

FUNCTION E: DESCRIBING WHAT HAVE YOU BOUGHT AND SEEN

VERBS--FINALLY WEAK TYPE I ROOTS ⇨ When the third root letter is a semi-vowel the root is said to be “finally weak”.

Finally Weak ‘a’ Type I Roots

<i>q-r-a</i>	read	ق-ر-ا
<i>h-k-y</i>	speak	ح-ك-ي
<i>ʿ-t-y</i>	give	ع-ط-ي
<i>k-w-y</i>	iron	ك-و-ي
<i>sh-w-y</i>	grill	ش-و-ي
<i>gh-l-y</i>	boil	غ-ل-ي
<i>q-l-y</i>	fry	ق-ل-ي
<i>l-q-y</i>	find	ل-ق-ي

Finally Weak ‘i’ Type I Roots

<i>n-s-y</i>	forget	ن-س-ي
<i>m-sh-y</i>	walk	م-ش-ي
<i>b-k-y</i>	cry	ب-ك-ي

Note that verbs with semi-vowels as both the second and third root letter--such as *k-w-a* كوى--are considered finally weak and not hollow.

1. Root recognition game. Do not worry about the meaning of the verb or its conjugation, simply try to identify the root and its matching verb, for example

eg <i>q-r-a</i>	<i>bkiit</i>	بكييت	ق-ر-ا
a. <i>n-s-y</i>	<i>ʿateetu</i>	عطيتوا	ن-س-ي
b. <i>ʿ-t-y</i>	<i>nésyu</i>	نسيوا	ع-ط-ي
c. <i>h-k-y</i>	<i>shaweeti</i>	شويتتي	ح-ك-ي
d. <i>m-sh-y</i>	<i>qareena</i>	قرينا	م-ش-ي
e. <i>sh-w-y</i>	<i>haket</i>	حكيت	ش-و-ي
f. <i>b-k-y</i>	<i>méshyet</i>	مشيتت	ب-ك-ي

CONJUGATION-FINALLY WEAK TYPE I ♣ There are two possible conjugations for finally weak verbs

☉ **Finally Weak 'a' Type I in Past Tense (حكى h-k-y)**

<i>hurwwe</i>	<i>ħaka</i>	he spoke	حكى	هو
<i>hiyye</i>	<i>ħak-et</i>	she spoke	حكّت	هي
<i>hénne</i>	<i>ħak-u</i>	they spoke	حكوا	هن
<i>ana</i>	<i>ħakee-t</i>	I spoke	حكيت	أنا
<i>énte</i>	<i>ħakee-t</i>	you (m) spoke	حكيت	انت
<i>énti</i>	<i>ħakee-ti</i>	you (f) spoke	حكيتي	انتي
<i>éntu</i>	<i>ħakee-tu</i>	you (pl) spoke	حكيتوا	انتوا
<i>néhna</i>	<i>ħakee-na</i>	we spoke	حكينا	نحن

☉ **Finally Weak 'i' Type I in Past Tense (نسي n-s-y)**

<i>hurwwe</i>	<i>nési</i>	he forgot	نسي	هو
<i>hiyye</i>	<i>nésy-et</i>	she forgot	نسيت	هي
<i>hénne</i>	<i>nésy-u</i>	they forgot	نسيوا	هن
<i>ana</i>	<i>nsii-t</i>	I forgot	نسيت	أنا
<i>énte</i>	<i>nsii-t</i>	you (m) forgot	نسيت	انت
<i>énti</i>	<i>nsii-ti</i>	you (f) forgot	نسيتي	انتي
<i>éntu</i>	<i>nsii-tu</i>	you (pl) forgot	نسيتوا	انتوا
<i>néhna</i>	<i>nsii-na</i>	we forgot	نسينا	نحن

Note that the final *Alif* in the plural forms *-u* او is not pronounced.

