

# اللغة العربية للمبتدئين

## 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 الصَّنَاعِي فِي حَلْوَانَ فَقَرَضَ هَذِهِ الْفِكْرَةَ عَلَى وَالِدِهِ وَطَلَبَ مِنْهُ أَنْ يَصْحَبَهُ إِلَى 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 الْآخَرَى أَيْضًا كَيْ تَتَّمُو مَعْلُومَاتِي وَلَأَعْرِفَ صُورَةً وَاضِحَةً عَنْ تَقَدُّمِنَا فِي مِيزَانِ 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- سَرَّ الْوَالِدُ مِنْ إِجَابَةِ عَثْمَانَ وَقَالَ لَهُ: "سَأَصَاحِبُكَ يَا عَثْمَانُ وَلَكِنْ عَلَيْكَ أَنْ تَكْتُبَ 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 ٥ of emphasis" at the end of the imperfect. With this addition it is called (1) **المضارع المجزوم** *the Subjunctive* (2) **المضارع المنصوب** *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" ٥.

## THE SUBJUNCTIVE المَصَارِعُ الْمُتَصَوِّبُ

The particles which add َ to the مَصَارِعُ are:

- (1) *that* أَنْ (2) *certainly not* لَنْ (3) *in that case* إِذَنْ (4) *in order that* كَيْ e.g.

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

## THE JUSSIVE المَصَارِعُ الْمُجْزُومُ

The particles which add ُ to the مَصَارِعُ are: (1) *not* لَمْ (2) *the command* لَ (3) *the prohibition* لَا (4) *if* إِنْ and (5) *never* لَمَّا 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 المَصَارِعُ مَعَ التَّوْنِ التَّأْكِيدِ

"The ِ of emphasis" comes at the end of مَصَارِعُ, after "لَ with fatha" is prefixed to it e.g.

لَيَفْعَلَنَّ he will certainly do      لَيَنْصُرَنَّ الله certainly God will help

The "Energetic" forms of the Imperfect المَصَارِعُ have always a future connotation. e.g.

لَئِنْ أَنْجَيْنَا مِنْ هَذِهِ لَنَكُونَنَّ مِنَ الشَّاكِرِينَ 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	
tansiq	تنسيق	marra	مر ؛ يمر
systematic arrangement		to pass by, proceed	
baṭṭal	بطل	ḥarakat al murūr	حركة المرور
unemployed		the traffic	
wazīf	وظيفة : خدمة	man' tajawwul	منع التجول
job, employment		curfew	
alqā	ألقى ؛ يلقي	ḡaḡaṭa	ضغط
to throw, deliver		to press	

alqa bayanān 'an	ألقى بياناً عن	ḍaḡṭ ad-dam	ضغط الدم
to make a statement about		blood pressure	
jam'īya taawuhiyya	جمعية تعاونية	ittihād	إتحاد : 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	
ihtamma	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	ملاحه
honey		navigation, shipping	
shaqqa	شفقة	shabi'a	شبيع ؛ يشبع
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. I wish to visit Arab countries. أريد أن أزور البلدان العربية.
2. I like to play football. أحب أن ألعب كرة القدم.
3. The policeman stood to regulate traffic. وقف الشرطي كي ينظم المرور.
4. I purchased a ticket so that I may watch the hockey match. إشتريت تذكرة كي أشاهد مباراة "هاكي".
5. Man toils in his young age that he could relax in old age. يتعب المرأ في صغره كي يستريح في كبره.
6. The student prepared to deliver a speech in the meeting (gathering). 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 يَفُوزَ الكسلان.
9. Work with sincerity that you may receive great reward from God. -٩ إعمل باخلاص حتى تنالَ الجزاء العظيم من الله.
10. It pleases me to offer my thanks to all those who have attended the party. -١٠ يسرني أن أقدم شكرى 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 ليرقي 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 آكل 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 السباحة فاصْبَحَ 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 مبكراً وكان يمشي على شاطئ نهر قريب من قريته وكان في غاية السرور حيث صار الجو صحوً وليسَت الشمسُ مُحْرِقةً.
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 يسير على شاطئ إذ رأى صبياً يكاد يغرق في النهر فهرول إليه وأنقذه وأسعفه وأخرج الماء من بطنه ومآزال فيصل إلى جنبه حتى أفاق الصبي من إغماء وقال له لا تنزل النهر مادام التيار شديداً.

