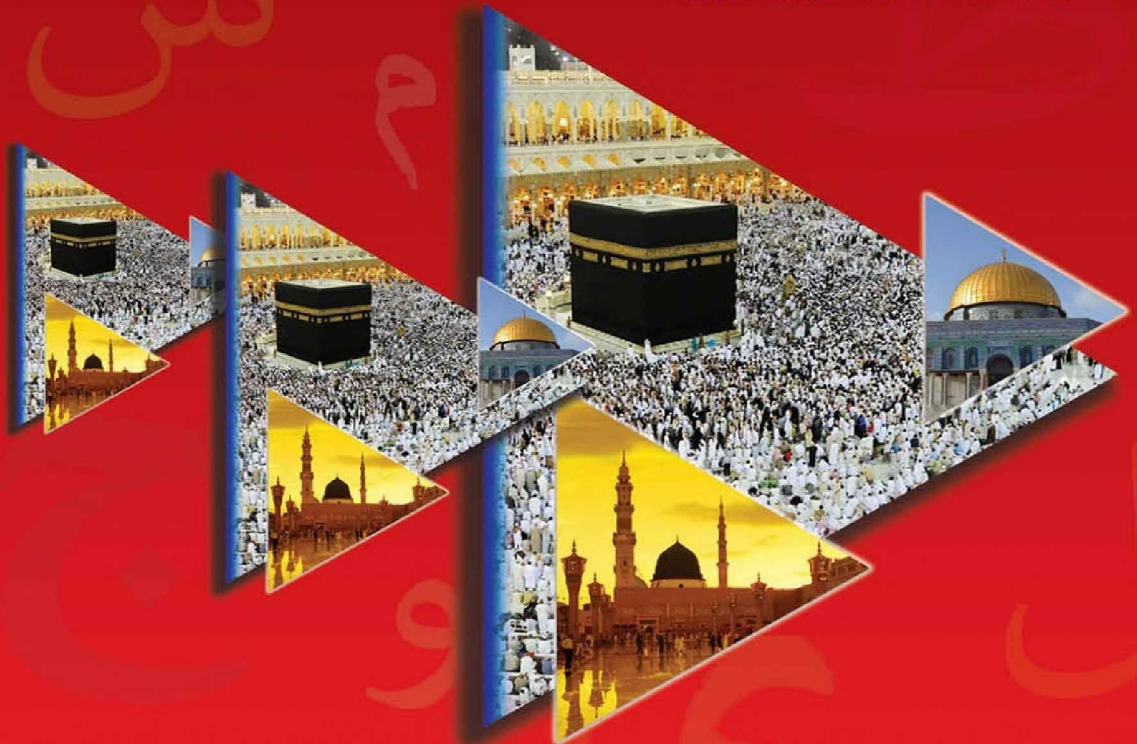


MADINAH

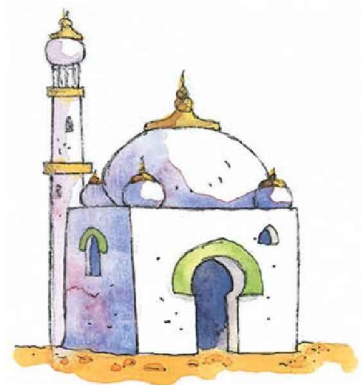
ARABIC READER

ARABIC COURSE AS
TAUGHT AT THE ISLAMIC
UNIVERSITY MADINAH



Dr.V.Abdur Rahim

Goodword



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MADINAH ARABIC READER

ARABIC LANGUAGE COURSE AS TAUGHT
AT THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY, MADINAH

Dr. V. Abdur Rahim

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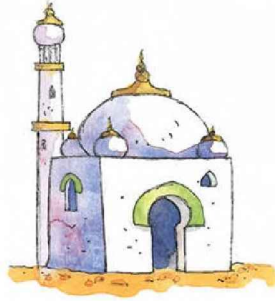
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الدَّرْسُ الْأَوَّلُ
LESSON ONE

هَذَا



هَذَا بَابٌ.



هَذَا مَسْجِدٌ.



هَذَا بَيْتٌ.



هَذَا مِفْتَاحٌ.



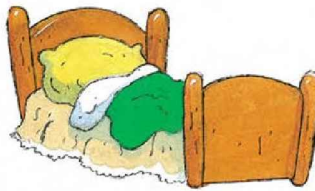
هَذَا قَلَمٌ.



هَذَا كِتَابٌ.



هَذَا كُرْسِيٌّ.



هَذَا سَرِيرٌ.



هَذَا مَكْتَبٌ.

مَا هَذَا؟



مَا هَذَا؟

هَذَا بَيْتٌ.

أَهَذَا بَيْتٌ؟

نَعَمْ، هَذَا بَيْتٌ.



مَا هَذَا؟

هَذَا قَمِيصٌ.

أَهَذَا سَرِيرٌ؟
لَا، هَذَا كُرْسِيٌّ.



أَهَذَا مِفْتَاحٌ؟

لَا، هَذَا قَلَمٌ.



مَا هَذَا؟

هَذَا نَجْمٌ.

EXERCISE تَمْرِينٌ



مَا هَذَا؟

.....



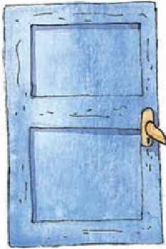
مَا هَذَا؟

.....



مَا هَذَا؟

.....



مَا هَذَا؟

.....



مَا هَذَا؟

.....



أَهَذَا بَيْتٌ.

.....



أَهَذَا قَمِيصٌ؟

.....



أَهَذَا مِفْتَاحٌ؟

.....



أَهَذَا نَجْمٌ؟

.....

هَذَا مَكْتَبٌ . هَذَا مَسْجِدٌ . هَذَا قَلَمٌ .
 هَذَا سَرِيرٌ . مَا هَذَا ؟ هَذَا كُرْسِيٌّ .
 أَهَذَا بَيْتٌ ؟ لَآ، هَذَا مَسْجِدٌ . مَا هَذَا ؟ هَذَا مِفْتَاحٌ .

مَنْ هَذَا ؟



مَنْ هَذَا ؟
 هَذَا وَلَدٌ .



مَنْ هَذَا ؟
 هَذَا طَبِيبٌ .



أَهَذَا وَلَدٌ ؟
 لَآ، هَذَا رَجُلٌ .



مَنْ هَذَا ؟
 هَذَا طَالِبٌ .



مَا هَذَا؟ هَذَا مَسْجِدٌ.



مَنْ هَذَا؟ هَذَا تَاجِرٌ.



هَذَا كَلْبٌ.



أَهَذَا كَلْبٌ؟
لَا، هَذَا قِطٌّ.



هَذَا جِمَارٌ.

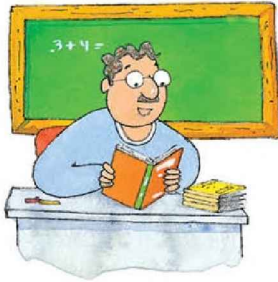
أَهَذَا جِمَارٌ؟
لَا، هَذَا حِصَانٌ.



وَمَا هَذَا؟
هَذَا جَمَلٌ.



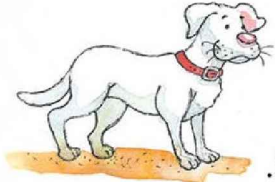
مَا هَذَا؟
هَذَا دِيكٌ.



مَنْ هَذَا؟
هَذَا مُدَرِّسٌ.

EXERCISE تَمْرِينٌ

READ AND WRITE أَقْرَأُ وَأَكْتُبُ



هَذَا كَلْبٌ.



مَا هَذَا؟ هَذَا قَلَمٌ.



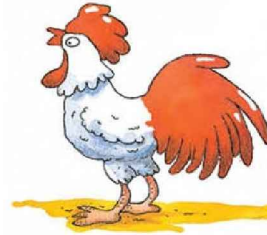
هَذَا جَمَلٌ.



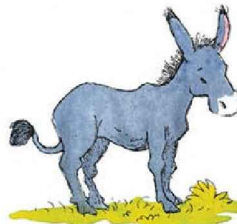
مَنْ هَذَا؟ هَذَا طَبِيبٌ.



أَهَذَا كَلْبٌ؟ لَا، هَذَا قِطٌّ.



أَهَذَا دِيكٌ؟ نَعَمْ.



أَهَذَا حِصَانٌ؟ لَا، هَذَا حِمَارٌ.



مَنْ هَذَا؟ هَذَا رَجُلٌ.



أَهَذَا وَلَدٌ؟ نَعَمْ.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson we learn the following patterns:

What is this?

مَا هَذَا؟

This is a book.

هَذَا كِتَابٌ.

Is this a house?

أَهَذَا بَيْتٌ؟

Yes, this is a house.

نعم، هَذَا بَيْتٌ.

No, this is a mosque.

لا، هَذَا مَسْجِدٌ.

Who is this?

مَنْ هَذَا؟

Note:

1. هَذَا is pronounced هَذَا, 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 **tanwîn**.
4. The particle أ placed at the beginning of a statement turns it into a question, e.g.,

This is a house.

هَذَا بَيْتٌ.

Is this a house?

أَهَذَا بَيْتٌ؟

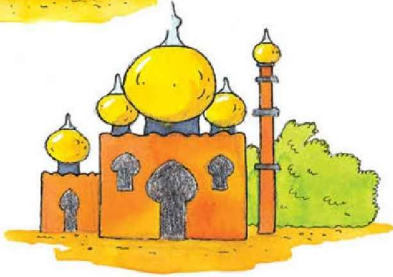
Vocabulary:

بَيْتٌ	house
مَسْجِدٌ	mosque
بَابٌ	door
كِتَابٌ	book
قَلَمٌ	pen
مِفْتَاحٌ	key
مَكْتَبٌ	writing table
سَرِيرٌ	bed
كُرْسِيٌّ	chair
نَجْمٌ	star
قَمِيصٌ	shirt
طَبِيبٌ	doctor

وَلَدٌ	boy
طَالِبٌ	student
رَجُلٌ	man
تَاجِرٌ	merchant
كَلْبٌ	dog
قَطٌّ	cat
حَمَارٌ	donkey
حَصَانٌ	horse
جَمَلٌ	camel
دَيْكٌ	rooster
مُدْرَسٌ	teacher
مَنْدِيلٌ	kerchief

الدَّرْسُ الثَّانِي
LESSON TWO

ذَلِكَ



هَذَا مَسْجِدٌ وَذَلِكَ بَيْتٌ.



مَا ذَلِكَ؟

ذَلِكَ نَجْمٌ.



هَذَا حِمَارٌ وَذَلِكَ حِمَارٌ.



أَذَلِكَ كَلْبٌ؟

لَا، ذَلِكَ قِطٌّ.



مَا ذَلِكَ؟

ذَلِكَ سَرِيرَةٌ.



مَنْ هَذَا وَمَنْ ذَلِكَ؟
هَذَا مُدْرَسٌ وَذَلِكَ إِمَامٌ.



مَا ذَلِكَ؟
ذَلِكَ حَجَرٌ.

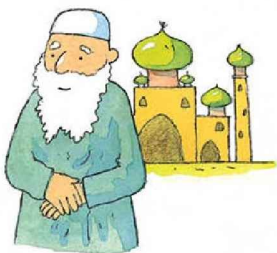


هَذَا سَكَّرٌ وَذَلِكَ لَبَنٌ.

EXERCISE تَمْرِينٌ

READ AND WRITE

اقْرَأْ وَاكْتُبْ



مَنْ ذَلِكَ؟ ذَلِكَ إِمَامٌ.

هَذَا سُكَّرٌ وَذَلِكَ لَبَنٌ.



مَا هَذَا؟ هَذَا حَجَرٌ.

أَذَلِكَ قِطٌّ؟ لَا، ذَلِكَ كَلْبٌ.

New Words اَلْكَلِمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ

إِمَامٌ حَجَرٌ سُكَّرٌ لَبَنٌ



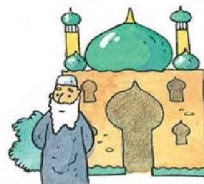
لَبَنٌ



سُكَّرٌ



حَجَرٌ



إِمَامٌ

POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson, we learn the use of ذَٰلِكَ meaning "that", and وَ meaning "and", e.g.,

This is a house and that is a mosque. هَذَا بَيْتٌ، وَذَٰلِكَ مَسْجِدٌ.

Note:

1. ذَٰلِكَ is pronounced ذَالِكٌ but it is written without alif.
2. The word وَ is written close to the following word.

Vocabulary:

إِمَامٌ imâm

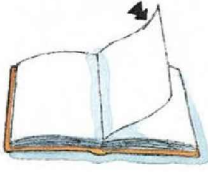
حَجَرٌ stone

سُكَّرٌ sugar

لَبَنٌ milk

الدَّرْسُ الثَّالِثُ

LESSON THREE



كِتَابٌ : الْكِتَابُ
جَمَلٌ : الْجَمَلُ



بَيْتٌ : الْبَيْتُ
قَلَمٌ : الْقَلَمُ

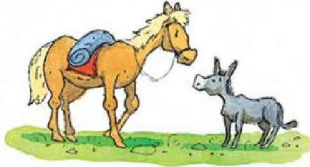


الْبَابُ مَفْتُوحٌ.

الْقَلَمُ مَكْسُورٌ.



الْوَالِدُ جَالِسٌ،
وَالْمُدْرَسُ وَقِيفٌ.



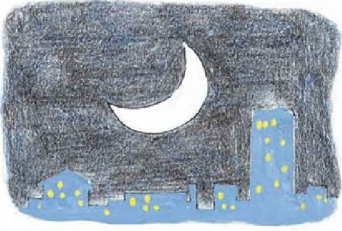
الْحِمَارُ صَغِيرٌ وَالْحِصَانُ كَبِيرٌ.



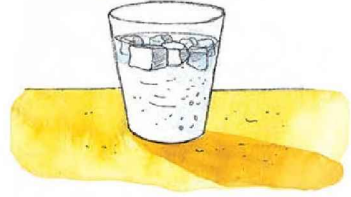
الْكِتَابُ جَدِيدٌ وَالْقَلَمُ قَدِيمٌ.



الْكُرْسِيُّ مَكْسُورٌ.



الْقَمَرُ جَمِيلٌ.



الْمَاءُ بَارِدٌ.



الْحَجَرُ ثَقِيلٌ وَالْوَرَقُ خَفِيفٌ.



الْبَيْتُ قَرِيبٌ وَالْمَسْجِدُ بَعِيدٌ.



الْقَمِيصُ نَظِيفٌ.



اللَّبَنُ حَارٌّ.

EXERCISES تَمَارِينُ

(١) اِقْرَأْ وَاسْكُتْ مَعَ ضَبْطِ أَوَاخِرِ الْكَلِمَاتِ

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

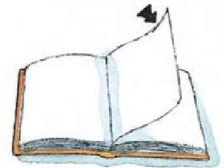
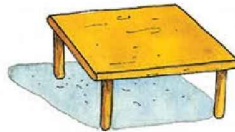
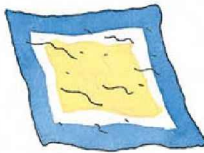
مَسْجِدُ. الْمَسْجِدُ. الْمَاءُ. مَاءُ. الْبَيْتُ. بَابُ. قَلَمٌ. الْقَلَمُ.
الْكَلْبُ. كَلْبٌ. قَمِيصٌ. وَدٌ. الْحَجَرُ. الْوَلَدُ. حِمَارٌ. الْحِمَارُ.
الْحِصَانُ. حِصَانٌ.



