

COURSE CODE: ARA016

COURSE TITLE: ARABIC READER

COURSE GUIDE

COURSE CODE / TITLE: ARA016 Arabic Reader

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INTRODUCTION

ARA 016: Arabic Reader is a one-semester fifteen credit unit course. It is available to all students as a course in the Certificate in Arabic and Islamic Studies programme at the National Open University of Nigeria. The course is also suitable for any one who is interested in the study of Arabic language.

WHAT YOU WILL LEARN IN THIS COURSE

The course consists of 15 units discussed under 3 modules which involve notes on features of Arabic as a language, definite and indefinite articles i.e Ma'rifah and Nakrah. It also involves construction of simple nominal sentences and construction of simple verbal sentences. Texts depicting the difference between prose and poetry in Arabic are also presented with examples. You will also come across passages relating to reading and writing ability of fully vocalized short Arabic prose texts, reading and comprehension of vocalized short Arabic poetry texts and reading and comprehension of un-vocalized short Arabic prose texts. The course will also treat you into reading and understanding of fully vocalized short Arabic poetry texts, reading and understanding of un-vocalized short Arabic poetry texts, reading and analysis of fairly difficult words of vocalized long Arabic prose texts, and reading and comprehension of unvocalized long Arabic prose texts. In the last sections of the Course you will be given exposure to the reading and understanding of vocalized long Arabic poetry texts, reading and understanding of un-vocalized long Arabic poetry texts and reading and analysis of fairly difficult words from vocalized and un-vocalized long Arabic poetry texts. The material has been especially developed for student in the African context with particular focus on Nigeria.

COURSE AIMS

The overall aim of ARA052: Arabic Reader1 is to introduce you to reading and writing Arabic texts with vocalization and un-vocalization, in order to improve your reading ability and vocabulary acquisition.

The specific aim of this course is to give you a brief on the importance of Arabic language and a comprehensive reading and understanding of Arabic passages. This will be achieved by:

- Discussing with you, some hints on the values of Arabic language.
- Introducing you to Arabic simple nominal and verbal sentences constructions.
- Exposing you to Arabic short and long vocalized and un-vocalized stories.
- Analyzing for you some fairly difficult words from both vocalized and un-vocalized Arabic texts.
- Reading and comprehension of fully vocalized and un-vocalized Arabic passages.
- Reading and understanding of Arabic passages through improving reading ability and vocabulary acquisition.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

To achieve the aims set out above there are overall set objectives. In addition, each unit also has specific objectives. The unit objectives are always included at its beginning. You will read them before you start working through the unit. You may want to refer to them during your study of the unit to check your progress. You should always look at the unit objectives after completing a unit. This way you can confirm whether you have done what was required of you by the unit.

Stated below are the wider objectives of this course as a whole. By meeting these objectives, you should have achieved the aims of the course as a whole.

On successful completion of the course, you should be able to:

- Mention some importance of Arabic language
- differentiate between Arabic definite and indefinite articles
- identify the Arabic nominal sentences and verbal sentences
- build a bank of Arabic language vocabulary
- read and understand vocalized and un-vocalized Arabic passages from prose and poetry texts.
- write and compose Arabic sentences

WORKING THROUGH THIS COURSE

To complete this course, you are required to read the study units, read recommended books and read other materials provided by the National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN). Each unit contains self- assessment exercises, and at points in the course, you are required to submit assignments for assessment purposes. At the end of this course, there is a final examination. You will find below list of all the components of the course and what you have to do.

COURSE MATERIALS

Major components of the course are:

- 1 Course Guide
- 2 Study Units
- 3 Textbooks
- 4 Assignment File
- 5 Presentation Schedule

You must obtain a copy of the materials provided by the **NOUN**. You may contact your tutor if you have problems in obtaining the text-books.

SET TEXTBOOKS

1. Al-Ghamrīwī Muhammad Husayn (1992). *Majmūʻah mina `n-Nāzim wa -n-Nāthir*, Cairo, Egypt.

2. Ali Muhammad, H. & Zakī Ali, S. (1992). <u>Al - 'adab wa `t-Tārīkh fi</u>

<u>'l aṣrayn,</u> Cairo, Egypt.

- 3. Sa'd Husayn, U & Abdul Majīd Muhammad (1990). *Al-Adab wa `n-Nuṣūṣ Wa `l-Balāghah*, Banghazi, Libya.
- 4. Muhammad Afif, R. (1974). *Diwān Imam Shāfi'ī*, Shomolu, Lagos.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAEs)

Each unit contains a number of self-tests. In general these self- tests examine you on the material just covered or require you to apply them in some ways and thereby, help you to evaluate your progress and performance in your assignments. The exercises will assist you in achieving the stated learning objectives of the individual units and of the course.

TUTOR – MARKED ASSIGNMENTS (TMAs)

This Course contains a number of tutor-marked assignments you need to submit. The best three (i.e the highest three of the five marks) will be counted. They will constitute 30 %, of your total course mark.

You should be able to complete your assignments from the information and materials containing in your set textbooks, reading and study units. However, you are advised to use other references to broaden your view point and provide a deeper understanding of the subject.

When you have completed each assignment, send it together with Tutor-Marked Assignment (TMA) form to your tutor. Make sure that each assignment reaches your tutor on or before the deadline given in the assignment file. If, however, you cannot complete your work in time, contact your tutor before the assignment is done to discuss the possibility of an examination.

FINAL ASSESSMENT

There are two types of assessments in the course. First are the Tutor-

Marked Assignments while the second are the written examinations. In tackling the assignment, you are expected to apply information and knowledge acquired during this course. The assignments must be submitted to your tutor for formal assessment in accordance with the deadlines stated in the assignment file. The work you submit to your tutor for assessment will count for 30% of your total course mark.

At the end of the course, you will need to sit for a final two-hour examination. This will also count for 70 % of your course mark.

FINAL EXAMINATION AND GRADING

The final examination of ARA016 will be of two hours' duration and 70% have a value of the total course grade. The examination will consist of questions which reflect the type of self-testing, practice exercise and tutor-marked problems you have come across. All areas of the course will be assessed.

You are advised to revise the entire course after studying the last unit before you sit for the examination. You will find it useful to review your tutormarked assignments and the comments of your tutor on them before the final examination.

COURSE MARKING SCHEME

This table shows how the actual course marking is broken down.

Assessment	Marks
Tutor – Marked Assignment	Best three marks out of five count @
	10% each = 30% marks
Final Examination	70% of overall course marks
Total	100% of course marks

Table 1: course marking scheme

PRESENTATION SCHEDULE/ COURSE OVERVIEW

The presentation Schedule given below gives you the important dates for

the completion of tutor-marked assignments and attending tutorials. Remember, you are required to submit all your assignments in good time. You should guard against being late in submitting your work.

Units	Title of work	Weeks activity	Assessment (end of unit)
1	Features of Arabic Language	1	Assignment 1
2	Definite article and indefinite Article	2	Assignment 2
3	Simple nominal sentences construction	3	Assignment 3
4	Simple verbal sentences construction	4	Assignment 4
5	The difference between prose and poetry in	5	Assignment 5
	Arabic with examples.		
6	Reading and writing ability of fully vocalized	6	Assignment 6
	short Arabic prose texts		
7	Reading and comprehension of vocalized	7	Assignment 7
	short Arabic prose texts		
8	Reading and comprehension of un-vocalized	8	Assignment 8
	short Arabic prose texts		
9	Reading and understanding of fully vocalized	9	Assignment 9
	short Arabic poetry texts		
10	Reading and understanding of un-vocalized	10	Assignment 10
	short Arabic poetry texts		
11	Reading and analysis of fairly difficult words	11	Assignment 11
	of vocalized long Arabic prose texts		
12	Reading and comprehension of un-vocalized	12	Assignment 12
	long Arabic prose texts		
13	Reading and understanding of vocalized long	13	Assignment 13
	Arabic poetry text		
1414	Reading and understanding of un-vocalized	14	Assignment 14
	long Arabic poetry texts		
1515	Reading and analysis of fairly difficult words	15	Assignment 15
	from vocalized and un-vocalized long Arabic		
	poetry texts		

HOW TO GET MOST FROM THIS COURSE

In distance learning the study units replace the university lecturer. This is one of the great advantages of distance learning; you can read and work through specially designed study materials at your own pace, and at a time and place that suit you best. Think of it as reading the lecture instead of listening to lecturer. In the same way that a lecturer might set you some reading to do, your study units provide exercises for you to do at appropriate points. Each of the study units follows a common format. The first item is an introduction to the subject matter of the unit and how a particular unit is integrated with the other units and the course as a whole. Next is a set of learning objectives. These objectives let you know what you should be able to do. When you have finished the units, you must go back and check whether you have achieved the objectives. If you make a habit of doing this, you will scientifically improve your chances of passing the course.

The main body of the units guides you through the required reading from other sources.

Reading Section

Remember that your tutor's job is to help you. When you need help, don't hesitate to call and ask your tutor to provide it.

- 1 Read this course guide thoroughly
- Organize a study schedule. Refer to the 'course overview' for more details. Note the time you are expected to spend on each unit and how the assignments relate to the units. Whatever method you choose to use, you should decide on and write in your own dates for working on each unit.
- Once you have created your own study schedule, do everything you can to stick to it. The major reason that students fail is that they get behind with their course work. If you get into difficulties with your schedule, please let your tutor know before it is too late for help

4 Turn on unit 1 and read the introduction and the objectives for the unit.

- Assemble the study materials. Information about what you need for unit is given in the "Overview" at the beginning of each unit. You will almost always need both the study unit you are working on and one of your set books on your desk at the same time.
- Work through the unit itself has been arranged to provide a sequence for you to follow. As you work through the unit you will be instructed to read sections from your set books or other articles. Use the unit to guide your reading.
- Review the objectives for each study unit to confirm that you have achieved them. If you are not sure about any of the objectives, review the study material or consult your tutor.
- When you are confident that you have achieved a unit's objectives, you can then start on the next unit. Proceed unit by unit through the course and try to face your study so that you keep yourself on schedule.
- When you have submitted an assignment to your tutor for marking, do not wait for its return before starting on the next unit. Keep to your schedule. When the assignment is returned, pay particular attention to your tutor's comments, both on the tutor-marked assignment from and also on what is written on the assignment. Consult your tutor as soon as possible if you have any questions or problems.
- After completing the last unit, review the course and prepare yourself for the final examination. Check that you have achieved the unit objectives (listed at the beginning of each unit) and the course objectives (listed in this course guide).

TUTORS AND TUTORIALS

There are 8 hours of tutorials provided in support of this course. You will be notified of the dates, times and location of these tutorials, together with the

name and phone number of your tutor, as soon as you are allocated a tutorial group.

Your tutor will mark and comment on your assignments, keep a close watch on your progress and on any difficulties you might encounter. He will also provide assistance to you during the course. You must mail your tutor – marked assignments to your tutor well before the due date (at least two working days are required). They will be marked by your tutors and returned to you as soon as possible.

Do not hesitate to contact your tutor by telephone, e-mail, or discuss with him if you need help. The following might be circumstances in which you would find help necessary.

CONTACT YOUR TUTOR IF:

- You do not understand any part of the study units or the assigned readings.
- You have difficulty with the assessment exercises.
- You have a question or problems with an assignment, with your tutor's comments on an assignment or with the grading of an assignment.

You should try your best to attend the tutorials. This is the only chance to have face to face contact with your tutor and to ask questions which are answered instantly. You can raise any problem encountered in the course of your study. To gain the maximum benefit from course tutorials, prepare a questions list before attending them. You will learn a lot from participating in discussion actively.

SUMMARY

ARA016 introduces you to the basic reading of vocalized and un-vocalized Arabic texts in prose and poetry. Upon completing this course, you will be able to read, write and understand Arabic short and long passages, moreover, you will improve in your reading ability and vocabulary acquisition.

We wish you success with the course and hope that you will find it both interesting and useful.

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MODULE ONE UNIT I : HISTORICAL FEATURES OF ARABIC LANGUAGE CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - 3.1 Some features of Arabic Language
 - 3.2 The place of Arabic language in Nigeria
 - 3.3 Arabic as a Language at International Interactive Forums
 - 3.4 Importance of Arabic Language to the practice of Islam
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/Further Readings

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This unit teaches you brief history of Arabic language and its relevance to the people of the world. It discusses the importance of Arabic as an international language and its relevance to the practice of Islam.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit you will be able to

- explain the relevance of Arabic language to the social and economic development of the people of the world.
- explain how important Arabic language is to the study of Islam.
- correct the wrong impression some people have about Arabic language which is being perceived as having to do exclusively with Islam.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Some Features of Arabic Language :

Arabic language is the language of communication and formal discussion for speakers of the various forms of the language from Morocco to Iraq. Among Muslims, Arabic is considered sacred since it is the language through which the *Qur'ān* was revealed. With the rise of Islam as a dominant religion after A.D. 622, Arabic became the most widespread of the living Semitic languages, and today, it is spoken by some 220 millions as a mother tongue, and several millions more as a second language.

Arabic exists in two main forms – classical and colloqual. Classical Arabic has many archaic words and is the sacred language of Islam and the *lingua franca* of educated people throughout the Arabic-speaking world. Standard Arabic is a slighty more modern and more-used version of classical Arabic. It is the official language in many countries and it is learnt in schools.

Colloquial Arabic refers to the variant dialects spoken in the various parts of the Arab world. The diverse colloquial forms of Arabic are interrelated but vary considerably among speakers from different parts of the Middle East and Africa, so much so that many are considered separate languages. They differ from standard Arabic and from one another in pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar and are usually labeled according to major geographical areas, such as Algerian, Egyptian, and Gulf. Within these classifications, the daily speech of urban, rural, and nomadic speakers is distinctively different. Illiterate speakers from widely separated parts of the Arab world may not understand one another, although each is speaking a version of Arabic.

Self Assessment Exercise

Identify some features of the Arabic language.

3.2 The place of Arabic Language in Nigeria:

The teaching of Arabic Language in Nigeria started with the introduction of Islam in Kanem Borno as early as 11th century. Islam got to Hausaland in the 14th century and later to Yorubaland in the 17th century. Islam got to Yorubaland through Muslim traders from the North who also doubled as preachers. Wherever they introduced Islam, they also settled there to organize Qur'anic schools where pupils were taught the reading of the *Qur'ān* through rote-learning system. Thus, elements of Arabic language were also taught to the pupils.

In Nigeria, Arabic language has become an integral part of the society long before the arrival of the British colonial masters. The language had been in use for some time in the country at least as the language of commerce before the 18th century.

Arabic is more prominently used among the people in the Northern Nigeria; a case in point being the dialect of the Shuwa Arabs of Bornu State which derives from Arabic. In the Southwest, especially in Yorubaland, some words of Arabic origin such as *alaafia* (health), *wakati* (time), *saa* (period), *aleebu* (defect), *seria* (justice), *ribaa* (usury), *keferi* (unbeliever), *amin* (amen), *alubarika* (blessing), and so on, have blended with Yoruba expressions to the extent that hardly can anyone find substitutes for them.

Self Assessment Exercise

Discuss the place of Arabic language in Nigeria briefly

3.3 Arabic as a Language at International Interactive Forums:

In social, economic, political and any other aspect of human life, communication plays a vital role. People of different races, beliefs, cultures and ethnic origins do transact business with one another by means of different communication systems. In the world today, there are innumerable languages. Different communities within the ethnic groups speak different languages. Even, those people regarded to be of the same tribe or race, speak different dialects.

Some of these languages are more widely spoken in the world than others. Arabic is one of such languages. Others include English and French. Thus, they are called international languages. This is so because they are recognized by the United Nations' Organization as its official languages of communication, and with which they transact businesses and make policies.

The relevance of Arabic is not peculiar to the religious aspect alone. In West Africa sub-region, Arabic language contributed immensely to the understanding of the early history and civilization because it was the language first used for keeping the records of West Africa.

Self Assessment Exercise

Explain the uses of Arabic language as an international language

3.4 Importance of Arabic Language to the practice of Islam:

Arabic is the language of Islam. The two are so inter-wovened that many people could not see any difference between them. Hence, anything written in Arabic language is believed to be Islamic. Sometime ago, some Christians in Nigeria were agitating that Arabic writings on the Nigerian currency notes should be cancelled because of the fear that they were an attempt to islamize Nigeria. Arabic was the language spoken by Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) and it was in it the *Qur'ān* was revealed, recorded and standardized. Hence, elementary Arabic schools are often called Qur'anic schools. The spread of Islam facilitated the spread of Arabic Studies. Anywhere Islam reached, Arabic language also got there. Arabic language is therefore very popular throughout the Muslim world. Hence, many Arabic schools were, and are still being established either by government or individuals, where the language is taught. More so, the practice of Islam, especially the fundamental ritual prayer – şalāt, which is one of the pillars of Islam, encourages the speaking of Arabic language. This is so because sūratu 'l-fātihah, the omission of which makes a şalāt to be invalid, must be recited in

Arabic language. Call to prayer $-adh\bar{a}n$, is also said in no other language but Arabic.

Qur'ān is the book of law and guidance from Allah to all mankind. It was revealed and recorded in Arabic language. Up till today, the book still mantains its originality and uniqueness. It is free from alteration, interpolation, edition or revision only because of its preservation in Arabic language which is its original language. Many people, old and young, now study the Qur'an in its original Arabic text and many young children commit the whole of it to memory owing to the beauty of Arabic language. People also read the Qur'ān or listen to it while being recited in Arabic, the act which is believed to be highly rewardable by Allah.

Self Assessment Exercise

Examine the importance of Arabic language to the practice of Islam.

4.0 CONCLUSION:

Having discussed the status of Arabic as one of the international languages, and having discovered its relevance to the practice of Islam, it may be suprising to know that the language is not being given its due recognition in Nigeria, a country with a significant Muslim population. After English language, the teaching of French language instead of Arabic, is being favoured in Nigerian Schools. The language is so distasteful to some people that Arabic characters on the Nigerian Naira notes were protested against with the claim that it was an attempt to islamize the country. As a corollary to this, Arabic characters are now removed in the new Naira notes recently introduced by the Central Bank of Nigeria.

5.0 SUMMARY:

The focus of discussion in this unit has been the relevance of Arabic language to the socio-cultural, ecomic and religious life of man. It was discussed that Arabic was one of the international languages with which various

international organizations make policies and transact businesses. Arabic has been employed by great scholars of various educational fields to record their research findings. Relevant to mention here is the record of Ibnu khaldun about his exploration of Africa, which he preserved using Arabic medium. The works of great Greek Philosophers were also translated into Arabic language which formed the basis of western civilization.

The relevance of Arabic language to the practice of Islam is also discussed. The language is regarded as the language of Islam as it was the language of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.). It was also mentioned that the Qur'an which is the holy book of Islam, was revealed in Arabic. The recitation of the book in Arabic text is regarded a highly rewardable act. More so, the Islamic ritual worship (salat) is rendered in Arabic. All these, as earlier discussed, showed how important Arabic language is.

6.0 TUTOR - MARKED ASSIGNMENT

- 1. Discuss the place of Arabic Language in the international arena.
- 2. Of what importance is Arabic Language in Nigeria?

