#  READER <br> ARABIC COURSE AS 

 TAUGHT AT THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MADINAH


# MADINAH <br>  <br> READER 

# ARABIC LANGUAGE COURSE ASTAUGHT AT THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY, MADINAH 

Dr.V.Abdur Rahim

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## LESSON 1

هَاشِمٌ : السَّلَمُ عَلَيْكُمْ ورَرَحْمَةُ اللِّهِبَرَكَاثُهُ. اَكْمَرِّسُ : وَعَلَيُكُمُ السَّلاَمُ ورَحْمَةُ اللهُ وَبَرَكَاثُهُ. هَاشِمٌ : كَيْفَ حَالُكَ يَا أُسْتَاذُ؟ لَعَلَّكَ بِخْيَرٍ.


أَمْ مِنَ الْهِنِدْ يَا هَاشِمُّهُ
هَاشِمٌ : إِنِّي مِنَ الْهِنْدِ.

أَلْمُدرَسُ : وَزَمِيلُكَ الَّذِي خَرَجَ مَعَكَ الآنَ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ، أَهُوَ أَيْضاً مِنَ الْهِنْدٌ
 هَاشُمٌ : لاَ، إِنَّهُ مِنْ بَاكِسْتَانَ. ألْمُلَرِّسُ : إنّْ سَاعَتَكَ جَمِيلَةٌ يَا هَاشِمُ. أمِنَ اليَابَانِ هِي؟ّ
 هَاشمٌ : إنَّهَا رَخِيصَةٌ جِدًّا. إنَّهَا بِمِائَةِ رُوبِّةٍ فَقَطْ أَلْمُرَرِّسُ : كَمْ أَخُالَكَ يَا هَاشمُ؟



هَاشُمٌ : لاَ، إنَّهُمْ تُجَارُّ



هَاشَمْ : لِي أرْبُعُ أَخَوَاتٍ اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : أَفِي الْهِنْدِ هُنَ الآنَّ




## Answer the following questions:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { أُيُحبُّهُ الْمُدَرِّسُ؟ (Y) (Y) } \\
& \text { (1 (1) مِنْ أَيْنَ هَاشَمّْ } \\
& \text { ( ) بِبَمْ هِجْ؟ } \\
& \text { مِنْ أَيْنَ ساعَتُهُ؟ } \\
& \text { كَمْ أُخْتًا لَهُ؟ (7) } \\
& \text { (0) كَمْ أَخاً لَهُبْ } \\
& \text { أيْنَ أَخَوَاتُهُهُ (V) }
\end{aligned}
$$

 الّْكي كَيْسَتْ صَحَيحَةً:
Mark the correct statements with this $(\checkmark)$ and the incorrect ones with this ( $\times$ ):
بـ هَاشِمٌ طَالِبٌ مُجْتَهِلٌ.
(1) أ- هاشِمٌ طَلبٌٌ كَسْلَ نُ.

(Y) أَ سَاعَتُهُ رَخِيصَةٌ.
(ץ) أَ سَاعَتُهُ بِأْلْفِ رُوبِيَّةٍ

Learn the following:

६-أَدْخِلْ (إنَّ) علَى الْجُمَلِ الآتَبَة:
Rewrite the following sentences using إن

(Y) هُمْ مِنَ الْيَابَانِ
نَحْنُ مُسْلمُونُ
(0) هِيَ مُتْزَوِّجَةِّ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { إنَ + هُمْ = إنَّهُم } \\
& \text { إنَ +هُوَ = إنَّهُ } \\
& \text { إنَّ+ هُنَّ = إنَّهُنَّ } \\
& \text { إنّْ +همَيَ إنَّهَا } \\
& \text { إنَّ +أأنُتُمْ = إِّكُكُمْ } \\
& \text { إنّْ +أَنْتُتَ= إِنَّكَ } \\
& \text { إنَّ + أَنُتُنَّ = إنَّكُنَّ } \\
& \text { إنَّ +أَنُتْ = إنَّكُ } \\
& \text { إنَّ + نَحْنُ = إنَّنَا/ إنَّا } \\
& \text { إنّْ +أَنْا= إنِّني/ إنِّي }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ب- ساعَتُهُ غَالِيّة. } \\
& \text { ب- سَاعَتُه بِمائِة رُوبِيَّة. } \\
& \text { ب- أَخَوَاتُهُ بِالْهِنْد. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Read the following examples:

ฯ-أَدْنحلْ (إنَّ) عَلَى الْجُمَلِ الآتيةِ وَاضْبُطْ أواخِرَ الحكَلمَاتِ:
Rewrite the following sentences using إن and vowelize the last letters of the words:

 (1 (1 الَدَّرْسُ صَعْبٌ









## 

Read the examples and make sentences like them with the help of the words that follow:

الْمِثَالُ الأَوَلُ: أَمِنَ الْهِنْدُ أَنْتَ أَمْ مِنْ بَاكِسْتَّانْ
 (1) أَنْتَا مُجْتَهِّهُ / كَسْلَانِ







(1) هُ هُ / بَاكَسْتَانُ / إيرَانُ


Notice the use of ذُو:

(0) الْكَسْجِدُ الَنْبِي فِي حِيَّنَا ذُو مُنَارةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ.

Change the word jj to masculine plural, feminine singular and plural as shown in the example:




(を)

Rewrite the following sentences using لَحْ which acts just as إنَّ

 الْحَالِّة:
Read the examples and then complete the sentences that follow using = غالي غَاليةٌ in the blanks:

(أ) هَذَا الْقَلَمُ غَاٍ (أَصْلُهُ: غَالِي")

(ب) هَذه السَّاعَةُ غَالِيَةٌ.



 (ع) هَذهِ الْحَقِيبَةُ
 الوَاردَة فيهًا بالْحُرُوف:
Read the examples and then write the séntencés thát follow, replacing the figures with words:
. مائةُ رَجُلٍ / مِائةُ امْرَأَةٍ.
(ب) (ب) أَلْفُ رَجُلٍ / أَلْفُ امْرَأَةٍ


عنْدِي • . . ا ذُولارٍ.
(
( ( ) بِكَمْ هَذه الْحَقِيبَةُ ؟ هِيَ بِــ • • ارِيَالٍ

إْنْدُونيسِيَا.
شا
Use each of the following words in a sentence of your own:
ذَكِيٌّ - مِائةٌ - مُتَزَوِّجٌ - أَعْزَبُ - خُلُقُقٌ - دُولارُّ غَالِ.

## New words:

## الكَكَمَاتُ الْجَجْيدَةُ:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ذَكِيٌّ (ج أَذْكِيَاءُ) غَ غِبيٌ (ج أَغْبِيَاءُ) } \\
& \text { رُوِبِيَّةٌ (ج رُوبِيَّاتٌ } \\
& \text { أَلْفْ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { عَزَبُ (ج أَعْزَابٌ ) يَيُودِيٌّ (ج يَهُودٌ } \\
& \text { مُتَزَوِّجِ }
\end{aligned}
$$

## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson we learn the following:
1): إنّ: In Arabic there are two types of sentences:
 noun e.g. الكُـــَابُ سَـــهْل" 'The book is easy.' The noun which
 while the second part is called the khabar'الْخَبرُ.
b) The verbal sentence الُُمْلَةُ الفِعْلَيَّةُ wherein the first word is a verb e.g. 'لَحَرَجَ بِلان 'Bilall wént out.'

The particle $ا ٕ 0$ is used at the beginning of a nominal sentence, e.g.:


Note that the noun after إن is mansûb, i.e. it has -a ending. After the introduction of called ismu inna and the khabar is called khabaru inna.
:
إن signifies emphasis. It can be translated as 'indeed,' 'surely,' 'no doubt,' and 'verily.'

Note the following:
$\square$ If the mubtada' has one dammah, it changes to one fathah after إِّ e.g. :

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { إنَّ المدرِّسَ ججديدُ. ج المُدَرِّسُ ججديدٌ. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\square$ If the mubtada'has two dammahs, they change to two fathahs, e.g. :

$\square$ If the mubtada'is a pronoun, it changes to its corresponding mansûb form, e.g.:
إْتَكَ غَنِيٌّ. جا أَنْتَ غَنِيٌ.

For the mansûb forms of all the pronouns, see Exercise 3.
Note that the pronouns of the first person singular and plural have twi forms:
إنَّنا / إبَّا؛ إِنَّني / إِنّي
2) لَعَــــل": This is also a particle like إِنَّ. It is called one of the 'sisters of Grammatically, it acts like ${ }^{\text {إِّ }}$. It signifies hope or fear, egg.:
لَعَلَّ الْجَوِ" جَمِيل". $\rightarrow$ 'The weather is fine. 'I hope the weather is fine.'
 'I'm afraid the teacher is sick.'

In this lesson, we have examples of 'I hope' only.
3) ذُ: This word means 'having' or 'possessing', e.g.:

ذُو 'possessing wealth,' ie. wealthy, ذُو خُلُقٌ 'possessing manners,' ie. well-mannered, possessing knowledge,' ie. learned.
It is always mudêaf, and the following word is mudâf ilaihi, and therefore it is majrûr. The feminine of ذَاتُُ is eeg.:
 his sister is well-mannered.'

هوَلْاَء الطُلَابَبُ ذَوُو خُلُقِ
هَذَاً الطَّالبُ ذُو هُلُقِّ.

هَذِه الطَّالِبُة ذَاتُ خُلُقُق.
4) أَمْ: It means 'or,' but only in an interrogative sentence, e.g.: 'أَطبْيْبَ أَنْتُ أَمْ مُهَنْدِ"'Are you a doctor or an engineer?' Is he from France or Germany?' 'Did you see Bilâl or Hamid?'
Note that the particle $\{$ precedes one of the two things about which the question is asked while ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{i}$ í precedes the other. So it is wrong to say:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { أَأَنُتُ مُدَرِّسٌ أَمْ طالبٌ } \\
& \text { أَذَهَبْتَ إلى مَكَّةَ أَمْ جُدُلَّةَ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

The correct construction is:
أَمُدَرِّسْ أَنْتُ أَمْ طالِبْ؟


In a non-interrogative sentence, أَو is used for 'or', e.g.:
. خُذْ هذا أَوْ ذَاكَ. 'Take this or that.'
I رَ رَأَنْتُ ثلاثَةُ أَوْ أَرْبْعَةً.
'Bilâl or Hâmid went out.'
5) مائةٌ 'hundred,' "أَلْفل 'thousand'.