READ AND WRITE

اِقْرَأْ وَاسْكُتْ

- (١) الْمَكْتَبُ مَكْسُورٌ.
(٢) الْمُدْرَسُ جَدِيدٌ.
(٣) الْقَمِيصُ وَسَخٌ.
(٤) اللَّبَنُ بَارِدٌ.
(٥) الْمَسْجِدُ مَفْتُوحٌ.
(٦) الْحَجَرُ كَبِيرٌ.
(٧) اللَّبَنُ بَارِدٌ وَالْمَاءُ حَارٌّ.
(٨) الْمُهَنْدِسُ جَالِسٌ وَالْمُدْرَسُ وَاقِفٌ.
(٩) الْقَمَرُ بَعِيدٌ.
(١٠) الْمُنْدِيلُ نَظِيفٌ.



(٣) اَمَلْ اَلْفَرَاغَ فِيمَا يَلِي بِوَضْعِ اَلْكَلِمَةِ اَلْمُنَاسِبَةِ مِنْ اَلْكَلِمَاتِ اَلتَّالِيَةِ :

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

- جَمِيلٌ. وَسِيحٌ. مَفْتُوحٌ. حَارٌّ. ثَقِيلٌ. خَفِيفٌ.
..... اَلْحَجَرُ (١)
..... اَلْقَمَرُ (٣)
..... اَلْمَنِيْلُ (٥)
..... اَللَّبَنُ (٦)
..... اَلوْرَقُ (٤)



(٤) اَمَلْ اَلْفَرَاغَ فِيمَا يَلِي بِوَضْعِ كَلِمَةٍ مُنَاسِبَةٍ :

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

- (١) نَظِيْفٌ. (٢) مَكْسُوْرٌ.
(٣) بَارِدٌ. (٤) قَرِيْبٌ.
(٥) بَعِيْدٌ. (٦) وَاَقِفْ.
(٧) جَالِسٌ. (٨) كَبِيْرٌ.
(٩) قَدِيْمٌ. (١٠) جَدِيْدٌ.

New Words الكَلِمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ

وَسَخٌ	قَدِيمٌ	جَدِيدٌ	أَقَمَرٌ
صَغِيرٌ	بَارِدٌ	حَارٌّ	نَظِيفٌ
ثَقِيلٌ	مَكْسُورٌ	مَفْتُوحٌ	كَبِيرٌ
جَالِسٌ	وَأَقِفٌ	جَمِيلٌ	خَفِيفٌ

رَجُلٌ : الرَّجُلُ
طَالِبٌ : الطَّالِبُ



(٢) الرَّجُلُ وَأَقِفٌ.

(٤) الطَّالِبُ مَرِيضٌ.

(٦) الدَّفْتَرُ جَدِيدٌ.

(٨) الدُّكَّانُ مَفْتُوحٌ.

(١٠) الثُّفَّاحُ لَذِيذٌ.

نَجْمٌ : النَّجْمُ
دِيكٌ : الدَّيْكُ



(١) النَّجْمُ بَعِيدٌ.

(٣) السُّكَّرُ خُلُوٌّ.

(٥) الدَّيْكُ جَمِيلٌ.

(٧) التَّاجِرُ غَنِيٌّ.

(٩) الْوَلَدُ فَقِيرٌ.

(١١) الطَّيِّبُ طَوِيلٌ وَالْمُدْرَسُ قَصِيرٌ.

EXERCISES تَمَارِينُ

(١) اِقْرَأْ وَ اَكْتُبْ مَعَ ضَبْطٍ أَوْ اِخِرِ الْكَلِمَاتِ :
Read and write each of the following words
vocalizing its last letter

الْبَابِ . التَّاجِرِ . التَّجْمِ . الْقَمَرِ . الدَّيْكَ . الْمَاءِ .
السَّرِيرِ . الْبَيْتِ . الْمَسْجِدِ . الرَّجُلِ . السُّكَّرِ . الْوَرَقِ .



(٢) اِمْلَأِ الْفَرَاغَ فِيمَا يَلِي بِوَضْعِ كَلِمَاتٍ مُنَاسِبَةٍ :

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

- (١) غَنِيٌّ . (٢) حُلُوٌّ .
(٣) مَرِيضٌ . (٤) لَذِيذٌ .
(٥) طَوِيلٌ . (٦) قَصِيرٌ .

(٣) اِخْتَرْ كَلِمَةً مِنْ الْقَائِمَةِ (ب) تُنَاسِبُ الْكَلِمَةَ الَّتِي فِي الْقَائِمَةِ (أ):

Match the following:

(ب)

لَـذِيذٌ

مَكْسُورٌ

ثَقِيْلٌ

مَفْتُوحٌ

مَرِيضٌ

حَارٌّ

(أ)

الطَّالِبُ

الدُّكَّانُ

التَّفَّاحُ

الْمَاءُ

الْحَجَرُ

الْقَلَمُ



New words:

الْكَلِمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ:

غَنِيٌّ

الدُّكَّانُ

مَرِيضٌ

خُلُوٌّ

التَّفَّاحُ

فَصِيْرٌ

فَقِيْرٌ

طَوِيْلٌ

الْحُرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةُ وَالْحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ

The Moon Letter and the Sun Letters

الْحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ

(١) ت : التَّاجِرُ

(٢) ث : الثُّوبُ

(٣) د : الدَّيْكَ

(٤) ذ : الذَّهَبُ

(٥) ر : الرَّجُلُ

(٦) ز : الزُّهْرَةُ

(٧) س : السَّمَكُ

(٨) ش : الشَّمْسُ

(٩) ص : الصُّدْرُ

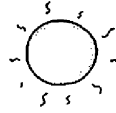
(١٠) ض : الضَّيْفُ

(١١) ط : الطَّالِبُ

(١٢) ظ : الظُّهْرُ

(١٣) ل : اللَّحْمُ

(١٤) ن : النَّجْمُ



الْحُرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةُ

(١) أ : الْأَبُ

(٢) ب : الْبَابُ

(٣) ج : الْجَنَّةُ

(٤) ح : الْحِمَارُ

(٥) خ : الْخُبْزُ

(٦) ع : الْعَيْنُ

(٧) غ : الْغَدَاءُ

(٨) ف : الْقَمُ

(٩) ق : الْقَمَرُ

(١٠) ك : الْكَلْبُ

(١١) م : الْمَاءُ

(١٢) و : الْوَلَدُ

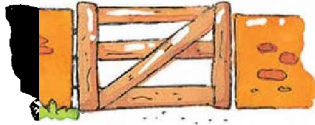
(١٣) هـ : الْهَوَاءُ

(١٤) ي : الْيَدُ

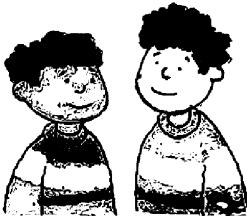
تَمْرِينٌ EXERCISE

اقْرَأِ الْكَلِمَاتِ الْآتِيَةَ وَاسْتَبْرِئِهَا مُرَاعِيًا قَوَاعِدَ نُطْقِ لَامِ التَّعْرِيفِ مَعَ
الْحُرُوفِ الْقَمَرِيَّةِ وَالشَّمْسِيَّةِ :

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



الْبَيْتُ. الدَّيْكَ. الْمُدْرَسُ. الْبَابُ. الطَّالِبُ. السُّكْرُ. الدَّفْتَرُ.
الْأَخُ. الرَّسُولُ. الْوَجْهُ. الصَّدِيقُ. الْقُرْآنُ. الصَّلَاةُ. الْكَعْبَةُ.
الرَّأْسُ. الْإِصْبَعُ. الصَّابُونُ. الظَّفَرُ. الْفَجْرُ. الظُّهْرُ. الْعَصْرُ.
الْمَغْرِبُ. الْعِشَاءُ.



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.

بَيْتٌ

baitu-n

الْبَيْتُ

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 (الشَّمْسُ). 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 becomes an-najmu
- al-rajulu becomes ar-rajulu
- al-dīku becomes ad-dīku
- al-samaku 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 « ʾ » is placed above the hamzah: وَالْبَيْتُ

The initial vowel (a, i, or u) which is omitted when preceded by a word is called hamazatu l-waṣl.

The door is open

البَابُ مَفْتُوحٌ.

The pen is broken.

القَلَمُ مَكْسُورٌ.

Note:

We have learn that the tanwīn is the indefinite article, and it is to be translated as «a», e.g. بَيْتٌ a house. This does not apply to adjectives like مَفْتُوحٌ "open", and مَكْسُورٌ "broken".

Vocabulary:

غَنِيٌّ	rich	فَقِيرٌ	poor
طَوِيلٌ	tall	قَصِيرٌ	short
بَارِدٌ	cold	حَارٌّ	hot
جَالِسٌ	sitting	وَاقِفٌ	standing
جَدِيدٌ	new	قَدِيمٌ	old
قَرِيبٌ	near	بَعِيدٌ	far away
نَظِيفٌ	clean	وَسِخٌ	dirty
صَغِيرٌ	small	كَبِيرٌ	big
خَفِيفٌ	light	ثَقِيلٌ	heavy
الْوَرَقُ	paper	المَاءُ	water
التُّفَّاحُ	apple	جَمِيلٌ	beautiful
الدُّكَّانُ	shop	حُلُوٌّ	sweet
مَرِيضٌ	sick		

الدَّرْسُ الرَّابِعُ

LESSON FOUR



الغُرْفَةُ.



الْحَمَّامُ.

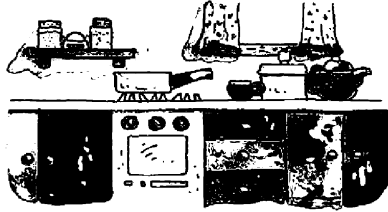
(أ)

الْمَسْجِدُ : فِي الْمَسْجِدِ
السَّرِيرُ : عَلَى السَّرِيرِ

الْبَيْتُ : فِي الْبَيْتِ
الْمَكْتَبُ : عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ

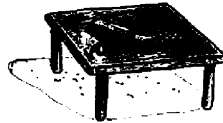
(ب)

هُوَ فِي الْغُرْفَةِ.
هُوَ فِي الْحَمَّامِ.
هِيَ فِي الْمَطْبَخِ.
هُوَ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ.
هِيَ عَلَى السَّرِيرِ.



الْمَطْبَخُ

أَيْنَ مُحَمَّدٌ ؟
وَأَيْنَ يَاسِرٌ ؟
وَ أَيْنَ أَمْتُهُ ؟
أَيْنَ الْكِتَابُ ؟
وَ أَيْنَ السَّاعَةُ ؟



(١) أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ :

Answer the following questions:



(١) أَيْنَ الْكِتَابُ؟

(٢) أَيْنَ مُحَمَّدٌ؟



(٣) أَيْنَ السَّاعَةُ؟

(٤) أَيْنَ يَاسِرٌ؟

(٥) أَيْنَ آمِنَةٌ؟

(٦) أَمِنَةٌ فِي الْغُرْفَةِ؟

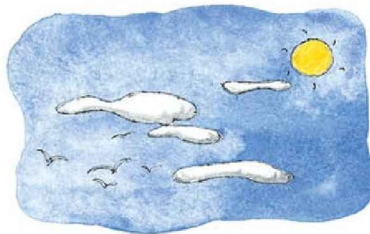
(٧) أَيَّاسِرٌ فِي الْمَطْبَخِ؟

(٨) مَنْ فِي الْغُرْفَةِ؟

(٩) وَمَنْ فِي الْحَمَامِ؟

(١٠) مَاذَا عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ؟

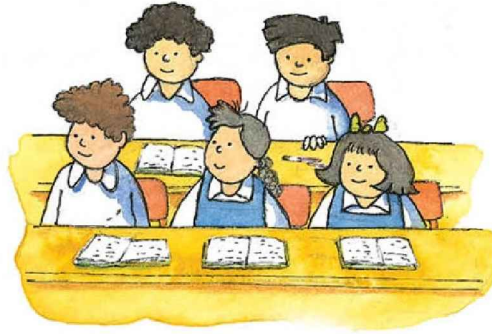
(١١) مَاذَا عَلَى السَّرِيرِ؟



(٢) اِقْرَأْ وَ اَكْتُبْ مَعَ ضَبْطِ اَوَاخِرِ الْكَلِمَاتِ:

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

الْمَدْرَسَةَ ، فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ ، فِي الْبَيْتِ ، الْبَيْتِ ، الْغُرْفَةَ ، الْحَمَّامَ ،
فِي الْحَمَّامِ ، فِي الْمَطْبَخِ ، الْمَكْتَبِ ، عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ ، عَلَى الْكُرْسِيِّ ،
السَّرِيرِ ، عَلَى الْكِتَابِ ، فِي الْمَسْجِدِ .



Read and write:

اِقْرَأْ وَ اَكْتُبْ:

- (١) الطَّالِبُ فِي الْجَامِعَةِ .
- (٢) الرَّجُلُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ .
- (٣) أَيْنَ التَّاجِرُ؟ هُوَ فِي الدُّكَّانِ .
- (٤) الْقَلَمُ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ .
- (٥) أَيْنَ زَيْتُ؟ هِيَ فِي الْغُرْفَةِ .
- (٦) أَيْنَ الْوَرَقُ؟ هُوَ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ .
- (٧) أَيْنَ الْمُدْرَسُ؟ هُوَ فِي الْفَصْلِ .
- (٨) أَيْنَ يَاسِرٌ؟ هُوَ فِي الْمِرْحَاضِ .
- (٩) الشَّمْسُ وَالْقَمَرُ فِي السَّمَاءِ .
- (١٠) مَنْ فِي الْفَصْلِ؟

Consider the following:

تأمل ما يلي:
محمّد

آمنة

زينب

خالد

فاطمة

حامد

مرّيم

ياسر

عائشة

عمار

خديجة

سعيد

صفية

علي

رقية

عبّاس

اقرأ واكتب مع ضبط أواخر الكلمات:

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

حامد ، زينب ، آمنة ، عمار ، سعيد ، فاطمة ، مرّيم ،
علي ، خالد ، عبّاس ، عائشة ، محمد ، صفية ، خديجة .

(ب)

المَسْجِدُ : إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ

الْبَيْتُ : مِنَ الْبَيْتِ



الْيَابَانُ



الْمَرْحَاضُ

الْمُدْرَسُ : مِنْ أَيْنَ أَلْتِ ؟

مُحَمَّدٌ : أَنَا مِنَ الْيَابَانِ .

الْمُدْرَسُ : وَمِنْ أَيْنَ عَمَّارٌ ؟

مُحَمَّدٌ : هُوَ مِنَ الصِّينِ .

