

Ibnulyemen Arabic  
Attached Pronouns

		هِيَ			
		هُوَ	كَلَّمْتَنِي	هُمَا	
	هُنَّ	كَلَّمَنِي	تَكَلَّمَنِي	كَلَّمَانِي	هُم
أَنَا	كَلَّمَنِي	يَكَلَّمَنِي	يَكَلَّمَانِي	كَلَّمُونِي	أَنَا
	يَكَلَّمَنِي	الضَّم - ائِرْ		يَكَلَّمُونِي	
نَحْنُ	كَلَّمْنَا	الْمُتَّصِلَة		كَلَّمُونَا	نَحْنُ
	يَكَلَّمْنَا	كَلَّمْنَا	كَلَّمَانَا	يَكَلَّمُونَنَا	
	هُنَّ	يَكَلَّمْنَا	كَلَّمْنَا	يَكَلَّمَانَنَا	هُم
		هُوَ	تَكَلَّمْنَا	هُمَا	
		هِيَ			

## The Attached Pronouns - الضمائر المتصلة

### (أ) الضمائر (المجرورة) المتصلة بالأسماء

Adjective (Genitive) Pronouns Attached to Common Nouns

مثال example	متصل attached	منفصل separate	العدد number		الضمير pronoun type
قَلَمِي فِي الْحَقِيْبَةِ. My pen is in the bag.	ي my	أَنَا I	مُفْرَد singular		ضمير المتكلم
صَدِيْقُنَا مِنَ الْيَمَنِ. Our friend is from Yemen.	نَا our	نَحْنُ we	جَمْع plural		first person pronoun
صَدِيْقُكَ فِي الْغُرْفَةِ. Your friend is in the room.	كَ your	أَنْتَ you	مُذَكَّر masculine	مُفْرَد singular	ضمير المخاطب
كَلْبُكَ يَجْرِي فِي الْمُنْتَزَةِ. Your dog runs in the park.	كَ your	أَنْتِ you	مُؤنَّث feminine		
هَلْ يَشْرَحُ أَسَاتِذُكُمَا الدَّرْسَ؟ Does your teacher explain the lesson?	كُمَا your	أَنْتُمَا you (both)	مُثنَى dual (masc. & fem.)		
قَدْ وَصَلَ أَبُوْكُمْ مِنَ الْعَمَلِ. Your father has arrived from work.	كُمْ your	أَنْتُمْ you (all)	مُذَكَّر masculine	جَمْع plural	
صَدِيْقَتُكَ تَطْبُخُ الْعِشَاءَ. Your friend is cooking dinner.	كُنَّ your	أَنْتُنَّ you (all)	مُؤنَّث feminine		
هَاتِفُهُ فِي الْغُرْفَةِ. His phone is in the room.	هُ his	هُوَ he	مُذَكَّر masculine	مُفْرَد singular	ضمير الغائب
حَقِيْبَتُهَا تَحْتَ السَّرِيْرِ. Her bag is under the bed.	هَا her	هِيَ she	مُؤنَّث feminine		
هَذِهِ سَيَّارَتُهُمَا الْجَدِيْدَةُ. This is their new car.	هُمَا their	هُمَا they (both)	مُثنَى dual		
كُتُبُهُمْ فِي الْفَصْلِ. Their books are in the classroom.	هُمْ their	هُمْ they	مُذَكَّر masculine	جَمْع plural	
صَدِيْقَتُهُنَّ هِيْنَا مِنَ الْيَابَانِ. Their friend Hina is from Japan.	هُنَّ their	هُنَّ They	مُؤنَّث feminine		

These pronouns are like the possessive pronouns in English (my, our, your ... etc.), hence كِتَابِي my book, كِتَابُنَا our book, كِتَابُهُمْ their book, and so forth. They are attached to indefinite nouns and make them definite. structurally, this combination forms a genitive construction إضافة. So, regardless of the position of the genitive construction, the attached pronouns are always in a genitive position مضاف إليه (literally, an added noun to a preceding noun).

