

LESSON 4

In this lesson we learn the following:

1) The verb in the *mādī* (past tense), e.g.:

ذهبَ ‘he went’, رَجَعَ ‘he returned’.

Arabic verb base (root) forms are always 1) past tense 2) Third person 3) singular 4) masculine



Most Arabic verbs have only three letters which are called the **radicals**.

The basic form of the verb in Arabic is the *mādī*.

As we have seen in Book 1, **ذهبَ** means ‘he went’. But if it is followed by a subject, the pronoun ‘he’ is to be omitted, e.g.:

ذهبَ بِلَالٌ. means ‘Bilāl went.’ and not ‘Bilāl he went.’.

In the same way, **ذهَبَتْ** means ‘she went’, but if a subject follows, the pronoun ‘she’ is dropped, eg.:

ذهبَتْ آمِنَةً. ‘Āminah went.’.

Try to find,
1. The suitable form of verb for the fa'il(doer) that we are using in a sentence.
2. Where the fa'il is in verb form.
And What Changes happens



ضَمِيرٌ مُسْتَترٌ In the same way, **ذهبَتْ** ‘she went’ and **ذهبَ** ‘he went’, the subject is said to be *qamīr mustatir* (*hidden pronoun*).

To this basic form of the *mādī* suffixes are added to indicate the other pronouns.

This process is called *isnād* (إِسْنَاد). In this lesson we learn the *isnād* of the verb in the *mādī* to the following pronouns:

ذهبَ ‘he went’:

the subject is *damīr mustatir*.

dahaba

raja'a

ذهبَتْ ‘she went’:

the subject is *damīr mustatir*.

kataba

Jhalasa

Note that the t (ت) is the sign of its being feminine. It is not a pronoun.

kharaja

ذهبُوا ‘they went’:

the subject is the *wāw*.

Kitabu

Qalamu

The *alif* after the *wāw* is not pronounced (dhahab-ū)

kalamu

ذهبَنَ ‘they (fem.) went’:

the subject is the *mīn* (dhahab-na).

Baitu

Rabb

ذهبَتَ ‘you (masc. sing.) went’:

the subject is the *ta* (dhahab-ta).

akhu abu

sami'a

ذهبَتْ ‘I (masc. & fem.) went’:

the subject is the *tu* (dhahab-tu).

Qaraa

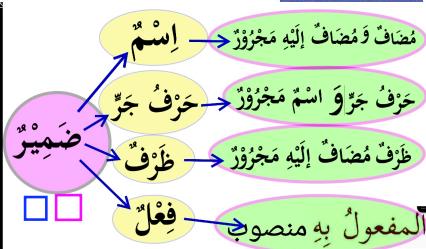
Note the difference between the masculine and feminine forms:

Zarf (pronoun of Adverb) conjugation

أَيْنَ بِلَالٌ وَحَامِدٌ وَخَالِدٌ؟ - ذَهَبُوا إِلَى السُّوقِ.

'inda m'a

أَيْنَ آمِنَةً وَفَاطِمَةً وَرَيْنَبْ؟ - ذَهَبْنَ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ.



2) To render a verb in the *mādī* negative the particle **مَا** is used, e.g.:

ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى السُّوقِ. ‘I went to the market.’
مَا ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى السُّوقِ. → ‘I did not go to the market.’

مَا خَرَجَ الْإِمَامُ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ. ‘The imām did not go out of the mosque.’
دَخَلَ بِلَالٌ وَلَكِنَّهُ مَا جَلَسَ. ‘Bilāl entered but he did not sit.’

3) The difference between **بَلَى** and **نَعَمْ**:

The word **بَلَى** is used in response to a negative question.

If a Muslim is asked:

أَسْتَ بِمُسْلِمٍ؟ ‘Are you not a Muslim?’.

The answer is:

بَلَى، أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ. ‘Yes, I am a Muslim.’.

But if a non-Muslim is asked the same question, he replies:

نَعَمْ، لَسْتُ بِمُسْلِمٍ.

So in response to a negative question **نَعَمْ** means ‘no’ and **بَلَى** means ‘yes’.

German has a word for **بَلَى**. It is ‘doch’.

4) **لَا**: ‘because’, e.g.:

مَا خَرَجْتُ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ لِأَنَّ الْجَوَّ بَارِدٌ.

‘I did not go out of the house because the weather is cold.’.

ذَهَبَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ إِلَى الْمُسْتَشْفَى لِأَنَّهُ مَرِيضٌ.

‘Ibrāhīm went to the hospital because he is sick.’.

Note that **لَا** is made up of **لِ** ‘for’ and **أَنَّ** which is a sister of **إِنَّ**. So the noun following it is *mansūb*.

Vocabulary

لَا بَأْسَ May no harm come to you!

