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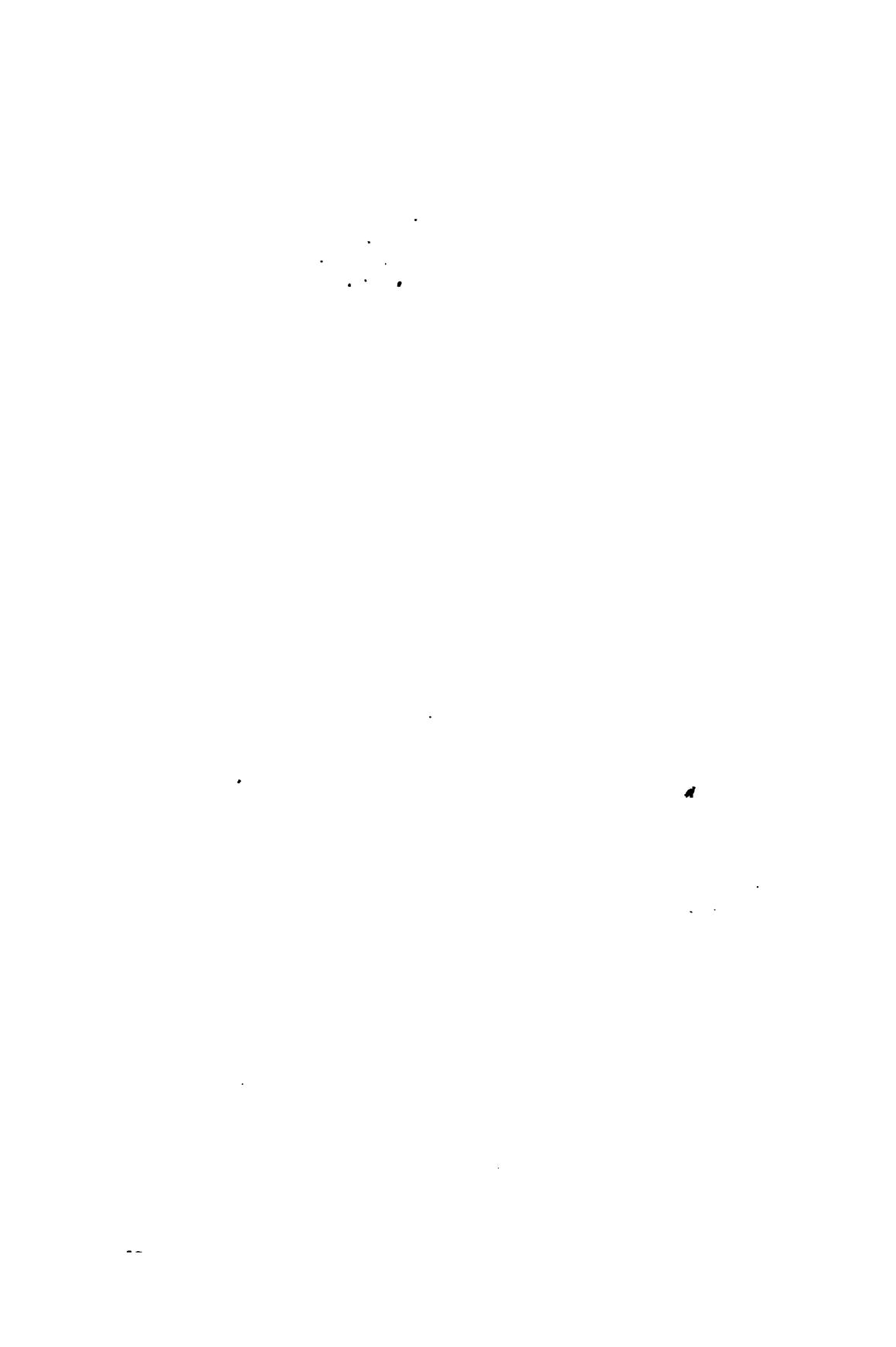




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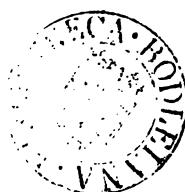
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A

PRACTICAL
ARABIC GRAMMAR.



BY

DUNCAN STEWART, Esq.

LONDON:
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1051.

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TO

THE BARON VON HAMMER AND PURGSTALL,

WHOSE

PROFOUND LEARNING AND VARIED TALENTS

HAVE BEEN

SO LONG AND SO EARNESTLY DEVOTED TO THE SERVICE

OF

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

THIS ATTEMPT

TO FACILITATE THE STUDY OF THE ARABIC LANGUAGE IN ENGLAND,

IS WITH GREAT RESPECT

DEDICATED

BY

THE AUTHOR.



PREFACE.

IN composing the following Grammar, my intention has been, to supply the English student with a work calculated for the use of those, who not making the study of languages the chief pursuit of life, learn Arabic, less for the purpose of reading the many valuable books which it contains, than for its importance as the language of the Religion and Law of the Muhammadan world, and of absolute necessity to every one, who wishes to become a complete and accurate master of either Persian or Turkish.

In seeking to attain this end, I hope however the work will be found not unworthy the notice of those, desirous of obtaining a deeper and more minute knowledge of one of the finest of languages.

No Grammar that has yet appeared, combines, I think, these advantages; those compiled by the early Italian orientalists, Martellotto, Guadagnoli, and others, are abstruse and difficult, and, besides, are of such rare occurrence as to be almost confined to public libraries.

The Grammar of Erpenius is indeed an excellent performance, and comprises the rudiments of the language, arranged with great skill; yet how much it leaves to be supplied, may be readily supposed, when it is

known, that the Syntax occupies but nine small quarto pages of large print.

Mr Richardson's Grammar, chiefly taken from that of Erpenius, is the work of an acute and intelligent mind; but it is very brief, and the erroneous system upon which it is written, and by which the vowel points, and rules of permutation, are considered to be of little or no consequence, wholly disqualify it for the use of those who wish to become accurate Arabic scholars.

The *Grammaire Arabe* of M. de Sacy, on the contrary, may be considered as wholly unfit for the use of the beginner; it fills two volumes of six hundred large octavo pages each, closely printed; nor does the mark of the paragraphs, distinguishing those adapted for the use of the young student, from those which are only fit for the perusal of the advanced scholar, completely answer, it is conceived, the design of the learned author. The eye becomes confused in looking over the pages, and the attention is distracted by separating one paragraph from another. It may even be doubted whether the selection is always judicious: of the merits of this great work, however, it is wholly unnecessary to speak here, or to enlarge upon the services rendered to Arabic literature by that amiable and learned man; no eulogium of mine can equal the beautiful tribute paid to his memory, by his friend M. Freytag, a gentleman to whom oriental learning already owes such immense benefits.

The mantle of his prophet-master has indeed fallen upon him*.

The *Grammatica Critica* of M. Ewald, is unquestionably a work of great merit and research: but the plan of the author was to consider the Arabic, as in connection with its sister dialects of the Semitic family, and to investigate the causes of the language; and thus its execution qualifies it more for the study of the professed philologist, than for that of him who is engaged in active life.

I do not speak of the Arabic Grammar of Mr Lumsden, or of the very ingenious and learned, though somewhat whimsical work of Major A. Lockett. They will be found of great value to those who are already proficient in the language; but the first is incomplete, and the second contains only the translation of a treatise upon one part of Arabic Grammar; neither of them were intended to answer the purpose for which the present Grammar has been compiled.

* Viri illius de litteris Orientalibus merita plures verbis describere conati sunt; sed ut nemo vicem eius explere potest, sic nemo satis digno modo laudare eum mihi posse videtur. Quantis ego ei obstrictus eram beneficiis, tantas ei gratias persolvere nunquam valui. Eheu! praeceptore privatus sum, cuius sciendi fons nunquam exhatiebatur, fautore et amico in beneficiis apud me collocandis non fatigando, qui usque ad extrellum vitae halitum benevolentiam mihi suam semper conservavit. Terra ei sit super ossa levis! *Arabum Proverbia, Praef. iv.*

By the exertions of eminent and accomplished scholars, during the last twenty years, many valuable Arabic works, which had hitherto been confined to four or five of the national libraries of Europe, have been printed, and are accessible to every student. To M. de Sacy we are indebted for the *Kalilah wa Dimnah*, and the *Makamát of Hariri*, with an excellent commentary.

M. Freytag has just published a beautiful and correct edition of all the proverbs of *Maidáni*; the same gentleman had before edited the *Fákihat ul Khulafá*, and that precious collection of ancient Arabian poetry, the *Hamásá*. His *Lexicon Arabicum* would have quite superseded that of Golius, had it appeared in one folio volume; four quartos are less adapted however for frequent use, although the inconvenience is in some degree remedied by the smaller Dictionary which M. Freytag has published in one volume. In India, Mr W. H. Macnaghten is publishing a correct edition of the *1001 Nights*, in the original Arabic; and the liberal patronage of the Asiatic Society has enabled M. Flügel to give us in Arabic and Latin a fine edition of the great bibliographical work of Hajji Khalfa.

To our countrymen in India we are indebted for many works of the Arabian Grammarians, and for an edition of the *Kamús*; the orientalists of the continent have also printed several pieces of Arabic Grammar, including the *Ajrumia*, by M. Vaucele, and the *Alfiyya*,

by M. de Sacy, whose *Anthologie Grammaticale Arabe* would alone have entitled him to our gratitude.

This very slight view of the progress that has been lately made in publishing Arabic works, may suffice to shew that the scholar has now ample materials for study, and will be no longer deterred from devoting his time to this noble language, by reflecting, that when he has made himself a master of its Grammar, there is but little to reward him for his toil.

How far the present Grammar may assist the beginner it becomes not me to say; my endeavour has been, as I before observed, to avoid the extremes of brevity or prolixity. If the Syntax of Erpenius in nine pages be too short, the beginner will find that of M. de Sacy, which occupies five hundred pages, as much too long. Syntax, it seems to me, is that part of Grammar upon which the greatest labor is bestowed with the least fruit. I repeat, that to the advanced scholar, M. de Sacy's Grammar is of incalculable value, and will be found an excellent introduction to the study of the Arabian Grammarians and Commentators, but to him who has no intention of examining those authors, or who is beginning the study of Arabic, I consider it as less useful than even the old work of Erpenius; defective as that book may be, it has hitherto been the only one well adapted for the use of a beginner desirous of acquiring a correct knowledge of the language. Im-

perfect as my own experience may be considered, I may presume to speak of it, having in early youth been guided by the advice of Sir W. Jones, who, in his discourse upon the Arabs, recommends the student, after having made himself a master of the Grammar of Erpenius, to proceed with the assistance of the Lexicon of Golius, to read through that author's edition of the *History of Tímúr*, by Ibnu Arabsháh. This course of study I rigorously followed, substituting only the more portable Lexicon of Willmet, to the accuracy of which I can bear full witness; and taking occasionally the assistance of the edition of Arabsháh by Manger. That I often erred, and that much more grammatical knowledge than Erpenius affords, is desirable, and even requisite, for him who wishes to properly understand and appreciate the life of Tímúr, is unquestionable: but the advice of Sir W. Jones is not to be treated lightly, or his authority to be considered of little weight, because in the course of his vast and varied reading he may sometimes err.

The student is however now provided, as I have observed before, with every assistance he can require; and I should recommend him first to read the *Fákihat ul Khulafá* of Arabsháh, published by M. Freytag. I do not recommend the Korán, the enigmatical and abrupt style of which renders it unfit for the learner, whom it will, besides, supply with a very small stock of words.

I have not thought it necessary to expatiate upon minute orthographical points, belonging almost wholly to manuscripts of the Korán, or to enter into long details upon the divisions and subdivisions *ad infinitum*, of the Arabian Grammarians. However ingenious the writings of those authors, it is much to be regretted that their attention was so extensively directed to such learned trifles; there can, I think, be no doubt that their waste of time and talent upon the metaphysical subtleties of Grammar, had a most unhappy effect in diverting them from the more important and useful pursuits of science, in the cultivation of which, although they did much, we should have owed still more to them, had they not forgotten that Grammar is to be considered as a means, and not as an end.

It will be observed, that in the *Paradigmata* of the verbs, I have given, conformably with the plan of Erpenius, the verbal adjective as a participle, and the noun of action in the accusative, as an infinitive. There has, I presume to think, been much needless discussion upon this subject; Erpenius, though exhibiting them as participles and infinitives, in consequence of their verbal origin, confesses they must be regarded, strictly speaking, as the verbal adjective and noun of action; and M. Ewald, very properly, I think, considers that M. de Sacy has gone too far in separating them entirely from the verb, although they do not wholly answer to the

ideas attached to the words participle and infinitive in the Latin Grammar. I have more particularly enlarged upon their nature and qualities under the heads of verbal adjective, and noun of action.

I have not, however, employed myself in discussing subjects of this, as it seems to me, unprofitable nature. I am wholly of Major Lockett's opinion, "Theoretical disquisitions are good in their proper place, but they are not in their proper place in an elementary treatise, which should aim rather at the illustration of specific rules, than the discovery or examination of abstract principles."

The Munt Amil, by A. Lockett.

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CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

PAGE 23, note, line 2, *for* final *read* initial, and add—M. de Sacy probably specifies only the initial and medial letters, because the final ف and ق are often written without any point whatever.

Page	30, line	16 <i>for</i>	^٥ اتسام	<i>read</i>	^٥ اتسام
62	9, 11	...	صيغة	...	صيغة
73	7	...	أني	...	أني
75	10	...	لنقيلن	...	لنقيلن
96	10	...	تاكـلـ	...	تاكـلـ
111	3	...	Hamzah's	...	Hamzahs
133	19	...	graze	...	graze
145	16	...	آل اسم	...	الاسم

164, last line after “servile letters”—add sometimes

175, line	6 <i>for</i>	^٥ غلامية	<i>read</i>	^٥ غلامية
179	3	...	الليل	الليل
188	13	...	لـ	الـ
208	20	...	here	there
218	7	...	ينفحـ	ينفحـ
224	16	...	ـثلاثـة	ـثلاثـة and
...	ستـ	ستـ
226	14	...	Wednesday	Tuesday

A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

ARABIC LANGUAGE.

THE Arabic Alphabet consists of twenty-eight letters, differently shaped, according to their position at the beginning, middle, or end of words; the names and powers, the order and figure of which may be seen in the following Table.

ALPHABETICAL

			Final.		Medial. Connec.	Initial.	Numerical value.	Hebrew.	Syriac.
			Connec.	Uncon.					
1	A	أَلِفٌ	Alif	ا	ا	ا	1	א	ا
2	B	بَاءٌ	Ba	ب	ب	ب	2	ב	ب
3	T	تَاءٌ	Ta	ت	ت	ت	400	ת	ت
4	Th	ثَاءٌ	Tha	ث	ث	ث	500	תָּ	ث
5	J	جَيْمٌ	Jim	ج	ج	ج	3	ג	ج
6	H	حَاءٌ	Hha	ح	ح	ح	8	ח	ح
7	Kh	خَاءٌ	Kha	خ	خ	خ	600	כְּ	خ
8	D	دَالٌ	Dal	د	د	د	4	דְּ	د
9	Dz	ذَالٌ	Dzal	ذ	ذ	ذ	700	דְּ	ذ
10	R	رَاءٌ	Ra	ر	ر	ר	200	רְ	ر
11	Z	زَاءٌ	Za	ز	ز	ز	7	זְ	ز
12	S	سَينٌ	Sin	س	س	س	60	סְ	س
13	Sh	شَينٌ	Shin	ش	ش	שׁ	300	שְׁ	ش
14	S	صَادٌ	Sad	ص	ص	ص	90	צְ	ص
15	D	ضَادٌ	Dad	ض	ض	ض	800	צְ	ض
16	T	طَاءٌ	Ta	ط	ط	ط	9	טְ	ط
17	D	ظَاءٌ	Da	ظ	ظ	ظ	900	טְ	ظ
18	Â	عَينٌ	Ain	ع	ع	ع	70	עֲ	ع
			Ghain	غ	غ	غ	1000	غְ	غ
		فَاءٌ	Fa	ف	ف	ف	80	פְּ	ف

TABLE.

			Final.		Medial. Connec.	Initial.	Numerical value.	Hebrew.	Syriac.
			Connec.	Uncon.					
21	K	قافٌ Kaf	ق	ق	ة	ة	100	ك	ك
22	K	كافٌ Kef	ك	ك	ك	ك	20	כ	כ
23	L	لامٌ Lam	ل	ل	ل	ل	80	ל	ل
24	M	ميمٌ Mim	م	م	م	م	40	מ	م
25	N	نونٌ Nun	ن	ن	ن	ن	50	ن	ن
26	W	واوٌ Waw	و	و	و	و	6	ו	ו
27	H	هاءٌ Heh	ه	ه	ه	ه	5	ה	ه
28	Y	ياءٌ Ya	ي	ي	ي	ي	10	י	ي
	Lá	لام الف لام الف	ل	ل					

Short Vowels a — i — u —

Long Vowels a | — i (ee) ي — u و —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1840
ا	ب	ت	ت	ه	و	ي	ي	ع	ف	۱۸۴۰

These figures, which are called رقم هندی or Indian ciphers, are used in preference to the inconvenient mode of the letters of the Alphabet. They are written from left to right, as may be seen by the date 1840. This is a sufficient indication of their foreign origin.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ALPHABET.

THE Arabic Alphabet, like those of the other Semitic nations, is composed of consonants alone. The letters ل, و, and ي, often indeed appear to perform the part of vowels; but that term is really correct, only when applied to the three points, which will be described hereafter.

The character here used, is that which is named *Naskhi* نسخی, the only one employed in printed Arabic, and of which all others are but variations, chiefly made for the purpose of ornament.

Among these the *Shulsí* شلسی, is peculiar to Inscriptions, the titles of books, &c., and is distinguished by the greater size and thickness of the letters, and by the elegance of its flourishes.

The *Taálik* تعلیق, is the beautiful flowing character used in Persian poetry, and the *Shakastah* شکسته or broken, is a careless scrawl, also used in Persian, and in which the diacritical points distinguishing the various letters, are almost wholly neglected. These two last are employed in writing Persian only. The Arabs being great admirers of Calligraphy, have however other variations, but as these are confined to manuscripts, and easily to be distinguished, as formed from the *Naskhi* it is not deemed necessary to dwell upon them here.

The order in which the letters are placed in this Alphabet, is not that which has always prevailed; a more ancient one is known by the technical term *Abujad*, which is the first of the following eight unmeaning and imaginary words, أَبْجَدْ هُوَزْ حَطَىْ كَلْمَنْ سَعْقَنْ قَرْشَتْ ثَخَدْ ضَطْغْ. According to this arrangement it is that the letters are used as numerals.

The African Arabs have an *Abujad* somewhat different from that which belongs to Asia, but it may be here observed that by the term of Arabs of Africa, not those of Egypt, but of Western Africa (Maghrib) are always to be understood. The *Lám-Alif* is added to the Alphabet, merely to shew the peculiar mode in which the *Alif* is included in, or added to the *Lám*.

The various columns in which the Alphabet appears, shew, 1st, their order; 2nd, their names; 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th the different forms which each letter assumes, as being 1st, wholly isolated; 2nd, joined to the preceding letter; 3rd, joined to the preceding and following; 4th, joined only to the following one. Some letters, it will be seen, are never joined to their succeeding one, though when وْ، جْ، زْ and ، are followed by ، at the end of a word they may be joined together.

Several letters are distinguished from others of the same shape by the addition of one or more points; these, which the Arabians denominate نُوكَةٌ، *noktah*, we call diacritical, or distinctive. As these points are frequently omitted by the carelessness of transcribers, proper names are often minutely described by Arabian authors; every letter being carefully enumerated, and the vowel points ascertained; in such cases, as an additional precaution, those letters which resemble others in form

are distinguished by the epithets *άπειρος*, *without points*, (dia-critical,) and *αἰνεῖος pointed**.

To avoid the mistakes which may arise from the similarity of different letters, other means are also used; the letters ح ص ط ع س are marked thus حْ صْ طْ عْ سْ ; and ح ص ط ع س are repeated in smaller characters underneath. This sometimes distinguishes س also, or three points are written below it سْ ; these precautions are however only to be found in the most accurate manuscripts, but it is not to be supposed that the want of them, leaves any great difficulty to be surmounted; he who is well acquainted with but a few of the many books now printed, will find little difficulty in reading manuscripts, which are, after all, seldom so badly written as to offer much obstacle to the Student.

The African character differs little from that of Asia, but in the former, the letter **ف** initial or medial, has the diacritical point below **و**, **أ**; **ق** in the same places has only one point above **و**, **ي**. The Africans sometimes use the three letters **ك**, **ق** and

* Thus in the History of Tímúr,

أَسْمَهُ تِيمُور بْنَاءً مَكْسُورَةً مُثَنَّاً فَوْقًا وَ يَاءً سَاكِنَةً مُثَنَّاً تَحْتًا
وَ وَاءً سَاكِنَةً بَيْنَ مَيمٍ مَضْمُونَةً وَ رَاءً مَهْمَلَةً.

His name was Timúr, with *Tá* having *Kasrah*, and two points above; and *Yá* quiescent, with two points below; and *Wáw* quiescent, between *Mím* bearing *Dammah*, and *Rá* without any points.

[†] I give this upon the authority of M. de Sacy, not having had myself the opportunity of examining African manuscripts. Erpenius

ك with three points above, or beneath; they then have the pronunciation of our *g* in *get*, or *guard*; by the addition of these points below they also give to the letter ش, the sound of our *ch* in *chip*, *charm*, &c. پ

The Arabic, like the Hebrew, and many other Eastern languages, is written from right to left.

No combination of letters, or directions for using the organs of speech, can convey all the sounds of the Arabic Alphabet correctly; nor, were it possible, would it be easy to decide what standard of pronunciation was to be preferred to all others. The Arabic language is that of the religion and law of Muhammadan states, from the Ganges to the Straits of Gibraltar and the banks of the Danube; from Cape Comorin to Chinese Tartary; it is not only pronounced in various ways by these various people, but even near its native deserts, great differences exist in the sounds given to many of its letters. In the towns the pronunciation is far from being as correct as among the Bedouins. Baghdád discriminates و, ن, ض and ظ, while Aleppo makes ن, ظ and ج nearly the same, but ض like و. Egypt sounds ق hard, like *g* in *go*, and ل in some parts of Syria is pronounced like ش, *Markab*, or *Marhab*.

These variations however are of no great consequence; he who uses the mode prevailing at Delhi, will find no difficulty whatever in conversing with a native of Fez or Morocco*.

makes no such distinction as to this taking place, only in medial, or final ف and ق; both he and M. Ewald give it as a general rule, whether those letters be initial, medial, or final.

* Mr Lumsden notices the difficulty which a native of India has to understand an Arab; it is within my own knowledge, however,

The most harmonious pronunciation indeed is that of the learned of Turkey and Persia, who soften down those hard and guttural letters, to which they find it so difficult to give the genuine Arabic sounds.

Alif, when attended by *Hamzah* ـ (see p. 32), is the soft breathing of the Greeks, or English *h* not aspirated, and is a species of consonant always accompanying the vowels which are preceded by no other consonant. When unaccompanied by *Hamzah*, *Alif* is employed to lengthen the vowel *Fathah*, or *A*, which goes before it.

ـ and ـ are precisely our *b* and *t*.

ـ this letter, though said to have the power of our *th* in *thing*, is, among the Arabs themselves, almost always pronounced like ـ; some even consider the first sound as vicious. The Turks and Persians pronounce it like *S*.

ـ answers to our *j* in *jest*, &c. In Egypt, as has been before said, it is pronounced like hard *g* in *get*, *give*, &c. This prevails also at Maskat, and some other places.

ـ is our *h* strongly aspirated or slightly guttural.

ـ this is the German *ch*, as in the words *Nacht*, *Buch*. Among the Turks and Persians, it is however much softened

and reduced to almost the simple *h*. ـ is by them pronounced
ـ; we express it by the letters *kh*, as in خـلـيـفـةـ *Khalif*.

that the native Professor at Haileybury, some years back, conversed fluently with a merchant of Algiers, and the latter being asked if they understood each other easily, replied with great signs of astonishment, “Understand each other! pourquoi non?”

و is our *d*.

ڏ this generally corresponds, like the preceding, with our *d*; some, however, as the Arabs of Maskat, give it the sound of our *z*, which is also done by the Turks and Persians.

ڙ is exactly our *r*, and ڇ our *z*.

ڦ is our *s* and ڦ *sh*.

ڻ is the letter *s*, with a stronger articulation than ڦ, which however it so much resembles, as to be often confounded with it.

ڦ answers among the Arabs to our *d*, uttered with a kind of emphasis; the Turks and Persians use it as another *z*.

ٻ is a strong *t*.

ٻ differs nothing from ڦ, for which it is often written. In Egypt, as always among the Turks, it becomes *z*.

ڦ the articulation of this letter is given up by all our grammarians, as impossible to be conveyed to European ears; it is a stronger kind of *Hamzah* or guttural *a*; by the operation of the vowel points it often takes the sound of *i*, *o*, or *u*.

ڦ this is best represented by the letters *gh*, though in some countries rather taking the sound of *rh*.

ڻ is our *f*.

ڻ is nearly our *k*, receiving, however, among many of the Arabs, a guttural emphasis, which it would be as difficult as it is useless to attempt to imitate. Those of Maskat, Morocco, and other places, confound it with ڦ.

ڻ is our *k*; many of the Arabs soften it into the French *g*, in *queue*, *qui*; and this is the practice among the Turks, who insert, as it were, a short *i* after it when it comes before ٻ or ڙ:

as كاغد *Kiághit*, *paper*; ملوكانه *Mulúkiánah*, *royal*; at Maskat, it becomes a hard *g*, so as to be by those Arabs confounded with ج and ق.

ل l; م m.

ن before س ح خ غ l, sounds like the English *n*, which is its natural articulation, or what the Arabian grammarians call اظهار or *manifestation*. When followed by ب it becomes *m*, and when it precedes any of the letters forming the technical word لومير it takes the sound of the following letter, as من بيت mim baitin; من حس من ليل mir rabbin; من رب mummahisun; ان يقدم ayyatakaddama; منوال mauvalun. Before all the other letters it sounds like *ng* in the word *bring*; as من طين ming tinin.

و is among the Arabs pronounced like our *w*; with the Turks and Persians it is *v*; when quiescent, and following *Dammah*, it becomes a long *u*.

ز is *h* with a very slight aspiration; when at the end of words and surmounted by two points, it generally marks the feminine gender, and is pronounced like ت t; being generally changed to that letter by the Persians and Turks, when they borrow such words from the Arabic.

ى is our *y*, as in *yelp*, *yonder*. When quiescent and following *Kasrah* it coalesces with that vowel, and is pronounced like *ee*.

On the Different Classes of Letters.

The Alphabet may be divided under the heads of pronunciation, strength, affinity, office, and society.

1st. Six letters are called *Gutturals* ء خ ع غ ئ؛ four, *Labials* ب ف م و؛ four, *Palatials* ج ق ل ئ؛ eight, *Dentals* ت ث د ذ ط ظ ل ن. ش ص ض ر ز س. The *Dentals* and *Linguals* are called solar letters, the rest lunar.

2nd. *Strength.* The three letters أ و ئ are called *infirm letters*, حروف الْعَلَمَةُ being considered as having no sound but what they receive from the vowel points, either attending themselves or the preceding letters. All the others are stiled robust.

3rd. *Affinity.* Some letters are permutable, being such in general as are formed by the same organs, as ص with س، د with ت، but particularly أ و ئ؛ which are often substituted one for another.

4th. *Office.* Some are denominated Radical, others servile; the Radicals are sixteen, ر ز ش ص ض ط ظ ع غ ق ذ د ئ ت ج ح ئ خ، and are so called, because they are never found excepting in the roots of Arabic words. The rest are called serviles, being employed in forming the derivatives, and other inflexions from the roots. The servile letters, however, are often Radicals, particularly in the imperfect verbs, but the Radicals are never serviles, excepting ب and د، which are sometimes substituted for ت.

5th. *Society.* Some are compatible, which may follow one another in the same word; the others cannot, and are therefore called incompatible. These consist of the *Gutturals* ء خ غ

ج (though ز is sometimes subjoined to ج) together with the following :

ب	ف	م	with
ت	ص	ض	ط and
ث	س	ض	ظ.
ج	غ	ق	and ل.
خ		ق	ظ and ل.
د		ذ	.
ذ		ض	ط and ظ.
ر		ل	.
ز		ض	ص and ظ.
س		ص	ض and ص.
ش		ض	.
ص		ط	ض and ظ.
ض		ط	ظ.
ط		ظ	and ل.
ظ		غ	and ق.
غ		ق	and ل.
ق		ل	.
ل	ن		except ل by no means. and عَلَن he manifested.

The servile letters in the above list, are only included as incompatibles when they constitute part of the root of any word ; for when acting as serviles, they may be joined with any letter, as بِفْضَةٍ in silver : كَفُولَكَ as you say. These observations may be of some use in manuscripts, where the diacritical points are either neglected, or irregularly placed ; as also in fixing ambiguous meanings and distinguishing the pure from the corrupted Arabic.

Of Vowels.

The Arabians have only three characters for vowels, which they call *Fathah* فتح or فتحة, *Kasrah* كسر or كسرة, and *Dammah* ضم or ضمة. The first represented by a small oblique line over the letter, the second by a similar stroke under the letter, and the third by a small curve like a comma.

Fathah - sounding as ā بـ.

Kasrah - ی بـ.

Dammah - ی بـ.

These are sometimes doubled in the final letters, which is called تنوين *Tanwin*, or *nunnation*, because pronounced as if terminated by ن; as رجـل Rajulun, a man, رجـل Rajulin, of a man, رجـلـا Rajulan, a man; the first marks the nominative case of substantives, adjectives, or participles; the second the genitive, and the third the accusative, as also infinitives and nouns placed adverbially.

Although it be impossible to fix precisely the circumstances in which the Arabian vowels represent a sound more or less open, it may be observed in general that *Fathah* is pronounced somewhat like *a* in the word *all*, and *Dammah* like *oo* in *moon*: when these two vowels are placed over a guttural or hard consonant, or immediately precede such an one, the letters which produce this effect are the following: ظ ع غ ق ح ص ض ط. In other places *Fathah* frequently takes a sound resembling *e* in *scene* or *ai* in *gain*; and *Dammah* is pronounced like *u* in *but*, *o* in *above*, or *ou* in *rough*. These distinctions however

are seldom observed; *Fathah* usually receives the sound of our English short *a* in *rap* or *bat*, and *Dammah* is pronounced almost always like *u* in *but*.

Kasrah has the short sound of *i* in *thin*, but never that of the English *i* in *thine*.

When those vowels are placed over any letter preceding ا و ي quiescent, that is, without vowels, they coalesce with them, their respective sounds being lengthened; as قَارَ kār; قُورَ koor; قِيرَ keer.

ا و ي are said to possess their homogeneous or natural vowels when *Fathah* is placed over or precedes ا; *Kasrah* ي; and *Dammah* و; if otherwise, they are called heterogeneous or dissimilar; when the dissimilar vowels precede those letters quiescent, they either form diphthongs with them, as لَلِيلَ night; جَوْهَرَ a jewel; or remain silent, as مَتَى when; but when they have vowels placed over them, they assume, like other consonants, the sound of such superscribed vowels, whether natural or dissimilar; as اَتْسَامٌ Ittisámun, the assuming a badge, or marking one's self; اَنْصُرْ Unsur, assist thou; وَزَارَ Wuzará, Vazirs; وَبَرَ Wabara, he delayed; يَمِينَ Yamín, the right hand; يَصْرَبْ Yadrubu, he strikes.

It must be observed that ، and ي, preceded by *Fathah*, often take the place of long *Alif*, as صَلَوةً prayer; هَرَبَ he threw him; for حَلَّ and حَمَّةً. In such cases these letters do not bear *Jazmah*, a mark which will be spoken of in the next article.

The long *Alif* is sometimes omitted in the middle of words,

such omission being indicated by the *Fathah* being placed perpendicularly, as هـا, زـن, for هـاذا, زـمان. These three letters of prolongation perform that office, and are then called حـرـفـ الـمـدـ letters of extension, chiefly in the beginning and middle of words; when belonging to the last syllable, as in قـلـبـيـ, تـفـزـوـ, دـعـاـ their effect is not very perceptible. They however, in all cases, compose long syllables in poetry.

Of Syllables and Orthographical Signs.

Syllables are divided into pure and mixed, the pure consisting of only one consonant and one vowel, as بـ بـ بـ ; the mixed of two consonants, joined by one vowel, as لـ نـ *lan*; مـ نـ *min*; هـ مـ *hum*; no syllable in this language either beginning with a vowel, or consisting of one simply. Over the second letter of every mixed syllable is placed the following character (۔) called

Jazmah جـمـ or *amputation*, so named, because it separates the artificial syllable at the end of which it is found, from the syllable following; it is also called سـكـونـ *sukün* or *rest*. The second letter of the mixed syllable is not expressed when followed by another of the same kind, but is represented by a character named

Tashdīd تـشـدـيـدـ (-) signifying *corroboration*, which doubles the letter over which it is placed, as نـلـ, where the two j

coalesce, instead of being written نَزْلٌ. This character may be put over any letter but ل, and is used, first, in the coalition of two similar letters as above. Secondly, when ت follows د; in order to avoid a harshness of sound, as وَجَدْتَ Wajattu. Thirdly, when any of the solar letters follow the article الْ, as أَدِينُ Addínu, the faith; أَشْهَمْسُ Ashshamsu, the sun; and fourthly, when ن Jazmated or the nummation points, precede any of the letters in the technical word لَوْمِيْرِ مِنْ لِسَانٍ millisani, &c. In all which cases the preceding letter loses its own, and takes the sound of that over which *Tashdíd* is placed.

Hamzah هَمْزَة (ء) is only another name and form for ل, and is made subservient to it in a variety of respects; it always accompanies the vowel which attends ل, as أَضْرَبَ، أَبْيَضَ.

When و, and ي take the place of *Alif* moveable, *Hamzah* is placed above those letters; as, حَدَتْ، مَوْمَنْ. In such cases it is more regular to suppress the points of the ي thus قَابِلْ and not قَابِلْ.

It often occurs that instead of writing either ل or the ي with *Hamzah* substituted for it, as has been just said, the *Hamzah* only is written, and the letter which should accompany it is suppressed.

This happens, (1) often in the middle, and always at the end of words, after a letter of prolongation, or a letter jazmated, as مَقْرُوْعَةً، مَوْعِبَاتْ، تَوْعَمْ، دَرِيدْ، شَيْءَ، ضَوْءَ، دَجَى، سَوْءَ، جَاءَ.

(2) In the middle of words, after an *Alif* of prolongation, every time that *Hamzah* has *Fathah* for its vowel, as
 أَعْدَأْكُمْ، تَفَاعَلُوا، يَتَسَاءَلُونَ.

(3) In the middle, and at the end of words, when two , or two ى meet, of which the second would be quiescent if the letter bearing *Hamzah* were not suppressed

خَاسِيْنٌ for بَدْوَاهُ، بَدْوَاهٌ for رَوْسٌ.

(4) In the middle of words, when *Hamzah* has *Fathah* for its vowel, and is immediately preceded by a letter bearing *Jazmah*, to which the vowel of the *Hamzah* is carried, the articulation of *Hamzah* being quite suppressed

سَوَّا for مَسَالَةٍ، سَوَّةٌ for سَوَّةٍ.

The suppression of , and ى in the cases noticed under (3) is not constantly observed, and such words are often written

رَوْسٌ, &c.

Wasla (-)، implies conjunction, and is only inscribed over *Alif* at the beginning of a word, to mark an union with the preceding one, *Alif* being then silent, as بَيْتُ الْمَالِ. *Alif* is superscribed with *Wasla*, first in the imperative of the first conjugation. Secondly, in the preterite active, imperative, and infinitive, of the derivative conjugations of the second and third

classes. Thirdly, in the following ten nouns: اُمَرَّا a man; اُمَرَّةٌ a woman; اُبْنٌ a son; اُبْنَةٌ a daughter; اُبْنَمٌ a son; اُلَّذَانِ two, (masc.), اُلَّذَانِ two, (fem.) اُسْمٌ a name; اُسْتٌ the buttocks;

أيمٰن *an oath*; and lastly in the article الْ; in all which cases, unless beginning a sentence, or following the article, the initial ل, is not pronounced, the subsequent letter being always jazmated and united in pronunciation to the vowel with which the preceding word ends, as أَمْرَةٌ يَدُ the hand of a woman, ل being sometimes even altogether omitted, as حَدَّثَ الْحَرِيثَ بْنَ هَمَّامٍ. *Harith, the son of Hammám, related.* It is also dropped when the subsequent letter has a vowel; as دُوْ for دَمْدُ, extend thou. If any word, whose final letter is naturally jazmated, precedes *Alif* of union, that *Alif* does not, in pronunciation, take the vowel which belongs to it, but the jazmated letter preceding it takes either *Fathah*, *Kasrah*, or *Dammah*; but the choice is not arbitrary.

Fathah is used, first after مِنْ دَمْعٍ followed by the article الْ or the word أيمٰن.

2nd. After the affixes of the first person نِيْ, or يِ when they are followed by the article الْ, as أَهَدَنِي الصِّرَاطَ.

Kasrah is employed, first after مِنْ دَمْعٍ followed by any other *Alif* of union, than that of the article الْ or the word أيمٰن.

2nd. After any other monosyllable ending in a jazmated letter, as أَنْ، بَلْ، قَدْ، هَلْ, &c. excepting مَذْ; and also after the word لِكْنَ.

3rd. After the third person singular feminine, of the preterite, and in the future or indefinite tense bearing apocope, after the third person masculine and feminine of the singular;

the second person masculine of the same number; and the first person common both of singular and plural, تَكْتُبْ, يَكْتُبْ، نَكْتُبْ، أَنَّكْتُبْ—and after the second person singular masculine of the imperative أَكْتُبْ.

4th. After genitives of duals in construction, as

مَدِينَتِي الْجَازِ.

5th. After the second person feminine of the indefinite tense bearing apocope, and of the imperative of defective verbs whose final ى is preceded by *Fathah*, as تَنْزِي by apocope for تَفْزِينْ; أَرْضِي by apocope for تَرْضِيئْ; and أَرْضِي by contraction for تَرْضِي.

Dammah is employed, first after the pronoun أَنْتُمْ and the affixed pronouns كُمْ and هُمْ.

2nd. After the second person plural masculine of the preterite نَصَرْتُمْ.

3rd. After مَذْ.

4th. In those persons of the plural of defective verbs, where, in consequence of a contraction, the و, characteristic of the plural, instead of being quiescent after *Dammah*, as in كَتَبُوا, يَكْتُبُوا, اَنَّكْتُبُوا is preceded by *Fathah*, as يَتَمَنُوا, اَشْتَرُوا, رَمَوْا. In these cases, if an *Alif* of union follows, *Dammah* is added, and such words are written thus, يَتَمَنُوا, اَشْتَرُوا, رَمَوْا.

The affixed pronoun هُمْ, changing its *Dammah* in certain cases into *Kasrah*, the ه takes, according to some, for its casual

vowel, *Kasrah*; and according to others *Dammah*, حَقٌّ عَلَيْهِمْ أَلْقُولٌ, or حَقٌّ عَلَيْهِمْ أَلْقُولٌ. When the word preceding the *Alif* of union ends in a nunnation, *Kasrah* is supplied though not written, as رَسُولٌ أَسْمَهُ مُوسَى, *Rasúlun-i-Smuhu Músá*.

Sometimes the *Alif* of union is wholly suppressed; this takes place first in the formula بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ where the *Alif* of the word أَسْمَهُ is dropped.

2nd. In the word أَبْنَى when between two correlative proper names, as زَيْدُ بْنُ عَمْرُو *Zaid, son of Amru*; but not when it is not between two proper names, as زَيْدُ أَبْنَى عَمِّي *Zaid, son of my uncle*; or when these two names form two different parts of the proposition, as in زَيْدُ أَبْنَى مُحَمَّدًا *Zaid (is) the son of Muhammad*.

3rd. In the article الْ preceded by the prefix لِ, or the adverb of affirmation لَلْحَقُّ and لَلْرَجُلُ for لَلْحَقُّ and لَلْرَجُلُ, لِ.

4th. In verbs and nouns when it is preceded by the interrogative adverb أَأْبَنْكَ and أَصْطَفَنِي أَأْبَنْكَ for أَبْنَكَ and أَصْطَفَنِي, as.

5th. In the article الْ preceded by the interrogative adverb أَأْلَمَ for أَلَمَ; in this case however the *Alif* of union may also be preserved.

Madda (~), or extension. When the *Alif* of prolongation is immediately followed by l moved, either by a simple vowel or a nunnation, in place of the last of these two *Alifs*,

the *Hamzah* with its proper vowel is written only, and *Madda* is put over the *Alif* of prolongation, as ﴿هَمْزَه﴾ heaven. This sign is particularly used when the *Hamzah*, which follows the *Alif* of prolongation, terminates a word.

The *Madda* is also placed over *Alif* at the commencement of a word or syllable, when that *Alif* is radical, moved by *Fathah*, and ought to be followed either by *Alif-hamzah* with *Jazmah*, or by an *Alif* of prolongation, as لِهٗ for لِهٗ, and أَكْلُونَ for أَكْلُونَ. In general the *Madda* points out the absence of *Alif*, and when the *Madda* is used, the *Hamzah*, if it be an *Alif-Hamzah*, is usually suppressed, as well as the vowel, which is always *Fathah*.

It is also inscribed over arithmetical signs, and likewise over abbreviations. A single word is represented by the first letter, as ص for صَدِيقٌ just; if there are two words, the initial letter of the first, and the final of the second are used, مَلَكٌ for مَلَكٌ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ peace be upon him! if three, the initial of the first, a medial of the second, and the final of the third, are generally taken, as مَلِيْلٌ for مَلِيْلَ اللَّهِ أَعْلَمٌ I am the most wise God. But when there are many words, their initials are most commonly made use of.

Of the Pause.

The pause وَقْتٌ, which takes place after a word, being the last of a period, of a phrase, or even of a proposition, makes in the manner of reading or pronouncing that word, some alterations necessary to be noticed.

In general, when a pause occurs, the vowel or nunnation of the last letter is suppressed; thus, instead of saying ضربني زيد ^س Zaid has struck me, and عبد ^س الْحَمِيد Abd ul Hamid has come to me, pronouncing in the first example the nunnation of زيد ^س, and in the second the final Kasrah of الْحَمِيد, we say only زيد Zaid, and الْحَمِيد al Hamid.

If however the nunnation is — as in this example لَمْ نَرَ مُحَمَّدًا we have not seen *Muhammad*, the ـ of the nunnation is only dropped, and the *Fathah* followed by ـ is preserved, thus لَمْ نَرَ مُحَمَّدًا.

Analogous to this, in those forms of the indefinite and imperative, which, under the influence of certain particles, as will be shewn hereafter, terminate in ن jazmated, the ن is withdrawn in pronunciation, and the word is pronounced as if the vowel immediately preceding the ن were followed by its homogeneous letter of prolongation, thus تكتَبَنْ for يكتَبَنْ، تكتَبَنْ for يكتَبَنْ، اكتَبَنْ for اكتَبَنْ، اكتَبَنْ for اكتَبَنْ for يكتَبَوا اكتَبَنْ.

It is the same with the word أَنْ, which in a case of pause is pronounced آنٌ.

The general rule applies equally to the inflections of verbs, when they end in a simple vowel, thus ضربَ for ضربٌ, ضربتَ for ضربتٌ, ضربتُ for ضربتٍ. The ة at the end of nouns femi-

nine and others, loses, in case of وَقْتٍ, its vowel or nunnation, and changes into ةٌ quiescent, as مَدِينَةٌ for مَدِينَةٌ, مَدِينَةٌ. مَدِينَةٌ.

The affixed pronouns كٰ and هٰ, lose their vowels in cases of pause, and become quiescent, اِبْنُكٰ اِبْنُكٰ for اِبْنُكٰ اِبْنُكٰ.

Nouns, which according to the rules of permutation, which will be hereafter explained, having for third radical وٰ or يٰ, lose that third radical by contraction, and throw the ن of the nunnation on the vowel preceding, as قَاضٍ for قَاضٍ, and قَاضِيٰ, in cases of pause lose the final vowel, as قَاضٌ; final يٰ may however be used قَاضِيٰ.

The cutting off of the vowels or nunnation, in cases of pause, is applicable also to words terminating verses, or the periods of rhymed prose, سَبْعٌ. In this case, the nunnation may be taken away entirely, or only the ن which it contains be dropped, and the vowel preserved. Thus سَبْبٌ for سَبْبٌ and سَبْبٌ سَبْبٌ for سَبْبٌ and سَبْبٌ; or else سَبْبٌ سَبْبٌ for سَبْبٌ.

RULES OF PERMUTATION OF THE LETTERS

وَيْ.

1. THE letters وَيْ, are often used for each other; these permutations being considered as an imperfection, the Arabian Grammarians denominate them infirm letters حُرُوفُ الْعَلَمَةِ. In the beginning of a word, however, they usually remain, except when, by the influence of some prefixed inseparable particles, they cease to be initial.

2. When, being themselves without vowels, and following those which are dissimilar, they become analogous to them. *Alif* is considered as analogous to *Fathah*. *Waw* to *Dammah*, and *Ya* to *Kasrah*. Thus

نُوْيٰ	for	نَأِيٰ	a trench.
بُيْرٰ		بَارٰ	a well.
نَارٰ		نُورٰ	fire.
مِيْعَادٰ		مِوْعَادٰ	the said place or time.
دَارٰ		دِيرٰ	a house.
مُوقِنٰ		مِيقِنٰ	certifying.

وَيْ and يَ sometimes remain after *Fathah*; in this case, if bearing *Jazmah*, they form a diphthong with the preceding *Fathah*; as in لِيلٰ يَومٰ; or not having *Jazmah*, they are pronounced as a long *Alif*, as رَمِيدَه like صَلَوتٰ, رَمَاه like صَلَه.

3. The letters وَيْ when quiescent, and followed by *Jazmah* are omitted, as يَخْفَ for يَقُومُ for يَسِيرُ، يَقُومُ for يَسِيرُ.

4. The *Alif* of union is not subjected to this rule, as مُصَنْعٌ فَانْصَرٌ.

SPECIAL RULES.

Alif.

1. *Alif-hamzah*, in the middle of a word, when moved by *Dammah* is changed into و, when by *Kasrah* into ي, whether preceded by a vowel or letter jazmated;

رَافَ	رَوْفَ for رُوفَ
وَافَ	وَفَ
أَمَةٌ	أَمَّةٌ
أَدَابٌ	أَذَابٌ
يَسٌ	يَاسٌ
رَبٌ	رَبَّيْ.

2. *Alif-hamzah*, in the middle of a word, when moved by *Fathah*, after *Dammah* is changed into و, after *Kasrah* into ي, as

دَابَ	دَوْبَ for دُوبَ
فَيَةٌ	فَأَةٌ.

3. *Hamzah* or *Alif-hamzah*, quiescent in the middle of a word, is changeable into وَيْ or يَ when quiescent; agreeably to the

vowel preceding; the articulation of the *Hamzah* being wholly suppressed, as

رَأْسٌ	for رَأْسٌ
اسْتَاجِرٌ	for اسْتَاجِرٌ
بُوسٌ	for بُوسٌ
ذِبِّ	for ذِبِّ.

4. *Hamzah*, preceded by و or ي quiescent, acting as servile letters, is changeable after و into و, and into ي after ي, uniting with the preceding letter by *Tashdíd*, and losing all articulation of the *Hamzah*. Thus

مَقْرُوْة	for مَقْرُوْة
خَطِيْة	خَطِيْة
هَنِّي	هَنِّي.

5. In the middle of a word, *Hamzah*, being preceded by a quiescent letter, other than و or ي, the *Hamzah* may be suppressed, and the vowel belonging to it transferred to the preceding letter, as

مسَلَة	for مَسَلَة
مسَوْلٌ	مسَوْلٌ
تَسْلٌ	تَسْلٌ.

6. *Alif-hamzah*, at the end of a word, is changed, after *Dammah* into و, after *Kasrah* into ي;

دَنْوٌ	for دَنْـا
خَاطِيْ	خَاطِـا.

7. *Alif-hamzah*, at the end of a word after *Fathah*, when moved by *Dammah*, is changed into و, when by *Kasrah* into ي, as

تَفْتَوْ for تَفْتَنَا

سَنِي سَنَا.

But it is equally correct to write تَفْتَنَا or تَفْتَأِ, and it is thus that grammarians usually write الْمُبْتَدَأ or الْمُبْتَدَأِ.

8. *Alif-hamzah*, at the end of a word, and preceded by *Jazmah*, is written as *Hamzah* only, but the vowel may be transferred to the jazmated letter, and *Hamzah* then becomes ا or ئ, according to the vowel preceding. Thus

الْجَزْوِ for الْجَزْءِ

الْجَزِيِّ الْجَزِءِ

الْجَزْرِ الْجَزِءِ.

9. Should two *Alif-hamzahs* meet together in the same word, and the first be moved by a vowel, and the second be jazmated, the latter loses its *Hamzah*, and becomes merely long, changed, if need be, into و or ي;

امْنٌ or أَمْنٌ for الْمَنِ.

إِيمَانٌ for إِيمَانٌ and أُهْمَانٌ for أَهْمَانٌ.

