَيُكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ الله وَبَرَكَاثُهُ
 إِحْدَهُنَّ : نَحْنُ بَنَاتُ السَّيَّخْ عَبَّاسٍ.
 إِحْدَاهُنَّ : هِيَ بِخَيرِ وَآْحَمْدُ لِّهِ زَيْنَبُ : أَيْنَ هِيَ الآنَن إِحْدَاهُنَّ : هِيَ الآنَ فِي الرِيّاضِ زَيْتَبُ : مَتَ ذَهَبَتْْ إِحْدَاهُنَّ : ذَهَبَتْ قَبْلَ أَسْبُوعِعِ زَيْنَبُ : مَنْ ذَهَبَ مَعَهَهِ إِحَدَاهُنَّ : ذَهَبَ مَعَهَا أَخُونَا إِبْرَاهِيهُ زَيْنَبُ : كَيْفَ حَالْكُنَّه إِحْدَاهُنَّ : نَحْنُ بِخَيرٍ وَالْحَمْدُ للّهُ زَيْنَبُ : فِي أَيِّ مَدْرَسَرٍ أَئُنَّهِ


## EXERCISES

## (1) أَبجبْ عَنْ الأَسْئلَة الآتَّيَ:

Answer the following questions:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) مَنْ أَنْـُنَّنَّ }
\end{aligned}
$$


Change the subject of the following sentences into feminine:

## |lif




 ( (



# حَوِّلِ الضَّمِيْرَ فِي كُلِّ مِنَ الْجُجَلِ الآتِيَة كَمَا هُوَ مُوْضَّحٌ فِي الْمِثَالِ: 

Change the possessive pronoun in the following sentences into feminine:
مِثَالٌ : أَيْنَ بَيْتُكُمْ يَا إِخْوَانُ؟
(1) أَيْنَ أَخُو كُمْ يَا إِخْوَانُ؟
(Y) أَيْنَ مَمْرَسْتُكُمْ يَا إِخْوَانُ؟
๕) أَهَذَا عَمُّكُمْ ياَ إِخْوَانُُ
(0) أَبَيْيُكُمْ قَرِيْبٌ يَا إِخْوَانُ؟
(4) فُي أَيِّ شَهْرٍ الِخْتَارُكُمْ يَا إِخْوَانُ؟

(أَنْتُ، أَنْتُمْ، أَنْتُ، أَنْـــُنُّ):
Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns،أَنْتِ، أَنْتُنَّ ، أَنْتُ، أَنُْتُمْ،


لِلْمُخاًطَبِ (كَ، كَمْْ كِ، كُنَّ):
Fill in the blanks with suitable possessive pronouns (3) كَ كَ كَ (5) كك كُنَّ

يَا حَامدُّ $\qquad$
 $\qquad$ (1) أَيْنَ يَيْتُ

يَا أَخَوَاتُهُ $\qquad$


يَا سَيِّدَكِّ $\qquad$
 $\qquad$ (0) مَا اسْمُــ ياَ إِْْوَانُه $\qquad$ ( ) مَا أسْمَاؤ $\qquad$童 (V) يَا أَخَوَاتُّ؟


نَحْنُ):
Fill in the blanks with or orحْنُ :
.مُسْلمَةُة. $\qquad$ (F) مُسْلِّمُونَ $\qquad$ مُسْنْلُم. $\qquad$
.ابْنُ الْمُلَرِّسِ.
بَبَاتُ الْمُدِيرِ. (7)... $\qquad$ (O) (O). $\qquad$
PRINCIPAL
مَرْيضَةٌ.
( ( ) طُ طُلَّبٌ. $\qquad$ (V)



## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson we learn the following:

1. The plural of أَنُّ "you" (feminine singular) is "أُتُنُ ".

Who are you, my sisters?
We are the imam's daughters.
2. The plural of $\frac{5}{6}$ "your" (feminine singular) is "كُ eeg.,

Where is your house, ladies?
Our house is near the mosque.

3. We have learnt ذَهَبْت "you went" (feminine singular). Its plural is ذَهَبْتُنْ egg.,

Where did you go, sisters?
أَيْنَ ذَهَبْتُنَّ يَا أَخَوَاتٌُ
(dhahab-tunna)
Where did you go, brothers?

