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الجـسمَ الأولث


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
مُقَقَدّمة

الحمد لله رب العالمين، والصلاة والسلام على أشرف الأنبياء والمرسلين، نبينا
 أما بعد : فهذا هو الجزءُ الاؤُّلُ من كتـاب » دروس اللغـة العربيـة لغير النـاطقين








 الفَصْلر

مدينةُ الرَّسُول صلى اللهُ عليه وسلّم
ف. عبد الرحيم

(1) التَّرّمُ الؤَّلُ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) الدَّزْمُ الاؤَُّلُ }
\end{aligned}
$$


فَالُْعْرُبُ ما تَغَيَّرَ آَخِرُه بِسَبَبِ العَامِلِ، نَحْوُ:
مَرْفُوْ عٌ
جاء المدرِّسٌ •
مَنْصُوبٌ
. سَأَلْتُ المدرِّسِّ
مَجْجْرُورٌ
سَلَّمْتُ عَلَى المدرِّ
وَالمَبْنْيُّ مَا لَا يَتَغَيرٌُ آخِرُه بِسَبَبِ العَامِلِ، نَحْوُ:
في مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ
في مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ
جَاءَ هَؤُلاءِ.

في مَحَلِّ جِرٍّ
سأَلْتُ هَؤُلْاءِ
سَلَّمْتُ عَلَى هَ هُؤلاعِ.

المُعْرَبُ والمَبْنِيُّ مِنَ اللأْمَاءِ

(1) الضَّمَابَرُّ، مِثْلُ :

(هَذْهِ ضَمْائِرُ النَّصْبِ)


: (Y)
(》َهَذَانِ


(اللَّذَانِّهو وَاللَّتَانِ مُعْرَبَانِ
النَّنِي، التِّيَّ النَّذِينَ


(0) بَعْضن الفُّرُوْوِك مِثْلُ:

إذَا، الآنَ، حَيْثُ، أَمْنِّ


- OT آِ Tِ Tِ

أَحَحَ عَشَرَ، تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ، النَّالِثَ عَشَّرَّ

يَدْرُسُ في الفَصْلِ أْنْنَا عَشَرَ طالباً .

هذا الطَّعَاٌُ لِاثْنَيْنِ عَشَرَ طالباً .

(1) التَّرَّمُ الؤَّلُ

عَاَّماتُ الإعرابِ الأُْلِيَّةُ والفَرْعِيَّةُ
عَاكَماتُ الإعرابِ الأضْلِيَّةُ في الاِسْمَ:

وهي علَامةُّ الرَّفْع الضَّمَّةُ :

وهي عالَمةُ النَّصتِ
الفَتْحَةُ :
وهي علَامةُّ الجَرِّ.
الكَسْرْةُة:



خَلَقَ اللهُ السَّمَواتِ والأزْضَنَ
(Y)

الِذْبَ إِلَى فِرْعَوْنَ


نَبْوُ: أَجَاءَ أَبْوكَ ؟
عَالمَةُةُ الرَّفْعْ الوَوَوُ
نَحْوُ: أَعْرِفُ أَبَاكَ
الألْفُ?
عَالِمَة النَّصْنِبِ
نَنَوْ: أَْْنَ سَيَّارَةُ أَبِيكَ ؟
عَاَلْمَةُ الجرِّ الياءُ




سأَلْتُ أَخاً.
-أَنْتَ كَأَ

نَحْوُ: دَخَلَ المُحَرِّسِّونَنَ
عَاَلَامَةُ الرَّفْعِ الوَّاوُوْ
نَّحْوُ: سَأَلْتُ المُحَدِّرِِّيِنَ


عَكَلْمَةُ الجَرِّ اليَاءُ

نَحْوُ: غَابَ طَاكِلِنِ .

نَحْوُ: طَلَبَ المدِيرُ طالِبَيْنِ
نَحْوُ: هَنِهِ الغُرْفَهُةُ لِطَالِبَنْنِ عَكَلْمَةُ النَّصبِبِ اليَّاءُ عَلَامَةُ الجَرِّ الياءُ



(1) الـَّرّْهُ الؤَّلُ
(1) الَمقْصُورُ: هُوَ الاسْمُ المُعْرَبُ النَِّي آخِرُّه أَلِفٌُ لَازِمَةٌ، نَحْوُ:


قَتَلَ الْنَتَى الأَفْعَى بِالحَصَا الْ ا
تَقُولُ في إِعْرَابِ هَلِهِ الكَلِمَاتِ :
 الفَتَى : فَاعِلِّ مَرْفُوُعٌ،



القَاضِي، المُححَامِي، الثَّنِي، الماضِي، الواحِّ
تُتُقَرَّر فِيهِ الضَّمَّةُ والكَسْرَةُ، وَتَظْهَرُ فِيه الفَتْحَةُ، نَّحْ
سَأَلَلَ القَاضِي المُحَامِيَ عَنِ الجانِي
تَقُولُ في إِعْرَابِ هَكِهِ الكَلِمَاتِ :
 التَاضِي: فَاعِلِّ مَرْفُوُوعٌ،
 الجَانِي : مَجْرُورْ بِبِّنْ



وَقَدْ يَكُونُ المَنْقُوصُ مَحْذُوفَ الياعِ، نَحْوُ:

- ذَهَبَ قَاضٍ إلى مُحَامِ

تَقُولُ في إِعْرَابِ هَاتَيَنِ الكَلِمَتَيْنِ :
 المَحْنُوْوَةِ

المَحْنُوفَةِة

نَحْوُ: دَعَا جَدِّي أُسْتاذِي مَعَ زُهْلائي .
تَتُولُ في إعْرَاب هَذِهِ الكَكِمَاتِ :



.





1.
(1) الدُّرْهُ الوَّكُ



الإعْرابٌ التُّقْاِيرئُ

 المرفوع: خَضَرَ الأبناءُ / والبناتُ، والوالدانِ، والأُربونَ، وإبراهيمُ، وأخوه | وصديقِي المُححامي المصطظَى المنصوب: دَعَوتُ الأبناءَ / والبناتِ، والوالدَيَنِ، والأقرِبينَ، وإبراهيمَ، وأخَاهُ / وصَديقِي الدُحاميَ المصطفَى .
المجرور: إِتَّصلْتُ بالأبناءِ / والبناتِ، والوالدَيْنِ، والأقرِبينَ، وإبراهيمَ' وأَخِيهِ / وصَديقي المُحامِي المصطفَى .

تَمَارِينُ
Sort out the mu'rab (declinable) from the mabnī (indeclinable).


What are the primary endings of the noun?
What are the secondary endings in the following groups:

a) The Five Nouns?


b) The Sound Masculine Plural?
c) The Dual?
(r) وَجَمْعْع المُنَكَرِّ السَّالِمِ؟

والمُشُنَّى
What is the jarr-ending in the Diptote?
ع - مَا عَكَّمَةُ الجَرِّ في المَمْنُوعِع مِنَ الطَّرْفِ ؟

What is the nasb-ending in the Sound Feminine Plural?

Use a maqș̄̄r noun in three sentences making it marfū ' in the first, manș̄̄b in the second and majrür in the third.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - V }
\end{aligned}
$$

Use a manqūs noun with the $y \bar{a}$ ' in three sentences making it barf $\bar{u}$ ' in the first, mans $\bar{u} b$ in the second and majrür in the third.

Use a manqüs noun without the $y \bar{a}$ ' in three sentences making it mar $\bar{u}$ ' in the first, mans ūb in the second and majrūr in the third.


 sentences making it marfiu in the first, manssüb in the second and majrīr in the third.

Mention the $i$ 'rāb of the words printed in blue.
(乏) أَيْنَ سَيَّيَّرَةُ أَبِيكَ.


(1.) أَنا مُحْامٌ
: .


- كَ كَ
- (0) حَفِظْتٌ سُورتَتِّنِ
- خَرَجَ الجَرْحَى هِنَ المُسْنَشَشْفَ (V)

(1) الدَّرّْمُ الوَّوُلُ

المَرْفُوعَاتُ مِنَ الأنْمَاءِ

كَانَ البَابٌ مَغْتُوحاً .
( إِّمُ كَانَّ:
إنَّ اللّهَ غَفْورٌ .
( )
خَحَقَنا اللّهُ .
(0) الْكَاعِلُ:
-ُحلِقَ الإنْسَانُ هِنْ طِينٍ

إنَّ اللّهُ غفُورٌ .
كَانَ الطَّعَامُ لَذِيناً.
فَفِمْتُ الدَّرْسَ
سَافَرَ أَبِي لَيْلاً.
مَا خَرَجْتُ مِنَ البَيْتِ خَوْفاً مِنَ الحَرِّ.
سِرْتُ وَالجَجَلَ
يَقْرُأُ حَامِلٌ قِرَاءَةً جَيِّدَةَ
جَدِّي يُصَلِّي قاعِداً .
أَنَا أَكْبْرُ مِنْكَ سِنّاً .
: الحَالُ (م)
: التَّمْ
حَضَرَ الطُّسَّبُّ كُّلُّهُمْ إِلَّا حَامِلاً .
: (1.)
يا عَبْدَ اللهِهِ
(11) المُّنَادَى:





اََحَضَرَ الطَّالِبُ الجَدِيدُ ؟ المَرْفُوُعُ: المَّنْوُوبُ: يَعْنُ

(r) التَّوْكِيدُ:

القَرْنُوُعُ: حَضَرَ الطُّأَّبُ كَلُُُّمْ.


(1) اللمَّرْمُ الاؤَّرُ

(ب) في الأفْعالِ
المُعْرَبُ وَالمَمْنِيُّ مِنَّ الأَّعْالِ :






مَرَزْوُ






: الضُّهُ


 حَذْفُ النُّنِّ، نَحْوُ:

 كَْ يَمْشِش .
(1 الدَّرّسُ الاؤَّلُ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • مُقَّرَّر } \\
& \text { 1 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Sort out the mu'rab from the mabnī.


What are the primary endings in the mudāri"?

What are the secondary endings in the Five Forms?

What is the jazm-ending in the nāqiṣ verb?

What is the raf'-ending in the näqis verb?

What is the naṣb-ending in the nāqiṣ verb ending in calif?

What is the jazm-ending in the mudra "af verb?
(ب) الدَّرْمُ الثَّانِي
المدرِّسُ : أَيْنَ حَامِلٌ ؟

فيصلُ: المدرِّسُ : وأيَنَ حَمْزَةُ ؟






المدرِّسُ : تَقَبَّلَ الللُّهُ عُمْرَتَكُمْ ! الطالاب: آoِينَ
المدرِّسُ : الِقَرَأُ الحَدِيتَّ المَكْتُوبَ عَلَى السَّبُّورَقٍِ يا مُعاوِيَّةُ.
 مُعَاوِيَةُ: أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَقْرَّأَ وأنا وَاقِقْنٌ . المدرِّسُ : كَمَا تَشَاءُ
(Y) الدَّرْمُ الثَّانِي






 يَخْرُجُ مِنَ المَقْصِفِ.، أَيْنِ حالَ خُرُورِهِ مِنْهُ.

(1) مات أَبِي وَأَنَا صَغَيرِّ.
. (Y)

لَعَلَّكْمْ فَهِمْتُمْ. هَاتِ الاَنَ مِنَالاً لِوَاوِ العَطْفِ يا أَ يُّوبُ .
أيوب: ذَهَهْتُ إِلَى السُّوقِ وَأَشْرَرَيْتُ أَشْيْاءَا
المدرّسُ : أَحْسَنْتَ. هَاتِ مِنَالِاً لِوَاوِ القَسَمَ يا مُعاوِيةَ .
مُعَاوِيَةُ: وَاللّهِ مَا غِبْتُ قَطُّ .
المدرِّسٌ : أحْسَنْتَ. هَاتِ مِنَّالاً لِوَاوِ الحَالِ يا فَيْصَل .
فيصل: دَخَلْتُ المَسْجِدَ وَالإمامُ يَخْطُبُ .

المدرِّسُ: أَحْسَنْتَ هِ هَاتِ مِثالاً الخَرَ يَ يُ يُونُس. يونس: طَلَبْتُ العِلْمَ وأنا كَبِير.





المدرس: أَيْنَ وَاو الحالِّلِ في هَنِهِ الآيةِ ؟




 معاوية: : جَزَاكَ اللهُ خَيْرًا
(Y) الدَّرْسُ الثَّنِّي

Answer the following questions.

Learn these examples of wāw al-hāl.
(

Write in blue the wāw al-'atf (wāw meaning and), and in green the wāw al-hāl.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) أَيْنَ رَأَى فَيْصَلُ حامداً ؟ } \\
& \text { (Y) أين ذَهَبَ حَمْزهُ ؟ (Y) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 解 } \\
& \text { - } 1
\end{aligned}
$$

- (Y)
. ( ( )


. ع
Name every wāw in the following sentence.

. o
Complete each of the following sentences using a hāl clause (wāw + nominal sentence).

Make each of the following sentences a häl clause, and complete it with a main clause.
-عَنْتَ تَمْشْشِ فَي الشَّارِ ع $\qquad$ (1)

أنا طِفْلْ $\qquad$ (Y)
 $\qquad$ $(\Gamma)$

الشَّمْمنُ تَغْرُوٌ . $\qquad$ (0)
-لْمَطِّ يَنْزِّلْ $\qquad$
أنا صَغِير $\qquad$ (V)

而 $\qquad$ (7)



 (هَنَا النَّرَجِي)


What does لُ لُّلr signify in each of the following sentences?

 (0) قَالَ (Y)

 Learn the examples of اسمُ الفِعْلِّا
. يا أُخْتِ، إِلَيْاكِ المَكَلَاعِقَ (Y)
(1) إلَيْكَ هَنَاًا الكِتَابَّ
(Y) يَّقُولُ المُذِيعُ: إِلَيْكُمْ نَشْرَةَ الأَخْبارِمْ

 أَأْنْيَاءُ وَأَصْرِقَاءُ




(Y) أَنْ يَكُونَ مَجْجُورُورُها نَكِرَة.

Form sentences on the pattern of the example using ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{d}$ and the extra min.


 Learn the use of لَّ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) مَاذَا لَدَيْكَ ؟ } \\
& \text { (1) وَوَجْتُهُ لَكَى الْبَابِ. }
\end{aligned}
$$

(Y) الدَّرْنُ الثَّانِي

What is the opposite of ${ }^{8}$ ? المَرِيض ?
؟ <<

Give the māḍ̄ of each of the following verbs.

$$
\text { - } 10
$$

$$
\text { يَحْمِلُ يَطِلْعُ } 6 \text { يَخْطُبُ } 6
$$

Give the singular of each of the following nouns.

- 17
- حُرُو 6 سُكارًى
- 
- 

.

- r .


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { : } \\
& \text { وَاشِيَةٌ: دَوْ } \\
& \text { جَارِيَةٌ : جَوَارٍ } \\
& \text { لَيلَّةٌ: لَيَالِ } \\
& \text { نَادٍ : نَوَاٍٍ }
\end{aligned}
$$

 بِالفَتْحَةِ. تَقُولٌ:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( }
\end{aligned}
$$

(
المُدرِّس: لِمَ تَأَخَّرُّمَ يا إِخْوَانُ ؟

المُدرِّس: مَتَى فُتِّحَ
الزُّبَّيرُ:


 إدريس: سُرِّرَّ كِتابي يا أسْتّاذ .







جابر: : ما أَدْرِير
المُدرِّس: أَلَمْ تَدْرُرُّوا هَنَا ؟ ؟

جابِرٌ:
المدرِّس: مَنْ يَعْرِفُ هَذَا ؟
 المدرِّس : هذا صَحِيحِ• في أَيِّ عَامٍ وُلِدْتَ أَنْتَ يا إِذْرِيس ؟
 المدرِّس: وفي أَيِّ عامِ وُلِذْتَ أَنْتَ يَا أَحْمَد ؟ أحمدُ: المدرِّس : أين وُلِدْتَ يا أحمدل ؟ أحمد: وُلِدْتُ في باكِسْتَانَ المدرِّس: أَنْنَ إذاً باكِسْنَانِيٌّ ... اسْمَعوا يا إِخْوَانُ. أَشُرَحُ الآنَ قَاعِلَةَ نَخْوِيَّةً




قَتَلَ الجُنْدِيُّ الجاسُوسَ - يَسْمَعُع النَّاسُ الأَذَانَ بِوُضُوحِ يا مُعاويةُ: ابْنِ الفِعْلَ في هَذِهِ الكُمْلَةِ لِلْمَجْهُولِ : خَلَقَ الللّهُ الإنْسَانَ

- مِنْ طِينٍ






 المدرِّس: يا حَسَنُ، أَتَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ تَذْكُرَ آيةً فِيهَا فِعْلٌ هَبْنِيٌّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ


 لِلْمَجْهُولِ يا زبير ؟



المدرِّس:
الحُسَيْنُ: النْتْهَى الوَقْتْ يا يا أستاذ . المدرِّس: أَرَنَّ الجَرَسْ


Answer the following questions.
(1)

(Y) في أَيِّ شَهْرٍ وُلِدَ النَّنَّيُّ
(0) في أيِّ عامٍ وُلْدْتَ أَنْت ؟
(ب) أين قُقْلَ عُمُرُ رَضِيَ اللهُ عنه ؟
(V) أئٌّ سُورِة تُقْرَأُ في كَلِّ رَكْعَةٍ ؟ .
Point out the in the following sentences.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (r) قُتِلَ عَليُّ رَضِيَ اللهَ عنه بِالكُوفَةِّ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { تَمَارِينُ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الحُحَسْيُن: لا يُسْمَعُع صَوْتُ الجَرَسِ في فَصْلِنا هَنَاً . } \\
& \text { المدرِّس: مُنْنُ مَتَى ؟ } \\
& \text { الحُسينُ: مُنْنُ أُسْبُوعَيْنِ أَوْ أَكْثَرَ. }
\end{aligned}
$$







-
》

لِلْمَجْهُولِ

Change the following verbs in the mädĩ to passive voice.



$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
حَفِظ
سَأَلَّ $\qquad$
قَرَاًَ

ضَرَبَ
سَمِعِع
ذَبَحَ
بَنَى
وَوْلَ
وَجَدَ

-     - ابْنِ الأَنْعَالَ الاَتِيَّةَ لِلْمَجْجُول .

Change the following verbs in the mudāri ${ }^{\circ}$ to passive voice.
لَا حِظْ أَنَّ الفِعْلَ المُضَارِعَ المَبْنِيَّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ يُضَمُّ أَوَلُّلُ، وَيُغْتَحُ مَا قَبْلَ آخِرِهِ،
نَحو: يَكْتُبُ



Read the examples, and then change the following sentences to passive voice.
فُعِمَ الدَّرْسُ .
(أ) فَهِمَ الطُّأَّبُ الدَّرّْهَ
فُتِحَ البابُ .

سُرِقَتْ سَاعَتُهُهُ .


بَعْدَ بِنَاءِ الفِعْلِ لِلْمَجْهولِ يُحْذَفُ الفَاعِلُ، ويَحُلُّ الَمَفْعُولُ بِهِ مَحَلَّهُ مَرْفُوعاً

 $\mu$
(9) ما عَرَفَ الطُّأَّبُ أَمْمَهُ.
v - تَأَمَّنْ مَا يَلي .

Learn how to change the sentence to passive voice when the object (مغعولٌ ) is a pronoun.
 التَّالِيْيْنِ :



Point out the نائبُ الفاعِل in the following sentences.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( ( ( ) }
\end{aligned}
$$

> Change the following sentences to passive voice.

Write down all the sentences in the passive voice occurring in the lesson and point out the الفاعِل
11

Oral exercise: The teacher asks every student 'In which year were you born?' and the student


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { : أ Ir } \\
& \text { الحَسَنُ }
\end{aligned}
$$


نَادِ الأَعْالْمَ الاَتِيَةَة .

Use يَا

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الحُسينُ } \\
& \text { r } \\
& \text { الهِنْدُ: هِنْدِيٌّ. العِرَ|قُ: عِرَاقِيٌّ . } \\
& \text { أَنْسُبْ إلَى الأَنْماء الآَتَّة. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Write the mansūb form of each of the following nouns.


Point out all the mansūb forms occurring in the main lesson.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { : }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • } 17
\end{aligned}
$$

Learn the use of 'يَسْتَ $\quad$ meaning 'he can'.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { •يَنْتَطِيُعُ، تَسْتَطيعُ } 6 \text { أَنْنَطِيْعُ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { يا بَبَاءُ ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

(乏) أَتَسْتَطِيعينَ أَنْ تَغْسِلي هَذِّهِ المَالابِسَ اليَوْمَ يا كَيْلَى ؟ Learn صَسَّلَ meaning 'he offered ṣalāh'.
 فِي المَسْحِحِ الأقصَى بِاذْلْنِ اللهِه.
. صَلِّ بِنَا يا شَيْنْ
( ) (ع) لَا تُصَلِّ الفَرائِضَ في البَيْتِ
.
Learn the names of the Arabic months.

Learn the use of Loّ g . . . . L ! meaning "either ... or'.
إمَّا . . . . وَإمَّا

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text {. } \\
& \text {. زَرَبْبٌ (v) } \\
& \text { ( } \\
& \text {. } \\
& \text { رَبِّيعٌ الاؤَّلُ } \\
& \text {. ( } 1 \text { ( ) ) }  \tag{६}\\
& \text { رَبِيعٌ الآخِرُ }
\end{align*}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) جُمادَى الآخَرَةُ. } \\
& \text { - } 19
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • تَأَسَّلْ مَا يلي - IV } \\
& \text { صَلَّى، يُصَلِّي، صَلِّ } \\
& \text { (1) أَحَلَّيْتَ الظُّهُّرَ يا حُسَيْنُ }
\end{aligned}
$$

（ السَّرْمُ النَّالِّثُ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 年》- r. }
\end{aligned}
$$

 out its gender？
ا ب - بَاتِ مُضَارِعَ الأَنْعَالِ الآتِيَةِ .

Write the mudāri＇of each of these verbs．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { خَوَى } \\
& \text { نَصَبَ } \\
& \text { قَبَضَ } \\
& \text { صَلَبَ } \\
& \text { سَرَقِ } \\
& \text {. سَرَّ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Write the plural of each of these nouns．


Use each of the following words in a sentence．
个 Y
الْعَامِل ، نَحْوٌ:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 》 } \\
& \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { •芜》 } \\
& \text { 自 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Learn the $i$＇rāb of ثلاثُشمائةٍ through sentences．
（1）في هَنَا الكِتَابِ خَمْسمائة صَفْحَةٍ ، قَرَأْتُ مِنْهَا أَرْبْمَائة صَفْحَةٍ．




位
وَاحِحِهِ بِالياءِ، أَوْ بِالتَّاءِ.

Learn the generic plural nouns．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { عَرَبٌ عَرْبٌّ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { < } \\
& \text { مَوْز }
\end{aligned}
$$

( ) الدَّزْنُ الرَّأِّع
(ع) الدَّزْسُ الرَّابِع

البَرَاءُ:
الحارِثُ : كَمْ رَاسباً في فَصلِنَا يا أستاذ ؟ المُدَرِسِّ : كلُّكُمْ ناجِحْ وَالحَمْلُ للهِّه
خَالد:
 حامد: ما نَدْرِي. وَجَدْنَاهُ مَكْتْوباً عِنْدَمَا دَخَلْنَا الفَصْلَ . يُنْتَكُكُ الفَصْلُ مَفْتُوحاً فَيَدْخُلُه طُّاَّابِ من جِجَاتٍ مُخْتَلِفَةِ
المدرس: ماذا نَعْمَل فَالقُفْلُ مَكْنُورٌ. .. هَلْ مِنْ ذَاهِبِ إِلَى السُّوقِ اليَوْمَ ؟ غالب: أَنَا ذَاهِب إنْ شاءَ اللهَ.
المدرِّس: أَرْجُو أَنْ تَشْتْرِيَ قُفْالً جَيِّداً .
غالب: إنْ شَاء اللهّ
المدرس: الِقْرَأ الآيةَ الوَارِدَةَ في الدَّرّْسِ يا عَارِف .