Note that in مائةٌ the alif is not pronounced. It is pronounced مُّةٍ In certain Arab countries, it is also written like this without the alif.

After these two numbers the ma'dûd is singular majrûr, e.g.:
مائةُ كتاب 'one hundred books'.
"one thousand riyals'.
. have the same form with the feminine ma'dûdalso, e.g:

أَلْفُ مُسْلْمَةٍ ومِائةُ طَالَبةٍ
 is not majrûr. It is marfû́: Its original form is غَ غَالِئ. The letter yâ, along with its dammah, have been omitted and the nun of tannin has been transferred to the preceding letter (ghâli-yu-n $\rightarrow$ ghâli-n). Here are some more words of this type:



You will later learn more about this class of nouns إن شَاءَ اللهُ تَعَالَى

## VOCABULARY



# الـــــَّرْنُ الثَّـــانـي 

## LESSON 2

## هُتَامٌ : السَّلامُ عَلَيْكُمْ ورَرَمْمُةُ الهَ وَبَرَكَاثَهُهُ.







 هِشَامٌ : لاَ، هُوْ لَيْسَ بِدُسْلُمْمِ

 بِلالَّ" : أَلكَكَ أَبْتَاءٌ يَا هِشَّامُمُ
 بِلاَلْ : أَطُلاْبٌ هُمْهُ
 بلالَّل" : أَلَكَكَ بَتَاتٌ"
هِشَّامٌ : نَعَمْ لِي خَحْسْ بَنَّاتِ.

بِلاَلٌ : أمْتَزَوِّجَاتٌ هُنَّه
 وَبَعْضُهُنَّ فِي الْمَدَرْرَسَةِ أَلْتُوَوَسِّطَةِ


بِلالِلٌ : أَلَكَ إِخْوَهُّه
 بِلاَل" : أَمُسْلِمَاتٌ هُنَّهِ هِشَامٌ : نَعَمْ، هُنَّ مُسْلِمَاتُ، وَآلْحَمْدُ للُلهُ

Answer the following questions:
1-أَجِبْ عَنِ الأَسْئلَة الآَتِيَة:
 الْتِي كَيْسَتْ صَحيحَةً:
Mark the correct statements with this $(\checkmark)$ and the incorrect ones with this ( $x$ ):

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) أَخَوَاتُهُ مُسْلمَاتِّ. } \\
& \text { (1) هشَامٌ مْنْ وَاشنْطُنَّ. } \\
& \text { ( } \\
& \text { (\%) أبؤهُ مُسْلمُمْ } \\
& \text { ( ( }
\end{aligned}
$$

Learn the following:
rـرا تَأَمَّلْ مَا يَلِي:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { حَامدلٌ كَيْسَ بطَالبِ. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { حَامدٌ طالبٌ. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { آمنَّةُ طَبِيَّهُ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { أَنُّتَ كَيْرِ }
\end{aligned}
$$

> أَئُمْ جْدُدُّة.
> أَنُّتْ فَقَيرَة
> أنُنُّنَّ مُجْتَتِهِدَاتِ.
> أَنَّ مُدَرّْ"
> نَحْنُ طُكُبُبٌ.
ع-أَدْْحِلْ (كَيْس) عَلَى الْجُجَلِ الآتِّتِة:

Rewrite the following sentences using لَّيْس:

(1) الْبَبْ مُعْلَقْ".

ه-اقْرَرْاُ أْمِمَأَيْنِ، ثُمْمَ أَذْخِلْ (كَيْسَ) عَلَى الْجُمَلِ الآتِيَةِ :

Rewrite the following sentences using as shown in the example:

 Answer the following questions in the negative using كَيْسَ:



( ${ }^{(\boldsymbol{\prime})}$




V

The teacher asks every student a question like the onés given below, and the student replies in the negative using لُ لُمْتُ

Rewrite the following sentences using ${ }^{\text {! }}$ as shown in the example:
(1) فِي الْفَصْنَل خَمْسَةُ طُلُوْبِ جُدُدٍ
(Y) كَنَا مُدَرِّسٌ جَيُّدُ.


$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { (أَصْلُهُ : كَلَاْثُ أَبْوَات كِي). } \tag{i}
\end{align*}
$$

New words:
الكَكَمَاتُ الْجَمَيدَةُ: كَ
 مكتبُ البريد


## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson, we learn the following:

1) 'كَيْسَ: It means 'is not'. It is used in a بُمْلَةُ اسْمِيَّةٌ, e.g.:
'The house is not new.'
Note that بـ is added to the khabar, and it is therefore majrur. ${ }^{1}$
After the introduction of 'َيْ ', the mubtada' is called ismu laisa, and the khabar is called khabaru laisa.
The feminine of is is لَيْسْ in e.g.:
 'The car is not old.'
 kasrah because of the following 'al' (laisat l-sayyâratu $\rightarrow$ laisat-i-/sayyâratu).

 laisa.

We can also say أَنَــا كَسْتُ بمُهَنْدس. Here is mubtada'and the sentence的 khabar. This sentence is made up of ismu laisa and khabaru laisa as we have seen earlier.

Note the following:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كَسْتُ بِمُدَرُسٍ. } \rightarrow \text { أَنَا مُلُرُس" } \\
& \text { لَسْتُ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ جا أَنَا مِنَ الْهِنْد. }
\end{aligned}
$$

[^0]If the Khabaru laisa is a prepositional clause like منَ الْهُنْد, it does not take .بَسْتُ بِمنَ الْهِنْد So one does not say.

We have seen in Books One and Two that if the mubtada' is indefinite and the Khabar is a prepositional clause, the mubtada' comes after the
 لَيْسَ لِي إِخْوَةٌ
‘I have no brothers.' Here إخْرة is ismu laisa and لِّ لِ
 Here إخوة is mansûb because it is ismu inna, and is khabaru inna.
3) بالالُ بْنُ حَامل 'Bilâl, son of Hâmid'. In a construction like this, the alif "of 'بُ 'بْ is omitted in writing, and the preceding word loses its tanwin.
4) مَـــنِ الأخْ؟ literally means 'Who is the brother?' It is a polite way of asking a stranger who he is.


## الـــــرّرسُ الكَّـــالثُ

## LESSON 3

أَحْمَدُ : كَمْ طَلِباً فِي فَصْلكُمْ يَا عَلِيُّه

 الطُّالِب الْجَحِيدِ الُّلْيِ جَاءَ أَمْسِ؟ عَلِيّ : إِسْمُهُ أَسَامَةُ









عَلِيٌ : أَكْبْرُ مِنْكَ هُوَ أَمْ أَمْتَرُّهُ
أَحْمَدُ : هُوَ أَمْغْرُ منَّى


أَحْمَدُ: أَنَا فِي الْمَهْجَعِ الْحْحَمِسِ، وَهُوْ بَعِيدٌ جِدًّا عَنِ الْجَامِعَة. عَلِيٌّ : أَنَا فِي الْمَهْجَعِ الكُّامِنِ وَهُوْ أَبْعَدُ مِنْ مَهْجَعِكُمْ. أَحْمَدُ: أيُهُمَا أَحْسَنُ؟
عَلِيٌّ : الْمَهْجَعُ الْخَامِسُ أحْسَنُ فَإِنَّ غَرَفَهُ أَوْسَعُ، وَنَوَافِذَهُ أَكْبُ،


## EXERCISES



Answer the following questions:
1 - أجِبْ عَن الأَسْئلةَ الآتِيَة:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1 (1 كَمْ طَالبِّا فِي فَصْلِ أَحْمَدَّ؟ (Y) كَمْ طَالبِّا فِي فَصْلِ عَلِّيّ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

 الّْكي كَيْسَتْ حَحَحِحَّة:
Mark the correct statements with this ( $\checkmark$ ) and the incorrect ones with this ( $x$ ):
(1 (1 الطَّالِبُ الْجَدِيدُ الَّذِي جَاءَ أَمْسِ، اسْمُهُ أُسَامَةُ. . حَامدلٌ فِي فَصْلِ أَحْمَدَ



Read the following examples of

## 

 :اسْمْ التَفْضِيْلِ


(1) هَذَاً الْكِكَابُ أَسْهَلْ مِنْ ذَاكَ.
 (Y) حَمْزَهُ أَكْبْرُ مَنِّي سِنّا

 (\%) هُ هُ أَمْغَرُ مِنَّا سنَّا. (V) خَطْي أَحْسَنُ مِنْ خَطّكَّ.



 Make sentences with the help of the following words using :اسْمُ التَفْضِيلِ

> ...........................
> ........................... .

## 



مُحَحَّدٌّ أَحْسَنُ طَالِبِ فِي الْفَصْلِ.
 (ج) آمِنُة طَالِبَةُ صَغَيرَةٌ
. (1) هَذْه غُرْفَةٌ صَغِيرَةٌ
فَيْ فَرِيقَنَا.

(Y)


بِ الْكَكَّبِق.
. فِي بَلَدنَا
فِي الْعَاكَمِ.



الأَزْهَرُ جَامَعَةٌ قَديمَةُ
( 1 ( الأُسْتَاذُ نُعْمَانُ مُدَرِّسٌ حَسَنٌ.

( ) هَذَا فَصْلٌ وَاسِعٌ. ...............................

