

Weekend 2 – 2nd Presentation for Module 2

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ، وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، وَالصَّلَاةُ

وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ

وَأَصْحَابِهِ، أَمَّا بَعْدُ:



الحمد لله Weekend 2 – 2nd Presentation for Module 2)

❖ Brothers and sisters, we welcome you to our review
FOUNDATION 1 (Module 2 – Week 2 Lesson 6 -10):

❖ We are going to do a quick general review and also discuss
the following:

☞ Relative Pronouns - الأَسْمَاءُ الْمُؤَصُّوْلَةُ

☞ Interrogative Particles أَدَوَاتُ الْإِسْتِفْهَامِ

☞ Demonstrative Pronouns - أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ

Four Areas discussed for:

الإِسْمُ - الأَسْمَاءُ

1. Number

2. Gender

3. Definiteness

4. Case

جَرٌّ / مَجْرُورٌ

نَصْبٌ / مَنْصُوبٌ

رَفْعٌ / مَرْفُوعٌ

مُؤَنَّثٌ / مَعْرِفَةٌ
وَنَكِرَةٌ

مُذَكَّرٌ مَعْرِفَةٌ
وَنَكِرَةٌ

مُؤَنَّثٌ / مَعْرِفَةٌ
وَنَكِرَةٌ

مُذَكَّرٌ مَعْرِفَةٌ
وَنَكِرَةٌ

مُؤَنَّثٌ / نَكِرَةٌ

مُذَكَّرٌ / نَكِرَةٌ

إِلَى مُسْلِمَةٍ / الْمُسْلِمَةِ

إِلَى مُسْلِمٍ / الْمُسْلِمِ

إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمَةَ / مُسْلِمَةً

إِنَّ مُسْلِمًا / الْمُسْلِمِ

مُسْلِمَةٌ

مُسْلِمٌ

مُفْرَدٌ

إِلَى مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ
إِلَى الْمُسْلِمَتَيْنِ

إِلَى مُسْلِمَيْنِ
إِلَى الْمُسْلِمَيْنِ

إِنَّ مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ /
إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمَتَيْنِ

إِنَّ مُسْلِمَيْنِ /
إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمَيْنِ

مُسْلِمَتَانِ

مُسْلِمَانِ

مُثَنَّى

إِلَى مُسْلِمَاتٍ
إِلَى الْمُسْلِمَاتِ

إِلَى مُسْلِمِينَ
إِلَى الْمُسْلِمِينَ

إِنَّ مُسْلِمَاتٍ /
إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمَاتِ

إِنَّ مُسْلِمِينَ /
إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

مُسْلِمَاتٌ

مُسْلِمُونَ

جَمْعٌ

اَكْتَبَ	يَكْتُبُ	كَتَبَ	اَكْرَمَ	يَكْرُمُ	كَرَّمَ	اَنْصَرَ	يَنْصُرُ	نَصَرَ
اعلم	يَعْلَمُ	علم	اَضْرَبَ	يَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبَ	اسْهَلَ	يَسْهَلُ	سَهَلَ
اطلق	يَطْلُقُ	طلق	اسْمَعُ	يَسْمَعُ	سَمِعَ	اَفْتَحَ	يَفْتَحُ	فَتَحَ
اغسل	يَغْسِلُ	غَسَلَ	اشرب	يَشْرَبُ	شَرِبَ	ارْكَعَ	يَرْكَعُ	رَكَعَ
ادخل	يَدْخُلُ	دَخَلَ	افهم	يَفْهَمُ	فَهِمَ	اَحْسَبَ	يَحْسِبُ	حَسَبَ
ثق	يَثِقُ	وثق	اخرج	يَخْرُجُ	خَرَجَ	اشرف	يَشْرَفُ	شَرَفَ
ارجع	يَرْجِعُ	رَجَعَ	اذهب	يَذْهَبُ	ذَهَبَ	اجلس	يَجْلِسُ	جَلَسَ
			ارْفَعُ	يَرْفَعُ	رَفَعَ	رَمَ	يَرِمُ	رَمَ

