

اللغة العربية للبتدئين

**ARABIC  
FOR BEGINNERS**

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## LESSON NINETEEN

## Moods of the Imperfect Tense

## المضارع المنصوب والمضارع المجزوم

## INDUSTRIAL CENTER

## مركز الصناعة

1. Usman wanted to visit the industrial center in Helwaan. He suggested this to his father and requested that he accompany him to Helwaan.
 

١- أَرَادَ عَثْمَانُ أَنْ يَزُورَ الْمَرْكَزَ الصَّنَاعِيَّ فِي حَلْوَانَ فَعَرَضَ هَذِهِ الْفِكْرَةَ عَلَى وَالِدِهِ وَطَلَبَ مِنْهُ أَنْ يَصْحَبَهُ إِلَيْ حَلْوَانَ؟
2. The father asked: "Why do you wish to visit that area?"
 

٢- قَالَ الْوَالِدُ: "لِمَاذَا تُحِبُّ أَنْ تَزُورَ تِلْكَ الْمَنْطِقَةَ؟"
3. Usman replied "I wish to see the iron and steel factory there and the other factories so that my knowledge expands and I have a clear picture of our progress in the industrial field."
 

٣- قَالَ عَثْمَانُ: "أُحِبُّ أَنْ أَشَاهِدَ فِيهَا مَصْنَعَ الْحَدِيدِ وَالصُّلْبِ وَالْمَصَانِعَ الْآخَرَیَ أَيْضًا كَيْ تَتَّمُوَ مَعْلُومَاتِي وَلَا عَرَفْتُ صُورَةَ وَاضِحَةً عَنِ تَقَدُّمِنَا فِي مَيْدَانِ الصَّنَاعَةِ."
4. The father was happy with Usman's reply and he told him: "I will accompany you, Usman, but it is necessary that you write down what appeals to you".
 

٤- سَرُّ الْوَالِدِ مِنْ إِجَابَةِ عَثْمَانَ وَقَالَ لَهُ: "سَأَصْحَبُكَ يَا عَثْمَانَ وَلَئِنْ عَلَيْكَ أَنْ تُكْتُبَ كُلَّ مَا يُعْجِبُكَ."

## Introduction

The Imperfect tense. **الفعل المضارع**, conveys the meaning of the present and the future tense. But due to the addition of certain particles before it, the meaning of **مضارع** undergoes a change, and sometimes change occurs not only in the meaning but also in the word. As mentioned earlier, the addition of **سوف** and **س** before **مضارع** converts it into the future tense.

## Changes in the Meaning of Imperfect

The Imperfect **المضارع** has five "moods", which are identified by the vowel of the third radical. In this respect it resembles the noun **الإسم** with its three case-endings.

The simplest use of a verb is to make a statement of fact, or ask a question. But a verb may also be used to express a command, or to express a mere supposition or a wish. These different manners in which a verb may be used to express an action are called "moods".

The Imperfect **المضارع** has five "moods"; namely, the Indicative, Subjunctive, Jussive or Conditional, Imperative and Energetic.

The Indicative and Imperative "moods" have been dealt with in lessons 16 and 17 respectively.

## PARTICLES WHICH CHANGE THE MEANING OF THE IMPERFECT

There are three groups of particles which place either — or — or "the **و** of emphasis" at the end of the imperfect. With this addition it is called (1) **المضارع المنصوب** *the Subjunctive* (2) **المضارع المجزوم** *the Jussive* and (3) **المضارع مع نون التأكيد** *the Energetic of the Imperfect*. But in the absence of any of these particles normal **الفعل المضارع** *the Imperfect* will end with "Damma" **ـة**.

## THE SUBJUNCTIVE المَصْرَعِ الْمَصْرُوبِ

The particles which add **ـَ** to the مَصْرَعِ are:

(1) *that* أَنْ (2) *certainly not* لَنْ (3) *in that case* إِذَنْ

(4) *in order that* كَيْ e.g.

أَنْ يَذْهَبَ      لَنْ يَذْهَبَ      كَيْ يَذْهَبَ  
*in order that he goes      he will never go      that he goes*

## THE JUSSIVE المَصْرَعِ الْمَجْرُومِ

The particles which add **ـُ** to the مَصْرَعِ are: (1) *not* لَمْ (2) *لام الأمر* لَامِ (3) *the لا of prohibition* لَا (4) *if* إِنْ and (5) *never* لَمْأَا e.g.

لَمْ يَفْعَلْ      لَيَنْفِقْ ذُو سَعَةٍ      لَا تَحْزَنْ      3.  
*He did not do      The prosperous shall spend      Do not grieve*

## THE ENERGETIC OF THE IMPERFECT المَصْرَعِ مَعَ التَّوْنِ التَّأَكِيدِ

“The **ن** of emphasis” comes at the end of مَصْرَعِ, after “**ل** with *fatha*” is prefixed to it e.g.

لَيَقْعَلَنَّ *he will certainly do*      لَيَنْصُرَنَّ اللهُ *certainly God will help*

The “Energetic” forms of the Imperfect المَصْرَعِ have always a future connotation. e.g.

لَنْ نَجِيْتَنَا مِنْ هَذِهِ لَنَكُوْتَنَّ مِنَ الشَّاكِرِيْنَ *If you deliver us from this (danger), certainly we will be (from the ) thankful.*

## VOCABULARY

min faḍlak	من فضلك : تفضل	saḥaba	سحب ؛ يسحب
Please		to withdraw, to pull	
raḡā	رجاء : أمل	arāda	أراد ؛ يريد
hope, request		to wish, to desire	
amāna	امانة	irāda	إرادة : مشية
reliability, trust		will, choice	
ṣarafa	صرف ؛ يصرف	waqafa	وقف ؛ يقف
to spend, to change money		to stand	
maṣrif	مصرف : بنك	auqafa	أوقف : منع
bank		to prevent, to stop	
ista'dda	إستعد	mauqif	موقف
to get ready		attitude, position	
takṭiṭ	تخطيط	waqf	وقف - أوقف
planning		endowment	
tansīq	تنسيق	marra	مر ؛ يمر
systematic arrangement		to pass by, proceed	
baṭṭal	بطال	ḡarakat al murūr	حركة المرور
unemployed		the traffic	
waḡif	وظيفة : خدمة	man' tajawwul	منع التجول
job, employment		curfew	
alqā	ألقى ؛ يلقي	ḡaḡaṡa	ضغط
to throw, deliver		to press	

alqa bayanān 'an	ألقى بياناً عن	dağṭ ad-dam	ضغط الدم
to make a statement about		blood pressure	
jam'īya taawuhiyya	جمعية تعاونية	ittihād	اتحاد : وفاق
co-operative society		unity, union	
ḍamān	ضمان : ضمانة	niqāba	نقابة
surety, guarantee		trade union, guild	
taḍāmūn	تضامن	raqāba	رقابة
solidarity		censorship	
maḍmūn	مضمون	kallama	كلم ؛ يكلم
guaranteed, insured		to speak	
mi'taf	معطف	sitār	ستار
overcoat		curtain, veil	
rāfaqa	رافق	minṭaqa	منطقة
to accompany		zone, area	
murfaq bihi	مرفق به	nashara	نشر ؛ ينشر
enclosed, attached		to spread, unfold	
ihamma	إهتم ؛ يهتم	kibrīt	كبريت
to pay attention		sulphur, matches	
ṣarāha	صراحة	mindīl	منديل
frankness		kerchief	
wāḍih	واضح	dukān	دخان
clear, evident, obvious		smoke	
adda	أدى	mustawa alḥaya	مستوى الحياة
to discharge, carry out		standard of living	

shahr al 'asal	شهر العسل	mallāḥ	ملاح
honeymoon		sailor, mariner	
'asl	عسل	mallāḥa	ملاحة
honey		navigation, shipping	
shaqqa	شقة	shabi'a	شبيع ؛ شبيع
flat, apartment		to satisfy one's appetite	
ṭābaq	طابق	shab'ān	شبعان
floor, story		satisfied, sated	
fikra	فكرة ؛ أفكار	mudhish	مدهش
thought, idea		amazing, marvelous	

Observe the use of the Imperfect tense in different forms, in the following sentences.