10. *Alif*, quiescent, preceded by another *Alif* moved by *Fathah*, is dropped; this is pointed out by the position of the *Fathah*, which is written perpendicularly, or by *Maddah*;

اَمْرٌ or اَمْرٌ for اَمْرٌ
 اَكْلٌ اَكْلٌ اَكْلٌ
 مَالٌ مَالٌ مَالٌ

This suppression takes place in some words of very frequent recurrence, when quiescent *Alif* is not preceded by another *l*, as in

رَحْمَانٌ for رَحْمَنٌ
 قِيَامَةٌ قِيَامَةٌ

11. When two *Alifs* meet in the middle of a word, the first being *Hamzah* moved by *Fathah*, and the second quiescent, the first is often changed into , without *Hamzah*, as

تَامَرُوا or تَامَرُوا تَامَرُوا
 ذَوَابَتْ ذَوَابَتْ ذَوَابَتْ
 اُولَآخْرٌ اُولَآخْرٌ اُولَآخْرٌ

12. The inseparable particles وَ لَ فَ بَ and لِ which are used at the beginning of words, alter nothing in the nature of *Alif*, which is still considered to be the first letter of the word, though those particles may be prefixed, as كَامٌ لَّاَبٌ, and not كَامٌ لِّيَابٌ.

Some compound words must be excepted, in which custom has established the change, as لَلْلَّا for لَلْلَّا, and لَنْ لَنْ for لَنْ لَنْ.

13. When the interrogative particle ؎ is followed by *Alif-hamzah*, if the second be moved by *Fathah*, one of them, with its vowel, is dropped, or an *Hamzah* is placed first, and then an *Alif* with *Maddah*. Thus

أَنْتَ	or	أَنْتَ	for	أَنْتَ
أَنْذِرْتُهُمْ		أَنْذِرْتُهُمْ		الذِرْتُهُمْ
أَلَانْ		أَلَانْ		اَلَانْ
الَّدْ		الَّدْ		الَّدْ.

14. If the second *Hamzah* have *Dammah* for its vowel, the *Alif* becomes و, or the second ؎ is suppressed and its *Hamzah* only retained;

أَنْبِيَكُمْ or أَنْبِيَكُمْ for الْأَنْبِيَكُمْ.

15. If the second *Hamzah* have *Kasrah*, the *Alif* is changed into ئ;

أَنْ	for	أَنْ
إِذَا		إِذَا.

Waw.

1. *Waw* in the beginning of a word, when followed by another moved by a vowel, is changed into *Alif-hamzah*, to avoid the meeting of two و;

وَاصْلَةٌ	pl. of	وَاصْلَلٌ	for	أَوَاصِلٌ
وَاصْحَةٌ		وَاصْحَحٌ		أَوَاصِحٌ
وَاقِفٌ		وَاقِيٌّ		وَاقِيَةٌ.

2. If there be two , at the beginning of a word and the first be moved by *Dammah*, it may be changed into *Hamzah*;

وُورِيَ for أُورِيَ.

3. When in the middle of a word there are two , the first moved by *Dammah*, and the second quiescent, if the letter preceding the first is neither jazmated nor quiescent, and the first is not doubled by *Tashdid*, the first , is often changed into *Hamzah*, preserving the figure of . Thus

خُووْلَةٌ	for	خُووْلَهٌ
نُورَةٌ	for	نُورَهٌ.

In this case one of the two , is sometimes dropped; this occurs particularly when the first , is preceded by long *Alif*;

دَاؤُودٌ	for	دَاؤُونَ
طَاؤُوسٌ	for	طَاؤُونَ.

If they meet only in consequence of a contraction, this rule is not observed;

يَسْتَوِيُونَ for يَسْتَوِيُونَ.

4. , in the middle of a word, moved by *Fathah*, and preceded by *Kasrah*, is often changed into ي;

ثَوَابٌ for ثِيَابٌ.

This however does not always take place,

طَوَالٌ طَوَالٌ سَوَى جَوَارٌ سَوَارٌ شَوَاءٌ.

5. Sometimes in the middle of a word, after a letter bearing *Jazmah*, و, moved by *Dammah* assumes *Hamzah* or is changed into *Alif-hamzah*, as

أَدْوَرٌ أَدْوَرٌ or أَدْوَرٌ أَدْوَرٌ for أَدْوَرٌ أَدْوَرٌ.

6. In words derived from roots having و, for second radical, it often happens when the second radical is doubled, that و, is changed into ئى;

قِيمٌ	قِيَامٌ	قِيَمٌ	قَامٌ	قَامٌ	قَوْمٌ
صَيْبٌ	صَيَّابٌ	صَيَّبٌ	صَابٌ	صَابٌ	صَوبٌ
صَيْتٌ		صَيَّتٌ	صَاتٌ	صَاتٌ	صَوتٌ
صَيمٌ		صَامٌ	صَامٌ	صَامٌ	صَومٌ

This occurs even when the second radical is jazmated and not doubled, as قَيْلٌ, قَيْمَتٌ, &c.

7. Final و, when immediately preceded by *Fathah*, admits of no vowel, but becomes quiescent, and is changed into ل, if the word have but three letters, or into ئى if it have more than three;

غَزَا for غَزوٌ he assaulted.

يَغْزِي for يَغْزوٌ he is assaulted.

The same takes place when after و there is ة final;

مِرْقَةٌ for مِرْقَوَةٌ.

If the final و, bear a nunnated vowel, the nunnation is thrown back on the preceding *Fathah*;

لَهُ for **عَصْوَانِي** a staff.

معطى مـعـطـوـ مـعـطـوـ مـعـطـوـ given.

8. In defective verbs, final , when immediately preceded by *Dammah*, and subject to be moved by *Dammah*, loses that vowel, as

سے جو for جو سے

9. In nouns derived from defective roots, when the final و is immediately preceded by *Dammah*, it changes itself into ى , and converts into *Kasrah* the *Dammah* preceding. Should, in this case, the ى have *Fathah* for its vowel, it remains; if it be *Kasrah* or *Dammah* it is dropped, and ى remains quiescent. If there be a nunnated vowel, the ى disappears, unless the vowel be *Fathah*.

Thus جرو دلو عصا^{٥٦٠ ٥٦١}, of which the plurals would otherwise be
اجر ادل اعصا^{٥٦٢ ٥٦٣ ٥٦٤}, make أجرو دلو اعصوا^{٥٦٥ ٥٦٦}.

Thus in the Nom. and Gen. it is أدلٰو for أدلٰ and أدلٰو for أدلٰ; and in the Accus. أدلٰيا for أدلٰوا.

When there is no nunnation, it is أَدْلُوٌ for أَدْلِيٌ and أَدْلُوٌ كَعْدَمٌ for أَدْلِيٌ كَعْدَمٌ.

10. When, at the end of a word, two , meet, of which the first is quiescent after *Damma*, they unite by *Tashdīd*. Thus

عَسْوَأُ عَسْوَأً for **عَدُوٌ عَدُوٍّ** for **عَدُوٌ عَدُوٍّ**

This is equally the case with $\ddot{\imath}$ at the end $\ddot{\imath}\text{فَتْ}$.

11. In plurals however of the form فَوْلٌ, and in nouns of action of the forms فَعْلٌ and فَعُولٌ, the two وَ are often changed into يَ, and the *Dammah* of the second into *Kasrah*;

دَلْوَوْ دَلْيَ for عَصَوْ عَصِيَّ.

12. When وَ, quiescent after *Dammah* is followed by وَ final, the *Dammah* becomes *Kasrah*, and the وَ is changed into يَ, which coalesces with the يَ final by *Tashdíd*,

بَغْرَى بَغْرِى for بَغْرِى.

13. In nouns of the form فَعِيلٌ, the last letter being وَ, it is changed into يَ, and the two يَ unite by *Tashdíd*,

رَضِيُّو رَضِيَّ for رَضِيَّ صَبِيُّو صَبِيَّ.

14. Final وَ, immediately preceded by *Kasrah*, is changed into يَ,

رَضِوْ رَضِيَّ for رَضِيَّ.

15. Servile وَ, at the end of a word always has after it an *Alif* mute,

أُلَوَا، رَمْوَا، كَتَبْوَا.

Yā.

1. In the middle of a word يَ moved by *Fathah* and immediately preceded by *Dammah*, is sometimes changed into وَ;

شَوِيَّةٌ شَوِيَّةٌ for شَيْيَةٌ.

This is however of rare occurrence.

2. When two ى meet in the middle of a word, the first moved by *Kasrah*, and the second quiescent, the second is often dropped; this is only when the first is in the place of *Alif-hamzah*,

سے-
رِیس for رِیس۔

In every other case, the two ى coalesce by *Tashdid*;

طَيْبٌ طَيْبٌ.

3. Final ى immediately preceded by *Fathah*, bears no vowel, but becomes quiescent, throwing the nunnation, if there be one, on the *Fathah* preceding;

أُولَى أُولَى أُولَى for اُولَى وَ اُولَى وَ اُولَى.

فَتَّى فَتَّى فَتَّى for فَتَّى وَ فَتَّى وَ فَتَّى.

This takes place also when ڦ follows ى,

مَرْمِيَةً مَرْمِيَةً for مرْمِيَةً مَرْمِيَةً.

4. If the final ى is preceded by another ى, the last is changed into a short *Alif*,

هَدَايَى هَدَايَى for هَدَايَى هَدَايَى.

Except the two proper names, رَبِيعَى and بَعِيرَى.

5. Final ى preceded immediately by *Kasrah*, bears neither *Dammah* nor *Kasrah*, but losing them becomes quiescent,

أَلْحَافِي أَلْجَافِي for أَلْحَافِي أَلْجَافِي.

If in this case there be a nunnation in the nominative, or genitive, it is thrown back on the preceding vowel, and ى is dropped;

رَامِي رَامِي for رَامِي رَامِي.

6. Final ى preceded by *Dammah* changes it to *Kasrah*, remaining itself unchanged, but following the preceding Rule, becoming quiescent when moved by *Dammah* or *Kasrah*, and being dropped when it bears a nunnation in the nominative or genitive;

تمنی for تمنی and تمنی^۱
 عَيْدٌ عَيْدٌ عَيْدٌ
 اِيدِ اِيدِ اِيدِ.

If in these cases final ى has *Fathah* for its vowel with or without nunnation, it remains and preserves its vowel, الحافی،
 الْحَافِی، تمنیا، رامیا.

7. ى in the middle of a word bearing *Jazmah*, and following *Dammah*, often changes that *Dammah* into *Kasrah*, instead of being itself changed into و, (2nd gen.) becoming quiescent, خیزی for حیکی، بیص for بیض for خیزی.

8. When two ى meet at the end of a word, the first being quiescent after *Kasrah*, they unite by *Tashdid*;

ى - - میری for میری.

Rules common to , and ى.

1. ، and ى preceded by, and also bearing vowels, are dropped when immediately followed by و, or ى quiescent, their vowels in this case are also lost, if *Fathah* goes before; the و, or ى quiescent forming a diphthong with that *Fathah*.

رمیوا for رمیوا
تغزین for تغزین.

2. If in this case the vowel preceding be *Dammah* or *Kasrah*, it is suppressed, and replaced by the vowel belonging to the و or ى which has been dropped;

غازیون for غازون، اغزی for اغزی.

3. When و and ى meet, so that the first bears *Jazmah*, و is changed into ى, and the two ى unite by *Tashdید*;

ایوم for ایام
کوی for کی
اسید for اسید.

4. At the end of a word, after *Alif* quiescent, و and ى are changed into *Hamzah*;

رداي for رناء
سماء for سماء.

5. و and ى bearing vowels, and immediately following *Fathah*, are often changed into ۱ quiescent;

قوم for قام
طول for طال
سیر for سار
خف for خاف.

6. If after this *Alif* quiescent, a letter bearing *Jazmak* follow, the *Alif* is dropped, and *Dammah* or *Kasrah* substituted for the *Fathah* preceding. *Dammah*, when the و whose place is taken by *Alif*, would bear *Dammah* or *Fathah*, as طَلَّتْ for طَلَّتْ, of which the regular form would be طَلَّتْ, and so قَامَتْ for قَامَتْ, regularly قَوْمَتْ.

When the *Alif* quiescent is in the place of و or of ى, moved by *Kasrah*, *Kasrah* is used instead of *Dammah*, سِرْتْ for سَارْتْ, reg. خَفْتْ, خَفْتْ for سِيرْتْ, reg. خُوفْتْ, خُوفْتْ.

7. When و and ى in the middle of a word are moved by *Kasrah*, and preceded by *Alif* quiescent, they are replaced by ى with *Hamzah*;

قَابِلٌ for قَابِلٌ، مَالِلٌ for مَالِلٌ.

8. When و and ى in the middle of a word bearing vowels, and being preceded by *Jazmak*, are followed by a letter bearing a vowel also, they often transfer their own vowel to the letter having *Jazmak*, and become quiescent. In this case, if the vowel is *Fathah*, the و or ى changes into ا; if *Kasrah*, the و changes into ى, according to the second general Rule;

يَطْرُلْ	يَطْرُلْ
يَسِيرْ	يَسِيرْ
نَخَافْ	نَخَافْ
يَهَابْ	يَهَابْ

مسْتَقِيمٌ	مسْتَقِومٌ
مسْلِيَة	مسْلِيَة
مَقَامَة	مَقْوِمة
مَقَالٌ	مَقْولٌ
مَقَالَة	مَقْوِلة

9. This change does not however take place in nouns of the forms مِفْعَلٌ and مِفْعَلَة, nor in those where the و or the ى is followed by *Alif* quiescent, as in the forms مِفْعَالٌ and مِفْعَالَة, nor finally in adjectives of the form أَفْعُلٌ. Thus

مِقْوَدٌ	from	قَادَ	for	قَوْدٌ
مِزْوَادٌ		زَادَ		زُودٌ
مَكْيَلَة		كَالَ		كَيلٌ
أَسْوَدٌ		سَادَ		سُودٌ
أَسْوَةٌ		سَاءَ		سُواً.

10. If by this change the quiescent letter falls before a letter bearing *Jazmah*, the former one is wholly suppressed; أَقَامَتْ for أَقَمْتَ.

11. When و and ى are moved by *Kasrah*, and preceded by *Dammah*, the *Kasrah* generally takes the place of the *Dammah*, which itself disappears; و then changes into ى quiescent.

قِيلَ قُولَ
 سِيرَ سُولَ

General Observations.

1. When the letters ا و ى are said to be preceded by a vowel, it must be understood that they are so preceded immediately, and without the interposition of *Jazmah*, or a quiescent letter. It must not be forgotten that there is a latent *Jazmah* in *Tashdeed*. Thus, in اه the *Fathah* which is over the ا is not immediately preceded by the *Dammah* of the ه, because اه is the same as if it were written اهه.

2. *Alif* final ceases to be so considered, and is regarded as being in the middle of a word, when an affixed pronoun is added to the end of that word. Thus, in مَا Alif-*hamzah* is changed into ا, as being in the middle of a word, though this is not always strictly observed.

3. On the contrary, ا and ى terminating a word, are not affected by such an affix, and are still looked upon as final letters, as in ایة and ایه, where the addition of ه does not prevent the ا of ایه, and the ى of ایه, from becoming quiescent, as if at the end of a word. The only change made by the affixed pronoun is that of ى into ة; the ى may here however be preserved, provided that *Jazmah* is not used, as رمیة.

VERB.

Of the Verb in General.

1. THE original or primitive verb, is by the Arabians denominated ^{سُجَّد} مُجَرَّد (*naked*), because composed of only those letters which constitute the root. The root ^{سُعْد} أَصْل, is always the third person singular masculine of the preterite tense, and active voice. The letters constituting the root are called ^{سُعْد} أَصْلِيَّة, or radicals. The seven letters of the word يَتَسَمَّنُوا (*they fatten*) are called ^{سُعْد} زُوَادٌ augments, or serviles.

The primitive verb contains either three letters ^{سُعْد} ثَلَاثَى (triliteral) or four ^{سُعْد} رَبَاعِى (quadrilateral).

In trilaterals, the first letter is called ^{سُعْد} فَاءُ *fa*, the second ^{سُعْد} عَينُ *aain*, and the third ^{سُعْد} لَامُ *lám*, because the verb ^{سُعْد} فَعَلُ *(he made)* is usually taken as the paradigm of the regular triliteral verb. In the quadrilaterals, the paradigm being ^{سُعْد} فَعَلَلُ, the first letter is named *fa*, the second *aain*, the third *lám the first*, and the fourth *lám the second*.

From the primitive triliteral verb are derived twelve other forms, making altogether thirteen conjugations or forms of one root. Quadrilaterals have but four forms.

Derivative verbs (of trilaterals) are divided into three classes. The first contains those formed by the addition of one letter, the second those made by adding two letters, and the third comprehends those receiving an addition of three letters.

Derivatives.

Primitive.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1 فَعَلْ	2 فَعَلْ	5 تَفَعَلْ	10 أَسْتَفَعَلْ
	3 فَاعَلْ	6 تَفَاعَلْ	11 أَنْعَالْ
	4 أَفَعَلْ	7 أَنْفَعَلْ	12 أَنْغَوَعَلْ
		8 أَفْتَعَلْ	13 أَنْغَوَلْ
		9 أَفْعَلْ	

Quadrilaterals.

Derivatives.			
1 فَعَلْ	2 تَفَعَلْ	3 أَفْعَنَلْ	4 أَنْعَلْ

From the root فَعَلْ the Arabian grammarians make the technical words, which become the names of all the various grammatical forms. The fifth form, for instance, of a triliteral verb, is called تَفَعَلْ; the second of a quadrilateral is called تَفَعَلَلْ, and so with all others. It is thus with every inflection of a verb, with the nouns and adjectives derived from it, and even with the rules of prosody, and the various feet employed in verse.

Of these thirteen forms of the triliteral verb, the twelfth and thirteenth are of very rare occurrence. Some grammarians give a fourteenth and a fifteenth form; thus, 14 أَعْلَنَكَ *he had clustering hair;* 15 أَعْلَنَدَى *he was corpulent and strong, (a camel),* but the few verbs which exist of these forms may

be considered as in the third form of the quadriliteral verb, اَفْعَلَ.

It is to be observed that in the eighth form أَفْتَعِلُ, the place of ت is sometimes supplied by b or d.

When the first letter of the root is one of these, ض, ص, b or ظ, the ت is changed into b, as أَصْطَبَخَ it was dyed, for أَطَبَخَ it was printed; أَظَلَمَ he was unjustly treated, for أَطَلَمَ, in which instance the b is also changed into ظ, and is joined to the first by *Tashdid*.

When the first letter of the root is د or ج, in the eighth form, ت is changed into د, thus for إِنْتَرَأَ he was repelled, is written إِنْدَرَأٌ; for إِذْكَرَ it was recorded, where the radical ج is changed into د, or إِذْكَرَ, where the د becomes ف, or إِذْكَرَ, where both remain.

When the first radical is ث, و or ي, in the eighth conjugation, it is changed into ت, and the two ت unite by *Tashdid*, as اِتَسَرَ for اِتَسَرَ, اِتَجَرَ for اِتَجَرَ, اِتَبَتَ for اِتَبَتَ.

In the first form or conjugation, the original and simple signification is to be found, whether that be a transitive or intransitive one, as كَتَبَ he wrote, جَزَنَ he was sorrowful.

The second and fourth conjugations form transitive verbs from intransitives, as from مَكِبَ he was great, عَظَمَ, and اَعْظَمَ he rendered great, he honored. From verbs transitive in the

first form, the second and fourth make others, which may be called double transitives, as from كَتَبَ he wrote, كَتَبَ and أَكَتَبَ he made another person write.

Verbs in the second form are frequently however mere synonyms of the first, or only distinguished by being understood as a species of intensitives, كَسَرَ and كَسَرَ he broke, فَرَقَ and فَرَقَ he separated or dispersed, &c.

The third form has usually the signification of the first, with this difference, however, that the indirect complement of the verb, which in the first form demanded the intervention of a preposition, becomes here a direct complement, and meets the verb immediately. Thus كَتَبَ and رَسَلَ have in the first form the preposition إِلَى before the indirect complement of the preceding verb, كَتَبْتُ إِلَى الْمَلِكِ رِسَالَةً I wrote a letter to the king; رَسَلْنَا إِخْرَانًا إِلَيْكَ we sent our brother to you. If the third form is used, the person to whom we write or whom we send, becomes the direct complement, and meets the verb without the preposition إِلَى. Thus رَاسَلْتُ كَاتِبَ الْمَلِكَ إِلَى الْوَزِيرِ I wrote to the king—I sent to the Vazir. So with intransitive verbs also, جَلَسَ he sat down, in the third form signifies, to sit down with or near one, جَالَسَ آلَ سُلْطَانَ he sat down near the Sultán. In the first form this would be جَلَسَ عِنْدَ آلَ سُلْطَانٍ.

This form indicates also a reciprocal or mutual acting. Thus قَاتَلَ he sought to kill another, (that other seeking to kill him).

The fifth form almost always has a passive signification, derived from the second. Thus from علم to know, come the second form علم to teach, and the fifth علم to be taught.

The sixth form is derived immediately from the third, and signifies the co-operation and mutual action of two or more persons, as تقارب the one beat the other; تلعب غلمان the boys played together.

The seventh and eighth forms have usually a passive meaning, derived mostly from the first, but sometimes from the second, as from قطع to cut, comes the seventh أنقطع to be cut, from مس to help, the eighth انتصر to be helped.

The ninth and eleventh forms designate colors; the eleventh, with more intensity, صفر to be yellow; أصفار to be very yellow. These conjugations are also verbs, expressing deformity, as أضجم and أضخم to have the face or mouth distorted; أمعج to be crooked.

The tenth form expresses the desire of, or petition for, the action indicated by the first, as غفر to pardon, استغفر to beg pardon, سقى to water, استسقى to beg for water, to put up prayers for rain.

The twelfth and thirteenth forms are of very rare occurrence, and generally add intensity or energy to the primitive signification; thus from خشن to be harsh, is derived أخشن to be very harsh or rude, from لع to adhere, comes أعلوط to adhere firmly.

Upon the various significations of the different forms or conjugations of the verb, much more might be said, and some grammarians enter into long details; but, although well worth the notice of the curious investigator, these inquiries are wholly undeserving the attention of the student. The brief remarks here made will not be found without use, but it is only by reading and consulting the dictionary, that a knowledge can be gained of the significations of the various forms. However minute might be the observations made upon the different meanings of the verb, we should still find many exceptions; these can only be learned by use, and the same must be said as to the forms in which any given verb is to be found. Some roots are only met with in one conjugation, most are in several, none in all.

Quadrilateral verbs, it will be seen, have but four forms; the first answers to the first of trilaterals, the second to the fifth, the third to the seventh, and the fourth to the ninth.

Every variation of which the verb is susceptible, whether in forming the derivatives from the primitive, or in the voices, tenses, persons, numbers and genders, or in verbal nouns, is by the Arabians comprised under the term تصرفٌ *exchange*, peculiarly applied to grammatical inflection, and almost equivalent to conjugation.

The regular verb is termed سالم *sound or perfect*, and follows in all its inflections the common rule, or paradigm جعل. The irregular verb, غير سالم *unsound or imperfect*, has among its radicals one or more of the feeble letters ل, و, ي, or has its second and third radicals alike.

In the Arabic language there are a few verbs which may be regarded as primitives of five or six letters, or as derivatives belonging to forms not included among those we have enumerated. Such are ^{أَعْتَنِدُ} ^{أَبْلَنِجُ} ^{ثَعْجَرُ}, but these examples are rare, and it is to be observed that ^ن, always, or almost always, enters into the formation of these derivatives of forms not used, and that by subtracting it, it is easy to reduce them to a quadrilateral root.

There are two voices, the active, denominated صيغة الفاعل ^{الْفَاعِل}, the form of the agent, or simply فاعل ^{فَاعِل} agent, and the passive صيغة المفعول ^{الْمَفْعُول}, the form of the thing done, or merely مفعول ^{مَفْعُول}, the object on which the action falls, the patient.

Neuter verbs, of whatever form they may be, by their very nature, are destitute of a passive voice, whether these verbs simply express a mode of being, as مرض ^{مَرْض} to be ill, or an energy not passing out of the energizer, and which we more particularly call intransitive verbs, as نام ^{نَامَ} to walk, مسني ^{مَسَنِي} to sleep; the Arabian grammarians consider them as active, and their subject is always called فاعل ^{فَاعِل}, or agent.

In Arabic verbs there are but three principal modifications, of which two are of time, زمان ^{زَمَانٌ}, and the third of command, أمر ^{أَمْرٌ}.

**CONJUGATION OF THE FIRST FORM فعلَّ OF
REGULAR TRILITERAL VERBS.**

Active Voice.

Pretorite.

Plu.			Dual.			Sing.			Pers.
Fem.	Com.	Mas.	Fem.	Com.	Mas.	Fem.	Com.	Mas.	
كَتَبْنَ	كَتَبُوا	كَتَبَا	كَتَبْتَنَ	كَتَبْتَنَ	كَتَبَا	كَتَبْتَ	كَتَبَ	كَتَبَ	
كَتَبْتَنَ	كَتَبْتُمَ	كَتَبْتَمَا	كَتَبْتِيْنَ	كَتَبْتِيْنَ	كَتَبْتِيْنَ	كَتَبْتِيْنَ	كَتَبْتِيْنَ	كَتَبْتِيْنَ	
	كَتَبْنَا						كَتَبْتَ		

Indef.

يَكْتَبْنَ	يَكْتَبُونَ	تَكْتَبَانِ	يَكْتَبَانِ	تَكْتَبْ	يَكْتَبْ	3
تَكْتَبْنَ	تَكْتَبُونَ	نَكْتَبَانِ	نَكْتَبَانِ	نَكْتَبْ	نَكْتَبْ	2
	نَكْتَبْ			أَكْتَبْ	أَكْتَبْ	1

Imper.

أَكْتَنَ	أَكْتَبُوا	أَكْتَبَا	أَكْتَبِي	أَكْتَبْ	
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Participle.

كَاتِبَاتْ	كَاتِبَاتِنَ	كَاتِبَاتِنَ	كَاتِبَاتِنَ	كَاتِبَاتْ	
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Infinitive.

كَتَبَا

OF TENSES.

Of these there are in the Arabic verb only two; the first ماضٍ or the *past*, we denominate the preterite; the second مُضارعٌ or *resembling**, being susceptible of both present and future, may be called the indefinite tense.

The compound tenses are formed by the addition of the verb substantive كَانَ. The preterite of this verb being joined to that of any other, gives to the latter the signification of the pluperfect, كَانَ كَتَبَ *he had written*. Joined to the indefinite tense of another verb, it gives it the force of the imperfect, كَانَ يَكْتُبَ *he was writing*.

The indefinite tense of كَانَ which is يَكُونُ, joined to another verb in the preterite, forms the future subjunctive, يَكُونُ كَتَبَ *he will have written*.

These compound tenses are not given in the paradigm of the verb, the Arabian grammarians not considering this union of two verbs, for the determination of the circumstances of time, as forming compound tenses of one verb.

Numbers.

In the Arabic language there are three numbers, ^{one} وَاحِدٌ, pl. ^{two} وَهُدُلٌ اَعْدَادٌ. The singular المفرد or الفرد. The dual المتنى or

* So called, because in many of its accidents it resembles the noun.

الثنية، and the plural الجمع المذكر or المذكر. These distinctions take place in the verb as well as in nouns, adjectives and pronouns.

Genders and Persons.

In Arabic there are three genders, جنس، pl. اجنس، the masculine المذكر، the feminine المؤنث، and the common المستوى. These are also used in the verb.

The first person is called المتكلم he who speaks, the second المخاطب he who is spoken to, and the third الغائب he who is absent. The first person plural is named نفس المتكلم مع الآخرين he who speaks conjointly with others.

ON THE TENSES OF THE REGULAR TRILITERAL VERBS.

The Preterite.

THE persons of the preterite are formed by adding one or more letters after the radicals. According to the system of the Arabian grammarians, there is no person of the verb without a pronoun expressed or understood, that pronoun being the agent or subject; several of the letters added to the root in order to form the persons, are, therefore, considered by them as pronouns.

The middle radical of the preterite of some verbs takes *Kasrah* in place of *Fathah*, as transitively علم he knew; but

this is more peculiarly the characteristic of intransitive or neuter verbs, as فُرِجْ he was glad, حَزَنْ he was sorrowful; sometimes the middle radical of the preterite takes *Dammah*; but this only in a neuter sense, as قَبَحْ he was ugly, حَسَنْ he was handsome. The vowels of the two first radicals do not vary in the other persons, but the last is changed to *Dammah* in the third person masc. plu., and is jazmated in most of the other persons.

The preterite usually corresponds with the English preterite perfect, as أَذَكَرُوا نَعْمَتِي الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْكُمْ وَأَنِّي قَصَّلْتُكُمْ عَلَى الْعَالَمِينَ Remember the benefits that I have conferred upon you, and (remember) that I have rendered you superior to other men.

When the preterite is preceded by the particle قد, it always signifies a past time, which is also the case when it follows the adverb لَمَّا, when.

The preterite is often employed to express the present, as

وَقَعَ الشَّوَّابُ شَيْبٍ وَالدَّهْرُ بِالنَّاسِ قَلْبٌ.

إِنْ دَانَ يَوْمًا لِشَخْصٍ فَفِي غَدٍ يَتَغلَّبُ.

The violence of affliction makes grey the hairs, and fortune with mankind changes.

Although she stoops to day to a man, yet on the morrow she will overwhelm him.

The particle لِإِنْ if, conveying a supposition, and connecting two correlative propositions, gives to the preterite the signifi-

cation of the pluperfect. Supposive propositions are distinguished from conditional, as implying that the case supposed is never realised, while in the conditional there is a simple enunciation of one proposition depending on another.

In the supposive proposition, the first preterite is to be rendered by the pluperfect of the indicative, and the second, to which is prefixed the particle لـ, by the preterite of the potential mood, as لو عَلِمْتَ هَذَا لَتَصْحِّكَ if I had known this, I would have admonished thee. If the second member be negative, the indefinite tense is used with the particle لـ, which, as will be hereafter explained, gives to the indefinite the power of the preterite, as لو كُنْتَ هَاهِنَا لَمْ يَمْتَ أَخْيَ if you had been here, my brother would not have died.

If after لو the verb of the first proposition is in the indefinite tense, and the second in the preterite, they take a future sense, and the first may be translated by an imperfect subjunctive, and the second by a conditional future, as لو يَمْسِ ^{صـ}الْمُخِيلِ رَاحَةً يَعْيَ لَسْخَتْ نَفْسَهِ بِبَذْلِ النَّوَافِلِ if the miser touched the palm of Yahya, his soul would become generous in bestowing gifts.

The negative لـ gives to the preterite the meaning of the future; this is particularly observable in the taking of an oath.

الْيَتْ لَا خَامِرْتَنِي الْخَمْرَ مَا عَلِقْتَ

رُوحِي بِجَسْمِي وَالْفَاطِي بِأَفْصَاحِي

I have sworn (I swear) that wine shall not disturb me, while my soul is in my body, and my words in my power of speaking.

In the Korán and in the Poets, examples are found of the preterite preserving its own meaning after لَا. فَلَا صَدَقَ وَ لَا مُصَلِّي وَ لَكِنْ كَذَبَ وَ تَوَلَّ he has not believed and he has not prayed; but he has denied the truth and has been perverse.

The preterite is used in Arabic to express the optative. Thus in speaking of God, after his name, is added تعالى may he be exalted! After the name of Muhammad, صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ may God be propitious to him, and give him peace! Such are these forms also, رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ may God be pleased with him! دَامَ مُكْلَمَةً may his reign be long! دَمْتُمْ سَالِمِينَ may you remain in good health! لَعَنَهُ اللَّهُ may God curse him!

After اِذَا when, an adverbial particle of time especially applied to the future, as لما when is to the past, the preterite takes a future sense, as اِذَا كَتَبْتَ ذَلِكَ أَحْمَدَكَ when thou shalt have written that, I will praise thee.

When this adverb is put at the head of two correlative propositions, of which the verbs are in the preterite, they both assume this future meaning, اِذَا جَاءَ وَعْدُ الْآخِرَةِ جِئْنَا بِكُمْ لَفِيفًا when the promise of the future life shall have come, we will bring you together.

But this influence of اِذَا ceases when the preterite of كان precedes it, and the two verbs may then be rendered the first

وَ كَانَ مِنْ عَادَةَ وَ كَانَ مِنْ تِيمُورَ وَ فِكْرَهُ أَنَّهُ كَانَ فِي أَوَّلِ أَمْرِهِ إِذَا نَزَلَ بِأَحَدِ مُسْتَقْبِلِهِ اِنْتَسَبَهُ وَ حَفِظَ أَسْمَهُ وَ نَسْبَهُ and it was a custom of Tímúr, and of his forethought, that in the beginning of his command, when he had alighted at the dwelling of any one and requested hospitality, he enquired into his family and remembered his name and his pedigree.

To have this effect, it is not even necessary that the preterite of the verb كَانَ should be expressed; it is sufficient that before إِذَا there be a verb in the preterite, upon which the conjunctive proposition depends, لا تَكُونُوا كَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا وَ قَالُوا لَا يَخَافُنَّمْ إِذَا نَصَرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ أوْ كَانُوا غَزَّى لَوْ كَانُوا عِنْدَنَا مَا مَاتُوا وَ مَا قُتِلُوا be not like those who have been incredulous, and who have said of their brothers, when travelling in the country, or on a military expedition, if they had remained with us, they would not have died, and would not have been killed.

It is the verb قَالُوا which here deprives إِذَا of its usual effect. To occasion the cessation of this influence of إِذَا, it suffices that what precedes it should contain necessarily the idea of the past.

Whenever the two particles حَتَّى, in order that, until, &c., and إِذَا when, are united at the head of two conjunctive propositions; the temporal power of the verbs of those two propositions depends upon the antecedents, and accordingly as

they express a past, or future sense, the verbs of the conjunctive propositions, although put in the preterite, must be translated by the past or future. وَ يَوْمَ تَحْشِرُ مِنْ كُلِّ أُمَّةٍ فَوْجًا مِّنْ يَكْذِبُ بِآيَاتِنَا فَهُمْ يَوْزَعُونَ حَتَّىٰ إِذَا جَاءُوا قَالَ أَكْذَبْتُمْ بِآيَاتِي on the day when we shall assemble from every nation, a crowd of those who have treated our revelations as falsehoods, they shall be driven, until when they shall have come, he will say, have you then treated my revelation as falsehood?

The preterites **جَاءُوا** and **قَالَ** have a future sense, on account of the indefinite **تَحْشِرُ**, by which **حَتَّىٰ** is preceded.

What has been said of the tenses of verbs coming after **إِذَا**, is equally applicable to **إِذَا مَا**.

After the conditional particle **إِنْ if**, the preterite acquires the force of the subjunctive future: **كَتَبْ عَلَيْكُمْ إِذَا حَضَرَ أَحَدُكُمْ الْمَوْتَ إِنْ تَرَكَ خَيْرًا أَلْوَصِيهَةً**. It is written to you, when death shall come to one of you, if he (should or shall) leave property (let there be) a will.

If the verb **كَانَ** come between **إِنْ** and a verb in the preterite, the latter expresses a past sense, as **إِنْ كَفَتْ أَجْرَمْتُ أَوْ جَنَيْتُ**. If I have committed a crime or been guilty of a fault.

When after **إِنْ**, a present is to be expressed, the preterite of **كَانَ**, and the indefinite tense of the verb required is employed.

Thus, أَشْكُرُوا لِلَّهِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ أَيَّاهُ تَعْبُدُونَ if it be him you serve.

When the conjunction إنْ comes before two correlative propositions, of which the first is conditional and the second dependent on the first, the verbs in the preterite may be rendered, the first by the subjunctive or hypothetical present, and the second by the future, إِنْ فَعَلْتَ ذَلِكَ صَيَّعْتَ مَا لِي, if I do that, I shall lose my property.

The preterite of the verb كَانَ is often employed without conveying any idea of time, and merely connecting a subject and an attribute, as أُولَئِكَ مَا كَانَ لَهُمْ أَنْ يَدْخُلُوهَا إِلَّا خَافِقِينَ Those (people), it is not for them to enter, unless with fear.

Examples without number may be met with, where the preterite of كَانَ, is thus used without any indication of time past, and merely as the opposite of the negative verb لَيْسَ, which has no tense but the preterite, with the power of the indefinite present.

The Indefinite.

The indefinite, (or future of Erpenius) is formed by prefixing to the different persons, one of the four letters comprised in the technical word أَتَيْنَ, and by adding one or two of those contained in the other technical word يُبَيِّنَنا. The prefixed serviles have constantly *Fathah*, excepting in the second, third and fourth of the triliterals, and the first of the quadrilaterals, where they take *Dammah*; they jazmate the first radical. If the second

radical of the preterite has *Dammah*, it remains also *Dammah* in the indefinite, but if *Kasrah*, it is changed in the indefinite to *Fathah*, excepting نِعْمَ it was pleasant; حَسِبَ he thought; يَيْسَرَ he despairs; يَبْسَى it dried up; فَصَلَ he excelled; قَنَطَ he despaired; عَرَضَ he met, which may be pronounced both with *Fathah* and *Kasrah*, and even sometimes with *Dammah*; as يَفْصُلُ, يَفْصَلُ, يَفْصَلُ, يَنْعَمُ, يَنْعَمُ, يَنْعَمُ; but if the second radical takes *Fathah* in the preterite, in the indefinite it is changed to *Dammah*; as كَتَبَ he wrote, يَكْتُبُ; or to *Kasrah*, as ضَرَبَ he struck, يَضْرِبُ; unless the second or third radical is a guttural letter, in which case it sometimes remains *Fathah*, as شَغَلَ he laboured, يَشْغُلُ; مَنَحَ he presented, يَمْنَحُ; and in the same manner رَكَنَ without a guttural, he reclined يَرْكَنُ, and أَبَى he refused يَأْبَى.. The last radical has *Dammah*, but when followed by the serviles يُونَا it is sometimes dropped, sometimes changed, as is seen in the paradigm.

The indefinite, however, when preceded by certain particles, admits of several variations in the termination which are classed under the grammatical heads of Apocope, Antithesis, and Paragoge.

Apocope not only converts the *Dammah* of the last radical into *Jazmah*, but cuts off the final ن every where, excepting in the feminine plural. The particles which occasion the Apocope are لَمْ not; لَمَّا not yet; لَا no, not; and لْ when prefixed to the future in an imperative sense. لَمْ يَنْصُرْ he did not assist, may answer as a general example.

Plural.	Dual.	Singular.
لَمْ يَنْصُرُوا لَمْ يَنْصُرَا	لَمْ يَنْصُرَا لَمْ تَنْصُرَا	لَمْ يَنْصُرْ لَمْ تَنْصُرْ
لَمْ تَنْصُرُوا لَمْ تَنْصُرَنَّ	لَمْ تَنْصُرَا لَمْ تَنْصُرِي	لَمْ تَنْصُرْ لَمْ تَنْصُرِي
لَمْ تَنْصُرْ		لَمْ أَنْصُرْ

To the above particles may be added the following: إِنْ if;

كُلُّا all and أَىٰ whoever; مَا whatever, and its compounds كُلُّمَا every time that; حَيْثُمَا every where; مَتَىٰ whenever, and كَيْفَمَا how ever; مَا مِمَّا as often as; كَيْفَ and كَيْفِمَا when, whenever, and in poetry إِذَا when; provided, however, another verb in the retributive sense (as whatever you will do, I will do) is subjoined in the same sentence. If both verbs are in the indefinite, they conform to this rule; if only the first, that does the same; but if the last alone is indefinite, it follows either this, or the general rule; as مَا تَصْنَعْ أَصْنَعْ whatever you will do, *I will do*; مَا تَصْنَعْ صَنَعْتْ whatever you will do, *I did*; or مَا صَنَعْتَ أَصْنَعْ whatever you did, *I will do*.

This rule takes place likewise, when an imperative precedes, to which the indefinite is responsive; as انصُرْنِي assist me, *I will assist you*.

Antithesis, by the influence of another set of particles, cuts off the final ن in the same manner, and changes the *Dammah* of the third radical to *Fathah*; these are لَنْ by no means, not at all; كَيْلَ, كَيْلَ, لَيْلَ, لَيْلَ, كَيْ, دَلِ, دَلِ that, in order

to, because; حَتَّى lest not, so as not; أَوْ or; لِيَلًا, أَلَا until. Also فَ, prefixed to an indefinite, referring to a preceding word, as فَ اَنْصُرْنِي فَانْصُرْكَ assist me and I will assist you; likewise وَ when it implies and at the same time; as لَا قَاتِلُ الْسَّمَكَ وَ تَشَرَّبَ آللَّبَنَ do not eat fish and at the same time drink milk; and also إِذْ or, إِذْ well! do so! come on! &c. لَنْ يَنْصُرْ he will by no means assist, is here put for a general example.

Plural.	Dual.	Singular.
لَنْ يَنْصُرْ لَنْ يَنْصُرَا لَنْ يَنْصُرُوا لَنْ يَنْصُرُونَ	لَنْ يَنْصُرَا لَنْ تَنْصُرَا لَنْ يَنْصُرَ لَنْ تَنْصُرَ لَنْ تَنْصُرِي	
لَنْ تَنْصُرَ لَنْ تَنْصُرَا لَنْ تَنْصُرَ لَنْ تَنْصُرِي		لَنْ أَنْصُرَ
لَنْ تَنْصُرَ		

Paragogic adds to the future ن or ن; but this last only in the singular, and in the plural masculine and common, when it denotes commanding, wishing, intreating, or asking about futurity, in the manner following: هل يَنْصُرْ هل will he assist?

Plural.	Singular.
هَلْ يَنْصُرُونَ هَلْ يَنْصُرَنَّا	هَلْ يَنْصُرُنَّا هَلْ تَنْصُرُنَّا
هَلْ تَنْصُرُونَ هَلْ تَنْصُرَنَّا	هَلْ تَنْصُرَنَّا هَلْ تَنْصُرِنَّا
هَلْ تَنْصُرَنَّا هَلْ نَصُرَنَّا	هَلْ أَنْصُرَنَّا
Dual.	
هَلْ يَنْصُرَانَ هَلْ تَنْصُرَانَ	
هَلْ تَنْصُرَانَ	

لَيْتَ يُنْصَرْنَ would to God he would assist!

Plural.		Singular.	
Com.	Mas.	Fem.	Com.
لَيْتَ يُنْصَرْنَ		لَيْتَ تُنْصَرِنَ	لَيْتَ يُنْصَرْنَ
	لَيْتَ تُنْصَرِنَ	لَيْتَ تُنْصَرِنَ	لَيْتَ تُنْصَرِنَ
لَيْتَ تُنْصَرِنَ		لَيْتَ أَنْصَرَنَ	

After this mode may be inflected لِيُنْصَرْنَ and لِيُنْصَرِنَ let him assist; لا تُنْصَرْنَ and لا تُنْصَرِنَ do not assist; or when preceded by an oath, as وَاللهِ يُنْصَرْنَ by God he will assist; or فَوَاللهِ لَنْقُتَلَنَ then by God we will kill.

The indefinite tense may be translated by the future of the indicative. 1. When preceded by the particle سُوفَ, or one of its abridged forms سَفَ سَوْ. 2. When preceded by the negative يُ, provided, however, that neither of the other negative particles مَا, لَمْ, or لَمَّا have occurred in the phrase before. 3. When, as is often the case, there is a plain indication of a future sense.

When these rules do not operate, or when the indefinite is preceded by مَا, it becomes a present tense, مَنْ يَفْعُلْ ذَلِكَ he who shall do that maliciously and unjustly, we will punish him by fire.

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَكْتَمُونَ مَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ مِنَ الْكِتَابِ وَيَشْتَرُونَ بِهِ
ثُمَّاً قَلِيلًا أُولَئِكَ مَا يَأْكُلُونَ فِي بَطْوَنِهِمْ إِلَّا النَّارَ وَلَا يَكِلُّهُمْ
اللَّهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ وَلَا يَزَكِّيهِمْ
verily they who hide the book which God has sent down (from heaven), and buy with it a thing of small price, those eat nothing but fire, and God on the day of judgment will not speak to them nor approve them.

In this passage are seen examples of the indefinite with a future signification after *لَا*, and with that of the present after *مَا*.

The particle *لَنْ* restricts it to the future, *لَنْ يَصْرِبْ* *he will not strike.*

The particles *أَنْ* and *كَيْ* *that, in order that*, with their compounds; also *حَتَّى* *until*, and *لِ* give to the indefinite a future meaning.

أَمْ حَسِبْتُمْ أَنْ تَدْخُلُوا جَنَّةً *do you think you will enter Paradise?*

إِجْعَلْ لِي وَزِيرًا مِنْ أَهْلِي هَرُونَ أَخِي—كَيْ نَسْتَعِكَ كَنِيرًا
Give me an assistant out of my own family, my brother Hárún, in order that we may praise thee much.

It will be often found, that a verb in the indefinite tense, depends upon a verb immediately preceding, without the interposition of any particle; in this case, the verb in the indefinite must be translated by the subjunctive, preceded by, *in order that*:

بَعْدَ يَقَنَّادُ الْقَلْبَ ظَعَنْ
بِأَزْمَدَهِ *he departed, leading my heart by the bridle.*

فَلَيَّنَا نَرْقِبَةَ رِقْبَةَ أَهْلَهِ الْأَعْيَادِ
we continued to watch his return, like the watching for the festival new moons.

وَ أَمْكَمْ دُونَ صَنَاعَةِ الْأَنَامِ طَرَّا

يَبْغِي قِرَىٰ مِنْكُمْ وَ مُسْتَقْرَأً

He seeks you above all other men, in order that he may solicit hospitality, and an abode.

When preceded by لَمْ not, لَمَّا not yet, the indefinite assumes a preterite sense; لَمْ يَصْبِرْ he has not struck, لَمَّا تَخْرَجَ he has not yet gone out.

This rule is liable to some exceptions; and it is remarkable, that in the example given by M. de Sacy, the verb following لَمْ, must really be translated by the present. أَمْ تَعْلَمُ أَنَّ اللَّهَ لَهُ مُلْكُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ *do you not know that to God belongs the empire of heaven and earth?*

That the indefinite, preceded by لَمْ, may sometimes be translated by the present, was observed by Mr Richardson, who gives the following instance:

وَ لَوْ لَمْ يَكُنْ فِي هَذِهِ الْأَلْفَاظِ إِلَّا مَا يَشَكِّكُ فِي إِعْتَقادِي
الْمَوْرُوثِ لَكَفَى بِذَلِكَ نَفْعًا فَإِنَّ مَنْ لَمْ يَشَكْ لَمْ يَنْظُرْ وَ مَنْ
لَمْ يَنْظُرْ لَمْ يَبْصُرْ وَ مَنْ لَمْ يَبْصُرْ بَقِي فِي الْأَعْمَى وَ الْحَمِيرَةِ *but*

if there is nothing in these words, but what makes you doubtful of your hereditary belief, even that is sufficient for your good; for he who doubts not, considers not; and he who considers not, understands not; and he who understands not, remains in blindness and perplexity.

When لـ is prefixed, the indefinite tense expresses command, when لـ comes before, it has a deprecative or prohibitive significance; فَمَنْ شَهِدَ مِنْكُمْ الشَّهْرَ فَلِيصْمِمْهُ and he among you who shall see the month, let him fast (during) it. لَا تَقْرِبَا هَذِهِ أَشْجُورَةً approach not you (two) this tree.

The preterite of the substantive verb كـانـ, as has been before said, when put before the indefinite tense, gives it the sense of the imperfect indicative. Should the proposition be negative and the adverb لـ be employed, the indefinite يـكـنـ put before, gives to the following indefinite the same meaning. When however one or more verbs in the preterite have gone before, they communicate that sense to the following indefinite, without the intervention of كـانـ.

رَكَبَ جَعْفَرٌ إِلَى الصَّيْدِ وَ جَعَلَ يَشْرَبُ تَارَةً وَ يَهْوَأْ أُخْرَى وَ تَحَفَّ الْرِّشِيدِ وَ هَدَى يَاهَ تَائِيَهُ وَ عِنْدَهُ يَخْتِيشُونَ الطَّبِيبَ وَ أَبُو زَكَّارَ الْعَمِيَ يَغْنِيَهُ Jâfar rode to the chase; and sometimes drank and amused himself at others; and presents and gifts came to him from Rashid; and Bakhtishuâ the physician was with him, and Abú Zakkár the blind sang to him.

It often, however, will be found, that the indefinite carries this meaning without being preceded by the preterite كَانَ, or any other verb in that tense; the attending circumstances fixing the sense in which it must be taken.

قُلْ فَلِمَ تَقْتُلُونَ أَنْبِياءَ اللَّهِ مِنْ قَبْلٍ

Say (to them) why did you kill the prophets of God, before (now).

Beside the pluperfect and imperfect, which the Arabians express by adding the preterite of the verb كَانَ to the preterite and indefinite of another verb, they form a past or retrospective future by prefixing the indefinite of كَانَ to a preterite, sometimes inserting the particle قد between the two verbs.

يَقُولُونَ مَتَى هَذَا الْوَعْدُ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ قُلْ عَسَى أَنْ يَكُونَ

رِدْفٌ لِكُمْ بَعْضُ مَا تَسْتَعْجِلُونَ *they say, when will this menace (take effect) if you be trustworthy? Say peradventure somewhat of that which you wish to hasten, will have (already) mounted behind you.*

أَغْيِرُوا عَلَى نَعْمَمِهِمْ فِلَنَاخْذَهُ فَنَكُونَ قَدْ أَخْذَنَا عَوْضًا مِمَّا صَنَعَ بِنَا

Rush upon their camels, take them, and then we shall have taken reparation for what has been done to us.

The use which is thus made of the verb كَانَ to modify the preterite and indefinite tenses, must not be considered as constituting it an auxiliary verb, in the sense in which that term is used by European grammarians. The use of the preterite or indefinite of the verb كَانَ has for its object only the expression

of that double relation of time belonging to the preterite anterior or pluperfect, the limited preterite or imperfect, and the retrospective future; effecting this by the union of two verbs, either in the same tense, as كَانَ كَتَبَ *he had written*; or in different tenses, as كَانَ يَكْتُبَ *he did write, or was writing*; and يَكُونُ كَتَبَ *he will have written*.

