

Doubled and Weak Verbs

15.1 الْفِعْلُ الْمُضَعَّفُ (the doubled verb)

15.1.1 الْفِعْلُ الْمُضَعَّفُ الثَّلَاثِي (The doubled trilateral verb)

In certain trilateral Arabic roots, the middle and final letters are the same. We have already encountered nouns derived from such roots: جَدِيدٌ from جَدَدٌ, قَلِيلٌ from قَلَلٌ, and ضَمَمٌ from ضَمَمَ .

When the middle and third letter are identical, we assimilate them with شِدَّةً. This is called إِدْغَامٌ (assimilation). From مَرَرَ we have مَرَّ (to pass). The imperfect is يَمُرُّ . Like the sound verb, there is variation in the vowelling of the imperfect. The imperfect of تَمَّ (to be complete) is يَتِمُّ and the imperfect of ظَلَّ (to continue to be) is يَظَلُّ .

(a) (كَتَبَ يَكْتُبُ) like مَرَرَ (يَمُرُّ) is originally مَرَّ (يَمُرُّ)

مَرَّ (يَمُرُّ) (to pass) is conjugated في الْمَاضِي (in the perfect) as follows:

Plural	Dual	Singular		
(3) مَرُّوا They passed	(2) مَرَّا They (two) passed	(1) مَرَّ He passed	Masc .	Third Person
(6) مَرَرْنَ They passed	(5) مَرَرْتَا They (two) passed	(4) مَرَرَتْ She passed	Fem.	
(9) مَرَرْتُمْ You passed	(8) مَرَرْتُمَا You (two) passed	(7) مَرَرْتَ You passed	Masc .	Second Person
(12) مَرَرْتِنَّ You passed	(11) مَرَرْتُمَا You (two) passed	(10) مَرَرْتِ You passed	Fem.	
(14) مَرَرْنَا We passed		(13) مَرَرْتُ I passed	Masc .	First Person

Notice that in the first person, second person, and third person feminine plural, the letters are not assimilated.

The imperfect of مَرَّ is conjugated as follows

Plural	Dual	Singular		
(3) يَمْرُونَ They pass	(2) يَمْرَانِ They (two) pass	(1) يَمْرٌ He passes	Masc .	Third Person
(6) يَمْرُونِ They pass	(5) تَمْرَانِ They (two) pass	(4) تَمْرٌ She passes	Fem.	
(9) تَمْرُونَ You pass	(8) تَمْرَانِ You (two) pass	(7) تَمْرٌ You pass	Masc .	Second Person
(12) تَمْرُونِ You pass	(11) تَمْرَانِ You (two) pass	(10) تَمْرَيْنِ You pass	Fem.	
(14) نَمْرٌ We pass		(13) أَمْرٌ I pass	Masc .	First Person

(b) جَلَسَ (يَجْلِسُ) like تَمَّ (يَتِمُّ) is originally تَمَّ (يَتِمُّ) .

تَمَّ (يَتِمُّ) (to be complete) is conjugated في المَاضِي (in the perfect) as follows:

Plural	Dual	Singular		
(3) تَمُّوا They were complete	(2) تَمَّا They (two) were complete	(1) تَمَّ He was complete	Masc .	Third Person
(6) تَمَّمْنَ They were complete	(5) تَمَّتَا They (two) were complete	(4) تَمَّتْ She was complete	Fem.	
(9) تَمَّمْتُمْ You were complete	(8) تَمَّمْتُمَا You (two) were complete	(7) تَمَّمْتَ You were complete	Masc .	Second Person
(12) تَمَّمْتُنَّ You were complete	(11) تَمَّمْتُمَا You (two) were complete	(10) تَمَّمْتِ You were complete	Fem.	
(14) تَمَّمْنَا We were complete		(13) تَمَّمْتُ I was complete	Masc .	First Person

