

LESSON 17

In this lesson we learn the following:

1) How to say in Arabic 'I want to go'. The Arabic for this is **أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَذْهَبَ**. It literally means 'I want that I go.' Note that **أَذْهَبَ** is *mansûb* (i.e. has a-ending), and this is caused by the preceding particle **أَنْ**. Here are some more examples:

أُرِيدُ أَنْ تَأْكُلَ؟ 'Do you want to eat?'

مَاذَا تُرِيدُ أَنْ تَشْرَبَ؟ 'What do you want to drink?'

نُرِيدُ أَنْ نَجْلِسَ أَمَامَكَ 'We want to sit in front of you.'

تُرِيدُ زَيْنَبُ أَنْ تَطْبُخَ اللَّحْمَ 'Zainab wants to cook meat.'

يُرِيدُ الطَّبِيبُ أَنْ يَرْجِعَ إِلَى بَلَدِهِ 'The doctor wants to return to his country.'

2) How to say in Arabic 'I study Arabic to understand the Qur'an'. The Arabic for this is **أَدْرُسُ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ لِأَفْهَمَ الْقُرْآنَ**. Note that the *mudâri* **أَفْهَمَ** is *mansûb* (i.e. has a-ending), and that is because of the preceding *lâm*. This *lâm* is called the **لَامُ التَّعْلِيلِ**.

Here are some more examples:

ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى الْحَمَّامِ لِأَغْسِلَ وَجْهِي 'I went to the bathroom to wash my face.'

فَتَحْتُ النَّافِذَةَ لِيَخْرُجَ الذُّبَابُ 'I opened the window so that the flies may go out.'

خَلَقَنَا اللَّهُ تَعَالَى لِنَعْبُدَهُ 'Allah has created us so that we may worship him.'

3) **يُمْكِنُ** 'It is possible.'

أَيُمْكِنُنِي أَنْ أَجْلِسَ هُنَا؟ 'May I sit here?' (literally, 'is it possible for me that I sit here?').

نَعَمْ، يُمْكِنُكَ أَنْ تَجْلِسَ 'Yes, you may sit.'

لَا يُمْكِنُهُ أَنْ يَخْرُجَ الْآنَ 'He cannot go out now.'

4) مُنْذُ is a preposition meaning ‘since’, e.g.:

ما رَأَيْتُهُ مُنْذُ يَوْمِ السَّبْتِ ‘I have not seen him since Saturday.’

بِلَالٌ غَائِبٌ مُنْذُ أُسْبُوعٍ ‘Bilal is absent since one week.’

5) If the *fā’il* is feminine, the verb should also be feminine, e.g.:

دَخَلَ مُحَمَّدٌ ‘Muhammad entered.’

دَخَلَتْ آمِنَةٌ ‘Aminah entered.’

يَدْرُسُ إِبرَاهِيمُ اللُّغَةَ الأَلْمَانِيَةَ ‘Ibrahim is studying German.’

وَتَدْرُسُ مَرْيَمُ اللُّغَةَ الفَرَنْسِيَّةَ ‘and Maryam is studying French.’

If the *fā’il* is the female of human beings or animals, the verb *should* be feminine. If it is not so, the verb *may* be feminine, e.g.:

خَرَجَتْ البَقْرَةُ ‘The cow went out.’

But

خَرَجَ السَّيَّارَةُ or خَرَجَتْ السَّيَّارَةُ ‘The car went out.’

That is why we have in the lesson:

بَقِيَتْ ... ثَلَاثُ دَقَائِقَ ‘There are three minutes more,’ and not ...

There are other details which you will learn later *إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ*

6) سَمَحَ لَهُ بالخُرُوجِ ‘He permitted him to leave.’

اسْمَحْ لِي بِالْجُلُوسِ هُنَا ‘Permit me to sit here.’

لَا أُسْمَحُ لَكَ بالدُّخُولِ ‘I don’t permit you to enter.’

7) أَرْجُو ‘I request.’

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.
2. Read what Humayun says to the teacher, and fill in the blanks.
3. The teacher asks every student: أَيْنَ تُرِيدُ أَنْ تَذْهَبَ فِي عَظَلَةِ الصَّيْفِ؟
4. The teacher asks every student: فِي أَيِّ كَلْبِيَّةٍ تُرِيدُ أَنْ تَدْرُسَ؟

5. The teacher asks every student: لِمَاذَا خَرَجْتَ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ؟
6. Read the following examples of أَنْ.
7. Answer the following questions using أَنْ.
8. Read the following examples of لَامُ التَّعْلِيلِ.
9. Answer the following questions using لَامُ التَّعْلِيلِ.
10. Learn the use of يُمَكِّنُ.
11. Learn the use of مُنْذُ.
12. Learn نَرَى 'we see', أَرَى 'I see', تَرَى 'you see'.
13. Learn the use of ... أَرْجُو أَنْ تَسْمَحَ 'I request you to allow me to...'
14. Learn the names of the four seasons.

Vocabulary

عُطْلَةٌ	holiday	عَشَاءٌ	supper
الْعَامُ الْمُقْبِلُ	next year	عِلَاجٌ	treatment
الذُّبَابُ	flies	أَرْجُو	I request
مِصْرُ	Egypt (diptote)	بَصَقَ يَبْصُقُ	(a-u) to spit
هُدُوءٌ	calm, quiet	هُوَاءٌ	air
بِهْدُوءٍ	calmly, quietly	زَارَ يَزُورُ	(a-u) to visit
إِعْلَانٌ	public announcement	سَمَحَ يَسْمَحُ	(a-a) to permit
أَهْلٌ	people	بَدَأَ يَبْدَأُ	(a-a) to commence
ظَرْفٌ	envelope	أَمَكَنَ يُمْكِنُ	to be able
ضَوْضَاءٌ	noise	بَقِيَ يَبْقَى	(i-a) to remain

الشتاءُ winter

الصيفُ summer

الربيعُ spring

الحريفُ autumn

رجاَ يَرْجُو (a-u) to request