Examples of the Masculine Pronouns from the Quraan

And	وَ
Deity, god	إِلَٰهٌ
There is no true Deity but He	لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا هُوَ
only	إِمَّا / أَمَّا
Human being	بَشَرٌ
Indeed I	إِنِّي = إِنِّي
We provide	نَزَّلْنَا
He sealed	خَتَمَ
Heart (s)	قَلْبٌ / قُلُوبٌ
Hearing	سَمِعَ
sight	بَصَرٌ / أَبْصَارٌ
veil	غِشَاوَةٌ

رَبُّنَا = رَبُّ + نَا

And He is our Lord and your Lord ﴿البقرة: ١٣٩﴾ **وَهُوَ رَبُّنَا وَرَبُّكُمْ** ...

وَاللَّهُمَّ إِلَٰهٌ وَاحِدٌ لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا هُوَ ... ﴿البقرة: ١٦٣﴾ **إِلَٰهُهُمْ = إِلَٰهٌ + هُمْ**

And your deity is one deity, there is no deity worthy of worship but Him

اللَّهُ لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ ... ﴿البقرة: ٢٥٥﴾

There is no deity worthy of worship but Him, the Ever Living, Self Subsisting

قُلْ إِنَّمَا أَنَا بَشَرٌ

Say, I am only a human being

That your deity is only one deity

... **إِنَّمَا إِلَٰهَكُمُ إِلَٰهٌ وَاحِدٌ** ... ﴿الكهف: ١١٠﴾

إِنِّي أَنَا رَبُّكَ ... ﴿طه: ١٢﴾ **إِنِّي = إِنِّي = إِنْ + ي** Indeed I am your Lord

And I chose you

وَأَنَا اخْتَرْتُكَ ... ﴿طه: ١٣﴾

Indeed I am Allaah, and there is no deity worthy of worship but Me ﴿طه: ١٤﴾ **إِنِّي أَنَا اللَّهُ لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا أَنَا** ...

نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَاهُمْ وَإِيَّاكُمْ ... ﴿الإسراء: ٣١﴾ We provide for them and you

خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَى سَمْعِهِمْ وَعَلَى أَبْصَارِهِمْ غِشَاوَةٌ وَهُمْ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ ﴿البقرة: ٧﴾

Allaah has placed a seal on their hearts and on their hearing and over their sight is a veil and for them is a severe torment



(Attached Pronouns)

الضَّمَائِرُ الْمُتَّصِلَةُ

Used with preposition	Used with noun (possessive)	English Meaning	Attached Pronoun	Person
لِي	كِتَابِي	my/me	ي	الْمُتَكَلِّم
لَنَا	كِتَابِنَا	our/us	نَا	
لَكَ	كِتَابُكَ	your/you (m)	كَ	الْمُخَاطَبُ
لِكَ	كِتَابِكِ	your/you (f)	كِ	
لَكُمْمَا	كِتَابُكُمَا	your/you (2) (m/f)	كُمَا	
لَكُمْ	كِتَابِكُمْ	your/you (3+) (m)	كُم	
لَكُنَّ	كِتَابِكُنَّ	your/you (3+) (f)	كُنَّ	
لَهُ	كِتَابُهُ	his/him	هُ	
لَهَا	كِتَابُهَا	her	هَا	
لَهُمَا	كِتَابُهُمَا	their/them (2) (m/f)	هُمَا	
لَهُمْ	كِتَابُهُمْ	their/them (3+) (m)	هُمْ	
لَهُنَّ	كِتَابُهُنَّ	their/them (3+) (f)	هُنَّ	

IMPORTANT NOTE for Attached Pronouns:

The pronouns هُما / هُنَّ / هُم / هُ become هِما / هِنَّ / هِم / هِ when preceded with a kasrah or yaa' saakinah (يَ).