The imperfect of تَمَّ is conjugated as follows

Plural	Dual	Singular		
(3) يَتِمُّونَ They are complete	(2) يَتِمَّانِ They (two) are complete	(1) يَتِمُّ He is complete	Masc .	Third Person
(6) يَتِمِّمْنَ They are complete	(5) تَتِمَّانِ They (two) are complete	(4) تَتِمُّ She is complete	Fem.	
(9) تَتِمُّونَ You are complete	(8) تَتِمَّانِ You (two) are complete	(7) تَتِمُّ You are complete	Masc .	Second Person
(12) تَتِمِّمْنَ You are complete	(11) تَتِمَّانِ You (two) are complete	(10) تَتِمِّينَ You are complete	Fem.	
(14) نَتِمُّ We are complete		(13) أَتِمُّ I am complete	Masc .	First Person

(c) فَهَمَّ (يُفْهَمُ) like ظَلَّ (يُظَلُّ) is originally ظَلَّ (يُظَلُّ)

ظَلَّ (يُظَلُّ) (to continue to be) is مِنْ أَخَوَاتِ كَانٍ (a sister of kaana). It is conjugated في الماضي (in the perfect) as follows:

Plural	Dual	Singular		
(3) ظَلُّوا They continued to be	(2) ظَلَّآ They (two) continued to be	(1) ظَلَّ He continued to be	Masc .	Third Person
(6) ظَلَّلْنَ They continued to be	(5) ظَلَّتَا They (two) continued to be	(4) ظَلَّتْ She continued to be	Fem.	
(9) ظَلَلْتُمْ You continued to be	(8) ظَلَلْتُمَا You (two) continued to be	(7) ظَلَلْتَ You continued to be	Masc .	Second Person
(12) ظَلَلْتُنَّ You continued to be	(11) ظَلَلْتُمَا You (two) continued to be	(10) ظَلَلْتِ You continued to be	Fem.	
(14) ظَلَلْنَا We continued to be		(13) ظَلَلْتُ I continued to be	Masc .	First Person

Notice also that we say **مَرَرْتُ** and **تَمَمْتُ** for the first person of **مَرَّ** and **تَمَّ** , but **ظَلَلْتُ** for the first person of **ظَلَّ** . This is because **مَرَّ** is originally **مَرَّرَ (يَمُرُّ)** (like **كَتَبَ (يَكْتُبُ)**) and **ظَلَّ** is originally **ظَلَّلَ (يُظَلِّلُ)** (like **فَهِمَ (يَفْهَمُ)**). Students should assume that doubled verbs are conjugated in the perfect like **مَرَّ** i.e. **مَرَرْتُ** . Verbs of the **ظَلَّ** type are indicated in the dictionary and vocabulary lists by providing the first person perfect in brackets after the imperfect i.e. **ظَلَلْتُ** .

The imperfect of **ظَلَّ** is conjugated as follows

Plural	Dual	Singular		
(3) يَظْلُونَ They continue to be	(2) يَظْلَانِ They (two) continue to be	(1) يَظُلُّ He continues to be	Masc .	Third Person
(6) يَظْلُنَّ They continue to be	(5) تَظْلَانِ They (two) continue to be	(4) تَظُلُّ She continues to be	Fem.	
(9) تَظْلُونَ You continue to be	(8) تَظْلَانِ You (two) continue to be	(7) تَظُلُّ You continue to be	Masc .	Second Person
(12) تَظْلُنَّ You continue to be	(11) تَظْلَانِ You (two) continue to be	(10) تَظْلِينَ You continue to be	Fem.	
(14) نَظُلُّ We continue to be		(13) أَظُلُّ I continue to be	Masc .	First Person

. **مَنْصُوبٌ** (the predicate) **الْخَبْرُ** **كَانَ** like **ظَلَّ**

حَسَنٌ طَالِبٌ

Hasan is a student

ظَلَّ حَسَنٌ طَالِباً

Hasan continued to be a student

ظَلَّ حَسَنٌ يَكْتُبُ

Hasan continued to write

15.1.2 الْفِعْلُ الْمُضَعَّفُ الرَّبَاعِيُّ (The doubled quadrilateral verb)

The quadrilateral doubled verb is of the form فَلَئَل . The verb (يُوسِسُ) وَسَّسَ means to whisper. It is conjugated like the regular quadrilateral verb.

