

LESSON 11

In this lesson we learn the following:

1) In the previous lesson we have been introduced to the *mudari*, and we have learnt **يَذْهَبُ** 'he goes'. Now we learn its *isnad* to other pronouns:

(a) The plural of **يَذْهَبُ** is **يَذْهَبُونَ** (*ya-dhhab-ûna*) 'they (mas.) go'. Here is one more example : **إِخْوَتِي يَدْرُسُونَ بِالْجَامِعَةِ** 'My brothers are studying at the university'.

(b) 'she goes' is **تَذْهَبُ** (*ta-dhhabu*).

ماذا **تَكْتُبُ** آمِنَةُ الْآنَ؟ 'What is Aminah writing now?'

تَكْتُبُ رِسَالَةً إِلَى أُمِّهَا 'She is writing a letter to her mother'.

(c) The plural of **تَذْهَبُ** is **يَذْهَبْنَ** (*ya-dhhab-na*) 'they (fem.) go'. Here is another example:

إِخْوَتِي يَدْرُسُونَ بِالْجَامِعَةِ، وَأَخَوَاتِي يَدْرُسْنَ بِالْمَدْرَسَةِ 'My brothers are studying at the university, and my sisters are studying at school'.

(d) We have just seen that **تَذْهَبُ** means 'she goes.' It also means 'you (mas.sing.) go.'

(e) 'I go' is **أَذْهَبُ** (*a-dhhabu*), e.g:

أَيْنَ **تَذْهَبُ** يَا بِلَالُ؟ 'Where are you going, Bilal?'

أَذْهَبُ إِلَى السُّوقِ 'I am going to the market.'

(f) 'You go' for masculine plural is **تَذْهَبُونَ** (*ta-dhhab-ûna*). Here is another example :

مَاذَا **تَشْرَبُونَ** يَا إِخْوَانُ؟ 'What are you drinking, brothers?'

2) We have seen earlier that **يَذْهَبُ** means 'he goes' or 'he will go.' Now to make the *mudâri* exclusively for future the particle **سَ** is prefixed to it, e.g :

سَيَذْهَبُ أَبِي إِلَى مَكَّةَ غَدًا 'My father will go to Makkah tomorrow.'

سَأَكْتُبُ لَكَ رِسَالَةً إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ 'I'll write to you a letter.'

This سَ is called حَرْفُ الْإِسْتِقْبَالِ (the particle of futurity). Note that سَ is not used in questions, e.g. : متى تَذْهَبُ إِلَى الْهِنْدِ ؟ 'When will you go to India?'

3) We have learnt earlier that the *mâdi* is made negative by using مَا, e.g. :

مَا أَكَلْتُ شَيْئًا 'I did not eat anything.'

The negative particle used with the *mudâri* 'is' لَا, e.g. :

لَا أَفْهَمُ الْفِرَنْسِيَّةَ 'I don't understand French.'

لَا أَشْرَبُ الْقَهْوَةَ 'I don't drink coffee.'

4) The *masdar* is the verb minus the tense and the subject. So دَخَلَ means 'he entered' and يَدْخُلُ 'he enters'. But دُخُولٌ means 'entry'. The *masdar* in Arabic has many patterns. We learn here only one of these, and it is فُعُولٌ, e.g. :

دُخُولٌ 'entry' from دَخَلَ.

خُرُوجٌ 'exit' from خَرَجَ.

سُجُودٌ 'prostration' from سَجَدَ.

رُكُوعٌ 'genuflection' from رَكَعَ.

جُلُوسٌ 'sitting' from جَلَسَ.

The *masdar* is a noun so it takes ال and *tanwîn*, e.g.:

الدُّخُولُ مَمْنُوعٌ 'Entry is forbidden.'

الرُّكُوعُ قَبْلَ السُّجُودِ 'The *rukû*' is before the *sujûd*.'

خَرَجْنَا مِنَ الْفَصْلِ قَبْلَ خُرُوجِ الْمُدْرِسِ 'We left the class before the teacher's exit.'

5) **أَمَّا** : This is a very frequently used word. It is used when we speak about two or more items. It can be translated as ‘as for...’, e.g. :

‘Where are you from?’ **مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتُمْ؟**

‘I’m from **أَنَا مِنْ أَلْمَانِيَا** . **أَمَّا بِلَالٌ فَهُوَ مِنْ بَاكِسْتَانٍ**، **وَأَمَّا إِبْرَاهِيمُ فَهُوَ مِنَ الْيَابَانِ** Germany. As for Bilâl, he is from Pakistan, and as for Ibrahîm, he is from Japan.’

Note that the *khavar* after **أَمَّا** should take **فَ**. Here are some more examples:

‘Where do your brother and sister live?’ **أَيْنَ يَسْكُنُ أَخُوكَ وَأُخْتُكَ؟**

‘My sister lives with me. As for my brother, he lives with my father and mother.’ **أُخْتِي تَسْكُنُ مَعِي . أَمَّا أَخِي فَيَسْكُنُ مَعَ أَبِي وَأُمِّي**

‘How much do these pens cost?’ **بِكَمْ هَذَانِ الْقَلَمَانِ؟**

‘This costs one riyal. As for that, it costs 10 riyals.’ **هَذَا بَرِيَالٍ . أَمَّا ذَلِكَ فَبِعَشْرَةٍ**

6) **أَخِي** means ‘my brother’ and **أَخٌ لِي** means ‘a brother of mine,’ ‘one of my brothers’. The first is definite, the second indefinite.

✍ Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.
2. Correct the following statements.
3. Answer the following questions. These questions are *not* based on the lesson.
4. Fill in the blanks with the *mudâri* ‘of **ذَهَبَ**’ with *isnâd* to appropriate pronouns.
5. Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs in the *mudâri* ‘.
6. Change the *mubtada*’ in each of the following sentences to plural.
7. Change in the *fâ’il* in each of the following sentences to feminine.
8. Learn the following.
9. Change the verb in each of the following sentences to *mudâri* ‘.
10. Change the verb in each of the following sentences to negative as shown in the example.
11. Answer the following questions using the particle of futurity.
12. Write the *masdar* of each of the following verbs.
13. Underline the *masdars* in the following sentences.
14. Answer the following questions using **أَمَّا**.
15. Learn the following.

Vocabulary:

دَرَسَ يَدْرُسُ (a-u) to study	حَلَّاقٌ barber
نَزَلَ يَنْزِلُ (a-i) to descend	أَرْزٌ rice
عَرَفَ يَعْرِفُ (a-i) to know	عُنْوَانٌ address
سَكَنَ يَسْكُنُ (a-u) to stay, to live	ثَوْبٌ clothes
بَحَثَ يَبْحَثُ عَنْ (a-a) to look for	مُسْتَوْصَفٌ clinic
مَاتَ يَمُوتُ (a-u) to die	قَادِمٌ coming
شَكَرَ يَشْكُرُ (a-u) to thank	بَطَّاقَةٌ visiting card
صَعَدَ يَصْعَدُ (i-a) to ascend	رِسَالَةٌ letter
نَسِيتُ I forgot	صَيْدَلِيَّةٌ pharmacy
قَرِيبٌ relative	خَيْلٌ horses
مَحَطَّةٌ station	