## (ب) الضَّمَايِرُ (المَجْرُورَةُ) المَتَّصِلَةُ بِالحُرُوفِ وَالظُّرُوفِ

Object (Genitive) Pronouns Attached to Prepositions and Adverbs

مِثَال example	مُتَّصِل attached	مُنْفَصِل separate	العَدَد number		الضَّمِير pronoun type
هَذَا القَلَمُ لِي . This pen is for <b>me</b> .	ـي me	أَنَا I	مُفْرَد singular		ضَمِيرُ المُتَكَلِّمِ
هَلْ تَبْحَثُ عَنَّا (عَنْ + نَا) ؟ Are you looking for <b>us</b> ?	ـنَا Us	نَحْنُ we	جَمْع plural		
أَنَا فَاخُورٌ بِكَ . I am proud of <b>you</b> .	ـكَ you	أَنْتَ you	مُذَكَّر masculine	مُفْرَد singular	ضَمِيرُ المُخَاطَبِ
أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَتَحَدَّثَ مَعَكَ . I want to speak with <b>you</b> .	ـكَ you	أَنْتِ you	مُؤنَّث feminine		
السَّيَّارَةُ خَلْفَكَ، انْتَبِهْ! The car is behind <b>you</b> , be careful!	ـكَمَا you	أَنْتُمَا you (both)	مُثَنَّى dual (masc. & fem.)		
هِيَ خَائِفَةٌ مِنْكُمْ . She is afraid of <b>you</b> .	ـكُمْ you	أَنْتُمْ you (all)	مُذَكَّر masculine	جَمْع plural	
سَتَجْلِسُ سَارَةَ أَمَامَكَ . Sarah will sit in front of <b>you</b> .	ـكَ you	أَنْتُنَّ you (all)	مُؤنَّث feminine		
سَنَذْهَبُ بِدُونِهِ . We will go without <b>him</b> .	ـهُ him	هُوَ he	مُذَكَّر masculine	مُفْرَد singular	
دَخَلْنَا البَيْتَ بَعْدَهَا . We entered the house after <b>her</b> .	ـهَا her	هِيَ she	مُؤنَّث feminine		
لَنْ أَعْتَمِدَ عَلَيْهِمَا . I won't rely on <b>them</b> .	ـهُمَا them	هُمَا they (both)	مُثَنَّى dual		
ذَهَبْتُ إِلَيْهِمْ . I went to <b>them</b> .	ـهِمْ them	هُمْ they	مُذَكَّر masculine	جَمْع plural	
وَصَلْنَا قَبْلَهُنَّ . We arrived before <b>them</b> .	ـهُنَّ them	هُنَّ they	مُؤنَّث feminine		

These pronouns are attached to prepositions حُرُوفُ الجَزْرِ, such as 'in' (فِي فِيهَا in it), 'to' (إِلَى إِلَىٰ إِلَيْنَا to us), and 'on' (عَلَىٰ عَلَيْكُمْ on you) and adverbs of place ظُرُوفُ المَكَانِ, such as 'under' (تَحْتُ تَحْتَهُ under him), 'behind' (خَلْفُ خَلْفَهُنَّ behind them), and 'in front of' (أَمَامَ أَمَامِي in front of me). They are more like the object of prepositions in English, that is the nouns or pronouns that follows the preposition. In Arabic, nouns and pronouns that follow prepositions are called اِسْمُ مَجْرُورٍ, that is they are in the genitive case. So, these attached pronouns are called الضَّمَايِرُ المَجْرُورَةُ.