شَايٌ tea

The Subject – الفاعل

The فاعل is hidden in these two forms of past tense verb

She went
ذهبت

He went
ذهبَ

فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ فَاعِلٌ مُسْتَرٌ
تَدْبِيرٌ هِيَ

فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ فَاعِلٌ مُسْتَرٌ
تَدْبِيرٌ هِيَ

فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ فَاعِلٌ تَدْبِيرٌ أَنْتَ

You went
ذهبتَ

٢

For the other 12 pronouns, suffixes are added to the فعل to denote the فاعل. For a complete list of all suffixes, see next page.

A separate noun in مرفوع form, following the فعل, denotes the فاعل. In this case, the hidden فاعل is overridden by the explicit فاعل

Maryam went
ذهبتْ مريم

Hamid went
ذهبَ حامد

٣

The Object – المَفْعُولُ بِهِ

- A مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ, is not required by certain type of verbs, called **Intransitive Verb** (الفِعْلُ الْأَذْرِمُ)
- Other examples of such verbs include, جَلَسَ, رَجَعَ, خَرَجَ
- A verb which does require a مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ, is called a **Transitive Verb** (الفِعْلُ الْمَتَعَدِّي)
- Most verbs fall in this category

A separate noun in مَنْصُوبٍ form, following the فِعْلُ

, denotes المَفْعُولُ بِهِ.

Hamid asked Bilal

سَأَلَ حَامِدٌ بِلَالًا

فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ

فَاعِلٌ

مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ

فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ

فَاعِلٌ

مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ

ذَهَبَ حَامِدٌ

Hamid went

١

٢

Hamid asked him

A مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ attached to the فِعْلُ denotes ضَمِيرٌ متصلٌ as a pronoun.

سَأَلَهُ حَامِدٌ

٣

مَعْوِلٌ بِهِ ۚ S.V فَاعِلٌ

ضَمِيرٌ مُنْهَصِّلٌ ضَمِيرٌ مُتَصِّلٌ

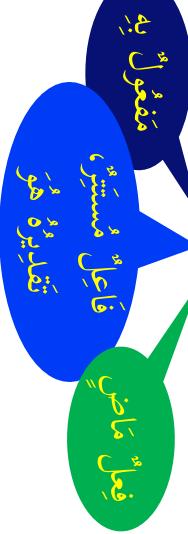
When attached
to a verb,
always denote
مَعْوِلٌ به

The part highlighted in red, always denote فاعل

Who asked who?

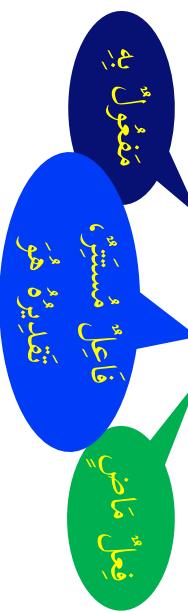
He asked him

سَالَهُ



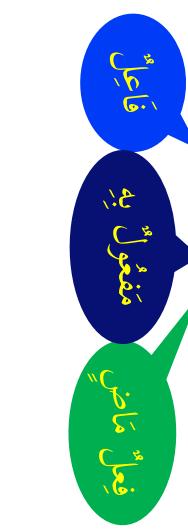
He asked Hamid

سَالَ حَامِدًا



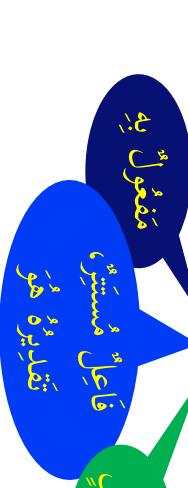
Hamid asked you

سَالَكَ حَامِدٌ



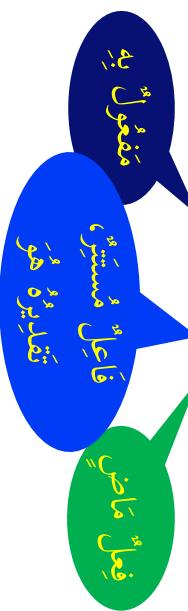
I asked you

سَالَيْتَ



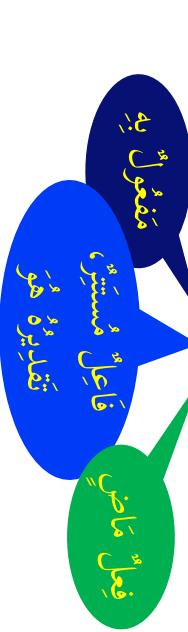
You asked Hamid

سَالَتْ حَامِدًا



You asked them

سَالَيْهِمْ



(٤) الدرس الرابع

يُوسُفُ: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ.

إِبْرَاهِيمُ: وَعَلَيْكُمُ السَّلَامُ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ. أَهْلًاً وَسَهْلًاً وَمَرْحَبًاً بِكَ

يا خالي. كيف حالك؟ لعلك بخير.

يُوسُفُ: الحمد لله... أين أبوك يا إبراهيم؟

إِبْرَاهِيمُ: ذَهَبَ إِلَى السُّوقِ.

يُوسُفُ: وَأين أَمْكَ؟

إِبْرَاهِيمُ: ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى خَالِتِي زَيْنَبَ.

يُوسُفُ: وَأين إِخْوَتُكَ؟

إِبْرَاهِيمُ: ذَهَبُوا إِلَى الجَامِعَةِ.