(dhahab-tum)
4. بَبْلَ means "before", بَعْدَ means "after". They are always mudâf, and the noun following them is in the genitive case, e.g.,

After the lesson
Before the prayer
5. رَبَعَع "he returned".

Has the imâm returned from the mosque?


I went to the mosque before the adhân and returned after the salât.

VOCABULARY


LESSON 6





وَهَّهِ آكُكُبُ

Read the following examples:
(1) تَأَمَّلْ الأَمْثْلَةَ الآَتَــــةَ:


الْمُـــفْرَدُ: هَذَا طَالِبٌ جَدِيدٌ . هُوَ مِنْ أَمْرِيكاً




Change the subject in the following sentences to plural as shown in the example:

هَلْهِ بُيُوتٌ .
领
(دُرُوس")
(أَقْلَمَّ) $\qquad$
(أَبْوَابَ) $\qquad$
(أَنْهُ $\qquad$

$\qquad$
(كِلابَ) $\qquad$
(بَحَــارٌ) $\qquad$
$\qquad$
(فَنَادقُ)
(ساَعاَتُ) . $\qquad$
(سَّيَّرَات). $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

مِثَالٌ : هَذَا بَيْتٌ .
$\qquad$


侖 (
(V) هَذَا كَلْبٌ


(1•) هَذَا حِمَارٌ

.

(


(1 ) هَذْهِ سَّاَرَةٌ
(طائرَاتٌ). $\qquad$ (IV)

ذلكَ نَجْـــمٌ
(19) تلْكَ سَيَّرَةٌ

هَذْه، هؤلاء):
Fill in the blanks with suitable demonstrative pronouns :(هَذَا ، هَذْه ، هَؤُلْءَ)

كَلْبٌ $\qquad$ (r) رِجَالٌ. $\qquad$ (r)

رَجُلّ. $\qquad$
مُدَرِّسُونَ. $\qquad$ (7) دُرُوس". $\qquad$ (0) كلاَبٌ. $\qquad$
كتَابٌ. $\qquad$
 $\qquad$ ( $\qquad$ (V)

حَمَار". $\qquad$ (ir)

سِّيَّرَّة. $\qquad$ (11) (1) . $\qquad$ (1•)
عَـــيْنٌ. $\qquad$ (10)

حُمُرُ $\qquad$ (1) كُئبٌ $\qquad$ (iv) طَبِيَةٌ. $\qquad$ (17)
 Fill in the blanks with suitable demonstrative pronouns (ذَلِكَ، تِلْكَ ، أُوْلِكَكَ)

نَجْمٌ". $\qquad$ طُلَّبُّ. $\qquad$ طَالبٌ: (َ) $\qquad$ (1)


بَنَاتٌ. $\qquad$ (7) بِنْتٌ $\qquad$ (0) نُجُومٌ. $\qquad$ ( $)$
. سَرِير $\qquad$ (9) دَرَّاجَاتٌ. $\qquad$ (A) دَرَّاجَّةُ. $\qquad$ (V)
.مُمَرِّسَةٌ. $\qquad$ (1ヶ) دَجَاجَةٌ. $\qquad$ (11) سُرُر. $\qquad$ (l)
.حُجَّاجّ. $\qquad$ (10) (حَاجٌ. $\qquad$ مُمَرِّسَاتٌ. $\qquad$ (iv)

سَيَّارَاتٌ. $\qquad$ مَسْجدٌ. $\qquad$ (17)









## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson we learn the following:

1. In Arabic nouns are classified as (1) rational and (2) irrational. They are also called intelligent and non-intelligent. Rational nouns are those that refer to human beings. Angels, devils, and such beings are also included in this class. Irrational nouns refer to things, animals and concepts.

In the singular there is no difference between these two groups. In plural, however, there is a very important difference. Plural of rational nouns are treated as plural, so plural words like "they" "these" are used to refer to them. Plural of irrational nouns are treated as feminine singular, e.g., Rational (عَاقِلّ):

Singular:
Plural:


Irrational (غَيْرُ عَاقِل):
Singular:
Plural:


So regard the plural of irrational nouns as feminine singular.
Note: 1. The students went out.
2. The dogs went out.

