



NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA

COURSE CODE : ARA016

COURSE TITLE: ARABIC READER



COURSE CODE / TITLE: **ARA016 Arabic Reader**

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INTRODUCTION

ARA 016: Arabic Reader is a one-semester fifteen credit unit course. It is available to all students as a course in the Certificate in Arabic and Islamic Studies programme at the National Open University of Nigeria. The course is also suitable for any one who is interested in the study of Arabic language.

WHAT YOU WILL LEARN IN THIS COURSE

The course consists of 15 units discussed under 3 modules which involve notes on features of Arabic as a language, definite and indefinite articles i.e *Ma'rifah* and *Nakrah*. It also involves construction of simple nominal sentences and construction of simple verbal sentences. Texts depicting the difference between prose and poetry in Arabic are also presented with examples. You will also come across passages relating to reading and writing ability of fully vocalized short Arabic prose texts, reading and comprehension of vocalized short Arabic poetry texts and reading and comprehension of un-vocalized short Arabic prose texts. The course will also treat you into reading and understanding of fully vocalized short Arabic poetry texts, reading and understanding of un-vocalized short Arabic poetry texts, reading and analysis of fairly difficult words of vocalized long Arabic prose texts, and reading and comprehension of un-vocalized long Arabic prose texts. In the last sections of the Course you will be given exposure to the reading and understanding of vocalized long Arabic poetry texts, reading and understanding of un-vocalized long Arabic poetry texts and reading and analysis of fairly difficult words from vocalized and un-vocalized long Arabic poetry texts. The material has been especially developed for student in the African context with particular focus on Nigeria.

COURSE AIMS

The overall aim of ARA052: Arabic Reader1 is to introduce you to reading and writing Arabic texts with vocalization and un-vocalization, in order to improve your reading ability and vocabulary acquisition.

The specific aim of this course is to give you a brief on the importance of Arabic language and a comprehensive reading and understanding of Arabic passages. This will be achieved by:

- Discussing with you, some hints on the values of Arabic language.
- Introducing you to Arabic simple nominal and verbal sentences constructions.
- Exposing you to Arabic short and long vocalized and un-vocalized stories.
- Analyzing for you some fairly difficult words from both vocalized and un-vocalized Arabic texts.
- Reading and comprehension of fully vocalized and un-vocalized Arabic passages.
- Reading and understanding of Arabic passages through improving reading ability and vocabulary acquisition.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

To achieve the aims set out above there are overall set objectives. In addition, each unit also has specific objectives. The unit objectives are always included at its beginning. You will read them before you start working through the unit. You may want to refer to them during your study of the unit to check your progress. You should always look at the unit objectives after completing a unit. This way you can confirm whether you have done what was required of you by the unit.

Stated below are the wider objectives of this course as a whole. By meeting these objectives, you should have achieved the aims of the course as a whole.

On successful completion of the course, you should be able to:

- Mention some importance of Arabic language
- differentiate between Arabic definite and indefinite articles
- identify the Arabic nominal sentences and verbal sentences
- build a bank of Arabic language vocabulary
- read and understand vocalized and un-vocalized Arabic passages from prose and poetry texts.
- write and compose Arabic sentences

WORKING THROUGH THIS COURSE

To complete this course, you are required to read the study units, read recommended books and read other materials provided by the National Open University of Nigeria (**NOUN**). Each unit contains self- assessment exercises, and at points in the course, you are required to submit assignments for assessment purposes. At the end of this course, there is a final examination. You will find below list of all the components of the course and what you have to do.

COURSE MATERIALS

Major components of the course are:

- 1 Course Guide
- 2 Study Units
- 3 Textbooks
- 4 Assignment File
- 5 Presentation Schedule

You must obtain a copy of the materials provided by the **NOUN**. You may contact your tutor if you have problems in obtaining the text-books.

SET TEXTBOOKS

1. Al-Ghamrīwī Muhammad Husayn (1992). *Majmū‘ah mina `n-Nāzim wa -n-Nāthir*, Cairo, Egypt.

2. Ali Muhammad, H. & Zakī Ali, S. (1992). *Al -‘adab wa `t-Tārīkh fi `l aṣrayn*, Cairo, Egypt.
3. Sa‘d Husayn, U & Abdul Majīd Muhammad (1990). *Al-Adab wa `n-Nuṣūṣ Wa `l-Balāghah*, Banghazi, Libya.
4. Muhammad Afif, R. (1974). *Diwān Imam Shāfi`ī*, Shomolu, Lagos.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAEs)

Each unit contains a number of self-tests. In general these self- tests examine you on the material just covered or require you to apply them in some ways and thereby, help you to evaluate your progress and performance in your assignments. The exercises will assist you in achieving the stated learning objectives of the individual units and of the course.

TUTOR – MARKED ASSIGNMENTS (TMAs)

This Course contains a number of tutor-marked assignments you need to submit. The best three (i.e the highest three of the five marks) will be counted. They will constitute 30 %, of your total course mark.

You should be able to complete your assignments from the information and materials containing in your set textbooks, reading and study units. However, you are advised to use other references to broaden your view point and provide a deeper understanding of the subject.

When you have completed each assignment, send it together with Tutor-Marked Assignment (TMA) form to your tutor. Make sure that each assignment reaches your tutor on or before the deadline given in the assignment file. If, however, you cannot complete your work in time, contact your tutor before the assignment is done to discuss the possibility of an examination.

FINAL ASSESSMENT

There are two types of assessments in the course. First are the Tutor-

Marked Assignments while the second are the written examinations. In tackling the assignment, you are expected to apply information and knowledge acquired during this course. The assignments must be submitted to your tutor for formal assessment in accordance with the deadlines stated in the assignment file. The work you submit to your tutor for assessment will count for 30% of your total course mark.

At the end of the course, you will need to sit for a final two-hour examination. This will also count for 70 % of your course mark.

FINAL EXAMINATION AND GRADING

The final examination of ARA016 will be of two hours' duration and 70% have a value of the total course grade. The examination will consist of questions which reflect the type of self-testing, practice exercise and tutor-marked problems you have come across. All areas of the course will be assessed.

You are advised to revise the entire course after studying the last unit before you sit for the examination. You will find it useful to review your tutor-marked assignments and the comments of your tutor on them before the final examination.

COURSE MARKING SCHEME

This table shows how the actual course marking is broken down.

Assessment	Marks
Tutor – Marked Assignment	Best three marks out of five count @ 10% each = 30% marks
Final Examination	70% of overall course marks
Total	100% of course marks

Table 1: course marking scheme

PRESENTATION SCHEDULE/ COURSE OVERVIEW

The presentation Schedule given below gives you the important dates for

the completion of tutor-marked assignments and attending tutorials. Remember, you are required to submit all your assignments in good time. You should guard against being late in submitting your work.

Units	Title of work	Weeks activity	Assessment (end of unit)
1	Features of Arabic Language	1	Assignment 1
2	Definite article and indefinite Article	2	Assignment 2
3	Simple nominal sentences construction	3	Assignment 3
4	Simple verbal sentences construction	4	Assignment 4
5	The difference between prose and poetry in Arabic with examples.	5	Assignment 5
6	Reading and writing ability of fully vocalized short Arabic prose texts	6	Assignment 6
7	Reading and comprehension of vocalized short Arabic prose texts	7	Assignment 7
8	Reading and comprehension of un-vocalized short Arabic prose texts	8	Assignment 8
9	Reading and understanding of fully vocalized short Arabic poetry texts	9	Assignment 9
10	Reading and understanding of un-vocalized short Arabic poetry texts	10	Assignment 10
11	Reading and analysis of fairly difficult words of vocalized long Arabic prose texts	11	Assignment 11
12	Reading and comprehension of un-vocalized long Arabic prose texts	12	Assignment 12
13	Reading and understanding of vocalized long Arabic poetry text	13	Assignment 13
14	Reading and understanding of un-vocalized long Arabic poetry texts	14	Assignment 14
15	Reading and analysis of fairly difficult words from vocalized and un-vocalized long Arabic poetry texts	15	Assignment 15

HOW TO GET MOST FROM THIS COURSE

In distance learning the study units replace the university lecturer. This is one of the great advantages of distance learning; you can read and work through specially designed study materials at your own pace, and at a time and place that suit you best. Think of it as reading the lecture instead of listening to lecturer. In the same way that a lecturer might set you some reading to do, your study units provide exercises for you to do at appropriate points. Each of the study units follows a common format. The first item is an introduction to the subject matter of the unit and how a particular unit is integrated with the other units and the course as a whole. Next is a set of learning objectives. These objectives let you know what you should be able to do. When you have finished the units, you must go back and check whether you have achieved the objectives. If you make a habit of doing this, you will scientifically improve your chances of passing the course.

The main body of the units guides you through the required reading from other sources.

Reading Section

Remember that your tutor's job is to help you. When you need help, don't hesitate to call and ask your tutor to provide it.

- 1 Read this course guide thoroughly
- 2 Organize a study schedule. Refer to the 'course overview' for more details. Note the time you are expected to spend on each unit and how the assignments relate to the units. Whatever method you choose to use, you should decide on and write in your own dates for working on each unit.
- 3 Once you have created your own study schedule, do everything you can to stick to it. The major reason that students fail is that they get behind with their course work. If you get into difficulties with your schedule, please let your tutor know before it is too late for help

- 4 Turn on unit 1 and read the introduction and the objectives for the unit.
- 5 Assemble the study materials. Information about what you need for unit is given in the "Overview" at the beginning of each unit. You will almost always need both the study unit you are working on and one of your set books on your desk at the same time.
- 6 Work through the unit itself has been arranged to provide a sequence for you to follow. As you work through the unit you will be instructed to read sections from your set books or other articles. Use the unit to guide your reading.
- 7 Review the objectives for each study unit to confirm that you have achieved them. If you are not sure about any of the objectives, review the study material or consult your tutor.
- 8 When you are confident that you have achieved a unit's objectives, you can then start on the next unit. Proceed unit by unit through the course and try to face your study so that you keep yourself on schedule.
- 9 When you have submitted an assignment to your tutor for marking, do not wait for its return before starting on the next unit. Keep to your schedule. When the assignment is returned, pay particular attention to your tutor's comments, both on the tutor-marked assignment from and also on what is written on the assignment. Consult your tutor as soon as possible if you have any questions or problems.
- 10 After completing the last unit, review the course and prepare yourself for the final examination. Check that you have achieved the unit objectives (listed at the beginning of each unit) and the course objectives (listed in this course guide).

TUTORS AND TUTORIALS

There are 8 hours of tutorials provided in support of this course. You will be notified of the dates, times and location of these tutorials, together with the

name and phone number of your tutor, as soon as you are allocated a tutorial group.

Your tutor will mark and comment on your assignments, keep a close watch on your progress and on any difficulties you might encounter. He will also provide assistance to you during the course. You must mail your tutor – marked assignments to your tutor well before the due date (at least two working days are required). They will be marked by your tutors and returned to you as soon as possible.

Do not hesitate to contact your tutor by telephone, e–mail, or discuss with him if you need help. The following might be circumstances in which you would find help necessary.

CONTACT YOUR TUTOR IF:

- You do not understand any part of the study units or the assigned readings.
- You have difficulty with the assessment exercises.
- You have a question or problems with an assignment, with your tutor's comments on an assignment or with the grading of an assignment.

You should try your best to attend the tutorials. This is the only chance to have face to face contact with your tutor and to ask questions which are answered instantly. You can raise any problem encountered in the course of your study. To gain the maximum benefit from course tutorials, prepare a questions list before attending them. You will learn a lot from participating in discussion actively.

SUMMARY

ARA016 introduces you to the basic reading of vocalized and un-vocalized Arabic texts in prose and poetry. Upon completing this course, you will be able to read, write and understand Arabic short and long passages, moreover, you will improve in your reading ability and vocabulary acquisition.

We wish you success with the course and hope that you will find it both interesting and useful.

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MODULE ONE
UNIT I : HISTORICAL FEATURES OF ARABIC LANGUAGE

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- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - 3.1 Some features of Arabic Language
 - 3.2 The place of Arabic language in Nigeria
 - 3.3 Arabic as a Language at International Interactive Forums
 - 3.4 Importance of Arabic Language to the practice of Islam
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/Further Readings

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This unit teaches you brief history of Arabic language and its relevance to the people of the world. It discusses the importance of Arabic as an international language and its relevance to the practice of Islam.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit you will be able to

- explain the relevance of Arabic language to the social and economic development of the people of the world.
- explain how important Arabic language is to the study of Islam.
- correct the wrong impression some people have about Arabic language which is being perceived as having to do exclusively with Islam.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Some Features of Arabic Language :

Arabic language is the language of communication and formal discussion for speakers of the various forms of the language from Morocco to Iraq. Among Muslims, Arabic is considered sacred since it is the language through which the *Qur'ān* was revealed. With the rise of Islam as a dominant religion after A.D. 622, Arabic became the most widespread of the living Semitic languages, and today, it is spoken by some 220 millions as a mother tongue, and several millions more as a second language.

Arabic exists in two main forms – classical and colloquial. Classical Arabic has many archaic words and is the sacred language of Islam and the *lingua franca* of educated people throughout the Arabic-speaking world. Standard Arabic is a slightly more modern and more-used version of classical Arabic. It is the official language in many countries and it is learnt in schools.

Colloquial Arabic refers to the variant dialects spoken in the various parts of the Arab world. The diverse colloquial forms of Arabic are interrelated but vary considerably among speakers from different parts of the Middle East and Africa, so much so that many are considered separate languages. They differ from standard Arabic and from one another in pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar and are usually labeled according to major geographical areas, such as Algerian, Egyptian, and Gulf. Within these classifications, the daily speech of urban, rural, and nomadic speakers is distinctively different. Illiterate speakers from widely separated parts of the Arab world may not understand one another, although each is speaking a version of Arabic.

Self Assessment Exercise

Identify some features of the Arabic language.

3.2 The place of Arabic Language in Nigeria:

The teaching of Arabic Language in Nigeria started with the introduction of Islam in Kanem Borno as early as 11th century. Islam got to Hausaland in the 14th century and later to Yorubaland in the 17th century. Islam got to Yorubaland through Muslim traders from the North who also doubled as preachers. Wherever they introduced Islam, they also settled there to organize Qur'anic schools where pupils were taught the reading of the *Qur'ān* through rote-learning system. Thus, elements of Arabic language were also taught to the pupils.

In Nigeria, Arabic language has become an integral part of the society long before the arrival of the British colonial masters. The language had been in use for some time in the country at least as the language of commerce before the 18th century.

