

ALI 676 – Arabic Level 8 Unit 2

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Session 4: Lessons 10, 11 and 12



Overall break-down

- Review
- Lesson 10
- Lesson 11
- Lesson 12

Lesson 10 – ism fa3il and Maf3ool (Subject and Object)

In Arabic, the word used for the subject (the 'doer' of an action) is **فَاعِلٌ**. It is made from the verb **فَعَلَ** by placing an **ألف (alif)** after the first letter. The middle letter is with a **—** and the last letter is with a **—**.

تَحَرَّجَ ← عَجَّاجٌ

Plural	جمع	Dual	ثنى	Singular	فرد
فَاعِلُونَ	فَاعِلَانِ	فَاعِلٌ	فَاعِلٌ	فَاعِلٌ	مذكر Masculine
فَاعِلَاتٌ	فَاعِلَاتَانِ	فَاعِلَةٌ	فَاعِلَةٌ	فَاعِلَةٌ	مؤنث Feminine

عَبَدُوا رَّبَّهُمْ
All are devoutly obedient to Him. (10:26)

وَلَا تُشْرِكْ بِمَعْبُدَاتِكُمْ مَا عَابَدَ
Nor will you worship that which I worship. (109:3)

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Lesson 11 – Jumlay Fa3liyah (verbal sentences)

A verbal sentence begins with a verb, followed by the subject. In some cases, the subject is followed by an object. The *F'raab* of the subject is **—**; the *F'raab* of the object is **—**.

وَقَتْلَى دَاوُدَ جَالُوتَ
Dawood killed Jaloot. (2:251)

In verbal sentences, the verb always appears in the singular form, even in cases where the subject following the verb is dual or plural.

قَالَ رَجُلَانِ
The two men who believed said. (5:23)

In verbal sentences, verbs appear to be dual or plural only when the subject is hidden in the verb.

قَالُوا مَا آمَنَّا يَا كُفِرُوا
They (all) said, "We believe in Allah." (40:84)

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Review - lessons 9

Who, whom	مَنْ	Whoever	مَنْ شَاءَ
From who	مِمَّنْ	Whom	مِمَّنْ شَاءَ
To whom	لِمَنْ	Whom	لِمَنْ شَاءَ
Whose	مِمَّنْ	Whose	مِمَّنْ شَاءَ
Whose	لِمَنْ	Whose	لِمَنْ شَاءَ

مَنْ شَاءَ مِنْكُمْ يَخْرُجْ
Whoever you wish, let him go. (24:55)

مَنْ يَخْرُجْ مِنْكُمْ فَلْيَخْرُجْ
Whoever goes out of you, let him go. (24:55)

مَنْ يَخْرُجْ مِنْكُمْ فَلْيَخْرُجْ
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Lesson 12 – Idha (when)

إِذَا is a conditional word. It generally indicates the present tense, even when it is followed by a past tense verb: **إِذَا + ماضِي = مضارع**:
إِذَا مَكَاتَ نَصْرُكَ وَكَوْنُ الْقَشْعِ
 When comes Allah's help and victory. (110:1)

Examples for exceptions to the above rule:

عَتَّى إِذَا رَكِبُوا فِي الْكُفْيَاتِ
Until, when they were in the boat. (18:71)

عَتَّى إِذَا بَلَغَ مَطْلُوبَ الْيَوْمِ
Until, when he reached the setting of the sun. (18:86)

Scripture footer text

Review - lessons 9

Who, whoever	مَنْ	Whatever	مَا/مَهْمَا
Those who	أَمْثَا (أَنْ + مَا)	Wherever	أَيْنَمَا
If, the one	إِمَّا (إِنْ + مَا)	When	إِذَا
If	إِنْ/إِنَّا	Which so ever	أَيُّ/أَيْنَمَا
If	لَوْ		

مَنْ يَعْمَلْ سُوءًا يُجْزَ بِهِ،

He who does wrong will have the recompense thereof. (4:123)

فَإِذَا طَعِمْتُمْ فَانْتَشِرُوا

When you have eaten, then disperse. (33:53)