الْمُدْرَسُ : وَمِنْ أَيْنَ حَامِدٌ ؟

مُحَمَّدٌ : هُوَ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ .

الْمُدْرَسُ : أَيْنَ عَبَّاسٌ ؟

مُحَمَّدٌ : خَرَجَ .

الْمُدْرَسُ : أَيْنَ ذَهَبٌ ؟

مُحَمَّدٌ : ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمُدِيرِ .

الْمُدْرَسُ : وَ أَيْنَ ذَهَبَ عَلِيٌّ ؟

مُحَمَّدٌ : ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمَرْحَاضِ .

(١) أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ :

Answer the following questions:

.....

(١) مِنْ أَيْنَ أَتَتْ ؟

(٢) أَأَتَتْ مِنَ الْفَلِيبِيِّينَ؟

(٣) مَنْ مِنَ الصِّينِيِّينَ؟

(٤) مِنْ أَيْنَ حَامِدٌ؟

(٥) أَيْنَ ذَهَبَ عَبَّاسٌ؟

(٦) أَذَهَبَ عَلِيٌّ إِلَى الْمُدِيرِ؟

(٢) أَقْرَأْ وَاكْتُبْ مَعَ ضَبْطٍ أَوْ آخِرِ الْكَلِمَاتِ :

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

الْغُرْفَةُ ، مِنَ الْغُرْفَةِ ، مِنَ الْحَمَّامِ ، الْمَرْحَاضُ ، إِلَى الْمَرْحَاضِ ،
 الْيَابَانَ ، الْفَلِيبِيِّينَ ، مِنَ الْهِنْدِ ، إِلَى الصِّينِيِّينَ .

Read and write:

(٣) أَقْرَأْ وَاكْتُبْ :

(١) مِنْ أَيْنَ فَاطِمَةُ ؟ هِيَ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ .

(٢) خَرَجَ الْمُدْرَسُ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ وَذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمُدِيرِ .

(٣) ذَهَبَ التَّاجِرُ إِلَى الدُّكَّانِ .

(٤) خَرَجَ حَامِدٌ مِنَ الْغُرْفَةِ وَذَهَبَ إِلَى الْحَمَّامِ .

(٥) مَنْ خَرَجَ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ ؟

(٦) خَرَجَ الطَّالِبُ مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ وَذَهَبَ إِلَى السُّوقِ .

(٧) خَدِيجَةٌ مِنَ الصِّينِ وَخَالِدٌ مِنَ الْيَابَانِ .

(٤) ضَعِ فِي الْفَرَاغِ فِيمَا يَلِي حَرْفَ جَرٍّ مُنَاسِبًا:

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

(من - إلى - في - على)

(from - to - in - on)

(١) الْكِتَابُ الْمَكْتَبِ . (٢) الطَّالِبُ الْفَصْلِ .

(٣) ذَهَبَ حَامِدٌ الْجَامِعَةِ . (٤) خَرَجَ الْمُدِيرُ الْمَدْرَسَةِ .

(٥) ذَهَبَ مُحَمَّدٌ الصِّينِ الْيَابَانِ .



New Words :

الْكَلِمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ :

الْمَرْحَاضُ

الْحَمَّامُ

الْفَصْلُ

الْمَدْرَسَةُ

السُّوقُ

الْجَامِعَةُ

الْعُرْفَةُ

الْمَطْبِخُ

الْفِلِيبِينُ

الْهِنْدُ

الصِّينُ

الْيَابَانُ

خَرَجَ

ذَهَبَ

الْمُدِيرُ

فِي . عَلَى . مِنْ . إِلَى

مِنْ حُرُوفِ الْجَرِّ

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 jadīd-u-n الْبَيْتُ جَدِيدٌ

A noun with the normal ending is said to be in the nominative case. In Arabic it is called مَرْفُوعٌ.

After a preposition this ending changes to: «-i» e.g.
al-bait-u (the house)

fi l-bait-i (in the house)¹

الْبَيْتُ
فِي الْبَيْتِ

Bait-u-n (a house)

بَيْتٌ

fi bait-i-n (in a house)

فِي بَيْتٍ

al-maktab-u (the table)

الْمَكْتَبُ

`ala l-maktab-i (on the table)

عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ

A noun preceded by a preposition is said to be in the genitive case (in Arabic مَجْرُورٌ).

2. In this lesson we also learn the two pronouns: هُوَ "he, it", and هِيَ "she, it".

In Arabic all nouns are either masculine or feminine.

A masculine noun is referred to by the pronoun هُوَ whether it denotes a human being, and animal or a thing. e.g.

Where is the boy?

أَيْنَ الْوَلَدُ؟

He is in the mosque.

هُوَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ.

Where is the book?

أَيْنَ الْكِتَابُ؟

It is on the table.

هُوَ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ.

¹ The word فِي has a long «i». But when it is followed by «a» the «i» is shortened because in Arabic long vowels are not followed by a consonant which has no vowel. (fil fil).

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

Where is Aminah?

أَيْنَ آمِنَةُ؟

She is in the house.

هِيَ فِي الْبَيْتِ.

Where is the watch?

أَيْنَ السَّاعَةُ؟

It is on the bed.

هِيَ عَلَى السَّرِيرِ.

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

Note:

1. We have learnt that the tanwîn is the indefinite article, e.g. بَيْتٌ a house. This rule does not apply to proper nouns. So حَامِدٌ is just "Hâmid", not "a Hâmid".
2. Feminine proper nouns have no tanwîn, e.g. فَاطِمَةُ، زَيْنَبُ، آمِنَةُ

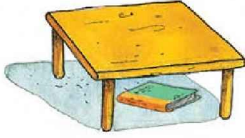
Vocabulary:

أَيْنَ	where	عَلَى	on
غُرْفَةٌ	room	السَّمَاءُ	sky
الْحَمَّامُ	bathroom	الْفَصْلُ	classroom
الْمَطْبُخُ	kitchen	الْمِرْحَاضُ	toilet
فِي	In		

الدَّرْسُ الْخَامِسُ

LESSON FIVE

سَعِيدٌ : أَكْتَابُ مُحَمَّدٍ هَذَا يَا يَاسِرُ ؟
يَاسِرٌ : لَا ، هَذَا كِتَابُ حَامِدٍ .



سَعِيدٌ : أَيْنَ كِتَابُ مُحَمَّدٍ ؟
يَاسِرٌ : هُوَ تَحْتَ الْمَكْتَبِ هُنَاكَ .

سَعِيدٌ : أَيْنَ دَفْتَرُ عَمَّارٍ ؟
يَاسِرٌ : هُوَ عَلَى مَكْتَبِ الْمُدْرَسِ .



سَعِيدٌ : قَلَمٌ مَن هَذَا يَا عَلِيُّ ؟
عَلِيُّ : هَذَا قَلَمُ الْمُدْرَسِ .



سَعِيدٌ : أَيْنَ حَقِيْبَةُ الْمُدْرَسِ ؟
عَلِيُّ : هِيَ تَحْتَ الْمَكْتَبِ .

EXERCISES تَمَارِينُ

(١) أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ:

Answer the following questions:

(١) أَيْنَ كِتَابُ مُحَمَّدٍ؟

(٢) أَيْنَ كِتَابُ عَمَّارٍ؟

(٣) أَيْنَ حَقِيَّةُ الْمُدْرَسِ؟

(٢) أَضِفِ الْكَلِمَةَ الْأُولَى إِلَى الثَّانِيَةِ:

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

مَكْتَبٌ ، الْمُدْرَسُ : مَكْتَبُ الْمُدْرَسِ

كِتَابٌ ، مُحَمَّدٌ : كِتَابُ مُحَمَّدٍ

مِفْتَاحٌ ، الْبَيْتُ

قَلَمٌ ، حَامِدٌ

دُكَّانٌ ، التَّاجِرُ

بَيْتٌ ، عَبَّاسٌ

بَيْتٌ ، الْمُهَنْدِسُ

غُرْفَةٌ ، عَلِيٌّ

اسْمٌ ، الْوَلَدُ

دَفْتَرٌ ، سَعِيدٌ

كِتَابٌ ، اللَّهُ

مَنْدِيلٌ ، يَاسِرٌ

بِنْتُ ، الطَّيِّبُ

قَمِيصٌ ، عَمَّارٌ

مِفْتَاحٌ ، السَّيَّارَةُ

سَرِيرٌ ، خَالِدٌ



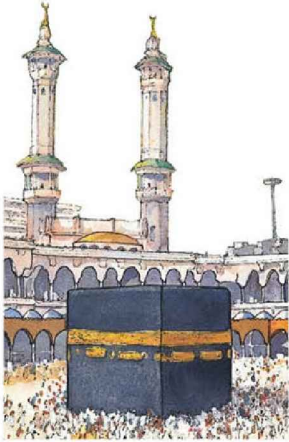
(٣) اِقْرَأْ وَاكْتُبْ مَعَ ضَبْطِ أَوْ آخِرِ الْكَلِمَاتِ:

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

بَابِ الْمَدْرَسَةِ ، حِمَارِ الرَّجُلِ ، بَيْتِ حَامِدٍ ، سَيَّارَةَ الْمُدِيرِ ،
مَنْدِيلَ عَمَّارٍ ، اسْمَ الطَّالِبِ ، بَيْتِ اللَّهِ ، فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ ،
مَنْ بَيْتِ الْمُدْرَسِ ، عَلَى مَكْتَبِ الْمُدِيرِ .

Read:

(٤) اِقْرَأْ



- (١) أَيْنَ بَيْتِ الْمُدْرَسِ ؟ هُوَ بَعِيدٌ .
- (٢) الْقُرْآنُ كِتَابُ اللَّهِ .
- (٣) الْكَعْبَةُ بَيْتُ اللَّهِ .
- (٤) مُحَمَّدٌ (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) رَسُولُ اللَّهِ .
- (٥) خَرَجَ الْمُدْرَسُ مِنْ غُرْفَةِ الْمُدِيرِ .
- (٦) هَذَا بَيْتُ حَامِدٍ وَذَلِكَ بَيْتُ خَالِدٍ .
- (٧) ابْنُ عَمَّارٍ طَالِبٌ وَابْنُ يَاسِرٍ تَاجِرٌ .
- (٨) بَيْتُ الْمُدْرَسِ بَعِيدٌ وَبَيْتُ التَّاجِرِ قَرِيبٌ .
- (٩) هَذَا مِفْتَاحُ السَّيَّارَةِ . أَيْنَ مِفْتَاحُ الْبَيْتِ ؟
- (١٠) مَنْ أَنْتَ يَا وَلَدٌ ؟ أَنَا ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ .
- (١١) وَابْنُ مَنْ هُوَ ؟ هُوَ ابْنُ خَالِدٍ .
- (١٢) أَيْنَ مَسْجِدُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) ؟
هُوَ فِي الْمَدِينَةِ الْمُنَوَّرَةِ .



(١٣) بِنْتُ حَامِدٍ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ وَبِنْتُ مُحَمَّدٍ فِي الْجَامِعَةِ .

(١٤) اسْمُ الْمُدْرَسِ سَعِيدٌ وَاسْمُ الْمُهَنْدِسِ خَالِدٌ .

(١٥) عَمُّ الطَّالِبِ عَنِيٌّ .

(١٦) بَابُ الْمَسْجِدِ مَفْتُوحٌ وَبَابُ الْمَدْرَسَةِ مُغْلَقٌ .

(١٧) خَالَ حَامِدٍ فَقِيرٌ .



(١٨) سَيَّارَةٌ عَبَّاسٍ فِي الشَّارِعِ .

(١٩) ابْنُ مَنْ أَلْتِ؟ أَنَا ابْنُ الْمُدْرَسِ .

(٢٠) أَيْنَ الْكَلْبُ؟ هُوَ تَحْتَ السَّيَّارَةِ .



(٥) كَوِّنْ جُمْلًا مُفِيدَةً بِمَلْءِ الْفَرَاغِ فِيمَا يَلِي:

Make sentences by filling in the blanks:

(١) الْبَيْتِ مُغْلَقٌ . (٢) أَيْنَ السَّيَّارَةِ؟

(٣) مُحَمَّدٌ (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) (٤) الطَّيِّبِ بَعِيدٌ .

رَسُولٌ.....

(٥) الْقُرْآنُ كِتَابٌ (٦) خَدِيجَةٌ حَامِدٌ .

(٧) أَنَا الْمُدْرَسِ . (٨) الطَّالِبِ مَكْسُورٌ .

(٩) بَابٌ مَفْتُوحٌ . (١٠) خَرَجَ الْمُدْرَسُ مِنْ الْمُدِيرِ .



Correct the following phrases: (٦) صَحِّحِ التَّرَكِيبَاتِ التَّالِيَةَ:

الْقَلَمُ الطَّالِبِ بَابُ السَّيَّارَةِ
بِنْتُ حَامِدٍ الرَّسُولُ اللَّهِ
اسْمُ الْوَلَدِ ابْنُ الْمُدْرَسِ

(٧) مُحَمَّدٌ : يَا مُحَمَّدُ أَسْتَاذٌ : يَا أَسْتَاذُ

خَالِدٌ : يَا خَالِدُ وَكَدٌ : يَا وَكَدُ

اقْرَأْ وَاسْتَبْرِأْ مَعَ ضَبْطِ أَوْ آخِرِ الْكَلِمَاتِ:

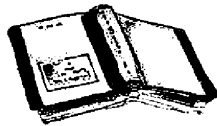
Read and write each of the following nouns using the correct ending:

يَا عَلِيَّ . يَا عَبَّاسَ . شَيْخَ . يَا شَيْخَ . يَا رَجُلَ . يَا سِرَّ
يَا عَمَّارَ . دُكْتُورَ . يَا دُكْتُورَ .

(٨) اقْرَأِ الْمِثَالَ الْآتِيَّ ثُمَّ كَوِّنْ أَسْئَلَةً مِثْلَهُ مُشِيرًا إِلَى الصُّورِ التَّالِيَةِ:

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

كِتَابٌ مِنْ هَذَا؟



?.....



?.....



?.....



?.....

اسْمٌ : اسْمُ الْوَالِدِ مُحَمَّدٌ وَاسْمُ الْبِنْتِ زَيْنَبٌ .
 اسْمُ الْمُدْرَسِ حَامِدٌ . مَا اسْمُ الْمُدِيرِ؟
 ابْنٌ : ابْنُ خَالِدٍ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ وَابْنُ حَامِدٍ فِي الْجَامِعَةِ .
 ابْنُ الْمُدْرَسِ فِي الْفَصْلِ . أَيْنَ ابْنُ الْمُدِيرِ؟
 أَقْرَأَ مَا يَلِي مُرَاعِيًا قَوَاعِدَ نُطْقِ هَمْزَةِ الْوَصْلِ:

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

- (١) ابْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ فِي الْعِرَاقِ وَابْنُ حَامِدٍ فِي الْهِنْدِ .
- (٢) خَرَجَ ابْنُ الطَّيِّبِ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ .
- (٣) ذَهَبَ ابْنُ التَّاجِرِ إِلَى السُّوقِ .
- (٤) اسْمُ الْمُهَنْدِسِ فَيَصَلُّ وَاسْمُ الطَّيِّبِ مَسْعُودٌ .
- (٥) مَا اسْمُ الرَّجُلِ؟
- (٦) ابْنٌ مِنْ أَيْتٍ؟ أَنَا ابْنُ الْوَزِيرِ .