## TRANSLATION

## MODEL SENTENCES

- 1- أريد أن أزور البلدان العربية.
- 2- أحب أن أعب كرة القدم.
- 3- وقف الشرطي كي ينظم المرور.
- 4- اشتريت تذكرة كي أشاهد مباراة "هاكي".
- 5- يتعب المرأ في صغره كي يستريح في كبره.
- 6- إستعد التلميذ ليلقي كلمة في الحفلة.

7. The officer will never delay his work. ٧- لن يتأخر الموظف عن عمله.
8. The lazy person never succeeds. ٨- لن يفوز الكسلان.
9. Work with sincerity that you may receive great reward from God. ٩- إعمل باخلاص حتى تنال الجزاء العظيم من الله.
10. It pleases me to offer my thanks to all those who have attended the party. ١٠- يسرني أن أقدم شكري لكل من اشترك في الحفلة.
11. The father instructed his son to brush his teeth before and after sleep. ١١- أمر الوالد ابنه أن يغسل أسنانه قبل النوم وبعده.
12. Be polite, so that you could be acceptable (popular). ١٢- كن مؤدبا كي تكون محبوبا.
13. I went to Basrah in order to learn the Arabic language. ١٣- ذهبت إلى البصرة كي أتعلم اللغة العربية.
14. I acquire knowledge in order to serve my country and my people. ١٤- أتعلم كي أخدم وطني وأهلي.
15. The state pays attention to the development of industry so that the standard of living may rise. ١٥- تهتم الدولة بنشر الصناعة ليرقى مستوى المعيشة.
16. The sailor raises the sail of the boat so that the wind may push it. ١٦- ينشر الملاح شراع السفينة ليدفعها الهواء.
17. I will never eat when I am satisfied (saturated). ١٧- لن أكل وأنا شبعان.

18. The peasant will never sell his land. ١٨- لن يبيع الفلاح أرضه.
19. The student said to his teacher, "I have completed my homework". The teacher replied to him, "In that case you will succeed". ١٩- قال التلميذ لأستاذه: "لقد أديت واجبي" فأجاب الأستاذ: "إن تنجح".
20. Do not grieve; certainly God is with you! ٢٠- لا تحزن إن الله معك.
21. You shall not attain righteousness unless you give (in charity) that which you love. ٢١- لن تنالوا البر حتى تنفقوا مما تحبون.
22. It is essential that you ponder over a work before you start it. ٢٢- يجب أن تفكر في العمل قبل الشروع فيه.
23. The girl said to her mother: "I will be diligent in my studies". She responded: "In that case you shall get distinction". ٢٣- قالت البنت لأمها: "سأجتهد في الدراسة". فأجابت الأم: "إن تبلغني المجد".

## LESSON TWENTY

## كان وأخواتها and its Categories

## The Verbs of Incomplete Predication

## FAISAL

## فيصل

1. Faisal is a sportsman. He learnt swimming and became strong in mind and body.
 

١- فيصل شابٌ رياضيٌّ تعلَّم السباحةً  
قاصِّبِح قويا صحيح الجسم والعقل.
2. One day Faisal woke up early in the morning. He was walking on the bank of a river which was near his village. He was extremely happy as the weather became clear and the sun was not warm.
 

٢- وفي يوم من الأيام استيقظ فيصل  
مُبكرًا وكان يمشي على شاطئ نهر  
قريب من قريته وكان في غاية  
السُرور حيث صار الجو صحوًا  
وليسَت الشمسُ مُحرقَةً.
3. As Faisal was walking on the river bank, he saw a boy about to be drowned in the river. He rushed towards him. He rescued him and rendered him first-aid. He removed water from his abdomen and remained by his side till the boy recovered consciousness. He advised him: "Do not get into the river so long as the current is strong".
 

٣- وبينما فيصل يسيِّرُ على شاطئ  
إذ رأى صبيًّا يكاد يغرُق في النهر  
فهزول إليه وأنقذه وأسعفه  
وأخرج الماء من بطنه ومآزال  
فيصل إلى جنبه حتى أفاق الصبي  
من إغماء وقال له لا تنزل النهر  
مادام التيارُ شديدًا.

There are certain verbs and particles which, when introduced at the beginning of a nominal sentence, bring about certain vowel changes in respect of their subject and predicate. Verbs of Incomplete Predication i.e. كان and its categories الأفعال الناقصة are discussed in this lesson.

The Verbs of Incomplete Predication \* الأفعال الناقصة express the idea of becoming or state of continuation. When it is said كان أحمد *Ahmad was*, the person who hears this expression might as well ask: "What was Ahmad?". But, when it is stated كان أحمد تاجرًا *Ahmad was a merchant*, the predicate is complete. This nominal sentence is analysed thus:

كان - الفعل الناقص is the verb of incomplete predication  
أحمد - إسم كان is the subject of Kana  
تاجرًا - خبر كان is the predicate of Kana

According to the rules governing the subject and predicate in a nominal sentence, the vowels of the last letter of the two should be the same (see lesson No.9). But when كان and the verbs which fall under this category are added at the beginning of a nominal sentence:

1. مرفوع <sup>ـُ</sup> will be in the nominative case: كان
2. منصوب <sup>ـَ</sup> will be in the accusative case: كان

The list of الأفعال الناقصة or كان and its categories are given below:

\* Literal meaning : the incomplete verbs

1. <i>to be</i>	كَانَ	2. <i>to become</i>	صَارَ
3. <i>to become (at dawn)</i>	أَصْبَحَ	4. <i>not to be</i>	لَيْسَ
5. <i>as long as</i>	مَا دَامَ	6. <i>to continue to</i>	مَا بَرِحَ
7. <i>to become in the forenoon</i>	أَضْحَى	8. <i>to become in the evening</i>	أَمْسَى
9. <i>to become during night</i>	بَاتَ	10. <i>to remain</i>	ظَلَّ
11. <i>to continue</i>	مَا قَتَبِي	12. <i>to continue</i>	مَا انْفَكَّ
13. <i>to continue</i>	مَا زَالَ		

In the following chart, the nominal sentences are written without and with *كَانَ* and its other categories. Note the vowel changes that occur as a result of the addition of *كَانَ* or verbs belonging to its group.