The imperative, as well as the future, sometimes takes the paragogical ن, as أَنْصِرْنَ or أَنْصِرْنُ *assist thou*. This mood is formed by prefixing ل, which, when beginning a sentence, always has *Kasrah*; as إِعْلَمْ *know thou*; إِصْرِبْ *strike thou*; unless the vowel of the penult. radical, which is always the same with that of the future, be *Dammah*; when ل also takes *Dammah*; as أَكْتُبْ *write thou*, the first and last radicals take *Jazmah*. In the formation of the genders and numbers, the final serviles يُونَا are employed, as in the future. The imperative is only used in the second person; the others being supplied by the future; ل with *Kasrah* being then prefixed, as لِيَنْصُرْ *let him assist*; لِنَنْصُرْ *let us assist*; which is also sometimes the case with the second, as لِتَنْصُرْ *assist thou*; but ل drops *Kasrah*, and takes *Jazmah*, when ف or و are prefixed, as فَلِيَنْصُرْ *then let him assist*.

The office of the imperative of triliteral verbs is sometimes performed by an indeclineable word, of the form فَعَالٌ or فِعَالٌ. Thus, from نَزَلَ *to alight*, is formed نَزَالٌ or نِزَالٌ *alight thou*.

The participle of the primitive triliteral verb in the active voice is of the form فاعلٌ ; and in the passive of the form مفعولٌ . There are however many other forms; and particularly فعيلٌ and فعولٌ , which are both active and passive.

It has been objected that these participles are merely verbal adjectives, conveying no idea of time; but I have preferred the authority of Erpenius. It would seem they are rather of all times, and as in the following instance, often appear to be true participles, وَاللهُ بَصِيرٌ بِمَا يَعْمَلُونَ God is seeing (sees) what they do.

The Infinitive differs greatly from those of other languages, being merely a verbal noun substantive in the accusative case; corresponding, in some measure, to the Latin gerund in *do*. It is often used adverbially, and by a peculiar idiom is joined sometimes to its own verb, to give a greater energy to the meaning.

Although it is not considered that the nature of the participle, partaking both of verb and adjective, should exclude it from a place in the paradigm; or that the infinitive should be rejected, because, in truth, it is a verbal noun; which all infinitives really are; a more minute account of each will be given hereafter under the heads of "Name of Agent and Patient," and "Noun of Action."

The account here given of the use of the tenses, may seem to be somewhat difficult and complicated, yet it will be found that the times of Arabic verbs are subject of very little doubt, unless it be in the Korán, the elliptical, figurative, and somewhat incoherent style of which, leads to different interpretations.

The following principles may be regarded as general. 1. That the two tenses of Arabic verbs, have each its determined value, the one of the past, the other of the present and future. 2. It is often unimportant whether this second tense be translated by the present or future, and when that distinction is really necessary, the sense is never dubious. 3. In an infinite number of cases, the time of a proposition is fixed, not by the forms of the verbs, but by the conjunctions, or adverbial conjunctions of time, by the negative adverbs, or other particles to the influence of which the propositions are subjected; or finally, by the relation which the propositions bear to each other.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Preterite.

Plural.			Dual.			Singular.		
Fem.	Com.	Mas.	Fem.	Com.	Mas.	Fem.	Com.	Mas.
كَتَبْنَ	كَتَبُوا	كَتَبَتَا	كَتَبَا	كَتَبَتَا	كَتَبَتَا	كَتَبَتْ	كَتَبَتْ	كَتَبَتْ
كَتَبْنَ	كَتَبْتَمْ			كَتَبْتَمْ	كَتَبْتَمْ	كَتَبْتَمْ	كَتَبْتَمْ	كَتَبْتَمْ
	كَتَبْنَ					كَتَبْتَ	كَتَبْتَ	كَتَبْتَ

Indefinites.

يَكْتَبْنَ	يَكْتَبْوَنَ	تَكْتَبَانِ	يَكْتَبَانِ	تَكْتَبْ	يَكْتَبْ	3
تَكْتَبْنَ	تَكْتَبْوَنَ	تَكْتَبَانِ	تَكْتَبَانِ	تَكْتَبْ	تَكْتَبْ	2
نَكْتَبْ				أَكْتَبْ	أَكْتَبْ	1

Participle.

مَكْتُوبَاتْ	مَكْتُوبَاتْ	مَكْتُوبَانِ	مَكْتُوبَانِ	مَكْتُوبَةَ	مَكْتُوبَ	
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The passive preterite only differs from the active by the first radical always having *Dammah* for its vowel, and the second *Kasrah*.

In the indefinite tense, the incremental letters أَتَيْنَ, always have *Dammah* for their vowel, and that of the second radical is always *Fathah*.

The want of the imperative is supplied by the indefinite tense with لِ prefixed, as لِينْصُرْ let him be assisted.

PARADIGM OF THE QUADRILITERAL VERBS.

Active Voice.

Infin.	Part.	Imper.	Indef.	Preter.	
قِمْطَارًا	مَقْمُطَرٌ	قَمْطِرٌ	يَقْمُطِرُ	قَمْطَرَ	1
تَقْمَطَرَا	مَتَقْمُطَرٌ	تَقْمُطَرٌ	يَتَقْمُطِرُ	تَقْمَطَرَ	2
إِقْمَنْطَارَا	مَقْمَنْطَرٌ	إِقْمَنْطِرٌ	يَقْمَنْطِرُ	إِقْمَنْطَرَ	3
إِقْمَطَرَا	مَقْمُطَرٌ	إِقْمَطِرٌ	يَقْمَطِرُ	إِقْمَطَرَ	4

Passive Voice.

Part.	Indef.	Preter.	
مَقْمُطَرٌ	يَقْمُطِرُ	قَمْطَرَ	1
مَتَقْمُطَرٌ	يَتَقْمُطِرُ	تَقْمَطَرَ	2
مَقْمَنْطَرٌ	يَقْمَنْطِرُ	إِقْمَنْطَرَ	3
مَقْمُطَرٌ	يَقْمُطِرُ	إِقْمَطَرَ	4

**DERIVATIVES OF THE FIRST CLASS OF REGULAR
TRILITERAL VERBS.**

Active Voice.

Infin.	Part.	Imper.	Indef.	Preter.	
تَكْتِيَّا	مَكْتِبٌ	كَتَبْ	يَكْتِبْ	كَتَبَ	2
مَكَاتِبَة	مَكَاتِبٌ	كَاتِبْ	يَكَاتِبْ	كَاتَبَ	3
أَكْتَابَا	مَكْتِبٌ	أَكَتَبْ	يَكْتِبْ	أَكَتَبَ	4

Passive Voice.

Part.	Indef.	Preter.	
مَكْتِبٌ	يَكْتِبْ	كَتَبَ	2
مَكَاتِبٌ	يَكَاتِبْ	كَوَاتَبَ	3
مَكْتِبٌ	يَكْتِبْ	أَكَتَبَ	4

*Of Quadrilaterals, and Derivatives of the
First Class.*

Quadrilaterals and derivatives of the first class, are conjugated in nearly the same manner, and only differ from the preceding in the following particulars.

1. The radical penultima in the preterite active always has *Fathah*, and in the indefinite *Kasrah*, except in the second quadrilateral, where it retains *Fathah*. اَتَيْنَ in the indefinite active as well as passive bears *Dammah*, as يَدْحِرُجْ, دَحْرَجْ, كَسَرْ, يَكْسِرْ, دَحْرَجْ, يَدْحِرُجْ, كَسَرْ, يَكْسِرْ, but the second, third, and fourth quadrilaterals active keep *Fathah*.

2. The imperative is formed from the future by dropping اَتَيْنَ and the vowel of the last radical, as كَسِرْ, دَحِرْجْ. If the preterite commences with *Alif* servile, that letter takes the place of the incremental letters of the indefinite.

3. In the fourth form أَفْعَلْ, *Alif* is dropped whenever a servile precedes the radical letters, thus يَنْصُرْ and not يَا نَصْرْ. Initial *Alif*, forming the derivative verbs, is dropped with its vowel whenever the serviles اَتَيْنَ come before; whence in the imperative, where those serviles are lost, *Alif* and its vowel return, as أَنْصُرْ, where it is not to be regarded as being *Alif* of union forming the imperative.

**DERIVATIVES OF THE SECOND CLASS OF
REGULAR TRILITERAL VERBS.**

Active Voice.

Infin.	Part.	Imper.	Indef.	Preter.	
تَكْتُبَا	مَتَكَبْ	تَكْتَبْ	يَتَكَبْ	تَكَبَّ	5
تَكَاتِبَا	مَتَكَاتِبْ	تَكَاتِبْ	يَتَكَاتِبْ	تَكَاتَبْ	6
إِنْكَاتَبَا	مَنْكَاتِبْ	إِنْكَاتِبْ	يَنْكَاتِبْ	إِنْكَاتَبْ	7
إِكْتَاتَبَا	مَكْتَاتِبْ	إِكْتَاتِبْ	يَكْتَاتِبْ	إِكْتَاتَبْ	8
إِكْتِبَا	مَكْتَبْ	إِكْتَبْ	يَكْتَبْ	إِكْتَبْ	9

Passive Voice.

Part.	Indef.	Preter.	
مَتَكَبْ	يَتَكَبْ	تَكَبَّ	5
مَتَكَاتِبْ	يَتَكَاتِبْ	تَكَوِّبْ	6
مَنْكَاتِبْ	يَنْكَاتِبْ	إِنْكَاتَبْ	7
مَكْتَاتِبْ	يَكْتَاتِبْ	إِكْتَاتَبْ	8

**DERIVATIVES OF THE THIRD CLASS OF
REGULAR TRILITERAL VERBS.**

Active Voice.

Infin.	Part.	Imper.	Indef.	Preter.	
اَسْتَكْنَابَاً	مَسْتَكْتَبٌ	اَسْتَكْتَبٌ	يَسْتَكْتَبٌ	اَسْتَكْتَبَ	10
اَكْتَبِيَاْبَاً	مَكْتَابٌ	اَكْتَابٌ	يَكْتَابٌ	اَكْتَابَ	11
اَكْتَبِيَاْبَاً	مَكْتُوبٌ	اَكْتُوبٌ	يَكْتُوبٌ	اَكْتُوبَ	12
اَكْتَوِيَاْبَاً	مَكْتُوبٌ	اَكْتُوبٌ	يَكْتُوبٌ	اَكْتُوبَ	13

Passive Voice..

Part.	Indef.	Preter.	
مَسْتَكْتَبٌ	يَسْتَكْتَبٌ	اَسْتَكْتَبَ	10
مَكْتُوبٌ	يَكْتُوبٌ	اَكْتُوبَ	12
مَكْتُوبٌ	يَكْتُوبٌ	اَكْتُوبَ	13

Of the other Derivatives.

In the remaining derivative conjugations, the penultima of the preterite active always has *Fathah*.

The indefinite is formed from the preterite, by prefixing أَتَيْنَ with *Fathah*; the initial *Alif*, if there be one; being dropped, according to the rule just given, and the last *Fathah* regularly changed into *Damman*, the penultima receiving *Kasrah*, except in the fifth and sixth forms, which retain it, as يَجْتَمِعُ, أَجْتَمَعَ, يَتَكَسَّرُ, تَكَسَّرَ, يَتَبَاعَدُ, تَبَاعَدَ, يَتَكَسَّرُ, تَكَسَّرَ, but those two forms beginning with ت, sometimes drop that letter, when ت of أَتَيْنَ is prefixed, as تَكَسَّرَ for تَتَكَسَّرُ, تَبَاعَدَ for تَتَبَاعَدُ, which the vowels will easily prevent being taken for the future of the second and third conjugations, their future actives being يَفَاعِلُ and يَفَعِلُ, and the passive يَفَاعِلُ and يَفَعِلُ.

The imperative is formed, as in the quadrilaterals, يَتَكَسَّرُ, تَكَسَّرَ, the *Alif* which had been dropt returning with *Kasrah*, in those forms to which it appertains, as يَسْتَعْمِلُ, يَسْتَعْمِلُ.

The ninth and eleventh have no passives, the others form the passive preterite from the active, the first two vowels being changed into *Damman*, and the penultima into *Kasrah*, as تَفَعِلُ, تَفَعِلُ; the indefinite is also formed from the indefinite active, the *Fathah* of the letters أَتَيْنَ being converted into *Damman*, and the penultimate *Kasrah* into *Fathah*, as يَسْتَفَعِلُ, يَسْتَفَعِلُ.

THE SURD VERB.

Active Voice.

Pretorite.

Plural.			Dual.			Singular.			Pers.
Fem.	Com.	Mas.	Fem.	Com.	Mas.	Fem.	Com.	Mas.	
فُرُون	فَرُوا	فَرَتَا	فَرَا	فَرَتْ	فَرَّ	فَرَتْ	فَرَتْ	فَرَتْ	3
فُرُوتَن	فَرُوتَم	فَرِتَمَا	فَرِتَمَا	فَرِتَتْ	فَرِتَتْ	فَرِتَتْ	فَرِتَتْ	فَرِتَتْ	2
فُرُونَا						فَرِتَتْ	فَرِتَتْ	فَرِتَتْ	1

Indefinite.

يَفْرُون	يَفْرُون	تَفْرَانِ	يَفْرَانِ	تَفْرِ	يَفْرِ	يَفْرِ	يَفْرِ	يَفْرِ	3
تَفْرُون	تَفْرُون	تَفْرَانِ	تَفْرَانِ	تَفْرِينِ	تَفْرِينِ	تَفْرِينِ	تَفْرِينِ	تَفْرِينِ	2
تَفْرِ						أَغْفِرْ	أَغْفِرْ	أَغْفِرْ	1

Imperative.

أَفْرُون	أَفْرُوا	أَفْرَادَا	أَفْرِي	أَفْرِر
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Participle.

فَارَاتْ	فَارَون	فَارَادَا	فَارَانِ	فَارَة	فَارَّ
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Infinitive.

فَرَا

OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. *Of the Surd Verb.*

The triliteral verbs, of which the third radical is the same as the second, are called surd verbs, ^{الصلب} صلْب, as ^{كـ} كـ for ^{كـ} كـ *he* extended. All the irregularity of surd verbs is reduced to the following rule. In all the inflections where, according to the conjugation of the regular verb, the last radical bears a vowel, the penultimate radical is inserted in the last by *Tashdid*, the vowel of the penultimate radical is then suppressed, unless the letter preceding it has *Jazmah*, for then the vowel of the penultimate radical is given to the latter, which would otherwise have *Jazmah*. In all the inflections where, on the contrary, the last radical has *Jazmah*, these verbs are conjugated regularly. Thus in the third person of the preterite singular and masculine, حـب becomes حـبـ. The second person of the singular of the same tense is regularly حـبـتـ.

In the third person of the singular masculine of the indefinite tense, يـحـبـ is contracted into يـحـبـ, the *Dammah* of the second radical passing to the first, in place of its *Jazmah*. If the indefinite follows a particle producing *Jazmah*, or an apocope, it becomes regularly يـحـبـ, because the last radical having *Jazmah*, no contraction takes place. Under the influence of these particles, *Fathah* or *Kasrah* may be given to the last radical in lieu of *Jazmah*; in this case the contraction return-

ing يَفِرُّ for يَفِرُّ. In verbs of which the second radical in the indefinite tense bears *Dammah*, the same vowel may also be given to the last. Thus, instead of يَمْدِي we may write with the contraction يَمْدِي, يَمْدِي, or even يَمْدِي.

The imperative preserves its regular form. According to the rule of the surd verb we should write افْرَا, افْرِي and افْرَا, but the reason why the rule is not here followed, is, that the *Alif* of union is always followed by a letter bearing *Jazmah*.

But beside the regular form, the imperative has another, in which the insertion of the second radical in the third does take place, except in the plural feminine. *Alif* of the imperative is omitted here, according to the rule, by which it is never prefixed to a letter bearing a vowel.

Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
S. فِرْ or فِرْ	فِرِي	D. فِرَا	P. فِرَا

Surd verbs follow in the passive voice the same rules as in the active, thus فَرَّ is for فِرَّ, *Kasrah* being dropt, because the preceding letter already bears a vowel; in the indefinite tense it is يَفِرُّ for يَفِرُّ, *Fathah* being given to the preceding letter which before had *Jazmah*; but in the third person plural feminine without contraction يَفِرُّونَ. The derivative verbs follow the same rule of contraction in those forms which admit it. The contraction in these derivative verbs takes place or not, following the same rules as the primitive.

Derivative Verbs bearing contraction.

		Preter.		Indef.	Imp.
3	فَارٌ	for فَارِر	فَارِر	يَغَارٌ	فَارِر
4	أَفَرٌ	عَنْ أَفَرَر	أَفَرَر	يَغِيرٌ	أَفَرَر
6	تَفَارٌ	تَفَارَر	تَفَارَر	يَتَفَارٌ	تَفَارَر
7	إِنْفَرٌ	إِنْفَرَر	إِنْفَرَر	يَنْفَرٌ	إِنْفَرَر
8	إِقْتَرٌ	إِقْتَرَر	إِقْتَرَر	يَقْتَرٌ	إِقْتَرَر
10	إِسْتَفَرٌ	إِسْتَفَرَر	إِسْتَفَرَر	يَسْتَفَرٌ	إِسْتَفَرَر
12	إِفْرُورٌ	إِفْرُورَر	إِفْرُورَر	يَفْرُورٌ	إِفْرُورَر

In these derivative forms, as in the primitive, the contraction may be preserved in the indefinite tense, and in the imperative, whenever the third radical ought (in the indefinite tense by the influence of a particle preceding,) to bear *Jazmah*, by giving to that third radical a vowel أَدَلَّهُ for أَدَلَّهَ, and أَقَلَّهُ for أَقَلَّهَ.

The derivative forms to which *Tashdíd* naturally belongs are not susceptible of contraction.

Forms.	Pret.	Indef.	Imp.
2	فَرَرَ	يَغْرِرُ	فَرِرَ
5	تَغْرِرَ	يَتَغْرِرُ	تَغْرِرَ
9	أَغْرِرَ	يَغْرِرُ	أَغْرِرَ
11	أَغْرَرَ	يَغْرَرُ	أَغْرَرَ
13	أَغْرُورَ	يَغْرُورُ	أَغْرُورَ

Verbs ending in ت or ن double these letters by *Tashdid* in those persons, whose final characteristic serviles are ت or زَيْنَا as زَيْنَتَا we adorned, for زَيْنَتَ thou wert silent, سَكَّتَ for سَكَّتَ; but neither these, nor the verbs beginning with ت or ن, when they coalesce with the initial characteristics of the fifth, seventh, and other conjugations, are considered as irregulars, إِنْقَبَ it was dug through, for إِنْجَرَ it was negotiated, for إِنْجَرَ being in every respect perfect verbs.

2. Of Verbs having Hamzah for one of their Radicals.

Verbs which have Hamzah or Alif moveable for one of their radicals, are called مَهْمُوزٌ or hamzated.

The conjugation of hamzated verbs is almost the same as that of regular verbs; it is only necessary to observe the rules of permutation, in virtue of which ء or ئ are substituted for the radical Hamzah.

As *Hamzah* may be either the first, second or third radical, there are three sorts of hamzated verbs.

Verb Primitive.

Active Voice.

Pret. اَثْرٌ—Indef. يَأْثِرُ—Imper. اِيَّاثِرُ—Part. اَثْرٌ for اَثْرٌ—
Infin. اَثْرًا.

If the imperative has *Dammah* for its vowel, the radical *Alef* is changed into و, as اَمْلٌ from the root اَمْل. The three verbs اَكَلَ, اَخَذَ and اَمْرَ, make in the imperative خَذْ, مَرْ and كَلْ; sometimes however اَوْكَلْ and اَوْمَرْ are written regularly. When the imperative of the verb اَمْرٌ is preceded by the conjunctions و or ف, it is also written فَامْرٌ وَامْرٌ.

Passive Voice.

Pret. اَثْرٌ Indef. يَوْثِرُ for يَأْثِرُ Part. مَاثُورٌ

Derivatives.

2nd form Act.	Pret.	أَثْرٌ	Indef.	يَوْثِرٌ	Imp.	أَثْرٌ	P.	مَوْثِرٌ
Pass.		أَثْرٌ		يَوْثِرٌ		أَثْرٌ		مَوْثِرٌ
3rd	Act.	أَثْرٌ or أَوْثِرٌ		يَوْثِرٌ	أَثْرٌ	أَثْرٌ		مَوْثِرٌ
	Pass.	أَوْثِرٌ		يَوْثِرٌ		أَوْثِرٌ		مَوْثِرٌ

4th form Act.	أَثْرٌ	يُؤْثِرُ	أَثْرٌ	مُؤْثِرٌ
Pass.	أَوْثَرٌ	يُؤْثِرُ	أَوْثَرٌ	مُؤْثِرٌ
Inf. 2nd	تَأْثِيرًا	مَوَافِرًا	إِنْدَارًا	4th

It is only necessary to apply the same rules to all the other forms of derivative verbs, in order to find their root, when *Hamzah* is changed into وُ or يُ. Thus أَسْتَوْصِلُ is the passive voice of أَسْتَأْصِلُ. In the sixth form it must be observed that the *Hamzah*, preceded by *Fathah*, followed by *Alif* quiescent, may be changed into وُ; thus from the primitive verb, أَكَلُ may be written in the sixth form تَأَكَلُ or تَأَكَلَ.

In order to conjugate the verbs where *Hamzah* is the second or last radical, it is only necessary to equally apply the rules of permutation common to the three letters ا, و, ي, or those which are peculiar to *Alif-Hamzah*.

For example, if *Hamzah* be the second radical, it is preserved or changed into وُ or يُ, according to the vowel belonging to it, or immediately preceding it; thus, in the preterite is written سَأَلَ for سَأَلَ, in the indefinite يَسَّالُ for يَسَّأَلُ, يَصَابُ for صَابَ, يَبْسُ for بَسَ, in the passive voice it is سَلَلُ, and in the forms derived from the primitive لَمُ.

3rd form Pret.	لَمْ	Indef.	يَلِمْ	Imp.	لَمْ	P.	مَلِمْ
4th	لَمْ		يَلِمْ		لَمْ		مَلِمْ
8th	النَّام		يَلِتِمْ		النَّعِيم		مَلِتِمْ
10th	إِسْتَلِمْ		يُسْتَلِمْ		إِسْتَلِمْ		مَسْتَلِمْ

Inf. 3rd مَلَعُومَة 4th الْأَمَّا 8th النَّيَامَ 10th إِسْتَلِمَّا

If the *Hamzah* is the last radical, care must equally be taken to preserve or change it into و or ي, according to the rules of permutation;

3rd Pers. Mas.	Fem.	3rd Pers. Mas.
بِرَا	بِرَادْت	بِرَادْت
هَنَا	هَنَاءْت	هَنَاءْت
دَنُو	دَنُوت	دَنُوت
خَرِي	خَرِيت	خَرِيت
يَخْرُو	يَدْنُو يَهِنْيٰ	يَخْرُو or يَدْنُو يَهِنْيٰ
أَخْرَا	أَدْنُو أَهِنْيٰ أَبِرُو	أَخْرَا

The case is the same in the passive voice, and derivative forms.

	Pret.	Indef.
2nd form	جَشَا	يَجْشِي
5th	تَجْشَا	يَتَجْشَا
10th	إِسْتَخْذَا	يُسْتَخْذِي

The quadriliteral verbs, such as دادا جاجا، present no new difficulty; the rules are always the same: thus from طمان comes in the fourth form, the preterite اطمأن، in the indefinite يطمئن، in the impera. اطمأن، and by contraction اطمئن.

Verbs having *Hamzah* for their second radical are sometimes conjugated like concave verbs, of which we shall soon speak: and in which *Alif* is quiescent, coming from و or ئ radical, this is particularly observable in the verb سآل to ask, which is often written سآل، Indef. يسآل or يسل، Imp. سل for اسآل; where both the *Alifs* drop, radical *Hamzah* by the third general rule, and the servile *Alif* by the following letter having a vowel. Verbs, of which the last radical is *Hamzah*, are often confounded also with verbs properly called defective, that is, having their last radical ، or ئ.

Of Imperfect Verbs in General.

These have among their radicals one or more of the letters و and ئ، and are divided into different classes; the first comprehends those which have و or ئ for their first radical, the second class those in which either of the same letters is the second radical, and the third those having و or ئ as last radical, whether the root be triliteral or quadriliteral. The fourth class, and the following two, are verbs in which two of the letters و and ئ are contained. The fourth class contains verbs in which these letters are the second and third radicals. In the fifth class they are the first and third radical. The sixth class is of verbs

where the three radicals are all , or ى; but not more than one or two examples of these can be found.

*Of Imperfect Verbs, of which the first Radical is
, or ى.*

These verbs are called by the Arabians مُنَالٌ or similar verbs, because their conjugation in the preterite is conformable to the regular verb: amongst these verbs, those having , for their first radical are subject to more irregularity, than those whose first radical is ى.

The principal irregularity of the verbs having , for their first radical, consists in their sometimes losing that letter in the indefinite and imperative; this most frequently occurs in those verbs, of which the second radical in the indefinite bears *Kasrah*; it is to be observed, however, that several verbs of this class, of which the second radical bears *Kasrah* in the preterite, and should consequently take *Fathah* in the indefinite, nevertheless preserve *Kasrah*, and therefore lose ,.

---	يـ	for	يـ
ـــ	ـــ		ـــ
ـــ	ـــ		ـــ

It is the same with the imperative.

ـــ	ـــ	ـــ
ـــ	ـــ	ـــ

When the second radical in the indefinite does not bear *Kasrah*, that tense is regularly formed, as يَوْجِلُ from وَجَلَ, and يَوْدُ from وَدَ. When the indefinite is regular, the imperative is so likewise, as أَيْدِهُ, أَيْجَلُ, أَيْدَدُ. In the two last examples, the ى is substituted for و radical, according to the rules of permutation; thus أَيْدَدُ imperative of وَدَ, is for أَوْدَدُ.

Several verbs lose و in the indefinite though their second radical in that tense bears *Fathah*; these verbs are, وَطَى to tread under foot, which is for وَطَأَ; وَسَعَ to be large; وَقَعَ to fall; وَدَعَ to leave; وَهَبَ to give; وَضَعَ to place; which make in the indefinite يَضَعُ, يَهَبُ, يَدَعُ, يَقَعُ, يَطَأَ.

The verb وَذَرَ is only used in the indefinite and imperative, ذَرَ and يَذَرَ.

The irregularity of all these verbs exists only in the active voice of the first form. In the passive voice of that form, and in all the derivative forms, they present no irregularity except indeed in the eighth form, as will be observed immediately.

Verbs having ى for first radical, are not, properly speaking, irregular; thus يَيْسَرُ, يَسَرُ; يَيْبَسُ, يَبَسُ. It must only be observed that the radical ى is changed into و when it is quiescent after *Dammah*; thus يَسَرُ makes in the indefinite of the third form يَوْسَرُ, instead of يَيْسَرُ; the rule of permutation is merely to be observed.

It has been already said that verbs having for their first radical , or ى usually change it in the eighth conjugation into ت, which unites by *Tashdíd* with the ت characteristic of that conjugation ; أتَعْدُ and أتَسْرُ are written therefore for أتَعْدَ and أتَسْرَ. Sometimes however the regular form is preserved, the و, when quiescent after *Kasrah*, being changed into ي, and the ي, when quiescent after *Dammah*, being similarly changed into و; and both changing into *Alif*, when quiescent after *Fathah*.

There are some similar verbs which at the same time have *Hamzah* هـ . Indef. يـرـ وـزـيـ طـيـ ، يـنـيـ ، وـذـاـ ، وـارـ . but this presents no new difficulty.

*Of Imperfect Verbs, of which the Second Radical is
,* or ى, *called Concave Verbs.*

Verbs having their second radical , or ى, are called by the Arabians أجوف, that is to say, concave, and دوآللة or verbs of three letters, because one of their characteristics is, to have only three letters in the first person singular of the preterite, where the regular and defective verbs have four, as may be seen by comparing قلت concave verb, with كتبت I have written; مضيت I have passed by.; غزوت I have made war. These verbs, and those of the next class, are they which depart most widely from the regular forms; their number is very great, and it is therefore essential to be well acquainted with their conjugation.

THE CONCAVE و.

*Active Voice.**Preterite.*

Plural.			Dual.			Singular.			Per.
Fem.	Com.	Mas.	Fem.	Com.	Mas.	Fem.	Com.	Mas.	
قَلْنَ	قَالُوا	قَالَتَا	قَالَّا	قَالَتْ	قَالَ	قَالَ			3
قَلْتَنَ	قَلْتُمَ	قَلْتَمَا	قَلْتَمَا	قَلْتِ	قَلْتَ	قَلْتَ			2
قَلَّنَا					قَلَّتْ	قَلَّتْ			1

Indefinite.

يَقْلَنَ	يَقُولُونَ	تَقُولَنَ	يَقُولَانِ	تَقُولَ	يَقُولَ	يَقُولَ			3
تَقْلَنَ	تَقُولُونَ	تَقُولَنِ	تَقُولَينِ	تَقُولَ	تَقُولَ	تَقُولَ			2
نَقُولَ					أَقُولَ	أَقُولَ			1

Imperative.

قَلَّنَ	قُولُوا	قُوَّا	قُولِي	قُلَّ
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Participle.

قَابِلَاتٍ	قَابِلَتَانِ	قَابِلُونَ	قَابِلَانِ	قَابِلَةٍ	قَابِلٌ
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Infinitive.

قُوَّا

*Passive Voice of the Concave و.**Preterite.*

Plural.			Dual.			Singular.			Perf.
Fem.	Com.	Mas.	Fem.	Com.	Mas.	Fem.	Com.	Mas.	
قِلْنَ	قِيلُوا	قِيلَتَا	قِيلَأَ	قِيلَتْ	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	3
قِلْتَنَ	قِلْمَ	قِلْمَانَا	قِلْمَانَ	قِلْمَتْ	قِلْمَ	قِلْمَ	قِلْمَ	قِلْمَ	2
قِلْنَا						قِلْتَ	قِلْتَ	قِلْتَ	1

Indefinite.

يَقُلَّنَ	يَقُلُّونَ	تَقُلَّانَ	يَقُلَّانَ	تَقَالَ	يَقَالَ	3
تَقُلَّنَ	تَقُلُّونَ	تَقُلَّانَ	تَقُلَّانَ	تَقَالِينَ	تَقَالَ	2
نَقَالَ					أَقَالَ	1

Participle.

مَقْوَلَاتٌ	مَقْوَلُونَ	مَقْوَلَانَ	مَقْوَلَةٌ	مَقْوَلَ	مَقْوُلٌ
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THE CONCAVE ۹.

*Active Voice.**Preterite.*

Plural.			Dual.			Singular.			P. P.
Fem.	Com.	Mas.	Fem.	Com.	Mas.	Fem.	Com.	Mas.	
سِرَن	سَارُوا	سَارَتَا			سَارَة	سَارَت		سَارَ	3
سِرْتَن	سَرْتَم		سِرْتَمَا			سِرْتَ	سِرْتَ	سِرْتَ	2
سِرَنَا							سِرْتَ	سِرْتَ	1

Indefinite.

يُسِرَن	يُسِيرُونَ	تَسِيرَانِ	يُسِيرَانِ	تَسِيرٌ	يُسِيرٌ	يُسِيرٌ			3
تَسِرَن	تَسِيرُونَ		تَسِيرَانِ			تَسِيرٌ	تَسِيرٌ	تَسِيرٌ	2
نَسِيرٌ							أَسِيرٌ	أَسِيرٌ	1

Imperative.

سِرَن	سِيرُوا		سِيرَا		سِيرِي	سِرْ		
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Participle.

سَارِفَاتٌ	سَارِفَونَ	سَارِفَانِ	سَارِفَانِ	سَارِفَةٌ	سَارِفَ			
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Infinitive.

سِيرَا

Verbs having , or ئ for their second radical are irregular only in the first, fourth, seventh, eighth, and tenth forms.

In these verbs, the second radical letter always loses its vowel, and sometimes disappears altogether. When it is quiescent it undergoes various changes. All the rules indicating the anomalies of these verbs will be found among the rules of permutation common to , and ئ .

It is in conformity with those rules, that in the third person singular masculine of the preterite, قَالِ is written instead of قول, and خَافَ for خُوفَ, that in the second and first person of the same tense, قَلْتَ and خَفْتَ are written for يَخَافُ, يَقُولُ, and that in the indefinite قَوْلَتْ, قَوْلَتْ, يَخَافُ, يَقُولُ are written for يَخَافُ, يَقُولُ, يَخُوفُ, يَقُولُ, or under the influence of a particle producing apocope, يَخَفُ يَقُولُ; it is so with all the other irregularities. Thus, in the feminine plural, , and ئ drop, on account of the subsequent *Jazmah*. These radicals are also dropped in the singular masculine, and plural feminine of the imperative, but they return when the paragogical ن is added, as قول say thou; سيرن go thou; خافن fear thou.

Verbs having , for their second radical, take *Dammah* in the indefinite, when the preterite is either of the form نَعَلْ or نَعَلْ; as يَقُولُ the indefinite of قَالِ, which is for قول; and يَطَوَّلْ indefinite of طَالِ, which is for طَوَّلْ; but if the second radical have *Kasrah* for its vowel in the preterite, the inde-

finite takes *Fathah*, as خاف for بخاف, indefinite of خاف which is for خوف.

Verbs having ى for their second radical, generally take *Kasrah* in the indefinite, because they are of the form فعل, indefinite يفعل, as سير indefinite of سار, which is for سير. There are some however of the form فعل, indefinite يفعل, these take *Fathah* in the indefinite, as هاب for بهاب, indefinite of هاب, which is for هياب.

The imperative has no *Alif* of union, because the first radical bears a vowel, as in قل and سر, and *Alif* of union can only come before a letter bearing *Jazmah*.

The radical *Alif* in the participle, following the characteristical quiescent *Alif*, ought to have a vowel, as two quiescent letters cannot meet, but *Hamzah* or moveable *Alif* is substituted for it; which by the first canon, *Alif* is changed to ؤ being for قائل, and that for ساير, قاول for سار, and that again for ساير.

There is no difference in the preterite and indefinite of the passive voice, between verbs whose second radical is ى, or those having ى.

In the participle of the passive voice however, the *Dammah* of the second radical being removed to the first, the letter و is thrown out, to prevent the concurrence of two quiescent letters after one vowel, مقول being for مقول؛ but in concave ى *Dammah* is also changed to *Kasrah*, as مسيير for مسيير.

In approved authors however, particularly among the Poets, many of these participles are regularly formed, as مصوون ^سguarded; but especially those of concave ى, as مخيوط ^خsewed together; مكيول ^مmeasured.

It is well to observe that in concave verbs whose last radical is ت, this ت is incorporated by *Tashdíd*, with the ت forming the second person of the preterite, and first person singular of the same tense; thus from مات comes in the first person singular مت, and in the second persons مت, متنما.

In concave verbs whose last radical is ن, the same occurs whenever this ن, being jazmated, is followed by ن forming the person. Thus from صان is made in the third person plural feminine of the preterite, and in the second person plural feminine of the imperative صن; in the first person plural of the preterite صنا; and in the third person plural feminine of the indefinite يصن.

These observations equally apply to the derivative verbs, and are of importance in finding the root when reading Arabic written without vowels, or orthographical signs.

Verbs derived from Concave Roots.

As has been before observed, in forms derived from concave verbs, the fourth, seventh, eighth, and tenth only are irregular, in these derivative forms, no difference exists between those whose second radical is ن, and those where it is ى. It will be sufficient to give a paradigm of these forms, presenting the first word of each tense.

Active Voice.

Infinitive.	Participle.	Imperative.	Indefinite.	Preterite.
أَقَالَتَا	مُقِيلٌ	أَقْلُ	يَقْعِيلٌ	أَفَالَ
إِسَارَتَا	مُسِيرٌ	إِسَرٌ	يَسِيرٌ	إِسَارٌ
أَنْقَيَالَا	مُنْقَالٌ	أَنْقَلٌ	يَنْقَالٌ	أَنْقَالَ
أَنْسَيَارَا	مُنْسَارٌ	أَنْسَرٌ	يَنْسَارٌ	أَنْسَارٌ
أَقْتَيَالَا	مُقْتَالٌ	أَقْلُ	يَقْتَالٌ	أَفَتَالَ
أَسْتَيَارَا	مُسْتَارٌ	أَسْتَرٌ	يَسْتَارٌ	أَسْتَارٌ
أَسْتَقَالَةَ	مُسْتَقِيلٌ	أَسْتَقْلٌ	يَسْتَقِيلٌ	أَسْتَقالَ
أَسْتَسَارَةَ	مُسْتَسِيرٌ	أَسْتَسِرٌ	يَسْتَسِيرٌ	أَسْتَسَارٌ

Passive Voice.

Participle.	Indefinite.	Preterite.	Participle.	Indefinite.	Preterite.	
مسار	يسار	اسير	مقال	ينقال	اقيل	4
منسار	ينساز	انسيير	منقال	ينقال	انقيل	7
مستار	يستار	استير	مقتال	يقتال	اقتيل	8
مستسار	يستسار	استسيير	مستقال	يستقال	استقيل	10

In forming the different persons of each tense of these derivative forms, it is only necessary to apply the same rules as in the primitive verb. Thus, in the third person singular feminine, of the preterite of the fourth form, أَقْمَتْ for أَقْمَتْ، and in the second person singular masculine of the same tense, أَقْمَتْ for أَقْمَتْ.

The other derivatives are regular; it is to be observed however, that in the passive voices of the third form فاعل, and the sixth form تفاعل of concave verbs, whose second radical is و, that the *Alif* characteristic of these forms, and which is changed into و, on account of the *Dammah* preceding, does not unite by *Tashdid* with the radical و, that follows it, thus قووم and not قوم. If the second radical is ي, the و, and the ي must be kept distinct; thus بایع makes in the passive voice بويع.

There are a few concave verbs conjugated regularly, as عور to be one-eyed, and ميد to hunt. Some other concave verbs, though irregular in the first form, may be conjugated either regularly or irregularly in the fourth, such are لاح to do any thing at night; غام to be cloudy; which in the fourth form are أَغَامْ or أَغَيِمْ or أَرَاحْ أَرَوَحْ. It is the same with the tenth form of verbs, whose second radical is و, as استجواب and استجوب he answered; and استصواب or استصاب he approved. The irregular conjugation is however most in use.

*Of Imperfect Verbs, which are at the same time
Concave and Hamzated.*

Of these there are two sorts, the first class comprehends those which have ا for first, and و for second radical, such are اثَرَ and اُبَّ for اُبَّ and اُولَّ; they are conjugated like اُبَّ and اُبَّتْ, اُبَّتْ, اُبَّتْ, اُبَّتْ; thus in the preterite قَالَ, like قَلَّتْ, قَلَّتْ, قَالَتْ, قَالَتْ.

In the indefinite يُوبَّ like يَقُولَ, observing the change of *Alif-hamzah* into و in the imperative اُبَّ and اُبَّيْ, like قَلْ and قَلَّيْ. Part. اُبَّ. Inf. اُبَّا. قَلَّيْ.

The second class comprehends those which have و or ا for second radical, and ا for the third, as جَاءَ for سَوَّ for جَاءَ, and شَاءَ for شَاءَ for شَاءَ. The first is conjugated like قَالَ and هَنَّا, the second like هَابَ and هَنَّا, and the third like سَارَ and هَنَّا. هَنَّا. Thus, Pret. سَوَّتْ, سَوَّتْ, سَوَّتْ, سَوَّتْ, &c. Indef. يَسْوَّ.

Imp. جِئْتْ, جِئْتْ, جِئْتْ, جِئْتْ, جِئْتْ. Pret. جَاءَتْ, جَاءَتْ, جَاءَتْ, جَاءَتْ. Indef. سَوَّ.

Imp. شِئْتْ, شِئْتْ, شِئْتْ, شِئْتْ, شِئْتْ. Pret. شَاءَتْ, شَاءَتْ, شَاءَتْ, شَاءَتْ. Indef. بِعَيْ.

Indef. شِئْتْ, شِئْتْ, شِئْتْ, شِئْتْ, شِئْتْ. Imp. شَاءَ. Part. شَاءَ. Inf. سَوَّا. Part. سَوَّا.

Inf. شَائِئْ. Part. شَائِئْ. Inf. جِئْيَةً. Part. شَائِئْ. Inf. شِئْيَةً. Indef. جَائِئْ.

In the passive voice the same rules are to be observed; thus سُوءَ for جَيْءَ, and سِيَّ for جَيْءَ.

When several *Hamzah's* come in succession, it is usual to suppress one in order to soften the pronunciation; this is called تَسْهِيلٌ or *softening*, the contrary being called تَكْتِيقٌ or *verifying*.

Of Imperfect Verbs, whose last Radical is , or ى, and which are called Defective Verbs.

Verbs whose last radical is , or ى, are called by the Arabian grammarians نَاقِصٌ defective, and also نَوْأَلْرَبْعَةٌ, or verbs of four letters, because they have four letters in the first person singular of the preterite, as غَزَّوْتَ.

The last radical undergoes changes resembling those to which the second radical is subject in concave verbs, sometimes it is changed into another letter, sometimes it disappears, sometimes its vowel passes to the preceding letter, and at other times it is totally suppressed. The chief anomalies of these verbs are founded on the rules of permutation.

THE DEFECTIVE و.

*Active Voice.**Preterite.*

Plural.			Dual.			Singular.			Perf.
Fem.	Com.	Maa.	Fem.	Com.	Maa.	Fem.	Com.	Maa.	
غَرُونَ	غَرْوَا	غَرَّتَا	غَرَّوا	غَرَّتْ	غَرَّا	غَرَّ			3
غَرُوتَنَ	غَرْوَتَمَ		غَرَوتَمَا	غَرَوتَتْ	غَرَوتَ				2
غَرُونَاتَنَ					غَرَوتَتْ				1

Indefinite.

يَغْرُونَ	يَغْرُونَ	تَغْرُونَانِ	يَغْرُونَانِ	تَغْرُونَ	يَغْرُونَ	تَغْرُونَ			3
تَغْرُونَ	تَغْرُونَ	تَغْرُونَانِ	تَغْرُونَانِ	تَغْرِينَ	تَغْرِينَ	تَغْرُونَ			2
نَغْرُونَ						أَغْرُونَ			1

Imperative.

أَغْرُونَ	أَغْرُونَ	أَغْرِوا	أَغْرِفُ	أَغْرِ
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Participle.

غَازِيَاتٌ	غَازِيَاتٍ	غَازِيَانِ	غَازِيَانِ	غَازِيَةٌ
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Infinitive.

غَرْوَا

THE DEFECTIVE ى.

*Active Voice.**Preterite.*

Plural.			Dual.			Singular.			Pars.
Fem.	Com.	Mas.	Fem.	Com.	Mas.	Fem.	Com.	Mas.	
رَمِيَّن	رَمِيَّوْن	رَمِيَّا	رَمِيَّنَا		رَمِيَّا	رَمِيَّت		رَمِيَّ	3
رَمِيَّنَةٌ	رَمِيَّتَمْ			رَمِيَّتَمَا		رَمِيَّتَمْ	رَمِيَّتَ	رَمِيَّتَ	2
	رَمِيَّنَا						رَمِيَّتَ		1

Indefinite.

يَرْمِيَّن	يَرْمِيَّوْن	يَرْمِيَّانِ	تَرْمِيَّانِ	يَرْمِيَّانِ	تَرْمِيَّ	يَرْمِيَّ	تَرْمِيَّ	يَرْمِيَّ	3
تَرْمِيَّن	تَرْمِيَّوْن		تَرْمِيَّانِ		تَرْمِيَّانِ	تَرْمِيَّن		تَرْمِيَّ	2
	نَرْمِيَّ						أَرْمِيَّ		1

Imperative.

أَرْمِيَّن	أَرْمِيَّوْن	أَرْمِيَّا	أَرْمِيَّا	أَرْمِيَّ	أَرْمِيَّ
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Participle.

رَامِيَّاتُ	رَامِيَّاتِ	رَامِيَّوْنَ	رَامِيَّانِ	رَامِيَّانِ	رَامِيَّة
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Infinitive.

رَمِيَّا.

In the third person masculine singular of the preterite, **غزا** is for **غَزَّ**, and **رمى** for **رَمَّ**. In the third person singular feminine, and in the dual of the same gender, the last radical and its vowel are dropped altogether, and **غَزَّتْ** is for **غَزَّةٌ**, and **غَزَّتَا** for **غَزَّاتٍ**.

In the third person plural masculine, the last radical with its vowel disappear, and **غَزُوا** and **رَمُوا** are contractions for **غَزَّوْا** and **رَمَّيْوَا**, according to the rule of permutation. If after this third person, or those of the indefinite which terminate in the same way, *Wa'aloh* or *Alif* of union occur, *Dammah* is given to the , in order that the union may take place, **دَعُوا اللَّهَ**.

The *Fathah* which the second radical bore in the preterite, in the indefinite changes into *Dammah* if the last radical be , or into *Kasrah* if it be . Sometimes, however, in verbs whose last radical is , the *Fathah* remains in the indefinite on account of meeting a guttural letter, **بَرَعَى** from **رَعَى**. This last radical, in the indefinite, loses its vowel and becomes quiescent, according to the rules of permutation. After the , thus quiescent, *Alif* mute is not put however in the singular, **يَغْزُو** not **يَغْزِرُ** (see , 15, rule of permutation) this is not always strictly observed, the *Alif* being sometimes added. When preceded by particles changing, by antithesis, the *Dammah* of the third radical into *Fathah*, the last radical retakes its vowel, as **يَغْزُو**, **يَرْمِي**, because that vowel being *Fathah* there is no reason for its suppression.

When subject to apocope, the third radical wholly disappears, as يَغْزِي and يَوْمٌ.

When subjected to paragogic, the third radical is preserved, as يَغْزِيْنَ, يَرْمِيْنَ, يَغْرُونَ, يَغْزِيْنَ.

In the second person singular feminine of the indefinite, as well as in the second and third person plural masculine of the same tense, a contraction occurs, تَغْزِيْنَ, تَغْرُونَ, تَرْمِيْنَ, تَغْرُونَ, يَغْزِيْنَ, يَغْرُونَ, يَرْمِيْنَ and تَغْرُونَ, تَغْزِيْنَ, تَرْمِيْنَ, تَغْرُونَ for يَرْمِيْنَ, يَغْزِيْنَ, يَغْرُونَ, تَغْزِيْنَ, تَغْرُونَ, تَرْمِيْنَ. It may be observed that in عَزَّا, and verbs similarly conjugated, the second and third persons masculine plural are like the feminine, and that in رَمَى, and verbs of the same form, the second person singular feminine is the same as the second person plural of the same gender.

When the second person singular feminine of the indefinite, and second and third person plural masculine of the same tense are subject to paragogic however, the ئ and the ئى which remain after the contraction, are wholly dropped, on account of the ئ quiescent, which then follows them agreeably to the rule (gen. 3) this is written with *Tashdid* تَغْزِيْنَ, تَغْرُونَ, تَرْمِيْنَ, تَغْزِيْنَ, تَغْرُونَ, تَرْمِيْنَ, &c. Among the verbs, whose last radical is ئ, it is only those having *Fathah* for vowel of the second radical in the preterite which wholly follow the paradigm عَزَّا; those whose second radical bear *Dammah*, form the preterite regularly, except in the third person plural masculine; thus

سَرَوْ, in the third person singular feminine, is سَرَوْت, and in that of the dual feminine سَرَوْتَنَا; but in the third person plural masculine, it is by contraction سَرَوْوا for سَرَوْوا agreeably to the rules. In other respects these verbs are conjugated like خَلَّ.

As to those having *Kasrah* for vowel of the second radical in the preterite, they are conjugated in a peculiar manner, which it is necessary to explain by giving an example, observing that in this case, radical is changed into ئ; thus رَضِيٰ is written for رَضَوْ.

**DEFECTIVE , PRECEDED BY KASRAH,
رَضِيَ FOR رَضِيَ .**

Active Voice.

Prorito.

Plural.			Dual.			Singular.			
Fem.	Com.	Mas.	Fem.	Com.	Mas.	Fem.	Com.	Mas.	Part.
رَضِيَنَ	رَضِيَوْنَ	رَضِيَوْنَ	رَضِيَتَانِ	رَضِيَتَانِ	رَضِيَتَانِ	رَضِيَتْ	رَضِيَتْ	رَضِيَتْ	3
رَضِيَتَنَ	رَضِيَتَمْ		رَضِيَتَمَا	رَضِيَتَمَا		رَضِيَتْ	رَضِيَتْ	رَضِيَتْ	2
	رَضِيَنَا					رَضِيَتْ	رَضِيَتْ	رَضِيَتْ	1

Indefinite.

يَرْضِيُنَ	يَرْضِيُونَ	تَرْضِيَانِ	يَرْضِيَانِ	تَرْضِيَ	يَرْضِيَ	3
تَرْضِيُنَ	تَرْضِيُونَ	تَرْضِيَانِ	تَرْضِيَانِ	تَرْضِيَنِ	تَرْضِيَ	2
	أَرْضِيَ				أَرْضِيَ	1

Imperative.

إِرْضِيَنَ	إِرْضَوْنَ	إِرْضِيَانِ	إِرْضِيَانِ	إِرْضِيَ	إِرْضِيَ
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Participle.

رَاضِيَاتْ	رَاضِيَةً رَاضِيَانِ	رَاضِيَانِ رَاضِيُونَ	رَاضِيَ
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Infinitive.

رَضِيَ

The preterite is conjugated regularly, excepting the third person plural masculine, where the third radical is dropt, and its vowel given to the second radical which loses its *Kasrah*, رَضِيُوا for رَضِيَا.

