

L10

Pronoun is a type of word that stands in the place of a noun. Sometimes, the subject of a verb is apparent (ظاهر) and no pronoun is needed. When the subject is unwritten, the subject is called 'مُضْمَر' (concealed).

A chart indicating the pronouns of the subject for each of the fourteen seeghah is as follows:

Table 1.2 - Pronouns Of The Subject

الضَّمَائِرُ الْفَاعِلِيَّةُ	المُفْرَدُ	المُثَنَّى	الْجَمْعُ
الغَائِبُ:	هُوَ	هُمَا	هُمُ
الغَائِبَةُ:	هِيَ	هُمَا	هِنَّ
المُخَاطَبُ:	أَنْتَ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتُمْ
المُخَاطَبَةُ:	أَنْتِ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتُنَّ
المُتَكَلِّمُ:	أَنَا		نَحْنُ

(المضارع المعلوم) The Present Tense Active Voice Verb

The present tense is derived from the past tense in this manner:

'يـ' is prefixed to the first seeghah (يـ+فَعَلَ), the fathah on the first original letter changes to sukoon (يَفْعَلُ) and the the vowel on the third original letter is changed to dhammah (يَفْعُلُ). The vowel on the second original letter varies according to usage. Therefore the active voice verb primary verb has three basic patterns:

يَفْعُلُ as in (ذَهَبَ) يَذْهَبُ

يَفْعِلُ as in (ضَرَبَ) يَضْرِبُ

يَفْعُلُ as in (قَتَلَ) يَفْتُلُ