15.2 الْفِعْلُ الْمُعْتَلُّ (The weak verb)

In chapter five, we said that the letters و and ي are weak letters. When one of these two letters is a root letter, the verb produced from that root undergoes certain changes. The weak letter may be initial, medial or terminal. If it is medial, it is called أَجْوَفٌ . We have already introduced أَجْوَفٌ (hollow) verbs such as قَالَ and كَانَ .

15.2.1 الْمِثَالُ (The initial weak verb)

If the initial letter of the root is weak, the verb is called مِثَالٌ .

(a) If the weak letter is a و it is usually dropped in the imperfect.

وَجَدَ (يَجِدُ)	To find
وَصَلَ (يَصِلُ)	To arrive
وَتَقَّ (يَتَّقُ)	To trust
وَضَعَ (يَضَعُ)	To fall

(b) However, there are some rare instances when the و is not dropped in the imperfect.

وَضُرَّ (يَوْضُرُ)	To be pure
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(c) If the weak letter is a ي it is not dropped in the imperfect.

يَقِظَ (يَيْقِظُ)	To wake up
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15.2.2 الْمُعْتَلُّ النَّاقِصُ (The terminal weak verb)

There are four general categories of terminal weak verbs. The terminal weak verb is نَاقِصٌ (deficient) in form. كَانَ and her sisters are also called نَاقِصٌ because they are deficient in meaning.

(a) دَعَا (يَدْعُو) (To call)

دَعَا is from the root دَعَوَ (daʿawa). Just as we dropped the و of كَوَّنَ to arrive at كَانَ, we drop the و of دَعَوَ to arrive at دَعَا (daʿaa). It is important to remember that the root is still دَعَوَ. The و reappears in the imperfect يَدْعُو.

دَعَا (يَدْعُو) is thus like كَتَبَ (يَكْتُبُ).

دَعَا (يَدْعُو) (To call) is conjugated في المَاضِي (in the perfect) as follows:

Plural	Dual	Singular		
(3) دَعَوْا They called	(2) دَعَوَا They (two) called	(1) دَعَا He called	Masc .	Third Person
(6) دَعَوْنَ They called	(5) دَعَتَا They (two) called	(4) دَعَتْ She called	Fem.	
(9) دَعَوْتُمْ You called	(8) دَعَوْتُمَا You (two) called	(7) دَعَوْتَ You called	Masc .	Second Person
(12) دَعَوْتُنَّ You called	(11) دَعَوْتُمَا You (two) called	(10) دَعَوْتِ You called	Fem.	
(14) دَعَوْنَا We called		(13) دَعَوْتُ I called	Masc .	First Person

The imperfect of دَعَا is conjugated as follows

Plural	Dual	Singular		
(3) يَدْعُونَ They call	(2) يَدْعُوَانِ They (two) call	(1) يَدْعُو He calls	Masc .	Third Person
(6) يَدْعُونَّ They call	(5) تَدْعُوَانِ They (two) call	(4) تَدْعُو She calls	Fem.	
(9) تَدْعُونَ You call	(8) تَدْعُوَانِ You (two) call	(7) تَدْعُو You call	Masc .	Second Person
(12) تَدْعُونَّ You call	(11) تَدْعُوَانِ You (two) call	(10) تَدْعِينَ You call	Fem.	
(14) نَدْعُو We call		(13) أَدْعُو I call	Masc .	First Person

(b) حَرَى (يَجْرِي) (To run)

حَرَى is from the root حَرَى (jaraya). We drop the ي and replace it with an أَلِفٌ مَّقْصُورَةٌ* (alif^m maqsurat^m). The ي reappears in imperfect يَجْرِي .

