

## LESSON 10

In this lesson we learn the following:

1) **The present tense of the Arabic verb:** The Arabic verb has only three forms. These are: □

(a) the past tense which is called the *māḍī* الماضي,

(b) the present-future tense which is called the *muḍāri* المضارع, and □

(c) the imperative which is called the *amr* الأمر.

We have already learnt the *māḍī*. □

In this lesson we will learn the *muḍāri*. We will learn the *amr* in Lesson 14.

In the *muḍāri*, one of the four letters ي ت ا ن is prefixed to the verb. □

We have learnt that 'he wrote' is كَتَبَ (kataba). Now 'he writes', is يَكْتُبُ (ya-ktubu).

Note that يَكْتُبُ means 'he writes', 'he is writing', or 'he will write'.

Now let us see the difference between the forms of the *māḍī* and the *muḍāri* كَتَبَ يَكْتُبُ.

We have learnt that most Arabic verbs have three letters or radicals. In the *māḍī* the first radical has *fathah* and in the *muḍāri* it has a *sukūn*. The third radical has a *fathah* in the *māḍī* and a *dammah* in the *muḍāri*. The second radical may have one of the three vowels (*fathah*, *kasrah* or *dammah*) both in *māḍī* as well as in the *muḍāri*.

According to the vowel of the second radical, verbs are classified in six groups.

We learn four of these in this lesson.

(a) **a-u group:** in this group the second radical has 'a' in the *māḍī* and 'u' in the *muḍāri*, e.g.:

كَتَبَ 'he wrote' يَكْتُبُ 'he writes' (kataba / ya-ktubu). □

قَتَلَ 'he killed' يَقْتُلُ 'he kills' (qatala / ya-qtulu).

سَجَدَ 'he performed sajdah' يَسْجُدُ 'he performs sajdah' (sajada / ya-sjudu).

(b) **a-i group:** in this group, the second radical has 'a' in the *māḍī* and 'i' in the *muḍāri*, e.g.:

جَلَسَ 'he sat' يَجْلِسُ 'he sits' (jalasa / ya-jlisu).

ضَرَبَ 'he beat' يَضْرِبُ 'he beats' (ḍaraba / ya-ḍribu).

غَسَلَ 'he washed' يَغْسِلُ 'he washes' (ghasala / ya-ghsilu).

(c) **a-a group:** in this group the second radical has 'a' in the *māḍī* as well as the *muḍāri*, e.g.:

ذَهَبَ 'he went' يَذْهَبُ 'he goes' (dhahaba / ya-dhhabu). □ □

فَتَحَ	'he opened'	يَفْتَحُ	'he opens'	(fataḥa / ya-ftaḥu).
قَرَأَ	'he read'	يَقْرَأُ	'he reads'	(qara'a / ya-qra'u).

(d) **i-a group**: in this group the second radical has 'i' in the *māḍī* and 'a' in the *muḍāri* e.g.:

فَهِمَ	'he understood'	يَفْهَمُ	'he understands'	(fahima / ya-fhamu).
شَرِبَ	'he drank'	يَشْرَبُ	'he drinks'	(shariba / ya-shrabu).
حَفِظَ	'he memorized'	يَحْفَظُ	'he memorizes'	(ḥafiza / ya-ḥfaẓu).

As there is no rule to determine the group of a verb, the student should learn the group of each new verb he/she learns. All good dictionaries mention this. While expressing a verb usually both the *māḍī* and the *muḍāri* are mentioned together. If you are asked the Arabic for 'to write' you say:

كَتَبَ يَكْتُبُ

2) **Numbers from 21 to 30**: The two parts of the numbers are joined by **وَ**, e.g.:

وَاحِدٌ وَعِشْرُونَ طَالِبًا.

Note that:

a) the first part of these numbers has *tanwīn*, e.g.:

وَاحِدٌ وَعِشْرُونَ، ثَلَاثَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ، أَرْبَعَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ، ... تِسْعَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ

the word اِثْنَانِ, of course, has no *tanwīn*.

b) **وَاحِدٌ** and **اِثْنَانِ** are masculine with the masculine *ma'dūd*. But the numbers from 3 to 9 are feminine, e.g.:

وَاحِدٌ وَعِشْرُونَ رَجُلًا، اِثْنَانِ وَعِشْرُونَ رَجُلًا، ثَلَاثَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ رَجُلًا، أَرْبَعَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ رَجُلًا، خَمْسَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ رَجُلًا، سِتَّةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ رَجُلًا، سَبْعَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ رَجُلًا.

c) the *ma'dūd* is singular and *manṣūb*.

3) **إِلَّا** 'quarter to nine': **إِلَّا** literally means 'except'. Note that the noun after **إِلَّا** is *manṣūb*.

Note also the following:

السَّاعَةُ الْوَاحِدَةُ إِلَّا عَشْرَ دَقَائِقَ. 'ten minutes to one.'

السَّاعَةُ الثَّانِيَةُ إِلَّا خَمْسَ دَقَائِقَ. 'five minutes to two.'

السَّاعَةُ الْخَامِسَةُ إِلَّا دَقِيقَةً وَاحِدَةً. 'one minute to five.'