The boy was sick.	كَانَ	كَانَ	الْوَلَدُ مَرِيضًا
The weather became hot.	صَارَ	صَارَ	الْجَوُّ حَارًا
Rain became abundant at dawn.	أَصْبَحَ	أَصْبَحَ	الْمَطَرُ غَزِيرًا
The traveler became tired (at noon).	أَضْحَى	أَضْحَى	الْمَسَافِرُ مُتْعَبٌ
The boy became happy (in the evening).	أَمْسَى	أَمْسَى	الْوَلَدُ مَسْرُورًا
The patient slept during the night.	بَاتَ	بَاتَ	الْمَرِيضُ نَائِمًا
The soldier remained brave.	ظَلَّ	ظَلَّ	الْجُنْدِيُّ شَجَاعًا
The building is not strong.	لَيْسَ	لَيْسَ	الْبِنَاءُ قَوِيًّا

Hatim continues to be rich. مَا زَالَ مَا زَالَ حَاتِمٌ غَنِيًّا  
 The worker continues to be hardworking. مَا قَتَبِي مَا قَتَبِي الْعَامِلُ مُجْتَهِدًا  
 The merchant continues to be trustworthy. مَا انْفَكَّ مَا انْفَكَّ التَّاجِرُ صَادِقًا  
 First Category: *ظَلَّ* and *بَاتَ*, *أَمْسَى*, *أَضْحَى*, *أَصْبَحَ*, *صَارَ*, *كَانَ* are converted to *الْمَاضِي* past tense, *المُضَارِع* present tense, *الأَمْرُ* imperative, *الإِسْمُ الفَاعِل* the active participle and *المَصْدَرُ* verbal noun.  
 Second category: *مَا انْفَكَّ* and *مَا بَرِحَ*, *مَا قَتَبِي*, *مَا زَالَ* are converted to *الْمَاضِي*, *المُضَارِع*, and *الإِسْمُ الفَاعِل*  
 Third category: *مَا دَامَ* and *لَيْسَ* are not converted to *المُضَارِع*, *الإِسْمُ الفَاعِل* and *الأَمْرُ*

The rules governing the use of *كَانَ* and verbs belonging to its category have been explained. These verbs are used to convey the idea of duration and continuity. It has to be noted that some verbs of this category,

- are not in frequent use
- nor are they used in their exact literal sense.

*أَصْبَحَ* literally means "to become in the morning" but it could also mean "to become", "grow", "reach a state", "come to a point where..". In this sentence *أَصْبَحَ الْقَلَّاحُ سَعِيدًا بِثَمَرِ جُهُودِهِ* "The peasant has become happy with the fruit of his labor", *أَصْبَحَ* means "has become", duration is not indicated.

## Conjugation of كَانَ "To Be"

Future & Present tense المضارع			Past tense الماضي		
Plural	Dual	Sing.	Plural	Dual	Sing.
يَكُونُونَ	يَكُونَانِ	يَكُونُ	كَانُوا	كَانَا	كَانَ 3 <sup>rd</sup> Per. Mas.
يَكُنُّنَّ	تَكُونَانِ	تَكُونُ	كُنَّ	كَانَتَا	كَانَتْ 3 <sup>rd</sup> Per. Fem.
تَكُونُونَ	تَكُونَانِ	تَكُونُ	كُنْتُمْ	كُنْتُمَا	كُنْتُمْ 2 <sup>nd</sup> Per. Mas.
تَكُنُّنَّ	تَكُونَانِ	تَكُنِينَ	كُنْتُنَّ	كُنْتُمَا	كُنْتُمْ 2 <sup>nd</sup> Per. Fem.
نَكُونُ	نَكُونُ	أَكُونُ	كُنَّا	كُنَّا	كُنْتُ 1 <sup>st</sup> Per. Mas./Fem.
يَكُونُ	he will be		كَانَ	he was	
لَا تَكُنْ	you do not be		كُنْ	you be	

كَان is also used to form (1) "past continuous" e.g. كَانَ يَذْهَبُ he was going/ he used to go and (2) "distant past" كَانَ ذَهَبَ he had gone.

## VOCABULARY

gāriqa	غرق	mutarjim	مترجم
to sink, plunge		translator	
istağraqa	استغرق ؛ يستغرق	jamad, jāmid	جمد : جامد
to engage, absorb		to freeze, solid	
harwala	هرول ؛ يهرول	sayyāl	سيال
to hasten, walk fast		liquid	
anqada	أنقذ ؛ ينقذ	munāqasha	مناقشة
to rescue, save		discussion, debate	
ṣaḥīḥ	صحيح	riyāḍi	رياضي
correct, healthy, right		sportsman, mathematician	

ḡalat	غلط	riyāḍa	رياضة : تمرين
incorrect, mistake, wrong		exercise, practice	
akraja	أخرج	kanīsa	كنيسة
to send out, bring out		synagogue, temple, church	
kirrīj	خريج	ḡāya	غاية : غرض
graduate (of a college)		goal, aim, intent	
musajjil	مسجل	mauqid	موقد
registrar, tape recorder		stove	
ḡallāq	حلاق	furn	فرن
barber		oven	
ḡayyāt	خياط	mashwara	مشورة : مشاورة
tailor		consultation, advice	
muṣawwir	مصور	mastashār	مستشار : ناصح
photographer		adviser, chancellor	
tayyār	تيار : مجرى	ṭāba yaumakum	طاب يومكم
current, tide, course		good day	
tayyār mutanāwib	تيار متناوب	ḡaẓan sayidan	حظا سعيدا
alternating current		good luck	
tayyār mubāshir	تيار مباشر	qurrat al ain	قرة العين
direct current		darling, delight of the eye	
wa`ada	وعد	ittahama	اتهم
to promise		to accuse	
mau`id	موعد	muttahaam	متهم
appointed time, pledge		accused person, defendant	



ḍidd	ضد	tuhma	تهمة
<i>contrary, opponent</i>		<i>accusation, charge</i>	
miṣbāh	مصباح	bari	برئ
<i>lamp</i>		<i>guiltless, free from</i>	
lā mani'	لا مانع	mu'tamar	مؤتمر
<i>no objection</i>		<i>conference, convention</i>	
mana'a	منع ؛ يمنع	mustamir	مستمر
<i>to prevent, hinder</i>		<i>continuous, lasting</i>	
mamnū'	ممنوع	qanāh	قناة : ترعة
<i>prohibited, banned</i>		<i>canal, tube</i>	
wahm	وهم	faiḍān	فيضان
<i>suspicion, doubt</i>		<i>flood</i>	
nizā	نزاع	hadaf	هدف
<i>dispute, struggle</i>		<i>target, objective, goal</i>	
'aṣīfa	عاصفة	muwāṣala	مواصلة
<i>storm, tempest</i>		<i>communication</i>	
faḍl	فضل : إحسان	irtifā'	ارتفاع
<i>favour, kindness</i>		<i>increase, height</i>	
jāmid	جامد	sawāsiya	سواسية
<i>hard, solid, frozen</i>		<i>equal, alike</i>	
furṣa ḍahabiya	فرصة ذهبية	furshat asnaan	فرشة أسنان
<i>golden opportunity</i>		<i>toothbrush</i>	
shāṭir	شاطر	mumkin	ممکن
<i>cunning, smart</i>		<i>possible</i>	

farra	فر ؛ يفر	mustaḥīl	مستحيل : غير ممكن
<i>to escape, flee</i>		<i>impossible</i>	
fārīḡ	فارغ	ḍakara	ذخر : إذخر
<i>empty, not occupied</i>		<i>to store, to keep</i>	
infijār	إنفجار	ḍakīra	ذخيرة
<i>explosion, outbreak</i>		<i>treasure, supplies</i>	
marhūn	مرهون	mas'ūliya	مسئولية
<i>mortgaged</i>		<i>responsibility</i>	
muzdaḥim	مزدحم	mas'ūl	مسئول
<i>crowded</i>		<i>responsible, accountable</i>	

Note the use of كان and allied verbs in the following sentences.

