

## LESSON 26

In this lesson we learn the following:

1) We have learnt that most Arabic verbs have only three letters which are called radicals. The first radical is called ف, the second is called ع, and the third is called ل. These names are taken from the verb فَعَلَ which has been taken as an example for all the verbs.

If one of the three radicals is و or ي the verb is called *mu'tall* (المُعْتَلُّ) i.e. weak.

If the first radical is و or ي the verb is called *mu'tall al-fâ'* (المُعْتَلُّ الْفَاءُ), i.e. weak of *fâ'*. It is also called *mithâl* (المِثَال).

If the second radical is و or ي the verb is called *mu'tall al-'ain* (المُعْتَلُّ الْعَيْنُ) i.e. weak of *'ain*. It is also called *ajwaf* (الأَجْوَفُ).

If the third radical is و or ي the verb is called *mu'tall al-'lâm* (المُعْتَلُّ اللَّامُ) i.e. weak of *lâm*. It is also called *nâqis* (النَّاقِص).

If two radicals are weak the verb is called *lafif* (اللَّفِيف).

In this lesson we learn the *mithâl* verbs. We have examples only of verbs having و as the first radical, e.g.:

وَقَفَ he stopped

وَزَنَ he weighed

وَضَعَ he placed

There is an abnormality in the *mudâri'* of the *mithâl* verb. The first radical (و) is lost in the *mudâri'*, e.g.: وَزَنَ → يَزِنُ (ya-zin-u) which is originally يَوْزِنُ (ya-wzin-u) – like يَجْلِسُ – and after the omission of the *wâw* it becomes يَزِنُ (ya-zin-u)

In the same way :

يُوقِفُ for يَقِفُ → وَقَفَ

يُوجِدُ for يَجِدُ → وَجَدَ

يُوضَعُ for يَضَعُ → وَضَعَ (it is a-a group)

The *amr* from تَزُنُّ is زُنُّ 'weigh!'. No *hamzat al-wasl* is needed at the beginning as the verb does not commence with a *sâkin* letter. The *amr* of تَضَعُ is ضَعُ 'place!'

2) وَكَيْدٌ is the diminutive of وَكْدٌ. The diminutive form is used to indicate smaller size or for endearment. It has the pattern of فُعَيْلٌ, e.g.:

زُهَيْرٌ flower → زَهْرٌ

نَهَيْرٌ river → نَهْرٌ

عَبِيدٌ slave → عَبْدٌ

حُسَيْنٌ Hasan → حَسَنٌ

3) هَاهُذَا 'Here it is!'

This expression is used when a person or a thing you have been looking for suddenly appears.

The feminine form is هَاهِي ذِي.

'Here I am' is هَآنَذَا .

4) يَجِبُ is the *mudâri'* of وَجَبَ . So يَجِبُ literally means 'it is necessary' 'it should be', e.g.:

يَجِبُ عَلَيْنَا أَنْ نَفْهَمَ الْقُرْآنَ 'We should understand the Qur'ân.'

Here the phrase أَنْ نَفْهَمَ is the *fâ'il* of يَجِبُ .

Here are some more examples:

يَجِبُ عَلَيْكَ أَنْ تَرْجِعَ غَدًا 'You must return tomorrow.'

يَجِبُ عَلَيَّ أَنْ أَذْهَبَ إِلَى الرِّيَاضِ الْيَوْمَ 'I must go to Riyadh today.'

The negative particle is used with the second verb, e.g.:

يَجِبُ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ لَا يَخْرُجَ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ 'He should not leave the class.'

But لَا يَجِبُ means 'need not', e.g. :

لَا يَجِبُ عَلَيْنَا أَنْ نَحْضُرَ هَذَا الدَّرْسَ 'We need not attend this lesson.'

5) We have learnt one of the patterns of the *masdar*. It is فُعُولٌ like رُكُوعٌ، سُجُودٌ، خُرُوجٌ نَزُولٌ. Now we learn two more patterns. One is فِعَالٌ like ذَهَابٌ 'going' from ذَهَبَ، and نَجَاحٌ 'success' from نَجَحَ. The word إِيَابٌ means 'return'. It is from آبَ يَأُوبُ (a-u) 'to return'. It is on the pattern of فِعَالٌ. Another example of this pattern is نِكَاحٌ 'marriage' from يَنْكِحُ (a-a) 'to marry.'

6) أَجْمَلٌ، أَكْبَرٌ أَفْضَلٌ like قَلِيلٌ 'little'. It is originally أَفْضَلٌ like أَكْبَرٌ، أَجْمَلٌ etc. But as the second and the third radicals are identical, the third radical has been assimilated to the second.

#### ✍ Exercises

1. Learn the examples of the *mudâri* ' of the *mu'tall al-fâ* ' (or *mithâl*) verbs.
2. Write the *mudâri* ' of the following verbs.
3. Derive the *amr* from the following verbs.
4. Read the following.
5. Learn the diminutive.
6. Write the diminutive of the following nouns.
7. Learn the comparative of the following adjectives.
8. Read the following.
9. Learn the following.
10. Learn the use of يَجِبُ .
11. Learn the following pattern of the *masdar*.

#### 📖 Vocabulary

أَجْنَبِيٌّ stranger

مَحْفَظَةٌ purse

نَقْدٌ money, cash

خَطَأٌ mistake

إِيَابٌ return

ذَهَابٌ going

تذكرة ticket	يَزِنُ وَزَنَ (a-i) to weigh
تذكرة الطائرة ذهاباً وإياباً return air-ticket	يَعِدُّ وَعَدَّ (a-i) to promise
كيلوغرام kilogram	يَقِفُ وَقَفَ (a-i) to stop, to stand
أنثى female	يَلْجُ وَلَجَ (a-i) to enter
ذكر male	يَضَعُ وَضَعَ (a-a) to place
بانتظام regularly	يَهَبُ وَهَبَ (a-a) to grant
يبلع (i-a) to swallow	يَشَاءُ he wills
عرج يعرج (a-u) to ascend	شديد severe
وجب يجب (a-i) to be necessary	حبيب dear
وجد يجد (a-i) to find	
وصل يصل (a-i) to arrive	