(المائدة: (ب)
 أَحَافِظُُ أنت ؟

عارف: نعم.
المدرِّس: ما أنا بِعَافِلٍ عَمَّا تَعْمَل يا مَنْصُور .

 منصور: أنا آسِفُ يا أستاذ.







Answer the following questions.
(

Learn the formation of the ism al-fá il.
$6\langle\langle\hat{\theta}$ gl 6 وَيْسَحَّ



Point out all the ismul-f $\bar{a}$ 'il forms occurring in the main lesson and give the mād $\bar{\imath}$ and muctāri' of the verb from which they are derived.

Form ism al-fá'il from each of the following verbs.



اسْمُ الفَاعِلِ
$\qquad$


رَكِبْ يِّرَكْبُ


كِهِّهَ بَجْهُ
رَ رَّ


Point out

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( ( ) مَنْ قاتِلُ عَاِيِّ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) }
\end{aligned}
$$






（（ ）الدَّرْسُ الرَّابِعُ

Learn the formation of the إِسُمُ المَفْعُول．
 وَيُسَمَّى 》اسْمَ مَفْعُولِ
 ．المُحْحَرَّ
 －الُُْشْتَقَقَّ هِنْهُ عَلَى النَّحْوِ النَّالِ
Point out all the ismul maf $\bar{u} l$ forms occurring in the main lesson and give the mād $\bar{\imath}$ and mud $\bar{a} r i^{\prime}$ of the verb from which they are derived．


Form from each of the following verbs．


الفِعْl
g＇لِ
كرْهُ
أُكِلَ
دُوِنَ


خُلِقَ
فُصِل


$\qquad$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
$\qquad$
$\qquad$



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Geell } \\
& \text { 管 } \\
& \text { 为 } \\
& \text { 等 } \\
& \underbrace{\sim}_{0} \\
& \underbrace{s} \\
& \text { وُكِّ } \\
& \text { كَيِّ }
\end{aligned}
$$





 (0) قُلْتُ لِلْبَقَّالِ : أَيُوْجَ

. لَا طَاعَةَ لِمَخْلُوقٍ في مَعْصِيَّةٍ الخَالِّقِ (V) (V)



 Learn the use of إِشْرَ meaning 'he bought.'

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { إِنْتَرَى } \\
& \text { ( ( ) بِحْمِ اَشْشَرَيْتَ هَذْهِ السَّاعةَّ ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$



#   . وَقَدْ يَقْتْرِنُ خَبَرْهَا بِلبَاءٍ الزَّأِئَةِةِ، نَحْوُ:   

Learn the hijāzi $m \bar{a}$, and then rewrite the following sentences using this $m \bar{a}$ as shown in the example.
مَا أَنْتَ بِمُـجْتَهِدٍ
مَا أَنْتَ مُجْتَهِهِاً
أْنْتَ مُكْتَهِهِ
$\qquad$ أَنَا قَارِئٌ
$\qquad$
نَحْن تُجَّارٌ
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
هُوَ قَرِيبٌ
. .

Write the mudãri' of each of the following verbs.
$\qquad$ سَسَبقَ $\qquad$
وَرَدَ

$\qquad$ سَنَلَقَ




$$
\text { : } 11
$$

Write the plural of each of the following nouns.


(0) السَّرْنُ الخَامِسُ
(0) الدَّرْسُ الحَامِسُ

في مَكْتَبِ مُلِير مَعْهَهِ اللُّغَةِ العَرَبيَّةِ (يُسْمَعُ طُرْتٌ" عَالَى البَابِ)

المُّدِير: الُدْخُلْ
(يَاْخُلُ شَابُّ وِيُنَانِّمُ)

الشَّابُّ: لا
المدير: أَهْهالً وَسَهْلاً . الجْلِسِ مِنْ أَيْنَ أنت ؟
الشاب: أنا مِنْ باكِسْنانَ، أنا مُحاضِرٌ في مَعْهَلِ اللُّغَةِة العَرَبِّةِ بِلَاهُورَرْ جِئْتُ


أَطَلَّعَ عَلَى هَنَاهِجِجِهِ وَتُّبِهِ .
المُدِير: مَرْحَباً بِكَ . ما أْمْمكَ ؟
الشاب: اسْمِي مَهْدِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ الهادِي
المُكِير:



مَهْدِيٌّ: أين يُمْكِنْنِي شِراءُ هَذِهِ الكُتُبِ ؟
 شُؤُونِ الدَّعْوْةِ
(ogfall Lo fô



الساقي: أَأَعٌُّ لك مَرِيداً من القَهْوْة يا شَيْنُ

 ورحمة الله.
(0) الدَّرَّهُ الخَامِسُ

تَمَارِينُ

Answer the following questions.




Form the passive voice from the following ajwaf verbs as shown in the examples.
المَاضِي


等
㑒
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

يَقُولٌ


يَيُوقُ
يزَورُ

يَزِيلُ

يَخَافْ
on
قَالَ

بَاعَ
سَاقَ
زَ

زَادَ

خَافْ


Point out the ajwaf verbs in the following sentences.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) هُنا تُبَا عُ الصُّحُفُ وَالمَجَلَّاُّتُ } \\
& \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

 Form the lam from the following muda＂af verbs as shown in the example．


$\qquad$
$\qquad$

حَ
ظَنَّ
مرَّ ضَ ك20
 Form the lam from the following ajwaf wāwī verbs as shown in the example．

قَائِيٌ
0解楊会

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Y - } 4
\end{aligned}
$$

Form the lam from the following ajwaf yà＇t verbs as shown in the example．
 On

$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(0) الدَّزْسُ الْحَامِسُ

- V

Form the lum from the following nāqiṣ wāwā verbs as shown in the example.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { أَهْلهُ : دَاعِوٌٌ } \\
& \text { حَاعِ (الَّأِي) } \\
& \text { حَ } \\
& \text { نَجَا يَنْجُو } \\
& \text { عَفَا يَعْفُو } \\
& \text { تَاَلْ يَتْوُو }
\end{aligned}
$$

Form the اسمُمُ الفاعِلِ from the following nāqiṣ yā't verbs as shown in the example.

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

ساقٍ
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

سَقَى يَسْنْقي
هَلَى يَهْلِعي زَنَى يَزْنِي
بَنَى يَبْنِي
بَكَى يَبْاِي
نَسِيَ يَنْسَى
-
-التَّالك
Form the from each of the following verbs and mention its original form, and other particulars as shown in the example.

$$
\text { dálol }^{\text {a }}
$$


المُضَسَّنُ


Form the lam following ajwaf wāwi verbs as shown in the example.
 Form the lam from the following ajwaf yah 't verbs as shown in the example.


بِيعِ


Sr
$\qquad$


势
 Form the السمُ المغُعُول from the following nāqiṣ wãwī verbs as shown in the example.


مَلْ
(دَعَا يَلْعُو)
دُعِيَ
(
年
$\qquad$ (ر)
(
 Form the fum from the following nāqis $y \bar{a} ' \bar{\imath}$ verbs as shown in the example.

$(\underbrace{\sim \sim+\cdots}_{0} \underbrace{0}_{0})$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$


(0) اللَّرْنسُ الْحَامِسُ

Form the السُمُ المَفْعُولِ from each of the following verbs and mention its original form, and other particulars as shown in the example.


نَوْعُ
الفِعْلُ
النَّاقِصُ اليائِيُّ
شؤ

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ $\cdots$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$

$\qquad$组
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$

 the verb from which each of them is derived, and also the type of this verb.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 17 - ا - - }
\end{aligned}
$$

Point out in each of the following sentences, and mention its original form, the verb from which it is derived, and the type of the verb.
(1 ) أَبي قَاضٍ .
(Y) ما أَجْجَمَلَ هذا البَيْنَ المَبْنِيَّ بِالحَجَرِ!


(0) الدَّالُّ عَعَى الَحَيْر كَفَاعِلِهِ .


لَا لَخَفْ فَاِنَّ سِرَّك مَصُونٌ (
(9) أين المَسْنُؤُولُ عَنِ الإِمْتِحَانِ ؟


.



( ) النَّائُبُ مِنَ النَّنَّبِ كَمَنْ لَا ذَنْبَ كَلُّهُ
. ( V ) ( ا الرَّ
. ov: وَقَالَ: ( ( ا Y )
( IV )
(0) الـَّرَّهُ الْحَامِسُ

- IV تَأُمَّلْ مَا يلي - IV

Learn the use of the following verbs.


Write the mudariri' of each of the following verbs.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { طَرَقَ نَطَقَبَ } \\
& \text {. } 19
\end{aligned}
$$

Write the plural of each of the following nouns.

gq
家

Write the singular of each of the following nouns.

اسْمُمُ الفَاعِلِ وَأَنْمُ الـَمْعْعُلِل

(7) السَّرّنُ السَّادِسُ
(7) اللَّرْهُ السَّادِسُ
 أحمد: نعمّمر.
 وَعَبْدُ البَاقِي ؟
 سَيَأْتِيَانِ بَعْدَ عَشْرِ دَقائِقَ إن شاء اللهَ


الحسن: إن شاء اللهّ.
علي: عَ
المُشْرِفُ : في السَّاعَةِ الثَّالِثَّةِ بِإْنِنِ اللهُ
أحمد: أَين نَلْتَقِي ؟
المُشْرِفُ: نَلْتْقِي في مَوْقِفِ السَّيَّارَاتِ بالجَامِعَةٍ. يَجِبُ أَنْ تَكُونُوا هنَاكَ قَبْلُ



المُشْرِفُ : أُولَئِكَ سَيَلْحَقُونَ بِنَا عِنْدَ مَحَطَّةِ القِطَارِ القَدِيمَةِ .
عَمْرْو:
المَطَاِِْ والمَمْتُعَى .



## Answer the following questions.





$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { * }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { إبراهيم: كَمْ هُمْ } \\
& \text { المُشْرِنُ: هُمْ عَشَرَّةُ }
\end{aligned}
$$





(1) كان الفِعْلُ نَاِقِصَاً، نَحْو :

مَهْجْرُى مِنْ جَرَى يَجْرِيري

مَالْعَبِّ مِنْ كَحِبَ يَلْعَبُ
مَكْتْبٌ مِنْ كَتَبِ يَكْتُبُ .


مَحْلِسٌِ مِنْ جَلَسَ يَجْلِسُ .

مَوْقِفْ هِنْ وَقَفَ يَيِقُ
مَوِعْ مِنْ وَضَعَ يَضَعِّ

 \% \% تَغْرِب بِنْ غَرَبَ يَغْرُبْبُ


Form the nouns of time and place from the following verbs.
.
(ب)
(i)
 $\qquad$ سَعَى يَسْعَى طِ $\qquad$ لَهَا يَلْهُو
垂 $\qquad$ زَّى يَّرْمْيْ
أَوْى يَأْوِي
$\qquad$ هَجَعَ يَهْجَعُ $\qquad$
نَنَى يَنْفِي
(2)
( - )
مَمَرُّ
مَرَّ يَمُرٌ
。
كَانَ يَكَوُنُ
قَامَ يَقُوْ
$\qquad$ قَرَّ يَقَرُّ $\qquad$ طَافْ يَطُوفُ
$\qquad$
حَطَّ بَحْطُ

زَارَ يَزُوزُ
(g)
(-)
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ وَلَدَ يَلِلُ وَرَدَ يَرِدٌ
$\qquad$ عَرَضَ يَعْرِصُ $\qquad$ وَقَفَ يَقِفُ
جَلَسَ يَجْلِسُ $\qquad$


Point out the nouns of time and place in the following passages mentioning the pattern of each of them, and the verb from which it has been derived.

ثُمَّ رَجَعَ إِلَيْهِ فَهُوْ أَحَقُّ بِهِهِ (رَوَاهُ مسْنِمٌ).

-     - اسْتَخْرِجْ ما في الدَّرْسِ مِنْ أَسماءِ الزَّهانِ والمَكَانِانِ، واَذْكُْ وَزْنَ كُلِّ وَاحٍٍِ مِنْهَا،
والفِعْلَ الَّذِي اُشْتُقَّ مِنْهُ.

Point out the nouns of time and place occurring in the main lesson mentioning the pattern of each of them, and the verb from which it has been derived.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( (1) يُقالُ: هُوَ مِنِّي بِمَرْأِى ومَسْمَعِ، أيْ بِحَيْثُ أَرَاهُ وَأَسْمَعُ كَالمَهُ . }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (10: } 0 \text { : }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (0) وَقَالَ: الْ الْيْسَ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { النَّنِي اَشْشْقُقَّ وِنْهُ . }
\end{aligned}
$$

الدَّرْسُ السَّابعُ

هِشام: أَتُرِيدِينَ شَيئِاً مِنَ السُّوقِ يا أُمَّ أَحْمَدَ ؟

 الماضِي ؟




شَيْيُ اً
هِشام: وَيْلُ لِلمُطُفِّفِينَ . وَلَكِنْ كَيْفَ عَرَفْتِ ذَلِكَ ؟
 وَكَذَكِكَ كِلْتُ البُرَّ، فَوَجَدْتُهُ أَيْضاً ناقِصاً .



أحمد: : نعم. أريد مِسْطَرَةً ومِمْحَحاةً ومِبْرَاةً

（V）السَّرّسُ المَّابُع

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { تَمَارِينٌ } \\
& \text {. } 1
\end{aligned}
$$

Answer the following questions．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( ) ماذا طلَبَتْ أُمُّهُ أحمَلَ من السُّوقِ ؟ } \\
& \text { (Y) (Y) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - ب } \\
& \text {.《告T مَاسْا》 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Form the nouns of instrument on the pattern of mif＇al－un from the following verbs．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 会会会 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 屋 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. } \\
& \text { قَاسَ يَيْيسُ } \\
& \cdots \text { - } \\
& \text { كَالَ يَكِيلُ } \\
& \text { وَزَنَ يَرِنٍ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Form the nouns of instrument on the pattern of mif'al-un from the following verbs.

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## مقِّصنٌ

بَرَرَهَ يَيْرُدُ



s.és s. s.


Form the nouns of instrument on the pattern of mif'alat-un from the following verbs.

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


مَسَرَرَيْنُرُ


فَكَ يَّهُ


كَكَّى تَكْجِّكِي
鹪
صَمَا يَعْفُوُو
(V) الدَّرْنُ السَّابعُ


Point out the nouns of instrument in the following ahādith and mention the pattern of each of them.
 (رواه أبو داود).
(رواه ابو داود)•





$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - V } \\
& \text { اللَّلِي اُشْنْقُقَّ ِنْنُ . }
\end{aligned}
$$

Point out the nouns of instrument occurring in the main lesson and mention the pattern of each of them.

| (1) البَعيرُ: |
| ---: |

Mention the name of each of the following derivatives.
ه - هَاتِ جَمْحُ الأَسْمَاءٍ الآَيَّةِ .

Mention the plural of each of the following nouns.



:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (د) مَوْلِدُ. }
\end{aligned}
$$

( الـَّرّْمُ الشَّإِنُ
( الدَّرْسُ النَّامِنُ
أَلَدَيْكَ أَقْالْمُ ؟
المُشْتْرِي :


- المُشْتْرِي:

صَاحِبُ المَحَلِّ: هَذَا ؟
المشتري: لا
صَاحِبُ المَحَلِّ: هَذَا ؟

صَاحِبُ المَحَلِّ: هذا قَلَمُ رَصاصٍ .
المشتري: أَعْعِنِي دَفْتراً اً
صَاحِبُ المَحَلِّ: الدَّفَاتِرُ أَنْواعٌ مُخْتَنِفَةٌ. أيَّ نَوْع تُرِيدُ ؟
المشتري:
الإسْْلَاِيِّهِ .

صَاحِبُ المَحَلِّ: أَتِرِيُ شَيْئاً آخَرَ ؟ المشتري: الا
 (لِلْمُشْتُرِبَ (أَتْمْمِيذ أنت ؟

المشتري: نعم.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { المشُتري: }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { في مَدْرَسَةِ عُمَرَ الثَّانَوِيَّةِ }
\end{aligned}
$$

صاحبٌ المَحَحِلِ: يا مَالِلكُ، تَعَالَ. هنذه لَْْحَةٌ جَمِيلَةٌ تَحْوْي آياتٍ وأَحَادِيثَ .
هي هَرِيَّةٌ لكُ كـ
مالك :

- (97: النَّحْل)

》

$$
1 \text { - أَحِبْ عَنِ الأْمُعلةِ الاَتِيَةِ . }
$$

Answer the following questions.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ! (1) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( }
\end{aligned}
$$

( ) الدَّرّْهُ النَّإِنُ




أَقْشَامُ المعْرِفَةِ
الدعَارِفُ سَبْعَةُ أَقْتَامِ وهِ




المَوْصُوتَتَنِْ




(V) النَّكِرَةُ المقْصُودَةُة بِالنِّدَاءِ مِثْلُ: يا رَجُلُ، ويا شَيْخُ إذا نَادَيْتَ رَجُلاً وشَيْخاً .



Mention three examples of the nakirah.
الآنَ حُلَّ هَذِهِ النَّمارِينَ:

Mention three examples of each of the seven categories of the ma'rifah.

Mention all the nakirah nouns occurring in the main lesson.

Mention all the ma'rifah nouns occurring in the main lesson and specify the category of each of them.

Which of these two words has become ma'rifah because of the nidà': يا مالكِكُ / يا لU ?

Read the following hadith and point out the nakirah and marifah nouns occurring in it, and specify the category of each of the ma'rifah nouns.



Change each of the following nakirah nouns to ma'rifah using the method mentioned in front of it.

Point out the following in the main lesson

Two examples of muc̣äf with ma'rifah nouns as muḍạf ilayhi, and two examples of mudāaf with nakirah nouns as muc̣âf ilayhi.
( الدَّرّْمُ الثَّارِنُ

Three examples of اسمُ الفاعلِ.

An example of nasab.

The students practice the two following language drills:
/ / كِتَابَكَكَ دَفْتَرَكَكَ
 notebook'.
 him your book / notebook'.

Learn the following verbs.
دَقَّعَ

Mention the plural of each of the following nouns.
Y - هَاتِ جَمْعَ الأَنْمَاءِ الاَتْتِةِة .
كِيس , لَوْحَة خَرِيطَة غِِّلَف لِسَان

What is the opposite of ${ }^{\circ}$ فَوْ 9

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { | (Y) } \\
& \text { مِبْرَ|تَكَكَ . . }
\end{aligned}
$$

(9) اللَّرْنْ التَّاسِعُ

ماجل : هـُهُماذَانِ يا أستاذُ هُمَا تَتْتَتَ حَقِيبتِكَكَ
 النَّحْو ودَفْنْرَ الصَّرْفِ .
أينَ دفْتْراكَ يا هِشَامُ ؟
-هِشَام: :سَلَّمْتُهما كَكَ أَمْ المدرِّسُ : أَسلَّمْتَ لِ دَفْتْرَنْكَ يا ماجِلُ

ماجِل : إنِي نَسِيتُ أَنْ آتِيَ بِهِمَا .
 الحارِشُ : هَذَانِ دَفْنْرَايَ، وهَذَانِ دَفْتَرَا حاملٍ .
 أين أَخَوَاكَ ؟ لَا يَخْضُرَانِ مُنْْ يَوْمَيْنِ اُوْ ثَاْكَثَةٍ

مسعود: كِكَاهُما مَرِيضٌ .
المدرِّسُ : مَاذَا بِهِمَا ؟

الملدِّسُو : شفَاهُما الللّهُ .
النُّهْمَان : الجَوٌّ حارٌّ يا أستاذ .




 وَكَذَلِكَ تُحْذَفُ نُونُ جَمْعِ المذَكَرِّ السَّالِمِ، تَقُولُ: مُسْلُمِّوُو اليَابَانِ .

 وَإِاَّ وَاحِدَا وَنَّنُ لَدُو مُسْلِمُونَ

الطُّاّبُ : نعم، فَهِمْنَا جَيِّداً.
المدرِّس: يا حاملُ، هَاتِ آيَّةً تَحْوِي مُشَنَّى حُخِّفَتْ نُونُه لِإِضَافَفِةِ

 المدرس: أَحْسَنْتَ! يا حارِثُ، هَاتِ مِنَّالًاً مِنَ الحَديثِ النَّبَوِيِّ الشِيِِِ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • الملـرِس : أَحْسَنْتَ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left.\int_{0}^{0}\right)_{\infty}^{\infty}
\end{aligned}
$$

Answer the following questions.

- 1

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) دَنِ النَِّي نَسِيَ دَفْتَرْيْهِ ؟ } \\
& \text { ؟(Y) } \\
& \text { ( } \\
& \text { • }
\end{aligned}
$$




أيْنَ بْنتا حاملٍ ؟
(ب) أين البِنْتَانِ ؟


جاء هُلَرِّسُو الفِقْهِ.
جاء المُحَرِّسِونَ.
أَبْحَثُ عَنْ مُارَسِّي الفِقْهُ .
أَبْحَثُ عَنِ المُّمَرِِّينَ
(9) الدَّرْنُ التَّاسِعُ
r
لِلإِضَافَةِ .
Point out the dual and the sound masculine plural nouns occurring in the main Lesson whose nun has been omitted.

乏
Read and understand the following examples of the dual and the sound masculine plural nouns whose nün has been omitted.
(I (Y)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) الْسِلْ يَحَيْكَ وَرِجْلَيْكَكَ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. بَبَبَا المَسْجْجِدِ مَفْتُوحَانِّنِ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • (1.) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Read the following examples, and then write the figures in words.

There are groups of two words. Make the first mudād, and the second muḍăf ilayhi as shown in the example.
إِبْنَا حَامٍٍِ
بنتانٍ / راشهدٌ
$\qquad$
نافِذَتَانِ / الْْرْفَةٌ
بَيُّنَ / / إسْرَاكِيْمُ
أَيْرانِ / أَنَا
عَيْنَانِ | مهِيَّ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • جاءَ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. (Y) عَاشَل عِيسَى عَلَيْهِ السَّالامُ قَبْلَ ... }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • }
\end{aligned}
$$

(9) السَّرْمُ النَّاسِعُ

Change the word printed in red in each of the following sentences to dual as shown in the example.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) أَيْنَ عَمُّاكَ يا إبراهيم ؟ } \\
& \text {. إِرْغْ يَنَكَكَ (Y) (Y) } \\
& \text {. مَاذَا قَالَتِ الَمَرْأَةُ لِبْنْهِهَا }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ؟ (0) } \\
& \text {. } \\
& \text {. (V) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. (9) (19 (1) } \\
& \text {. (1.) } \\
& \text {. تَبْحَثُ فاطِمَةُ عَنْ أَخِيها (1) (1) } \\
& \text { (IY) }
\end{aligned}
$$



Make each of the following words mudäd and the pronoun of the first person singular its mudăf ilayhi as shown in the example.
 person singular its mudậf ilayhi as shown in the example.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. غَسَلْتُ الرِّاْلَنِ. غَسَلْتُ رِجْلَيَّ (رِجْلَيْنِ } \\
& \text { - }
\end{aligned}
$$

秋

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1.) } \\
& \text {. } \\
& \text { (1) }
\end{aligned}
$$

 Answer the following questions using كro ror

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كِكَانَا مَرِيضٌ . }
\end{aligned}
$$

( ( ) أيَّ المدرِّسَّنِن سَأَلْتَ


Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the suitable demonstrative pronoun indicating distance (انْمُ الإشارة للبعيل).