In the indefinite, يَرْضِي is for يَرْضُو; the suppression of the last vowel, and change of و into ى, are in conformity to the rule (و 7,) but it must be observed that this change of و into ى which, conformably to the rule quoted, takes place in the third person because the و is final, continues in those persons of the indefinite where the و ceases to be final. Thus in the plural feminine, يَرْضِينَ and تَرْضِينَ for يَرْضُونَ and تَرْضُونَ. For the same reason in the second person singular feminine ought to be written تَرْضِيَنَ, and in the plural masculine يَرْضِيونَ and تَرْضِيونَ; as in the dual يَرْضِيَانَ; but instead of these regular forms a contraction takes place in these different persons, and يَرْضِيَنَ and تَرْضِيَنَ are written agreeably to the rule of permutation. When the indefinite bears antithesis, يَرْضِي cannot be written in conformity to the conjugation of regular verbs, in consequence of the rule of permutation (ى 3,) it is therefore written يَرْضِي in the common form.

When paragoge occurs, ى resumes its vowel, because it is no longer at the end of a word, يَرْضِيَنَ and تَرْضِيَنَ. When apocope takes place the third radical is dropt, as in يَغْزِي and يَمِّي, and we write يَغْزِي and يَمِّي.

When receiving antithesis, or apocope, the second person

singular feminine of the indefinite is written ترضيٰ and not ترضيٰ; but the ى then bears *Jazmah*, and if it be followed by *Waslah*, or *Alif* of union, it receives *Kasrah*. This occurs also in the second person feminine singular of the imperative ارضيٰ. In this case, therefore, they are written ترضيٰ and ارضيٰ. In the second and third persons plural masculine of the indefinite, when receiving either antithesis or apocope, a similar contraction occurs, and يرضواٰ and ترضواٰ are written for يرضيواٰ، ترضيواٰ. *Jazmah* is then put over the و, and if it be followed by an *Alif* of union, it receives *Dammah*; ترضواٰ، يرضواٰ. The same takes place in the second person plural masculine of the imperative.

The *Kasrah* and the *Dammah* used in the cases just mentioned, are equally used in the persons enumerated when paragogic occurs, thus يرضون and ترضون. Impera. ارضين and ارضون.

In the singular masculine of the participle, و final after *Kasrah* is changed to ى (by 14 canon و غازى being put for و غازوٰ; and as ى final after *Kasrah* cannot take *Dammah*, it rejects it, and throwing the nunnation on the preceding letter, drops, as غازى for عازى; but if the nunnation is removed by the article, ى then returns, as الغازى for العازى. The same prevails in the defective ى, as رامى for رامٰ; and as ى final after

Kasrah refuses another *Kasrah*, غَازِ and رَامِ are used also in the genitive for غَازِي and رَامِي. The accusative is however regular, as غَازِيًّا and رَامِيًّا. In غَازِيَةً and رَامِيَةً, the rejected ئ returns, as not being final, and غَازُون makes a contraction, as in the future.

In the passive voice, the defective verbs of the four forms رَضِيٌّ، رَمِيٌّ، سَرِيٌّ، غَزِيٌّ are all conjugated in the same way, رَضِيٌّ، رَمِيٌّ، سَرِيٌّ، غَزِيٌّ. All the inflections of the preterite, and the indefinite of these passive voices, resemble those of the active voice رَضِيٌّ. It is only necessary to give *Dammah* to the first radical in the preterite, and also to the formative letters of the different persons of the indefinite. Thus in the preterite is written غَزِيَتْ، غَزِيَتْ، غَزِيَتْ، &c. In the indefinite يغْزِيَانْ، يغْزِيَانْ، plural يغْزُونْ، &c.

In the derivative forms there is no difference between the verbs whose last radical is ئ, and those having ئ, both take ئ for their final letter through all these forms.

In the active voice ئ is quiescent after *Fathah*, as غَزِيٌّ and رَمِيٌّ. In the passive voice it bears *Fathah* after *Kasrah*, رَمِيٌّ، غَزِيٌّ.

All the derivative forms follow, in the active voice, the conjugation of رَمِيٌّ, and in the passive voice that of رَضِيٌّ.

DEFECTIVE DERIVATIVES.

<i>Passive Voice.</i>		<i>Active Voice.</i>			
Indefinite.	Preterite.	Indefinite.	Preterite.		
يَرْضِي	رَضِيَ	يَرْضِي	رَضِيَ		2
يَرْأِصِي	رَوْضِيَ	يَرْأِصِي	رَأِصِيَ		3
يَرْفِصِي	أَرْضِيَ	يَرْفِصِي	أَرْضِيَ		4
يَتَرْضِي	تَرْضِيَ	يَتَرْضِي	تَرْضِيَ		5
يَتَرْأِصِي	تَرْوِضِيَ	يَتَرْأِصِي	تَرْأِصِيَ		6
يَرْتِصِي	أَرْتِصِيَ	يَرْتِصِي	أَرْتِصِيَ		8
يَسْتَرْضِي	أَسْتَرْضِيَ	يَسْتَرْضِي	أَسْتَرْضِيَ		10

Of Verbs, being at the same time Defective and Hamzated.

These verbs are divided into two classes; the first containing those which have أ for the first radical, and for last , or ي. Such are أتى to come, أبى to refuse, أدى to pay. They are conjugated like أثْرَ and غَزَّا, or سَرَوْ or رَضَى. رَمَى

Pret. يَاتِيَ . أتَتْ , &c. Indef. اتَى . Impera. اتَتْ . Irregularly بِتْ or بِتْ . Part. أتِ . Inf. اتِيَا . The verb اتى in the third form, sometimes changes the radical *Alif* into ة, it is then written هاتى, instead of اتى. Indefinite هاتِي . Impera. هاتِ . The second class contains those whose second radical is أ, and the third , or ي, as نَأَى to be distant. These verbs are conjugated like سَلَّ and غَزَّا, or نَأَى or رَضَى . Pret. نَأِيتْ , نَأَتْ , &c. Indef. يَنَأِي . Impera. نَأِي . Part. نَأِيَ . In verbs of this class, the second radical preserves in the indefinite tense the *Fathah* which it bore in the preterite; this is caused by the *Alif-hamzah* being a guttural letter.

The verb رَأَى to see, being in very common use, almost always loses its *Alif-hamzah* in the indefinite and imperative.

Indefinite.

Plural.	Dual.	Singular.
يَرِينَ	يَرِونَ	يَرِي
تَرِينَ	تَرِيَانَ	تَرِي
نَرِي		أَرِي
With Antithesis, يَوْرَا, &c.	يَرِيَا, &c.	يَرِي, &c.
Apocope, دِيرِوا, &c.	دِيرِيَا, &c.	دِيرِ, &c.
Paragogic, دِيرِونَ, &c.	دِيرِينَ, &c.	دِيرِيَانَ, &c.
Impera. رَوَا رَيْنَ	رَيَا	رَدَّ or دَرِي
Paragogic, رِونَ رِيَانَ	رِيَانَ	رِيَنَ

The passive voice of رَأَى is رَبِيَّ, which is conjugated like زَوَى. In the indefinite, *Alif-Hamzah* may be dropped, as in the active voice, يَرِي for يَرِيَ.

In the fourth form, the verb رَأَى always loses its second radical; thus, Pret. أَرِتَ, أَرِتَ, &c. Indef. يَرِي. Imp. أَرِي. The imperative of the verbs أَتَى, رَأَى, and others being, on account of their double irregularity, reduced to a single letter, as ت, ر, a quiescent ئ is added whenever they are followed by a pause ئت, رة.

Of Verbs Doubly Imperfect.

Verbs having two of the letters و and ى among their radicals are divided into two classes. In the first these two letters make the first and third radicals. Those which have *Fathah* for the vowel of the second radical, are conjugated like وَعْدٌ and رَمِىٌ; those having *Kasrah*, like وَجْلٌ and رَضِىٌ.

1. يَقِىٰ، وَقَتٌ، وَقَيْتٌ، وَقَتْتٌ. Imp. قٌ or قٌةٌ.
Part. وَاقٌ.

2. يَوْحِىٰ، وَجِيتٌ، وَجَيْتٌ، وَجَتٌ. Imp. يَوْحِىٰ
for يَوْحِىٰ. Part. وَاجٌ.

The Imperative قٌ in the other persons resumes قٌ, contracted however in the plural masc. as قٌيٰ, قٌبا, قٌوا, قٌين.

The second class contains the verbs in which the letters و and ى occupy the second and third places; thus, شَوَىٰ to roast; قَوَىٰ to be strong; حَيَىٰ to live. These verbs are concave and defective, but the second radical is subject to no irregularity; thus حَيَىٰ is conjugated like قَوَىٰ and رَمِىٌ like شَوَىٰ, follows رَضِىٌ. Some follow غَرَزاً.

Pret. يَشْوِىٰ، شَوَّتٌ، شَوَّتَتٌ، &c. Imp. اُشْوِىٰ، اُشْوَىٰ، &c.
يَقْوِىٰ، قَوَّتٌ، قَوَّتَتٌ، &c. اُقْوِىٰ، اُقْوَىٰ، &c.
حَيْوٰ for حَيَىٰ.

Pret. حَيَّا, &c. Dual حَيَّاتٍ. Indef. حَيَّا, &c. Dual حَيَّانٍ.

Plural حَيَّينَ.

Impera. اْحَيُوا, اْحَيِّنَ. Dual اْحَيَّا. Plural اْحَيَّا.

Part. حَائِي, قَارِي, شَارِي.

Inf. حَيَّة, قَوَّة, شَيَّة.

The final *و* of the indefinite بَعْدَيْوَ ought to be changed into *ى* according to the rule of permutation (و, 7,) but here *Alif* is substituted for *ى* following another rule (ى, 4,) on account of the *ى* which precedes it, and to distinguish it from the proper name تَعْلَمَى.

The infinitive شَيَّا is put for شَوِيَا (و, 3,) and قَوَّة for قَوْدَة. Instead of the participle حَائِي, the adjective حَيِّى is most generally used.

The verb حَيِّى is often contracted in the manner of surd verbs, in the third persons of the preterite; excepting that of the plural feminine, حَيَّا, حَيَّاتٍ, حَيَّاتاً and حَيَّوا.

Verbs of this kind preserve in their derivatives the analogy of those whose last radical is *و* or *ى*, but it must be observed, that the verb حَيِّى, in its tenth form, often has a particular irregularity, losing its second radical, the vowel of which passes to the first. Thus,

Pret. يَسْتَحْيِي or يَسْتَعْجِي or يَسْتَحْمِي.—Indef. إِسْتَحْيَى or إِسْتَحْمَى.

Imp. إِسْتَحْمَى or إِسْتَحْيَى.

Of Verbs Doubly Imperfect and Hamzated.

Of these, there are two classes, the one has for its first radical أ, and for second and third و or ي; such is أَوَى, which is conjugated like أَثْرَ and شَوَى. Pret. أَوَّتْ, أَوَى, &c. Indef. يَاوِي. Imp. أَوْيُو, &c. Par. أَوْ. Inf. أَيَا.

In the second class of these verbs the second radical is أ, and the letters و and ي are the first and third; as وَأَيْ to promise; which is conjugated like وَقَى and سَأَلَ, being at the same time similar, defective, and hamzated.

Pret. تَائِي, تَائِي, وَأَيْتْ, وَأَيْتْ, &c. Indef. يَائِي, وَأَيْ, وَأَيْتْ, &c. Indef. with antithesis, يَائِي, &c. With apocope, يَائِي, تَائِي, تَائِي, تَائِي, &c. Imp. وَأَيْ—أَيْ، &c. Part. وَأَيْ، &c. Inf. وَأَيَا.

Of the Negative Verb.

The Arabians have a negative verb, possessing only the preterite tense but unlimited in time, and the conjugation of which much resembles that of the concave verb. It is the verb لَيْسَ is not, was not, will not be, &c.

Plural.			Dual.			Singular.		
Mas.	Com.	Fem.	Mas.	Com.	Fem.	Mas.	Com.	Fem.
لَسْنَا	لَيْسُوْرَا	لَيْسَتَا	لَيْسَا	لَيْسَتْ	لَيْسٌ			
لَسْتَنْ	لَسْتَمْ		لَسْتَمَا			لَسْتِ	لَسْتٌ	
	لَسْنَا					لَسْتَ		

In some cases لَاتْ is used instead of لَيْسٌ. This admits of no inflection, and the Arabian grammarians are not agreed upon its nature.

Verbs of Praise and Blame.

Those verbs which the Arabians denominate أفعال المدح و الذم, or verbs of praise and blame, do not admit of conjugation. They are نَعَمْ, which is also pronounced نَعِمْ and نَعَّمْ, to be good, and بَسْ to be bad. They may be regarded as a species of interjectional verbs; they receive a feminine termination also, as نَعَّمْتْ, نَعَّسْتْ. They are sometimes, but very rarely, written نَعِمْا in the dual; and نَعِمْوْا in the plural. The word حَبْذا may be looked upon as a verb of this kind; it is compounded of حَبْ and ذَا, and signifies, to be excellent, or worthy of love. To these three verbs may be also added سَأْ to be bad; and حَسْنَ for حَسْنَ, to be beautiful; but these under other acceptations are regularly conjugated.

Of Verbs of Admiration.

Verbs called أفعال التعبير، verbs of admiration, are rather a kind of admirative formula than a particular species of verb. There are two. In the first مَا أَفْعَلْ, the form of the third person singular masculine of the preterite of the fourth conjugation أَفْعَلْ is used, preceded by the monosyllable مَا, and followed by an accusative. In the second, the second person singular masculine of the imperative of the fourth conjugation مَا أَفْصَلْ is employed, followed by the preposition بِ, as أَفْصَلْ بِزَيْدٍ Zaid is very excellent.

OF NOUNS.

NOUNS ^{اسم} are divided into proper names, ^{علم}, as ^{محمد} *Muhammad*; ^{مكة} *Mecca*; ^{جَهْنَمْ} the *Jaihun* (river); or appellatives, ^{اسم الجنس} (name of kind or genus), as ^{نَبِيٌّ} *a prophet*; ^{مَدِيْةٌ} *a city*; ^{نَهْرٌ} *a river*; and into adjectives, ^{صَفَةٌ}, (quality or qualificative); as ^{صَغِيرٌ} *little*; ^{أَبْيَضٌ} *white*.

They are either primitive, deriving their origin from no other words; or derivative, from either a verbal or substantive origin.

The servile letters employed in the derivation of nouns are comprised in the word ^{يَتَسَمَّى}.

^ی is added at the end, as ^{فَرِسِيٌّ} *a Persian*; it is placed after the vowel of the second syllable, so forming diminutives, as ^{كَلِيلٌ} *a little dog*; and sometimes, though rarely, before the radicals, as ^{يَنْبُوعٌ} *a fountain*.

^ت is employed at the beginning, as ^{تَطْوِيلٌ} *prolongation*; ^{تَكْبِيرٌ} *pride*; in the middle, as in nouns, from the eighth conjugation ^{اعْتِرَافٌ} *confession*; or at the end, where it is represented by ^س, as ^{رَحْمَةٌ} *mercy*.

س never serves alone, but with two others, as in nouns from the tenth conjugation, as أَسْتَغْفَارٌ *deprecation*; مَهْمَّةٌ *a leader*.

م is servile at the beginning, as مُلْكٌ *a kingdom*; and, though very rarely, at the end, as بْنٌ *a son*.

ن serves in the beginning with ل, as in nouns from the seventh conjugation, as اِنْقَطَاعٌ *abstinence*; or at the end, then forming nouns of action from the primitive triliteral verb, as سَكَرَانٌ *pardon*, from غَفَرَنَ *to pardon*; or adjectives, as سَكِيرٌ *from* سَكَرَانٌ *pardon*.

أ is used at the beginning, as أَسْوَدٌ *black*; أَحْسَنٌ *handsomer*; أَسْوَارٌ *a horseman*; or after the radicals, as كَبِيرٌ *haughtiness*; in this case it is represented by *Hamzah* only, and has quiescent ل before it.

Under the head of verbal derivatives, are comprehended almost all adjectives, and participles used adjectively, together with those substantives which signify the Agent or Patient, the Time or Place of Action, the Instrument, and the Action itself.

Name of the Agent and Patient.

Adjectives derived from verbs, or as they are considered by Erpenius, active participles, received in a substantive sense, denote the agent, as نَاصِرٌ *assisting, an assistant*; مَالِكٌ *ruling, a king or ruler*.

These verbal adjectives, when derived from the triliteral primitive verb, are for the active voice of the form فَاعِلٌ, and for the

passive voice of the form حَمِّلْ مَفْعُولٌ. Thus حَكِيمٌ from حَكَمَ to judge; رَاغِبٌ from رَغَبَ to desire; مَوْجُودٌ from وَجَدَ to be found, to exist; مَرْغُوبٌ from رَغِبَ to be desired.

From the verbal adjective of the form فَاعِلٌ is derived another of the form فَعَالٌ, which adds to the primitive idea, that of intensity, or constant habitude; thus حَسَانٌ signifies *very handsome*; أَكَالٌ a great eater; كَذَابٌ one habituated to lying; مُهَاجِرٌ very learned.

This form of verbal adjectives supplies the names of trades, &c., as خَبَازٌ a baker; تَحْمِيلٌ a carpenter; سَقَارٌ a water-carrier.

Name of Place and Time.

The place and time of action are denoted by the same noun, as مَكْتَبٌ place and time of writing; مَجْلِسٌ place and time of sitting; it is formed from the indefinite tense of trilateral verbs, by substituting م for the incremental letters أَتَيْنَ. When the second radical of the indefinite tense has for its vowel *Fathah* or *Kasrah*, this vowel is preserved in the noun of time and place; but if that letter have *Dammah* for its vowel, it usually becomes *Fathah*; thus from يَكْتَبُ is formed مَكْتَبٌ a school, a place where writing is taught. There are, however, twelve nouns of this kind, which change *Dammah* into *Kasrah*, as

^{s ..} شرق the place of rising, the east.

^{s ..} غرب the place of setting, the west.

^{s ..} مرفق a place on which the elbow rests.

^{s ..} نبتة the place where a plant grows.

^{s ..} بئر the place where a thing falls.

^{s ..} جز the place where a camel is slaughtered or staled.

^{s ..} بخ the place of breathing, the nostrils.

^{s ..} سك the place where the victim is sacrificed.

^{s ..} طلوع the place of rising of the stars.

^{s ..} فرق the place on the head where the hair divides.

^{s ..} سكن the place of residence, a house.

^{s ..} مسجد the place of worship, a mosque.

Of these nouns, the last five, and according to some grammarians, the first six, may take indifferently *Fathah*, or *Kasrah* for vowel of the second radical; the seventh may also have *Kasrah* for the vowel of *م*, as منبر. In nouns derived from a similar verb, whose first radical is *م*, the second radical always has *Kasrah* for its vowel, and the *م* is preserved, even when dropped in the indefinite, thus موعد time and place of promise, from موعد, to promise, of which the indefinite is موعد, from مفعود

to place, the indefinite of which is بَلْ، is formed مَوْضِعٌ place or time of position, or *place* in general, from بَلَّ, to go towards a *place*, the indefinite of which is بَلْجَةٌ، is formed مَوْجِهٌ the place towards which we direct our way.

In concave roots, if the first radical have for its vowel, in the indefinite tense, *Fathah* or *Dammah*, the noun of time and place is made by substituting an *Alif* quiescent for the second radical, and carrying to the first radical the *Fathah* which belonged to the second; thus from قَامٌ to stand erect, indefinite يَقُومٌ is formed, مَفَاعِمٌ, for مَفَاعِمٌ place where we stand upright, or place where we stand in general. If the first radical have *Kasrah* for its vowel in the indefinite, the second radical undergoes no change; thus from صَارَ, indefinite يَصِيرُ to arrive somewhere, is formed مَصِيرٌ the place of arrival, from خَاطَ, indefinite نَغَيَطٌ to crawl, is formed مَنْخَيْطٌ the place in which a serpent crawls. In defective roots whose third letter is ئ, or ؤ, the noun of time and place is regularly formed by observing the rules of permutation; thus from نَجَأَ to save himself, is formed مَنْجَى the place of refuge, for مَنْجُوٌ; from رَعَى to graize, comes مَرْعَى the place of pasture; مَأْوَى the place where we live, is, however, sometimes written مَأْوَى. It often happens that these nouns of place take the final ئ, as مقبرةٌ place of burial, a cemetery; شَرْقٌ the place of sun-rising; غَارَةٌ a deep place, a cavern; مَنَارَةٌ a place proper for a light-house, a tower; مرعاةٌ

place of pasture. When the noun of place takes this final *s*, the second radical sometimes bears *Dammah*; thus مقبرة ^{سـوـلـ} a cemetery; there are some nouns of time and place of the form مفعال ^{سـوـلـ}; these nouns belong to roots whose first radical is *w*, thus ميلاد ^{سـوـلـ} the time of birth; ميقات ^{سـوـلـ} the time fixed for a thing.

The noun of time or place coming from quadrilateral roots, or derivative verbs, is formed from the indefinite tense of the passive voice, by substituting *m* for the incremental letters of that tense, so that they differ nothing from the name of the patient (the participle passive of Erpenius); thus from يلتقي ^{سـوـلـ} passive indefinite of يلتقي to meet, is formed ملتقى ^{سـوـلـ} the place of meeting, the confluence of two rivers; from انصرف ^{سـوـلـ} to return, منصرف ^{سـوـلـ} place or time of return, from صلى ^{سـوـلـ} to pray, مصلى ^{سـوـلـ} a place of prayer.

Nouns indicating the place in which any thing abounds, are nearly allied to nouns of time and place; they are of the form ماءٌ ^{سـوـلـ} or مفعول ^{سـوـلـ}, such are ماسدة ^{سـوـلـ} and سبعة ^{سـوـلـ} a place in which there are many lions, derived from اسد and سبع, which signify a lion. مقطنات ^{سـوـلـ} a field of cucumbers, derived from قتيبة ^{سـوـلـ} a cucumber; مقطنات ^{سـوـلـ} a melonry, derived from بطيخ ^{سـوـلـ} a melon.

Name of Instrument or Vessel.

These nouns are usually of one of these three forms, مفعول ^{سـوـلـ}, مفعال ^{سـوـلـ}, ماءٌ ^{سـوـلـ}. They are distinguished from nouns of

time and place by their first letter م bearing Kasrah, as مُحَلْبٌ
 a milk-pail, from حَلْبٌ milk; مُفْتَاحٌ a key, from فَتَحَ to open;
 مِيزَانٌ a balance, from وزَنَ to weigh; مُكْسَحٌ a broom, from كَسَحَ
 to sweep; مُحَلِّجٌ an instrument employed in cleaning cotton.

There are a few nouns of this class of the two forms مُفْعَلٌ
 and مَفْعُولٌ: as مُنْخَلٌ a sieve, from نَخَلَ to sift; مَدْقَلٌ an in-
 strument with which flax or cotton is beaten, from دَقَّ to beat;
 مَدْهَنٌ a vessel for holding perfumes; مَكْحُولٌ a vessel containing
 collyrium, from كَحْلٌ. The form of this word distinguishes it
 from مَكْحُلٌ, which signifies the instrument with which that colly-
 rium is applied; these two last forms, however, are rather
 names of vessels than instruments of action. Besides the species
 of derivative nouns here mentioned, whose forms constantly indicate
 the ideas, added to those of the primitive, there are other
 forms not classified by the grammarians, but which may be reduced
 to a system, almost as regular as that of the forms we have
 just described.

Such is the form مُفْعَلٌ which usually indicates, as well as
 the form مَفْعُولٌ a passive sense; and particularly the quantity
 contained in a place or vessel, resembling somewhat our words
 a handful, a mouthful, a pinch, &c. لَقْمَةٌ a mouthful; قِبْضَةٌ
 a handful; إِلْيَمٌ what suffices to prevent starvation; شُرْبةٌ a sip.
 In the following forms it merely shews a passive attribute,

أَهْمَّ a crowd or assembly collected together; *الْجُمُّ* the total, that which is added up; *الْهِدْيَةُ* a present, that which is given; the form *الْفَتْعَلُ* which is much like the preceding, designates a fragment, or piece broken off, as *فَطْعَةٌ* a portion; *الْجُذْرَةُ* a splinter; *خَرْقَةٌ* a rag.

The form *فَعَالٌ* indicates diseases, as *كَبَادٌ* the liver complaint; and the form *فَعَالٌ* a piece remaining, or thrown away, as *طَفَانٌ* the surplus of any thing sold by measure; *الْعَدَافٌ* a bite.

Noun of Action.

This is an abstract noun, signifying the action or manner of being, expressed by the verb, without the least regard to subject, object, or time; it is named *مَصْدَرٌ* the source; not as being the root of the verb, from which on the contrary it is often evidently derived, but as being the origin of the signification of the verb, and containing the primitive idea, to which the different forms of the verb only add accessory ideas. It is thus that the primitive idea contained in the word love, produces first the word, loving, which connects the idea of love with that of some being, and then all the forms of the verb to love.

Most of the Arabian grammarians consider the third person singular masculine of the preterite, as the root from which not only the whole verb, but also nouns of action, verbal adjectives, nouns of time and place, &c. are derived. The learned of the School of Kufah were of this opinion, while the School of Basrah held that the noun of action is the root,

from which comes the verb itself, and all nouns and verbal adjectives.

Every noun indicating abstractedly the attribute contained in the signification of the verb, is not to be regarded however as a noun of action; thus علم learning; ظم thirst; are not the nouns of action of the verbs علم to learn; ظمى to be thirsty; their nouns of action are علم and ظما. The Arabian grammarians call these simply nouns اسم, in contradistinction to the noun of action مصدر; the difference between these is often almost imperceptible, and they are frequently used for each other.

The noun of action is chiefly distinguished by being put in the accusative case, or as it were adverbially, and joined to the verb itself; adding to it a species of energy, thus, كلام الله موسى تكليلياً “God spoke to Moses, speaking.”

In treating of the verb, it has been observed, that the noun of action, when put in the accusative case, supplies the place of the infinitive, which in all languages is really the verb's noun. These forms for the first conjugation, that being most in use, are very numerous, and are in all 35. The second, third, and fourth conjugations have a few variations; the remaining nine have each but one form, which will be found in the tables of the verbs, where they appear in the accusative case as infinitives.

Nouns of Action of the Primitive Triliteral Verb.

1. فَعْلٌ	10. فَعَلَةً	19. فَغْلٌ	28. فَعِلٌ
2. فَعْلٌ	11. فَعَلَةً	20. فَعْلٌ	29. فَعُولٌ
3. فَعْلٌ	12. فَعَلَةً	21. فَعْلٌ	30. فَعُولَةً
4. فَعِلٌ	13. فَعَلَةً	22. فَعْلَانٌ	31. فَعُولَةً
5. فَعْلٌ	14. فَعَلَةً	23. فَعْلَانٌ	32. مَفْعِلٌ
6. فَعْلٌ	15. فَعَالَةً	24. فَعْلَانٌ	33. مَفْعَلَةً
7. فَعَالٌ	16. فَعَالَةً	25. فَعْلَانٌ	34. مَفْعِلٌ
8. فَعَالٌ	17. فَعَالَةً	26. فَعُولٌ	35. مَفْعَلَةً
9. فَعَالٌ	18. فَعْلٌ	27. فَعِيلٌ	

Nouns of Action of Derivatives.

2nd Conj. فَعَالٌ, فَعَالٌ, فَتَعَالٌ, تَفَعِيلٌ.

3rd فَيَعَالٌ, فَعَالٌ, مَفَاعِلَةً.

4th فَعَالَةً, فَعَالٌ, أَفَعَالٌ.

This multitude of forms of nouns of action belonging to the primitive triliteral verb, need not however alarm the student,

for very few verbs have more than one or two, and those are indicated in the dictionaries. In the nouns of action derived from فَعْلٌ, the form تَفْعِيلٌ is most used; in those derived from فَاعْلٌ, the most common form is مَفْعُولٌ. In the nouns of action derived from أَفْعَلٌ, the form مَفْعَالٌ is almost always observed.

Nouns of Action formed from Surd Verbs.

In forming nouns of action from surd verbs, the same rules take place as in fixing the contraction of the second and third radical; thus from دَهَ, the noun of action is دَهٌ for مَدَدٌ; from غَرَرَ, the noun of action is تَغْرِيرٌ for تَغْرِيرَةٌ.

Several nouns of action, where the two first radicals bear *Fathah*, suffer no contraction, as سَدَدٌ, بَذَبٌ, عَلَلٌ, &c.

In the noun of action of the third form of these verbs, the contraction may or may not take place, مَهَادَةٌ or مَهَادَّةٌ.

Nouns of Action of Hamsated Verbs.

The rules of permutation of *Alif* must be observed here, as in the verbs themselves; thus the third form of the verb أَزَرَ has for noun of action مَوَازِرٌ or مَوَازِرَةٌ, the *Alif-Hamzah* being changed into وَ or وُ; the eighth form has أَيْتَارٌ, and so on.

Verbs having لَ for second or third radical follow the same rules, as سَوَالٌ noun of action of سَأَلٌ; مَلُومَةٌ from لَامٌ; and

مَلَأَ from لَأَمَّ, the third form of the same verb; اِتَّنَامُ from اِتَّنَامٌ, eighth form of the same root.

Nouns of Action of Similar Verbs.

Similar verbs, whose first radical is و, lose this letter in the indefinite tense, and imperative in certain cases; this irregularity takes place also in their nouns of action, which then have *Kasrah* or *Fathah* for vowel of the second radical, as in the indefinite.

عَدَةٌ	from	وَعْدٌ	Indef.	يَعْدُ,
دَعَةٌ		وَدْعٌ		يَدْعُ,
زَنَةٌ		وَزْنٌ		يَزِّنُ,
دَيَّةٌ		وَدَىٰ		يَدِّىٰ .

In this form the final ة is regarded as a compensation for the first radical suppressed, and the noun of action is considered to be of the form فَعْلٌ; many similar verbs, though irregular in the indefinite, have their nouns of action regularly of the form فَعْلٌ; as وَجْرٌ, noun of action of وَجَرَ; Indef. يَجْرِي; several have at the same time the regular and irregular form.

All the forms except فَعْلٌ of nouns of action derived from similar verbs are regular;

وَلْوَجٌ	from	وَلَجَ	Indef.	يَلْجِئُ
وَجْدَانٌ		وَجْدٌ		يَجْدِدُ

بِزَفْ from وَزَفَ Indef. وَزِيفْ
 وَصَافْ وَصَى وَصِيْ.

Nouns of Action derived from Concave Verbs.

The rules of permutation observed in the conjugation of these verbs must be followed here.

There is however a particular form occurring, of nouns of action of concave verbs; it is this, فَعُولَةٌ; here the place of the second radical is always filled by *ى*; thus from بَلَانَ, دَامَ, دَمَّ, دَمَّمَهُ, دَمَّمَهُهُ, and بَيْنَهُ, غَابَ, غَيَّبَ, are formed دَيْمَوَةٌ, غَيْبَوَةٌ, and بَيْنَوَةٌ.

Nouns of action, of the fourth and tenth forms, have a peculiar irregularity; instead of writing regularly أَقْوَامٌ and أَسْتَقْوَامٌ, as أَسْتَفْعَالٌ, اِفْعَالٌ; we write أَقْاتَمٌ for the noun of action of the fourth form; and أَسْتَقَامَةٌ for that of the tenth.

Nouns of Action of Defective Verbs.

Nouns of action coming from defective verbs, having *و*, or *ي* for their last radical, have no irregularity when they are of one of the forms where the second radical bears *Jazmah*; as رَضْوَانَ, لَقَى, رَمَى, غَرَوْ, &c.

Those of the forms فَعْلٌ, فَعَلٌ, change the third radical, if it be *و*, into *ى*; and this third radical is always quiescent; as رَضَى and لَقَى; it is the same where the third

radical is followed by ة, as شکة for شَكَةً or شکوہ for شَكْوَةً for حیة for حَيَّةً or حیوہ for حَيَّوَةً. And in the form مفعل, as ثُوى for مَنْتَوْيٍ from مَنْتَوْيٍ.

In those of the forms فعال and فعول an irregularity occurs; if their last radical be و, the و quiescent of this form unites by *Tashdid* with the و radical, as علو for عَلَوْهُ; if it be ى, the ى changes into ى, the *Dammanah* into *Kasrah*, and the two ى unite by *Tashdid*, as رقى for رَقِيَّا; thus from شصا for شَصَّا for شصو شَصَّا for شصو شَصَّا for شصى شَصَّى comes the noun of action شصى شَصَّى.

Nouns of action of the form فعيل unite the last radical by *Tashdid* with the quiescent ى, changing it into ى if it be ى, as هوي for هَوَيْهُ from هوي هَوَيْهُ.

The forms فعال, فعال, فعال change the last radical into *Hamzah*, as بکا for بَكَاءً, سراو for سَرَاؤ, and بکا for بَكَاءً.

In nouns of action of derivative verbs from defective roots, there is no difference between those whose third radical is و or those in which it is ى.

In the second form, the noun of action is of the form نفعه, as تسمية سَمَّيَةً, from سَمَّيَ. In the third form the noun of action is either مفاعة or فعال, as مناداة مَنَادَيَةً for مناداة نَدَاءً, and نداء for نَدَاءً.

In the fourth, seventh, and all the following forms, the last radical is changed into *Hamzah*, according to the rule of permutation; (4. و and ئ), thus اعْطَى is derived from اعْطَى, ارْتَجَأَ from ارْتَجَأَ.

Nouns of Action of Verbs doubly imperfect.

It is here only necessary to observe, that triliteral verbs, having the second and third radical infirm letters, in nouns of action when the first bears *Jazmah*, unite them both by *Tashdid*, as قوّة for قوّة, noun of action of قويَ; and if one of these letters be و and the other ئ, the و is changed into ئ; as شويَ for شويَ, and اويَ for اويَ from شويَ. This is in conformity with one of the rules of permutation (3. و and ئ).

In the same way مجيئيُّ is written for مجيئيُّ of the form مفعَلٌ; or مجيئهُ of the form مفعَلٌ, coming from the verb جاءَ, Indef. يجيئيُّ. This verb has a noun of action belonging to no acknowledged form, اتجاهَ.

Noun of Unity.

The Arabians have a particular form for an action occurring but once; this verbal noun is called اسم المرة، or noun of unity, and is regarded as a noun of action. It is derived from the noun of action of the simple triliteral verb, by substituting *Fathah* for the nunnated vowel of the third radical,

and adding *س*, as نَصْرٌ from نَصَرَ, قَوْمٌ from قَامَ, which signify the action of assisting and of standing up, once only.

The noun of unity, of imperfect verbs, follows the same rule; thus from عَدَ similar verb, is formed وَعْدَةٌ; from قَامَ a concave verb, comes قَوْمَةٌ; from عَدَا and رَمِيَ defective verbs, عَدْوَةٌ and رَمِيَّةٌ. This noun is formed in the same way, from the quadrilateral and derivative verbs; thus from دَحْرَاجٌ *the action of rolling*; إِخْرَاجٌ *the action of sending out*; are formed دَحْرَاجَةٌ and إِخْرَاجَةٌ, which signify the action of rolling, and of sending out, once only. If the noun of action should itself end in *س*, this kind of noun cannot be formed; the word وَاحِدَةٌ is then added after the noun of action, as إِقَامَةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ *the action of establishing once*. Here may be classed another species of nouns, of unity, or rather of individuality; formed from primitive nouns indicating a whole species, or a collection of homogeneous parts. By adding *س* at the end, nouns are formed which signify a portion, or an individual; thus from تَبَنٌ *straw*, is formed تَبَنَّةٌ *a single straw*, from ذَهَبٌ *gold*, comes ذَهَبَةٌ *a grain of gold*, from حَمَّامٌ *the genus pigeon*; حَمَّامَةٌ *a single pigeon only*.

Another kind of verbal noun, regarded also by the Arabians as a noun of action, and the form of which differs little from that of the noun of unity, is by them named صِنْعٌ noun of species, or specificative noun; because it serves to restrain

a general expression to a particular idea, as when we say, this man excels in writing, the general idea to excel, is determined and restrained by the word of action, *writing*. This noun, derived from the primitive triliteral verb, regular or irregular, is always of the form ^s فعلة, and differs only from the noun of unity by the first vowel being *Kasrah*; thus كتبة signifies the action of writing once, and كتبة the action of writing considered abstractedly, and rather as a faculty than as an immediate action; thus كتبة هو حسن ^s he excels in writing. When this noun is formed from quadrilateral or derivative verbs, it is of the same form as the noun of unity, and the context can alone distinguish them. The poets sometimes confound the two forms.

Possessive Nouns.

The possessive is the noun adjective, signifying possession, or relation of origin, quality, &c. It is named by the Arabian grammarians أَلْأَسْمَاءُ الْمُنْصُوبَ noun relative, or نِسْبَةٌ relation.

It is derived from the substantive by adding ي, as سَمَوِيٰ ^s heavenly from سَمَاءٰ heaven; شَمْسِيٰ ^s solar from شَمْسٰ the sun; مَصْرِيٰ ^s Egyptian from مصر Egypt; عَثْمَانِيٰ ^s a man of the family of Othman; سَعْدِيٰ ^s a freed man of Saâd. When the noun from which this relative adjective is formed ends in ي or ي, this termination is dropt; thus from مَكَّةٰ Mecca comes

طَبِيعِي مَكِي a native of Mecca; from طَبِيعَةٌ nature, is formed طَبِيعِي natural.

When the third radical is suppressed in the primitive, but replaced by $\ddot{\imath}$, it is restored in the possessive noun, or relative adjective; as from لُغَةٌ language or dialect, comes لُغَوِي.

Diminutive Nouns.

The diminutive noun is named by the Arabians اسم مصغر ^{s - - s} diminished noun, or تصغير diminution. In triliterals it is of the form فَعِيلٌ: if the primitive is quadrilateral, the diminutive is of the form فَعِيلٌ, as رَجَيلٌ a little man, from رَجُلٌ a man; عَقِيرَبٌ عَقْرَبٌ a little scorpion, from عَقْرَبٌ a scorpion.

Of Adjectives.

The Arabians do not consider the adjective as forming a different part of speech from the noun, and under the names of *agent* and *patient*, that class which Erpenius denominates participles has been already noticed; another has just appeared under the name of *possessive nouns*, or *relative adjectives* derived from nouns.

There are other verbal adjectives derived from the primitive trilateral verb of the forms فَعِيلٌ, فَعَلٌ, فَعَلَ, فَعَلَنٌ, فَعَلَنَ, فَعَلَنَنٌ, and فَعَلَنَنَنٌ. This sort of verbal adjectives belongs in general to neuter verbs, as شَهِيدٌ witness-

ing, a witness, or martyr, from شهيد to witness; رحيم merciful, from رحم to have mercy; حسن handsome, from حسن to be handsome; صعب difficult, from صعب to be difficult; روف compassionate, from راف to be compassionate; غفور forgiving, from غفر to pardon; سكران intoxicated; غضبان angry; عريان naked; أمرن smooth or beardless; أحمر red; عجائب wonderful. Most of these forms are only used to express an habitual and constant quality; others convey the idea of intensity and energy.

Of Genders.

Genders are of two kinds, masculine and feminine. Feminine nouns are known by their signification or termination.

Those of which the gender is determined by the signification, are:

1. The names of women, as مريم Mary; هinda Hind; and those whose signification carries with it the idea of a woman, as عروس a bride; أم a mother.
2. The names of provinces or towns, as مصر Egypt; مكة Mecca; الشام Syria.
3. The names of parts of the body which are twofold; as يد the hand; رجل the foot; كتف the shoulder. Nouns or adjectives feminine, the gender of which is fixed by their termination, are
 1. Those terminated by ة, as خلة friendship; جنة a garden; صغيرة little (fem.).

2. Those ending in ل not radical, as كُبْرِيَاءٌ *pride*; صَحْرَاءٌ *a field*.

3. Those having for final letter م servile, or *Alif* short, quiescent after *Fathah*; as ذَكْرٍ *remembrance*; أُولَىٰ *the first* (fem.) ; دُنْيَاٰ *for دُنْيَا the world*.

To these are to be added أَرْضٌ *the earth*; خَمْرٌ *wine*; بَنْرٌ *a well*; نَارٌ *fire*; رِيحٌ *the wind*; شَمْسٌ *the sun*; and others, which must be learned by use; on the contrary, a few words having the feminine termination ة, are of the masculine gender, as خَلِيفَةٌ *a Khalif*; it is the same with those verbal adjectives, which ending in ة, become a species of intensives, as عَالِمٌ *very learned*; ضَحْكَةٌ *habituated to laugh*; رَاوِيَةٌ *relating from memory*. Substantives and adjectives not comprised under these heads are masculine; as قَمَرٌ *the moon*; بَيْتٌ *a house*.

The names of the letters of the alphabet are of both genders; but more usually made feminine.

The manner of forming the Feminine Gender.

Adjectives, and some substantives applicable to both sexes, pass from the masculine to the feminine. This they generally do by dropping the nunnated vowel and adopting ة at the end of the masculine, as عَظِيمٌ *great*; عَظِيمَةٌ *great*, (fem.); جَدٌ *a grandfather*; جَدَّةٌ *a grandmother*; فَتَىٰ *a young man*; فَتَّاهٌ *a young woman* (for فَتِيَةٌ).

Verbal adjectives of the form أَنْعَلُ, when not of the comparative or superlative degree, take in the feminine form فَعْلَةٌ; as صَفْرٌ yellow; fem. صَفْرَةٌ.

Verbal adjectives of the same form, but of the comparative or superlative degree, take in the feminine the form فَعْلَىٰ; as أَكْبَرٌ greater; كَبِيرٌ greater, (fem.); أَوَّلٌ first, which is for أَخْرَىٰ, or وَوْلٌ, and أَخْرٌ another, which is for أَخْرَىٰ; make in the feminine agreeably to this rule أَوْلَىٰ and أَخْرَىٰ.

The word أَحَدٌ one, makes in the feminine أَحَدِيٌّ. Verbal adjectives of the form فَعْلَانٌ become in the feminine فَعْلَىٰ, as سَكَرَانٌ, feminine سَكَرَانَىٰ, غَصَبَانٌ, feminine سَكَرِىٰ. These very adjectives sometimes take their feminine in the common form, as سَكَرَانَةٌ, غَصَبَانَةٌ.

Those of the form فَعْلَىٰ having *Dammah* for vowel of the first radical, make their feminine by adding ةٰ, as عَرِيَانٌ naked, fem. عَرِيَانَةٌ.

Verbal adjectives of the forms فَعْلَىٰ and فَعِيلٌ, which are often of both genders, sometimes however take final ةٰ to make the feminine. The form فَعُولٌ when of the passive signification, always admits the variation of gender; as رَسُولٌ a messenger, or one sent, fem. رَسُولَةٌ. When neuter or active, as كَذَوبٌ a liar; شَكُورٌ a grateful person; شَشُومٌ one of violent temper; they are of both genders if the substantive to which they relate is ex-

pressed; if it be not, they then admit the difference of genders. The form فَعِيلٌ when of active or neuter signification, as نَصِيرٌ assisting; عَفِيفٌ abstinent, is subject to the variation of gender; when of passive signification, as قَدِيلٌ حَبِيبٌ beloved; a person slain, the gender is distinguished only when the noun to which they relate is not expressed.

Verbal adjectives of the forms فَعَالٌ, فَعُولَةٌ, فَعَلَةٌ, فَعَلَّةٌ, فَعَلَّلَةٌ, فَعَلَّلَةٌ, مَفْعَلٌ, مَفْعُولٌ, مَفْعَلَلٌ, مَفْعُولَلٌ, are of both genders; مَسْكِينٌ makes however fem. مَسْكِينَةٌ.

The Arabians have no neuter gender, whence adjectives used as neuter substantives, are expressed by the feminine gender, as وَاحِدَةٌ تَعْوِزُكَ one thing is wanting to you.

Of Numbers.

There are three numbers in the nouns, as in the verbs, the singular, the dual, and the plural.

The dual is formed from the singular, by adding أَنْ-, and substituting ت for the ة final; thus كِتَابٌ a book; two كِتَابَانِ two books; مدِينَةٌ a city; two مدِينَاتٍ two cities.

When the last letter is ء, or ئ, and in the singular, a short *Alif* represented either by ل or ئ has been substituted for them; in order to make the dual the original form is restored; as ذَكَرٌ a young man, for فَتَىٰ, dual فَتَيَانٍ for ذَكَرَىٰ; فَتَيَانٍ for فَتَىٰ, dual فَتَيَانٍ for ذَكَرَىٰ.

دِكْرٍ remembrance; dual دِكْرَيَانٌ for عَصَمٌ a staff; dual عَصَمَانٌ.

In words of three letters, the radical, whether و or ي, returns in the dual; but if the word have more than three letters, the و is changed into ئ: thus مَرْضٍ passive verbal adjective of the root رَضَى, makes in the dual مَرْضِيَانٌ, and not مَرْضَوَانٌ.

When the singular ends in *Hamzah*, preceded by servile *Alif*, forming the feminine, the *Hamzah* becomes و in the dual; as صَفَرٌ feminine of أَصْفَرُ yellow; dual صَفَرَوَانٌ.

If the *Hamzah*, preceded by *Alif*, is in the place of و or ي radical, in forming the dual it may be preserved or changed into و; thus رِدَاءٌ for رِدَاءٍ a mantle; dual رِدَاءَوَانٌ or رِدَاءَيَانٌ if the *Hamzah* be radical, it must be preserved, قِرَاءٌ a reader, from قِرَأَ to read; dual قِرَاءَوَانٌ.

There are two sorts of plurals, the one uniform and regular, called by the Arabians جَمْعٌ سَالِمٌ or *perfect plural*, because it preserves all the letters and vowels of the singular. The other, which adopts a great number of different forms, is called جَمْعٌ مَكْسُرٌ *broken plural*.

The regular plural is formed for the masculine by adding ون, and for the feminine by changing ئ into ات. When the feminine does not in the singular end in ئ, the final vowel of the singular is dropt for the termination, thus سَارِقٌ a robber, plu. سَارِقُونَ robbers, سَارِقَةٌ a female thief, plu. سَارِقَاتٌ.

If the singular masculine end in ى quiescent after *Kasrah*; or *Fathah*; in the plural a contraction occurs, according to the rules of permutation, thus قاضٍ for قاضٍ *a judge*, plu. قاضونَ مُصطفىٰ for مُصطفىٰ *Moses*, plu. موسِيونَ قاصيٰونَ for قاصيٰونَ *Mustafa*, plu. مُصطفيونَ مُصطفىٰونَ for مُصطفىٰونَ .

Feminine nouns of the forms فعلٌ or فعلةٌ, coming from a regular root, experience a change in the plural, the *Jazmah* of the second radical in the singular, being in the plural changed into *Fathah*. دعدَ name of a woman, plu. دعداتٌ قصعةٌ a saucer, plu. قصعاتٌ .

If the singular be of the form فعلٌ or فعلةٌ, the second radical takes, in the plural, *Dammah* or *Fathah*, or may preserve the *Jazmah*; ظلماتٌ darkness, plu. ظلماتٌ ظلماتٌ or ظلماتٌ .

If the singular be of the form فعلٌ or فعلةٌ, the second radical in the plural takes *Kasrah* or *Fathah*, or preserves its *Jazmah*. سدرةٌ the lotus; سدراتٌ سدراتٌ or سدراتٌ .

The broken plural is that which is formed irregularly, and not by the addition of ون and ات. Of these there may be reckoned twenty-eight forms. It must be observed, however, that the application of these singular and plural forms to each other, has many exceptions, and is not to be taken *strictly*.

First form, فعل،

Is formed from the singulars **فعل** and **فعلی** fem.; as **تحفه**, **تحف** *presents*, **كبير** plu. **كبير** *very great*; and very rarely from the forms **فعلة**, **فعلة**; as **قرية**, plu. **قرى** *villages*; **لحية**, plu. **لحى** *mustaches*, for **قرى** and **لحى**.

Second form, فعل.

This form belongs, first to nouns of the form **فعال** and **فعال**, whose root is neither surd nor defective; and to those of the forms **فعيل**, **فعيلة**, **فعول**, **فعول**, not coming from a defective root: as **كتاب**, plu. **كتب** *books*; **سرير** plu. **سرر**, *thrones*; **عمود** plu. **عمد** *columns*; **سفينة** plu. **سفن** *ships*; **صحف** plu. **صحف** *leaves of a book*. Second to a few nouns of the forms **فعل**, **فعل**, **فعول**, **فعول**; as **نمر** plu. **نمر** *leopards*; **أسد** plu. **أسد** *lions*; **بسرة** plu. **بسرة** *glass beads*. Third to verbal adjectives of the forms **فعيل**, **فعيل**, **فعول**, **فعول**, not having a passive signification; as **نذير** plu. **نذر** *preachers*.

Third form, فعل.

This belongs to masculine adjectives of the form **أفعل** and to their feminines **فلا**; as **أحمر** *red*, and **حمرة** *red*, (fem.) **حمر** *red* (mas. and fem.)

Fourth form, فَعْلٌ.

This comes from the singular, فَعْلٌ as سِكَّةٌ plu. سِكَّكٌ coins,
بِيْعٌ plu. بِيْعَهُ churches.

Fifth form, فَعَالٌ.

The fifth form appertains first to singulars of the forms فَعَلٌ and فَعَالٌ, as قِدْحٌ a dart without a point; plu. قِدَاحٌ ; رِجَالٌ a spear, plu. رِجَالٌ a man, plu. رِمَاحٌ رِمَاحٌ

2. To the forms كَعْبٌ and فَعْلٌ; as كَعْبٌ the heel, plu. كَعَابٌ ثُوبٌ a saucer, plu. قِصَاعٌ قَصَاعٌ a vest, plu. ثِيَابٌ (و being changed into ى after *Kasrah*) فَيْفٌ a desert, plu. فِيَافٌ .

3. To the forms فَعَلٌ, فَعَلَةٌ, not having a surd or defective root, (that is, the third radical like the second, or the third radical و or ي), as جَبَلٌ جَبَلٌ a mountain, plu. جِبَالٌ the neck, plu. رَقَابٌ رَقَابٌ .