جَلَسَ (يَجْلِسُ) حَرَى (يَجْرِي) is thus like .

حَرَى (يَجْرِي) حَرَانَا ، حَرِيًّا (To run) is conjugated فِي الْمَاضِي (in the perfect) as follows:

Plural	Dual	Singular		
(3) جَرَوْا They ran	(2) جَرَيَا They (two) ran	(1) جَرَى He ran	Masc .	Third Person
(6) جَرَيْنَ They ran	(5) جَرَيَاتَا They (two) ran	(4) جَرَتْ She ran	Fem.	
(9) جَرَيْتُمْ You ran	(8) جَرَيْتُمَا You (two) ran	(7) جَرَيْتَ You ran	Masc .	Second Person
(12) جَرَيْتُمْ You ran	(11) جَرَيْتُمَا You (two) ran	(10) جَرَيْتِ You ran	Fem.	
(14) جَرَيْنَا We ran		(13) جَرَيْتُ I ran	Masc .	First Person

The imperfect of حَرَى is conjugated as follows

Plural	Dual	Singular		
(3) يَجْرُونَ* They run	(2) يَجْرِيَانِ They (two) run	(1) يَجْرِي He runs	Masc .	Third Person
(6) يَجْرِينَ They run	(5) تَجْرِيَانِ They (two) run	(4) تَجْرِي She runs	Fem.	
(9) تَجْرُونَ You run	(8) تَجْرِيَانِ You (two) run	(7) تَجْرِي You run	Masc .	Second Person
(12) تَجْرِينَ You run	(11) تَجْرِيَانِ You (two) run	(10) تَجْرِينَ You run	Fem.	
(14) نَجْرِي We run		(13) أَجْرِي I run	Masc .	First Person

* Notice that the ر has a كَسْرَةٌ under it apart from the third and second person

تَجْرُونَ & يَجْرُونَ: ضَمَّةٌ masculine plurals, where it changes to

(c) أَيْبَى (To refuse)

(i) أَيْبَى is from the root أَيْبَى (abaya). We drop the ي and replace it with an أَلِفٌ مَقْصُورَةٌ (alif^{un} maqsurat^{un}). The ي does not reappear in imperfect يَأْبَى .

فَرَأَ (يَقْرَأُ) is thus like (يَأْبَى).

(To refuse) is conjugated فِي الْمَاضِي (in the perfect) as follows:

Plural	Dual	Singular		
(3) أَبَوْا They refused	(2) أَبَيَا They (two) refused	(1) أَبَى He refused	Masc .	Third Person
(6) أَبَيْنَ They refused	(5) أَبَيَا They (two) refused	(4) أَبَتْ She refused	Fem.	
(9) أَبَيْتُمْ You refused	(8) أَبَيْتُمَا You (two) refused	(7) أَبَيْتَ You refused	Masc .	Second Person
(12) أَبَيْتُنَّ You refused	(11) أَبَيْتُمَا You (two) refused	(10) أَبَيْتِ You refused	Fem.	
(14) أَبَيْنَا We refused		(13) أَبَيْتُ I refused	Masc .	First Person

The imperfect of أَيْبَى is conjugated as follows

Plural	Dual	Singular		
(3) يَأْبُونَ They refuse	(2) يَأْبِيَانِ They (two) refuse	(1) يَأْبَى He refuses	Masc .	Third Person
(6) يَأْبِينَ They refuse	(5) يَأْبِيَانِ They (two) refuse	(4) يَأْبَى She refuses	Fem.	
(9) يَأْبُونَ You refuse	(8) يَأْبِيَانِ You (two) refuse	(7) يَأْبَى You refuse	Masc .	Second Person
(12) يَأْبِينَ You refuse	(11) يَأْبِيَانِ You (two) refuse	(10) يَأْبِينَ You refuse	Fem.	
(14) يَأْبِينَا We refuse		(13) يَأْبَى I refuse	Masc .	First Person

* The — in يَأْبَى , like the َ in يَبْقَى invariably has a فَتْحَةٌ on it.