## (ج) ضَمَائِرُ الْفَاعِلِ (الرَّفْعِ) الْمُتَّصِلَةُ بِالْفِعْلِ الْمَاضِي

Subject (Nominative) Pronouns Attached to Perfective (past) Verbs

مِثَال example	مُتَّصِل attached	مُنْفَصِل separate	الْعَدَد number	الصَّمِير pronoun type
ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى السُّوقِ أَمْسٍ. I went to the market yesterday.	تْ	أَنَا	مُفْرَد singular	صَمِيرُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ
جَلَسْنَا فِي غُرْفَةِ الْجُلُوسِ. We sat in the living room.	نَا	نَحْنُ	جَمْع plural	
هَلْ كَتَبْتَ الْوَاجِبَ؟ Did you write the homework?	تْ	أَنْتَ	مُذَكَّر masculine	صَمِيرُ الْمُخَاطَبِ
أَيْنَ دَرَسْتَ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ؟ Where did you study Arabic language?	تِ	أَنْتِ	مُؤَنَّث feminine	
أَيْنَ ذَهَبْتُمَا؟ Where did you (both) go?	تُمَا	أَنْتُمَا	مِثْنِي dual (masc. & fem.)	
هَلْ شَاهَدْتُمُ الْمُبَارَاةَ؟ Did you (all) watch the match?	تُم	أَنْتُمْ	مُذَكَّر masculine	
هَلْ كَتَبْتُمُ الْوَاجِبَ؟ Did you (all) write the homework?	تُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ	مُؤَنَّث Feminine	جَمْع plural
ذَهَبَ إِلَى السُّوقِ. He went to the market.	* -	هُوَ	مُذَكَّر Masculine	مُفْرَد singular
ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ. She went to (the) school.	* - (تْ)	هِيَ	مُؤَنَّث Feminine	
الْبِنْتَانِ كَتَبَتَا الدَّرْسَ. The 2 girls (they 'both') wrote the lesson. الْوَلَدَانِ كَتَبَا الدَّرْسَ. The 2 boys (they 'both') wrote the lesson.	تَا / نَا they (both)	هُمَا they (both)	مِثْنِي dual	صَمِيرُ الْغَائِبِ
مَا سَافَرُوا إِلَى الصِّينِ. They did not travel to China.	وَا	هُمْ	مُذَكَّر Masculine	جَمْع plural
الْبَنَاتُ لَعِبْنَ فِي الْغُرْفَةِ. The girls (they) played in the room.	نَ	هُنَّ	مُؤَنَّث feminine	

These pronouns are attached to the perfective (past) verb الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي, such as كَتَبْتُ 'I wrote', كَتَبْنَا 'we wrote' and so forth. They function as a subject فَاعِلٍ, hence nominative مَرْفُوعَةٌ and are called ضَمَائِرُ الرَّفْعِ 'nominative pronouns.' The (\*) indicates that the subject is implied مُسْتَتِرٌ (not overt) and is often understood from the structure of the verb; the تْ / تِ (in red) is the feminine marker (not the subject).

## (د) ضَمَائِرُ الْمَفْعُولِ (النَّصْبِ) الْمَتَّصِلَةُ بِالْفِعْلِ الْمَاضِي

Object (Accusative) Pronouns Attached to Perfective (past) Verbs

مِثَال example	مُتَّصِل attached	مُنْفَصِل separate	الْعَدَد number		الضَّمِير pronoun type
هَلْ سَمِعْتَنِي؟ Did you hear me?	ـي me	أَنَا I	مُفْرَد singular		ضَمِيرُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ
زَارَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ أَمْسَ. Mohammed visited us yesterday.	ـنَا us	نَحْنُ we	جَمْع plural		
وَعَدْتُكَ أَنْ أَذْهَبَ. I promised you to go.	ـكَ you	أَنْتَ you	مُذَكَّر masculine	مُفْرَد singular	ضَمِيرُ الْمُخَاطَبِ
مَا سَمِعْتُكَ. I did not hear you.	ـكَ you	أَنْتِ you	مُؤنَّث feminine		
مَا سَمِعْتُكُمَا. I did not hear you (both).	ـكُمَا you	أَنْتُمَا you (both)	مُتَنِي dual (masc. & fem.)		
لِمَاذَا طَرَدْتُمْ الْمُعَلِّمَ؟ Why did the teacher dismiss you (all)?	ـكُمْ you	أَنْتُمْ you (all)	مُذَكَّر masculine	جَمْع plural	
هَلْ أَخْبَرَكَ عَلِيٌّ؟ Did Ali inform you (all)?	ـكَ you	أَنْتِنَ you (all)	مُؤنَّث Feminine		
سَمِعْنَاهُ يَصِيحُ. We heard him screaming.	ـهُ him	هُوَ he	مُذَكَّر Masculine	مُفْرَد singular	
قَدْ أَخَذُوهَا إِلَى الْعِيَادَةِ. They already took her to the clinic.	ـهَا her	هِيَ she	مُؤنَّث Feminine		
رَأَيْتُهُمَا فِي الشَّارِعِ. I saw them (both) on the street.	هُمَا them (both)	هُمَا they (both)	مُتَنِي dual		
شَاهَدْنَا هُمْ فِي الْمُنْتَزِهِ. We saw them in the park.	هُم them	هُمْ they	مُذَكَّر Masculine	جَمْع plural	
عَلَّمْتُهُنَّ السَّبَاحَةَ. I taught them swimming.	هُنَّ them	هُنَّ they	مُؤنَّث feminine		

