

REVIEW

11/25/13

1. THERE ARE 3 KINDS OF WORDS IN ARABIC

2. AL ISM, AL FIL, AL HARF

3. NOUN - GARDEN, FIRE, BIRD, SPRING

4. VERB - HE ENTERED, HE ATE, HE IS DRINKING

5. PARTICLE - FROM, TILL, IN

We will talk about verbs

6. THE VERB IS DERIVED FROM THE ROOT WORD

7. MASDAR IS WHERE ALL THE WORDS ORIGINATE FROM.

8. IN THE MASDAR YOU WILL FIND THE ROOT LETTERS

9. THE ROOT LETTERS WILL EITHER BE THREE LETTERED OR FOUR LETTERED

for the verb.

10. TRILITERAL OR QUADRILITERAL

11. THE LETTERS **ف ، ع ، ل** ARE USED AS MODEL BASE LETTERS. *for 3 lettered words*

12. SO IN THE WORD **طَلَبَ**, THE **ط** IS IN THE **ف** POSITION.
to want

THE **ل** IS IN THE **ع** POSITION.

THE **ب** IS IN THE **ل** POSITION.

13. ALSO CALLED : **أَفَاءُ الْكَلِمَةِ ، الْعَيْنُ الْكَلِمَةِ ، أَلَامُ الْكَلِمَةِ**

MEANING THE **ف** OF THE WORD, THE **ع** OF THE WORD, THE **ل** OF THE WORD.

إِذَا حَسَدَ (الفلق) ٥ وَ مَا كَسَبَ (المحب) ٢ وَ رَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ ... (النصر) ٢ مَا عِبَدْتُمْ (الكافرون) ٤

14. VERBS ARE OF TWO TYPES : (1) **الْمَاضِي** WHICH INDICATES AN ACTION HAS BEEN

يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ ... (النصر) ٢ لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تُعْبُدُونَ (الكافرون) ٥ وَ يَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ (الماعون) ٦

COMPLETED. PAST TENSE (2) **الْمُضَارِع** WHICH INDICATES AN ACTION HAS NOT BEEN COMPLETED. IT IS BEING DONE OR WILL BE DONE. PRESENT AND FUTURE.

الْكَلِمَةُ عَلَى ثَلَاثَةِ أَنْوَاعٍ
الْإِسْمُ وَ الْفِعْلُ وَ الْحَرْفُ
جَنَّةٌ ، نَارٌ ، طَيْرٌ ، عَيْنٌ
دَخَلَ ، أَكَلَ ، يَشْرَبُ
مِنْ ، إِلَى ، فِي
الْمَصْدَرُ

الْحُرُوفُ الْأَصْلِيَّةُ

إِمَّا ثَلَاثِيٌّ وَ إِمَّا رُبَاعِيٌّ

alphabetization (see page 124 for the order of the Arabic letters). However, the most widely used dictionary for learners (*A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic*, Hans Wehr) uses a system based on the *root* letters of the word. This means all words with the same root letters are grouped together. You will need to try and figure out the root letters of a word before you can look it up in the dictionary. Here is an example, showing the root **كتب** (*katab*):

كتب *kataba u* (*kath*, كتابة *kitāba*, كتابة *kitāba*)
to write, pen down in writing, note, record, book, register (s.th.); to compose, draw up, indite, draft (s.th.); to bequeath, make over by will (s.th. to s.o.); to prescribe (s.th. to s.o.); to foreordain, destine (s.th. to s.o.; of God); pass. *kutiba* to be fated, be foreordained, be destined (to s.o.) | **كتب** على نفسه *an* to be firmly resolved to ..., make it one's duty to ...; **كتب** عنه to write from s.o.'s dictation; **كتب** كتابه (*kitābahū*) to draw up the marriage contract for s.o., marry s.o. (to) II to make (s.o.) write (s.th.); to form or deploy in squadrons (s.th.); to keep up a correspondence, exchange letters, correspond (s.th. with s.o.) IV to dictate (s.th. to s.o. s.th.), make write (s.th.) VI to write to each other, exchange letters, keep up a correspondence VII to subscribe VIII to write (s.th.); to copy (s.th.), make a copy (s.th. of s.th.); to enter one's name; to subscribe (s.th. for); to contribute, subscribe (s.th. money to); to be entered, be recorded, be registered X to ask (s.o.) to write (s.th.); to dictate (s.th. to s.o. s.th.), make (s.o.) write (s.th.); to have a copy made (s.th. by s.o.)