New words:

الكلمات الجديدة:

الابْنُ	الاسْمُ	الْكَعْبَةُ	الرَّسُولُ
السَّيَّارَةُ	الْحَقِيقَةُ	الْخَالُ	الْعَمُّ
هُنَاكَ	تَحْتَ	مُغْلَقٌ	الشَّارِعُ

الْمُدْرَسُ	سَيَّارَةٌ
↓	↓
مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ	مُضَافٌ

POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson we learn the following:

1. Bilâl's book (kit âbu Bilâl-i-n)

كِتَابُ بِلَالٍ

The imâm's house (bait-u l-imam-i)

بَيْتُ الْإِمَامِ

In كِتَابُ بِلَالٍ the first word is the thing possessed.

It is called mudâf. The second word بِلَالٍ is the possessor. It is called mudâf ilaihi.

Note:

- a) that the mudâf takes neither the definite nor the indefinite article. So it is wrong to say بِلَالٍ كِتَابُ or الْكِتَابُ بِلَالٍ. The mudâf is definite by position, and does not need the definite article.
- b) the mudâf ilaihi is in the genitive case. It can have tanwin as in the first example or أَلْ as in the second example.

بِلَالٍ
Bilâl-u-n

بَيْتُ بِلَالٍ
bait-u Bilâl-i-n

الْإِمَامِ
al-imâm-u

بَيْتُ الْإِمَامِ
bait-u l-imâm-i

- c) كِتَابُ مَنْ؟ "whose book?". Note that مَنْ 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) عَلَى مَكْتَبِ الْمُدْرَسِ. Note that مَكْتَبِ is in the genitive case because of the preposition عَلَى and الْمُدْرَسِ is in the genitive case because it is mudâf ilaihi.

2. تَحْتَ "under". The noun following تَحْتَ is in the genitive because it is mudâf ilaihi: تَحْتَ الْمَكْتَبِ، تَحْتَ الْكِتَابِ
3. يَا is a vocative particle. A noun following يَا has only one dammah:

يا بلالُ، يا شيخُ، يا أستاذُ etc.

4. The words اسمٌ and ابنٌ commence with hamzatu l-waṣl. When preceded by a word the initial «i-» is dropped in pronunciation.

اسْمُ الْوَلَدِ بِلَالٌ، وَاسْمُ الْبِنْتِ آمِنَةٌ.
ism-u l-walad-i bilâl-u-n, wa sm-u l-bint-i âminat-u
ابْنُ الْمُدْرَسِ طَبِيبٌ، وَابْنُ الْإِمَامِ تَاجِرٌ.
ibn-u l-mudarris-i ṭabîb-u-n wa bn-u l-imâm-i tâjir-u-n.
أَيْنَ ابْنِ حَامِدٍ؟
aina bn-u hâmid-i-n?

Vocabulary:

الرَّسُولُ	The messenger	تَحْتَ	under, beneath
الْعَمُّ	paternal uncle	الابْنُ	son
الشارِعُ	street	السَّيَّارَةُ	car
الكَعْبَةُ	The Ka'bah	هُنَا	here
الْحَالُ	maternal uncle	هُنَاكَ	there
مُعَلَّقٌ	closed, shut	الْبِنْتُ	daughter, girl
الاسْمُ	name	الطَّبِيبُ	doctor
الْحَقِيْبَةُ	bag, case		

الدَّرْسُ السَّادِسُ

LESSON SIX

هَذِهِ

هَذَا ابْنُ حَامِدٍ وَهَذِهِ بِنْتُ يَاسِرٍ .

ابْنُ حَامِدٍ جَالِسٌ وَبِنْتُ يَاسِرٍ وَقَفَّةٌ .



مَنْ هَذِهِ ؟

هَذِهِ أُخْتُ الْمُهَنْدِسِ .

أَهِيَ أَيْضًا مُهَنْدِسَةٌ ؟

لا، هِيَ طَبِيبَةٌ .



لِمَنْ هَذِهِ السَّيَّارَةُ ؟

هَذِهِ سَيَّارَةُ الْمُدِيرِ .



مَا هَذِهِ ؟

هَذِهِ مِكْوَاةٌ .

لِمَنْ هَذِهِ ؟
هَذِهِ لِخَالِدٍ .

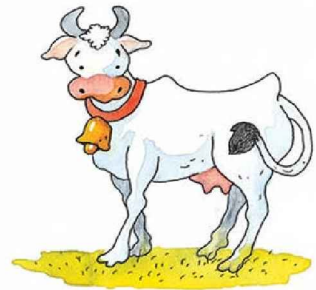


أَدْرَاجَةٌ أُنْسٍ هَذِهِ ؟
لَا، هَذِهِ دَرَّاجَةٌ عَمَّارٍ . هَذِهِ جَدِيدَةٌ،
وَدَرَّاجَةٌ أُنْسٍ قَدِيمَةٌ .



هَذِهِ سَاعَةٌ عَلَيَّ . هِيَ جَمِيلَةٌ جَدًّا .

هَذِهِ مَلْعَقَةٌ وَهَذِهِ قِنْدَرٌ . الْمَلْعَقَةُ فِي الْقِنْدَرِ .



هَذِهِ بَقْرَةٌ الْفَلَّاحِ .

هَذَا أُنْفٌ وَهَذَا فَمٌّ .



هَذِهِ أُذُنٌ وَهَذِهِ عَيْنٌ .
وَهَذِهِ يَدٌ وَهَذِهِ رِجْلٌ .

READ AND WRITE

اقْرَأْ وَاكْتُبْ

(٢) مَنْ هَذِهِ؟ هَذِهِ أُخْتُ عَبَّاسٍ .

(١) هَذَا مَسْجِدٌ وَهَذِهِ مَدْرَسَةٌ .



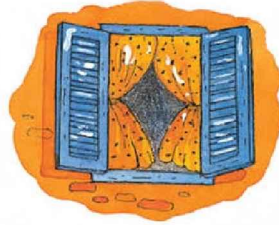
(٣) هَذَا دِيكٌ وَهَذِهِ دَجَاجَةٌ .

(٤) هَذَا ابْنُ الْمُدِيرِ وَهَذِهِ بِنْتُ الْمُدْرَسِ .

(٦) أَيْنَ قَدْرُ اللَّحْمِ؟ هِيَ فِي الثَّلَاجَةِ .

(٥) هَذِهِ أُمُّ يَاسِرٍ .

(٧) هَذَا بَابٌ وَهَذِهِ نَافِذَةٌ .



EXERCISES تَمَارِينُ

(٢) اقْرَأِ الْمِثَالَ وَكَوِّنْ جُمْلًا عَلَى غِرَارِهِ:

Read the example and make sentences on this pattern:

(١) مُحَمَّدٌ طَالِبٌ .

آمِنَةُ طَالِبَةٌ .

(٢) حَامِدٌ طَيِّبٌ .

فَاطِمَةُ

(٣) هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ .

هِيَ

(٤) الْبَابُ مُغْلَقٌ .

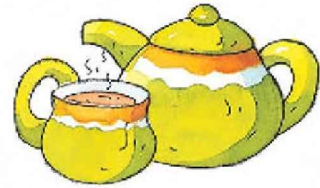
النَّافِذَةُ

(٥) الْمَنْدِيلُ وَسِخٌ .

الْيَدُ



- الْقَهْوَةُ (٦) الشَّاي حَارٌّ .
- الْمَدْرَسَةُ (٧) الْمَسْجِدُ بَعِيدٌ .
- الطَّالِبَةُ (٨) الطَّالِبُ مَرِيضٌ .
- السَّيَّارَةُ (٩) الْحِصَانُ سَرِيعٌ .
- الشَّمْسُ (١٠) الْقَمَرُ جَمِيلٌ .
- الْأُمُّ (١١) الْأَبُ جَالِسٌ .



(٣) صَحِّحِ الْجُمْلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ:

Correct the following sentences:

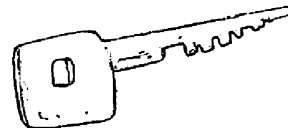
-
-
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-

(١) حَقِيبَةٌ مِنْ هَذَا ؟

(٢) الْغُرْفَةُ مَفْتُوحَةٌ .

(٣) هَذَا سَيَّارَةُ الطَّيِّبِ .

(٤) هَذِهِ مِفْتَاحُ السَّيَّارَةِ .

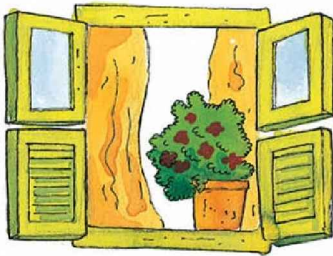




(٥) أَيْنَ الْبَقْرَةَ؟ هُوَ فِي الشَّارِعِ .

(٤) أَقْرَأْ وَاكْتُبْ مَعَ ضَبْطِ أَوَاخِرِ الْكَلِمَاتِ :

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



(١) هَذَا لِمُحَمَّدٍ وَذَلِكَ لِحَامِدٍ .

(٢) لِمَنْ هَذِهِ؟ هَذِهِ لِيَّاسِرٍ .

(٣) الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ .

(٤) لِلَّهِ الْمَشْرِقِ وَالْمَغْرِبِ .

New words:

الْكَلِمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ:

الْقَدْرُ	الْمِلْعَقَةُ	الدَّرَاجَةُ	الْمِكْوَاةُ
الْقَمُ	الْأَنْفُ	الْفَلَّاحُ	الْبَقْرَةُ
الشَّيْءُ	الرَّجُلُ	الْيَدُ	الْأُذُنُ
سَرِيعٌ	الْقَهْوَةُ	الثَّلَاجَةُ	الْأُمُّ
		جِدًّا	التَّافِذَةُ

POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson we learn:

1. هَذِهِ which is the feminine of هَذَا. It is pronounced هَازِه but the alif is omitted in writing.

This is a boy and this is a girl.

بِنْتٌ

هَذَا وَلَدٌ وَ هَذِهِ .

2. Nouns and adjectives are made feminine by adding a «ة» at the end. The last letter before this (ة) takes a fathah (a.)...

مُدَرِّسٌ

mudarris-u-n
(teacher)

مُدَرِّسَةٌ

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

Some nouns have a separate form for feminine e.g.,

ابْنٌ son

بِنْتٌ daughter

أَخٌ brother

أُخْتٌ sister

All nouns in Arabic are either masculine or feminine. Feminine nouns and adjectives usually have the ة-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.

Feminine	Masculine
يَدٌ hand	رَأْسٌ head
رِجْلٌ leg	أَنْفٌ nose
عَيْنٌ eye	فَمٌ mouth
أُذُنٌ ear	وَجْهٌ face

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

This belongs to Bilâl and that belongs to Hâmid. هَذَا لِـبِلَالٍ، وَذَلِكَ لِـحَامِدٍ.

Praise belongs to Allâh

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ.

Note that the word اللَّهُ becomes لِلَّهِ lillah-i (belonging to Allâh) by just dropping the alif. No lâm need to be added to the word.

لِمَنْ means "whose" or "belonging to whom" e.g.,

Whose is this? Whom does this belong to?

لِمَنْ هَذَا؟

Whose is the book?

لِمَنْ الْكِتَابُ؟

Note that مَنْ becomes مَنِ when followed by أَلْ

4. أَيْضاً means "also", e.g.

This is beautiful,

هَذَا جَمِيلٌ،

and that is also beautiful.

وَذَلِكَ أَيْضاً جَمِيلٌ.

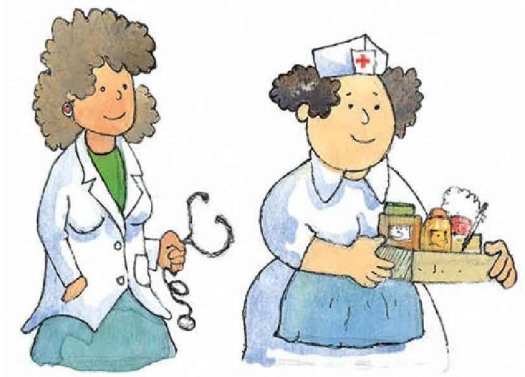
5. جِداً means "very", e.g.

This is very big.

هَذَا كَبِيرٌ جِداً.

الدَّرْسُ السَّابِعُ

LESSON SEVEN



مَنْ هَذِهِ؟
هَذِهِ أَمِيَّةُ.
وَمَنْ تِلْكَ؟
تِلْكَ فَاطِمَةُ.
هَذِهِ طَبِيبَةٌ وَتِلْكَ مُمَرِّضَةٌ.
هَذِهِ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ وَتِلْكَ مِنَ الْيَابَانِ.
هَذِهِ طَوِيلَةٌ وَتِلْكَ قَصِيرَةٌ.



مَنْ هَذَا؟
هَذَا حَامِدٌ.
وَمَنْ ذَلِكَ؟
ذَلِكَ عَلِيٌّ.



أَتَلْكَ دَجَاجَةٌ؟
لَا، تِلْكَ بَطَّةٌ.



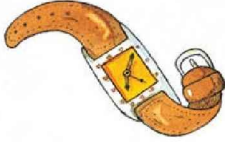
مَا تِلْكَ؟
تِلْكَ بَيْضَةٌ.



هَذِهِ سَيَّارَةُ الْمُدْرَسِ وَتِلْكَ سَيَّارَةُ الْمُدِيرِ.

أَسَاعَةٌ عَبَّاسٍ هَذِهِ؟

لَا، هَذِهِ سَاعَةٌ حَامِدٍ، تِلْكَ سَاعَةٌ عَبَّاسٍ.



ذَلِكَ دِيكَ وَتِلْكَ دِجَاجَةٌ.

EXERCISES

تَمَارِينُ

Read and write:

(١) اِقْرَأْ وَاكْتُبْ:

(٢) ذَلِكَ حِمَارٌ وَتِلْكَ بَقْرَةٌ .

(٤) هَذَا جَمَلٌ وَتِلْكَ نَاقَةٌ .

(٦) هَذَا كَلْبٌ وَذَلِكَ قِطٌّ .

(١) هَذِهِ مَدْرَسَةٌ وَتِلْكَ جَامِعَةٌ .

(٣) أَذَلِكَ مَسْجِدٌ ؟ لَا، تِلْكَ مَدْرَسَةٌ .

(٥) هَذِهِ مَدْرَسَةٌ وَتِلْكَ طَالِبَةٌ .

(٧) هَذَا بَيْتُ الْمُؤَدِّنِ وَتِلْكَ حَدِيقَةُ التَّاجِرِ .



