



استوديو العربية

ARABIC-STUDIO.COM

Part D

Basic Arabic Grammar

Comprehensive Arabic Grammar for Beginners

Saqib Hussain



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ARABIC-STUDIO.COM

Course Code: TAS004D

Basic Arabic Grammar

PART D

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Introduction

This is the fourth and final part of a series of four courses (*Basic Arabic Grammar: Parts A - D*). By the end of the this fourth course students should be able to recognise almost all of the grammatical constructions in any Arabic text, and understand the text with the use of an appropriate dictionary.

This fourth part focuses on using weak verbs, adverbs, conditional sentences and numbers. There are ten video lessons which accompany this textbook. Students will also need the accompanying Anki cards to derive maximum benefit from this course.

This grammar course assumes that students have completed *Basic Arabic Grammar: Parts A - C*.

It is suggested that students work through the ten chapters in this course in the following manner:

1. Read through each chapter;
2. Watch the video lesson for the chapter;
3. Re-read the chapter - you should now have a thorough understanding of the main grammar points covered;
4. Memorise the vocabulary for the chapter using the vocabulary lists and Anki (see the documents *Understanding the Vocabulary Lists* and *Using Anki* for how to set up Anki flashcards on your computer and smartphone);
5. Attempt all of the translation exercises in writing, check your answers in the Answer Key, and make sure you've understood any mistakes that you made;
6. As you work through the textbook, periodically review the translation exercises from prior chapters until you're able to complete them orally, without hesitation.

31 Hamzated Verbs

Hamzated Verbs are those which have a ء *hamzah* as one of their radicals.

The main difficulty with hamzated verbs is the orthography of the hamzah. Most of the rules you will need are covered in the course 'Reading and Writing the Arabic Script'. The remaining irregularities associated with hamzated verbs are covered in this chapter.

A Initial Double Hamzah

When we have two hamzahs at the start of a word, the second of which has a sukūn, we elide them to form a long vowel.

Consider the following examples of the pre- and post-elision forms of the verb [أَمِنَ] *to be safe*, which are contrasted with the verb [فَعَلَ] *to do*. Note that the pre-elision forms (in grey) are only given for illustrating how elision works – we would only actually ever use the post-elision forms.

Form	[فَعَلَ] <i>to do</i>	[أَمِنَ] <i>to be safe</i> Pre-elision	[أَمِنَ] <i>to be safe</i> Post-elision
Basic: Imperfect 1st Person Singular (<i>I</i> -form)	أَفْعَلُ	أَأْمِنُ	أَمِنُ I am safe
Form 4: Perfect 3rd Person Masculine Singular (<i>He</i> -form)	أَفْعَلِ	أَأْمِنُ	أَمِنَ ¹ to believe / he believes
Form 4: Imperfect 1st Person Singular (<i>I</i> -form)	أُفْعِلُ	أُؤْمِنُ	أُؤْمِنُ I believe
Form 4: Imperative 3rd Person Masculine Singular (<i>He</i> -form)	أَفْعِلْ	أَأْمِنْ	أَمِنْ believe!
Form 4: Verbal Noun	إِفْعَالٌ	إِئْمَانٌ	إِيْمَانٌ faith

1 Form 3 of أَمِنَ would also look like this in the perfect tense, as an ا is introduced after the first radical. For verbs which begin with hamzah therefore, we will indicate in the vocabulary list whether a particular verb is in Form 3 or Form 4.

B The Disappearing Hamzah

In the following verbs, the hamzah is omitted in the imperative. The imperatives given here are for the 3rd Person Singular (*he*-form). These are conjugated like regular imperatives, for which see Chapter 28.

Verb		Imperative	
to take	أَخَذَ	take!	خُذْ
to eat	أَكَلَ	eat!	كُلْ
to order	أَمَرَ	order!	مُرْ ²
to ask	سَأَلَ	ask!	سَلْ

C Form 8

In some hamzated verbs where the hamzah is the first radical, it elides with the initial *ت* of Form 8. The most common of such verbs is أَخَذَ *to take*, which becomes اِتَّخَذَ (rather than اِتَّخَذَ) - see vocabulary list for usage and meaning.

2 For the verb أَمَرَ and سَأَلَ, the initial hamzah in the imperative can be recovered if the imperative is preceded by a *و* or a *ف*; so we have, for example, *وَأْمُرْ* and *فَسَأَلْ*.

Vocabulary

to affect (s)	أَثَرَ (فِي)
to be affected (by)	تَأَثَّرَ (مِنْ)
to grieve over; to be sorry for, regret (s) VN	أَسِيفَ [ـ] (عَلَى) أَسَفًا
to be in pain	تَأَلَّمَ
to pay attention to (s) VN	أَبَهَ [ـ] (لِ) أَبَهَا
to delay (s)	أَخَّرَ (ه)
to be delayed	تَأَخَّرَ
to assure (s of/that)	أَكَّدَ (لِ ه/أَنَّ)
to be sure (of)	تَأَكَّدَ (مِنْ)
to beg leave, ask permission (from for)	إِسْتَأْذَنَ (ه فِي)
to let (s) [Form 4]	آجَرَ (ه)
to rent (s)	إِسْتَأْجَرَ (ه)
to grow VN	نَشَأَ [ـ] نَشَأَ
to establish, set up (s)	أَنْشَأَ (ه)
to be safe (from) VN	أَمِنَ [ـ] (ه) أَمِنَا
to believe (in) [Form 4]	أَمَنَ (ب)
to give security to (s)	– (ه)
to consider, reflect, ponder (s)	تَأَمَّلَ (ه)
to adopt, take for oneself (s as) <i>e.g. to take something as a god</i>	إِتَّخَذَ (ه ه)
to take refuge (with)	إِلْتَجَأَ (إِلَى)
unfortunately	وَيَا لِلْأَسْفُ