Arabic is more prominently used among the people in the Northern Nigeria ;a case in point being the dialect of the Shuwa Arabs of Bornu State which derives from Arabic. In the Southwest, especially in Yorubaland, some words of Arabic origin such as *alaafia* (health), *wakati* (time), *saa* (period), *aleebu* (defect), *seria* (justice), *ribaa* (usury), *keferi* (unbeliever), *amin* (amen), *alubarika* (blessing), and so on, have blended with Yoruba expressions to the extent that hardly can anyone find substitutes for them.

Self Assessment Exercise

Discuss the place of Arabic language in Nigeria briefly

3.3 Arabic as a Language at International Interactive Forums:

In social, economic, political and any other aspect of human life, communication plays a vital role. People of different races, beliefs, cultures and ethnic origins do transact business with one another by means of different communication systems. In the world today, there are innumerable languages. Different communities within the ethnic groups speak different languages. Even, those people regarded to be of the same tribe or race, speak different dialects.

Some of these languages are more widely spoken in the world than others. Arabic is one of such languages. Others include English and French. Thus, they are called international languages. This is so because they are recognized by the United Nations' Organization as its official languages of communication, and with which they transact businesses and make policies.

The relevance of Arabic is not peculiar to the religious aspect alone. In West Africa sub-region, Arabic language contributed immensely to the understanding of the early history and civilization because it was the language first used for keeping the records of West Africa.

Self Assessment Exercise

Explain the uses of Arabic language as an international language

3.4 Importance of Arabic Language to the practice of Islam :

Arabic is the language of Islam. The two are so inter-woven that many people could not see any difference between them. Hence, anything written in Arabic language is believed to be Islamic. Sometime ago, some Christians in Nigeria were agitating that Arabic writings on the Nigerian currency notes should be cancelled because of the fear that they were an attempt to islamize Nigeria.

Arabic was the language spoken by Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) and it was in it the *Qur'ān* was revealed, recorded and standardized. Hence, elementary Arabic schools are often called Qur'anic schools. The spread of Islam facilitated the spread of Arabic Studies. Anywhere Islam reached, Arabic language also got there. Arabic language is therefore very popular throughout the Muslim world. Hence, many Arabic schools were, and are still being established either by government or individuals, where the language is taught. More so, the practice of Islam, especially the fundamental ritual prayer – *ṣalāt*, which is one of the pillars of Islam, encourages the speaking of Arabic language. This is so because *sūratu 'l-fātihah*, the omission of which makes a *ṣalāt* to be invalid, must be recited in

Arabic language. Call to prayer – *adhān*, is also said in no other language but Arabic.

Qur'ān is the book of law and guidance from Allah to all mankind. It was revealed and recorded in Arabic language. Up till today, the book still maintains its originality and uniqueness. It is free from alteration, interpolation, edition or revision only because of its preservation in Arabic language which is its original language. Many people, old and young, now study the Qur'an in its original Arabic text and many young children commit the whole of it to memory owing to the beauty of Arabic language. People also read the *Qur'ān* or listen to it while being recited in Arabic, the act which is believed to be highly rewardable by Allah.

Self Assessment Exercise

Examine the importance of Arabic language to the practice of Islam.

4.0 CONCLUSION :

Having discussed the status of Arabic as one of the international languages, and having discovered its relevance to the practice of Islam, it may be surprising to know that the language is not being given its due recognition in Nigeria, a country with a significant Muslim population. After English language, the teaching of French language instead of Arabic, is being favoured in Nigerian Schools. The language is so distasteful to some people that Arabic characters on the Nigerian Naira notes were protested against with the claim that it was an attempt to islamize the country. As a corollary to this, Arabic characters are now removed in the new Naira notes recently introduced by the Central Bank of Nigeria.

5.0 SUMMARY :

The focus of discussion in this unit has been the relevance of Arabic language to the socio-cultural, economic and religious life of man. It was discussed that Arabic was one of the international languages with which various

international organizations make policies and transact businesses. Arabic has been employed by great scholars of various educational fields to record their research findings. Relevant to mention here is the record of Ibnu khaldun about his exploration of Africa, which he preserved using Arabic medium. The works of great Greek Philosophers were also translated into Arabic language which formed the basis of western civilization.

The relevance of Arabic language to the practice of Islam is also discussed. The language is regarded as the language of Islam as it was the language of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.). It was also mentioned that the Qur'an which is the holy book of Islam, was revealed in Arabic. The recitation of the book in Arabic text is regarded a highly rewardable act. More so, the Islamic ritual worship (*salat*) is rendered in Arabic. All these, as earlier discussed, showed how important Arabic language is.

6.0 TUTOR - MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. Discuss the place of Arabic Language in the international arena.
2. Of what importance is Arabic Language in Nigeria?

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READINGS

1. Kareem, M. A. (2007) (ed). *Fountain Journal of Arabic and Islamic Studies (FOJAIS)*, vol.1, No. 1
2. Beeston, A.F.L.(1980). See article on "Arabic" in *The Macmillan Family Encyclopaedia*, New Jersey, Arete Publishing Company.
3. Bivar, A.D.H. and Hiskett, M. (1962). "The Arabic Literature of Nigeria to 1804: A provisional Account" in *B.S.O.A.S.* vol. xxx, 1.
4. Hunwick J.O. (1964). "The Influence of Arabic in West Africa" *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana.* (1964) vol.vii

UNIT 2 : ARABIC ALPHABET AND THE USE OF DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE ARTICLES

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - 3.1 The Arabic Alphabet and its Divisions
 - 3.2 Reading of words prefixed with the definite articles
 - 3.3 *Tanwīn* : the indefinite Article
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/Further Readings

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In unit one above, you learnt some things about Arabic language which included its features, its socio-economic relevance to the international communities and its relevance to the study of Islam. In this unit 2, you will learn about the Arabic alphabet, the moon and the sun letters as well as identification and functions of definite and indefinite articles in Arabic sentences.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- correctly pronounce each of the letters of Arabic alphabet
- group the letters of Arabic alphabet under moon and sun letters
- identify differences between definite and indefinite articles in Arabic sentences.
- use the Arabic definite article which corresponds to the English definite article “the” correctly.
- use the Arabic indefinite article which corresponds to the English articles “a” and “an” correctly.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 The Arabic Alphabet and its Divisions

The letters of Arabic alphabet are 28. They are called *Al-hurūf al-hijāiyyah*. These letters are divided into two groups. The first group known as *hurūf al-qamariyyah* or moon letters consists of 14 letters while the other group known as *hurūf sh-shamsiyyah* or sun letters also consists of 14 letters.

The 14 moon letters are :

أ ب ج ح خ ع غ ف ق ك م ه و ي
Ya' Waw Haw Mim Kaf Qaf Fa' Ghain 'Ain Kha Ha Jim Ba' Alif

The 14 sun letters are :

ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ل ن
Nun Lam Za' Ta' Dad Sad Shin Sin Zain Ra' Dhal Dal Tha' Ta'

Self Assessment Exercise 1

التدريب الأول

Read and write the *al-hurūf al-hijāiyyah* and then group them into *qamariyyah* and *sh-shamsiyyah* letters

Read and write the following words keeping in mind the rules pertaining to the sun and the moon letters:

المَكْتَبَةُ، الفُرْصُ، الأَرْقَامُ، الفَرَّاشَةُ، العَيْبُ، السَّمَاعَةُ، الصَّفَرُ، الرِّقْمُ، التَّلْفُونُ، الضَّوْءُ

3.2 Reading of words prefixed with the definite articles

When ال «Alif and Lam» are prefixed to a noun beginning with one of the above moon letters «أَلْحُرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةِ» the «lam» «ل» of the word is pronounced e.g. *Al-qamar* (the moon) (الْقَمَرُ). Other examples are :

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. | <i>Al-Bayt</i> | The House | الْبَيْتُ |
| 2. | <i>Al-Qalam</i> | The Pen | الْقَلَمُ |
| 3. | <i>Al-Kitāb</i> | The Book | الْكِتَابُ |

4.	<i>Al-Gurfah</i>	The Room	أَلْعُرْفَةُ
5.	<i>Al-'Inab</i>	The Grape	أَلْعِنَبُ
6.	<i>Al-Farāshah</i>	The Butterfly	أَلْفَرَّاشَةُ
7.	<i>Al-Maktabah</i>	The Library	أَلْمَكْتَبَةُ
8.	<i>Al-Khuḍār</i>	The Vegetable	أَلْخُضْرُ
9.	<i>Al-Jazzār</i>	The Butcher	أَلْجَزَّارُ
10.	<i>Al-Ashjār</i>	The Trees	أَلْأَشْجَارُ
11.	<i>Al-Yad</i>	The Hand	أَلْيَدُ

But when the Alif and Lām «ال» is prefixed to a noun beginning with one of the sun letters «أَلْحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ» the «lām» «ل» of «ال» «al» is assimilated into the first letter of the word i.e. the sun letter e.g. Ash-Shamsُ الشَّمْسُ. The Assimilation means that the «lām» «ل» of «Al» «ال» is dropped and the first letter of the word is doubled. It is first pronounced with «as-sukun» i.e. vowelless, then with **fat-hah** َ, **Kasrah** ِ, or **dammah** ُ. This is indicated in writing by placing the symbol «shaddah ّ» with the **fat-hah** َ, the **Kasrah** ِ or the **dammah** ُ above the first letter of the word.

Examples :

1.	<i>At-Tilmīdh</i>	The Pupil	أَلتَّلْمِيذُ
2.	<i>Ad-Darājah</i>	The Bicycle	أَلدَّجَاجَةُ
3.	<i>Adh-Dhayl</i>	The Tail	أَلدَّيْلُ
4.	<i>Ar-Rijl</i>	The Leg	أَلرَّجْلُ
5.	<i>Az-Zujājah</i>	The Glass	أَلزُّجَاجَةُ
6.	<i>As-Samak</i>	The Fish	أَلسَّمَكُ
7.	<i>Ash-Shajar</i>	The Tree	أَلشَّجَرُ
8.	<i>Aṣ-Ṣundūq</i>	The Box	أَلصُّنْدُوقُ
9.	<i>Aḍ-Ḍaw'u</i>	The Light	أَلضُّوْءُ
10.	<i>Aṭ-Ṭayyārah</i>	The Aeroplane	أَلطَّيَّارَةُ

11.	<i>Az-Zarf</i>	The Envelope	الظَرْفُ
12.	<i>Al-Lahm</i>	The Flesh	اللَّحْمُ
13.	<i>An-Nāfidhah</i>	The Window	النَّافِذَةُ

Self Assessment Exercise 2

التدريب الثاني:

How do you read the first letter of the words prefixed with the definite article ?
Read and change the following words to indefinite nouns :

الأشجارُ، الجميلُ، الحقيبةُ، الخيرُ، القلمُ، الرِّيفُ، الزَّوْجَةُ، السفرُ، الصَّبَاحُ، الثَّيْنُ

3.3 Tanwīn : the indefinite Article:

In the English language “A” and “An” are two letters used as indefinite articles. In the Arabic language, what is used as the indefinite article is called *Tanwin*, translated as “nunation” meaning double vowels. The examples of this are:

<i>Tadhkiratun</i>	A ticket	تَذْكِرَةٌ
<i>Tufāhun</i>	An Apple	تُفَاحٌ
<i>Tājun</i>	A crown	تَاجٌ
<i>Musāfirun</i>	A traveler	مُسَافِرٌ
<i>Kitābun</i>	A book	كِتَابٌ
<i>Shajaratun</i>	A tree	شَجَرَةٌ
<i>Bābun</i>	A door	بَابٌ
<i>Tilmīdhun</i>	A pupil	تِلْمِيذٌ
<i>Maktabatun</i>	A library	مَكْتَبَةٌ
<i>Jazzārun</i>	A butcher	جَزَّارٌ
<i>Mudarrisun</i>	A teacher	مُدْرَسٌ
<i>Sūratun</i>	A picture	صُورَةٌ
<i>Qalamun</i>	A pen	قَلَمٌ
<i>‘Ulbatun</i>	A tin	عَلْبَةٌ
<i>Tayyāratun</i>	An aeroplane	طَيَّارَةٌ
<i>Zarfun</i>	An envelope	ظَرْفٌ

Self Assessment Exercise 3

التدريب الثالث:

Read and write the following words with correct ending keeping in mind that masculine proper nouns end with (un) and feminine proper nouns end with (u):
 عُرفَة, حَامِد, فَاطِمَة, زَيْنَب, أَمْنَة, بَيْت, حَمْرَة, زُبَيْر, فَصْل, حَمَام.

4.0 CONCLUSION

There are 28 letters of Arabic alphabet which are called *al-hurūf al-hijāiyyah*. These are divided into *al-hurūfu `sh-shamsiyyah* and *al-hurūfu `l-qamariyyah* i. e. the sun and the moon letters. Furthermore, « al » «ل» is the Arabic definite article which corresponds to the English « the».

Tanwin “nutation” is the indefinite article and it corresponds to the English indefinite articles “a” and “an”.

5.0 SUMMARY

This unit has focussed on the Arabic letters, their division to the shamsiyyah and the qamariyyah, the functions of the definite and indefinite articles and their impact on the reading of Arabic words.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. Read and write the following words keeping in mind the rules pertaining to the sun and the moon letters:

المَكْتَبَة, الفُرْص, الأَرْقَام, الفَرَاشَة, العِنْب, السَّمَاعَة, الصَّفْر, الرِّقْم, التَّلْفُون, الضَّوْء

2. Read and write the correct ending of the following words keeping in mind that masculine proper nouns end with (un) and feminine proper nouns end with (u):

عُرفَة, حَامِد, فَاطِمَة, زَيْنَب, أَمْنَة, بَيْت, حَمْرَة, زُبَيْر, فَصْل, حَمَام.

3. Read and change the following words to definite nouns:

مِيزَان, لَبَن, قَمْ, كُوب, تِين, صُورَة, شَجَرَة, تَلْمِيذ, جَزَار, عُرفَة.