أَنّْ (لَكْنَّ) مِنْ أَخَخوَاتِ(إنَّ):

Combine each pair of the following sentences using لك as shown in the example bearing in mind that لُكِّن in a sister of :



(1) مُحَمَّدَّ طَوِيلّ. حَامدلّ قَصيرٌ

(Y) هَذَا الدَّرْسُ طَوِيلّ. هُوَ سَهْلِّ
( ) سَيَّارَتِي قَدِيمَة. هِيَ قَوِيَّة.
(7) إِبْرَاهِيمُ فَقِيرٌ. عَمُّهُ غَنِيٌ جِدًا .
(V) بَيْيُكَكَ جَمِيلٌ جِدًا. هُوَ صَغِير".

(أَخَوَاتِ إِنَّ):

Rewrite the following sentences using كَأَن as explained in the examples:
(أَ) مَنْ هَذَا الْفَتَىْ كَأَنَه أَخُوكَ.


 IV سَبْعَةَ عَشَرَ طَالبًا




Read the following sentences，then write them replacing the figures with words：
（1）فِي الْفَصْل 9 الطَالباً．



（ ）ع⿰亻⿱丶⿻工二又土（



وَاحد منْهُا:

Qualify each of the following nouns with the ordinal number derived from the number appearing before it:
( $\varepsilon$ ) فِي السَّنَّة
( اليَوْمُ
(】)
الطَّالِّةُ
( ${ }^{(1)}$
الطَّالبُ
(V) $\qquad$( الدَّرْسُ ............................
( 0 )
الْرُفْفُ

(Y) ..................... الْجُزْء
(1)............................ الْجْزْ
(الأَوَّلُ : مُؤَنَثُنُه : الأُولَى ، نَقُولُ: الطَّالبُ الأَوَّلُ، وَالطَّالَبُةُ الأُولَى)


الطُّلاُبُ بِــ (بَلَى)، نَحْوْ:

The teacher asks every student a question containing أَكَيْسَ : بَلى and the student replies saying كَذَلكَّ

أَنْتَ مِنَ الْهِنْد. أَلَيْسَ كَذَلِكَ؟


سr

The teacher asks every student a question containing أيُّهُما
 (pointing to two books), and so on.

New words:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { شَهُرْ (ج شُهُور") } \\
& \text { شَهِير" } \\
& \text { عَالمٌ } \\
& \text { الأَزْهُرُ } \\
& \text { فِي الْمُنَّام } \\
& \text { لَاعِبٌ (ج لَاعبُونَ) }
\end{aligned}
$$



## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson, we learn the following:

1) Comparative and superlative degrees of the adjective: Adjectives in the comparative degree are on the patter of 'أَبْمَلُ 'أَفْعَــلـُ 'more
 already learnt, words on this pattern are diptotes and so have no tanwin.
' مُنْ 'than', e.g.:
. 'Hâmid is taller than Bilâl.'
? أَفْعَل is the same for masculine, feminine, singular and plural, e.g.:
"Bilal is taller than Aminah.'
'A Âminah is taller than Bilall.' . الأَبَنَاءُ أَطْوْلُ من الْبَّاتِ 'The sons are taller than the daughters.'
الْبَاتُ أَطْوَلْ مِنْ الأَبْنَاءِ.
Note the following examples wherein مِ is followed by a pronoun:
'You are better than I. ${ }^{1}$
I أَنا أَقْصَرُ مْنُكَ. I am shorter than you.'
'They are older than we.'²
أَفْفَلُ is also used for the superlative degree. In this case, it is followed by a majrûrnoun:


[^1] فاطِمَةُ أَكْبَرُ طالِبَةٍ في فَصْلِنا. 'Fâtimah is the eldest student in our class.'
أَفْعَلُ The Arabic name for both the comparative and superlative degrees is .التَفْضِيل
2) وَلْكِنَّ: 'but' is one of the sisters of إِنَّ, and so acts like بِّنَّ, e.g.: Bilâl is hard-working, but Hâmid is lazy.'
'أَخْي مُتزَوِّ
سليَّارَتِ قَدِيَةٌ ولكِنَّها قَوَيَّةٌ 'My car is old, but it is strong.'
3) كــــَنَّنَّ is one of the sisters of mansûb. It means 'it looks as if', e.g.:
.كَأَنٍ الإمَامَ مَرِيْضْ 'It looks as if the imam is sick.'
مَنْ هَذه الفَتَاةُ؟ كَأَنَّها أُخْتُكُكَ. Who is this girl? It looks as if she is your sister.'

كَأَنّ هذه السِيَّارَةَ لَلُّ. 'It looks as if this car belongs to him.'
كأَنَّكَ مِنَ المِنْد. 'You seem to be from India.'
4) The numbers from 11 to 20 with a masculine ma'dûd. These numbers are compound: they consist of two parts. The ma'dûd is singular, mansû̂b, e.g.:
'أَحَدَ عَشَرْ كَوْكَبًا 'eleven stars'
تسْْعْةَ عَشَرَ كتابًا 'nineteen books'
We will deal with these numbers under four heads:
(a) Numbers 11 and 12:

Here both parts aqree with the ma'dûd, e.q.:
'أحَدَ عَشْرَ طالبا 'eleven male students.'
'eleven female students.'
' الثْنَا عَشَرَ طالبًا
الْنْتَا عَشْرَةَ طالِبةً 'twelve female students.'
(b) Numbers from 13 to 19:

Here the second part agrees with the ma'dûd and the first part does not, e.g.:



As you can see, in ثَلاَتَــةَ عَشَرَ طالبًا the ma'dûd, طالبًا , is masculine, so the
 feminine as indicated by the 0 -ending.
 the number عَشْرَةَ is also feminine while the first part ثَلَاْثَ is masculine as indicated by the absence of 0 .

In this lesson we learn these numbers only with the masculine ma'dûd. We will learn them again with the feminine ma'dûd in Lesson 6.
(c) These numbers are mabni (indeclinable). ${ }^{1}$ In other words, they do not change to indicate their function in the sentence. This will become clear by comparing the numbers from 3 to 10 with these numbers.

[^2]عِنْدي ثلاثْةُ رِيالات 'I have three riyals.'

هذا القلمُ بِبلاثةٍ رِيالات 'This pen costs three riyals.'

أَرِيْدُ ثَلاثِنَّةَ عَشَرْ ريالاً
هذا القلمُ بِثَلْثَةَّ عَشَرَ ريالًُ عِّ
Note that انْتُنَّا pronunciation when preceded by a word.
(d) The number 20 is عشْْـرُون. It has the same form for both the masculine and feminine ma'dûd. The ma'dûd is singular, mansûb, e.g.:
عِشْرُونَ طالبةُ رعشْرُونَ طالبًا

We will learn the numbers from 30 to 90 in Book V إن شاء اللة. We'll learn there the other cases of these numbers as well.
5) The word for 'first' is 'أَوَّل". Ordinal numbers from 2 to 10 are formed on

 . الثُاني
 كَذَلكَ؟

'There are two students from France in the class. Which of them is your brother?'
8) The two broken plural forms مَفَاعِل and مَفَاعِيلُ and فَنَاجِّنُ and are called مُنْتَهى الجُمُوِع.

## VOCABULARY

| مَهْجْعٌ | hostel | شَهْرٌ | month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| كوَكْبٌ | star | لاعبّ | player |
| فَويقٌ | team | وَاسعٌ | spacious, large |
| شَقيقٌ | full brother | شَهِيرٌ | famous |
| فِي الْمنَامِ | in dream | ثُمَنٌ | price |
| نافذّةِ* | window, pl. نو افذن | كَسْلًى | lazy (fem. of ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ ) |
| سنّ | age, tooth |  |  |

# اللدَّرْنُ الرَّبِعُ 

## LESSON 4





إبرْاَهِمُ : ذَهُبَ إَلَى السُّوقِ.

'يُوسْفُ : وَأَيْنَ أَمْكَكْ







يُوسِفُ : لِمَاذَا رَجَعْتَعْعِّ


إبْرَاهِيمُ : نَعْمَ، ذَهَّتُتُ

Answer the following questions:
(r) مَتَى رَجَعَ إبْرَاهِيهُمُ مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَسَهِ
 الّْتي لَيْسَتْ صَحَيحةً:
Mark the correct statements with this $(\checkmark)$ and the incoríect ones with this ( $x$ ):
(1 ) إبْرَاهِيمُ ابْنُ أَخْتِ يُوسُفُ.
(Y) يُوسُفُ عَمٌُ إبْرَاهِيمَ.

 ( ( ) إْبْرَاهيمُ مَا ذَهَبَ إلَى الطَّبِبِ.
( الْمُنَاسب:
Fill in the blanks with suitable forms of ذَهْبَ



## Answer the following questions in the negative using ما:

> (1) أَذَهَبْتَ إلَى الْمَلْرَسَة أمْسِ؟
> (Y) أَرَجَعَ أبُوكَ مِنْ بَغْدَادَ؟ (Y)

Learn the use of لأَنَّ
7-تَأمَّلْ مَا يَلِي:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (لأَنَّ) = لــِ + } \\
& \text { لأَنّْ + هُوَ= لأَنَُُّ. }
\end{aligned}
$$






Read the examples, and answer the following questions by using بَلَّلَ or oَعَمْ :



أرَجَحَ أَبْوَكَ مِنَ السُوِقِعِ





## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson we learn the following:

1) The verb in the mâdji (past tense), e.g.: ذَهَهــــبَ 'ر 'he went', returned'.