(٢) أَشْرُ إِلَى الْكَلِمَاتِ الْآتِيَةِ بِاسْمِ إِشَارَةٍ لِلْقَرِيبِ (هَذَا ، هَذِهِ):

Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with هَذَا or هذه:



- (١) أُمَّ . (٢) أَبٌ . (٣) قَلَمٌ .
(٤) مَلْعَقَةٌ . (٥) عَيْنٌ . (٦) حَجَرٌ .
(٧) قَمِيصٌ . (٨) قِدْرٌ . (٩) نَافِذَةٌ .
(١٠) بَقْرَةٌ . (١١) مَكْتَبٌ . (١٢) نَاقَةٌ .
(١٣) مُهَنْدِسٌ . (١٤) مُؤَدِّنٌ . (١٥) مُمَرِّضَةٌ .
(١٦) سَرِيرٌ . (١٧) حَدِيقَةٌ . (١٨) طَالِبَةٌ .
(١٩) جَمَلٌ . (٢٠) بَطَّةٌ .

(٣) أَشْرُ إِلَى الْكَلِمَاتِ الْوَارِدَةِ فِي التَّمْرِينِ الثَّانِي بِاسْمِ إِشَارَةٍ
لِلْبَعِيدِ (ذَلِكَ ، تِلْكَ)

Fill in the blank in each of the sentences in Exercise 2 with ذَلِكَ or تِلْكَ:

New words:

الْكَلِمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ:

الْبَطَّةُ

الْحَدِيقَةُ

الْمُمْرِضَةُ

الْبَيْضَةُ

التَّاقَةُ

الْمُوَذَّنُ

أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ لِلْبَعِيدِ

أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ لِلْقَرِيبِ

ذَلِكَ حَامِدٌ

هَذَا مُحَمَّدٌ

تِلْكَ زَيْنَبُ

هَذِهِ آمِنَةُ

POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson we learn تِلْكَ which is the feminine of ذَلِكَ "that" e.g.,

This is Bilâl and that is Hâmid.

هَذَا بِلَالٌ، وَذَلِكَ حَامِدٌ.

This is Aminah and that is Maryam.

هَذِهِ آمِنَةُ، وَتِلْكَ مَرْيَمُ.

Vocabulary:

التَّاقَةُ she-camel

الْبَيْضَةُ egg

الْبَطَّةُ duck

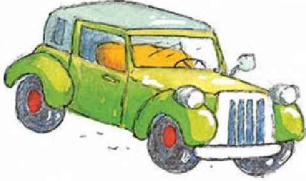
الْمُوَذَّنُ mu 'adhdhin

الْمُمْرِضَةُ nurse

الدَّجَاجَةُ hen

الدَّرْسُ الثَّامِنُ

LESSON EIGHT



هَذَا الرَّجُلُ تَاجِرٌ وَذَلِكَ الرَّجُلُ طَيِّبٌ.
اسْمُ التَّاجِرِ مُحَمَّدٌ وَاسْمُ الطَّيِّبِ سَعِيدٌ.
هَذَا الْبَيْتُ لِلتَّاجِرِ وَذَلِكَ الْبَيْتُ لِلطَّيِّبِ.
بَيْتُ التَّاجِرِ أَمَامَ الْمَسْجِدِ وَبَيْتُ الطَّيِّبِ خَلْفَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ.
لِمَنْ هَذِهِ السَّيَّارَةُ، وَلِمَنْ تِلْكَ؟
هَذِهِ السَّيَّارَةُ لِلطَّيِّبِ، وَتِلْكَ لِلتَّاجِرِ.
هَذِهِ السَّيَّارَةُ مِنَ الْيَابَانِ، وَتِلْكَ مِنْ أَمْرِيكَا.



EXERCISES تَمَارِينُ

(١) أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ:

Answer the following questions:

- (١) مَنْ هَذَا الرَّجُلُ وَمَنْ ذَلِكَ الرَّجُلُ؟
- (٢) مَا اسْمُ التَّاجِرِ؟
- (٣) مَا اسْمُ الطَّيِّبِ؟
- (٤) مِنْ أَيْنَ سَيَّارَةُ الطَّيِّبِ؟
- (٥) مِنْ أَيْنَ سَيَّارَةُ التَّاجِرِ؟
- (٦) أَيْنَ بَيْتُ التَّاجِرِ؟
- (٧) أَيْنَ بَيْتُ الطَّيِّبِ؟



Read and write:

(٢) اِقْرَأْ وَ اَكْتُبْ:

(١) هَذَا الْوَلَدُ خَالِدٌ، وَذَلِكَ الْوَلَدُ مُحَمَّدٌ .

(٢) هَذَا الرَّجُلُ مُدْرَسٌ، وَذَلِكَ الرَّجُلُ مُهَنْدِسٌ .

(٣) هَذَا الْكِتَابُ جَدِيدٌ، وَذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ قَدِيمٌ

(٤) هَذِهِ السَّيَّارَةُ لِعَلِيٍّ، وَتِلْكَ لِيخَالِدٍ .

(٥) هَذَا الْبَابُ مَفْتُوحٌ، وَذَلِكَ الْبَابُ مَغْلَقٌ .

(٦) لِمَنْ هَذِهِ السَّاعَةُ ؟ هِيَ لِعَبَّاسٍ .

(٧) أَهَذَا الْبَيْتُ لِلطَّيِّبِ ؟ لَا ، هُوَ لِلْمُدْرَسِ .

(٨) أَهَذِهِ الدَّرَاجَةُ لِابْنِ الْمُؤَدَّنِ ؟ نَعَمْ .

(٩) مَنْ هَذَا الْوَلَدُ ؟ هُوَ طَالِبٌ مِنَ الْعِرَاقِ .

(١٠) أَذَلِكَ الْبَيْتُ جَدِيدٌ ؟ لَا، هُوَ قَدِيمٌ جِدًّا .

(١١) هَذِهِ السَّيَّارَةُ مِنَ الْيَابَانِ، وَتِلْكَ مِنْ سُوَيْسْرَا .

(١٢) هَذَا السَّكِّينُ مِنَ أَلْمَانِيَا، وَتِلْكَ الْمِلْعَقَةُ مِنْ إِنْكَلْتْرَا .

(٣) اِقْرَأْ الْمِثَالَ الْآتِيَّ ثُمَّ حَوِّلِ الْجُمْلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ مِثْلَهُ:

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

هَذَا الْكِتَابُ لِمُحَمَّدٍ .

مِثَالٌ: هَذَا كِتَابٌ .

..... مِنْ الْهِنْدِ .

(١) هَذَا طَيِّبٌ .

..... لِلْمُدِيرِ .

(٢) هَذِهِ سَيَّارَةٌ .



- (٣) ذَلِكَ وَلَدٌ ابنُ المُدرِّسِ
- (٤) تِلْكَ سَاعَةٌ مِنْ سُوَيْسِرَا .
- (٥) هَذَا قَلَمٌ لِعَبَّاسٍ .
- (٦) ذَلِكَ رَجُلٌ مُؤَدِّنٌ .
- (٧) هَذِهِ بَيْضَةٌ كَبِيرَةٌ .
- (٨) هَذَا مَنَدِيلٌ وَسِخٌ .
- (٩) هَذِهِ حَقِيبةٌ لِلْمُدْرَسِ .

(٤) اِقْرَأِ الْمِثَالَ الْآتِيَّ ثُمَّ كَوِّنْ أَسْئَلَةً وَ أَجْوِبَةً مِثْلَهُ:

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

هَذَا الْكِتَابُ لِمُحَمَّدٍ.



مثال : لِمَنْ هَذَا الْكِتَابُ؟

(عَبَّاسٍ)



(١)

(عَلِيٍّ)



(٢)

(الْمُدِيرِ)



(٣)

(الْفَلَّاحِ)



(٤)

(الْمُدْرَسِ)



(٥)

(عَمَّارٍ)

(٦)

(بِنْتُ الْفَلَّاحِ)



(٧)

(اَيْنَ الْمَدِيرِ).....



..... (٨)

(الطَّيْبِ).....



..... (٩)

(الطَّالِبِ).....



..... (١٠)



(٥) تَأَمَّلِ الْأَمْثَلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ:

Read carefully the following examples:

إِلَى الْبَيْتِ	مِنَ الْبَيْتِ	فِي الْبَيْتِ	الْبَيْتُ
إِلَى الْمُسْتَشْفَى	مِنَ الْمُسْتَشْفَى	فِي الْمُسْتَشْفَى	الْمُسْتَشْفَى
إِلَى أَمْرِيكَا	مِنَ أَمْرِيكَا	فِي أَمْرِيكَا	أَمْرِيكَا
إِلَى أَلْمَانِيَا	مِنَ أَلْمَانِيَا	فِي أَلْمَانِيَا	أَلْمَانِيَا

Read and write:

اقْرَأْ وَاكْتُبْ:

هَذَا الطَّيْبُ مِنْ إِنْكَلْتْرَا.

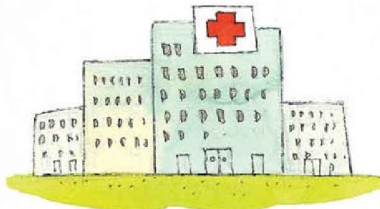
ذَهَبَ حَامِدٌ إِلَى فِرْنَسَا.

مُحَمَّدٌ مَرِيضٌ . هُوَ الْآنَ فِي الْمُسْتَشْفَى.

ذَهَبَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ مِنْ أَلْمَانِيَا إِلَى إِنْكَلْتْرَا.

هَذَا الْكِتَابُ لِعِيْسَى، وَذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لِمُوسَى.

هَذَا الْمُهَنْدِسُ مِنْ أَمْرِيكَا.



الْمُسْتَشْفَى.

Read:

اقْرَأ:



- (١) السَّبُورَةُ أَمَامَ الطَّالِبِ، وَهِيَ خَلْفَ الْمُدْرَسِ.
- (٢) أَيْنَ سَيَّارَةُ الْمُدْرَسِ؟ هِيَ أَمَامَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ.
- (٣) أَيْنَ بَيْتُ الْإِمَامِ؟ بَيْنْتُ الْإِمَامِ خَلْفَ الْمَسْجِدِ.
- (٤) أَيْنَ جَلَسَ حَامِدٌ؟ جَلَسَ خَلْفَ مُحَمَّدٍ.
- (٥) ذَهَبَ عَمَّارٌ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ وَجَلَسَ أَمَامَ الْمِحْرَابِ.



POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson we learn:

1. How to say "this book" in Arabic. We have seen that هَذَا كِتَابٌ means "this is a book". Now we learn that هَذَا الْكِتَابُ means "this book". This is not a sentence. To make it a sentence we must add a predicate e.g., "this book is new" هَذَا الْكِتَابُ جَدِيدٌ.

All demonstrative pronouns can be used to make this construction, e.g.,

That man is an engineer.

ذَلِكَ الرَّجُلُ مَهْنَدِسٌ.

This watch is beautiful.

هَذِهِ السَّاعَةُ جَمِيلَةٌ.

That nurse is from Japan.

تِلْكَ الْمُمْرِضَةُ مِنَ الْيَابَانِ.

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.

الْبَيْتُ جَمِيلٌ.

Bilâl is in the house.

بِلَالٌ فِي الْبَيْتِ.

This is the key of the house.

هَذَا مِفْتَاحُ الْبَيْتِ.

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

This is America

هَذِهِ أَمْرِيكَا.

I am from America

أَنَا مِنْ أَمْرِيكَا.

He is the president of America

هُوَ رَئِيسُ أَمْرِيكَا.

3. خَلْفَ "behind", أَمَامَ "in front of". The noun after these have «-i» ending e.g.

The house is behind the mosque.

الْبَيْتُ خَلْفَ الْمَسْجِدِ.

Hâmid is in front of the teacher.

حَامِدٌ أَمَامَ الْمُدْرَسِ.

Hâmid is in front of the teacher.

حَامِدٌ أَمَامَ الْمُدْرَسِ.

4. جَلَسَ means "he sat".

Where did Muhammad sit?

أَيْنَ جَلَسَ مُحَمَّدٌ؟

He sat in front of the teacher.

جَلَسَ أَمَامَ الْمُدْرَسِ.

Vocabulary:

أَمْرِيكَا America

السَّكِّينُ knife

مُغْلَقٌ closed

أَلْمَانِيَا Germany

العِرَاقُ Iraq

إِنْكَلْتْرَا England

سُوَيْسْرَا Switzerland

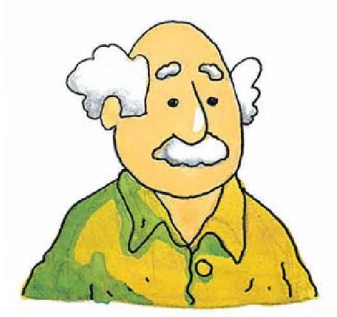
المُسْتَشْفَى hospital

Note that the final ى which is pronounced alif has no dots. So في is *fi*, and عَلَى is 'alâ.

الدَّرْسُ التَّاسِعُ

LESSON NINE

(أ)



مَنْ هَذَا الرَّجُلُ ؟

هُوَ عَبَّاسٌ .

عَبَّاسٌ تَاجِرٌ .

عَبَّاسٌ تَاجِرٌ غَنِيٌّ .

حَامِدٌ مُدْرَسٌ .

حَامِدٌ مُدْرَسٌ جَدِيدٌ .

مَا هَذَا ؟

هَذَا تَفَاحٌ .

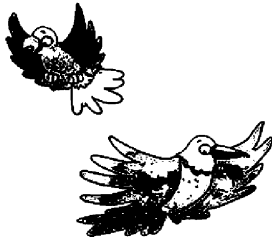
التَّفَاحُ فَاكِهَةٌ لَدِيدَةٌ .

مَا ذَلِكَ ؟

ذَلِكَ غُصْفُورٌ .

الْغُصْفُورُ طَائِرٌ صَغِيرٌ .

الْعَرَبِيَّةُ لُغَةٌ سَهْلَةٌ .





الْعَرَبِيَّةُ لُغَةٌ جَمِيلَةٌ .

عَمَّارٌ طَالِبٌ مُجْتَهِدٌ ، وَمَخْمُودٌ طَالِبٌ كَسْلَانٌ .

مَنْ أَنْتَ ؟

أَنَا طَالِبٌ .

أَأَنْتَ طَالِبٌ جَدِيدٌ ؟

نَعَمْ . أَنَا طَالِبٌ جَدِيدٌ .

EXERCISES

تَمَارِينُ

Read and write:

(١) اِقْرَأْ وَاكْتُبْ:

(١) مُحَمَّدٌ طَالِبٌ قَدِيمٌ .

(٢) أَذَلِكَ الرَّجُلُ مُدْرَسٌ جَدِيدٌ؟

(٣) هَذَا دَرَسٌ سَهْلٌ .

لَا . هُوَ طَيِّبٌ جَدِيدٌ .

(٤) عَبَّاسٌ تَاجِرٌ شَهِيرٌ .

(٥) بِلَالٌ مُهَنْدِسٌ كَبِيرٌ .

(٦) الْإِنْكَلِيزِيَّةُ لُغَةٌ صَعْبَةٌ .

(٧) أَأَنْتَ رَجُلٌ غَنِيٌّ ؟

لَا . أَنَا رَجُلٌ فَقِيرٌ .