(ii) رَأَى (يَرَى) (To see)

(يَرَى) رَأَى is from the root رَأَى (ra'aya). It is like أَبَى (يَأْبَى) and in the perfect, it is conjugated in the same way as أَبَى. The irregularity occurs in the imperfect, where we drop the hamza يَرَى (rather than يَرَأَى).

قَرَأَ (يَقْرَأُ) رَأَى is like (يَرَى).

رَأَى (يَرَى) رَأَى (To see) is conjugated في الماضِي (in the perfect) as follows:

Plural	Dual	Singular		
(3) رَأَوْا They saw	(2) رَأَيَا They (two) saw	(1) رَأَى He saw	Masc .	Third Person
(6) رَأَيْنَ They saw	(5) رَأَيَا They (two) saw	(4) رَأَتْ She saw	Fem.	
(9) رَأَيْتُمْ You saw	(8) رَأَيْتُمَا You (two) saw	(7) رَأَيْتَ You saw	Masc .	Second Person
(12) رَأَيْتِنَّ You saw	(11) رَأَيْتُمَا You (two) saw	(10) رَأَيْتِ You saw	Fem.	
(14) رَأَيْنَا We saw		(13) رَأَيْتُ I saw	Masc .	First Person

The imperfect of رَأَى is conjugated as follows

Plural	Dual	Singular		
(3) يَرَوْنَ They see	(2) يَرِيَانِ They (two) see	(1) يَرَى He sees	Masc .	Third Person
(6) يَرِينَ They see	(5) يَرِيَانِ They (two) see	(4) تَرَى She sees	Fem.	
(9) تَرَوْنَ You see	(8) تَرِيَانِ You (two) see	(7) تَرَى You see	Masc .	Second Person
(12) تَرِينَ You see	(11) تَرِيَانِ You (two) see	(10) تَرِينَ You see	Fem.	
(14) نَرَى We see		(13) أَرَى I see	Masc .	First Person

(d) بَقِيَ (يَبْقَى) (To remain)

The root of بَقِيَ is بَقِيَ itself. The imperfect is يَبْقَى .

فَهُمْ (يَبْقَى) is like بَقِيَ (يَبْقَى) .

بَقِيَ (يَبْقَى) (To remain) is conjugated في المَاضِي (in the perfect) as follows:

Plural	Dual	Singular		
(3) بَقُوا They remained	(2) بَقِيَا They (two) remained	(1) بَقِيَ He remained	Masc .	Third Person
(6) بَقِينَ They remained	(5) بَقِيَتَا They (two) remained	(4) بَقِيَتْ She remained	Fem.	
(9) بَقَيْتُمْ You remained	(8) بَقَيْتُمَا You (two) remained	(7) بَقَيْتَ You remained	Masc .	Second Person
(12) بَقَيْتُنَّ You remained	(11) بَقَيْتُمَا You (two) remained	(10) بَقَيْتِ You remained	Fem.	
(14) بَقِينَا We remained		(13) بَقَيْتُ I remained	Masc .	First Person

The imperfect of بَقِيَ is conjugated as follows

Plural	Dual	Singular		
(3) يَبْقُونَ* They remain	(2) يَبْقِيَانِ They (two) remain	(1) يَبْقَى He remains	Masc .	Third Person
(6) يَبْقِينَ They remain	(5) تَبْقِيَانِ They (two) remain	(4) تَبْقَى She remains	Fem.	
(9) تَبْقُونَ You remain	(8) تَبْقِيَانِ You (two) remain	(7) تَبْقَى You remain	Masc .	Second Person
(12) تَبْقِينَ You remain	(11) تَبْقِيَانِ You (two) remain	(10) تَبْقِينَ You remain	Fem.	
(14) نَبْقَى We remain		(13) أَبْقَى I remain	Masc .	First Person

* Notice that the تَ invariably has a فَتْحَةٌ on it. We say, يَبْقُونَ , not يَبْقُونَ for the third person masculine plural.