كَتَبْتُ فِي كِتَابِهِمَا	كَتَبْتُ فِي كِتَابِهِنَّ	كَتَبْتُ فِي كِتَابِهِمْ	كَتَبْتُ فِي كِتَابِهِ
I wrote in their 2/m&f book	I wrote in their f/p book	I wrote in their m/p book	I wrote in his book

Test for Module 2 Lesson 7

1. You are Muslims (m/p) means:

- a) هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ
- b) هُنَّ مُسْلِمَات
- c) أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ
- d) نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ
- e) None of the above

2. (الْغَائِبُ) is:

- a) 1st Person
- b) 2nd Person
- c) The one spoken about
- d) The one that is speaking
- e) None of the above

3. What is the Arabic meaning for the one who is speaking.

- a) الضمائر
- b) الْغَائِبُ
- c) الْمُخَاطَبُ
- d) الْمُتَكَلِّمُ
- e) **None of the above**

4. Translate You are a Muslim (f/s):

- a) أَنَا مُسْلِمَةٌ
- b) هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ
- c) أَنْتِ مُسْلِمَات
- d) أَنْتِ مُسْلِمَةٌ
- e) None of the above

5. (عَلَيْهِنَّ) is correctly written:

- a) True
- b) False

DETACHED PRONOUNS

الضَّمائِرُ الْمُنْفَصِلَةُ

Detached Pronoun With Example (plural)		Detached Pronoun With Example (Dual)		Detached Pronoun With Example (sing.)		Person
نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ /مُسْلِمَات	نَحْنُ			أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ /مُسْلِمَةٌ	أَنَا I	الْمُتَكَلِّمُ
أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ	أَنْتُمْ	أَنْتُمَا مُسْلِمَانِ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتَ مُسْلِمٌ	أَنْتَ You (m/s)	الْمُخَاطَبُ
أَنْتُنَّ مُسْلِمَات	أَنْتُنَّ	أَنْتُمَا مُسْلِمَتَانِ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتِ مُسْلِمَةٌ	أَنْتِ You (f/s)	
هُمُ مُسْلِمُونَ	هُمُ	هُمَا مُسْلِمَانِ	هُمَا	هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ	هُوَ He	الْغَائِبُ
هُنَّ مُسْلِمَات	هُنَّ	هُمَا مُسْلِمَتَانِ	هُمَا	هِيَ مُسْلِمَةٌ	هِيَ She	

Test for Module 2 Lesson 7

1. You are Muslims (m/p) means:

- a) هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ
- b) هُنَّ مُسْلِمَات
- c) أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ
- d) نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ
- e) None of the above

Answer (c)

2. (الْغَائِبُ) is:

- a) 1st Person
- b) 2nd Person
- c) The one spoken about
- d) The one that is speaking
- e) None of the above

Answer (c)

3. What is the Arabic meaning for the one who is speaking.

- a) الضمائر
- b) الْغَائِبُ
- c) الْمُخَاطَبُ
- d) الْمُتَكَلِّمُ
- e) **None of the above**

Answer (d)

4. Translate You are a Muslim (f/s):

- a) أَنَا مُسْلِمَةٌ
- b) هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ
- c) أَنْتَ مُسْلِمَات
- d) أَنْتِ مُسْلِمَةٌ
- e) None of the above

Answer: (d)

5. (عَلَيْهِنَّ) is correctly written:

- a) True
- b) False

Answer is (b)

