

LESSON 10

In the lesson we learn:

1. The possessive pronouns: ي, ها, هُ, كَ :

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

كِتَابُكَ

kitâb-u-hu (his book)

كِتَابُهُ

kitâb-u-hâ (her book)

كِتَابُهَا

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 كِتَابُكَ and “his book” is كِتَابُهُ.

The word for “father” is أَبٌ and for “brother” is أَخٌ.

“Your brother” is أَخُوكَ and not أَخُكَ.

An extra waw و has to be added between the mudâf and the mudâf ilaihi. In the same way “his father” is not أَبُهُ but أَبُوهُ.

Note the following:

“Muhammad’s house” is بَيْتُ مُحَمَّدٍ.

But “Muhammad’s father” is أَبُو مُحَمَّدٍ.

And “Muhammad’s brother” is أَخُو مُحَمَّدٍ.

“My father” and “my brother” have no extra waw, e.g. أَبِي, أَخِي.

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. **أَعِنْدَكَ قَلَمٌ؟** “Have you a pen?” (literally, “Is there a pen with you?”).
4. We have already learnt the preposition **لِ** meaning “belonging to” When it is attached to the pronouns it takes fatha (لَ): **لَكَ** “belongs to you”, **لَهُ** “belongs to him”, **لِهَا** “belongs to her”; but **لِي** “belongs to me”, has kasrah.

Note :

لِي أَخٌ means “I have a brother”, literally “a brother belongs to me.”

لِي فَمٌ means “with” “I have a mouth”, literally “a mouth belongs to me.”

It is wrong to say **عِنْدِي فَمٌ/عِنْدِي أَخٌ** because **عِنْدَ** is used with things which are separable, and relations and parts of the body are not of this nature.

5. We have learnt **ذَهَبَ** “he went”. Now we learn **ذَهَبْتَ** “you went” (masculine singular) and **ذَهَبْتُ** “I went”.

Did you go to school today?

أَذَهَبْتَ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ الْيَوْمَ؟

Yes, I went.

نَعَمْ ، ذَهَبْتُ .

6. We have learnt that feminine proper nouns have no tanwîn e.g. **مَرْيَمُ ، أَمِينَةُ**

Likewise, masculine proper nouns with ة-ending also have no tanwîn. e.g.

حَمْرَةَ ، أُسَامَةَ ، مُعَاوِيَةَ

7. **مَعَ** Means with. To understand the difference between **عِنْدَ** and **مَعَ** remember that if you say:

الْمُدَرِّسُ عِنْدَ الْمُدِيرِ .

“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:

مَعَ

المُدْرَسُ مَعَ الْمُدِيرِ .

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

Note that the noun after مَعَ has «-i» ending.

8. بِالْجَامِعَةِ “at the university”. بِـ is a preposition meaning “at” “in”.

Note that الْجَامِعَةُ الْإِسْلَامِيَّةُ بِالْمَدِينَةِ الْمُنَوَّرَةِ means “Islamic University at Madinah Munawwarah”.

9. In Lesson 1 we have learnt that مَا means ‘what’. This word is also used as a negative particle. so مَا عِنْدِي سَيَّارَةٌ means ‘I don’t have a car’,

‘I have no car’

✍ Exercises

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 tanwīn before attaching the pronoun:

kitāb-u-n ⇒ kitāb-u-ka

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

kitāb-u-n ⇒ kitāb-i

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

الزَّمِيلُ colleague, class-mate

الْفَتَى young man

الزَّوْجُ husband

وَاحِدٌ one

الطِّفْلُ child