4. To the adjectives شَرِيفٌ and شَرِيلٌ فَعِيلٌ فَعِيلَةٌ, as شَرِيفٌ شَرِيفَةٌ and فَعِيلٌ فَعِيلَةٌ noble, plu. شَرَافٌ شَرَافَةٌ ; but not when these are taken in a passive sense, as in قَتِيلٌ قَتِيلَةٌ a person killed.

5. To adjectives of the forms فَعَلَانٌ فَعَلَةٌ and نَهْمَانٌ نَهْمَةٌ; as فَعَلَانٌ فَعَلَةٌ and نَهْمَانٌ نَهْمَةٌ penitent, plu. نَادَامٌ نَادِيَةٌ .

6. To adjectives of the forms فَعْلَةٌ and فَعْلَانٌ, as خُمْضَانٌ خُمْضَانٌ and خُمْضَانَةٌ خُمْضَانَةٌ *famishing*, plu. خُمْضَاضٌ خُمْضَاضٌ.

Sixth form, فَعُولٌ.

This belongs to substantives of the forms فَعْلٌ, فَعَلٌ, فَعَلٌ and فَعِلٌ; and sometimes to adjectives of the form فَاعِلٌ, as سَرٌ the sea, plu. جَنْدٌ an army, plu. جَنْوُدٌ, شَهُودٌ a lion, plu. أَسْوَدٌ شَاهِدٌ a witness, شَهُودٌ.

Seventh and eighth forms, فَعَلٌ and فَعَالٌ.

These belong to adjectives of the forms فَاعِلٌ and فَاعِلَةٌ, with this only difference, that the form فَعَالٌ is exclusively appropriated to the masculine, thus كَاتِبٌ a writer, plu. كُتَّابٌ; غَازِيٌّ a judge, plu. حَكَامٌ a combatant, for حَكَمٌ plu. غَازِيٌّ بَاهِلَةٌ for غَازِيٌّ غَازِيٌّ one who is absent, plu. غَازِيٌّ بَاهِلَةٌ بَاهِلَةٌ غَيْبٌ غَيْبٌ غَيْبٌ غَيْبٌ for غَيْبٌ غَيْبٌ غَيْبٌ غَيْبٌ a female camel, يَهْلَلٌ يَهْلَلٌ يَهْلَلٌ يَهْلَلٌ.

Ninth form, فَعَلَةٌ.

This appertains to verbal adjectives of the form فَاعِلٌ, when applied to rational beings, and not coming from a defective root, as قَامٌ كَامِلٌ perfect, plu. قَامٌ standing erect, plu. قَوْمَةٌ بَرْرَةٌ بَارَةٌ innocent, plu. بَرْرَةٌ بَارَةٌ.

Tenth form, **فعلة**.

This belongs almost exclusively to verbal adjectives of the form فاعل coming from a defective root, and applied to rational beings; as رَامٌ *an archer*, plu. رَمَاءٌ for رَمَاءٌ *a combatant*, غَازٌ *a combatant*, plu. غَازَةٌ for قَاضٍ *a Kadhi*, plu. قَاضَةٌ for قَضَةٌ.

Eleventh form, **فعلة**.

This belongs to substantives of the form فعل, and to a few of the forms فعل and دب, as دب *a bear*, plu. دبة; كوز *a pitcher*, plu. كوزة; زوج *a spouse*, plu. زوجة an ape, plu. قرفة.

Twelfth form, **فعلة**.

This belongs to substantives of the forms فعل, فعل, فعل, فعل, فعل and فعال, as ثور *a bull*, plu. أخو for أخ *a brother*, plu. غزال *an antelope*, plu. غصنة *a branch*, plu. أخوة *an infant*, صبي for صبي *a slave*, plu. غلام *a slave*, plu. غلامة *an infant*, صبية for صبية *a slave*, plu. صبية.

Thirteenth form, **أفعال**.

This belongs to substantives of the form فعل, and sometimes فعل and فعل, not coming from a concave root,

as وَجْهٌ the face, plu. دُلُو a bucket, plu. دُلُو for أَدْلٍ : أَدْلٌ دُلُو وَجْهٌ ; أَصْوَى a staff, plu. رِجْلٌ the foot, plu. رِجْلٌ أَصْوَى for أَعْصَى . It also appertains to feminine substantives of four letters, not ending in *s*, and of which the penultima is a quiescent letter, as ذِرَاعٌ the arm, plu. يَمِينٌ ; أَذْرَاعٌ يَمِينٌ an oath, plu. يَمِينٌ . It also belongs, by custom, to several forms different from those indicated, and even to singulars coming from concave roots, as سَبْعٌ a lion, plu. نَهَارٌ the day, plu. نَهَارٌ سَبْعٌ ; عَيْنٌ the eye, plu. دَارٌ a house, plu. دَارٌ عَيْنٌ ; أَعْيَانٌ دَارٌ أَدْورٌ .

Fourteenth form, أفعال.

This belongs to substantives of three letters, and of all forms, though but rarely to the forms فَعْلٌ and فَعَلٌ ; as مَطَرٌ rain, plu. كَتْفٌ a disease, plu. كَتْفٌ مَرْضٌ the shoulder, plu. أَكْنَافٌ a camel, plu. أَكْنَافٌ عَيْنٌ the eye, plu. أَعْيَانٌ بَوْمٌ the day, plu. بَوْمٌ رَطْبٌ a date, plu. رَطْبٌ أَرْطَابٌ .

Fifteenth form, أفعال.

This belongs to nouns of four letters, the penultima of which is *ى*, or *ا* quiescent, as قَلَادٌ a necklace, plu. قَلَادٌ أَقْلَادٌ ; اللهُ God (which is an abbreviation of اللهُ) plu. اللهُ عَمُودٌ a column, plu. عَمُودٌ أَعْمَدَةٌ . This plural form belongs particularly to

the singular forms فَعَالٌ and فَعَالٌ, coming from a surd or defective root; as بَنَاتٌ an article of furniture, plu. إِمَامٌ ; أُبْيَةٌ an *Imám*, plu. أَبْيَةٌ for قِبَاءٌ ; الْأَيْمَةٌ a tunic or shirt, plu. أَقْيَةٌ .

Sixteenth form, فَوَاعِلٌ .

The sixteenth form belongs to substantives of the forms فَاعِلٌ and فَعَالٌ, and to substantives and adjectives feminine of the forms فَاعِلَةٌ and فَاعِلَّةٌ, and, though rarely, to verbal adjectives masculine of the form فَاعِلٌ, thus طَابِقٌ a *frying pan*, plu. فَارِسٌ ; صَوَاقِنٌ death, plu. طَوَابِقٌ a cavalier, plu. فَوَارِسٌ .

Seventeenth form, فَعَابِلٌ .

This belongs to substantives singular feminine, of four letters, of which the third is و, or ل servile or quiescent, after a vowel of the same kind; and to feminine substantives of the same forms, but adding ة at the end; as سَحَابَةٌ a cloud, سَحَابَتٌ عَجَازَةٌ an old woman, plu. عَجَازٌ عَجَيْبَةٌ a wonder, plu. عَجَابَتٌ .

Eighteenth form, فَعَلَانٌ .

This belongs to substantives singular of the forms فَعَالٌ, فَعَلٌ, and to some nouns of the forms فَعَلٌ and فَاعِلٌ, coming from concave roots, as غَلَمٌ a young man, a slave,

plu. غَلَمَانْ *an antelope*, plu. غَرَّالْ *a fish*, plu.

أُخْوَانْ *a crown*, plu. تِيجَانْ *a brother*, plu. حِيتَانْ *crown*; تَاجْ *a brother*, plu. حِيتَانْ *crown*.

Some nouns, whose singulars belong to other forms, admit this plural also.

Nineteenth form, فَعْلَى.

This belongs to substantives of the forms فَعِيلْ, فَعَلْ, فَعلْ, سَقْفَانْ not being of concave roots; as سَقْفَانْ *a roof*, plu. بَلْدَ *a region, a province*, plu. بَلْدَانْ رَغْفَانْ *a cake*; بَلْدَانْ رَغْفَانْ.

Twentieth form, فَعَلَّا.

This form is applied to adjectives masculine, of the form فَعِيلْ, not having a passive sense; and to some of the form فَاعِلْ not coming from a concave, or defective root, but applied to a rational being, فَقِيرْ *a poor man*, plu. فَقَارَاءْ *a prince*, plu. شَاعِرْ *a chief*, plu. رَوْسَا *a poet*, plu. شَاعِرْ *for رَوْسِيَّسْ*; أَمِيرْ *a prince*, plu. شَاعِرْ *a poet*. The word خَلِيفَةْ *Khalif*, also makes the plural خَلَفَاءْ.

Twenty-first form, أَفْعَلَّا.

This belongs also to singulars of the form فَعِيلْ, but is almost peculiar to those whose root is concave or defective, as حَبِيبْ *a friend, one beloved*, plu. حَبِيبَاءْ غَنِيْ *a rich man*, plu. غَنِيْ *for صَدِيقْ*; صَدِيقْ *veracious*, plu. أَصْدِقَاءْ أَغْنِيَا.

Twenty-second form, فَعَلٌ.

This is made from adjectives of the form فَعِيلٌ, and sometimes also فَاعِلٌ and فَعْلٌ, signifying *pain*, or *destruction*; as هَالِكٌ ; قَتَلَى تَقْتِيلٌ : جَرْحٌ wounded, plu. جَرِيحٌ perishing, plu. هَلْكٌ.

Twenty-third form, فَعَالٌ.

This belongs to substantives singular, of the forms فَعَلٌ, فَعَلَى, فَعَلَى, and feminine adjectives of the forms فَعَلٌ and فَتَوَى ; عَذَارٌ a virgin, plu. صَحَارٌ a judge, plu. فَعَالٌ — فَتَاوٍ حَبَلٌ a pregnant woman, حَبَالٌ.

Twenty-fourth form, فَعَالٌ.

This belongs, first to the same substantives and adjectives as the preceding; as عَذَرٌ a virgin, plu. عَذَارٌ.

2nd. To adjectives of the form سَكَرَانٌ, as سَكَرَانٌ *intoxicated*, plu. سَكَارٌ.

3rd. To feminines of the form فَعِيلٌ coming from a defective root, as هَدِيَةٌ هَدِيَّةٌ a gift, plu. هَدَايَا.

Twenty-fifth form, فَعِيلٌ.

This, which is very rare, belongs to singulars of the forms فَاعلٌ and فَعلٌ, as فَاعلٌ عبد a slave, plu. حِمَارٌ عبد an ass, plu. فَعلٌ عَبِيدٌ a dog, plu. حَمِيرٌ كَلْبٌ a conqueror, plu. فَعلٌ عَادٌ غَازٌ a courier, plu. عَدِيٌّ غَرَبٌ.

Twenty-sixth form, فَعُولَةٌ.

This, which is also of rare occurrence, belongs to singulars of the form فَعلٌ, as خِيطٌ فَعلٌ a thread, plu. خِيوطٌ عَمٌ فَعلٌ a paternal uncle, plu. عِصَمٌ عَمُومَةٌ عَيْرٌ a wild ass, plu. عِيُورَةٌ حِجَرٌ عَمَّوْمَةٌ.

Twenty-seventh form, فَعَالَةٌ.

This belongs to singulars of the forms فَاعلٌ and فَعلٌ, as حِجَرٌ فَعلٌ a stone, plu. صَاحِبٌ فَاعلٌ a companion, plu. صَحَابَةٌ حِجَرٌ.

Twenty-eighth form, فَعلٌ.

A few singulars of the forms فَاعلٌ, فَعلٌ, فَعلَةٌ, have their plurals of the form فَعلٌ, as بَكَرٌ فَعلٌ a pulley, plu. بَكَرٌ حَلْقَةٌ فَعلٌ a ring, plu. طَالِبٌ فَعلٌ a person who seeks, plu. طَلْبٌ حَلْقَةٌ.

It may have been observed, that the same singular assumes various forms of plurals; some have at the same time a plural regular, and one or several irregular plurals; thus from نفس

the soul, are formed the plurals ^sنفوس and ^sأَنفُس; from ^sغلم a boy, plu. ^sغِلْمَان and ^sعِيْن the eye, ^sعِيْنَان; from ^sسِيرَان a wall, ^sاسْوَار; from ^sعَبْد a slave, ^sعَبْدَان; and also from ^sسَاحِر the sea, ^sسَاحِرَان; from ^sشَاهِد a witness, ^sشَاهِدَان, ^sشَاهِدَون, ^sشَاهِدَة; It must not be supposed, however, that a singular admits indifferently all the plurals of which its form is susceptible; thus ^sنَفْس does not admit ^sنَفَّاس, ^sنَفَّسَة, ^sنَفْسَان, ^sنَفْسَةَن; nor does ^sعَبْد adopt the plurals ^sعَبْدَان, ^sعَبْدَة, ^sعَبْدَةَن, &c. Sometimes one only is formed, as from ^sرَجُل a man, the only plural is ^sرِجَال, and ^sأَمْر an affair, a command, makes only ^sأَمْرَان. This must be learnt by the use of the dictionary.

When a singular, having several meanings, admits several plurals, it will be often found that certain plurals are peculiarly, or exclusively attached to certain significations; for example, ^sعَيْن signifies the eye, a fountain, the substance, or essence of a thing, and a person of rank. In the plural it has ^sعَيْنَان, ^sعَيْنَات and ^sأَعْيَان.

The two first of these answer to the two first meanings, and the third only to the two last.

The regular plurals, and those of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth forms, are called ^sجَمْعُ الْمُؤْكَلَاتِ plurals of small number, in contradistinction to the other forms, which

are called جُمُوعٌ كَثِيرَةٌ plurals of great number. This observation applies, however, only to nouns having several forms of plural: when the plural of one of these four forms is its only one, it is employed indiscriminately like those of the other forms.

All simple quadrilateral nouns, and most of those augmented, together with their feminines, take a broken, or irregular plural; assuming *Alif* quiescent after the second letter, which, as well as the first, bears *Fathah*, as the third letter has *Kasrah*. Thus they are of the form قَاطِرٌ, as خَفْدَعٌ a frog, plu. مَذَبَّلَةٌ مَذَبَّلَةٌ a vestibule, مَدَخَلٌ مَدَخَلٌ; final *š* is dropt, as مَزَبَّلَةٌ a dunghill, plu. مَزَابِلَةٌ. If the last radical be preceded by either of the letters ي, و, ا, ا quiescent, it remains, as قَنْدِيلٌ a lamp, plu. قَنَادِيلٌ; if it be ل or و, the preceding *Kasrah* changes it into ي; as سُلَطَانٌ a sultan, plu. سَلَاطِينٌ. Sometimes, however, it is omitted, *š* being put at the end as a compensation, thus إِسْكَافٌ the devil, أَبَالَسَةٌ أَبَالَسَةٌ a shoemaker, أَسَكَفٌ أَسَكَفٌ and أَسَكَفَيْفٌ. Final *š* is sometimes found in the plural of quadrilateral nouns not having quiescent letters before the last radical in the singular; this is particularly applicable to foreign words, and possessive nouns, or relative adjectives of four letters, as أَسْقَفٌ a bishop, plu. بَغْدَادِيٌّ; أَسَاقِفٌ or أَسَاقَفَةٌ a native of Baghdád, plu. بَغَادَدِيٌّ تِيَصَرٌ an emperor, (Cæsar) plu. جَرَكَسِيٌّ جَرَكَسَةٌ; قِيَاصَرٌ جَرَكَسَةٌ.

Adjectives of the form أَعْلَى being comparatives, or superlatives, take in the plural the form of quadrilaterals; but this is only when they are employed as substantives, as أَسْوَدُ *black*, plu. أَسْوَادٌ *serpents having a black skin*; أَكْبَرُ *most great*, plu. أَكَابِرُ *the great men of a kingdom*.

The forms of quadrilateral plurals serve also to make those plurals which are called جَمِيعُ الْجَمِيعِ, or *plurals of plurals*, and which are derived from other plurals; thus from ظَفَرٌ *a finger nail*, is formed the plural أَظْفَارٌ, and from that, the plural of plural أَظْفَافِيرٌ; from يَدٍ for يَدٌ *the hand*, comes أَيْدِي for يَدِي; and afterward أَسَاوِرٌ *a bracelet*, سَوَّرَةً *a bracelet*, and from that أَسَاوِرٌ. Words of five or more letters, not including ح, or ي, و, ا, quiescent, take the same form; these words then lose one of their letters of the singular number. This is sometimes the penultima, but usually the last, as سَرْجَلٌ *a pomgranate*, plu. خَرَنْتٌ عَنْكَبُوتٌ; سَفَارِجٌ *a spider*, or عَنَاكِتٌ *a spider*, plu. خَزَارِنٌ, and خَزَارَقٌ. If, however, the penultima is ح, or ي, forming a diphthong after *Fathah*, both remain; but ح is changed into ي by the influence of the preceding *Kasrah*; as فَرَاعِينٌ *a crocodile*, plu. فَرَاعِينٌ. Augmented words drop the servile letters; مَدْحَرٌ *the place in which a thing rolls*, plu. دَحَارِجٌ. If, beside the servile ح, there is also a ن, or the letters سـتـ, the ح is preserved in the plural, while the other servile letters

disappear; as مُنْتَهٰى plu. مُنْتَهٰى مُسْتَخْرِجٌ *a leader*, plu. مَخَارِجٌ. There are some nouns whose plurals are very irregular, or even borrowed from another root, thus طَرِيقٌ *a road*, plu. فَمٌ *a mother*, plu. طَرَقَاتٌ فَمٌ *a mouth*, plu. أَفواهٌ مَاءٌ *water*, plu. مَيَاةٌ أَمْوَاهٌ or مَيَاةٌ *water*; in these two last words, it is the singular which is irregular, for فَمٌ is for فَوْهٌ, and مَاءٌ for مَاهٌ. The singular امرأة *a woman*, has no plural, the place of which is supplied by نِسَاءٌ نِسْوَةٌ or نِسَانٌ; the word إِنْسَانٌ *a man*, has in the plural أَنْاسٌ, and by contraction نَاسٌ.

Table shewing to what forms of the singular those of the plural usually belong.

	Form of Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
1	فَعْل	عَلِيَّة a milk pail,	عَلَب
2	فَعْل	كِتَاب a book,	كُنْب
3	فَعْل	أَحْمَر red,	حَمَر
4	فَعْل	كِسْرَة a fragment,	كِسْر
5	فَعَال	رَجُل a man,	رِجَال
6	فَعْوَل	بَزْر seed,	بَزُور
7	فَعْل	حَاكِم a judge,	حَكَم
8	فَعَال	حَاكِم	حَكَام
9	فَعْلَة	كَامِل perfect,	كَمَة
10	فَعْلَة	قَاضِي a Kadhi,	قَضَة
11	فَعْلَة	قِرْد an ape,	قِرْدَة
12	فَعْلَة	غَصْن a branch,	غَصَنَة
13	أَفْعَل	وَجْه the face,	أَوْجَه
14	أَفْعَال	مَطَر rain,	أَمَطَار
15	أَفْعَلَة	إِمَام an Imam,	إِمَامَة for أَيْمَانَة

	Form of Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
		قَلْدَةٌ <i>a necklace,</i>	أَقْلَدَةٌ
16	فَوَاعِلٌ	طَابِقٌ <i>a frying pan,</i>	طَوَابِقٌ
17	فَعَالِلٌ	شَمَالٌ <i>the left hand,</i>	شَمَالَاتٌ
18	فِعْلَنٌ	غَلَامٌ <i>a boy,</i>	غَلَامَانٌ
19	فَعْلَنٌ	سَقْفٌ <i>a roof,</i>	سَقْفَانٌ
		بَلْدٌ <i>a country,</i>	بَلْدَانٌ
20	فَعَلَّا	شَرِيفٌ <i>noble,</i>	شَرِيفٌ
		شَاعِرٌ <i>a poet,</i>	شَعَارٌ
21	أَفْعَلَّا	حَبِيبٌ <i>a friend,</i>	أَحَبَّاءٌ
22	فَعَلَى	جَرِيحٌ <i>wounded,</i>	جَرِحٌ
23	فَعَالِيٌّ	صَحَراً <i>a desert,</i>	صَحَارَى
24	فَعَالَىٰ	سَكَرَانٌ <i>intoxicated,</i>	سَكَارَى

The twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth forms are of rare occurrence.

The details into which I have here entered, and the accompanying table, may be of some use, but no rules or tables can greatly assist the memory; those forms, however, which most often occur, will soon become familiar, and a dictionary will afford every necessary assistance with regard to the more uncommon.

Of Declension.

The Arabic nouns are classed under two heads with respect to declension: Triptots, which have three variations of case in the singular, or plural; and Diptots, which have only two, the dual being uniformly of this last class.

The first class of Diptots are the duals forming the nominative in اٰ-, and the oblique case in يٰ-.

The second regular masculine plurals, whose nominative is in وٰ-, genitive, &c. in يٰ-.

The third regular feminine plurals, having the nominative in اٰت-, genitive in اٰت-.

The fourth invariable nouns, whose last radical never admits the nunnation, having the nominative in - , and other cases in - .

These invariable nouns are :

1. Positive and comparative adjectives, of the same form as أحمر *red*, حمراء *fem.*, except a few having their feminine in ة, as أرمل *widowed*, mas. أرملة *fem.*

2. Adjectives ending in اَن - servile, whose first radical has *Fathah*, and which do not form their feminines by adding ةٰ, as غَضِيَّاً *enraged*; fem. غَضِيَّةٌ.

3. Substantives and adjectives singular, ending in *Alif* short, or ئٰ quiescent after *Fathah*, as بُشْرٰی *very little*; good tidings; or in *Hamzah*, preceded by *Alif* bearing *Maddah*, as عَذْرًا *a virgin*; بَيْضًا *white*. If the ئٰ or the *Hamzah* are radical, as in هَدَى *direction*, رَدَّاً *a cloak*, these words are Triptots.

4. All irregular plurals containing four syllables, of which the two first have *Fathah* for their vowels, and the third has *Kasrah*; as عَجَابٌ *wonders*; مَدَارِسٌ *colleges*; مَغَاثِيْخٌ *keys*; طَوَاحِينٌ *mills*; أَقَارِبٌ *relations*.

5. Some names of countries, cities, villages, castles, mountains, rivers, and other places.

6. Most proper names, and among others all those ending in اَن, together with foreign names consisting of more than three letters; also all feminine names terminating in ةٰ, and such as consist of four letters. The three letter female names, a few excepted, are occasionally either Triptots, or Diptots, which is sometimes the case, among the poets, with regard to other invariable nouns, whilst the variable or Triptots, are likewise sometimes converted into Diptots.

The declension is exceedingly simple, there being in writing, where vowel points are not used, no real difference of case, excepting in the addition of ا servile to the accusative. Where

vowel points are used, the nominative singular and plural are distinguished by س ; the genitive dative and ablative by م ; and the accusative by ة ; the dual always ending in *Kasrah*. The ش, terminating a word, changes into ت, when being preserved, it ceases to be the last letter, as مدینة a town, dual مدیناتٍ .

It disappears in the regular plural, as ناعرة a woman who assists, plu. ناصراتٍ .

1. Declension being Triptots singular and plural.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>A house,</i>	Nom. بيت	بيتان	بيوت
	Gen. بيت	بيتین	بيوت
	Accus. بيته		بيوتا

2. Being Triptots in the singular, and Diptots in the plural.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>An assistant,</i>	Nom. ناصر	ناصران	ناصرون
	Gen. ناصِر	ناصِرَيْن	ناصِرِين
	Accus. ناصراً		
	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>An assistant,</i> (fem.)	Nom. ناصِرة	ناصِرَاتٍ	ناصِراتٍ
	Gen. ناصِرَة	ناصِرَاتٍ	ناصِراتٍ
	Accus. ناصِرَة		

3. Being Triptots in the singular, and invariable Diptots in the plural.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>A mosque,</i>	Nom. مَسْجِدٌ	مَسْجِدَانِ	مَسَاجِدٌ
	Gen. مَسْجِدٍ	مَسْجِدَيْنِ	مَسَاجِدَ
	Accus. مَسْجِداً		

4. Being invariable Diptots in the singular, and Triptots in the plural.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>Red,</i>	Nom. أحمر	أحمرانِ	أحمر
	Gen. and Accus. أحمر	أحمرَيْنِ	أحمرَ
			أحمرَانِ

5. Being invariable Diptots singular and plural.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>Smaller,</i>	Nom. أصغر	أصغرانِ	أصغر
	Gen. and Accus. أصغر	أصغرَيْنِ	أصغرَ

When the last letter of a noun is *و*, preceded by *Fathah*, or else *ا*, or *ى*, also preceded by *Fathah*, and called *short Alif*, *ألف مقصورة*, the three cases are alike; if it be *و* preceded by *Kasrah*, the nominative and the genitive alone are alike; in this case the *و* not bearing either *Dammah* or *Kasrah*.

Thus in the three cases عصٰى a staff, is written for عصٰى, عصٰى, عصٰى, which are of the first class, or Triptots. قاضٰى a *Kadhi*, in the nominative and genitive for قاضٰى and قاضٰى, of the same class, بُشْرٰى good news, for بُشْرٰى in the nominative, and بُشْرٰى in the genitive and accusative of the second class, or Diptots. صحارٰى deserts, for صحارٰى in the nominative, and صحارٰى in the genitive and accusative, irregular quadrilateral plural of the second class.

Six words have a variation of case peculiar to themselves when in construction either with a noun, or an affixed possessive pronoun; viz. أَبٰ a father; أَخٰ a brother; مَحْ a father in law; هَنٰ a thing; فَمٰ for فَوَهُ the mouth, when governing a genitive, and دُوْ having, possessed of, endowed with; which are declined as follows:

Nom. أبو زيد the father of Zeid.

Gen. أَبِي زَيْدٍ of the father of Zeid.

Accus. أَبَا زَيْدٍ the father of Zeid.

Nom. فَوْ عَمَّرٌ or فَمٰ عَمَّرٌ the mouth of Omar.

Gen. فِي عَمَّرٍ or فِي عَمَّرٍ of the mouth of Omar.

Accus. فَا عَمَّرٍ or فَمَا عَمَّرٍ the mouth of Omar.

Nom. رَحْمَةٌ دُوَّرَّ رَحْمَةً endowed with compassion.

Gen. رَحْمَةٌ دِيَّ رَحْمَةً of compassionate.

Accus. رَحْمَةٌ دَّا رَحْمَةً compassionate.

Nom. أخْوَةٌ حَمْوَةً his brother.

Gen. أخْيَةٌ حَمْيَةً of his brother.

Accus. أخْوَةٌ حَمْوَةً his brother.

Nom. حَمْوَكٌ حَمْوَكٌ thy father in law.

Gen. حَمْيَكٌ حَمْيَكٌ of thy father in law.

Accus. حَمَاكٌ حَمَاكٌ thy father in law.

Nom. هَنْوَكٌ هَنْوَكٌ thy thing. (Res aliqua, pec. non magna.)

Gen. هَنْيَكٌ هَنْيَكٌ of thy thing.

Accus. هَنَاكٌ هَنَاكٌ thy thing.

When these words are prefixed to the pronoun of the first person, there is no change of case, as أَبِي my father, of my father, &c. When فُمْ is followed by an affixed pronoun, it varies only in the vowel points, as فَمَكَ your mouth, فِمَكَ of your mouth, فَمَكَ your mouth.

The accusative is substituted for the nominative, when certain particles go before, as إِنْ indeed, certainly; أَنْ because,

therefore; لَكِنْ ^{كَانَ} as if; لَكِنْ ^{لَيْتَ} would to God! عَلَّ and لَكِنْ ^{لَعْلَّ} perhaps; as إِنْ رَجُلًا يَقُولُ ^{إِنْ} indeed the man stands; لَكِنْ ^{أَمْلَكَ} قَدْ يَدِيرُ but the King is powerful. No other word must intervene, however, except a preposition with its case, as إِنْ فِي الدَّارِ رَجُلًا certainly the man is in the house.

لَا is not, when immediately preceding any appellative, and denying its very existence, gives it also the accusative termination, as لَا رَبٌ فِيهِ ^{فِيهِ} there is no doubt in it. In this case the accusative loses the nunnation, but the noun must not be definite, either as a noun proper, or as an appellative limited by the article أَلْ, or by a word which it governs.

The vocative is expressed by the accusative with يَا prefixed, as يَا أخْتَا ^{أخْتَا} Oh sister!

فَاللَّهُ عَلَيْكُمْ يَا طَالِمِينَ فَهِيَوْ لِلْبَلَى جِلْبَابَا وَ لِلرَّزَايَا أَتْرَابَا.
For God is against you, O ye unjust! prepare ye, therefore, weeds for wretchedness, and be ye the companions of sorrow!

Except however a proper name, an appellative with an article, or when the object addressed is in sight; where the nominative without the nunnation, when that would otherwise occur, is employed, as يَا أَمْيَرٍ ^{أَمْيَرٍ} O Othman! يَا عَنْمَانٍ ^{عَنْمَانٍ} O Prince! The nominative thus employed, is naturally pronounced with rapidity. Hence it is, that the nunnation is always dropped, and that the affixed pronoun ^{يَا} - is sometimes cut off, as يَا قَوْمٍ ^{قَوْمٍ} O my people! رَبٌ ^{رَبٌ} O my Lord! Some words, chiefly proper names

in frequent use, throw off a whole syllable at the end, as يَا صَاحِبٍ for يَا صَاحِبِي O my friend! يَا مَنْصُورٍ for يَا مَنْصُورٍ O Mansur! يَا مَارْوَانٍ for مَارْوَانٍ, &c.

On the other hand, when placed at the end of a sentence, and pronounced more strongly, the vowel is prolonged, and receives a kind of aspirate, as يَا غَلَمَيْهَ for غَلَامٌ O my boy! Sometimes this appears as final áh, as يَا غَلَمَاهُ or يَا غَلَمَهُ for غَلَامٌ.

When the name invoked, however, bears the article أَلْ, the pronoun هَذَا, or one of these words, أَيْهَا, أَيْهَذَا, أَيْهَاهَا, always comes between the name and the particle يَا, as يَا أَيْهَا النَّاسُ O men!

In calling for help, جَ is often prefixed in the genitive, as يَا لَصَاحِبِ الْأَدِينِ help, O Saláh-addín!

The dual and the perfect masculine plurals in ن, drop that letter, when followed by a noun in the genitive case, or by the affixed pronouns; as غَرَّالْ يُوسُفُ the two favours of Joseph; قَدَمَاهُ his two feet; بَنُوهُ his sons.

The nunnation is not only affected in the same manner as ن, when under these circumstances, but likewise before and after the article, as دَارُ الْمَلِكِ the King, دَارَ الْمَلِكِ the King's house.

Of Comparison.

The comparative is formed from the positive, which is itself formed only from primitive triliteral verbs; by prefixing *Alif*, and is of the form أَفْعُل as صَغِير little; حَدِيب less; أَحَبْ beloved; أَحَبْت for أَحَبْ most beloved. It in general takes after it, as أَعْظَمْ مِنْ الْمَلِك greater than the King.

The positive with مِنْ is used sometimes to express the comparative, as in the following couplet:

مَنْيٰ اصْبَحَ وَ امْسَى.
وَ يَوْمَيْ خَيْرٌ مِنْ امْسَى.

As long as morning and evening succeed, the present day is better than the past.

فِي however, and other particles, often follow the comparative instead of مِنْ, as أَشْهَرٌ فِي الْحَرْب more glorious in war.

In the feminine of the comparative, ئى quiescent after *Fathah*, is added in place of مِنْ prefixed, as كَبِيرٌ great; أَكْبَرْ greater, (masc.) كَبِيرٌ greater, (fem.) Without مِنْ, but followed by a genitive, it forms the superlative, as أَحْسَنُ النَّاسِ the best of men.

It has likewise a superlative sense, when placed absolutely, as اللَّهُ أَعْلَم God is most wise.

Verbal adjectives of the passive voice, and those which designate colours, or deformities, as أَزْرَقْ blue; أَسْوَدْ black;

جُعْلَهُ اعْرَجٌ crooked; جُعْلَهُ اعْمَى blind; جُعْلَهُ اعْوَزٌ squinting; and which are themselves of the form جُعْلَهُ افْعَلٌ do not generate comparatives.

These comparatives being formed only from certain adjectives; when it is necessary to give the accessory ideas of comparison and superiority, one of the following comparatives; أَشَدْ stronger; أَحْسَنْ handsomer; أَقْبَحْ more ugly; أَخْيَرْ better; أَشَرْ worse, &c. is used; with the infinitive or abstract noun of the quality in question, as أَشَدَ حَمْرَةً stronger in redness; that is, redder; أَحْسَنْ تَعْلِيمًا وَ تَدْبِيَّا fitter to instruct and to teach.

THE ARTICLE.

THE Arabians have only one article, which they call **الْمَعْرِفَةُ** *notification*, because it renders the noun to which it is prefixed definite, which would otherwise be general, or indetermined; as in the following distich:

الدُّهْرُ دُولَابٌ يَدْوَرُ فِيهِ الْسُّرُورُ مَعَ الشَّرُورِ
بَيْنَا الْفَتَى نَوْقَ السَّمَاءِ وَإِذَا يَهْتَ أَلْصَخْرُ.

The world like a water-wheel rolls round, wherein pleasure with pain revolves.

Now the youth soars above the heavens, and now behold him low under the stones!

Here **دُولَابٌ** *a water-wheel*, being indefinite, is without an article.

When a definite substantive agrees with an adjective, the article is prefixed likewise to the adjective; as **الْكِتَابُ الْمَظِيلِيُّ** *the excellent book*. When the noun is indefinite, the adjective becomes so too, as **كِتَابٌ عَتِيقٌ** *an old book*.

Proper names do not admit of the article, but it always accompanies the epithet, if any follows, as **إِبْرَاهِيمُ الْمُؤْمِنُ** *Abraham the faithful*. The article is likewise omitted when a possessive pronoun is affixed to the noun, as will be explained hereafter.

ل in the article is sometimes dropt; its place being supplied by *Tashdíd*, when the word to which it is prefixed begins also with ل; as أَلَيْلٌ for لِلَّيلٌ. It frequently remains, however, and *Tashdíd* also; as

يَغُوصُ الْبَحْرُ مِنْ طَلَبِ الْمَلَائِكَةِ
وَمِنْ طَلَبِ الْعَلَى سَهْرِ الْلَّيَالِيِّ.

*He plunges into the sea who seeks for pearls;
And he who desires greatness, must have watchful nights.*

The ل is always omitted in the masculine singular of the relative pronoun, أَلَذِي; the fem. sing. أَلَتِي; and the plural masculine أَلَذِينَ; being so written instead of اللَّذِي, اللَّذِينَ, &c. but never in the other cases, which seldom occur.

When the particle ل is prefixed to a noun beginning with ل, and which being definite, ought to have the article, in order to avoid the meeting of three *láms*, the article is dispensed with, or represented by *Tashdíd*, as لِلَّيلٌ for لِلَّيلٌ, لِلَّهٌ for لِلَّهٌ, but when prefixed to nouns not beginning with ل, *Alef* alone is dropt; as

فَقُلْ لِلشَّامِتِينَ بِنَا رَوِيدًا

أَمَّا مُكَبِّرُ المُصَابَ وَآخْتَوْبَ.

*But say to the rejoicers in our distress, wait yet a little.
Before you are misfortunes, and great ones.*

The article changes the substantives singular, and irregular plurals, which are diptots, into triptots, as

Nom.	Gen.	Accus.
السود black,	السود	السود
البيضاء white,	البيضاء	البيضاء

Of Numerals.

Numbers are either cardinal or ordinal. The cardinal numbers from 1 to 10 are of the two genders, thus

Fem.	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.
٢ اثناان	٢ اثناان	١ واحدة	١ واحد
٣ ثلثة	٣ ثلثة	٤ أربعه	٤ أربع
٥ خمسة	٥ خمس	٦ ستة	٦ ست
٧ سبعة	٧ سبعة	٨ ثسعه	٨ تسع
٩ تسعة	٩ تسعة	١٠ عشره	١٠ عشر

From three to ten, the termination ^s, the usual sign of the feminine gender, here marks the masculine. All these numbers, except اثناان and اثناان, are Triptots; these two have only one inflexion, اثنين and اثنين for the genitive and accusative, like all the duals.

From three to ten, the cardinal numbers are employed either as adjectives or substantives; in the first case, they are

placed after the name of the thing numbered; with which they agree in gender, and case; if employed as substantives, they take for their complement the thing numbered, and then lose their nunciation, as ثلَاثة رجَالٌ three men. When ثمَانٌ eight, loses its nunciation, it recovers the ئِ, which had disappeared according to the rule (6, ئِ), for ثمَانٌ is for ثمَانٍ ئِ; we then write ثمَانٍ in the nominative and genitive, and ثمَانٌ in the accusative.

From eleven to nineteen, the cardinal numbers are composed of units, and of the number ten, which in the masculine is عشر، and in the feminine عشرة or عشرون.

Feminine.	Masculine.
أَحْدَى عَشَرَةً	أَحْدَى عَشَرٍ 11
لَذَّتَنَا عَشَرَةً	لَذَّلَّنَا عَشَرٍ 12
ثَلَاثَتَ عَشَرَةً	ثَلَاثَةَ عَشَرٍ 13
أَرْبَعَتَ عَشَرَةً	أَرْبَعَةَ عَشَرٍ 14
خَمْسَتَ عَشَرَةً	خَمْسَةَ عَشَرٍ 15
سَتَ عَشَرَةً	سَتَةَ عَشَرٍ 16
سَبْعَتَ عَشَرَةً	سَبْعَةَ عَشَرٍ 17
ثَمَانَتَ عَشَرَةً	ثَمَانِيَةَ عَشَرٍ 18
تِسْعَتَ عَشَرَةً	تِسْعَةَ عَشَرٍ 19

All these numbers, from eleven to nineteen, are indeclinable, except اثنا عشرَ and اثنتا عشرَةَ, which in the genitive and accusative make اثنتي عشرَةَ and اثني عشرَ.

ستون	60	عشرون	20
سبعون	70	ثلاثون	30
ثمانون	80	أربعون	40
تسعون	90	خمسون	50

The numbers from twenty to ninety, are the same for both genders; they are always employed as nouns, and are followed by the name of the thing numbered in the accusative; not however losing the ن final, as the regular plurals do when they govern a word. This rule, however, is not always strictly observed. These numbers are Diptots ending in the genitive and accusative in ين.

In the numbers composed of tens and of units, from twenty to ninety-nine, the conjunction و is inserted between the two numbers; the smallest number is put first, and both are declined, as أَحَدٌ وَ عِشْرِينَ; genitive أَحَدٌ وَ عِشْرِينَ; accusative أَحَدًا وَ عِشْرِينَ.

The numbers of the hundreds are for both genders:

سِتٌّ مِائَةٌ	600	مِائَةٌ	100
سَبْعٌ مِائَةٌ	700	مِائَتَانِ	200
ثَمَانٌ مِائَةٌ	800	ثَلَاثٌ مِائَةٌ	300
or			
ثَمَانِيٌّ مِائَةٌ		أَرْبَعٌ مِائَةٌ	400
تِسْعٌ مِائَةٌ	900	خَمْسٌ مِائَةٌ	500

The numbers of thousands are

ثَلَاثَةُ أَلْفٍ	3000	أَلْفٌ	1000
أَرْبَعَةُ أَلْفٍ	4000	الْأَلْفَانِ	2000

and so on, up to ten thousand.

إِثْنَا عَشَرَ أَلْفًا	12,000	أَحَدَ عَشَرَ أَلْفًا	11,000
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and so on, up to ninety-nine thousand.

سَوْمِيَّةُ الْأَلْفِ	300,000	مِائَةُ الْأَلْفِ	100,000
&c.		مِائَتَا الْأَلْفِ	200,000

In numbers where units and tens are used, the units are always put first; but if hundreds and thousands are employed, the thousands may be placed first, then the hundreds, and then the units and tens; or first the units, then the tens, and then the hundreds and thousands.

The Ordinal Number.

Fem.	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.
سادسة	سادس	6th	أولى
سابعة	سابع	7th	ثانية
ثامنة	ثامن	8th	ثالثة
تاسعة	تاسع	9th	رابعة
عاشرة	عاشر	10th	خامسة

The twentieth, and all above, are expressed by the cardinal numbers; the intermediate ones are formed nearly in the same manner as the cardinals; as

حادية عشرة	حادي عشر	11th
ثانية عشرة	ثاني عشر	12th
ثالثة عشرة	ثالث عشر	13th
حادية وعشرون	حادي وعشرون	21st
واحدة وعشرون	واحد وعشرون	

And thus with the others; but when they take the article, the first number is declined, and the second not; thus in the nominative آلثاڭ عشّر, genitive آلثاڭ عشّر; and thus with the others, as well in the masculine as feminine.

The cardinal numbers are often used in the place of the ordinals, and it is common to say indifferently أربعٌ or أرباعٌ ^{أَرْبَاعَةً} *the fourth hour, day, week, &c.*; وقت ^{وَقْتٍ} *an hour, &c.* being understood, according to the sense.

The Arabians denote fractional numbers from one third to one tenth, by particular numeratives; they are nouns of the first class, Triptots; as ثلث ^{سُهُّ} *one third*; سدس ^{سُهُّ} *one sixth*; سدس ^{سُهُّ} *and* سدس ^{سُهُّ} *an eighth*. After one tenth, periphrasis is employed; as ^{جَزْءٌ} ^{عِشْرِينَ} ^{مِنْ} ^{أَجْزَاءِ} ^{نَحْنَ} *three parts of twenty parts, that is, three twentieths.*

Distributive numbers, or those expressing the parts of a whole, divided into equal portions, are denoted in Arabic by repeating the cardinal number twice successively, as واحد ^{وَاحِدٌ} ^{وَاحِدَةٌ} *one by one*; اثنان ^{إِثْنَانِ} *two by two*; in the feminine واحدة ^{وَاحِدَةٌ} *one by one*; اثنان ^{إِثْنَانِ} *two by two*, or by using, from one to ten, particular numeratives of the forms فعال ^{فَعَالٌ}, or مفعول ^{مَفْعُولٌ}, and which are employed either alone or double, as وحاد ^{وَحَادٌ} *one*, or أحاد ^{أَحَادٌ} *one*, or مثنى مثنى ^{مَثْنَى مَثْنَى} *one by one*; or ثنا ^{ثَنَى} ثنا ^{ثَنَى} موحد ^{مَوْهِدٌ} *two by two*; رباع رباع ^{رَبَاعٌ} مربع ^{مَرْبُعٌ} *four by four*; these numeratives are Diptots.

Numeratives denoting a periodical return, are of the form فعل ^{فَعْلٌ}. They are put in the accusative with or without an article, as ثلث ^{أَلْثَلْثَ} or ثلث ^{نَلْثَ} *every three days, months, &c.*

From the cardinal numbers are formed relative adjectives from one to ten; these present no difficulty. It must be remarked, however, that from اثنانِ *two*, a dual of which the singular, if it could have one, would be ثنوٰ for اثنٰ; the relative adjective is formed by recurring to the form of the singular ثنوٰ اثنٰ and اثنوٰ, like اسمیٰ اثنوٰ

From eleven to nineteen, the numeratives composed of two indeclinable words, form their relative adjectives from the first word only, wholly suppressing the second; whence it follows, that these adjectives exactly resemble those derived from numeratives from one to nine; thus خننوٰ is the relative adjective of اثنانِ *two*, and of اثنتي عشرينِ *twelve*, خمسه خمسٰ is that of خمسه خمسٰ *five*, and of خمسه عشرينِ *fifteen*.

From مائة *one hundred*, is formed the relative adjective مئويٰ or ميلیٰ; and from ألف *a thousand*, ألفیٰ or ميلیٰ. Another sort of relative adjectives, derived from numeratives from one to ten, answers nearly to our addition of the monosyllable *fold*; these are of the form رباعیٰ فعالیٰ خماسیٰ *four fold*; خماسیٰ خماسیٰ *five fold*, &c.

OF THE PRONOUN.

THE personal, demonstrative, and relative pronoun, have the same variation of gender and number, as nouns, but have no difference of case; the duals of the demonstratives and relatives excepted, which follow the modes of other duals.

The personal pronouns are as follows:

Plural.			Dual.			Singular.		
<i>They</i>	<i>You</i>	<i>We</i>	<i>These</i>	<i>You</i>	<i>He</i>	<i>Thou</i>	<i>I</i>	
هُمْ	أَنْتُمْ	أَنْتُمْ	تَعْلَمُونَ	تَعْلَمُ	تَعْلَمَ	أَنْتَ	أَنَا	Mas.
								Com.
						She		
						أَنْتِي	أَنْتِي	Fem.

The third persons of this pronoun are frequently used in place of the substantive verb **كَانَ** in every tense.

The demonstrative pronoun, implying an object near at hand, is expressed by **ذَلِيلٌ** *this* (*hic.*) and is declined as follows:

Plural.			Dual.			Singular.		
أَوْلَادٌ	أَوْلَادٌ	أَوْلَادٌ	ذَلِيلٌ	ذَلِيلٌ	ذَلِيلٌ	ذَلِيلٌ	ذَلِيلٌ	
Fem. The same.			ذَلِيلٌ	ذَلِيلٌ	ذَلِيلٌ	ذَلِيلٌ	ذَلِيلٌ	Fem.

The remote demonstrative, *that* (*ille*) is formed from the preceding by adding **كَـ**.

Plural.	Dual.	Singular.
أُولَئِكَ ذَيْنَكَ ذَانِكَ ذَاهِكَ	ذَانِكَ ذَاهِكَ	ذَاهِكَ مَاس.
Fem. The same.	تَانِكَ تَيْنَكَ	Fem.

وَذَالِكَمْ وَذَلِكَ وَذَالِكَ لَمْ is often inserted before ذَاهِكَ as ذَاهِكَ is frequently prefixed to ذَاهِكَ and تَالِكَ تَلِكَ &c. هَا is frequently prefixed to ذَاهِكَ and تَالِكَ the لَمْ being generally dropped, and represented in pointed books by ~, or a perpendicular *Fathah*, which is also the case where ذَاهِكَ precedes any word beginning with لَمْ or لَمْ quiescent, in the following manner:

Plural.	Dual.	Singular.
هُولَاءِ هَذِينَ هَذَانِ	هَذَانِ هَذِينَ	هَذَا مَاس.
Fem. The same.	هَتَانِ هَتِينَ	Fem.

The relative الَّذِي who, which, that, is compounded of لَمْ and لَذِي; one لَمْ being omitted in the singular, and in the masculine plural. It is declined as follows:

Plural.	Dual.	Singular.
الَّذِينَ الَّذَانِ الَّذِي الَّذِي	الَّذَانِ الَّذِينَ	الَّذِي مَاس.
الَّتَّانِ الَّتِينَ الَّتِي الَّتِي	الَّتِينَ الَّتَّانِ	الَّتِي فِيم.

This relative does not admit of any of the servile letters being prefixed, excepting فَ, كَ, لَ, وَ; the oblique cases are seldom used, and it is construed with the affixed pronouns annexed to the subsequent word, as الَّذِي بِهِ in which, for

الَّذِي رَأَيْتَ مِنَ الَّذِي مِنْهُ مِنْ الَّذِي رَأَيْتَ بِالَّذِي
from which, for whom I saw, for whom I saw, for whom I saw, for whom I saw,
whom I saw, for whom I saw, he who, those who, whoever,
and لِمَنْ that which, those which, whatever, are also relatives in-
cluding the antecedent. The first is only applied to rational
beings, the second to irrational beings, animate or inanimate,
as in the proverb: مَنْ أَسْتَرْعَى الْدَّبَ آتَنْتُمْ فَقَدْ ظَلَمْ he who
commits the sheep to the care of the wolf does wrong.

The word اَيْ for the masculine, and اَيْةٌ for the feminine;
who, which, what, of what kind, is generally used interroga-
tively, governing the substantive in the genitive, as اَيْ كِتابٍ

what book? It is often joined with مَنْ and مَا, as مَنْ who-
soever; اَيْما whatever, whatsoever, and sometimes plurally اَيْهُمْ
mas., اَيْهَا fem. which of them? dual دُو. اَيْهَمْ is sometimes
employed in the same sense as الَّذِي; this word is indeclinable,
and used for both genders and all numbers; دَاتٌ is however
sometimes used for the feminine in the singular, and دَوَاتٌ
in the plural without any distinction of cases.

This is a peculiarity of the dialect of the tribe of Tai, as
فَإِنَّ الْمَاءَ مَاءُ أَبِي وَ جَدِي . وَ بَئْرِي دُو حَفَرْتُ وَ دُو طَوَيْتُ .
Verily, the water is the water of my father, and of my
grandfather; and it is my well, which I dug, and which I
walled round.

The article الْ is also regarded as a relative by many of the Arabian grammarians, and is often indeed employed as one; this use of the article is particularly observable when it is placed before a verb, a preposition, or a nominal proposition, that is to say, commencing by a noun acting as the subject.

مَا أَنْتَ بِالْحَكْمِ الْ تَرْضَى حَكْمَتِهِ
whose decision ought to be accepted.

مَنْ لَا يَزَالْ شَاكِرًا عَلَى الصَّمَدَةِ
the man who does not cease to testify his gratitude to those who are with him. The relative pronoun الَّذِي is never interrogative.

أَيْ
أَيَّةٌ fem. أَيَّةٌ ; being employed alone and interrogatively, receives all the numbers and cases ; dual أَيَّانِ , fem. أَيَّانِ , plu. أَيَّونَ , fem. أَيَّاتٍ . The singular, as well as the plural, are declined as Triptots.

مَنْ employed interrogatively, also receives the genders, numbers, and cases ; but nothing must then be added after this word.

