

Exercises

(١) أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئِلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ.

Answer the following questions.

(١) أَيْنَ كَانَ نُورُ واقِفًا؟

(٢) أَيْرِيدُ عَمَّارٌ أَنْ يَتَرَكَ الْجَامِعَةَ؟

(٣) مَنِ الَّذِي أَبْوَهُ سَفِيرُ؟

(٤) مَنِ الَّذِي أَبْوَهُ شُرْطِيٌّ مُتَقَاعِدٌ؟

(٥) مَنْ ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمَكْتَبَةِ؟

(٦) مَنْ أَلْفَ لِسَانَ الْعَرَبِ؟

(٧) فِي كَمْ جُزْءًا هُوَ؟

(٨) أَكَانَتِ الْمَكْتَبَةُ مَفْتُوحَةً؟



حَامِدٌ مَرِيْضٌ الْآنَ.

زَيْنَبُ طَالِبَةً.

(١) الْمَاءُ بَارِدٌ.

(٢) الْبَابُ مَفْتُوحٌ.

(٣) النَّافِذَةُ مَغْلُقَةً.

(٤) هَاشِمٌ مَدْرِسٌ.

(٢٥) الدَّرْسُ الْخَامِسُ وَالْعِشْرُونُ

(٥) الرَّجُلُ نَصَارَانِيُّ.

(٦) الْجَوْ بَارْدُ.

(٧) الْمَدِيرُ جَالِسٌ فِي غُرْفَتِهِ.

(٨) هَذِهِ السَّاعَةُ رَخيْصَةٌ.

inexpensive

(٩) عُمَرُ رَجُلٌ غَنِيٌّ.

(١٠) عَمْنَا مُدِيرٌ مَدْرَسَةٍ.

طالِبٌ حَامِدٌ



اسْمُ كَانَ خَبَرُ كَانَ

طالِبٌ حَامِدٌ



الْخَبَرُ الْمُبْتَدَأُ

اسْمُ كَانَ مَرْفُوعٌ وَخَبَرُ كَانَ مَنْصُوبٌ.

(٣) اقْرِأِ المَثَالَيْنِ، ثُمَّ أَدْخِلْ «لَا يَرَالُ» عَلَى الْجُمْلِ الْآتَيَةِ عِلْمًا بِأَنَّ «لَا يَرَالُ» مِنْ أَخْواتِ «كَانَ».

Rewrite the following sentences using كَانَ. لَا يَرَالُ. Note that it is a sister of كَانَ.



لَا يَرَالُ إِبْرَاهِيمُ نَائِمٌ.

لَا تَرَالُ آمِنَةُ نَائِمَةً.

إِبْرَاهِيمُ نَائِمٌ.

آمِنَةُ نَائِمَةً.

(١) هِشَامُ عَزَبٌ.

bachelor

(٢) الْمَدْرِسُ جَالِسٌ عِنْدَ الْمَدِيرِ.

(٣) أَحْمَدُ مَرِيضٌ.

(٤) الْجَوْ حَارٌ.

weather is hot

(٥) الْمَكْتَبَةُ مُغْلَقَةٌ.

٢٥) الْدَّرْسُ الْخَامِسُ وَالْعِشْرُونَ

(٦) السَّيَارَةُ جَدِيدَةٌ.

(٧) حَامِدٌ غَايِبٌ.

absent

(٤) تَأَمَّلْ مَا يَلِي.

Learn the *i'rāb* of أَبٌ and أَخٌ.

المَجْرُورُ	الْمَنْصُوبُ	الْمَرْفُوعُ	<input type="checkbox"/>
قُلْتُ لِزَمِيلِكَ.	رَأَيْتُ زَمِيلَكَ.	دَخَلَ زَمِيلَكَ.	(ـ)
قُلْتُ لِأَبِيكَ.	رَأَيْتَ أَبَيْكَ.	جَاءَ أَبُوكَ.	(و)
هَذَا الْكِتَابُ لِأَخِيكَ.	سَأَلْتُ أَخَاكَ.	قَالَ أَخُوكَ.	



(٥) إِمْلَأْ الأَمَانِيَّةِ بِ«أَبٌ».

Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with أَبٌ with the correct case-ending.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (١) نا تَاجِرُ كَبِيرُ. | (٢) هذه السَّيَارَةُ لِ..... نا. |
| (٣) أَرَأَيْتَ نا. | (٤) أين ذَهَبَ كِ يا فاطِمَةُ ؟ |
| (٥) مَتَى خَرَجَ كِ يا عَلِيُّ ؟ | (٦) إِسْأَلَيَ كِ يا زَيْنُبُ. |
| (٧) أَنَا أَعْرِفُ كِ يا عُثْمَانَ. | (٨) يَا بِلَالُ، كَتَبْتُ رسَالَةً إِلَى كِ. |
| (٩) سَمِعْتُ أَنَّ هَا طَبِيبٌ مشهورٌ. | (ـ) كِ |

(٦) إِمْلَأْ الأَمَانِيَّةِ بِ«أَخٌ».

Fill in the blanks in each of the following sentences with أَخٌ with the correct case-ending.



- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| (١) أَينَ كِ يا سَلْمَى ؟ | (٢) خَرَجَ هَا مَعَ كِ. |
| (٣) أَخَذْتُ أَلْفَ رِيَالٍ مِنَ كِ. | (٤) أَظُنُّ أَنَّ هِ طَالِبٌ. |
| (٥) أَبْحَثَ عَنْ كِ. | (ـ) كِ |



الكلمات الجديدة:

سَفِيرٌ (ج سَفَرَاءُ)	مُفْتَشٌ (ج مُفَتَّشُونَ)	شُرْطٌ (ج شُرْطَةُ)
عَمِيدٌ (ج عَمَدَاءُ)	مَرِيضٌ (ج مَرْضَى)	مُتَقَاعِدٌ
تَرَكَ يَتَرُكُ تَرَكًا	أَلْفَ يُؤَلِّفُ تَأْلِيفًا	

To author a Book

LESSON 26

In this lesson we learn the following:

1) We have learnt that most Arabic verbs have only three letters which are called radicals. The first radical is called فَ, the second is called عَ, and the third is called لَ. These names are taken from the verb فَعَلَ which has been taken as an example for all the verbs. □□

If one of the three radicals is وَ or يَ, the verb is called *al-mu'tall* (المُعْتَلُ), i.e. weak.

If the first radical is وَ or يَ, the verb is called *al-mu'tall al-fā'* (المُعْتَلُ الْفَاءِ), i.e. weak of fā'. It is also called *mithāl* (المِثَالُ).

If the second radical is وَ or يَ, the verb is called *al-mu'tall al-'ayn* (المُعْتَلُ الْعَيْنُ), i.e. weak of 'ayn. It is also called *ajwaf* (الأَجْوَفُ).

If the third radical is وَ or يَ, the verb is called *al-mu'tall al-lām* (المُعْتَلُ اللَّامُ), i.e. weak of lām. It is also called *nāqis* (النَّاقِصُ). □

If two radicals are weak, the verb is called *laffīf* (اللَّفِيفُ).

In this lesson we learn the *mithāl* verbs. We have examples only of verbs having وَ as the first radical, e.g.:

وقفَ he stopped

وزَنَ he weighed

وضَعَ he placed

There is an abnormality in the *muḍāri'* of the *mithāl* verb.

The first radical (وَ) is lost in the *muḍāri'*, e.g.:

يُؤْزِنُ (ya-zin-u) which is originally يَؤْزِنُ (ya-wzin-u) – like يَجْلِسُ – and after the omission of the *wāw* it becomes يَزِنُ (ya-zin-u).

In the same way:



يَقِفُّ وَقَفَ for يُوقِفُ

يَجِدُ وَجَدَ for يُوجِدُ

يَضْعُ وَضَعَ for يَوْضَعُ (it is a-a group)

The *amr* for تَرِنُ زِنْ is تَرِنُ زِنْ ‘weigh!’. □

No *hamzat al-wasl* is needed at the beginning as the verb does not commence with a *sākin* letter.

The *amr* of ضَعَ is ضَعْ ‘place!’.

2) وَلَدُّ (وليد) is the diminutive of ولد. □

The diminutive form is used to indicate smaller size or for endearment. It has the pattern فَعَيْلٌ, e.g.:

زَهْرٌ	flower	زُهْرَيْرٌ
نَهْرٌ	river	نُهْرَيْرٌ
عَبْدٌ	slave	عُبْدَيْرٌ
حَسَنٌ	Hasan	حُسَيْنٌ

3) هَا هُوَ ذَا ‘Here it is!’.

This expression is used when a person or a thing you have been looking for suddenly appears.

The feminine form is هَا هيَ ذِي

‘Here I am!’ is هَانِدَا.

