

## LESSON 5

In this lesson we learn the following:

1) The *fâ'il* (the subject) of a verbal sentence : We have already learnt that in Arabic there are two types of sentences: the nominal and the verbal. The nominal sentence commences with a noun, and the verbal sentence commences with a verb. The subject of a verbal sentence is called *fâ'il* (الفاعل), e.g.:

ذَهَبَ بِلَالٌ 'Bilâl went'.

The *fâ'il* is in the nominative case (*marfû'*). The *fâ'il* can be a pronoun also, e.g.:

ذَهَبُوا dhahab-û 'they went': the *fâ'il* is the *wâw*.

ذَهَبْتَ dhahab-ta 'you went': the *fâ'il* is 'ta.'

ذَهَبْنَا dhahab-nâ 'we went': the *fâ'il* is 'nâ.'

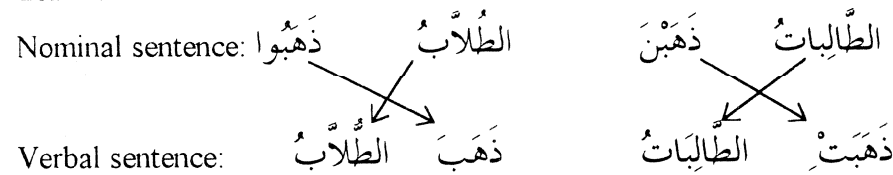
Note that in ذَهَبَ الطُّلَّابُ 'the students went,' the verb ذَهَبَ has no *wâw* at the end, because ذَهَبُوا means 'they went,' and if we say ذَهَبُوا الطُّلَّابُ it means 'they the students went'. This is not correct because there cannot be two *fâ'is* for a verb.

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

The same applies to third person feminine also, e.g. :

ذَهَبَتِ الْبَنَاتُ 'the girls went' or ذَهَبْنَ.

Learn this rule:



2) The *maf'ûl bihi* (the object). The *maf'ûl bihi* is in the accusative case (*mansûb*), e.g. :

فَتَّحَ الْوَلَدُ الْبَابَ 'the boy opened the door.'

Here الْبَابَ is the *maf'ûl bihi* and so it is *mansûb*. Here are some more examples:

رَأَيْتُ حَامِداً 'I saw Hâmid.'

سَأَلَتِ الْمُدِيرَةُ زَيْنَبَ 'The headmistress asked Zainab.'

شَرِبَ الرَّجُلُ الْمَاءَ 'The man drank water.'

سَأَلَ الْوَلَدُ أُمَّهُ 'The boy asked his mother.'

Note that in the last example the *maf'ûl bihi* is *umm* (أُمُّ), and so it takes the a-ending, and the pronoun *hu* is not part of it (*umm-a-hû*). Here are some examples of this kind :

رَأَيْتُ بَيْتَكَ 'I saw your house.' (كَ + بَيْتَ bait-a-ka)

فَتَحَ الطَّالِبُ كِتَابَهُ 'The student opened his book.' (هُ + كِتَابَ kitâb-a-hû)

The *maf'ûl bihi* can be pronoun, e.g.:

رَأَيْتُ بِلَالًا وَسَأَلْتُهُ 'I saw Bilâl and asked him.'

3) The *mûn* of the *tanwîn* is followed by a *kasrah* if the next word commences with *hamzat al-wasl*, e.g. :

شَرِبَ حَامِدٌ الْمَاءَ shariba hâmid-u-n-i-l-mâ'a.

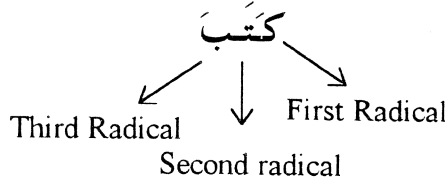
Here if the *kasrah* is not added it is difficult to pronounce the letter combination -nl-

This is called *التَّجَاءُ السَّاكِنَيْنِ* 'combination of two vowelless letters'. Whenever such a combination occurs, it is removed by inserting a *kasrah* between them. Here are some more examples:

سَأَلَ بِلَالٌ ابْنَهُ sa'ala bilâl-u-n-i-bna-hu.

سَمِعَ فَيْصَلٌ الْأَذَانَ sami'a faisal-u-n-i-l-adhân-a.

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 *mâdi* the first and the third radicals have *fathah*. The second radical may have *fathah* or *kasrah*, e.g.:

ذَهَبَ، دَخَلَ، خَرَجَ

## شَرِبَ، حَفِظَ، فَهَمَ

### Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.
2. Mark the correct statements with (✓), and the incorrect ones with (x).
3. Learn the *fā'il* and the *maf'ûl bihi*.
4. Draw one line under the *fā'il* and two lines under the *maf'ûl bihi* in the following sentences.
5. Fill in the blanks with suitable words and vocalize their last letters.
6. Use each of the following words in a sentence as *maf'ûl bihi*.
7. Learn the following.
8. Change each of the following nominal sentences to verbal sentence as shown in the example.
9. Make a sentence from each pair of verbs on the pattern of the examples. Note that the second verb has the plural ending while the first does not have.
10. Use each of the following verbs in a sentence.
11. Learn the use of the accusative pronouns.

### Vocabulary:

عِنَبٌ	grapes	كَسَرَ	he broke
مَوْزٌ	banana	سَمِعَ	he heard
تَيْنٌ	fig	فَهَمَ	he understood
فَجْرٌ	dawn	شَرِبَ	he drank
جَوَابٌ	answer	حَفِظَ	he memorized
سُؤَالٌ	question	ضَرَبَ	he beat
حَيَّةٌ	snake	دَخَلَ	he entered
بَقَالٌ	grocer	أَكَلَ	he ate
عَصَا	stick	غَسَلَ	he washed
قَهْوَةٌ	coffee	قَتَلَ	he killed
دُكَّانٌ	shop (pl. دُكَّائِنٌ)	خَبَزَ	bread
سُبُورَةٌ	writing board	جَيَّدَا	well