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 تاجراً 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  
تاجراً - 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. The subject of كان will be in the nominative case: مرفوع
2. The predicate of كان will be in the accusative case: منصوب

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

\* Literal meaning : the incomplete verbs

1. to be	كَانَ	2. to become	صَارَ
3. to become (at dawn)	أَصْبَحَ	4. not to be	لَيْسَ
5. as long as	مَا دَامَ	6. to continue to	مَا بَرَحَ
7. to become in the forenoon	أَضْحَى	8. to become in the evening	أَمْسَى
9. to become during night	بَاتَ	10. to remain	ظَلَّ
11. to continue	مَا قَتِيَ	12. to continue	مَا انْفَكَ
13. to continue	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	الْوَلَدُ مَرِيضٌ
The weather became hot.	صَارَ	صَارَ الْجَوُّ حَارًا	الْجَوُّ حَارٌ
Rain became abundant at dawn.	أَصْبَحَ	أَصْبَحَ الْمَطَرُ غَزِيرًا	الْمَطَرُ غَزِيرٌ
The traveler became tired (at noon).	أَضْحَى	أَضْحَى الْمُسَافِرُ مُتْعِبًا	الْمُسَافِرُ مُتْعِبٌ
The boy became happy (in the evening).	أَمْسَى	أَمْسَى الْوَلَدُ مَسْرُورًا	الْوَلَدُ مَسْرُورٌ
The patient slept during the night.	بَاتَ	بَاتَ الْمَرِيضُ نَائِمًا	الْمَرِيضُ نَائِمٌ
The soldier remained brave.	ظَلَّ	ظَلَّ الْجُنْدِيُّ شَجَاعًا	الْجُنْدِيُّ شَجَاعٌ
The building is not strong.	لَيْسَ	لَيْسَ الْبِنَاءُ قَوِيًّا	الْبِنَاءُ قَوِيٌّ

Hatim continues to be rich. *مَا زَالَ مَا زَالَ حَاتِمٌ غَنِيًّا*  
 The worker continues to be hardworking. *مَا قَتِيَ مَا قَتِيَ الْعَامِلُ مُجْتَهِدًا*  
 The merchant continues to be trustworthy. *مَا انْفَكَ مَا انْفَكَ التَّاجِرُ صَادِقًا*  
 First Category: *ظَلَّ* and *بَاتَ*, *أَمْسَى*, *أَضْحَى*, *أَصْبَحَ*, *صَارَ*, *كَانَ* are converted to *الْمَاضِي* past tense, *الْمُضَارِع* present tense, *الْأَمْرُ* imperative, *الْمَصْدَر* the active participle and *الْإِسْمُ الْفَاعِل* verbal noun.  
 Second category: *مَا انْفَكَ* and *مَا بَرَحَ*, *مَا قَتِيَ*, *مَا زَالَ* are converted to *الْمَاضِي*, *الْمُضَارِع*, and *الْإِسْمُ الْفَاعِل*  
 Third category: *لَيْسَ* and *مَا دَامَ* are not converted to *الْمُضَارِع*, *الْإِسْمُ الْفَاعِل* and *الْأَمْرُ*

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 الْفَلَّاحُ سَعِيدًا بِثَمَرِ جُهْدِهِ* "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.
يَكُنُّ	تَكُونَانِ	تَكُونُ	كَانَتْ	كَانَتَا	كَانَتْ 3 <sup>rd</sup> Per. Fem.
تَكُونُونَ	تَكُونَانِ	تَكُونُ	كُنْتُمْ	كُنْتُمَا	كُنْتُمْ 2 <sup>nd</sup> Per. Mas.
تَكُنُّ	تَكُونَانِ	تَكُونُ	كُنْتُمْ	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	
istaḡraqa	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	
kirrij	خريج	ḡāya	غاية : غرض
graduate (of a college)		goal, aim, intent	
musajjil	مسجل	mauqid	موقد
registrar, tape recorder		stove	
ḥallāq	حلاق	furn	فرن
barber		oven	
kayyāt	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	ḥaẓẓan 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	إتهم
to promise		to accuse	
mau'id	موعد	muttahaam	متهم
appointed time, pledge		accused person, defendant	