These pronouns are attached to the perfective (past) verb **الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي**, such as **سَمِعْتَنِي** 'you heard me', **سَمِعُونَا** 'they heard us', **سَمِعْتُهُمْ** 'she heard them', and so forth. They function as an object **مَفْعُول** (i.e. the receiver of the action), hence accusative **مَنْصُوبَةٌ** and are called **ضَمَائِرُ النَّصْبِ** 'accusative pronouns.' The nouns / attached pronouns in red are subject pronouns **ضَمَائِرُ فَاعِلٍ** (i.e. doers of the action), that is the subject **فَاعِل** of the verb.

## (هـ) ضَمَائِرُ الْفَاعِلِ (الرَّفْعِ) الْمُتَّصِلَةُ بِالْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ الْمَرْفُوعِ

Subject (Nominative) Pronouns Attached to Indicative Imperfective (present) Verbs

مِثَال example	مُتَّصِل attached	مُنْفَصِل separate	الْعَدَد number		الصَّمِير pronoun type
أَذْهَبُ إِلَى السُّوقِ كُلِّ جُمُعَةٍ. I go to the market every Friday.	* .. أ .. I	أَنَا I	مُفْرَد singular		صَمِيرُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ
نَشْرَبُ الْقَهْوَةَ بَعْدَ الْغَدَاءِ. We drink coffee after lunch.	* .. ر .. we	نَحْنُ we	جَمْع plural		
هَلْ تَتَكَلَّمُ الْأَلْمَانِيَّةَ؟ do you speak German?	* .. ت .. you	أَنْتَ you	مُذَكَّر masculine	مُفْرَد singular	صَمِيرُ الْمُخَاطَبِ
أَيْنَ تَدْرُسِينَ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ؟ Where do you study Arabic language?	* .. يَنْ you	أَنْتِ you	مُؤَنَّث feminine		
هَلْ تَلْعَبَانِ كُرَةَ السَّلَّةِ؟ Do you (both) play basketball?	* .. انْ you	أَنْتُمَا you (both)	مُثَنَّى dual (masc. & fem.)		
لِمَاذَا تَجْلِسُونَ هُنَا؟ Why do you sit here?	* .. وَنْ you	أَنْتُمْ you (all)	مُذَكَّر masculine	جَمْع plural	
هَلْ تَدْرُسِينَ الطَّبَّ؟ Do you study medicine?	* .. نْ you	أَنْتُنَّ you (all)	مُؤَنَّث feminine		
هَلْ يَدْرُسُ الْكِيمِيَاءَ؟ Does he study chemistry?	* .. ي .. he	هُوَ he	مُذَكَّر masculine	مُفْرَد singular	
هَلْ تُحِبُّ الْغِنَاءَ؟ She likes singing.	* .. ت .. she	هِيَ she	مُؤَنَّث feminine		
الْبِتْنَانِ تَدْرُسَانِ الرِّيَاضِيَّاتِ. The 2 girls (they both) study math.	* .. انْ they (both)	هُمَا they (both)	مُثَنَّى dual		
الْوَلَدَانِ يَدْرُسَانِ التَّارِيخَ. The 2 boys (they both) study history.	* .. انْ they (both)	هُمَا they (both)	مُثَنَّى dual		
هَلْ سَيَسَافِرُونَ إِلَى الصِّينِ؟ Will they travel to China?	* .. وَنْ they	هُمْ they	مُذَكَّر masculine	جَمْع plural	
هَلْ سَتَذْهَبْنَ إِلَى الْحَفْلَةِ؟ Will they go to the party?	* .. نْ they	هُنَّ they	مُؤَنَّث feminine		

These pronouns are attached to the indicative imperfective (present) verb **الْفِعْلُ الْمُضَارِعُ الْمَرْفُوعُ**, such as **يَكْتُبُونَ** 'they write / are writing', **يَجْلِسَانِ** 'they both sit / are sitting', **تَسْمَعْنَ** 'you all (fem.) hear / are hearing' and so forth. They function as a subject **فَاعِلٍ**, hence nominative **مَرْفُوعَةٌ** and are called **ضَمَائِرُ الرَّفْعِ** 'nominative pronouns.' The (\*) indicates that the subject is implied **مُسْتَتِرٌ** (not overt) and is often understood from the structure of the verb; prefixes in red indicate the present tense and hint at what the subject is, that is from these prefixes it can be deduced what the implied subject **فَاعِلٌ مُسْتَتِرٌ** is.