4. Read and change the following words to the indefinite cases:

الأشْجَار, الجميل, الحَفِيْبَة, الخَيْر, القلم, الرِّيف, الزَّوْجَة, السَّفْر, الصَّبَاح, التَّيْن

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

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UNIT 3 : THE ARABIC SIMPLE NOMINAL AND VERBAL SENTENCES

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - 3.1 The Arabic Simple Nominal Sentences
 - 3.2 The Arabic Simple Verbal Sentences
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/Further Readings

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In the last lesson, you learnt about Arabic alphabet, the vowels, the definite and the indefinite articles and some marks that will assist you reading ability in Arabic language. In this unit, you are to learn about **الجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ** (nominal sentence) and **الجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ** (verbal sentence). In Arabic a simple sentence may begin with noun or verb. The sentence which begins with noun is called **الجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ** while the one which begins with verb is called **الجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ** . You will therefore, learn in this unit, the reading, comprehension and construction of Arabic simple nominal and verbal Arabic sentences.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit you will be able to

- Explain what constitutes Arabic simple nominal sentence
- Explain what constitutes Arabic simple verbal sentence
- Identify simple nominal sentences in Arabic texts

- Identify simple verbal sentences in Arabic Texts
- Construct simple Arabic nominal sentences
- Construct simple Arabic verbal sentences

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Structure of Arabic Simple Nominal Sentences : تركيب الجمل الإسمية In Arabic as in English or some other languages a nominal sentence الجملة الإسمية is a sentence which begins with a noun إسم or a pronoun ضمير e.g.

TEXT 1

النَّصُّ الْأَوَّلُ

1- الشَّمْسُ مُشْرِقَةٌ

2- الْوَرْدَةُ ذَائِلَةٌ

3- الْبُرْتِقَالَةُ حَلْوَةٌ

4- التَّلْمِيذُ مُجْتَهِدٌ

5- السَّاحَةُ وَاسِعَةٌ

6- الْجَوُّ حَارٌّ

7- التُّعْبَانُ طَوِيلٌ

8- الْقِطَارُ سَرِيعٌ

9- الْحَرُّ شَدِيدٌ

10- الْأَبْوَابُ مَعْلَقَةٌ

1- سَعِيدٌ يَذْهَبُ إِلَى مَصْرَفِ الْمَطَارِ

2- سَعِيدٌ يَتَوَجَّهُ إِلَى صَالَةِ الْوُصُولِ

3- سَعِيدٌ يُقَدِّمُ الدُّوَلَارَاتِ إِلَى مُوظَّفِ الْمَصْرَفِ

4- سَعِيدٌ يَرْكَبُ حَافِلَةَ الْمَطَارِ

5- مُوظَّفُ الْمَصْرَفِ يُعْطِي سَعِيدًا الرِّيَالَاتِ

The Arabic nominal sentence is very often found introduced by the particle

(إِنَّ) Inna after which the subject is in the nominative . e.g

Abdullahi is a

عَبْدُ اللَّهِ رَجُلٌ غَنِيٌّ

rich man

Indeed, Abdullahi is a rich man

إِنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ رَجُلٌ غَنِيٌّ

The man is

الرَّجُلُ حَاضِرٌ

present

Indeed, the man is

إِنَّ الرَّجُلَ حَاضِرٌ

Indeed, the woman is a clever

إِنَّ الْمَرْأَةَ طَبَّاحَةٌ مَاهِرَةٌ

present

Verily, the two

إِنَّ الْوَالِدَيْنِ مَرِيضَانِ

boys are sick

Verily, man is at a loss

Verily, the peasants are busy in the field

He is a great scholar.

She is a hard-working female teacher

هِيَ مُدْرِسَةٌ مُجِدَّةٌ فِي الْعَمَلِ

Self Assessment Exercise 1

التدريب الأول

كُونَ خَمْسَةَ جُمَلٍ إِسْمِيَّةٍ مُفِيدَةٍ

TEXT 2

النَّصُّ الثَّانِي

اقرأ هذه الجمل التالية: Read the following Sentences

عَلِيٌّ يَنْزِلُ مِنَ الطَّائِرَةِ

عَلِيٌّ يَرْكَبُ حَافِلَةَ الْمَطَارِ

عَلِيٌّ يَتَوَجَّهُ إِلَى صَالَةِ الْوُصُولِ

عَلِيٌّ يَذْهَبُ إِلَى مَصْرَفِ الْمَطَارِ

عَلِيٌّ يُقَدِّمُ الدُّوَلَارَاتِ إِلَى الْمُوظَّفِ

الْمُوظَّفُ يُعْطِي الرِّيَّالَاتِ لِعَلِيٍّ

سَعِيدٌ يَنْزِلُ مِنَ الطَّائِرَةِ

2- سَعِيدٌ يَذْهَبُ إِلَى مَصْرَفِ الْمَطَارِ

سَعِيدٌ يَتَوَجَّهُ إِلَى صَالَةِ الْوُصُولِ

سَعِيدٌ يُقَدِّمُ الدُّوَلَارَاتِ إِلَى مُوظَّفِ الْمَصْرَفِ

سَعِيدٌ يَرْكَبُ حَافِلَةَ الْمَطَارِ

مُوظَّفُ الْمَصْرَفِ يُعْطِي سَعِيداً الرِّيَّالَاتِ

Self Assessment Exercise 2

Re- arrange the following to become complete sentences

- 2- رَتَّبِ الْكَلِمَاتِ الْآتِيَةَ لِتُكُونَ جُمْلًا مُفِيدَةً
- 1- مِنْ - عَلِي - يَنْزِلُ - الطَّائِرَةَ
 - 2- الْمُوظَّفُ - الدَّوَلَارَاتِ - سَعِيدٌ - إِلَى - يُقَدِّمُ
 - 3- يُعْطِي - الرِّيَّالَاتِ - الْمُوظَّفُ - لِعَلِيٍّ
 - 4- الْمَطَارُ مَصْرَفٌ - يَذْهَبُ - إِلَى - عَلِيٍّ
 - 5- صَالَةً - إِلَى - عَلِي - يَتَوَجَّهُ - الْوَصُولِ

3.2 The Structure of Arabic Simple Verbal Sentence

An Arabic verbal sentence **الْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ** is the sentence which begins with verb while the subject follows e.g:

TEXT 3

النص الثالث

- 1- مَرَضَ الشَّيْخُ
- 2- يَهْرَبُ الْفَأْرُ
- 3- قَامَ مُحَمَّدٌ
- 4- جَاءَتِ الْبِنْتُ
- 5- فَرِحَ الْوَلَدُ
- 6- طَارَتِ النَّحْلَةُ
- 7- يَذْهَبُ الْوَلَدُ / ضَحِكَ الْوَلَدُ
- 8- يَقْفِزُ الْكَلْبُ
- 9- يَنْضَجُ الزَّرْعُ
- 10- سَافَرَ الْجَارُ

Self Assessment Exercise 3

التدريب الأول

- Form verbal sentences using the following verbs

كَوَّنَ جُمْلًا فِعْلِيَّةً بِوَضْعِ قَاعِلٍ لِلْأَفْعَالِ الْآتِيَةِ:
زَرَعَ، طَلَعَ، يَسْقُطُ، دَخَلَ، وَقَفَ، نَهَضَ، رَكَضَ، قَفَزَ، يَحْرُثُ، جَلَسَ،

TEXT 4

النص الرابع

Read the following Sentences

Salih embarked on the bus

1- رَكِبَ صَالِحُ الْحَافِلَةَ

Ibrahim visited his friend
3- ارْتَدَى يَحْيَى

Yahya put on his clothes

Sa 'd brought out exercise book from the

Zubayr drew the
map

Fatimah wrote the
assignments.

My brothe slaughtered the hen.

My mother cooked

Adam ate apple.

Khadijah cut the
meat **Self Assement Exercise 2**

Re- arrange the following to become sentences

2- زَارَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ صَدِيقَهُ

مَلَأْسَهُ

4- أَخْرَجَ سَعْدُ الدَّقْتَرِ مِنَ الْحَقِيْبَةِ

bag.

5- رَسَمَ زُبَيْرُ الْخَرِيْطَةَ

6- كَتَبَتْ فَاطِمَةُ الْوَأَجِبَاتِ

7- ذَبَحَ أَخِي الدَّجَاغَةَ

8- طَبَخَتْ أُمِّي الْعَشَاءَ

super.

9- أَكَلَ آدَمُ التُّفَاحَةَ

10- قَطَعَتْ خَدِيْجَةُ اللَّحْمَ

رَتَّبْ مَا يَأْتِي لِتَكُونَ جَمَلًا مَفِيْدَةً:

1- الْحَقِيْبَةُ - دَقْتَرُ - أَخْرَجَ - التَّلْمِيْذُ - مِنْ - الْحِسَابِ

2- هَلْ - مَرِيْضَةٌ - هُنَاكَ - تَلْمِيْذَةٌ

3- السُّوقُ - لِمَاذَا - ذَهَبُوا - إِلَى ؟

4- عِنْدَهُمْ - جَدِيْدٌ - غَدًا - دَرَسَ

5- تَلْمِيْذَاتٌ - هُنَاكَ - غَائِبَاتٌ

4.0 CONCLUSION

Arabic sentence may start with noun; it is then called **الجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ** nominal sentence. It may be very simple consisting of subject and predicate, simple in construction, reading and understanding. The Arabic nominal sentence is very often found introduced by the particle (إِنَّ) **Inna** after which the subject is in the nominative.

An Arabic sentence may also start with verb after which the subject will follow. It is then called **الجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ**

5.0 SUMMARY

This unit teaches you the reading and comprehension of Arabic simple nominal and verbal sentences. It also provides texts and tests which train you on construction of such sentences.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1- كَوِّنْ جُمْلَةً اسْمِيَّةً مَعَ وَضْعِ خَبَرٍ لِكُلِّ مَبْتَدَأٍ فِيمَا يَأْتِي:
الشَّمْسُ -الْوَرْدَةُ -الْبُرْتُقَالَةُ -التَّلْمِيذُ -السَّاحَةُ -الْجَوُّ -النُّعْبَانُ -الْقِطَارُ -
الْحَرُّ -الأبْوَابُ.

2- رَتِّبِ الْجُمْلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ بَعْدَ هَذِهِ الْجُمْلَةِ :سعيد ينزل من الطائرة

- 1- سَعِيدٌ يَنْزِلُ مِنَ الطَّائِرَةِ
 - 2- سَعِيدٌ يَذْهَبُ إِلَى مَصْرَفِ الْمَطَارِ
 - 3- سَعِيدٌ يَتَوَجَّهُ إِلَى صَالَةِ الْوُصُولِ
 - 4- سَعِيدٌ يُقَدِّمُ الدَّوَلَارَاتِ إِلَى مُوظَّفِ الْمَصْرَفِ
 - 5- سَعِيدٌ يَرْكَبُ حَافِلَةَ الْمَطَارِ
 - 6- مُوظَّفُ الْمَصْرَفِ يُعْطِي سَعِيداً الرِّيَالَاتِ
- 3- استعمل الكلمات الآتية في جمل مفيدة من إنشائك:-

Use the following words in good sentences:

(وَلَدٌ، مَطَرٌ، عُرْقَةٌ سَيَّارَةٌ، جِلْدٌ)

2- ضَعْ خَطًّا تَحْتَ الْكَلِمَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ فِي كُلِّ مُجْمُوعَةٍ:

Underline the odd words from the following:

- 1- هَلْ - مَتَى - مَنْ - أَنَا
- 2- هُوَ - لِمَاذَا - أَنْتَ - أَنْتِ
- 3- هُمَا - أَيْنَ - نَحْنُ - هُمْ
- 4- كَيْفَ - مَاذَا - كَمْ - هِيَ
- 5- عِلْمٌ - يَدْخُلُ - يَخْرُجُ - يُسَافِرُ

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UNIT 4: EXAMPLE OF ARABIC PROSE AND POETRY TEXTS

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - 3.1 The Arabic Prose and its Example
 - 3.2 The Arabic Poetry and its example
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/ Further Readings

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The last lesson presented to you some examples of nominal and verbal Arabic sentences. It was there you learnt that Arabic sentences are of two types, **الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ** is the sentence begins with a noun while **الْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ** is the one beginning with a verb.

Like any other language, ideas or thoughts and intentions may be expressed in Arabic flowing smoothly long or short devoid of metres or rhymes. This kind of expression is said to be prose language. On the other hand those gifted or well trained may want to be emotional pouring out their ideas and thoughts in form of beautiful songs observing a metre or rhyming words. This is called poetry. This unit teaches you the difference between prose and poetry in Arabic language with examples

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit you will be able to

- Read and define what constitutes an Arabic prose
- Read and describe what constitute an Arabic poetry
- Identify what constitute Arabic prose
- Identify what constitute Arabic poetry passages

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 The Arabic prose and its Example التعريفُ بالنثر العربي

النثرُ العربيُّ هُوَ التَّعْبِيرَاتُ عَنِ الْأَفْكَارِ الْخَالِيَةِ مِنَ الْوِزْنِ وَالْقَافِيَةِ نَحْو:

The Village Vocabulary	القرية المفردات
Quiet; calm	هادئة
Palm leaf stalk	جريد
Straw	قش
Uproar	ضجة / ضجيج
Crowd	ازدحام
Wide, Spacious	فسيح
Big, large	ضخمة
Blooming	ناضرة
Garden, orchard	كرم
Grape vine	كرمة العنب
Vine yard	كرم العنب
Fertility	خصب
Weakness, gentleness	دعة

القرية

يَعِيشُ بَعْضُ الْإِنْسَانِ فِي قَرْيٍ صَغِيرَةٍ، حَيَاةَ الْقَرْيَةِ هَادِيَةً بَسِيطَةً صَحِيَّةً، بُيُوتُهَا مَبْنِيَّةٌ بِاللِّبْنِ وَمُسَقَّفَةٌ بِالْجَرِيدِ وَالْقَشِّ، إِنَّهَا بَعِيدَةٌ عَنِ ضَجَّةِ الْمَدِينَةِ وَأَزْدِحَامِهَا. لَيْسَ فِي الْقَرْيَةِ شَوَارِعُ فَسِيحَةٍ وَأَبْنِيَّةٌ ضَخْمَةٌ وَلَكِنَّ فِيهَا جَنَاتٍ نَاضِرَةٌ وَكُرُومًا خِصْبَةً وَعُيُونًا تَتَفَجَّرُ مِنْهَا الْمِيَاهُ الْعَذْبَةُ الْبَارِدَةُ. فِي الْقَرْيَةِ نَسِيمٌ عَلِيْلٌ وَظِلٌّ ظَلِيْلٌ وَمَظْهَرٌ جَمِيْلٌ، وَعَمَلٌ صَابِرٌ وَدَعَةٌ سَعِيدَةٌ وَأَجْوَاءٌ نَقِيَّةٌ، وَفِي كُلِّ قَرْيَةٍ مَسْجِدٌ يُصَلَّى فِيهِ أَهْلُهَا، وَمَدْرَسَةٌ يَتَعَلَّمُ فِيهَا أَطْفَالُهَا، وَلِكُلِّ قَرْيَةٍ سُوقٌ يُقَامُ فِي يَوْمٍ مِنَ الْأَسْبُوعِ يَحْضُرُ إِلَيْهِ النَّاسُ مِنَ الْقَرْيِ الْمَجَاوِرَةِ

وَمَعَهُمُ الْمَوَاشِي وَالْحُبُوبُ وَالْخُضْرُ لِيَبِيعُوهَا، وَيَسْتَمِرُّ السُّوقُ مِنَ الصَّبَاحِ إِلَى الْمَسَاءِ ثُمَّ يَعُودُ النَّاسُ إِلَى بُيُوتِهِمْ.

