

## LESSON 16

In this lesson we learn the following:

1) The verb يُرِيدُ 'he wants', with *isnâd* to all the pronouns, e.g.:

مَاذَا تُرِيدُ يَا بِلَالُ؟ 'What do you want, Bilal?'

أُرِيدُ مَاءً 'I want water.'

مَاذَا تُرِيدُونَ يَا إِخْوَانُ؟ 'What do you want, brothers?'

نُرِيدُ أَقْلَامًا 'We want pens.'

مَاذَا تُرِيدِينَ يَا لَيْلَى؟ 'What do you want, Lailâ?'

Note that the initial letters denoting the *mudâri* 'أ, ن, ي, ت' have *dammah*. This happens when the verb has four letters in the *mâdi*. You will learn more about this in Book 3.

The *mâdi* of the verb is أَرَادَ 'he wanted'. And 'I wanted' is أَرَدْتُ, and 'you wanted' is أَرَدْتَ.

2) We have learnt the interrogative and the negative مَا, e.g.:

مَا اسْمُكَ؟ 'What is your name?'

مَا فَهِمْتُ الدَّرْسَ 'I did not understand the lesson.'

Another kind of مَا is the relative مَا which means 'what', or 'that which', e.g.:

نَسِيتُ مَا قُلْتَ لِي 'I forgot what you told me.'

أَشْرَبُ مَا تَشْرَبُ 'I will drink what you drink.'

لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ 'I don't worship what you worship.'

In Arabic this is called مَا الْمَوْصُولَةُ.

3) We have learnt ذُو. In the accusative case it becomes ذَا, e.g.:

فِي فَصْلِنَا طَالِبٌ ذُو شَعْرٍ طَوِيلٍ 'In our class there is a student with long hair.'

رَأَيْتُ طَالِبًا ذَا شَعْرٍ طَوِيلٍ 'I saw a student with long hair.'

أُرِيدُ مُصْحَفًا ذَا حَرْفٍ كَبِيرٍ 'I want a copy of the Qur'ân with large letters.'

4) Proper nouns on the same pattern of فَعْلٌ are diptotes (مُنْوَعٌ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ), e.g.:

زُحَلٌ , زُفْرٌ , هُبَلٌ . The word هُبَلٌ is the name of a pre-Islamic deity , زُحَلٌ means Saturn, and زُفْرٌ is a name.

This pattern of proper names is called مَعْدُولٌ .

Note the i'rabُ الإِعْرَابُ ( declension) of this type of nouns:

خَرَجَ عُمَرُ 'Umar went out.'

سَأَلْتُ عُمَرَ 'I asked Umar.'

كَتَبْتُ إِلَى عُمَرَ 'I wrote to Umar.'

5) We have learnt in Book I some words denoting colours, e.g., أَصْفَرٌ , أَحْمَرٌ , أَسْوَدٌ

أَبْيَضٌ . This is the masculine singular form. The feminine singular form is on the

pattern of فَعْلَاءُ :

بَيْضَاءُ أَبْيَضٌ

سَوْدَاءُ أَسْوَدٌ

حَمْرَاءُ أَحْمَرٌ

Both the masculine as well as the feminine forms are diptotes.

Here are some examples of the feminine form:

شَعْرُ رَأْسِي أَسْوَدٌ , وَلِحْيَتِي بَيْضَاءُ 'The hair of my head is black, and my beard is white.'

هَذِهِ الشَّجَرَةُ خَضْرَاءُ 'This tree is green.'

السَّمَاءُ زَرْقَاءُ 'The sky is blue.'

There is only one plural for both the masculine and the feminine forms.

It is on the pattern of فُعْلٌ , e.g.:

الهُنُودُ الْحُمْرُ 'the red Indians.'

من هَؤُلَاءِ الرَّجَالِ السُّودِ، وَأُولَئِكَ النِّسَاءُ السُّمْرُ؟ 'Who are these black men, and those brown women?'

6) The proper name عَمْرُو is written with a *wāw* which is not pronounced. This is done to differentiate it from عُمَرُ. This *wāw* is, however, omitted in the accusative case because in this case their spellings are different:

سَأَلْتُ عَمْرًا ('Amr-an) is written with *alif*, while سَأَلْتُ عُمَرَ ('Umar-a) is written without it because it is a diptote, and diptotes have no *tarwīn*.

7) أينَ أَخُوكَ الْحُسَيْنِ؟ 'Where is your brother Husain?'