. ( ) إِتَحْ هَذَيْنِ البَابَيَنِ. لَا تَفْتَحْ

(9) اللَّرْنهُ التَّاسِعُ
.
Give the mudāri ' of each of the following verbs.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ضَا } \\
& \text { سَحَحَبَ غَمَّضَ } \\
& \text { • } 10
\end{aligned}
$$

Give the plural of each of the following nouns.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { أرِيكة } \\
& \text { • } 17
\end{aligned}
$$

Give the singular of each of the following nouns.




.



(اللَّرْسُ العَاشِرُ

رَنَّ الجَرَسُ، وَبَدَأَتِ الحِصَّةُ الَْامِسَةُّ مَرَّتْ عَشْرُ دَقَائِقَ أَوْ أَكْثُرُ وَلَمْ يَأْتِ
 فَبَعْضُهُمْ وَقَفَ يَخْطُبُ، وَبعضهُم جَعَلَ يَكْتٌُ عَلَى السَّبُّورة .



خَرَجْنَا مِنْ مَبْنَى الَمَعْهَلِ . كَانَتِ السَّاعَةٌ الثَّانِيَةَ عَشْرَةَ والنِّصْفَ . رَأَى بَعْضُ زُمَلانئي أن نَعْودَ مُلَرِّسَنا المَرِيضَ . فَقُلْتُ لَهُمْ: لَيْسَ الوَقْتُ مُنَّاسِباً للْعِيَادَة . سَنَعودُهُ بَعْلَ صَاَةِ الحَصْرِ إنْ شاءَ اللّهُ . قَالُوا: الرَّأَيٌ رَأَيُكَكَ.

> تَمَارِينُ
> -

Answer the following questions.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) لِمَ لَمْ يَخْضُرِ المُدرِّسُ ؟ } \\
& \text { (Y) }
\end{aligned}
$$

（1（1）الدَّرَّسُ الصَاشِرُ
r - الجُحْمَلَّ إمَّا أَسْمِيَّةٌ وَإِمَّا فِفْعِيَّةٌ :
 تَصُومُوا《 تَقْدِيرُهُ 》صِيَامُكْمْ《＜．
 （الأَحْرُفْ المُشَبَّهَهُ بِبلْفِعْل هِيَ 》إنَّهِ وَأَخَوَاتُها）．



 الفعل الناpُ يَحْناجُ إلى فاعل، والفعل الناقص يحتاج إلى آْسم وخبر．


（أ）اللّهُ غَفُورٌ
（ب）كَانَ الجَوٌّ بارِداً．
 ．
Point out all the nominal sentences occurring in the main lesson，and specify the type of the first element in each of them．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (ب) أَنْ تَصُومُوا خَيْرٌ لَكُْْْ } \\
& \text { (جـ) إنَّ اللّهَ غَفُورٌ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Point out all the verbal sentences occurring in the main lesson, and specify the type of the first element in each of them.

Change the maṣdar in each of the following sentences to maşdar mu'awwal.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (أ) بَبَاؤُكُ هُنَا في الُْطلْةِ أَحْسَنُ لَكَكَ } \\
& \text { (ب) سَكَنُنا في المَهْجَعِ أَفْضَلُ لَنَا }
\end{aligned}
$$

What is the meaning of the maşdar mu'awwal in this ayah in terms of mașdar.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (0) (0) هِابِ تَا تَا }
\end{aligned}
$$

Give three examples of the nominal sentence which begin with particles resembling the verb.

Give three examples of the verbal sentence which begin with the complete verb.

Give three examples of the verbal sentence which begin with the incomplete verb.



Use each of the following incomplete verbs in a sentence.

Give the mudāri ' of each of the following verbs.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. } \\
& \text { عَ } \\
& \text { تَحَرَّكَ }
\end{aligned}
$$


(1) السَّرْمُ الحَادِيَ عَهَرَ
(11) الدَّرْسُ الحَادِيَ عَشَرَ
المدرّس: الطُّاَّبُ قَلِيلُونَنَ أين الآَخَرُونَ ؟

عُمَرُ غائِب، وحامد عِنْدَ المُلِدير، وإِنحاقُ فُ في المِرْحاض،
والحَسَنُ ذَهَبَ إلى غُرفة المُراقِب

المستشفى .
المدرِّس: ماذا بِهِ ؟
عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِق : عِهِ مَغْصٌ .

- (يَدحنُ

المدرِّس: : يا حامد، كَأَنَّكَ تُرِيدُ أَنْ تَقُولَ شيْئُاً. فَهَلْ لَدَيكَ سؤالٌ حامد: نعمر. أنا مَطْلُوبٌ الآنَ في النَّادي الرِّياضِيِّ . أَفَأَذْهَبُ أَمْ أَحْضُرُ الدَّرْسَ ؟
المدرّس: أَنْ تَخْضُرَ الدَّرْسَ خَيرٌ لَكَ . يُمْكِنُكَ الذَّهابُّ إلى النَّادِي في الفُسْحَة .

الحَسَنُ: : فيها طَبَاشِيرُ.

المُرَرَقِبٌ: هذا طالبٌ جديد.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { المدرِّس: أَهْلاً وَسْهُلاً. كَيْفَ حَالُكَّ ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { مُنْيرٌ } \\
& \text { هو } \\
& \text { المدرِّس: أَأَلْمَانِيٌّ أنت ؟ } \\
& \text { منير: لا لا بِريطَانِيٌّ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { المدرِّس: أَفي بِرِيطانِيَّهَ مَدارسُ إمْارْلامِيّةٌ ؟ } \\
& \text { منير: } \\
& \text { المدرِّس: كم مَدْرَسَةَ هُناك ؟ ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Answer the following questions.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) أين أَرَاةَ حَامِد أن يَّْهْهَبْ ؟ } \\
& \text { (Y) مِماذا أَتَى الحَحَسْنُ هِنْ غُرْفَنِّ الْمُراقِبِ ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( ) من أين هو ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

(1) السَّرْمُ الحَاِحِيَ عَشَرَ





مِنْ أَحْكامَ المْبَنَكَأِ:




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { : }
\end{aligned}
$$


بالأحْمَرِ):
(أ) مُحَحَّمٌٌ رَسُولُ اللُّهِ
(ب) أنا مـرِّسٌ .
(جـ) هذا مسجدٌ.

اللَّنِي يَعْبُدُ غَيْرَ اللنَهِ مُشْرِكُ .
(هـ) الثُرَّرَنُ كِتَابُ اللّهِ



وأَنْ يَتَقَدَّمَ عَعَلَى المُمْنَتَكَكِ، نَحْوُ :

ق


خَبَرْ
米

خَبَرٌ


أَمْلُرَرِّنٌ أَنْتَ ؟
(1) السَّرْنُ الحَادِيَ عَشَرَرَ

 حَحُلُك ؟
: حَذْفْ المُبْتْتَأَأْ
يَجُجوزُ حَذْفُ المُبْتَكَأِ إذا عُلِمَ. تَقُولُ لِلسَّائِلِ عَنِ أْمْمِك: حَاملٌ.. أَيْ: اسْمِي حاملٌ.

مِنْ أَخْكامِ الخَبَرِ:






(ج-) والَخَبَرُ شِبْنُ الجُمْمَلَهِ نَحْوُ

مَحَلِّ رفْعٍ

:
يُطابِقُ الذَبَرُ المُبْتَاَاًَ في :



تاحِرَانِ، وبِنْتُاهُمَا مُحَرِّسَتَّانِ

Use each of the following nouns in a sentence as mubtada'.
أححمد. أحمد وأخوه. المُسْلِمُونون . السَّيَّارة. مَنَّارَتا المسحِد.
 r - r الْعَلْ كُلَّ أَسْمِ مِمَّا يَاتْتِي خَبَراً.
Use each of the following nouns in a sentence as khabar.
مَفْتُوحَتَان .

(11) الَنَّرْنُ الكَادِيَ عَشَرَ


Use the word المدرِّرّ as mubtada' in five sentences, the khabar being a mufrad in the first, a zarf in the second, a prepositional phrase in the third, a verbal sentence in the fourth, and a nominal sentence in the fifth.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. } \\
& \text {. } \\
& \text {. } \\
& \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Give three sentences the khabar in each being a zarf.

$$
\text { - } g^{\prime} g^{\circ} \operatorname{cog}, L^{2}
$$

Give three sentences the khabar in each being a prepositional phrase.
IT

Use each of the following nouns in a sentence as mubtada' its khabar being a nominal sentence. Make the noun given in brackets the mubtada' of this nominal sentence.


Point out all the nominal sentences occurring in the main lesson in each of which the mubtada' has been omitted.

Point out all the nominal sentences occurring in the main lesson, and specify the type of khabar in each of them.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { |l| } \\
& \text { الـ }
\end{aligned}
$$



(1) الدَّرْمُ الحَادِيَ عَهَرَ
(Y)

(IY) الدَّرْسُ الثَّأِيَّ عَشَرَ

بِلادِ كُّْ ؟

أَحمد: وَصَلْنَا قَبْلَ أَمُمُبُوعِ.

علي:


المدرِّس: أهلاً وسهْلاً
جَمَالٌ: فَإنَّ صَاحِبَه طُوِيَ قَيْدُهُ العامَ الماضِيَ

المدرِّس: الجْسِسْ حَيْثُ شِيْتَ
الزبير:
خَلْفَ جَمالِ
المدرِّس: لَا مَانِعَع لَدَيَّ
جمال: أين سافَرْتَ في عُطْلَلِّ الصَّيْفِ هَنِهِ السَّنَّةَ يا أُستاذُ ؟
المدرِّس: إلى الْفِلِيِّنِّن
جمال: أَلْمْ تَمَرُّ بِكُوَّالَالُمْبُورَ ؟
(IY) السَّرْمُ الثَّانِيَ عَشَرَ
إلَى سِنْعافُرَّرَةَ ئيضاً ؟
المدرّّس: لا.

Answer the following questions.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) مَتَى وَصَلَ الحُسَيْنُ } \\
& \text { (Y) كَمْ يَّمْاً بَقِيَ عَليّ في هَكَّةُ هِ } \\
& \text { ؟( (Y) }
\end{aligned}
$$

:





بَعْضُ الظُرُوْوِ


نَصْبٍ

نَ
 في مَحَلِّلِ نَبْبٍ

（IT）الـَّرَّمُ النَّإِيَ عَشَرَ

الآنَ تَقُولُ：آلَنَ حِئْتَ ؟ هُنَا 》الآنَ《 ظَرْفُ زَمَانٍ، مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الفَتْحِ في مَحَلِّ حَيْنُ تَتُولُ：الجْلِسْ حَيْثُ شِئْتَ．هُنَا 》حَيْثُش ظَرْنُ مَكانٍ، مَبْنيٌّ عَلَى الضَّمِّ في

مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ


نَحْوُ：
سَافَرْنَا كُلَّ النَّهَارِه انْتُظَرْتُكَ رُبْعَ ساعةٍ ．

 نَابَتْ عَنْهُ ．

 ومِائَهَا عَدَدَانِ نَابَا عَنِ الظَّرّْفِ ．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (الدَّرْسُ الثَّانِيَ عَشَرَ } \\
& 1
\end{aligned}
$$

Point out the zuriuf occurring in the main lesson, and specify whether they are zuruiffamän or makān.

Point out the mabni zuriuf occurring in the main lesson.
ب - اسْتخْْرِجْ مِنْ كَلِمَاتٍ نابَتْ عَنِ الظُّرْفِ .

Point out in the main lesson words which are not zuruif but are functioning as zurüf.
ع - عَيِّنْ ظُرُوفَ الزَّهَانِ وَالمَكانِ فِمَما يَاتُتي .

Point out the zuruff in the following sentences, and specify whether they are zuruifzamän or makän.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( ( ) انْتْظِرْ لَحْظَةً . } \\
& \text { كَ (Y ( }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • نِمْتَ كُلَّ اللَّنَّلِ (N) (V) } \\
& \text { (9) أَسَاعَتَيْنِ نِمتَ اَُمْ ثَاَلَثَ ساعَاتِ ؟ (9) } \\
& \text { (1•) أَيْنَ مَكَثْتَ هَذِه المَلَّةَ ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Point out the zurüf in the following àyah, and specify whether they are zurūf-zamān or zurūf makän.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. ) (النبأ (Y) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (0) (0) (0 (الجاثية: (0) }
\end{aligned}
$$

（IY）النَّزَّنُ الثَّانِيَ عَشَرَ

Give three sentences in each of which a number functions as a zarf．


Use each of the following zurūf in a sentence．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 米 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) الشَّرِّيَّةَ } \\
& \text { • تَقْيِيَ الشَرِْيَّة بِالزَّهَنِ اللمَاضِ }
\end{aligned}
$$


قَلِيلٌ")، نَحْوْ :



．（乏）
（0）لَوْ عَرَفْتُ أَنَّ الاِخْتِبَارَ اليَوْمَ مَا تَأَخَّرْتُّ

1 Rewrite each of the following sentences using ${ }^{\circ}$.


Complete the following sentences.

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { ما رَسَبْتَتَ }  \tag{r}\\
& \text { لَفَاتَتْنا رَكْعْةٌ }
\end{align*}
$$

 Use $\hat{g}$ in two sentences. The $\dot{j}$ awäb of the first sentence should be affirmative, and that of the second should be negative.

(IY) الدَّرّْهُ الثَّانِيَ عَشَرَ

تَمَارِينٌ عَامَّةٌ 2ٌ
General questions.

$$
\text { - } 1
$$

Give the mudāri' of each of the following verbs.
كَسَبَ
لَبَثَ .
مَكَثَ .
ساعَلَ . رَحَّبَّ.

انْتُظَرَ
而
فَاتَ .

- r

Give the singular of شِدادٌ زُوَّ
-
Give the plural of جَرِيْ and
ع - هُاتِ ضِلَّ: ضَرَّ.

Give the opposite of

Use each of the following words in a sentence.




محمد: كَمْ أَمِدْ دَفْتُري يا أستاذ .
 كَدَكِلِّكْ ؟ محمد: :بَلَى .... هَا هُ هُوَ ذَا
 المدرِّس: لِيْدْخُلْ




اسْمَعُوا يا إخوان، سَيْرُورُ





عَدْنانُ:


 (
أنور: يا أستاذ، أُرِيدُ أَنْنْ أَخْرُجَ
المدرِّس: لَا يَخْرُجْ أَحَدٌ في أَثْناءٍ الدَّرّْسِ .
الزبير:
المدرِّس: ما بِكَ يا زُبُيْرُ ؟

 الزبير: فَلْيَذْهَبْ مَعِي عَدْنانُ

Answer the following questions.
( ( ) لِمَاذَا جَاءَ المُمَرِّصْ إلى الفَصْلِ ؟ (Y الْ

(Y) مَنِ الَّذِي كَتَبَ الآيةَ عَلَى المَّبَّورة، وَوَنِ النَِّي قَرَأَها ؟

米
 مَ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1
\end{aligned}
$$

Point out all the instances of لامُ الاءمْ occurring in the main lesson.

Point out the läm al-amr in each of the following examples, and vocalize it correctly.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) } \\
& \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (0) ليُسَاعِد الطُّلّابٌ القُدَامَى الطُّلّبَ الجُّلُدَ . }
\end{aligned}
$$



Write each of the following verbs with läm al-amr, and vocalize the läm and the verb correctly.
$\qquad$


يَقْرُ


يَكْ
يَأكُو
نَجْلِسن هُنَا وَنَقْرَأُ القُرآنَ $\qquad$ ننامُ
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ يَذْهَبُونَ
$\qquad$ ! بٌ


$\qquad$
.
$\qquad$

ع - عَات

Give five sentences containing làm al-amr.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ". }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (V) لنَجْلِس الآنَ في الحَحِيقَةِ، ثُمَّ لنَذْهَب إِلَى الَمَسْجِلِّ }
\end{aligned}
$$

- 

Read the following examples of the lä al－nāhiyah，and vocalize the verb following it in each of them．
(1) لَا يَدْخُل أَحَدُكُُمُ الفَصْلَ في أَثْنَاءِ الدَّرَّمِ.
．
．
(乏) لَا يَكْتُبِ أَحَحٌٌ عَلَى السَّبّبرُ بِنَيْرِ إِذْنِ المدرِّس .
(7) لَا يَأْكُرُ أَحَدٌُ بِالشِّمالِ.
(0) لَا يَكْتُب الطّلّابُ الأَجْْبَبَة بالحِبْرِ الأَحْمَرْرِ











Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the verb given in brackets preceded by $1 \bar{a}$ al－nähiyah，and vocalize the verb correctly．
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ （r）

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { (4) }  \tag{1}\\
& \text { 信 } \\
& \text { (يَفْتَ- }
\end{align*}
$$


(يُزوْ
نـي اليَوْمَ أَحَلٌ . $\qquad$ ( ${ }^{\mu}$ )
(包)
 $\qquad$
(يَبْقَى (
أَحَدٌ في الفَصْل بَعْدَ الحِصَّةِ الأَخِيرةِ . $\qquad$
الزُّوَّارُ عِنْدَ المَرِيضِ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ رُبْعِ ساعَةِ $\qquad$ (7)

الطُّاّبُ قَاعَةَ الاْْتِحَانِ قَبْلَ السَّاعَةِ السَّابعَةِّة، $\qquad$ (V)
(يَدخُلُ / يَخرُجُونَ)

مِنْهَا قَبْلَ السَّاعَةِ الثَّامِنَةِ . $\qquad$ 9 (يَسْخَرُ)
(يَرْفَعُع $\qquad$

:

(البلد:1،9،).


ب - بَ
Give three examples of lā al-nähiyah used with the third person.

$$
1.9
$$

 Give four sentences of your composition each containing one of the four jawāzim.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { اِعْمَلْ عَمَالا صَالِحاً تَدْخُلِ الجَنَّةَ. } \\
& \text { •لا تَكْسْلْ تَنْجَحْ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Point out the jawāb at-talab in each of the following sentences, and vocalize it correctly.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) الجْسِسْ نَسْمَع الأَخْبارَ. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. (乏) تَعَالَ نَذْهْبَ إِلَى الَّهُّ } \\
& \text {. (0) الْتْتَهِلْ تَنْجَحِّ } \\
& \text { (7) لَا تُشْرِكُ بِالللّهِ تَدْخُل الجَنَّةَ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { في سُورةِ الأَعْرَافِ الآية: }
\end{aligned}
$$

(MM)




Fill in the blank in each of the following examples with the verb given in brackets after making the necessary changes.


Give three examples of الحجزْ بُ بِالطَّأَبِ.

Form the nudbah from the following nouns.


伍

General questions.

Write the plural of each of the following nouns.
ا همَاتِ جَمْمُ الكَلِمَاتِ الآَتِيةِ.

شَفَةُ . مَرِيض .
غِلاف. طَعام.
وَفْفْ
r - هَاتِ مُفْرَدَ الاسْنْمَاءِ الاَتِبَةِة.

Write the singular of each of the following nouns.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { أَجْوِبة. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Write the mudầri' of each of the following verbs.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { لَكِسَن } \\
& \text { ع - يُجْرَى التَّمْرِينانِ الشَّفَهِيَّانِ الاَتِيَانِ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Oral exercise:
 book / watch / notebook...'.

Each student says to his colleague pointing to another one: ... 'أَرِهِ كتابَكَكَ 'Show him your book...'

（ ）الدَّرّْهُ الرَّابَِ عَشَرَ هِشَامٌ：أُمُْْجَمْمٌ هذا يا فضيلةَ الشيخِ ؟
 هَذَا، فَإنَّنُّهُ مُفِيدٌ جِدّاً ．

》مَدْرَسَةٍ《 ؟ وَإِذَا كَانَ الأُمْرُ كَذَكِكَك، فَأَيْنَ تَاوُهُ ؟

قَلْتَ : 》مَكِيٌّ《 . أَفَهِمْتَ ؟
نعم. جَزَاكَ اللهُ.
（يَّدخُل المهُرَاقِبُب）

المر اقِبُ：إذا

المدرِّس: إِلْتَذْهَبْ إلى المدير.
（يَخْرُج الدُرُمِبُب）

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { المراقِبُ : أَلَمْ يَأْتِ الحُسَيْنُ ؟ } \\
& \text { المدرِّس: نعمّ لَمَّا يَأْتِ . }
\end{aligned}
$$ .




米 الحَدِيثُ الثَّلِثُ : عَنْ أَبي سَعِيدٍ الخُدْرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللهّ عَنْهُ أَنَّ


$\square$
عبلُ المهادِي: : أَنَا مَنْ العَاطِسُ ؟





Answer the following questions.
(1) عَمَّنْ سأَلَ المراقِبُ ؟



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كَمَا في قَوْلِ الشَّاعِرِ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 若 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { نَحْوُ: } \\
& \text { (أ) إذا رَأَيَتَ حامِاً فَاْنُّأَلْهُ عَنْ مَوعِدِ سَغَرِهِ. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الشُرْطُ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { تَمَارِينُ }
\end{aligned}
$$


Point out shart and the jawāb al-shart in each of the following sentences. If the jawāb al-shart has © © mention the reason.






II


[^0]\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( ( ( ) ( }
\end{aligned}
$$
\]

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { (7): التْحْ } \\
& \text { 》(إذا شَرِبَ الكَلْبُ في إِنَاءٍ أَحَدِكُمْ فَلْيْغْسِلْلُ سَبْعَاً، . } \tag{7}
\end{align*}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (ب) إذا وَجَدْتَ المَرِيضَ نَائِمَاً فَلا تُوقِظْهُ ه } \\
& \text { (ج) إذا رأيتُ بلالاً فماذا أَقُولُ لَه؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1. (1) قَالَ الشَّاعِرُ: } \\
& \text { إذا لم تَسْتَطِعْ شَيْئُاً فَكَعْهُ وَجَاوِزْهُ إِلَى ما تَسْتَطِيعُ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { r }
\end{aligned}
$$

Use $\mid \dot{\zeta}_{\boldsymbol{c}}$ in two sentences of your own without using ${ }^{-}$in the jawāb al-shart.

Use im in four sentences of your own. The jawāh al-shart should be:
(1) في الاؤُلَى جُمْلَةً أَسْمِيَّةً .
a) a nominal sentence in the first example.
(Y) وفي الثَّانِيَةِ فِعْلَ أَمْرٍ.
b) an amr in the second.
c) a verb with the lām al-amr in the third.
d) and a nahy in the fourth.
(10) الدَّرْمُ الـخامِسَ عَشَرَ

المدرِّس: يا يَاسرُ، إِنَّك غِبْتَ أُسبُوعَيْن كَامِلَيْنِ. إنْ تْغِبْ بَعْاَ هَذَا تُفْصَلْ،
 ياسر: لَنْ أغِيبَ بعدَ هذا إن شاء اللهَ هِ

المدرِّس: كَمْ مَرَّةٍ قَلْتَ لي هكَّ ياسر: ما كَنْتُ أغيبُ إلا بِعُذْرٍ المدرِّس: مَهْمَا يَكُنِ العُنْرُ فَكَنْ يُعْبَبَلَ بعدَ الاَنَّنَ

مَنْ جَاءَ مُتَأَخِّرً اًَاَلْ يَدْخُلْ حَتَّى يَسْتَأْذِنَ





عِنْدِي





كَهُ بِالُّشُخُولِ ؟
المدرِّس: نعم. (يَخْرَ الدراقبَ)



 إِلى السُّوقِ أَذْهَبْ مَعَكَ




 المدرِّس: أَحْسَنْتَ. أَيْمْكِنُكَ أَنْ تَلْكُرُ اَيَةً أَخْرْى يا نُعْمَانُ
 آلَّخَسِرِينَ




 هَنَى ، نَحْوُ: مَتَى تُسَافِرْ أُسَافِرْه

 أَيّ، نَحْوُ: أَيَّ مُعجَمِ نَبِحْ في المكَتْبَةِ نَشْتْرِهِ. مَوْمَا، نَحْوُ: مَهْمَا تَقُلْ نُصَدِّقْ .

