

ARABIC INTENSIVE

NAHW 101



SESSION 3

Gender - Feminine Nouns (مُؤنث)

- There are specific signs which help to recognize the gender of a word.
- Words that end with a ة
 - This is the **main** sign of a feminine noun.

The car is new.

The garden is big.

The window is clean.

السَّيَّارَةُ جَدِيدَةٌ
الْحَدِيقَةُ كَبِيرَةٌ
النَّافِذَةُ نَظِيفَةٌ

- Nouns that are biological feminine
 - They don't need a ة because they are representing female characters.

The **mother** is smart.

The **sister** is kind.

The **daughter** is respectful.

الْأُمُّ ذَكِيَّةٌ
الْأُخْتُ لَطِيفَةٌ
الْبِنْتُ مُحْتَرِمَةٌ

- Body parts that come in pairs

- Examples:

▪ The ears - الأُذُن

▪ The eyes - العُيُون

- Names of places and countries

America is beautiful.

Africa is a great country.

أَمْرِيكَا جَمِيلَةٌ
أَفْرِيقَا بَلَدٌ عَظِيمَةٌ

Status - إعراب

- There are 3 kinds of statuses:
- Dhumma = Rafa (رفع)
 - The natural state of a noun is rafa.
 - When there is a verb, the **doer** of the verb generally takes the status of rafa.
 - When there is no verb, the noun naturally has a dhumma as the **subject** of the sentence.

The **man** ate my food
 The **fasting male** sat
 The **boy** is tall
 The **book** is new

أَكَلَ الرَّجُلُ طَعَامِي
 جَلَسَ الصَّائِمُ
 الْوَلَدُ طَوِيلٌ
 الْكِتَابُ جَدِيدٌ

- Fatha = Nasab (نصب)
 - The object of the sentence generally takes the status of nasab.
 - Generally, if there is no verb, there will be no nasab.

The student helped the **boy**
 I hit the **boys**
 Allah SWT struck an **example**
 She drank the **water**

نَصَرَ الطَّالِبُ الْوَلَدَ
 ضَرَبْتُ الْوَلَدَ
 ضَرَبَ اللَّهُ مَثَلًا
 شَرَبَتِ الْمَاءَ

- Kasrah = Jarr (جر)
 - A word that comes after a harf jarr takes the status of jarr.

Examples of harf jar: من، الى، عن، على، في، ل، ب

The book is **on the table**
 I left **from the house**
 The boy is **in the kitchen**

الْكِتَابُ عَلَى الطَّائِلَةِ
 خَرَجْتُ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ
 الْوَلَدُ فِي الْمَطْبَخِ

Demonstrative Pronouns (الإِسْمُ الإِشَارَةُ)

- There are different **أَسْمَاءُ الإِشَارَةِ** for close/distant, singular/dual/plural, and male/female nouns.
 - Plural forms of **أَسْمَاءُ الإِشَارَةِ** are only for **عَاقِل** nouns (things of intellect), never for **غَيْرُ عَاقِل** nouns (things without intellect).
 - Nouns that are **عَاقِل**: humans
 - Nouns that are **غَيْرُ عَاقِل**: anything other than humans, such as objects or animals
 - The only **أَسْمَاءُ الإِشَارَةِ** used for **غَيْرُ عَاقِل** nouns are singular feminine ones. So even if a sentence refers to the plural of a male noun, the **إِسْمُ الإِشَارَةِ** used to reference it will be singular female.
 - Example: **هَازِهِ الطَّاوِلَاتُ** (These tables)
vs. **هَآؤُلَآءِ طُلَآبٌ** (These are students)
 - This applies for the **خَبَر** of a sentence as well. For example, if the subject is “the pencils” and the predicate is “are broken”, you would say “**الْأَقْلَامُ مَكْسُورَةٌ**”.
- The table below lists the **أَسْمَاءُ الإِشَارَةِ** used for various nouns

Pronouns

- There are two types of pronouns in Arabic.
 - Attached (Muttasil **مُتَّصِل**)
 - Detached (Munfasil **مُنْفَصِل**)

Detached Pronouns

- Detached pronouns are physically detached from it's noun!
- There are 14 detached pronouns:

You both (m)	أَنْتُمَا	He	هُوَ
You all (m)	أَنْتُمْ	They both (m)	هُمَا
You (f)	أَنْتِ	They all (m)	هُمْ
You both (f)	أَنْتُمَا	She	هِيَ
You all (f)	أَنْتُنَّ	They both(f)	هُمَا
I	أَنَا	They all (f)	هُنَّ
We	نَحْنُ	You (m)	أَنْتَ

- Examples:

He is a boy

She is Ahmad's mother

You are a brother

هُوَ وَلَدٌ
هِيَ أُمُّ أَحْمَدَ
أَنْتَ أَخٌ

- Detached pronoun rules:**

- They come **before** the noun or verb.
- They always play the role of the **subject**.
- They are always in the state of **rafa** (even though they may not have a dhumma) because they are the subject.