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READINGS

- 1. Kareem, M. A. (2007) (ed). Fountain Journal of Arabic and Islamic Studies (FOJAIS), vol.1, No. 1
- 2. Beeston, A.F.L.(1980). See article on "Arabic" in *The Macmillan Family Encyclopaedia*, New Jersey, Arete Publishing Company.
- 3. Bivar, A.D.H. and Hiskett, M. (1962). "The Arabic Literature of Nigeria to 1804: A provisional Account" in *B.S.O.A.S.* vol. xxx, 1.
- 4. Hunwick J.O. (1964). "The Influence of Arabic in West Africa" *Transactions* of the Historical Society of Ghana. (1964) vol.vii

UNIT 2 : ARABIC ALPHABET AND THE USE OF DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE ARTICLES

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - 3.1 The Arabic Alphabet and its Divisions
 - 3.2 Reading of words prefixed with the definite articles
 - 3.3 $Tanw\bar{\imath}n$: the indefinite Article
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/Further Readings

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In unit one above, you learnt some things about Arabic language which included its features, its socio-economic relevance to the international communities and its relevance to the study of Islam. In this unit 2, you will learn about the Arabic alphabet, the moon and the sun letters as well as identification and functions of definite and indefinite articles in Arabic sentences.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- > correctly pronounce each of the letters of Arabic alphabet
- > group the letters of Arabic alphabet under moon and sun letters
- identify differences between definite and indefinite articles in Arabic sentences.
- > use the Arabic definite article which corresponds to the English definite article "the" correctly.
- wise the Arabic indefinite article which corresponds to the English articles "a" and "an" correctly.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 The Arabic Alphabet and its Divisions

The letters of Arabic alphabet are 28. They are called *Al-hurūf al-hijāiyyah*. These letters are divided into two groups. The first group known as *hurūf al-qamariyyah* or moon letters consists of 14 letters while the other group known as *hurūf sh-shamsiyyah* or sun letters also consists of 14 letters.

The 14 moon letters are:

The 14 sun letters are:

Self Assessment Exercise 1

Read and write the *al-hurūf al-hijāiyyah* and then group them into *qamariyyah* and *sh-shamsiyyah* letters

Read and write the following words keeping in mind the rules pertaining to the sun and the moon letters:

3.2 Reading of words prefixed with the definite articles

When الله «Alif and Lam» are prefixed to a noun beginning with one of the above moon letters « الْحُرُوْفُ الْقَمَرِيَّة » the «lam» «ل» of the word is pronounced e.g. Algamar (the moon) (الْقَمَرُ). Other examples are:

4.	Al-Gurfah	The Room	ٲڷٚۼؙڔۨٛڡؘؘة
5.	Al-'Inab	The Grape	ألْعِنَب
6.	Al-Farāshah	The Butterfly	ألْفَرَاشَةُ
7.	Al-Maktabah	The Library	ألمكثبة
8.	Al-Khuđar	The Vegetable	ألخُضرَ
9.	Al-Jazzār	The Butcher	ٲڵؘؙؙؙٚٚۻؘڗۜٵۯؙ
10.	Al-Ashjār	The Trees	ألأشْجَارُ
11.	Al-Yad	The Hand	ألْيَد

But when the Alif and Lām «الله » is prefixed to a noun beginning with one of the sun letters « الْحُرُوفُ الْشَمْسِيَّة » the «اقس» «الله » «al» is assimilated into the first letter of the word i.e. the sun letter e.g. Ash-Shams الشَّمْسُ . The Assimilation means that the «اقس» «الله » of «Al» «الله » is dropped and the first letter of the word is doubled. It is first pronounced with «as-sukun» i.e. vowelless, then with fathah ___, Kasrah ___, or dammah ___. This is indicated in writing by placing the symbol «shaddah » with the fat-hah ___, the Kasrah * or the dammah * above the first letter of the word.

Examples:

1.	At-Tilmīdh	The Pupil	ٱلتِّلْمِيْدُ
2.	Ad-Darājah	The Bicycle	الدَّجَاجَةُ
3.	Adh-Dhayl	The Tail	الدَّيْلُ
4.	Ar-Rijl	The Leg	الرِّجْلُ
5.	Az-Zujājah	The Glass	ٱلزُّجَاجَةُ
6.	As-Samak	The Fish	اَلسَّمَكُ
7.	Ash-Shajar	The Tree	ٱلشَّجَرُ
8.	A ş-Şund $ar{u}q$	The Box	الصُّنْدُوْق
9.	Аđ-Đaw'и	The Light	ٱلضَّوْءُ
10.	Aţ-Ţayyārah	The Aeroplane	الطّيّارة

11.	Az-Zarf	The Envelope	اَلْظُرْ فُ
12.	Al-Lahm	The Flesh	ٱللَّحْمُ
13.	An-Nāfidhah	The Window	ٱلثَّافِدُهُ

Self Assessment Exercise 2

التدريب الثاني:

How do you read the first letter of the words prefixed with the definite article? Read and change the following words to indefinite nouns:

3.3 $Tanw\bar{t}n$: the indefinite Article:

In the English language "A" and "An" are two letters used as indefinite articles. In the Arabic language, what is used as the indefinite article is called *Tanwin*, translated as "nunation" meaning double vowels. The examples of this are:

Tadhkiratun	A ticket	تَدْكِرَةُ
Tufāħun	An Apple	تُفاحٌ
Tājun	A crown	تًاجٌ
Musāfirun	A traveler	مُسنَافِر
Kitābun	A book	كِتَابٌ
Shajaratun	A tree	شَجَرَةٌ
$B\bar{a}bun$	A door	بَابُ
Tilmīdhun	A pupil	تِلْمِیْدُ
Maktabatun	A library	مَكْتَبَة
Jazzārun	A butcher	جَزَّار
Mudarrisun	A teacher	مُدَرِّس
Sūratun	A picture	صُوْرَةٌ
Qalamun	A pen	قَلَحٌ
'Ulbatun	A tin	عُلْبَة
Tayyāratun	An aeroplane	طيَّارَةُ
Zarfun	An envelope	ڟٚۯ۠ڡؙ

Self Assessment Exercise 3

Read and write the following words with correct ending keeping in mind that masculine proper nouns end with (un) and feminine proper nouns end with (u): غُرْفَة, حَامِد, فاطِمَة, زَيْنب, آمِنَة, بَيْت, حَمْزَة, زُبِيْر, فَصل, حَمَّام.

4.0 CONCLUSION

There are 28 letters of Arabic alphabet which are called a*l-hurūf al-hijāiyyah*. These are divided into *al-ħurūfu* `sh-shamsiyyah and a*l-ħurūfu* `l-qamariyyah i. e. the sun and the moon letters. Furthermore, « al » «U» is the Arabic definite article which corresponds to the English « the».

Tanwin "nunation" is the indefinite article and it corresponds to the English indefinite articles "a" and "an".

5.0 SUMMARY

This unit has focussed on the Arabic letters, their division to the shamsiyyah and the qamariyyah, the functions of the definite and indefinite articles and their impact on the reading of Arabic words.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. Read and write the following words keeping in mind the rules pertaining to the sun and the moon letters:

2. Read and write the correct ending of the following words keeping in mind that masculine proper nouns end with (un) and feminine proper nouns end with (u):

3. Read and change the following words to definite nouns:

4. Read and change the following words to the indefinite cases:

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

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UNIT 3: THE ARABIC SIMPLE NOMINAL AND VERBAL SENTENCES

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - 3.1 The Arabic Simple Nominal Sentences
 - 3.2 The Arabic Simple Verbal Sentences
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/Further Readings

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In the last lesson, you learnt about Arabic alphabet, the vowels, the definite and the indefinite articles and some marks that will assist you reading ability in Arabic language. In this unit, you are to learn about الجُملة اللِسمِيّة (nominal sentence) and الجُملة الفِعلِيّة (verbal sentence). In Arabic a simple sentence may begin with noun or verb. The sentence which begins with noun is called الجُملة الفِعلِيّة while the one which begins with verb is called الإسمِيّة (You will therefore, learn in this unit, the reading, comprehension and construction of Arabic simple nominal and verbal Arabic sentences.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit you will be able to

- Explain what constitutes Arabic simple nominal sentence
- Explain what constitutes Arabic simple verbal sentence
- Identify simple nominal sentences in Arabic texts

- Identify simple verbal ventences in Arabic Texts
- Construct simple Arabic nominal sentences
- Construct simple Arabic verbal sentences

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

Structure of Arabic Simple Nominal Sentences : تركيب الجمل الإسمية In 3.1 Arabic as in English or some other languages a nominal sentence الجملة الإسمية is a sentence which begins with a noun إسمٌ or a pronoun إسمٌ e.g.

النَّصُّ الأوَّلُ TEXT 1 1 - الشَّمْسُ مُشْرِقَةً 2- اَلُورَ دَةُ دَالِلَةٌ 3- اَلْبُر ْتِقَالَةٌ حَلُو َةُ 4- الثِّلْمِيدُ مُجْتَهِدٌ 5- السَّاحَةُ وَاسِعَةٌ 6- ٱلْجَوِّ حَارَّ الْ 7- الثُّعْبَانُ طُويِلٌ 8- القطار سريع المريع 9_ اَلْحَرُّ شَدِيدٌ 10- اَلأَبْوَابُ مَعْلَقَةُ 1- سَعِيدٌ يَدْهَبُ إِلَى مَصْرِفِ الْمَطَارِ 2- سَعِيدٌ يَتَوَجَّهُ إِلَى صَالَةِ الْوُصنُولِ 3- سَعِيدٌ يُقدِّمُ الدُّولارَاتِ إلى مُوَظَّفِ الْمَصرْفِ 4- سَعِيدٌ يَر ْكَبُ حَافِلَة الْمَطَارِ

5- مُوَظَفُ الْمُصرْرِفِ يُعْطِي سَعِيدَا الرِّيَالاتِ

The Arabic nominal sentence is very often found introduced by the particle

لرَّجُلُ حَاضِر "

The man is

present

Indeed, the man is

إِنَّ الرَّجُلَ حَاضِرٌ

Indeed, the woman is a clever

إنَّ المرأةَ طَبَّاخَةٌ مَاهِرَةٌ

present

Verily, the two

cookإنَّ الْوَلْدَيْنِ مَرِيضَانِ

boys are sickإنَّ الإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرِ

Verily, man is at a loss إِنَّ الْفَلاحِيْنَ مَشْغُولُونَ فِي الْحَقْل

لَّوْ عَالِمٌ كَبِيْرٌ Verily, the peasants are busy in the field He is a great scholar.

She is a hard-working female teacher

هِيَ مُدَرِّسةٌ مُحِدَّة في الْعَمَل

Self Assessment Exercise 1

التدريب الأول كَوِّن خَمَسَة جُمَلِ إسْميَّة مُفيدة

TEXT 2

النَّصُّ الثَّانِي

اقرأ هذه الجمل التالية: Read the following Sentences

عَلِي يَنْزِلُ مِنَ الطَّائِرَةِ

عَلِى يَرْكَبُ حَافِلَة الْمَطَارِ

عَلِي يَتَوَجَّهُ إِلَى صَالَةِ الْوُصُولِ

عَلِي يَدْهَبُ إِلَى مَصرَفِ الْمَطارِ

عَلِي يُقدِّمُ الدُّولارَاتِ إلى المُوطَفِ

الْمُوَظَفُ لِيُعْطِي الرِّيَالَاتِ لِعَلِي

سَعِيدٌ يَنْزِلُ مِنَ الطَّائِرَةِ

2- سَعِيدٌ يَدْهَبُ إِلَى مَصْرَفِ الْمَطَارِ

سَعِيدٌ يَتُوجَّهُ إِلَى صَالَةِ الْوُصُولِ

سَعِيدٌ يُقدِّمُ الدُّولَارَاتِ إِلَى مُوطَف المصرف

سَعِيدٌ يَرْكُبُ حَافِلَة الْمَطَارِ

مُوَظَفُ الْمُصرَفِ يُعْطِي سَعِيداً الرِّيَالاتِ

Self Assessment Exercise 2

Re- arrange the following to become complete sentences

2- رَبِّبِ الكَلِمَاتِ الآتِية لِتُكُوِّنَ جِمُلًا مُفِيدَة

1- مِن - عَلِي -يَنْزِلُ -الطَّائِرَةُ

2- الْمُوَظَفُ -الدَّولارَاتِ -سَعِيدٌ - إلى -يُقدِّمُ 3- يُقدِّمُ - يُعْطِي -الرِّيَالاتِ -الْمُوَظَفُ -لِعَلِيِّ

4- الْمُطَارُ مَصْرَفُ -يَدْهَبُ -إِلَى -عَلِيّ

5- صالة -إلى -على -يتوجه -الوصول

The Structure of Arabic Simple Verbal Sentence

is the sentence which begins with ألجُ ملة الفِعليَّةُ verb while the subject follows e.g:

TEXT 3

النص الثالث

1- مرض الشيُّخُ

2- يَهْرُبُ الْفَأْرُ

3- قَامَ مُحَمَّدُ

4- جَاءَتِ البِنْتُ

5- فرَح الْوَلْدُ

6- طارت النَّحْلة

7- يَدْهَبُ الْوَلَدُ / ضَحِكَ الْوَلَدُ

8- يَقْفِزُ الْكَلْبُ

9 - يَنْضَبَجُ الزَّرْعُ

10 - سَاقَرَ الْجَارُ

Self Assessment Exercise 3

التدريب الأول

• Form verbal sentences using the following verbs

كُوِّنْ جُمَلاً فِعْلِيَّةً بِوَضِعِ فَاعِلِ لِلأَفْعَالِ الآتية:

زَرَعَ، طلّعَ، يَسْقُطْ، دَخَلَ، وَقَفَ، نَهَضَ، رَكضَ، قَفَزَ، يَحْرُثُ، جَلسَ، النص الرابع **TEXT 4**

Read the following Sentences

Salih embarked on the bus

1- ركب صالح الحافلة

Ibrahim visited his friend

3- ار تُدَى بَحْيَ

Yahya put on his clothes

Sa 'd brought out exercise book from the

2- زَارَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ صَدِيقَهُ

4- أَخْرَجَ سَعْدُ الدَّقْتَرَ مِنَ الْحَقِيبَةِ

Zubayr drew the

map

Fatimah wrote the

assignments.

My brothe slaughtered the hen.

My mother cooked

Adam ate apple.

Khadijah cut the

meat Self Assement Exercise 2

Re- arrange the following to become sentences

.bag 5- رَسَمَ زُبَيْرُ الْخَرِيطَة

6- كَتَبَتْ فَاطِمَهُ الْوَاحِبَاتِ

7- ذَبَحَ أَخِي الدَّجَاجَة

8- طُبَّخَتْ أُمِّي الْعَشَاءَ

.super 9- أَكُلَ آدَمُ الثُّفَاحَة

10- قُطعت خَدِيْجَةُ اللَّحْمَ

رتِّب ما يأتي لتكون جملا مفيدة:

 1- الْحَقِيبَة - دَفْتَرُ- أَخْرَجَ - الثَّلْمِيدُ - مِنْ - الْحِسَابِ
 2- هَلْ - مَرِيضَة - هُنَاكَ - تَلْمِيدَةُ 3- السُّوقُ - لِمَاذَا - دَهَبُوا - إلى ؟ 4- عِنْدَهُمْ - جَدِيدُ - غَدًا - دَرْسٌ 5 _ تِلْمِيدَاتٌ _ هُنَاكَ _ غَائِبَاتٌ

4.0 **CONCLUSION**

nominal الجُملة الإسمِيَّة anominal sentence. It may be very simple consisting of subject and predicate, simple in construction, reading and understanding. The Arabic nominal sentence is very often found introduced by the particle (إِنَّ) **Inna** after which the subject is in the nominative.

An Arabic sentence may also start with verb after which the subject will أَلْجُملَةُ الْفِعلِيَّةُ follow. It is then called

5.0 SUMMARY

This unit teaches you the reading and comprehension of Arabic simple nominal and verbal sentences. It also provides texts and tests which train you on construction of such sentences.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1- كَوِّنْ جُمْلَةُ اسميةً مع وضع خبر لِكُلِّ مبتدإ فيما يأتى: الشَّمْسُ -الْوَرْدَةُ -الْبُرْثُقَالَةُ -النَّلْمِيدُ -السَّاحَةُ -الْجَوُّ -النُّعْبَانُ -الْقِطَارُ -اَلْحَرُّ -اَلأَبُو َاتُ

2- رَتّب الجمل الآتية بعد هذه الجملة : سعيد ينزل من الطائرة

1- سَعِبدٌ يَنْزِلُ مِنَ الطَّائِرَةِ

2- سَعَيدٌ يَدْهَبُ إِلَى مَصْرَفِ الْمَطَارِ

3- سَعِيدٌ يَتَوَجَّهُ إِلَى صَالَةِ الْوُصُولِ

4- سَعِيدٌ يُقدِّمُ الدَّو لأراتِ إلى مُوظَفِ الْمَصرْفِ

5- سَعِيدٌ يَر ْكَبُ حَافِلَةُ الْمَطَارِ

6- مُوَظَّفُ الْمَصرْ فِ يُعْطِي سَعِيداً الرِّيالاتِ

3- استعمل الكلمات الآتية في جمل مفيدة من إنشائك:-

Use the following words in good sentences:

(وَلَدٌ، مَطْرُّ، غُرْفَةٌ سَيَارَةٌ، حِلْدٌ)

2- ضَعْ خَطاً تَحْتَ الْكَلِمَةِ الْغَرِيبَةِ فِي كُلِّ مُجْمُوعَةٍ:

Underline the odd words from the following:

1- هَلْ _ مَتىَ _ مَنْ _ أَنَا

2- هُوَ _لِمَادًا _ أَنْتَ _ أَنْتِ

3- هُمَّا - أَيْنَ - نَحْنُ - هُمْ 4-كَيْفَ - مَاذَا - كَمْ - هِيَ

5- عَلِمَ — يَدْخُلُ — يَخْرُ جُ — يُسَافِرِ ْ

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UNIT 4: EXAMPLE OF ARABIC PROSE AND POETRY TEXTS CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - 3.1 The Arabic Prose and its Example
 - 3.2 The Arabic Poetry and its example
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/ Further Readings

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The last lesson presented to you some examples of nominal and verbal Arabic sentences. It was there you learnt that Arabic sentences are of two types, is the sentence begins with a noun while الجُملةُ اللِسمِيَّة is the sentence begins with a noun while فَالْجُملةُ اللِسمِيَّةُ is the one beginning with a verb.

Like any other language, ideas or thoughts and intentions may be expressed in Arabic flowing smoothly long or short devoid of metres or rhymes. This kind of expression is said to be prose language. On the other hand those gifted or well trained may want to be emotional pouring out their ideas and thoughts in form of beautiful songs observing a metre or rhyming words. This is called poetry. This unit teaches you the difference between prose and poetry in Arabic language with examples

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit you will be able to

- Read and define what constitutes an Arabic prose
- Read and describe what constitute an Arabic poetry
- Identify what constitute Arabic prose
- Identify what constitute Arabic poetry passages

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

التَّعريفُ بِالنَّثرِ الْعَرَبِي The Arabic prose and its Example

النَّثُرُ الْعَرَبِي هُوَ التَّعبِيرَاتِ عَنِ الأَفْكَارِ الْخَالِيَةُ مِنَ الْوَزْنِ وَالْقَافِيَةِ نحو:

The Village القرية Vocabulary المُقْرَدَاتُ

Quiet; calmهَادِئةPalm leaf stalkجُريدُStrawقشُUproarخُنجَة / ضَجِيحُCrowdإزْدِحَامُWide, SpaciousقسيحٌBig, largeقصيحٌBloomingقاضَرَةGarden, orchardمَرْمُ الْعِثبOrape vineكَرْمُ الْعِثبكرْمُ الْعِثبكَرْمُ الْعِثبFertilityخصيبWeakness, gentlenessالمعتبد

الْقَرْيَةُ

يَعِيشُ بَعْضُ الإِنْسَنَانَ فِي قُرَى صَغِيرَةٍ، حَيَاةُ القَرْيَةِ هَادِئِةٌ بَسِيطَةٌ صِحِيَّةٌ، بُيُوتُهَا مَبْنِيَّةٌ بِالَّلْبِنَ وَمُسَقَّقَةٌ ﴿ بِالْجَرِيدِ وَالْقِشِّ، إِنَّهَا بَعِيدَةٌ عَنْ ضَجَةِ الْمَدِينَةِ وَازْدِحَامِهَا. لَيْسَ فِي الْقَرْيَة شَوَارِعُ فُسِيحَةً وَأَبْنِيَةٌ ضَخْمَةً وَلَكِنَّ فِيهَا جَنَّاتٍ نَاضِرَةً وَكُرُومًا خصْنَةَ وَعُهُ ثَا تَتَقَحَّرُ مِنْهَا الْمِنَاهُ الْعَدْيَةُ الْنَارُ دَةً.