15.2.3 الْمُعْتَلُّ اللَّفِيفُ (The doubly weak verb)

The doubly weak verb is of two types.

1. اللَّفِيفُ الْمَفْرُقُ : The first and last letter is weak
2. اللَّفِيفُ الْمَمْرُونُ : The second and last letter is weak

(a) اللَّفِيفُ الْمَمْرُونُ

حَرَى (يَجْرِي) (To protect) is like وَقَى (يَقِي).

وَقَى (يَقِي) (To protect) is conjugated في الْمَاضِي (in the perfect) as follows:

Plural	Dual	Singular		
(3) وَقَوْا They protected	(2) وَقَيَا They (two) protected	(1) وَقَى He protected	Masc .	Third Person
(6) وَقَيْنَ They protected	(5) وَقَيَاتَا They (two) protected	(4) وَقَتَتْ She protected	Fem.	
(9) وَقَيْتُمْ You protected	(8) وَقَيْتُمَا You (two) protected	(7) وَقَيْتَ You protected	Masc .	Second Person
(12) وَقَيْتِنَّ You protected	(11) وَقَيْتُمَا You (two) protected	(10) وَقَيْتِ You protected	Fem.	
(14) وَقَيْنَا We protected		(13) وَقَيْتُ I protected	Masc .	First Person

The imperfect of وَقَى is conjugated as follows

Plural	Dual	Singular		
(3) يَقُونُ They protect	(2) يَقِيَانِ They (two) protect	(1) يَقِي He protects	Masc .	Third Person
(6) يَقِينَ They protect	(5) يَقِيَانِ They (two) protect	(4) تَقِي She protects	Fem.	
(9) تَقُونَ You protect	(8) تَقِيَانِ You (two) protect	(7) تَقِي You protect	Masc .	Second Person
(12) تَقِينَ You protect	(11) تَقِيَانِ You (two) protect	(10) تَقِينَ You protect	Fem.	
(14) نَقِي We protect		(13) أَقِي I protect	Masc .	First Person

الْفَيْفُ الْمَقْرُونُ (b)

حَرَى (يَحْرِي) is like نَوَى (يَنْوِي).

(To intend) نَوَى (يَنْوِي) is conjugated فِي الْمَاضِي (in the perfect) as follows:

Plural	Dual	Singular		
(3) نَوَوْا They intended	(2) نَوَيَا They (two) intended	(1) نَوَى He intended	Masc .	Third Person
(6) نَوَيْنَ They intended	(5) نَوَيَا They (two) intended	(4) نَوَتْ She intended	Fem.	
(9) نَوَيْتُمْ You intended	(8) نَوَيْتُمَا You (two) intended	(7) نَوَيْتَ You intended	Masc .	Second Person
(12) نَوَيْتُمْ You intended	(11) نَوَيْتُمَا You (two) intended	(10) نَوَيْتِ You intended	Fem.	
(14) نَوَيْنَا We intended		(13) نَوَيْتُ I intended	Masc .	First Person

The imperfect of نَوَى is conjugated as follows

Plural	Dual	Singular		
(3) يَنْوُونَ They intend	(2) يَنْوِيَانِ They (two) intend	(1) يَنْوِي He intends	Masc .	Third Person
(6) يَنْوِينَ They intend	(5) يَنْوِيَانِ They (two) intend	(4) تَنْوِي She intends	Fem.	
(9) تَنْوُونَ You intend	(8) تَنْوِيَانِ You (two) intend	(7) تَنْوِي You intend	Masc .	Second Person
(12) تَنْوِينَ You intend	(11) تَنْوِيَانِ You (two) intend	(10) تَنْوِينَ You intend	Fem.	
(14) نَنْوِي We intend		(13) أَنْوِي I intend	Masc .	First Person