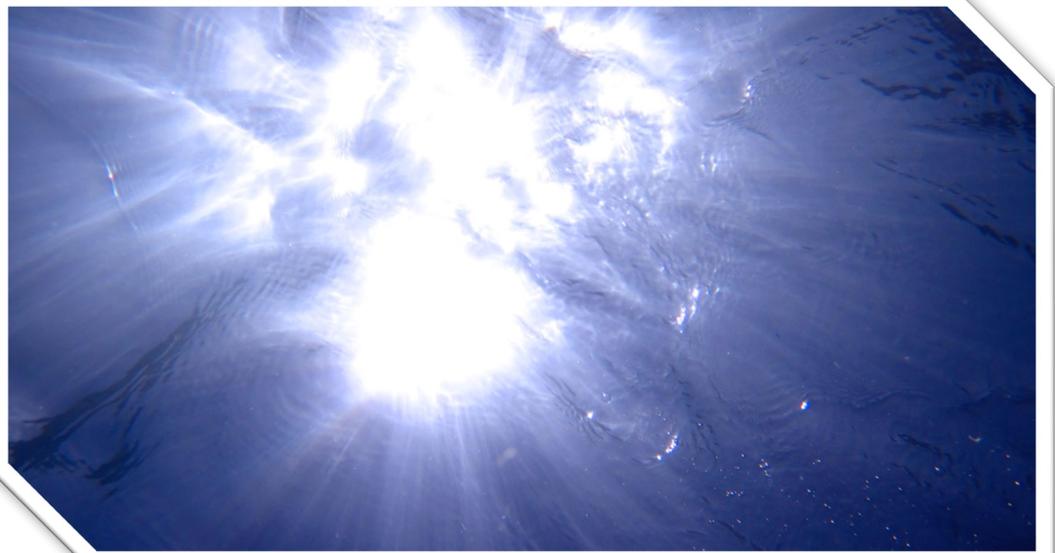


وَلَوْ شَاءَ رَبُّكَ لَجَعَلَ النَّاسَ أُمَّةً وَاحِدَةً ۗ

If your Lord had wished, He would have made men one people. (11:118)

وَإِلَّا تَغْفِرْ لِي وَتَرْحَمْنِي أَكُنْ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ

And unless you forgive me and have mercy on me, I should indeed be lost. (11:47)



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In Arabic, the word used for the subject (the 'doer' of an action) is **فَاعِلٌ**. It is made from the verb **فَعَلَ** by placing an **ألف (alif)** after the first letter. The middle letter is with a **—** and the last letter is with a **ُ**

خَرَجَ ← خَارِجٌ

Plural جمع Dual مثنى Singular مفرد

فَاعِلُونَ	فَاعِلَانِ	فَاعِلٌ	مذكر Masculine
فَاعِلَاتُ	فَاعِلَتَانِ	فَاعِلَةٌ	مؤنث Feminine

كُلُّ لَهُ قَانُونَ

All are devoutly obedient to Him. (30:26)

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ

Nor will you worship that which I worship. (109:3)

The word used for object (which is affected by the action of the subject) is **مَفْعُولٌ** (*maf'ul*). It is made from the verb **فَعَلَ** by placing a **مَ** before the first letter and a **وُ** after the second letter.

خَلَقَ ← مَخْلُوقٌ

Plural	جمع	Dual	ثنى	Singular	مفرد
مَفْعُولُونَ		مَفْعُولَانِ		مَفْعُولٌ	مذكر Masculine
مَفْعُولَاتٌ		مَفْعُولَتَانِ		مَفْعُولَةٌ	مؤنث Feminine

وَذَلِكَ يَوْمٌ مَّشْهُودٌ

That will be a day of testimony. (11:103)

وَمَا نَحْنُ بِمَسْبُوقِينَ

And we are not to be frustrated. (56:60)

Verbs are of two types:

1. *لازم* (*lazim*), i.e. intransitive, meaning the action is limited to the subject. It has no effect on anyone or anything. Thus, it does not require an object; e.g.:

He sat	قَعَدَ	He lied	كَذَبَ
He got out	خَرَجَ	He was truthful	صَدَقَ

2. *متعدى* (*Muta'adi*), i.e. transitive, meaning the action by the subject is passed on to the object (which can be a person or thing); e.g.:

He wrote	كَتَبَ	He killed	قَتَلَ
He hit	ضَرَبَ	He opened	فَتَحَ


Exercise

sample

He left	تَرَكَ	He heard	سَمِعَ
He knew	عَلِمَ	He helped	نَصَرَ
He was silent	سَكَتَ	He was safe	سَلِمَ
He concealed	كَتَمَ	He drank	شَرِبَ
He hit	ضَرَبَ	He wrote	كَتَبَ
He cursed	لَعَنَ	He sat	جَلَسَ

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In verbal sentences, verbs appear to be dual or plural only when the subject is hidden in the verb.

قَالُوا آمَنَّا بِاللَّهِ
They (all) said, "We believe in Allah." (40:84)

For the subject which is in the broken plural form, the preceding verb can be of the opposite gender.

قَالَ نِسْوَةٌ

The ladies said. (12:30)

The nouns which appear to be feminine (ending with ة) are preceded by a verb which is either masculine or feminine, since there are no opposites for those nouns in masculine form.

فَسَجَدَ الْمَلَائِكَةُ

The angels bowed. (15:30)

يَسْأَلُونَكَ مَاذَا يُنْفِقُونَ

They ask you what they should spend (in charity). (2:215)

وَقَالُوا قُلُوبُنَا غُلْفٌ

They said, "Our hearts are wrappings." (2:88)

وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ

And be steadfast in prayer. (24:56)

Lesson 12 – Idha (when)

إِذَا is a conditional word. It generally indicates the present tense, even when it is followed by

a past tense verb: إِذَا + ماضي = مضارع

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ

When comes Allah's help and victory. (110:1)

Examples for exceptions to the above rule:

حَتَّى إِذَا رَكِبَا فِي السَّفِينَةِ

Until, when they were in the boat. (18:71)

حَتَّى إِذَا بَلَغَ مَغْرِبَ الشَّمْسِ

Until, when he reached the setting of the sun. (18:86)

إِذْ is used to remind one of something in the past, even when it is followed by a present tense

verb. The word اذْكُرُوا (remember) is hidden in the sentence starting with إِذْ.

إِذْ + مضارع = ماضي

إِذْ يَقُولُ الْمُنَافِقُونَ

When the hypocrites said. (8:49)

وَإِذْ يَرْفَعُ إِبْرَاهِيمُ الْقَوَاعِدَ

And remember Ibrahim raised the foundations...(2:127)