Masculine.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Nom.	مَنُو	مَنَانْ	مَنُونْ
Gen.	مَنِي	مَنَدِينْ	مَنِينْ
Accus.	مَنَا		
Fem.	مَنْتُ , مَنْتَ , مَنْتِهِ for all cases.	Nom. مَنَتَانِ Gen. & Acc. مَنَتِينِ for all cases.	مَنَاتْ

The use of these words thus declined, is, when any one has said, for example, رأيْتَ رجُلًا "I have seen a man," he who is addressed replies أَيْهُ or مَنْ who or what is that man? or when it is said مررتُ بِامْرأةٍ I passed by a woman, he is asked أَيْهُ or مَنْ who is that woman?

From the relative من is formed مَنْ, answering precisely to the Latin *cujus*, *cuja*, *cujum*.

The following, which are called the affixed pronouns, are always annexed to a verb, a noun, or a preposition. When affixed to verbs or prepositions, they have a personal, and sometimes a relative sense; when joined to nouns, they are possessive, or relative; when added to verbs they are generally in the accusative, though often in the dative, particularly when another accusative comes immediately after, they are as follow:

Plural.	Dual.	Singular.
هُمْ	هُمَا	كُوْنِي
هُنْ	هُنَا	كُوْنِي
هُنَّ	هُنَّا	كُوْنِي

Mas. Com. Fem.

The words which take affixed pronouns undergo changes which may be reduced to the following rules.

1st. The nunnation of Triplet nouns disappears, and the vowel alone remains, as كتاب a book; كتاب his book.

2nd. The affixed pronoun of the first person displaces the vowel itself, as كتابي my book; there is then no difference in the three cases.

3rd. Nouns ending in *س*, change it into *ت*, as نعْمَة ^{سـ} a benefit; نعْمَة ^{تـ} his benefit.

4th. The final *ن* of the duals, and the final *ن* of masculine plurals ending in *ون* disappear, as nom. كِتابَيْنِ, gen. كِتابَيْكُمْ two books, with the affixed pronouns كِتابَكُمْ and كِتابَيْكِ your two books; nom. بْنُوْنِ, and gen. and accus. بْنِيْنِ sons; with the affixed pros. بْنِيْكَ and بْنِيْكَ thy sons.

5th. Nouns ending in *Hamzah*, change it into *و*, if its vowel be *Dammah*, and into *ى* if it be *Kasrah*, as نِسَاءِ women; نِسَاءُ his women; لِنِسَاءِ to his women.

6th. In the third person mas. plu. of verbs, the quiescent *Alif* after *و*, disappears, as نَصَرُوا they assisted; نَصَرْنِي they assisted me; رَمَوْا they threw; رَمَوْهُمْ they threw against them.

7th. After the verbal termination *تم*, they add a *Dammah* over the *م*, and a *و* quiescent, as رَأَيْتُمْ you saw; رَأَيْتُمُوهُمْ you saw them.

8th. In those persons of the indefinite, which end in *ون*, as يَكْتَبُونَ, the final *ن* is sometimes dropt before the affixed pronouns تَأْمُرُونَى for تَأْمُرُونِي and نَى نِى for تَأْمُرُونِي you order me.

9th. The *ى* quiescent after *Fathah*, may in nouns as well as verbs, be preserved or changed into *Alif*, as رَمَى he threw;

وَرَمَدَ or رَمَدَهُ he threw against him; فَتَاهَ فَتَاهَ a boy; وَفَتَاهَ and فَتَاهَهُ his boy.

10th. In particles terminated by ى quiescent after *Fathah*, the ى takes *Jazmah*, on account of the affixed pronouns, as عَلَيْنَا upon us; إِلَيْكَ towards thee.

The affixed pronoun of the first person ى in place of *Kasrah* preceding it, takes *Fathah* above it, when annexed to any word ending in ا, و, ى, without vowels; if the letter preceding is ى quiescent, or jazmated, it is joined by *Tashdíd* with that of the affixed pronoun; if it is ى, quiescent after *Dammah*, the ى changes into ، and also joins the affixed pronoun by *Tashdíd*, the *Dammah* being changed into *Kasrah*, as خَطَايَا sins; خَطَايَى my sins; غَلَمَانِ two slaves; غَلَمَائِي my two slaves; غَلَمَى of two slaves; عَلَى on me; in me; فِي a staff; قَاضِي my Kadhi; عَصَى my Kadhi; مُسْلِمِينَ of Muslims; مُسْلِمِي of my Muslims; مُسْلِمُونَ in the nom. makes in the same manner with the affixed pronoun مُسْلِمِي.

The ى affixed, pronoun of the first person, is sometimes suppressed; as رَبّٰ for رَبِّي my master; رَبِّنِي for أَنْتَوْنِي fear me; this often happens when the noun is employed in a vocative sense; and almost always, when the word to which the affixed pronoun is joined ends in *Hamzah*, which by the influence of the affixed pronoun becomes ى; as أَحِبَّاِي my friends; أَبَاِي my fathers; and أَبَاءِ and أَحِبَّاِي from أَبَاِي, and أَحِبَّاِي.

The affixed pronouns of the third person هُنْ, هُمْ, هُنَّا, هُمَّا, change their *Dammah* into *Kasrah* when they are immediately preceded by *Kasrah*, or by ئِ quiescent after *Kasrah*, or by ئِ jazmated, after *Fathah*, as حِمَارِهِمَا, حِمَارِهِمَّا, يِرْمِيَهِ, فِيهِ, عَلَيْهِمْ, عَلَيْهِمَّ, &c.

ئِ in place of ئِ, is used when joined to verbs, and also to particles ending in نِ; such as مِنْ, أَنْ, إِنْ, عَنْ, مِنْ, and also to كَانْ and لَكِنْ. The affixed pronoun here always represents an accusative case. The words أَنْ and إِنْ when taking the affixed pronoun of the first person singular, are written أَنِي and أَنِنِي and أَنِنِي, or أَنِي. It is the same with the first person plural أَنَّا and أَنَّا and أَنَّا, or أَنَّا and أَنَّا. It is the same with لَكِنْ makes لَكِنْ or لَكِنْ. كَانْ

Some other words, regarded as adverbs, also take the affixed pronoun; such are لَعَلْ may be; لَيْتَ would to God that!

Two affixes may be annexed to one word, when that of the first person is always placed before the second, and the second before the third; as أَعْطَانِي he gave it to me; يَكْفِيكُمْ it will suffice you against them. The same thing takes place with nouns of action, as حَبِيَّ my love for him.

These examples however are not common, and when a verb governs two pronouns, the separate pronoun of which we are about to speak is usually employed.

It often occurs, that the pronoun being required in the accusative, the affixes should be employed; but in such cases a separate pronoun is used, either on account of the meeting of several pronouns in the accusative, or on account of the ellipsis of the word which should serve as antecedent, and to which in consequence the affix ought to be annexed. In this case a separate pronoun is made of the word أیاٰ، which has no sense in itself, and of the affixed pronoun; as أیاٰ me; أیاناٰ us; أیاکماٰ أیاک thee, (mas.); أیاک ایاک you two; أیاھماٰ أیاھاٰ her; أیاکنٰ أیاھك you, (fem.); أیاھم them (two); أیاھم them, (mas.); أیاھنٰ أیاھن them, (fem.).

This form of pronoun is also used when the pronoun personal is put before the verb which governs it, with the view of giving a greater emphasis; as أیاک نعبد و أیاک نستعين thee we adore, and thee we call to our help.

Reflective pronouns, such as *myself*, *thyself*, &c. are expressed by the words ذات نفسي or ذات نفسك my soul; thy soul; ذاتكم انفسكم your souls; or ذاتي my being. These are sometimes joined, as بذاته نفسه i. e. by himself.

OF PARTICLES.

PARTICLES are divided into inseparable, and separate; the first being always prefixed, and the second class, though not joined, always preceding the word which they govern. They occur in every line, and are of much consequence in acquiring a proper knowledge of the language, the inseparable adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions especially; these, together with the servile letters, perplexing the learner in various ways, but more particularly by exhausting his patience in turning over, to no purpose, the leaves of a Dictionary for vocables, which he can never find till he has learned to analyse and separate those letters or particles from the words to which they are prefixed. It will be requisite, therefore, to pay very great attention to the observations upon them, in order that they may make a due impression on the memory; they consist of the following letters: ؎, this is an interrogative particle (an? num?) بـ in; تـ by; this is used in oaths. سـ, an adverb, indicating the future: فـ and; كـ like; لـ for, in order to; لـ certainly; and to these may be joined عـ and مـ, which however are very seldom used; the first nine are contained in the technical words أَبْتَسْ, فَكْلُو.

More than one of these particles may be prefixed to a word; thus the interrogative ؎ may be followed by فـ or وـ. These conjunctive particles فـ and وـ may likewise be followed by سـ,

indicating the future, or by the prepositions بِ, تِ, لِ, كِ, وِ, and عِ.

1. This, as has been observed, is an interrogative particle, as أَمَّاتْ has he died? It is often joined to أَنْ, and is then written أَنْكَ لَأَنْتَ يُوسْفَ art thou indeed Joseph?

When a second proposition follows, preceded by the separate interrogative particle أَمْ, they both become disjunctives, signifying whether—or, thus إِنْ أَلَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ أَعْذِرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تَعْذِرْهُمْ as to those who have disbelieved, it is the same with them, whether you admonish them, or do not admonish them.

2. It is a particle of invocation, as أَيُوسْفَ O Joseph! it is then sometimes written thus أَ.

بِ.

This always bears *Kasrah*, and signifies

1. *In*; as بِالْمَسْجِدِ in the mosque.
2. *With*; especially when prefixed to a noun of instrument, as كَبَّتْ بِقَلْمَنْ I wrote with a pen; or when subjoined to verbs of *coming* and *going*, which then assume the significance of *bringing* and *giving*, or *taking away*, as أَتَى بِالْكِتَابِ he came with the book, i.e. he brought the book; دَهَبَ بِالنُّورِ he went away with the light, i.e. he took away the light.

3. Because, for, on account of; as ^{صَوْبَهُ} ^{صَوْبَهُ} ^{النَّفْسُ بِالنَّفْسِ وَ الْعَيْنُ بِالْعَيْنِ}
 الله قتلك يرجعك عن ^{بِالْعَدْيِنِ} life for life, and eye for an eye; ^{بِالْعَدْيِنِ} may God destroy thee on account of thy relapse from Islam!

4. It is a particle of swearing, as ^{بِاللهِ} by God!

5. It is often put before the predicate of a negative, and becomes a species of expletive, as ^{مَا} ^{أَلَّهُ يَغْنِي} God does not neglect; literally, God is not in neglecting; لَسْتُ بِعَالِمٍ I do not know.

6. After ^{إِذَا} behold, بِ is prefixed to the name indicating the object of attention, as ^{إِذَا} ^{بِرَخْلٍ} behold a man!

7. It subserves to the construction of many verbs, as ^{بِالشَّهِيدِ} he perceived the thing; مَرَرْتُ بِرَجُلٍ نَّاَمٍ I passed near a man who was sleeping.

ت.

This is a particle of swearing, as ^{تَالَّهُ} by God! it is employed in a few other forms of oath, as ^{تَرَبِّي} by my Lord! but is never applied but to God only.

س.

This is prefixed to the future tense, fixing it absolutely to a future signification.

ف.

This is a conjunction of very general use, signifying and, then, therefore, so that, &c.: and implies something that follows

immediately; differing in that respect from ^{ثُمَّ} *then, afterwards,* as well as from ^{وْ}, *and*; both which denote a more remote consequence; as ^{سُعِّدَ} ^{سَرِّي} ^{جَاءَنِي} زَيْدٌ نَعْمَرُوا *came to me Zaid, and then Amru,* (he following Zaid immediately). It also differs from ^{وْ}, inasmuch as in the propositions connected by it, something is inferred from the preceding to the consequent; as ^{غَزَّالٌ} مَا ^{مَاءٌ} فَاتَّى إِلَيْهِ عَطَشٌ مَرَّةٌ *once a stag was thirsty, and came to a fountain of water.*

2. This conjunction is often used to indicate that the subject of the succeeding proposition differs from that of the preceding one. This should be particularly observed, as it may prevent the mistakes which might otherwise arise from the want of precision in expressing the subject which is sometimes found in Arabian authors. It is frequently prefixed to the imperative, and then in general marks the passage with peculiar emphasis. It frequently however appears as a mere copulative, like ^{وْ}.

ك.

This is an adverb of similitude, signifying *like*, or, *as*, and governs the genitive; as ^{كَرْجِلٍ} *like a man.* It is prefixed also to the personal pronoun, as ^{كَانَتْ} ^{كَانَ} *like me;* ^{كَانَتْ} ^{كَانَ} *like thee;* ^{كَهْوَ} *like him.* It is very rarely found with the affixed pronouns, as ^{كِي} *like me;* ^{كَيْ} *like thee;* ^{كَ} *like him.* The word ^{كَذَا} composed of ^ك and of the demonstrative ^{ذَا}, is considered as a noun, and if governed by a preceding word, the antecedent

loses the nunnation. فِي شَهْرٍ كَذَا مِنْ سَنَةٍ كَذَا in such a month of such a year. Of this particle, and the relative pronoun ما, is formed the word كما, signifying, in the same manner as.

ل.

This is a preposition employed in various senses, as

1. *To*, the sign of the dative case, as لِبِّ to the master; الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ praise be to God. With pronouns it bears *Fathah*, as لَكَ to thee; لَنَا to us, &c., except the affixed pronoun of the first person singular, as لِي to me.

2. *For*, because, on account of; تَاجِحٌ كَرِيْبٌ لِعَصَابَهِ بِنَاظِرِيهِ my grief was increased on account of what had happened to his two eyes.

3. It expresses swearing with a mixture of surprise, as لِلَّهِ by God!

4. When prefixed to a verb it sometimes means in order to; as التَّمَسَ شَيْئاً لِيَاكِلَهُ he sought something that he might eat.

5. It is elegantly prefixed, by way of pleonasm, to that part of the sentence which is called the predicate, or what is affirmed of any person or thing; particularly when إنْ is put before the subject, or the person or thing, of which somewhat is affirmed; as إِنَّ اِسْكَنْدَرَ لَقَدْ يَرِيْدُ for Alexander is powerful.

6. With *Kasrah* before the future it forms the imperative passive, and occasions an apocope, as وَلِيَكْتَبْ بَيْنَكُمْ كَاتِبْ

let a scribe write an agreement between you. It will be observed that when فَ or وَ are prefixed, it loses its *Kasrah*. With *Fathah* it is also used in calling for help, as يَا زَيْدٍ help, O Zaid!

It must be observed that when لَ comes before the article, the latter loses its *Alif*; وَ إِنَّهُ لِلْحَقِّ مِنْ رَبِّكَ verily that is the truth coming from thy Lord. Here لِلْحَقِّ is for لِلْحَقِّ.

7. In conditional propositions it answers to the antecedent لَوْ if; or لَوْ لَا if not; as لَوْ جِئْتَنِي لَأَرْمَتَكَ if you come to me, I will certainly honour you.

وَ.

This is, 1. The conjunction *and, also*.

2. It denotes swearing, as وَاللهِ by God!

3. It signifies *with*, indicating a simultaneous action, and then governs the accusative, as أَسْتَوْى الْمَاءُ وَ الْحَاشِيَةُ the water is even with the bank; جَاءَ الْأَمِيرُ وَ الْجَيْشُ the Amir came with the army.

4. This conjunction is sometimes equivalent to اذْ when or whilst; and then affects the indefinite tense with antithesis, as أَخَافُ أَنْ تَقْتَلَنِي وَ أَنَا أَشْرَبُ I fear that thou wilt kill me whilst I am drinking.

ع and م.

These are prefixed for عن and من, the letter ن being dropped; as عما for ما, عن ما for ممّا, and من ما for ممّا.

Of Separate Particles.

These are divided into Prepositions, Adverbs, Conjunctions, and Interjections; it is rather the office of the dictionary than the grammar, to point these out; but as they very often occur, the learner will find great advantage in being well acquainted with them. I therefore here make a few remarks upon some of the principal.

The number of separate prepositions is not great, they are the following:

إلى. This indicates the term of an action, *to, until*; as جاء إلى المدينة he came to the city; until the time.

حتى. This is used in four ways:

1. As a preposition, shewing the term or extremity, and is equivalent to *unto*, as حتى مطلع الصبح unto the place of sunrise. When thus used it governs a noun in the genitive, or a conjunctive proposition beginning with أن.

2. It is applied to time, then meaning *until*, as ساروا حتى طلعت الشمس they travelled until the sun rose.

3. It is equivalent to our word *even*, as أكلت السُّمْكَةَ حَتَّى رأسها I have eaten the fish, even its head. Had the particle إلى been used here instead of حتى it would have meant, I have eaten the fish unto, or as far as its head.

4. When preceding the indefinite tense used as a future, it affects it with antithesis, and answers to the Latin *donec* followed by the subjunctive mood. إِمْشِ حَتَّى تَدْرِكُهُم march until you overtake them.

أَخْلَى, حَاجَشَا, and عَدَا. These are exceptive particles, originally verbs, signifying *to be separated from*, *to be beyond*; thus تَتَلَوَّا جَمِيعَهُم عَدَا زَيْدًا literally means the whole of them beyond, or separated from Zaid, have been slain.

عَلَى. On, above, is a preposition denoting superiority of place; it may sometimes be rendered by *against*, as خَرَجَ عَلَيْهِ he went forth against him.

2. According to; as عَلَى حَادَةٍ according to custom.

3. Office, or duty, or debt, as على ألف دينار literally, upon me a thousand dinars, i. e. I owe a thousand dinars. عليك أن تفعل هذا you ought to do that.

4. عليك زيداً خذ take. Is used to signify take, as عليك زيداً خذ take Zaid. An ellipsis for عليك أن تأخذ زيداً it is your place to take Zaid.

عَنْ . This usually signifies *separation from*, or the capability of doing without a thing. إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَنِيٌّ عَنِ الْعَالَمِينَ verily God is rich enough without men. From this is derived another signification, of *leaving behind*, as مَاتَ عَنْ وَلَدٍ he died leaving a son.

فِي . This denotes *in*, whether of time or place, and is used to express multiplication or proportion, as ثُلَاثَةُ فِي خَمْسَةٍ three multiplied by five ; طُولُهُ خَمْسُونَ ذِرَاعًا فِي أَنْتَيْ عَشَرِ ذِرَاعًا its length is fifty cubits by twelve cubits broad. It sometimes answers to the preposition *with*, as *he departed with fifty thousand men*. تَوْجِهٌ فِي خَمْسِينَ أَلْفًا

لَدَنْ لَدَى to, with, nigh, &c.

مِنْذُ , مِنْذَ , مِنْدُ , or مِنْدَ . These denote the commencement of a certain period of time, and are equivalent to *since* ; as مَا رَأَيْتَ مِنْذِ يَوْمِ الْجُمُعَةِ I have not seen him since Friday. When the period is not yet finished, مِنْذُ or مِنْذَ governs the genitive, as مَا كَلَمْتَ مِنْ شَهْرٍ نَّا هَذَا I have not spoken to him during this month.

عَنْ خَرْجِ الْمِيرِ مِنَ الدَّارِ . From, of, for, than, as when the Amîr departed from the palace.

جِنَّةٌ مِنْ نَخِيلٍ وَأَعْنَابٍ a garden of palm-trees and vines.

3. In negative propositions, or interrogative propositions implying negation, it often happens that the subject, or object of the verb, instead of appearing in its proper case, is expressed by the preposition مِنْ governing the genitive; as ما جاءني منْ no man came to me; ما لكم منْ الله غيره you have no God but him.

Adverbs.

The Adverbs of the Arabic language are few in number, but this deficiency is amply supplied by the means of putting nouns in the accusative case, or adverbially; and as this is applied to all nouns of action, and active participles, there is no noun, adjective, or verb, which cannot form an adverb; thus دَاخِلًا within; خارِجًا without; كَثِيرًا much; قَلِيلًا little; مَعًا together; نَهَارًا to-morrow; يَوْمًا one day; لَيْلًا by night; بِالنَّهَارِ by day; اتَّفَاقَاتِا by chance; يُمْدِنَا on the right hand; شَمَالًا on the left hand; سَرِيعًا quickly; رَغْبَةً eagerly; طَوْعًا willingly; كَرْهًا violently; أَبَدًا eternally, &c. These are all substantives, adjectives, or nouns of action, which being put in the accusative case become adverbs.

Nouns thus put in the accusative case, are often found in elliptical expressions, where they depend upon a verb understood; as سَمِعًا وَ طَاعَةً meaning *I am ready to obey you*; this is literally, *by hearing and obeying*. سَقِيَا may God water this land, literally *by watering*. سُبْحَانَهُ by his praise, i.e. may he

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 سَمِعْتُ سَمِعًا وَ أَطَعْتُ اطَاعَةً I heard by hearing and obeyed with obedience;
 أَسْبَحْتُ سَبَاحَةً سَقَاكَ اللَّهُ سَقِيَا I praise him with his due praise. These modes of speaking are
 very common in Arabic; as لَكَ تَعَسًا may you perish! مَرْحِبًا وَ سَهْلًا you are welcome, literally, at your ease and convenience;
 حَبَّا وَ كَرَامَةً all is at your service, literally, a pitcher and a
 pot-lid, or, on the contrary, لَا وَ لَا كَرَامَةً which is a double ellipsis
 for لَا حَبَّا وَ لَا كَرَامَةً neither pitcher nor pot-lid, i. e. expect nothing
 from me.

A List of the most common Adverbs and Adverbial Names.

وَ أَجَلُ yes.

إِذَا وَ إِذَمَا, إِذَمَّا and إِذَمَا when. إِذَا, إِذْ are conjunctive adverbs usually employed with a future sense. إِذْ is limited to the present, and signifies also, *seeing that*.

إِذْ and إِذَا signify also, *then, behold.*

إِذْ ذَاكَ or إِذْ ذَاكَ then, *at that time.*

إِذْ إِنَّ or إِذَا well done!

إِلَّا or إِلَّا unless, otherwise, verily.

أَمْ *whether?* this often acts as a conjunction expressing doubt, and then signifies, *or else*.

أَمَا *is it not?*

أَمْسِ *yesterday.*

إِنْ ^{صَحْكَمْ} *This when followed by لَا signifies, not; as إِنْ الْحُكْمُ لِلَّهِ there is no judgment but with God. Sometimes when the word لَا does not follow, this adverb still expresses negation; as وَإِنْ أَدْرِي لِعَلَهُ فِتْنَةٌ لَكُمْ وَإِنْ أَدْرِي لِعَلَهُ فِتْنَةٌ لَكُمْ and I know not whether this may be a trial to you.*

إِنْ *yes, verily.*

إِنَّمَا *my reward because, since, only; as إِنَّمَا أَجْرِي عَلَى اللَّهِ is only with God.*

أَنْ *how? wherefore?*

آهَا *alas!*

إِنِّي *yes; equivalent also to نَعَمْ; it is only used when a form of oath follows; as إِنِّي نَعَمْ yes, by God.*

أَيْ *that is—as also the exclamation oh!*

أَيَّا *and أَيَّا when, whenever.*

أَيْنَمَا *whence; مِنْ أَيْنَ where; أَيْنَ whether; أَيْنَمَا where-ever.*

ایه، ایه، ایه bravo! well done!

ابنَا stop! that is enough!

بعد after, behind; بعد من hereafter. When this word is used as a preposition it ceases to be indeclinable, and appears either in the accusative دُعِيَ, or in the genitive, if preceded by the preposition مِنْ, as دُعِيَ مِنْ. The formula أَمَّا بَعْدَ, is commonly employed in letters, or the prefaces of books, in order to announce the commencement of the real subject, after the praises of God, or the usual expressions of politeness.

بعيد the diminutive of the preceding signifies, *a little after.*

بلى yes, certainly.

بَيْنَ between; this is the noun بَيْنَ—difference, separation; in the accusative.

بَيْنَا whilst; and sometimes like the preceding, *between.*

بَيْنَمَا whilst; *in the mean time.*

تَحْتَ below; to this word what has been said of دُعِيَ, applies also.

تَحْيِتَ a little lower.

ثُمَّ and ثُمَّتْ then, afterwards.

ثُمَّ here.

جَلِيرٌ yes, certainly.

حَاسَ حَاسَ God forbid! When this word appears with the nunnation, it becomes an adverb, though before described as a preposition.

حَىٰ هَلَّا , حَىٰ hallo!

إِلَى حَيْثُ where; مِنْ حَيْثُ whence; إِلَيْهِ حَيْثُ whither; حَيْثَمَا wheresoever; it is also written حَيْثُ.

دُونَ except, under, besides.

رَبِّا often, sometimes. This is compounded of the preposition رب, always governing an indefinite noun in the genitive case, and also signifying sometimes, or often; and of the particle ما.

رَبِّت until.

سَفَ , سَيِّدَ سَوْفَ. These indicate the future.

لَا سِيمَا above all, principally.

عَلَّ above.

لَعْلَّ perhaps, by chance. This adverb receives the affixed pronouns.

عَوْضٌ and عَوْضٌ. This adverb conveys a negation, is only employed with a verb in the future, and signifies never.

غَيْرَ except. This is the accusative case of the noun غَيْرٌ difference; it is also used adverbially, thus لَا غَيْرٌ, signifying not otherwise; and is then indeclinable, like بَعْدٌ, تَحْتٌ, &c.

فَضْلًا عنْ فَضْلًا far from, much less, &c.

نَفْتَنْ only, solely.

فَوْقَ above. It is with this word as with دُونَ.

قَبْلَ before. This word is in the same case as the preceding.

نَمْلَ along with, in the power of.

قَبِيلَ diminutive of قَبْلَ, a little before.

قَدْ, لَقَدْ certainly, sometimes.

قَطْ, قَطَّ, قَطَّا, قَطَّا, قَطَّا, never. This adverb is only used with a verb in the preterite; if a future time is spoken of, عَوْنَ or أَبْدَا must be used.

كَانَ as if.

كَمْ how much?

كَذَا thus.

لَلَا assuredly not.

كُلَّما every time that, as often as.

كَمْ how many? how much?

كَمَا as if, according to.

كَيْفَ wherefore, in the same manner as, how?

كَيْفَمَا any how.

لَيْ no, not, not at all, is not; لَابْ necessarily; لَاجْرَمْ undoubtedly.

لَمْ unless, no, not; applied to the past tense.

لَمْ not yet, when.

لَمْ and لِمْ why? This is compounded of the preposition لِ, and of the indeclinable word لِمْ.

لَنْ no, not.

لَوْلَا or لَوْمَا unless.

لَيْتْ would to God! This admits the affixed pronouns.

مَا, negative adverb of the present tense, and conjunctive noun, meaning *that which*, and as an interrogative particle *what?* or *how?*

مَتَى when; مَنِي in whatever way.

مَعَا with, together with.

مَهْمَةً as often as.

مَعَ yes.

وَحْدَهُ. This word always requires an affixed pronoun, thus.

وَحْدَهُ he alone; وَحْدَهَا she alone.

وَيْكَ and وَيْكَ. Adverbs of admiration or reproach.

هَا behold! This with the affixed pronoun of the second person, has the signification of خُذْ take! The affixed pronoun changes, however, then into *Hamzah*, as هَأَ, هَاءُ, هَوْمَا, هَارُونَ; according to the variation of gender, and number, for هَأَكْ take thou, (mas.); هَائِكْ take thou, (fem.); لَمَّا take you two, &c.

هَانِدَا *see here! behold!* هَانِدَة fem.

هَلْ *whether?* An interrogative adverb.

لَا and **لَا** *whether? is it not? well done!*

لَمْ and **لَكْ** *هم*; **لَكْ**; **لَكُمْ**, &c. *come on!*

هَنَا and **هَنَا** *here.* From this adverb other demonstrative adverbs are formed, in the same manner as demonstrative pronouns; as **هَنَاكَ**, **هَنَاكَ** *there*, in speaking of things at a distance; **هَاهِنَا** *here*, in speaking of things at hand.

هُونَدَا *see there! behold!*

يَا *Ayeha*, **يَا** *Ayetha*, **يَا** *Miyat*, **هَيَا**; these five adverbs are used in invocation and speaking to.

Conjunctions.

It is with conjunctions as with adverbs, they must be learned by the Dictionary, but a few of the most common may be here enumerated.

أَلَا. This is compounded of the conjunction **أَنْ** *that*, and the negative adverb **لَا** *not*; with the prefixed particle **لِ**; it is written thus, **لِلَا** *that it may—not.*

لَا *if not.*

لَوْلَى *but, however, nevertheless.*

لَوْلَى *or, or else;* **فَامَا** *if, but.*

أَنْ ^{هَذَا} *that*. أَنْ is used when this conjunction is immediately followed by a noun; it is often written with the affixed pronoun *s*. The purpose of this addition of the pronoun, is to remove the influence of the conjunction, which would, but for such addition, require the accusative case.

أَنْ, and by contraction أُنْ. This conjunction comes before the subject of a proposition, when that subject is placed before the verb, and adds energy to the expression. It is also written أَنْ, as is done with أَنْ ^{هَذَا}, and for the same reason; from the inseparable particle ف, joined to this conjunction, are formed the words فَانْ and فَانَةً, signifying *and indeed*.

أَنْ *if*; from the affirmative adverb لَ *certainly*; and this conjunction if formed; لَنْ *certainly if*.

أَوْ *or, or else, until*.

كَيْ *in order that*; لَكَيْ is used in the same sense and with the negative adverb لَ, it becomes كَيْلَا and لَكَيْلَا *lest not, so as not*.

لَكِنْ *but*. لَكِنْ is only used before nouns and pronouns.

Interjections.

وَ *ah! alas!* This exclamation may be followed by the nominative case; or the nunnation being dropped, *Alif* preceded by *Fathah*, or *sh*, may be added وَ ^{سَعْ} *jidā*, or وَ زَيْدَا,

or **وَ زَيْدٌ**, when two nouns in construction follow, the syllable **شِ** is added to the last, as **وَ غَلَمٌ شِ زَيْدٌ**, *alas the boy of Zaid!*

وَيلٌ alas! woe! This is sometimes used disjunctively, as **وَيلٌ وَيلٌ** *woe to him!* or conjoined, **وَيلٌ وَيلٌنِي** *woe to thee!* **وَيلٌ وَيلٌنِي** *woe to me!*

S Y N T A X.

THE concordance of the substantive with the adjective, of the relative with its antecedent, and the nominative with the verb, has but few peculiarities in the Arabic language. The substantive however precedes the adjective, the verb the nominative, and the nominative the genitive.

Syntax of the Noun.

A proper name being definite by its very nature, takes no article; but the epithet, if it have one, always requires it, as ^{صَدِيقُ} إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْمُكْرِمٍ *Abraham the faithful*. This is the case also when a substantive is rendered definite by an affixed pronoun, as ^{صَدِيقُ} أَبِي الْمَكْرِمِ *my honored father*.

The nominative, in the beginning of a sentence, is often found to be, what may be called, the nominative absolute, as ^{صَدِيقُ} اللَّهِ لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَعَلَى الْأَرْضِ *God, to him is what is in heaven and on earth*.

A noun substantive governs another in the genitive, which, as above observed, is always placed after the nominative; as ^{صَدِيقُ} كِتَابَ سُلَيْمَانَ *a book of Solomon*; ^{صَدِيقُ} خَاتَمَ نَبَّهِ *a ring of gold*.

The governing substantive sometimes has the effect of an adjective; as طَولُ الْتَّجَارِبِ *length of experience*, i. e. *long experience*; this is always the construction of the word ^{صَدِيقُ} كُلُّ *the whole*;

which is used for *all* or *every*; as كُلْ شَيْءٌ every thing; كُلُّ أَنْسَابٍ all men. This, and some other substantives, such as نفس the soul, self; when they have the possessive pronouns annexed, and follow another substantive, with which they agree, become as it were adjectives, and follow their construction, as حَبِيبٌ نَفْسَهُ a friend his-self, a real friend. خَبْرٌ كُلِّهِ the whole of the bread, all the bread; gen. خَبْرٌ كُلِّهِ of all the bread.

It has been observed that the accusative termination conveys an adverbial meaning, which may often be rendered by the Latin Gerund in *do*, as جاءَ راكِبًا he came riding (equitando) ادْخُلُوا الْبَابَ سَجَدًا enter the gate adoring (adorando.)

The sense of the Latin *quoad*, *by reason*, or *in respect of*, is conveyed by the accusative, as طَابَ يُوسُفَ نَفْسًا Joseph is good, *in respect of his mind*, or *disposition*, i. e. he is well disposed.

The Arabic noun having no vocative case, the nominative and accusative are both used in its place; if the person or object addressed be present, the noun is in the nominative case, without nunnation, as يا سماءً O heaven! يا نبيون O Prophets! but

in this case the noun must not be followed by a word which it governs, either immediately, or by a preposition; in these cases it appears in the accusative, as يا عبدَ اللهِ O Abd-Allah!

(O Servant of God) يا حسناً وجنتهُ O thou whose face is beautiful. The accusative is also used when the object addressed is

indeterminate, that is to say, without an article, and is not considered to be present, as يَا نَبِيًّا *O Prophet!*

The principal use of the passive voice is to consider an action, only with relation to the patient, the agent being left out of sight; if it is only desired to fix the principal, but not exclusive attention on the object or patient, the name of the subject or agent may be added; and it may be said, *the Vazir was killed by the Sultan*, but this form of construction is very rare in Arabic.

The transitive verb, when entering the passive voice, loses its object; which then becomes its subject. Verbs doubly transitive, however, preserve both their objects, the second remaining in its preceding form, and the first becoming the subject of the proposition, thus in the active voice سَقَى الْسُّلْطَانُ وَزِيرَه مَاءً سَمِومًا *the Sultan gave his Vazir poisoned water to drink.* In the passive voice this becomes سَقِيَ الْوَزِيرُ مَاءً سَمِومًا *The Vazir received poisoned water to drink.* In the same way it is said اعْطَى زَيْدٌ عَمْرًا ثُوبًا مُفْخِرًا *Zaid gave Amru a splendid Vest.* In the passive voice اعْطِيَ عَمْرُو ثُوبًا مُفْخِرًا *Amru has been presented with a splendid vest.*

As in other languages, so in Arabic, two nouns meaning the same thing, or as it is termed in Grammar, put in apposition, must agree in gender, number, and case, nor can the second, when one word governs another, be the same thing as its antecedent. Such grammatical anomalies are however sometimes met with; as يَوْمُ الْخَمِيس *the day of tuesday* (the fifth) صَلَةٌ

سُكُف عَمَامَة الْأَوْلَى the prayer of the first; that is, the first prayer
 a worn-out of a turban; that is, a worn-out turban. Many
 nouns indicating time, or portions of time, govern complete pro-
 positions; the governing noun then loses its nunnation, هَذَا يَوْمٌ
 يَنْفَعُ الصَّادِقِينَ صِدْقُهُمْ That day the justice of just men will aid
 them; آلَسَلَامٍ عَلَى يَوْمِ وِلْدَتْ Peace was upon me the day when
 I was born; لِهِ الْمُلْكُ يَوْمَ يَنْفَعُ فِي آلَصَورِ To him will be the
 royalty, on the day when the trumpet is sounded.

The subject and object of a transitive verb represented by
 the noun of action, being both expressed, the subject may be
 put in construction with the noun of action, that is, may re-
 ceive the genitive case; as كَانَ قَتْلُ الْخَلِيفَةِ جَعْفَرًا فِي هَذِهِ آلَسَنَةِ
In this year it was that the Khalif slew Jâfar; or the object
 may be put in the genitive, and the subject in the nominative,
 وَمَنْعَ الْنَّاسَ كَافَةً مِنْ مُخَاطَبَتِهِ أَحَدٌ وَمَكَاتِبَهِ بِسَيِّدِنَا وَمَوْلَانَا as
*He forbade all men in speaking or writing to call him our Lord
 and our Master.*

The active participle may, like all verbs, except the sub-
 stantive or abstract verb, express an attribute of a subject, and
 as the subject of a verb is always in the nominative whenever
 the active participle has a subject, that subject is placed in the
 nominative thus عمُو الْقَاتِلِ أَبُوهُ مُحَمَّدًا Amru whose father has
 killed Mahmûd; زَيْدٌ نَاكِحٌ أَبْنَهُ غَدًا زَبِيدَةٌ The son of Zaid will
 to-morrow marry Zubaidah.

If, however, the active participle expresses a quality inherent

in the subject, and unconnected with any circumstance of time, it may govern its subject in the genitive. It is not therefore incorrect to say زيدٌ صَاحِبُ الْقَابِ Zaid, whose father stands firmly. This construction, where the noun, which is really the subject, is put in the genitive case, and governed by the participle, seldom takes place but when the participle is of a neuter verb; it is sometimes found, however, with participles derived from transitive verbs, when they are used as mere adjectives, as آلْرَاحِمُ الْقَلْبُ merciful of heart.

The active participle, accompanied by the article, is equivalent to the relative pronoun and a verb; thus هذا أَنْفَاتِلْ أَبُوهُ عَمْرًا is the same as هذا أَلَّذِي قَتَلَ أَبُوهُ عَمْرًا This is he whose father killed Amru.

The subject to which the passive participle is attached, appears also in the nominative case زيدٌ مَقْتُولٌ حَالًا أَبُوهُ زيدٌ مَقْتُولٌ Zaid, whose father is at this moment killed. It may, however, be put in the genitive, being then governed by the participle, or in the accusative case; thus it may be written زيدٌ مَقْتُولٌ أَبُوهُ، زيدٌ مَقْتُولٌ أَبَا، or أَلَّمَقْتُولٌ أَبَا.

If the passive participle belongs to a verb doubly transitive, it preserves in the accusative the second object governed by the verb; thus زيدٌ مَعْطُى عَبْدَهِ بِرَهْمًا زيدٌ مَعْطُى عبدٌ بِرَهْمًا The slave of Zaid has been presented with a piece of silver.

The substantive signifying the object to which the adjective refers, or by which the quantity or quality of that adjective is defined, is often joined to it; as when we say a man learned

in (quoad) music; a young man handsome of (quoad) countenance; a man whose father is just; the Arabians express such sentences in three ways.

1. The adjective preserves its nunnation, or article, and the following substantive is in the nominative case, as جَاءَنِي حَسَنٌ أَبٌ ابْنُ حَسَنٍ or حَسَنٌ أَبٌ دُرْجَلٌ There came to me a man whose father is handsome; مررت بِرَجُلٍ قَبِيْحٍ أَوْجَهٍ, or قَبِيْحٍ وَجْهٍ I passed by a man whose face was ugly.

2. They put the adjective with the following substantive in construction, as حَاءَنِي رَجُلٌ حَسَنٌ الْوَجْهِ or حَسَنٌ وَجْهِهِ مررت بِرَجُلٍ حَسَنٌ الْوَجْهِ, or حَسَنٌ وَجْهِهِ I passed by a man handsome of countenance.

3. The adjective preserves its nunnation, or its article, the following substantive appearing in the accusative, as جَاءَنِي حَسَنٌ الْوَجْهِ or حَسَنٌ وَجْهِهِ There came to me a man handsome in countenance; مررت بِرَجُلٍ حَسَنٌ وَجْهِهِ حَسِّنٌ or حَسِّنٌ أَوْجَهٍ I passed by a man handsome in countenance.

In the three ways here indicated, the adjective which precedes the substantive, shewing the object, may have the article or not; the substantive, itself may also be definite or not. It is made definite, first by the article, second by a substantive governed by itself, and which substantive has the article, third by the affixed pronoun, fourth by a substantive governed by itself, and which substantive has an affixed pronoun. From

this results a great number of different forms, some disapproved, and others authorized, but more or less elegant.

The adjective, even when taking the article, may receive the affixed pronouns, thus أَلْقِبَيْتَ الْمُنْظَرَ الْشَّدِيدَ الرَّاسِ وَ الْأَصْغِيرَةَ *he who is ugly of countenance, who has a strong head, and a little one.*

The adjective, in the form of construction just before indicated, must agree with the preceding substantive in regard to the use of the article, as رَجُلٌ حَسَنٌ الْوِجْهِ *a man handsome of countenance*; and زَيْدٌ الْحَسَنُ الْوِجْهِ *Zaid handsome of countenance.*

If such an adjective have a substantive following, which it governs in the genitive, it must itself agree with its preceding substantive in gender, number, and case, as مَرَرْتُ بِرَجُلٍ حَسَنِ الْوِجْهِ *I passed by a man handsome of countenance*; رَأَيْتُ امْرَأَةً حَسَنَةَ الْوِجْهِ *I saw a woman handsome of countenance*; جَاءَنِي رَجُلَيْنِ حَسَنَا الْوِجْهِ *there came to me two men handsome of countenance.* This agreement of the adjective with the preceding substantive, is equally observed, though the following substantive may be in the accusative case; as مَرَرْتُ بِرَجُلٍ حَسَنٍ وَجْهًا *I passed by a man handsome in (quoad) countenance.*

If however the substantive following the adjective be put in the nominative, the adjective then agrees with the preceding substantive in case, but with the substantive following in gender

and number, thus مررت بـرجل حـسـن وجـهـة I passed by a man whose face is handsome; مررت بـامـرـة حـسـن وجـهـهـا I passed by a woman whose face is handsome. If the following substantive be a broken plural, the adjective is usually put in the feminine singular, as مررت بـرجال حـسـنة وجوهـهـم I passed by men whose faces are handsome; فـوـيل لـلـقـاسـيـة قـلـوبـهـم woe be to them whose hearts are hard!

Before a substantive masculine in the plural number, the adjective usually appears in the masculine singular, as رـأـيـت رـجـلـا مـرـيـضـا غـلـمـانـهـا I saw a man whose boys are sick. The adjective may however appear in the plural, either broken or regular, as مـرـيـضـيـن غـلـمـانـهـا, رـأـيـت رـجـلـا مـرـضـى غـلـمـانـهـا.

If after a substantive definite by its nature, by the use of the article, or an affixed pronoun, an indefinite adjective follows, an ellipsis of the abstract verb *to be* must be understood, as أـبـي مـرـيـضـا آلـسـلـطـانـا the Sultan is sick; أـبـي مـرـيـضـا my father is sick; يـوسـفـا مـرـيـضـا Joseph is sick.

If however the adjective be limited by the article, the personal pronoun هو is interposed between it, and the subject, and supplies the place of the verb *to be*, as الله هو الحـي الـقـيـوم God is living and self-subsisting.

An adjective constituting the predicate of a proposition, agrees with the subject in gender and number, unless that subject be a broken plural, in which case the adjective may be in

the feminine singular تَعْمَى الْقُلُوبُ وَالْعَيْنُونَ نَاطِرَةٌ their hearts are blind though their eyes see.

If the predicate precede the subject, as takes place in interrogative and negative propositions, and the subject be dual, or plural, the predicate is to be placed in the singular, as أَدَّا خَلَّ مَا خَارَجَ الرِّجَالَ do the two men enter? أَدَّا الرِّجَالَ مَا خَارَجَ the men do not go out.

A substantive preceding an adjective, and forming with it a proper name, throws away the article, as عبد المُجِيد (Abd-ul-Majíd) the servant of the glorified (God).

When two substantives meet in construction, the antecedent is commonly indefinite, and the following noun definite, and the effect of their union is to determine the antecedent, thus عَلَمُ عَمِرو the slave of Amru; اُمَّةُ أَخْتِي the servant of my sister;

وزيرُ السُّلْطَانِ the Vazir of the Sultan. When both terms of the proposition are indefinite, the antecedent so continues to be, as اُمَّةُ رَجُلِ حَاجِمٍ a barber's wife; حَمَارٌ بَقَالٌ a green-seller's ass; صَاحِبٌ مَالٌ a possessor of riches. In this case, though the antecedent do not become a definite noun, it is no longer entirely vague, and it will be perceived that a Vazir of a Sultan, and an ass of a green-seller, are more definite than a Vazir, and an ass. This case the Arabian grammarians term مُسْكِنٌ, or particularized. The antecedent never takes the article, though some of the principal authors of the last four or five centuries do not observe this rule, and prefix the article to both the

أشبع الجم الغفير من القرص ^{صـ صـ صـ صـ صـ}
 antecedent; and the consequent; من القرص ^{صـ صـ صـ صـ صـ}
 آللشعيـر *he satisfied a vast multitude with barley bread.*

When the meaning of the construction cannot be resolved into *possession*, or some synonymous interpretation, the nominative is either with or without the article, according as the signification is definite or indefinite, as ^{صـ صـ} **الصارب العبد** *the scourger of the servant*; or ^{صـ صـ} **صارب العبد** *a scourger of the servant*. Nouns of measure and weight govern the accusative singular, as ^{صـ صـ} **رطلان زيتان** *two pounds of oil of olives.*

The cardinal numbers, from three to ten, may be considered either as adjectives, or substantives; as adjectives they agree in gender and case with the name of the thing numbered, as ^{صـ صـ} **كان له بنون ثلاثة و بنات خمس** *he had three sons and five daughters.* As substantives they govern the following word in the genitive plural. The numeral must agree in gender with the name of the thing numbered, as ^{صـ صـ} **ست رجالي** *three men;* ^{صـ} **ست بنات** *six girls.*

The numerals, from ten to one hundred, govern the accusative singular. The tens excepted, they not admitting any variation of gender, these numerals agree in their gender with the name of the thing numbered, as ^{صـ صـ} **أحد عشر كوكباً** *eleven stars;* ^{صـ صـ} **تسع و تسعون نجمة** *ninety-nine sheep.*

In the numbers above twenty, the unities are put before the tens, thus ^{صـ صـ} **خمسة و عشرون ديناراً** *twenty-five pieces of gold.*

After the numerals of hundreds, the name of the thing numbered is in the genitive singular, the numeral antecedent losing its nunnation, and the dual the termination **ن**, as
مَائَةُ رَجُلٍ a hundred men; **مَائَتَيْ حِمَارٍ** two hundred asses; **خَمْسَ مَائَةٍ كَلْبٍ** five hundred dogs.

The numerative **أَلْفٌ** one thousand, is a masculine noun governing the genitive singular.

If the number to be expressed is composed of numerals of different classes, it is sufficient to put the name of the thing numbered after all the numerals, and in the number and case demanded by the last of them: **بَيْنَ الْهِجْرَةِ وَ الطَّوفَانِ ثَلَاثَةُ أَلْفٍ وَ تِسْعَمِائَةٍ وَ أَرْبَعَ وَ سَبْعُونَ سَنَةً** between the Hijrah and the Deluge there are three thousand nine hundred and seventy-four years.

In the dates of years the cardinal numbers are employed, governed by the word **سَنَةٌ**. This word is then made definite by the numerals which it governs, and is consequently without an article; the numerals agree in gender with the word **سَنَةٌ**, which is feminine; the units are put first, then the tens, the hundreds, and the thousands, inserting the conjunction **وَ** between each numeral. **ثُمَّ دَخَلَتْ سَنَةُ سِتٍ وَ تِسْعَينَ وَ ثَلَاثِمِائَةٍ وَ أَلْفٍ** then began the year 1396.

Ordinal Numbers.

These are true adjectives, and agree with the nouns which they qualify, in the use of the article, as well as in gender, number, and case.

The ordinal numbers of tens, hundreds, and thousands, being the same as the cardinal numbers, are employed for both genders.

When the ordinal numbers are made definite by the article, they do not appear in construction with the name of the thing numbered, but are joined with it by means of a preposition, thus آلتاڭىت و ئىشرون مىن شەھر رەمەن the twenty-third of the month of Ramadhán. When the numerals are without an article, they may govern a noun in the genitive, or an affixed pronoun.

و سَلِيمٌ عَلَيْهِ بِالخِلَافَةِ بَعْدَ الظَّهِيرَةِ مِنْ يَوْمِ الْثَّلَاثَاءِ ثَامِنٍ وَ عِشْرِينَ وَ سَلِيمٌ عَلَيْهِ بِالخِلَافَةِ بَعْدَ الظَّهِيرَةِ مِنْ يَوْمِ الْكَاهِرَةِ ثَالِثٍ عِشْرِينَ شَهْرٍ رَمَضَانَ he was saluted Khálif after the hour of noon of Wednesday the twenty-eighth of Ramadhán; and thus with an affixed pronoun, فِي ثَالِثِ عِشْرِينَ نُودِي بِالْقَاهِرَةِ the twenty-third of it (the month) a proclamation was made at Kahirah. The indeclinable numeratives كَمْ, or كَائِنْ, how many, put the noun which follows them in the accusative, as كَمْ دِرْهَمًا أَخَذْتَ how many Dirhams have you received? كَائِنْ رَجُلًا قِتَلُوا how many men have been killed? It is the same with كَذَا.

If, however, before the indeclinable numeral, or before the thing numbered which follows it, a preposition occurs, the thing numbered is in the genitive, in the first case, as being governed by the indeclinable noun, and in the second as being

governed by the preposition, as بكم درهم for how many Dir-hams? كاين من رجل how many men? If the indeclinable words here spoken of, are not used as interrogatives, the name of the thing numbered, may be in the genitive, either singular or plural, as لا ادريكم رجال قلت I know not how many men thou hast killed; or كم رجل.

The comparative adjective, when governing an indefinite word, always remains in the singular number and masculine gender, as هي افضل امرأة she is an excellent woman; هو افضل رجل he is an excellent man; هم اعظم رجال they are great men.

When the word governed by the comparative adjective is definite, that is, takes the article, the comparative may remain of the singular masculine, or agree with the noun it governs in gender and in number, as هي افضل النساء she is the most excellent of women; or thus, هي فضلى النساء.

When the comparative adjective is without the article, and does not govern another word, it is always of the masculine singular, and ought to be followed by the preposition من, as الفتنة اشد من القتل sedition is worse than murder.

The comparative adjective of the form افضل, when governing another word, or accompanied by the article, expresses the superlative, as الله ارحم الرحيمين God is the most merciful of the merciful; الله هو الاعظم God is most great.