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

farra	فر ؛ يفر	mustaḥīl	مستحيل : غير ممكن
to escape, flee		impossible	
fāriḡ	فارغ	ḍakara	ذخر : إنذر
empty, not occupied		to store, to keep	
infijār	إنفجار	ḍakīra	ذخيرة
explosion, outbreak		treasure, supplies	
marhūn	مرهون	mas'ūliya	مسئولية
mortgaged		responsibility	
muzdahim	مزدحم	mas'ul	مسئول
crowded		responsible, accountable	

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 كسلة.
- ٥- أصبح الماء جامداً.
- ٦- أضخى 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 بالصلاة والزكاة مادمت حياً.
12. The wind continues to be strong. ١٢- ما فتئت الرياح شديدة.
13. The market continues to be crowded. ١٣- ما انفك 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- سَيَظَلُّ الشَّعْبُ سائِراً فِي طَرِيقِ الرُّقْيِ وَالنَّقْدَمِ.
22. The patient is still in the hospital. ٢٢- مَا زَالَ الْمَرِيضُ فِي الْمُسْتَشْفَى.

- ٢٣- كَانَ الْقِطَارُ بَطِينًا قُرْبَ الْمَحْطَةِ. 23. The train was slow near the station.
- ٢٤- أَمْسَى الْعَامِلُ مُتْعَبًا. 24. The worker became tired in the evening.
- ٢٥- بَاتَ الْمِصْبَاتُ مُنْقَدًّا. 25. The lamp was burning at night.
- ٢٦- لَنْ تَنْجَحَ مَا دُمْتَ كَسَلًا. 26. You will not succeed as long as you are lazy.
- ٢٧- وَإِذَا قُضِيَ أَمْرًا فَإِنَّمَا يَقُولُ لَخ كُنْ فَيَكُونُ. 27. When He decreed a matter He says to it "Be" and it is.
- ٢٨- وَلَيْسَ أَمَانًا وَقْتُ طَوِيلٍ. 28. We don't have much time.
- ٢٩- كَانَ النَّاسُ يَظُنُّونَ أَنَّ فَنَ الطَّيْرَانِ مُسْتَحِيلٌ. 29. People had imagined that aviation was an impossible skill.
- ٣٠- مَا زَالَ الْعُلَمَاءُ يَبْحَثُونَ عَنِ أَسْرَارِ الْكَوْنِ. 30. Scientists are still engaged in exploring the secrets of the universe.

## LESSON TWENTY-ONE

## إن وأخواتها and its Categories

## THE BANKS

## المصارف (البنوك)

1. Banks are very essential in every country. ١- 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. ٢- لأنها تحفظ الأموال وتفيد التجار وغيرهم وتقوم بتحويل النقود إلى عملات مختلفة.
3. If only the highly rich recognized its utility. ٣- وليت كبار الأغنياء يعترفون برسالتها.
4. But some of them are afraid of government interference in their affairs (conduct). ٤- لكن بعضهم خائف من تدخل الحكومة في معاملاتهم.
5. If only the government supervised their transactions completely in the interest of the people. ٥- ولعل الدولة مشرفة عليها إشرافا كاملا لمصلحة الشعب.
6. (And) the employees of the banks are polite. ٦- 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. ٧- فعلى كل فرد أن يدخر جزءا من دخله في البنك حتى نبني بلدنا ويكون عوننا 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. الهرم قديم means *the pyramid is old*, but with the

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

إن	certainly	الحرف المشبه 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)

إن (١)	certainly	كأن (٣)	as if	لعل (٥)	perhaps
أن (٢)	that	لكن (٤)	but	ليت (٦)	if only