## LESSON 10

4) We have learnt the two meanings of **لَعَلَّ** in Lesson 1. These are:

- (a) I hope and
- (b) I am afraid.

The first is called **التَّرَجِّي** and the second **الإِشْفَاقُ**.

In **لَعَلَّه يَرْجِعُ الْيَوْمَ مُتَأَخِّرًا** it is **الإِشْفَاقُ** as it means 'I am afraid he will come back late today.'

5) **بَيْنَ** 'between': The noun following it is *majrūr* because it is *muḍāf ilayhi*, e.g.:

**جَلَسَ حَامِدٌ بَيْنَ بِلَالٍ وَفَيْصَلٍ.** 'Hāmid sat between Bilāl and Faisal.'

**بَيْنَ** should be repeated with pronouns, e.g.:

**هَذَا بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكَ.** 'This is between you and me.'

## Vocabulary

<b>دَائِمًا</b>	always	<b>عَمِلَ يَعْمَلُ عَمَلًا</b>	to work (i-a)
<b>أَحْيَانًا</b>	sometimes	<b>سَجَدَ يَسْجُدُ سُجُودًا</b>	to perform <i>sajdah</i> (a-u)
<b>مَرَّةً أُخْرَى</b>	once again	<b>فَعَلَ يَفْعَلُ فِعْلًا</b>	to do (a-a)
<b>عَرْضٌ</b>	width	<b>رَكَبَ يَرْكَبُ رُكُوبًا</b>	to ride (i-a)
<b>مَسَافَةٌ</b>	distance	<b>رَكَعَ يَرْكَعُ رُكُوعًا</b>	to bow in prayer (a-a)
<b>كِيلُومِترٌ</b>	kilometer	<b>مَكْتَبٌ</b>	office
<b>سَنْتِيْمِترٌ</b>	centimeter	<b>عَامِلٌ</b>	laborer
<b>مِترٌ</b>	meter	<b>طُولٌ</b>	length
<b>بَيْنَ</b>	between	<b>بَيْنَهُمَا</b>	between them

# Present & Future Tense Verb – الفعل المضارع

Present & Future Tense Verb

الفعل المضارع

Past Tense Verb

الفعل الماضي

He is going or He will go

يَذْهَبُ

He went

ذَهَبَ

- الفعل الماضي is derived from الفعل المضارع
- الفعل المضارع contains both present and future tense. Optionally a particle of future can be prefixed to make it future tense only. We will learn that later.

المضارع الماضي

هُوَ	يَذْهَبُ	ذَهَبَ	يَذْهَبُ
هُمَا	يَذْهَبَانِ	ذَهَبَا	يَذْهَبَانِ
هُمْ	يَذْهَبُونَ	ذَهَبُوا	يَذْهَبُونَ
هِيَ	تَذْهَبُ	ذَهَبَتْ	تَذْهَبُ
هُمَا	تَذْهَبَانِ	ذَهَبَتَا	تَذْهَبَانِ
هُنَّ	يَذْهَبْنَ	ذَهَبْنَ	يَذْهَبْنَ
أَنْتَ	تَذْهَبُ	ذَهَبْتَ	تَذْهَبُ
أَنْتُمَا	تَذْهَبَانِ	ذَهَبْتُمَا	تَذْهَبَانِ
أَنْتُمْ	تَذْهَبُونَ	ذَهَبْتُمْ	تَذْهَبُونَ
أَنْتِ	تَذْهَبِينَ	ذَهَبْتِ	تَذْهَبِينَ
أَنْتُمَا	تَذْهَبَانِ	ذَهَبْتُمَا	تَذْهَبَانِ
أَنْتُنَّ	تَذْهَبْنَ	ذَهَبْتُنَّ	تَذْهَبْنَ
أَنَا	أَذْهَبُ	ذَهَبْتُ	أَذْهَبُ
نَحْنُ	نَذْهَبُ	ذَهَبْنَا	نَذْهَبُ

# أَبْوَابُ الْفِعْلِ الثَّلَاثِيَّ الْمَجَرَّدِ – Categories of 3 letter verb

All three letter verbs are categorized by how the vowel sign on the <sup>ا</sup>كَلِمَةُ in <sup>ا</sup>كَلِمَةُ changes in <sup>ا</sup>مَضَارِعِ as listed below.

<sup>ا</sup> مَضَارِعِ	<sup>ا</sup> مَاضٍ	Type *
َ	َ	باب فَتَحَ (فَعَلَ)
َ	َ	باب ضَرَبَ (فَعَلَ)
ُ	َ	باب نَصَرَ (فَعَلَ)

\* Additional types are shown on the next slide

The <sup>ا</sup>كَلِمَةُ on the <sup>ا</sup>كَلِمَةُ in <sup>ا</sup>مَاضٍ always changes to <sup>ا</sup>ضَمَّة in <sup>ا</sup>مَضَارِعِ

ل	ع	ف	فَعَلَ
ح	ت	ف	فَتَحَ
ح	ت	ف	يَفْتَحُ
ب	ر	ض	ضَرَبَ
ب	ر	ض	يَضْرِبُ
ر	ص	ن	نَصَرَ
ر	ص	ن	يَنْصُرُ

