

## LESSON 15

In this lesson we learn the following:

1) How to say in Arabic, “don’t go”. We have learnt in the previous lesson that اِذْهَبْ means “go!” Now we learn that “don’t go!” is لَا تَذْهَبْ. As you can see it is the *mudâri*, but with the omission of the *dammah* of the third radical. The particle لَا used here is called لَا النَّاهِيَّةُ (the prohibitive لَا) while the لَا in لَا أَفْهَمُ الْفَرَنْسِيَّةَ “I don’t understand French,” is called لَا النَّاقِيَّةُ (the negative لَا). Note the following :

You go. : تَذْهَبُ

You don’t go. : لَا تَذْهَبُ

Don’t go! : لَا تَذْهَبْ

Here are some more examples:

Don’t sit here! لَا تَجْلِسْ هُنَا

Don’t write with red pen! لَا تَكْتُبْ بِالْقَلَمِ الْأَحْمَرِ

Don’t go out of the class! لَا تَخْرُجْ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ

Don’t worship the shaytân! لَا تَعْبُدِ الشَّيْطَانَ

Note that in the last example the third radical has *kasrah* due to التِّقَاءُ السَّاكِنِينَ.

Here is the *isnâd* if this verb to the other pronouns of the second person:

لَا تَذْهَبْ يَا بِلَالُ

lâ tadhhab

لَا تَذْهَبِي يَا آمِنَةُ

lâ tadhhab-î

لَا تَذْهَبُوا يَا إِخْوَانُ

lâ tadhhab-û

لَا تَذْهَبْنَ يَا أَخَوَاتُ

lâ tadhhab-na

2) ‘The boy almost laughed,’ means that he was at the point of laughing, but did not laugh. This idea is expressed in Arabic by the verb كَادَ يَكَادُ :

كَادَ الْوَلَدُ يَضْحَكُ ‘The boy almost laughed.’

كَادَ الْمُدَّرْسُ يُخْرَجُ 'The teacher was about to leave.'

The *mudâri'* is يَكَادُ :

يَكَادُ الْجَرَسُ يَرِنُ 'The bell is about to ring.'

يَكَادُ الْإِمَامُ يَرْكَعُ 'The imâm is about to perform *rukû'*.'

Note that كَادَ/يَكَادُ is followed by a noun, and then by a verb in the *mudâri'* :

كَادَ + a noun in the nominative case (مرفوع) + a verb in the *mudâri'*.

3) We have learnt that the negative particle used with the *mudâri'* is لا, e.g.:

لَا أَفْهَمُ الْفَرَنْسِيَّةَ 'I don't understand French.'

لَا نَذْهَبُ إِلَى الْمَلْعَبِ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ 'We don't go to the playground on Fridays.'

If مَا is used with the *mudâri'*, the verb refers to the present time only. Note the

difference between لَا and مَا :

لَا أَشْرَبُ الْقَهْوَةَ 'I don't drink coffee' i.e. as a habit, but مَا أَشْرَبُ الْقَهْوَةَ means 'I am not drinking coffee now.'

4) Note that 'I eat' is أَكُلُ. It is originally أَأَكُلُ but the combination أَأ becomes آ.

In the same way 'I take' is آخُذُ for أَأَخُذُ, and 'I command' is أَمُرُ for أَأْمُرُ.

5) إِنَّمَا أَنظُرُ إِلَى الصُّورِ 'I am only looking at the pictures'. إِنَّمَا means 'only'. Here are some more examples:

أَنْتَ لَا تَكْتُبُ الدَّرْسَ . إِنَّمَا تَكْتُبُ رِسَالَةً 'You are not writing the lesson. You are only writing a letter.'

إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ 'Actions are judged only by intention.'

إِنَّمَا الصَّدَقَاتُ لِلْفُقَرَاءِ 'Charity is only for the poor.'

## Exercises

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1. Correct the following statements.
2. Read the following examples of لَّا النَّاهِيَّةُ .
3. Rewrite the following verbs using لَّا النَّاهِيَّةُ .
4. Learn the *isnâd* of the *mudâri* ' with لَّا النَّاهِيَّةُ to other pronouns.
5. Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs in the *mudâri* '. Note that these verbs are preceded by لَّا النَّاهِيَّةُ .
6. Learn the difference between لَّا النَّاهِيَّةُ and لَّا النَّافِيَّةُ .
7. Learn the following rule regarding two *hamzahs* coming together.
8. Learn the use of كَادَ .
9. Learn the use of مَا with the *mudâri* '.
10. Learn the use of فِعْلُ التَّعَجُّبِ .
11. Rewrite each of the following underlined sentences using فِعْلُ التَّعَجُّبِ .

## Vocabulary

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مَقْعَدٌ	seat
فِي أَثْنَاءِ	during
يَا أَبَتِ	O my father!
كَذَبَ يَكْذِبُ	(a-i) to tell a lie
بَكَى يَبْكِي	(a-i) to cry, to weep
انْقَلَبَ	it overturned
الطَّرِيقُ	way