## (و) صَمَائِرُ الْفَاعِلِ (الرَّفْعِ) الْمَتَّصِلَةُ بِالْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ الْمَنْصُوبِ وَالْمَجْزُومِ

Subject (Nominative) Pronouns Attached to Subjunctive and Jussive (present) Verbs

مِثَالٌ example	مُتَّصِلٌ attached	مُنْفَصِلٌ separate	الْعَدَدُ number	الصَّمِيْرُ pronoun type
لَنْ أَذْهَبَ إِلَى السُّوقِ الْيَوْمَ. I will not go to the market today.	* ..أ	أَنَا	مُفْرَدٌ singular	صَمِيْرُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ first person pronoun
لَمْ نَشْرَبْ شَيْئًا بَعْدَ الْعَدَاءِ. We did not drink anything after lunch.	* ..ر	نَحْنُ	جَمْعٌ plural	
لَا تَذْهَبِ إِلَى الْبَحْرِ الْيَوْمَ. Do not go to the sea today.	* ..ت	أَنْتَ	مُذَكَّرٌ مُفْرَدٌ singular masculine	صَمِيْرُ الْمُخَاطَبِ second person pronoun
إِنْ تَجْتَهِدِي، تَنْجَحِي. If you work hard, you will pass.	تِ ..ي	أَنْتِ	مُؤَنَّثٌ singular feminine	
تُرِيدَانِ أَنْ تَلْعَبَا كُرَةَ قَدَمٍ. You (both) want to play football.	تِ ..ا	أَنْتُمَا	مُتَنِّى dual (masc. & fem.)	
لَا تَجْلِسُوا هُنَا. Do not sit here.	تِ ..و	أَنْتُمْ	مُذَكَّرٌ جَمْعٌ plural masculine	
لَا تَدْرُسِي الرِّيَاضِيَّاتِ. Do not study mathematics.	تِ ..ن	أَنْتِنَ	مُؤَنَّثٌ Feminine plural	
لَنْ يَحْضَرَ الْيَوْمَ. He will not come today.	* ..ي	هُوَ	مُذَكَّرٌ مُفْرَدٌ singular Masculine	صَمِيْرُ الْعَائِبِ third person pronoun
لَمْ تَدْرُسِي فِيزِيَاءً. She did not study physics.	* ..ت	هِيَ	مُؤَنَّثٌ singular Feminine	
الْبِنْتَانِ لَنْ تَدْرُسَا التَّارِيخَ. The two girls (they) won't study math.	يِ ..ا	هُمَا they (both)	مُتَنِّى dual	صَمِيْرُ الْعَائِبِ third person pronoun
الْوَلَدَانِ لَمْ يَدْرُسَا التَّارِيخَ. The two boys (they) didn't study history.	تِ ..ا			
لَنْ يُسَافِرُوا إِلَى الصِّينِ. They won't travel to China.	يِ ..و	هُمْ	مُذَكَّرٌ جَمْعٌ plural Masculine	
لَمْ يَذْهَبُوا إِلَى الْحَفْلَةِ. They did not go to the party.	يِ ..ن	هُنَّ	مُؤَنَّثٌ plural feminine	

These subject pronouns صَمَائِرُ الْفَاعِلِ are attached to the subjunctive imperfective (present) verb الْمَضَارِعُ الْمَنْصُوبُ such as لَنْ يَكْتُبُوا 'they won't write', كَيْ يَجْلِسَا 'in order for them both to sit', لَتَسْمَعْنَ 'so that you all (fem.) hear' and so forth. They are also attached to the jussive imperfective (present) verb الْمَضَارِعُ الْمَجْزُومِ, such as لَمْ يَفْهَمَا 'they didn't understand.' These pronouns are attached to the imperative verb الْفِعْلُ الْأَمْرُ, such as اجْلِسُوا 'sit'. With subjunctive present verbs and imperative verbs, the ن of ون, ان, and ين is always dropped. The (\*) indicates that the subject is implied مُسْتَتِرٌ and is often understood from the structure of the verb; prefixes in red indicate the present tense and hint at what the subject is.