فِي القرْيَةِ نَسيمٌ عليلٌ وَظِلٌ ظلِيلٌ وَمَظْهَرٌ جَمِيلٌ، وَعَمَلٌ صَابِرٌ وَدَعَةُ سَعِيدَةُ وَأَجْوَاعٌ نَقِيّةٌ، وَفِي كُلُ قَرْيَةِ مَسْجِدٌ يُصَلِّى فِيهِ أَهْلُهَا، وَمَدْرَسَةَ يَتَعَلَّمُ فِيهَا أَطْفَالُهَا، وَأَجْوَاعٌ نَقِيهًا مُؤْتِهُ أَلِيهُ النَّاسُ مِنَ القُرَى المُجَاوَرَةِ وَلِكُلِّ قَرْيَةٍ سُوقٌ يُقَامُ فِي يَوْمِ مِنَ الأُسْبُوعِ يَحْضُرُ إِلَيْهِ النَّاسُ مِنَ القُرَى المُجَاوَرَةِ

> وَمَعَهُمُ الْمَوَاشِي وَالْحُبُوبُ وَالْخُضَرُ لِيَبِيعُوهَا، وَيَسْتَمِرُ السُّوقُ مِنَ الصَّبَاحِ إلَى الْمَسَاءِ ثُمَّ يَعُودُ النَّاسُ إلَى بُيُوتِهِمْ.

Self Assessment Exercise

إسْتَعْمِلُ الْكَلْمَاتِ وَالتَّعَابِيرَ التَّالِيَة فِي جُمَل قصِيرَةِ. الْجَريدُ القِشُّ عَلِيلٌ الْجَريدُ القِشُّ عَلِيلٌ

B. The Town الممفرادات Vocabulary To plunder; pillage To penetrate; pass through Methods; ways Instigation مُسلَاوِيَمَةُ Bargaining مُعَدَّةً/ طلى بالقِطْرَان Tar زَ قُت/ أَسْفُلْت **Asphalt**

الْحَيَاةُ فِي الْمَدِيثَةِ غَيْرُ الْحَيَاةِ فِي الْقَرْيَةِ . إِنَّهَا حَيَاةٌ صَاخِبَةٌ وَازْدِحَامٌ وَعَمَلٌ. وَتَرَى النَّاسَ فِي الشَّوَارِعِ وَكَأَنَّهُمْ فِي مَيْدَانِ سِبَاقٍ. وَتَرَى السَّيَّارَاتِ وَالقُطرُ الكَهْرَبَائِيَّةُ وَ الدُّرُّ اجَاتِ مُتَزُا حمة وكَأَنُّهَا تُريدُ أَنْ تَنْهَبَ الأرْضَ وَتَخْتَرِقَ الْفضاء.

فِي كُلِّ مَدِينَةِ مَطَاعِمُ وَحَوَانِيتُ وَمَخَازِنُ، وَبَاعَة أَتْقَتُوا أَسَالِيبِ الإِغْرَاءِ ،

وَمُشْنَرُونَ أَتْقَثُوا أَسَالِيبَ الْمُسَاوِمَةِ، فِي المَدِينَةِ تِجَارَةُ رَابِحَةً.

وَتَكْثُرُ فِي المَدِيثَةِ الْمَعَابِدُ وَالمُسْتَشْفْيَاتُ وَالمَلاَعَبُ وَالْمَسَارِحُ وَدُورُ السّينِمَا. وَشَوَارِعُ الْمَدِينَةِ عَريضَة. وَهِيَ نَظيفة يقِلُّ فِيهَا الغْبَالُ لأنَّهَا إمَا مُعَبَّدة أوْ مَزَقَتَة، تَارَةً تُجِدُ فِي جَوَانِبِ الشَّوَارِعِ أَبْنِيَةً صَنحْمَةً شَاهِقة يتكوَّن من خَمْس طبقاتِ أو أَكْثَر.

الحياة فِي المَدِيثَة تَمْتَازُ بالسُّرْعَة. ولَدلكَ تَرَى النَّاسَ فِي الْمُدُنِ يَسَيرُونِ بِسُرعَةٍ. وَيَشْرَبُونَ فِي ٱلْمَقَاهِي وَالْمَطَاعِمِ بِسُرْعَةِ. وَيَحْرِصُونَ عَلَى الْاسْتِفَادَةِ مِنْ كُلِّ دَقِيقةٍ مِنْ دَقائِق حَيَاتِهِمْ.

الْمَدِينَةُ هِيَ الْحَيَاةُ . وَهِيَ تَجْمَعُ الْعَمَلَ إِلَى وَسَائِلِ الرَّاحَةِ.

Self Assessment Exercise

هات وصفا للمدينة بالإيجاز . بماذا تمتاز المدينة؟

الشِّعْرُ الْعَرَبِي 3.2 The Arabic Poetry and its Example الشِّعْرُ الْعَرَبِي : هُوَ الْكَلَّامُ الْمَوزُونُ الْمَقْفِي مِثْلَ

الْعِلْمُ عِزُّ

المُقْرَدَات Meaning Vocabulary Mirage Desert, wilderness To deceive, cheat To inhale To stink Stinking Subjects/people Garment, dress فُتَشَ To search, examin اعتَلَّ، عَلَّ To become ill عَاثَ To aid, succour أزْمَهُ Distress, adversity, hardship كار تَة Disaster, calamity

الْعِلْمُ عِزِّ (للشَّيخِ أَحْمَدَ بن مُحَمَّدِ الْحَمْلاوى)

وَالْقَخْرُ بِالْقَضْلُ لَاعَمِّ وَلَا حَالٌ وَكُلُّ كُثْرِ بِدُونِ الْقَضْلُ اِقْلالٌ وَكُلُّ كُثْرِ بِدُونِ الْقَضْلُ اِقْلالٌ قَاتِهَا لِدُويهَا بِنُسْتِ الْحَالُ وَعَزَّ أَنْ الْعِلْمِ السَّعَادُ وَ اِقْبَالُ السَّرَابَ بِبَطْنِ الْبِيدِ خَتَّالُ السَّرَابَ بِبَطْنِ الْبِيدِ خَتَّالُ بَيْنَ الْوَرَى أَنَّهُمْ فِى النَّاسِ جُهَالُ عَلَى مقابرهِمْ نُورٌ وَ إِجْلالُ عَلَى مقابرهِمْ نُورٌ وَ إِجْلالُ فَالطّيبُ شَافٍ وَنَتْنُ الرّبِحِ قَتَالُ هُمُ الرّبَعِ قَتَالُ هُمُ الرّبَعَايَا وَأَهْلُ الْعِلْمِ الْقِيلُ الْمَلْ وَلَا الْعَلْمِ الْمُعَالُ فَلَيْسَ فِيهَا إِذَا قَتَشْتَ إِعْلالُ وَهُمْ لِدِينِ النّبِيِ الْمُصْطَفَى آلُ وَهُمْ الدّينِ النّبِي الْمُصْطَفَى آلُ وَهُمْ الدّينِ النّبِي الْمُصْطَفَى آلُ وَهُ الْمَصْلُ الدّينِ الْبُطِالُ وَهُ الْمُكْلِ فَعَالُ الْمُلْ فَعَالُ الْمُلْ فَعَالُ الْمُلْ فَعَالُ الْمُلْ فَعَالُ الْمُلْ فَعَالُ وَلَا الْمُلْ فَعَالُ الْمُلْ الْمُلْ فَعَالُ الْمُلْ فَعَالُ الْمُلْ فَعَالُ الْمُلْ فَعَالُ الْمُلْ فَعَالُ الْمُلْ فَعَالُ الْمُلْ الْمُلْ الْمُلْ فَعَالُ الْمُلْ الْمُلْمُ الْمُلْ الْمُلُلُ الْمُلْ الْمُلْفِي الْمُلْمُ الْمُلْ الْمُلْ الْمُلْمُ الْمُلْ الْمُلْ الْمُلْ الْمُلْ الْمُلْ الْمُلْ الْمُلْ الْمُلْ الْمُلْ الْمُلْلُ الْمُلْ الْمُلْمُ الْمُلِ

الْعِزُّ بِالْعِلْمِ لاَ جَاهٌ وَلاَ مَالٌ فَكُلُّ عِزِّ بِغَيْرِ الْعِلْمِ مُنْقَطِعٌ وَكُلُّ حَالٍ حَلَتْ وَالْجَهْلُ رَائِدُهَا مَعَزَّةُ الْجَهْلُ رَائِدُهَا مَعَزَّةُ الْجَهْلُ إِدْبَارٌ وَمَنْقَصَةً مَعَزَّةُ الْجَهْلُ إِدْبَارٌ وَمَنْقَصَةً يَمُوتُ دُو الْجَهْلُ الْذِيْرٌ وَلاَ أَتَرٌ يَمُوتُ دُو الْجَهْلِ فِي الدَّارَيْنِ مَنْقَصَةً يَكُفِي دُو الْجَهْلِ فِي الدَّارَيْنِ مَنْقَصَةً لَكِنْ أُولُو الْجَهْلِ فِي الدَّارِيْنِ مَنْقَصَةً لَكِنْ أُولُو الْعِلْمِ أَحْيَاءٌ وَإِنْ قَيْرُوا لَكُونُ مَهْمًا طَارَ طَائِرُهُمْ أَكُالِي كَالرَيْحَانِ سِيرَتَهُمْ أَكُالِي كَالرَيْحَانِ سِيرَتَهُمْ أَكُالٍ كَالرَيْحَانِ الْمَدَى حُللٌ أَعْمَالُهُمْ مِنْ عُيُوبِ النَّقْصِ سَالِمَةً أَوْمَتُ الْعَلَمُ فَي سَالِمَةً أَوْمَتُ الْعَلِمُ فَي شَرَفِ بِاللّهِ مَا خَابَ يَوْمَ الْقَصْدُ زَائِرُهُمُ اللّهِ الْعِلْمِ فِي شَرَفِ يَا لَيْقُمْ فِي شَرَفِ يَا لَا الْعِلْمِ فِي شَرَفِ يَا لَا الْعِلْمِ فِي شَرَفِ وَاقِرْجُ كُلُّ كَارِيَّةً وَي شَرَفِ وَاقْرَجْ كُلُ كَارِيَّةً وَي شَرَفِ وَاقْرَجْ كُلُّ كَارِيَّةً وَي شَرَفِ وَاقْرَبُ عُلُ كَارِيَّةً وَي شَرَفِ وَاقْطَعُ فَي شَرَفِ وَاقْرَجْ كُلُّ كَارِيَّةً وَي شَرَفِ وَاقْرَجْ كُلُّ كَارِيَّةً وَي شَرَفِ وَاقْرَعْ مُنْ كَارِيَّة وَى شَرَفِ وَاقْرَعْ مُنْ كَارِيَّةً وَي شَرَفِ وَاقْرَعْ مُنْ كَارِيَّةً وَي شَرَفِ وَاقْرَارُ الْعِلْمِ فَي شَرَفِ وَاقْرَعْ مُنْ كَارِيَّةً وَى شَرَفِ وَاقْرَعُوا لَيْ الْمُعَلِيْ وَهُو الْمُعَلِيْ وَاقْلُوا لَالْعُلُمُ وَي الْمُنْ وَاقْتُولُ الْعَلَمْ فَي شَرَفِ وَاقْرَعُوا وَاقْرَاقِ الْمُالِكُولُ الْمُعَلِي الْمُعْلِمُ فَي شَرَفِ الْمُلْكُولُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُلْكُولُ الْمُلْكُولُ الْمُلْكُولُ الْمُلْعِلْمُ الْمُلْكُولُ الْمُلْكُمُ الْمُعُلِي الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُلْكُولُ الْمُلْكُولُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُلْكُولُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُؤْلِقُ الْقُولُ الْمُؤْلِمُ الْمُلْكُولُ الْمُؤْلِمُ الْمُؤْلِقُ الْمُؤْلِمُ اللْمُؤْلِمُ الْمُؤْلِمُ الْمُؤْلِمُ الْمُؤْلِمُ الْمُؤْلِمُ الْمُؤْلِمُ الْمُؤْلِمُ الْمُؤْلِمُ الْمُؤْلِمُ الْمُؤْ

4.0 Self Assessment Exercise

١- وَضِّحْ صِفَاتِ الْعِلْمِ التِي دُكَرَهَا الشَّاعِرُ فِي هَذِهِ الْقُصِيدَة
 ٢- فُسِرٌ مَعْنَى الْبَيْتِ السَّابِع
 ٣- ما مَعْنَى قوْلِهِ ''هُمُ الرَّعَايَا وَأَهْلُ العِلْمِ أَقْيَالُ''؟

4.0 CONCLUSION

The smoothly flowing long or short Arabic expression of ideas, thoughts or intentions devoid of metres or rhyming words are called Nathr (prose). The gifted or well trained individuals are sometimes emotional thus pouring out their ideas following particular meteric patterns and rhyming words. Such expressions are said to be shi 'r (poetry). Examples of this are presented in the lesson above.

5.0 SUMMARY

6.0

This unit introduces you to prose and poetry in Arabic. You are provided with interesting examples of both as illustration for your understanding. Exercises are also given to you to test the extent of your assimilation of the topic of prose and poetry.

ا عَرِّفْ لَنَا الْفَرْقَ بَيْنَ الشَّعْرِ الْعَرَبِي وَالنَّثْرِ الْعَرَبِي مَعَ الْأَمْثِلَةِ الْفَرْيَةُ مَصْدَرُ الْخَيْرِ" نَاقِشْ؟ الْكُلْمَاتِ وَالتَّعَابِيرَ التَّالِيَة فِي جُمَلِ قصيرَة الْجَرِيدُ القِشْ شَوَارِعُ فَسِيحَة نَسِيمٌ عَلِيلٌ هَادِئَة الْحَرْيِدُ الْقِشْ شَوَارِعُ فَسِيحَة نَسِيمٌ عَلِيلٌ هَادِئَة الْحَرْيَةِ مَسْمَة أسْطُر تَصِفُ فِيهَا سُوقَ الْقَرْيَةِ اكْتُبْ خَمْسَة أسْطُر تَصِفُ فِيهَا سُوقَ الْقَرْيَةِ وَالْمُرْيَةِ مَا كُمَلُ هَذِهِ الْأَبْياتِ كَمَا حَفَظْتَهَا

يَوْ النَّاسِ جُهَالُ بَيْنَ الْوَرَى أَنَّهُمْ فِي النَّاسِ جُهَالُ لَكِنْ أُولُوالْعِلْمِ أَحْيَاءٌ وَإِنْ قَبِرُوا فَالطِّيبُ شَافٍ وَنَثْنُ الرِّيحِ قَتَالُ

7.0 REFERENCES / FURTHER READINGS.

TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

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UNIT 5: THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROSE AND POETRY WITH EXAMPLES.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - 3.1 Letter writing as an example of Arabic prose
 - 3.2 Story writing as an example of Arabic prose
 - 3.3 Poems
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/ Further Readings

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The focus on the last lesson was to differentiate between Arabic prose and Arabic poetry. Some passages were presented as examples of prose texts while some poems written in meteric and rhyming style were also given as examples of poetry texts. Further examples of prose and poetry are hereby presented to you in this unit to further explain what constitute Arabic prose and poetry.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit you will be able to

- read and understand letters written in Arabic language
- tell short Arabic stories
- compose short Arabic prose

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Letter writing.

Read the following letter written by a child who leaves in the city to his father in the village:

النص رسالة الولد إلى والده

ص ب. 33760 مابو

إبادن - نيجيريا

2، فبراير 1995 م

وَالدِي الْكَريمِ ،

أُقَبِّلُ يَدَيْكَ الْكَرْيمَتَيْن ، وَأَرْجُوهُ تَعَالَى أَنْ يُطَيِّبَ أَيَّامَنَا بِوُجُودِكَ وَأَنْ يُمَتَّعَكَ بِالصِّحَّةِ وَالْعَافِلَةِ وَأَنْ يُعْمِرَكُمْ جَمِيعًا بِفَيْضٍ مِنَ الْمَسَرَّاتِ.

فَأَكْتُبُ إِلَيْكَ رَسَالَتِي هَذِهِ وَلَمَّا يَمْضَ عَلَى الْالْتِحَاق بَمَدْرَسَتِي الْجَدِيدَةِ إِلاَّ أَيَّامُ قَلاَئِلُ وَلَكِنَّهَا عَلَى قِلَتِهَا تَبْدُو لِي طويلةً وَأَلِيمَةً لِأَنَّنِي بَعِيدٌ عَنْكُمْ وَعَنْ قَرْيَتِي الْحَبِيبَةِ

لَا شَكَ ً لِيَا وَالِدِي لِهِ أَنَّ جَوَّ الْمَدِينَةِ يَخْتَلِفُ عَنْ جَوِّ الْقَرْيَةِ ، وَقَدْ يَتَأَثَّرُ الْشَّابُ بِهَذَا الْجَوِّ الَّذِي لَمْ يَأْلُفُهُ ، فَيَنْسَاقَ فِي تَيَّارِ الْمَفَاسِدِ وَالشَّهُوَاتِ وَالْعَبَثِ وَالْمُجُونِ كَمَا وَقَعَ لِكَثِيرٍ مِنَ الشَّبَابِ الَّذِينِ أعْرِفُهُمْ .

وَ تَوْقُ يَا وَالِّدِي بِأَنَّ اَبْنَكَ لَمْ يُغَيِّرُهُ جَوَّ الْمَدِينَةِ ، بَلْ ظَلَّ عَلَى عَهْدِكَ بِهِ أَمِينًا وَفِيًّا مُحَافِظًا عَلَى سُلُوكِهِ وَتَهْذِيبِهِ وَخُلُقِهِ مُتَمَسِّكًا بِالْقِيَمِ الَّتِي طَبَعْتَنَا عَلَيْهَا .

إِنَّنِي مُنْدُ أَنْ فَارَقْتُ الْقَرْيَةُ وَتَرَكْتُ الْعَمَلَ فِي تُرْبَتِنَا الْخَصِبَةِ الْمِعْطَاءِ وَحَقُولِنَا الْمُمَرَّعَةِ الْحَيِّرَةِ ، اتَّجَهْتُ إلى حَقْلِ آخَر، هُوَ حَقْلُ الْعِلْمِ وَالْمَعْرِفَةِ ، وَكَمَا كُنْتُ الْمُمَرَّعَةِ الْخَيِّرِةِ الْخَوْرِيَةِ بِعَرَقِي وَدَمِي فَهاأَنَذَا أَبْدُلُ كُلَّ مَا فِي جُهْدِي فِي هَذَا الْحَقْلِ الْجَدِيدِ الْمُعْرَبَةِ الْتَمَرَاتِ وَأَفْضَلَ الْإِنْتَاجِ، ذَلِكَ لِأَنَّكَ غَرَسْتَ فِيَّ مُنْدُ أَنْ كُنْتُ طِفْلاً حُبَّ لِأَجْنِي أَيْنَعَ التَّمَرَاتِ وَأَفْضَلَ الْإِنْتَاجِ، ذَلِكَ لِأَنَّكَ غَرَسْتَ فِيَّ مُنْدُ أَنْ كُنْتُ طِفْلاً حُبَّ الْعَمَل .