Prepositions & Attached Pronouns

إِلَى	عَلَى	فِي	بِ	عَنْ	مِنْ	لِ/لَ	← Prepositions ↓ Pronouns
إِلَيَّ	عَلَيَّ	فِيَّ	بِي	عَنِّي	مِنِّي	لِي	ي
إِلَيْنَا	عَلَيْنَا	فِينَا	بِنَا	عَنَّا	مِنَّا	لَنَا	نَا
إِلَيْكَ	عَلَيْكَ	فَيْكَ	بِكَ	عَنْكَ	مِنْكَ	لَكَ	كَ
إِلَيْكِ	عَلَيْكِ	فِيكِ	بِكِ	عَنْكِ	مِنْكِ	لَكِ	كِ
إِلَيْكُمْ	عَلَيْكُمْ	فَيْكُمْ	بِكُمْ	عَنْكُمْ	مِنْكُمْ	لَكُمْ	كُمْ
إِلَيْكُنَّ	عَلَيْكُنَّ	فِيكُنَّ	بِكُنَّ	عَنْكُنَّ	مِنْكُنَّ	لَكُنَّ	كُنَّ
إِلَيْهِ	عَلَيْهِ	فِيهِ	بِهِ	عَنْهُ	مِنْهُ	لَهُ	هُ
إِلَيْهَا	عَلَيْهَا	فِيهَا	بِهَا	عَنْهَا	مِنْهَا	لَهَا	هَا
إِلَيْهِمَا	عَلَيْهِمَا	فِيهِمَا	بِهِمَا	عَنْهُمَا	مِنْهُمَا	لَهُمَا	هُمَا
إِلَيْهِمْ	عَلَيْهِمْ	فِيهِمْ	بِهِمْ	عَنْهُمْ	مِنْهُمْ	لَهُمْ	هُمْ
إِلَيْهِنَّ	عَلَيْهِنَّ	فِيهِنَّ	بِهِنَّ	عَنْهِنَّ	مِنْهِنَّ	لَهُنَّ	هُنَّ

Test for Module 2 Lesson 9

1. The different cases for (الأفعال) in Arabic are: Nominative, Accusative and Genitive

- a) True
- b) False

2. The declinable (المُعْرَبَةُ) words in Arabic do not change their vowel endings because of different causes (so they maintain their vowel ending)

- a) True
- b) False

3. All relative pronouns are mabni (مَبْنِيَّةٌ)

- a) True
- b) False

4. Which of the following is not relative a relative Pronoun

- a) الَّذِي
- b) اللَّتَانِ
- c) اللَّاتِي
- d) مَنْ
- e) All are relative pronouns

4. Words and meanings

- a) Where -
- b) How -
- c) When -
- d) Who -

(Relative Pronouns)

الْأَسْمَاءُ الْمَوْصُولَةُ

A relative pronoun (الاسم الموصول) is that noun which is followed by an independent sentence which relates to it. On its own, it cannot form a complete sentence but must have a link (صلة) which refers back to it. The sentence that follows the relative pronoun (الاسم الموصول) is called the link (صلة). This link would be a sentence that has a pronoun (visible or hidden) which would refer to, (return back to) the relative pronoun.

Meaning	إِعْرَابٍ	مُؤَنَّث	مُذَكَّر	
who/that/which	مَبْنِي	الَّتِي	الَّذِي	مُفْرَد
those two who/that/which	مُعْرَب	الَّتَانِ	الَّذَانِ	مُثَنَّى (رَفْع)
those two who/that/which	مُعْرَب	الَّتَيْنِ	الَّذَيْنِ	مُثَنَّى (نَصْب / جَرّ)
those who/ that/which	مَبْنِي	الَّتِي، اللَّائِي	الَّذِينَ، الْأُولِي	جَمْع

(مَا) and (مَنْ) are two additional relative pronouns that are used for all genders and numbers

I read what you wrote قَرَأْتُ مَا كَتَبْتَ

Be good to the one
who is good to you

أَحْسِنْ إِلَى مَنْ أَحْسَنَ إِلَيْكَ

Test for Module 2 Lesson 9

1. The different cases for (الأفعال) in Arabic are: Nominative, Accusative and Genitive

- a) True
- b) False

Answer (b) False

2. The declinable (المُعْرَبَةُ) words in Arabic do not change their vowel endings because of different causes (so they maintain their vowel ending)

- a) True
- b) False

Answer (b) False

3. All relative pronouns are mabni (مَبْنِيَّةٌ)

- a) True
- b) False

Answer (b) False (some are declinable)

4. Which of the following is not relative a relative Pronoun

- a) الَّذِي
- b) اللَّتَانِ
- c) اللَّاتِي
- d) مَنْ
- e) All are relative pronouns

Answer (e)