(٨) أَأَنْتَ مُدْرَسٌ قَدِيمٌ ؟

لَا . أَنَا مُدْرَسٌ جَدِيدٌ .

(٩) أَحَامِدٌ طَالِبٌ كَسْلَانٌ؟

لَا . هُوَ طَالِبٌ مُجْتَهِدٌ .

(١٠) الْقَاهِرَةُ مَدِينَةٌ كَبِيرَةٌ .

(٢) ضَعُ فِي الْفَرَاغِ فِي الْجُمَلِ الْآتِيَةِ نَعْتًا مُنَاسِبًا:

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

- (١) خَدِيجَةٌ طَالِبَةٌ (٢) خَالِدٌ تَاجِرٌ
- (٣) الْعَرَبِيَّةُ لُغَةٌ (٤) الْعَصْفُورُ طَائِرٌ
- (٥) الشِّعَاحُ فَاكِهَةٌ (٦) أَنَا مُدْرِّسٌ
- (٧) مُحَمَّدٌ طَبِيبٌ (٨) الْإِنْكَلِيزِيَّةُ لُغَةٌ
- (٩) أَلَّتْ طَالِبٌ (١٠) الْقَاهِرَةُ مَدِينَةٌ

(٣) ضَعُ فِي الْمَكَانِ الْخَالِي فِي الْجُمَلِ الْآتِيَةِ مَنَعُوتًا مُنَاسِبًا:

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

- (١) الْعَرَبِيَّةُ سَهْلَةٌ. (٢) أَنَا قَدِيمٌ.
- (٣) عَمَّارٌ غَنِيٌّ. (٤) هَذَا مَكْسُورٌ.
- (٥) فَيَصَلُّ كَسْلَانٌ.

(٤) اِقْرَأْ: Read :

كَسْلَانٌ . جَوْعَانٌ . عَطْشَانٌ . مَلَانٌ .

(١) أَنَا جَوْعَانٌ. (٢) أَلَّتْ جَوْعَانٌ ؟ لَا، أَنَا عَطْشَانٌ .

(٣) لِمَاذَا الْمُدْرِّسُ غَضَبَانٌ الْيَوْمَ ؟ (٤) الْكُـوبُ مَلَانٌ .

New words:

الكلمات الجديدة:

اللغة	شهير	المدينة
الطائر	اليوم	كسلان
جوعان	عطشان	ملان
غضبان	العصفور	اليوم

(ب)



أين المدرس؟

هو في الفصل .

وأين المدرس الجديد؟

هو عند المدير .

أين الطالب الجديد؟

ذهب إلى المكتبة .

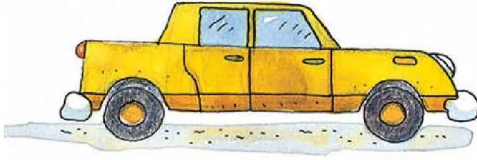
من ذلك الرجل الطويل الذي خرج الآن من المدرسة؟

هو المدير الجديد .

ومن الولد الصغير الذي خرج الآن من الفصل؟

هو ابن المدير الجديد .





لِمَنْ تِلْكَ السَّيَّارَةُ الْجَمِيلَةُ ؟
هِيَ لِلْمُدِيرِ الْجَدِيدِ .
لِمَنْ هَذَا الْكِتَابُ الْكَبِيرُ ؟ أَهْوَى لِلْمُدْرَسِ ؟



لَا ، هُوَ لِلطَّالِبَةِ الصَّغِيرَةِ .
أَيْنَ الْمِلْعَقَةُ الصَّغِيرَةُ ؟
هِيَ فِي الْكُوبِ .
أَيْنَ الْكُرْسِيُّ الْمَكْسُورُ ؟
هُوَ هُنَاكَ .

تَمْرِينٌ EXERCISE

Read and write:

(١) اِقْرَأْ وَاكْتُبْ:



(١) الطَّبِيبُ الْجَدِيدُ فِي الْمُسْتَشْفَى وَالطَّبِيبُ الْقَدِيمُ فِي الْمُسْتَوْصَفِ .
(٢) الْقَلَمُ الْمَكْسُورُ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ .
(٣) الْمَرْوَحَةُ الْجَدِيدَةُ فِي الْغُرْفَةِ الْكَبِيرَةِ .
(٤) اللُّغَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ سَهْلَةٌ .

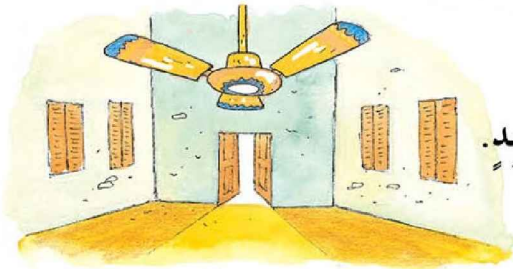
(٥) الْوَلَدُ الطَّوِيلُ الَّذِي خَرَجَ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ الْآنَ طَالِبٌ مِنَ الْكُوَيْتِ .

(٦) أَنَا فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ الثَّانَوِيَّةِ .

(٧) ذَهَبَ الرَّجُلُ الْفَقِيرُ إِلَى الْوَزِيرِ .

(٨) جَلَسَ الطَّالِبُ الْجَدِيدُ خَلْفَ حَامِدِ .

(٩) السَّكِّينُ الْكَبِيرُ حَادٌّ جِدًّا .



الْمَرْوَحَةُ

(١٠) من هذا الولد القصير؟ هو ابن المدرس الجديد.

(٢) املأ في الفراغ فيما يلي بالنعت الذي بين قوسين بعد تحليته
بـ ال عند اللزوم.

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



(١) أين المدرسُ؟ (جديد)

(٢) التاجرُ في السوقِ. (كبير)

(٣) أنا طالبٌ (قديم).

(٤) جلسَ الطالبُ خلفَ محمدٍ. (جديد)

(٥) من الولدِ الذي خرجَ من الفصلِ؟ (طويل)

(٦) عمَّارٌ ولدٌ (قصير)

(٧) فيصلٌ طيبٌ (شهير)

(٨) لمن هذا السريرُ؟ (مكسور)

(٩) هذا قلمٌ (مكسور)

(١٠) أين السكينُ؟ (حاد)

(١١) لمن هذه السيارةُ؟ (جميلة)



Read:

(٣) اِقْرَأْ

(١) الطَّالِبُ الَّذِي خَرَجَ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ الْآنَ مِنَ إِثْدُونِيسِيَا.

(٢) الْكِتَابُ الَّذِي عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ لِلْمُدْرَسِ.

(٣) لِمَنْ هَذَا الْقَلَمُ الْجَمِيلُ الَّذِي عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ.

(٤) الْبَيْتُ الْكَبِيرُ الَّذِي فِي ذَلِكَ الشَّارِعِ لِلْوَزِيرِ.

(٥) السَّرِيرُ الَّذِي فِي غُرْفَةِ خَالِدٍ مَكْسُورٌ.

(٤) اِقْرَأِ الْمِثَالَ، ثُمَّ كَوِّنْ جُمْلَةً عَلَى غِرَارِهِ:

Read the example, then make sentences on its pattern:

الْكِتَابُ الَّذِي عَلَى الْكُرْسِيِّ صَغِيرٌ. الْكِتَابُ الَّذِي عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ كَبِيرٌ.



..... (١)

..... (٢)

..... (٣) مُدْرَسٌ جَدِيدٌ

..... (٤) لَبَيْتُ الْفَلَّاحِ.

..... (٥) ابْنُ الْإِمَامِ.

جَدِيدٌ	بَيْتٌ
↓	↓
نَعْتٌ	مَنْعُوتٌ

POINTS TO REMEMBER

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
a small boy

بِنْتُ صَغِيرَةٌ
a small girl

كِتَابٌ جَدِيدٌ
a new book

سَيَّارَةٌ جَدِيدَةٌ
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 مُدْرَسٌ جَدِيدٌ.

The new teacher is in the class.

الْمُدْرَسُ الْجَدِيدُ فِي الْفَصْلِ.

- c) Case. The adjective is in the same case as the *man'ût*, e.g.,

This is a new house. (bait-u-n jadis-u-n)

هَذَا بَيْتٌ جَدِيدٌ

I am in a new house. (fi bait-i-n jadis-i-n)

أَنَا فِي بَيْتٍ جَدِيدٍ

The new house is beautiful. (al-bait-u l-jadis-u)

الْبَيْتُ الْجَدِيدُ جَمِيلٌ.

Who is in the new house? (fi l-bait-i l-jadis-i)

مَنْ فِي الْبَيْتِ الْجَدِيدِ؟

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

كَسْلَانُ kaslân-u (lazy)

جَوْعَانُ jau'ânu (hungry)

عَطْشَانُ 'atshân-u (thirsty)

غَضَبَانُ ghadbân-u (angry)

مَلَانُ mal'ân-u (full)

Vocabulary:

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

Part B

In this part we learn:

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

where is the new teacher

أَيْنَ الْمُدْرَسِ

الْجَدِيدِ؟

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 ل is used with a noun having أَلْ, the alif of أَلْ is omitted:

الإِمَامُ
المُدْرَسُ

لِلْإِمَامِ
لِلْمُدْرَسِ

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

The teacher is with the headmaster.

المُدْرَسُ عِنْدَ

المُدِيرِ.

Vocabulary:

المَكْتَبَةُ	library	المُدْرَسَةُ الثَّانَوِيَّةُ	secondary school
الآنَ	now, just now	الوَزِيرُ	minister
هَنَّاكَ	there	حَادٌّ	sharp
المُسْتَوْصَفُ	clinic, small hospital	السُّوقُ	market
المُرُوْحَةُ	fan	إِنْدُونِيْسِيَا	Indonesia
الْكُوَيْتُ	Kuwait	الشَّارِعُ	street

الدَّرْسُ العَاشِرُ

LESSON TEN



حَامِدٌ : مَنْ أَنْتَ؟

مُحَمَّدٌ : أَنَا طَالِبٌ بِالْجَامِعَةِ.

حَامِدٌ : أَنْتَ طَالِبٌ جَدِيدٌ؟

مُحَمَّدٌ : نَعَمْ ، أَنَا طَالِبٌ جَدِيدٌ.

حَامِدٌ : مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ؟

مُحَمَّدٌ : أَنَا مِنَ الْهِنْدِ.

حَامِدٌ : مَا اسْمُكَ ؟

مُحَمَّدٌ : اسْمِي مُحَمَّدٌ.

حَامِدٌ : وَمَنْ هَذَا الْفَتَى الَّذِي مَعَكَ؟

مُحَمَّدٌ : هُوَ زَمِيلِي.

حَامِدٌ : أَهُوَ أَيْضًا مِنَ الْهِنْدِ؟

مُحَمَّدٌ : لَا ، هُوَ مِنَ الْيَابَانِ.

حَامِدٌ : مَا اسْمُهُ؟

مُحَمَّدٌ : اسْمُهُ حَمَزَةٌ.

حَامِدٌ : مَا لُغَتُكَ يَا مُحَمَّدٌ ؟

مُحَمَّدٌ : لُغَتِي الْأُرْدِيَّةُ.

حَامِدٌ : أَهِيَ لُغَةٌ سَهْلَةٌ؟
 مُحَمَّدٌ : نَعَمْ. هِيَ لُغَةٌ سَهْلَةٌ .
 حَامِدٌ : وَحَمْرَةٌ ، مَا لُغَتُهُ؟
 مُحَمَّدٌ : لُغَتُهُ الْيَابَانِيَّةُ ، وَهِيَ لُغَةٌ صَعْبَةٌ .
 حَامِدٌ : أَيْنَ أَبُوكَ يَا مُحَمَّدٌ؟
 مُحَمَّدٌ : أَبِي فِي الْكُوَيْتِ . هُوَ طَيِّبٌ شَهِيرٌ .
 حَامِدٌ : وَأَيْنَ أُمُّكَ؟
 مُحَمَّدٌ: هِيَ أَيْضًا فِي الْكُوَيْتِ مَعَ أَبِي . هِيَ مُدْرَسَةٌ هُنَاكَ .
 حَامِدٌ : أَذْهَبْتَ إِلَى الْكُوَيْتِ يَا مُحَمَّدٌ؟
 مُحَمَّدٌ : نَعَمْ . ذَهَبْتُ .
 حَامِدٌ : وَرَزْمِيْلِكَ ، أَيْنَ أَبُوهُ؟
 مُحَمَّدٌ : أَبُوهُ فِي الْيَابَانِ . هُوَ تَاجِرٌ كَبِيرٌ .
 حَامِدٌ : أَلَيْكَ أَخٌ يَا مُحَمَّدٌ؟
 مُحَمَّدٌ : نَعَمْ. لِي أَخٌ وَاحِدٌ، اسْمُهُ أُسَامَةُ ، وَهُوَ مَعِي هُنَا فِي الْمَدِينَةِ الْمُنَوَّرَةِ .
 وَلِي أُخْتٌ وَاحِدَةٌ اسْمُهَا زَيْنَبُ ، وَهِيَ فِي الْعِرَاقِ مَعَ زَوْجِهَا . زَوْجُهَا مُهَنْدِسٌ .
 حَامِدٌ : أَعِنْدَكَ سَيَّارَةٌ يَا أَخِي؟
 مُحَمَّدٌ : لَا، مَا عِنْدِي سَيَّارَةٌ . عِنْدِي دَرَّاجَةٌ . حَمْرَةٌ ، عِنْدَهُ سَيَّارَةٌ .

تَمْرِينٌ EXERCISE

(١) أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ:

Answer the following questions:



(٢) مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ ؟

(٤) أَيْنَ أَبُوكَ ؟

(٦) أَلَيْكَ أَخٌ ؟

(٨) أَعِنْدَكَ سَيَّارَةٌ ؟

(١٠) أَعِنْدَكَ قَلَمٌ ؟

(١٢) أَأَبُوكَ تَاجِرٌ ؟

(١٤) مَا لُغَتُهُ ؟

(١٦) أَيْنَ أُمُّهُ ؟

(١٨) مَا لُغَتُهُ ؟

(٢٠) أَيْنَ زَيْتَبُ ؟

(٢٢) أَزَوْجُهَا مُدْرَسٌ ؟

(١) مَا اسْمُكَ ؟

(٣) مَا لُغَتُكَ ؟

(٥) أَيْنَ أُمُّكَ ؟

(٧) أَلَيْكَ أُخْتٌ ؟

(٩) أَعِنْدَكَ دَرَّاجَةٌ ؟

(١١) أَعِنْدَكَ دَفْتَرٌ ؟

(١٣) مِنْ أَيْنَ مُحَمَّدٌ ؟

(١٥) أَيْنَ أَبُوهُ ؟

(١٧) مِنْ أَيْنَ حَمْرَةٌ ؟

(١٩) أَيْنَ أَبُوهُ ؟

(٢١) أَيْنَ زَوْجُهَا ؟

(٢) ضَعِ فِي الْفَرَاغِ فِيمَا يَلِي الضَّمِيرَ (هَ / هَا) :

Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the suitable pronoun (هَ / هَا):

- (١) هَذِهِ الْبِنْتُ طَالِبَةٌ . اسْمُ زَيْنَبُ .
(٢) مُحَمَّدٌ طَيِّبٌ . وَابْنُ مُهَنْدِسٌ .
(٣) هَذَا الرَّجُلُ تَاجِرٌ كَبِيرٌ . اسْمُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ .
(٤) آمَنَةٌ فِي الْغُرْفَةِ ، وَ أُمُّ فِي الْمَطْبَخِ .
(٥) عَائِشَةُ طَيِّبَةٌ ، وَأَخْتُ مُمَرِّضَةٌ .
(٦) خَرَجَ مُحَمَّدٌ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ وَخَرَجَ مَعَهُ زَمِيلٌ

(٣) هَاتِ خَمْسَةَ أَسْئَلَةٍ وَأَجْوِبَهُ كَالْمِثَالِ الْآتِي :

Make five questions with their answers on this pattern:

أَعِنْدَكَ قَلَمٌ؟ نَعَمْ. عِنْدِي قَلَمٌ.



