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 المَاضِي,
 - (b) the present-future tense which is called the muḍāri ' المُضَارِعُ, and
 - (c) the imperative which is called the amr الأُمْرُ.

We have already learnt the *mādī*.

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

In the *muḍāri* ', one of the four letters ني ت أ ن is prefixed to the verb.

We have learnt that 'he wrote' is کتک (kataba). Now 'he writes', is یک نُبُ (ya-ktubu).

Note that المنافث 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 ' كُتُبُ يُكْتُبُ .

We have learnt that most Arabic verbs have three letters or radicals. In the $m\bar{a}d\bar{i}$ the first radical has fathah and in the $mud\bar{a}ri$ it has a $suk\bar{u}n$. The third radical has a fathah in the $m\bar{a}d\bar{i}$ and a dammah in the $mud\bar{a}ri$. The second radical may have one of the three vowels (fathah, kasrah or dammah) both in $m\bar{a}d\bar{i}$ as well as in the $mud\bar{a}ri$.

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 mādī and 'u' in the mudāri', e.g.:

'he wrote' نَكْتُكُ 'he writes' (kataba / ya-ktubu).

ت الله 'he killed' نَقْتُلُ 'he kills' (gatala / ya-qtulu).

'he performed sajdah' مُسَحُدُ 'he performs sajdah' (sajada / va-sjudu).

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

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

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

نُعْسَلُ 'he washed' يُغْسِلُ 'he washes' (ghasala / ya-ghsilu).

(c) a-a group: in this group the second radical has 'a' in the mādī as well as the mudāri' e.g.:

'he goes' (dhahaba / ya-dhhabu). نَهْبَ 'he went' نَهْبَ

فتُحَ	'he opened'	يَفتَحُ	'he opens'	(fataḥa / ya-ftaḥu).
قَرَأَ 🔲	'he read'	يَقْرَأُ	'he reads'	(qa <mark>ra'</mark> a / ya-q <mark>ra</mark> 'u).
(d) i-a grou	p: in this group the sec	ond radical ha	s 'i' in the <i>māḍī</i> and 'a	' in the <i>muḍāri</i> ' e.g.:
فَعِمَ	'he understood'	يَفْهَمُ	'he understands'	(fahima / ya-fhamu).

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:

2) Numbers from 21 to 30: The two parts of the numbers are joined by 9, e.g.:

Note that:

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

the word اثْنَانِ, of course, has no tanwīn.

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

- c) the ma'dūd is singular and manṣūb.
- 3) التَّاسِعَةُ إِلَّا رُبْعاً (quarter to nine': $\sqrt{\frac{2}{y}}$ literally means 'except'. Note that the noun after $\sqrt{\frac{2}{y}}$ is manṣūb. Note also the following:

LESSON 10

- 4) We have learnt the two meanings of Ji in Lesson 1. These are:
 - (a) I hope and
 - (b) I am afraid.

The first is called التَّرَجِّي and the second الإِشْفَاقُ . الإِشْفَاقُ

In أَخِّراً as it means 'I am afraid he will come back late today.'.

5) يَثْنَ 'between': The noun following it is $majr\bar{u}r$ because it is $mud\bar{a}f$ ilayhi, e.g.:

'Ḥāmid sat between Bilāl and Faisal.' جَلَسَ حامدٌ بَيْنَ بِلَالٍ وفَيصَلِ.

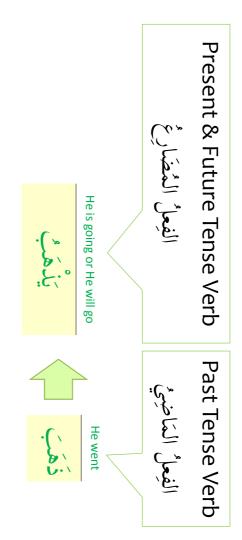
should be repeated with pronouns, e.g.:

. ْ هَذَا بَينِي وَبَينَكَ . 'This is between you and me.'