و الدِي الْكُريم ،

كُنْتُ أُودُ أَنْ أَتَحَدَّتُ طَويلاً عَنْ سَيْرِ الدُّرُوسِ وَالْمَنَاهِجِ وَمَهَارَةِ الْأَسَاتِذَةِ وَقُدْرَتِهِمْ وَتَفَانِيهِمْ فِي الْقِيَامِ بِعَمَلِهِمْ ، وَلَكِنِّي لاَ أَجِدُ لَدَيَّ مُتَّسَعًا مِنَ الْوَقْتِ لِكُلِّ ذَلِكَ ، فَأَنَا أَكْتُبُ إلَيْكَ هَذِهِ الرِّسَالَةُ بَعْدَ أَنْ أَنْجَزْتُ كِتَابَةُ وَظَائِفِي وَأَثْمَمْتُ وَاجِبَاتِي فِي الْحِفْظِ وَأَلْاسْتِدْكَار، وَهَا هِيَ ذِي السَّاعَةِ تُشِيرُ إلى الْوَاحِدَةِ بَعْدَ مُثْتَصَفِ اللَّيْلِ . وَكُلُّ مَا وَالْإِسْتِدْكَار، وَهَا هِي دَي السَّاعَةِ تُشِيرُ إلى الْوَاحِدَةِ بَعْدَ مُثْتَصَفِ اللَّيْل . وَكُلُّ مَا حَوْلِي سَاكِنُ خَلاً صَرِيرَ هَذَا الْقَلْم، وَخَفَقَانِ هَذَا الْقَلْبِ الَّتِي تَتَوَثَّبُ فِي صَدْرِي شَوْقًا

إِلَى لِقَاءِ الْأَهْلِ وَالْأَحْبَابِ، وَتَلَهُّفًا إِلَى قَرْيَتِي الْحَبِيبَةِ مَرْتَعَ طُفُولَتِي وَمَهُوَى فُوَادِي ، قَرْيَتِي الْحَبِيبَةِ مَرْتَعَ طُفُولَتِي وَمَهُوَى فُوَادِي ، قَرْيَتِي النَّبِي الَّتِي لاَ أُحِنُ إِلَى أَرْضِ سِوَاهَا، وَمَهُمَا طَالَ الْبُعْدُ وَامْتَدَّ الْفِرَاقُ فَإِنَّنِي مَقْتُونَ بِمَعَالِمِ سِحْرِهَا وَرَوْعَةِ جَمَالِهَا وَبَرَاءَةِ أَهْلِهَا.

إِنَّنِي أَشْعُرُ فِي هَذِهِ السَّاعَةِ بالدَّاتِ بوَحْشَةٍ تَجْتَاحُ نَفْسِي ، فَلا يُخَفِّفُ مِنْ وَقْعِ الْمَهُ الْأَمْلُ بِقُرْبِ لِقَائِكُمْ مَعَ وَالدَّتِي وَإِخْوتِي جَمِيعًا ، وَالثَّمَثُعِ بِالْحَيَاةِ الْعَائِلِيَّةِ السَّعِيدةِ الْأَمْلُ بِقُرْب لِقَائِكُمْ مَعَ وَالدَتِي وَإِخْوتِي جَمِيعًا ، وَالثَّمَثُعِ بِالْحَيَاةِ الْعَائِلِيَّةِ السَّعِيدةِ الْآتِي كُنْتُ أَحْيَاهَا دُونَ أَنْ أَدُوقَ مَرَارَةَ الْفُرْقَةِ وَشَقَاءِ الْإِغْتِرَابِ.

وَخِتَامَا ، أَرْجُو أَنْ أَفُوزَ برضاكَ وَدُعَائِكَ وَأَنْ أَكُونَ عِنْدَ حُسْن ظَنِّكَ ، وَتَحِيَّاتِي الْخَالِصَةِ لَكَ وَلُوالِدَتِي الْكَريمَةِ وَإِخْوَتِي وَأَخْوَاتِي الْأَعِزَاء ، وَسَلِّمُوا لِمَنْ لاَ يَنْسَاكُمْ .

ولدكم الوفي سعيد كولاوولي يحي

3.2 Story writing:

Read the following story for your understanding:

النص: سرَّقة الْحَدِيثِ

إعْتَادَ سَلِيْمُ أَنْ يَقِفَ وَرَاءَ بَابِ جِيْرَانِهِ يَتَسَمَعَ حَدِيْتُهُمْ, قُرَأَتْهُ أُمُّهُ وَقَالَتْ لَهُ: لا تَتَسَمَعَ حَدِيْتُ هُمْ, قُرَأَتْهُ أُمُّهُ وَقَالَتْ لَهُ: لا تَتَسَمَعَ حَدِيْثَ النَّاسِ يَا بُنِيَ قَإِنَّ سَرِقة الْحَدِيْثِ عَادَةٌ قبيْحَة كَسَرِقة الْمَتَاع. قَلَمْ يُصنْغ سَلِيْمُ إِلَي تَصَيْحَة أُمِّهِ. وَفِي دَاتَ لَيْلَةٍ رَأَي بَابَ الْجِيْرَانِ مُعْلَقًا قُوقَفَ وَرَاءَهُ. فَشَاهَدَهُ صَاحِبُ الْبَيْتِ وَظَنَّهُ سَارِقًا فَضَرَبَهُ بِالْعَصَا ضَرْبَة أُسَالَتِ الدَّمُ مِنْ رَأْسِهِ. فَصَرَحَ مِنَ الْأَلْمِ, وَسَمِعَهُ أُمُهُ قَأْسُرَعَتْ إِلَيْهِ.

وَقَالَتْ لَهُ أُمُّهُ: لَقَدْ نِلْتَ جَزَائَكَ فَلا تَعُدْ إِلَى مِثْل هَذَا الْعَمَل مَرَّةً أَخْرَي.

أَلنَّصُ: أَلْمُسْلِمُ الصَّغِيْرُ

أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ صَغِيْرٌ, أَحِبُّ اللهَ لِأَنَّهُ خَلَقَنِي وَخَلَقَ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ. وَأَحِبُّ نَبِيَّنَا مُحَمَّدًا صَلَّي اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, الْمَبْعُونْتُ مِنْ عِنْدِ اللهِ هُدًي وَرَحْمَةُ وَمُبَشِّرًا وَنَذِيْرًا لِلْعَالْمِيْنَ.

آمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ كَمَا هُوَ بِأَسْمَائِهِ وَصِفَاتِهِ. أَشْهَدُ أَنَّهُ وَاحِدٌ, لا شَرِيْكَ لَهُ وَأَشُهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا

عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ.

All that are given above are examples of Arabic prose. They also include long and short sentences like the ones below. Simple questions and answers also fall under the category of prose.

النَّثرُ الْعَرَبِي هُوَ الأَقْكَارُ الْخَالِيَةُ مِنَ الْوَزْنِ وَالْقَافِيَةِ نحو:
1- أَبُو إِبْرَاهِيم جَالِسٌ أَمَامَ الْمَكْتَبِ
2- يُحَاوِلُ إِبْرَاهِيمُ أَنْ يَقْرَأُ الْجَرِيدَةَ
3- يُحِب إِبْرَاهِيمُ أَنْ يَكُونَ مِثْلَ أَبِيهِ
4- كَانَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ يَمْسِكُ الْقَلْمَ فِي يَدِهِ
5- إِنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ يُقَلِّدُ أَبَاهُ فِي الْمَشِيِّ
6- أَرْجُو أَنْ أَكُونَ مُهَنْدِسًا

Self-Assessment Exercise 1

التدريب الأول مَا مَعْنىَ النَّثرُ الْعَرَبِي؟

Fill in each of the following blanks with a suitable expression from those in brackets.

On the other hand, some verses are also presented below to show what Arabic poetry looks like. Poetry is the art of writing poem. That is a type of writing set out in lines which usually have a regular rhythm and often rhyme. Following are examples of Arabic poetry:

3.3 Poems

حُبِّ السَّلاَمَةِ يُثْنِى هَمِّ صَاحِبَهُ ** عَن الْمَعَالِي وَيُعْرَى الْمَرْءَ بِالْكَسَل فَإِنْ جَنَحْتَ إِلَيْهِ فَاتَّخِدْ نَفَقًا ** فِي الأَرْضِ أُوْسُلَّمَا فِي الْجَوِّ فَاعْتَزِلْ يَرْضَى الدَّلِيلَ بِخَفْضِ الْعَيْشِ مَسْكَنَهُ ** وَالْعِزُ عِنْدَ رَسِيمِ الأَيْنَقِ الدَّللِ إِنَّ الْعُلاَ حَدَّتَ أَنَّ الْعِزَ فِي النَّقُلِ إِنَّ الْعُلاَ حَدَّتَ أَنَّ الْعِزَ فِي النَّقُلِ إِنَّ الْعُلاَ حَدَّتَ أَنَّ الْعِزَ فِي النَّقُلِ

لُو ْ كَانَ فِي شَرَفِ الْمَأْوَى بُلُوعُ مُنَى ** لَم تَبْرَح الشَّمْسُ يَوْمًا دَارَةَ الْحَمَلِ

4.0 CONCLUSION

We have provided for you in this unit the difference between Arabic prose and poetry with texts for reading and understanding. You could see that Arabic prose is a sort of writing which is not in verse. It is just an ordinary writing which does not follow any special arrangement both in writing and reading. Arabic letter writing, stories, or reports are examples of prose writing. On the other hand, some verses are also presented in the lesson to show what Arabic poetry looks like. Poetry is the art of writing poem. That is a type of writing set out in lines which usually have a regular rhythm and often rhyme.

5.0 SUMMARY

This unit was focused on the Arabic prose and poetry giving you good examples on how to differentiate between the two. Some prose writings in the form of letter writing, stories, reports etc are given to acquaint students with the theme of the lesson. More so, some poems written in verses were also given to educate the students. At the end, some exercises were given to test the students on their level of comprehension of the differences between Arabic prose and poetry.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1-Explain with examples the difference between Arabic poetry and Arabic prose.

2-Fill in each of the following spaces with a suitable expression from those in Brackets.

امْلاً الفراغات الآتية:

(أَنْ تَقُومَ, أَنْ تَلْبِسَ ,أَنْ يُقَلَّدَ ,أَنْ يَمْشِي ,أَنْ يَكُونَ)

1- الْقِرْدُ يُحِبُّ الإِنْسَانِ 2- يُحَاوِلُ التَّلْمِيدُ مِثْلَ الْمُدَرِّسِ

5- هُوَ يُحِبُّ إِلَى مَكْتَبِ الْبَرِيدِ

3. Use each of the following words in sentences.

مِثْلُ -أرْجُو - يَكُونُ -يُحَاوِلُ - تَقَعُ 6- هَاتِ كَلْمَةً بَدَلِ كَلْمَةٍ تَحْتَهَا خَطِّ مِنْ النَّصِ كَمَا سَبَقَ

7- أَكُملُ هَذِهِ الأَبْيَاتِ كَمَا حَفَظْتَهَا

حُبُّ السَّلامَةِ يُثنى هَمَّ صَاحِيهِ **

** فِي الأرْضِ أَوْ سُلَّمَا فِي الْجَوِّ فَا عْتَزِلْ
**

إِنَّ الْعُلا حَدَّتَتْنِي وهي صادقة ** فِيمَا تَحَدَّثَ أَنَّ الْعِزَّ فِي النَّقْلِ لَوْ كَانَ فِي شَرَفِ الْمَأْوَى بُلُوعُ مُنِّي **

7.0 REFERENCES / FURTHER READINGS.

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MODULE 2

UNIT 1: READING AND WRITING ABILITY OF FULLY VOCALIZED SHORT ARABIC PROSE TEXTS

CONTENT

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - الولد الكذاب
 - انلزنم 3.2
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/ Further Readings
- 1.0 INTRODUCTION

During the last lesson, you came across letter writing, stories, speech and poems written to explain further on Arabic prose and poetry. In this unit you shall learn how to read and write fully vocalized short Arabic prose texts. A set of short vocalized Arabic texts are presented to you for reading and understanding.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit you should be able to read and write fully vocalized short Arabic prose texts perfectly. You should be able to formulate some simple Arabic sentences with full vocalization.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Reading and writing of fully vocalized short Arabic prose texts

النس الأول العداب الولد العداب كان وَلَدُ يَرْعَى غَنَمَهُ، فَخَرَجَ بِهَا إِلَى مَكَانِ قَرِيبٍ مِنَ الْقَرْيَةِ وَفِي كَانَ وَلَدُ يَرْعَى غَنَمَهُ، فَخَرَجَ بِهَا إِلَى مَكَانِ قَرِيبٍ مِنَ الْقَرْيَةِ وَصَاحَ بِأَعْلَى صَوْتِهِ " : يَوْمٍ مِنَ الْأَيَّامِ أَرَادَ أَنْ يَصْحَكَ عَلَى أَهْلِ الْقَرِيَةِ فَصَاحَ بِأَعْلَى صَوْتِهِ " : الدِّنْبُ الدِّنْبُ الدِّنْبُ فَمَا وَجَدُوا الدِّنْبَ فَضَحَكَ عَلَيْهِمْ. وَفِي الْيَوْمِ الثَّانِي جَاءَ الدِّنْبُ فَهَرَبَ الْوَلَدُ وَجَرَحَ الدِّنْبُ فَهَرَبَ الْوَلَدُ وَجَرَحَ الدِّنْبُ عَدَدًا كَبِيرًا مِنَ الْغَنَمِ، وَبَكَى الْولَدُ وصَاحَ بِأَعْلَى صَوْتِهِ " الدِّنْبُ! الدِّنْبُ عَدَدًا كَبِيرًا مِنَ الْغَنَمِ، وَبَكَى الْولَدُ وصَاحَ بِأَعْلَى صَوْتِهِ " الدِّنْبُ! الدِّنْبُ! اللَّذِنْبُ عَدَدًا كَبِيرًا مِنَ الْغَنْمِ، وَبَكَى الْولَدُ وصَاحَ بِأَعْلَى صَوْتِهِ " الدِّنْبُ! الدِّنْبُ! الدِّنْبُ! الدِّنْبَ! الدِّنْبَ فِي الْمَرَةِ الثَانِيَةِ.

الأسئلة 1- إلى أيْنَ خَرَجَ الْوَلْدُ مَعَ غَنَمِهِ؟ ٢- مَا ذَا فَعَلَ الْوَلْدُ لِيَضْحَكَ عَلَي أَهْلِ الْقَرِيَةِ؟ ٣- هَلْ وَجَدُوا أَهْلَ الْقَرِيَةِ الدِّنْبَ؟ ٤- هَلْ خَرَجَ أَحْدٌ إلي الْوَلْدِ فِي يَوْمِ الثَّانِي؟ ٥- كَوِّنْ الْمَوْضُوْعَ الْمُنَاسَبَ لِهَذِهِ الْقِصَيَّةِ. النص الثاني

TEXT 2

مَنْزِلْنَا

المنزرْل مَحَلُ يَسِمُنُ فِيهِ الإنْسَانُ وَيَاوى النيهِ ليَسْتَريحَ مِنْ عَنَاءِ الأَعْمَالِ، ويَتَقِي غَوَ ائِلَ الْبَرْدِ شِتَاءً وَالحرارَةِ صَيْفًا، مَنْزِلْنَا مَنْزِلٌ صَحِيٌّ جميلٌ، إذا أرَادَ أحدٌ أَنْ يَبْنِيَ الْمَنْزِلَ فَلا بُدَّ لَهُ أَنْ يَطْلُبَ الْمُهَنْدِسَ الْبَارِعَ لِيُقِيمَ الْتُصْمِيمَ فِي قِطْعَةِ أرْضيهِ، ثُمَّ يَحْفِرَ الْأُسُسَ ويُقِيمَ الرَّكَائِزَ ويَسْتَمِرَّ فِي بِنَائِهِ شَيْئًا فَشَيْئًا، حَثَى يَنْتُهِيَ وَيُصِيرَ مَنْزِلاً جَمِيلاً. وَفِي غُرْقَةِ مَنْزِلِنَا سَرِيرَانِ وَخِزَانَتَانِ، وَكَانَ فِيهَا مِنْضَدَتَانِ عَلَيْهِمَا جِهَازُ الرَّادِيُو وَ الْهَاتِفِ، نَشْعُرُ ُ فِي مَنْزِلِنَا بِالْبَهْجَةِ وَالسُّرُورِ وَالْأَمَانِ، وَهُنَاكَ الْمَجْلِسُ الَّذِي يَسْتَقِبِلُ فِيهِ والدُنَا ضُئُيُوفَهُ، وَهُنَاكَ غُرْفَة طَعَامِنا التَّي تحَثُورَى عَلَى خُوان، وَعَلَى الْخُوانِ أَدُواتُ الأكْلُ مِنْ أَطْبًاقِ وَأَكْوَابِ وَقُوَارِيرَ وَمَلاعِقَ وَمَلاقِطَ وَسَكَاكِينَ، وَإِلَى جَانِيهَا غُرْفَهُ النَّوْمِ ثُمَّ غُرْفَهٌ لِلإِّسْتِقْبَالِ وَهِيَ الَّتِي نَسْتَقْبِلُ فِيهَا الزوَّارُ وَالضُّيُوفَ. لِلمَنْزِلِ أَبْوَابٌ نَدْخُلُ مِنْهَا وَنَخْرُجُ وِنَوَافِدُ تَسْمَحُ لِلْهَوَاءِ الْخْفيِّ وَلأَشْبِعَّةِ الشَّمْسِ بِالدُّخُولِ وَلِهَذِهِ الأَبْوَابِ وَالنَّوَافِذِ مَصنارِيعٌ لِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهَا مِصْرَاعَانِ نَقْتَحُهُمَا وَنُعْلِقُهُمَا كُلُّمَا وَجَدْنَا حَاجَةً إِلَى ذَلِكَ. وَفِي فِنَاءِ المنزَلِ مَلْعَبُنَا، كُلُّ شَيْءٍ فِي المنزَل جميلٌ كُلُّ وَجْهِ فِيهِ حَبِيبٌ، مَا أَحْسَنَ الْمَنْزِلَ وَأَحْلاهُ. Exercises ١ - مَا هُوَ المَنْزِل؟ ٢ - مَا ذَا يَفْعَلُ الْمُهَنْدِسُ؟ ٣- بأي شَيْءٍ تشعر في مَنْز لِك؟ ٤ - كَمْ غُرْفَةً فِي مَنْزِ لِك؟ ٥-وَ بِمُاذَا خُصِيَّتْ كُلُّ مِنْها؟ التدريب الأول **Self Assessment Exercise** ضَعْ كُلَّ كَلْمَةٍ مِنَ الْكُلْمَاتِ الْآتِيَّةِ فِي الْمَكَانِ الْخَالِي : (يَضْحَكُ، كَبِيرًا،

ير ْعَى)

كَانَ وَلَدُ غَنَمَهُ

أرَادَ الْوَلَدُ أَنْ عَلَى أَهْلِ الْقَرْيَةِ

جَرَحَ الدِّئبُ عَدَداًمِنَ الْغَنَمِ

4.0 **CONCLUSION**

We have given you in this unit a passage in fully vocalized Arabic prose text for you to read and write in order to increase your reading and writing ability in Arabic language. Arabic text is vocalized by placing some diacritical marks upon or under each letter of Arabic words in the passage. These marks are called harakāt i.e. vowels. They are of two groups namely: short vowels and long vowels. The short vowels are fatiha, kasrah and dammah. The fatiha is a short horizontal stroke "_" representing sound [a] as in [pat]. It appears only upon Arabic letters. *Kasrah* is also a short horizontal stroke " " placed only under Arabic letters to represent sound [i] as in [pit]. And dammah is a mark that appears like a coma "j" placed upon Arabic letter to represent sound [u] as in [put]. The long vowels are alif [1], yāu [2] and wāw [3] which are attached to the short vowels fatiha, kasrah and dammah respectively, to elongate them. Other mark used in vocalization is shaddah which looks like a small double U "w". This sign is used to indicate that there are two identical letters with one assimilated to the other and such letter is pronounced with emphasis. Sukun is another sign which looks like a small zero "o". It is placed upon any letter that carries no vowel. All the marks mentioned above are employed to vocalize Arabic passage.