When followed by **عِنْ**, and a word which that preposition governs, it is merely the comparative, as **أَحْمَدُ أَصْدَقُ مِنْكَ** *Ahmad is more faithful than thou.*

The relative pronoun **الَّذِي** agrees with its antecedent, if it be a rational noun, in gender and number, as has been observed, it knows no variation of case, excepting in the dual. Where the antecedent, however, is an irrational noun in the plural, the relative is put in the feminine singular, as **الْكِتَبُ الَّتِي** *the books which*. This also takes place with the personal reciprocal pronouns, as **أَخْدَتْ كِتَبًا وَ قَرَأْتَهَا** *I took books and read them*. The oblique cases of the relative are likewise supplied by these affixed pronouns, as **صَرَبَنِي الرَّجُلُ الَّذِي نَصَرَتْهُ** *the man whom I assisted beat me*. The relative however is sometimes dropped, and the affixed pronoun used alone, as **اللَّهُ جَلَّ شَانَةً** *God of whom the condition is glorious*. The relative and the affixed pronouns always require an antecedent in the sentence, either expressed or understood, as **الَّذِي خَلَقَنَا هُوَ يَدْبِرُنَا** *who created us, he directs us*; the antecedent *he* being understood before the relative pronoun.

These affixed pronouns are generally thrown to the end of the sentence, or followed only by the nominative when a proper name, as **صَرَبَ غَلَامَهُ زَيْدَ** *he beat servant his Zaid*, for *Zaid beat his servant*; **فِي الْأَدَارِ صَاحِبَهَا** *in house master his*, for *the master is in his house*, but not **صَاحِبٌ فِي الْأَدَارِ**.

Syntax of the Verb.

When the noun which is the subject of the verb precedes it, the verb must agree in gender and number with the noun, **الله يبدأ أَعْلَقَ ثُمَّ يَعْيَدُ** God produces creatures, then he gives them life.

It must be observed, however, that if the subject is an irregular plural, coming from a noun, whether masculine or feminine, or a regular plural feminine, the verb may be, and usually is, in the feminine singular, as **أَلَا يَا حَمَامَاتِ الْأَرَاقِ تَحْمِلِي، رِسَالَةَ صَبَّ لَا يَفِيقُ مِنَ السَّكِيرِ** O doves who rest on the branches of the Arák! bear the message of a lover, who cannot recover from his intoxication.

If, however, the irregular plural be of rational beings, of the masculine gender, the verb may be in the masculine plural, **لِلَّهِ مَلَائِكَةٌ يَتَعَاقِبُونَ فِيهِمْ مَلَائِكَةٌ بِاللَّيْلِ وَمَلَائِكَةٌ بِالنَّهَارِ** God has angels who by turns watch over you; angels in the night, and angels in the day, **إِنَّ الْمُلُوكَ إِذَا دَخَلُوا قَرْيَةً أَفْسَدُوهَا** when kings enter a town, they lay it waste.

When the verb precedes the subject, if that subject be singular and masculine, their concordance is always preserved. If, however, it be a singular feminine, the verb must agree with its subject in number, but may differ in gender.

If the subject, be a creature, really of the female sex, and that it immediately follows the verb, the verb must then be in the feminine; but if the noun does not immediately follow the verb, the verb may be either masculine or feminine, yet the

feminine is to be preferred, as **قَالَتْ أُمَّةٌ أَعْزِيزٌ** *the wife of Aziz said.*

If the subject be merely a grammatical feminine, the verb may be of either gender, whether it precede its subject immediately, or not; in the second case the verb should rather be in the masculine, **لِلَّذِينَ عَلَيْكُمْ حِجَّةٌ** *in order that men may have no pretence against you.*

If the verb is separated from the feminine subject by **إِلَّا**, it is put in the masculine **مَا زَكَى إِلَّا فَتَّاهُ** *there is no one innocent but the servant maid,* the verb may, however, here agree with the noun in gender, the word **فَتَّاهُ** would then be understood directly after the verb **زَكَّتْ**.

When the subject is a masculine plural, the verb preceding it may be in the singular, as **أَنَّوْمَنْ كَمَا آمَنَ السَّفَهَاءُ** *do we believe as fools have believed.*

If the subject be an irregular plural, coming from a singular, whether masculine or feminine, the verb may be put in the singular, and in either gender.

When the subject is a regular masculine plural, the verb must not be in the feminine, but it may be so with **بَنْوَنْ** plural of **ابْنٍ** *a son,* and with such like words; which, though having the termination of regular masculine plurals, do not keep the forms of their singulars; for these plurals are in fact broken ones, as **قَالَتْ بَنْوَ اسْرَائِيلَ** *the children of Israel said.*

The verb may also be in the feminine, and even in the plural number, when the noun following is a collective one,

as قوم *a nation*; or a name of a species, as غنم *sheep*;
طير *bird*.

The subject, if it be a mere grammatical or conventional feminine, or a broken feminine plural, may have the verb preceding it in the singular feminine, or even masculine, قال نسوة *women in the city said.*

The dual follows the same rules of concordance as the plural, قالا ندخل السجن معه فتیان *two youths entered the prison with him, the two feet said.*

Though, as has been said, it is usual when the verb precedes the subject, to put it in the singular, with the subject, dual or plural, yet the verb may agree in number and in gender with its subject. رأين الغواني آلشيب لع بعارضي *the girls have seen the grey hairs appear upon my face.*

In the compound tenses expressed by the union of the verb كأن and the preterite, or indefinite of another verb, if the subject is put between the two verbs, the verb كأن follows the rules of concordance of the verb preceding its subject, and the second verb follows those of the verb placed after its subject.

When the subject is a collective noun, preceding the verb, the verb is commonly placed in the plural ولكن أكثر الناس لا يشكرون *but the greater part of men are not grateful.*

If the same verb have several subjects of different persons, it agrees with that subject which, in the language of grammarians, is of the best person; the first person being better

than the second, and the second better than the third, أَنَا وَ أَنْجَدْ أَلْغَلَمْ نَمْضِي إِلَى ثُمَّ وَ نَسْجُدْ I and the young man will go thither, and we will worship.

When the same noun is the subject of one verb, and the object of another, it is necessary to attend to the way in which the two verbs are placed. If the verb which governs the noun as its object, is placed first, and then the verb to which that noun is the subject, the objective case is understood, and the noun appears only in the nominative, as ضَرَبَتْ مَرَرَتْ وَ مَرْ ضَرِبَنِي زَيْدْ I struck Zaid and Zaid struck me; ضَرَبَتْ بَيْ عَمْرُو I passed by Amru, and Amru passed by me. It is permitted, however, to give an affixed pronoun as its object to the first verb, ضَرَبَتْهُ وَ ضَرِبَنِي زَيْدَهُ وَ ضَرِبَنِي زَيْدِهِ.

If the verb to which the noun acts as subject, comes first, and then that which governs the noun or object, the object is equally suppressed, and the usual rules are observed in the agreement of the first verb with the subject, ضَرِبَنِي وَ ضَرَبَتْ زَيْدَانِ the two Zaids struck me, and I struck them.

The noun may also be expressed in the objective or accusative case; giving to the first verb the termination which indicates its agreement with the latent, or understood pronoun, which represents that noun in the nominative case, as ضَرَبَنِي وَ ضَرَبَتْ أَلْزَيْدِينِ for ضَرِبَنِي وَ ضَرَبَتْ أَلْزَيْدِينِ the Zaids struck me and I struck them. If a verb be used which requires a subject and a predicate, such as كَانَ to be;

صَارَ to become; and that the predicate be common to two propositions; as *I was ill, and Zaid was ill*; the predicate may be given only once, or may be represented by a separate compound pronoun, as كُنْتُ وَ كَانَ زَيْدٌ مَرِيفِصَا I was, and Zaid was ill, or كُنْتُ إِيَّاهُ وَ كَانَ زَيْدٌ مَرِيفِصَا I was so, and Zaid was ill, or كُنْتُ وَ كَانَ زَيْدٌ مَرِيفِصَا إِيَّاهُ اِيَّاهُ I was and Zaid was ill, it; that is, Zaid was ill, and I was so. The first of these three methods is the one most in use. All this requires that the two subjects should be of the same gender and number, otherwise the predicate must be repeated.

The same rule takes place with verbs, such as ظَنَّ to believe; حَسِبَ to suppose, when governing a complete proposition, formed from a subject and predicate both in the accusative, as ظَنَّتْ زَيْدًا عَالِمًا I believed Zaid was learned. The predicate may be common to two propositions, and, of course, to two different subjects; and the noun, which in one of the propositions is the subject of the verb to believe, may, in the other, be the subject of the proposition which is governed by that verb, thus, Zaid has believed me learned, and I have believed Zaid learned. ظَنَّنِي وَ ظَنَّتْ زَيْدًا عَالِمًا he has believed me, and I have believed Zaid learned; or ظَنَّنِي إِيَّاهُ وَ ظَنَّتْ زَيْدًا عَالِمًا he has believed me it, and I have believed Zaid learned; or ظَنَّنِي وَ ظَنَّتْ زَيْدًا عَالِمًا إِيَّاهُ he has believed me and I have believed Zaid learned it; that is, I have believed Zaid to be learned, and he has believed me to be so. The first is the method most

approved. If the subjects be of different gender and number, the predicate must be repeated; اَنْ وَ يَظْنَانِي أَخَا زَيْدًا وَ عَمْرًا *I regard Zaid and Amru as my two brothers, and they two regard me as a brother.*

In treating of the tenses of the verb, an enumeration has been made of the various particles which affect the indefinite tense, with apocope, antithesis and paragogic. The indefinite tense, as has been observed, (page 64,) is by the Arabians denominated مُسَارِعٌ, or *resembling*, because, in some of its accidents, it resembles the noun. As the noun has various cases, so the verb, in the indefinite tense, has various terminations; these, by some European grammarians, are considered as moods of the verb.

The first, which is the natural and proper state of the indefinite يَكْتُبُ, is by them called the indicative mood; by the Arabians رُفْعٌ, *elevation*, i. e. of the final vowel *o* or *u*. The second, which is when the indefinite tense receives antithesis يَكْتُبُ, the same European authors call the subjunctive mood; by the Arabians themselves it is denominated صَنْعٌ, or *erection*. These epithets, which belong also to the noun, when applied to that, designate respectively what we call the nominative and accusative cases, distinguished by the final vowels *o* or *u*, and *a*. The third state of the indefinite tense is when it receives *Jazmah* يَكْتُبُ, or *apocope*; this the same authors call the conditional mood; while the fourth, which is when the indefinite

tense receives, what the Arabians call the ن of confirmation, and which Erpenius has distinguished by the term *paragogic*, is denominated the indefinite tense energetic.

The more simple distinctions, as they appear to be, of Erpenius, have been followed in this grammar.

1. The indefinite, having a future sense, is subjoined to the preceding verb in the preterite, in order to denote the immediate and consequential succession of the action which itself indicates; a meaning conveyed in English by the future of the conditional mood, as أتَى إِلَى عَلَيْنِ مَا يُشَرِّبَ *he came to a fountain of water THAT HE MIGHT DRINK*; ثمَّ اسْتَوَى عَلَى الْعَرْشِ *then he ascended the throne, that he MIGHT ADMINISTER justice*; إِذْ غَدَوْتَ مِنْ أَهْلَكَ تَبَوَّى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ مَقَاعِدَ *when thou wentest out in the morning that thou might lead the faithful into the camp.*

2. The indefinite is subjoined, in the manner of a simple complement, to some verbs, the sense of which remains imperfect without the addition of another verb. In such cases the indefinite usually receives أَنْ before it, but the interposition of this particle is frequently dispensed with:

1. It is seldom used with verbs denoting inclination or tendency to action. The verbs أَسْتَطَاعَ and قَدِرَ to be able, are usually joined immediately to the indefinite شَاءَ and أَرَادَ to wish or desire, more rarely so, as أُرِيدُ أَنْظَرْ *I wish to see (that I could see); أَرَادَ أَنْ*, is however more correct, and in more general use. With some verbs the common forms of speech

seek brevity more than grammatical purity; as عَرِفَ يَسْبَحْ he knew how to swim. This verb عَرِفَ to know, should receive عَرِفَ أَنْ يَفْعُلْ after it, as عَرِفَ أَنْ يَفْعُلْ أَنْ.

2. Verbs indicating an action about to be immediately. Among these the most frequent is كَادَ to be nearly, or almost. (Lat. parum abfuit quin,) which is almost always immediately joined to its indefinite; as كَادَتِ الْأَنْفُسُ تَرْهَقَ the spirit was nearly departing.

يَكَادُ الْبَرْقُ يَخْتَفِي أَبْصَارَهُمْ the lightning nearly took away their sight. More rare, but of the same tendency, and of the same species of connection, are كَرَبَ, أَوْشَكَ, and أَمْلَأَ to be near to. All these very seldom require the interposition of أَنْ; but عَسَى expressing apprehension of any thing, and which may be considered as an impersonal verb, requires the conjunction عَسَى أَنْ تَكْرُهُوا شَيْئاً وَ هُوَ خَيْرٌ لَكُمْ as عَسَى it may perhaps be that you may hate a thing, and it may be good for you. Even this verb عَسَى, however, among the poets is found without أَنْ preceding the indefinite, as يَمْرُّ مَنْ يَرِي نَارَكَ perhaps he who is travelling may see your fire. When a negation takes place, it must be put before the first verb, as لَا يَكَادُ يَبْيَنْ he is hardly able to speak plainly; ما عَسَيْتُمْ أَنْ تَفْعَلُوا perhaps you will not do it. It is to be observed that عَسَى, and كَرَبَ are only in use in the preterite, where they

assume the meaning of adverbs, as is probably the case with لَعْلَّ, which, if so, has entirely lost its verbal sense.

3. The indefinite expressing a present sense, is often in apposition with another verb; this indefinite holding the place of a participle, is in very common use, and is subjoined to the first verb to explain the mode of its action, as أَرْسَلَ يَعْلَمُه بِذَلِكَ he sent announcing this to him, مَنْ مَاتَ يَشْهُدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مَنْ مَاتَ يَشْهُدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ he who dies testifying that there is no God but God will enter paradise.

There are several classes of verbs taking the indefinite immediately after them. As 1, verbs of beginning, which, when thus joined to another verb, always point out the commencement of some situation, or action; although the spaces of time occupied by that situation or action, may be very different. The most frequent of this description is the verb جَعَلَ as جَعَلَ قَارُونَ جَعَلَا يَتَشَاجَرَانِ they two began to dispute together, كَرَّمَ يَقُولُ يَا مُوسَى أَرْحَمْنِي وَ مُوسَى يَقُولُ يَا أَرْضَ خَذِيهِمْ Kárún began to say, O Moses pity me! and Moses to say, O earth swallow them up! Such are the verbs أَقْبَلَ, شَرَعَ, أَخْذَ, بَدَأَ, أَتَّقَلَ, طَفَقَ, طَبَقَ, دَنَّهَ, وَعَلَّ.

2. Verbs expressing duration of any state, or continued, and repeated action; as بَقَى, to continue, to remain, or to persist, زَيْدٌ يَرْسَلُ أَبْنَ بُوْيَهٖ وَ يَسْتَدِعِيهِ وَ أَبْنَ بُوْيَهٖ Zaid continued to send to Ibn Buwaih in-

viting him to come, and *Ibn Burwah* to excuse himself and not to appear. To this class belong also the verbs اِسْتَمِرُ to continue, or persist; اَقَامَ to remain, to persevere; رَسَا to be firm, or unmoved; عَادَ to be accustomed; ظَلَّ to continue, not to cease; (during the day) بَاتَ to continue; (during the night) as well as these; مَا اَنْفَكَ, مَا فَتَى, مَا بَرَحَ مَا زَالَ not to cease; and مَا اَنْفَكَ not to fail; i. e. to continue to do until the end of the period mentioned.

3. Of the same description are all verbs denoting *to be*, *to exist*. The most frequent of this class is كَانَ, and those whose meaning is derived from a particular point of time; as اَسْفَرَ to travel in the morning, اَصْبَحَ to be in the morning, &c.

That state of the indefinite which the Arabians call مُنْصُوبٌ, nasbated, or bearing *Fathah* for its final vowel, and which Erpenius denominates *antithesis*, is subjected to some particle always conveying the sense of *that*. Its most frequent use is after the conjunction أَنْ *that*; if a verb of will precede, as طَلَبُوا مِنْهُ أَرِيدُ أَنْ تَحْسِنَ إِلَيْهِ I wish that you would favor him; طَلَبُوا مِنْهُ أَنْ يَبْعَثُهُمْ they sought from him that he would send them. In like manner, after أَنْ عَزَمَ عَلَى أَنْ he labored that; رَضِيَ فِي أَنْ (رَضِيَ أَنْ) he was pleased that. There are many verbs of this description, as well as others indicating the reverse, as منع to be unwilling, خَافَ to fear; and حَذَرَ to prevent. It is the same after all verbs of com-

manding, and forbidding; as حرم، اوصى، أمر أن of pardoning, swearing, testifying, and vowed; as نذر، تعاهد، حلف. Verbs of efficiency, or of power, constitute another class of this description, as أستحق أن يكون الزم to compel. In the same way *he is deserving that he be*, يَجِبْ أن يَكُونْ it is necessary that; يجوز أن it is permitted that, (licet ut.) Hence after the word كان عادة الخلافاء أن تحيطوا أولادهم custom, as it was a custom of the Khalifs that they should confine their sons. Neither is it necessary that a verb, or verbal noun, should always precede, as إما أن يكون و إما أن لا يكون whether that it be, or whether that it be not.

The indefinite, however, does not always bear antithesis after أن, for if it have the meaning of the simple present tense, and أَن points out nothing more than a certain event, contemporary with the preceding verb, it remains in its first state, and does not take antithesis; أعلم أن ينوم I know that he sleeps; though in such a case, to avoid all ambiguity, the use of أَن is to be preferred. After verbs of *doubting* or *thinking*, as ظن، خال، and such like, the antithesis is not necessary, but it is sometimes found.

لـ. This is a more emphatic denial of the future, and being composed of لـ and أَن, always requires antithesis, as لـ يفعل he will not do it (I do not believe that he will do it.)

لـ. This preposition, placed before the verb, becomes a conjunction, denoting the *end* or *purpose* of the action (Gr. *iva,*)

whence it always requires the antithesis, as indicative of a subjunctive sense; as يَأْتُونَكَ لِيَشْهُدُوا they come to you that they may testify; مَدَّ يَدَهُ لِيَصْفِحَ he stretched out his hand that he might strike him. Observe particularly this form of speech, مَا كَنْتُ لَأَفْعَلَ I am not he that I can do it, that is, I do not wish to do this. لَمْ تَكُنْ لَتَسْتَرِلْهُمْ thou wert not he who wished to lead them astray. If however a negation occurs, the particle لْ does not immediately join, أَنْ being always interposed, whence comes the negative لَلَّا (لَأَنَّ لَلَّا).

Of the same meaning is the conjunction كَيْ that (Gr. ὅπως) and its compounds لَكَيْلاً, كَيْلاً, لَكَيْلاً.

The verb bearing antithesis is subjoined to certain other particles, when, from the whole tendency and connection of the discourse, the action which that verb expresses, stands as if depending on the first. The particles are then placed immediately preceding, and the meaning of the verb subjected to them, points out the peculiar idea belonging to the whole sentence.

حتَّى. This conjunction signifying, *that, in order to*, denotes the end or continuation of the action, until that which is wished is obtained, as أَجْرَهُ حَتَّى يَسْمَعَ كَلَامَ اللَّهِ protect him until he hears the word of God, (in order that he may hear). It may also indicate the deferring of an action, not to be done until something preceding is accomplished; لا تَدْخُلُوا بَيْوَاتَ غَيْرٍ

هـ بـ يـ تـ كـمـ حـتـىـ تـسـتـأـسـسـواـ وـ تـسـلـمـواـ عـلـىـ أـهـلـهـ do not enter houses, except your houses, until you ask permission, and salute its inhabitants; **مـنـعـ نـخـوـلـ اـمـرـأـ إـلـىـ دـارـ الـخـلـاـنـةـ حـتـىـ يـعـرـفـ مـنـ هـيـ** he forbade any woman entering the palace of the Khalif until he knew who she was.

فـ. This conjunction usually joins two propositions, indicating, in the second, an immediate dependance on the first, of which it is a consequence, and requires to be followed by antithesis; as **أـغـفـرـلـىـ يـاـ رـبـيـ فـادـخـلـ الـجـنـةـ** pardon me, O Lord! *that I may enter paradise;* **هـلـ زـيـدـ فـيـ الـدـارـ فـامـضـ إـلـيـهـ** Zaid in his house, *that I may go to him?* After a negative imperative, it answers to the Latin *ne*, and the English *lest*, as **لـاـ تـواـخـدـ فـيـ هـلـكـ** *punish me not, lest I perish.*

From a similar connection of ideas, the antithetical form of the indefinite follows the particle **إـنـ** or **إـنـنـ**, if it describes a consequence immediately following the antecedent, as in the case of any movement or intention of the mind; as if any one were to say, *I will visit you to-morrow*, the answer might be, *then I will honor you*, that is, *I will receive you with honor*. The difference between **فـ** and **إـنـنـ** is, that **فـ** denotes a closer connection, and **إـنـنـ** a connection less immediate.

وـ. The difference between this conjunction and **فـ** is, that the latter, besides the simple connection, expresses also the order of things which **وـ** does not, but merely an intention, sub-

ordinate to the first, and something to be done at the same time; as لَا تَنْهِ عَنِ الْخُلُقِ فَتَانِي مِثْلَهُ do not condemn a temper and then shew the same; هَلْ تَأْكُلُ أَسْمَكَ وَ تَشْرَبُ أَلَبْنَ do you eat fish and at the same time drink milk?

أَوْ. This conjunction, which properly signifies or, or else, receives also the meaning of, in order that, until that, unless that; تَحَاوِلُ مُلْكًا أَوْ نَمُوتَ we will regain the empire unless we die. In such cases it always requires the antithesis of the indefinite. This conjunction has the same effect on the indefinite, when it is repeated, then signifying whether, as لَا تَكُلُّ أَوْ أَظْفَرُ لَا أَكُلُّ أَوْ أَقْتَلُ I will not speak, whether I conquer, or am killed.

From what has been said, it will appear that, properly speaking, it is only the conjunctions أَنْ and كَيْ, either expressed, or understood, which affect the indefinite tense with antithesis; for the other words, such as فَ, لِ, حَتَّىٰ, &c. more or less, contain the same signification as those two particles, and are equivalent to the word *that*.

The jazmated form of the indefinite, or apocope, takes place when two propositions are conditionally connected, whether this connection be pointed out by the conjunction أَنْ if; or by one of these words; مَنْ whoever; مَا that which, and its compounds, كُلَّمَا all that; كُلَّمَا every time that; مَعَمَا whatever it be that; حَيْثَمَا, أَيْنَمَا, اِيْنَمَا wherever it be; and أَذَابَا آيَانَ when; اِنَّى

كَيْفَما مَتَى مَا and مَتَى ما when, at whatever time that; كَيْفَما مَنَّا in whatever way that; أَيْمَنْ أَيْمَنْ whoever.

It is the same if one of the two propositions be in the imperative, and that the other depend conditionally upon it; as, *if you do well you will be rewarded*.

The particle لَمْ also requires apocope, but when there are several indefinite tenses depending on each other, that which immediately follows the particle لَمْ is the only one affected by it; as لَمْ يَكُنْ يَعْرِفَ يَسْبِحْ he did not know how to swim. It is the same with the particle لَمَا not yet.

After the prepositions لْ or لِ, giving to the indefinite an imperative meaning, apocope also takes place; as لَا يَفْعُلْ let him not do it! لِيَفْعُلْ let him do it!

The indefinite takes the same shape after the negative adverb لَا, when it carries deprecative meaning, as لَا تَسْتَطِلْ مَتَى when it carries deprecative meaning, as لَا تَسْتَطِلْ مَتَى وَمَدْتَى وَلَكِنْ يَكُنْ لِلخَيْرِ مِنْكَ نَصِيبْ life and my days, but let me have a portion of thy felicity!

The use of the two forms of paragogic is subjected to no fixed rule; they are employed to add force to the expression, whether in interrogating, in affirming with or without an oath, or when the indefinite carries an imperative or prohibitive sense.

Syntax of Particles.

All those relations of the subjoined noun, which cannot be expressed by the genitive, governed by the antecedent noun,

nor by the accusative, are pointed out by prepositions. This is their first, and most frequent use; there is, however, another; for as the Arabic language has no compound words, nor verbs compounded with prepositions, many prepositions, which in European languages coalesce with the verbs, whose meaning they complete and define, are in Arabic only found in apposition.

Active verbs for the most part govern the accusative, thus رَوَى جَرَأْ, *he threw a stone*. Yet such verbs often take the genitive with a preposition, as رَوَى بِجَرَأْ, *he threw with a stone*; this happens frequently, when the verb, by common use, indicates the object upon which it acts; as بَعَثَ to *send*, which in common use means to send an ambassador, to delegate, this always takes بِ of the thing with which the legate or messenger is sent; another cause of such anomalies may be found in the new meaning which a verb may acquire; thus أَشَادَ in its first and original meaning, signifies to *construct with clay*, as a wall, a cottage, &c.; from this is derived the metaphorical meaning, to *build up a name*, to *raise to renown*, which requires the preposition بِ, as أَشَادَ بِذِكْرٍ *he exalted his fame*. So the verb نُفِخَ, whose original meaning is to *put*, passes on to the kindred signification, to *put down*, and with the use of the preposition مِنْ, takes the meaning of to *detract*, to *render contemptible*, ideas synonymous with the *diminishing of praise* or *detracting from*.

The brevity of speech to which the use of prepositions so much contributes may be particularly observed in verbs, which,

though intransitive, become transitive verbs by their assistance; thus قَامَ إِلَيْهِ, *rising, he proceeded to him.* The poets take great freedoms with such modes of construction.

It happens frequently, however, that after an intransitive verb, the preposition which should point out the relation between that verb and the word which it governs, is suppressed; and the word governed by the verb appears in the accusative, as if the verb were a transitive one.

When the intransitive verb governs a complete proposition, whether verbal or nominal, beginning by the conjunction أَنْ, or أَنْ، the preposition which ought to connect the intransitive verb with the following proposition may be dropped; thus لَمْ يَقْدِرْ عَلَى أَنْ يَفْعُلْ ذَلِكَ instead of يَقْدِرْ أَنْ يَفْعُلْ ذَلِكَ *he could not do that; he ordered him to grant permission to no one;* instead of بِالْيَانِ the last example is particularly remarkable, as it is only by means of the preposition بِ that تَقْدِمْ signifies *to order.*

In no case, however, must the preposition be omitted, if a doubtful meaning would result; thus it cannot be said رَغِبَتْ رَغِبَتْ فِي أَنْ تَفْعُلْ ذَلِكَ instead of أَنْ تَفْعُلْ ذَلِكَ, *I desire that you would do that;* for if the preposition were left out, it might be supposed that the sense was رَغِبَتْ عَنْ أَنْ تَفْعُلْ ذَلِكَ *I am averse from your doing that.*

On the one hand, however, as there are verbs having an unrestricted power in this respect, so there are others with which the suppression of the preposition is a mere poetical licence to be used only in cases of necessity.

What has been just said of intransitive, applies equally to transitive verbs, with regard to their government of words requiring the interposition of a particle; this particle is often left out, and the noun, or rather the pronoun which represents it, subjoined immediately to the verb, which then governs it virtually in the accusative case; as شُكْرَتْهُ *I thanked him*, for شُكْرَتْ لَهُ *I gave thanks to him*; نَصَحَّتْهُ *I gave him good advice*, for نَصَحَّتْ لَهُ *I gave good advice to him*.

It sometimes happens, though but rarely, that the preposition being suppressed, the word which it governs remains yet in the genitive case. This is a pure ellipsis:

إِذَا قِيلَ أَيْ أَلْنَاسٍ شَرَّقَبَةَ

أَشَارَتْ كَلِيبٌ بِالْأَكْفَ صَاعِدًا لِلْأَصَابِعِ

When it is asked which among men is a wicked tribe? The fingers of the hand point to Kulaib.

It will be observed that the word كَلِيبٌ is an ellipsis for إِلَى كَلِيبٍ.

The particle مَا is sometimes used between a preposition, and the word which it governs, without changing the influence of the preposition on that word. This particle مَا is then

merely expletive **بِمَا رَحْمَةٍ** instead of **بِرَحْمَةِ**, and **عَمَّا قَلِيلٍ** instead of **بِعَمَّا قَلِيلٍ**, and **عَنْ قَلِيلٍ**.

The preposition **عَنْ** sometimes follows immediately the preposition **مِنْ**, as **مِنْ عَنْ يَمِينِ** *from the right side.*

The prepositions **بِ** and **مِنْ** are sometimes employed pleonastically, or seemingly so; but they always preserve their grammatical influence over the word which they govern.

The words employed by the Arabians as exceptives, are **إِلَّا if not**; composed of the conjunction **إِنْ if**, and of the negative adverb **لَا not**; **سُوْيَ, سُوْيَ, غَيْرَ** and **سُوْأَ** which are all properly nouns, signifying *difference*; **حَاشَا, خَلَا,** and **عَدَا** *except*; words, which, though considered as prepositions, were originally verbs, and **لَا سِيمَا** *an expression signifying above all.*

The noun expressing the thing excepted, appears in Arabic, sometimes in the nominative and sometimes in the accusative, or genitive.

1. **إِلَّا.** The general subject from which a thing is excepted being expressed, if the proposition be negative, the noun expressing the thing excepted may agree with the noun expressing the general subject; or may be put in the accusative, as **مَا كَلَمْتَنِي أَحَدٌ إِلَّا زَيْدًا**; or **مَا كَلَمْتَنِي أَحَدٌ إِلَّا زَيْدًا** *no one has spoken to me except Zaid,* or **مَا أَتَيْتَ بِالْكِتَبِ إِلَّا آتَتْهُ** *I have not brought the books except the Pentateuch.*

If the proposition be affirmative, the noun expressing the thing excepted must be in the accusative, as
 جَاءَنِي الْنَّاسُ إِلَّا زَيْدٌ *the men came to me except Zaid.*

If the general subject from which the exception is made, be not expressed, but understood, the noun of the thing excepted must be in the same case as would have been the subject understood. The principal proposition is then always negative. As مَا جَاءَنِي إِلَّا جَعْفَرٌ *no one came to me but Jâfar;*
 مَا مَرَّتْ إِلَّا بِجَعْفَرٍ *I passed by no one but Jâfar;* لَمْ أُصْبِرْ إِلَّا جَعْفَرًا *I have struck no one but Jâfar.*

In the first of these examples Jâfar is in the nominative in agreement with أَحَد *one*, understood, in the second the word understood is بِأَحَدٍ, and in the third أَحَدًا.

If the word preceding إِلَّا, be the subject, and that which follows it the predicate of a proposition, the two words must be in the nominative, as مَا جَعْفَرٌ إِلَّا كَافِبٌ *Jâfar is not but a liar* (Jâfar is nothing but a liar) إِنَّ الْكَافِرُونَ إِلَّا مَلَعُونُونَ *verily the unbelievers are but cursed.*

If the thing expected be not of the nature of that comprised in the general subject, the noun following إِلَّا must be in the accusative مَا جَاءَنِي أَحَدٌ إِلَّا فَرَسًا *no one came to me except a horse.*

Among negative propositions, must be comprised those which

are so in their sense, though not by their form; such are prohibitive propositions, or interrogatives expressing negation.

The words سُوَى and غِيرْ سُوَى, which are also exceptives, govern the noun of the thing excepted, in the genitive; and are themselves always in the same case in which the noun of the thing excepted would be, if the particle أَلَا were used; thus مَا كَلَمْنِي أَحَدٌ غَيْرَ زَيْدٍ or no one has spoken to me except Zaid; مَا أَتَيْتَ بِالْكِتَبِ غَيْرَ الْتُورِيَّةِ I have not brought the books except the Pentateuch; مَا جَاءَنِي أَهْدَى the men came to me except Zaid; مَا مَرَرْتُ بِغَيْرِ جَافَرِ no one came to me except Jafar; لَمْ أَصْرِبْ بِغَيْرِ جَافَرِ I have passed by no one except Jafar; مَا جَاءَنِي أَحَدٌ غَيْرَ جَافَرِ I have struck no one except Jafar; مَا جَاءَنِي أَهْدَى غَيْرَ فَرِسِّ no one came to me except a horse.

The two words سُوَى and سُوَى, being among those whose three cases are alike, they only follow the preceding rule virtually.

After the words حَاسَأَا and عَدَا, the noun of the thing excepted, may be either in the genitive, accusative, or even nominative. When, however, مَا خَلَّا or مَا عَدَّا is used, the noun of the thing excepted must be in the accusative, because خَلَّا and عَدَّا then preserve the nature of verbs.

لَا سِيمَا. This literally signifies, *not equal to*, but is used in the sense, *above all, principally*. The noun following may be

either in the nominative or genitive, as اعجَبَنِي النَّاسُ لَا سِيمَا ^{وَ} or لَا سِيمَا زَيْدٌ ^{وَ} the men have enchanted me, above all Zaid.

The genitive is then viewed as being governed by سِيمَا, synonymous with مِثْلٌ, and ما as a mere expletive without influence.

If on the contrary the nominative is used, ما is considered as the conjunctive noun, signifying *that which*, and an ellipsis is supposed of the pronoun هو, between ما and the following noun. It results from this, that the case of the noun following لَا سِيمَا, and which noun expresses the thing excepted, depends in no manner upon the case of the noun expressing the general subject, from which the thing excepted is subtracted.

After لَا, غير, and بِيد, a complete proposition may follow; لَا has then no influence over the proposition, and after غير and بِيد, which are adverbially put in the accusative, the conjunction ان is used.

When لَا is repeated, forming fresh exceptions, and not merely used for the purpose of greater energy, the general subject being understood, and not expressed, the noun shewing the first thing excepted, takes the nominative case, and the others the accusative; ما قَامَ لَا جَعْفَرٌ لَا سَعِيدًا لَا مُحَمَّدًا no one stood up except Jafar, except Said, except Muhammad.

If the general idea be expressed, and the proposition an affirmative, all the exceptions are in the accusative; قُتِلَ الْقَوْمُ

عَمِراً إِلَّا زَيْدًا إِلَّا عَمِرًا إِلَّا زَيْدًا إِلَّا عَمِراً all the people were killed except Zaid, except Omar, except Amru. If the general idea is expressed, and the proposition negative, and that there be an inversion, it is the same; مَا نَجَا إِلَّا جَعْفَرًا إِلَّا أَحْمَدَ لَمْ يَنْجُعْ أَحَدٌ no one escaped except Jafar, except Ahmad.

If there be not an inversion, one of the nouns will be in the case in which would be the noun following إِلَّا, if there were but one exception, and all the others will be in the accusative; لَمْ يَنْجُعْ أَحَدٌ إِلَّا زَيْدًا إِلَّا عَمِراً لَمْ يَنْجُعْ أَحَدٌ إِلَّا زَيْدًا إِلَّا عَمِراً no one has escaped except Zaid, except Amru.

لَا يَكُونَ, or the negative verb ليسَ, is sometimes used to convey exception, the noun of the thing excepted is then in the accusative, ليسَ زَيْدًا قَتَلُوا لَا يَكُونَ زَيْدًا or قَتَلُوا لَا يَكُونَ زَيْدًا they have been killed except Zaid.

It has been before observed, that the negative adverbs لَا and لَمْ govern, in certain circumstances, the predicate of a proposition in the accusative case, and that لَا, when used to deny the very existence of a thing, governs the noun in the accusative case, but without nunnation.

To give these negative adverbs the power of governing in the accusative, as when we say مَا هَذَا بَشَرًا this is not a man, it is necessary, first, that the attribute, or predicate, should follow the subject.

2nd. That the particle of exception إِلَّا, do not come between the subject and its attribute.

3rd. That if the negation **مَا** be used, the negative particle **أُنْ** must not be added to it.

4th. That if the negative **لَا** is used, the subject must be an appellative noun indefinite; in all other cases these negative adverbs lose their influence on the predicate, which must then be in the nominative, according to the general rule; thus **مَا زَيْدٌ إِلَّا كَافِرٌ** *Zaid is not standing up*; **مَا زَيْدٌ إِلَّا كَافِرٌ** *Zaid is nothing but a liar*; **مَا إِنْ مُحَمَّدٌ نَّايمٌ** *Muhammad does not sleep*; **لَا مُسْتَوْنَعٌ أَلَّا سِرْذَانِيْعٌ لَدِيْهِمْ** *the secret trusted to them is not betrayed*; **لَا زَيْدٌ مَرِيْضٌ** *Zaid is not ill*. With an indefinite noun, thus, **لَا إِنْسَانٌ بَاقِيَا** *there is no man immortal*.

After **لَا**, as well as after **لَيْسَ**, and **لَا**, the predicate of a nominal proposition often takes the preposition **بِ**, as **مَا آللَّهُ بِغَافِلٍ** *God is not negligent*.

When the negative adverb **لَا** denies existence, the noun ends in *Fathah* without nunnation, as **لَا إِنْسَانٌ فِي الدَّارِ** *there is no man in the house*.

In order to have this effect the noun must be wholly indefinite, and must immediately follow the negation.

If after this particle there are two nouns joined by a conjunction, and to each of which the negation equally belongs, the second noun may either be in the nominative, or in the same state as the first, as **لَا رَجُلٌ وَامْرَأَةٌ فِي الدَّارِ** *no man or woman in the house*.

وَأَمْرَأَةٌ *there is not man or woman in the house.* The negation however is usually repeated.

If the negative adverb be repeated, it may operate upon the two nouns, or only upon either of them.

لا حَوْلَ وَ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللهِ لا حَوْلَ وَ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللهِ لا حَوْلَ وَ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللهِ لا حَوْلَ وَ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللهِ	there is no strength nor power but in God.
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If the subject of which the existence is denied, be qualified by an adjective, the adjective may be pronounced in three different ways; as

لا رَجُلٌ نَّايمٌ فِي الدَّارِ لا رَجُلٌ نَّايمًا فِي الدَّارِ لا رَجُلٌ نَّايمٍ فِي الدَّارِ	there is no man sleeping in the house.
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If after the negative adverb لا denying existence, there be a noun definite, it appears in the nominative, لا زَيْدٌ فِي الدَّارِ *Zaid is not in the house.*

The negative and conditional particle لَوْلَا has no grammatical influence on the subject of the proposition which follows it. This proposition in general wants its predicate, or attribute; thus لَوْلَا زَيْدٌ لَّزِرتَك if it were not Zaid, I would visit you, that is, if Zaid did not exist, or made no obstacle.

The subject of the proposition following this particle, may be represented by an affixed pronoun, as لَوْلَا لَمْ تَخْرُجْ أَلَّدَنِي if it had not been for him the world would not have come out of nothing. The detached personal pronoun may also be employed, as لَوْلَا أَنْتَ لَكُنَا مُؤْمِنِينْ if it had not been for you we should have been believers.

The various emotions of the mind are interjectionally expressed, sometimes by nouns in their simple state, as سَلَامٌ عَلَيْكَ peace be to thee! or دُرْكٌ لِلَّهِ may your abundance be with God! a form of benediction; نَاهِيْكَ بِهِ may you be contented! (may it suffice you) نَاهِيْكَ بِهَا سَبَّةً may this disgrace be sufficient to you!

If, however, the interjection is expressed by a single word, abruptly uttered, it appears in the accusative, elliptically, as سَلَماً peace; سَعْقًا لَهُ distance be to him! that is, let him be gone! لَا مُسَاسْ touch not!

The same word is often repeated interjectionally, expressing alarm, and to give warning; أَلَّا لَسْدٌ أَلَّا لَسْدٌ the lion! the lion! that is, beware of the lion! أَلَّا جَدٌ أَلَّا جَدٌ وَالنَّجَاءُ النَّجَاءُ diligence, diligence, safety, safety, (be diligent and you will succeed) أَلَّا نَجَاءٌ أَلَّا نَجَاءٌ هَرَبٌ flight! flight!

In a similar way an urgent address, or warning to another, is conveyed by the use of the affixed pronoun of the second

person, and the accusative case of the thing to be avoided; a conjunction coming between the two words, as اَيْاكَ وَ عِزَّةً اَلْغَصَبِ *thee, and vehemence of anger!* that is, beware thou of great anger! اِيَاكُمْ اَنْ تَكُونُوا اَمْثَالَهُمْ *beware that you be not the same!* اَيْاكَ اَيْاكَ وَ الْقُرْآنَ وَ آلِدِينَ *beware! beware! that you injure not the Kurán and the faith.*

Among the particles of affirmation, and of answering, نَعَّمْ *yes, well done! be it so!* is of very common use; بَجْلٌ is sometimes used among ancient authors in the same sense as the preceding; it properly means *enough*. أَجْلٌ simply affirms, and is generally used in assenting to a preceding proposition whether affirmative or negative, as اَذْنَهُ يَحْدِثُكُمْ اَنَّهُ كَانَ بِرًا قَالُوا *I think he tells you that he is innocent, they answered yes.* أَجْلٌ *certainly!* this is much like the preceding. اَيْ *this is only used before a form of swearing.*

PROVERBS

SELECTED FROM THE COLLECTION OF

ABU' L FADL AHMAD IBNU MUHAMMAD AL MAIDÁNI.

1. إِنَّكَ لَا تَجِدُ مِنَ الْشُّوكِ أَلْعَنْبَ.

Thou canst not gather grapes from thorns.

2. أَوْلُ الْحَزْمِ الْمَسْتَوَرَةُ.

The beginning of determination is deliberation.

3. إِيَّاكَ وَ أَنِ يُضَرِّبَ لِسَانَكَ عَنْكَ.

Beware that thy tongue does not cut thy neck.

4. إِنَّ الْحُسْنَ شَقْوَةً.

Verily beauty is a misery.

5. إِنَّمَا تَغْرِي مَنْ تَرِى وَ يَغْرِكَ مَنْ لَا تَرِى.

If thou deceivest him whom thou seest, he whom thou dost not see, will deceive thee.

6. إِذَا كَنْتَ كَذَّوَا فَكَنْ ذَكَرًا.

If thou art a liar be of good memory.

7. إِنَّ الْهُوَى شَرِيكُ الْعَمَىٰ .

Love is the companion of blindness.

8. أَخْذَنِي بِأَطْيَبِ غَيْرِي .

He punished me for the fault of another.

9. إِنَّ لِلْحِيطَانِ آذَانًا .

Verily walls have ears.

10. إِذَا قَالَ الْمَجْنُونُ سُوفَ أُرْمِيكَ فَاعِدْ لَهُ رِفَادَةً .

When the madman says I will throw at thee, prepare a plaster.

11. إِذَا أَفْتَرَ الْيَهُودِيَّ نَظَرَ فِي حِسَابِهِ الصَّمِيقِ .

When the Jew groves poor he looks into his old accounts.

12. بَعْضُ الشَّرِّ أَهُونُ مِنْ بَعْضِ .

Some misfortunes are lighter than others.

13. بَعْلَةُ الدَّائِيَّ يَقْبَلُ الْصَّبِيَّ .

The child is kissed for the sake of its nurse.

14. تَقِيسُ الْمَلَائِكَةَ إِلَى الْحَدَادِينَ .

Thou comparest angels with jailers.

15. تَحْتَ جَلْدِ الصَّانِ قَلْبُ الْأَذْوَبِ .

The heart of a wolf under the skin of a sheep.

16. تَقَارِبُوا بِالْمَوْدَةِ وَ لَا تَنْكِلُوا عَلَى الْقَرَابَةِ.

Be kindred by love and put no trust in kin.

17. الْتَّدْبِيرُ نِصْفُ الْمَعِيشَةِ.

Good management is the half of a livelihood.

18. ثُمَّةُ الْعَجَبِ الْمَقْتُ.

The fruit of self-love is hatred.

19. ثُمَّةُ الْجُبْنِ لَا رِيحٌ وَ لَا خَسْرٌ.

The fruit of timidity is neither gain nor loss.

20. حَافِظْ عَلَى الصَّدِيقِ وَ لَوْ فِي الْحَرِيقِ.

Adhere to your friend though he be in the flames.

21. الْحَرُّ حَرٌّ وَ إِنْ مَسَّ أَصْرَ.

The freeman is free though misfortune assail him.

22. حَرَّ الْشَّمْسِ يَلْجِئُ إِلَى مَجْلِسِ سَوْءٍ.

The heat of the sun makes us sit down in a bad place.

23. الْحَيَاةُ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ.

Modesty is a part of religion.

24. الْحِرْصُ قَائِدُ الْحِرْمَانِ.

Avarice is the leader of disappointment.

25. أَلْحِكِيمٌ يَقْدِعُ آلَنْفُسَ نَالِكَفَافٍ.

The wise man contents himself with a sufficiency.

26. الْحَرُّ عَبْدٌ إِذَا طَمِعَ وَالْعَبْدُ حَرٌّ إِذَا قَنِعَ.

The freeman when desirous of any thing is a slave, and the slave when contented is free.

27. الصَّحْقُ خَيْرٌ مَا قِيلَ.

Truth is the best that can ever be said.

28. الْحَسْدُ دَاءٌ لَا يَبْرَا.

Envy is a disease that can never be cured.

29. خَيْرَكُمْ خَيْرٌ لِأَهْلِهِ.

The best among you is he who is best to his family.

30. خَيْرُ النَّاسِ مَنْ فَرَحَ لِلنَّاسِ بِالْخَيْرِ.

The best of men is he who rejoices in the good of others.

31. خَالِفْ هَوَاكَ تَرْشِيدَ.

Constrain your inclinations, and you will be conducted well.

32. صَحْيَرٌ فِيمَا يَصْنَعُ اللَّهُ.

Good is in that which God does.

33. الْخُضُوعُ عِنْدَ الْحَاجَةِ رَجُولَيَّةٌ.

Submission to necessity is the duty of man.

34. دِمَاءُ الْمُلُوكِ أَشْفَى مِنَ الْكَلْبِ.

The blood of kings cures the madness of dogs.

35. الْدَّهْرُ أَرُودٌ مُسْتَدِيدٌ.

Time goes softly and finishes all things.

36. رَبُّ أَخِي لَكَ لَمْ تَلِدْهُ أُمُّكَ.

Sometimes he is your brother whom your mother did not bear.

37. رَأْيُ الشَّيْخِ خَيْرٌ مِنْ مَشَهِدِ الْغَلامِ.

The counsel of an old man is better than the presence of a young one.

38. رَبُّ عَجْلَةٍ تَهَبْ رَيْثًا.

Speed sometimes makes delay.

39. رَبُّ نَعْلٍ شَرٌّ مِنَ الْحَفَاظِ.

A slipper is sometimes worse than a naked foot.

40. رَبِّمَا كَانَ السُّكُوتُ جَوَابًا.

Silence is often an answer.

41. أَرِسلْ حَكِيمًا وَلَا تُؤْمِنْهُ.

Send a wise messenger and give him no orders.

42. أَرَى خَالًا وَلَا مَطَرًا.

I see a heavy cloud but there is no rain.

43. رَبَّ كَلْمَةٍ سَلَبَتْ نِعْمَةً.

A single word sometimes destroys favor.

44. رَبَّ طَرَفٍ أَفْصَحَ مِنْ لِسَانٍ.

A glance of the eye sometimes says more than the tongue.

45. رَبَّ طَمَعٍ يَهْدِي إِلَى طَبَعٍ.

Avarice sometimes leads to disgrace.

46. رِبِّا أَرَادَ الْأَحْمَقَ نَفْعَكَ فَنَزَّكَ.

The fool who wishes to serve you often injures you.

47. رَبَّ زَارِعَ لِنَفْسِهِ حَاسِدٌ سَوَا.

He often sows for himself while another reaps.

48. رِزْقُ اللَّهِ لَا كَدَّ.

The goodness of God not your labour.

49. رَأْسُ الْأَدِينَ آمَرَفَةً.

Knowledge is the head of religion.

50. رَبَّ حَرَبٍ شَبَّتْ مِنْ لَفْظِهِ.

War is often kindled by a single word.

51. رَبَّ عَطَبٍ تَحْتَ طَلَبٍ.

There is sometimes ruin under what we seek.

52. زَيْنٌ فِي عَيْنِ أَوْلَادِهِ .

In the eye of his father the son is always handsome.

53. زَرْ غَبَّاً تَزَدَّدُ حَبَّاً .

Visit seldom you will increase love.

54. الْسَّعِيدُ مَنْ وُعِظَ بِغَيْرِهِ .

He is happy who is taught by the example of another.

55. أَسْرَعُ فَقَدَانَا تَسْرِعُ وَجْدَانَا .

Quickly seek you will quickly find.

56. سَاعِلُ اللَّهِ لَا يَخِيْبُ .

He who asks of God will not be deceived.

57. السِّنُورُ الصَّبِيَّاحُ لَا يَصْطَادُ شَيْئاً .

A noisy cat catches no mice.

58. الْشَّبَهَةُ أُخْتُ الْحَرَامِ .

Doubt is sister of the unlawful.

59. سَارِرُ فِي أَمْرِكَ الَّذِينَ يَخْشَوْنَ اللَّهَ .

Consult in your affairs those who fear God.

60. شَرُّ النَّاسِ مَنْ لَا يَبَالِي أَنْ يَرَاهُ النَّاسُ مُسِيَّاً .

The worst of men is he who does not heed men seeing his wickedness.

61. آشَابِ جنونٍ بِرْوَةُ الْكِبَرِ.

Youth is a madness, old age is its cure.

62. آشَيْطَانٌ لَا يَهْرِبُ كِرْمَةً.

The devil does not destroy his own vineyard.

63. آصَمَتْ يَكْسِبُ أَهْلَهُ الْأَحْمَةَ.

Silence procures love for those who keep it.

64. آصِدَقُ عِزٍّ وَ الْكَذُوبُ خَسْوَعٌ.

