

LESSON 9

Part A

In this lesson we learn:

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

A new house. بَيْتٌ جَدِيدٌ

In Arabic the adjective is called *na't* (نَعْتٌ), and the noun it qualifies is called *man'ût* (مَنْعُوتٌ). 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.

وَلَدٌ صَغِيرٌ	⇒	بِنْتُ صَغِيرَةٌ
a small boy		a small girl
كِتَابٌ جَدِيدٌ	⇒	سَيَّارَةٌ جَدِيدَةٌ
a new book		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. بِلَالٌ مُدَرِّسٌ جَدِيدٌ

The new teacher is in the class. الْمُدَرِّسُ الْجَدِيدُ فِي الْفَصْلِ .

- c) Case. The adjective is in the same case as the noun, e.g.

This is a new house. (*bait-u-n jadid-u-n*) هَذَا بَيْتٌ جَدِيدٌ .

I am in a new house. (*fi bait-i-n jadid-i-n*) أَنَا فِي بَيْتٍ جَدِيدٍ .

The new house is beautiful. (*al-bait-u l-jadid-u*) الْبَيْتُ الْجَدِيدُ جَمِيلٌ .

Who is in the new house? (*fi l-bait-i l-jadid-i*) مَنْ فِي الْبَيْتِ الْجَدِيدِ ؟

2. Adjectives ending in «-ân» have no tanwîn, e.g.

كَسْلَانُ	<i>kaslân-u</i> (lazy)
جَوْعَانُ	<i>jau 'ânu</i> (hungry)
عَطْشَانُ	<i>'atshân-u</i> (thirsty)
غَضَبَانُ	<i>ghadbân-u</i> (angry)
مَلَانُ	<i>mal 'ân-u</i> (full)

✍ Exercises

Ex.1: Read and write.

Ex.2: Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives.

Ex.3: Fill in the blanks with nouns suitable to the adjectives.

Ex.4: Read keeping in mind the rule pertaining to adjectives ending in «-ân».

📖 Vocabulary

الْفَاكِهَةُ	fruit	الْإِنْكِلِيزِيَّةُ	English (language)
الْعُصْفُورُ	sparrow	صَعْبٌ	difficult
الطَّائِرُ	bird	الْمَدِينَةُ	city
الْعَرَبِيَّةُ	Arabic	الْقَاهِرَةُ	Cairo
اللُّغَةُ	language	الْيَوْمَ	today
سَهْلٌ	easy	لِمَاذَا	why
مُجْتَهِدٌ	hardworking	الْكُؤُوبُ	cup
شَهِيرٌ	famous		

Part B

In this part we learn:

1. Adjective qualifying a definite noun, e.g.

Where is the new teacher?

أَيْنَ الْمُدَرِّسُ الْجَدِيدُ؟

2. Relative pronoun الَّذِي. 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.

الرَّجُلُ الَّذِي خَرَجَ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْآنَ تَاجِرٌ شَهِيرٌ.

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

الْبَيْتُ الَّذِي أَمَامَ الْمَسْجِدِ لِلْإِمَامِ.

The house which is in front of the mosque belongs to the imam.

3. Note that when لِ is used with a noun having اَلْ, the alif of اَلْ is omitted:

الإمامُ
المُدَرِّسُ

⇒

لِلْإِمَامِ
لِلْمُدَرِّسِ

⇒

4. عِنْدَ “with”. The noun following it has «-i» ending e.g.

The teacher is with the headmaster.

المُدَرِّسُ عِنْدَ الْمُدِيرِ.

✍ Exercises

Ex.1: Read and write.

Ex.2: Fill in the blanks with the adjective given in brackets. Note that if the noun has

اَلْ the adjective should also have اَلْ.

Ex.3: Read and write.

المَكْتَبَةُ	library	الثَّانَوِيَّةُ	secondary school
الآنَ	now, just now	الْوَزِيرُ	minister
هُنَاكَ	there	حَادٌّ	sharp
المُسْتَوْصَفُ	clinic, small hospital	السُّوقُ	market
المِرْوَحَةُ	fan	إِنْدُونِيسِيَا	Indonesia
الْكُوَيْتُ	Kuwait	الشَّارِعُ	street