

LESSON 7

In this lesson we learn the following:

- 1) ذَهَبْتُمْ dhahab-tum 'you (masc. pl.) went'. أَكَلْتُمْ 'you ate' :
مَاذَا أَكَلْتُمْ يَا إِخْوَانُ؟ 'What did you eat, brothers?'
- 2) ذَهَبْتُنَّ dhahab-tunna 'you (fem. pl.) went'. قَرَأْتُنَّ 'you read' :
أَقْرَأْتُنَّ هَذِهِ الْمَجَلَّةَ يَا أَخَوَاتُ؟ 'Did you read this magazine, sisters?'
- 3) ذَهَبْنَا dhahab-nâ 'we went'. سَمِعْنَا 'we heard' :
مَا سَمِعْنَا الْأَذَانَ 'We did not hear the adhân.'
- 4) رَأَيْتُمُوهُ 'You saw him'. We say:
رَأَيْتُهُ ra'aitu-hu 'I saw him.'
رَأَيْتَهُ ra'aita-hu 'You saw him'
رَأَيْتِهِ ra'aiti-hi 'You (fem. sing.) saw him'

Note that in the last example the pronoun هُ (hû)⁵ has changed here to هِ (hî). This change is for vocalic harmony. The combination 'ti-hî' sounds better than 'ti-hû'. Here are some more examples of this kind of change :

بَايْتُهُ baitu-hû, but فِي بَيْتِهِ baiti-hî (for fî bait-i-hû)

مِنْهُ min-hu, but فِيهِ fi-hî

As you have seen in these examples the accusative pronoun is directly added to the verb. But in the case the verb with the pronoun of the second person masculine plural like رَأَيْتُمْ a wâw has to be added between the verb and the pronoun, e.g.:

رَأَيْتُمُوهُ 'You saw him' (ra'aitum-û-hu).

⁵ The *dammah* of هُ is long if it is preceded by a short vowel, e.g. لَهِ la-hû, رَأَيْتُهُ ra'aitu-hû. And it is short when it is preceded by a consonant or a long vowel, e.g., مِنْهُ min-hu, كَتَبُوهُ katabû-hu. This rule applies also to هِ hi, e.g. بِي-hî, but فِيهِ fi-hî.

رَأَيْتُمُوهُمْ 'You saw them.'

رَأَيْتُمُوهَا 'You saw her.'

رَأَيْتُمُوهُنَّ 'You saw them.'

Here are some more examples:

غَسَلْتُمُوهُ → غَسَلْتُمْ + هُ 'You washed it.'

قَتَلْتُمُوهُمْ → قَتَلْتُمْ + هُمْ 'You killed them.'

سَأَلْتُمُوهَا → سَأَلْتُمْ + هَا 'You asked her.'

5) كَانَ 'he was' : It is used in a nominal sentence, e.g. :

كَانَ بِلَالٌ فِي الْفَصْلِ 'Bilâl was in the class.' → بِلَالٌ فِي الْفَصْلِ 'Bilâl is in the class.'

كَانَ الْمُدْرَسُ فِي الْمَكْتَبَةِ 'The teacher was in the library.' → الْمُدْرَسُ فِي الْمَكْتَبَةِ 'The teacher is in the library.'

كَانَ الْقَلَمُ تَحْتَ الْكِتَابِ 'The pen was under the book.' → الْقَلَمُ تَحْتَ الْكِتَابِ 'The pen is under the book.'

كَانَتْ زَيْنَبُ فِي الْمَطْبَخِ 'Zainab was in the kitchen.' → زَيْنَبُ فِي الْمَطْبَخِ 'Zainab is in the kitchen.'

You will notice here that the *khavar* in each of these examples is a clause :

في المكتبة، في المطبخ، تحت الكتاب. No change takes place in a clause after the introduction of كَانَ. But if the *khavar* is a noun it is rendered *mansûb* after the introduction of كَانَ, e.g.:

كَانَ بِلَالٌ مَرِيضًا → بِلَالٌ مَرِيضٌ 'Bilâl was sick.'

