

Sentences using Pointers / Past / Present.

[DAY: 2]

Note: - When making sentences using Pointers
'lo' is used (what) for Non-human (f)

eg what is this? (Pen)

مَا هَذَا؟

Non human

so feminine (singular)

When making sentences using Pointers 'who'
is used (who) for Human.

More examples :-

1) Who are those two men?

(those-pair) مَنْ هَؤُلَاءِ؟

2) Who are those children?

(those-plural) مَنْ هَؤُلَاءِ؟

3) What are these? (books - non human we use
singular feminine)

(those)

مَا هَذِهِ؟

4) What are those? (wires) non human singular fem.

(far) مَا تِلْكَ؟

5) What is that? (masjid)

مَا ذَلِكَ؟

6) Who are they?

مَنْ هُمْ؟

7) Who are you two?

مَنْ أَنْتُمَا؟

8) Hey ladies! Who are you?

مَنْ أَنْتُنَّ؟

9) Who am I?

مَنْ أَنَا؟

10) Who are we?

مَنْ نَحْنُ؟

11) Who is he?

مَنْ هُوَ؟

12) Who is she?

مَنْ هِيَ؟

13) Who are the two of them?

مَنْ هُمَا؟

Make sentences using 12 pointers.

This is a teacher

1) هَذَا مُعَلِّمٌ

Masculine
(close)

Both of them are teachers

2) هَٰؤُلَاءِ مُعَلِّمَانِ

These are teachers.

3) هَٰؤُلَاءِ مُعَلِّمُونَ

This is a teacher

4) هَذِهِ مُعَلِّمَةٌ

Feminine
(close)

Both of these are teachers

5) هَٰئِذَا هُنَّ مُعَلِّمَتَانِ

These are teachers.

6) هَٰؤُلَاءِ مُعَلِّمَاتٌ

That is a teacher

7) ذَلِكَ مُعَلِّمٌ

Masculine
(far)

Both of those are teachers

8) ذَلِكَ مُعَلِّمَانِ

Those are teachers

9) أُولَٰئِكَ مُعَلِّمُونَ

That is a teacher

10) تِلْكَ مُعَلِّمَةٌ

Feminine
(far)

Both of those are teachers

11) تِلْكَ مُعَلِّمَتَانِ

Those are teachers

12) أُولَٰئِكَ مُعَلِّمَاتٌ

Isim Faa'il in small families.

Isim Faa'il → فَاتِحٌ فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ 1) فَتَحَ
opener to open he opens he opened

فاتِحٌ - opener

- when you use it as a Khabar it can mean 'opening'

Isim Faa'il → جَالِسٌ جُلُوسًا يَجْلِسُ 2) جَلَسَ
he is a sitter to sit he sits he sat

جالِسٌ - sitting as Khabar

He is sitting ← هُوَ جَالِسٌ
• Khabar • mubtada

In small families - Isim Faa'il can be 'ing' verb if its a Khabar.

3) يَنْصُرُ ← he helps.

He is helping

هُوَ نَاصِرٌ ←
• Khabar • m

(Another meaning: - He is a helper)

He is listening

4) هُوَ سَامِعٌ ←
• Khabar • m

كَانَ → He was : Khabar of كَانَ always Nasb

He was helping

1) كَانَ نَا صِرًا

• Khabar

(Nasb)

• Ism fa'il

• mubtada

Both of them were helping

2) كَانَ نَا صِرَتَيْنِ

They were helping.

3) كَانُوا نَا صِرَتَيْنِ

She was listening

4) كَانَتْ سَامِعَةً

Both of them were listening

5) كَانَا سَامِعَيْنِ

Both of them (f) were listening

6) كَانَتَا سَامِعَتَيْنِ

Them ladies were listening

7) كُنَّ سَامِعَاتٍ

You were listening

8) كُنْتَ سَامِعٌ

Both of you were listening

9) كُنْتُمَا سَامِعَيْنِ

All of you were listening

10) كُنْتُمْ سَامِعِينَ

You (f) were listening

11) كُنْتِ سَامِعَةً

Both of you ladies were listening

12) كُنْتُمَا سَامِعَتَيْنِ

You all ladies were listening

13) كُنْتُنَّ سَامِعَاتٍ

I was listening

14) كُنْتُ سَامِعٌ / سَامِعَةً

All of us were listening

15) كُنَّا سَامِعِينَ

Using Ism Faa'il in different variations.
(positive & negative sentences)

1) He is listening

هُوَ سَامِعٌ

2) He is not listening

(4 versions)

i) لَيْسَ سَامِعًا

ii) لَيْسَ بِسَامِعٍ

iii) مَا هُوَ سَامِعًا

iv) مَا هُوَ بِسَامِعٍ

Note: - لَيْسَ - has هُوَ in it.

But لا - doesn't have هُوَ. So we need to write
"---- هُوَ"

• More examples of 4 versions:-

She is not listening

i) لَيْسَتْ سَامِعَةً

ii) لَيْسَتْ بِسَامِعَةٍ

iii) مَا هِيَ سَامِعَةً

iv) مَا هِيَ بِسَامِعَةٍ

I am not listening - 4 versions:-

i) لَسْتُ سَامِعًا / سَامِعَةٌ
(F) (M)

ii) لَسْتُ بِسَامِعٍ / بِسَامِعَةٍ
(F) (M)

iii) مَا أَنَا سَامِعًا / سَامِعَةٌ

iv) مَا أَنَا بِسَامِعٍ / بِسَامِعَةٍ

I am not reading - 4 versions:-

i) لَسْتُ قَارِئًا

ii) لَسْتُ بِقَارِئٍ

iii) مَا أَنَا قَارِئًا

iv) مَا أَنَا بِقَارِئٍ

3) He was listening

كَانَ سَامِعًا

You were listening

كَانَتْ سَامِعًا

4) For sure, he is listening

إِنَّهُ سَامِعٌ

5) He was not listening 2 versions:-

(just add لا to the (easy)
positive sentence &

make it negative)

i) مَا كَانَ سَامِعًا

(ii) لَمْ يَكُنْ سَامِعًا
Khabar of كَانُ (Nasb) • Lightest mudarri • Lightest haal