المُفْرَدَاتُ

مَرَّ (-) (مَرَرْتُ) مُرُوراً (بِ-)	to pass
مُرُورٌ	passing
تَمَّ (-) (تَمَمْتُ) تَمَاماً	to be complete
تَمَامٌ	completion
ظَلَّ (-) (ظَلَلْتُ) ظُلُولاً	to continue to be
ظُلُولٌ	continuing to be
وَضَعَ (يَضَعُ) وَضْعاً	To put down
وَضْعٌ	putting down
وَضْعٌ (أَوْضَاعٌ)	circumstance
وَضُوٌ (يُوضِئُ) وَضُوءٌ ، وَضَاءَةٌ	to be pure
وَضُوءٌ	purity ; ablution
وَضَاءَةٌ	purity
يَقِظُ (يَقِظُ) يَقِظَةً	to wake up
يَقِظَةٌ	wakefulness
دَعَا (-) (دَعَوْتُ) دُعَاءً (إِلَى)	to call (to)
دَعْوَةٌ (دَعَوَاتٌ)	call
دُعَاءٌ (أَدْعِيَةٌ)	prayer
بَقِيَ (-) بَقَاءً	to remain
بَقَاءٌ	remaining
جَرَى (-) (جَرَّيْنَا) ، جَرِيّاً	to flow
جَرِيَانٌ	flow
جَرِيٌّ	running
أَبَى (-) (أَبَى) إِبَاءً	to refuse
إِبَاءٌ	refusal
رَأَى (يَرَى) رَأياً ، رُؤْيَةً	to see

رَأْيٌ (أَرَاءُ)	opinion
رُؤْيَةٌ (رُؤِيَ)	seeing; vision, dream
وَقَى (يَقِي) وَقَايَةً	to protect
وَقَايَةً	protection
نَوَى (يَنْوِي)	to intend
نِيَّةٌ (اتُّ ، نَوِيَ)	intention
أَصْلٌ (أُصُولٌ)	root, origin
أَصْلًا	originally
كَثِيرًا	much
دَاخِلٌ	inside
دَاخِلًا	inside (<i>adv.</i>)
دَاخِلٌ + مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ	inside (<i>adv.</i>)
مِنَ الدَّاخِلِ	from within
خَارِجٌ	outside; abroad
خَارِجًا	outside (<i>adv.</i>)
خَارِجًا عَنُ	outside of, apart from (<i>adv.</i>)
خَارِجٌ + مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ	outside (<i>adv.</i>)
أَمَامَ + مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ	in front of (<i>adv.</i>)
حِثَّ + مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ	during (<i>adv.</i>)
وَرَاءَ + مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ	behind (<i>adv.</i>)
شَرْقٌ	east
شَرْقًا	eastward (<i>adv.</i>)
غَرْبٌ	west
شِمَالٌ	north
جَنُوبٌ	south
يَمِينٌ	right
يَمِينًا	toward the right (<i>adv.</i>)

يَسَارٌ	left
بِأَ	without (<i>prep.</i>)
طَلَبَ (-) طَلِبًا	to seek, ask for
طَلَبٌ (طَلِبَاتٌ)	request
حَيَّوَانٌ (حَيَّوَانَاتٌ)	animal
دَارٌ (دُورٌ ، دِيَارٌ)	home (land)
طَعَامٌ (أَطْعِمَةٌ)	food
سَرِيعًا	quickly
فِعْلٌ مُضَعَّفٌ	doubled verb (<i>gram.</i>)
فِعْلٌ مُعْتَلٌّ	weak verb (<i>gram.</i>)

