Interogative pronouns (notes for parent / teacher)

In the previous two lessons we have learnt about Mubtada and Khabar using definite and indefinite nouns. In Mubtada+Khabar construction, both are marfoo. Mubtada is most of the time definite and khabar is most of the time indefinite.

What is this?	ما هذا
Who is this?	مَنْ هذا
What is that?	ما ذلك
Who is that?	من ذلك

La is used when interrogating about non-intelligent (gair aaqil) objects or beings.

Is used interrogating about an intelligent (aaqil) being.

According to Arabic Scholars, Intelligent beings are – Human beings, Angels and Jinn.

And العذا are demonstrative pronouns (ismu ishara) for close by and far away object respectively. Both these pronouns are for pointing to masculine singular.

Pronouns are also treated as nouns. Therefore, the sentences on page 2 are nominal sentences and follow the rules of Mubtada+Khabar construction. Both mubtada and khabar are Marfoo, even though there is no damma at the last letter of mubtada. This is because of the fact that both &ill And &ill have a sukoon on their last letters. They are both marfoo but our eyes cannot see it.

In the following picture every object will be interrogated with ما ذلك except for the boy, for whom مَنْ هذا هذا من

Please practice making simple sentences based on the pattern in the next few pages.



This is a boy	هذا ولدٌ
This is a desk	هذا مكتبٌ
This is a river	هذا نهر ؓ
This is a rock	هذاحَجَرٌ
This is a bird	هذا طَيْرٌ
This is an elephant	هذا فيْلْ
That is a mosque	ذلك مسجدٌ

That is a camel	ذلك جملٌ
That is a sea	ذلك بحرُّ
That is a whale	ذلك حوْتُ
That is a house	ذلك بيْتُ
That is a mountain	ذلك جَبَلٌ
That is a moon	ذلك قمر ٌ

Is this a man?	أهذا رجلٌ؟
No. This is a boy	لا هذا ولدً
Is this a sea?	أهذا بحرٌ؟
No. This is a river	لا هذا نهرٌ
Is that a bird?	أذلك طيْرٌ؟
No. That is a whale	لا ذلك حوتٌ
Is that a mosque?	أذلك مسجدٌ؟
Yes.	نَعَمْ

هذا طالِبٌ
هذا طالِبُ ذلك مُدَرِّسُ
هذا مِفْتاحٌ ذلك بابٌ
ذلك بابٌ