

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 أ 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 *faṭḥah* and in the *muḍāri* it has a *sukūn*. The third radical has a *faṭḥah* in the *māḍī* and a *ḍammah* in the *muḍāri*. The second radical may have one of the three vowels (*faṭḥah*, *kasrah* or *ḍammah*) 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 <i>māḍī</i> and 'a' in the <i>muḍāri</i> 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

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

^ا مَضَارِعِ	ماضي	Type *
ـَ	ـَ	باب فَتَحَ (فَعَلَ ـَ)
ـُ	ـُ	باب ضَرَبَ (فَعَلَ ـُ)
ـِ	ـِ	باب نَصَرَ (فَعَلَ ـِ)

* Additional types are shown on the next slide

The ^اكَلِمَةُ on the ^اكَلِمَةُ in ^امَضَارِعِ always changes to ^اضَمَّة in ^امَضَارِعِ

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 ^اكَلِمَةُ on the ^اكَلِمَةُ in ^امَضَارِعِ always changes to ^اسُكُون in ^امَضَارِعِ

أَبْوَابُ الْفِعْلِ الثَّلَاثِيَّةِ الْمُبَجَّرِ – Categories of 3 letter verb

ل	ع	ف	فَعَلَ
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سَمِعَ	سَمِعَ	سَمِعَ	سَمِعَ
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يَسْمَعُ	سَمِعَ	سَمِعَ	يَسْمَعُ
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حَسِبَ	حَسِبَ	حَسِبَ	حَسِبَ
--------	--------	--------	--------

يَحْسِبُ	حَسِبَ	حَسِبَ	يَحْسِبُ
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كَرَّمَ	كَرَّمَ	كَرَّمَ	كَرَّمَ
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يَكْرُمُ	كَرَّمَ	كَرَّمَ	يَكْرُمُ
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مَضَارِعُ	مَاضٍ	Type
ـَ	ـَ	بَابُ سَمْعٍ (فَعْلَـ)
ـِ	ـِ	بَابُ حَسَبٍ (فَعْلَـ)
ـُ	ـُ	بَابُ كَرَمٍ (فَعْلَـ)

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

هُوَ	فَعَلَ	فَعَلًا	فَعَلْتُ	فَعَلْنَا
هَـمَا	فَعَلَا	فَعَلَا	فَعَلْتِ	فَعَلْنَا
هَـمَّ	فَعَلُوا	فَعَلُوا	فَعَلْتِ	فَعَلْنَا
هِيَ	فَعَلَتْ	فَعَلَتْ	فَعَلْتُ	فَعَلْنَا
هَـمَا	فَعَلَا	فَعَلَا	فَعَلْتِ	فَعَلْنَا
هَـنَّ	فَعَلْنَ	فَعَلْنَ	فَعَلْتِ	فَعَلْنَا
أَنْتِ	فَعَلْتِ	فَعَلْتِ	فَعَلْتُ	فَعَلْنَا
أَنْتُمَا	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلْتُمَا
أَنْتُمْ	فَعَلْتُمْ	فَعَلْتُمْ	فَعَلْتُمْ	فَعَلْتُمْ
أَنْتِ	فَعَلْتِ	فَعَلْتِ	فَعَلْتِ	فَعَلْتِ
أَنْتُمَا	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعَلْتُمَا
أَنْتُمْ	فَعَلْتُمْ	فَعَلْتُمْ	فَعَلْتُمْ	فَعَلْتُمْ
أَنَا	فَعَلْتُ	فَعَلْتُ	فَعَلْتُ	فَعَلْتُ
نَحْنُ	فَعَلْنَا	فَعَلْنَا	فَعَلْنَا	فَعَلْنَا

الفِعْلُ الْمُضَارِعُ Anatomy of the Present Tense Verb

عَلَامَةُ الرَّفْعِ

الفَاعِلُ

الفِعْلُ

حرف المضارعة

مجلس

81

فَعَلَانِ

1

مَنْ

20

ما

5

فَعَلَانِ

1

وَقَدْ عَلِمْنَا

١٣٠٩

ما

$$\{ \cdot \}$$

فَعَلَانِ

تتم

مَعْلُومٌ

14

مُعَلِّمِينَ

3.

فَعَلَانِ

۱۰

فَعَلَّ

13. 9.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.6 \\ 16 \overline{) 25.6} \\ \underline{16} \\ 9 \\ \underline{8} \\ 1 \\ \underline{1} \\ 0 \end{array}$$
$$\sqrt[n]{a}$$

۴۰

٢٠

Sometimes **الضَّاعِلُ** in these two cases is not hidden. We'll learn this later, inshaAllah

Notice the ن in
these two cases is
عَلَامَةُ الرَّفْعِ not
الْفَاعِلُ

[illegible]

<p>يَفْعَلُ</p>	<p>يَفْعَلَانِ</p>	<p>يَفْعَلُونَ</p>	<p>تَفْعَلُ</p>	<p>تَفْعَلَانِ</p>	<p>تَفْعَلُونَ</p>	<p>تَفْعِلِينَ</p>	<p>تَفْعَلَانِ</p>	<p>أَفْعَلُ</p>	<p>نَفْعَلُ</p>
<p>هُوَ</p>	<p>هُمَا</p>	<p>هُمْ</p>	<p>هِيَ</p>	<p>هُمَا</p>	<p>هُنَّ</p>	<p>أَنْتَ</p>	<p>أَنْتِمَا</p>	<p>أَنْتُمْ</p>	<p>أَنْتِ</p>
<p>أَنَا</p>	<p>أَنْتِ</p>	<p>أَنْتُمَا</p>	<p>أَنْتُمْ</p>	<p>أَنْتِ</p>	<p>أَنْتُمْ</p>	<p>أَنْتِ</p>	<p>أَنْتُمْ</p>	<p>أَنْتِ</p>	<p>أَنْتُمْ</p>

Three Moods of الأفعال المضارع (الرفع، المنصوب، المجزوم) – الرفع

تَفْعَلُ

X 2

الأفعال الأربعة (5 in your pocket)			
مَجْزُومٌ	مَنْصُوبٌ	مَرْفُوعٌ	–
–	–	–	–
يَفْعَلُ	يَفْعَلُ	يَفْعَلُ	يَفْعَلُ

تُفْعَلَانِ

X 3

الأفعال الخمسة (ن comes ن goes)			
مَجْزُومٌ	مَنْصُوبٌ	مَرْفُوعٌ	–
–	–	–	–
يَفْعَلُوا	يَفْعَلُوا	يَفْعَلُونَ	يَفْعَلُونَ

المبنيان (mabni)

3

مَجْزُومٌ	مَنْصُوبٌ	مَرْفُوعٌ
–	–	–
يَفْعَلُ	يَفْعَلُ	يَفْعَلُ

عَلَامَةُ الرفع

1	–	يَفْعَلُ	هُوَ
2	ن	يُفْعَلَانِ	هُمَا
2	ن	يُفْعَلُونَ	هُمْ
1	–	تَفْعَلُ	هِيَ
2	ن	تُفْعَلَانِ	هُمَا
3	–	يَفْعَلُ	هِنَّ
1	–	تَفْعَلُ	أَنْتِ
2	ن	تُفْعَلَانِ	أَنْتِمَا
2	ن	تُفْعَلُونَ	أَنْتُمْ
2	ن	تُفْعَلِينَ	أَنْتِ
2	ن	تُفْعَلَانِ	أَنْتِمَا
3	–	تَفْعَلُ	أَنْتِ
1	–	أَفْعَلُ	أَنَا
1	–	نَفْعَلُ	نَحْنُ