#### TRANSLATION

1. The garden was open.
2. The wind became cold.
3. Zaki is not sick.
4. Lakshmi is not lazy.
5. Water became frozen (at dawn).
6. The day became hot (in the forenoon).
7. The flower became withered (in the evening).
8. The dog remained watchful.

#### MODEL SENTENCES

- ١- كانت الحديقة مفتوحة.
- ٢- صار الهواء بارداً.
- ٣- ليس ذكي مريضاً.
- ٤- ليست لكشمي كسلاً.
- ٥- أصبح الماء جامداً.
- ٦- أصبح اليوم حاراً.
- ٧- أمسى الزهر ذابلاً.
- ٨- ظل الكلب حارساً.

9. The watchman was standing (during night). ٩- بات الحارس قائماً.
10. Hamid is still in Iraq. ١٠- لا يزال حامد في العراق.
11. He has enjoined upon me prayer and almsgiving, so long as I remain alive. ١١- أوصاني بالصلوة والزكوة مادمت حياً.
12. The wind continues to be strong. ١٢- ما فتئت الريح شديدة.
13. The market continues to be crowded. ١٣- ما انقك السوق مزدحماً.
14. The airplane was about to explode. ١٤- كادت الطائرة تنفجر.
15. Success is not easy. ١٥- لا نجاح سهلاً.
16. The army started moving. ١٦- شرع الجيش يتحرك.
17. Friendship without sincerity is not permanent. ١٧- لا صداقة دائمة بغير إخلاص.
18. The student (f) started preparing for the examination. ١٨- أخذت التلميذة تستعد للإمتحان.
19. India became a great nation after Independence. ١٩- أصبحت الهند دولة كبرى بعد الإستقلال.
20. The playground is not crowded with people. ٢٠- ليس ميدان اللعب مزدحماً من الناس.
21. The people remain marching on the way to progress. ٢١- سيظل الشعب سائراً في طريق الرقي والتقدم.
22. The patient is still in the hospital. ٢٢- ما زال المريض في المستشفى.

- ٢٣- كان القطار بطيئاً قرب المحطة.
23. The train was slow near the station.
- ٢٤- أمسى العامل متعباً.
24. The worker became tired in the evening.
- ٢٥- بات المصباح مُتقدماً.
25. The lamp was burning at night.
- ٢٦- لن تنجح ما دمت كسلاً.
26. You will not succeed as long as you are lazy.
- ٢٧- وإذا قضى أمراً فإنما يقول له كن فيكون.
27. When He decreed a matter He says to it "Be" and it is.
- ٢٨- وليس أمامنا وقت طويل.
28. We don't have much time.
- ٢٩- كان الناس يظنون أن فن الطيران مستحيل.
29. People had imagined that aviation was an impossible skill.
- ٣٠- ما زال العلماء يبحثون عن أسرار الكون.
30. Scientists are still engaged in exploring the secrets of the universe.

## LESSON TWENTY-ONE

## إن and its Categories إن وأخواتها

## THE BANKS

1. Banks are very essential in every country. إن المصارف ضرورية في كل بلد.
2. They (banks) keep (in safe custody) money and benefit the merchants and others by undertaking conversion of money into different currencies. لأنها تحفظ الأموال وتفيد التجار وغيرهم وتقوم بتحويل النقود إلى عملات مختلفة.
3. If only the highly rich recognized its utility. وليت كبار الأغنياء يعترفون برسالتها.
4. But some of them are afraid of government interference in their affairs (conduct). لكن بعضهم خائف من تدخل الحكومة في معاملاتهم.
5. If only the government supervised their transactions completely in the interest of the people. ولعل الدولة مشرفة عليها إشرافاً كاملاً لمصلحة الشعب.
6. (And) the employees of the banks are polite. وموظفوا المصارف قوم مهذبون.
7. It is necessary on the part of every individual to deposit (keep) a part of his income in the bank so that we can build our country and the deposits will be helpful to us (at the time of) need. فعلى كل فرد أن يدخر جزءاً من دخله في البنك حتى نبني بلدنا ويكون عوناً لنا عند الحاجة.

When إن and its categories are added to a nominal sentence, the meaning of the sentence changes and also the vowels of their subject and predicate. إن الهرم قديم means *the pyramid is old*, but with the

addition of إن, as in *إن الهرم قديم* the sentence would mean *certainly the pyramid is old*. This sentence is analyzed as follows:

إن	certainly	الحرف المشبّه بالفعل	The particles which resembles the verb
الهرم	pyramid	اسم إن	the subject of إن
قديم	old	خبر إن	the predicate of إن

The particles bring about a vowel change in their subject and predicate.

1. The subject of إن will be in the accusative case منصوب
2. The predicate of إن will be in the nominative case مرفوع

The particles which are called إن and its sisters are as follows,

and all these have been used in the illustrative text above (page 136)

(1) إن	certainly	(3) كأن	as if	(5) لعل	perhaps
(2) أن	that	(4) لكن	but	(6) ليت	if only

## VOCABULARY

quwat as-shirā	قوة الشراء	ṭalab	طلب
purchasing power		demand, claim	
mablaḡ	مبلغ	'inda ṭalab	عند الطلب
a sum, amount		on demand	
al majmū'	المجموع	maṭlūb	مطلوب
the total		wanted, due	
irtifā' al as'ār	ارتفاع الأسعار	dain	دين - ديون
price rise		debt, liability	

takfīd al as'ār	تخفيض الأسعار	shīra	شراء
price reduction		purchase	
ṣāfi al humūla	صافي الحمولة	bai'	بيع
net tonnage		sale	
mīzāniya	ميزانية	bai' bil jumla	بيع بالجملة
balance sheet, budget		wholesale	
sharīk	شريك - شركاء	bai' bil mufrad	بيع بالمفرد
partner		retail	
ishtirāk	إشتراك	al bai' naqdan	البيع نقدا
partnership, subscription		cash sale	
sharika	شركة	al bai' diana	البيع دينا
company, establishment		credit sale	
taqsīt	تقسيم	taṣfiya	تصفية
payment in installments		liquidation	
sahm	سهم	namūḍaj	نموذج
share		pattern, model, sample	
musāhim	مساهم	rusūm ash shahn	رسوم الشحن
shareholder		the freight	
barṣa	برصة	makus	مكس - مكوس
stock exchange		excise duty, tax	
gumruk	جمرك - جمارك	dafātir	دفاتر : سجلات
custom house		journals, ledgers	
rusūm al gumruk	رسوم الجمرك	maktab	مكتب
customs duty, tariff		office, bureau	