## VOCABULARY

طلب	ṭalab	قوة الشراء	quwat as-shirā
عند الطلب	'inda ṭalab	مبلغ	mablaḡ
مطلوب	maṭlūb	المجموع	al majmū'
دين - ديون	dain	ارتفاع الأسعار	irtifā' al as'ār
		price rise	

takfīḍ al as'ār	تخفيض الأسعار	shīra	شراء
price reduction		purchase	
ṣāfī 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' dīna	البيع دينا
company, establishment		credit sale	
taqṣīt	تقسيط	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 kasāra	تعريض الخسارة	fatura	فاتورة
indemnity		invoice, bill	
riḥ	ربح	waṣl	وصل : إيصال
interest, benefit		voucher, receipt	
fāida	فائدة	'umla ṣa'ba	عملة صعبة
profit, use		hard currency	
kasāra	خسارة	'umla sahla	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
investment, utilization		small coins	
nafaqa	نفقة - نفقات	istiqdām	إستقدام
expenditure, outlay		recruitment	
bulsat ash shahn	بولسة الشحن	al ayde al'āmila	الأيدي العاملة
bill of lading		manpower, workers	
'alāma	علامة : مارك	'arḍ	عرض
mark, emblem		offer, display, supply	
riyāl	ريال	ma'riḍ	معرض
Saudi Arabian currency		showroom, exhibition	
dīnār	دينار	kazāna	خزانة
Iraqi and Kuwaiti currency		treasury, locker	
dirham	درهم	makzan	مخزن : دكان : محل
Gulf States currency		store, shop	
fiṣ	فلس - فلوس	taṣḍīr	تصدير : صادرات
small coins		export, sending	
dolār	دولار	taurid	توريد : واردات
dollar		import, supply	
mustauda'	مستودع	tamwīl	تمويل
warehouse, storehouse		financing	
muṣāwama	مساومة	ālat al kitāba	آلة الكتابة
bargaining		typewriter	
kambiyāla	كمبيالة	mu'āmala	معاملة
bill of exchange, draft		transaction, conduct	

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

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 صَحِيحٌ.**
3. The plane crashed but the loss is little. - ٣ - **سَقَطَتِ الطَّائِرَةُ لَكِنَّ الْخَسَارَةَ قَلِيلَةٌ.**
4. If only the accused was free! - ٤ - **لَيْتَ الْمُنْهَمَّ بَرِيءٌ.**
5. Perhaps the conference is continuing. - ٥ - **لَعَلَّ الْمُؤْتَمَرَ مُسْتَمِرٌّ.**
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 مِينَاءَ فِي الْهِنْدِ.**
9. If only world peace was permanent! - ٩ - **لَيْتَ السَّلَامَ الْعَالَمِي دَائِمٌ.**
10. Perhaps the train is reaching the station according to schedule. - ١٠ - **لَعَلَّ الْقِطَارَ يَصِلُ الْمَحْطَةَ فِي مَوْعِدِهِ.**
11. The tree is big but it is not bearing fruit. - ١١ - **الشَّجَرَةُ كَبِيرَةٌ لَكِنَّهَا غَيْرُ مُثْمَرَةٍ.**
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 مَحَلَّ 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 الْقَمَرُ مِصْبَاحٌ فِي الصَّحَرَاءِ.**
16. If only the medicine was useful! - ١٦ - **لَيْتَ الدَّوَاءَ مُفِيدٌ.**
17. Perhaps the culprit is free! - ١٧ - **لَعَلَّ الْمُجْرِمَ طَلِيقٌ.**
18. It pains me that the war is continuing. - ١٨ - **يُؤْلِمُنِي أَنَّ الْحَرْبَ مُسْتَمِرَّةٌ.**
19. Certainly spring is not far away. - ١٩ - **إِنَّ الرَّبِيعَ غَيْرُ بَعِيدٍ.**
20. Perhaps the goal is near! - ٢٠ - **لَعَلَّ الْهَدَفَ قَرِيبٌ.**
21. None who consults about his affairs is repentant. - ٢١ - **لَا مُسْتَشِيرٌ فِي أُمُورِهِ نَادِمٌ.**
22. No jealous person is comfortable. - ٢٢ - **لَا حَاسِدٌ مُسْتَرِيحٌ.**