2.
2. We have learnt some patterns of the broken plural. Here are some more:


## VOCABULARY

| النَّهْرُ | الفُّا |
| :---: | :---: |
| البحّرُ sea | الطّائرَة ${ }^{\text {الكُrplane }}$ air |



## LESSON 7





هِيَ فِي أَفْهِّر.






## (1 (1 أَجِبْ عَنِ الأَسْئلَةِ الآتِيةِ:

Answer the following questions:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) لَمَنْ هَذه الْبِيُوتُ الْكَبِيرَّهُ } \\
& \text { (1) أَيْنَ الْكُُبُ الْجَدِيدَهُ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (7) أَيْنَ الْحَمِيرُ؟ } \\
& \text { ( ( ) أَيْنَ الْكَلاَبُ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1 (1) لِمَنْ هَذِه الأَقْلَامُ الْجَدِيدَّةُ } \\
& \text { (9) أَيْنَ الْفَنَادِقُ الصَغِيرَةُهُ } \\
& \text { (Y) حَوِّلِ الْمُبْتَدَأَ فِي كُلِّ مِنَ الْجُمَلِ الآَتَيَــة إِلى جَمْعٍ: }
\end{aligned}
$$

Change the subject in the following sentences to plural as shown in the example:

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$

Fill in the blanks with suitable predicates:
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ (1) الْبْيْتُ
$\qquad$ ( ) أْقَلَمُ $\qquad$ ( (
$\qquad$ (7) الأَبْوَابُ $\qquad$ (0) الْيُيُوتُ
$\qquad$ ( $\qquad$ (V) السَّيَّرَاتُ
( ا ( الطُّلُّبُبُ $\qquad$ (q) الْفَنَادقُ (11) الْقُمْصَانَانُ (9) (1)

Write the plural of the following nouns:
$\qquad$ قَلَمٌ $\qquad$ نَجْمٌ $\qquad$ بَبْتٌ $\qquad$ بأبٌ


## POINTS TO REMEMBER

This is a continuation of lesson 6 . It contains no new constructions. Note that the plural of حُمُرٌ is حَمَار and also حَمير".

## VOCABULARY

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الشُّرِ كَةُ } \\
& \text {;ر" cheap } \\
& \text { قُمْصَانُ التُمْيصُ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { director of the company } \\
& \text { يَابَانيَّةٌ Japanese }
\end{aligned}
$$

## LESSON 8

الْمُلَرِّسِ : كَمْ أَخًا لَكَ يَا مُحَمَّدُّ

 الْمُدَرِّسُ : وَكَمْ أُخْتًا كَكَّهِ مُحَمَّدٌ : لِي أُخْتَانِ
الْمُلَرِّسِ : كَمْ عَجَلَةٌ للدَّرَّابَّةِ يَا حَامِّهُ حَامدٌ : هَاَ عَجَلَتَان.
الْمُلَرِّسُ : كَمْ عِيْدًا فِي السَّنَّةِ يَا زَكَرِيَّا


 الْْمَدرِّسُ : كَمْ نَافِذَةٌ فِي غُرْفَتِكَ يَا ِِسْ إِمْاعِيلُّ إِسْمَاعِيلُ: فِيْهَا نَافِذَتَانِ
 عَلِــيٌّ : هُمَا لِي. الْْمَرِّسِ : لِمَنْ هَاتَانِ الْمِسْطَرَتَانِ ؟ يُوْنُسُ : هُمَا لِي.

Answer the following questions using the dual (الْمُثُنَّى) :

(₹) كَمْ رِيَلاً عِنْدَكِ الآنَ يَا لَيْلَىْ
(\%) كَمْ عَمَّا لَكِ ياَ آمنَّهُه


(أَأَ خُ مُثَنَّاهُ: أَخَحَانِ)
(1) كَمْ قَلَمَا عِنْدَكَّ؟ْ

(O) كَمْ أُشْتَا لَكَ يَا عَلِّيُّهُ

كَمْ صَدِيقاً لَكَ يَا يُمَّدُّه (V)
(11) كَمْ أَخًا لَكِ يَا سُعَادُ؟
(Y) اقـــــرأ وَاكتُــبْ
(1) خَالدٌ لَهُ ابْبَّانِ وَبْنَتَانِ.
(Y) فِي هَذَا الْبَيْتِ غُرْفَتَانِ كَبِيْرَتَأِنِّ
( (
 (0) فِي هَذَا الْحَحِّ مَدْرَسَتَانِ. (7) حَكَلاَةُ الْفَجْرِ رُكعَتَانِ.