4. Words and meanings

- a) Where - أَيْنَ
- b) How - كَيْفَ
- c) When - مَتَى
- d) Who - مَنْ

Test for Module 2 Lesson 5

1. The following (تلك), (هذين), (أولئك) are :

- a) Demonstrative Pronouns
- b) Relative pronouns
- c) Prepositions
- d) Particles
- e) None of the above

2. (أولئك) is an (اسم الإشارة للقريب)

- a) True
- b) False

3. All (أسماء الإشارة) demonstrative pronouns are mabni (مبنية)

- a) True
- b) False

4. (هذه) is an (اسم الإشارة للقريب):

- a) True
- b) False

5. (هذين) is (اسم الإشارة للقريب), (مذكر), (مثنى نصب / جر):

- a) True
- b) False

(Demonstrative Pronouns)

أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ

The Demonstrative Pronoun (اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ) is used to point out something. They are two (2) types.

- 1) For pointing out something close/near (قَرِيب)
- 2) For pointing out something far (بَعِيد)
- 3) We are introducing the dual (إِن - is added). In this slide we are going to be discussing:

(Demonstrative Pronouns for something close)

أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ لِلْقَرِيبِ

Example Feminine	Example Masculine	Meaning	إِعْرَاب	مُؤَنَّث	مُذَكَّر	
هَذِهِ بِنْتُ	هَذَا وَلَدٌ	This (is)	مَبْنِي	هَذِهِ	هَذَا	مُفْرَد
هَتَانِ بِنْتَانِ	هَذَانِ وَلَدَانِ	these (are) two	مُعْرَب	هَتَانِ	هَذَانِ	مُثَنَّى (رَفْع)
إِنَّ هَتَيْنِ بِنْتَانِ	إِنَّ هَذَايْنِ وَلَدَانِ	These (are) two	مُعْرَب	هَتَيْنِ	هَذَايْنِ	مُثَنَّى (نَصْب / جَرّ)
هَؤُلَاءِ بَنَاتٌ	هَؤُلَاءِ أَوْلَادٌ	These (are)	مَبْنِي	هَؤُلَاءِ		جَمْع

(Demonstrative Pronouns for something far)

أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ لِلْبَعِيدِ

Example Feminine	Example Masculine	Meaning	إِعْرَابٌ	مُؤَنَّثٌ	مُذَكَّرٌ	
تِلْكَ بِنْتُ	ذَلِكَ وَلَدٌ	That (is)	مَبْنِي	تِلْكَ	ذَلِكَ	مُفْرَدٌ
تَانِكَ بِنْتَانِ	ذَانِكَ وَلَدَانِ	those two (are)	مُعْرَبٌ	تَانِكَ	ذَانِكَ	مُثَنَّى (رَفْعٌ)
إِنَّ تَيْنِكَ بِنْتَانِ	إِنَّ ذَيْنِكَ وَلَدَانِ	those two (are)	مُعْرَبٌ	تَيْنِكَ	ذَيْنِكَ	مُثَنَّى (نَصْبٌ / جَرٌّ)
أُولَئِكَ بَنَاتٌ	أُولَئِكَ أَوْلَادٌ	Those (are)	مَبْنِي	أُولَئِكَ		جَمْعٌ

Test for Module 2 Lesson 5

1. The following (تِلْكَ), (هَٰذَيْنِ), (أُولَٰئِكَ) are :

- a) Demonstrative Pronouns
- b) Relative pronouns
- c) Prepositions
- d) Particles
- e) None of the above

Answer (a)

2. (أُولَٰئِكَ) is an (أَسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ لِلْقَرِيبِ)

- a) True
- b) False

Answer (b) False

3. All (أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ) demonstrative pronouns are mabni (مَبْنِيَّةٌ)

- a) True
- b) False

Answer (b) False (some are declinable)

4. (هَٰذِهِ) is an (أَسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ لِلْقَرِيبِ):

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: True

5. (هَٰذَيْنِ) is (أَسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ لِلْقَرِيبِ), (مُذَكَّرٌ), (مُثَنَّى (نَصْبٌ / جَرٌّ)):

- a) True
- b) False

Answer (a)