يُوسُفُ: وَأين أَخْوَاتُكَ؟

إِبْرَاهِيمُ: ذَهَبْنَا إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ.

Yes, indeed

يُوسُفُ: أَمَا ذَهَبْتَ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ الْيَوْمَ؟

إِبْرَاهِيمُ: بَلَى، ذَهَبْتُ وَرَجَعْتُ بَعْدَ الْحِصَّةِ الْأُولَى.

يُوسُفُ: لِمَاذَا رَجَعْتَ؟

mudaf-ilayhi
zarf
I returned after the first period.

Why

(٤) الْدَّرْسُ الرَّابِعُ

إِبْرَاهِيمُ: رَجَعْتُ لِأَنِّي مَرِيضٌ .
 because
 li+ Anna =li-anna means 'because'
 'anna' alone means 'that'

يُوسُفُ: لَا بَأْسَ... أَذَهَبْتَ إِلَى الطَّبِيبِ ؟
 may no harm
 come to you

إِبْرَاهِيمُ: نَعَمْ، ذَهَبْتُ .

Exercises

تَمَارِينٌ

(١) أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئِلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ .

Answer the following questions.



Why Fihi but not Fihu

Why min-kitabihu but not

min-kitabihu

Why ila-khalatihu but not

min-khalatihu

If There is a karsa before

noun then hu becomes hi



Pronouns and
(Special Rule)

(١) أَيْنَ ذَهَبَ أَبُو إِبْرَاهِيمَ ؟

(٢) وَأَيْنَ ذَهَبَتْ أُمُّهُ ؟ (ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى حَالَتِهِ زَيَّنَبْ .)

(٣) مَتَى رَجَعَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ ؟

(٢) ضَعْ هَذِهِ الْعَلَامَةَ (✓) أَمَامَ الْجُمَلِ الصَّحِيحَةِ ،

وَهَذِهِ الْعَلَامَةَ (✗) أَمَامَ الْجُمَلِ غَيْرِ الصَّحِيحَةِ .

Mark the correct statements with (✓), and the incorrect ones with (✗).



(١) إِبْرَاهِيمُ أَبْنُ أَخِتِ يُوسُفَ .



(٢) يُوسُفُ عَمُّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ .



(٣) أَخْوَاتُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ذَهَبْنَ إِلَى الْمَكْتَبَةِ .

(٤) إِخْوَةُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ذَهَبُوا إِلَى الْجَامِعَةِ .

(٥) إِبْرَاهِيمُ مَا ذَهَبَ إِلَى الطَّبِيبِ .

verbal sentence, coming as khabar.

participle of narration

.(OBJECT)³+فاعل²+(VERB)¹
Normal Sequence of Verbal sentence



(٣) ضع في الأماكن الخالية فيما يلي الفعل «ذهب» وأسنده إلى الضمير المناسب.

Fill in the blanks with the verb ذهب with the correct *isnād*.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (١) الأولاد إلى المدرسة. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (٢) الطالبات إلى الملعب. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (٣) المدرس إلى الفصل. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (٤) أنا إلى المطار. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (٥) أختي إلى المطبخ. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (٦) أين أنت؟ | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(٤) صحيحة الجمل الآتية.

Correct the following sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (١) أذهبت إلى المستشفى يا محمد؟ <small>hospital</small> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (٢) آمنة وفاطمة وزينب رجعوا من الجامعة. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (٣) زملائي ذهب إلى مكة. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (٤) أنا رجعت من الرياض أمس. <small>yesterday (zarfu zaman)</small> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (٥) مريم وبناتها ذهبت إلى حدة. <small>her grandfather's ancestor</small> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (٦) أمي قال: أنا مريض. <small>I am sick</small> |

(٥) أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية بالنفي مستعملاً «ما».

Answer the following questions in the negative using ما.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (١) أذهبت إلى المدرسة أمس؟ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (٢) أرجع أبوك من بغداد؟ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (٣) أذهبت اختك إلى المستشفى؟ |

(٤) الْدَّرْسُ الرَّابِعُ

(٦) تَأْمَلُ مَا يَلِي.

Learn the use of لِآنٌ.

لِآنٌ = لِ + آنٌ. و «آن» مِنْ أَخْوَاتِ «إِنَّ».

لِآنٌ + هُوَ ← لِآنُهُ.

لِآنٌ + هِيَ ← لِآنَهَا.

لِآنٌ + أَنَّ ← لِآنَكَ.

Practice it with 14 pronoun

رَجَعَ حَامِدٌ منَ المَدْرَسَةِ لِآنُهُ مَرِيضٌ.

رَجَعَتْ آمِنَةٌ مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ لِآنَهَا مَرِيشَةٌ.

Mubtada and khabar agrees in
(genders ,numbers) Na't-man'ut agrees
in (gender, number, Case ending
(un,an,in), definiteness and
indefiniteness



رَجَعْتُ مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ لِآنِي مَرِيشَةٌ.

because I am