(V)

هُمَا لِلْفَلّْح. ( 1 ( لَمَنْ هَاتَانَ الْبَقَرَتاَن؟؟




وَاضْبِطْ آخِرَهُ:
Fill in the blanks with suitable words, and vocalize them with the correct ending:

كَمْ سِيَّارَةِ في الْجَامِعَةِ؟
كَمْ قَلَمَا عِنْدَكَجْ
كَمْ أُخْتُـَا لَكْ؟



( ( ) حَوِّلِ الْمُبْتَدَاً فِي كُلِّ مِنَ الْجُمَلِ الآَتَيَة إِلى مُثَىنَ:
Change the subject in the following sentences to dual (مُثنَّى):

. $\qquad$ هَذَان كتَابَـِ
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ هَاتَان.
$\qquad$

प्या (i)

> (7) هَذَا الطُّالِبُ مِنَ الهِنْد.
> (V) هَذه السَّاعَةُ منَ اليَّبَانِّ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (َ) هَذَا الطُّالبُ منَ الهنْدُ } \\
& \text { ( ( })
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1، (1) لَمَنْ هَذه الْملْعَقَعُ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Read and write the following nouns with the correct ending:
 أُخْنـــَان. امْرَأَتَأن.
(\%) (\%
Write the dual of the following words:
وَكَــــد
طَبِبَّةٌ
سِيَّارَة
تأجــر"
صَديق"
لُغَــةُ
بَــابٌ
مُدَرُّسْ
مْ مْعَعَة
هـ



NEW WORDS: الْكَلَمَاتُ الجْلْدَيدَةُ:

## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson we learn the following:

1. Unlike English, Arabic has three numbers: singular, plural and dual. Dual refers to two, and more than two is plural. The dual form ends in «-âni», egg.,


- The dual of هَ هَذَان is and of هَها هَانَّان is eng., هَاتَان سَيَّارَّتان. هَذَان كَتَابَان.
- The dual of هُو and هُمَا is eng., Who are these two boys? They are (two) new students.

Where are the two sisters?
They are in the room.

مَنْ هَدَاْنَ الْوَلَكَدَانْ
هُمَا طَابَبَانِ بَدِيدَانِانِ أَيْنَ الأَخَتَانَّهُ
هُمَّا فِيَ الْعُرْفَّفِ.

Note that the adjective qualifying a dual noun is also dual.
2. كَمْ "how many". Note that the noun following كَمْ is singular and in the accusative case, e.g.,

How many books?
How many cars?


Note that a noun with tanwin in the accusative case takes an alif which is not pronounced, e.g.,


But a noun ending in the round ta (a) does not take this alif, e.g., سَيَّارَةٌ - سَيَّارَةٍ سِيَّارَةٌ

## VOCABULARY

العَجَلَةُ wheel
العيدُ festival
السِّنةُ year
النَافذَةُ
writing board
Riyal
الحَّ 1 الريكّ city district
;رُكَاتُ R1 Rak'ah (part of salât) الرَّكْعْةُ Note that the second letter «k» has sukûn in the singular, and fatha in the plural.


# الدَّرْنُ التُّاسُع 

## LESSON 9



##   




مَإِيزيًا.


 الْمُــــِيرُ : أَهُمْ جُـــدُدْهُ






Read and write: أْتْـرَأُوَاكْتُــبْ : (1)


Read and write: الْْــرَأُ وَاكْتُــبْ:

خَا
(




(N) كَمْ ثَمَنُ هَذَا الْكِتَابِ؟ ثَمْنُهُ سَبْعَةُ رِيَالَاتٍ وِنصْفُ.
(q) فِي هَذَا الْفَصْلِ عَشَرَةُ طُلاَبْ قُدَامَى وَأَرْبَةُ طُلاَّبٍ جُدُد.