Most Arabic verbs have only three letters which are called the radicals. The basic form of the verb in Arabic is the mâdi. As we have seen in Book II, ذَهَبَ means 'he went'. But if it is followed by a subject, the pronoun 'he' is to be omitted, e.g.: ذَهَبَ بِلَّل means 'Bilâl went' and not 'Bilâl he went'. In the same way, ذَهَــبَتْ means 'she went,' but if a subject follows, the pronoun 'she' is dropped, e.g.:

ذَهَبَتْ آمنَةُ. Âminah went.'
In ذَهَـــــبَ 'he went' and ذَهَــبَتْ 'she went,' the subject is said to be damir mustatir ضَمَيرُ مُسْتْتِ ذُ (hidden pronoun).
To this basic form of the mâdi, suffixes are added to indicate the other pronouns. This process is called isnâd (الإِسْــنَادُ). In this lesson, we learn the isnâd of the verb in the mâdi to the following pronouns:

ذَهَبَ 'he went': the subject is damir mustatir. ذَهَــَبَتْ 'she went': the subject is gamîr mustatir. The tâ (ت) is the sign of its being feminine.
ذَهُبُو 'they (masc.) went': the subject is the wâw.
The alif after the wâw is not pronounced (dhahab-û).
ذَهْبْنَ (they (fem.) went': the subject is the nun (dhahab-na).
ْ ذَهَبْتَ 'you (masc. sing.) went': the subject is ta (dhahab-ta).
'ذَهَبْتُ II (masc. \& fem.) went': the subject is $t u$ (dhahab-tu).

Note the difference between the masculine and feminine forms:
2) To render a verb in the mâdi negative, the particle $\overline{\text { oै }}$ is used, e.g.:

'I did not go to the market.'
ما خَرَجَ الإِمَامُ مِنَ الْمَسْجِد. . دَخَلَ بِبلالٌ وَلَكِنَّهُ مَا جَلَّسَ. 'Bilal entered but he did not sit.'
3) The difference between نَعَمْ and بَلَى : The word بَلَى is used in reply to a negative question. If a Muslim is asked أَلَسْــــتَ بِمُسْـُمْ؟ 'Are you not a Muslim?' the answer is: "Yَبَلى ، أَنَا مُسْلُمُ Yes, I am a Muslim.' But if a nonMuslim is asked the same question, he replies نَعَمْ ، لَسْتْتُ بِمُسْلُم ، So in reply to a negative question, نعــــم means 'no' and بَــــلَي means 'yes'. German has a word for
4) لأَنْ": 'because', e.g.:
. 'I did not go out of the house because the weather is cold.'
ذَهَبَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ ! لِى الْمُسْتَشْفَى لأَنَهُ مَرِيْضُ. because he is sick.'

Note that لأَنَّ is is made up of لِ 'for' and which is a sister of noun following it is mansûb.

## VOCABULARY

لَا بَأْس 'May no harm come to you!' (Said to one who is sick.) شايث



 :
 هَاشِمٌ : لاَ، إنِّي مَا كَسَرْتُهُ
 حَامدٌ : لاَ، مَا رَجَعْوا.

 طَلْحَةُ : نَعَمْ، فَهِمْتُهُ جَيِّدُاً. الْمَدرِّسُ : أَكَتَبْتَ الأَجْوِبَةَ يَا فَيْصَلُّهُ
 الْمُدَرِّسُ : لِمَاذَاْ
فَيْصَلِ : لَأَنَّني مَا فَهِهْتُ الأَسْمِلَةَ



Answer the following questions:

ا-أَجِبْ عَنِ الأَسْئلَة الآتِيَةِ :
(1 ( أيْنَ ذَهَبَ الطُّالُبُ الْجُدُدُ؟


ץ ب- Y الَّتي كَيْسَتْ صَحَيحَةً:
Mark the correct statements with this ( $\checkmark$ ) and the incorrect ones with this ( $x$ ):
(1 ( 1 فَتَحَ عَلِيٌّ الفَصْرَلَ
(Y) مَا رَجَعَ زَكَرِيَّا وَحَمْزَهُةُ وَعْثْمَانُ مِنْ مَكَّةَ



Read and remember:


س-تَأَمَّلْ الأَمْثِلَلَة الآتِيَةَ:


القَهْوَةُ : شَرِبَ الضَنَّفُ الْقَهْوَةَ.
الْقُرْآنُ : قَرَأَ الطَّالبُ الْقُرْآنَ.

 قَرَأَ الطَّالِبُ الْتُـرَّرَنَ. الفَاعِلُ الْْفَفْعُولُ بِه
 وَخَطَّيْنِ تَحْتَ الْمَفْعُولِ بِهِ وَاشْكُلْ آخِرَ كَلِّ مِنهُمَا :
Draw one line under the فَفْعْول" وفَاعل" and two lines under the بَ in the following sentences and vowelize their last letters: (1) كسَرَ الطُّفْل القَلَمْ.
 (Y)









Fill in the blanks with suitable words and vowelize their last letters:

. الرَّجُلِ الْحَيَّةَ بِالْعَصَا.
ـيُوسُفُ الْقَهْوَةَ
(0) كََبَبَ الْمُدَرِّسُ.............عَلَى السَبُورَةِ.



Use each of the following words in a sentence as مَفْعُولٌ به من and vowelize its last letter:

> سُعَادُ الْخْبْزُ
> . . . . . ............ ( 1 •)
> ............... قَرَأْتُ (V)
> ... الأَذَانَ يَا حَمْزَهُهُ
> .التَّاجرُ الدُّكَّانَ.


Examine the following examples:

- V


Change each of the following nominal sentences to verbal sentences as shown in the example:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { شَرِبَ الأَوْلادُ القَهْوَةَ. } \\
& \text { (1) الأَوْلَادُ شَرِبُوا الْقْهَوْةَ. } \\
& \text { (Y) التَّاسُ سَمُعُوا الأَذَانَ. } \\
& \text { ( }
\end{aligned}
$$

#  



## Read and remember:

q- 9

(r)



Make a sentence from each pair of verbs on the pattern of the examples above. Note that the second verb has the plural ending while the first does not:


## 

Use each of the following verbs in a sentence:

Read and remember:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { أَنَا فَتَحْتُهُ. (فَتَحْتُتُ + هُ). } \\
& \text { أنَّا فَتَحْتُهَهَا. (فَفَحْتُ + هَــــا) } \\
& \text { مَنْ فَفَحَ الْبَابِّبْ } \\
& \text { مَنْ فَتَحَ النَوَافِذْعٌ }
\end{aligned}
$$

New words:
الْكَلمَاتُ الْجَديدَةُ:
الفَجْرُ
الِّــــــنـُ


العــنـبُ
العَصَـا

جَوَابٌ (ج أجْوِبَة)
شَــربِبَ

 حيَّةٌ (ج حـيَّات)


## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson, we learn the following:

1) The fâ'l (the subject) of a verbal sentence: We have already learnt that in Arabic there are two types of sentence: nominal and verbal. The nominal sentence commences with a noun, and the verbal sentence commences with a verb. The subject of a verbal sentence is called fá'il (الفَاعلُ), e.g.:
' ذَهَبْ بِلْ 'Bilâl went'.
The fâ'l/ is marfû. The fá'ilcan be a pronoun also, e.g:
ذَهُبو 1 dhahab-û 'they went': the fâ'/l is the wâw.
ذَهْبْتَ dhahab-ta 'you went': the fâ'l/ is 'ta'.
ذَهَبْنَا dhahab-nâ 'we went': the fâ'l/ is 'nâ'.
Note that in ذَهَبَ الطُلِّبُ 'the students went,' the verb ذَهَبْ has no wâw at the end, because ذَهُبُو means 'they went,' and if we say ذَهَبُوا الطُلِّبُ it it means 'they the students went'. This is not correct because there cannot be two fâ'ils for a verb.

But we can say الطُولَبُ ذَهَبُوا. Here, الطُلِّبٌ is mubtada' and the sentence ذَهَبُوا 'they went' is khabar.

The same also applies to third person feminine, e.g.:
.الْبَاتُ ذَهَبْنَ 'the girls went' ذَهَبَتْ الْبَاتُتُ.
Learn this rule:

2) The mafûl bihi (the object). The mafûl bihi is mansûb, e.g.:

فَتَحَ الوَلَّدُ البَابَ.
Here الـــبابَ is the mafûl bihi and so it is mansû̂b. Here are some more examples:
.' رَأَيْتُ حامدًا 'I saw Hâmid.'
The headmistress asked Zainab.'
سَرِبَ الرَّجُلُ الْمَاءً. 'The man drank water.'
سَأَلَ الوَلَدُ أَمَّهُ.
Note that in the last example the mafûl bihi is umm (أُمَــ), and so it takes the a-ending, and the pronoun hû is not part of it (umm-a-hû). Here are some more examples of this kind:

'The student opened his book.' (á + فَتَحَ الطَّالبُ كِتَابَه
The mafûl bihi can be a pronoun, e.g.:

3) The nûn of the tanwin is followed by a kasrah if the next word commences with hamzat al-was/, e.g.:
شَرِبَ حَامدٌّ الْماءَ.
Here if the kasrah is not added it is difficult to pronounce the letter combination -nl- This is called الْتُقَاءُ السَّاكَنَيْنِ 'combination of two vowelless letters.' Whenever such a combination occurs, it is removed by inserting a kasrah between them. Here are some more examples:
sa'ala Bilâl-u-n-i-bna-hu. (Bilal asked his son.) sami'a faisal-u-n-i-l-adhân-a. (Faisal heard the adhan.)
4) We have learnt earlier that most Arabic verbs have only three letters which are called radicals. The first letter is called the first radical, the second is called the second radical, and the third is called the third radical.