Self Assessment Exercise

صِفْ حَيَاةَ الْقَرْيَةِ؟

إِسْتَعْمِلِ الْكَلِمَاتِ وَالتَّعَابِيرَ التَّالِيَةَ فِي جُمْلٍ قَصِيرَةٍ.
الْجَرِيدُ الْقَشُّ شَوَارِعُ فُسِيحَةٌ نَسِيمٌ عَلِيلٌ هَادِنَةٌ

B. The Town

ب. الْمَدِينَةُ

Vocabulary

المُفْرَدَاتُ

To plunder; pillage

نَهَبَ

To penetrate; pass through

إِخْتَرَقَ

Methods; ways

أَسَالِيْبُ

Instigation

إِعْرَاءُ

Bargaining

مُساوِمَةٌ

Tar

مُعَدَّةٌ / طَلَى بِالْقِطْرَانِ

Asphalt

زَقَتْ / أَسْفَلَتْ

الْمَدِينَةُ

الْحَيَاةُ فِي الْمَدِينَةِ غَيْرُ الْحَيَاةِ فِي الْقَرْيَةِ . إِنَّهَا حَيَاةٌ صَاحِبَةٌ وَازْدِحَامٌ وَعَمَلٌ . وَتَرَى النَّاسَ فِي الشَّوَارِعِ وَكَأَنَّهُمْ فِي مَيْدَانِ سَبَاقٍ . وَتَرَى السِّيَّارَاتِ وَالْفُطْرَ الْكَهْرَبَانِيَّةَ وَالدَّرَاجَاتِ مُنْزَاحِمَةً وَكَأَنَّهَا تُرِيدُ أَنْ تَنْهَبَ الْأَرْضَ وَتَخْتَرِقَ الْقِضَاءَ . فِي كُلِّ مَدِينَةٍ مَطَاعِمٌ وَحَوَانِيْتُ وَمَخَازِنُ ، وَبَاعَةٌ أَنْقَنُوا أَسَالِيْبَ الْإِعْرَاءِ ، وَمُسْتَرُونَ أَنْقَنُوا أَسَالِيْبَ الْمُسَاوِمَةِ ، فِي الْمَدِينَةِ تِجَارَةٌ رَابِحَةٌ . وَتَكْثُرُ فِي الْمَدِينَةِ الْمَعَابِدُ وَالْمُسْتَشْفِيَّاتُ وَالْمَلَاعِبُ وَالْمَسَارِحُ وَدُورُ السِّنِينَ . وَشَوَارِعُ الْمَدِينَةِ عَرِيضَةٌ . وَهِيَ نَظِيْفَةٌ يَقِلُّ فِيهَا الْعُبَارُ لِأَنَّهَا إِمَّا مُعَبَّدَةٌ أَوْ مَزَقَّةٌ ، تَارَةً تَجْدُ فِي جَوَانِبِ الشَّوَارِعِ أُبْنِيَّةً ضَخْمَةً شَاهِقَةً يَتَكُونُ مِنْ خَمْسِ طَبَقَاتٍ أَوْ أَكْثَرَ . الْحَيَاةُ فِي الْمَدِينَةِ تَمَازُجٌ بِالسَّرْعَةِ . وَلِذَلِكَ تَرَى النَّاسَ فِي الْمُدُنِ يَسِيرُونَ بِسُرْعَةٍ . وَيَشْرَبُونَ فِي الْمَقَاهِي وَالْمَطَاعِمِ بِسُرْعَةٍ . وَيَحْرُصُونَ عَلَى الْإِسْتِفَادَةِ مِنْ كُلِّ دَقِيقَةٍ مِنْ دَقَائِقِ حَيَاتِهِمْ .

الْمَدِينَةُ هِيَ الْحَيَاةُ . وَهِيَ تَجْمَعُ الْعَمَلَ إِلَى وَسَائِلِ الرَّاحَةِ .

Self Assessment Exercise

هات وصفا للمدينة بالإيجاز .

بماذا تمتاز المدينة؟

3.2 The Arabic Poetry and its Example

الشَّعْرُ الْعَرَبِيُّ

الشَّعْرُ الْعَرَبِيُّ : هُوَ الْكَلَامُ الْمَوْزُونُ الْمَقْفِيُّ مِثْلَ

الْعِلْمُ عِزٌّ

Meaning	مَعَانِيهَا	Vocabulary	المُفْرَدَات
Mirage		سَرَابٌ، خَيْدَعٌ	
Desert, wilderness		بَادِيَةٌ	
To deceive, cheat		خَتَلٌ، خَدَعَ	
To inhale		نَشَقٌ، نَشَقَ، اسْتَنَشَقَ	
To stink		نَتْنٌ، أَنْتَنَ	
Stinking		نَتْنٌ، مُنْتِنٌ	
Subjects/people		رَعِيَّةٌ، شَعْبٌ	
Garment, dress		حُلَّةٌ، ثَوْبٌ	
To search, examin		فَتَشَ	
To become ill		اعْتَلَّ، عَلَّ	
To aid, succour		عَاثَ	
Distress, adversity, hardship		أَزْمَةٌ	
Disaster, calamity		كَارِثَةٌ	

الْعِلْمُ عِزٌّ (لِلشَيْخِ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدِ الْحَمَلَاوِيِّ)

وَالْفَخْرُ بِالْفَضْلِ لَا عَمَّ وَلَا خَالَ	الْعِزُّ بِالْعِلْمِ لَا جَاهٌ وَلَا مَالٌ
وَكُلُّ كُتْرٍ بَدُونِ الْفَضْلِ إِفْلَالٌ	فَكُلُّ عِزٍّ بَعِيرِ الْعِلْمِ مُنْقَطِعٌ
فَبِأَنَّهَا لِدَوِيهَا بِنَسْتِ الْحَالِ	وَكُلُّ حَالٍ حَلَّتْ وَالْجَهْلُ رَانِدُهَا
وَعِزَّةُ الْعِلْمِ إِسْعَادٌ وَإِقْبَالٌ	مَعَزَّةُ الْجَهْلِ إِدْبَارٌ وَمَنْقِصَةٌ
إِنَّ السَّرَابَ يَبْطِنُ الْبَيْدَ خَتَالٌ	يَمُوتُ نُو الْجَهْلِ لِأَذْكَرٍ وَلَا أَثْرٌ
بَيْنَ الْوَرَى أَنَّهُمْ فِي النَّاسِ جُهَالٌ	يَكْفِي ذُو الْجَهْلِ فِي الدَّارَيْنِ مَنْقِصَةٌ
عَلَى مَقَابِرِهِمْ نُورٌ وَإِجْلَالٌ	لَكِنْ أَوْلُو الْعِلْمِ أَحْيَاءٌ وَإِنْ قُبِرُوا
فَالطَّيْبُ شَافٍ وَنَتْنُ الرِّيحِ قِتَالٌ	يَسْتَنَشِقُ الْكُلُّ كَالرِّيحَانِ سِيرَتَهُمْ
هُمُ الرَّعَايَا وَأَهْلُ الْعِلْمِ أَقْيَالٌ	أَكَابِرُ الْكُونِ مَهْمَا طَارَ طَائِرُهُمْ
لَكِنْ سِوَاهُمْ لِهَذَا الدَّهْرِ أَسْمَالٌ	هُمْ لِلزَّمَانِ عَلَى طُولِ الْمَدَى حَلٌّ
فَلَيْسَ فِيهَا إِذَا فَتَشْتَ إِعْلَالٌ	أَفْعَالُهُمْ مِنْ عُيُوبِ النَّقْصِ سَالِمَةٌ
وَهُمْ لِذَيْنِ النَّبِيِّ الْمُصْطَفَى أَلٌ	هُمْ الْغِيَاثُ إِذَا مَا أَزْمَةٌ أَزْمَتْ
وَلَا اعْتَرَاهُ وَحَقُّ الْحَقِّ إِذْلَالٌ	بِاللَّهِ مَا خَابَ يَوْمَ الْقِصْدِ زَائِرُهُمْ
إِنَّ الْجَمِيعَ لِنَصْرِ الدِّينِ أَبْطَالٌ	يَا رَبَّنَا اجْعَلْ رِجَالَ الْعِلْمِ فِي شَرَفٍ
فَأَنْتَ وَحَدِّكَ دُونَ الْكُلِّ فَعَالٌ	وَاخْتِمِ بِخَيْرٍ وَفَرِّجْ كُلَّ كَارِثَةٍ

4.0 Self Assessment Exercise

١- وَضَّحْ صِفَاتِ الْعِلْمِ الَّتِي ذَكَرَهَا الشَّاعِرُ فِي هَذِهِ الْقَصِيدَةِ

٢- فَسِّرْ مَعْنَى الْبَيْتِ السَّابِعِ

٣- مَا مَعْنَى قَوْلِهِ "هُمُ الرَّعَايَا وَأَهْلُ الْعِلْمِ أَقْيَالٌ"؟

4.0 CONCLUSION

The smoothly flowing long or short Arabic expression of ideas, thoughts or intentions devoid of metres or rhyming words are called *Nathr* (prose). The gifted or well trained individuals are sometimes emotional thus pouring out their ideas following particular metric patterns and rhyming words. Such expressions are said to be *shi'r* (poetry). Examples of this are presented in the lesson above.

5.0 SUMMARY

This unit introduces you to prose and poetry in Arabic. You are provided with interesting examples of both as illustration for your understanding. Exercises are also given to you to test the extent of your assimilation of the topic of prose and poetry.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

١ عَرِّفْ لَنَا الْفَرْقَ بَيْنَ الشَّعْرِ الْعَرَبِيِّ وَالنَّثْرِ الْعَرَبِيِّ مَعَ الْأَمْثَلَةِ

٢ "الْقَرْيَةُ مَصْدَرُ الْخَيْرِ" نَاقِشْ؟

٣ اسْتَعْمِلِ الْكَلِمَاتِ وَالتَّعَابِيرَ التَّالِيَةَ فِي جُمْلٍ قَصِيرَةٍ

الجَرِيدُ القَشُّ شَوَارِعُ فُسَيْحَةٍ نَسِيمٌ عَلِيلٌ هَادِنَةٌ

٤ أَكْتُبْ خَمْسَةَ أَسْطُرٍ تَصِفُ فِيهَا سُوقَ الْقَرْيَةِ

٥ اكْمِلْ هَذِهِ الْأَبْيَاتِ كَمَا حَفَظْتَهَا

يَمُوتُ ذُو الْجَهْلِ لِأَذْكَرٍ وَلَا أَثْرُ

بَيْنَ الْوَرَى أَنَّهُمْ فِي النَّاسِ جُهَالٌ

لَكِنْ أَوْلُو الْعِلْمِ أَحْيَاءٌ وَإِنْ قَبِرُوا

فَالطَّيْبُ شَافٍ وَنَشْنُ الرِّيحِ قَتَالٌ

7.0 REFERENCES / FURTHER READINGS.

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UNIT 5: THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROSE AND POETRY WITH EXAMPLES.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - 3.1 Letter writing as an example of Arabic prose
 - 3.2 Story writing as an example of Arabic prose
 - 3.3 Poems
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/ Further Readings

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The focus on the last lesson was to differentiate between Arabic prose and Arabic poetry. Some passages were presented as examples of prose texts while some poems written in metric and rhyming style were also given as examples of poetry texts. Further examples of prose and poetry are hereby presented to you in this unit to further explain what constitute Arabic prose and poetry.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit you will be able to

- read and understand letters written in Arabic language
- tell short Arabic stories
- compose short Arabic prose

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Letter writing.

Read the following letter written by a child who leaves in the city to his father in the village:

النص رسالة الولد إلى والده

ص.ب. 33760 مابو

إبادن - نيجيريا

2، فبراير 1995 م

والدي الكريم ،

أقبلُ يدَيكَ الكريمتين ، وأرجوهُ تعالى أن يُطَيِّبَ أَيْمَانَنَا بِوَجُودِكَ وَأَنْ يُمَتِّعَكَ بِالصِّحَّةِ وَالْعَافِيَةِ ، مَعَ جَمِيعِ أَفْرَادِ الْعَائِلَةِ وَأَنْ يُعَمِّرَكُمُ جَمِيعًا بِفَيْضِ مِنَ الْمَسْرَاتِ .
فَأَكْتُبُ إِلَيْكَ رِسَالَتِي هَذِهِ وَلَمَّا يَمُضِ عَلَى الْإِلْتِحَاقِ بِمَدْرَسَتِي الْجَدِيدَةِ إِلَّا أَيَّامٌ قَلِيلٌ وَلَكِنَّهَا عَلَى قَلْبِهَا تَبْدُو لِي طَوِيلَةً وَأَلِيمَةً لِأَنَّيَ بَعِيدٌ عَنْكُمْ وَعَنْ قَرْيَتِي الْحَبِيبَةِ

لَا شَكَّ - يَا وَالِدِي - فِي أَنَّ جَوَّ الْمَدِينَةِ يَخْتَلِفُ عَنْ جَوِّ الْقَرْيَةِ ، وَقَدْ يَتَأَثَّرُ الشَّبَابُ بِهَذَا الْجَوِّ الَّذِي لَمْ يَأْلُفْهُ ، فَيَنْسَاقَ فِي تَيَّارِ الْمَفَاسِدِ وَالشَّهَوَاتِ وَالْعَبَثِ وَالْمُجُونِ كَمَا وَقَعَ لِكَثِيرٍ مِنَ الشَّبَابِ الَّذِينَ أَعْرَفُهُمْ .
وَتَقَى يَا وَالِدِي بِأَنَّ ابْنَكَ لَمْ يُغَيِّرْهُ جَوُّ الْمَدِينَةِ ، بَلْ ظَلَّ عَلَى عَهْدِكَ بِهِ أَمِينًا وَفِيَّا مُحَافِظًا عَلَى سُلُوكِهِ وَتَهْذِيبِهِ وَخُلُقِهِ مَتَمَسِّكًا بِالْقِيمِ الَّتِي طَبَعَتْهَا عَلَيْنَا .
إِنِّي مُنْذُ أَنْ فَارَقْتُ الْقَرْيَةَ وَتَرَكْتُ الْعَمَلَ فِي ثَرْبَتِنَا الْخَصْبَةِ الْمُعْطَاءِ وَحُقُولِنَا الْمُرَعَّةِ الْخَيْرَةِ ، اتَّجَهْتُ إِلَى حَقْلِ آخَرَ ، هُوَ حَقْلُ الْعِلْمِ وَالْمَعْرِفَةِ ، وَكَمَا كُنْتُ أَسْقِي ثَرْبَةَ الْقَرْيَةِ بِعَرَقِي وَدَمِي فَهَذَا أُنْبُلُ كُلِّ مَا فِي جُهْدِي فِي هَذَا الْحَقْلِ الْجَدِيدِ لِأَجْنِي أَيْعَ الثَّمَرَاتِ وَأَفْضَلَ الْإِبْتِجَاجِ ، ذَلِكَ لِأَنَّكَ غَرَسْتَ فِيَّ مُنْذُ أَنْ كُنْتُ طِفْلًا حُبَّ الْعَمَلِ .