## 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	خمس عشرة	five	خمس
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 مئة	200	مائتان
700	سبع مئة	600	ست مئة	500	خمس مئة
1,000	ألف	900	تسع مئة	800	ثمان مئة

## 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
	ربع	نصف
	ثلث	خمس
	سدس	واحد في المائة
	مائة في المائة	١٠٠%
	١%	١/٦
	١/٥	١/٣
	١/٢	١/٤

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

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

## TIME الوقت

one o'clock	الساعة الواحدة
quarter past one	الواحدة والرّبع
half past one	الواحدة والنصف
quarter to two	الثانية إلا الرّبع
half past seven	السابعة والنصف
quarter to nine	التاسعة إلا الرّبع
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,

حِرْقَة	إِمْتِنَاع	اضْطِرَابٌ	سَيْرٌ	صَوْتُ
profession	forbidding	striking	walking	sound
لَوْنٌ	مَرَضٌ	سُهُولة	فَصَاحَةٌ	فَرْحٌ
color	malady	easiness	eloquence	happiness
فُعُودٌ	فَتْحٌ	زِرَاعَةٌ	مُوعِدٌ	مَوْقِعٌ
sitting	opening	agriculture	engagement	situation

2. إسم الجامد 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.

جَعْفَرٌ	رَجُلٌ	فَرَسٌ
Jafar	man	horse

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

مِفْتَاحٌ	مَفْتُوحٌ	فَاتِحٌ
key	opened	opener



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

The Superlative degree is used in the following sentences.

- ٥ - الكتاب أفضل جليس. 5. The book is the best companion.  
٦ - إنَّ أكرمكم عند الله أتقاكم. 6. Truly, the most worthy of honor in the sight of God is he who fears Him most.

## 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:

- ١ - مِفْعَلٌ < مَخِيطٌ a needle مِزْرَعٌ a plough مِضْرَبٌ a stick  
٢ - مِفعلة < مِروحةٌ a fan مِكنسةٌ a broom مِصيدةٌ a net  
٣ - مِفعَالٌ < مِفْتَاحٌ a key مِشَارٌ a saw مِصباحٌ 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 triliteral, i.e. they consist of three radical letters only. The quadriliteral verbs, which consist of four radical letters are less in number.

The triliteral 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 triliteral verbs". They differ from the original, in meaning to some extent. In the Arabic dictionaries, the triliteral verb is listed first and the meanings of its derived forms follow one after another.

### There are twelve forms of triliteral verbs.

#### A. Forms increased by one letter:

- ١ - أَفْعَلٌ خَرَجَ - أَخْرَجَ  
٢ - فَعَلَ ضَرَبَ - ضَرَبَ  
٣ - فَاعَلَ قَتَلَ - قَاتَلَ

#### B. Forms increased by two letters:

- ٤ - تَفَعَّلَ قَبِلَ - تَقَبَّلَ  
٥ - تَفَاعَلَ قَتَلَ - تَقَاتَلَ  
٦ - اقْتَعَلَ جَنَّبَ - اجْتَنَّبَ  
٧ - انْفَعَلَ فَطَرَ - انْقَطَرَ  
٨ - اِفْعَلَّ حَمَرَ - احْمَرَّ

#### C. Forms increased by three letters:

- ٩ - اِفْعَالَ دَهَمَ - ادْهَامَ  
١٠ - اسْتَفْعَلَ نَصَرَ - اسْتَنْصَرَ  
١١ - اِفْعَوْعَلَ خَشَنَ - اخْشَوْشَنَ  
١٢ - اِفْعَوَّلَ جَلَدَ - اجْلَوَّدَ

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>	أَجْلَسَ	<i>to sit</i>	جَلَسَ
1* - أَجْلَسَ	2 - يُجْلِسُ	3 - أَجْلَسَ	4 - لَا تَجْلِسُ
5 - إِيْجْلَاسًا	6 - مُجْلِسٌ	7 - مُجْلِسٌ	

