In this lesson we learn the following:

1) The verb in the mâdi (past tense), e.g. : نُهُبُ 'he went' , رُجَع 'he returned'.

Most Arabic verbs have only three letters which are called the radicals.

The basic form of the verb in Arabic is the *mâdi*. As we have seen in Book 1, خَهُبَت means 'he went'. But if it is followed by a subject the pronoun 'he' is to be omitted, e.g.: خَهَبَت means 'Bilâl went' and not 'Bilâl he went'. In the same way, شجبَت شبت she went,' but if a subject follows, the pronoun 'she' is dropped, e.g.: 'Aminah went.'

In َ ذَهَبَتُ 'he went' and 'ذَهَبَتُ 'she went,' the subject is said to be damîr mustatir ضمير مستتر (hidden pronoun).

To this basic form of the *mâdi* suffixes are added to indicate the other pronouns. This process is called *isnâd* (الإسناد). In this lesson, we learn the *isnâd* of the verb in the *mâdi* to the following pronouns:

'he went': the subject is damîr mustatir.

'she went': the subject is damîr mustatir. The ta (ت) is the sign of its being feminine.

نْ 'they went': the subject is the wâw. The alif after the wâw is not pronounced. (dhahab- $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$)

'they (fem.) went': the subject is the nûn. (dhahab-na)

'you (masc. sing.) went': the subject is the ta. (dhahab-ta)

'I (masc. & fem.) went': the subject is the tu. (dhahab-tu)

Note the difference between the masculine and feminine forms:

2) To render a verb in the *mâdi* negative the particle is used, e.g.:

'I did not go to the 'all أَمَا ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى السُّوقِ ﴿ 'I went to the market.' فَهَبْتُ إِلَى السُّوقِ

'The imâm did not go out of the mosque' ما خَرَجَ الإِمَامُ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ

'Bilâl entered but he did not sit.' دَخَلَ بِلالٌ وَلَكِنَّهُ مَا جَلَسَ

3) The difference between أَلَى and عَلَى: The word عَلَى is used in reply to a negative question. If a Muslim is asked أَلَسْتَ بِمُسْلِمٍ 'Are you not a Muslim?' the answer is: أَلَى مُسْلِمٌ 'Yes, I am a Muslim.' But if a non-Muslim is asked the same question, he replies نَعَمْ، لَسْتُ بِمُسْلِمٍ So in reply to a negative question, he replies نَعَمْ، لَسْتُ بِمُسْلِمٍ means 'yes'. German has a word for بَلَى . It is 'doch'.

4) يَالَّنَّ (because', e.g. :

'I did not go out of the house because the weather 'I did not go out of the house because the weather is cold.'

ْ نَهْبَ إِبْرَاهِيهُ إِلَى الْمُسْتَشْفَى لَأَنَّهُ مَرِيْضُ 'Ibrahîm went to the hospital because he is sick.'

Note that وَا نَّا is made up of لِ 'for' and أَنَّ which is a sister of إِنَّا So the noun following it is mansûb.

- 1. Answer the following questions.
- 2. Mark the correct statements with (\checkmark), and the incorrect ones with (x).
- 3. Fill in the blanks with the verb ذَهُب with the correct isnâd.
- Correct the following sentences.
- 5. Answer the following questions in the negative using .
- 6. Learn the use of لَأَنَّ 6.
- 7. Answer the following questions using نعم or بَلِّي or

may no harm come to you! لاَ بَأْسَ	
may no harm come to you! لاَ بَأْسَ tea	
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