5.0 SUMMARY

This unit was focused on texts of fully vocalized Arabic prose to give you good exercises in Arabic communication and sound stability in using Arabic sentences. In the lesson, you also learnt about vowel signs like *fatiha*, *kasrah*, *dammah*, *alif*, *yau*, *waw*, *shaddah* and *sukun* which are all used in vocalizing Arabic texts in order to simplify reading. At the end of the lesson, some self assessment exercises were put in place for students' practice.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1- Read the following text

3- Use the following words in good sentences

1- غَرِقَ, قَفَزَ, وَقَعَ, تَعِبَ, طَارَ

استعمل هذه الكلمات الآتية بجمل مفيدة

7.0 REFERENCES /FURTHER READINGS.

- 1. Muhammad, B., Salim H., & Husainy (1979). *A new Arabic course for Nigeria Pupils Book 1-5*, Lagos, Longman
- 2. Muhammad, A., Ibrahim A., Ash Shanawiy, M. Abul- Hasan I., (ed.) (1975) *Al-Qirā'at wa`l-Mahfūzah*, Cairo, Egypt
- 3. Ibrahim Muhammad Nuhaas & Co. (1985/1405). *Al-Qirā'atu wal-mahfūzah*, 6th ed. Bahrayn.
- 4. Ali Muhammad, H & Zakī Ali, S (1992). *Al-adab wa `t-Tārīkh fi `l- 'aşrayn*, Cairo.

UNIT 2: FURTHER READING AND COMPREHENSION OF VOCALIZED ARABIC PROSE TEXTS

CONTENT

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - القِطَّةُ وَأُوْلاَدُهَا 3.1 رحلة محمود إلى كانو 3.2
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor marked Assignment
- 7.0 References /further Readings

1.0 INRODUCTION

The last lesson was on vocalized short Arabic passages. This unit is a continuation of the last lesson. You will be taken through more vocalized prose texts. You will come across further application of the short and long vowels in the vocalization of Arabic texts.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit, you should be able to

- Read short Arabic prose passages more fluently
- formulate some short Arabic passages
- use short and long vowels to vocalize Arabic passages correctly.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 TEXT 1

النص الأول القِطَّة وَأَوْلادُهَا

كَانَ لِقِطَّةٍ بَيْضَاءُ أَرْبَعَةُ أَوْلاد, فَقَالَتْ لِصِغَارِهَا الأَرْبَعَةُ أَنَا دَاهِبَةٌ لِصَيْدِ الْفِئْرَان, الْعَبُوا جَمِيعًا هنا، فَإِذَا جَاءَ الْكَلْبُ فَاهَرَبُوا إِلَى الْمَزْرِعَةِ وَنَامُوا عَلَى الْعَشَب, وَارْفَعُوا دُيُولَكُمْ لِتَصِيرَ مِثْلَ الزَّرْعِ فَلا يَرَاكُمُ الْكَلْبُ،

فَدَهَبَتْ الأَمُ لِصَيْدِ الْفِئرَانِ.

وَعِنْدَ مَا رَٰأَى الصِّغَارُ الْكَلْبَ يَمْشِي إلَيْهِمْ مِنْ بَعِيدٍ رَكَضُوا إلى المَزْرَعَةِ وَنَامُوا عَلَى الْعَشَبِ وَرَفَعُوا دُيُولَهُمْ فَنَظْرَ الْكَلْبُ يَمِينًا وَيَسَاراً وَلَمْ يَجِدْ صِغَارَ الْقِطَةِ وَعِنْدَ مَا ذَهَبَ الْكَلْبُ، رَجَعَ الصِّغَارُ إلى مَكَانِهِمْ وَنَجَوَا مِنْ شَرِّ الْكَلْبِ لَأَنَّهُمْ طَاعُوا أُمَّهُمْ

Plu والجمع	المفرد Singular
الصغار	الصغير
الكبار	الكبير
الفئران	الفأر
الكلاب	الكلب
الذيول	الذيل
الأو لاد	الولد
Self Assessment Exercise Answer the following questions:	التدريب

س -أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية من النص

- 1- هل طاع أو لاد القطة أمّهم؟
- 2- لأي شئ ذهبت القطة البيضاء وتركت صغارها؟
- 3- إلى أين ركض صغار القطة الأربعة عندما روأ الكلب يمشي إليهم؟
 - 4- هل رأهم الكلب؟
 - 5- إلى أين رجع صغار القطة عند ما ذهب الكلب؟

النص الثاني رحلة محمود إلي كانو TEXT 2

قدم مَحْمُودُ مِنْ كانو وَبَعْدَ أَنْ هَبِطْتِ الطَّائِرَةُ، رَكِبَ حَافِلة الْمَطَارِ وَحِيْنَ وَصَلَ صَالَة الْقُدُوم، نَزلَ مِنَ الْحَافِلةِ، فَقَابَلَ مُوَظَفَ الْجَوَازَاتِ، وَقَدَّم لَهُ جَوَازَ السَّفَر وَبطَاقة الْوُصُولِ فَحَصَ الْمُوَظَفُ الْجَوَازَ وَبَعْدَ ذَلِكَ وَجَّةَ مَحْمُودُ إِلَى صَالَةِ الْجَمَارِكِ طَلَبَ مُوظَفُ الْجَمَارِكِ مِنْ مَحْمُودِ أَن يَقْتَحَ الْحَقِيبَة وَجَدَ مُوظَفُ الْجَمَارِكِ فِي الْحَقِيبَة بَعْضَ الْمَلابس وَالْكُتُب، يَقْتَحَ الْحَقِيبَة وَجَدَ مُوظَفُ الْحَقِيبَة وَيَتَجَهُ إِلَى بَوَابِةِ الْخُرُوجِ. .

(N	الكلمات الجديدة (ew Words)
مضارع (Present tense)	ماض (Past tense)
يَقْدُمُ	قْدِمَ
يَقْحَصُ	فْحَصَ
يَهْبَطُ	هَبِط
ۑؘڔۨػٮؙ	رَكِبَ
يَقْدُمُ	قْدِمَ
يَنْزِلُ	نَزَلَ
ؠؙۅؘجّهؙ	ۅؘۘجَّهؘ

Self Assessment Exercise 2

أجب الأسئلة الآتية من النص:

Answer the following questions:

1- مِنْ أَيْنَ قَدِمَ مَحْمُودُ؟

2- مَاذَا قَدَمَ مَحْمُودُ إِلَى مُوَظَفِ الْجَوَازَتِ؟

3- إِلَى أَيْنَ وَجَّهَ مُوَظَّفُ الْجَوزَاتِ مَحْمُودَا؟

4- مَاذَا طُلْبَ مُوَظَّفُ الْجَمَارِكِ مِنْ مَحْمُودٍ ؟

5- مَادًا فِي حَقِيبَةٍ مَحْمُودٍ ؟

6- إِلَى أَيْنَ اتَّجَهَ مَحْمُوذُ بَعْدَ أَنْ فَحَصَ مُوَظَّفُ الْجَمَارِكِ الْحَقِيبَة؟

4.0 CONCLUSION

We have given you in this unit, Arabic prose texts with vocalization for reading and understanding, the usage of new words in good Arabic sentences in order to increase student's ability in Arabic reading and understanding. Some verbs were also listed in their past and present tenses to assist students on the use of tenses.

5.0 SUMMARY

This unit was focused on vocalized Arabic texts to give students good

standard in Arabic communication and sound stability in using of Arabic sentences. Some nouns and their plural forms were highlighted to increase students' vocabularies. Some Arabic verbs in their past and present tenses as used in the lesson were again highlighted to broaden the understanding of students on their usage. Some assignments were also given to test the level of understanding of students about the items taught in the lesson.

أولا: اسْتَعْمِلْ كُلُّ كُلْمَةٍ مِنْ الْكُلْمَاتِ التَّالِيةِ فِي جُمَلٍ مُفِيدَةٍ: (قَدِمَ، فَحَصَ، هَبَطْ، ركِبَ، وَجَّهَ، نَزل) ثانيا: إمْلاَ الْفِرَاغِ فِي الْجُمِلِ الْآتِيةِ بِاخْتِيَارِ الْكُلْمَةِ الْمُنَاسَبَةِ الثَّالِيةِ. (بَوَّابَةٌ, حَافِلَةٌ, وَجَدَ مُوطَّفُ مِطْلَبَ) (بَوَّابَةٌ, حَافِلَةٌ, وَجَدَ مُوطِّفُ مِطْلَبَ) 1- ركِبَ مَحْمُودُالْمُطَارِ 2- ...مُوطَّفُ الْجَمَارِكِ فِي الْحَقِيبَةِ بَعْضَ الْمَلابِس وَالْكُتُبِ 3- ...مِنْ مَحْمُود أَن يَقْفِلَ الْحَقِيبَةِ بَعْضَ الْمَلابِس وَالْكُتُبِ 4- طلبَالجَمَارِكِ مِنْ مَحْمُود أَنْ يَقْتَحَ الْحَقِيبَة الْحَقِيبَة الْجَبَاتِ الْجَمَارِكِ مِنْ مَحْمُود أَنْ يَقْتَحَ الْحَقِيبَة الْجَبَاتِ الْقِطَةِ الْآتِيَةِ مِنَ النَّصُ؟ 5- اللّهِ طَاعَ أَوْلاَدُ الْقِطَةِ الْآتِينَةِ مِنَ النَّصِ؟ 2- لأيِّ شَيْ دَهَبَتِ القِطَّةِ الْآتِينَةِ مِنَ النَّصِ؟ 2- لأيِّ شَيْ دَهَبَتِ القِطَّةِ الْآتِينَةِ مِنَ النَّصِ؟ 3- إلَي أَنْنَ رَكَضَ صِغَارُ القِطَةِ الْأَرْبَعَةِ عِندَمَا رَوْا الْكَلْبَ يَمْشِي الِيْهِمْ؟ 4- هَلْ رَأَهُمُ الْكُلْبُ؟

7.0 REFERENCES/ FURTHER READINGS

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UNIT 3: READING AND UNDERSTANDING OF UN-VOCALIZED ARABIC PROSE TEXTS

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - فائدة الماء 3.1
 - حفلة الأصدقاء 22
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor marked assignment
- 7.0 References/ Further Readings

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Two vocalized passages were given in the last lesson to teach you further reading on vocalized Arabic prose. In this unit two unvocalized passages are

presented to acquaint you with the method of reading unvocalized Arabic passages. The unit aims at teaching you how to perfectly read and write unvocalized Arabic prose text; this is to ensure that you are able to read any Arabic literature passages without tears.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this Unit, you should be able to

- read and understand un-vocalized Arabic prose texts
- practice the writing of un-vocalized short Arabic sentences on your own.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1

النص الأول فائدة الماء TEXT 1

تتجمع السحب في السماء, ثم تنزل الأمطار على الجبال وتسيل منها المياه إلى الوديان, ثم تتجمع هذه المياه, وتكوّن بحيرة واسعة, ثم يفيض ماء البحيرة, ويجري على الأرض التي حولها, ويكون نهرا طويلا, وتحمل مياه النهر ما تستطيع من النباتات, والأشجار, والطين, وغير ذلك مما يقابلها في مجري النهر ويجري النهر في السهول والوديان من منبعه إلى مصبه ويسقي النبات والحيوان والإنسان, وحينما نفكّر في هذا النهر وفوائده وكيف تكوّن نذكر قول الله تعالى " والله الذي أرسل الرياح فتثير سحابا فسقناه إلى بلد ميّت فأحيينا به الأرض بعد موتها كذلك النشور"

New Words

الكلمان الجديدة

تجمع / تتجمع - السحب السماء - سال / يسيل - الجبال - المياه

الوديان- بحيرة _ فاض/ يفيض- كوّن/ يكوّن- جرى/ يجري- مجرى- السهول- منبع- مصب

Self Assessment Exercise 1

التدريب الأول

أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية: ـ

1 - ماذا يحدث لماء البحيرة إذا فاض؟

2 - ماذا تحمل مياه النهر؟

3 - أين يجري النهر؟

4 - ماذا نسمى بداية النهر

5 - كيف تتكون مياه البحيرة؟

6 - ما فوائد النهر؟

النص الثاني حفلة الأصدقاء TEXT 2

أعد أحمد وليمة كبيرة تكريما لإبراهيم. فاجتمع الأقارب والصدقاء, في حجرة الطعام, وضعت مائدة كبيرة في وسط غرفة الطعام وصقت حولها الكراسي, ووضعت فوقها أصناف مختلفة من الطعام, ووزعت الأصناف بطريقة يسهل تناولها, وكانت المائدة حافلة بأنواع الطعام

كلحم الغنم والسمك والدجاج وأنواع من النشويات الرزّ والخضراوات كالفاصولياء الخضراء والبامية والملوخية. ثم قدمت أنواع من الفاكهة كالبرتقال والتفاح والموز والعنب والبطيخ فأكل الجميع منها وحمدوا الله ثم شرب بعضهم الشاي وشرب بعضهم القهوة. شكر إبراهيم أحمدا على حسن ضيافته, ودعا له بالخير ثم استأذن وانصرف واستأذن الجميع وانصرفوا

والجمع Plural	Singular المفرد
الأقارب	القريب
الأصدقاء	الصديق
الكراسي	الكرسي
الأصناف	الصنف
الدجاج	الدجاجة
السمك	السمكة
الفواكه	الفاكهة
التفاح	التفاحة
•	
Self Assessment Exercise 2	التدريب الثاني
لآتية باختيار الكلمة المناسبة مما يلي:	1- أملاً الفراغات في الجمل ا
••	(صفا، حافلا، أصناف، وزعا
• •	أ - وقف الطلاب
أضحيته على جيرانه والمساكين	
	3 - كان يوما بالز
مختلفة من الطعام	4 - ضمّت الوليمة
واع الخضر أوات	5نوع من أن
	6 - مالون
ب	7 الضيف وا
	- 2- استعمل كل كلمة من الكلم
•	1- أصناف 2- يوزع 3- حافل
4.0 CONCLUSION	

We have given you in this Unit, un-vocalized short Arabic prose texts for reading and understanding, and then we have analyzed some new Arabic words in other to improve your ability in Arabic reading.

5.0 SUMMARY

This Unit was focused on un-vocalized short Arabic prose texts to give you good standard of reading and understanding of Arabic passage. Students are expected to practice the reading and there after vocalize the passages. Some other exercises were also put down for students to practice to assist their comprehension of the lesson.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1- هات جمع هذه الكلمات الآتية من النص:

(القريب- الصديق- الكرسي- الصنف- الدجاجة- السمكة- الفاكهة التفاحة).

2- استعمل كل كلمة من الكلمات التالية في جمل مفيدة.

(يجتمع تسيل فاض يجري يكون أصناف حافل صف وليمة الجبال).

3- أجب عن الأسئلة الأتية حسب فهمك للدرس السابق:

1- ماذا يحدث لماء البحيرة إذا فاضت؟

2- ماذا تحمل مياه النهر؟

3- أين يجري النهر؟

4- ماذا نسمى بداية النهر؟

5- كيف تتكون مياه البحيرة؟

7 - ما فوائد النهر؟

أعدّ أحمد وليمة كبيرة تكريما لإبراهيم. فاجتمع الأقارب والصدقاء, في حجرة الطعام, وضعت مائدة كبيرة في وسط غرفة الطعام وصقت حولها الكراسي, ووضعت فوقها أصناف مختلفة من الطعام, ووزعت الأصناف بطريقة يسهل تناولها, وكانت المائدة حافلة بأنواع الطعام كلحم الغنم والسمك والدجاج وأنواع من النشويات الرزّ والخضراوات كالفاصولياء الخضراء والبامية والملوخية. ثم قدمت أنواع من الفاكهة

كالبرتقال والتفاح والموز والعنب والبطيخ فأكل الجميع منها وحمدوا الله ثم شرب بعضهم الشاي وشرب بعضهم القهوة. شكر إبراهيم أحمدا على حسن ضيافته, ودعا له بالخير ثم استأذن وانصرف واستأذن الجميع وانصرفوا.

Vocalise the following text	
أحمد وليمة كبيرةالخ	أعد
لل الفراغات في الجمل الآتية باختيار الكلمة المناسبة مما يلي:	5- اه
با، حافلا، أصناف، وزع، تكريم، الملوخية، اليوسفي)	(صف
وقف الطلابواحدا	- 1
حسان لحم أضحيته على جيرانه والمساكين	- 2
كان يوما بالزيارات لم نجد فيه وقتا للراحة	- 3
ضمّت الوليمة مختلفة من الطعام	- 4
نوع من أنواع الخضراوات	- 5
ما لون؟	- 6
الضيف و اجب	- 7

7.0 REFERENCE/ FURTHER READINGS

- 1. Abdjullahi bn. Ahmad (ed) (1992). *Sililatu ta 'līmil-lughati `l-'Arabiyya Book 1*, Riyadh, KSA
- 2. Muhammad, B. S., Salim, H., & Husain, A. (1979) *A New Arabic Course for Nigeria: Pupils Book1-5*. Lagos, Longman Nigeria.
- 3. Ibrahim Muhammad Nuhaas & Co. (1985/1405). *Al-Qirā'atu wa `l-mahfūzah, 6th ed.* Bahrayn.
- 4. Ali Muhammad, H & Zakī Ali, S (1992). *Al-Adab wa `t-Tārīkh fi `l'aşrayn*, (sic.), Cairo.