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
1 - عَلَّمَ	2 - يُعَلِّمُ	3 - عَلَّمَ	4 - لَا تَعْلَمُ
5 - تَعْلِيمًا	6 - مُعَلِّمٌ	7 - مُعَلِّمٌ	

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
1 - قَاتَلَ	2 - يُقَاتِلُ	3 - قَاتَلَ	4 - لَا تَقَاتِلُ
5 - مَقَاتَلَةً	6 - مُقَاتِلٌ	7 - مُقَاتِلٌ	

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
1 - تَكَسَّرَ	2 - يَتَكَسَّرُ	3 - تَكَسَّرَ	4 - لَا تَتَكَسَّرُ
5 - تَكْسِيرًا	6 - مُتَكَسِّرٌ	7 - مُتَكَسِّرٌ	

\*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>	تَقَاتَلَا	<i>to kill</i>	قَتَلَ
1 - تَقَاتَلَا	2 - يَتَقَاتَلَانِ	3 - تَقَاتَلَا	4 - لَا تَتَقَاتَلَانِ
5 - تَقَاتُلًا	6 - مُتَقَاتِلَانِ	7 - مُتَقَاتِلَانِ	

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
1 - اجْتَنَبَ	2 - يَجْتَنِبُ	3 - اجْتَنَبَ	4 - لَا تَجْتَنِبُ
5 - اجْتِنَابًا	6 - مُجْتَنِبٌ	7 - مُجْتَنِبٌ	

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

<i>to be split</i>	اِنْفَطَرَ	<i>to split</i>	فَطَرَ
1 - اِنْفَطَرَ	2 - يَنْفَطِرُ	3 - اِنْفَطَرَ	4 - لَا تَنْفَطِرُ
5 - اِنْفِطَارًا	6 - مُنْفَطِرٌ	7 - مُنْفَطِرٌ	

VIII. **اِفْعَلَّ**. 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>	اِحْمَرَّ	<i>to make red</i>	حَمَرَ
1 - اِحْمَرَّ	2 - يَحْمَرُّ	3 - اِحْمَرَّ	4 - لَا تَحْمَرُّ
5 - اِحْمِرَارًا	6 - مُحْمَرٌّ	7 - مُحْمَرٌّ	

IX. **اِفْعَالٌ**. 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>	اِدْهَامٌ	<i>to blacken</i>	دَهَمَ
1 - اِدْهَامٌ	2 - يَدْهَامُ	3 - اِدْهَامٌ	4 - لَا تَدْهَامُ
5 - اِدْهِيمَامًا	6 - مَدْهَامٌ	7 - مَدْهَامٌ	

- X. **استفعل**. 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 **إستنصر**      to support **نصر**  
 ١ - إستنصر      ٢ - يستنصر      ٣ - إستنصر      ٤ - لا تستنصر      ٥ - إستنصرا  
 ٦ - مستنصر      ٧ - 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:

**هَرَوَلَ**      **جَمَهَرَ**      **زَلْزَلَ**      **وَسَّوَسَ**      **دَخَرَ**  
 to rush      to collect      to shake      to whisper      to roll  
 ١ - دَحَرَ      ٢ - يَدْحَرُ      ٣ - دَحَرَ      ٤ - لا تدحرج      ٥ - دَحْرَجَة  
 ٦ - مدحرج      ٧ - مدحرج

The derived forms of the quadriliteral verbs are:

١ - تَفَعَّلَ      (تدحرج)      ٢ - اِفْعَلَّلَ      (إدحرج)      ٣ - اِفْعَلَّلَ      (إفشعر)

### 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 **ثم** 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) **دخل المدرس فوقف فوقف التلاميذ**      (2) **أكلت التفاح والعنب**

#### INTERJECTIONS - حروف النداء

The particles which are widely used as interjections are **يا** and **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	هنا here	هنا outside	برا
on top	فوق there	هناك inside	جوا
down, below	تحت there	هناك 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