

LESSON 18

In this lesson we learn the following:

1) We have learnt in the previous lesson that the *mudâri* ' is *mansûb* after أَنْ and لَامُ التعليل. The following four forms of the *mudâri* ' have u-ending in the *marfû* ' , and a-ending in the *mansûb* :

يَذْهَبُ ya-dhhab-u → أَنْ يَذْهَبَ ya-dhhab-a

تَذْهَبُ ta-dhhab-u → أَنْ تَذْهَبَ ta-dhhab-a

أَذْهَبُ 'a-dhhab-u → أَنْ أَذْهَبَ 'a-dhhab-a

نَذْهَبُ na-dhhab-u → أَنْ نَذْهَبَ na-dhhab-a

The forms of the *mudâri* ' ending in *nûn* drop the *nûn* after أَنْ , e.g. :

تَذْهَبِينَ tadhhab-îna → أَنْ تَذْهَبِي ta-dhhab-î

تَذْهَبُونَ ta-dhhab-ûna → أَنْ تَذْهَبُوا ta-dhhab-û

يَذْهَبُونَ ya-dhhab-ûna → أَنْ يَذْهَبُوا ya-dhhabû

In these forms the sign of the verb being *marfû* ' is the presence of the *nûn*, and that of being *mansûb* is the omission of this *nûn*.

Here are some more examples:

مَاذَا تُرِيدِينَ أَنْ تَشْرَبِي يَا آمِنَةُ؟ 'What do you want to drink, Aminah?'

أَيْنَ تُرِيدُونَ أَنْ تَذْهَبُوا يَا إِخْوَانُ؟ 'Where do you want to go, brothers?'

يُرِيدُونَ أَنْ يَخْرُجُوا مِنَ الْفَصْلِ 'They want to go out of the class.'

The two forms تَذْهَبِينَ and يَذْهَبُونَ remain unchanged after أَنْ , e.g.:

أَتُرِيدْنَ أَنْ تَسْمَعْنَ الْأَخْبَارَ يَا أَخَوَاتُ؟ 'Do you want to listen to the news, sisters?'

تُرِيدُ الطَّالِبَاتُ أَنْ يَجْلِسْنَ فِي الْحَدِيقَةِ 'The female students want to sit in the garden.'

2) سَاعَتِي كَسَاعَتِكَ 'My watch is like yours.' The word كَ is a preposition, and the noun following it is *majrûr*. It means 'like.'

Here are some more examples:

هَذَا الْبَيْتُ كَالْمَسْجِدِ 'This house is like a mosque.'

هَذِهِ الْقَهْوَةُ كَالْمَاءِ 'The coffee is like water.'

This preposition is not used with pronouns. So we do not say أَنَا كَهُ i.e. 'I am like him'. In such cases the word مِثْل is added between the preposition and the pronoun:

أَنَا كَمِثْلِهِ 'I am like him', هُوَ كَمِثْلِي 'He is like me'.

3) أَرْجُو أَنْ لَا تَأْخُذَنَّ هَذِهِ الْأَشْيَاءَ كُلَّهَا 'I request you not to take all these things.'

كُلِّ 'all' is used for emphasis. In Arabic it is called *ta'kid*. The word كُلِّ is connected to the *mu'akkad* (i.e. the word it emphasizes) with a pronoun:

حَضَرَ الطَّلَابُ كُلَّهُمْ 'All the students attended.'

خَرَجَتِ الطَّالِبَاتُ كُلَّهُنَّ 'All the female students went out.'

قَرَأْتُ الْكِتَابَ كُلَّهُ 'I read the book completely.'

بَحَثْتُ عَنْهُ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ كُلِّهَا 'I looked for him in the whole school.'

Note that the word كُلِّ is in the same case as the *mu'akkad*.

4) The vocative particle حَرْفُ النِّدَاءِ is يَا, e.g.: يَا رَجُلُ!

When يَا is used with a noun having ال, the word أَيُّهَا is inserted between يَا and the noun e.g.:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! O people! (not يَا النَّاسُ!)

يَا أَيُّهَا الرَّجُلُ! O man!

5) هَيَّا بِنَا 'Come along.' It is called *إِسْمُ الْفِعْلِ* i.e. it is a noun but has the force of a verb.

Here are some more examples of *إِسْمُ الْفِعْلِ*:

آه I feel pain.

أف I am bored.

آمين accept (my prayer).

6) عُلْبَةُ الحَلْوَى هَذِهِ 'This tin of sweets.'

We have seen in Book 1 that هَذَا الكِتَابُ means 'this book'. But if we want to say 'this book of history' we say كِتَابُ التَّارِيخِ هَذَا. In this construction هَذَا comes at the end because we cannot say هَذَا الكِتَابُ التَّارِيخِ as كِتَابُ here is *mudâf* and so it cannot take ال.

Here are some more examples:

هَذَا القَلَمُ الرَّصَاصِ 'this pencil'

هَذِهِ الغُرْفَةُ النَّوْمِ 'this bedroom'

هَذِهِ السَّاعَةُ هَذِهِ حَمِيلَةٌ 'This watch of yours is beautiful'.

هَذَا خُذْ كِتَابِي 'Take this book of mine'.

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.
2. Correct the following statements.
3. The teacher asks every student: ماذا يُرِيدُ هؤلاء الطُّلَّابُ؟
And the student replies saying هؤلاء يُرِيدُونَ أَنْ ... and completes the answer using one of the verbs given there.
4. Learn the *mudâri* 'mansûb'.
5. Fill in the blanks with the *mudâri* 'of ذَهَبَ with its *isnâd* to suitable pronouns.
6. Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs in the *mudâri* '.
7. Learn the *mudâri* 'marfû' and *mansûb*.
8. Learn the use of أَرْجُو. Note that أَلَّا is for لَا.
9. Learn the use of the preposition كِ.

📖 Vocabulary

عَادَةٌ	habit	سَيِّدٌ	gentleman
مُتَحَفٌ	museum	عُطْلَةُ الصَّيْفِ	summer holidays
عُلْبَةٌ	packet, tin	عُنْوَانٌ	address
مَلَابِسٌ	clothes		
حَدِيقَةُ الْحَيَوَانَاتِ	zoo		