(٤) هَاتِ خَمْسَةَ أَسْئَلَةٍ وَأَجْوِبَهُ كَالْمِثَالِ الْآتِي :

Make five questions with their answers on this pattern:

أَعِنْدَكَ قَلَمٌ؟ لَا، مَا عِنْدِي قَلَمٌ .

(٥) أَضِفِ الْأَسْمَاءَ الْآتِيَةَ إِلَى الْمُتَكَلِّمِ وَالْمُخَاطَبِ وَالْعَائِبِ كَمَا هُوَ مُوَضَّحٌ فِي الْمِثَالِ :

Complete the following on this pattern:

بَيْتٌ: بَيْتِي بَيْتَكَ بَيْتَهُ بَيْتُهَا

قَلَمٌ هَذَا قَلَمِي هَذَا قَلَمُكَ هَذَا قَلَمُهُ هَذَا قَلَمُهَا



.....كِتَابٌ
.....سَرِيْرٌ
.....اِسْمٌ
.....مِنْدِيلٌ
.....اِبْنٌ
.....سَيَّارَةٌ
.....مِفْتَاحٌ
.....يَدٌ

Read:

(٦) اِقْرَأْ:

لِي لَكَ لَهُ لَهَا

- (١) لِي أُخْتٌ وَاحِدَةٌ.
 - (٢) أَلَيْكَ أُخٌ ؟ لَا ، مَا لِي أُخٌ .
 - (٣) أُخْتِي لَهَا طِفْلٌ صَغِيرٌ .
 - (٤) زَمِيلِي لَهُ أُخٌ وَ أُخْتٌ .
- (نَقُولُ : عِنْدِي كِتَابٌ . وَنَقُولُ : لِي أُخٌ . لَا نَقُولُ : عِنْدِي أُخٌ .

With:



(٧) مَعَ

- (١) خَرَجَ حَامِدٌ مَعَ خَالِدٍ .
- (٢) ذَهَبَ الطَّبِيبُ مَعَ الْمُهَنْدِسِ .



(٣) جَلَسَ الْمُدْرَسُ مَعَ الْمُدِيرِ .

(٤) مَنْ مَعَكَ يَا عَلِيُّ؟ مَعِيَ زَمِيلِي .

(٥) آمَنَةٌ مَعَهَا زَوْجُهَا .

(٦) خَرَجَ أَبِي مِنَ الْبَيْتِ . مَنْ خَرَجَ مَعَهُ؟ خَرَجَ مَعَهُ عَمِّي .

(٨) بَيْتٌ:	بَيْتُكَ	بَيْتُهُ	بَيْتُهَا	بَيْتِي
أَبٌ:	أَبُوكَ	أَبُوهُ	أَبُوهَا	أَبِي
أَخٌ:	أَخُوكَ	أَخُوهُ	أَخُوهَا	أَخِي



(١) أَبِي وَأُمِّي فِي الْبَيْتِ .

(٢) أَيْنَ أَبُوكَ يَا حَامِدُ؟ ذَهَبَ إِلَى السُّوقِ .

(٣) أَأَخُوكَ طَبِيبٌ؟ لَا، هُوَ مُدْرَسٌ .

(٤) زَيْنَبُ فِي الرِّيَاضِ . أَخُوهَا فِي الطَّائِفِ وَأَبُوهَا فِي الْمَدِينَةِ الْمُنُورَةِ .

(٥) هَذَا الطَّالِبُ أَبُوهُ وَزَيْرٌ وَأَخُوهُ تَاجِرٌ كَبِيرٌ .

(٦) ذَهَبَ أَخِي إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ وَذَهَبَ أَبِي إِلَى الْجَامِعَةِ .

(٩) مُحَمَّدٌ خَالِدٌ حَامِدٌ عَبَّاسٌ مُحَمَّدٌ

حَمْرَةٌ طَلْحَةُ أُسَامَةُ مُعَاوِيَةُ عِكْرَمَةُ

اقْرَأِ الْأَسْمَاءَ الْآتِيَةَ وَاضْبُطْ أَوَاخِرَهَا:

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

خَالِد . حَمْزَة . عَمَّار . أَنَس . مُعَاوِيَة . حَامِد . أُسَامَة . عِكْرِمَة .
عَبَّاس . مُحَمَّد . طَلْحَة .

New words:

الكَلِمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ:

الزَّمِيلُ الزَّوْجُ وَاحِدٌ فَيُّ مَعَ الطِّفْلِ الْكُوَيْتُ

POINTS TO REMEMBER

In the lesson we learn:

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

kitâb-u-**ka** (your book). Here "your" is for masculine singular

كِتَابِكَ

kitâb-u-**hu** (his book)

كِتَابُهُ

kitâb-u-**hâ** (her book)

كِتَابِهَا

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 كِتَابِكَ and "his book" is كِتَابُهُ.

The word for "father" is أَبٌ and for "brother" is أَخٌ.

"Your brother" is أَخُوكَ (akhû-ka) and not أَخُكَ (akhuka).

An extra waw و has to be added between the mudâf and the mudâf ilaihi. In the same way "his father" is not أَبُهُ (abuhu) but أَبُوهُ (abûhu).

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 **عِنْدَ** meaning "with" 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 **fathah** (**لِ**): **لَكَ** "belongs to you", **لَهُ** "belongs to him", **لِهَا** "belongs to her"; but **لِي** "belonging to me", has **kasrah**.

Note:

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

لِي فَمٌّ means "with" I have mouth", literally "a mouth belongs to me."

It is wrong to say **عِنْدِي فَمٌّ/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" (both masculine and feminine).

Did you go to school today?

الْيَوْمَ؟

Yes, I went.

أَذَهَبْتَ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ

نَعَمْ، ذَهَبْتُ .

6. We have learnt that feminine proper nouns have no tanwīn e.g. مَرِيْمٌ،
أَمْنَةُ.

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

حَمْرَةَ، أُسَامَةَ، مُعَاوِيَةَ

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

المُدْرَسُ عِنْدَ المُدِيرِ

"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 المُدْرَسُ مَعَ المُدِيرِ 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 سَيَارَةٌ. means 'I don't have a car', 'I have no car'.

Vocabulary:

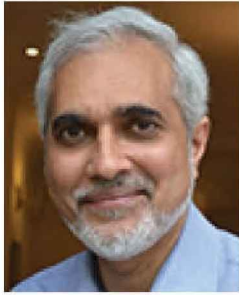
الزَّمِيلُ colleague, classmate

الْفَتَى young man

الزَّوْجُ husband

وَاحِدٌ one

الطِّفْلُ child



Saniyasnain Khan (قانی الہین خان) 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.

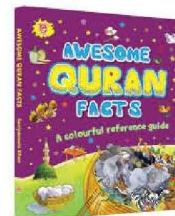
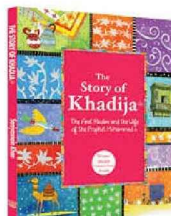
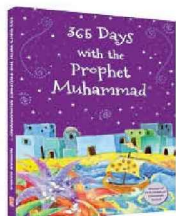
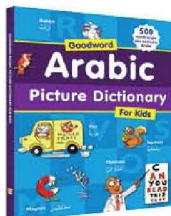
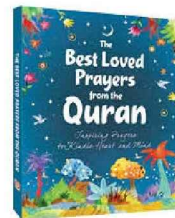
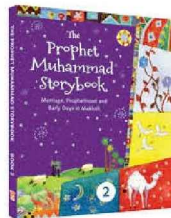
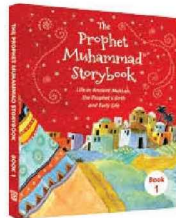
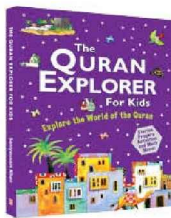
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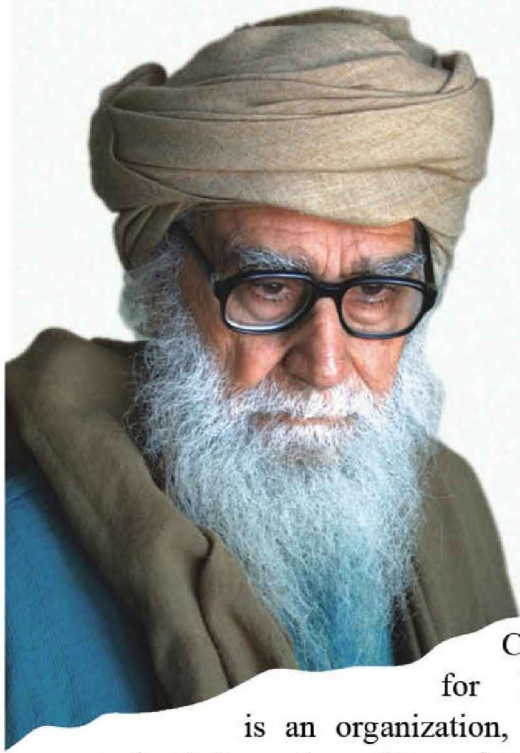
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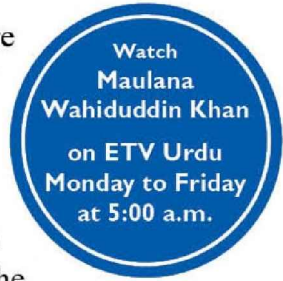
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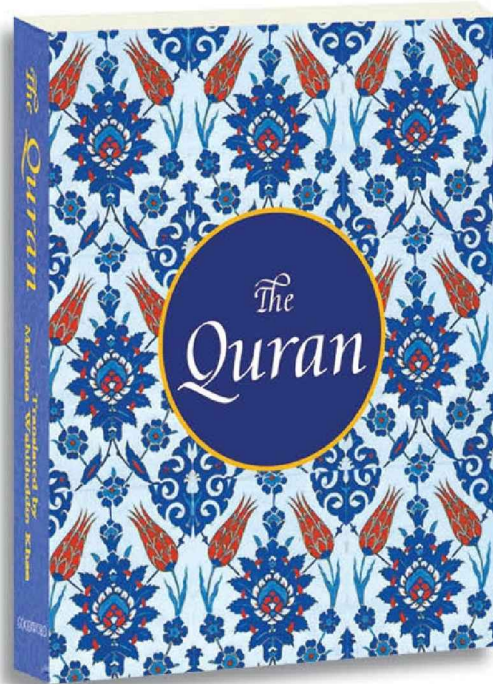
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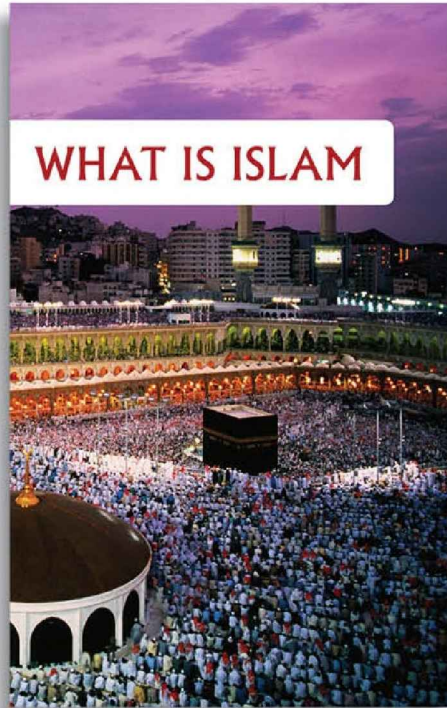