Vocabulary

دَائِماً	always	عَمِلَ يَعْمَلُ عَمَلاً	to work (i-a)
أُحْياناً	sometimes	سَجَدَ يَسْجُدُ سُجُوداً	to perform sajdah (a-u)
مَرَّةً أُخْرَى	once again	فَعَلَ يَفْعَلُ فِعْلاً	to do (a-a)
عَرْضٌ	width	رَكِبَ يَرْكُبُ رُكُوباً	to ride (i-a)
مَسَافَةٌ	distance	رَكَعَ يَرْكَعُ رُكُوعاً	to bow in prayer (a-a)
كِيلُومِتْرُ	kilometer	مَكْتَبْ	office
سنتيمتر	centimeter	عَامِلاً	laborer
مِتْرُ	meter	طُولٌ	length
بين	between	بَيْنَهُمَا	between them

الفِعلُ المُضَارِعُ – Present & Future Tense Verb – أَنْعِلُ المُضَارِعُ



- الفِعلُ المَاضِيُ is derived from الفِعلُ المُضَارِعُ ■
- الفعلُ المُضَارِعُ 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.

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أبوَابُ الفِعلِ الثَّلَاثِيِّ المُجَرِّدِ – Categories of 3 letter verb

All three letter verbs are categorized by how the vowel sign on the کَلَمَةً changes in مُضَارِعٌ as listed below.

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* Additional types are shows on the next slide

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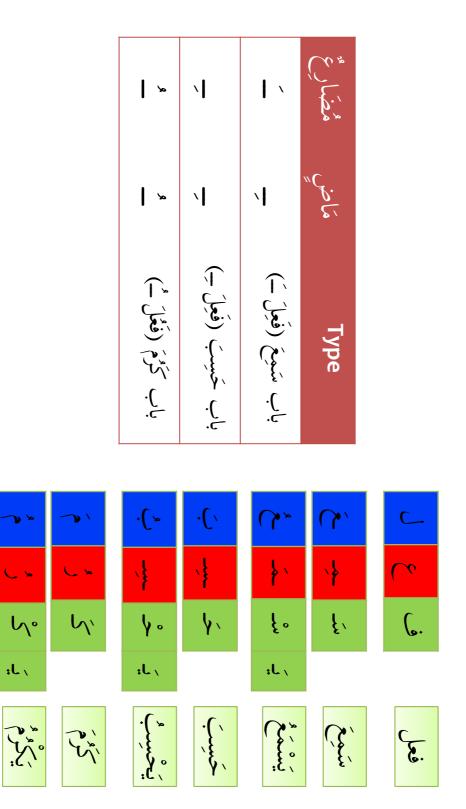
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أَبِوَابُ الفِعلِ الثَّلَاثِيِّ الشُجَرَّدِ – Categories of 3 letter verb



Moods of Verbs

The Past Tense Verb is **fixed**

الفعال الماضي منبئ

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

الفعل الشضارع معرب

1. Nominative

١) مَرفُوعُ (يَفْعَلُ)

2. Accusative

٢) مُنصوب (يفعل)

3. Majzum

۳) مَجزُوم (يَفعَلُ) it is مُجزُوم not مُجزُوم (٣

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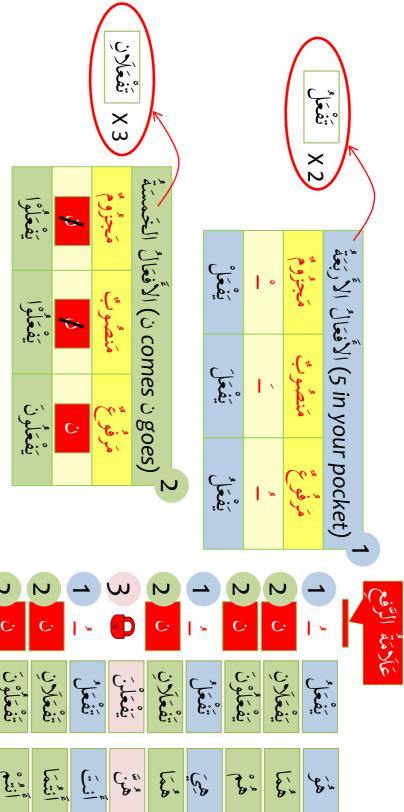
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اَلْفِعلُ الشَّضَارِ ءُ Anatomy of the Present Tense Verb



(مَرفُوعٌ، مَنصُوبٌ، مَجزُومٌ) – اَلفِعلُ المُضَارِعُ Three Moods of



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