والدي الكريم ،

كُنْتُ أَوْدُ أَنْ أَتَحَدَّثَ طَوِيلًا عَنْ سَيْرِ الدُّرُوسِ وَالْمَنَاهِجِ وَمَهَارَةِ الْأَسَاتِذَةِ وَقُدْرَتِهِمْ وَتَفَانِيهِمْ فِي الْقِيَامِ بِعَمَلِهِمْ ، وَلَكِنِّي لَا أَحْدُ لَدَيَّ مَتَسَعًا مِنَ الْوَقْتِ لِكُلِّ ذَلِكَ ، فَأَنَا أَكْتُبُ إِلَيْكَ هَذِهِ الرَّسَالَةَ بَعْدَ أَنْ أَنْجَزْتُ كِتَابَةَ وَطَائِفِي وَأَثَمْتُ وَاجِبَاتِي فِي الْحِفْظِ وَالِاسْتِدْكَارِ ، وَهِيَ ذِي السَّاعَةِ تُشِيرُ إِلَى الْوَاحِدَةِ بَعْدَ مُنْتَصَفِ اللَّيْلِ . وَكُلُّ مَا حَوْلِي سَاكِنٌ خَلَا صَرِيرَ هَذَا الْقَلَمِ ، وَخَفَقَانَ هَذَا الْقَلْبِ الَّتِي تَتَوَلَّبُ فِي صَدْرِي شَوْقًا

إِلَى لِقَاءِ الْأَهْلِ وَالْأَحْبَابِ، وَتَلَهُهَا إِلَى قَرِيْبِي الْحَبِيْبَةِ مَرْتَعِ طُفُوْلَتِي وَمَهْوَى فُوَادِي ،
قَرِيْبِي الَّتِي لَا أَحْنُ إِلَى أَرْضِ سِوَاهَا، وَمَهْمَا طَالَ الْبُعْدُ وَامْتَدَّ الْفِرَاقُ فَإِنِّي مَقْتُونٌ
بِمَعَالِمِ سِحْرِهَا وَرَوْعَةِ جَمَالِهَا وَبِرَاءَةِ أَهْلِهَا.

إِنِّي أَشْعُرُ فِي هَذِهِ السَّاعَةِ بِالذَّاتِ بِوَحْشَةٍ تَجْنَحُ نَفْسِي ، فَلَا يُخَفِّفُ مِنْ وَقَعِ
أَلْمِهَا إِلَّا الْأَمَلُ بِقُرْبِ لِقَائِكُمْ مَعَ الْوَالِدِي وَإِخْوَتِي جَمِيعًا ، وَالنَّمْنَعُ بِالْحَيَاةِ الْعَائِلِيَّةِ
السَّعِيدَةِ الَّتِي كُنْتُ أَحْيَاهَا دُونَ أَنْ أذُوقَ مَرَارَةَ الْفُرْقَةِ وَشَقَاءَ الْإِعْتِرَابِ .
وَخِنَامًا ، أَرْجُو أَنْ أَفُوزَ بِرِضَاكَ وَدُعَايَكَ وَأَنْ أَكُونَ عِنْدَ حُسْنِ ظَنِّكَ ،
وَتَحِيَّاتِي الْخَالِصَةَ لَكَ وَلِوَالِدِي الْكَرِيمَةِ وَإِخْوَتِي وَأَخْوَاتِي الْأَعْرَاءِ ، وَسَلَّمُوا لِمَنْ
لَا يَنْسَاكُمْ .

ولدكم الوفي
سعيد كولاوولي يحي

3.2 Story writing:

Read the following story for your understanding:

النص: سرقة الحديث

إِعْتَادَ سَلِيمٌ أَنْ يَقِفَ وَرَاءَ بَابِ جِيرَانِهِ يَتَسَمَعُ حَدِيثَهُمْ، فَرَأَتْهُ أُمُّهُ وَقَالَتْ لَهُ: لَا تَسْمَعْ
حَدِيثَ النَّاسِ يَا بَنِيَّ فَإِنَّ سَرَقَةَ الْحَدِيثِ عَادَةٌ قَبِيْحَةٌ كَسَرَقَةِ الْمَتَاعِ. فَلَمْ يُصْنَعْ سَلِيمٌ إِلَى
نَصِيْحَةِ أُمِّهِ. وَفِي ذَاتِ لَيْلَةٍ رَأَى بَابَ الْجِيرَانِ مُغْلَقًا فَوَقَفَ وَرَاءَهُ. فَشَاهَدَهُ صَاحِبُ
الْبَيْتِ وَظَنَّهُ سَارِقًا فَضْرَبَهُ بِالْعَصَا فَضْرَبَهُ أَسَالَتْ الدَّمَ مِنْ رَأْسِهِ. فَصَرَخَ مِنَ الْأَلَمِ،
وَسَمِعَهُ أُمُّهُ فَأَسْرَعَتْ إِلَيْهِ.
وَقَالَتْ لَهُ أُمُّهُ: لَقَدْ نَلْتَ جَزَائِكَ فَلَا تَعُدْ إِلَى مِثْلِ هَذَا الْعَمَلِ مَرَّةً أُخْرَى.

النص: المسلم الصغير

أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ صَغِيرٌ، أَحِبُّ اللَّهَ لِأَنَّهُ خَلَقَنِي وَخَلَقَ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ. وَأَحِبُّ نَبِيَّنَا مُحَمَّدًا
صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، الْمَبْعُوثُ مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ هُدًى وَرَحْمَةً وَمُبَشِّرًا وَنَذِيرًا
لِلْعَالَمِينَ.
أَمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ كَمَا هُوَ بِأَسْمَائِهِ وَصِفَاتِهِ. أَشْهَدُ أَنَّهُ وَاحِدٌ، لَا شَرِيْكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ
أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا
عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ.

All that are given above are examples of Arabic prose. They also include long and short sentences like the ones below. Simple questions and answers also fall under the category of prose.

- النثرُ العربيُّ هو الأفكارُ الخاليةُ منَ الوزنِ والقافيةِ نحو:
- 1- أبو إبراهيم جالسٌ أمامَ المكتبِ
 - 2- يُحاولُ إبراهيمُ أنْ يقرأَ الجريدةَ
 - 3- يُحبُّ إبراهيمُ أنْ يكونَ مثلَ أبيه
 - 4- كانَ إبراهيمُ يمسِكُ القلمَ في يدهِ
 - 5- إنَّ إبراهيمَ يُقلدُ أباهُ في المشيِّ
 - 6- أرجو أنْ أكونَ مهندسًا

Self-Assessment Exercise 1

التدريب الأول

مَا مَعْنَى النَّثْرِ الْعَرَبِيِّ؟

Fill in each of the following blanks with a suitable expression from those in brackets.

- (أَنْ تَقُومَ , أَنْ تَلِيسَ , أَنْ يُقَلِّدَ , أَنْ يَمْشِيَ - أَنْ يَكُونَ)
- 1- الْقَرْدُ يُحِبُّ الْإِنْسَانَ
 - 2- يُحَاوِلُ التَّلْمِيذُ مِثْلَ الْمُدْرَسِ
 - 3- الْبِنْتُ تَقَعُ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ ثُمَّ يُحَاوِلُ.....
 - 4- أُخْتِي الصَّغِيرَةُ تُرِيدُ..... حِذَاءَ أُمِّهَا
 - 5- هُوَ يُحِبُّ..... إِلَى مَكْتَبِ الْبَرِيدِ.

On the other hand, some verses are also presented below to show what Arabic poetry looks like. Poetry is the art of writing poem. That is a type of writing set out in lines which usually have a regular rhythm and often rhyme.

Following are examples of Arabic poetry:

3.3 Poems

حُبُّ السَّلَامَةِ يُنْبِي هَمَّ صَاحِبِهِ * * عَنِ الْمَعَالِي وَيُعْرِى الْمَرْءَ بِالْكَسَلِ
فَإِنْ جَنَحْتَ إِلَيْهِ فَاتَّخِذْ نَفَقًا * * فِي الْأَرْضِ أَوْ سَلِّمًا فِي الْجَوِّ فَاعْتَزِلْ
يَرْضَى الدَّلِيلَ بِخَفْضِ الْعَيْشِ مَسْكَنَةً * * وَالْعِزُّ عِنْدَ رَسِيمِ الْأَيْتِقِ الدَّلِيلِ
إِنَّ الْعُلَا حَدَّثَنِي وَهِيَ صَادِقَةٌ * * فِيمَا تَحَدَّثَ أَنَّ الْعِزَّ فِي النَّقْلِ

لَوْ كَانَ فِي شَرْفِ الْمَأْوَى بُلُوعٌ مِّنِي ** لَمْ تَبْرَحِ الشَّمْسُ يَوْمًا دَارَةَ
الْحَمَلِ

كلمة	:	معناها
الهم	:	العز
يغري المرء	:	يولعه
الرَّسِيمُ	:	ضَرْبٌ مِنَ الْمَشْيِ
النَّقْلُ	:	بِمَعْنَى الْإِنْتِقَالِ
دَارَةُ الْحَمَلِ	:	أَحَدُ بُرُوجِ الشَّمْسِ

Self Assessment Exercise 2

التدريب الثاني

1- هَاتِ كَلِمَةً بَدَلَ كُلِّ كَلِمَةٍ تَحْتِهَا خَطٌّ مِنَ النَّصِّ كَمَا سَبَقَ:

هُمَّ- يُغْرِي الْمَرْءُ- رَسِيمٌ- النَّقْلُ- دَارَةُ الْحَمَلِ

2- اكْمِلِ هَذِهِ الْأَبْيَاتِ كَمَا حَفَظْتَهَا

حُبُّ السَّلَامَةِ يُنِنِي هَمَّ صَاحِبِهِ **

..... ** فِي الْأَرْضِ أَوْ سَلَمًا فِي الْجَوِّ فَا عَنَزَلْ

**

..... ** إِنَّ الْعُلَا حَدَّثَنِي وَهِيَ صَادِقَةٌ ** فِيمَا تَحَدَّثَتْ أَنَّ الْعِزَّ فِي النَّقْلِ

..... ** لَوْ كَانَ فِي شَرْفِ الْمَأْوَى بُلُوعٌ مِّنِي **

4.0 CONCLUSION

We have provided for you in this unit the difference between Arabic prose and poetry with texts for reading and understanding. You could see that Arabic prose is a sort of writing which is not in verse. It is just an ordinary writing which does not follow any special arrangement both in writing and reading. Arabic letter writing, stories, or reports are examples of prose writing. On the other hand, some verses are also presented in the lesson to show what Arabic poetry looks like. Poetry is the art of writing poem. That is a type of writing set out in lines which usually have a regular rhythm and often rhyme.

5.0 SUMMARY

This unit was focused on the Arabic prose and poetry giving you good examples on how to differentiate between the two. Some prose writings in the form of letter writing, stories, reports etc are given to acquaint students with the theme of the lesson. More so, some poems written in verses were also given to educate the students. At the end, some exercises were given to test the students on their level of comprehension of the differences between Arabic prose and poetry.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

- 1- Explain with examples the difference between Arabic poetry and Arabic prose.

عَرَّفْ لَنَا الْفَرْقَ بَيْنَ الشَّعْرِ الْعَرَبِيِّ وَالنَّثْرِ الْعَرَبِيِّ مَعَ الْأَمْتَلَةِ

- 2- Fill in each of the following spaces with a suitable expression from those in Brackets.

إملاً الفراغات الآتية:

(أَنْ تَقُومَ , أَنْ تَلِيسَ , أَنْ يُفْلَدَ , أَنْ يَمْشِيَ , أَنْ يَكُونَ)

- 1- الْقَرْدُ يُحِبُّ الْإِنْسَانَ
- 2- يُحَاوِلُ التَّلْمِيذُ مِثْلَ الْمُدْرَسِ
- 3- الْبِنْتُ تَقَعُ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ ثُمَّ يُحَاوِلُ.....
- 4- أُخْتِي الصَّغِيرَةُ تُرِيدُ حِذَاءَ أُمَّهَا.
- 5- هُوَ يُحِبُّ إِلَى مَكْتَبِ الْبَرِيدِ

3. Use each of the following words in sentences.

مِثْلُ - أَرْجُو - يَكُونُ - يُحَاوِلُ - تَقَعُ

6- هَاتِ كَلِمَةً بَدَلَ كَلِمَةٍ تَحْتَهَا خَطٌّ مِنَ النَّصِّ كَمَا سَبَقَ

7- اكْمِلِ هَذِهِ الْأَبْيَاتِ كَمَا حَفَظْتَهَا

حُبُّ السَّلَامَةِ يُنْنِي هَمَّ صَاحِبِهِ **

..... ** فِي الْأَرْضِ أَوْ سَلَمًا فِي الْجَوِّ فَا عَنَزَلْ

**

إِنَّ الْعُلَا حَدَّثَنِي وَهِيَ صَادِقَةٌ ** فِيمَا تَحَدَّثَ أَنَّ الْعِزَّ فِي النَّقْلِ

لَوْ كَانَ فِي شَرَفِ الْمَأْوَى بُلُوغَ مَنَى **

7.0 REFERENCES / FURTHER READINGS.

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MODULE 2

UNIT 1: READING AND WRITING ABILITY OF FULLY VOCALIZED SHORT ARABIC PROSE TEXTS

CONTENT

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - 3.1 الولد الكذاب
 - 3.2 ان لزنم
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/ Further Readings

1.0 INTRODUCTION

During the last lesson, you came across letter writing, stories, speech and poems written to explain further on Arabic prose and poetry. In this unit you shall learn how to read and write fully vocalized short Arabic prose texts. A set of short vocalized Arabic texts are presented to you for reading and understanding.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit you should be able to read and write fully vocalized short Arabic prose texts perfectly. You should be able to formulate some simple Arabic sentences with full vocalization.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Reading and writing of fully vocalized short Arabic prose texts

TEXT 1 الولد الكذاب النص الأول

كَانَ وَوَلَدٌ يَرْعَى غَنَمَهُ، فَخَرَجَ بِهَا إِلَى مَكَانٍ قَرِيبٍ مِنَ الْقَرْيَةِ. وَفِي
يَوْمٍ مِنَ الْأَيَّامِ أَرَادَ أَنْ يَضْحَكَ عَلَى أَهْلِ الْقَرْيَةِ فَصَاحَ بِأَعْلَى صَوْتِهِ " :
الدُّنْبُ! الدُّنْبُ! النَّجْدَةُ! النَّجْدَةُ! " فَخَرَجَ أَهْلُ الْقَرْيَةِ لِنَجْدَتِهِ فَمَا وَجَدُوا
الدُّنْبَ فَضَحِكُوا عَلَيْهِمْ. وَفِي الْيَوْمِ الثَّانِي جَاءَ الدُّنْبُ فَهَرَبَ الْوَلَدُ وَجَرَحَ
الدُّنْبُ عَدَدًا كَبِيرًا مِنَ الْغَنَمِ، وَبَكَى الْوَلَدُ وَصَاحَ بِأَعْلَى صَوْتِهِ " الدُّنْبُ!
الدُّنْبُ! النَّجْدَةُ! النَّجْدَةُ! " فَلَمْ يَخْرُجْ أَحَدٌ مِنَ الْقَرْيَةِ لِأَنَّهُ كَذَبَ فِي الْمَرَّةِ
الْأُولَى فَلَمْ يُصَدِّقْهُ أَحَدٌ فِي الْمَرَّةِ الثَّانِيَةِ.