كتاب *kitāb* pl. **كتب** *kutub* piece of writing, record, paper; letter, note, message; document, deed; contract (esp. marriage contract); book; الكتاب the Koran; the Bible | **أهل الكتاب** *ahl al-k.* the people of the Book, the adherents of a revealed religion, the *kitabīs*, i.e., Christians and Jews; **كتاب الزواج** *k. az-zawāj* marriage contract; **كتاب الطلاق** *k. at-talāq* bill of divorce; **كتاب تعليمي** (*ta'limī*) textbook; **كتاب الاعتماد** *credentials (dipl.)*; **دار الكتب** library

كاتب *kutubī* pl. **كاتبين** *ya* bookseller, book-dealer

كتابخانة *kitābhāna* and **كتبخانة** *kutubkhāna*
library; bookstore

كتاب *kuttab* pl. **كتاتيب** *katātīb* kuttab, Koran school (lowest elementary school)

كتيب *kuṭayyib* booklet

كتابة *kitāba* (act or practice of) writing; art of writing, penmanship; system of writing, script; inscription; writing, legend; placard, poster; piece of writing, record, paper; secretariat; written amulet, charm; pl. **كتابات** *kitābat* writings, essays; **كتابة** *kitābatan* in writing | **بالكتابة** *bal-kitāba* written; **كتابة بدون** *bi-dūn k.* unwritten, oral; blank; **كتابة التاريخ** *historiography*, historical writing; **كتابة الدولة** *k. ad-dawla* (Magr.) secretariat of state; **كتابة عامة** (ʿamma) secretariat general; **اسم الكتابة** *ism al-k.* pen name, nom de plume; **آلة الكتابة** *lūḡat al-k.* typewriter; **لغة الكتابة** *lūḡat al-k.* literary language; **ورق الكتابة** *warāq al-k.* writing paper

كتابي *kitābī* written, in writing; clerical; literary; scriptural, relating to the revealed Scriptures (Koran, Bible); **kitābī**, adherent of a revealed religion; the written part (of an examination) | **أسلوب كتابة** (*uslūb*) literary style; **غلطة كتابة** (*ḡaṭṭa*) slip of the pen, clerical error; **أعمال كتابة** *clerical work*, office work, desk work; **الكامل الكتابي** (*kamāl*) literary perfection; **لغة كتابية** (*luḡa*) literary language; **موظف كتابي** (*muwazzaf*) clerk, clerical worker (of a government office)

كتيبة *katība* pl. **كتائب** *katā'ib* squadron; cavalry detachment; (Eg. 1939) battalion, (Ir. after 1922) regiment, (later) battalion, (Syr.) battalion of armored, cavalry, or motorized, units (*mil.*); (piece of) writing, record, paper, document; written amulet

مكتب *maktab* pl. **مكاتب** *makātīb* office; bureau; business office; study; school, elementary school; department, agency,

TABLE 3.2
THE PAST TENSE VERB

PASSIVE VOICE NEGATION	ACTIVE VOICE NEGATION	PASSIVE VOICE	ACTIVE VOICE
مَا فُعِلَ He/It (S/M) was not done	مَا فَعَلَ He/It (S/M) did not do	فُعِلَ He/It (S/M) was done	فَعَلَ He/It (S/M) did
مَا فُعِلَا They (D/M) were not done	مَا فَعَلَا They (D/M) did not do	فُعِلَا They (D/M) were done	فَعَلَا They (D/M) did
مَا فُعِلُوا They (P/M) were not done	مَا فَعَلُوا They (P/M) did not do	فُعِلُوا They (P/M) were done ¹⁴	فَعَلُوا They (P/M) did
مَا فُعِلَتْ She/It (S/F) was not done	مَا فَعَلَتْ She/It (S/F) did not do	فُعِلَتْ She/It (S/F) was done	فَعَلَتْ She/It (S/F) did
مَا فُعِلْتَا They (D/F) were not done	مَا فَعَلْتَا They (D/F) did not do	فُعِلْتَا They (D/F) were done	فَعَلْتَا They (D/F) did
مَا فُعِلْنَ They (P/F) were not done	مَا فَعَلْنَ They (P/F) did not do	فُعِلْنَ They (P/F) were done	فَعَلْنَ They (P/F) did
مَا فُعِلْتَ You (S/M) were not done	مَا فَعَلْتَ You (S/M) did not do	فُعِلْتَ You (S/M) were done	فَعَلْتَ You (S/M) did
مَا فُعِلْتُمَا You (D/M) were not done	مَا فَعَلْتُمَا You (D/M) did not do	فُعِلْتُمَا You (D/M) were done	فَعَلْتُمَا You (D/M) did
مَا فُعِلْتُمْ You (P/M) were not done	مَا فَعَلْتُمْ You (P/M) did not do	فُعِلْتُمْ You (P/M) were done	فَعَلْتُمْ You (P/M) did
مَا فُعِلْتِ You (S/F) were not done	مَا فَعَلْتِ You (S/F) did not do	فُعِلْتِ You (S/F) were done	فَعَلْتِ You (S/F) did
مَا فُعِلْتُمَا You (D/F) were not done	مَا فَعَلْتُمَا You (D/F) did not do	فُعِلْتُمَا You (D/F) were done	فَعَلْتُمَا You (D/F) did
مَا فُعِلْتُنَّ You (P/F) were not done	مَا فَعَلْتُنَّ You (P/F) did not do	فُعِلْتُنَّ You (P/F) were done	فَعَلْتُنَّ You (P/F) did
مَا فُعِلْتُ I was not done	مَا فَعَلْتُ I did not do	فُعِلْتُ I was done	فَعَلْتُ I did
مَا فُعِلْنَا We were not done	مَا فَعَلْنَا We did not do	فُعِلْنَا We were done	فَعَلْنَا We did

