In this lesson we learn the following:

1) How to say in Arabic, "don't go". We have learnt in the previous lesson that جذبت means "go". Now we learn that "don't go" is جذبت لا. As you can see it is the الميدري, but with the omission of the دامن of the third radical. The particle لا is called لا النافية (the prohibitive لا) while the لا is called لا النافية (the negative لا). Note the following:

You go.
لا جذبت

You don't go.
لا جذبت

Don't go!
لا جذبت

Here are some more examples:

Don't sit here!
لا تتجلس هنا

Don't write with red pen!
لا تكتب بالقلم الأحمر

Don't go out of the class!
لا تخرج من الفصل

Don't worship the shaitan!
لا تعبد الشيطان

Note that in the last example the third radical has kasra due to the الإفراط الساكنين.

Here is the isnaâd if this verb to the other pronouns of the second person:

لا تذهب يا بلال
لا تذهب يا إحوان
لا تذهب يا أمينة
لا تذهب يا أحوال

2) "The boy almost laughed," means that he was at the point of laughing, but did not laugh. This idea is expressed in Arabic by the verb كاذ يكاد:

"The boy almost laughed."
The teacher was about to leave.

The *mudāri‘* is يَكَادُ، يَكَادَ

‘The bell is about to ring.’

‘The imām is about to perform *ruku*‘.

Note that يَكَادُ is followed by a noun, and then by a verb in the *mudāri‘*:

+ a noun in the nominative case (مَرْفوع) + a verb in the *mudāri‘*.

3) We have learnt that the negative particle used with the *mudāri‘* is لا، e.g.:

لا أفهم الفرنسية

‘I don’t understand French.’

لا نذهب إلى الحديقة يوم الجمعة

‘We don’t go to the playground on Fridays.’

If مَا is used with the *mudāri‘*, the verb refers to the present time only. Note the difference between لا and مَا:

ما أشرب القهوة

‘I don’t drink coffee’ i.e. as a habit, but مَا أشرب القهوة means ‘I am not drinking coffee now.’

4) Note that ‘I eat’ is أكل. It is originally أكلُ but the combination أكل becomes أكلَ.

In the same way ‘I take’ is أخذ، ‘I command’ is أمر، and ‘I look’ is تَتْرَكَبُ.

5) إِنّي أنظر إلى الصور

‘I am only looking at the pictures’. إنما means ‘only’. Here are some more examples:

إِنّي لا تكتب الدروس.

‘You are not writing the lesson. You are only writing a letter.’

إِنّي الأعمال بالنيات

‘Actions are judged only by intention.’

إِنّي الصدقات للقفراء

‘Charity is only for the poor.’
Exercises

1. Correct the following statements.

2. Read the following examples of الله النافية.

3. Rewrite the following verbs using لا النافية.

4. Learn the isnād of the muqadda'm with لا النافية to other pronouns.

5. Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs in the muqadda'm. Note that these verbs are preceded by لا النافية.

6. Learn the difference between لا النافية and لا النافية.

7. Learn the following rule regarding two hamzahs coming together.

8. Learn the use of كَأَذ.

9. Learn the use of ما with the muqadda'm.

10. Learn the use of فعل التَّعْجَبُ.

11. Rewrite each of the following underlined sentences using فعل التَّعْجَبُ.

Vocabulary

مُقَعَّدة  seat
في أثناء O my father!
يا أمَّي  (a-i) to tell a lie
يَبْكَى يَبْكَى  (a-i) to cry, to weep
إِلْقَبُ it overturned
الطَّرْيُقُ way