(F)

Answer each of the following questions using the number given in brackets:

(0) $\qquad$
( $\varepsilon$ ) $\qquad$
(7) $\qquad$
(A) $\qquad$
(9) $\qquad$
(v) $\qquad$
(1•) $\qquad$

مِثَالٌ : كَمْ كِتَابًا عِنْدَكَ؟ (1) كَمْ أَأَاً لكَكَ يَا حَامِلُّه

 ( ( ) كَمْ سُوَالاًا فِي هَذَا الدَّرْسْ؟ (0) كَمْ رَاكِبًا فِي الْحَافلَةَ؟ (Y) كَمْ رِيَالاً فِي جَيْبِكْ كَمْ تَمَنُ هَذَا الْكِتَابِ؟ (V)

الآتــــيَّة مَعْدُودا لهاًا
Count from 3 to 10 using the following words as مَعْدُو:


## NEW WORDS:

اتَكْكَمَاتُ الجْمْيَدَةُ:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { إْـــرُ ج } \\
& \text { اَتُشْنُنُ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الْكِبُبُ ع ج جُيوبٌ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { أَكَّنَانِّ } \\
& \text { أرورُ } \\
& \text { هُولْنْدَا } \\
& \text { فَـرِّنَّا } \\
& \text { ماليزيَا }
\end{aligned}
$$



## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson we learn the numbers 3 to 10 with a masculine noun following them.

- The word for "one" is g' وَاحدٌ and it follows the noun as an adjective egg.

One book
كِتَابٌ وَاحِدٌ

- The word for "two" is أْــــنَان and this also follows the noun as an adjective, e.g.,

Two books.


But usually the word is omitted because the dual form is enough to suggest the meaning of "two". But آثنَان is used for emphasis.

- Numbers 3 to 10: these numbers are used as mudâf, e.g.,

Three books
Four houses
Five pens
Ten men


The noun that denotes the thing numbered is called ma'dûd (مَعْدُوْةٌ). Three students went out.

In four houses.
I saw five men.


Note: in er "كــْمْ تَمَنُ هَذَا؟ "what is the price of this?" there is an omission.
The word omitted is رِيَلاً, or any other word denoting monetary unit.

## VOCABULARY

| كُّ | all | شُكْ اً | thanks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | all of them | اليوْمٌ | day, pl |
| كُلُّكُمْ | all of you | الثَّهِنُ | price |
| كُلُنُّا | all of us | النصفن | half |
| مُخْتِفُ الِّلًُ |  | القرشٌ | $1 / 10^{\text {th }}$ of a riyal, pl قُوُوش |
| الـــــــافَلةُ | bus | قُدَانِى | pl of قّريمٌ old |
| منْهُمْ | of them | الرُّاكبٌ | passenger (traveling by |
|  | (literally, from them) |  | a bus or plane), pl |
| أوربٌّا | Europe | السئؤ'J | question |
| هُو لكْدَا | Holland | المَيْبُ | pocket |

الدَّرْسْ ُلعَاشرُ

LESSON 10

 الْيَابَانِ، وَتَمَانِي طَابِلَاتِ مِنْ إِنْدُونِيسِيَا




Read and write: الْقْـرأو وَاكْتُـــبْ : (1)

سَبْعُ طَالبَات (V)

(9) تسْعُ طَالبَات.
( • (1 عَشْرُطَالبَات.

Read and write:

.
(₹) أَرْبْعُ طَالبَات.
(0) خَمْسُ طُلْبَات
(7) سِتُّ طَالِبات.

(1 (1 فِي بَبْتِنَا ثَلاَثُ غُــرَفَ.

( ( )

(0) فِي بَبْتِنَا تِسْعُ دَجَاجَاتِ


( $\mathbf{~ ( ~})$

( ( 1 ( ) فِي هَذَا الْكِتَابِ عَشَرَةُ دُرُوسٍ



Answer each of the following questions using the number given in brackets:


Write the numbers appearing in figures in the following sentences in words:

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



APP息定


(0) عْْدي ع قُمْصَان

فَي هَذه الْكَلَمَةِ ه أَحْرُفِ




الآَبَيَة مَعْدُودًا لَهُ:
Count from 3 to 10 using the following words as مَعْدُو :


NEW WORDS: الْكَلَمَاتُ الجْدَيدَةُ:

إْنُدُونيسِيـــا
مَجَــــلَّتٌ
الْمَجَـــلَّةُ


## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson we learn the numbers of 3 to 10 with feminine ma'dûd. We have already learnt these numbers with the masculine ma'dûd, e.g.,

Three sons
Now if the ma'dûd is feminine, the "ta-marbûtah" (0) at the end of the number is omitted, e.g.,
three daughters
-
four sisters
three sons
,
خَمْمسُ أُمَّهَاتُ s
six women
seven lady students
eight rooms
Note that ثَمَاني has sukûn on the last letter.