UNIT 4: READING AND UNDERSTANDING OF FULLY VOCALIZED ARABIC POETRY TEXTS

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - 3.1 Poem 1
 - 3.2 Poem 2
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/ further Readings

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The last unit took you through the reading and writing of vocalized passages. Some difficult Arabic words were explained to increase your vocabularies. As a continuation of the previous lessons, this unit teaches you how to read and understand short Arabic poetry texts with vocalization; this is to ensure that you are equipped with basic standard requirements for the Arabic reading in all aspects of literature, especially in Arabic poetry.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this Unit, you should be able to

- read and understand Arabic poetry texts.
- compose vocalized short Arabic poetry texts.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Poem 1

النص الأول وَمَنْ يَجْعَلِ الْمَعْرُوفَ مِنْ دُونِ عِرْضِهِ ** يَفِرْهُ وَمَنْ لا يَتَّق الشَّتْمَ يُشْتَمِ

وَمَنْ يَكُ ذَا فَضَلْ فَيَبْخَلْ بِفَضْلِهِ ** عِلَى قُوْمِهِ يُسْتَعْنَ عَنْهُ وَيُدْمَمِ وَمَنْ هَابَ أَسْبَابَ السَّمَاءِ بِسُلَّمِ وَمَنْ هَابَ أَسْبَابَ السَّمَاءِ بِسُلَّمِ وَمَنْ يَصْنَعَ الْمَعْرُوفَ فِي غَيرِ أَهْلِهِ ** يَكُنْ حَمْدُهُ ذَمَّا عَلَيْهِ وَيَنْدَمُ وَمَنْ لَمْ يُصنَانِعْ فِي أَمُورِ كَثِيرَةٍ ** يُضرَسَّ بأنيابِ ويُوطأ بمنسِم وَمَنْ لَمْ يُصنَانِعْ فِي أَمُورِ كَثِيرَةٍ ** يُضرَسَّ بأنيابِ ويُوطأ بمنسِم وَمَهَمَا تَكُنْ عِنْدَ امْرِئِ مِنْ خَلِيقةٍ ** وَإِنْ خَالَهَا تَحْفَى عَلَى النَّاسِ ثُعْلَمِ

(moaning)	معنا	کلمة (Word)
	يخفظ	يفِرهُ
بُ مَالِ كَثِيرٍ	صناحِد	ذا فَضنْلِ
نَنِيَّةٍ، وَهِيَ الْمَوْتُ	جَمْعُ ه	ٱلْمَنَايَا
سَبَبُ، وَالْمَقْصُودُ هُنَا الطَّرِيقُ	جَمْعُ س	أُسْبَابَ
يُدَارِي وَيُجَارِي		يُصنَانِعُ
حَف الْبَعِيرِ		الْمِنْسَم
اَلْصِفَّةُ، حَسَنَةً كَانَتْ أَوْ سَبِّئَةً		ٱلْخَلِيقَة
	ظثَّهَا	خَالْهَا
Se	If Asses	التدريب sment Exercise
		إِشْرَحَ هَذِهِ الْكَلْمَاتِ شَرْحًا وَافِيًا

Explain the meaning of the following words

1 - (يُصنانِعُ، اَلْمِنْسَمُ، اَلْخَلِيقَة، خَالْهَا، يَقُرْهُ، ذَا فَضلْ الْمَنَايَا، أَسْبَابَ)

2 - إن الْحَدْرَ لاَ يُنجَى مِنَ الْقَدَرِ, هَاتِ الْبَيْتَ الْدَّي يَوْدِي دَلِكَ الْمَعْنَى

3.2 Poem 2

النص الثاني الثاني حَاجَةٍ مُرْسِلاً ** فَأَرْسِلْ حَكِيمًا وَلاَ تُوصِهِ إِذَا كُنْتَ فِي حَاجَةٍ مُرْسِلاً ** فَأَرْسِلْ حَكِيمًا وَلاَ تُوصِهِ وَلاَ تَدْكُرِ الدَّهْرَ فِي مَجْلِسٍ ** حَدِيثًا إِذَا أَنْتَ لَمْ تُحْصِه وَنَص الْحَدِيثِ إِلَى أَهْلِهِ ** فَإِنْ الْوَثِيقة فِي نَصِه وَلاَ تَحْرِصَنَ قَرُبَ الْمِرِئِ ** حَريصٍ مُضَاعٍ عَلَى حِرْصِهِ وَلاَ تَحْرِصَنَ قَتَى سَاقِطُ عَقْلُهُ ** وَقَدْ يَصْعَبُ النَّاسُ مِنْ شَخْصِهِ وَكَمْ مِنْ قَتَى سَاقِطُ عَقْلُهُ ** وَقَدْ يَصْعَبُ النَّاسُ مِنْ شَخْصِه وَرُبَ الْمُر مِنْ قَصَه وَرُبَ اللَّهُ الْمُرْ مِنْ قَصَه وَرُبُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللْهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللْهُ اللَّهُ اللْهُ اللْمُ اللْهُ اللَّهُ ا

منعاه Meaning	كلمة Words	
الْخَبِيرُ الْمُجَرَّبُ, صَلْبُ الرَّأْي	ٱلْحَكِيمُ	
لاتَنْصَحَهُ لأنَّهُ غَيْر مُحْتَاجِ لْلِنَّصِحَيةِ	لا تُوصِيهِ	
لِخِبْرَتِهِ		
يَقْصُدُ طُولَ الدَّهْرِ	ٱلدَّهْرُ	
لَمْ تُحِطُّ بِهِ وَالْمَعْنَى: لاَتَتَعْرَضُ لِذِكْر	لّمْ تُحْصِيه	
حَوَادِثِ الثَّارِيخِ إلاَّ إِذَا كُنْتَ مُحِيطًا		
بِهَا مُلِمًّا		
بتقاصيلها		
أنْسِبِ ٱلْحَدِيثَ إِلَى أَهْلِهِ الدَّينَ نَقَلْتَ	وَنَصُّ ٱلْحَدِيثِ	
عُنْهُمْ		
وَادْكُرْ أُسْمَاءَهُمْ		
ٱڵڨۅۜٞڎٞ	ٱلْوَثِيقَة	
لاتَكُنْ شَدِيدَ الطَّمْعِ فِي مَتَاعِ	لا تَحْرِصَنَّ	
 ~	الدُّئيَا	
هَالك	مُضيَاعُ	
أَحْمَقُ فَاسِدُ الْعَقْلِ	مَائِقُ	
أصلُهُ لا يَثْرُنْكُ مُنْبَهَ شَيأً	فَصِيهُ	
Self Assessment Exercise 2	1 - اكمل هذه الأبيات كما در	
ا - احمل هذه المبيات عما در ست إذا كُنْتَ فِي حَاجَةٍ مُرْسِلاً **		
. ** حَدِيثًا إِذَا أَنْتَ لَمْ ثُحْصِـه		
<u>حَقِي</u> إِنْ الْوَثِيقَة فِي نَصِّهِ ** فَإِنْ الْوَثِيقَة فِي نَصِّهِ		
وَلاَ تَحْرِصِنَ قَرُبُّ امْرِئِ ** حَرِيصٍ مُضَاعٍ عَلَى حِرْصِهِ		
وَكَمْ مِنْ قَتَى سَاقِطٌ عَقَلُهُ **		
** و يَأْتِيكَ بِالأَمْرِ مِنْ قَصّه		
2- هَاتِ كَلْمَة بَدَلَ كَلْمَةٍ تَحْتِهَا خَطُّ مِنَ الْنَصَ كَمَا سَبَقَ.		
4.0 CONCLUSION	·	

We have given you in this Unit two different poems in full vocalized

Arabic. After each of the poems, some difficult words were highlighted with their meanings given. This was done in other to improve your ability of perfect reading and understanding of Arabic passages.

5.0 SUMMARY

This unit was focused on the Arabic poetry texts with full vocalization to give student good standard in Arabic reading and communication. In the passages given, some difficult words and their meanings were tabulated for students' understanding. This will assist the students to understand the passage easily and will also assist them to form simple Arabic sentences on their own without tears.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1- مَامَعْنَى هَذِهِ الْكَلْمَاتِ الْآتِيَةِ:
(الْحَكِيمُ، الدَّهْرُ، الْوَثِيقَة، الْمُضاعُ، الْمَائِقُ، الْخَلِيقَة، الْمِنْسَمُ، الْمَنَايَا، دُو
فَضْلًا، الأسْبَابُ)
2 - إِنْ الْحَدْرُ لَا يُنْجِي مِنَ الْقَدَرِ. هَاتِ الْبَيْتَ الدَّي يُؤْدِي دَلِكَ الْمَعْنَى
3 - أَكْمِلْ هَذِهِ الأَبْيَاتِ كَمَا دَرَسْتَهَا
إِذَا كُنْتَ فِي حَاجَةٍ مُرْسِلاً **
** حَدِيثًا إِذَا أَنْتَ لَمْ تُحْصِه
** فَإِنْ الْوَثِيقَةَ فِي نَصِّهِ
وَلا تَحْرِصَنَّ فَرُبَّ امْرِئِ ** حَرِيصٍ مُضَاعٍ عَلَى حِرْصِهِ
وكَمْ مِنْ فَتَى سَاقِطٌ عَقَلُهُ **
** ويَأْتِيكَ بِالْأَمْرِ مِنْ فَصِّه

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READINGS

- 1. Ali Muhammad, H & Zakī Ali, S (1992). *Al-adab wa `t-Tārīkh fi `l- 'Aşrayn, (sic.),* Cairo.
- 2. Muhsin, A.B; Jamil, A.A; Ahmed, R.H. (1991). *An- Nuṣūṣu `l-Adabiyya*, Jeddah, KSA.

3. Al- Ghamrāwī, Muhammad Husayn (1992). *Majmū'ah mina `n-Nazm wa `n-Nathr*, Cairo.

4. Ali, Mohammed & Zakī, Ali. (1974). *Al-'Adab wat-Tā'rīkh fi `l-'Aşrayn...*Azhar:Cairo

UNIT 5: READING AND UNDERSTANDING OF UN-VOCALIZED ARABIC POETRY TEXTS

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - 3.1 Poem 1
 - 3.2 Poem 2
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor marked assignment
- 7.0 References \ further Readings

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The focus of our lesson in the last unit was the reading of vocalized Arabic poetry where two vocalized Arabic poems were given as examples. In this

unit, you will be taught how to read un-vocalized short Arabic poetry passages without tears. It is the advanced continuation of the last lesson. Unlike the last lesson where you were taken through some vocalized passages, the focus in this lesson centers on un-vocalized passages which you are expected to read and comprehend.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of the unit, you should be able to

- read and understand fully un-vocalized Arabic poetry texts perfectly.
- explain the meaning and message of some Arabic poems

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Poem 1

TEXT 1	(النص الأول
ت في حاجة مرسلا ** فأرسل حكيما ولاتوصيه	کند	إذا :
ناصح منك يوما دنا ** فلاتنا عنه ولا تُقصه	ن آ	وإ
ان أمر عليك التوى ** فشاور ابيبا والتعصه	ے ب	وإز
حقّ لاتنقصن حقّه ** فإن القطيعة في نقصه	_ الأ	وذو
معناها		كلمة
الخبير المجرّب _ صلب الرأي	:	الحكيم
لا تنصحه لأنه غير محتاج للنصيحة لخبرته	:	لا توصيه
لا تبتعد	•	لاتنأ
لا تبعده عنك لتستفيد منه	:	لا تقصه
: اتستعصى حله		التوى
لا تظلمه	:	لا تنتقص

القطيعة : الهجر وقطع المودة

Self Assessment Exercise 1

التدريب الأول

س- اشكل الكلمات التاليه من الأبيات

إذا كنت في حاجة مرسلا ** فأرسل حكيما ولاتوصيه وإن ناصح منك يوما دنا ** فلاتنا عنه ولا تقصه وإن بان أمر عليك التوى ** فشاور لبيبا ولاتعصه وذو الحق لاتنقصن حقه ** فإن القطيعة في نقصه

3.2 Poem 2

النص الثاني TEXT 2

لا يبلغ المرء منتهى أربه ** إلا بالعلم يجد في طلبه فأوى إلى ظله تعش رغدًا ** عيشا أمينًا من سوء منقلبه واتعب له تسترح به أبداً ** فراحة المرء من جنى تعبه ولدة العلم من تذوقها ** أضرب عن شهده وعن ضربه وإن للعلم في العلا فلكا ** كل المعالى تدور في قطبه

معناها (Meaning)	کلمة (Word)
مقصده	أربه
طاب واتسع	رغد عیشه
ثمر	جنی
العسل الأبيض الغليظ	الشهد
Self Assessment Exercise 2	
	التدريب الثاني

س- اكمل هذه الأبيات كما حفظت لا يبلغ المرء منتهى أربه **

** عيشا أمينًا من سوء منقلبه واتعب له تسترح به أبدًا ** فراحة المرء من جنى تعبه **

وإن للعلم في العلا فلكا **

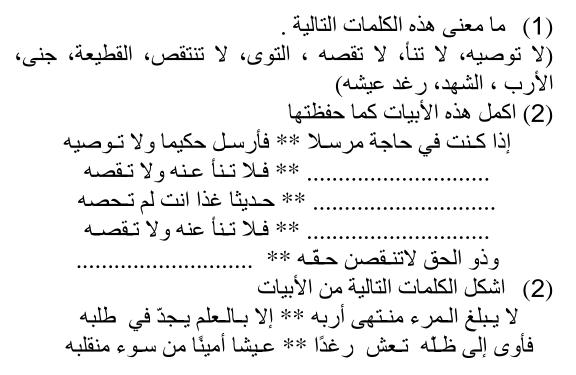
4.0 CONCLUSION

We have given you in this unit un-vocalized Arabic poetry texts to improve your reading ability and understanding. Students can gain proficiency in un-vocalized texts by reading over and over the texts and by asking questions.

5.0 SUMMARY

This unit was focused on the un-vocalized short Arabic poetry texts to give students good standard reading and understanding of un-vocalized Arabic poetry texts. Some seemingly difficult words were pinpointed with their meanings given to assist students' understanding of the lesson. Assignments were also given to test their understanding.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT.



واتعب له تسترح به أبداً ** فراحة المرء من جنى تعبه ولدة العلم من تذوَّقها ** أضرب عن شهده وعن ضربه وإن للعلم في العلا فلكا ** كل المعالى تدور في قطبه

7.0 REFERENCES/ FURTHER READINGS

- 1. Ali, Mohammed; & Zakī, Ali (1974). *Al-Adab wa tarikhuhu fi `l- Aşrayn*, al- Azhar, Cairo
- 2. Muhsin, A.B; Jamil, A.A; Ahmed, R.H. (1991). *An- Nuṣūṣu `l- Adabiyyah*. Jeddah, KSA.
- 3. Al- Ghamrāwī, Muhammad Husayn (1992). *Majmū'ah mina `n-Nazm wa `n-Nathr*, Cairo.
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MODULE 3

UNIT 1: READING AND UNDERSTANDING OF FAIRLY DIFFICULT WORDS OF VOCALIZED LONG ARABIC PROSE TEXTS

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - فضلُ الْجُهْدِ 3.1
 - الدِّيْكُ الدَّكِيُّ 3.2
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/ further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

You learnt in the last lesson the reading of unvocalized Arabic passages. It is certain that you might have come across some seemingly difficult words which were explained in the previous lessons. This unit is a gradual graduation from seemingly simple section, to little more complex ones. During the course of the lesson, you will come across some more words that you will perceive to be difficult either in meaning or in pronunciation. You should not allow these words to scare you rather you should practice the pronunciation over and over until you become familiar with them.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit, you should be able to

- read and understand vocalized long Arabic prose texts
- examine the uses of difficult words in the texts.
- compose long vocalized Arabic passages with ease.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1

النص الأول فضل الْجُهْدِ TEXT 1

سُلَيْمَانُ شَيْحٌ كَبِيرٌ يَمْلِكُ حَقَلاً، وَفِي كُلِّ عَامٍ يَحْرِثُ الْحَقْلَ، وَيَنْتُرُ الْحَبَّ, ثُمَّ يَسْقُطُ الْمَطْرُ فَيَنْبُتُ الزَّرْعُ. وَعِندَ مَا يَنْضُجُ الزَّرْعُ يَحْصُدُ سُلَيْمَانُ وَيَجلِبُ الْقَمْحَ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ فَيَبِيعُ قِسْمًا مِنَ الْقَمْحِ وَيَثْرُكُ الْقِسْمَ الْآخَرَ لِلْكُلْ.

وَكَانَ عِنْدَ الشَّيْخِ وَلَدٌ لا يَعْمَلُ وَلاَيْسَاعِدُ وَالِدَهُ. وَفِي يَوْمٍ مِنَ الأَيَامِ مَرضَ الشَّيْخُ فَدَعَى وَلْدَه وَقَالَ: " يَاولَدِي إِنِّي ضَعِقْتُ وَأَخَافُ أَنْ أَمُوتَ وَأَنْتَ لا تَعْمَلُ وَلا تَعْرف صُنْعَة ولَيْسَ عِنْدَكَ مَالٌ تَعِيْشُ مِنْهُ، فَاسْمَعْ نَصِيحَتِي: فِي الْحَقْلِ كَنْزُ لا أعْرف مَكَانَهُ، إِدْهَبْ إِلَى الْحَقْلِ بَعْدَ مَوْتِي وَاحْرتُهُ وَأَخْرِجِ الْكَنْزُ."

مَاتَ الشَّيْخُ سُلَيْمَانُ ، و َحَزِنَ الْوَلَدُ عَلَى وَالِدِهِ، و َدَهَبَ إلى الْحَقْلِ لِيَقْتُشَ عَنْ الْكَنْزِ حَرَثَ الْوَلَدُ كُلَّ مَكَانِ فِي الْحَقْلِ، قَلَمْ يَجِدْ كَنْزًا, فَقَالَ: "لَقَدِ حَرَثْتُ الْحَقْلَ فَيَجِبُ أَنْ أَزْرَ عَهُ مِثْلَ وَالِدِي، فَنَثَرَ الْحَبَّ، و نَبَتَ الزَّرْغُ و نَضَجَ، فَحَصندَهُ الْولَدُ و بَاعَ قِسْمًا مِنْهُ و تَرَكَ الْقِسْمَ الْآخَرَ لِلأَكْلِ و فَهِمَ الْولَدُ و رَبَاعَ قِسْمًا مِنْهُ و تَرَكَ الْقِسْمَ الْآخَرَ لِلأَكْلِ و فَهِمَ الْولَدُ و حَصدَ أَنَّ و الدِدَهُ أَر ادَ مِنْهُ فِي نَصِيحَتِهِ أَنْ يَعْمَلَ و يَثِرُكَ الْكَسَلَ. زَرَعَ الْولَدُ و حَصدَ وَبَاعَ و عَاشَ فِي سَعَادَةِ "

Following are some words and their meanings as used in the passage above:

A garden

He cultivates

He grows

Germinates

Crops

Mature

The grains

He helps

A skill

He became dejected

To search

The cultivates

A garden

A gar

Laziness	ألْكَسنْل
He harvested	حَصنَدَ
He sold	بَاعَ

ماضىي Past tense	Present tense مضارع
مُلكَ حَرِثُ سَقط نَبَتَ نَضَجَ خَصَدَ جَلْبَ مَرض مَرض مَرض	يَمْلِكَ يَمْدُرُ يَسْقُطُ يَسْقُطُ يَنْضِحُ يَخْصُدُ يَخْصُدُ يَخْدِبُ يَمْرُضُ يَمْرُضُ يَمْرُضُ
Self Assessment Exercise 1	التدريب الأول أ- أجب عن هذه الأسئلة: 1- مَا ذَا يَمْلِكُ سُلَيْمَانُ ؟ 2- مَتَى يَحْصُدُ سُلَيْمَانُ الزَّرْعَ؟ 3- مَنْ يُوجَدُ الْكَنْزُ؟ 4- هَلْ يَعْرِفُ الْوَلْدُ صَنْعَةٌ؟ 5- مَا ذَا قَالَ الْوَالِدُ لِوَلْدِهِ؟ 6- كَيْفَ قَتَّشَ الْوَلْدُ عَلَى وَالِدِهِ؟ 7- هَلْ حَزِنَ الْوَلْدُ عَلَى وَالِدِهِ؟ 8- هَلْ تَرَكَ الْوَلَدُ الْكَسَلَ؟ 9- كَيْفَ عَاشَ الْوَلْدُ؟

جمل الآتية: ـ	رَّ مَاضِيًا فِي الْمَكَانِ الْخَالِي من الْم	ب- ضَعْ فِعْا
	ُِتُ, يَئْثُرُ, يَنْضُجُ, يَبِيعُ, يَثْرُكُ)	(يَمْلِكُ, يَحْر
	الشَّيْخُ الْحَقْلَ فِي كُلِّ يَوْمٍ	1
	الْوَلْدُ الْحَبَّ	2
	الزَّرْع فَيَحْصُدُهُ الشَّيْخ	3
	سُلَيْمَانُ حَقَلاً	
	الْوَلْدُ الْكَسَلَ	5
	الْوَلَدُ قِسْمًا مِنَ الْقَمْحِ	6
Text 2	كي ك	النص الثاني
ف الحَقِّل و	التَّعَابُ عِمَامَةً و حَمَانَ سُنْحَةً و مَشَر	لَس َ

لَبِسَ الْتَعْلَبُ عِمَامَةً وَحَمِلَ سُبْحَةً وَمَشَى فِي الْحَقْلِ مِثْلَ شَيْخٍ مِسْكِينِ يَقُولُ لِلْبَقَرَةِ وَالثَّوْرِ والْحِمَارِ: "أَخْبِرُوا الدِّيكَ أَنْ يَنْزِلَ مِنَ الشَّجَرَةِ فَيُؤَدِّنَ فِي يَقُولُ لِلْبَقَرَةِ وَالثَّوْرِ والْحِمَارِ: "أَخْبِرُوا الدِّيكَ أَنْ يَنْزِلَ مِنَ الشَّجَرَةِ فَيُورَدِّنَ لَا يَصَرُونَ أَحْداً وَتَرَكَّتُ صَيْدَ فِينَا لِصَلَاةِ الصَّلَاةِ الصَّبْح، فَلَقَدْ أَصْبُحَتُ مِنَ الذَيْنَ لَا يَصَرُونَ أَحْداً وَتَرَكَّتُ صَيْدَ الدَّجَاجِ وَالطُّيُورِ، وَإِنِّي أُعِيشُ الآنَ عَلَى أَكُلِ البَطِيخِ وَالْمَوْزِ وَالبُرْتِقَالِ فِي الْمَزْرَعِ وَالْمُقُولِ.