- Note:
- The second version is a bit tricky
 - Should know present & past conjugation for each pronoun.
 - Big in the second version كَانُ needs to be changed to يَكُنْ → Past to Present Tense.
 - Since لَمْ is lightest haal mudarri 'يَكُنْ' changes to lightest mudarri يَكُنْ

Pronouns

PAST TENSE

to

PRESENT TENSE

هُوَ	نَصَرَ	يَنْصُرُ
أَنَا	نَصَرْتُ	أَنْصُرُ
أَنْتَ	نَصَرْتِ	تَنْصُرِينَ
كُنْتَ	نَصَرْنَا	نَنْصُرُ
هِيَ	نَصَرْتُ	تَنْصُرُ
أَنْتُمْ	نَصَرْتُمَا	تَنْصُرَانِ
هُمْ	نَصَرُوا	يَنْصُرُونَ
أَنْتُمْ	جَاهَدْتُمْ	تُجَاهِدُونَ (أَنْتُمْ) oona + ت
هُمْ	نَصَرُوا	يَنْصُرُونَ (هُمْ) oona + ي
أَنْتِ	إِقْتَرَبْتِ	تَقْتَرِبِينَ (أَنْتِ) eana + ت
أَنْتُمْ	ضَرَبْتُمْ	تَضْرِبُونَ (أَنْتُمْ) oona + ت
هَما	عَلَّما	يُعَلِّمَانِ (هُما) aani + ت
أنا	سَمِعْتُهُ ← I heard him	أَسْمَعُهُ → I hear him
هُمْ	صَلُّوا الْمَغْرِبَ	يُصَلُّونَ الْمَغْرِبَ (they) oona + ت
	They prayed magrib	They are praying magrib

HW
(will be done in next class).

6) He will not be listening.

7) He listened.

8) He listens

9) He doesn't listen

10) He didn't listen 2 versions:-

11) He will not listen.

Teacher to S1: **يَا مَرْيَمُ** Question part is different from **مَنْ هَذِهِ يَا (مَرْيَمُ)؟**

For Non Human plural (these) → **مَا هَذِهِ** (What are these?)

Who are those two men?

مَنْ ذَٰلِكَ؟

Who are those children?

مَنْ أُولَٰئِكَ؟

What are these?

مَا هَذِهِ؟

What is this?

مَا هَٰذَا؟

What's that?

مَا ذَٰلِكَ؟

What are those? (Bunch of wires)

مَا تِلْكَ؟

What is this? (Khutba)

مَا هَٰذَا؟

What is that? (Masjid)

مَا ذَٰلِكَ؟

Who are you?

مَنْ أَنْتَ؟

Who are they?

مَنْ هُمْ؟

Who are you two?

مَنْ أَنْتُمَا؟

Who am I?

مَنْ أَنَا؟

Who are we?

مَنْ نَحْنُ؟

هَٰؤُلَاءِ مُعَلِّمُونَ

هَٰذَانِ مُعَلِّمَانِ

هَٰذَا مُعَلِّمٌ

هَٰؤُلَاءِ مُعَلِّمَاتٌ

هَٰتَانِ مُعَلِّمَتَانِ

هَٰذِهِ مُعَلِّمَةٌ

أُولَٰئِكَ مُعَلِّمُونَ

ذَٰلِكَ مُعَلِّمَانِ

ذَٰلِكَ مُعَلِّمٌ

أُولَٰئِكَ مُعَلِّمَاتٌ

تِلْكَ مُعَلِّمَتَانِ

تِلْكَ مُعَلِّمَةٌ

فَاعٌ , نَاعِرٌ , مَنَاعِرٌ , سَامِعٌ , حَاسِبٌ → Ism Faail can be used to show action happening right now as 'ing' when used as Khabar in sentence. (in small families only)

فَاعٌ → opening جَالِسٌ → sitting سَامِعٌ → listening

هُوَ سَامِعٌ. He is listening.

كَانُوا نَاعِرِينَ

كَانَا نَاعِرَيْنِ

كَانَ نَاعِرًا

كُنَّ سَامِعَاتٍ

كَانَتَا سَامِعَتَيْنِ

كَانَتْ سَامِعَةً

كُنْتُمْ سَامِعِينَ

كُنْتُمَا سَامِعَيْنِ

كُنْتُ سَامِعًا

كُنْتُمْ سَامِعَاتٍ

كُنْتُمَا سَامِعَتَيْنِ

كُنْتُ سَامِعَةً

كُنَّا سَامِعِينَ

كُنْتُ سَامِعًا

He is listening.

هُوَ سَامِعٌ.

He is not listening.

1 ما هُوَ سَامِعًا

2 ما هُوَ بِسَامِعٍ

3 لَيْسَ سَامِعًا

4 لَيْسَ بِسَامِعٍ

She is not listening.

1 لَيْسَتْ سَامِعَةً

2 لَيْسَتْ بِسَامِعَةٍ

3 مَا هِيَ سَامِعَةً

4 مَا هِيَ بِسَامِعَةٍ

He was listening.

كَانَ سَامِعًا

For sure, he is listening.

إِنَّهُ سَامِعٌ

He was not listening

مَا كَانَ سَامِعًا

لَمْ يَكُنْ سَامِعًا

He will not be listening.

He listened.

He listens.

He doesn't listen.

He didn't listen.

He will not listen.