## (ز) صَمَائِرُ الْمَفْعُولِ (النَّصْبِ) الْمَتَّصِلَةُ بِالْفِعْلِ الْمَضَارِعِ الْمَرْفُوعِ

Object (Accusative) Pronouns Attached to Indicative Imperfective (present) Verbs

مِثَال example	مُتَّصِل attached	مُنْفَصِل separate	الْعَدَد number		الصَّمِير pronoun type
هَلْ سَيُسَاعِدُونَنِي؟ Will they help me?	ـي me	أَنَا I	مُفْرَد singular		صَمِيرُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ
سَيَزُورُنَا مُحَمَّدٌ غَدًا. Mohammed will visit us tomorrow.	ـنَا us	نَحْنُ we	جَمْع plural		
سَنَسْتَقْبِلُكَ فِي الْمَطَارِ*. We will receive you at the airport.	ـكَ you	أَنْتَ you	مُذَكَّر masculine	مُفْرَد singular	صَمِيرُ الْمُخَاطَبِ
سَتُرَافِقُكَ زَيْنَبُ. Zainab will accompany you.	ـكِ you	أَنْتِ you	مُؤَنَّث feminine		
هَلْ يُدَرِّسُكُمَا عَلِيٌّ؟ Will Ali teach you (both)?	ـكُمَا you	أَنْتُمَا you (both)	مِثْنِي	dual (masc. & fem.)	
لِمَاذَا يَكْرَهُكُمُ الْمَعَلِّمُ؟ Why does the teacher hate you?	ـكُم you	أَنْتُمْ you (all)	مُذَكَّر masculine	جَمْع plural	
هَلْ سَيُخْبِرُكُنَّ عَلِيٌّ؟ Will Ali inform you?	ـكُنَّ you	أَنْتُنَّ you (all)	مُؤَنَّث Feminine		
لَا أَفْهَمُهُ*. I don't understand him.	ـهُ him	هُوَ he	مُذَكَّر Masculine	مُفْرَد singular	
هَلْ تُحِبُّونَهَا؟ Do you love her?	ـهَا her	هِيَ she	مُؤَنَّث Feminine		
هَلْ سَتُسَاعِدُونَهُمَا؟ Will you help them (both)?	ـهُمَا them (both)	هُمَا they (both)	مِثْنِي	dual	
هَلْ تَعَلِّمِينَهُمُ السَّبَاحَةَ؟ Are you teaching them swimming?	ـهُم them	هُم they	مُذَكَّر Masculine	جَمْع plural	
هَلْ سَيُسَاعِدُونَهُنَّ؟ Will they help them?	ـهُنَّ them	هُنَّ they	مُؤَنَّث feminine		

These object (accusative) pronouns are attached the indicative imperfective (present) verb الْمَفْعُولِ الْمَضَارِعِ الْمَرْفُوعِ; they are the pronouns in orange, blue, and green. The attached pronouns and the nouns in red are the subjects of the verbs. The prefixes in red indicate the present tense. The (\*) indicates that the subject (pronoun) of the verb is implied مُسْتَتِر.