Here, the noun الْحُسَيْنِ is called *badal* البَدَلُ. It is a substitute for أَخُوكَ. The *badal* is in the same case as the *mubdal minhu* المَبْدَلُ مِنْهُ i.e. the noun for which it is the substitute. Here are some more examples:

بِنْتُهُ زَيْنَبٌ طَبِيبَةٌ 'His daughter, Zainab is a doctor.'

رَأَيْتُ زَمِيلَكَ عَبَّاسًا 'I saw your classmate, Abbas.'

كَتَبْنَا إِلَى أَسْتَاذِنَا الدُّكْتُورِ بِلَالٍ 'We wrote to our professor, Dr. Bilal.'

8) أُخْرَى means 'another'. Its feminine is أُخْرَى , e.g.:

غَابَ الْيَوْمَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ وَطَالِبٌ أُخْرَى 'Today Ibrahim and another student were absent'

عِنْدِي قَلَمٌ أُخْرَى 'I have another pen.'

سَأَلْتُ مُدْرَسَنَا وَمُدْرَسًا أُخْرَى 'I asked our teacher and another one.'

زَيْنَبٌ مِنْ أَمْرِيكَ ، وَفِي الْفَصْلِ طَالِبَةٌ أُخْرَى مِنْ أَمْرِيكَ 'Zainab is from America , and there is another student from America in the class.'

حَفِظْتُ سُورَةَ الرَّحْمَنِ وَسُورَةَ أُخْرَى 'I memorised sûrat al-Rahmân and another sûrah.'

Both أُخْرَى and آخِرُ are diptotes.

9) The word أَشْيَاءُ is a diptote.

10) The difference between الْقُرْآنُ and الْمُصْحَفُ : A copy of the Qur'ân is called الْمُصْحَفُ. That is why we can say : عِنْدِي مُصْحَفَانِ 'I have two copies of the Qur'ân.'

هَذَا مُصْحَفٌ هِنْدِيٌّ، وَذَلِكَ مُصْحَفٌ مِصْرِيٌّ 'This is an Indian edition of the Qur'ân, and that is an Egyptian edition.'

But it is wrong to use the word قُرْآنُ in the above contexts.

11) مَا أَكَلْتُ شَيْئًا means 'I did not eat anything', or 'I ate nothing.'

Here are some more examples:

مَا رَأَيْتُ شَيْئًا 'I saw nothing.'

مَا قَرَأْنَا شَيْئًا 'We read nothing.'

12) وَرَقٌ مُسَطَّرٌ 'ruled paper'

وَرَقٌ غَيْرُ مُسَطَّرٍ 'unruled paper'

صَحِيحٌ 'correct'

غَيْرُ صَحِيحٍ 'incorrect'

مُسْلِمٌ Muslim

غَيْرُ مُسْلِمٍ non-Muslim

Note that the word غَيْرٌ is *mudâf*, and so the following word is *majrûr*.

## Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.
2. Correct the following statements.
3. Fill in the blanks with the verb يُرِيدُ with *isnâd* to suitable pronouns.
4. The teacher asks every student these two questions:

ماذا تُرِيدُ؟ وماذا يُرِيدُ زَمِيلُكَ؟

5. Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the feminine form of the colour word used in the sentence corresponding to it as shown in the example.
6. Underline the words denoting colours in the following sentences.
7. Fill in the blanks with suitable words denoting colours.
8. Learn the examples of مَعْدُول words.
9. Learn the orthography of عَمْرُو .
10. Read the following sentences and learn the words أُخْرَى and آخَرُ.
11. Fill in the blanks with أُخْرَى or آخَرُ .
12. Fill in the blanks with ذَا or ذُو .
13. Read the following examples of the relative مَا .
14. Learn the three kinds of مَا .
15. Learn the following.
16. Learn the difference between المُنْحَفُ and الْقُرْآنُ .
17. Learn the use of غَيْرُ .

## 📖 Vocabulary

مُصْحَفٌ	copy of the Qur'an	ضَيْقٌ	narrow	طَبَاشِيرٌ	chalk
حَلْوَى	sweetmeat (diptote)	آخَرُ	another (diptote)	زَهْرَةٌ	flower
صَفٌّ	row	أَسْمَرٌ	brown (diptote)	بَلَدِيَّةٌ	municipality
قَمَاشٌ	cloth	مُسَطَّرٌ	ruled	زُحَلٌ	Saturn
نَمُودَجٌ	sample	غَابَ يَغِيبُ	(a-i) to be absent		
صُورَةٌ	picture	اِشْتَرَى يَشْتَرِي	to buy		
شَيْءٌ	thing	مِلفٌ	file		