2. Go back to the previous exercise and write in the pronouns next to the verbs.

3. Conjugate these verbs.

<i>hurwwe</i>	<i>qara</i>	<i>masha</i>	قرا	مشي	هو
<i>hiyye</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	هي
<i>hénne</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	هن
<i>ana</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	أنا
<i>énte</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	انت
<i>énti</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	انتي
<i>éntu</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	انتوا
<i>néhna</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	نحن



4. Listen to the passage and fill in the missing words.

és-şébb̂ h James...

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| a.. _____ awaaɛ ih w | الصباح جيمس... |
| b. _____ b-suuɛ́ él-Hamüdiyye la-ħaalo | _____ أواعيه و |
| b-és-suuɛ́ dawwar ɛ ala | _____ بسوق الحميدية لحاله |
| c. <u>şamɛ</u> a mmiiħa bass | looked for |
| _____ w | _____ بال سوق دور على... |
| d. _____ jézdano ɛ and él-bayyaɛ. | _____ شمعة منيحة بس |
| baɛdeen réjeɛ ɛ a-l-beet b-él-baaş w | _____ و |
| e. _____ kaaset <u>shaay</u> w | _____ جزدانه عند البياع. |
| f. _____ és-samak w | _____ بعدين رجع عالبيت بالباص و |
| g. _____ él-bataata. | _____ كاسة شاي و |
| baɛd éd-déhr... | _____ السمك و |
| h. _____ maɛ rfiiqo ɛ a-t-taliifoon w | _____ البطاطا. |
| i. _____ rwaaye ɛ aatifiyye w | _____ بعد الظهر... |
| j. _____ w naam. | _____ مع رفيقه عالتييفون و |
| | _____ رواية عاطيفية و |
| | _____ و نام. |

méshi	laqa	لقى	مشى
haka	béki	بكى	حكى
kawa	şarwa	شوى	كوى
qala	qara	قرا	قلى
ghala	nési	نسى	غلى

5. Write questions about what James did yesterday using these words:

- a. eemta _____ ايمنى
- b. maɛ miin _____ مع مين
- c. şu _____ شو
- d. kiif _____ كيف
- e. leesh _____ ليش

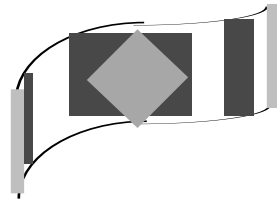
CONJUGATION--VERB "TO BUY" ♦ The second Type VIII verb we will practise in this chapter is *sh̄tara* اشترى (to buy) which is finally weak.

🗎 **Finally Weak Type VIII in Past Tense (*sh̄-r-a* شرى)**

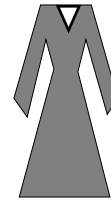
<i>hurwe</i>	<i>sh̄tara</i>	he bought	اشترى	هو
<i>hiyye</i>	<i>sh̄tar-et</i>	she bought	اشترت	هي
<i>hénne</i>	<i>sh̄tar-u</i>	they bought	اشتروا	هن
<i>ana</i>	<i>sh̄taree-t</i>	I bought	اشتريت	أنا
<i>énte</i>	<i>sh̄taree-t</i>	you (m) bought	اشتريت	انت
<i>énti</i>	<i>sh̄taree-ti</i>	you (f) bought	اشتريني	انتي
<i>éntu</i>	<i>sh̄taree-tu</i>	you (pl) bought	اشتريتوا	انتوا
<i>néhna</i>	<i>sh̄taree-na</i>	we bought	اشترينا	نحن

Note that the *Alifs* at the beginning of all the verbs and the final *Alif* in the plural forms *-u* وا are not pronounced.

6. Write the Arabic for each object under its picture. Then explain where you went yesterday and what you bought (everything pictured!), for example



réh̄t عالا سوق *él-Hamiidiyye* w
sh̄tareet séjjaade w *féstaan* w....