dafa'	دفعة	kātib	كاتب
payment, thrust		clerk, typist	
ḥisāb	حساب	ṣarrāf	صراف
accounting, calculation		cashier, money changer	
ḥisāb jāri	حساب جار	musā'id	مساعد
current account		assistant	
ḥisāb al taufir	حساب التوفير	wakīl	وكيل
savings account		agent, sponsor	
taswiya	تسوية	wakāla	وكالة : تفويض
settlement		agent, sponsor	
taflīs	تفليس	biḍā'a	بضاعة : متاع
bankruptcy		goods, commodities	
tariḍ al kaṣāra	تعريض الخسارة	fātura	فاتورة
indemnity		invoice, bill	
riḥ	ريح	waṣl	وصل : إيصال
interest, benefit		voucher, receipt	
fāida	فائدة	'umla ṣa'ba	عملة صعبة
profit, use		hard currency	
kaṣāra	خسارة	'umla saḥla	عملة سهلة
loss, damage		soft currency	
dakl	دخل	tauqī'	توقيع
income, receipts		signature	
ras māl	رأس مال	naqd	نقد - نقود
capital amount		ready money, cash	

istismār	إستثمار	fakka	فكة
<i>investment, utilization</i>		<i>small coins</i>	
nafaqa	نفقة - نفقات	istiqdām	إستقدام
<i>expenditure, outlay</i>		<i>recruitment</i>	
bulsat ash shahn	بواسطة الشحن	al ayde al'āmila	الأيدي العاملة
<i>bill of lading</i>		<i>manpower, workers</i>	
'alāma	علامة : مارك	'arḍ	عرض
<i>mark, emblem</i>		<i>offer, display, supply</i>	
riyāl	ريال	ma'riḍ	معرض
<i>Saudi Arabian currency</i>		<i>showroom, exhibition</i>	
dīnār	دينار	ḵazāna	خزانة
<i>Iraqi and Kuwaiti currency</i>		<i>treasury, locker</i>	
dirham	درهم	maḵzan	مخزن : دكان : محل
<i>Gulf States currency</i>		<i>store, shop</i>	
fiḷs	فلس - فلوس	taṣḍīr	تصدير : صادرات
<i>small coins</i>		<i>export, sending</i>	
dolār	دولار	taurid	توريد : واردات
<i>dollar</i>		<i>import, supply</i>	
mustauda'	مستودع	tamwīl	تمويل
<i>warehouse, storehouse</i>		<i>financing</i>	
muṣāwama	مساومة	ālat al kitāba	آلة الكتابة
<i>bargaining</i>		<i>typewriter</i>	
kambiyāla	كمبيالة	mu'āmala	معاملة
<i>bill of exchange, draft</i>		<i>transaction, conduct</i>	

ḥawala	حوالة	tadaḵkul	تدخل
<i>promissory note</i>		<i>interference, intervention</i>	
mazād	مزاد	muwazzaf	موظف
<i>auktion</i>		<i>employee</i>	
munaqaṣa	مناقصة	shart	شرط - شروط
<i>tender</i>		<i>condition</i>	
muwāfaqa	موافقة	'aqd	عقد : معاهدة
<i>approval, sanction</i>		<i>contract, agreement</i>	
rahn	رهن	qarḍ	قرض
<i>mortgage</i>		<i>loan</i>	
'umūlah	عمولة	taḥwīl	تحويل
<i>commission, brokerage</i>		<i>conversion, transfer</i>	
ilḡa	إلغاء : إنهاء	taswīq	تسويق
<i>cancellation, termination</i>		<i>marketing, sale</i>	
simsār	سمسار	waraqat 'itimād	ورقة اعتماد
<i>broker, middleman</i>		<i>credit card</i>	
ḍarība	ضريبة - ضرائب	waṭiqa, ṣakk	وثيقة : صك
<i>tax, duty</i>		<i>document, record</i>	
ḍaribat ad-daḵl	ضريبة الدخل	ḍarura	ضرورة : حاجة
<i>income tax</i>		<i>need, want</i>	
ḍaribat kasb	ضريبة كسب العمل	'uqubat iqtisādiya	عقوبات إقتصادية
<i>wage tax</i>		<i>economic sanctions</i>	
taṣḍīq	تصديق	iktiyār	إختيار
<i>attestation, ratification</i>		<i>selection, choice</i>	

Make a note the use of (إن) and allied particles in the following sentences.

**TRANSLATION****MODEL SENTENCES**

1. Certainly God is with the steadfast. - ١ - إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ.
2. As if the news was correct! - ٢ - كَأَنَّ الْخَبَرَ صَبِيحٌ.
3. The plane crashed but the loss is little. - ٣ - سَقَطَتِ الطَّائِرَةُ لَكِنَّ الْخَسَارَةَ قَلِيلَةٌ.
4. If only the accused was free! - ٤ - لَيْتَ الْمُنْهَمَ بَرِيًّا.
5. Perhaps the conference is continuing. - ٥ - لَعَلَّ الْمُؤْتَمَرَ مُسْتَمِرًّا.
6. I know that fish are abundant in this pond. - ٦ - أَنَا أَعْرِفُ أَنَّ السَّمَكَ كَثِيرٌ فِي هَذِهِ التَّرْعَةِ.
7. During the moon-lit night the water was shining as if it was silver. - ٧ - كَانَ الْمَاءُ فِضَّةً لَامِعَةً فِي لَيْلَةٍ مَقْمَرَةٍ.
8. Certainly Mumbai is the biggest port in India. - ٨ - إِنَّ مُبَايَ أَكْبَرَ مِثْمَاءٍ فِي الْهِنْدِ.
9. If only world peace was permanent! - ٩ - لَيْتَ السَّلَامَ الْعَالَمِيَّ دَائِمًا.
10. Perhaps the train is reaching the station according to schedule. - ١٠ - لَعَلَّ الْقِطَارَ يَصِلُ الْمَحْطَةَ فِي مَوْعَدِهِ.
11. The tree is big but it is not bearing fruit. - ١١ - الشَّجَرَةُ كَبِيرَةٌ لَكِنَّهَا غَيْرُ مَثْمَرَةٍ.
12. We have no knowledge except that which You (God) had taught us. - ١٢ - لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا.

13. Certainly the Taj Mahal is beautiful. - ١٣ - إِنَّ تَاجَ مَحَلِّ جَمِيلٌ.
14. It pleases me to participate in this party. - ١٤ - يَسُرُّنِي أَنْ أَشْتَرِكَ فِي هَذِهِ الْحَفْلَةِ.
15. The moon looked as if it was a lamp in the desert! - ١٥ - كَانَ الْقَمَرَ مِصْبَاحًا فِي الصَّحْرَاءِ.
16. If only the medicine was useful! - ١٦ - لَيْتَ الدَّوَاءَ مُفِيدًا.
17. Perhaps the culprit is free! - ١٧ - لَعَلَّ الْمُجْرِمَ طَلِيقًا.
18. It pains me that the war is continuing. - ١٨ - يُوَلِّمُنِي أَنَّ الْحَرْبَ مُسْتَمِرَّةٌ.
19. Certainly spring is not far away. - ١٩ - إِنَّ الرَّبِيعَ غَيْرَ بَعِيدٍ.
20. Perhaps the goal is near! - ٢٠ - لَعَلَّ الْهَدَفَ قَرِيبًا.
21. None who consults about his affairs is repentant. - ٢١ - لَا مُسْتَشِيرٍ فِي أُمُورِهِ نَادِمًا.
22. No jealous person is comfortable. - ٢٢ - لَا حَاسِدٌ مُسْتَرِيحًا.