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ We will learn this in Lesson 25

6) Note the following:

رَجُلٌ ذُو لِحْيَةٍ 'a bearded man'

الرَّجُلُ ذُو اللِّحْيَةِ 'the bearded man'

In the first example ذُو qualifies an indefinite noun, and in the second example a definite noun الرَّجُلُ. We know that the adjective of a definite noun should also be definite. But ذُو is *mudâf* and cannot take ال.⁶ So this is overcome by making the *mudâf ilaihi* definite by adding ال. So in رَجُلٌ ذُو لِحْيَةٍ the *mudâf ilaihi* remains indefinite and in الرَّجُلُ ذُو اللَّحْيَةِ it becomes definite (اللَّحْيَةِ). Here are some more examples:

عِنْدِي كِتَابٌ ذُو غِلَافٍ جَمِيلٍ 'I have a book with a beautiful cover.'

الْكِتَابُ ذُو الْغِلَافِ الْجَمِيلِ غَالٍ 'The book with the beautiful cover is expensive.'

فِي قَرْيَتِنَا مَسْجِدٌ ذُو مَنَارَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ 'In our village there is a mosque with one minaret.'

الْمَسْجِدُ ذُو الْمَنَارَةِ الْوَاحِدَةِ قَدِيمٌ 'The mosque with one minaret is old.'

7) The letter *mîm* in أَنْتُمْ، كِتَابُكُمْ، هُمْ، كِتَابُهُمْ، ذَهَبْتُمْ has *sukûn*. And this *sukûn* changes to *dammah* when followed by *hamzat al-wasl*, e.g. :

بَيْتُكُمْ → بَيْتُكُمُ الْجَدِيدُ (bait-u-kum-u-l-jadîd-u)

رَأَيْتُمْ → أَرَأَيْتُمُ الْإِمَامَ؟ (a ra'aitum-u-l-imâm-a)

كِتَابُهُمْ → كِتَابُهُمُ الْقَدِيمُ (kitâb-u-hum-u-l-qadîm-u)

أَسَأَلْتُمْ ابْنَهُ؟ → أَسَأَلْتُمُوهُ (a sa'altum-u-bna-hu)

8) أَبَشِّرْ : It literally means 'rejoice at the good news'. It is said in reply to a request and implies 'Don't worry. You will get what you want.'

9) ثُلُثٌ 'one-third': Fractions meaning 'one third,' 'one fourth,' 'one fifth,' etc up to one tenth are on the pattern of فُعُلٌ. The *dammah* of the second letter ع is mostly omitted. ثُلُثٌ and سُدُسٌ, however, retain it.

⁶ See the Key to Part 1, p.12.

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.
2. Mark the correct statements with (✓), and the incorrect ones with (x).
3. Answer the following questions. These questions are *not* based on the lesson.
4. Change the *fâ'il* in each of the following sentences to feminine.
5. Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the correct form of the verb.
6. Rewrite the following sentences using كَانَ as shown in the examples.
7. Read the examples and then read the following sentences paying special attention to the *sukûns* followed by *hamzat al-wasl*.
8. Learn the use of the accusative pronouns.
9. Read the examples and then fill in the blanks with ذُو.
10. Learn the use of ذَاتُ.
11. Make a sentence with each group of words using أَمَّ and أَمَّ.
12. Learn the fractions.
13. Use each of the following words in a sentence.

Vocabulary

مَكْنَسَةٌ	broom	الْأُسْبُوعُ الْمَاضِي	last week
نَظَّارَةٌ	spectacles	مَنَارَةٌ	minaret
صُورَةٌ	picture	لِحْيَةٌ	beard
صَابُونٌ	soap	عَالٌ	high, loud (fem. عَالِيَةٌ)
عَصِيرٌ	juice	مُلَوَّنٌ	coloured
كُرَّةُ الْقَدَمِ	football	صَبَاحٌ	morning
سُلَّمٌ	staircase	نِصْفٌ	half
عَجَلَةٌ	wheel	مَشَى	he walked
إِذَاعَةٌ	broadcasting, radio	أَخَذَ	he took
الْبَارِحَةَ	last night	وَضَعَ	he placed
بُرْتُقَالٌ	orange	وَجَدَ	he found
كُرَّةُ السَّلَّةِ	basketball	بَحَثَ عَنْ	he looked for