 فَلْيَحْضُرْ وَمَنْ لَمْ يَحْضُرْ فَكَيسَ بِمَلُومٍ

أحمد : كُُنُّا سَيَخْضُرُ إِنْ شَاءً اللهُ
المدرِّس: مَتَى تَأَّْونَّهُ
أحمد : مَتَى تَأْتِ نَأْتِ .

أحمد: : في أَيِّ فَصْلٍ نَجْلِسُ
المدرِّس: أيَّ فَصْلٍ نَجِدْ خَالِياً نَجْلِسْنِ فيه.
(10) الـَّرْمُنُ الْخامِسَ عَشَرَ


Answer the following questions.
(1) إمَّا مُضَارِعَين، نَحْوُ: وِوَإِن تَعُودُوانْعَحُدُ (الانَّنال:19)
حَرْتُِبَّهِ (الشُّورَى: :r).
غُفرَرَ لَهُها . وَهَذَا قَكِلِلُ.
مُسْتَعْمِلا 》إِنْنْ .

Each of the following examples contains two sentences. Combine them using and make the necessary changes.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) مَنِ الَّذِي غَابَ أُمْنُبُوعَنِ ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { بَّ يَكُونُ الشَّرْطُ وَالجَوَابُ : }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\qquad$

(0) تُسَافِرِينَ / أُسافِرُ .
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$



$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


Each of the following examples contains two sentences. Combine them using the conditional word given in brackets, and make the necessary changes.
(مَنْ) $\qquad$

(ю) $\qquad$
(أَنْمَّمَا $\qquad$

(0َ0) $\qquad$

(مَتْىَ) $\qquad$ . تَعُو دُو (0)
( الُّ0 $\qquad$

(Lَ) $\qquad$

(10) اللَّرْمُ الـخامِسنَ عَشَرَ






(v): (الاَّحْزاب v v

 (V)

> (مَنْ)
> ( ( ) يَتُوبُ إلَى اللّهِ / يَتُوبُ عَعَيْهِ الللّه.
> (مَنْ)
> (9) يُشْرِكُ بِاللّهِ / يَدْخُلُُ النّارَرَ



إنَّها في مَحَلِّ جَزْمِ

Add ${ }^{\prime}$ ف to the $j a w a \bar{b}$ wherever necessary in the following sentences and explain why it should be added.
(v) مَهْمَا تَقُّل لي كَنْ أَصَدِّقَكَ.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) مَنْ جَنَّ وَجَحَّ. } \\
& \text { 隹 }
\end{aligned}
$$

(10) اللَّرْنُنُ الـخامِسَ عَشَرَ



Each of the following examples contains two sentences. Combine them using the lam al-amr as explained in the first example, and make the necessary changes.
المِثَالُ: مَنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يَخْرُجَ فَلْيْخْرُجْ.





 (V)



$$
1 r o
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كَأَنَّمَا دَرَّسَ فَ في جَامعَاتٍ كَ كَثِيرةٍ } \\
& \text { ( V V) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( } 1 \text { ( } 9 \text { ) إنْ تَزُرني سَوْفَ } \\
& \text { (Y.) مَنْ يَسْتَغفِرِ الللهَ يَغفِرْ لَهُ . }
\end{aligned}
$$

(10) الـَّرّْمُ الـخامِسَ عَشَرَ


Point out the conditional word, the shar! and the jawāb in the following examples. If the jawāb has taken explain why it has taken it.

Q " (r)
(الأَّفّال: 10 (Y)







 لِلِصْمُ


: قال المُتَنَبِّي (1) يَحِحْ مُرَّا بهِ الْمَاءَ الزُّلَالَا فَمَنْ يَكُ ذَا فَمِ هِرِّ مَرِيضٍ


Give ten examples of shart with the following as their jawāb:
a) a nominal sentence.
. (1)
b) an $a m r$.
-
c) a nahy.

- فِفْl)
d) an istifhām.
e) a verb preceded by lan.
f) a verb preceded by the negative $m \bar{a}$.

g) a verb preceded by saufa.

h) a verb preceded by sa.

i) a jāmid verb.
.
j) a verb preceded by qad.
.《《قَّنْ (

Use each of the following conditional words in a sentence



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { قٌلْتَ لي هَكَنَا هَرَّاتِ كَثِيرةً . } \\
& \text { نَذْكُ بَعْضَ أَحْكَامهَها : }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • (تَاكِ } \\
& \text { ع } \\
& \text { •عَلَى النَّحْوِ النَّ لَّلي }
\end{aligned}
$$









Change 5 in the following sentences.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) كَمْ طالباً غَابَ اليَوْمَ؟ } \\
& \text { (Y) كَمْ ساعةً نِمْتَ ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

(10) الدَّرْسُ الـخامِسَن عَشَرَ




 وَيَكون الفِعْلُ المضارِعُ بَعْدَهَا مَنْصوباً بِ>أَنْ《次 مُضْمَرَةً وُجوباً .

Specify the meaning of خَحَّ in each of the following sentences, and vocalize the verb following it.
وَالِلِِهِ وَوَلَدِهِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ<< .

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( ( ) أَجْتَهِلُ كَيْلَ نَهَارَ حَتَّى أَنْجَح بَتْقْدِيرِ مُمْتازٍ . }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) كَمْ بابٍ لِلْمَسْحِدِ الحَرَامٍ! }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( } \Gamma \text { كَمْ دَوَاءِ تَتَنَاوَلُ }
\end{aligned}
$$

(0)


Make sentences using حَتَّى

 هِ Form the diminutive of each of following nouns

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { هَاءَ الكتنابَ يا عليٌّ . هاؤُم الكتابَ يا إخْوَةٌ. } \\
& \text { هَاءِ الكتنابَ يا آمِنة }
\end{aligned}
$$

（10）الدَّرْمُ الْخامِسَ عَشَرَ
تَتَمَارِينٌ عَامَّةٌ ．
General questions．
1- هَاتِ مُضَارِعَ الأَفْعَالِ الاَتِيَةِة .

Write the mudāri＇of each of the following verbs．
$\qquad$ نَجَا $\qquad$ فَاتَ $\qquad$ رَ $\qquad$ شَ
$\qquad$ حَصَدَ $\qquad$孚方 $\qquad$ فَاز $\qquad$ غَشَّ
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ عَصَى $\qquad$ غَلَبَ
r- هُاتِ مضَارِعَا الأَفْعَالِ الاَتِيَةِة.

Write the mudàri＇of each of the following verbs．
$\qquad$ أَدْرَكَ $\qquad$

$\qquad$ تَّ $\qquad$
الْعْتَرَرَ $\qquad$ إْتْتَرَكَ $\qquad$ آَنَ $\qquad$
 تَعَلَّمَمْ $\qquad$ تَطَوَّعَ $\qquad$ تَأَخَّرَ $\qquad$ إِتَّىَى $\qquad$ أَشْرَكَ $\qquad$男 $\qquad$ إِنْتَفَادَ $\qquad$

Give the plural of each of the following nouns．
$\qquad$ جَائزَزة $\qquad$
$\qquad$
لائِحَة
$\qquad$ slǵ $\qquad$


## KEY <br> to

Durūs al-Iughah al-'Arabiyyah li-ghayr al-nāțiqīn bihā Book 3 Part 1


By:
Dr. V. Abdur Rahim


或
الكجـم الألثالثل

# Explanation of certain Grammatical Terms \& Symbols 

1. Fathah is the vowel sign ( ${ }^{\prime}$ ) denoting "a".
2. Kasrah is the vowel sign ( $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ ) denoting " i ".
3. Ḍammah is the vowel sign ( ) denoting "u".
4. Sukūn is the sign $(\stackrel{\bullet}{\square})$ denoting absence of a vowel.
5. Shaddah is the sign ( ${ }^{\omega}$ ) denoting doubling of the letter.
" $\bar{a} "$ is long "a" as in father.
" $\bar{i}$ " is long " i " as in machine.
" $\bar{u}$ " is long " $u$ " as in rule.

## LESSON 1

## In this lesson we learn the following:

a) The Declension of Nouns, and
b) The Moods of Verbs.

## (A) Declension of Nouns

We have already seen in Parts One and Two that most Arabic nouns are declinable, i.e., they indicate their function in the sentence by their endings.
These endings are three. They are:



Here is an example:

'The teacher entered.'


'I asked the teacher.'


Here al-mudarris-i is ${ }^{28}$ g'رُجْ $^{20}$ because it is mudâf ilayhi (
Now these endings (dammah, fathah and kasrah) are called the Primary Endings

There are other endings also which are called the Secondary Endings


The following groups of nouns have these endings:

Only the naşb-ending is different in this group. It takes kasrah instead of fathah, e.g.:

- سَأَلَتِ الملـيرةٌ الملـرِّساتِ 'The headmistress asked the female teachers.'

Here al-mudarrisāt-i takes kasrah instead of fathah because it is sound feminine plural. Note that in this group the naspb-ending is the same as the jarr-ending, e.g.:

Here al-sayyārāt-i"" is منصوب because it is the object.
. خرج الناسُ منَ السَّسَّرات 'The people came out of the cars.'
Here al-sayyārāt-i is ${ }^{2}$ ² $\quad$ because it is preceded by a preposition.

In this group the jarr-ending is fathah instead of kasrah, e.g.:

- هذا كتابٌ زيْنَبَ ‘This is Zainab's book.'

Here Zainab-a has fathah instead of kasrah because it is a diptote.
Note that in this group the jarr-ending is the same as naşb-ending, e.g.:

Here Zainab-a is منصو because it is مفعولٌ
-I went to Zainab.'
Here Zainab-a is ${ }^{2}$ " 2 عَجرو because it is preceded by a preposition.

 * U2. and the ending is wäw, the naşb-ending is alif and the jarr-ending is $y \vec{a}$ ', e.g.:

ماذا قالَ أَّ
Note it is بَا (abü) with a wāw, not

- 'I know Bilāl's father.'

Note it is (abā) with an alif, not أَبُ (aba).

- ذَهبتٌ إلى لًّي بلالٍ 'I went to Bilāl's father.'

Note it is (abī) with a $y \bar{a}$, not ${ }^{\prime}$ أَبِ (abi).

[^1]
## LESSON 1

The مضاف إليه can be a pronoun, e.g.:

 يلرسٌ أخِي بالجادعةِة
أتعرفِ ُ أخحي ؟ 'Do you know my brother?'

The word ${ }^{29}$ (mouth) can be used in two ways: with the mim and without it. When used with the mim, it is declined with the primary endings, e.g.:
. 'Your mouth is clean.'
. 'Open your mouth.'
مَاذَا في فَمْكِكَ ؟ 'What is in your mouth?'
If the mim is dropped, it is declined like the Five Nouns (الالْ $ا$ ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ), e.g.:

- فُوكِ صغِيرٌ 'Your mouth is small.'
. إفتَتْ فَاكَ
مَاذَا في فِيكَك ؟ 'What is in your mouth?' (fì-ka)
The Five Nouns are declined with the special secondary endings only if they are ${ }^{2 \%}$ as we have seen. Otherwise they are declined with the primary endings.

أَينَ الأُْ ؟ 'Where is the brother?'
رأيتٌ أخاً. 'I saw a brother.'

'I asked the brother.'
-هنا مِنْ أخ
'This is from a brother.'

هذه سيارةٌ الأخ. 'This is the brother’s car.'
d) The Sound Masculine Plural ( $i(n a)$ as the nassb/jarr-ending, e.g.:

Here al-mudarris-üna is ${ }^{2}$ ع.

Here al-mudarris-ina is $\underset{\sim}{\text { ¿qu }}$ gé.


Note that the nașb-ending is the same as the jarr-ending in this group.
The $\dot{U}$ of $-\bar{u}(n a)$ and $-\bar{i}(n a)$ is omitted if the noun happens to be ${ }^{\text {i" }}$ Liés, e.g.:
'أين مُدرِّسُو القرآنِ ؟ 'Where are the Qur'ān teachers?' (mudarris-ū)

You will learn more about the omission of the nün in Lesson 9.
e) The Dual (

The dual takes -ā(ni) as the raf -ending, and -ai(ni) as the naṣb/jarr-endings, e.g.:
(al-mudarris-ãni)
؟ C. 'Did you see the two teachers?' (al-mudarris-ayni)

The $\dot{U}$ of -ā(ni) and -ai(ni) is omitted if the noun happens to be $\underbrace{\text { iै }}$ hía, e.g.:
أين تَرَزرسٌ أُختا بلالٍ ؟ 'Where are Bilā1's two sisters studying?' (ukht-ā)
أتْْرُفِينَ أخْتَيْ بلالٍ 'Do you know Bilāl's two sisters?' (ukht-ai)
'أَكَبْبتِ إلى أخْتَي بلالٍ
You will learn more about the omission of the nün in Lesson 9.

# Latent Endings <br>  

There are three groups of nouns in which the endings do not appear for phonetic reasons. These are:
 All the three endings are latent in the maqsīur, e.g.:

Here الفَتَى (al-fatā) is the ${ }^{2}$ اعِّ, but has no u-ending;


but has no i-ending.
Compare this sentence to the following sentence with the same meaning:
(qatala 1-walad-u 1-ḥayyat-a bi 1-‘ūd-i)

In this sentence the endings of all nouns appear.
 this group also all the three endings are latent, e.g.:

- دَعا خَاِّي أُستاذِ 'My grandfather invited my teacher with my classmates.'

Here (jadd-ī) is فِّاِّا
(ustādh-ī) is
(zumalā'-ī) is is
But none of the three has the ending.
Compare this to:

'Your grandfather invited your teacher with your classmates.'
Here jadd-u-ka has the u-ending, ustädh-a-ka has the a-ending and zumalā'-i-ka has the i-ending.
c) The Manqūṣ (صونْ $ص$ ):

It is a noun ending in an original $y a^{\prime}$, e.g.:

In this group the u - and the i -endings are latent, but the a-ending appears, e.g.:

- سَأَلَ القاصِي المُحامِيَ عن الجانِي "The judge asked the advocate about the culprit.'

Here القاضِي (al-qāḍiy) which is has no ending,


If the manqūs takes the tanwin it loses the terminal $y \bar{a} \bar{a}^{\prime}$, e.g.:

After the loss of the u-ending and the $v \bar{q}$ ' it became qāḍi-n (qāḍiy-u-n $\rightarrow q$ āḍi-n).
The $y \bar{a} \bar{u}^{\prime}$, however, returns in the accusative case (~ ${ }^{*}$
-هنا هاضٍ 'This is a judge.'

- 'سَأُلتُ 'I
- هأ بَيْتُ قاضٍ 'This is the house of a judge.'

Note that the $v \vec{a}{ }^{\prime}$ of the manquiss is retained only in the following three cases:

1) If it has the definite article al-, e.g.:

2) If it is "


- ع 'defence advocate'
- 'the Valley of Aqīq’ (in Madīnah Munawwarah).

- عَبَرتٌ وادو $\quad$ 'I crossed a valley.'
-سألتٌ قاْ 'I asked a judge.'
- أريد ثُانياً 'I want a second.'


## The Indeclinable Nouns <br> 

We have seen that most Arabic nouns are declinable. Some are indeclinable, i.e. they do not indicate their functions by changing their endings. The following groups are indeclinable (mabnī).
 You might have noticed that there are two sets of pronouns. One set is used as raf pronouns, and another set as nassb and jarr pronouns, e.g.:

## LESSON 1

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. 'We are students.' } \\
& \text { ¢أَرَأَيْنَانَا 'Did you see us?' } \\
& \text { هذا بَيْتُنا . This is our house.' }
\end{aligned}
$$

But the changes that the pronouns undergo have no pattern. So each form of the pronoun is regarded as a separate entity. That is why the pronouns are classed as indeclinable though they undergo changes to indicate their functions in the sentence.
 هاتانِ are declinable ( $\underbrace{2}$ بٌ
 declinable.
4) Some interrogative words like: مَنْ، أْنْكَ ما، مَتَى كُ كيفَ.




Only the first part of عَعْشَرَةْ إِثنا
With regard to a mu'rab noun we say it is marfü', mansüb or majrūr, but with regard to a mabnī noun, we
 a mabnī noun cannot be marfū̄, manșūb or majrūr, but it occupies a place that belongs to a marfū́, manșūb or majrūr noun; and if a mabnī noun were to be replaced by a mu 'rab one it will be marfü', manṣūb or majrūr, e.g.:


place as the manṣūb بالا لا

## When is a noun marf $\bar{u}$ ' (in the nominative case)?

A noun is marfiu when it is:
1,2) mubtada' or khabar,
e.g.: الU
e.g.: كانَ البابٌ مَفْتُو حاً
e.g.: إنَّ اللّهَ غَفْوٌ
e.g.: هُ حَلَقَنا الUّ


## When is a noun mansū$b$ (in the accusative case)?

A noun is mansiuth when it is:

1) ism of inna,
e.g.: غنَّ

'Surely, Allăh is forgiving.'
2) mat ill bihi,

'The food was delicious'
'I have understood the lesson.'
3) malf Til fihi, (4)
e.g.: $\square$
'My father travelled by night.'

4) maf inl lalur, ${ }^{(5)}$
e.g.: ما خَرَجْتُ من البيت خَونا من الحْ
5) maf' ïl ma'ahu, ${ }^{(6)}$
e.g.: سِرتٌ
'I did not leave the house for fear of heat.'
لسُّوقِ
6) maf! ill mu!laq, (7)

'Remember Allāh much.'
[^2]
## LESSON 1

8) hāa, (8)
e.g.: 'جَلِّي يُصلِّي قاعلاً 'My grandfather prays sitting.'
9) tamyiz, ${ }^{(9)}$
e.g.: أنا أَحْسَنُ هِنْاك خَطْ 'I am better than you in handwriting.'
10) mustathna $\bar{a},{ }^{(10)}$


'All the students attended except Hāmid.'
11) $m u n a ̄ d \bar{a}$, , (11)

يا عبَ الللّهِ : e.g
'O Abdullāh!'

## When is a noun majrür (in the genitive case)?

A noun is majrūr when it is:

1) mudāaf ilayhi, e.g.: القرآنُ كتابُ اللّه 'The Qur’ān is the book of Allāh.'
2) preceded by a preposition, $\square$

Nouns of Dependent Declension (التّو ابُعٌ)

There are four grammatical elements which have no independent declension of their own; they are dependent on other nouns for their declension. These are:
 which the adjective qualifies, e.g.:


In these sentences the na't (الجَكِّيل) follows the man'üt (الطّاَلب) in the i'rāb.
${ }^{8} A l-h a ̄ l(ا ل ح ا ل)$ is an adverb of manner. See Lesson 31.
 handwriting' specifies this. See Lesson 30.
${ }^{10}$ Al-mustathnāa (المُaْتَتْنَى ) is the noun that comes after
${ }^{11}$ You have learnt this in Book Two.




'I asked all the students.'


'I greeted all the students.'

'I greeted the headmaster himself.',(12)
 noun which is emphasized.
c) The ma'tuf ( fees), ie., a noun joined to another by a conjunction like and, e.g.:

 'أين كتُّبٌ حاملٍ وصليقٌٍ ؟ 'Where are the books of Hāmid and his friend?'
d) The badal (J) ${ }^{\text {J }}{ }^{(13)}$ ie., a noun in apposition to another, e.g.:

 . Lan 'I know your brother Hāshim.'

 أين غُرْفةٌ هذا الطّالِّبِ

[^3]
## (B) Moods of Verbs

You have already learnt in Book Two (Lesson 10) that Arabic verbs have three forms: the mād̄̄, the mudārí and the $a m r$.

The māḍī and the $a m r$ do not undergo any change. So they are mabnī. The mudāri" undergoes changes to indicate its function in the sentence. So it is mu 'rob.

Just as the noun has three cases, the muḍāri also has three cases which in English grammar are called moods. These are marfū', manșūb and majzüm.

You have learnt this also in Book Two (Lessons 18 \& 21). ${ }^{\text {(14) }}$

The muḍäri ' is mabnī when it is isnäded to the pronouns of the second \& third persons feminine plural, e.g.:

'The sisters are writing.'


These two forms remain unchanged.
The Four Forms have unending in the marfū ', a-ending in the mans sub and no ending in the majzūm.
Marfū ${ }^{\text {: }}$

(yaktub-u, taktub-u, aktub-u, naktub-u).
Manşūb:

(lan yaktub-a, lan taktub-a, lan aktub-a, lan naktub-a)
Majzüm:

(lam yaktub, lam taktub, lam aktub, lam naktub)
 are in the following verbs or verb forms:
a) In the Five Forms (الأْعال الْخَمْسَةُ) retention of the terminal nun is the ending of the marfü', and its omission is the ending of both the mansüb and majzūm moods, e.g.:

Marfū ':

(yaktubā-ni, taktubā-ni, yaktubū-na, taktubū-na, taktubī-na)
Manșūb:

(lan yaktubā, lan taktubā, lan yaktubū, lan taktubū, lan taktubī)

[^4]Majzūm:

(lam yaktubā, lam taktubā, lam yaktubū, lam taktubū, lam taktubī)
b) In the näqiṣ verb the endings of the maizüm mood is the omission of the third radical which is a weak letter (see Book Two, Lesson 28).
Phonetically it amounts to shortening the long vowel, e.g.:


## Latent Endings


a) In the näqiş verbs the following ending are latent:

- The u-ending of the $r a f^{\prime \prime}$ in verbs ending in $y \bar{a}$, waw and calif, e.g.:

أَنْسَيْ أَنْسَى 'I forget' (ansā) for the original
- The a-ending of the naṣb in verbs ending in calif, e.g.:

أُريلُ أنْ أنْسَى 'I want to forget' (ansā).
But it appears in verbs ending in $y \bar{a}{ }^{\prime}$ and wāw, e.g.:
'I want to walk' (amshiy-a)
'I want to recite' (atluw-a)
b) The sukūn of the jazm in the mudra "af verbs, e.g.:
'I did not perform hajj.'
 السَّاكِنَّنْ a fathah is added, so it becomes لَمْ أَحْحَ (lam ahuij-a).
See Book Two, Lesson 29.


## LESSON 2

## In this lesson we learn the following:

(1) Wãw can be a letter as in ${ }^{20}{ }^{2} \mathrm{~J}$ and it can be a word as in ! أين بلالٌ وَحاملّ 'Where are Bilāl and Heāmid?’

The word $g$ has many meanings. We mention in this lesson three of them. They are:
a) and as in . أريد كتاباً وَقلماً 'I want a book and a pen.'


The word $g$ in these sentences is a conjunction (
b) by as used in an oath, e.g.:
-'Gy Allāh, I did not see him.'

c) The third type of waw is called waw al-häl. It is prefixed to a subordinate nominal sentence (الجمحلةُ الاسْميّةٌ) . This sentence describes the circumstance in which the action of the main sentence took place, e.g.:

'I entered the mosque while the imām was performing rukü'.'
ماتَّ أبي وَأنا صغيرٌ 'My father died when I was small.'

'The teacher entered the class carrying a lot of books.'

- جاعني الولَلَ وْو يَبْكِي 'The boy came to me crying.'
. لَا تأكُلْ وَأنُتَ شَبْعانُ 'Don't eat when you are full.'
Note that if the khabar of this subordinate nominal sentence is a verb, it should be muc̣āri ${ }^{\text {. }}$.
(2) We have seen in Book Two (Lesson 1) that signifies hope or lear, e.g.:





## LESSON 2


(3) . Take some more examples.'