4) يَجِبُ is the *muqdari* of وَجَبَ. So يَجِبُ literally means ‘it is necessary’, ‘it should be’, e.g.:

يَجِبُ عَلَيْنَا أَنْ نَفْهَمَ الْقُرْآنَ. ‘We should understand the Qur'an.’

Here the phrase أَنْ نَفْهَمَ is the *fā'il* of يَجِبُ.

Here are some more examples:

يَجِبُ عَلَيْكَ أَنْ تَرْجِعَ غَدًا. ‘You must return tomorrow.’

يَجِبُ عَلَيَّ أَنْ أَذْهَبَ إِلَى الرِّيَاضِ الْيَوْمَ. ‘I must go to Riyadh today.’

The negative particle is used with the second verb, e.g.:

يَجِبُ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ لَا يَخْرُجَ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ. ‘He should not leave the class.’

But لَا يَجِبُ means ‘need not’, e.g.:

لَا يَجِبُ عَلَيْنَا أَنْ نَحْضُرَ هَذَا الدَّرْسَ. ‘We need not attend this lesson.’

LESSON 26

5) We have learnt one of the patterns of the *masdar*. It is فُعُولٌ like رُكُوعٌ، نُرْوُلٌ، خُرُوجٌ. Now we learn two more patterns.

One is ذَهَابٌ like ذَهَابٌ ‘going’ from نَجَاحٌ ‘success’ from نَجَحَ.

The word آبَ يَرْوُبُ means ‘return’. It is from آبَ إِيَابٌ (a-u) ‘to return’. It is on the pattern of فَعَالٌ.

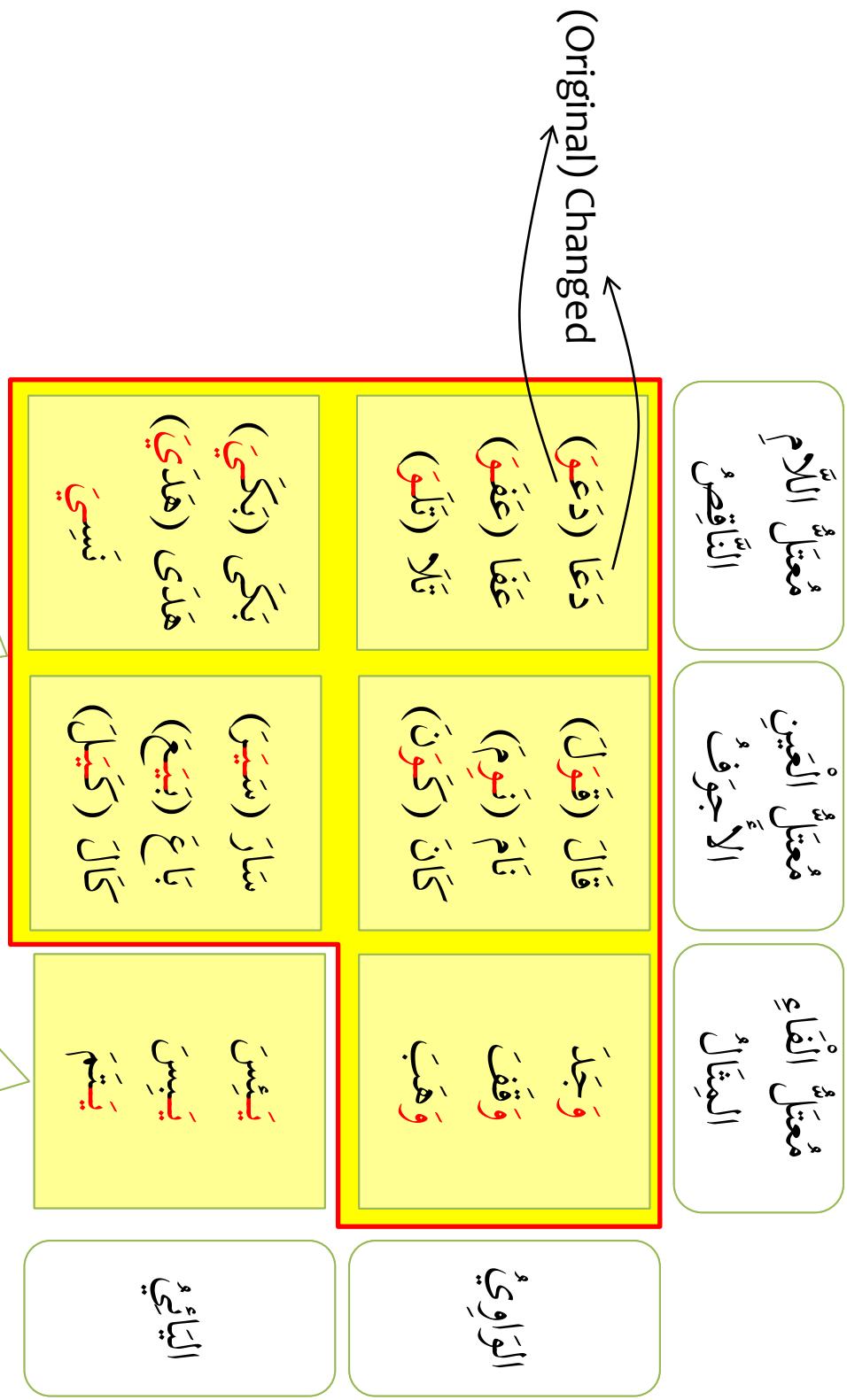
Another example of this pattern is نِكَاحٌ ‘marriage’ from نِكَاحٌ (a-i) ‘to marry’.