الأسئلة

- ١- إِيَّيْنَ خَرَجَ الْوَلَدُ مَعَ غَنَمِهِ؟
- ٢- مَاذَا فَعَلَ الْوَلَدُ لِيَضْحَكَ عَلَى أَهْلِ الْقَرْيَةِ؟
- ٣- هَلْ وَجَدُوا أَهْلَ الْقَرْيَةِ الدُّنْبَ؟
- ٤- هَلْ خَرَجَ أَحَدٌ إِلَى الْوَلَدِ فِي يَوْمِ الثَّانِي؟
- ٥- كَوْنِ الْمَوْضُوعِ الْمُنَاسِبِ لِهَذِهِ الْقِصَّةِ.

TEXT 2

النص الثاني

مَنْزِلُنَا

الْمَنْزِلَ مَحَلًّا يَسْكُنُ فِيهِ الْإِنْسَانُ وَيَأْوِي إِلَيْهِ لِيَسْتَرِيحَ مِنْ عَنَاءِ الْأَعْمَالِ، وَيَتَّقِي غَوَائِلَ الْبَرْدِ شِتَاءً وَالْحَرَارَةَ صَيْفًا، مَنْزِلُنَا مَنْزِلٌ صَحِيٌّ جَمِيلٌ، إِذَا أَرَادَ أَحَدٌ أَنْ يَبْنِيَ الْمَنْزِلَ فَلَا بُدَّ لَهُ أَنْ يَطْلُبَ الْمُهَنْدِسَ الْبَارِعَ لِيُقِيمَ النَّصْمِيمَ فِي قِطْعَةٍ أَرْضِيهِ، ثُمَّ يَحْفَرَ الْأَسُسَ وَيُقِيمَ الرِّكَائِزَ وَيَسْتَمِرُّ فِي بِنَائِهِ شَيْئًا فَشَيْئًا، حَتَّى يَنْتَهِيَ وَيَصِيرَ مَنْزِلًا جَمِيلًا.

عُرْفَةُ مَنْزِلِنَا سَرِيرَانُ وَخِزَانَتَانُ، وَكَانَ فِيهَا مِنْضَدَتَانِ عَلَيْهِمَا جِهَازُ الرَّادِيُو وَالْهَاتِفِ، نَشْعُرُ

فِي مَنْزِلِنَا بِالْبَهْجَةِ وَالسُّرُورِ وَالْأَمَانِ، وَهُنَاكَ الْمَجْلِسُ الَّذِي يَسْتَقْبِلُ فِيهِ وَالِدُنَا ضَيْوْفَهُ، وَهُنَاكَ عُرْفَةُ طَعَامِنَا الَّتِي تَحْتَوِي عَلَى خُورَانٍ، وَعَلَى الْخُورَانِ أَدْوَاتُ الْأَكْلِ مِنْ أَطْبَاقٍ وَأَكْوَابٍ وَقَوَارِيرٍ وَمَلَاعِقَ وَمَلَاقِطَ وَسَكَكِينَ، وَإِلَى جَانِبِهَا عُرْفَةُ النَّوْمِ ثُمَّ عُرْفَةُ لِلِاسْتِقْبَالِ وَهِيَ الَّتِي نَسْتَقْبِلُ فِيهَا الزُّوَّارَ وَالضُّيُوفَ.

لِلْمَنْزِلِ أَبْوَابٌ نَدْخُلُ مِنْهَا وَنَخْرُجُ وَنُوَافِدُ نَسْمَحُ لِلْهُوَاءِ الْخَفِيِّ وَالْأَشِعَّةِ الشَّمْسِ بِالذُّخُولِ وَلِهَذِهِ الْأَبْوَابِ وَالنُّوَافِدِ مَصَارِيعٌ لِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهَا مِصْرَاعَانِ نَقْتَحُهُمَا وَنُعْلِفُهُمَا كُلَّمَا وَجَدْنَا حَاجَةً إِلَى ذَلِكَ.

وَفِي فِنَاءِ الْمَنْزِلِ مَلْعَبُنَا، كُلُّ شَيْءٍ فِي الْمَنْزِلِ جَمِيلٌ كُلُّ وَجْهِ فِيهِ حَبِيبٌ، مَا أَحْسَنَ الْمَنْزِلَ وَأَحْلَاهُ.

Exercises

الأسئلة

أ-

- ١- مَا هُوَ الْمَنْزِلُ؟
- ٢- مَاذَا يَفْعَلُ الْمُهَنْدِسُ؟
- ٣- بِأَيِّ شَيْءٍ تَشْعُرُ فِي مَنْزِلِكَ؟
- ٤- كَمْ عُرْفَةً فِي مَنْزِلِكَ؟
- ٥- وَبِمَاذَا خُصَّتْ كُلُّ مِنْهَا؟

Self Assessment Exercise

التدريب الأول

ضَعْ كُلَّ كَلِمَةٍ مِنَ الْكَلِمَاتِ الْآتِيَةِ فِي الْمَكَانِ الْخَالِي: (يَضْحَكُ، كَبِيرًا، يَرْعَى)

كَانَ وَوَلَدٌ غَنَمَهُ

أَرَادَ الْوَالِدُ أَنْ عَلَى أَهْلِ الْقَرْيَةِ

جَرَحَ الدُّبُّ عَدَدًا مِنَ الْغَنَمِ

4.0 CONCLUSION

We have given you in this unit a passage in fully vocalized Arabic prose text for you to read and write in order to increase your reading and writing ability in Arabic language. Arabic text is vocalized by placing some diacritical marks upon or under each letter of Arabic words in the passage. These marks are called *harakāt* i.e. vowels. They are of two groups namely: short vowels and long vowels. The short vowels are *fatiha*, *kasrah* and *dammah*. The *fatiha* is a short horizontal stroke “_” representing sound [a] as in [pat]. It appears only upon Arabic letters. *Kasrah* is also a short horizontal stroke “_” placed only under Arabic letters to represent sound [i] as in [pit]. And *dammah* is a mark that appears like a coma “و” placed upon Arabic letter to represent sound [u] as in [put]. The long vowels are alif [ا], yāu [ي] and wāw [و] which are attached to the short vowels *fatiha*, *kasrah* and *dammah* respectively, to elongate them. Other mark used in vocalization is *shaddah* which looks like a small double U “w”. This sign is used to indicate that there are two identical letters with one assimilated to the other and such letter is pronounced with emphasis. *Sukun* is another sign which looks like a small zero “o”. It is placed upon any letter that carries no vowel. All the marks mentioned above are employed to vocalize Arabic passage.

5.0 SUMMARY

This unit was focused on texts of fully vocalized Arabic prose to give you good exercises in Arabic communication and sound stability in using Arabic sentences. In the lesson, you also learnt about vowel signs like *fatiha*, *kasrah*, *dammah*, *alif*, *yau*, *waw*, *shaddah* and *sukun* which are all used in vocalizing Arabic texts in order to simplify reading. At the end of the lesson, some self assessment exercises were put in place for students’ practice.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1- Read the following text

كَانَ وَلَدٌ يَرْعَى غَنَمَهُ، فَخَرَجَ بِهَا إِلَى مَكَانٍ قَرِيبٍ مِنَ الْقَرْيَةِ. وَفِي

يَوْمَ مِنَ الْأَيَّامِ أَرَادَ أَنْ يَضْحَكَ عَلَى أَهْلِ الْقَرْيَةِ فَصَاحَ بِأَعْلَى صَوْتِهِ " :
 الدُّنْبُ! الدُّنْبُ! النَّجْدَةُ! النَّجْدَةُ! " فَخَرَجَ أَهْلُ الْقَرْيَةِ لِنَجْدَتِهِ فَمَا وَجَدُوا
 الدُّنْبَ فَضْحِكَ عَلَيْهِمْ. وَفِي الْيَوْمِ الثَّانِي جَاءَ الدُّنْبُ فَهَرَبَ الْوَلَدُ وَجَرَحَ
 الدُّنْبُ عَدَدًا كَبِيرًا مِنَ الْغَنَمِ، وَبَكَى الْوَلَدُ وَصَاحَ بِأَعْلَى صَوْتِهِ " الدُّنْبُ!
 الدُّنْبُ! النَّجْدَةُ! النَّجْدَةُ! فَلَمْ يَخْرُجْ أَحَدٌ مِنَ الْقَرْيَةِ لِأَنَّهُ كَذَبَ فِي الْمَرَّةِ
 الْأُولَى فَلَمْ يُصَدِّقْهُ أَحَدٌ فِي الْمَرَّةِ الثَّانِيَةِ.

إملاً الفِراغِ بِهَذِهِ الْكَلِمَاتِ الْمُنَاسِبَةِ الْآتِيَةِ:

(يَضْحَكُ، كَبِيرًا، يَرْعَى، صَاحَ، الدُّنْبُ)

1- كَانَ وَلَدٌ غَنَمُهُ

2- أَرَادَ الْوَلَدُ أَنْ عَلَى أَهْلِ الْقَرْيَةِ

3- جَرَحَ الدُّنْبُ عَدَدًا مِنَ الْغَنَمِ

4- وَجَدَ أَهْلُ الْقَرْيَةِ

5- الْوَلَدُ بِأَعْلَى صَوْتِهِ.

استعمل هذه الكلمات الآتية بجمل مفيدة

3- Use the following words in good sentences

1- غَرِقَ، قَفَزَ، وَقَعَ، تَعَبَ، طَارَ

7.0 REFERENCES /FURTHER READINGS.

1. Muhammad, B., Salim H., & Husainy (1979). *A new Arabic course for Nigeria Pupils Book 1-5*, Lagos, Longman
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3. Ibrahim Muhammad Nuhaas & Co. (1985/1405). *Al-Qirā'atu wal-mahfūzah*, 6th ed. Bahrayn.
4. Ali Muhammad, H & Zakī Ali, S (1992). *Al-adab wa `t-Tārīkh fi `l- 'aṣrayn*, Cairo.

UNIT 2: FURTHER READING AND COMPREHENSION OF VOCALIZED ARABIC PROSE TEXTS

CONTENT

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - 3.1 القِطَّةُ وَأَوْلَادُهَا
 - 3.2 رحلة محمود إلي كانوا
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor marked Assignment
- 7.0 References /further Readings

1.0 INRODUCTION

The last lesson was on vocalized short Arabic passages. This unit is a continuation of the last lesson. You will be taken through more vocalized prose texts. You will come across further application of the short and long vowels in the vocalization of Arabic texts.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit, you should be able to

- Read short Arabic prose passages more fluently
- formulate some short Arabic passages
- use short and long vowels to vocalize Arabic passages correctly.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 TEXT 1

القِطَّةُ وَأَوْلَادُهَا

النص الأول

كَانَ لِقِطَّةٍ بَيْضَاءُ أَرْبَعَةُ أَوْلَادٍ، فَقَالَتْ لِصِغَارِهَا الْأَرْبَعَةَ أَنَا ذَاهِبَةٌ
لِصَيْدِ الْفُنْرَانِ، الْعَبُّوا جَمِيعًا هُنَا، فَإِذَا جَاءَ الْكَلْبُ فَاهْرَبُوا إِلَى الْمَزْرَعَةِ
وَنَامُوا عَلَى الْعَشْبِ، وَارْقَعُوا دُيُولَكُمْ لِتَصِيرَ مِثْلَ الزَّرْعِ فَلَا يَرَاكُمْ الْكَلْبُ،

فَذَهَبَتْ الْأُمُّ لِصَيْدِ الْفَرَّانِ.
وَعِنْدَ مَا رَأَى الصَّغَارُ الْكَلْبَ يَمْشِي إِلَيْهِمْ مِنْ بَعِيدٍ رَكَضُوا إِلَى الْمَزْرَعَةِ
وَنَامُوا عَلَى الْعَشْبِ وَرَفَعُوا ذُيُولَهُمْ. فَنَظَرَ الْكَلْبُ يَمِينًا وَيَسَارًا وَلَمْ يَجِدْ
صِغَارَ الْقِطَّةِ. وَعِنْدَ مَا ذَهَبَ الْكَلْبُ، رَجَعَ الصَّغَارُ إِلَى مَكَانِهِمْ وَنَجَوْا مِنْ
شَرِّ الْكَلْبِ لِأَنَّهُمْ طَاعُوا أُمَّهُمْ.