It is made of the preposition إلى إكى and the pronoun But in this construction it means 'take', and مغعول به because it is منصوب is أْْنِلةً
The radio and TV announcers say:
إلَْْكُمْ نَشْرةَ الأخبارِ . which literally means 'Take the news bulletin.'
The pronoun changes according to the person addressed to:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • إليكَ هذا الكتابَ يا إبراهيم 'Take this book, Ibrāhīm.' } \\
& \text { • إليكِ الَمَلاعِقَ يا أختي } \\
& \text { "إليكنَّ هذه الدّفاترَ يا أخواتُ . }
\end{aligned}
$$

(4) The word ${ }^{\wedge}$ 名

(5) The $m \bar{a} d \bar{c}$ is also used to express a wish, e.g.:
'رَحِمَهُ اللّهُ . 'May Allāh have mercy on him!'
غَفَرَ الللَّهُ لَهُ
'May Allāh grant him health!'
The mād $\bar{\imath}$ in this sense is negated by the particle $У$, e.g.:
! 'May Allāh not show you anything unpleasant!'
'May Allāh not smash your mouth!’(1)
(6) هَلْ هِنْ سُؤالٍ 'Any question?’

The full construction of this sentence is like this:

[^5]
 extra min ), and is used to emphasize the meaning of the sentence.
There are two conditions for using the extra min:

1) The sentence should contain negation, prohibition or interrogation. The interrogation should only be with the particle $J$.
2) The noun following the extra min should be indefinite, e.g.:

ما رأيْتُ من أحلٍ 'I did not see anyone.'
Prohibition: لا يخْرُجْ هن أحلٍ 'None should go out.'


Interrogation: هِلْ عِنْ سُؤالٍ 'Any questions?'
هُلْ عِنْ جايٍٍ

'On the day when We will say to Hell, "Are you full?" and it will say, "Have you any more?", Note that the noun following the extra min is majrūr because of this $\underset{\sim}{\dot{\sim}}$, and loses its original ending, egg.:
 of the extra min, it loses its naş-ending and takes the jarr-ending even though its function remains what it was before.
In the same way



ماذا لََدْْكَ ؟ 'What do you have?'
Note that the calif of $\begin{aligned} & \text { لَ } \\ & \text { changes to } y \bar{a} ' \text { ' when its is a pronoun: }\end{aligned}$
لَدَى البابِ لَدَنْك (ladā), but (laday-ka).

## LESSON 2

(8) دخلـتٌ على الملـير means 'I went to the headmaster in his office.'
(9) The plural of (meaning) is Here are some more nouns which form their plurals on this pattern:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (الجَوَارِي) جَوَارٍ : (girl) } \\
& \text { (اللَّالِيلي) لَيالٍ : (night) } \\
& \text { (النَّوَادِي) نَوَادٍ : club) ناٍٍ }
\end{aligned}
$$

These nouns are declined like the manqüṣ (see Lesson 1), e.g.:
Marfū̃: "Waw has many meanings.' (ma‘āni-n)
Mansūb: . أَعْرَفْ للو اوِ دَعانِيَ كِثِيرة 'I know many meanings of wāw.' (ma‘āniy-a)
Majrūrr: . تَأِتي الو|وُ لِمَعِانٍ كثيرةٍ 'Waw is used in many meanings.' (ma‘āni-n)
Here are examples with -al:

'I asked the teacher about the meanings.' (al-ma‘ānī) ${ }^{(2)}$

## Vocabulary


a hadith reported by both Imām Bukhārī and Imām Muslim in their hadith th collections known as الصَّحَيححانِ

a haj (pilgrim) who has assumed the state of sanctity
group, party name of the 5th surah (literally, dining table)
to rise (of the sun) (a-u) to speak, utter (a word), talk, pronounce (a-i)

to wish, want (ia)


[^6]

## LESSON 3

## In this lesson we learn the following:


'The soldier killed the spy.' $\rightarrow$ 'The spy was killed.'.
In the passive voice the subject is omitted and the object takes the place of the subject.
Let us see how to express the same idea in Arabic:
Active voice (الفِعْلُ المَبْنَيُّ لِلْمَعْلُومُ):
قَتلَ الجُنديُّ الجاسُوسَ (qatala 1-jundiyy-u 1-jāsūs-a)


(qutila 1-jāsūs-u)
 place, and has become marfū̀' It is now called نائُبُ الفاعِل.
In English we may say 'the spy was killed' or 'the spy was killed by the soldier'. The second construction is not possible in Arabic.

The original verb undergoes certain changes when it is converted to passive voice.
In the mad $d \bar{\imath}$, the first radical takes dammah and the second has kasrah.
In the muḍäri', the letter of the muḍära 'ah (1) has dammah, and the second radical has fathah, e.g.:

If the second radical originally has kasrah, it remains, e.g.:
شَبَبِ 'he drank' $\rightarrow$ شُرِبِ 'it was drunk' (shariba $\rightarrow$ shuriba)
éám 'he heard' $\rightarrow$ é éaciu 'it was heard' $\quad$ (sami‘a $\rightarrow$ sumi'a)

If the second radical originally has fathah, it remains, e.g.:
يَفْتَ 'he opens' $\rightarrow$ 'يْنْتْ 'it is opened' (yaftahu $\rightarrow$ yuftahu)

[^7]
You know that if wāw is the first radical，it is omitted in the mudāri＇（See Book Two， Lesson 26）．But it is restored in the passive voice，e．g．：
＇ئ⿰亻⿱丶⿻工二又


Here are some examples of the passive voice：

＇Man was created from clay．＇
في أَيِّ عامٍ وْلْتَ
－Thousands of people are killed in wars．＇

＇A believer is not bitten（by a snake）from the same hole twice．＇（hadïth），i．e．，does not repeat the same mistake．
． ar لَّ لَّ لَّ
If the نائُبٌ الفاعلِ is feminine，the verb should also be feminine，e．g．：

＇What was Āminah asked about？＇
＇Sūrat al－Fātihah is read in every rak＇ah．＇
If the مغعو لi （of the active voice）is a pronoun，then its corresponding raf＂－form is used for نائبُ الفاعلِ as explained in Ex 7 in the main Text Book，e．g．：

＇The headmaster asked me．＇$\rightarrow$ تُلْنِي المديرُ
（2）（2）

[^8]
## LESSON 3

Here the word عَا ع is mansụub because it is i.e., a noun denoting the time of the action (adverb). It does not have the tanwin because it is mudăf. Here are some more examples:

نَسَأدرُسٌ اللغةَّ الفِرَنْسِيَّةَ العامَ القادمَ إنْ شاءَ اللّهُ .I will study French next year.' . كُنتٌ فُ مكَّةَ يَوْمَ الجُمُعُعِة
أينَ تذهبونَ هذا المَساءَ ؟
'Where are you going this evening?'
 them, $ل \mathrm{~J}$ is dropped, e.g.:




Note that certain nouns have irregular mansūb forms, e.g.:
(brotherly) from أَخْوِّ
أَبٌ from) (fatherly) أبَويٌّ
نَبِيٌّ نَنَوِّ




. غابتْ زينبٌ وطالبٌة إْ


[^9]In the Qur'ān (2:184):

'But whoever of you is sick or is on a journey (fasts the same) number of other days.'
As is an irrational noun, the singular $\mathcal{G}$,

'The hotels are expensive these days, but they are cheap on other days.'
(6)

 us in șalāh as the imām.'


! Either you visit me or I visit you.'
(8) For the $i$ 'rāb of

a) Those which make their singular with ${ }_{\mathrm{E}}^{\mathrm{E}}$ (iyy-un) e.g.:

| عَكِ | 'Arabs' | عَرَبِبهِّ | 'an Arab' |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| تُرْكُ | 'Turks' | ترْ كمٌ | 'a Turk' |
| إنإكِلِيزِ | 'Englishmen' | يُّ | 'an Eng |

Note that this ئي s is not the $y \bar{a}{ }^{\prime}$ of nasab which we have just learnt in (4).
b) Those which make their singular with $I \bar{a}$ ' marbūtah (ö), e.g.:


## LESSON 3


To understand the use of the singular and the plural, consider the following examples:
If the doctor asks you what fruit you like, you say:
أُحِشٌّ المَوزَ 'I like bananas.'
and if he asks you how many you eat after lunch, you say:
'I eat one banana.'
In the same way you say:

'I love the Arabs because the Prophet
Note that the dual is formed from this singular form, e.g.:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { عَرَبيَّانِ } \quad \text { 'two Arabs' (not عَرَبَانِ) } \\
& \text { مَوْزَتانِ }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Vocabulary




## LESSON 4

## In this lesson we learn the following:

 one who writes a 'writer'.
In Arabic a noun on the pattern of fá il-un ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~L}$ كا ${ }^{2}$ ف ${ }^{1}$ is derived from the verb to denote the one who does the action, e.g.:

كتَبَ 'he wrote' كَاتِتٌ 'writer'



In the Qur'ān (6:95):

Allāh is the splitter of the grains and fruit kernels (i.e., makes them sprout).
(2) The $ل ِ$ (ismul-maf'ul $=$ passive participle): This is a noun on the pattern of maf ${ }^{\prime}$ "ull-un

 خَلَقَ 'he created' "مَخْلْوقو 'he who has been created/that which has been created'

سَسَّ 'he pleased' ${ }^{\text {² }}$

The Prophet صصلّى اللّه عليه وسّلمّ said:

'No creature has to be obeyed if it involves disobedience to the Creator.'

[^10](3) أنا بِغافل عَمّا تَعْمَاِلو 'I am not unmindful of what you are doing.' This ló is called
 the khabar is rendered mansü̈h. The khabar may also take an extra $b \bar{a}$ ' rendering it majrūr, e.g.:
اليّْ
ما البَيْتُ جَدِيداً .
or or البَيْتُ بِجَدِيدِ
just as we say ليس البيتٌ بِجلديلٍ or ليس البيتُ جلديلاً.

We have in the Qur'ān (12:31):

* "This is not a human being.'

Here the khabar is mansühb. We also have examples of the khabar having bä', e.g. in 2:74:
نَ

## Vocabulary




cerg to fall (a-a) atb obedience

## LESSON 5

## In this lesson we learn the following:

(1) We have learnt the formation of the passive voice from the sālim verb. Now we learn its formation from the ajwaf verb.

Mâc̣ī: Jق̈ (qāla) becomes لق̈ (qīla) 'it was said'
É (bā‘a) becomes (bīa) 'it was sold'

1F (zāda) becomes (zīda) 'it was increased/added'

承 (yabī'u) becomes हैं (yubā̄u) 'it is sold'


Here are some examples:

'It is said that this land was sold for one million riyals.'

'Here newspapers and magazines are sold.'
(2) We have learnt in the previous lesson the formation of for from the sallim verb. Now we learn its formation from non-sālim verbs. ${ }^{1}$

The kasrah of the second radical is dropped for assimilation.




[^11]
## LESSON 5

'one who has escaped' for $\begin{aligned} \text { نَاجِوُg } \\ \text { (nājiw-un) }\end{aligned}$

 Now we learn its formation from non-sālim verbs.


b) Ajwaf wāw $\bar{l}$ :

Here the second radical has been dropped. Here is one more example:
لَاَزَ:يَلُوُْ مَلُو
Ajwaf yā $\bar{T}$ :

Here the second radical has been dropped, and the $w \bar{a} w$ of مَفعُؤل has been changed to $y \vec{a}$. Here is one more example:

c) Näqiṣ wāwĩ: (mad‘ūw-un) 'invited'.
 see the two wāws: the first is the wāw of another example:
:تَآلَّ
Näqiṣ yä $\bar{t}$ :

[^12]بَبَنى :يَبْنِي Here the wāw of


## Vocabulary



[^13]
## LESSON 5



## LESSON 6

In this lesson we learn the formation of the nouns of place and time
Both have the same form which is either "Jeiés (mal'al-un) or JUés (mafiil-un), e.g.:
evéto 'time/place of playing'
$\underbrace{*}$ ísis 'time/place of writing'

$\underbrace{2}$ 'time/place of the setting (of the sun)'
"an 'time/place of the rising (of the sun)'

It is on the pattern of "Jéé (mal'al-un) in the following cases:
a) if the verb is näqis irrespective of the vowel of the second radical, e.g.:

b) if the second radical of a non-nāqiş has fathah or ḍammah in the muḍäri', e.g.:


It is on the pattern of "Je ${ }^{\circ}$ (maf"il-un) in the following cases:
a) if the verb is mith $\bar{a} l$ irrespective of the vowel of its second radical, e.g.:

وَقَفَ :يَقِفْ 'car-park'
'place'
b) if the second radical of a non-mithāl, non-nāqiṣ verb has kasrah in the mudāri', e.g.:


## LESSON 6


² مَنْرِ 'place of getting down'. (1)

A tā marbūṭah (艹) may be added to both the patterns, e.g.:
مَنْزِلةٌ 'position'


## Vocabulary

(ت (ت car park


[^14]
## LESSON 7

## 

It denotes the instrument for the action denoted by the verb, e.g.:


There are three patterns of $ل$
a) Jlteos (mif āl-un), e.g.:

|  | 'a saw' | (نَشَر he sawed) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 'a plough' | (\%َحَثَ he ploughed) |

b) J̌ee (mifal-un), e.g.:
'Rées 'a lift' (َ́ he ascended)






[^15]
## LESSON 7

## Vocabulary




## ESSON 8

## In this lesson we learn the following:


Read this passage:
"A man came to me and said that he was hungry. He was a stranger. I gave the man some money."
Here a man is indefinite, because he is unknown to you and to your listener. But the man is definite because he has already been mentioned.


1) pronouns like أنا، أنتَّ، هُو.



2) a noun with the article الك like الكِتابٌ ، الرَّجُلو.
3) a noun with a definite noun as its mudāf ilayhi like


A noun which has an indefinite noun as its mudāf ilayhi like:

is indefinite.
7) a munādā specified by nidā' (calling), e.g.:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { يا رَجُلْ } & \text { يا وَلَلُ } \\
\text { 'O man' } \\
\text { 'O boy' }
\end{array}
$$

Note that ${ }^{2}$ رَزُ , and ${ }^{2}$ gre indefinite. But they have become definite because they are the ones meant by the caller. If, however, an indefinite noun is not specified by the caller, it remains indefinite even after being mun $\bar{a} d \bar{\alpha}$, as a blind man saying:
يا رَجُلاً خُخْ بِيَدِي 'O man, hold my hand.'
It is obvious that he does not mean any particular person.
Note that in يا رَجُلُ the munādā is mabnī and has u-ending, while in " it is mansūūb. A nakirah becomes a ma'rifah by being munādā as we have seen, whereas a ma'rifah is
not affected by the nide $\bar{a}$ ', e.g.:
.
(2) JJ جاءَ: يَجْحي \&ُ or $\begin{gathered}\text { أَّتَ : يَأْتْي } \\ \text { are used, e.g.: }\end{gathered}$
-جَاعَنْي بلالٌ أمسِ. 'Bilāl came to me yesterday'
. 'لَ 'لَأَتْنِي غَلْاًِ 'Don't come to me tomorrow'
Here is Jeer isnäded to the other pronouns of the second person:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (ta‘āla) تَعَالَ يَا وَلَّ تَعَالَيَا يا وَلَدانِ }
\end{aligned}
$$

The verb Jer is, however, used in the mädĩ and the mudäri' in the sense of "he went up, he rose, he was exalted'. The ar Jer originally meant 'come up', 'ascend' then it came to mean just 'come'.

## Vocabulary



## LESSON 8



## LESSON 9

## In this lesson we learn the following:

(1) The omission of the nün of the dual and the sound masculine plural. You have seen in Book One that a noun loses its tanwïn when it becomes muḍäf e.g.:
كِتَابٌ kitāb-un kitāb-u Hāmid-in (not kitāb-un Hāmid-in).

In the same way the $n \bar{u} n$ of the dual and sound masculine plural is also omitted when they happen to be mula āf e.g.:

'Where are Bilāl's two daughters?'

'I saw Bilāl's two daughters.'

'I am looking for Bilāl's two daughters.'

'The teachers of hadith came.'

'I asked the teachers of hadith.'

(mudarrisīna but mudarrisī 1-hadīh-i)
'I greeted the teachers of hadith.'

. هذانِ مَسْجحلانِ، وهاتانِ مَانْرَستانِ.

 . هاتانِ طِبِبَتَانِ، وتَانِكَ مُمَرِّضَتانِ 'These two are lady doctors, and those two are nurses.'




## LESSON 9

(3) 15 means 'both', and its feminine is

. الدَكُتْتَبَةِ


كِكْتا كِك ane treated as singular words, so their predicate is singular, e.g.:

كِلْتا السَّاعَتَيْنِ جـميلةٌ. 'Both the watches are beautiful.' (Not
In the Qur'ān (18:33):


'Both of us are happy.'
كِTَ كِلْنـا remain unchanged in naṣb and jor cases if the mudạaf ilayhi is a noun, e.g.:

- أعْرِفُ كِاَْ الرَّجُلْيْنِ 'I know both the men,'
- 'I looked for both the men.'

But they are declined like the ${ }_{\text {and }}^{\text {sh en }}$ if the mudâf ilayhi is a pronoun, egg.:
. 'Iُيْتُ كِلَيْمِمَا I saw both of them.' (kilay-himā)
مَنْ سَألَّتِ ؟ زَيْنَبَ أُمْ آْنَةَ ؟ 'Whom did you ask, Zainab or Aminah?'
. 'Iَألْتُ كِتْتْتْهِهما
In the same way, بَحَثْتٌ عَن كِلَيْهِهما / عن كِلْتَيْهِما 'I looked for both of them.'
(4) You know that 'my book' in Arabic is كِتَابِي. Note that the $y \bar{a}$ ' has sukūn. But it takes a fathah if it is preceded by an calif or a sākin yah', e.g.:

بِنْتايَي $\quad$ 'my two daughters'

- غَسَلْتُ رِجْلَمِّلِّ 'I washed my two feet.' (rijlay-ya)


If two hamzahs meet, the first having a vowel and the second having none, the second hamzah is omitted, and the vowel of the first gets a compensatory lengthening, e.g.:
$\stackrel{\substack{i \\ \sum_{i}}}{ }$

 hamzah is omitted because it is hamzat al-waṣl, and the second returns because there is no more meeting of two hamzahs now. So the air now becomes:

فات 'so come'.
 do not appear side by side.
(6) You have learnt in Book Two (Lesson 26) that ها هُوَذُ means 'Here it is' or 'Here he is'. Its dual form is:
 (hāhumādhāni)

Its feminine is:
 (hāhumātāni)
The masculine plural forms is: $s$ Vg th en (hāhum'ulā'i)



## LESSON 9


'Where are Maryam and Āminah?'
'Here they are.'
'أين مريrّ وَأَخَوْاتُها ؟ 'Where are Maryam and her sisters?'


أينَ إبراهيمُ وزֹرَاؤُهُ ؟ 'Where are Ibrāhīm and his classmates'
'Here we are.' (hānaḥnu'ulā’i)
'أَينَ فاطِمَةٌ ؟ 'Where is Fāṭimah?'
'هَأَنَكِّي

## أينَ فاطِمَةُ وزَّهِيلاتُها ؟ <br> 'Where are Fāṭimah and her classmates?'

هَانَحْنٌ أُولاءِ
'Here we are.' (hānaḥnu'ulā'i)

## Vocabulary


period (duration of a lesson in an educational institution)

couch, sofa

(ت) (\%
literally meaning 'the man of flame', it was the nickname of 'Abd al-‘Uzzā, an uncle of the Prophet (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ). He was so named for his ruddy complexion.



"ur pronunciation

$\underbrace{2}$
morphology (study of the forms of words)
article (in a newspaper, magazine, etc.)


## LESSON 10

## In this lesson we learn the following:

(1) Types of Arabic sentence. You have already learnt in Book Two (Lesson One) that there are two
 (الكُمْمُةُ الفِعْليَّةُ)

The nominal sentence commences with a noun, e.g.:
البيتُ جميلٌ
'The house is beautiful.'
whereas the verbal sentence commences with a verb,
' دَخَلرَ المدرِّسُ •The teacher has entered.'

Here are some more details about these two types:
The Nominal Sentence:
The beginning of the nominal sentence is one of the following:
a) a noun or a pronoun, e.g.:

هِلْهِ مَلْرسةٌ


'That you fast is better for you.'

[^16] c) a particle resembling a verb, e.g.:

إنَّ اللّهَ غَفورٌ رَحيّمٌ 'Indeed Allāh is Forgiving, Merciful.'
 ${ }^{\text {n }}$

## The Verbal Sentence:

The beginning of the verbal sentence is one of the following:




كَانَ الجَوٌّ بارِداً 'The weather was cold.'
An incomplete verb is one that needs an ism and khabar, e.g.:
صَارَ الماءُ ثَلْجْاً 'Water became ice.' (2)
 ism and the sentence $e^{?}$ ئُيكُ is its khabar. The verb in the khabar should be mudãri'.

The verbs $\mathfrak{d}$ and $\mathfrak{j}$ 解 are also used in the same way and with the same meaning, e.g.:

جَعَلْتُ اكُلُو.
'I began to eat.'
Here the pronoun $\stackrel{ٌ}{ت}$ is its ism, and the sentence ${ }^{9}{ }^{9} T^{8}$ its khahar.

## Vocabulary





## LESSON 11

In this lesson we learn more about the nominal sentence.
As you already know the nominal sentence consists of the mubtada' and the khabar.
The mubtada' is the noun about which you want to say something, and the khabar is what you have to say about it, e.g.:


In this sentence you want to speak about Bilā ( $ل$ ) 1 l ), so it is the mubtada'. And the information you give about him is that he is sick (
Both the mubtada' and the khabar are marfíc' (Bilāl-u-n marīd-u-n).

## About the mubtada'

## Types of the mubtada':

The mubtada' may be:
a) a noun or a pronoun, e.g.:

الUّ
'Allāh is our Lord.'
'Reading is useful.'


- 'We are students.'
b) a maşdar mu'awwal, e.g.:



The mubtada' is normally definite as in the following examples:

. ${ }^{2}$ هِ
'Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allāh be on him) is the messenger of Allāh.' ( $l_{0}$ noun ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$
'I am a teacher.' ( $L$ l is definite because it is a pronoun).
'This is a mosque.' (is is definite because it is a demonstrative pronoun (انْمُ الإشارةٍ).


, وْنَّاُ
'He who worships other than Allāh is a mushrik.' (الّّ is definite because it is a relative pronoun (الاِنْمُ الَمَوْصُولُ)).
'The Qur'ān is the book of Allāh.' القُرآن ان الْ is definite as it has the definite article al-).
 ilayhi is definite).

## The mubtada' may be indefinite in the following circumstances:

a) If the khabar is a shibhu jumlah $(\underset{\sim 1}{(1)}$ which is one of the following two things:


In this case the khabar should precede the mubtada', e.g.:


Here is another example:

Here the indefinite noun $\stackrel{v 2}{\tau}_{\dot{C}}^{\dot{C}}$ is the mubtada'.
sentence).
Here ${ }^{20}$ ساعا is the mubtada', and the zarf تَخْتَ is the khabar.
Here is another example:
.عِنْاَنا سيَّارَةٌ 'We have a car.' (literally, 'There is car with us').
b) If the mubtada' is an interrogative noun like rَنْ 'who', كَ 'what', كَمْ 'how many'. These nouns are indefinite, e.g.:

[^17]'What is wrong with you?'



Here ${ }^{\circ}$ is the mubtada' and ${ }^{\circ}$ is the khabar.
'How many students are there in the class?'
Here ${ }^{\circ}$ is the mubtada' and the prepositional phrase فَّ الفصل is the khabar.
There are many more situations where the mubtada' can be indefinite, and you will learn them later .إنْ شاء اللّه

## The order of the mubtada' and the khabar:

Normally the mubtada' precedes the khabar, e.g.: أنتَ هُلـرِّس but this order may also be reversed, e.g.:
"أَملـرِّ أنتَ ؟ 'Are you a teacher?’


But the mubtada' should precede the khabar if it (i.e., the mubtada') is an interrogative noun, e.g.:

مَن مريضن ؟ Here is the mubtada.

And the khabar should precede the mubtada' if it (i.e. the khabar)
a) is an interrogative noun, e.g.:
! Here lo is the khabar.
b) is a shibhu jumlah and the mubtada' is indefinite, e.g.
'There are some men in the mosque.'