Truth is honor and falsehood rileness.

65. آصَبِرْ مِفْتَاحُ الْفَرْجِ.

Patience is the key of pleasure.

66. آصِنَاعَةٌ فِي الْكَفِّ أَمَانٌ مِنَ الْفَقَرِ.

Art in the hand is safety from poverty.

67. طُولُ اللِّسَانِ يَقِصُّ الْأَجَلَ.

The length of the tongue shortens life.

68. آعَادَةٌ طِبِيعَةٌ خَامِسَةٌ.

Custom is a fifth nature.

69. غَصَبُ الْعَشَاقِ كَمَطْرِ الرَّبِيعِ.

The anger of lovers is like a spring rain.

غَصْبُ الْجَاهِلِ فِي قَوْلِهِ وَ غَصْبُ الْعَاقِلِ فِي فَعْلِهِ .

The wrath of the fool in words, and the anger of the wise in deeds.

غَبَارُ الْعَمَلِ خَيْرٌ مِنْ زَعْفَرَانَ صَبَّةِ الْعَطَلَةِ .

The dust of labour is better than the saffron of idleness.

كُلُّ كَلْبٍ يَبَاهُ نَبَاجَ .

Every dog barks at his own door.

كُلُّ أَمْرِيٍّ فِيهِ مَا يَرْمَى بِهِ .

In every man there is what may be attacked.

كَمَا تَدِينُ تَدَانُ .

As you pay so you shall be paid.

أَكَلَبُ لَا يَنْتَجِحُ مَنْ فِي دَارَةِ .

The dog does not bark at one in his house.

كُلُّ مَقَامٍ مَقَالُ .

Every place has its speech.

لَيْسَ عَلَى الْشَّرْقِ طَخَاءٌ بَحْجَبٌ .

No cloud hides the light of the sun.

لَا يَنْصُرُ السَّحَابَ نَبَاجَ الْكَلَابِ .

The barking of dogs does not injure the clouds.

79. لا تَهْرُفْ بِمَا لَا تَعْرِفْ.

Praise not that which you know not.

80. لا أَفْعَلْ كَذَا حَتَّى يَلْجُمَ الْجَمَلُ فِي سَمَاءِ الْجَيَاطِ.

I will not do this till a camel goes through the eye of a needle.

81. لا قَرَارٌ عَلَى زَارٍ مِنْ الْأَسَدِ.

There is no rest when the lion roars.

82. لا يَجْمِعْ سَيْفَانِ فِي غَمْدِ.

Two swords cannot be in one sheath.

83. لا يَقْلُلُ الْحَدِيدُ إِلَّا الْحَدِيدُ.

Iron is only cut by iron.

84. لا تَأْمِنْ صَاحِبَ الْأَحْمَقِ وَ بِيَدِهِ الْسَّيْفُ.

Do not think you are safe from a fool while he has a sword in his hand.

85. لا تَسْأَلْ الْصَارِخَ وَ انْظُرْ مَا لَهُ.

Do not question one who wants help, but look to his condition.

86. لا يَنْفَعُ حَذَرُ مِنْ قَدْرٍ.

Caution is vain against the decree of God.

87. لا تَكْذِبْ وَ لَا تَشْبِهِ.

Neither lie nor be like one who lies.

88. لا تذهب الصدقة بين الله وآنسا.

Benevolence passes not away between God and man.

89. لا تأمن الصديق إذا غشَّ الوزير.

Do not think you are safe from the prince when the Vazir hates you.

90. من لم يأس على ما فاته أراح نفسه.

He who is not afflicted by what he loses keeps his mind tranquil.

91. من حفر مغواة وقع فيها.

He who digs a pit falls into it.

92. من يطأ ذيله يطأ فينه.

He who wears a long skirt treads upon it.

93. من خشي الذئب أعد كلبا.

He who fears the wolf procures a dog.

94. من سل سيف الاغبي قتل به.

He who draws the sword of injustice shall be killed by it.

95. من أعجب برأيه ضل.

He who admires his own council errs.

96. من استغنى بعلمه زل.

He who is content with his own knowledge falls.

97. منْ تَسْمَعْ سَمْعَ مَا يَكْرَهُ.

He who listens hears what displeases him.

98. منْ أَنْفَقَ وَلَمْ يَحْسَبْ هَلْكَ وَلَمْ يَدِيرْ.

He who spends and does not reckon, loses and does not know.

99. منْ نَامْ رَأَيْ صَوْمَالِ الْأَحْلَامْ.

He who sleeps sees dreams.

100. منْ زَرَعَ الْمَعْرُوفَ حَصَدَ الشَّكْرَ.

He who sows benevolence reaps thanks.

The following Extracts have been chosen as Examples of the plain and simple style, in which the Arabian Chronicles are usually written, and are printed without the vowel-points, to supply which will be a useful exercise to the learner.

و فيها اعني سنة ثمانين و مایة و قيل سنة سبع و سبعين
و مایة توفى سيبويه النجوى يقرية يقال لها البيضاء من قرى
شيراز، و اسم سيبويه عمرو بن عثمان بن قنبر كان اعلم
المتقدّمين و المتأخّرين بال نحو و جميع كتب الناس في نحو
عيلة الى كتاب سيبويه، و اشتغل على الخليل بن احمد، و
كان عمرة لما مات نيفاً و اربعين سنة، و قيل توفى بالبصرة
سنة احدى و ستين و مایة، قال ابو الفرج الجوزي توفى سيبويه
في سنة اربع و تسعين و مایة و عمرة اثنان و ثلاثون سنة و
انه توفى بدميّنة ساوية، و ذكر خطيب بغداد عن ابن دريد
أن سيبويه مات بشيراز و قبره بها، و سيبويه لقبه و هو لفظ
فارسي و معناه بالعربية رائحة التفاح و قيل انما لقب سيبويه
لأنه كان جميل الصورة و جنته كأنهما تفاحتان، و جرى له
مع الكسائي البحث المشهور في قوله كنت أظن لسعة العقرب

اشد من لسعة الزنبر، قال سيبويه فإذا هو هي و قال الكسائي
فإذا هو أيها، و انتصر الخليفة للكسائي، فحمل سيبويه من
فلق، همّاً و ترك العراق و سافر الى جهة شيراز و توفى هناك،

و فيها (سنة) قدم رسول ملك الروم الى بغداد، فلما
استحضروا عَلَيْهِ لِهُمُ الْعُسْكُرِ وَ صَفَّتِ الدَّارُ بِالسَّلْحَةِ وَ اُنْوَاعِ الزِّينَةِ وَ
كان جملة العسكر المصفوف، حينئذ مائة ألف و ستين ألف ما
بين راكب و واقف، و وقف الغلام الحجري بالزينة و المناطق
المجلات و وقف الخدام الحصيان كذلك و كانوا سبعة الاف
خادم اربعة الاف خادم ابيض و ثلاثة الاف اسود، و وقف
الحجاب كذلك وهم حينئذ سبعمائة حاجب، و القيت
المرأكب و الزيارق في الدجلة باعظم زينة و زينة دار الخلافة و
كانت السطور المعلقة عليها ثمانية و ثلاثين الفا ستر منها ديبلج
مذهبة اثنى عشر الفا و خمسماية و كانت البسطا اثنين و عشرين
الفا، و كان هناك مائة سبع مع مائة سباع، و كان من جملة
الزينة شجرة من ذهب و قبة تَشَتمَّ على ثمانية عشر غصنا و

على الأغصان والقصبان الطيور والعصافير من الذهب والفضة وكذلك الوراق من الذهب والفضة والأغصان تتمايل بحركات موضوعةٍ في الطيور تصرف بحركات مرتبةٍ وشهد الرسول من العظمة ما يطول شرحه وأحضر بين يدي المقتدر وصار الوزير يبلغ كلامه إلى الخليفة ويد الجواب عن الخليفة،

و فيها توفي أبو العلاء أحمد بن سليمان المعري العمى وله نحو ست و ثمانين سنة، و اختلف في عماه والصحح أنه عمى في صغره من الجدري وهو ابن ثلاثة سنين، و قيل ولد عمى، و كل عالم لغويًا شاعرًا، و دخل بغداد سنة تسع وتسعين و ثلاثة و اقام بها سنة و سبعة أشهر واستفاد من علمائها و لم يتلمذ أبو العلاء أحد أصلاً، ثم عاد إلى المعرفة و لزم بيته و طبت الأرض ذكره و نقلت عنه أشعار و أقوال علم بها فساد عقيدته و نسب إلى التمذهب بمذهب الهند لتركه أكل اللحم خمساً و أربعين سنة و كذلك البيض واللبن، و كان يحرم إيلام الحيوان، و له مصنفات كثيرة، و كان يظهر الكفر و يزعم أن قوله باطنا و أنه مسلم في الباطن،

و فيها توفي الشيخ الرئيس ابو على الحسين بن عبد الله بن سينا البخاري و كان والده من اهل بلخ و انتقل منها الى بخارا في أيام المير نوح بن منصور الساماني ثم تزوج امراة بقرية افشنة و قطن بها و ولد له الشيخ الرئيس و اخوه بها و ختم الرئيس القرآن و هو ابن عشر سنين و قرأ الحكمة على ابن عبد الله الثالث و حل أقليدس و الماجستي و اشتغل في الطب و اتقن ذلك كله و هو ابن ثمانية عشر سنة و كان ببخارا ثم انتقل منها الى كركنج و هي بالعربي الجرجانية ثم انتقل الى اماكن شتى حتى اتي الى جورجان فاتصل به ابو عبد الله الجورجاني اكبر اصحاب الشيخ الرئيس المذكور، ثم انتقل الى الري و اتصل بخدمة مجد الدولة بن فخر الدولة ابي الحسين على بن ركن الدولة بن نويه، ثم خدم شمس المعالى قابوس بن وشمكير، ثم فارقه و قصد علاء الدولة بن كاويه باصفهان و خدمه و تقدم عنده، ثم ان الرئيس المذكور مرض بالصرع والقولنج و ترك الحمية ومضى الى همدان و هو مريض و مات بهمدان، و كان عمره ثمانية و خمسين سنة و مصنفاته و فصائله مشهورة، و قد كفر الغزالى ابن سين المذكور و صرخ بذلك في كتابه الموسوم بالمنتقد

من الصالٰ و كذلك كفر ابا نصر الفارابي ، و من الناس مَـ يرى رجوع ابن سينا الى الشرياع و اعتقادها ، و حكى الرئيس ابو على المذكور في المقالة الاولى من الفن الخامس من طبیعیات الشفاء قال وقد صحت عندي بالتواتر ما كان ببلاد جورجان في زماننا من أمر لعله يزن مائة و خمسين متنًا نزل من الهوا فنشب في الارض ثم نبا نبوة الكرة التي يرمي بها الحایط ثم عاد فنشب في الارض فسمع الناس لذلك صوتاً عظيماً هائلاً، فلما تقدروا حاله ظفروا به و حملوه إلى والي جورجان ، ثم كاتبه سلطان خراسان محمود بن سبكتكين يرسم بانفاصه او انفاذ قطعة منه فتعذر نقله لثقله فحاولوا كسر قطعة منه فما كانت إلا تُـ عمل فيه الآ بجهد و كانت كل آلة تُـ عمل فيه تنكسر ، لكنهم فصلوا منه آخر الامر شيا فانفذوه اليه و رام ان يطبع منه سيفا فتعذر عليه ، و حكى أن جملة ذلك الجوهر كان ملتيمـا * من اجزاء جاورسية صغار مستديرة التصفـ ببعضها بعض ، قال و هذا الفقيه عبد الواحد الجورجاني صاحبـ شاهد ذلك كله ،

* From—
لَأَمْ

ذكر ظهور التتر، في هذه السنة كان ظهور التتر و فتكهم بال المسلمين، و لم ينكب المسلمين باعظم مما نكبا في هذه السنة، فمن ذلك ما كان من تمكّن الفرنج بملكيتهم دمياط و قتلهم اهلها و أسرهم، و منه المصيبة الكبرى و هو ظهور التتر و تملّكهم في المدة القريبة اكثراً بلد السلام و سُكَّ دمياطهم و سَبَّ حريتهم و ذراريهم، و لم يفجع المسلمين منذ ظهر السلام مثل هذه الفجيعة؛

وفيه خرجوا على علاء الدين محمد خوارزمي بن تكش و عبروا نهر سليحون و معهم ملكهم جنكيزخان لعنه الله تعالى فاستولوا على بخارا رابع ذى الحجه من هذه السنة بالأمان و عصت عليهم القلعة، فحاصروها و ملكواها و قتلوا كلَّ منْ بها، ثم قتلوا اهل البلاد عن آخرهم؛

من تاريخه ظهور التتر تأليف محمد بن احمد بن على المنشي النسوي كاتب انشاء جلال الدين، قال ان مملكة الصين متّسعة دورها ستة اشهر، وقد انقسمت من قديم الزمان ستة اجزاء كل جزو منها مسيرة شهر يتولى امره خان (و هو بلغتهم الملك) نيابة عن خانهم العظيم، و كان خانهم الكبير الذي عاصر

خوارزمشاه محمد بن تكش يقال له الطون خان و قد توارث
الخانية كابرا عن كابر (بل كافرا بعد كافر)، و من عادة خانهم
الإقامة بطوغاج و هي واسطة الصين، و كان من زمرتهم في عصر
المذكور شخص يسمى دوشى خان و هو أحد الخانات المتولى أحد
أجزاء الستة، و كان متزوجا بعمة جنكرخان اللعين، و قبيلة
جنكرخان اللعين المعروفة بقبيلة التّمَرَحَى سكان البراري و مشتاهم
موضع يسمى أرغون، و هم المشهورون بين التتر بالشر و الغدر،
و لم تر ملوك الصين ارخاء عنائهم لطغيانهم، فاتفق أن دوشى
خان زوج عمدة جنكرخان مات، فحضر جنكرخان إلى عمدة
زايرا و معزيما، و كان الخانان المجاوران لعمل دوشى خان المذكور
المتوفى من الجهتين، فارسلت امرأة دوشى خان إلى كشلى
خان و الخان الآخر تدعى اليهما زوجها دوشى خان و انه لم
يختلف ولدا و انه كان حسن جوار لهما و ان ابن اخيها جنكرخان
ان اقيم مقامه يحدو حضور المتوفى في معااصدتهما، فاجابها
الخانان المذكوران، فلما انهى الأمر إلى الخان الاعظم الطون
خان انكر تولية جنكرخان و استحقره و انكر على خانين اللذين
فعلا ذلك، فلما جرى ذلك خلعوا طاعة الطون خان و انتقاموا
اليهم كل من هو من عشائرهم ثم اقتلوا مع الطون خان، فولى

منهزمًا، فتمكنا من بلدة، ثم ارسل الطون خان و طلب منهم الصلح و ان يبقاء على بعض البلاد، فاجابه الى ذلك، و بقى جنرخان و خانان الاخران مشتركين في المير، فاتفف موت الخان احد و استقل بالمير جنرخان و كشلو خان ثم مات كشلو خان و قام ابنه (و لقب بكشلوخان ايضا) مقامه، فاستضعف جنرخان خانت كشلوخان بن كشلوخان لصغره و حداثة سنّه و اخل بالقواعد التي كانت مقررة بينه و بين ابيه، فانفرد كشلو خان عن جنرخان، فاخرج جنرخان جيشا مع ابنه دوشى خان بن جنرخان و انهزم كشلو خان و تبعه دوشى خان و قتله و عاد الى جنرخان براسه، فانفرد جنرخان بالمملكة، ثم ان جنرخان راسل خوارزمشاه محمد بن تکش، فلم ينظم، فجمع جنرخان عساكرة و التقى مع خوارزمشاه محمد، فانهزم خوارزمشاه، فاستولى جنرخان على بلاد ما وراء النهر ثم تبع خوارزمشاه محمد و هو هارب بين يديه حتى دخل بحر طبرستان، ثم استولى جنرخان على بلاد، ثم كان من خوارزمشاه و من جنرخان ما سندكرة ان شاء تعالى،

ذكر قتل جلال الدين.

و لما تمكّن التتر من بلاد اذربيجان سار جلال الدين يريد

يريد دياريكر ليسير الى الخليفة و يلتجمى اليه و يَعْتَصِدَ بملوك الاطراف على التتر و يخوّفهم عاقبة امرهم ، فنزل بالقرب من امد و لم يشعر الا و التتر قد كبسوه ليلا و خالطوا مخيمه ، فهرب جلال الدين ، و من تاريخ ظهور التتر تصنيف كاتب انشاء جلال الدين النسوى المنشى المقدم الذكر في سنة ست عشرة و ستمائة ما اخترناه و اثبناه من اخبار خوارزمشاہ محمد و ابنه جلال الدين و المنشى المذكور كان معه ،

فلذلك كان أخْبَرَ يَأْحُواَلَ جلال الدين و والده من غيره ، قال محمد المنشى المذكور ان خوارزمشاہ محمد بن تکش عظيم شاه و اتسع ملکه ، و كان له اربعة اولاد قسم البلاد بينهم ، اكبرهم جلال الدين منكيرنى و فوض اليه ملک غزنة و باميان و الفور و بست و تکاباد و زمیداور و ما يليها من الهند ، و فوض خوارزم و خراسان و مازندران الى ولده قطب الدين ازلاغ شاه و جعله ولی عهده ، ثم في اخر وقت عزله عن ولاية العهد و فوضها الى جلال الدين منكيرنى ، و فوض کرمان و کيش و مکران الى ولده غیاث الدين ترشاه و قد تقدّمت اخباره ، و فوض العراق الى ولده رکن الدين غورشاه يحبى ، و كان احسن اولاده خلقا

ثلاثون ألف جشار من التحيل ، و كان اهدى اليه شى و هو على تلك الحالة من مأكل و غيره يطلق لذلك الشخص شيئاً ، و لم يكن من يكتب التواقيع ، فيتولى ذلك الرجل كتابة توقيعه بنفسه و كان يعطى مثل السكين و المنديل علامة باطلاق البلاد و الموال ، فلما تولى ابنه جلال الدين امضى جميع ما اطلقه ابوه بالتواقيع و العلم ، ادركت السلطان المنية و هو بالجزيرة على تلك الحالة و غسله شمس الدين محمود بن بلاغ الجاويش و مقرب الدين مقدّم الفراشين ، و لم تكن عنده ما يكفي به ، فكفن بقميصه و دفن بالجزيرة فى سنة سبع عشرة و ستمائة بعد ان كان بابه مباص ملوك الارض و عظامها يشتدون بجنابه و يتفاخرون بلثم ترابه و رقى الى درجة الملوكية جماعة من ممالike و حاشيته ،

ثم سار جلال الدين بعد موت ابيه السلطان محمد من الجزيرة الى خوارزم ثم هرب من التتر و لحق بغزنة فهرب جلال الدين من غزنة الى الهند ، فلحقه جنکرخان على ماء السند ، فتصافقا صبيحة يوم الاربعاء الثمان من شوال سنة ثمانى عشرة و ستمائة ، و كانت الكرة اولاً على جنکرخان ثم عاودت على جلال

الدين و حال بينها الليل و ولی جلال الدين متهزماً و اسر ولد جلال الدين (و هو ابن سبع او ثمان سنين) و قتل بين يدي جنکرخان صبرا، و لما عاد جلال الدين الى حافة ماء السندر كسيرا راى والدته و لم ولده و جماعة من حرمه يَصْحَّ بالله بالله عليك اقتلنا او خلصنا من الاسر، فامر بهن فغِرقَ، و هذه من عجائب البلايا و نوادر المصايب و الزرايا، ثم اقتحم جلال الدين و عسکره ذلك النهر العظيم فنجى منهم الى البر تقدير اربعة الاف رجل حفاة عراة و رمى الموج جلال الدين مع ثلاثة من خواصه الى موضع بعيد و فقده اصحابه ثلاثة ايام و بقى اصحابه لفقدانه حايرين و فى تيه الفكر سايرين الى ان اتصل بهم جلال الدين، ثم جرى جلال الدين و بينه و بين اهل تلك البلاد وقایع انتصر فيها جلال الدين و وصل الى لہاور من الهند، و لما عزم جلال الدين على العود الى جهة العراق استناب بهلوان ازبك على ما كان يملكه من بلد الهند و استناب معه حسن قراق و لقبه وفا الملک، و في سنة سبع و عشرين و ستمائة طرد وفا ملك بهلوان ازبك و استولى وفا ملك على ما كان يليه البهلوان من بلد الهند، ثم ان جلال الدين عاد من الهند

و وصل الى كرمان فى سنة احدى و عشرين و ستمائة و قاسى و عسکرة فى البرارى القاطعة بين كرعان و الهند شداید و وصل معه اربعة الاف رجل بعضهم ركاب ابقار و بعضهم ركاب حمير، ثم سار جلال الدين الى خوزستان و استولى عليها، ثم استولى على ساير بلد اران، ثم ان جلال الدين نقل اباء من الجزيرة الى قلعة ازدهن و دفنه بها، و لما استولى التتر على قلعة المذكورة نبشوء و احرقوه، و هذا كان فعلم بمن عرفوا قبره، فانهم نبشوا محمود بن سبكتكين من غزنة و احرقوا عظامه ؛

ثم ذكر ما تقدمت الاشارة اليه من استيلاء جلال الدين على خلط و غيره، ثم ذكر نزوله على جسر قریب امد و ارساله يَسْتَجِيدُ الملك الاشرف بن الملك العادل، فلم يتوجه، فعزم جلال الدين على المسير الى اصفهان ثم اثنى عزمه عنه و بات بنزلة و شرب تلك الليلة و سكر سكرا خماراً دوار الراس و تقطع الانفاس، و احاط التتر به و بعسكر مصلحين فمساهم و بسطهم حرير و صلحهم و سطthem تراب، و من فى كفة منهم قناه كمن فى كفة منهم خضاب، و احاطت اطلاع بخركاه جلال الدين و هو نائم سكران، فحمل بعض عسکرة و هو ارخان و كشف التتر عن الخركاه

و دخل بعض الخواص و اخذ بيد جلال الدين و ايقظه و عليه طاقية بينما و اركبه الفرس ، و ساق ارخان مع التتر و تبعه التتر، و قال حلال الدين لارخان انفرد عتى بحيث يشتعل التتر يتبع سوادك ، و كان ذلك خطاء منه ، فان ارخان تبعه جماعة من العسكر و صاروا تقدير اربعة الاف فارس و قصد اصفحان و استولى عليها مدة ، و لما انفرد حلال الدين عن ارخان ساق الى امد ، فلم يمكن من الدخول الى امد ، فسار الى قرية من قرى ميفارقين طالبا شهاب الدين غازى بن الملك العدل صاحب ميفارقين ، ثم لحقه التتر في تلك القرية ، فهرب جلال الدين الى جبل هناك و به اكراد يتحفظون الناس ، فاخذوه و سلحوه و ارادوا قتلها ، فقال جلال الدين لاحدهم اني انا السلطان ، فاستيقن ، اجعلك ملكا ، فاخذه الكري و اتي به الى امراته و جعله عندها و مضى الكري الى الجبل لاحضار ما له هناك ، فحضر شخص كري و معه حرفة و قال لامرأة لم لا تقتلون هذا الخوارزمي ، فقالت الامرأة لا سبيل الى ذلك فقد آمنه زوجي ، فقال الكري انه السلطان و قد قتل لي اخا بخلط خيرا منه ، و ضربه بالحرفة فقتله ، و كان جلال الدين اسمرا قصيرا تركى الشارة و العبارة ، و كان يتكلم بالفارسية ايضا ، و كان يكاتب الخليفة بمبداء الامر على ما كان

يكاتبه ابوه خوارزمشاه محمد فكان يكتب خادمه المطواع منكيرنى ثم بعد اخذ خلط كاتبه بعده ، و كان يكتب الى ملك الروم و ملوك مصر و الشام اسمه و اسم ابيه و لم يرض ان يكتب لاحد منهم خادمه او اخوه و غير ذلك ، و كانت علامته على تواقيعه النصرة من الله وحده ، و كان اذا كاتب صاحب الموصل او شبهه يكتب له هذه العلامة تعظيمها عن ذكر اسمه ، و كان يكتب العلامة بقلم غليظ ، و كان جلال الدين يخاطب بخداوند عالم اى ماحب العالم ، و كان مقتله فى منتصف شوال من هذه السنة (اعنى سنة ثمان وعشرين و ستمائة) و هذا ما نقلناه من تاريخ محمد المنشى و هو من كان فى خدمة جلال الدين الى ان قتل و كان كاتب الانشاء الذى له و كان محظيا متقدما عنده ،

*Extracts from the Chronicle of the Sultán Al Malik
As Sálih Imád ud dín Abú 'l Fadá Ismáil.*

AND in this, I mean the year 180, and it is said the year 177, died Sibúyah the grammarian, in a village called Baidhá, one of the villages near Shíráz. And his name was Sibúyah Amrú ibn Othmán ibn Kunbar; he was more learned in grammar than any who have preceded, or followed him, and all the books of men upon grammar, are nothing to the book of Sibúyah. He studied in the school of Khalíl ibn Ahmad. And when he died his age was more than 40 years. It is also said that he died at Basrah in the year 161. Abu'l Faraj al Júzí however relates that Sibúyah died in the year 194, and that he was 32 years old; and that he died in the city of Sáwah. Khálíb Baghdád relates, on the authority of Ibn Duraid, that Sibúyah died at Shíráz, and that his tomb is there. Sibúyah was his cognomen; this is a Persian word, and its meaning in Arabic is, "the odour of apples;" and it is said, that he was so called, because he was handsome of countenance, and as if his two cheeks were two apples. Between him and Kasái was the well-known dispute on the words, "I thought the sting of a scorpion worse than the sting of a wasp." Sibúyah maintained that this (the word sting) was in the nominative (عَنْ), and Kasái maintained that it was in the accusative (عَنْهَا), and the Khalif decided in favor of Kasái, and Sibúyah bore great distress from this, and he left Irák, and travelled to the neighbourhood of Shíráz, and died there.

And in this (year) came ambassadors from the King of Rúm to Baghdád ; and when they were presented, the army was drawn out, and the palace was decorated with armour, and arms, and various ornaments ; and the whole army was drawn up in the order of battle. There were then 160,000 cavalry and infantry ; and the pages of the palace were drawn out, splendidly dressed, and wearing costly girdles ; and the eunuchs were drawn up in the same way, and of these there were 7000 ; 4000 white and 3000 black, and the chamberlains in attendance were 700 ; and there were vessels and boats on the Tigris, splendidly decorated ; and the palace of the Khalíf was richly ornamented. There were 38,000 veils (or pieces of tapestry) suspended ; 12,600 of these were interwoven with gold ; and there were 22,000 rich carpets laid down. And there were there 100 lions, with their 100 keepers. But among the ornaments there was a tree of gold and silver, containing 18 branches, and on the branches and twigs, were birds of various sorts of gold and silver ; the leaves were also of gold and silver ; and the branches waved by certain springs, and the birds sang by springs disposed there also ; and the ambassador testified his astonishment at the magnificence that was displayed ; and he was presented to the (Khalíf) Muktadir, and the vazir interpreted his words to the Khalíf, and returned him the Khalíf's answer.

And in this (year) died Abu'l Olá Ahmad ibn Sulaiman al Moarri the blind. He was about 86 years old. There is a difference about his blindness ; but the truth is, that he became blind in his childhood from the small pox ; he was then a child of three years old. The other report is, that he was born blind. He was most learned in philology and poetry. And he entered Baghdád in the year 399 ; and resided there one year and seven

months ; and he associated with the learned, but Abu'l Olá did not become the disciple of any one in particular. Then he returned to Moarra, and resided in his own house, while the world proclaimed his glory, and his poems and sayings were repeated everywhere ; by these is known the corruption of his faith ; and his perversion to the sect of the Hindús is known by his abstaining for 45 years from the eating of meat or eggs, and the drinking of milk ; he held it unlawful to injure any living thing ; his writings were very numerous, and his infidelity appears in them ; but he pretended that there was a secret sense in his writings, and that he was spiritually a Muslim.

And in this (year) died the Shaikh ar Raíís ibn Áli Alhussain ibn Abdallah ibn Sína al Bukhárí. His father was a native of Balkh, who removed from thence to Bukhárá in the time of the Amír Núh ibn Mansúr as-Sámání ; he then married a woman of the village of Afsanah, and resided there, and the Shaikh Ar Raíís was born there, as well as his brother, and the Raíís read through the Korán when he was a boy of 10 years old. And he studied the philosophy of Alí ibn Abdallah an-Nátulí, and he went through Euclid, and the Almagest, and applied himself to medicine, and completed all these studies when he was a youth of 18, and was still at Bukhárá ; then he removed from thence to Kurkanj, and this in Arabic is Jurjániyah ; then he journeyed hither and thither, till he came to Júrján ; then Ibn Abdallah Al Júrjání attached himself to him, and was the greatest of the companions of the said Shaikh ar Raíís. Then he removed to Rai and entered the service of Majd ad daulah ibn Fahkr ad daulah ibn 'Ihusain Ali ibn Rukn ad daulah ibn Buyah. Then he was in the service of Shams al Mâálí Kábús ibn Washmagír.

He then left him, and went to Âlá ad daulah ibn Káwíh at Isfahán, and was much preferred by him. Then the said Raísí became ill with the epilepsy and cholic, and he neglected medicine, and he went to Hamadán, and became ill and died there. He was 58 years old; his writings and great accomplishments are well known. Al Ghazálí accuses Ibn Síná of infidelity, and openly charges him with it in his book called *The Deliverer from Error*. In the same way he charges with infidelity Abú Nasr al Fárábí; some however believe, that Ibn Síná returned to the true faith. The Raísí Abú Ali aforesaid, in the first part of the fifth section of his book *Of the Nature of Medicines*, writes thus. Among the events that came to my knowledge, in the country of Júrján in our time, was that of a substance weighing perhaps 150 mina, which fell from the air, and struck into the ground, then rebounded like a ball repelled by a wall; it then returned and fixed in the ground. Some people on the spot hearing at the same time a loud and terrible sound, and when they sought to find out its nature they were unable to do so, and they carried it to the Governor of Júrján, and the Sultán of Khurásán Mahmúd ibn Sabaktagín wrote to him, that he should send it to him, or should send a portion of it; and he excused himself from sending it on account of its weight; and they sought the breaking of a portion from it, and there was no diminution made in it but with great labor, and all the implements that were used upon it were broken; but they divided, at last, a piece from it, and sent it to him, and he desired that a sword should be made of it, which was done with great difficulty; and it is related that the whole of this substance was composed of little round particles like millet, adhering together; and Al Fakíh Abd al Wáhid al Júrjání, my companion, was the witness of this.

History of the Invasion of the Tatars.

In this year the Tatar invasion occurred, and their attack of the Muslims, who never endured greater distress than what they suffered this year; for at that time it was that the Franks accomplished the conquest of Damietta, with the slaughter and captivity of its inhabitants.

But the greatest affliction was the invasion of the Tatars, and their conquest in a short space of time, of the greatest portion of the territories of the Muslims, the spilling of their blood, and the taking captive their females and their children. The Muslims never suffered from the first rise of Islam such dreadful adversity.

It was in this year that they marched against Alá ad dín Muhammad * Khwárizmsháh ibn Takash, and they crossed the river Sihúm, and with them was their king Jangizkhán, May the most high God curse him! and they took Bukhara by capitulation, on the 4th of Dzú'l hijjah of this year, but the citadel held out, and they besieged and took it, and they slew every one that was in it. Then they butchered the people of the surrounding territories, unto the very last of them.

Extract from the History of the Invasion of the Tatars;
the work of Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Áli al
Munshí, an Nasawí Secretary of Jalál ad dín.
He says thus.

THE kingdom of China is of vast extent; its circumference a six month's journey. From ancient times it has been divided into

* Pronounce "Kárizm," as in the Persian word "Khwájah," commonly written "Coja," a merchant.

six parts, each part a month's journey in extent, and each is governed by a Khán (which in their language means a king,) in turn governed by the great Khan. And the great Khan, with whom Khwárizmsháh Muhammad ibn Takash was cotemporary, was called Altún Khán, he had inherited the power of Khan by hereditary right, great prince after great prince; (verily infidel after infidel) and the usual abode of the Khán was at Túgháj, which is in the centre of China. And among them (the Kháns) at the time aforesaid, was a person named Túshí Khán; and he was one of the Kháns, ruler of one of the six divisions. And he had married the aunt of Jangizkhán the accursed. And the tribe of Jangizkhán, the accursed, was the well known tribe Tamargai, inhabiting the deserts, and their winter quarters were a place called Arghún. And they were well known among the Tatars for their wickedness and perfidy. And the kings of China did not relax the reins of their bridle on account of their perversity. And it happened that Túshí Khán who had married the aunt of Jangizkhán died, and Jangizkhán went to his aunt visiting, and consoling. And there were two Kháns residing near the province of the aforesaid Túshí Khán deceased on either side. And the widow of Túshí Khán sent an ambassador to Kashlú Khán and the other Khán, announcing the death of her husband Túshí Khán, and that he had left no son, reminding them how good a neighbour he had been to them, and that she wished to put her brother's son Jangizkhán in his place, that he might occupy the seat of the deceased by their assistance. And the two Kháns aforesaid agreed to this; and when this news came to the great Khán Altún Khán, he disapproved the appointment of Jangizkhán to the government, and despised him, and disapproved the conduct of the two Kháns; and when that news came to them, they threw off obedience to Altún Khán, and every member of their

tribes was collected around them, and they fought with Altún Khán. And he turned his back and fled, and they took possession of his territories. Then Altún Khán sent an ambassador and requested peace, and that they would leave him a portion of his territories, and they consented to that; and Jangizkhán, and the two other Kháns, remained associated together in alliance. And the death of one Khán happened; and Jangizkhán and Kashlú Khán remained in greater power. Then Kashlú Khán died, and his son (and he was also named Kashlú Khán) occupied his place, and Jangizkhán conceived that the government of Kashlú Khán ibn Kashlú Khán was weak on account of his childhood, and the youth of his age, and he violated the treaties which had been established between him and the father of Kashlú Khán. And Kashlú Khán was left alone to oppose Jangizkhán. And Jangizkhán, with his son Tushí Khán ibn Jangizkhan drew out his army, and Kashlú Khán fled, and Túshí Khán pursued him, and slew him, and returned to Jangizkhán with his head. And Jangizkhán was now alone in power. Then he sent an ambassador to Khwárizmsháh Muhammad ibn Takash, but they disagreed, and Jangizkhán collected his armies, and marched against Khwárizmsháh Muhammad, and Khwárizmsháh was defeated, and Jangizkhán conquered the countries of Máwará annahr; then he pursued Khwárizmsháh, who fled from before him, until he embarked upon the sea of Tabaristán (the Caspian sea,) and Jangizkhán subdued all those countries. Then happened between Khwárizmsháh and Jangizkhán that which we will relate, if it please the most high God.

Account of the slaying of Jalál ad dín.

AND when the Tatars had subdued Azarbíján Jalál ad dín went to Diyár bakr, that he might journey to the Khalíf, that he might take refuge with him, and might implore help against the Tatars from the kings of those parts, and that he might alarm them with the probable termination of their command. And he encamped in the neighbourhood of Amid; but he made no alliance*, and the Tatars attacked him by night, and penetrated his camp, and Jalál ad dín fled. And all this is extracted from the history of the invasion of the Tatars, the work of An Nasawí, the secretary of Jalál ad din, under the date of the year 616. Whatever we have selected and have learned of the history of Khwárizm sháh Muhammad, and his son Jalál ad dín (is from that work,) and the said secretary was with him, and on this account no one was better informed than he, on all concerning the affairs of Jalál ad dín. And the aforesaid Muhammad al Munshí says, that Khwárizmsháh Muhammad ibn Takash, was of great power, and his kingdom of vast extent; and he had four sons, among whom he divided his territories. The eldest of them was Jalál ad dín Mankbarní, and he gave to him the kingdom

* This line و لم يشعر الا و التر كبسوه ليلا و خالطا مخيمه appears to be corrupted;

I hesitate, however, to change a text which has passed under the eye of so great a scholar, and acute a critic, as Reiske; those who are acquainted with his editions of the "Oratores Græci," and "Dionysius Halicarnassensis," are aware, that he was by no means timid in his emendations; his translation here, of what appears to me to be somewhat obscure, is this. "Interea vero dum hæc consiliis versat et molitur, opprimebant ipsum Tatari de nocte derepente in castra penetrantes."

of Ghaznah, and Bámián, and Ghúr, and Bost, and Takábád, and Zamírdáwir, and the adjoining parts of India; and he gave Khwárizm, and Khurásán, and Mázandarán, to his son Kutb ad dín Uzlágh sháh, and appointed him the heir of his empire; then at a later time he removed him from the succession to the empire, and gave it to Jalál ad dín Mankbarní; and he gave Karmán, and Kísh, and Makrán, to his son Ghayát ad dín Tatarsháh, whose history has been given before; and he gave Irák to his son Rukn ad dín Ghúrsháh Yáhya, and he was the fairest of all his sons, both in person and disposition; and the Tatars slew him after the death of his father. And the *Naubat was beaten for each of them at the five hours of prayer, according to the custom of the Saljúkian kings; and their father Khwárizmsháh Muhammad reserved for himself, as his Naubat, the march of Dzú 'l karnain (†Alexander the Great) which was played twice, that is, at sunrise and sun-set, and there were twenty-seven drums of gold set with jewels. Such was the order of the Naubat. And twenty-seven kings played in the band, when the Naubat was beaten at the beginning of the day; and they were great kings, sons of Sultáns, among them was Tughríl ibn Arslán the Saljúkain; and the sons of Ghayát ad dín, the prince of Ghúr; and Al Malik Alá ad dín, the prince of Bámián; and Al Malik Táj ad dín, the prince of Balkh, and his son Al Malik al Áazim, the prince of Tarmad; and Al Malik Sanjar, prince of Bukhárá, and others like them. And the mother of Khwárizmsháh Muhammad was Turkán Khátún,

* The “Naubat” is the music played at the five hours of prayer, at the gates of the palaces of Eastern Princes.

† Dzú 'l Karnain, or “*with the two horns*”, is the title given to Alexander the Great: no doubt from his effigies upon the Greek medals appearing with the horns of Jupiter Ammon.

of the tribe of Babáwut, which is one of the tribes of Yamsak ; she was the daughter of one of their kings, and Takash ibn Arslán ibn Atsiz ibn Muhammad ibn Anúshtagíní Ghúrsháh married her ; and when the kingdom came to her son Muhammad ibn Takash, the tribes of Yamsak among the Turks obeyed Turkán Khátún, and the state of her son Sultán Muhammad was much increased in power by them, and her son never conquered any territory without setting apart a fair portion of it as her private estate ; and she was much revered and of great wisdom ; and she dealt out strict justice to the injured against the unjust, and was very severe ; and her power was so great, that wherever two letters came, one from her, and one from her son the Sultán Muhammad, their date was examined, and the orders in the last of the two were performed. And the superscription of her letters was "*The refuge of the World and of the Faith, Olagh Turkán, the Queen of created women,*" and her motto was "*My refuge is in God alone.*" And the aforesaid author says, that then Khwárizmsháh Muhammad fled from the Tatars to Má wará annahr, and crossed the Jaihún, and went to Khurásán ; and the Tatars pursued him, and he fled from thence to Irák al Ájam, and he stopped at Bistam ; he brought with him ten chests, which he said were filled with jewels, whose value was unknown ; and he pointed to two of them, which he said contained what was equal to a year's income of the whole world. He commanded that they should be carried to the castle of Azdahan, which is among the most impregnable castles of the world, and that a receipt should be taken from the governor of it, for the arrival of the said chests, with their seals unbroken. The Tatars however followed the Sultan Muhammad, and he went on board a boat (on the Caspian sea,) and the Tatars came up, and shot their arrows after him ; and he escaped from them, but sickness came on him, and he was attacked with the pleurisy. And he

came to an island in that sea, and remained there a solitary exile destitute of all; and his illness increased, and some of the people of Mázandarán brought him provisions, and what he was in want of. And one day he said, “I wish that I had a horse which could feed round my tent,” for they had pitched a small tent for him; and they brought him a bay horse. And this Sultan Muhammad had once had thirty thousand studs of horses. And while in this state, for whatever was brought to him of provisions or such like, he gave something in return, but he had no one with him who could write for him, and he made the man who brought him any thing write a deed of gift, and he gave, as if things of no consequence, his signature to the gift of countries and great wealth; and when his son Jalál ad dín obtained power, he confirmed all that his father had given by deeds or by seals. While in this condition in the island, death seized the Sultán, and the Chaush Shams ad dín Mahmúd ibn Balágh, and Mukarrab ad dín, the chief of the servants of the bedchamber, washed the corpse; and they had no winding sheet; and its place was supplied by his shirt; and he was buried in the island in the year 617. He whose gate had been the refuge of the kings of the earth, the great ones of which had served in his palace courts, and had been proud to kiss the ground before him; and many who had been his servants or attendants arrived at royal dignity.

THEN Jalál ad dín, after the death of his father the Sultan Muhammad, in the island, went to Khwárizm still fleeing from the Tatars; he went to Ghaznah, and from thence to India, and Jangizkhán overtook him at the river Indus; and a battle was fought on Wednesday morning the 8th of the month of Shawwál of the year 618: and at first the battle went against Jangizkhán,

but then turned against Jalál ad dín, and night came over them ; and Jalál ad dín fled, and his son, a child of seven or eight years old, was taken captive, and he was murdered in cold blood in the presence of Jangizkhán. And when Jalál ad dín fled to the banks of the river Indus, he saw his mother but not his son. And all the females of his haram cried out, “*In the name of God ! In the name of God ! kill us, or save us from captivity.*” And he commanded, and they were drowned. This was one of the wonders of affliction, and one of the most overwhelming of misfortunes and sorrows ! And Jalál ad dín and his army plunged into this great river, and about four thousand escaped to the other side, naked and shoeless. And the waves threw Jalál ad dín, together with three of his private attendants, on a distant spot ; and his friends sought him for three days, and continued wandering in search of him, and straying in the desert of anxiety, till Jalál ad dín joined them : then he went forth and there were battles between him and the people of those countries, and Jalál ad dín conquered, and reached Lahor in India. And when he proposed to return to Irák, he appointed Pahlawán Uzbak to govern his territories in India ; and along with him he appointed Hasan Karak, and gave him the title of Wafá al Mulk. And in the year 627 Wafá al Mulk expelled Pahlawán Uzbak, and made himself master of all those parts of India that Pahlawán governed. Jalál ad dín went to Karmán in the year 621, and he and his army suffered great distress in the deserts lying between Karmán and India, and there were with him four thousand men, some mounted upon oxen, and some upon asses ; then he marched to Khúzistan, and conquered it, as well as the neighbouring districts of Irán. He then removed the body of his father from the island to the castle of Azdahan, and buried him there ; and when the Tatars took that castle, they dug up the body and burnt it ; this was what they did to every

hostile prince whose grave they knew; and in the same way they dug up the body of Mahmúd ibn Sabaktagín at Ghazna, and burnt his bones.

Then is related what has preceded, and to which I refer for an account of the conquest by Jalál ad dín of Khalát, and other places, and his encamping near a bridge in the neighbourhood of Amid; and of his sending to request assistance from Al Malik ibn Al Malik al Áadil; but he did not assist him; then Jalál ad dín meditated a journey to Isfahán, but changed his design, and he passed a night in a certain place, and he drank the whole of that night and became intoxicated, and the sickness of drunkenness is the swimming of the head, and weakening of the mind; and the Tatars surrounded him and his army in the morning.

'Tis evening, and their bed is of silk, and when morning comes their bed is the earth,

And he in whose hand is the lance, is like him in whose hand is the paint for the face.

And they who were in pursuit of him surrounded the tent* of Jalál ad dín, who was sleeping intoxicated; and one of his army, whose name was Urkhán, made an attack upon, and repulsed the Tatars from the tent; and some of his servants entered and took Jalál ad din by the hand, and wakened him; and he had on nothing but a white vest; and they placed him on a horse, and Urkhán fought with the Tatars who pursued him; and Jalál ad dín said to Urkhán, separate yourself from me, so that the Tatars may be occupied in following your troops; but this was an error of his, for Urkhán who was followed by all the soldiers, being about four thousand cavalry, reached Isfahán, and remained

* Khargáh, Turkish and Persian for a tent, or pavilion.

master of it for some time. And when Jalál ad dín was alone, he rode to Amid but could not obtain entrance, and he went to one of the Villages of Mísfárikín seeking Shaháb ud dín Ghází ibn al Malik al Áadil prince of Mísfárikín, and the Tatars overtook him in this village, and he fled to a mountain which was there, and which was inhabited by Kurds, and they took and plundered him, and were about to kill him, and he said to one of them, "*I am the Sultan; preserve my life and I will make thee a king;*" and the Kurd took him to his wife, and then went away to the mountain, to his companions who were there. And there came a certain Kurd holding a short spear, and he said to the woman, "*Why do you not kill this Khwárizmian?*" and she said, "*That would not be right, my husband has taken him under protection.*" And the Kurd replied, "*This is the Sultán who when at Khalát, killed a brother of mine who was a better man than he.*" And he struck the Sultán with the spear, and killed him. And Jalál ad dín was of dark complexion, short of stature, and Turkish, both in appearance and speech; though he spoke Persian also. In the beginning of his reign, when he wrote to the Khalif, he subscribed himself "*his most humble servant Mankbarni;*" but after he had taken Khalát, he subscribed himself only "*his servant;*" when writing to the kings of Rúm, or to the kings of Egypt or Syria, he wrote merely his name and the name of his Father; and never chose to write to any one of them with the epithet of *servant*, or *brother*, or any thing of that kind; and the inscription upon his letters was this, "*Help is from God alone;*" and when he wrote to the prince of Mausel, or such as he, he used this inscription, not condescending to make use of his name; and he wrote this with a large reed; and he was himself styled *Khudáwand i Áalam*; that is, *Lord of the World*; and the time of his death was the middle of

Shawwál of this year; I mean 628. And this is what I have extracted from the chronicle of Muhammad al Munshí, who was in the service of Jalál ad dín, until he was killed; he was his private secretary, and was much favoured and preferred by him.

It will be observed in these extracts, that the final vowels are always discarded, thus Jalál ad dín for Jalálu 'l, or ud dini. This is in conformity to constant practice; those vowels never being pronounced in conversation. It has even been questioned whether they were ever any thing more than a grammatical refinement; but there is sufficient evidence, that anciently, they were in common use, though now only employed in poetry, and books of elevated style.

THE chief attention of the student of Arabic Grammar should be given to the rules of Permutation, upon which depend all the irregularities of the Verb: and it will be seen, that they require only a little application, presenting in themselves no difficulty whatever. The many forms which the Plural assumes, will prove but a slight obstacle, as those in most common use are but few, and practice in reading will soon render them familiar. In the Syntax, it will also be found that the forms of speech which are most opposed to what may be considered the natural construction of a sentence, are of rare occurrence, so much so, that although the examples given in the preceding Grammar, of such inversions, are not numerous; some of these even, are but seldom met with. The many quotations of such examples which are to be found in more voluminous Grammars, are chiefly taken from Arabian Lexicographers and Grammarians, and it may perhaps be doubted whether like constructions are always to be considered as authorized by the genius of the language.

I subjoin a list of a few of the most useful books, in the order in which I think they may be read to most advantage by the student. If I may be allowed, in such a case, to follow the example of the late Mr Cobbett in recommending my own writings, I would say that the learner should first make himself a thorough master of this book, and if disposed to study the Arabian Commentators and Grammarians, he should preface that study by the careful and repeated perusal of the Grammar of M. de Sacy. For him, however, who has no such intention, the perusal of the "Chrestomathie," followed by the "Kalilah wa Dimnah," will be sufficient, and enable him to read with ease the life of Tímúr.

The Máksamát of Harírí, with the Commentary of M. de Sacy, are adapted only to the use of those who desire to become profound Arabic scholars.

I have not taken any notice of the prosody and metre of the Arabs; M. de Sacy and M. Ewald have each, though upon different principles, given a short treatise upon these subjects, it is my own intention, should I meet any encouragement, to publish a Translation of the "*Darstellung der Arabischen Verskunst*" of M. Freytag, where they are discussed in the most complete manner.

THE END.

GOLII, Lexicon Arabico-Latinum, folio, *Lugd. Bat.* 1653.

Freytag, Lexicon Arabico-Latinum, 4 vols. 4to. *Halæ,* 1830.

This, which is the best Arabic Dictionary, will very well admit of being bound in two vols., which will render it more convenient for constant use.

De Sacy, Grammaire Arabe, 2nd edit. 2 vols. 8vo. *Paris,* 1831.

..... Chrestomathie Arabe, 2nd edit. 3 vols. 8vo. *Paris,* 1827.

..... Anthologie Grammaticale Arabe, 8vo.

..... Calila et Dimna en Arabe, 4to. *Paris,* 1816.

Of this there is an English translation by the Rev. E. Knatchbull.

Ahmadis Arabsiadis Vita Timuri a Manger, 3 vols. 4to. *Leovard,* 1767.

Of this work there is an edition by Golius, but it is the Arabic text only; of which there is an edition also printed at Calcutta.

De Sacy, Les Seances de Hariri en Arabe avec un Commentaire, folio, *Paris,* 1821.

The peculiar style of this work, in which all the eloquence of the Arabic Language is displayed, makes it almost incapable of being translated; should the student, however, wish to have the aid of a translation, he may use a Latin version which was published by M. Peiper, in 4to. at Hirschberg in 1832.

The following books will also be found of great use.

Arabum Proverbia, a G. G. Freytag, 2 vols. 8vo. *Bonnæ,* 1838.

Fákihat al Khulafá, a Freytag, 4to. *Bonnæ,* 1832.

Alf Lailah wa Lailah, or the Thousand and One Nights. Arabic text by W. H. Macnaghten, Esq. 4 vols. 8vo. *Calcutta.*