المفرد Singular	Plural	والجمع
الصغير		الصغار
الكبير		الكبار
الفأر		الفئران
الكلب		الكلاب
الذيل		الذيول
الولد		الأولاد

Self Assessment Exercise

Answer the following questions:

- س - أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية من النصّ
- 1- هل طاع أولاد القطة أمهم؟
 - 2- لأي شيء ذهبت القطة البيضاء وتركت صغارها؟
 - 3- إلى أين ركض صغار القطة الأربعة عندما رآ الكلب يمشي إليهم؟
 - 4- هل رأهم الكلب؟
 - 5- إلى أين رجع صغار القطة عند ما ذهب الكلب؟

النص الثاني رحلة محمود إلي كانو

TEXT 2
قَدِمَ مَحْمُودٌ مِنْ كَانُو وَبَعْدَ أَنْ هَيَّطَتِ الطَّائِرَةُ، رَكِبَ حَافِلَةَ الْمَطَارِ
وَحِينَ وَصَلَ صَالَةَ الْقُدُومِ، نَزَلَ مِنَ الْحَافِلَةِ، فَقَابَلَ مُوظَّفَ الْجَوَازَاتِ،
وَقَدَّمَ لَهُ جَوَازَ السَّفَرِ وَبِطَاقَةَ الْوُصُولِ فَحَصَّ الْمُوظَّفُ الْجَوَازَ وَبَعْدَ ذَلِكَ
وَجَّهَ مَحْمُودٌ إِلَى صَالَةِ الْجَمَارِكِ. طَلَبَ مُوظَّفُ الْجَمَارِكِ مِنْ مَحْمُودٍ أَنْ
يَقْتَحَ الْحَقِيْبَةَ. وَجَدَ مُوظَّفُ الْجَمَارِكِ فِي الْحَقِيْبَةِ بَعْضَ الْمَلَابِيسِ وَالْكُتُبِ،
ثُمَّ طَلَبَ مِنْ مَحْمُودٍ أَنْ يَقْفَلَ الْحَقِيْبَةَ وَيُنْجِهُ إِلَى بَوَابَةِ الْخُرُوجِ .

(New Words) الكلمات الجديدة	
(Present tense) مضارع	(Past tense) ماض
يَقْدُمُ	قَدِمَ
يَقْحَصُ	فَحَصَ
يَهْبِطُ	هَبِطَ
يَرْكَبُ	رَكِبَ
يَقْدُمُ	قَدِمَ
يَنْزِلُ	نَزَلَ
يُوجِّهُ	وَجَّهَ

Self Assessment Exercise 2

أجب الأسئلة الآتية من النص:

Answer the following questions:

- 1- مِنْ أَيْنَ قَدِمَ مَحْمُودٌ؟
- 2- مَاذَا قَدِمَ مَحْمُودٌ إِلَى مُوظَّفِ الْجَوَازَاتِ؟
- 3- إِلَى أَيْنَ وَجَّهَ مُوظَّفُ الْجَوَازَاتِ مَحْمُودًا؟
- 4- مَاذَا طَلَبَ مُوظَّفُ الْجَمَارِكِ مِنْ مَحْمُودٍ؟
- 5- مَاذَا فِي حَقِيْبَةِ مَحْمُودٍ؟
- 6- إِلَى أَيْنَ اتَّجَهَ مَحْمُودٌ بَعْدَ أَنْ فَحَصَ مُوظَّفُ الْجَمَارِكِ الْحَقِيْبَةَ؟

4.0 CONCLUSION

We have given you in this unit, Arabic prose texts with vocalization for reading and understanding, the usage of new words in good Arabic sentences in order to increase student's ability in Arabic reading and understanding. Some verbs were also listed in their past and present tenses to assist students on the use of tenses.

5.0 SUMMARY

This unit was focused on vocalized Arabic texts to give students good

standard in Arabic communication and sound stability in using of Arabic sentences. Some nouns and their plural forms were highlighted to increase students' vocabularies. Some Arabic verbs in their past and present tenses as used in the lesson were again highlighted to broaden the understanding of students on their usage. Some assignments were also given to test the level of understanding of students about the items taught in the lesson.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

أولاً : اِسْتَعْمِلْ كُلَّ كَلِمَةٍ مِنْ الكَلِمَاتِ التَّالِيَةِ فِي جُمْلٍ مُفِيدَةٍ:
(قَدِيمٌ، فَحْصٌ، هَبَطَ، رَكِبَ، وَجَّهَ، نَزَلَ)

ثانياً : اِمْلَأِ الفِرَاعَ فِي الجُمْلِ الآتِيَةِ بِاخْتِيَارِ الكَلِمَةِ المُنَاسِبَةِ التَّالِيَةِ.
(بَوَابَةٌ، حَافِلَةٌ، وَجَدَ، مُوَضَّفٌ، طَلَبَ)

1- رَكِبَ مَحْمُودٌ المَطَارَ

2- مُوَضَّفُ الجَمَارِكِ فِي الحَقِيْبَةِ بَعْضَ المَلَابِسِ وَالكُتُبِ

3- مِنْ مَحْمُودٍ أَنْ يَفْقِلَ الحَقِيْبَةَ

4- طَلَبَ الجَمَارِكِ مِنْ مَحْمُودٍ أَنْ يَفْتَحَ الحَقِيْبَةَ

5- اتَّجَهَ مَحْمُودٌ إِلَى الخُرُوجِ

ثالثاً: أَجِبْ عَنِ الأَسْئَلَةِ الآتِيَةِ مِنَ النِّصِّ؟

1- هَلْ طَاعَ أَوْلَادُ القِطَّةِ أُمَّهُمُ؟

2- لَأَيِّ شَيْءٍ ذَهَبَتِ القِطَّةُ البَيْضَاءُ وَتَرَكَّتْ صِغَارَهَا؟

3- إِلَى أَيِّنَ رَكَضَ صِغَارُ القِطَّةِ الأَرْبَعَةَ عِنْدَمَا رَوَّأَ الكَلْبُ يَمْشِي إِلَيْهِمْ؟

4- هَلْ رَأَهُمُ الكَلْبُ؟

5- إِلَى أَيِّنَ رَجَعَ صِغَارُ القِطَّةِ عِنْدَ مَا ذَهَبَ الكَلْبُ؟

7.0 REFERENCES/ FURTHER READINGS

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UNIT 3: READING AND UNDERSTANDING OF UN-VOCALIZED ARABIC PROSE TEXTS

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - 3.1 فائدة الماء
 - 3.2 حفلة الأصدقاء
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor marked assignment
- 7.0 References/ Further Readings

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Two vocalized passages were given in the last lesson to teach you further reading on vocalized Arabic prose. In this unit two unvocalized passages are

presented to acquaint you with the method of reading unvocalized Arabic passages. The unit aims at teaching you how to perfectly read and write unvocalized Arabic prose text; this is to ensure that you are able to read any Arabic literature passages without tears.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this Unit, you should be able to

- read and understand un-vocalized Arabic prose texts
- practice the writing of un-vocalized short Arabic sentences on your own.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1

النص الأول فائدة الماء TEXT 1

تتجمع السحب في السماء, ثم تنزل الأمطار على الجبال وتسيل منها المياه إلى الوديان, ثم تتجمع هذه المياه, وتكوّن بحيرة واسعة, ثم يفيض ماء البحيرة, ويجري على الأرض التي حولها, ويكون نهرا طويلا, وتحمل مياه النهر ما تستطيع من النباتات, والأشجار, والطين, وغير ذلك مما يقابلها في مجري النهر ويجري النهر في السهول والوديان من منبعه إلى مصبه ويسقي النبات والحيوان والإنسان, وحينما نفكر في هذا النهر وفوائده وكيف تكوّن نذكر قول الله تعالى " والله الذي أرسل الرياح فتثير سحابا فسقناه إلى بلد ميث فأحيينا به الأرض بعد موتها كذلك النشور "

الكلمات الجديدة New Words

تجمع / تتجمع - السحب - السماء - سال / يسيل - الجبال - المياه
الوديان - بحيرة - فاض / يفيض - كوّن / يكون - جرى / يجري - مجرى -
السهول - منبع - مصب

التدريب الأول Self Assessment Exercise 1

أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية:-

- 1 - ماذا يحدث لماء البحيرة إذا فاض؟
- 2 - ماذا تحمل مياه النهر؟
- 3 - أين يجري النهر؟
- 4 - ماذا نسمى بداية النهر
- 5 - كيف تتكون مياه البحيرة؟
- 6 - ما فوائد النهر؟

النص الثاني حفلة الأصدقاء TEXT 2

أعدّ أحمد وليمة كبيرة تكريما لإبراهيم. فاجتمع الأقارب والصدقاء, في حجرة الطعام, وضعت مائدة كبيرة في وسط غرفة الطعام وصقت حولها الكراسي, ووضعت فوقها أصناف مختلفة من الطعام, ووزعت الأصناف بطريقة يسهل تناولها, وكانت المائدة حافلة بأنواع الطعام

كلحم الغنم والسّمك والدجاج وأنواع من النشويات الرزّ والخضراوات كالفاصولياء الخضراء والبامية والملوخية. ثم قدمت أنواع من الفاكهة كالبرتقال والتفاح والموز والعنب والبطيخ فأكل الجميع منها وحمدوا الله ثم شرب بعضهم الشاي وشرب بعضهم القهوة. شكر إبراهيم أحمدًا على حسن ضيافته، ودعا له بالخير ثم استأذن وانصرف واستأذن الجميع وانصرفوا

والجمع Plural	Singular المفرد
الأقارب	القريب
الأصدقاء	الصديق
الكراسي	الكرسي
الأصناف	الصنف
الدجاج	الدجاجة
السّمك	السّمكة
الفواكه	الفاكهة
التفاح	التفاحة

Self Assessment Exercise 2

التدريب الثاني

1- املأ الفراغات في الجمل الآتية باختيار الكلمة المناسبة مما يلي:
(صفا، حافلا، أصناف، وزع، تكريم، الملوخية، اليوسفي)

- 1 - وقف الطلاب واحدا
- 2 - حسان لحم أضحيته على جيرانه والمساكين
- 3 - كان يوما بالزيارات لم نجد فيه وقتا للراحة
- 4 - ضمّت الوليمة مختلفة من الطعام
- 5 - نوع من أنواع الخضراوات
- 6 - ما لون؟
- 7 - الضيف واجب

2- استعمل كل كلمة من الكلمات التالية في جمل مفيدة

- 1- أصناف 2- يوزع 3- حافل 4- صف 5- وليمة

4.0 CONCLUSION

We have given you in this Unit, un-vocalized short Arabic prose texts for reading and understanding, and then we have analyzed some new Arabic words in order to improve your ability in Arabic reading.

5.0 SUMMARY

This Unit was focused on un-vocalized short Arabic prose texts to give you good standard of reading and understanding of Arabic passage. Students are expected to practice the reading and there after vocalize the passages. Some other exercises were also put down for students to practice to assist their comprehension of the lesson.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1- هات جمع هذه الكلمات الآتية من النص :
(القريب- الصديق- الكرسي- الصنف- الدجاجة- السمكة- الفاكهة التفاحة).

2- استعمل كل كلمة من الكلمات التالية في جمل مفيدة.
(يجتمع- تسيل- فاض- يجري- يكون- أصناف- حافل- صفّ- وليمة- الجبال).

3- أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية حسب فهمك للدرس السابق:

1- ماذا يحدث لماء البحيرة إذا فاضت؟

2- ماذا تحمل مياه النهر؟

3- أين يجري النهر؟

4- ماذا نسمي بداية النهر؟

5- كيف تتكون مياه البحيرة؟

7 - ما فوائد النهر؟

أعدّ أحمد وليمة كبيرة تكريماً لإبراهيم. فاجتمع الأقارب والصدقاء، في حجرة الطعام، وضعت مائدة كبيرة في وسط غرفة الطعام وصفت حولها الكراسي، ووضعت فوقها أصناف مختلفة من الطعام، ووزعت الأصناف بطريقة يسهل تناولها، وكانت المائدة حافلة بأنواع الطعام كلحم الغنم والسمك والدجاج وأنواع من النقويات الرزّ والخضراوات كالفاصولياء والخضراء والبامية والملوخية. ثم قدمت أنواع من الفاكهة

كالبرتقال والتفاح والموز والعنب والبطيخ فأكل الجميع منها وحمدوا الله ثم شرب بعضهم الشاي وشرب بعضهم القهوة. شكر إبراهيم أحمدًا على حسن ضيافته, ودعا له بالخير ثم استأذن وانصرف واستأذن الجميع وانصرفوا.

Vocalise the following text

- أعد أحمد وليمة كبيرة الخ
- 5- املأ الفراغات في الجمل الآتية باختيار الكلمة المناسبة مما يلي:
(صفا، حافلا، أصناف، وزع، تكريم، الملوخية، اليوسفى)
- 1 - وقف الطلاب واحدا
 - 2 - حسان لحم أضحيتته على جيرانه والمساكين
 - 3 - كان يوما بالزيارات لم نجد فيه وقتا للراحة
 - 4 - ضمتّ الوليمة مختلفة من الطعام
 - 5 - نوع من أنواع الخضراوات
 - 6 - ما لون؟
 - 7 - الضيف واجب

7.0 REFERENCE/ FURTHER READINGS

1. Abdjullahi bn. Ahmad (ed) (1992). *Sililatu ta 'l-mil-lughati 'l-'Arabiyya Book 1*, Riyadh, KSA
2. Muhammad, B. S., Salim, H., & Husain, A. (1979) *A New Arabic Course for Nigeria: Pupils Book 1-5*. Lagos, Longman Nigeria.
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4. Ali Muhammad, H & Zakī Ali, S (1992). *Al-Adab wa 't-Tārīkh fi 'l-aşrayn*, (sic.), Cairo.

