

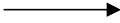
## Lesson 12

### Indicative Pronouns

(أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ)

1. Words which are used to point out to something are called (أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ). They are of two types:

(a) words that indicate something nearby. The following forms are the most commonly used ones:



Gender	Singular	Dual	Plural	Case
Masc.	هَذَا	هَذَانِ	هَؤُلَاءِ	رفع
Masc.	هَذَا	هَذَيْنِ	هَؤُلَاءِ	نصب و جرّ
Fem.	هَذِهِ	هَاتَانِ	هَؤُلَاءِ	رفع
Fem.	هَذِهِ	هَاتَيْنِ	هَؤُلَاءِ	نصب و جرّ

(b) words that indicate something at a distance. The more commonly used forms are the following:

Gender	Singular	Dual	Plural	Case
Masc.	ذَاكَ أَوْ ذَٰلِكَ	ذَانِكَ	أُولَٰئِكَ <sup>48</sup>	رفع
Masc.	ذَاكَ	ذَيْنِكَ	أُولَٰئِكَ	نصب و جرّ
Fem.	تَاكَ أَوْ تَٰلِكَ	تَانِكَ	أُولَٰئِكَ	رفع
Fem.	تَٰلِكَ	تَيْنِكَ	أُولَٰئِكَ	نصب و جرّ

Note 1: The original Indicative Pronouns are (ذَا), (ذَانِ) etc. without the (هَآ) but these are seldom used.

Note 2: The words (كَذَٰلِكَ - similarly) – and (هَكَذَا – in this way) – are very often used.

Note 3: The (كَ) appended to the end of (اسم اشارة بعيد) is sometimes changed like the (ضمير مخاطب مجرور)<sup>49</sup> according to the second person. It has no effect on the meaning. This change occurs more often in (ذَٰلِكَ).

(ذَٰلِكَ ذَٰلِكُمْ ذَٰلِكَ ذَٰلِكُمْ ذَٰلِكُنَّ)

<sup>48</sup> Note that the (,) is not pronounced.

<sup>49</sup> The second person pronoun in the genitive case.

The meaning of all these words is the same.

Example: (ذَلِكَمَا رَبُّكُمَا) – That is the Lord of you two.

(ذَلِكَمُ اللهُ رَبُّكُمْ) – That Allāh is your Lord.

Note 4: Besides the dual form, all the remaining (أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ) (الْمَبْنِيَّة) - indeclinable.

2. The object pointed to is called the (مُشَارٌ إِلَيْهِ). The (اسم الْإِشَارَةِ) together with the (مُشَارٌ إِلَيْهِ) form part of a sentence, namely the subject, doer or object, just as in (مركب توصيفي) and (مركب إضافي).

3. The (مُشَارٌ إِلَيْهِ) will always have (ال) or be (مضاف).

4. If the (مُشَارٌ إِلَيْهِ) has (ال) attached to it, the (اسم الْإِشَارَةِ) must be mentioned first, e.g. (هَذَا الْكِتَابُ) – this book.

If it is (مضاف) towards another noun, the (اسم الْإِشَارَةِ) will

succeed the (مضاف إليه), e.g. (كِتَابُكُمْ هَذَا) – this book of yours, (ابْنُ الْمَلِكِ هَذَا) – this son of the king.

In the above-mentioned phrases, if the (اسم الإشارة) is brought first, and it is said, (هَذَا كِتَابُكُمْ), the meaning will be, 'This is your book.' In this case, the word (كِتَابُكُمْ) is no more the (مُشَارٌ إِلَيْهِ) but will become the predicate. It will now be a complete sentence.

5. If the (اسم الإشارة) occurs as the subject of a sentence without the (مُشَارٌ إِلَيْهِ), then:

(a) if the predicate has (ال), insert a pronoun (ضمير) between the (اسم الإشارة) and the (خبر). This pronoun will correspond in word-form to the (اسم الإشارة) as you learnt in Lesson 6.

Examples: (هَذَا هُوَ الْكِتَابُ) – This is the book.

(أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ) – Those people are the successful ones.

In these examples, the (مُشَارٌ إِلَيْهِ) is implied (مُقَدَّرٌ). The actual sentences are (هَذَا الشَّيْءُ هُوَ الْكِتَابُ) and (أُولَئِكَ النَّاسُ هُمْ )

(المُفْلِحُونَ).

(b) If the predicate does not have (ال), a pronoun will not be inserted, e.g. (هَذَا كِتَابٌ) – this is a book. The (مُشَارٌ إِلَيْهِ) is implied in this example as well.