قَدْهَبَ التَّوْرُ إِلَى الدِّيكِ وَقَالَ لَهُ: " إِنْزِلْ يَاصَدِيقِي فَإِنَّ التَّعْلَبَ لِيسَ الْعِمَامَة وَحَمِلَ السُّبْحَة وَتَرَكَ أَكْلَ الطُّيُورِ وَصَارَ لا يَأْكُلُ شَيْاً غَيْرَ الأَثْمَارِ. الْعِمَامَة لاَ فَقَالَ لَهُ الدِّيكُ: "لا تُصدِقْ يَاصدِقِي". إِنَّ الشَّيْخَ الَّذِي يَلْبَسُ الْعِمَامَة لاَ يَكْذِبُ وَإِنَّ الشَّيْخَ الَّذِي يَحْمَلُ السُّبْحَة لاَ يَكْذِبُ. وَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُ عَنْ وَالدِي يَكْذِبُ وَإِنَّ الشَّيْخَ الَّذِي يَحْمَلُ السُّبْحَة لاَ يَكْذِبُ. وَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُ عَنْ وَالدِي وَجَدِّي أَنَّ الشَّعْرَةِ وَأَصِيحُ عِنْدَ وَكَابِي الشَّجَرَةِ وَأَصِيحُ عِنْدَ الْقَجْرِ مِثْلَ عَادَتِي وَأَنْتُمْ تُصلُونَ بَعْدَ أَنْ تَسْمَعُوا صَوْتِي وَصَوْتَ الْمُؤَدِّن وَلِمَ الْمُؤَدِّن وَلِمَا رَأَى صَاحِبُ الْحَقْلِ التَّعْلَبَ طَر دَهُ مِنْ حَقْلِهِ.

Following are some words and their meanings as used in the passage above:

Fox	الثّعْلَبُ
Turban	عَمَامَةُ
Poor/needy	مِسْكِيْن
Cow	ألْبِقرَةُ
Bull	ألِتُوْرُ
Ass	ألْحِمَارُ
Cock	ألدِّيْكُ
Tree	ألشَّجَرَةُ

Hunting	صَيْدُ
Banana	ٱلْمَوْرُ
Orange	ٱلْبُرِ ْتُقَالُ
Birds	ألطَّيُوْرُ
Hen	ٱلدَّجَاجُ
Fruits	ألاثمار
Shrewd	خَدَّاعٌ
Habit	عَادَةٌ
Chased away	طرَدَ

.	د جمع	Singular مفر
Plural	الْحُقُولُ	ٱلْحَقْلُ
	الدَّجَاجَ الطُيور	الدَّجَاجَة
		الطَّيْرُ
	الْمَزَارِعُ الشُّيُوخُ	ٱلْمَزْرَعُ الشَّيْخُ
	Cor	

التدريب الثاني **Self Assessment Exercise 2** أ- أجب عن هذه الأسئلة 1- ماذا لبس الثعلب؟ 2- ماذا حمل بيده ؟ 3- أين كان الثعلب يمشي؟ 4- ماذا وجد الثعلب في الحقل؟ 5- متى أراد الثعلب أن يؤذن الديك؟ 6- كيف كان الثعلب يمشى في الحقل؟ 7- من طرد الثعلب من الحقل؟ 8- هل صدّق الديك كلام الثعلب؟ ب- ربّب هذه الكلمات الآتية لتكون جملا مفيدة 1- حمل التَّعْلَثُ سِحةً 2- لا يَنْزِلُ الديكُ من الشجرة 3- لبس التَّعلبُ عِمَامَة 4- ترك الثعلبُ أكْلُ الطُّيُور 5- ذهب الثُّورُ إلى الديك 6- مشى الثَّعْلَبُ في الحقل CONCLUSION

4.0

You have learnt in this unit how to read and understand Arabic vocabulary from long Arabic prose texts. Some difficult words in the two passages given were explained to you by giving their meanings. This is done to aid your comprehension of the passages.

5.0 **SUMMARY**

This unit teaches you how to read and understand vocalized long Arabic prose texts perfectly. From the two passages given, you have learnt some vocabularies and their meanings. You should practice all the assignments given you and check from Arabic dictionary, the meaning of any difficult word you

may come across.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1- هَاتِ مُقْرَدَ كُلِّ كَلْمَة مِنَ الْكُلْمَاتِ الْآتِبة (اَلْحَقْلُ- الدَّجَاجَة- الطَّيْر - الْمَزْرَعُ- الشَّيْخُ) 2- ضع فعلاً ماضياً في المكان الخالي من الجمل الآتية: 1- الشيخُ الْحَقْلَ في كل يوم 2______الْوَلَّدُ ٱلْحَبَّ 3- الزَّرْعَ فَحَصده الشيخ 4- سليمان حَقلاً 5- الولدُ الكَسلَ 6- الولد قِسْمًا مِنَ الْقَمْح ج إقرأ النص السابق ثم أجب عن هذه الأسئلة (أ) 1 - ماذا يملك سليمان؟ 2 - متى يحصد سليمان ؟ 3 - ماذا قال الوالد لولده؟ 4 - كيف فتش الولد عن الكنز 5 - هل حزن الولد عن الكنز 1- ماذا لبس الثعلب؟ 2- أين كان الثعلب يمشى؟ 3_ متى أر اد الثعلب أن يؤذن الديك؟ 4- كيف كان الثعلب يمشى في الحقل؟ 5- هل صدق الديك كلام الثعلب؟

7.0 REFERENCES/ FURTHER READINGS

- 1. Muhammad, B.S; Salim. H; & Husainy, A (1979): *A New Arabic Course for Nigeria*: Pupils Book 4, Lagos Longman, Nigeria.
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UNIT 2: READING AND COMPREHENSION OF UN-VOCALIZED LONG ARABIC PROSE TEXTS.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - خِبْرَةُ خَالِدِ فِي دَائِرَةِ الْبَرِيْدِ 3.1
 - ألْحَجَّاجُ وَالصَّائِمُ 3.2
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor marked assignment
- 7.0 References / further Readings.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In the last lesson, you will recall that you were taken through some difficult Arabic words, the meanings of which were explained after each of the two passages given. In this unit, you will be taught how to read and understand unvocalized long Arabic prose text without tear. The unit is to teach you how to be competent in reading and understanding the un-vocalized long Arabic prose texts perfectly.

2.0 OBJECTIVES.

It is hoped that by the end of this unit, you should be able to

- master how to read and understand un-vocalized long Arabic prose texts fluently.
- read and write fairly long Arabic prose texts in form of letter writing, stories, reports etc.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

النص الول: خِبْرَةُ خَالِدِ فِي دَائِرَةِ الْبَرِيْدِ Text 1

ذهب خالد إلى دائرة البريد ولقي في طريقه صديقه أحمد فقال أحمد لصديقه خالد: " إن الدائرة مفتوحة لكن الموظف غائب وسوف يأتي بعد قليل" قال خالد: " إن المساعد موجود."

فترك خالد صديقه وذهب إلى الدائرة فوجد تلميذا ينتظر الموظف فسأله خالد: "هل تعلم شيئا عن الموظف؟ فقال التلميذ: "علمت أن الموظف مريض لكن المساعد قادم".

ولما جاء المساعد قال له خالد: "أرجو ان تعطيني طابع بريد بنيرة, فأعطاه المساعد الطابع فوضعه خالد على الرسالة ووضع الرسالة في صندوق البريد, ثم رجع فوجد أحمد ينتظره وذهب إلى بيت خالد وجلسا في الحديقة.

كانت الحديقة جميلة, فقال أحمد: تمنيت أن أحمد جالس معنا في هذا المكان الجميل، قال خالد: إن أحمد مجتهد ولا يترك داره قال أحمد "لكن جسمه ضعيف من كثرة الدرس وقلة التنزه، والتلميذ الناجح هو الذي يدرس وينتزه ويترك قليلا من الوقت للعب والراحة" قال خالد نذهب إلى صديق محمد ونخرجه من البيت ونذهب إلى الحقول ونرى الرزع

والأشجار والحيوانات ثم نرجع إلى بيوتنا ونبدأ في الدراسة" القراءة والتعلم:

- 1 لقى خالد صديقه أحمد فى الطريق.
- 2 قال أحمد إن دائرة البريد مفتوحة.
- 3 سأل خالد التلميذ فقال " هل تعلم شيئا عن الموظف"
 - 4 قال التلميذ إن الموظف مريض
 - 5 رجا خالد من المساعد أن يعطيه طابع البريد
 - 6 رجع خالد فوجد صديقه أحمد ينتظره
 - 7 ذهب أحمد مع خالد إلى بيت خالد
 - 8 أحمد ضعيف من كثرة الدرس
 - 9 محمد تعب من قلة التنزه

Self Assessment Exercise 1

التدريب الأول

- 1 لماذا ذهب خالد إلى دائرة البريد؟
 - 2 هل وجد خالد موظف البريد؟
 - 3 هل تنزه بعد التعب من الدرس
- 4 هل ييبس الزرع من قلة المطر؟
- 5 هل يتعب التلميذ من كثرة الدرس؟
 - 6 هل يمرض الجسم من قلة النوم

النص الثاني TEXT 2

الحجاج والصائم

ذهب الحجاج، لأداء فريضة الحج، فنزل قرب عين ماء، ودعا بالغداء فقال لحاجبه، انظر من يتغذى معي، وأسأله عن بعض الأمر، فنظر الحاجب فإذا أعرابي نائم في شملتين من شعر، فأيقظه وقال: ائت الأمير، فأتاه، فقال له الحجاج: اغسل يديك وتغدّ معي. قال: إنه دعاني من هو خير منك فأجبته: فقال الحجاج: من الذي دَعَاك؟ قال: الله تعالى دعاني للصوم فصمت. قال: أ في هذا اليوم الحار؟ قال: نعم. صمت ليوم أحر منه، قال: أفطر وتصوم غدا. قال: إن ضمنت لي البقاء إلى الغد، قال: ليس ذلك إليّ. قال: فكيف تسألني عَاجِلاً بآجل لا تقدر عليه؟ قال: إنه طعامٌ طيّبٌ، قال: إنّك لم تُطيّبُه ولا الطباخ، ولكن طيّبتُهُ العافية

التدريب الثاني Self Assessment Exercise 2

1- إلى أين ذهب الحجاج ؟ وماذا طلب من حاجبه؟

2- إلى أي شئ دعا الحجاج الرجل؟

3- ما الصوم ؟ وما فضائله

4- ما الفرق بين الغَداء والغِداء

5- بم يطيب الطعام؟ وما معنى طيبته العافية

6- بم تحكم على كل من الحجاج والصائم

ب- ضع أرقاما ترتب الفقرات الآتية حسب ورودها في القصة:

- رفض الأعرابي أن يفطر لأنه استجاب إلى دعوة ربه بالصوم

- نظر الحاجب إلى أعرابي نائم في ثوبين واسعين

- طلب الحجاج من الأعرابي أن يغسل يديه ليتغذى معه

- ولكن طيبته العافية

- أمر الحجاج من حاجبه أن يحضر له من يتغذى معه

4.0 CONCLUSION

As stated at the beginning, this unit is meant to teach you the reading and understanding of un-vocalized long Arabic passages. Two different long passages were given in this lesson. After the first passage, each sentence was again repeated line by line for students to really practice the reading and to ponder upon the meaning.

5.0 SUMMARY

You have been able to practice reading of long un-vocalized passages in this lesson. When you read the passages over and over, then you become perfect in the art of reading. And the more you read them over, the more you understand the meaning.

The questions following the passages are prepared to test the understanding of the students on the lesson.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

اقرأ النص السابق (النص الثاني) ثم أجب عن الأسئلة التالية: 1- صمت ليوم أحر منه. يعنى ذلك:

أ- يوم أشد حرارة من ذلك اليوم في فصل الصيف
ب- يوم القيامة. ج- منتصف النهار البارد
2- الغذاء يعنى: أ- طعام الفطور ب- طعام الظهيرة ج- طعام
الليل
3- العاجل. يعنى
أ- الماضي ب- الحاضر جأ- السابق
4- الآجل يعني:
أ- المستقبل ب- الحالي ج- الغابر
5- الصوم:

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READINGS

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UNIT 3: READING AND UNDERSTANDING OF VOCALIZED LONG ARABIC POETRY TEXTS.

CONTENT

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - 3.1 Poem 1
 - 3.2 Poem 2
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/ further Readings

1.0 INTRODUCTION

You are already familiar with the reading of short passages as you learnt in the previous lessons. In this unit, you are to learn more on how to read and understand vocalized long Arabic poetry texts. Do not allow the length of the texts you will come across in this unit frighten you. You should build up courage and determination to overcome whatever challenges you may face during the lesson.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit you should be able to

- fluently read and understand vocalized long Arabic poetry texts.
- start composing some texts of Arabic poetry on your own.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Poem 1

النص الأول بَلُونْتُ بَنِي الدُّنْيَا وَلَمْ أَرَ فِيهِم ** سِوَى مَنْ غَداً وَالْبُحْل مَلْئُ إِهَابِهِ فَجَرَّدْتُ مِنْ غَمْدِ الْقَنَاعَةِ صَارِمَا ** قَطَعْتُ رَجَائِي مِنْهُمُ بِدُبَابِهِ

فَلا دَا يَرَانِي وَ اِقْقًا فِي طَرِيقِهِ ** وَلا دَا يَرَانِي قَاعِداً عِنْدَ بَابِهِ غِنِيُّ بِلاَ مَالُ عَن الشَّيئ لابِهِ اِدْا مَا لِظَالِم اِسْتَحْسَنَ الظُّلْمَ مَدْهَبَا ** وَلَجَّ عُتُواً فِي قبيح اِكْتِسَابِهِ اِدْا مَا لِظَالِم اِسْتَحْسَنَ الظُّلْمَ مَدْهَبَا ** سَتُدْعَي لَهُ مَالَمْ يَكُنْ فِي حِسَابِهِ فَكَلْهُ إلى صَرْفِ اللَّيَالِي فَإِنَّهَا ** سَتُدْعَي لَهُ مَالَمْ يَكُنْ فِي حِسَابِهِ فَكَمْ قَدْ رَأَيْنَا ظَالِماً مُتَمَرِداً ** يَرَى النَّجْمُ تِيهًا تَحْتَ ظِلِّ رِكَابِهِ فَكَمْ قَدْ رَأَيْنَا ظَالِماً مُتَمَرِداً ** يَرَى النَّجْمُ تِيهًا تَحْتَ ظِلِّ رِكَابِهِ فَكَمْ قَدْ رَأَيْنَا ظَالِماً مُتَمَرِداً ** أَنَاخَتْ صَدُرُوفُ الْحَادِتَاتِ بِبَابِهِ فَعَمَّا قَلِيلٍ وَهُو فِي غَقَلاتِهِ ** أَنَاخَتْ صَدُرُوفُ الْحَادِتَاتِ بِبَابِهِ فَعَمَّا قَلِيلٍ وَهُو فِي غَقَلاتِهِ ** وَلاحَسَنَاتِ تَلْتَقِي فِي كِتَابِهِ فَأَصْدُبَحَ لاَمَالَ وَلاجَاهَ يَرْتَحِي ** وَلاحَسَنَاتِ تَلْتَقِي فِي كِتَابِهِ وَجُوزِي بِالأَمْرِ الَّذِي كَانَ فَاعِلاً ** وَصَبَ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ سَوْط عَدَابِهِ وَجُوزِي بِالأَمْرِ الَّذِي كَانَ فَاعِلاً ** وَصَبَ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ سَوْط عَدَابِهِ وَجُوزِي بِالأَمْرِ الَّذِي كَانَ فَاعِلاً ** وَصَبَ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ سَوْط عَدَابِهِ

معناه Meaning	Word كلمة
اختبرت وجربت	1 - بَلُوْتُ
عَلَى وَزْن كِتَابِ الْجِلْدِ أَوْ مَا لَمْ يَدْبَغْ	2- الإِهَابُ
السَّيْفُ الْقَاطِعْ	3- الصَّارِمُ
حَدُّهُ وَأَطْرَاقُهُ	4- دُبَابُه
الاسْنِكْبَار وَالْتَّجَبُّر	5_ الْعُثُوُّ
نَوَائِبُهَا وَمَصَائِبُهَا	6- صرَّفُ اللَّيَالِي
مِنْ تَاهَ يَتِيهُ تِيهًا: تَكَبُّرٌ وَتَجَبُّر	7- تِيهًا
حَلَّتْ وَجَلْسَتْ وَالْأَصْلُ: نَاخَ النَّاقَة أبركه	8- أنَاخَتْ
	أجلسها
أَشَدّ الْعَدَاب	9- سَوْطْ عَدَاب
	1

التدريب الأول Self Assessment Exercise 1 اشرح هذه الكلمات الآتيه شرحا وافيا (اَلإِهَابُ- الصَّارِمُ- الدُّبَابَ- الْعُثُوّ- صَرْفُ اللَّيَالِي- سَوْطُ الْعَدَابِ)

إمْلاً الفراغات في الأبيات الآتية كما حَفَظْتَهَا
بَلُوْتُ بَنِي الدُّنْيَا وَلَمْ أَرَ فِيهِم **
فَجَرَّدْتُ مِنْ غَمْدِ الْقَنَاعَةِ صَارِمًا ** قَطَعْتُ رَجَائِي مِنْهُمُ بِدُبَايِهِ
فَلا ذَا يَرَانِي وَ إِقْفًا فِي طُرِيقِهِ ** وَلا ذَا يَرَانِي قَأْعِدًا عِنْدَ بَابِهِ
**
إذا مَا لِطْالِمَ استحسن الطُّلْمَ مَدْهَبَا **