## (ح) ضَمَائِرُ الْفَاعِلِ (الرَّفْعِ) الْمُتَّصِلَةُ بِالْفِعْلِ الْأَمْرِ

Subject (Nominative) Pronouns Attached to Imperative Verbs

مِثَال example	مُتَّصِل attached	مُنْفَصِل separate	الْعَدَد number		الضَّمِيرُ pronoun type
<p>اُكْتُبِ الْوَاجِبَ.*</p> <p>Write the homework.</p>	<p>* ..</p> <p>(implied)</p>	<p>أَنْتَ</p> <p>you</p>	<p>مَذَكَّر</p> <p>masculine</p>	<p>مُفْرَد</p> <p>singular</p>	<p style="color: blue;">ضَمِيرُ الْمُخَاطَبِ</p> <p>second person pronoun</p>
<p>اُخْرِجِي مِنْ هُنَا.</p> <p>(you) Get out of here!</p>	<p>ي</p> <p>your</p>	<p>أَنْتِ</p> <p>you</p>	<p>مُؤَنَّث</p> <p>feminine</p>		
<p>اِذْهَبَا إِلَى الْجَامِعَةِ.</p> <p>(you both) go to the university!</p>	<p>ا</p> <p>your</p>	<p>أَنْتُمَا</p> <p>you (both)</p>	<p>مُثَنَّى</p> <p>dual (masc. &amp; fem.)</p>		
<p>اِسْرِعُوا، اِسْرِعُوا!</p> <p>(you all) run, (you all) run!</p>	<p>وا</p> <p>your</p>	<p>أَنْتُمْ</p> <p>you (all)</p>	<p>مَذَكَّر</p> <p>masculine</p>	<p>جَمْع</p> <p>plural</p>	
<p>ذَاكِرْنَ الدَّرْسَ.</p> <p>(you all) study the lesson!</p>	<p>نَ</p> <p>your</p>	<p>أَنْتُنَّ</p> <p>you (all)</p>	<p>مُؤَنَّث</p> <p>feminine</p>		
<p>The (*) indicates that the subject is implied مُسْتَتِر (not overt).</p>					

(ط) ضَمَائِرُ الْمَفْعُولِ (التَّصْبِ) الْمَتَّصِلَةُ بِالْفِعْلِ الْأَمْرِ

Subject (Accusative) Pronouns Attached to Imperative Verbs

مِثَال example	مُتَّصِل attached	مُنْفَصِل separate	الْعَدَد number	الضَّمِيرُ pronoun type	
<p>* اِسْمَعْنِي!</p> <p>Listen to me! (implied, masculine, singular)</p> <p>اِسْمَعِينِي!</p> <p>Listen to me! (you, feminine, singular)</p> <p>اِسْمَعُونِي!</p> <p>Listen to me! (you, masculine, plural)</p> <p>اِسْمَعْنِي!</p> <p>Listen to me! (you, feminine, plural)</p>	<p>-ي</p> <p>me</p>	<p>أَنَا</p> <p>I</p>	<p>مُفْرَد</p> <p>singular</p>	<p>ضَمِيرُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ</p> <p>first person pronoun</p>	
<p>* سَاعِدْنَا!</p> <p>Help us! (implied, masculine, singular)</p> <p>سَاعِدِينَا!</p> <p>Help us! (you, feminine, singular)</p> <p>سَاعِدُونَا!</p> <p>Help us! (you, masculine, plural)</p> <p>سَاعِدْنَنَا!</p> <p>Help us! (you, feminine, plural)</p>	<p>-نَا</p> <p>us</p>	<p>نَحْنُ</p> <p>we</p>	<p>جَمْع</p> <p>plural</p>		
<p>* اِسْمَعْهُ.</p> <p>Listen to him! (implied, masculine, singular)</p> <p>اِسْمَعِيْهِ.</p> <p>Listen to him! (you, feminine, singular)</p> <p>اِسْمَعُوْهُ.</p> <p>Listen to him! (you, masculine, plural)</p> <p>اِسْمَعْنَهُ.</p> <p>Listen to him! (you, feminine, plural)</p>	<p>ه</p> <p>him</p>	<p>هُوَ</p> <p>he</p>	<p>مُذَكَّر</p> <p>masculine</p>		<p>ضَمِيرُ الْغَائِبِ</p> <p>third person pronoun</p>
<p>* سَاعِدْهَا!</p> <p>Help her! (implied, masculine, singular)</p> <p>سَاعِدِيْهَا!</p>	<p>هَا</p> <p>her</p>	<p>هِيَ</p> <p>she</p>	<p>مُؤَنَّث</p> <p>feminine</p>		