The <sup>ا</sup>كَلِمَةُ on the <sup>ا</sup>كَلِمَةُ in <sup>ا</sup>مَاضٍ always changes to <sup>ا</sup>سُكُون in <sup>ا</sup>مَضَارِعِ

# أَبْوَابُ الْفِعْلِ الثَّلَاثِيَّةِ الْمُبَجَّرِ – Categories of 3 letter verb

ل	ع	ف	فعل
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سَمِعَ	سَمِعَ	سَمِعَ	سَمِعَ
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يَسْمَعُ	يَسْمَعُ	يَسْمَعُ	يَسْمَعُ
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حَسِبَ	حَسِبَ	حَسِبَ	حَسِبَ
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يَحْسِبُ	يَحْسِبُ	يَحْسِبُ	يَحْسِبُ
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كَرَّمَ	كَرَّمَ	كَرَّمَ	كَرَّمَ
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يَكْرُمُ	يَكْرُمُ	يَكْرُمُ	يَكْرُمُ
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مَضَارِعُ	مَاضٍ	Type
ـَ	ـَ	بَابُ سَمْعٍ (فَعْلَـ)
ـِ	ـِ	بَابُ حَسِبٍ (فَعِلَـ)
ـُ	ـُ	بَابُ كَرَّمَ (فُعْلَـ)

# Moods of Verbs

The Past Tense Verb is **fixed**

الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي مَبْنِيٌّ

الْفِعْلُ الْمَضَارِعُ مُعَرَّبٌ

The Present Tense Verb is **declinable**  
(It has three kinds of moods)

1. Nominative
2. Accusative
3. *Majzum*

(١) مَرْفُوعٌ (يَفْعَلُ)

(٢) مَنْصُوبٌ (يَفْعَلُ)

(٣) مَجْزُومٌ (يَفْعَلُ)

Note, it is مَجْزُومٌ not مَجْرُورٌ

الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي مَبْنِيٌّ

on مَبْنِيٌّ the vowel sign on the الفَعْلُ is always الْمَاضِي the vowel sign on the كَلِمَةً ل.

هُوَ	فَعَلَ	فَعَلًا	فَعِلْ
هَـمَا	فَعَلَا	فَعَلَا	فَعِلْ
هُـمَ	فَعَلُوا	فَعَلُوا	فَعِلْ
هِيَ	فَعَلَتْ	فَعَلَتْ	فَعِلْ
هُـمَا	فَعَلَتَا	فَعَلَتَا	فَعِلْ
هُنَّ	فَعَلْنَ	فَعَلْنَ	فَعِلْ
أَنْتِ	فَعَلْتِ	فَعَلْتِ	فَعِلْ
أَنْتُمَا	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعِلْ
أَنْتُمْ	فَعَلْتُمْ	فَعَلْتُمْ	فَعِلْ
أَنْتِ	فَعَلْتِ	فَعَلْتِ	فَعِلْ
أَنْتُمَا	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعِلْ
أَنْتُمْ	فَعَلْتُمْ	فَعَلْتُمْ	فَعِلْ
أَنَا	فَعَلْتُ	فَعَلْتُ	فَعِلْ
نَحْنُ	فَعَلْنَا	فَعَلْنَا	فَعِلْ





# Three Moods of الأفعال المضارع – الفعل المنصوب، المرفوع، المجزوم

تَفْعَلُ

X 2

الأفعال الأربعة (5 in your pocket)

مَجْزُومٌ

مَنْصُوبٌ

مَرْفُوعٌ

يَفْعَلُ

يَفْعَلُ

يَفْعَلُ

الأفعال الخمسة (ن comes ن goes)

مَجْزُومٌ

مَنْصُوبٌ

مَرْفُوعٌ

يَفْعَلُوا

يَفْعَلُوا

يَفْعَلُونَ

المبنيان (mabni)

مَجْزُومٌ

مَنْصُوبٌ

مَرْفُوعٌ

يَفْعَلُ

يَفْعَلُ

يَفْعَلُ

يَفْعَلُ

يَفْعَلُ

يَفْعَلُ

عَلَامَةُ الرَّفْعِ

1

–

يَفْعَلُ

هُوَ

2

ن

يَفْعَلَانِ

هُمَا

2

ن

يَفْعَلُونَ

هُمْ

1

–

تَفْعَلُ

هِيَ

2

ن

تَفْعَلَانِ

هُمَا

3

يَفْعَلْنَ

يَفْعَلْنَ

هُنَّ

1

–

تَفْعَلُ

أَنْتِ

2

ن

تَفْعَلَانِ

أَنْتِمَا

2

ن

تَفْعَلُونَ

أَنْتُمْ

2

ن

تَفْعَلَيْنِ

أَنْتِ

2

ن

تَفْعَلَانِ

أَنْتِمَا

3

يَفْعَلْنَ

تَفْعَلْنَ

أَنْتِ

1

–

أَفْعَلُ

أَنَا

1

–

نَفْعَلُ

نَحْنُ