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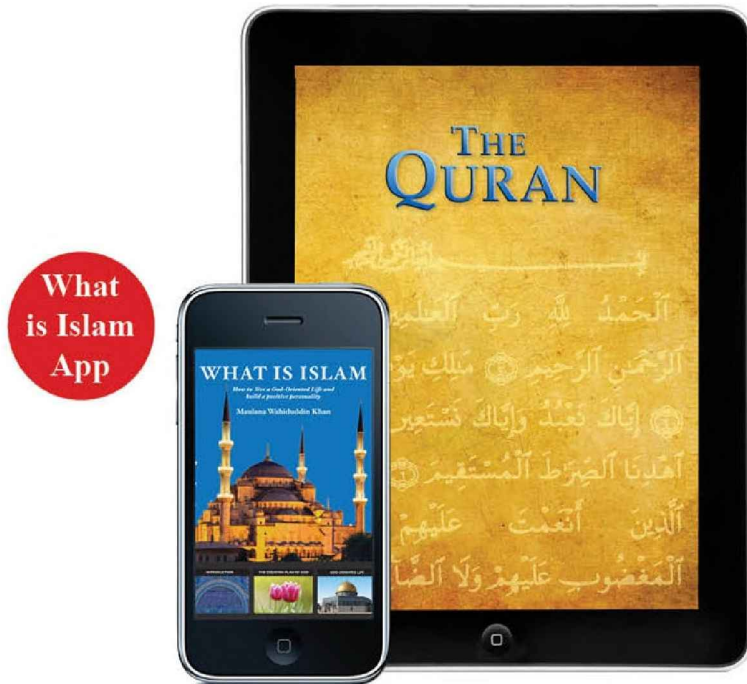
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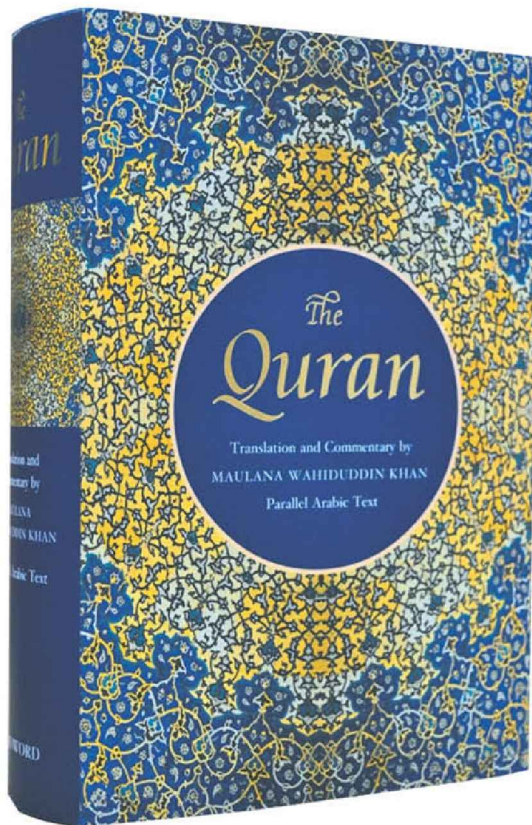
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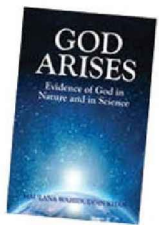
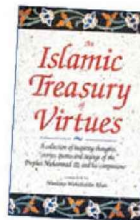
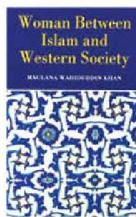
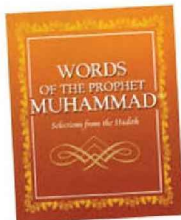
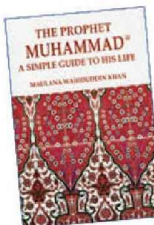
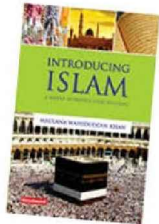
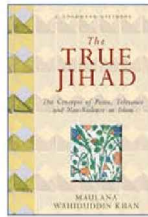
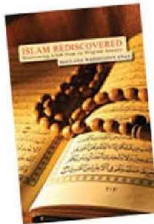
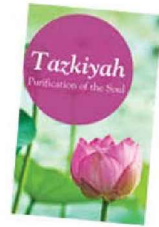
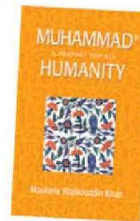
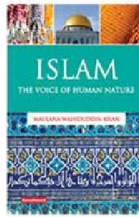
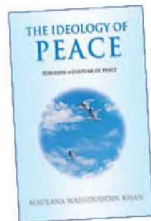
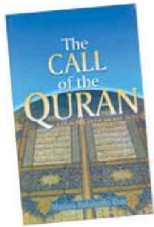
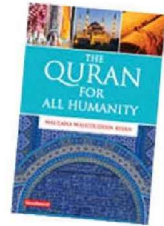
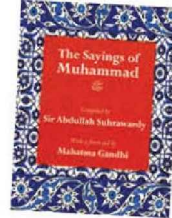
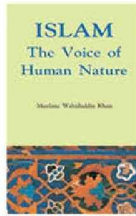
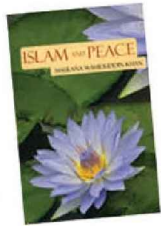
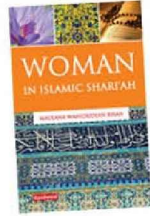
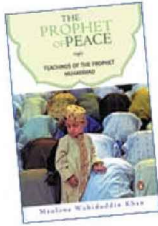
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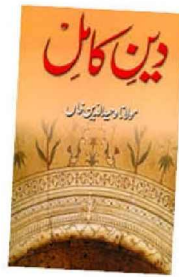
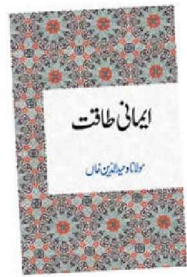
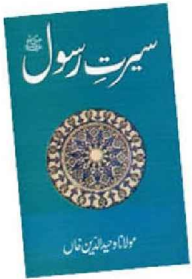
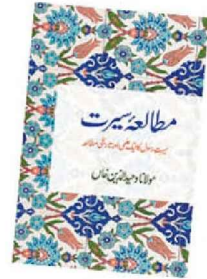
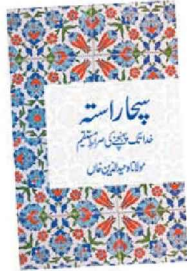
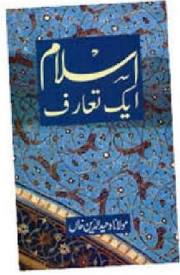
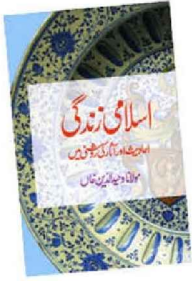
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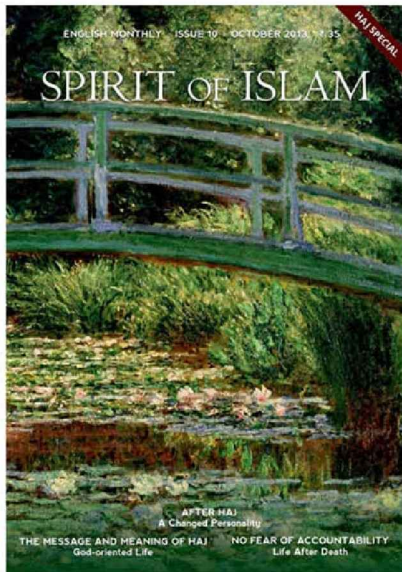
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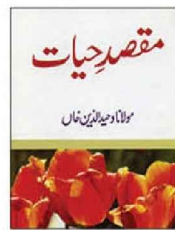
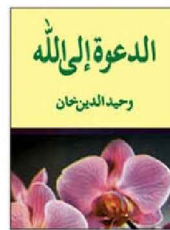
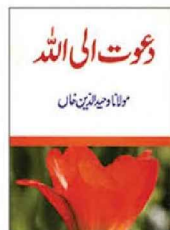
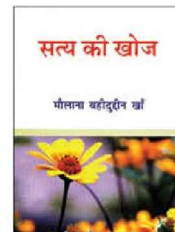
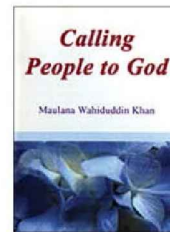
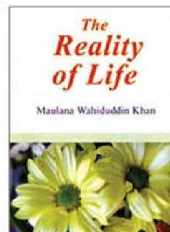
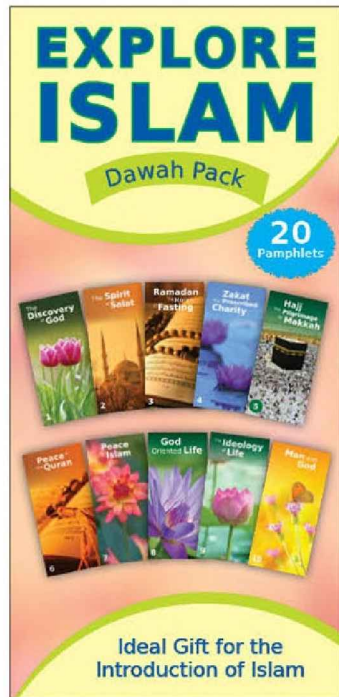
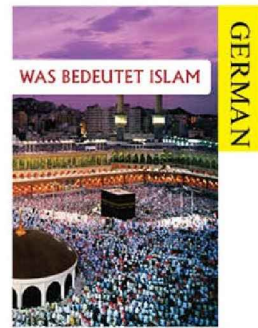
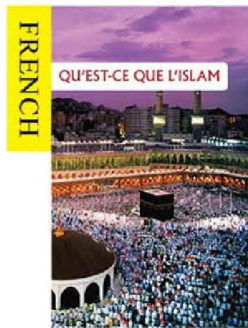
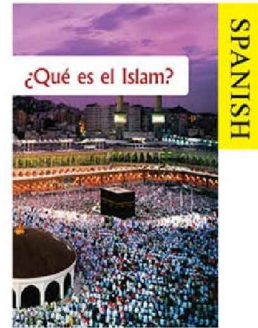
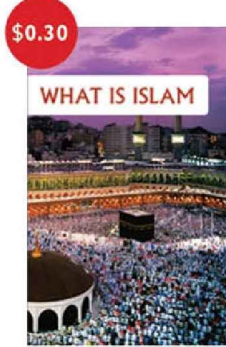
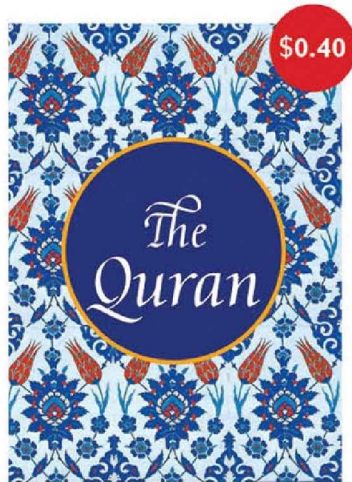
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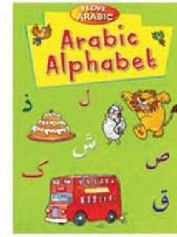
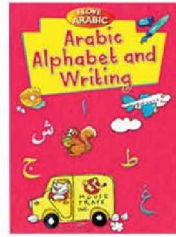
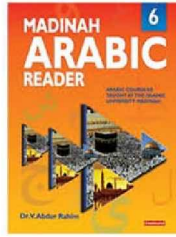
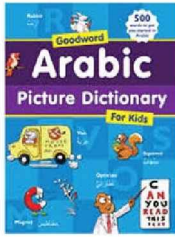
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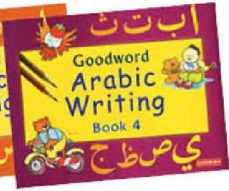
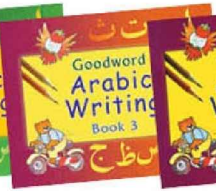
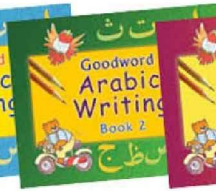
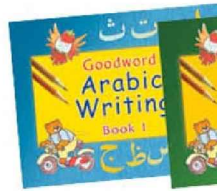
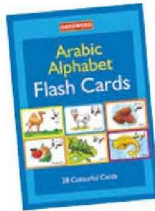
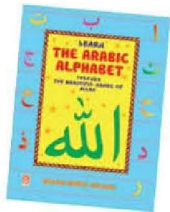


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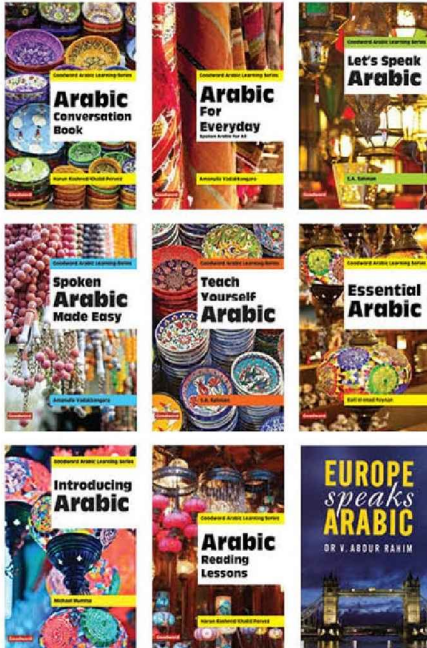
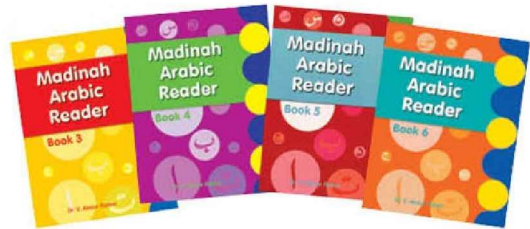
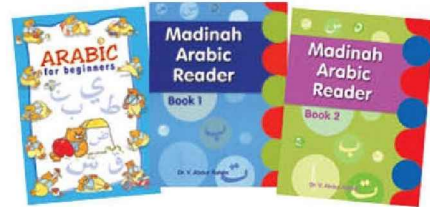


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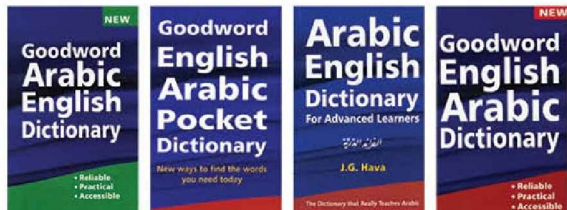


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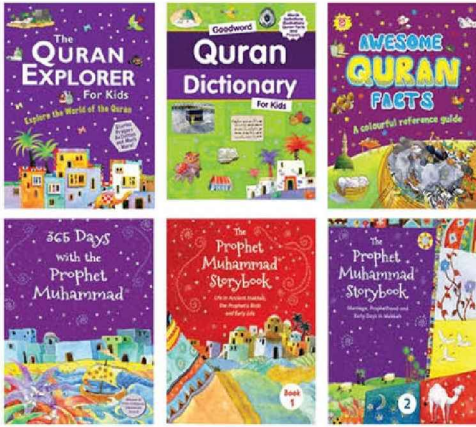


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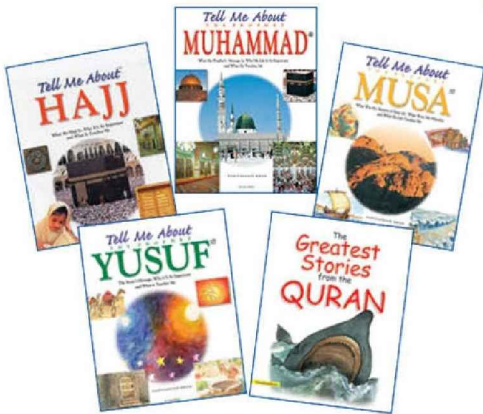
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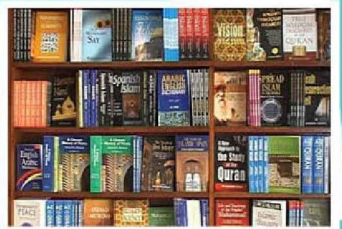
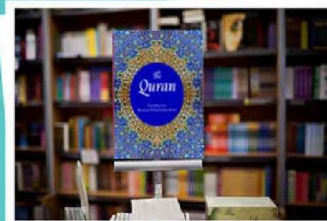
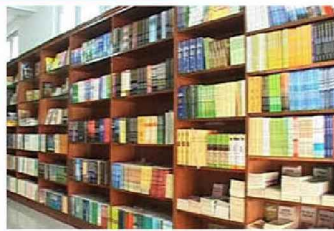
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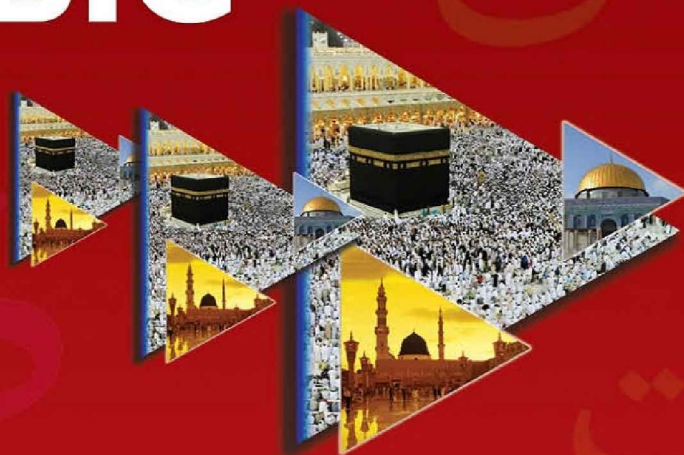
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