

## LESSON 6

In this lesson we learn the following:

- 1) ذَهَبَتْ 'you went' (feminine singular).(dhahab-ti)
- 2) The numbers 11 to 20 with the feminine *ma'dūd* : We have already learnt these numbers with the masculine *ma'dūd* in Lesson 3. Rules pertaining to these numbers with the feminine *ma'dūd* have also been mentioned there.

To summarize:

- (a) 11 and 12: both parts of the number agree with the *ma'dūd*, e.g.:

أَحَدَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا      إِحْدَى عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً  
اِثْنَا عَشَرَ طَالِبًا      اِثْنَتَا عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً

Note that the letter ش has *fathah* in عَشَرَ, and *sukūn* in عَشْرَةَ.

- (b) 13 to 19 : in these numbers the second part agrees with the *ma'dūd*, and the first part does not, e.g. :

ثَلَاثَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا      ثَلَاثَ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً  
ثَمَانِيَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا      ثَمَانِيَّ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً

In ثَمَانِيَةَ عَشْرَةَ the word ثَمَانِيَّ has *sukūn*.

- 3) أَيُّ 'which?': We have learnt this word in Book 1. It is always *mudâf* and the noun following it is *majrûr* because it is *mudâf ilaihi*, e.g.:

أَيُّ طَالِبٍ خَرَجَ؟ 'Which student went out?'

أَيُّ كِتَابٍ قَرَأْتَ؟ 'Which book did you read?'

بِأَيِّ قَلَمٍ كَتَبْتَ؟ 'Which pen did you write with?'

Note that the word أَيُّ is *marfû'* in the first sentence because it is *mubtada'*, and it is *mansûb* in the second because it is *maf'ûl bihi*, and *majrûr* in the third because it is preceded by the preposition بـ.

- 4) أَنَّنْ 'I think': أَنَّنْ أَنَّهُ ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى مَكَّةَ 'I think that she went to Makkah.' أَنَّنْ is a sister of إِنَّ and so its *ism* is *mansûb* and its *khobar* is *marfû'*, e.g.:

أَظُنُّ أَنَّ حَامِدًا مَرِيضٌ 'I think that Hâmid is sick.'

أَظُنُّ أَنَّ الْإِمَامَ جَدِيدٌ 'I think that the imam is new.'

أَظُنُّ أَنَّ فَاطِمَةَ غَائِبَةٌ 'I think that Fâtimah is absent.'

أَظُنُّ أَنَّكَ مُتَعَبٌ 'I think that you are tired.'

5) قال: 'He said: "you are the best student in the class."' Note that after قال the particle إِنَّ is used, and not أَنَّ.

6) هَاءُ السَّكْتِ لِمَهْ؟: If it stands alone a "h" is added to it: لِمَهْ. This is called هَاءُ السَّكْتِ.

7) We have learnt in Book I some examples of adjectives ending in '-ân', e.g.: جَوْعَانُ، عَطْشَانُ، غَضَبَانُ، فَعْلَى.

And the plural of both the masculine and the feminine is on the pattern of فَعَالٌ, e.g.:

بِلَالٌ جَوْعَانُ الرَّجَالُ جِيَاعٌ

أَمِنَةٌ جَوْعَى النِّسَاءُ جِيَاعٌ

Note that the plural of كَسَلَانٌ and كَسَلَى is كَسَالَى.

8) هَاتِ 'give!', 'bring!': Note its *isnâd* to the other pronouns of the second person:

يَا أَحْمَدُ هَاتِ يَا إِخْوَانَ هَاتُوا

يَا زَيْنَبُ هَاتِي يَا أَخَوَاتِ هَاتِينَ

9) خُذْ 'take!': You will learn the imperative form of the verb in Lesson 14.

10) فَفَرِحَ بِي الْمَدْرَسُ كَثِيرًا 'So the teacher was greatly pleased with me.' Here فَ means 'so,' and بِي means 'with me'.

Note:

فَرِحْتُ بِكَ 'I was pleased with you.'

فَرِحُوا بِنَا 'They were pleased with us.'

أَفَرِحْتَ بِهِ؟ 'Were you pleased with him?'

11) Note that ذَهَبَ can be read in four ways with four meanings:

- (a) ذَهَبَتْ 'she went'. (dhahab-**at**)  
(b) ذَهَبْتَ 'you (masc. sing.) went'. (dhahab-**ta**)  
(c) ذَهَبْتِ 'you (fem. sing.) went'. (dhahab-**ti**)  
(d) ذَهَبْتُ 'I went'. (dhahab-**tu**)

### ✍ Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.
2. Mark the correct statements with (✓), and the incorrect ones with (x).
3. Answer the following questions. These questions are *not* based on the lesson.
4. Change the *fā'il* in the following sentences to feminine.
5. Vocalize the ت in the following sentences.
6. Learn the following.
7. Learn the use of نعم and بَلَى.
8. Fill in the blanks with questions suitable to the answers.
9. Answer the following questions using the accusative pronouns as explained in the examples.
10. Complete the following sentences using أَنَّ as explained in the examples.
11. Learn the numbers from 11 to 20 with the feminine *ma'dūd*.
12. Read the following sentences and then write them replacing the figures with words.
13. Count from 11 to 20 with each of the following words as *ma'dūd*.
14. Rewrite the following sentences as explained in the example.
15. Learn the use of هَاءُ السَّكُوتِ.
16. Write the *majrûr* and *mansûb* forms of the following nouns. Note that a noun ending in ة does not take an *alif* in the *mansûb* form while a noun ending in any other letter takes an *alif*.
17. Learn the following.
18. Write the first five âyahs from the following sûrahs: الرَّحْمَنُ، الْحَدِيدُ، النَّبَأُ.

|             |                    |                       |   |
|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---|
| مَجَلَّةٌ   | magazine           | كَوَى                 | he ironed   |
| عِمَارَةٌ   | building           | فَهِمْتُهُ جَيِّدًا   | I have understood it well.                                    |
| سُورَةٌ     | sûrah              | زَادَكَ اللهُ عِلْمًا | may Allâh increase<br>your knowledge.                         |
| شَقَّةٌ     | flat               | مَا شَاءَ اللهُ       | literally, 'what Allâh<br>wills' : an expression of surprise. |
| سِنٌّ       | tooth              | رَاكِبٌ               | passenger in a bus,<br>train, plane, etc.                     |
| كَلِمَةٌ    | word               | فَرِحَ                | he was pleased  |
| يَا بُنَيَّ | 'O my little son!' | خَادِمَةٌ             | maid servant  |
| مَسْرُورٌ   | pleased, happy     |                       |   |
| فَقَطٌ      | only               |                       |   |
| جَاءَ       | he came            |                       |   |
| الْقَهْوَةُ | coffee             |                       |   |