Notice that in the mâd, the first and the third radicals have fathah. The second radical may have fathah, kasrah or dammah, e.g.:
ذَهَبَ، دَخَلَ، خَرَجَ؛ شَربَ، فَهْ؟؛ كَبُرَ،

## VOCABULARY

| عِنبّبٌ | grapes | كَسِّ | he broke |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| مَوْزِّ | ganana | سِمع | he heard |
| تِّنٌ | fig | فُهِ- | he understood |
| فُجرٌ | dawn | شَرِبِ | he drank |
| جَوَابٌ | answer | حَفِّ | he memorized |
| سُّؤكّل" | question | ضِّبِبِ | he beat |
| حِيّةٌ | snake | دَخِّلِ | he entered |
| بَقِّلِّ | grocer | أَكَلِّ | he ate |
| عَصًا | stick | غُسَلِ | he washed |
| قَهْوْةٌ | coffee | قَتَلِ | he killed |
| دُكّانٌ | shop (pl. دَكَاكِين) | حُبْزٌ | bread |
| سِبُورَّ | writing board | جِيِّدًا | well |

## LESSON 6




 سَعِيدٌ : لاَ أَدْرِي. أَنَا مَا رَأَتْهَا الالُمُ : مَاذَا قَرَّأْتَ الْيوْمُمْ سَعِيدٌ : قَرَأْتُ الْوْوْمْ دَرْسًا جَدِيدًا فِيْ الفِقْهُ. الأُمُ : أَفَهِتْتُهُ




 سَعِيدٌ : أَغَسَلْتِ قُمْصَانِي يَا أَمِّيْ






مَرْيَمُ : خَرَجْتُ بَعْدَ حَلاَةِ الظُّهرِ الأُمُ : أَيْنَ زَمِيلاثَكِ آمِنَّهُ وَفَاطِمَةُ وَسُعَادُّهُ مَرْيُ : أناَ مَا رَأَئُهُهُنَ بَعْدَ الصَّالَاةِ

 وَكَذَلَكَ حَفظْتُ ستَّ عَشَرَةَ آيةً منْ سُورَة الْنَّأَ
 الْمَكْتَبَة الْيومْ
مَرْيَهُ : نَعَمْ. ذَهَبْتُ. الأُمُ : مَاذَا قَرَأَتِ هُنَاكُّهُ


 مَرْيَمُ : لاَ، هِيَ بِالُُلُّةِ الإِنُكِيْزِيَّةِ الأُمُمُ : أَذَهَبْتِ إلَّ الْمُدِيرَةِّ؟ مَرْتِمُ : لاَ، هِيَ مَا جَاءَتِّ الْيَوْمَ.
الأُمُمُ : لِمَــــــــْ

مَرْيَهُ : أَظُنُ أَنَهَا ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى مَكَّةَ. الأُمُ : أَشَرِبْتِ الشَّأيْ؟




Answer the following questions:

ا-أُجِبْ عَنِ الأسْئلَة الآتِيَةِ:
(1) أيَّ سُورَةٍ حَفظَ سَعِيدّ؟



 الْتِي كَيْسَتْ صَحيحَةً:
Mark the correct statements with this ( $\checkmark$ ) and the incorrect ones with this ( $x$ ):

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) مَا فَرِحَ الْمُدَرَّسِّ بِسِعِيد. } \\
& \text { (Y) مَرْيُمُ جَوعَى }
\end{aligned}
$$

 ( ) ( ) سُورَةُ الرَّحْمَنِ أَطْوَلُ مِنْ سُورَةِ الْحَدِيدِ


Answer the following questions (These questions are not based on the lesson):
(1) أذَهَبْتَ إلَى الْمَدْرَسِةِ الْيُومُ
(Y) متَى رَجَعْتَ مِنَ الْمَدْرْرَسَهِ؟


 (\%) مَنْ غَسَلَ قَمِيصَكَ وَمِنْدِيلَكِّ؟
 Change the
in the following sentences to feminine:

 Vowelize the $\boldsymbol{ت}$ in the following sentences:

 (r) (


Learn the following:


Notice the use of بَلَى V تَأَمَّلْ الْمِمَالَيْنِ الآَتِيَنْ:

> (1 (1 أَفْهِمْتَ اللدَّرْسَ يَا عَلِيُّهُ نَعَمْ، فَهِمْتُهُ لاَ، مَا فَهِمْتُهُ. (Y) أَمَا فَهِهْتَ الدَّرْسَ يَا عَلِيُّهِ بَلَى، فَهِمْتُهُ. نَعْمْ، مَا فَهِمْتُهُ.

## 人- هَات أَسْئلَةُ مُنَاسبَةُ للأَجْوْبَة الآتَيَّة:

Make suitable questions to the following answers:

..
.ب؟ بَلَى، سَمِعْتُ الأَذَانَ.
.
.

Read the examples, and answer the following questions
using the suitable pronoun
(
أَرَأَيْتَ حَامِدًا؟


> نَعْهُ رَأَيْتُهَا
> أَرَأَيْتَ زَيْنَبْبْ

نَعْمْ، رُأَيْتُهُنَّ.

من (أَخَوَات إنَّ):

Complete the following sentences using ${ }_{\mathrm{w}}^{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{i}$ í bearing in mind that أَنَّ is a sister of إن :

> أَظُُنُّ أَئَهُ مَريض".
> (أ) هُوَ مَريض".
أَطْنُ
أَظْنُ اَأَنُّ أَطُنُ

## أَطْنُ

أُطُّ
أَطُنُ
أَطْنُ
أطن


Read the following:


 \&


Read the following séntences and then write them replácing the figures with words:

( ( $)$



(V)





Count from 11 to 20 with each of the following words as : مَعْدُوٌ
كِتَابٌٌ - طَالِبةٌ - دَقِقِقُة - يَوْمٌ - سِّيَارَةٌ - رَجُلٌ - سَنَةٌ - قَرْيَةٌ - طَالِبٌ.

Fill in the blanks as shown in the examples:
الطُّالَبُ جَيَّاغ.
حَامِدٌ جَوْعَانُ.
الطُّالِبَتُ جِيَاعُ
مَرْيُمُ جَوْعَىتِ
(1) خَالِّد عَطْشْكَانُ.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

لِمَ = لِمَاذَا

أَخَرَجْتَ مِنَ الفَصْلِ؟ لَمَ خَرَجْتَتَ مَنَ الْفَصْلِ؟
 أَخْرَبْتَ هَذْاً الْوَلَدَبٌ

لِمْ ضَرَبْتَ هَذَا الْوَلَدَهِ


17-اُكُتُبْ الأسْمَاءَ الآتَيَةَ مَجْرُورَةً وَمْنْصُوبَةً: Write the مَنْصُوب forms of the following nouns:


> هَأُوْ يَا إْخْوَانِي.
> هَاتِ يَا أَحْمَدُ.
> هَاتِينَ يَا أَخَوَاتُ.
> هَاتِي يَا سُعَادُد.

## 1 1 ا أُكْتُبْ الآيَاتِ الْخَمْسَ الأُولَى مِنْ سُورَةِ الرُّحْمَنِ، وَسُورَةِ الْحَدِدِ، وَسُورَةِ

الَّنَّا
Write the first five âyahs of surat al-Rahmân, al-Hadîd, and al-Naba':

New words:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { مَجَلَّةٌ (ج مَجَلاّتٌ } \\
& \text { كَلِمَةٌ (ج كَلِمَاتٌ } \\
& \text { سِنّ (ج أَسْنَانٌ } \\
& \text { عِمَارَةٌ (ج عَمَائرُ) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { سُورَةٌ (ج سُورَ") } \\
& \text { خَادٌٌ (لْلْمُذَكُرِ وَالْمُؤَنَّث) }
\end{aligned}
$$

## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson, we learn the following:

1) ذَهَبْت 'you went' (feminine singular) (dhahab-ti).
2) The numbers 11 to 20 with the feminine ma'dûct. We have already learnt these numbers with the masculine mâ'dûd in Lesson 3. Rules pertaining to these numbers with the feminine ma'dûd have also been mentioned there.

To summarize:
(a) 11 and 12 : both parts of the number agree with the ma'dûd, e.g.:


Note that the letter has fathah in عَشَرَ, and sukûn in عَشْرَة
(b) 13 to 19: in these numbers, the second part agrees with the ma'dûd, and the first part does not, e.g.:
3) 'أيُ 'which?': We have learnt this word in Book 1. It is always mudâf and the noun following it is majrûr because it is mựâf ilaihi, e.g.:

أيُّ طالب خَرَجْ 'Which student went out?'
Which book did you read?'
Which pen did you write with?'
Note that the word is marfí in the first sentence because it is mubtada', and it is mansûb in the second because it is mafûl bihi, and majrûr in the third because it is preceded by the preposition - .
4) 'I think' 'I think that she went to Makkah.' إنَّ is a sister of so its ism is mans ûb and its khabar is marfú, eeg.:

I think that Hâmid is sick.'

I think that Fâtimah is absent.'

5) قال: إنَكَكَ أَحْسَنُ طالبٍ في الفَصْلِ 'He said: "you are the best student in the class."' Note that after قالب, the particle إنَّ
6) لمَ 'why?': If it stands alone a " 0 " is added to it: لمَّهْ called هَاءُ السَّكْتر.
7) We have learnt in Book II some examples of adjectives ending in 'ân', egg.:
جَوْعَانُ، عَطْشَانُ، غَضْبَّانُ

The feminine of such adjectives is on the pattern of فَعْــــَى , And the plural of both the masculine and the feminine is on the pattern of فعَال", e.g.:
بِلالٌ جَوْعَانُ. الرِّجَالُ جِيَاعُ.
آمَنَةُ جَوْْىَى. التُساءُ جِيَاعِ.

Note that the plural of كَسْنَنُ and كُسَاكَى is كَسْلَى
8) هُـــــات 'give!', 'bring!': Note its isnâd to the other pronouns of the second person:
9) 9 خُـــــــن خ. take!': You will learn the imperative form of the verb in Book IV.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { يا أَحُدُ هَاتِ. }
\end{aligned}
$$

10) 'So the teacher was greatly pleased with me.' Here فَ بُ بِي means 'so,' and 'with me'.

## Note:

. 'I was pleased with you.'
. فَرِحُوا بِنَا بِّا 'They were pleased with us.'