## LESSON TWENTY-TWO

## The Numerals, Days and Months

## أسماء العدد والأيام والشهور

## CARDINALS

ten	عشرة	eleven	أحد عشر	one	واحد
twenty	عشرون	twelve	اثنا عشر	two	اثنان
thirty	ثلاثون	thirteen	ثلاثة عشر	three	ثلاثة
forty	أربعون	fourteen	أربعة عشر	four	أربعة
fifty	خمسون	fifteen	خمسة عشر	five	خمسة
sixty	ستون	sixteen	سبعة عشر	six	سبعة
seventy	سبعون	seventeen	سبعة عشر	seven	سبعة
eighty	ثمانون	eighteen	ثمانية عشر	eight	ثمانية
ninety	تسعون	nineteen	تسعة عشر	nine	تسعة
hundred	مائة	twenty	عشرون	ten	عشرة
400	أربع مائة	300	ثلاث مائة	200	مائتان
700	سبع مائة	600	ست مائة	500	خمسمائة
1.000	ألف	900	تسع مائة	800	ثمانمائة

## ORDINALS

	Fem. مؤنث	Mas. مذكر
first	الأولى	الأول
second	الثانية	الثاني
third	الثالثة	الثالث
fourth	الرابعة	الرابع
fifth	الخامسة	الخامس
sixth	السادسة	السادس
seventh	السابعة	السابع
eighth	الثامنة	الثامن
ninth	التاسعة	التاسع
tenth	العاشرة	العاشر
	سدس واحد في المائة	ثلث خمس
	مائة في المائة	رابع نصف
	% ١٠٠	١/٢ ١/٣ ١/٥ ١/٦

The numerals used in many parts of the world are known as "Arabic numerals" though the Arabs write these in a different way.

The Arabic numerals are:

١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	٠
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

In handwritten texts the number two is written as "٢", zero is indicated by a dot "•". Arabic is both written and read from right to left, but when writing numbers in Arabic, the English method is followed e.g.

١١	٢٥	١٠١	١٩٧٠	٢٠٠٠
11	25	101	1970	2000

## Note on the Syntax of the Numerals:

(1-2) The numerals 1 and 2 agree in gender with the noun to which they refer. e.g. *ولد واحد* *one boy* *بنت واحدة* *one girl*.

(3-10) These numerals disagree in gender with the singular of the noun counted, and put that noun in the genitive plural. e.g.

*ثلاثة أولاد* *three (fem.) boys (mas.)*

*ثلاث بنات* *three (mas.) girls (fem.)*

(11-12) Both parts of these numerals agree in gender with the noun, and the noun is put in the accusative singular. e.g.

*إحدى عشرة امرأة* *eleven women* *أحد عشر رجلا* *eleven men*

(13-19) These are followed by the noun in the accusative singular. The unit disagrees in gender with its noun and with the word for "ten". e.g.

*ثلاث عشرة امرأة* *thirteen women* *ثلاثة عشر رجلا* *thirteen men*

The numerals which indicate numbers made up of thousands, hundreds, tens and units may be read in two ways: number 1976 could be read as:

(1) *سنة وسبعون وتسعمائة وألف*

(2) *ألف وتسعمائة وستة وسبعون*

## WEEKDAYS أيام الأسبوع

Wednesday	٤- يوم الأربعاء	Sunday	١- يوم الأحد
Thursday	٥- يوم الخميس	Monday	٢- يوم الإثنين
Friday	٦- يوم الجمعة	Tuesday	٣- يوم الثلاثاء
Saturday	٧- يوم السبت		

## MONTHS OF THE HIJRI YEAR أشهر السنة الهجرية

٧ - رجب	١ - محرم
٨ - شعبان	٢ - صفر
٩ - رمضان	٣ - ربيع الأول
١٠ - شوال	٤ - ربيع الآخر
١١ - ذو القعدة	٥ - جمادى الأولى
١٢ - ذو الحجة	٦ - جمادى الآخرة

## MONTHS OF THE CHRISTIAN YEAR أشهر السنة الميلادية

	Syrian name	Egyptian name
January	كاتون الثاني*	١- يناير*
February	شباط	٢- فبراير
March	آذار	٣- مارس
April	نيسان	٤- إبريل
May	آيار	٥- مايو
June	حزيران	٦- يونيو
July	تموز	٧- يوليه
August	آب	٨- أغسطس
September	أيلول	٩- سبتمبر
October	تشرين الأول	١٠- أكتوبر
November	تشرين الثاني	١١- نوفمبر
December	كاتون الأول	١٢- ديسمبر

\* It is usual to use both the names together for the purpose of clarity.



## الوقت TIME

one o'clock	الساعة الواحدة
quarter past one	الواحدة والرربع
half past one	الواحدة والنصف
quarter to two	الثانية إلا الربع
half past seven	السابعة والنصف
quarter to nine	التاسعة إلا الربع
five minutes past nine	التاسعة وخمس دقائق
twenty minutes past eleven	الحادية عشرة وعشرون دقائق

## LESSON TWENTY-THREE

Types of Nouns Derived from Verbs  
تقسيم الاسم إلى مصدر وجامد ومشتق

Nouns and its varieties have been dealt with in the earlier lessons of this book. The discussion in this lesson concerns nouns derived from the verbs, which come very near to Gerunds and Participles in English.

Arab grammarians have classified Nouns into three groups.

1. "The Verbal Noun" properly expresses the verbal idea in the form of a noun. It is the root (of a word) from which proceed the verb, and its derivatives are formed from the root (radical letters) of a word,

صَوْتٌ	سَيْرٌ	اضْطِرَابٌ	إِمْتِنَاعٌ	حِرْقَةٌ
sound	walking	striking	forbidding	profession
فَرَحٌ	فَصَاحَةٌ	سَهْوَةٌ	مَرَضٌ	لَوْنٌ
happiness	eloquence	easiness	malady	color
مَوْقِعٌ	مَوْعِدٌ	زِرَاعَةٌ	فَتْحٌ	فُعُودٌ
situation	engagement	agriculture	opening	sitting

2. **إِسْمُ الْجَامِدِ** It is a noun which is "stationary" or "incapable of growth". In other words it is a noun which is not derived from any word; neither is any word derived from it. e.g.

فَرَسٌ	رَجُلٌ	جَعْفَرٌ
horse	man	Jafar

3. **اسْمُ الْمَشْتَقِ** It is a noun which is derived from a verbal root. The following are formed from the verb **فَتَحَ** to open.

فَاتِحٌ	مَفْتُوحٌ	مِفْتَاحٌ
opener	opened	key

There are six forms of nouns which are derived from the verbal root.

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Active participle  | إسم الفاعل                |
| 2. Passive participle   | إسم المفعول               |
| 3. Adjectives which are assimilated to the active participle. | الصفة المشبهة بإسم الفاعل |
| 4. The Noun of pre-eminence                                   | إسم التفضيل               |
| 5. The Noun denoting instruments                              | إسم الآلة                 |
| 6. The Noun of time and place                                 | إسم الزمان والمكان        |

The nouns which the Arab grammarians call *إسم الفاعل* *Active participle* and *إسم المفعول* *Passive participle*, are verbal adjectives, i.e. adjectives derived from verbs and nearly correspond in meaning to what are known as participles in the English language. A nominal sentence which consists of a subject and a predicate generally has either of these as predicate.

