

2.1 – Pronouns

الْمُتَّصِلُ Attached Form		الْمُنْفَصِلُ Detached Form	
مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ بَعْدَ حَرْفٍ		Default	
ي	My	أَنَا	I
Forces the letter before it to take a kasrah			
نَا	Our	نَحْنُ	We
كَ	Your	أَنْتَ	You (m.)
كِ	Your	أَنْتِ	You (f.)
كُما	Your	أَنْتُمَا	You (dual m.)
كُما	Your	أَنْتُمَا	You (dual f.)
كُم	Your	أَنْتُمْ	You all (m.)
كُنَّ	Your	أَنْتُنَّ	You all (f.)
هُ هِ	His	هُوَ	He
هَا	Her	هِيَ	She
هُمَا / هِمَا	Their	هُمَا	They (dual m.)
هُمَا / هِمَا	Their	هُمَا	They (dual f.)
هُمْ / هِمَّ	Their	هُمْ	They all (m.)
هُنَّ / هِنَّ	Their	هُنَّ	They all (f.)

*If a word is non-man plural (book, trees, etc.) then treat it as a singular feminine word.

3rd person pronouns will take kasra if it is preceded by a ي or kasra

There are six letters which can never be attached to: ا، و، ذ، د، ز، ر