رحت على سوق الحميدية.
اشتريت سجادة و فستان و...



a. _____



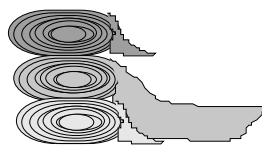
b. _____



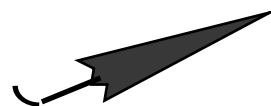
c. _____



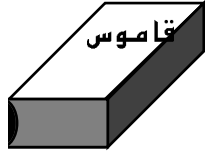
d. _____



e. _____



f. *sh̄amsiyye, -aat* شمسية، -ات



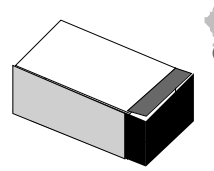
g. _____



h. _____

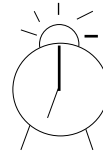
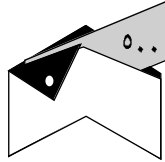


i. _____

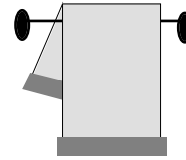


j. _____

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

k. *rénaamaġ -aat* رزنامة، -اتl. *mnabbek, -aat* منبه، -ات

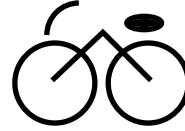
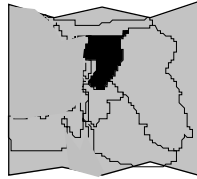
m. _____



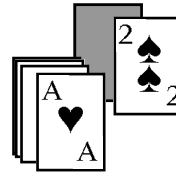
n. _____



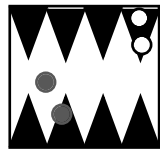
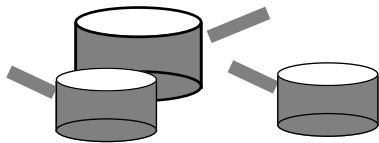
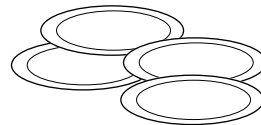
o. _____

p. *bés'kleet, -aat* بسكليت، -ات

q. _____



r. _____

s. *taawlet zaġġr* طاولة زهرt. *skatranj* شطرنجu. *tanjara, tanaajer* طنجرة، طناجر

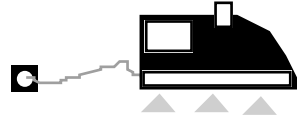
v. _____

w. *hdiyye, hadaaya*x. *zahrā zhuur*

زهرة، زهور



y. _____



z. _____



7. Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing words.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--------------------------------|
| A | <i>ween réhti mbaareh?</i> | أ | وين رحتي مبارح؟ |
| B | <i>réht e ala suuq ét-tawiil.</i> | ب | رحت على سوق الطويل. |
| A | <i>w shu shtareeti mén huniik?</i> | أ | و شو اشتريتي من هونيك؟ |
| B | <i>shtareet séjjaade.w féstaan.</i> | ب | اشتريت سجادة و فستان. |
| A | <i>shu nooq és-séjjaade?</i> | أ | شو نوع السجادة؟ |
| B | <i>és-séjjaade suuf iraani.</i> | ب | السجادة صوف ايراني. |
| A | <i>kaanet ghaalye?</i> | أ | كانت غالية؟ |
| B | <i>la, muu ktiir.</i> | ب | لا، مو كثير. |
| A | <i>w kiif él-féstaan?</i> | أ | و كيف الفستان؟ |
| B | <i>él-féstaan qél'n saada w kmaamo t'waal.</i> | ب | الفستان قطن سادة و كمامه طوال. |
| A | <i>shu loono?</i> | أ | شو لونه؟ |
| B | <i>ahmar.</i> | ب | أحمر. |
| A | <i>shu hélu!</i> | أ | شو حلو! |
| | <i>w shu shtareeti kmaan?</i> | | و شو اشتريتي كمان؟ |

Work with a teacher or classmate and continue this conversation until you have described everything you bought yesterday.