(c) If it is (مُضَافٌ), then too there is no need for a pronoun, e.g. (هَذَا ابْنُ الْمَلِكِ) – This is the king's son.

(هَذَا كِتَابُكُمْ) – This is your book.

However, if you want to create emphasis in your speech, insert a pronoun, e.g.

(هَذَا هُوَ كِتَابُكُمْ) – This *is* your book.

(ذَلِكَ هُوَ ابْنُ الْمَلِكِ) - That *is* the king's son.

Note 5: Understand well the difference between

(هَذَا ابْنُ الْمَلِكِ) and (ابْنُ الْمَلِكِ هَذَا).

Note 6: The words (هَهُنَا), - here, (هُنَا) – here, and (هُنَاكَ) – there, are also indicative pronouns. There are no particular rules for their usage.

## Vocabulary List No. 10

Word	Meaning
نَيْنٍ	fig
حُمْرَةٌ	redness
خَالَ ، أَخْوَالٌ	maternal uncle
خَالَتْ ، خَالَاتٌ	maternal aunt
رَيْبٌ	doubt
لَا رَيْبَ	no doubt
عَمٌّ ، أَعْمَامٌ	paternal uncle
عَمَّةٌ ، عَمَّاتٌ	paternal aunt
الْمَتَّقِي	pious
مَطْلُوبٌ	aim
مَنْظَرٌ ، مَنَاظِرٌ	scenery
هُدًى	guidance
وَجْهٌ ، وَجُوهٌ	face
قَالَ	he said
قَالَتْ	she said

كَأَنَّ	as if, like
بُرْهَانٌ	proof
طَبِيبٌ ، أَطْبَاءٌ	doctor

### Exercise No. 11

(A) Translate the following sentences into English:

- (1) هَذَا هُوَ مَطْلُوبِي
- (2) هَذِهِ امْرَأَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ
- (3) هَذَانِ الرَّجُلَانِ أَخَوَانِ
- (4) هَؤُلَاءِ الْأَشْخَاصُ إِخْوَانٌ
- (5) كِتَابُ هَذَا الْوَلَدِ نَظِيفٌ وَكَذَلِكَ وَجْهُهُ
- (6) كِتَابُ الْوَلَدِ هَذَا وَسِخٌ
- (7) اسْمُ هَذِهِ الْبِنْتِ زَيْنَبُ
- (8) تِلْكَ الْمَنَاطِرُ حَسَنَةٌ
- (9) هَاتَانِ الْيَدَانِ نَظِيفَتَانِ
- (10) أَمْ هَذَا أَخُوكَ أَمْ ذَاكَ
- (11) ذَاكَ عَمِّي وَ هَذَا ابْنُ عَمِّي

- (12) هَذَا الرَّجُلُ خَالِيٌّ وَ تِلْكَ الْمَرْأَةُ خَالَتِي وَ هَذِهِ عَمَّتِي  
(13) وَجْهُ هَذِهِ الْيَابِتَّةِ لَيْسَ بِقَبِيحٍ  
(14) أُخْتَيَا تَانِكَ قَائِمَتَانِ أَمَامَ الْمُعَلِّمَةِ  
(15) هَذِهِ الْكُمُثْرِي حُلُوءَةٌ جَدًّا وَ كَذَلِكَ هَذَا التَّيْنُ  
(16) تِلْكَ الْبُيُوتُ لِذَيْنِكَ الرَّجُلَيْنِ  
(17) فِي يَدَيْكَ هَاتَيْنِ حُمْرَةٌ  
(18) ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ  
(19) أَوْلَائِكَ عَلَى هُدًى مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ وَ أَوْلَائِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ  
(20) قِيلَ أَهَكَذَا عَرْشُكَ  
(21) قَالَتْ كَأَنَّهُ هُوَ  
(22) إِنَّا هَاهُنَا قَاعِدُونَ  
(23) فَذَانِكَ بُرْهَانَانِ مِنْ رَبِّكَ إِلَى فِرْعَوْنَ  
(24) قَالَ كَذَلِكَ قَالَ رَبُّكَ

(B) Translate the following sentences into Arabic:

- (1) This doctor is learned.
- (2) This friend of mine is wealthy.
- (3) Those friends are wealthy.
- (4) This son of the king is generous.



- (5) These two are brothers.
- (6) That she-camel is beautiful.
- (7) This handsome boy is pious.
- (8) O Àbdullāh, is this your son?
- (9) Those boys are standing in front of their father.
- (10) This is a good man and those two are transgressors.
- (11) That girl is pious and so is her mother.