## VOCABULARY

Indonesia

pl of دُرُوسٌ
pl of عَمُمْ paternal uncle

كَلْمَات Cl of of
مَجَلَّةٌ
حَرْف letter (of the alphabet),
pl. أَحرُفٌ , حُوُونٌ

LESSON 11














 وَاْلُمُسْلمُوْنَ إنْوْةُ

## EXERCISES

む)
(1) أَبِبْ عَنِ الأَسْئلَةِ الآَتِـَيِّة

Answer the following questions:
(Y) كَمْ بَبًا لَهَاْ؟



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( }) \\
& \text { (V) مِنْ أَيْنَ أَبْوْ بَكْرْ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

 (X) أَمَامَ الْجْمُمَلِ الْتِي كَيْسَتْ صَحْيْحَةً :

Put ( $\mathcal{\prime}$ ) against the right sentences and put ( $x$ ) against the wrong sentences:

(1) مَدْرَسْتِ قَرِيْنَةٌ مِنَ الْمَطارِر.
 مَكْتُبُ الْمُلَرِّسِ كَبِيرّ.

Write the names of Asian, African and European countries mentioned in this lesson:

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


## POINTS TO REMEMBER

This is a test lesson. There is no new construction in it. There are about five new words. They are:

ذَلكَ which is the same as
وَاسعٌ spacious
آسيًا Asia
Russia

أَلْوَانٌ we love :ُحْبُّهُ we love him


الدَّرْسُ الثّانِي عَشَرَ
LESSON 12

 مُمجتَهِهُ وَحَمْزَةُ طَالبِّ كَسْهَانَنُ .



 وَهَذَاً أَزْرَقَ ، وَهَذَا أَخْضَرُوْ قَالَتْ لَا فَطِّةُ : أَعْندَكُ منْديلُ أَسْوَدُهُ قَالَـــتْ : لاَ. مَا عِنْدي مِنْديلِ أَسْوَدُ.

 وَهَذَا مِفْتَاحُ السيَّارَةِّ

قَالَ سْفْيْنُ : فِي بَلَدِنَا مَسَاجِدُ وَمَدَارِسُ كَثِيْةٌ ، وَفَنَادِقُ قَلِيلَةٌ

لاَ. هُمْ مُدَرِّسُونَ . وَهُمْ عُلَمَاءُ كِبَارٌ.


الأَنْوَاعُ الآتَيَةُ مِنَ الأَسْمَاءِ مَمْنُوْعَةٌ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ:

(Y) حَمْزَةُ. أُسَامَةُ. مُعَاويَةُ. طَلْحَةُ.



(ب) أَيْيَضُ . أَسْوْدُ. أَحْمَرُ أَصْفَرُ أَخْضَرُ أَزْرَقُ

إِسْحَقُ. يَعْقُوبُ. يُؤُسُ. يُوسُفُ.

(ب) فُقَرَاءُ. وُزَرَاءُ. زُمَلَاءُ عُلَمَاءُ،



Read and write the following words with the correct ending. Keep in mind the rule concerning the diptote:






NEW WORDS: الْلْكَمَاتُ الْْلْيَيَةُ:



## POINTS TO REMEMBER

We have learnt several groups of nouns and adjectives which do not have tanwîn. Most nouns and adjectives have tanwin. Tanwîn is omitted in the following cases:
i) When the noun or adjective has كَتابٌ: الكُتًابُ .
ii) When it is mudâf, e.g. كتَابٌ: كتَابُ بِلأل
iii) When it is preceded by يَأُسْتَاذُ: يَا كُسْتَاذُ .