Help her! (you, feminine, singular)					
سَاعِدُوهَا!					
Help her! (you, masculine, plural)					
سَاعِدْنَهَا!					
Help her! (you, feminine, plural)					
اسْمَعِيَهُمَا!					
Listen to them (both)! (implied, masculine, singular)					
اسْمَعِيَهُمَا!	هُمَا	هُمَا	مُثْنَى		
Listen to them (both)! (you, feminine, singular)	همَا them (both)	هُمَا they (both)	مُثْنَى dual		
اسْمَعُوهُمَا!					
Listen to them (both)! (you, masculine, plural)					
اسْمَعْنَهُمَا!					
Listen to them (both)! (you, feminine, plural)					
سَاعِدْهُمْ!					
Help them! (implied, masculine, singular)					
سَاعِدِيَهُمْ!	هُمْ	هُمْ	مُذَكَّر		
Help them! (you, feminine, singular)	هُمْ them	هُمْ they	مُذَكَّر masculine		
سَاعِدُوهُمْ!					
Help them! (you, masculine, plural)					
سَاعِدْنَهُمْ!					
Help them! (you, feminine, plural)				جَمْع plural	
اسْمَعِيَهُنَّ!					
Listen to them! (implied, masculine, singular)					
اسْمَعِيَهُنَّ!	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	مُؤَنَّث		
Listen to them! (you, feminine, singular)	هُنَّ them	هُنَّ they	مُؤَنَّث feminine		
اسْمَعُوهُنَّ!					
Listen to them! (you, masculine, plural)					
اسْمَعْنَهُنَّ!					
Listen to them! (you, feminine, plural)					
The (*) indicates that the subject of the imperative is implied (not overt) مُسْتَتِر (i.e. you, 2 <sup>nd</sup> person masculine singular). The attached pronouns in blue are the (overt) subject pronouns صَمَائِرُ الْفَاعِلِ. The attached pronouns in green are the object pronouns صَمَائِرُ الْمَفْعُولِ. The ن of the attached subject pronouns, namely ون and ين, is dropped because the verb is in the jussive cases (that is, it is required that the ن be dropped).					

## (ي) الضمائر المتصلة بالأدوات

### The Pronouns Attached to Particles

مثال example	متصل attached	منفصل separate	العدد number	الضمير pronoun type
إِنِّي مَرِيضٌ. Indeed, I am sick.	ي I	أَنَا I	مُفْرَدٌ singular	ضَمِيرُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ
لَكِنَّا فَائِزُونَ. But we are winners.	نَا we	نَحْنُ we	جَمْعٌ plural	
إِنَّكَ فِعْلًا غَبِيٌّ. You are truly stupid.	كَ you	أَنْتَ you	مُذَكَّرٌ masculine	ضَمِيرُ الْمُخَاطَبِ
إِنَّكَ جَمِيلَةٌ جِدًّا. You are very beautiful.	كَ you	أَنْتِ you	مُؤَنَّثٌ feminine	
أَنْتُمْ ذَكِيَانِ لَكِنَّمَا كَسُولَانِ. You are smart, but you are lazy.	كَمَا you	أَنْتُمَا you (both)	مُتَنِّي dual (masc. & fem.)	ضَمِيرُ الْمُخَاطَبِ
كُلُّكُمْ جُبْنَاءٌ. You are all cowards.	كُمْ you	أَنْتُمْ you (all)	مُذَكَّرٌ masculine	
كُلُّكُمْ طَبِيبَاتٌ مَهَارَاتٌ. You are all skillful doctors.	كُنَّ you	أَنْتُنَّ you (all)	مُؤَنَّثٌ feminine	جَمْعٌ plural
لَوْلَاهُ مَا نَجَجْتُ. Except for him, I wouldn't have passed.	هُ he	هُوَ he	مُذَكَّرٌ masculine	ضَمِيرُ الْغَائِبِ
إِنَّهَا طَالِبَةٌ مَتَفَوِّقَةٌ. She is indeed an outstanding student.	هَا she	هِيَ she	مُؤَنَّثٌ feminine	
سَأَشْتَرِي غَيْرَهُمَا. I will buy (two) other than them.	هُمَا they / them	هُمَا they (both)	مُتَنِّي dual	ضَمِيرُ الْغَائِبِ
بَعْضُهُمْ غَائِبُونَ. Some of them are absent.	هُمْ they / them	هُمْ they	مُذَكَّرٌ masculine	
لَكِنَّهُنَّ مَتَأَخَّرَاتٌ. But some of them are late.	هُنَّ they / them	هُنَّ They	مُؤَنَّثٌ feminine	

Particles are words like **إِنَّ** (indeed), **لَكِن** (but), **لَوْلَا** (except for), **غَيْرَ** (except, other than), and **بَعْضَ** (some). The pronoun attached to these particles can be a topic مُبْتَدَأٌ or a genitive pronoun ضَمِيرٌ مُجْرُورٌ just like the pronouns attached prepositions and adverbs.