### 1. THE ACTIVE PARTICIPLE إسم الفاعل

It denotes the person who does the act or is responsible for it. It is formed from the verb in the past tense, 3<sup>rd</sup> person, by adding *Alif* after the first radical and adding *kasrah* to the second radical, i.e. in the form of *فاعل* e.g.

شَاكِرٌ	عَالِمٌ	كَاتِبٌ	فَاعِلٌ	نَافِعٌ	قَاتِلٌ
thankful	knower	writer	doer	useful	killer

This rule is only applicable for triliteral verbs (verbs with three radical letters). There are different rules for quadriliteral verbs.

### 2. THE PASSIVE PARTICIPLE إسم المفعول

It denotes the person or a thing towards which the action is extended. It is formed by prefixing *م* with *Fatha* to the verb in the past tense, 3<sup>rd</sup> person and adding *و* after the second radical i.e. in the form of *مفعول* . e.g.

مفعول	مكتوب	معلوم	مجهول
a thing done	written	known	unknown

This rule is for triliteral verbs. For quadriliteral verbs there are different rules.

### 3. ADJECTIVES WHICH ARE ASSIMILATED TO THE ACTIVE PARTICIPLE الصفة المشبهة بإسم الفاعل

This is formed from the intransitive verbs. It expresses a quality inherent and permanent in a person or thing without any limitation. It is used to convey a certain degree of intensity. In this respect it is slightly different from *إسم الفاعل* *the active participle*. e.g.

hard	صَلْبٌ (صلب)	handsome	حَسَنٌ (حسن)	red	أَحْمَرٌ (حمر)
noble	شَرِيفٌ (شرف)	brave	شَجَاعٌ (شجع)	black	أَسْوَدٌ (سود)

### 4. NOUNS OF PRE-EMINENCE AND DEGREES OF COMPARISON إسم التفضيل

This is used when it is intended to express that one person or thing surpasses others in possessing a certain quality. This is usually formed on the pattern of *فعل* . e.g.

1. Knowledge is more useful than wealth.      ١ - العلم أنفع من المال.
2. Ahmad is older than Najeeb.      ٢ - أحمد أكبر من نجيب.
3. Khalid is more clever than Sayeed.      ٣ - خالد أنكى من سعيد.

4. The West is more advanced than the East. - الغرب أكثر تقدماً من الشرق.

The Superlative degree is used in the following sentences.

5. The book is the best companion. - الكتاب أفضل جليس.

6. Truly, the most worthy of honor in the sight of God is he who fears Him most. - إن أكرمكم عند الله أتقاكم.

#### 5 THE NOUN DENOTING THE INSTRUMENT OF THE ACT

##### اسم الآلة

A noun which denotes the instrument that one uses in performing the act (expressed by a verb) is called in Arabic, اسم الآلة. This is formed by prefixing م with *Kasra* ِ, to the verb in the past tense, 3<sup>rd</sup> person. It has three different forms:

- |                          |          |            |          |            |         |
|--------------------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|---------|
| 1- مِفْعَلٌ < مِخِيطٌ    | a needle | مِزْرَعٌ   | a plough | مِضْرِبٌ   | a stick |
| 2- مِفْعَلَةٌ < مِروحةٌ  | a fan    | مِكْنَسَةٌ | a broom  | مِصْنَدَةٌ | a net   |
| 3- مِفْعَالٌ < مِفْتَاحٌ | a key    | مِثْشَارٌ  | a saw    | مِصْبَاحٌ  | a lamp  |

#### 6 NOUN OF PLACE OR TIME اسم الظرف

A noun which indicates the time or place of occurrence of an act is called in Arabic اسم الظرف. It is also called اسم المكان. This is formed by prefixing م with *Fatha* َ to the verb in the past tense, 3<sup>rd</sup> person. e.g.

مَشْرِقٌ	مَغْرِبٌ	مَنْزِلٌ	مَسْجِدٌ
where the sun rises (east)	where the sun sets (west)	stopping place (house)	where prayer is offered (mosque)

### LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

#### Derived Forms of the Verb

##### الفعل المجرد والمزيد

The great majority of the Arabic verbs are trilateral, i.e. they consist of three radical letters only. The quadrilateral verbs, which consist of four radical letters are less in number.

The trilateral verbs are of two kinds:

- (1) Those which contain merely three radical letters which are known as الثلاثي المجرد. e.g. خَرَجَ to go out.
- (2) Those which contain one, two or three additional letters besides the three radical letters. These are known as الثلاثي المزيد فيه. e.g. أَخْرَجَ to send out. These in fact are "the derived forms of the trilateral verbs". They differ from the original, in meaning to some extent. In the Arabic dictionaries, the trilateral verb is listed first and the meanings of its derived forms follow one after another.

#### There are twelve forms of trilateral verbs.

A. Forms increased by one letter:

- |             |                   |           |                  |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1- أَفْعَلٌ | خَرَجَ - أَخْرَجَ | 2- فَعْلٌ | ضَرَبَ - ضَرَبًا |
| 3- فَاعِلٌ  | فَتَلَ - فَاتَلَ  |           |                  |

B. Forms increased by two letters:

- |              |                    |              |                     |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 4- تَفْعَلٌ  | فَبَلَ - تَفَبَّلَ | 5- تَفَاعَلٌ | فَتَلَ - تَفَاتَلَا |
| 6- افْتَعَلَ | جَتَبَ - اجْتَتَبَ | 7- انْفَعَلَ | فَطَرَ - انْفَطَرَ  |
| 8- اِفْعَلٌ  | حَمَرَ - اِحْمَرَّ |              |                     |

C. Forms increased by three letters:

- |                |                        |                 |                      |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 9- اِفْعَالٌ   | دَهَمَ - اِدْهَامٌ     | 10- اسْتَفْعَلَ | نَصَرَ - اسْتَنْصَرَ |
| 11- اِفْعَوْلٌ | خَشِنَ - اِخْتَشَوْنَا | 12- اِفْعَوْلٌ  | جَلَدَ - اِجْلُودٌ   |

Details about each of the above forms of derived verbs:

I. **أَفْعَلَ**. This is formed by prefixing *Hamza* ʾ as a result of which the first radical loses its vowel. It implies "causing an act"

<i>To make one sit</i>	أَجَسَ	<i>to sit</i>	جَسَّ
	١ - أَجَسَ		٢ - يُجَسُّ
	٣ - أَجَسَ		٤ - لَا تُجَسُّ
	٥ - إَجْسَا		٦ - مَجَسَّ
			٧ - مَجَسَّ

II. **فَعَّلَ**. The second form is formed by doubling the second radical. It implies that an act is done with intensity.

<i>To teach</i>	عَلَّمَ	<i>to know</i>	عَلِمَ
	١ - عَلَّمَ		٢ - يُعَلِّمُ
	٣ - عَلَّمَ		٤ - لَا تَعَلِّمُ
	٥ - تَعَلِّمُوا		٦ - مَعَلَّمٌ
			٧ - مَعَلَّمٌ

III. **فَاعَلَ**. This is formed by the introduction of *Alif* after the first radical. This expresses the effort to perform the act upon the object

<i>To try to kill</i>	قَاتَلَ	<i>to kill</i>	قَتَلَ
	١ - قَاتَلَ		٢ - يُقَاتِلُ
	٣ - قَاتَلَ		٤ - لَا تَقَاتِلُ
	٥ - مَقَاتِلَةٌ		٦ - مَقَاتِلٌ
			٧ - مَقَاتِلٌ

IV. **تَفَعَّلَ**. This is formed by prefixing *ت* and doubling the second radical. This adds reflexive force to the original verb.