11) Note that ذهبت can be read in four ways with four meanings:
(a) 'ذَهَبَت 'she went.'
(dhahab-at)
(b) ذَهَهْبَ 'you (masc. sing.) went'. (dhahab-ta)
(c) ذَهَبْتْ 'you (fem. sing.) went'. (dhahab-ti)
(d) ذَهَبْتُ 'I went'.
(dhahab-tu)

| VOCABULARY |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| مَحْكَلّةٌ | magazine | كُوْى | he ironed |
| عِمَارِّ | building | فَهْمْتُهُ جَيِّدًا | I have understood it well. |
| سُورّةٌ | sûrah | زَادَكِ الهُّ عِلْمًا | May Allâh increase your knowledge! |
| شِقّة | flat | جَاءً | he came |
| سنٌ | tooth | ركاكب\% | passenger in a bus, train, plane etc. |
| يَا بُنَيُّ | 'O my little son!' | فَرِحِ | he was pleased |
| مَسْرّورٌ | pleased, happy | خَادِّ | servant (both male and female) |
| فَقطْ | only | مَا شَاءَ اللهِ | Literally, 'what Allâh wills': an expression of surprise and appreciation. |

# الدَّرْسُ السَّابِعُ 

## LESSON 7












 وإِذَاعَا لَنْدَنَ





الأَبُ : أَيْنَ الكِتَابُ ذُو الْغِلاَفِ الأَحْحْرِ الُذِي كَانَ فِي غُرْفَتِ؟ أَرَأَيُتُمُوهُ
 الأَبُ : وَأَيْنَ الْمَجَلْةُ الُّكِي كَانَتْ تَحْتْتَ ذَكِكَ الْكِتَابِ؟ بلالَل" : أهَذه هِيْ : الانِّ
 مَرْوَانُ: هِيَ عَنْدِي. أَخَذَتُهِا اليوْمْمَ


اَلْبَنَاتُ: السَكَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهُ وَبَرَكَاثُهُ.
اَلْجَمِيعُ: وَعَلَيْكُمُ السَّالامُ ورَرَحْمَةُ اللهُ وَبَكَاتَهُ.
الأَبُ : أَيْنَ ذَهَبْتُنَّ يَا بَنَاتِي؟
البَنَاتُ: ذَهَبْنَا لِزِيَارَةِ الْمُدِيرَةِ




## السَّاعَة الْحْحَامسَة






Answer the following questions:
1-أَجِبْ عَنِ الأَسْئلَة الآتَيَةِ:



 (q) أَيْنَ وَضَعَتْ سُعَادُ الْمكْنْسَةَبْ
 الّْتي كَيْسَتْ صَحيحَةً
Mark the correct statements with this ( $\checkmark$ ) and the incorrect ones with this ( $x$ ):

## 

Answer the following questions (These questions are not based on the lesson):
 Rewrite the following sentences using feminine فَاعل في :



Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the correct form of the verb:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( ( } \\
& \text { ( ( } \\
& \text { (غَسَلْتُمْ / غَسَلْنُنَّ) }
\end{aligned}
$$

צ-تَأَمَّلْ الأَمْثْلَةَ، ثُمَّ أَدْخِلْ (كَانَ) عَلَى الْجُمَلِ الآَتَيَةٍ

Rewrite the following sentences by using كان as shown in the examples:

كَانَ الْمُدَرِّسُ في الْفَمْلِ قَبْلَ خَمْسِ دَقَائقَّ. (ب) الطُّلأَبُ فِي الْمَلْعَبِبِ
 كَانَتْ أُمْي فِي الْمَطْبَخِّ قَبْلَ قَلِيلٍ .قَبْلَ سَاعَة.
قَبْلَ أسْبٌوعِ. قَبْلَ أَرْبُعَةِ أَيَّامٍ

.قَبْلَ قَلِلٍِ.
(أ) الْمُدَرِّسُ فِي الفَصْلِ.
(ج) أُمْي فِي الْمَطْبَخِ


(

(0) الطُّالِبَاتُ فِي الْمَكْتَبَة.

V- $V$

Read the examples, and then read the sentences that follow paying special attention to the sakin letters followed by
Read and remember:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (أ) أَقَرَأْثُمْ هَذْا الْكَتَابْ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (د) خَرَجَتْ آمِنَةُ. } \\
& \text { (ه) مَنْ هَذَا الوَلَدٌُ } \\
& \text { (1) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) جَلَسْتُم فِي الَفَصْلِ. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ^ - تَأَمَّلْ ما يَلِي: }
\end{aligned}
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ضَرَبتُمْ + هُ }
\end{aligned}
$$





Read each of the following sentences after adding the pronoun mentioned in front of it and making necessary changes:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \ldots . . . . . .=\text { = هُ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Read the examples and then fill in the blanks with 9 ذُ:











Learn the use of ${ }_{\text {ذاتُ: }}$







Read the examples and then make sentences with the help of the words given in the brackets:


Learn the following words:

1/:
1/v er
1/.

(أَخَذْتْ / مِفْتَاحُ الْبَيْتِ / مِفْتَاحُ السِّيَارَةِ).

Use these words in sentences:

New words:
الكَلمَاتُ الْجَكِيدَةُ:

مِكْتْسَةٌ (ج مُكَانسُ)

عَالِ (الْمُؤَنَّثُ: عَالِّةً)


2
نصْـــنـن
ورضَـــعـع



كُرْةُ السُلّْة
أَخَـَـْ
بَحَتْ عَنْ

كُرَةُ القَدَمِم
نَظُّاًّ
صّورة (ذ)品 ع́n مْشَيَ وَّك


## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson, we learn the following:

1) ذَهَبْتٌمٌ dhahab-tum 'you (masc. pl.) went'. 'أَكَلُتُمْ 'you ate': مَاذَا أَكَلْتُمْ يا إِخْوَانُ؟ 'What did you eat, brothers?'
2) ذَهَهْبْتُ dhahab-tunna 'you (fem. pl.) went'. قَرَأْتُنَ 'you read':

3) ذَهَبْنًا dhahab-nâ 'we went'. سَمُعْنَا 'we heard':

ما سَمْعْنَا الأَذَانَ 'We did not hear the adhân.'
4) ('You saw him'. We say:

رَأَيْتُهُ رra'aitu-hû 'I saw him.'
رَأَيْتَهُ ra'aita-hû 'You saw him'
, رَأَتْته ra'aiti-hî 'you (fem. sing.) saw him'
Note that in the last example the pronoun $\dot{\theta}^{( }$(hû) ${ }^{1}$ has changed here to 0 (hî). This change is for vocalic harmony. The combination ' $t i$-hi's sounds better than 'ti-hư'. Here are some more examples of this kind of change:

بَيْتُ baitu-hû, but فَي بَيْته baiti-hî (for fí bait-j-hû)

As you have seen in these examples, the object pronouns are directly added to the verb. But in the case of the verb with the pronoun of the second person masculine plural like رَأَيْتُمْ, a wâw has to be added between the verb and the pronoun, e.g.:

[^3]'رَأَتْتُمُوهُ 'You saw him' (ra'aitum-û-hu).
رَأَيْتُمُو هُمْ
رَأَيُمُؤوها 'You saw her.'
'رَأَيْتُمُوهُنَّ
Here are some more examples:
غَسَلْتُمُوهُ. بـ غَسْلْتُمْ + هُ 'You washed it.'
( قَتَلْتُمْ + هُمْ

5) كَانَ 'he was': It is used in a nominal sentence, e.g.:
"Biâl is in the class.'
كَانَ بِلالْ فِي الفَصْلِ. 'Bilall was in the class.'

كان الْمُدَرِّسُ فِي الَكْتَبَةِة.
The pen is under the book.'
كَانَ القَلَمُ تَحْتَ الكِتَابِ. 'The pen was under the book.'

- زَيْنَبُ فِي الَمُْبَخ

كَائتْ زَيْنَبُ فِي المَطْبَخِ
You will notice here that the khabar in each of these examples is a clause: .فَــي الْمَكْتْبَة، فِي الْمَطْبَخْ، تَحْتَ الْكِتابِ, No change takes place in a clause after the introduction of كَـــــانَ. But if the khabar is a noun, it is rendered mansûub after the introduction of كَ , e.g.:
. كَانَ بِلالّ مَرِيضاً. $\rightarrow$ بِلالْ مَرِيض". 'Bilâl was sick.'

We will learn this later.
6) Note the following:
'a 'رَجُلِ ذُو لحْمَة
'الرَّجُلُ ذُو اللَّحْيَةِ
In the first example, ذُو qualifies an indefinite noun, and in the second example, a definite noun الرَّجُل. We know that the adjective of a definite noun should also be definite. But ذُ is mudaff and cannot take ال . So this is overcome by making the mudâf ilaihi definite by adding الَجُل" So in ذُو لـحْــــة becomes definite (اللّاحْحَةَ). Here are some more examples:

عنْدِي كتابٌ ذُو غِلاف جَمِيل. 'I have a book with a beautiful cover.' The book with the beautiful cover is expensive.'
In our village there is a mosque with one minaret.'
.'The mosque with one minaret is old.'
7) The letter mîm in in has sukûn. And this sukûn changes to dammah when followed by hamzat al-wasl, e.g.:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (أَرَأَيْتُمُ الإِمَامَ؟ } \rightarrow \text { (a ra'aitum-u-l-imâm-a) } \\
& \text { كِتابُهُمُ الْقَدِعُمُ } \rightarrow \text { كِتابُهُمُم } \\
& \text { (a sa'altum-u-bna-hû) }
\end{aligned}
$$

8) :أَبْشُر: it literally means 'rejoice at the good news'. It is used in reply to a request and implies 'Don't worry. You will get what you want.'
9) 'ثُــلُ 'one-third': Fractions like 'one third,' 'one fourth,' 'one fifth,' etc. up to one tenth are on the pattern of فُعُل. The dammah of the second letter $\varepsilon$ is mostly omitted. "ُلُُثُ and however, retain it.

## VOCABULARY




## LESSON 8



## EXERCISES

\#
1- أَكْمِلْ الْجُمَلَ الآتَتَةَ بِوَضْع الْفِعْلِ (ذَهَبَ) فِي الفَرَاغِ بَعْدَ إسْنَاده إلَى الضنَّمير

Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of ذَهَبْ :

 ( $(\boldsymbol{Y})$


(0) آ أَنَا مَا ............


