

4 : PRONOUNS

A personal pronoun (ضمير), [plural: ضمائر], is a type of noun (اسم) that serves as a referential term, denoting a person, place, or thing previously mentioned or implied in a given context. A personal pronoun (ضمير) can refer to one of three persons:

- **Third person (غائب):** Refers to a person or entity outside of the conversation, denoted by pronouns such as "he", "she", "they", and "it".
- **Second person (مُخاطَب):** Refers to the person or persons being addressed, denoted by pronouns such as "you".
- **First person (مُتَكَلِّم):** Refers to the speaker themselves, denoted by pronouns such as "I" and "we".

★ The two types of ضمائر :

- **Visible or Independent Pronoun - الضمير البارز (Dhameer Baariz)** is further divided into:
 - ◆ الضمائر المنفصلة (Detached Pronouns)
 - ◆ الضمائر المتصلة (Attached Pronouns)
- **Hidden or Implied Pronoun - الضمير المُستتر (Dhamir Mustatir)**

○ **Visible or Independent Pronoun - الضمير البارز :**

The personal pronoun (ضمير) is a distinct and visible entity, characterized by its unique form. It can manifest in two ways:

- ◆ **الضمائر المنفصلة (Detached Pronouns) :** The unattached pronoun is that pronoun which can be pronounced on its own without being connected to another word.
- ◆ **الضمائر المتصلة (Attached Pronouns) :** The attached pronoun is that pronoun which cannot be pronounced on its own without being connected to another word.

○ **Hidden or Implied Pronoun - الضمير المُستتر :**

It is that ضمير, which is not visible but is implied. It is always attached (متصل).

○ الضمائر المنفصلة (Detached Pronouns)

جمع	مثنى (singular)	مفرد (singular)	الضمائر المتصلة Attached Pronouns	
نا (We/Us)		ي (I/Me)	المتكلم (1st person)	
كُم You	كَمَا You(two)	كَ You (male)	المذكر (Mascul.)	المخاطب (2nd person)
كُنَّ You		كِ You(female)	المثنت (Femin.)	
هُم/هُمْ They/Them	هُمَا They/Them(two)	هُ/هُ (he/him)	المذكر (Mascul.)	الغائب (3rd person)
هُنَّ/هُنَّ They/Them		هَا (her)	المثنت (Femin.)	

Note: The pronouns **أَنْتُمْ** and **هُم** both take a ḍamma instead of a sukūn when followed by a noun bearing the definite article **ال**.

هُمُ الناجحُونَ - They are the successful ones

○ الضمائر المتصلة (Attached Pronouns)

جمع	مثنى (singular)	مفرد (singular)	الضمائر المتصلة Attached Pronouns	
نا (We/Us)		ي (I/Me)	المتكلم (1st person)	
كُم You	كَمَا You(two)	كَ You (male)	المذكر (Mascul.)	المخاطب (2nd person)
كُنَّ You		كِ You(female)	المثنت (Femin.)	
هُم/هُمْ They/Them	هُمَا They/Them(two)	هُ/هُ (he/him)	المذكر (Mascul.)	الغائب (3rd person)
هُنَّ/هُنَّ They/Them		هَا (her)	المثنت (Femin.)	

Note:

1. The attached pronouns **هُمَّ** and **كُمَّ** work exactly as the detached one, which means they both take a ḍamma instead of a sukūn when followed by a noun bearing the definite article **ال**.
2. The 3rd person pronouns **هُنَّ** / **هُنَّ** / **هُنَّ** all take the kasra if the word they are attached to is in genitive case or ends with a **ي**.

The book is at his house - **الْكِتَابُ فِي بَيْتِهِ**

There's faith inside of them - **فِيهِمْ إِيمَانٌ**

3. The first person singular pronoun **ي** erases the final short vowel of the noun or the preposition it is attached to and replace it by a kasra, except if the word ends with a long vowel. In the latter case, the **ي** will have to bear the fatha.

My restaurant - **مَطْعَمٌ + ي = مَطْعَمِي**

My level - **مُسْتَوَى + ي = مُسْتَوَايَ**

On me - **عَلَى + ي = عَلَيَّ**