<i>To be broken into</i>	تَكَسَّرَ	<i>to break</i>	كَسَرَ
	١ - تَكَسَّرَ		٢ - يَتَكَسَّرُ
	٣ - تَكَسَّرَ		٤ - لَا تَتَكَسَّرُ
	٥ - تَكَسَّرُوا		٦ - مَتَكَسَّرٌ
			٧ - مَتَكَسَّرٌ

\*Under each form of the derived verbs, the following are shown: (1) Past tense (2) Imperfect (3) Imperative (4) Negative command (5) Verbal noun Gerund (6) Active participle noun (7) Passive participle noun

V. **تَفَاعَلَ**. This is formed by prefixing *ت* and by adding *Alif* before the second radical. The idea of reflexive action is conveyed through this form.

<i>to fight one another</i>	تَقَاتَلَ	<i>to kill</i>	قَتَلَ
	١ - تَقَاتَلَ		٢ - يَتَقَاتَلُ
	٣ - تَقَاتَلَ		٤ - لَا تَتَقَاتَلُ
	٥ - تَقَاتَلُوا		٦ - مَتَقَاتَلٌ
			٧ - مَتَقَاتَلٌ

VI. **اِفْتَعَلَ**. This is formed by prefixing *ا Hamzat al wasal* and adding *ت* after the first radical which loses its vowel.

<i>to avoid</i>	اجْتَنَبَ	<i>to avert</i>	جَنَبَ
	١ - اجْتَنَبَ		٢ - يَجْتَنِبُ
	٣ - اجْتَنَبَ		٤ - لَا تَجْتَنِبُ
	٥ - اجْتَنَبُوا		٦ - مَجْتَنِبٌ
			٧ - مَجْتَنِبٌ

VII. **انْفَعَلَ**. This is formed by prefixing *ا* and *ن*. It has a reflexive signification. It is generally used as passive.

<i>to be split</i>	انْفَطَرَ	<i>to split</i>	فَطَرَ
	١ - انْفَطَرَ		٢ - يَنْفَطِرُ
	٣ - انْفَطَرَ		٤ - لَا تَنْفَطِرُ
	٥ - انْفَطَرُوا		٦ - مَنْفَطِرٌ
			٧ - مَنْفَطِرٌ

VIII. **اَفْعَلَّ**. This is formed by prefixing *ا Hamzat al wasal* and doubling the third radical. It is used to express colors and defects.

<i>to become red</i>	احْمَرَّ	<i>to make red</i>	حَمَرَ
	١ - احْمَرَّ		٢ - يَحْمَرُّ
	٣ - احْمَرَّ		٤ - لَا تَحْمَرُّ
	٥ - احْمَرُّوا		٦ - مَحْمَرٌّ
			٧ - مَحْمَرٌّ

IX. **اَفْعَلَّ**. This is formed by prefixing *Hamza* ʾ and adding *Alif* after the second radical and doubling the third. This too is used to express colors.

<i>to be black</i>	ادْهَمَّ	<i>to blacken</i>	دَهَمَ
	١ - ادْهَمَّ		٢ - يَدْهَمُ
	٣ - ادْهَمَّ		٤ - لَا تَدْهَمُ
	٥ - ادْهَمُوا		٦ - مَدْهَمٌ
			٧ - مَدْهَمٌ

- X. **استنصر**. This form has a reflexive signification, it modifies the meaning of the root form by adding to it the idea of "desiring" and "asking".

to ask for support	استنصر	to support	نصر
1 - استنصر	2 - يستنصر	3 - استنصر	4 - لا تستنصر
5 - استنصرا	6 - مستنصر	7 - مستنصر	

Forms No. XI and XII are rarely used.

### THE QUADRILITERAL VERBS

The verbs which contain four radical letters are called رباعي. These are of two kinds:

- I. Those which consist of merely four radicals and are known as مجرد رباعي.
- II. Those which consist of one or two letters in addition to the four radicals are called مزيد الرباعي.

Examples of the first category:

هرول	جنهر	زلزل	وسوس	دحرج
to rush	to collect	to shake	to whisper	to roll
1 - دحرج	2 - يدحرج	3 - دحرج	4 - لا تدحرج	5 - دحرجة
6 - مدحرج	7 - مدحرج			

The derived forms of the quadrilateral verbs are:

1 - تفضّل	(تدحرج)	2 - افضّل	(احرنجم)	3 - افضّل	(افشعر)
-----------	---------	-----------	----------	-----------	---------

### LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

#### The Particles الحروف

There are four kinds of particles, حروف:

- (1) Prepositions (2) Adverbs (3) Conjunctions and (4) Interjections.

#### CONJUNCTIONS - حروف العطف

The conjunctions are either (a) Separable or (b) Inseparable.

(a) The examples of separable conjunctions are:

- (1) لكن *but* الكتاب صغير لكن نفعه عظيم  
 (2) ثم *then, thereupon* زرعنا القطن ثم جنيناه

(b) Among the inseparable conjunctions و *and, also* ف *and so, and* then are widely used. و joins two independent words or sentences, whereas ف, which usually joins sentences only, indicates a development in the narrative. e.g.

- (1) اكلت التفاح والعنب (2) دخل المدرس فوقف التلاميذ

#### INTERJECTIONS - حروف النداء

The particles which are widely used as interjections are يا and يا أيها meaning "Oh" e.g. يا ولد *Oh boy!* يا أيها المؤمنون *Oh, believers!*

#### PARTICLES

Prepositions and words which are used as such:

to	ل within	داخل to, until	إلى
at, which	لدى without	دون in front of, before	أمام
from	من on, above	على with, by	ب
without	من غير of, from, about	عن after	بعد
since	منذ with	عند between, among	بين
with	مع instead of	عوض by (in swearing)	ت
by (in swearing)	و except	غير under	تحت

behind	وراء in	في next, near	جنب
middle of	وسط above	فوق until, even to	حتى
besides	وسوى before	قبل round, around	حول
after, behind	خلف opposite	قدام outside	خارج

## ADVERBS

(a) The adverbs which are used as interrogatives are mentioned in lesson No.13.

(b) *Adverbs of place:*

here	هاهنا here	هنا outside	برا
on top	فوق there	هناك inside	جوا
down, below	تحت there	هنالك wherever	أينما

(c) *Adverbs of time:*

now	الآن early, tomorrow	بكرة today	اليوم
ever, never	قط late	متأخرا yesterday	البارحة
immediately, directly	مباشرة ever, never	أبدا the day before yesterday	أول البارحة
tomorrow	غدا always	دائما yesterday	أمس
afterwards	بعد immediately	حالا earlier	سابقا

(c) *Adverbs of Quality:*

without	بدون a little, a bit	شوية very much	كثيرا
enough	كفاية a small quantity	قليل much, most	جدا

(e) *Adverbs of Affirmation:*

together with	معا thus, so	كذا yes	نعم
nearly	كفاية together	جميعا thus, so	هكذا

## Second Part

## SELECTIONS FROM

## MODERN ARABIC LITERATURE

## PROSE AND POETRY

الجزء الثاني

مختارات من الأدب العربي الحديث

شعر ونثر