Exercise 15.1

Express in English

١. إِي دَعَوْتُ النَّاسَ إِلَى رَأْيِي لَيْلَ نَهَارٍ وَلَكِنَّهُمْ أَبَوْا دَعْوَتِي
٢. مَرَرْنَا بِنَهْرٍ طَوِيلٍ وَبَعْدَ ذَلِكَ قَالَ لَنَا أَخُونَا إِنَّ اسْمَ ذَلِكَ النَّهْرِ هُوَ النَّيْلُ
٣. لَقَدْ تَمَّ أَمْرُنَا مَعَهُمْ فَخَرَجْنَا خِلَالَ الْمَجْلِسِ بِلَا كَلَامٍ وَخَرَجَ وَرَاءَنَا كَثِيرٌ مِنَ النَّاسِ
٤. لَعَلَّهَا سَوْفَ تَأْتِي طَلَبَاتِنَا لِأَنَّهَا تَرَى الْوَضْعَ الْوَاقِعَ وَاضِحاً
٥. أَيْتُ الْجُلُوسَ وَتَوَيْتُ الْخُرُوجَ مِنَ الْمَجْلِسِ
٦. رُؤْيَةُ جَرِيَانِ النَّهْرِ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ إِلَى الْبَحْرِ حَمِيلَةٌ جَدًّا
٧. أَبِي حَسَنِ الطَّعَامِ وَأَبِي رُؤْيَتِي لِأَنِّي ضَرَبْتُهُ أَمْسٍ
٨. كُنَّا خَارِجَ الدَّارِ أَمَامَ الْبَابِ عِنْدَمَا سَمِعْنَا دَعْوَةَ أَبِيْنَا مِنَ الدَّاخِلِ فَجَرَيْنَا إِلَيْهِ حَالاً سَرِيعاً
٩. كَانَ اسْمُ مَكَّةَ بَكَّةَ أَصْلاً
١٠. إِي رَأَيْتُ فِي ابْنِكَ هَذَا فَهَمَّا وَاسِعاً فَرَأَيْتُ أَنَّ لَهُ مُسْتَقْبَلاً عَظِيماً .
١١. سَوْفَ نَبْقَى فِي دِمَشْقَ عَشْرَ لَيَالٍ وَسَنَرَى كَثِيراً مِنَ الْأَشْيَاءِ وَنَخْرُجُ مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ إِلَى الشَّرْقِ وَالْعَرَبِ وَالْجَنُوبِ وَسَنَذْهَبُ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ شِمَالاً إِلَى تُرْكِيَا
١٢. وَضَوْ وَجْهَ مُحَمَّدٍ
١٣. وَقَانَا اللَّهُ فِي الْمَاضِي فَيَقِينَا فِي الْمُسْتَقْبَلِ
١٤. إِنَّهُمْ يَرَوْنَهُ بَعِيداً وَنَرَاهُ قَرِيباً
١٥. وَوَقَاهُمْ رَبُّهُمْ

Exercise 15.2

Express in Arabic

1. His invitation was not clear and that prevented me from coming.
2. I have invited all my friends to my house for a meeting and they will stay tonight.
3. She has been to many places and seen many things, especially the East.
4. This invitation of his was originally for me only but the situation calls for us all to attend.
5. He mentioned your name after my name when he called our names yesterday.
6. He was a student in Egypt. After that he stayed in Damascus until his death.
7. Everything is as if it has reached its completion now.
8. He was outside, passing by his friend's house when he heard their call from behind the door.
9. Hasan continued to be angry with me (عَلَيَّ) even though he saw clearly during our conversation that the circumstances were difficult for me.
10. And apart from your many strange/far-fetched/outlandish (بَعِيد) opinions, is there any basis to this question of yours?
11. The meeting is running now and all the ministers intend to stay in the city throughout the three days.
12. Perhaps they intend to stay through the night and when they wake up tomorrow, they may refuse to go.