## The omission of the mubtada'/the khabar:

The mubtada' or the khabar may be omitted, e.g.:


## LESSON 11

This is the khabar and the mubtada' has been omitted. The full sentence is ${ }^{2}$ Similarly, in answer to the question مَنْ يَعْرِفُ


## About the khabar

## There are three types of khabar: mufrad, jumlah and shibhu jumlah.

a) The mufrad is a word (not a sentence), e.g.:

b) The jumlah is a sentence. It may be a nominal or a verbal sentence, e.g.:

- 'Bilāl's father is a minister.' Literally 'Bilāl, his father is a minister.'
 sentence, in turn, is made up of the mubtada' (أبوهُ) and the khabar (وَزِيرو)
Here is another example:
'What is the name of the headmaster?' Literally, it means 'The headmaster, what is his name?'
 R'سُ

 Here is another example:


c) The shibhu jumlah, as we have already seen, is either a prepositional phrase or a zarf:
'الحمْملُ لِلِّهُ 'Praise belongs to Allāh.'

[^18] and is in the place of $r a f^{i}$ (فْي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ).

 as a khabar it is in the place of raf (فَي مَحَلِّ رَفْمٍ).

## Agreement between the mubtada' and khabar:

The khabar agrees with the mubtada' in number and gender, e.g.:
a) in number:



بابا الغصْلِ هُغْلَقُانِ، ونافِذَتاهُ مَفْتُوحَتَانِ .
We see here that if the mubtada' is singular, the khabar is also singular. If it is dual or plural, the khabar is also dual or plural.
b) In gender:


Here we see that if the mubtada' is masculine, the khabar is also masculine; and if it is feminine the khabar also is feminine.

## LESSON 11

| The order of the mubtada' and khabar |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| سَبَبُ التَّقْديم/ التأخير | مُقَلَّمٌ مْ مُوَّخَّرٌ | معرِفةٌ / نَكِرَةٌ²0 | المبتدأ |
| The reason for being before the khabar or after it. | Is it before the khabar or after it? | definite or indefinite | mubtada' |
| This is the original order. | before the khabar | definite | اللّهُ غِفورٌ |
| This is optional. | after the khabar | definite | عَجْيبٌ كَلْهُلُ2. |
| Because the mubtada' is indefinite and the khabar is shibhu jumlah. | the mubtada' should be after the khabar | indefinite | عِنْلَكَ سِّكّارةٌ |
| Because the mubtada' is indefinite and the khabar is shibhu jumlah | the mubtada' should be after the khabar | indefinite | أَفي اللّهِ شَكُّ ¢ |
| Because the mubtada' is an interrogative noun. | the mubtada' should be before the khabar | indefinite | مَنْ غائِبٌ ؟ |
| Because the khabar is an interrogative noun. | the mubtada' should be after the khabar | definite | مَنْ أنتِّ |
| This is the original order. | before the khabar | definite because it <br>  | وَأَنْ تَصُوموا خَيْرٌ لَكَمْ . |



## LESSON 12

## In this lesson we learn the following:


The zarf is a noun which denotes the time or place of an action, e.g.:
a). خَرَجْتُ
'I went out at night.'

سَأُسَافِرْ غَاًا إنْ شاء اللهُ .
.
This is called zarf al-zamān (ظَرْنُ الزَّهانِ) i.e., adverb of time.
b) . 'I walked a mile.'

- جَلَسْتُ عِنْلَ المدلِ 'I sat at headmaster's.' . 'I slept under a tree.'

This is called zarf al-makān (ظرَّ ${ }^{\circ}$ ) i.e., adverb of place.
The zarf is mansū̄b.
Some zurüf川 are mabnī. Here are some:
-0.0
which ends in fathah,
أْسْسِ قَطُّ which end in dammah, s.


[^19]

Here is an examples of the $i$ rāb of mabni zurüf:
In the sentence: لَمْ أَغِبْ أَمْسِ the word is zarf zamãn, it is mabnī ending in kasrah, and it is




## Words which functions as zurüuf:

A word may represent a zarf and so take the naşb-ending even though originally it is not a word denoting time or place. It happens with the following types of words:
a) words like كُّكّ، بَعْض ${ }^{6}$ نِصْف 6 e.g.:

سافَرْنا كُلَّ النَّهارِ

- بَقِيتُ في المُسْتَشَغَى
- 'I waited for you fifteen minutes.'
- كِيلُوْتْتْ
 zuruif. But the actual words denoting time or place are their mudāf ilayhi.
b) the adjective of a zarf after the zarfitself has been omitted, e.g.:

In the first sentence " ${ }^{\circ}$ b is mansüb because it functions as a zarf.
c) a demonstrative pronoun whose badal is a word denoting time or place, e.g.:
-居 'I came this week.'
Here lis is mabnī, and in the place of naşb.

## LESSON 12

d) numbers representing place/time words, e.g.:
-
سِرْنا مِائَة كِيلوْوِتْرٍ



In the same way, the word كَمْ 'how many' functions as a zarf if it represents a time/place word, e.g.:
كَمْ لَبْثْتَ ؟ 'How long did you stay?' or 'How many (days/hours) did you stay?'
كمْ مَشَيْتَتَ sHow many (kilometres) did you walk?'
(2) The particle ${ }_{9} \mathrm{y}$ is used to express an unfulfilled condition in the past, e.g.:
.
This means that you did not work hard, and so did not pass.
 failed to happen because of another. As you can see, the sentence is made up of two parts. The second part is called the jawāb. In the above example لَنَحَحْتَ is the jawāb.

The jawāb takes a lam. This lam is mostly omitted if the jawāb is negative, e.g.:
لَوْ عَرَفْتٌ انَّكَّكَ مَريضٌ ما تَأَخَّرْتٌ .
'Had I known that you are sick I would not have been late.'
Here are some more examples of 9 :

'Had you heard his story you would have cried.'

'Had you been present yesterday I would not have complained about you to the headmaster.'

'This food is rotten. Had the people eaten it, they would have fallen sick.'
لَوْ رَأَيتَ ذاك المَنظرَ لَبَكَْتَ .
'Had you seen that sight, you would have cried.'
لَوْ عَرَفْتُ أنَّ الرِّحْلةَ اليومَ ما تأُخَّرْتٌ .
'Had I known the trip is today, I would not have been late.'
 omitted. We may say:

أنا الآنَ ملدرِّهٌ 6 و كُنتٌ مُديراً ِْنْ قَبْلِ ذلكَّك .
'I am now a teacher, and was before that a headmaster.'
Here $\begin{aligned} \text { ذ is mudêf ilayhi. } \\ \text { ذ }\end{aligned}$
'Before that' means 'before being a teacher'.
Now when the muḍạf ilayhi is mentioned قَبْلِ is mu'rah, and it takes the jarr-ending (-i) after the preposition مِنْ. But when the muc̣ạf ilayhi is omitted it becomes mahnī, and we say:

- و كنُتٌ وُـدير اً هِنْ قَبْلُ which can be translated 'and I was a headmaster earlier.'

In the same way we say:

'Bilāl was with me till ten o'clock, but I didn't see him after that.'
If we omit the muctadf ilcuyhi, we say:
. 'But I didn’t see him later.'

'The decision before and after (these events) is Allāh's'.



# LESSON 12 



## LESSON 13

## In this lesson we learn the following:

(1)



This form of $a m r$ is used to command (or request) the second person. To command (or request) the third person, the form ${ }^{\circ}$ (1i-yaktub) is used.
It means 'let him write' or 'he should write', e.g.:
 - 'Let every female student sit in her place.'

This form is also used with the first person plural, e.g.:

'Let us eat.'


(li-yaktub, li-yaktubā, li-yaktubū).
 (li-taktub, li-taktubā, li-yaktubna).

(li-aktub, li-naktub).

 (li-yajlis wa 1-yaktub. Not wa li-yaktub).

'So let us go out'
(fa 1-nakhruj. Not fa li-nakhruj).
'Let us read for sometime, then sleep.'
(li-naqra' thumma l-nanam. Not thumma li-nanam).
(2) We have learnt النَّا هِيَةٌ in Book Two (Lesson 15). Here is an example:

'Don't sit here.'
There we have learnt the use of النَّاهِيَةُ لَا لأل with the second person only. Now we learn its use with the third person, e.g.:

## LESSON 13


Note the difference between these two sentences:
'A taxi does not enter the university.' (la tadkhulu)
. 'A taxi should not enter the university' (la tadkhul)



. إِرَأْ مَرَّةً أُخْرَى تَفْهُ

- لا لَكَسْلْ تَنْحَحْحْ 'Don't be lazy, and you will pass.'

The word $\underbrace{\omega / 4}$ means 'demand' and it is used to include both the $a \mathrm{mr}$ and nahy because both of them signify demand.
The muçāri ' majzūm that comes after the amr or nahy is called

(4) ! ! الْ الُّ

From رَآنسي 'my head' the pronoun $y \bar{a}$ ' is omitted and the ending o ${ }^{\circ}$ (āh) is added.


(5) We have learnt the muḍāri majzūm in Book Two (Lessons 15,21), and we have been introduced there to three of the four particles that cause $j a z m$ in the mudãari. These are And we have learnt the fourth particle in this lesson:

These four particles are called


[^20]
## LESSON 13



'Have We not made for him a pair of eyes, and a tongue and a pair of lips?' (Qur''ān, 90:8-9).
2)

'And faith has not yet entered into your hearts.' (Qur'ān, 49:14).

> 3)

'Don't grieve. Surely Allāh is with us.' (Qur'ān, 9:40).
4) a 20 deb

'Let man look at his food.' (Qur'ān, 80:24).
(6) OT 60 o is a verb-noun ${ }^{(2)}$ meaning 'I feel pain.'. Its fao 'il is a hidden pronoun representing

## Vocabulary



[^21]


## LESSON 14

## In this lesson we learn the following:

(1)| $\mid$ : it is a zarf with a conditional meaning. It is mostly used with a verb in the past tense, but the meaning is future, e.g.:


There are two parts in the shart -construction: the first part is called shart, and the second jawāb al-




We have seen earlier that the verb that comes after $\mid \dot{\zeta}$ is mostly mād $\bar{\imath}$. Sometimes muḍär ${ }^{\prime}$ ' is also used.
The verb in the jawäh al-shar! may also be mudãri as we see in the following duet:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { والنَّفْسْ راغِبَةٌ وْ إذا رَغَّنَّها } \\
& \text { وإذا تُرَدٌْ إلى قليلٍ تَقْنَعِعُ }
\end{aligned}
$$

The jawäb al-shar! should take a in the following cases:

1) if it is a nominal sentence, e.g.:

إذا الْْتُهَلَتَ فَالنَّجاحاحُ مَضْمُونٌ
 then surely I am close by.' (Qur'ān 2:186)
2) if the verb in the jawäh al-shar! is țalabī. A țalabī verb is one containing amr, nahy or istifhäm
${ }^{(2)}$ e.g.:
a) إذا رأْيْتَ حاملاًَ فَاسْاَلَنْهُ عَنْ مَوْعِلِ السَّفَرِ
'The word $\mid$ | can be translated with 'if' or 'when'.


## LESSON 14

'If you see Ḥāmid ask him about the time of departure.' (amer)

'If one of you enters the mosque, let him perform two rak'ahs before he sits down.' (amer)
b) إذا وَجَلْتَ المَريضَ نائِماً فَالِ تُوقِظْهُ
'If you find the patient sleeping, don't wake him up.'(nahy)
c) إذا رَأَْْتُ بِلالا لَفَماذا أَقُولُ لَه
'If I see Bilāl, what should I tell him?'(istifhām).
(2) We have learnt the nasab in Lesson 3, e.g.:
~نٌ
Now we learn that if a word ends in t $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ marbūtah (i) it is omitted prior to the addition of the $y \vec{a}^{\prime}$ of nasal, e.g.:

مَكَّنَّيٌّ
.
جامِعَةٌ

## Vocabulary

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { telegram }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { to get up (au) } \\
& \text { عَادَ habit } \\
& \text { LuLbóg Luton } \\
& \text { عَطِسَ } \\
& \text { to sneeze (ali) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Sừ guidance
$\begin{aligned} & \text { to improve, ameliorate, } \\ & \text { reform (iv) }\end{aligned}$
vacate, condition

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { هَادٍِ (الْهَادِي) }
\end{aligned}
$$

guide (active
participle)
guided (passive
participle)
to be good, proper,
in order, pious (au)

## LESSON 14

to change, transform,
transfer (ii)

## LESSON 15

## In this lesson we learn the following:

(1) In the previous lesson we have been introduced to the shart. We will learn more about it in this lesson.



Note that both verbs (i.e., in the shart and in the jawāb) are majzūm. That is why ${ }_{\substack{0}}^{0}$ and its 'sisters'
 the verb majzūm. Here are some more examples:

'If you eat rotten food, you will fall sick.'

'If you help Allāh, He will help you and make your foothold firm.' (Qur'ān, 47:7)

'If You do not forgive me and have mercy on me, I shall be among the losers.'



1) كَن 'he who', e.g.:

'He who does an atom's weight of good shall see it.' (Qur'ān, 99:7).
2) Ló 'that which', e.g.:

'And whatever good you do, Allāh knows it.' (Qur'ān, 2:197).
3) 3 ( ${ }^{\text {r }}$ ' whenever', e.g.:

'Whenever you travel I will (also) travel.'
4) ('wherever', e.g.:

- ${ }^{2} \operatorname{Sin}^{2} \sin ^{2} \operatorname{Sin}_{0}^{\circ}$
'Wherever you stay, I will (also) stay.'
An extra $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{o}}$ is often added for emphasis, e.g.:

'Wherever you maybe, death will overtake you.' (Qur'ān, 4:78).

5) كُ 'whichever’, e.g.:

'Whichever dictionary we find in the bookshop we will buy it.'
6) Lo 'whatever', e.g.:

'Whatever you say, we believe you.'

## The tense of the shart and the $j a w \bar{a} b$ verbs:

a) Both of them may be muḍäri', e.g.:

'And if you return (to the attack) We (also) shall return.' (Qur'ān, 8:19). In this case (when the verbs are muḍäri') both the verbs should be majzūm.
b) Both of them may be māḍ̂ , but the meaning is future, e.g.:

'And if you return We shall (also) return. ${ }^{11}$ ' (Qur'ān, 17:8).
The māḍ̂̄ is mabnī, so the conditional words do not effect any change in them.
c) The first may be ma $\bar{d} \overline{\bar{c}}$ and the second $m u d \bar{d} a r i^{\circ}$, e.g.:

'Whoever desires the harvest of the Hereafter, We give him increase in its harvest.' (Qur'ān, 42:20).
In this case the second verb is majzūm.
d) The first may be muḍāri and the second māḍ̂̃, e.g.:
'Whoever stands up (offering șalāt) on the Night of Qadr with faith and hope of reward, his past sins will be forgiven him. ${ }^{(2),}$

[^22]
## LESSON 15

In this case the first verb is majzūm.

## When does the jawāb take © ${ }^{\text {ond }}$ ?

We have seen in the previous lesson two of the situations in which the jawāb al-shart should take ©. Here are the other situations:
3) If the jawāb al-shart is a jämid ${ }^{(3)}$ verb, e.g.:

'Whoever deceives us is not one of us. ${ }^{\text {'(4) }}$
4) If the verb in the jawāb is preceded by ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, e.g.:

'Whoever obeys Allāh and His messenger has indeed achieved a great success.' (Qur'ān, 33:71).
5) If the verb in the jawāb is preceded by the negative Lo, e.g.:

'Whatever may be the circumstances I don't lie.'
6) If the verb in the jawāb is preceded by ${ }^{\circ}$, e.g.:

'Whoever puts on silk (dress) in this world will not put it on in the Hereafter.'(5)
7) If the verb in the jawāb is preceded by $س$, e.g.:

'If you travel, I will (also) travel.'
8) If the verb in the $j a w a \bar{b}$ is preceded by ${ }^{-1}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{m}$, e.g.:

'And if you fear poverty Allāh will enrich you, if He wills, out of His bounty.' (Qur'ān, 9:28).

[^23]

'That whoever kills a human being for other than murder or corruption in the earth, it is as if he has killed all mankind.' (Qur' $\overline{\mathrm{a}}$, 5:32).

NOTE: If the jawāb al-shar! has - ${ }^{\text {G }}$, the muḍāri ${ }^{\circ}$ verb therein is NOT majzüm. (See Nos. 5,6,7 \& 8 above).

(2) We have learnt the word 'S 'how many?' in Book One, e.g.:

كَّمْ كتاباً عنـَكُ ؟ 'How many books you have?'
Here ${ }^{\circ}$ is used to ask a question, so it is called
But if I say:
كَ كَمْ كتابٍ $i$ it means ‘How many books you have!’
Here I am not asking you a question. I am wondering at the great number of books you have, so it is called

The points in which كَمَ الاَسْتْفْهامِيَّةٌ and differ from each other:
a) The tamyiz (6) of

The tamyiz of of may be singular or plural and it is majrūr.
It may be preceded by $\xlongequal[\mathcal{U}]{ }$, e.g.:


It is better to avoid the construction ! كَمْ كُتُبٍ عِنْاَكُ.
b) Each of the two type of has its own intonation in speech, and its own punctuation mark in writing (?,!).

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## LESSON 15

Here are some more examples of كَمَ النَبَرِيَّة:

'How many a small group has overcome a mighty host with Allāh's leave!' (Qur'ān, 2:249).
(3) حَحَّى has two meanings:
a) till, e.g.:

'Whoever comes late should not enter till he seeks permission.'
Here is another example:

'Wait till I get dressed.'
b) so that, e.g.:

'I entered (without seeking permission) so that I might not distract you.'
Here is another example:

'I am studying Arabic so that I can understand the Qur'ān.'
NOTE: The mudāri " which comes after حَتَّى is manṣūb because of a latent ${ }^{\text {حَ }}$ is
(4) $\begin{gathered}\text { ćl } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { is a verb-noun meaning 'take'. It is } a m r \text {. This is how it is isnäded to the other pronouns of the }\end{gathered}$ second person:


In the Qur'ān (69:19):

'Take, read my book.'
(5) We have been introduced to the diminutive in Book Two (Lesson 26).

Here we learn more about it. The diminutive has three patterns:
a) ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$

جَبَلو
The first letter is followed by $\mathbf{u}$, and the second by ay, e.g.: jabal to jubayl.
b)


קِ
The first letter is followed by $\mathbf{u}$, the second by ay and the third by i, e.g., dirham to durayhim.

c) لٌ Lheréce e.g.:


The first letter is followed by $\mathbf{u}$, the second by ay and the third by $\overline{\mathbf{1}}$, e.g. finjān to funayjīn.



'And I was not an unchaste woman.' (Qur'ān, 19:20)

'And I created you before while you were nothing.' (Qur'ān, 19:9).

'They said, "We were not among those who perform șalāt."" (Qur'ān 74:43).
or
'And if they repent it will be better for them.' (Qur'ān, 9:74).

'Whoever has a bitter sickly mouth finds with it the purest fresh water bitter.' This optional omission of the nün, which is the third radical, is peculiar to كانَ:يَكُونٌ.
(7) In The same is true of صَبَاحَ مَسَاءَ ('morning and evening'). We say:

[^25]
## LESSON 15

-'I work day and night.'

- We worship Allāh morning and evening.'


## Vocabulary



等然 contest
to register，to tape－ record（iii） تُبَّـَ تَتْبِيتّا 28 help عَادَ يَعُودُ عِيَادَةٍ loser
 اكاjol





عَ عِّهِّ
فَازَ يَفْوزُ فُوْز اً

to fix，consolidate， strengthen（ii） to become
attached（i－a）
to overtake，catch up（iv）
to blame（a－u）
to ask，enquire（ x ）
to wake so．
up（x） repentance（a－u）
mighty，great accomplish（a－u）
to keep


化

حَوَى يَحْوِي حَوَيَةٍ عَادَ يَعُودُ عَوْداً وَعَوْدَةٍ ）طْرَّنَّ إلتْحَقَ التِتحَاقًا
 L


to repent（from sin），man＇s turning to Allāh in

to be successful，to triumph，achieve， quite（a－u）
acts prohibited by Divine Law weakest أَضْتَفُ（اسْمُ التَّفْضِيلِ）

nick name of the famous Arabic poet Abu Tayyib（literally one falsely claiming to be prophet）
to be linked,
joined (vii)
(gr) word denoting a grammatical tool,
instrument, function
to reach, amount
to (a-u)
to be permissible
(a-u)

LESSON 15


الجاجـزء الكنإلث
القسمب الأول


# Explanation of certain Grammatical Terms \& Symbols 

1. Fathah is the vowel sign ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ) denoting "a".
2. Kasrah is the vowel sign ( $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ ) denoting " i ".
3. Dammah is the vowel sign ( ) denoting "u".
4. Sukūn is the sign ( ${ }^{\bullet}$ ) denoting absence of a vowel.
5. Shaddah is the sign ( ${ }^{\omega}$ ) denoting doubling of the letter. " $\bar{a}$ " is long "a" as in father. " $\overline{1}$ " is long " i " as in machine. " $\bar{u}$ " is long " u " as in rule.
(1) الدرسُ الأَّوُلُ

Sort out the mu'rab (declinable) from the mabnī (indeclinable).
1 - عَيِّن المُعْرَبَ والمَبْنِيَّ فِيما يَاتْتِي :

 مسطماتٌ:معرب، هَذَانِ:معرب، الآنَ:مبنيّ، اللتانْ:معرب، مَنْ:مبنيّ، الله:معرب،

What are the primary endings of the noun?
r - مَا عَالَمَاتُ الإِعْرَابِ الأَضْلِيَّةُ في الاسْمَ ؟
الضَّمَّةُ: : وهي علامةُّ الرَّفْعِ.
الفَتْحَةُ: وهي علامةُ النَّصْبِبِ.
الكَسْرَةُ: وهي علامةُّ الجرِّ.

What are the secondary endings in the following groups:

ب
أ- الأسماء الخمسةِ: علامةُ الرّفِع الواوُ، وعلامة النَّصْبِ الألفُنُ، وعلامة الجرِّ الياءُ . ب- جمع المُذَكرِ السَّالم: علامةُّ الرّفِع الواوُ، وعلامةُّ النَّصْبِ الياءُ، وعلامةُ الجرِّ الياءُ. ج- المُشنَّى : علامةُّ الرّّفع الألفُق، وعلامةُ النَّصْبِ الياءُ، وعلامةُّ الجرِّ الياءُ، What is the jarr-ending in the Diptote?

What is the nasb-ending in the Sound Feminine Plural?



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { اللكسرةُ . }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الفتحةُ . }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) اللدرسُ اللاُوّلِ } \\
& \text { المُعْرَبُ والـمَنْنِيٌ } \\
& \text { (i) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Use a maqsūur noun in three sentences making it marfüu in the first, manṣüb in the second and majrür in the third.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • خَرَجَ الْنَتَ، سمعتُ النَتَى ، ذهبتٌ إلى الْنَتَى } \\
& \text { - V }
\end{aligned}
$$

Use a manqu $\bar{u} s$ noun with the $y \hat{a}$ ' in three sentences making it marfiu " in the first, manṣu $\bar{u}$ in the second and majrūr in the third.
-جَاء القاضِي، رأيتُ القاضِيَ، وقُلْتُ لِلْقاضِي


Use a manqüş noun without the $y \bar{a}$ ' in three sentences making it marfiu " in the first, manṣu $\bar{u} b$ in the second and majriur in the third.

دَخَلَ قاضٍٍ سألتُ قاضياً، ذهبتٌ إلى قاضٍ

 Use a mudāf of the pronoun of the first person singular (المُخْافُ إلى ياءِ المُتخكَ making it marfū ' in the first, mansụub in the second and majrür in the third.

هذا زَمِيلي، رأيتٌ زميلي، سِّمّمتُ على زميلي
Mention the $i$ 'rāb of the words printed in blue.