6) أَقْلُ is the comparative of قَلِيلٌ. It is originally أَكْبُرٌ like أَقْلُ أَجْمَلُ etc. But as the second and the third radicals are identical, the third radical has been assimilated to the second.

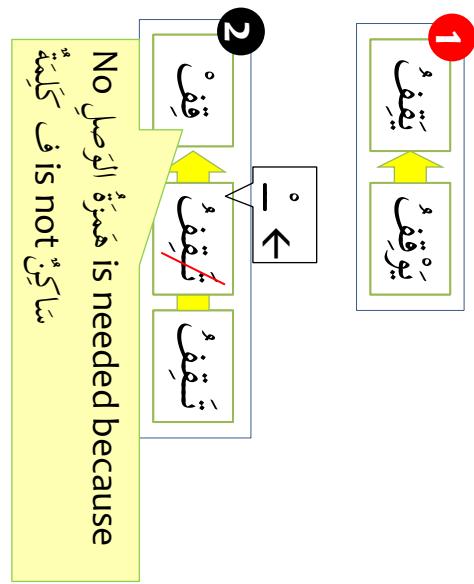
Vocabulary

أَجْنَبِيٌّ	stranger	تَذْكِرَةُ الطَّائِرَةِ ذَهَابًا وَإِيَابًا	return air ticket
مَحْفَظَةٌ	purse	بَلَعَ يَبْلُغُ بَلْعًا	to swallow (i-a)
نَقْدٌ	money, cash	عَرَجَ يَعْرُجُ عُرُوجًا	to ascend (a-u)
تَذْكِرَةٌ	ticket	وَجَبَ يَجِبُ وُجُوبًا	to be necessary (a-i)
شَدِيدٌ	severe	وَجَدَ يَجِدُ	to find (a-i)
كِيلُوغرَامٌ	kilogram	وَصَلَ يَصِلُ وُصُولاً	to arrive (a-i)
أُنْثِي	female	وَزَنَ يَزِنُ وَزْنًا، زِنَةً	to weigh (a-i)
ذَكْرٌ	male	وَعَدَ يَعِدُ وَعْدًا، عِدَةً	to promise (a-i)
بِانتِظَامٍ	regularly	وَقَفَ يَقِفُ وُقُوفًا	to stop, to stand (a-i)
خَطَا	mistake	حَبِيبٌ	dear
إِيَابٌ	return	وَلَحَ يَلْجُ وُلُوجًا	to enter (a-i)
ذَهَابٌ	going	وَضَعَ يَضَعُ وَضْعًا	to place (a-a)
يَشَاءُ	he wills	وَهَبَ يَهَبُ وَهْبًا، هِبَةً	to grant (a-a)

The Verb with One Weak Letter - (و ، ي) المُعْتَلُ



Changes in the Arabic^{*} مُعْتَلِّ الفَاعِلِ (the agentive case) – المِثَالُ (the exemplar) – Ex: وَرَأَفَ يَعْنِفُ (باب ضرب)



سَكِّينٌ not is needed because سَكِّينٌ همزة الوصل No is needed because كَيْمَةُ

* These changes are for the **المثال الوارئ** only. Its counterpart **المثال الباقي** does not undergo any change.