M=Masculine

F=Feminine

S=Singular

D=Dual

P=Plural

¹⁴ "They were done," implies several acts were performed. Recall that the *passive verb* is conjugated to reflect its object.

REVIEW

12/2/13

1. THE PAST TENSE VERB IS FORMED الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي مُشْتَقٌّ مِنَ الْمَصْدَرِ
FROM THE ROOT WORD.
2. THE DEFINITION OF A MASDAR : A WORD THAT VERBS ORIGINATE FROM AND
ARE DERIVED FROM. الْمَصْدَرُ - الَّذِي صَدَرَتْ عَنْهُ الْأَفْعَالُ وَ اشْتَقَّتْ
3. THERE ARE 14 VERB-FORMS و يُشْتَقُّ مِنَ الْمَاضِي وَالْمُضَارِعِ أَرْبَعٌ
OF BOTH PAST TENSE AND PRESENT/FUTURE TENSE. عَشْرَةً صِيغَةً
4. DROP THE ALIF LAAM FROM THE MASDAR AND ADD FATHAS TO THE 3
LETTERS AND YOU WILL HAVE THE PAST TENSE. فَعَلَ TO الْفِعْلُ
5. SOMETIMES YOU WILL HAVE A KASRAH OR DHAMMA ON THE ع POSITION.
سَمِعَ ، قَرُبَ
6. THE PAST TENSE VERBS ARE CONJUGATED BY ADDING DESIGNATED LETTERS
TO THE END OF THE VERB.
7. UNLIKE ENGLISH, ARABIC ALSO HAS A DUAL FORM IN ADDITION TO THE
SINGULAR AND PLURAL FORMS.
8. TERMS TO REMEMBER: NUMBER :
SINGULAR -- وَاحِدٌ ، مُفْرَدٌ
DUAL -- تَنْثِيَّةٌ ، مُتَنِيَّةٌ
PLURAL -- جَمْعٌ
GENDER :
MASCULINE -- مُذَكَّرٌ
FEMININE -- مُؤَنَّثٌ
PERSON:
1ST PERSON -- مُتَكَلِّمٌ
2ND PERSON -- مُخَاطَبٌ
3RD PERSON -- غَائِبٌ

صَعْبَ

بَصَرَ

قَرُبَ

بَعْدَ

كَرُمَ

he was difficult

he saw

he was close

he was far

he was generous

				كَرُمَ
				كَرُمَا
				كَرُمُوا
				كَرُمْتُ
				كَرُمْتَا
				كَرُمْنَا
				كَرُمْتَ
				كَرُمْتَا
				كَرُمْتُمَا
				كَرُمْتُمْ
				كَرُمْتِ
				كَرُمْتُمَا
				كَرُمْتُنِي
				كَرُمْتِ
				كَرُمْنَا

كُرِّسَ

رَجُلٌ

قَلَمٌ

دُرِسَ

الضمير	دُرِسَ he/it was studied	أُخِذَ he/it was taken	ضُرِبَ he/it was hit	صُنِعَ he/it was made
هُوَ				
هُمَا				
هُمْ				
هِيَ				
هُمَا				
هُنَّ				
أَنْتَ				
أَنْتُمَا				
أَنْتُمْ				
أَنْتِ				
أَنْتُمَا				
أَنْتُنَّ				
أَنَا				
نَحْنُ				