(1) يحبُّ اللهُ المتقينَ


خَلقَ الله السَّمواتِ والأرضَ


الْتْحْ

(1) الدرسُ الأَّوُلُ
(乏) أين سيَّارةُ أَبيك ؟


- (0) حغظتُ سُورتَّنْ

سورتنن : مفعول به منصوب، وعالامة نَصْبِه الياءُ لِانَّهُ مُشْنَى .
(7) أعرفُ قاضيَ مَكةَّ.

قاضيَ : مفعول به منصوب، وعلامةُّ نَصْبِهِ الفتحةُّ الظاهرةُ لِانَّهُ أُسمٌ منقوصٌ وثَبَتَتِتِ الياءُ
لاِنَّهِ مُضْافٌ .

- خَرَجَ الجَرْحَى من المستشُغَى (V)


- أَخَذَ صَديقي كتابي من حقيبتي (م)



(9) إِشَتَريتُ هذا بـخَمسةَّعَشَرَ ريالاً.

- أنا هُحْامٌ

محامٍ: خبرٌ مرفوعٌ وعلامةُّ رَفْعِهِ ضمةٌ مقدّرةٌ عٌّ على الياء المححذوفةِ .
(ب)
1 1
دَخَلَ: مبني يَخْرُجُونَ: معرب


What are the primary endings in the mudariri"?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - }
\end{aligned}
$$

What are the secondary endings in the Five Forms?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { عالامةُ الرفع ثُبوتُ النونِ، وعلامةُ النصبِ والجزمِ حذفُ النونِ. }
\end{aligned}
$$

What is the jazm-ending in the nāqiş verb?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 理 }
\end{aligned}
$$

What is the raf"-ending in the näqiṣ verb?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الضمةة المقدرةُ } \\
& \text { 1 - } 1
\end{aligned}
$$

What is the naşb-ending in the näqiṣ verb ending in alif?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ع ا ع ا V }
\end{aligned}
$$

What is the jazm-ending in the muda "af verb?
السُّكونُ المقدَّرُ .
(Y) الدّرّرئ الثّاني

> (Y) الدّرسُ الثّاني

Answer the following questions.
1- أَحِبْ عَنِ الأُمْئلَةِ اللاَتِيَةِ.
(Y) خَرَجُوا مِنْ مَكَّةَ وَالشَّمْسُُ تَطْلُعُ، ووَصَلُوا المدينةَ المنورةَ والنَّاسُُ يَخْرُجُونَ من المسجِدِ

النبويِّ بعدَ صلاةِ الظهرِ
( ) هو مُ مُعاوِيُُمُ

 الحالِ باللَّلَّنِ الأَخْضَرِ.
Write in blue the wāw al-'aff ( wā̃v meaning and), and in green the wā̀w al-hāl.

(0) جاءَني الولدُ وهو يَّْكِي ورَجَعَ وهو يَضْحَكُك.
(T) دَخَلَ إسماعيلُ المسجِّ والإمامُ يُقْرَاُ الفاتحةَ.

Name every wāw in the following sentence.
واللّهِ ما غِبْتُ يوهاً وأنا صحيحُ لا هذه السنَّ ولا السَّنَّةَ الماضِيَةَ.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { وَاللهِه: واوُ القَسَمِ مِ } \\
& \text { وأنا صحيحٌ : واوُ الحالِِ. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) خَرَجَ المدرّسُ من الفصلِ وذَهَبَ إلى مكتبِ المديرِ } \\
& \text { (Y) دخلتُ على المديرِ وَهُوَ يَكْتُبُ . }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { رآه وهو يلدخلُ الحمّامَ . } \tag{1}
\end{align*}
$$ Complete each of the following sentences using a hāl clause ( $w \bar{a} w+$ nominal sentence).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) دخلتُ المسجد والإمامُ يخطُبُ . }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) حجَجْتُ وأنا صغيرٌ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (0) مَاتَ عَمِّي وهو صـانِّمٌ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Make each of the following sentences a häl clause, and complete it with a main clause.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { رأَيُّاكَ وأنت تَمْشي في الشارعِ ع. } \\
& \text { (Y) حفظتٌ القُرانَ وأنا طفلٌ . }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. (乏) } \\
& \text { وصَلْتُ المدينةَ والشَّمسُّ تَغُرُبٌ . } \\
& \text { (1) دخلتُ المسجحَّ والمؤذِّنُ يُقِيمُ مُ }
\end{aligned}
$$

What does لِّلَّ signify in each of the following sentences:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • ( }
\end{aligned}
$$

（Y）الدّرسُ الثّني

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (0) قال (0) } \\
& \text { - } 11
\end{aligned}
$$

Give an example from the lesson of the mādī used to express a wish．
جَزَاكَ اللَّه خيراًَ.

Form sentences on the pattern of the example using $ه ل ْ$ and the extra min．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) هُلْ هن خِرٍ ؟ } \\
& \text { (Y) هلْ من جَليٍٍ ؟ } \\
& \text { ( } \\
& \text { ؟《"صِّهِ }
\end{aligned}
$$

What is the opposite of＇لمَرِيض？

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. } \\
& \text { • } 10 \text { - هَاتِ ماضِيَ الأَفْعَالِ الآتَيَةِ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Give the mād $\bar{\imath}$ of each of the following verbs．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. } 17
\end{aligned}
$$

Give the singular of each of the following nouns．

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { • حرامٌ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Give the plural of each of the following nouns．
أخْزابٌ
صِحاحٌ（لغيرِ الحاقل）،

أَكِمَّةٌ

What is the difference between عَبْد عُبَبْدْد and called？
》الُعُبَيْلُ
(

## Answer the following questions.

(1 ) لِانَنَّ المطعَمَ فُتِحَ مُتُأَخراً.
(Y) يُفْتَحُ الساعةَ السادسةَ إلا رُبعاً، وفُتْتَ اليومَ السّاعةَّ السادسةَّ
. ولِلَِ
ووُلِدَ
(0) وُلِدْتُ عامَ خمسةٍ وثمَانينَ وثَلالثمهائةٍ وألْفٍ لِلْهِجْرِةِ

تُقْرأُ سُورَةُ الفاتِحَةِ في كلِّ ركعةٍ (V)
( الذي سُرِقَ كتابُه إدريسُ . الْمُ

Point out the نائب الفاعلِ in the following sentences.
(1) بُنِيَ والإسلاعُ نائبُ الفاعلِ.
(Y) قُتِلَ وعليّ نائب الفاعل.

$$
\text { ( }\left(\begin{array}{l}
\text { لا تُفتَحَ والمكتبةُ نائبُ الفاعل. }
\end{array}\right.
$$


(0) تُتْطَعُ ويلُ نائب الناعل و (1)

(أن يُكتَبَ والعنوانُ نائبُ الفاعلِ (V)
. قُبِّ ( ( 1 )
( الدرسُ الثالِثُ

كُلٌّ مُتَحَرِّكٍ قَبْلَه، نَحْوُ: كَتَبَ ك كُتِبَ.

Change the following verbs in the mād $d \bar{\tau}$ to passive form.
ضُرِبَ، سُمِعَ، ذُبحَ، بُنِيَ، وُلَِِ، وُجِدَ، شُرِبَ، غُسِلَ، أُخِذَ، حُفِظَ،

Change the following verbs in the mudāri' to passive form.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - } 1
\end{aligned}
$$

Read the examples, and then change the following sentences to passive voice.


Point out the نائبُ الفاعِلِ in the following sentences.
(1 ) سُئِلَتْ، قُتِلَتْ : ضميرٌ مستنترٌ تقديرهُ 》هِيَ"، .
(

. تُسْأَلُونَ: الواو ( $(Y)$
 يُسْألون: الواو و


Change the following sentences to passive voice.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) عَمَّ سُئِلْتَ ؟ } \\
& \text { - قُتِلُوا بِالمُسَدَّدَّس (Y) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. } \\
& \text {. (7) }
\end{aligned}
$$

. Write down all the sentences in the passive voice occurring in the lesson and point out the الفاعِل in each of them.




$$
\text { r } 1 \text { - نادِ الاععالِمَ الآتيةَّ. }
$$

Use يَ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { يا حسينُ6، يا زبيرُ، يا حارثُ } 6 \\
& \text { - } 1 \text { - }
\end{aligned}
$$

Write the mansūb form of each of the following nouns.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { سُودانيُّ، }
\end{aligned}
$$

Point out all the mansūb forms occurring in the main lesson.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { بَاكِسْتَانِيٌّ، البُخْحَارِيُّ، النَبَوِيٌّ } \\
& \text { 1 } 19
\end{aligned}
$$

Use

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1 ) إمّا نَعْعَبُ وَإمْا نَذْهَبُ إلى الحَدِيقة . }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - باتِ مضار عَالأفعالِ الآتيةِ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Write the mudtari of each of these verbs.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { يَحْوِي، يَقْبْضُ، يَسْرِقُ، يَمْنَعُ، يَلْلْ غَغُ، يَنْصِبُ، يَصْلِبُ، يَسُرٌ. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Write the plural of each of these nouns.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { قَوَاعِلُ، جَواسِيسُ، لُصُوصٌ، أَحِادِيثُ . } \\
& \text { ب Y - أْدْخِلْ كلَّ كلمةٍ مها يأْتي في جملةٍ مغيدةٍ . }
\end{aligned}
$$

Use each of the following words in a sentence.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( ( ) صَلَّئنا بِمَسِجد الجامعة. } \\
& \text {. سَرَقِ أَحَحْ كُ كُتْبُ (Y) } \\
& \text { ( } \\
& \text {. } \\
& \text { (0) قُتلَ كثيرٌ من النّاسِ في هذه الحْ الحَرْبِ } \\
& \text {. (Y) } \\
& \text { (V) أنا أَنْ عِشْرِينَ سَنَةً . }
\end{aligned}
$$

(
\& - إِقْرَأُ الأُعْدَادَ فِيمَا يَلِي قِرَاءَةً صَحِيحَةً .
 sentences correctly.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {.... تِسْعُعْائةِ (Y) ... (Y) } \\
& \text {.... } \\
& \text {.... } \\
& \text {... أَرْبْعِمِائَ }
\end{aligned}
$$

(ع) الدرسُ الرابعٌ

1 - أجبْ عن الأسئلة الآتيةِ.
Answer the following questions.
( ( ) أرادَ الطالابُ أنْ يَعْرِفُوا نتيجهَّ الاختبارِ الشَّهْرِيِّ.

(

- (乏) الذي أراد أنْ يَخْرُجَ من الفصلِ هو منصورٌ وَلم يَسْمَحْ له المُدَرّسُ بالخُرُورِّ

اشُقُقَّ وِنْهُ ؟

Point out all the ismul-fầ 'il forms occurring in the main lesson and give the māḍ̂̄ and muḍāri' of the verb from which they are derived.

(ع) الدرسُ الرابعُ

r - صُغْ أسماءَ الفاعِلِينَ من الأفعالِ الأتيةِة .
Form ismul-fà $i l$ from each of the following verbs.
قَاتِلْ،


ع - عَيِّنْ أسماءَ الفاعلين فيما يلي
Point out أَسْماءُ الفاعلِينَ in the following sentences.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • خَارِجِين (1 ) }
\end{aligned}
$$


منهـ
Point out all the ismul maf" $\overline{u l}$ forms occurring in the main lesson and give the mād$\overline{\bar{\imath}}$ and muḍāri' of the verb from which they are derived.



Form loom each of the following verbs.
مَقَتْولٌ مَ




Learn the Hijīzzi $m \bar{a}$, and then rewrite the following sentences using this $m \bar{a}$ as shown in the example.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • } \\
& \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

( ( ) الدرسُ الرابعُ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • } \\
& \text { • }
\end{aligned}
$$

Write the mudāri ' of each of the following verbs.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - } 11
\end{aligned}
$$

Write the plural of each of the following nouns.
أيتامٌ ويَتامَى، أقْنَالٌّ، جِهَاتٌ ، عَابِلُونَنَ.

-1
Answer the following questions.




Form the passive voice from the following ajwaf verbs as shown in the examples.

r -عَيِّنِ الأفعالَ الجَوْفاءَ في الأْثلةِ الآتيةِ .
Point out the ajwaf verbs in the following sentences.

Form the lamp le from the following mulla "af verbs as shown in the example.

(0) الدرسُ الخامِسزُ

Form the fum from the following ajwaf wāwì verbs as shown in the example.


Form the السُمُ الفاعِلِ from the following ajwaf ya't verbs as shown in the example.


Form the fum from the following nāqiṣ wāwī verbs as shown in the example.

(0) اللبرسُ الخامِسن

Form the اسُمُمُ الفاعِلِ from the following nāqis yā'ī verbs as shown in the example.


و - صُغْ أسماءَ الناعلين من الأفعالِ الآتيةِ، واذْكُرْ نوعَ كلِّ فعلٍ منها على النحوِ التالي .
Form the lur from each of the following verbs and mention its original form, and other particulars as shown in the example.

(0) الدرسُ الخاهِسُ







Form the fum from the following nāqiṣ wāwī verbs as shown in the example.




 Form the low from each of the following verbs and mention its original form, and other particulars as shown in the example.

(0) الدرسُ الخامِسنُ

1 10

Point out all the examples of اسمُ المفُعُولِ and اسمُم الفاعِلِ occurring in the main lesson, and mention the verb from which each of them is derived, and also the type of this verb.


17 - عيّنْ أنْماءَ الناعلين والمفعولين في الجُمَلِل الآتيةِ واذكر أصلَ كلِّ واحرٍ منها والفعلَ الذي اشُُقَّ منه ونوعَ عَا هنا الفعلِ .
Point out المُمُ المفْعُولِ/ اسْمُمُ العَاعِلِ in each of the following sentences, and mention its original form, the verb from which it is derived, and the type of the verb.


(0) الدرسُ النخاهِسُ
1 1 - هاتِ مضارعَ الأفعالِ الآتيةِ .

Write the mudāri' of each of the following verbs.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { يَطُرُقُ، يَنْطِقُ، يَصْتُبُ . يُ } \\
& \text { 19 - هاتِ جمعَ الكلماتِ الآتية. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Write the plural of each of the following nouns.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Write the singular of each of the following nouns.


# اللدرسُ السَّادِسُ 

1 - أُجِبْ عن الأسئلةِ الآتيةِ.
Answer the following questions.
(1) (1) عَدَدُهُمْ ثلاثونونَ طالباً.





Form the nouns of time and place from the following verbs.


جـ) مَكَانٌ،
د)




Point out the nouns of time and place in the following passages mentioning the pattern of each of them, and the verb from which it has been derived.

(7) اللـرسن السَّادِسز



Point out the nouns of time and place occurring in the main lesson mentioning the pattern of each of them, and the verb from which it has been derived.


## (V) الدرسُ السابع (V)

ا - أَحِبْبَ عَنِ الأسُسئلِة الآتَية.
Answer the following questions.
 لِانَنَّ هذا البقال مُطْفِّعٌ .

Form the nouns of instrument on the pattern of miff $\bar{a} l$-un from the following verbs.


Form the nouns of instrument on the pattern of mif"al-un from the following verbs.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { مِبْرَدٌ } \\
& \text { - 0 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Form the nouns of instrument on the pattern of mif"alat-un from the following verbs.



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I - } 7
\end{aligned}
$$

Point out the nouns of instrument in the following ahadith and mention the pattern of each of them.

(V) الدرسُ السابع (V)

. منه
Point out the nouns of instrument occurring in the main lesson and mention the pattern of each of them and the verb from which it has been derived.

人 - - يِّنْ نوعَ كلٍٍ من المُشتقَّاتِ الآتيةِ.

Mention the name of each of the following derivatives.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (ب) مِكَيَالٌ: اسم الآلة. مَكَكِيلٌ: اسم المعفعول . } \\
& \text { (جـ) فاتحٌ: اسم الفاعل. مِفْتَاحٌ: اسم الآلة. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - } 9
\end{aligned}
$$

Mention the plural of each of the following nouns.

( اللَّرْهُ الثَّامِنٌ

Answer the following questions.

Mention three examples of the nakirah.
كِتَابٌ، قَالَمٌ، دَفْتُرٌ.

Mention three examples of each of the seven categories of the ma rifah.
اسمٌ الإشارةِ: هَذَا، ذلك، هذه.
الاسم الموصول: الذي، الذين، التي .
المُحلّى بـ(ال): الكتابُ، الرَّجُلُ، المسجلُ.
المضاف إلى المعرفة: كِتَابُهُ، كتابُ حاملٍٍ، كتابٌ هذا.
النكِرَةُ المقصودةُ بالنِّدَاءِ: يَا وَلَلُ، يَيا شَيْنُ، وَيا رَجُلُ .
(ץ) استخرِج من الدرسِ ما فيه من النَّكِرَاتِ.

Mention all the nakirah nouns occurring in the main lesson.



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( ( ) الأشياءُ التي اَشْتَرَاها ماللكٌ هي قلمٌ ودوْترٌّ. } \\
& \text {. يَدْرُسُ في مَلْرَسَةِ عُمَرَ الثَّنَوِيَّةِ } \\
& \text {. حَوَتِ اللوحةُ آياتٍ وأحاديَّ (Y) } \\
& \text { r - تَمارِينُ في الدَعْرِفة والنَّكِرَة } \\
& \text { ( ( ) هاتِ ثلاثثةَ أمثلةٍ للنكِكِةِة. }
\end{aligned}
$$

( الدَّرْمُ الثَّامِنُ
(乏) استخرْجْ من الدَّرس ما فيه من المعارفِ وأذكُرْ نوعَ كلِّ واحادٍٍ منها .
Mention all the ma'rifah nouns occurring in the main lesson and specify the category of each of them.




》

Read the following hadith and point out the nakirah and ma'rifah nouns occurring in it, and specify the category of each of the ma'rifah nouns.

( الدَّرْنرُ النَّامِنُ


Change each of the following nakirah nouns to ma'rifah using the method mentioned in front of it.
سيَّارَةٌ المديرِك الوَّسولُ، يَا أُمْتَاذُ.
تمارينٌ عامّةٌّ

Point out the following in the main lesson.
(1 ) مثالين للمُغَافِ إلى معرفةٍ ومثالينِ للمضاف إلى نكرةٍ.

Two examples of muḍäf with ma'rifah nouns as mudāaf ilcayhi, and two examples of muctäf with nakirah nouns as mudāaf ilayhi.

Three examples of اسمُ الفاعلا.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • مثالا لِلنَّسَسَبِ }
\end{aligned}
$$

An example of nasab.
Y - هاتِ جِمعَ الأسماءِ الآتيةِ.

Mention the plural of each of the following nouns.


What is the opposite of ${ }^{\text {a }}$ قَوْ ?
ضِلّه : 》تَحت<< .
(9) الدرسُُ التّاسِعُ
(9) الدرسُُ التّاسِعُ

Answer the following questions.

$$
1 \text { - أجِبْ عن الأسئلةِ الآتيةِ. }
$$

مدرِّسُو القرآنِ الكريم في أَجْتِماعٍ مع المديرِ.
 لإلإصافةِ.
Point out the dual and the sound masculine plural nouns occurring in the main lesson whose nün has been omitted.

الأَسْماءُ المشُّأُةُ المحخذوفةُ نونُها:


الأسماءُ المجموعةُ جَمْعَ مذكرٍ سالماً المحخذوفةُ نونُها :
 - - اقرأ ما يلي ثم أكتْبٌه مع كِتابةِ الأرقامِ الواردةِ فيه بالحروِفِ .

Read the following examples, then write the figures in words.
( إشتريتٌ هذه الساعةَ بِمِائَتْنِ ريالٍ .
(ع) عددُ الطلابِ الهُنوِِ بالجامعة مائنَانِنِ.
(7) عاش عِيسى عليه السلام قبل الَفْنَيْ سنةٍ.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( ( ) جاء من الصين هذا العامَ هِائَتا حاجٍ. } \\
& \text {. (Y) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) هو ماجلّهُ. } \\
& \text { (Y) لا يَخْضُرُ أَخَخَا مسعودٍ لِأنَّ كِلَِْْهما مريضٌ . }
\end{aligned}
$$

There are groups of two words. Make the first mudataf, and the second muldaff ilayhi as shown in the example.



- V

Change the word printed in blue in each of the following sentences to dual as shown in the example.
مع اُسمٍ آخرُه ألفقٌ أو ياءٌ ساكنةٌ.

Make each of the following words mudäff and the pronoun of the first person singular its mudäf ilayhi as shown in the example.

Make the word printed in blue in each of the following sentences mudäf and the pronoun of the first person singular its mudäf ilayhi as shown in the example.

Answer the following question using كِكا كrint.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. (T) عِندي كِلْتَاهُمَا } \\
& \text { (9) كِلْتَاهُمَا مغتوحةٌ (9) } \\
& \text { ( ( ) سُرِقَتْ كِلْتَاهُمَا . (0) أعْرِفْ كِكْتَيْهِمَا . }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { مائَتَيْ، أَخَواهُ طَبِببانِ، أَخَوَيْها، أَبَبَاهُ . }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (9) الدرسُ التّاسِعُ } \\
& \text { (V) عندي ألفُ ريالٍ وعندك ألفانِ، وهنا المباغُ يَكْفِينا . }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - } 7 \text { - أَضِفِ الكلمةَ الأؤلى إلى الثانيةِ فيما يلي }
\end{aligned}
$$

(9) الدرسُ التّاسِعُ
. كِاَلْمُمَا ضَعيفٌ (1.)

سا - ضَعْ فِي الفَراع فيما يأتِي أُسََ إشارةٍ مناسباً للبعيلِ .
Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the suitable demonstrative pronoun indicating distance (انْمُ الإشارة للبعيا).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ع أ هاتِ مُضار عَ الأفعالِ الآتيةِ . }
\end{aligned}
$$

Give the mudāri' of each of the following verbs.


Give the plural of each of the following nouns.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ا } 17 \text { - هاتِ مغردَ الأسماءِ الآتيةِ. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Give the singular of each of the following nouns.

( • ا الدرسُ العاشِرُ

1 - أَحِبْ عن الأسئلةِ الآتيةِ.
Answer the following questions.
(1) (1) لم يَحْضُرْ لِإنَّهُ كانَ مريضاً.
. هُوْ المُراقِبُ (Y)
 r - ت بمارينُ في الجحملةِ الاسميّةِ والجملةِ الفعليّةٍ .
( ) استَخْرِجْ ما في الدرس من الجُملِلِ الاسميّةٍ وعيِّنْ نوعُ الصَّلْرِ في كلِّ واحدةٍ

- R

Point out all the nominal sentences occurring in the main lesson, and specify the type of the beginning in each of them.


Point out all the verbal sentences occurring in the main lesson, and specify the type of the beginning in each of them.

(1 (1) الدرسُ العاشِرُ

( (\%) حَوِّل المصادرَ الواردة في الجملِ الآتيّة إلى مَصادَر مُؤوَّلةً .
Change the masdar in each of the following sentences to masdar mu'awwal.

What is the taqditr of the maşdar mu'awwal in this ayyah in terms of maṣdar .

Give three examples of the nominal sentence which begins with particles resembling the verb.

Give three examples of the verbal sentence which begins with the complete verb.

Give three examples of the verbal sentence which begins with the incomplete verb.
( ( ) كَانَ الجَوُّ حَارّاً. (Y) لَيْسَ الَقَلَم مكسوراً.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( } \\
& \text { رَنَّ الجَرَسُ و (Y) } \\
& \text { (1) جلستِ الطـالبةٌ. } \\
& \text { (V) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1.) الدرسُ العاشِرُ } \\
& \text { تَمَارِينُ عَامّةٌ . }
\end{aligned}
$$

Use each of the following incomplete verbs in a sentence.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) أَخَذَ الطالبُ يَقْرُأُ الُ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Give the mudarari of each of the following verbs.


```
(1) الدرْسُ الهادِي عَشَرَ
```

(1 (1) الدرْسُ الحادِي عَشَرَ
ا - أحِبْ عن الأسئلةٍ الآتَيةِ.

