

LESSON 21

In this lesson we learn the following:

1) The use of **لَمْ**: It is a negative particle. It is used with the *mudâri'*. It brings about two changes:

- it turns the *mudâri'* into *mâdi* in meaning, and
- changes the *mudâri'* from *marfû'* to *majzûm*, e.g.:

يَذْهَبُ 'He goes.' → لَمْ يَذْهَبْ 'He did not go.'

The endings of the *mudâri'* *majzûm*:

a) The *dammah* of the third radical is omitted in the four forms:

لَمْ يَذْهَبْ → ya-dhhab-**u** → lam ya-dhhab

لَمْ تَذْهَبْ → ta-dhhab-**u** → lam ta-dhhab

لَمْ أَذْهَبْ → a-dhhab-**u** → lam a-dhhab

لَمْ نَذْهَبْ → na-dhhab-**u** → lam na-dhhab

b) As in the *mudâri'* *mansûb*, the *nûn* is omitted from the following forms in the *mudâri'* *majzûm* also:

لَمْ تَذْهَبِي → ta-dhhab-**ina** → lam ta-dhhab-**i**

لَمْ تَذْهَبُوا → ta-dhhab-**ûna** → lam ta-dhhab-**û**

لَمْ يَذْهَبُوا → ya-dhhab-**ûna** → lam ya-dhhab-**û**

c) The two forms **يَذْهَبْنَ** and **تَذْهَبْنَ** remain unchanged:

لَمْ يَذْهَبْنَ → lam ya-dhhab-**na**

لَمْ تَذْهَبْنَ → lam ta-dhhab-**na**

Here are some examples of **لَمْ**:

لَمْ أَفْهَمْ هَذَا الدَّرْسَ 'I did not understand this lesson.'

أَحْضَرَ الطُّلَّابُ الْجُدُدُ؟ 'Did the new students attend?'

لا، لَمْ يَحْضُرُوا 'No, they did not attend.'

الطالِبَاتُ لَمْ يَذْهَبْنَ إِلَى الْمَكْتَبَةِ 'The female students did not go to the library.'

If نَذْهَبُ، أَذْهَبُ، تَذْهَبُ، يَذْهَبُ are followed by *hamzat al-wasl* the last letter takes a *kasrah* to avoid التِّقَاءُ السَّاكِنِينَ , e.g. :

أَلَمْ تَكْتُبِ الرَّسَالَهَ؟ 'Did you not write the letter?' (a lam taktub-i-risâlah?)

لَمْ تَحْفَظِ الطَّالِبَةُ الْقُرْآنَ 'The female student did not memorise the Qur'ân.'

2) لَمَّا : It is also a negative particle, and is used with the *mudâri* . It acts exactly like لَمْ . It means 'not yet', e.g.:

لَمَّا أَشْرَبِ الْقَهْوَةَ 'I have not yet taken coffee.'

﴿ وَلَمَّا يَدْخُلِ الْإِيمَانُ فِي قُلُوبِكُمْ ﴾ 'Faith has not yet entered into your hearts.'

ذَهَبَ أَبِي إِلَى مَكَّةَ، وَلَمَّا يَرْجِعْ 'My father went to Makkah, and has not yet returned.'

After لَمَّا the verbs can be omitted, e.g.:

أَخْرَجَ الطُّلَّابُ؟ 'Have the students gone out?'

لَمَّا 'Not yet', i.e. لَمَّا يَخْرُجُوا 'They have not yet gone out.'

3) Parts of speech : in Arabic there are only three parts of speech:

a) nouns (الاسم), like: قَبْلَ، هَذَا، أَنَا، هُوَ، قَلَمٌ، كِتَابٌ

b) verbs (الْفِعْلُ), like: كَتَبَ، يَكْتُبُ، أَكْتُبُ، لَيْسَ

c) particles (الْحَرْفُ), like: سَ، لَمْ، نَعَمْ، لَمْ، لا،

4) Nominal and verbal sentences (الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ وَالْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ) : This has been explained in Lesson 1.

5) مَهْلًا means 'slowly please, don't hurry'.

6) مَا عِنْدِي قَلَمٌ وَلَا كِتَابٌ 'I have neither pen nor book.'

Here are some more examples:

مَا فِي الثَّلَاجَةِ مَاءٌ وَلَا عَصِيرٌ 'There is neither water nor juice in the fridge.'

مَا فِي جَيْبِي رِيَالٌ وَلَا قِرْشٌ 'There is neither riyal nor qirsh in my pocket.'

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.
2. Learn the use of لَمْ .
3. Answer the following questions in the negative using لَمْ .
4. Answer the following questions in the negative using لَمْ .
5. Learn the endings of the *mudâri* 'marfû' and the *mudâri* 'mansûb'.
6. Rewrite the following verbs using لَمْ .
7. Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs in the *mudâri* '.
8. Draw one line under the *mubtada* ' and two lines under the *khobar*.
9. Distinguish the nominal sentences from the verbal sentences.
10. Specify nouns, verbs and particles in the following sentences.
11. Learn اللاتي which is another form of اللاتي .

Vocabulary

اسْتِقْبَالٌ	reception	اسْتَرِحْ	take rest!
رَيْسٌ	president	أَتَى يَأْتِي	(a-i) to come
فَرْقٌ	difference	اللاتي = اللاتي	
مِثَالٌ	example	مَمْنُوعٌ	forbidden
مَهْلًا	Slowly, please. don't hurry		
حَضَرَ يَحْضُرُ	(a-u) to attend		