.أَخِي إِلَى الْمَطَارِارِ



Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs in the mâdi:


Read and remember:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ذَهَبَ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ذَهَبْنَ } \\
& \text { ذَهَبْتَ (ذَهَبَ = فَعْلٌ + تَ = فَاعلُ } \\
& \text { ذَهَبَتُمْ } \\
& \text { ذَهَبْتِ (ذَهَبَ = فِعْلٌ + ت = فَاعلّ } \\
& \text { ذَهَبْتُنَّ ( ذَهْبَ = فِعْلٌ + تُ = فَاعِلٌ + } \\
& \text { ذَهَبْتُ (ذَهَبْ = فَعْلٌ + تُ = فَاعلٌ } \\
& \text { ذَهَبْنًا (ذَهْبَ = فِعْلٌ + }
\end{aligned}
$$

Point out the ${ }^{\text {فَاعِلٍ }}$ in the following:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - لَعُبـــوا - دَخَــــلَ - خَــرَبَتْ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Some attached pronouns:



## POINTS TO REMEMBER

This is a revision lesson. Here we review the mahdi with isnâd to all the pronouns except those of the dual. The isnâd to the pronouns of the dual is treated fully in Book Five.

## الدَّرْسُ التَّاسِعُ

## LESSON 9














 قَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ: الآَنَ فَهِمْتُ.









$\sum$ Es




 عَبَّاس" : خَلَقَكَكَ اللهُ
 عَبْدُ الهُ : خَحَقَهَا الهُ
 عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ : خَلَقَهُ الهُّ
 أَحْمَدُ : خَحَقَهَا اللهُ
 الْمُدَرَّرُ : مَا هُوْبٌ







 عَبْدُ اللُ : خَلَقَ اللهُ سَبْعَ سَمَوَاتِ اتِ





 وَالأَرْضَ فِي سِتَّةٍ أَيَامِجُه.
 EXERCISES 3)

Answer the following questions:
(1) كَمْ طَالِباً وَجَدَ الْمُدَرِّسُ فِي الْفَصْلِّ؟


مَنْ خَلَقَ النُّجُومَ؟


Mark the correct statements with this ( $\checkmark$ ) and the incorrect ones with this ( $x$ ):


( ( (


ع- مَا مَعْنى الكَلمَات الآتَيَّه؟:
Give the meaning of the following words:

# ه-افْرَاُ الْمَثَالَ، ثُمّْ أَكْمْلْ مَا يَلِي عَلَى غِرَاره: 

Read the examples, then fill in the blanks with suitable words: (أ) عَاصِمُةُ السُّوُدَانِ الْخُرْطُطُمُم
(1)
..................
.......... اليَمَنِ $1 . . . . . . . .(\Gamma)$
......... مصر.......... ( ( )

Rewrite the following sentences using فعْلُ النَّعَجُّبُ
the examples: the examples:


# v- $v$ 

 Read the following words with the correct endings: Read the examples and then read the words in the sound feminine plural form with the correct ending:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { رَأَنْتُ سِيَّارَات. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { مَأَّت الْكُديريَةُ الطُّبُتِ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { قَرَأْتُ الْمَحْجَاْلَاتِ }
\end{aligned}
$$




( $)$


(Y) قَرَّأَنَا هَلْه الصَفَحَحَات.


## 








 (7) هَذَا الطُّأَلبُ ضِرَبَكَّ

- 1- تَأَمَّلْ الْمِثَالَ، ثُمَّ أَجِبْ عَنِ الأَسْئَلَةِ الآَتِيَةِ عَلَى غِرَارِه:


## Answer the following questions as shown in the example:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) مَنْ ضَرَبَكَّ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

(Y) مَنْ سَأَلَكَكَ هَذَاْ السُؤَّالَّهِ
................


Learn the following:
1 1 1 -تَأَمَّلِلْ الْحَلِمَةَ الآَتِيَةَ:
مَعْنىى -مَعْنَاهُ-مُعْنَاهًا.
 إلَى جُمُوعٍ:
Rewrite the following sentences after changing the underlined words to the plural as shown in the example:

 إلَى جُمُوعِ:
Rewrite the following sentences after changing the underlined words to the plural as shown in the example:

الطُّالِبُة الُّكِي دَخَلَتْنُ الْفَصْلَ الآنَ مِنَ الْهِنْد.


## الأَسْمَاءُ الْمَوْصُوْكَ لَهُ

Э




10-كَوِّنْ جَمَلَا مُسْتُعْملاُ الْكَلَمَات الآتَيَّهُ
Make sentences using the following words:

New words:

## الكَلَمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ:

أَحْسْنَّتَ
رَنْ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { نَارّ } \\
& \text { طينّ } \\
& 0 \\
& \text { قَائَمُّة (ج قَرَائمُ) } \\
& \text { جَرَسُ (ج أَبْرَاس") عدَّةٌ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { رَفَعَ } \\
& \text { خَلَقَ } \\
& \text { حَضْرَ }
\end{aligned}
$$

## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson, we learn the following:

1) The nasb ending of the sound feminine plural: We have learnt earlier that the normal nas b ending of a noun is '-a', e.g.:

إِنٌ البَيْتَ جَدِيدّ.
قَرَأْتُ الكُتَابَ.
Now we learn that the nasb ending of a noun in the sound feminine plural form is '-i' instead of '-a', e.g.:

> I J saw the sons and the daughters.' (al-abnâ-a wa I-banâti)
 so they are mansûub. The noun الْأَنْتاءَ has the regular '-a' ending but the noun الِّنَات has the '-i' ending because it is found feminine plural which ends in '-ât'.

Here are some more examples:
' خَلَقَ اللهُ السَمَوَاتِ والأَرْضَ' 'Allâh created the heavens and the earth.' (as-samâwât-i wa l-ard-a).

I a read the books, the newspapers, and the magazines.' (al-kutub-a wa s-suhuf-a wa l-majallât-i)

Indeed the brothers and sisters are at home.' (al-ikhwat-a wa l-akhawât-i)

Remember that the nasb and jarrendings are the same in the sound feminine plural form, e.g.:

Indeed the female students are in the
 majrûr because of the preposition في, but both have the -i ending.
 saw him.' Now we learn the use of the pronoun of the first person 'me'. Note the following:
'رأَتِنتي. 'You saw me.' 'خَقَقْني اللَّ' 'Allâh created me.'
'The teacher asked me.'
The pronoun of the first person is only ' -1 ',' but an ' $-n$ ' is added between the verb and the pronoun '-i' so that the final vowel of the verb may not

 phonetic system requires the omission of the vowel 'a' or ' $i$ ' before the pronoun ' 1 '. So the verb in both cases will become 'ra'ait-í' and the difference between the masculine and feminine will be lost. That is why an ' $-n$ ' is inserted between the verb and the pronoun ' $-\hat{i}$ ' (ra'aita- $\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{i}$, 'ra'aiti-n-î'). This nûn is called 'the nûn of protection' نُونُ الوقِقَيَة because it protects the final vowel of the verb from omission.
3) How to say in Arabic 'How beautiful is this car!', 'What a beautiful car this is!’ This is expressed in Arabic by مَا أَجْمَلَ هذه السيًّارةَا 'This is called فعْلُ التَعَجُبُ (i.e. Verb of Wonder) and has the form ما أَفْعَلَهُ مُرْ One can use the pronoun d or any other pronoun in the accusative, or replace it by a mansûb noun e.g.:
! مَا أَطْبـبـَكَ' 'How good you are!'
! مَا أَفْرَرَها

How numerous the stars are!’
'مَا أَسْهَلَ هذا الدَّرُسَ !
4) We have learnt in Book II that the noun after يا takes only one dammah, e.g.:
.يا حاملُ! يا بلالُ! يا أُسْتَاذُ! يا وَلَدُ! mansûub, e.g.:
! يا بنْتَ بِلال 'O daughter of Bilâ!!' O يا أُخْتَ مُحَمَّدٍ

O يا ابْنَ أنحي! 'O son of my brother!'
' O Lord of the Ka"bah!'
يا عَبْدَ الله! 'O servant of Allâh!'
يا أبا بَكٌْ! 'O Abu Bakr!' (Literally 'O Father of Bakr'. Note that the mansûb form of أَبَا is أَبُو
! يا رَبَّنَا
5) We have learnt in Book II that the noun after (how many?) is singular and mansûb. But if the word preposition, the noun following it may be majrûr or mansûub, e.g.:

كَمْْ رِيالاً عِنْدَك؟ 'How many riyals have you?’
بِكَمْ رِيالًا رِيالٍ هذا؟ 'How many riyals does this cost?'


6) When the interrogative $\overline{\text { on }}$ os preceded by a preposition, the alif of is dropped, e.g.:
بَ بَ بَ بِّ 'with what?'

 assimilated to the mîm of $\overline{\text { Lि }}$ (min+mâ $\rightarrow$ mimma).

عَ عَمَّ ج عَنْ + مَا assimilated to the mîm of $\overline{\text { Lo }}$ ('an+mâ $\rightarrow$ 'amma)
7) We have learnt the relative pronouns الُّلُّي (mas. sing.) and (fem. sing.). Now we learn their plural forms. The plural of الذي is ,ألُّذِينَ

'The man who left the headmaster's office is a new teacher.'
Mas. pl. :الرِّجَالُ الَّذِينَ خَرَجُوا مِنْ مَكْتَبِ الْمُدِيرِ مُدَرِسُونَ جُدُ
'The men who left the headmaster's office are new teachers.'

'The female student who sat in front of the lady teacher is the headmistress' daughter.'