Answer the following questions.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( ( ) أراد حاملٌُ أن يذْهبَ إلى النادِي الرِّياضيِّيٌ . } \\
& \text { (Y) أَتَى الحسنُ بالطُّبَاثِيرِ من غُرْفِةِ المُرَاقِبِب. } \\
& \text { (Y) اسْمُهُ مُنيِيرٌ } \\
& \text {. (ع) هو مِنْ بِريططانِيَا } \\
& \text { • r - تمارينُ في المُّبْتَـَأِو والَْبَبر }
\end{aligned}
$$

Use each of the following nouns in a sentence as mubtada'.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. (1) } \\
& \text {. أُحْمَلُ وأخُوهُ مُجتَهِهِانِ (Y) } \\
& \text {. المُسْنمُونَ يُصَلُّونَ } \\
& \text {. ( ) ( ) } \\
& \text {. (0) مَنَارتَا الْمَسْجِحِ عالِيتَانِانِ } \\
& \text {. الطالِبَاتٌ عِنَلَ الملديرةِ (7) } \\
& \text { • قَلَمُ مَاجِلٍ على (V) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (9) } \\
& \text { (1•) }
\end{aligned}
$$

(Y) اجْعَلْ كلَّ آسمٍ مها يأَتِي خَبرَاً.

Use each of the following nouns in a sentence as khabar.
. السَّيَّارَتَانِ مَفْنُوحَّتانِّانِ

(Y) السَّيَّارَةُ جَمِيلَةٌ
.
(0) الطّأَلِباتُ مُتَّحَحِجِّاتٌ

(أينَ بيتُك (V)

( 1 ( ) مَنْ أنت
(1•)
(I ) المدرِّسُ عِنْدَ المديرِير


Use the word المعرِّرُ as mubtada' in five sentences, the khabar being a muffad in the first, a zarf in the second, a prepositional phrase in the third, a verbal sentence in the fourth, and a nominal sentence in the fifth.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - مغرداً في الأولى : المأِرِّرُ جَدِيدٌ . }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - جملةً أْسميةً في الخامسةِ: المحَرِّسُ صَوتُّهُ جَمِيلٌ . }
\end{aligned}
$$


هات ثناتَ جملِ خبرٌ كلِّ واحاةٍ منها ظرفٌٌ .

Give three sentences the khabar in each being a zarf.
(0) هاتِ ثلاثَ جملٍ خبرُ كلٍّ واحاةٍ منها جارٌّ وهجرورٌ.

Give three sentences the khabar in each being a prepositional phrase.

| (1) الطّعَامُ في الثَّلاجةِ |
| :---: |
| (r) الألعمالٌ بالنِّيَّاتِ |
| (Y) الحمحلُ لِّلِّ |



Use each of the following nouns in a sentence as mubtada' its khabar being a nominal sentence. Make the noun given in brackets the mubtada' of this nominal sentence.


Point out all the nominal sentences occurring in the main lesson in each of which the mubtada' has been omitted.

Point out all the nominal sentences occurring in the main lesson, and specify the type of khabar in each of them.

(1 (1) الدرْسُ الحادِي عَشَرَ

(IY) الدَّرّْنُ الثانِي عَشَرَ
1 - أَحِبْ عن الأسُسلةِ الآتيَّة.

## Answer the following questions.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • (1 ) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. } \\
& \text { ( ) ( ) سَافَرَ الملدرِّن في عُطلةِ الصّيفِ إلى الفِلِّبِّنِ } \\
& \text { • } \\
& \text {. Y } \\
& \text { ( ا ( ) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Point out the zurüf occurring in the main lesson, and specify whether they are zurūf al-zamān or makän.

( ا Y) اللَّرْسُ الثنانِي عَشَرَ


Point out the mabnī zurüf occurring in the main lesson.
-
Point out in the main lesson words that are functioning as zurüf.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) أيَ سافرتَ هنَه السنةَ ؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Point out the zurūf in the following sentences, and specify whether they are zurūf al-zamān or makān.



Point out the zurüf in the following ayyah, and specify whether they are zurüf al-zamän or žurüf makān

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) عِشاءً: ظرف زمان . (Y) فقَكمم: ظرف مكان . }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { • (0) اليومَ: ظَرْف زَمْارِّ } \tag{7}
\end{align*}
$$

Give three sentences in each of which a number functions as a zarf.


Give three sentences in each of which a demonstrative pronoun (o, $0,1 / \mathrm{l}$ zarf.
-

( أينَ كنُتَ ذالك اليومَ؟

Use each of the following zurūf in a sentence.
ذهبتُ إلى المسجد تَّْلَ الأذانِ .
خَرَجْنا من الفَصْل تِعْاُ الدَّرَّن
（IY）الدَّرّْنُ الثانِي عَشَرَ
إِنْتِرْنِني عِنْلَ المسجِدِ
لا تَقِفْ أَّامَامُ البابِ
جلستُ حَلْفَ بِلالٍ
．نِمْتُ تَحْتَ شَجَرَقِ
رَفَعَ اللّهُ فوقنَّا سَبْعَ سَمَوْرِّ


r－تَمارين في 》 الَوْ

Rewrite each of the following sentences using ${ }^{\circ}$ لَ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) لو ضَرَبَني ذاك الوَلَدُ لَضَرَبْتُهُ . } \\
& \text { (Y) لو عرفتُ أنّ الملدرِّسَ مسافرٌ ما جا جِئتُ . } \\
& \text { ( }(\text { ) لو تأخّرتُ دَقِقِقَتَيْنِ لَفَاتَتْنِي الطائرةُ } \\
& \text { (乏) لو سمعتَ تِلاوَوَة هذا القارئِ لَبكيتَ } \\
& \text { (0) لو قرأتَ هذه القِصَّةَ لَضَحِكْتَ كثيراً أَ } \\
& \text { (T) لو عرفتُ أنَّه يكذِبُ ما ساعَدْتُهُ ه } \\
& \text { (V) لو زادتْ دَرَجاتي بِنِصْفِ دَرَجةٍ لَنجَحْتُ بِتُديرِ مُمْتازٍ. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Complete the following sentences．
(1) لو اجتنهَذْتُ ما رَسَبْتُ.

（Y）لو أكلتَ ذَلِكَ الطّعامَ الفاسِدَ لَمَرِّهِتَ （乏）لو تأخّرنا لَفاتَتْنا ركعٌّ الٌ


Use ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{g}$ in two sentences. The jawäh of the first sentence should be affirmative, and that of the second should be negative.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { لو زُرتنِي أمسِ لاكَكلتَ طَعاماً لذِيذاً . } \\
& \text { لو عرفتُ أنَّك مريضنّ ما تأخَّرْتُ • } \\
& \text { ع - تَّمارين عامّةٌ }
\end{aligned}
$$

General questions.
(1) هات مضار عَالأْعالِ الآتيةِ.

Give the mudarit of each of the following verbs.


Give the singular of شِّداد ${ }^{2}$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { زائِرُ }{ }^{2} \text { شديلٌ } \\
& \text { • (Y) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Give the plural of ${ }^{2}$. جَرِّسْسٌ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Give the opposite of ${ }^{\text {un }}$
(0) نَفَعَعْ

Use each of the following words in a sentence.
(IY) الدَّرّسُ الثاني عَشَرَ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { هذا البيتُ خالٍ . } \\
& \text { نُقِقلَ الجَريحُ إلى المُستشْفَى } \\
& \text { عَنْدَما وَصَلْتُ المدينةَ المنورةَ أْمْتَبْبَنَي أُصْدِقائي في المطار . } \\
& \text { يَضُرُّني الجُلُوسُ تحتَ المِرْوَحةِ . } \\
& \text { سَاعَدَني أضْدِقائي عَلَّى شِراءِ السيّارةِ . } \\
& \text { تأخّرتُ فَفَاتَنْنِي الطائِرةُ } \\
& \text { زرْتُ صَدِيقي فرَحَّبَ بِيْ }
\end{aligned}
$$

أَأحِبْ عن الأسئلة الآتية.
Answer the following questions.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) يأتي الوفلُ من إحْلَى جامعاتِ نَنْجِيريا . }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { تَمارينُ في لامِ الاْمرِ } \\
& 1
\end{aligned}
$$

Point out all the instances of لا لا لأُمْ occurring in the main lesson.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { r علِ }
\end{array}
$$

Point out the läm al-amr in each of the following examples, and vocalize it correctly.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - (7) } \\
& \text { • (1) } \\
& \text { ( } \\
& \text { (0) لِيْساعِانْ } \\
& \text {. لِيَجِلسنْ } 6 \text { (V) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Write each of the following verbs with läm al-amr, and vocalize the läm and the verb correctly.



- ع

Give five sentences containing läm al-amr:
（IM）الدرسُ الثّالِثَّ عَشَرَ
（1）لِيْدْخُلِ الطابُبُ قاعةَ الاختبارِ ．

（Y）لِنَجلِسنْ في المطُعْمِ وَلْنُشَرَبِ العصيرَّ


تَّمارين في لا الناهية ．

Read the following examples of the lāal－nahiya，and vocalize the verb following it in each of them．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( ( ) لا يَدْخُلْ. } \\
& \text { ( ( ) لا لا يَكْتُبْ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1ヶ) لا يَمْنَعْ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { آَخِرة. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the verb given in brackets preceded by $l \bar{a}$ al－nahiya，and vocalize the verb correctly．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (7) لا لَ يَجْلِنْ } \\
& \text { (乏) لا يَنَمْ. } \\
& \text { ( } \text { ( } \text { لا يَسْخَرْر. } \\
& \text { (V) } \\
& \text { لِّحْ } \\
& \text { (9) لا يَرْفَغْ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Give three examples of la al－nahiya used with the third person．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • ( ) لا يَرْفَعْ أَحَحُ رَأَسَهُ مِنَ السُّجُودِ قَبْلَ الإمامِ } \\
& \text {. لا يَلْعَبْ أَحَدٌ في سَاحَحِّ المَسْعِحِ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Ir) الدرسُ الثّالِلَّ عَشَرَ } \\
& \text {. } \\
& \text { تمارينُ في الكَزْمْ بالطلَبِ } \\
& \text { - } 1
\end{aligned}
$$

Point out the jawāb al-talab in each of the following sentences, and vocalize it correctly.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. } \\
& \text { (1) } \\
& \text { (9) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Fill in the blank in each of the following examples with the verb given in brackets after making the necessary changes.

Give three examples of الجَزْمُ بِالطَّأَبِ
( (1) قِفْ نَسْألْ هذا الرَّجُلَ عَنِ العٌنْوانِ . - تَعالَ نأْكْ (Y)
.

Form the mudbah from the following nouns.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { تَمَارينٌ عامّة. }
\end{aligned}
$$

General questions.

- هاتِ جَمْعَ الكلماتِ الآتية.

Write the plural of each of the following nouns.

(1 (1 الدرسُ الثّالِثَّ عَشَرَ
. Y هاتِ مُفْرَدَ الأسماءِ الآتيةِ
Write the singular of each of the following nouns.
جَوَابٌ قَكِ
r - هاتِ مضارعَ الأفعالِ الآتيةِ.
Write the mudāri' of each of the following verbs.

,
然 "

( ) الد الدرٌ الرَّابِع عَشَرَ

أَجِبْ عن الأسئلةِ الآتيةِ.
Answer the following questions.
.
 - هو عبلُ الهادِي. لا
تَمارينُ في الشَّرْطِ وجَوَابِ الشَّرْطِ
 Point out shar! and the jawäh al-shar! in each of the following sentences. If the jawäb al-shar! has © ${ }^{\text {© }}$, mention the reason.

(1) الدرسُ الرَّابِعْ عَشَرَ


Use in two sentences of your own without using $\overline{3}$ in the jawāb al-shart.
(1) إذا كتب الطالابٌ الواجباتِ فَرِحَ بهم الملدرِّنُ .
(Y) (Y) إذا انْنْتَىَى الدرسُ خَرَجَ الطُّلابُ من الفصلِ

- إذا دَخَلْنَا المسجِلَ صَلَّينا رَكْتْتَيْنِ
r - باْْْخِلْ 》إذا
Use إذا in four sentences of your own. The jawäb al-shart should be:
(1 (1 جُملةً اُسْمِيَّة في الاؤلَى
a) a nominal sentence in the first example.
إذا أرَذْتَ أنْ تَنَامَ فَغَرْفَتِي مَفتوحةٌ.

b) an $a m r$ in the second,

إذا سَمِعْتَ الأَّانَ فَأْهَبْ إلى المسِجد .

c) a verb with the lam al-amr in the third,

إذا رَأى أَحَلُكم أحمحََ فَلْيْنْألْهُ عن سَبَبِ غِيابِهِ .

d) and a nahy in the fourth.

إذا دَخَلْتَ المسجِدَ فلا تَجْلِسْ حَتَّى تُصَلِّيَ رَكعتَيْنِ .

> (10) اللـرسُ الخامِسَ عَشَرَ

Answer the following questions.
(إنْ) .

Each of the following examples contains two sentences. Combine them using ${ }^{\circ}$ and make the necessary changes.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. (1) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( } \\
& \text {. (§) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (V) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (9) إنْ تَبْ سيَّارتَكَ أشنرهِا }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • (11) } \\
& \text { • (I Y) إنْ تَصُمْ غداً أصُمْ } \\
& \text { • إن تَقْقلِ الحقَّ تَنْج } \\
& \text {. إنْ تْزَرْني أزُرْكُ (1) (1) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. يأتِي في السَّاعةِ الرّابعةِ (Y) }
\end{aligned}
$$

```
(10) الدر رئ النامِسْنَ عَشَرَ
```

Y -

Each of the following examples contains two sentences. Combine them using the conditional word given in brackets, and make the necessary changes.

Add $\sigma$ to the $j a w a \bar{b} b$ wherever necessary in the following sentences and explain why it should be added.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1 ) مَنْ جَلَّ وَجَلَ. } \\
& \text { (Y) } \\
& \text { أَسمية). }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( ( ) (r) مأَّأْ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (0) } \\
& \text { ( ( ) } \\
& \text { ( ( ) ( ) }
\end{aligned}
$$

(^) هن جاء متأُخِّرًاً فَا تَسْمَحْ له بِالدُّخُول. (جوابُ الشّرطِ فعل طلبيّ 》نَهْي"). (9) إن أنْجَحْ بتقديرِ مصتازٍ أَفأَحْصُلُ على جائزة ؟ (جوابٌ الشّرطِ فعل طلبيٌّ - (》)
(1 ا إنْ تَرَهُ صحيحاً فَمَا أراه صحيحاً. (جوابٌ الشّرطِ مُعْتَرِن بـ>ما النافِيَةِ") .








 (Y.)

Each of the following examples contains two sentences. Combine them using the läm al-amr as explained in the first example, and make the necessary changes.
(1) (1) مَنْ أراد أَن يَدْخُلَ الجَنَّةَ فلْيَعْمَلْ صالِحاًا .



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (7) إنْ تَأَتِ المَّاعةَ العاشرةَ تَجِذْنْي في البيت إن شاء اللهُ . }
\end{aligned}
$$

(10) الدر مُّ الحامِسْنَ عَشَرَ



(V)

 بِالفاءِ فَاْْكُرْ السَّبَبَبِ
Point out the conditional word, the short and the jawāb in the following examples. If the jawāb has taken explain why it has taken it.



を－هاتِ عَشَرَةَ أمثلةٍ للشّرْطِ والحَوابِ على أنْ يكونَ الجوابٌ في كلِّ واحلٍِ منها على النَّحْوِ النَّالِي
Give ten examples of shar！with the following as their jawäb：
a）a nominal sentence
（1）جمالةً أْسميَّةُ
مَنْ أرادَ أنْ يَقْرَاًَ هذا الكتابَ فَهُوْ في المَكْتَبَةِ ．

b）an cmr
إذا رأيتَ إبراهيمَ فَخُذْ منه رَقْمَ جَوَّالِِهِ.
c）a nahy

إذا جاءَكَ بلالٌ فلا تَقُلْ له شيئًاً.
( ) فِفْالً طلبيّاً 》الاستفهام《< .
إذا سَأَلْنِي المديرُ عَنْكَ فَماذا أقولُ له ؟
e）a verb preceded by lan
(0) هُقْتْرِناً بِ بِلَنْ<< .

مَنْ لَم يَنْجَحْ في هنا الاخْتبارِ الَبَسِطِ فَلَنْ يَنْجَحَ في الاختبارِ السَّنَويِّ．
f）a verb preceded by the negative $m \bar{a}$
(Y) مُقْتَرِناً بِ بِ

مَهْمَا أنسَ فما أنسَ قَوْلَكَ الجَمِيلَ ．
g）a verb preceded by saufa

مَنْ جَاءَ متأَخِّراً فَسَوفَ يَشْرَحُ لَهُ المدرِّسُ الدُّروسَ السابِّةَةَ ．

```
(10) اللدرسٌ الخامِسَ عَشَرَ
```

h) a verb preceded by $s a$

مَنْ نَسِيَ كِتَابَه فَسَيَجِدُ نُسْخَةً منه عندَ المراقِبِ.
i) a jāmid verb


j) a verb preceded by qad

مَنْ فَهِمَ هذا الدّرسَ فَقَدَ فَهِمَ الكتابَ كَكْلَّهُ
ه - أَدْخِلْ كُلّاً من أَدْواتِ الشّرطِ الآتيةِ في جملةٍ مغيدةٍ
Use each of the following conditional words in a sentence


Change in the following sentences.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Y) كَمْ مِن طالبٍ غاب اليومَ! } \\
& \text { كَ كَمْ ساعةٍ نِمْتَ ! }
\end{aligned}
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) كَمْ باباً للمسجدِ الحرامٍ ؟ كَمْ مسجداً في هذه المدينةِ الصغيرةِ ؟ } \\
& \text { كَمْ دواءً تَتَنَاوَلُ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Specify the meaning of حَتَّى in each of the following sentences, and vocalize the verb following it.
 (Y) إنتظِرْ حتّى أتَوضَّاًَ ( (بمعنى إِلى ) .
(r) قال النَّبَّ

- بِمعنَى
( ) و وقال
- (بِعْنَى إلى)


- 

 Make sentences using
تَمارينُ في النصْغِيرِ.
صَغِّرِ الأسماءَ الآتيَة، وَآْكُرْ وَزْنَ كُرِّ منها بعدا التصغير .

Form the diminutive of each of following nouns


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (0) إِنتظرْ حَتَّى يَيُوْوُوا . }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (10) الدرسُ الخامِسَ عَشَرَ } \\
& \text { تَمارينُ فِي 》حَّىَى . }
\end{aligned}
$$

(10) اللدرسُ التحامِسَ عَشَرَ


تَّمارين عامةٌ .
General questions.

- هاتِ مُضارِعَ الأفعالِ الآتيةِ.

Write the mudāri of each of the following verbs.



- بات

Write the mudāri" of each of the following verbs.
يُسَجِّلُ
 يَسْتَيْقِظِّ
r - هات جمعَع الأسماءِ الآتية.
Give the plural of each of the following nouns.


[^0]:     ماضِيِّهـا

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ - This should be pronounced as-sayyārāt-i. For the sake of uniformity, I write the definite article al- even with the solar letters. -الحَمُم means the male relative of the husband such as his brother and his kasher.

[^2]:    Näih chl-ailil is the subject of a verb in the passive voice. See Lesson 3.
    Al-muf ith fith $($ المerg $)$ is an adverb of time or place. See Lesson 12.
    H-mal"ïl lullul (المْنُعْولُ له ) is the noun that gives the reason for doing a thing.
    
    

[^3]:    ${ }^{12}$ See Key to Book Two, Lesson 18:3. There tawkīd is written as ta' kid ${ }^{\prime}$. Both terms are in use.
    ${ }^{13}$ See Lesson 21.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1+}$ Marfū ' and manṣūb are common to both nouns and verbs while majrūr is peculiar to nouns and majzūm to verbs.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ i.e., may Allāh preserve your speech-organ. It is said in appreciation of a beautiful statement. It signifies 'How beautifully you have said it!'

[^6]:    ${ }^{2}$ See also Lesson 34.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ The letters (أ، ت، ي، ن) which are prefixed to the mudāri' as in يكتُب، تكتُبُ، أكتُبُ، نكتُُ are called 'letters of
    

[^8]:    ＇CE＇stands for＇Christian Era＇．We do not use AD as it stands for＇Anno Domini＇in Latin which means＇in the year of （our）Lord＇．

[^9]:    ${ }^{3}$ Not to be confused with manṣūb (حَنْصُوب) which is with the letter صص.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ This pattern can be represented by the formula 1 ā2i3-un, i.e., the first radical is followed by a long āa and the second radical is followed by a short i .
    ${ }^{2}$ This pattern can be represented by the formula ma12 $2 \overline{\mathrm{u}} 3$-un, i.e., an extra ma- is prefixed to the first radical, and the second radical is followed by a long ū.

[^11]:    For sälim and non-sülim verbs see Key to Book Two, Lessons 26 through 29.
     . This also applies to the näqis.

[^12]:    ${ }^{3}$ The in derived from the passive form of the verb. That is why the passive form of the verb is given in the main book. But here in the Key the active form is given as it is easier to understand.

[^13]:    'The verb شَوَى يَشْوِي is lafịff maqrīn, but this rule is common to nāqiss yā't̀ and lafịf maqrīn.

[^14]:     should have been on the pattern of maf"al.

[^15]:     Wherever this combination occurs it is changed to ī, i.e., the $w$ is omitted and $i$ gets a compensatory lengthening. It should be noted that words like ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Z} \mid{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ phonetic system the combination aya and awa are changed to ā, so miclayat-un becomes miqlãt-un, and mişlawat-un from صَفَا يَصْغُو to filter, strain becomes mişlàt-un.

[^16]:    'Here are some examples of the masdar mu'awwal:
    In the place of raf':
    
    الإسالامُ أَنْ تُؤُوْنَ باللهُ
    'Islam means that you believe in Allāh.' (Here it is khabar = الإسلامُ الإِيْمانُ باللّهُ
    
    (Here it is fà'il = يَنْبَخِي كتابةُ العنوانِ بِوُضُوٍِ

    In the place of nasb:
    

    In the place of jarr:
    تَعالَ قبلَ آلْ تَخْرْرُج
    

[^17]:    ${ }^{1}$ The expression shibhu jumlah literally means 'that which resembles a sentence.'
    ${ }^{2}$ Words like تَحْتْتَ 'under', فَوْقَ 'above', 'woْ 'with' are not prepositions in Arabic. Prepositions like هِ are particles, but words like
     'under the water.'.

[^18]:    ${ }^{3}$ It means that a believer is like a mirror to another, i.e., just as a mirror shows a man the blemishes he may have on his face, a believer points out to his fellow-believer his defects that he may not perceive himself. This hadith is reported by $A b \bar{u}$ Dāwūd, Kitāb al-Adab:57.

[^19]:    
    ${ }^{2}$ Because both these words end in alif which is säkin (

[^20]:    

[^21]:    ${ }^{2}$ For the verb-noun see Lessons 1 and 2.

[^22]:    ' The meaning is, 'If you return to sins, We shall return to punishment.' Allāh says this to the Jews.
    Hacīth reported by Bukhārī, Kitāb al-Īmān:25; and al-Nasā’̄̄, Kitāb al-Īmān:22

[^23]:    
    ${ }^{+}$Ḥadīth reported by Muslim, Kitāb al-Īmān:164.
    ${ }^{5}$ Hadīith reported by Bukhārī, Kitāb al-Libās:25.

[^24]:    The tamyīz (النَّمْمِيز) is a noun that comes after to specify what how many denotes. This word is fully dealt with in Lesson 30.

[^25]:     al-Mutanabbī (915-965 C.E).