But there are certain nouns and adjectives which never have tanwîn. They are called diptotes (in Arabic الْمَمْنُو عُ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ).
We have learnt in this book the following groups of nouns and adjectives which are diptotes:

1. Feminine proper nouns e.g., آمنَة، زَيْنَبُ.
2. Masculine proper nouns ending in "ta'marbûtah" (ar) e.g., حَمْــــزَّةُ أَسَامَةُ
3. Masculine proper nouns ending in «-ân» e.g. عُثْمَانُ، رَمَضَانَانُ.

4. Masculine proper nouns on the pattern of أَحْمَلُ، أَنُورَرُ, eq أَفْعَلُ

5. Non-Arabic proper nouns e.g., وِلْتمُ، لَنْدَنُ، بَاكِسْتَانُ
6. The following patterns are of broken plural:

.أَصْدَقَاءُ، أَغْنْيَاءُ، أَقْوِيَاءُ


c) c) ecg.,
مَسَاجْدُ، فَنَادِقُ، مَكَاتِبُ
d) ${ }^{\text {) }}$, egg., مَنَادِيل، مَفَاتِيحُ، فَنَاجِينُ
 the assimilation of the two "bs, the form has been slightly changed.

## VOCABULARY



```
بَغْدَادُ Baghdad
    جَدَّةُ Jeddah
    فَنَاجينُ . tea-cup, pl فنْجَانٌ
    دَقَقَئقُ دَقيقَّ
مَنْاديل pl. of منْدُ kerchief
مُفَاتِيحُ pl. of مِفتَا
    قَالَتْ
```

> الدَّرْسُ الثُّالِث عَشَرَ

## LESSON 13




الْمُدَرِّسُ : مَا اسْمُكَّهِ

 أَحْْـــــُ : أَنَا مِنْ بَاكِسْتَانَانِ





الْمُدَرُّسُ : أَهَذَاً كِتَابُبكَ يَا مُحَحَّدُّهُ
 الْمُدَرِّسُ : أَيْنَ عَلِّيِّ يَا إِنْوَانُهُ حَامِلٌ : ذَهَبَ إِلَّ الرِيّاضِيْ الْمُدَرِّسُ : وأَيْنَ يَعْقُوبُّهُ


Read the following examples:
(1 تَأَمَّلْ الأَمْثْلَةَ الآتَيَــــــــــة:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { زَيْنَبُ : مِنْ زَيْنَبَ، إِلى زَيْنَبَ، لِزيْنَبَ، كِتَابُ زَيْنَبَ. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Read and write:

## : آْ

(1 (1) هَذَا الْكِتَابُ لِمُحَمَّد وَذِلَكَ لِزَيْنَبَ.
(Y) ذَهَبَ خَالَدٌ إِلى أَحْمَــــدَ.
(



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (7) سَيَّارَةُ حَمِمد جَدِيدَّةٌ وَسَيَّارَةُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَدِيْمَةٌ. } \\
& \text { (V) بَيْتُ خَالد كَبِيرٌ وَبَيْتُ أُسَامَةَ صَغِير". }
\end{aligned}
$$

( ( أَيْنَ ذَهَبَ أَبْوكِ يَا يَيْلَى؟
(9) فِي إِصْطَنْبُلَ مَسَاجِدُ كَثِيرَةٌ.

(1) آلْكَعْبَةُ فِي مَحْتـــــــة.




بَارِيسَ.
( ) س




(19) أمِنْ مَكُــــــةَ أَنْتَ؟
(Y•)

Read and write the following with the correct ending:
آمِنَة. مِن آمِنة. لأَحْمَدَ. أَحْمَد. عُثْمَان. مِنْ بأَكِنْتَان. بَاكِسْتَان.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { مَسَاتِد. فِي مَدَارِس. يَعْقُوب. لإِسْحاق. مُعَاوِيَة. مِنْ مُعَاوِيَة. لِعَأَشِّة. }
\end{aligned}
$$



## POINTS TO REMEMBER

We have learnt before that a noun is in the genitive case when it:
i) is preceded by a preposition, e.g.,

$$
\text { البَيْتُ: فِي الْبَيْتِ } \quad \text { بِلاَلٌ: مِنْ بِلاَلٍ }
$$

ii) is mudâf ilaihi, e.g.,
المُدرَّسُ: كِتَابُ المُدرِّسِ بِلاَلْ: بِنْتُ بِلاَلٍ