EXCLAMATIONS ♦ When the word *shu* شو (what) is used in front of an adjective it means "how", for example

<i>shu hélu</i>	how nice!	شو حلو
<i>shu kbiir</i>	how big!	شو كبير
<i>shu be'iid</i>	how far!	شو بعيد

DESCRIBING WHAT YOU'VE SEEN ➤ There many commonly expressed feelings in English that do not have exact equivalents in Arabic, for example "interesting". Look at the selection of words you might choose from

<i>mémteε, -a</i>	enjoyable	ممتع، -ة
<i>mufiid, -e</i>	useful	مفيد، -ة
<i>mhemm, -e</i>	important	مهم، -ة
<i>zariif, -e</i>	pleasant	ظريف، -ة
<i>hélu, hélwe</i>	beautiful	حلو، -ة
<i>roεa</i>	exotic, magnificent	روعة
<i>ghariib, -e</i>	strange	غريب، -ة
<i>baayekh, -a</i>	unpleasant	بايخ، -ة
<i>εaadi, -yye</i>	nothing special, ordinary	عادي، -ة
<i>mméll, -e</i>	boring	ممل، -ة
<i>maa-lo tεεme</i>	boring (<i>lit.</i> it has no flavour)	ماله طعمة
<i>zahme</i>	crowded	زحمة
<i>εajaa</i>	crowded	عجقة
<i>habaab, -a, -iin</i>	friendly	حاباب، -ة، -ين

When you describe something with these adjectives, use the verb *laqa* لقي (to find).

ATTACHED PRONOUNS ➤ When pronouns are attached to verbs they represent the object of the verb, for example

<i>laqaet és-suua ε ajaa</i>	I found the souq crowded	لقيت السوق عجقة
<i>laqeeto ε ajaa</i>	I found it (m) crowded	لقيته عجقة
<i>laqaet ésh-Shaam zariife</i>	I found Syria pleasant	لقيت الشام ظريفة
<i>laqeeta zariife</i>	I found it (f) pleasant	لقيتها ظريفة
<i>laqaet és-Suuriyiin létafa</i>	I found Syrians kind	لقيت السوريين لطفاء
<i>laqeeton létafa</i>	I found them kind	لقيتهن لطفاء



8. Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing words.

- A *zér't suuε él-Hamiidiye.* أ زرت سوق الحميدية.
- B *kij laqeeto?* ب كيف لقيته؟
- A _____...bass ktiir _____ أ ...بس كثير _____

Now work with a teacher or classmate and discuss places you have visited.

I'VE NEVER... ♦ Although the past tense in Arabic can express "have done", if you want to emphasise the fact that you "have never done" something you can use either of these two expressions

<i>b-ḥayaati</i>	in my life	بحياتي
<i>b-émmri</i>	in my life	بعمرى

with a negative verb, for example

<i>b-ḥayaati...</i>	I have never...	بحياتي...
<i>...maa réhít éala ostraalya</i>	...been to Australia	...ما رحت على استراليا



9. Listen to these sentences and fill in the missing words.

- a. *b-ḥayaati maa _____ éala maṣr.* بحياتي ما _____ على مصر
- b. *b-ḥayaati maa _____ él-ahraamaat.* بحياتي ما _____ الأهرامات.
the pyramids
- c. *b-ḥayaati maa _____ lahím jamal.* camel بحياتي ما _____ لحم جمل.
- d. *b-ḥayaati maa _____ zuhuuraat.* بحياتي ما _____ زهورات.
- e. *b-ḥayaati maa _____ b-ét-tayyaara.* plane بحياتي ما _____ بالطيارة.
- f. *b-ḥayaati maa _____ séjjaade.* بحياتي ما _____ سجاة.

Now work with a teacher or classmate and discuss things you have never done.

I STILL HAVEN'T..., I'VE JUST... ♦ Similarly, these words

<i>lissa</i>	still, yet	لساً
<i>hallax</i>	now	هلق

can be used with the past tense to mean "still" and "just", for example

<i>lissa maa wéšel.</i>	He <i>still</i> hasn't arrived.	لساً ما وصل.
	or He hasn't arrived <i>yet</i> .	
<i>hallax wéšel.</i>	He's <i>just</i> arrived.	هلق وصل.