Translation Exercises

Exercise 31A

- ١ لَمْ تُؤَثِّرْ كَلِمَاتِكَ فِي قَرَارِ اللّٰجِنَةِ ، وَيَا لِلْأَسْفِ .
- ٢ إِنَّكُمْ لَتَأْسِفُونَ عَلَى نَتِيجَةِ هَذَا الْقَرَارِ .
- ٣ تَأَلَّمْتُ كَثِيرًا فَأَخَذْتُ إِلَى الطَّيِّبِ .
- ٤ لَا تَأْبَهُوا لِهَوْلَاءِ وَلَا تَكُونُوا كَسَالَى يَا أَوْلَادِي .
- ٥ لِنُوحِرِ الذَّهَابَ إِلَى بَيْتِ صَدِيقِكَ يَا زَيْدُ .
- ٦ أَكَّدَ مُدِيرُ المَصْنَعَةِ لِلْعَمَالِ أَنَّ المَصْنَعَ يَكُونُ مَفْتُوحًا غَدًا .
- ٧ تَأَثَّرْتُ مِنْ تَفَانِهِمْ مَعَ أَبِي تَجَاهَلْتُ بِهِ .
- ٨ أَكَّدَ زَيْدٌ لِأَبِيهِ أَنَّهُ يَرْجِعُ بَعْدَ سَاعَتَيْنِ لَكِنَّهُ لَمَّا يَرْجِعُ .
- ٩ سَأَلْتُ كُلَّ الأَوْلَادِ عَنِ الفِتَالِ لِأَنَّكَ أَنْ عَلِيًّا هُوَ الَّذِي ضَرَبَ زَيْدًا .
- ١٠ تَأَخَّرْتُ لِأَنَّ أُخْتِي كَانَتْ مَشْغُولَةً جَدًّا .
- ١١ اسْتَأْذَنِي أَصْحَابُكَ فِي أَنْ يَذْهَبُوا إِلَى بَيْتِ أَقْرَبَائِهِمْ فِي المَدِينَةِ . سَيَرْفُودُونَ هُنَاكَ اللَّيْلَةَ لِأَنَّهُ أَكْبَرُ مِنْ بَيْتِنَا .
- ١٢ قَدْ كَانَ السَّائِحُونَ اسْتَأْجَرُوا سَيَّارَةً جَمِيلَةً بِيضَاءَ مِنْ مَكْتَبَةٍ فِي وَسْطِ المَدِينَةِ . وَجَدْنَا السَّيَّارَةَ فِي النُّهْرِ وَلَكِنْ لَا نَعْلَمُ أَيْنَ هُمْ .
- ١٣ نَشَأَ الأَوْلَادُ فِي قَرْيَةٍ قَرِيبَةٍ إِلَى البَحْرِ . يَتَذَكَّرُونَ المَاءَ الأَزْرَقَ الجَمِيلَ وَاللِّيَالِي البَارِدَةَ ذَاتَ النُّجُومِ الكَثِيرَةِ .
- ١٤ لِذَلِكَ البَدَوِيُّ بِيُوتٌ كَثِيرَةٌ فِي هَذِهِ المَدِينَةِ ، وَقَدْ آجَرَنِي أَغْلَاهَا .
- ١٥ أَنْشَأَ السُّكَّانُ مَحْكَمَةً صَغِيرَةً وَجَعَلَ الشُّيُوحُ فِي القَرْيَةِ القُضَاةَ .

Exercise 31B

1. Christians, Muslims and Jews all believe in God, and believe that He sees them and hears them.
2. Do you feel safe that they will not discover what you did?
3. The students reflected on what they had read in their new books.

4. He is a man of no consequence (*lit.* "He is a man (whom) no attention is paid to³").
5. All of the boys made (*lit.* "took") Zaid (as) a friend.
6. Jews were being killed in that war, but some of them were able to take refuge with their friends and their neighbours.
7. This affair has not yet affected the relationship between the two countries, but it may be affected by it in the future unfortunately.
8. What is the reason for his severe pain?
9. Reflect on this, my daughter! Perhaps you will understand it in the future.
10. The effect of your_{SRm} complaining was that your friends left you.
11. That delay prevented us from reaching Mecca before dawn.
12. Let's be sure that the enemy has gone before⁴ we return to the city.
13. The tired minister asked permission from one of the ambassadors to ride his car back to his house.
14. He has a small island which he lets out to rich Arab Shaykhs. They rent it for the whole summer.
15. Pay_{SRm} no attention to these dreams of yours! Dreams cannot affect reality, and the reality is that we are poor and weak, and they are rich and strong!

3 This is a the idiomatic way of saying that something or someone is of no consequence.

4 To use *قبل* before with a verb, as in this sentence, we prefix the verb with *أَنَّ*, as if we're saying, 'before that we return'.

This is a preview only.

**For the full course, which
includes video lessons
and Anki flash cards,
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