Please note that a diptote in these two situations takes a fathah instead of kasrah, i.e. the genitive ending in ordinary nouns is «-i», but in diptotes it is «-a», e.g.,


مِنْ إِبْاهِيمَ
إِبْرَاهِيمُمُ:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { إصْطْنُبٌولُ Istanbul } \\
\text { وَاشْطُنُ Washington } &
\end{array}
$$

## VOCABULARY

## INTRODUCTION

Full-time Islamic schools are a relatively new phenomenon in the United States. However, the growth of such schools has been rapid and, Alhamdulillah, several hundred such schools now exist and the number is expected to mushroom further in the coming years.

In the United States, Islamic schools admit students as young as 3 years of age (Pre-Kindergarten) and, in the ensuing years, these students progress through Kindergarten, 1st Grade and all the way through 12th Grade, at which time, Insha Allah, they should be ready to enter college.

Islamic schools curricula comprise secular subjects, which are generally the same as those mandated by the County or the State for public schools. In addition, Islamic schools tutor religious subjects such as Arabic, Islamic Studies and Qur'an. The standards to which students are tutored and tested in secular subjects, on a grade-by-grade basis, are well documented so that administrators, teachers and students know, at the outset, what is expected in terms of performance from each party. Equally important, parents are aware of such expectations. No similar standards exist for the religious component of Islamic schools' curricula.

The Board of Directors of the Nur-Ul-Islam Academy, a fully-accredited Islamic school (Pre-K through 12th grade) located in the Fort Lauderdale area of Florida, felt that the absence of well documented standards was not conducive to proper administration, teaching or learning. As a first step to compensate for this shortcoming, the Board felt that there was an urgent need to structure and publish a series of textbooks that would fit well into the structure and overall curricula of the Nur-Ul-Islam Academy, and that may serve the needs of other schools in North America and elsewhere.

This led the Academy's Board of Directors to invite Professor Abdur Rahim, Director of the Translation Center of King Fahd Quran Printing Complex and former Professor of Arabic at the Islamic University of Madinah, Saudi Arabia to visit the Academy and to produce a series of textbooks that would enable students to read, write and speak Arabic with some degree of proficiency by the 8th Grade. Professor Abdur Rahim was both gracious and generous in his response and traveled without delay to the Academy's campus to undertake the exercise. His efforts led to this eight-volume series catering for students from Kindergarten through 8th Grade.

Professor Abdur Rahim's eight-volume texts allow the language to be acquired in the classical structural form. The books attempt to teach language skills through applied grammar. Each lesson consists of a conversation based on certain language patterns. Various types of exercises help the student to understand each of the patterns occurring in the lesson, and to master them. The vocabulary represents classical and Qur'anic words and expressions, along with words used in modern Arabic.

The series of books are currently being utilized at the Academy to prepare students for the University of London (UK) GCE Ordinary Level and Advanced Level examinations, via Edexcel International.

The Board of Directors, faculty, students and parents of the Nur-UI-Islam Academy are very much indebted to Professor Abdur Rahim for his generosity and devotion to our cause, and we pray that Allah rewards him in abundance.

May Allah bless all who seek knowledge. Jazak Allah Khairan.

Dr. Kem Hussain<br>President: Nur-Ul-Islam Academy<br>Nur-Ul-Islam Academy<br>10600 SW 59th Street,<br>Cooper City, Florida, USA



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.

The author can be reached at: skhan@goodwordbooks.com

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Maulana Wahiduddin Khan is an Islamic spiritual scholar who has adopted peace as the mission of his life. Known for his Gandhian views, he considers non-violence as the only method to achieve success. Keeping this ideal consistently before him, he has written over 200 books on Islam and a commentary on the Quran. His most recent publications is The Prophet of Peace: The Teachings of the Prophet Muhammad (Penguin Books). Internationally recognized for his contributions to world peace, he has received, among others, the Demiurgus Peace International Award, the Padma Bhushan, and the Rajiv Gandhi National Sadbhavna Award.

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ In English the word "and" is used only before the last word, but in Arabic it must be used all through.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ The numbers 1,2 and 3 refer to the first, second and third letters of the word.