** سَثُدْعَى لَهُ مَالَمْ يَكُنْ فِي حِسَابِهِ

3.2 Poem 2

النص الثاني **TEXT 2**

دَعِ الْأَيَّامَ تَفْعَلُ مَاتَشَاءُ ** وَطِبْ نَفْسًا إِذَا حَكَمَ الْقَضَاءُ وَلا تَجْزَعْ لِحَادِتَةِ اللَّيَالِي ** فَمَا لِحَوَادِتِ الدُّنْيَا بَقَاءُ وَكُنْ رَجُلاً عَلَى الأهْوَالِ جَلْداً ** وَشِيمَـثُكَ السَّمَاحَـةُ وَالْوَفَاءُ وَإِنْ كَثُرَتْ عُيُوبُكَ فِي الْبَرَايَا ** وَسَرُّكَ أَنْ يَكُونَ لَهَا غِطَاءُ تَسَتَّرْ بِالسَّخَاءِ فَكُلُ عَيْبِ ** يُغَطِيهِ كَمَا قِيلَ السَّخَاءُ وَلاتَرَ لِلأَعَادِي قَطُ دُلا ** فَإِنَّ شَمَاتَة الأَعْدَا بَلاءُ وَ لَاتَرْجُ السَّمَاحَةُ مِنْ بَخِيلٍ ** فَمَا فِي النَّارِ للِظَّمآنِ مَاءُ وَرِزْقُكَ لَيْسَ يَنْقُصُهُ التَّأْنِي ** وَلَيْسَ يَزْيْدُ فِي الرِّزْقِ الْعَنَاءُ وَالْاحُزْنُ يَدُومُ وَالْاسُرُورِ ** وَالْابُؤسُ عَلَيْكَ وَالْارَخَاءُ إِذَا مَا كُنْتَ ذَا قُلْبِ قُنُوعٍ ** فَأَنْتَ وَمَالِكُ الدُّنْيَا سَوَاءُ وَمَنْ نَزَلْتْ بِسَاحَتِهِ الْمَنَّايَا ** فَلا أَرْضٌ تَقِيهِ وَلاسَمَاءُ وَأَرْضُ اللهِ وَاسِعَةٌ وَلَكِنْ ** إِذَا نَزَلَ الْقَضَاءُ ضَاقَ الْفَضَاءُ دَعِ الأَيَّامَ تَعْدُرُ كُلَّ حِيْنِ ** فَمَا يُغْنِي عَنِ الْمَوْتِ الدَّوَاءُ

Word کلمة المعناه Meaning

1 - طَنْ

مِنْ طَابَ، يَطِيبُ وَطِيبة وتطيابا بمعنى لدّ وَ حَلاوَةٌ وحُسُنٌ وَجَاد، ويقال: طابَتْ النَّقْسُ

ىكذا

إنْشَرَحَتْ

ضِدُّ الصَّبْرِ وَبابُهُ طرب، ويقال جزع من الشئ و أجز عه غيره

الجمع: هَوْلُ مِنْ هَالَ يَهُولُ، هَوْلاً: ٱلْمَخَاوِفُ وَ الْمَصنائِبُ

شَدِيداً قويًّا مِنْ جَلْدِ خُلُقُكَ: وَالشِّيمَةُ: الْخُلُقُ

3 - حَادِثَهُ اللَّيَالِي مَصَائِبُهَا

4_ الأهو ال

2- ٱلْجَزَعُ

5- حُلُداً

6- شيمَثُكَ

الْمَخْلُوْقَاتِ: ومفردها برية	7- ٱلْبَرَايَا
ٱلْجُوْدُ	8- السخاء:
مفرد عدو ، وتجمع على الأعداء، وهو ضدّ	9- اَلأَعَادِي
	الصديق
الأصل الاعداء وَحُذِقَتِ الْهَمْزَةُ لضرورة	10- الأعدا
	الشعر
ٱلْجُودُ والعطاء والصفح والفضل، وهي من	11- السماحة
	سمح
سماحا وسماحة أي جاد، وسمح له أعطاه	
التَّعْبُ وَالنَّصنبُ، و الفعل عني والمصدر عناء	12- الْعَنَاءُ
الْحَاجَةُ وَالْفَقْرُ وَالْبَأْسُ الْعَذَابُ	13- ٱلْبُؤْسُ
تَر ْكُ الْوَفَاءِ	14- اَلْغَدْرُ

التدريب الثاني
1- هات مفرد كل كلمة من الكلمات الآتية:
(الأهوال- البرايا- الأعادي- الأعدا- المخلوقات)
اشرح معنى الكلمات الآتية:
(الجزع- الشيمة- الأهوال- البرايا- السماحة – العناء- الغدر- البؤس- السخاء)

4.0 CONCLUSION

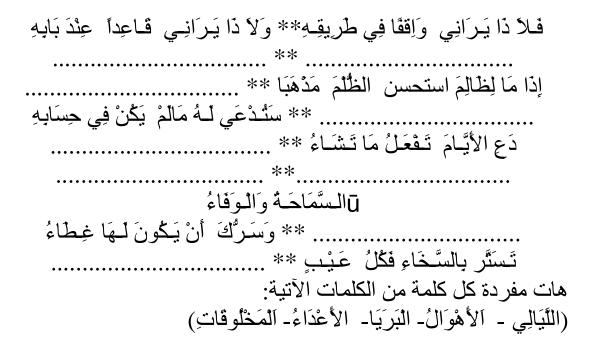
Like the vocalized short poetry texts that you were taken through in the earlier lessons, you have been able to learn in this lesson how to read and understand vocalized long Arabic poetry texts. There is no difference in the procedure and method used in reading both the long and the short texts only that it takes a longer period to read through the long passages. Close monitoring and careful placement and pronunciation of the vowels on each letter of the words that make up the texts will make the reading smooth and correct.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have been able to practice the reading of some vocalized long Arabic poetry texts. The lesson is a continuation of the earlier one on vocalized short poetry texts. Meanings of some seemingly difficult words were given to increase students' vocabularies. Some exercises given at the end of the lesson are for students to practice so as to aid their understanding on how poems are composed.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1- اشرح هذه الكلمات الآتية شرحا وافيا:
(اَلإِهَابُ- الصَّارِمُ- الدُّبَابُ- الْعُثُوُّ- الْجَزَعُ- الشِّيمَةُ- الأهْوَالُ الْبَرَايَا- السَّمَاحَةُ- البُؤْسُ)
السَّمَاحَةُ- البُؤْسُ
إمْلاً الفراغات في الأبيات الآتية كما حَفَظتَهَا
بَلُوْتُ بَنِي الدُّنْيَا وَلَمْ أَرَ فِيهِم **
فَجَرَّدْتُ مِنْ غَمْدِ الْقَنَاعَةِ صَارِمًا ** قَطَعْتُ رَجَائِي مِنْهُمُ بِدُبَابِهِ



7.0 REFERENCES /FURTHER READINGS

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UNIT 4: READING AND UNDERSTANDING OF UN-VOCALIZED LONG ARABIC POETRY

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives

- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Poem 1
 - 3.2 Poem 2
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/ Further Readings

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The attention in the last unit was focused on the reading of vocalized long Arabic passages. Two long vocalized poetry passages were presented for study. In this, students will be taught how to read and understand un-vocalized long Arabic poetry texts. It is meant to ensure that the students are equipped with basic standard requirements for the Arabic reading in all aspects of literature especially Arabic poetry.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit, you should be able to

- read Arabic un-vocalized long poetry
- explain the meanings of some new Arabic words.

3.0``MAIN CONTENT

3.1" Poem 1

النص الأول 1 - خليلي عوجا ساعة وتهجّرا ** ونوحا على ما أحدث الدهر

أوذرا

2 - ولاتجزعا إن الحياة مذمّة ** فخفّا لروعات الحوادث أو قرا 3 - وإن جاء أمر لا تطيفان دفعه ** فلا تجزعا مما قضى الله واصبرا

4 - أتيت رسول الله إذ جاء بالهدى ** ويتلو كتابا كالمجرّة نيّرا

5 - وجاهدت حتى ما أحسّ ومن معي ** سهيلا إذا ما لاح ثمت غوّرا

6 - أقيم على التقوى وأرضى بفعلها ** وكنت من النار المخوفة أحذر ا

7 - وإنا لقوم ما تعود خيلنا ** إذ ما التقينا أن تحيد وتنفرا

8 - بلغنا السماء مجدنا وجدودنا ** وإنا لنرجو فوق ذلك مظهرا

9 - ولا خير في حلم إذا لم تكن له ** بوادر تحمي صفوه أن يُكدّرا

10 - ولا خير في جهل إذا لم يكن له ** حليم إذا ما أورد الأمر أصدر ا

	•	
	معناها Me <u>aning</u>	Word کلمة
لنستريح	ميلا ساعة	عوجا
وهي الحر الشديد	سيرا في الهاجرة	تهجرا
	ابكيا	نوحا
	اتركا	ذرا
•	تفقدا الصبر	تجزعا
	أثبتا- من الوقار	قرا
ن الكواكب	مجموعة م	المجرة
	غور النجم غاب	غور
	أخوف	أحذرا
Self Assessment Exerc	ise 1	التدريب الأول
م في شعر هذا الشاعر	الأبيات الآتية أثر الإسلا	1- بين في ضوء
يتلو كتابا كالمجرة نيرا	، الله إذ جاء بالـهدى ** و	أتيت رسول
كهيلا إذا ما لاح ثمت غور	، ما أحسّ ومن معي ** س	وجاهدت حتى
نت من النار المخوفة أحذ	ى وأرضى بفعلها ُ** وك	أقيم على التقوع

2 - هات معاني هذه الكلمات (عوجا- تهجرا- نوحا- ذرا- تجزعا- قرا- المجردة- غور-أحذرا)

النص الثاني TEXT 2 المرء يجمع والزمان يفرق ** ويظل يرقع, والخطوب - 1 تمزق ولأن يعادى عاقلا خير له ** من أن يكون له صديق - 2 أحمق فارغب بنفسك أن تصادق أحمقا ** إن الصديق على الصديق - 3 مصدق وزن الكلام إذا نطقت فإنما ** يبدى عيوب ذوى العقول - 4 المنطق ومن الرجال إذا استوت أحلامهم ** من يستشار إذا استشير - 5 فيطرق حتى يتجول بكل واد قلبه ** فيرى ويعرف ما يقول فينطق - 6 وأن امرؤ لسعته أفعى مرة ** تركته - حين يجر حبل -- 7 يَقْرَقُ ما الناس إلا عاملان فعامل ** قد مات من عطش وآخر - 8 يغرق والناس في طلب المعاش وإنما ** بالجد يُرزق منهم من -9 يرزق لكنه فضل المليك عليهم ** هذا عليه موسع ومضيق -10 11- لوسار ألف مدجج في حاجة ** لم يقضها إلا الذي يترفق إن الترفق للمقيم متوافق ** وإذا يسافر فالترفق أوفق -12

معناها	Word کلمة
	Meaning
الحوادث	الخطوب

قليل العقل	الأحمق
النطق	المنطق
العقول مفردها حلم بكسر الحاء	الأحلام
يطوف وينتقل	يجول
حية خبيثة والجمع أفاعي	الأفعى
يفزع	يفرق
بفتح الجيم البخت والحظ	الجدّ
بكسر الجيم الأولى وفتحها: حامل السلاح	مدجج
ينلطف في قضاء حاجته	ينفرق
Self Assessment Exercise 2	التدريب التاني
في الأبيات الآتية كما درست	
والزمان يفرق **	المرء يجمع
ا نطقت فإنما **	وزن الكلام إذ
** من يستشار إذا استشير فيطرق	
** فيرى ويعرف مايقول فينطق	
ـه أفعى مرة ** تركته - حين يجر حبل - يفرق	وإن امرو لسعت
عاملان فعامل **	· -
** بالجد يرزق منهم من يرزق	••••
كل كلمة من الكلمات الآنية:	3 - هات مفرد
	(الخطوب-المناطق
CONCLUCION	- ' '

1.0 CONCLUSION

We have given you in this unit various un-vocalized long Arabic poetry texts for reading and understanding in order to increase your reading ability in Arabic texts. Un-vocalized text is a graduation from simple reading to complex reading. When a student is familiar with the rules guiding the reading of un-vocalized texts, he needs not wait for a passage to be vocalized before reading and understanding it.

2.0 SUMMARY

This unit was focused on the various kind of un-vocalized Arabic poetry texts to give student good standard in Arabic and sound ability in using of Arabic sentences. Some difficult words were explained to assist students' understanding of the passage. It is expected that students should do some exercises to assist their comprehension of the lesson.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT.

1- بين في ضوء الأبيات الآتية أثر الإسلام في شعر هذا الشاعر أتبت رسول الله إذجاء بالهدى ** وبتلو كتابا كالمجرّة نبر ا وجا هدت حتى ما أحسّ ومن معى ** سهيلا إذا ما لاح ثمت غور ا أقيم على التقوى وأرضى بفعلها * * وكنت من النار المخوفة أحذرا 2- هات معانی هذه الکلمات کما در ستها (عوجا- تهجرا- نوحا ـذرا-تجزعا-قرا-المجرد ـغور- أحذرا) 3- هات مفر د كلمة من الكلمات الآتية: (الخطوب المناطق-الأحلام-الأفاعي) 4- املأ الفرا غات في الأبيات الآتية كما درستها المرء يجمع والزمان يفرق ** وزن الكلام إذا نطقت فإنما ** ** من يستشار إذا استشير فيطرق ** فيرى ويعرف ما يقول فينطق وإن امرؤ لسعته أفعى مرة ** تركته-حين يجرحبل - يفرق ما الناس إلاعاملان فعامل ** ** بالجديرزق منهم من يرزق

7.0 REFERENCES/FUTHER READINGS

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Adabihā fi Nayjiriya. Cairo, Daru'l Ma'arif.

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UNIT 5: READING AND ANALYSIS OF FAIRLY DIFFICULT WORDS FROM VOCALIZED AND UN-VOCALIZED LONG ARABIC POETRY TEXTS.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Vocalized Poem
 - 3.2 Un-vocalized Poem
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/Further Readings.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In some of the earlier lessons, you have been taken through difficult

Arabic words as appeared in some passages presented. This was treated under two distinct units. However, this unit presents to you both the vocalized and the un-vocalized Arabic passages side by side at a glance. This will give you an opportunity to move from simple (the vocalized) to the complex (the unvocalized) at a stretch.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit, you should be able to

- compose Arabic poem.
- read and understand the meaning of some difficult Arabic poetry texts.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Vocalized poem

النص الأول

إلهى لأنُعَدِّبْنِي فَإِنِّي ** مُقِرُّ بِالَّذِي قَدْ كَانَ مِنِّي فَمَالِي حِيلَةٌ إِلاَّ رَجَائِي ** لَعَقُولُكَ إِنْ عَفَوْتَ وَحُسْنُ طَنِّي وكَمْ مِنَ زِلَةٍ لِي فِي الْخَطَايَا ** وَأَنْتَ عَلَيّ دُو فَصْلً وَمِنِّ إِذَا فَكَرْتَ فِي ندمي عليها ** عَضَضْتُ أَناملي وَقَرَعْتُ سِنِّي أَجُنُ بِزَهْرَةِ الدُّنْيَا جُنُونَا ** وَأَقْطَعُ طُولَ عُمْرِي بِالتَّمَنِي وَلُوْ أَنِّي صَدَقْتُ الزُّهْدَ عَنْهَا ** قَلَبْتُ لأَهْلَها ظُهْرَ المجنِّ يَظُنُّ النَّاس بِي خَيْراً وَإِنِّي ** لَشَرُّ الْخَلْق إِنْ لَمْ تَعْفُ عَنِّ يَظُنُّ النَّاس بِي خَيْراً وَإِنِّي ** لَشَرُّ الْخَلْق إِنْ لَمْ تَعْفُ عَنِ

معناها Meaning	Word کٹمة
الإنعام بهجتها ونضارتها وحسنها	المن ز هرة الدنيا
	96

المجن المجم وفتح الجيم-الترس عضضت أناملي وقرعت سنى كنايان عن شدة الندم عضضت أناملي وقرعت سنى كنايان عن شدة الندم التدريب الأول Self Assessment Exercise

(1) أكمل الفراغات من هذه الأبيات كما حفظتها إلى لاتعذبني فإني ** فمالي حيلة إلا رجائي** لعفوك إن عفوت وحسن ظني **

إذا فكرت في ندمي عليها ** عضضت أناملي وقرعت سني **
ولو أني صدقت الزهد عنها ** قلبت لأهلها ظهر المجن يظن الناس بي خيرا وإني **
يظن الناس بي خيرا وإني **
المن - زهرة الدنيا - المجن عضضت أناملي وقرعت سني

3.2 un-vocalized Poem

النص الثاني Text 2

حُبّ السَّلَامَةِ يُثنِي هَمَّ صَاحِبِهِ ** عَن الْمَعَالِي وَيُعْرِي المرءَ بِالْكَسَلِ
فَإِنْ جَنَحْتَ إِلَيْهِ فَاتَّخِدْ نَفَقًا ** فِي الأرْض أوسلما في الجو فاعتزل
يرضى الذليل بخفض العيش مسكنة ** والعز عند رسيم الأينق
الذلل

إن العلا حدثتني وهي صادقة ** فيما تحدث أن العز في النقل لو كان في شرف المأوى بُلُوعُ مُنَى ** لم تبرح الشمس يوما دارة الحمل

أعدى عدوك أدنى من وثقت به ** فحاذر الناس واصحبهم على دخل

وحسن ظنك بالأيام معجزة ** فظن شرا وكن منها على وجل فإنها رجل الدنيا وواحدها ** من لا يغوّل في الدنيا على رجل

(Word) کلمة معناها (Meaning)

	العزم	1- الهمّ	
	العرم پولعه	1	
		2- يغرى المرء 2- ال	
من المشي الدستالية الأينا		3- الرسيم 4- المنتا	
الانتقال في الأسفار		4- النقل	
وج الشمس		5- دارة الحمل	
	ملت	6- جنحت	
في الأرض له محلص إلى مكان		7- نقفا	
خاء أي المكروه لخديعة	بفتح الـ	8- دخل	
	يعتمد	9- يعوّل	
Self Assessmer	nt Exercise 2	التدريب الثاني	
ما درستها	هذه الأبيات ك	(1) أكمل الفراغات من	
** .	ل هم صاحبه	حب السلامة يثنو	
الأرض أوسلما في الجو فاعتزل	ذ نفقًا ** في	فإن جنحت إليه فاتخ	
**	 *	•••••	
نة**	ل العيش مسك	يرضى الذليل بخفض	
ي ** لم تبرح الشمس يوما دارة			
	الحم		
*	**		
	من و ثقت به	أعدى عدوك أدنى	
فظن شرا وكن منها على وجل		~ . □	
		فإنما رجل الدنيا	
••••••		رجن ہے۔ (2) اشرح معنی هذه الکا	
(الهم- الرسيم- النقل- النفق- الدخل)			

4.0 CONCLUSION

In this unit you have seen a combination of both long vocalized and un-vocalized Arabic poetry texts. The lesson has presented to you at a glance, a comparison between the two. It could be seen that vocalized texts are easier read than the unvocalized ones. However, a constant practice of the reading of un-vocalized texts will facilitate its comprehension within a short period of time.

5.0 SUMMARY

This unit teaches you how to read and understand long vocalized and unvocalized Arabic poetry texts without tears. You came across vocalized and unvocalized passages which are aimed at guiding your reading ability. The reason behind bringing the two together is to graduate the students from the simple to the complex. Some difficult words in the passages were singled out and explained. The exercises given are to ensure that students gain proficiency in the reading of vocalized and un-vocalized Arabic passages.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1- هات معاني هذه الكلمات
المن _ زهرة الدنيا- المجن- الهم- الرسيم- النقل- النفق- الدخل- دارة
لُحمل)
2- إملاً الفراغات في الأبيات الآتية كما درستها
إلهي لاتعذبني فإني **
فمالى حيلة إلا رجائي ** لعفوك إن عفوت وحسن ظني
**
إذا فكرت في ندمي عليها ** عضضت أناملي وقرعت سني
** وأقطع طول عمري بالتمنى
ولو أنى صدقت الزهد عنها ** قُلبت لأهلها ظهر المجن
يظن الناس بي خيرا وإني **
حب السّلامة يثنى هم صاحبه **
فإن جنحت إليه فاتخذ نفقا ** في الأرض أوسلما في الجو فاعتزل
**
يرضى الذليل بخفض العيش مسكنة **
لو كان في شرف المأوى بلوغ منى * لم تبرح الشمس يوما دارة
الحمل
**
أعدى عدوك أدني من وثقت به **

وحسن ظنك بالأيام معجزة ** فظن شرا وكن منها على وجل فإنما رجل الدنيا وواحدها **

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READINGS

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