'The female students who sat in front of the lady teacher are the headmistress' daughters.'
8) We have learnt the particle $\bar{I}$ which turns a statement into a question. If the noun following it has $\mathrm{J}^{\mathrm{d}}$ the $\mathrm{f}^{\boldsymbol{l}}$ changes to T , e.g.:
 you?' (âl-mudarris-u?)
آلْيُوْمَ رَأَيْتَهُ؟ $\rightarrow$ الْيُوْمُ رَأَيْتَهُ

But:
Did this student ask you?' (a hâdha?)
9) The final $\varsigma$ which is pronounced alifis written alif when a pronoun of jarry nash is attached to the word, e.g.:

مَعْنى 'meaning' $\rightarrow$ مَعْنَّ
كَوَى 'he ironed' $\rightarrow$ كو اهُ 'he ironed it.'
10(الطُّلاَبُِ الجُلُدُد الـَحْمْسَهُ 'the five new students': here the number is used as an adjective and so it comes after the mâ'dûd. Here are some more examples:

الكُكتبُ الأَرْبَعَةُ
الرِّجَالُ العَشُرَةُ
(الص⿱艹حَاحُ الستَةُ
الألَخَواتُ الحَّمْسُ 'the five sisters'.
11) (إلَى الْمُدِير here has been brought forward for the sake of emphasis. Note the following:
. 'I saw Bilâ' (without emphasis).
.It was Bilâl that I saw' (with emphasis).
The second construction is used in case of doubt or denial.

| قَائمةٌ | list | نارّ | fire |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| علاقة | connection | علدَّةُ كُتُب | a number of books |
| مَعْنُى | meaning | عَاصمَّةٌ | capital city |
| لَحْظَةٌ | moment | مُحْتُلطٌ | mixed |
|  | a number of questions | كَذكلكَ | like that |
| ز) | it rang | جَانٌّ | jinn |
| خَلَقِ | he created | حَدِيدٌ | iron (metal) |
| رَفْعِ | he raised | هُكْرِ | like this, so |
| طِّن" | mud | جرَسٌ | bell |
| حَضِّ | he attended, he was present | أَحْسَنْتِ | you have done well, well done! |

الدَّرْسُ العَاشِرُ

LESSON 10

ذَهَــبَ زَكَرِيَّا لِِيَارَةِ حَامِد بَعْدَ صَلَالِّ الفَجْرِ، وَلَكِنَّهُ مَا وَجَدَهُ فِي


مُوسَى : ذَهَبَ إلَى الَسْوَقِ



 زَكَرِيَّا : مَاذَا يَفْعْلُ في الْبَبْتِّ
 زَكَرِيَّا : مَتَى يَذْهَبُ إِلى الْمَصْنَعْعٌ




 زَكَرِيَّا : كَمْ عَامِلاً يَعْمَلُ فِي مَصْنَعْكُمْْْ

 مُوسَى : لَعَلَّهُ يَرْجِعُ اليوْمْ مْتَأَشِرًا

Answer the following questions:
ا-أَجِبْ عَنِ الأَسْئلَة الآتِيَة:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) لَِْيَارَةِ مَنْ ذَهَبَ زَكَرِيَّه } \\
& \text { (Y) متَى ذَهَبَ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( (£) مَتَ يَرْجِعُ مِنَ السُوقِ؟ } \\
& \text { ( ( ) مَاذَا يَفْعَلُ فِي الْبَيْتِ؟ } \\
& \text { (\%) مَتى يَذْهَبْ إِلَى الْمَصْنَعْعٌ } \\
& \text { كَمْ عَامِلاُ يَعْمَلُ فِي مُصْتَعِهُ (V) } \\
& \text { كَمْ مُهْندسِّا يَعْمَلُ فِي مَصْنَعْهِ ( }
\end{aligned}
$$

Correct the following statements:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) حَامٌِّ ابْنُ مُوسَى }
\end{aligned}
$$




(7) مَصْنَعُ حَامِلٍ كَبِيزُ.

Look at the following examples:



Change these مَاضْي verbs to مُمْارِّ


Fill in the blanks with appropriate verbs in the $\varepsilon$ عٍ
ـأَحْمَدُ القَهْوْةَ و . .....يُوسُفُ الشَّايَ.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { أَبِي إلَى السُوقِ كُلَّ صَبَاحِ...... (1) } \\
& \text { (Y) مَتَى (Y)........ }
\end{aligned}
$$




## Read the following:

سף سِتَّةٌ وَعِشْمُونُ طالِّبُا

سَ rV




4-أْقَاْ مَا يَلي:
وَاحِدٌ وَعشْرُونَ طَالبُا.

YY Yَ Y६ أَرْبَعْةٌ وَعشْرُوْونَ طَالبُا.


V-V Read the following sentences and then write them replacing figures with words:


Learn the following:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Q-كَوِّنْ جُمَلاُ مُسْتَعْملاُ الكَكَمَات الآتَيَّة: }
\end{aligned}
$$

Make sentences using the following words:

$$
\text { دَائماً } \quad \text { مَرَهِةً أُخْرُى }
$$

New words:
الكَكَمَاتُ الْجَديدَةُ:



## POINTS TO REMEMBER

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 mâdi الْمَاضِي.
(b) the present-future tense which is called the mudâri'المُضتَارِ, and
(c) the imperative which is called the amr الأْمُرُ.

We have already learnt the mâdi. In this lesson we will learn the mudâri'. We will learn the amr in Book IV.

In the mudâri', one of the four lettersi, $\mathbf{i}, \mathrm{E}$, ي is prefixed to the verb. We have learnt that 'he wrote' is كَـــَّبَ (kataba). Now 'he writes' is يَكْ $\quad$ يُتُبُ (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 mâdi and the سَتَبِ / يَكْتُبُ

We have learnt that most Arabic verbs have three letters or radicals. In the mâdj the first radical has a fathah, and in the mudâri' it has a sukûn. The third radical has a fathah in the mâdi and a dammah in the mudâri'. The second radical may have any of the three vowels (fathah, kasrah or dammah) both in the mâdi as well as in the mudâri'.

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 mâdi and 'u' in the mudâri', e.g.:
'يَكْتْبُ 'he writes' (kataba / ya-ktubu). يَقْتُل ' he kills' (qatala / ya-qtulu).
سَجَدَ 'he performed sajdah' يَسْجَد 'he performs sajdah' (sajada / ya-sjudu).
(b) a-i group: in this group, the second radical has 'a' in the mâdi and 'i' in the mudâri', e.g.:
 'يَرْبِ 'he beats' (daraba / ya-dribu).

(c) a-a group: in this group the second radical has ' $a$ ' in the mádi as well as the mudâri', e.g.:
'يَهَبْ 'he went' يَذْهُبْ 'he goes' (dhahaba / ya-dhhabu). فَفَحَ 'he opened' يُفْتُ 'he opens' (fataha / ya-ftahu).

(d) i-a group: in this group, the second radical has 'ir' in the mâdi and ' $a$ ' in the mudâri', e.g.:

 حَفظَ 'he memorized' 'يَحْفَظُ 'he memorizes' (hafiza / ya-hfazu).

As there is no rule to determine the group of a verb, the student should learn the group of each new verb he learns. All good dictionaries mention this. While expressing a verb usually both the mâdi and the mudâri' 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 و, e.g.:
.وَاحِلٌ وَ عشْرُونَ طالبًا
Note that:
(a) The first part of these numbers has tanwin, e.g.:

واحدٌ وعشْرُونَ، ثلاثةٌ وعشْرُونَ، أربعَةٌ وعِشْرُونَ، ... تِسْعَةٌ وعِشْرُونَ
The word أثنَان of course, has no tanwin.
(b) إِثَانِ and are masculine with the masculine mâ'dûd. But the numbers from 3 to 9 are feminine, e.g.:
(c) The mâ'dûd is singular and mansûb.
3) التاسعَةُ إلاَ رُبْعًا 'quarter to nine': إلاّ literally means 'except'. Note that the noun after $\begin{aligned} & \text { l! is mansûb: Note also the following: }\end{aligned}$
' السَّاعَةُ الوَاحِدَةُ إلاَّ عَشْرْ دَقَائقَ السَّاعَةُ الثَانيةُ إلاًّ خَمْسَ دَقَائقَ
السَّاعَةُ الخَامِسَةُ إلاَّاَ دَقِيقَةٍ واحِدَةٍ 'one minute to five.'
4) We have learnt لَّلَّ in Lesson 1. It has two meanings. These are:
(a) 'I hope' and (b) 'I am afraid'.


5) بَيْن 'between': The noun following it is majrûr because it is mudâf ilaihi, e.g.:

بَلَسَ حاملٌ بَيْنَ بِلالٍ وفَيْصَلً: 'Hâmid sat between Bilâl and Faisal.' وبَبْنَكَكَ : should be repeated with pronouns, e.g بَيْــَنَ

 'This is between you and me.'

## VOCABULARY

| دَائمًا | always |
| :---: | :---: |
| أَحْحِّنانِا | sometimes |
| مَرّةً أُخْى أْحى | once again |
| عَرْضِ | width |
| مَسَافَّهُ | distance |
| كيلُومترٌ | kilometre |
| سَنْتِيمْتِ | centimetre |
| مٌترٌ | metre |
| عَملِ يَعْهِ | (i-a) to work |
| رُكَعْ يَكْعُ | (a-a) to bow in |
|  |  |


| مُكْتِب* | office |
| :---: | :---: |
| عَاملِّ | labourer |
| طُولِ | length |
| سَجَدَ يَسْجُدُ | (a-u) to perform sajdah |
| فَعَلَ يَفْلُ | (a-a) to do |
| رُكبِ يَرْكَبُ | (i-a) to ride |
| بَيْنِ | between |
| بَيْنَهُما | between them (i.e. the two) |



Saniyasnain Khan (ثاني اثين خحان) is an Indian television host and children's author, with over 100 children's books to his credit. These are on subjects relating to Islam and a number of them have been translated into French, German, Spanish, Dutch, Danish, Polish, Bosnian, Russian, Turkish, Malay, Arabic, Urdu and other languages. He hopes that this timeless volume will be a true companion on the path of spiritual development, and will help children to know the true purpose and meaning of life.

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[^0]:    
    

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Note that in منّى the nûn has shaddah. There is no shaddah with other pronouns:
    
    

[^2]:     become إنتَّي respectively, e.g.:
    'I have twelve riyals.'
    
    'This book costs twelve riyals.'

[^3]:     short when it is preceded by a consonant or a long vowel, e.g.:
    