UNIT 4: READING AND UNDERSTANDING OF FULLY VOCALIZED ARABIC POETRY TEXTS

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - 3.1 Poem 1
 - 3.2 Poem 2
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/ further Readings

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The last unit took you through the reading and writing of vocalized passages. Some difficult Arabic words were explained to increase your vocabularies. As a continuation of the previous lessons, this unit teaches you how to read and understand short Arabic poetry texts with vocalization; this is to ensure that you are equipped with basic standard requirements for the Arabic reading in all aspects of literature, especially in Arabic poetry.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this Unit, you should be able to

- read and understand Arabic poetry texts.
- compose vocalized short Arabic poetry texts.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Poem 1

TEXTS

النص الأول

وَمَنْ يَجْعَلِ الْمَعْرُوفَ مِنْ دُونِ عِرْضِهِ ** يَفِرُّهُ وَمَنْ لَا يَتَّقِ الشَّتْمَ
يُسْتَمَّ

وَمَنْ يَكُ ذَا فَضْلٍ فَيَبْخُلُ بِفَضْلِهِ ** عَلَى قَوْمِهِ يُسْتَعْنَ عَنْهُ وَيُدْمَمُ
وَمَنْ هَابَ أَسْبَابَ الْمَنَايَا يَنَلْنُهُ ** وَإِنْ يَرِقَ أَسْبَابَ السَّمَاءِ يَسْلَمُ
وَمَنْ يَصْنَعُ الْمَعْرُوفَ فِي غَيْرِ أَهْلِهِ ** يَكُنْ حَمْدُهُ دَمًا عَلَيْهِ وَيُؤَدِّمُ
وَمَنْ لَمْ يُصَانِعْ فِي أُمُورٍ كَثِيرَةٍ ** يُضْرَسُ بِأَنْبَابٍ وَيُوطَأُ بِمَنْسَمٍ
وَمَهَّمَا تَكُنْ عِنْدَ أَمْرٍ مِنْ خَلِيقَةٍ ** وَإِنْ خَالَهَا تَخْفَى عَلَى النَّاسِ
تُعْلَمُ

معناها (Meaning)	كلمة (Word)
يَحْفَظُهُ	يَفْرَهُ
صَاحِبُ مَالٍ كَثِيرٍ	ذَا فَضْلٍ
جَمْعُ مَنِيَّةٍ، وَهِيَ الْمَوْتُ	الْمَنَايَا
جَمْعُ سَبَبٍ، وَالْمَقْصُودُ هُنَا الطَّرِيقُ	أَسْبَابَ
يُدَارِي وَيَجَارِي	يُصَانِعُ
حَفَّ الْبَعِيرِ	الْمَنْسَمِ
الصِّفَّةُ، حَسَنَةٌ كَانَتْ أَوْ سَيِّئَةً	الْخَلِيقَةُ
ظَنَّهَا	خَالَهَا

التدريب Self Assessment Exercise

اشرح هذه الكلمات شرحاً وافياً

- 1 - (يُصَانِعُ، الْمَنْسَمُ، الْخَلِيقَةُ، خَالَهَا، يَفْرَهُ، ذَا فَضْلٍ، الْمَنَايَا، أَسْبَابَ)
2 - إِنْ الْحَدْرَ لَا يُنَجِّي مِنَ الْقَدْرِ، هَاتِ الْبَيْتَ الَّذِي يُؤَدِّي ذَلِكَ الْمَعْنَى

3.2 Poem 2

TEXT 2

النص الثاني

إِذَا كُنْتُ فِي حَاجَةٍ مُرْسِلًا ** فَأَرْسِلْ حَكِيمًا وَلَا تُوصِيهِ
وَلَا تَذْكَرِ الدَّهْرَ فِي مَجْلِسٍ ** حَدِيثًا إِذَا أَنْتَ لَمْ تُحْصِيهِ
وَنَصِّ الْحَدِيثِ إِلَى أَهْلِهِ ** فَإِنَّ الْوَثِيقَةَ فِي نَصِّهِ
وَلَا تَحْرُصَنَّ قَرُبَ أَمْرِي ** حَرِيصٌ مُضَاعٌ عَلَى حِرْصِهِ
وَكَمْ مِنْ فَتَى سَاقِطٍ عَقْلُهُ ** وَقَدْ يَصْعَبُ النَّاسُ مِنْ شَخْصِيهِ
وَرُبَّ أَمْرٍ خَلَّتْهُ مَائِقًا ** وَيَأْتِيكَ بِالْأَمْرِ مِنْ فَصِّهِ

Meaning منعا	Words كلمة
الْخَيْرُ الْمَجْرَبُ، صَلَبُ الرَّأْيِ لَا تُنْصَحُهُ لِأَنَّهُ غَيْرُ مُحْتَاجٍ لِلنَّصِيحَةِ لِخْبَرَتِهِ	الْحَكِيمُ لَا تُوصِيهِ
يَقْصِدُ طَوْلَ الدَّهْرِ لَمْ نُحِطْ بِهِ وَالْمَعْنَى: لَا تَتَّعَرِّضْ لِذِكْرِ حَوَادِثِ التَّارِيخِ إِلَّا إِذَا كُنْتَ مُحِيطًا بِهَا مُلِمًّا بِنَقَاصِهَا	الدَّهْرُ لَمْ نُحْصِهِ
أَنْسَبِ الْحَدِيثَ إِلَى أَهْلِ الدِّينِ نَقَلتَ عَنْهُمْ وَأَذْكَرُ أَسْمَاءَهُمْ الْقُوَّةُ	وَنَصُّ الْحَدِيثِ الْوَثِيقَةُ
لَا تُكُنْ شَدِيدَ الطَّمَعِ فِي مَتَاعِ هَالِكِ	لَا تَحْرُصَنَّ الدُّنْيَا
أَحْمَقُ فَاسِدُ الْعَقْلِ أَصْلُهُ لَا يَثْرُكُ مُنْبَهَ شَيْئاً	مُضَاعُ مَائِقُ قَصِيهِ

Self Assessment Exercise 2

1 - اكمل هذه الأبيات كما درست

- إِذَا كُنْتَ فِي حَاجَةٍ مُرْسِلاً **
 ** حَدِيثًا إِذَا أَنْتَ لَمْ تُحْصِهِ
 ** فَإِنَّ الْوَثِيقَةَ فِي نَصِّهِ
 وَلَا تَحْرُصَنَّ فَرُبَّ أَمْرٍ ** حَرِيصٍ مُضَاعٍ عَلَى حِرْصِهِ
 ** وَكَمْ مِنْ فَتَى سَاقَطَ عَقْلُهُ
 ** وَيَأْتِيكَ بِالْأَمْرِ مِنْ قَصِّهِ
 2- هَاتِ كَلِمَةً بَدَلَ كَلِمَةٍ تَحْتَهَا خَطٌّ مِنَ النَّصِّ كَمَا سَبَقَ.

4.0 CONCLUSION

We have given you in this Unit two different poems in full vocalized

Arabic. After each of the poems, some difficult words were highlighted with their meanings given. This was done in order to improve your ability of perfect reading and understanding of Arabic passages.

5.0 SUMMARY

This unit was focused on the Arabic poetry texts with full vocalization to give student good standard in Arabic reading and communication. In the passages given, some difficult words and their meanings were tabulated for students' understanding. This will assist the students to understand the passage easily and will also assist them to form simple Arabic sentences on their own without tears.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

- 1- مَامَعْنَى هَذِهِ الْكَلِمَاتِ الْآتِيَةِ:
(الْحَكِيمُ، الدَّهْرُ، الْوَثِيقَةُ، الْمُضَاعُ، الْمَائِقُ، الْخَلِيقَةُ، الْمُنْسَمُ، الْمَنَائِيَا، دُو
فَضْلٍ، الْأَسْبَابُ)
- 2 - إِنْ الْحَدَرَ لَا يُجِي مِنْ الْقَدْرِ. هَاتِ الْبَيْتَ الَّذِي يُؤَدِي ذَلِكَ الْمَعْنَى
- 3 - أَكْمِلْ هَذِهِ الْأَبْيَاتِ كَمَا دَرَسْتَهَا
- إِذَا كُنْتَ فِي حَاجَةٍ مُرْسِيًا **
- ** حَدِيثًا إِذَا أَنْتَ لَمْ تُحْصِهِ
- ** فَإِنَّ الْوَثِيقَةَ فِي نَصِّهِ
- وَلَا تَحْرُصَنَّ قَرُبَ امْرِئٍ ** حَرِيصٍ مُضَاعٍ عَلَى حِرْصِهِ
- وَكَمْ مِنْ قَتَى سَاقِطٌ عَقْلُهُ **
- ** وَيَأْتِيكَ بِالْأَمْرِ مِنْ قِصَّةِ

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READINGS

1. Ali Muhammad, H & Zakā Ali, S (1992). *Al-adab wa `t-Tārīkh fī*
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UNIT 5: READING AND UNDERSTANDING OF UN-VOCALIZED ARABIC POETRY TEXTS

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - 3.1 Poem 1
 - 3.2 Poem 2
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor marked assignment
- 7.0 References \ further Readings

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The focus of our lesson in the last unit was the reading of vocalized Arabic poetry where two vocalized Arabic poems were given as examples. In this

unit, you will be taught how to read un-vocalized short Arabic poetry passages without tears. It is the advanced continuation of the last lesson. Unlike the last lesson where you were taken through some vocalized passages, the focus in this lesson centers on un-vocalized passages which you are expected to read and comprehend.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of the unit, you should be able to

- read and understand fully un-vocalized Arabic poetry texts perfectly.
- explain the meaning and message of some Arabic poems

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Poem 1

TEXT 1

النص الأول

إذا كنت في حاجة مرسلا ** فأرسل حكيمًا ولا توصيه
 وإن ناصح منك يوماً دنا ** فلاتنأ عنه ولا تُقصه
 وإن بان أمر عليك التوى ** فشاور لبيبا ولا تعصه
 وذو الحق لا تنقصن حقه ** فإن القطيعة في نقصه

معناها

الحكيم	:	الخبير المجرب _ صلب الرأي
لا توصيه	:	لا تنصحه لأنه غير محتاج للنصيحة لخبرته
لاتنأ	:	لا تبتعد
لا تقصه	:	لا تبعده عنك لتستفيد منه
التوى	:	استعصى حله
لا تنتقص	:	لا تظلمه

القطيعة : الهجر وقطع المودّة

Self Assessment Exercise 1

التدريب الأول

س- اشكل الكلمات التاليه من الأبيات

إذا كنت في حاجة مرسلًا ** فأرسل حكيمًا ولا توصيه
وإن ناصح منك يوما دنا ** فلاتنأ عنه ولا تُقصه
وإن بان أمر عليك التوى ** فشاور لبيبا ولا تعصه
وذو الحق لا تنقصن حقه ** فإن القطيعة في نقصه

3.2 Poem 2

TEXT 2

النص الثاني

لا يبلغ المرء منتهى أربه ** إلا بالعلم يحدّ في طلبه
فأوى إلى ظله تعش رعدًا ** عيشا أميئًا من سوء منقلبه
واتعب له تسترح به أبدأ ** فراحة المرء من جنى تعبته
ولدة العلم من تذوقها ** أضرب عن شهبه وعن ضربته
وإن للعلم في العلا فلكا ** كل المعالي تدور في قطبه

معناها (Meaning)

كلمة (Word)

مقصده	أربه
طاب واتسع	رغد عيشه
ثمر	جنى
العسل الأبيض الغليظ	الشهد

Self Assessment Exercise 2

التدريب الثاني

س- اكمل هذه الأبيات كما حفظت

لا يبلغ المرء منتهى أربه **
عيشا أميئًا من سوء منقلبه
واتعب له تسترح به أبدأ ** فراحة المرء من جنى تعبته
..... **

..... وإن للعلم في العلا فلكا **

4.0 CONCLUSION

We have given you in this unit un-vocalized Arabic poetry texts to improve your reading ability and understanding. Students can gain proficiency in un-vocalized texts by reading over and over the texts and by asking questions.

5.0 SUMMARY

This unit was focused on the un-vocalized short Arabic poetry texts to give students good standard reading and understanding of un-vocalized Arabic poetry texts. Some seemingly difficult words were pinpointed with their meanings given to assist students' understanding of the lesson. Assignments were also given to test their understanding.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT.

(1) ما معنى هذه الكلمات التالية .
(لا توصيه، لا تنأ، لا تقصه ، التوى، لا تنتقص، القطيعة، جنى، الأرب ، الشهد، رغد عيشه)

(2) اكمل هذه الأبيات كما حفظتها

إذا كنت في حاجة مرسلا ** فأرسل حكيمًا ولا توصيه

..... ** فلا تنأ عنه ولا تقصه

..... ** حديثًا غذا انت لم تحصه

..... ** فلا تنأ عنه ولا تقصه

..... وذو الحق لاتنقصن حقه **

(2) اشكل الكلمات التالية من الأبيات

لا يبلغ المرء منتهى أربه ** إلا بالعلم يجد في طلبه

فأوى إلى ظله تعش رغدًا ** عيشًا أميئًا من سوء منقلبه

واتعب له تسترح به أبدأ ** فراحة المرء من جنى تعبته
 ولدّة العلم من تذوّقها ** أضرب عن شهده وعن ضربه
 وإن للعلم في العلا فلكا ** كل المعالي تدور في قطبه

7.0 REFERENCES/ FURTHER READINGS

1. Ali, Mohammed; & Zakī, Ali (1974). *Al-Adab wa tarikhuhu fi `l- Aşrayn*, al- Azhar, Cairo
2. Muhsin, A.B; Jamil, A.A; Ahmed, R.H. (1991). *An- Nuşūşu `l- Adabiyyah*. Jeddah, KSA.
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MODULE 3

UNIT 1: READING AND UNDERSTANDING OF FAIRLY DIFFICULT WORDS OF VOCALIZED LONG ARABIC PROSE TEXTS

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - 3.1 فَضْلُ الْجُهْدِ
 - 3.2 الدَّيْكَ الدَّكِيُّ
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/ further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

You learnt in the last lesson the reading of unvocalized Arabic passages. It is certain that you might have come across some seemingly difficult words which were explained in the previous lessons. This unit is a gradual graduation from seemingly simple section, to little more complex ones. During the course of the lesson, you will come across some more words that you will perceive to be difficult either in meaning or in pronunciation. You should not allow these words to scare you rather you should practice the pronunciation over and over until you become familiar with them.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit, you should be able to

- read and understand vocalized long Arabic prose texts
- examine the uses of difficult words in the texts.
- compose long vocalized Arabic passages with ease.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1

TEXT 1

فَضْلُ الْجُهْدِ

النص الأول

سُلَيْمَانُ شَيْخٌ كَبِيرٌ يَمْلِكُ حَقْلًا، وَفِي كُلِّ عَامٍ يَحْرَثُ الْحَقْلَ، وَيَنْتُرُ الْحَبَّ، ثُمَّ يَسْفُطُ الْمَطْرُ فَيَنْبِتُ الزَّرْعَ. وَعِنْدَ مَا يَنْضُجُ الزَّرْعُ يَحْصُدُ سُلَيْمَانُ وَيَجْلِبُ الْقَمْحَ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ فَيَبِيعُ قِسْمًا مِنَ الْقَمْحِ وَيَتْرِكُ الْقِسْمَ الْآخَرَ لِلْأَكْلِ.

وَكَانَ عِنْدَ الشَّيْخِ وَلَدٌ لَا يَعْمَلُ وَلَا يُسَاعِدُ وَالِدَهُ. وَفِي يَوْمٍ مِنَ الْأَيَّامِ مَرَضَ الشَّيْخُ فَدَعَى وَادَهُ وَقَالَ: " يَاوَلَدِي إِنِّي ضَعِيفٌ وَأَخَافُ أَنْ أَمُوتَ وَأَنْتَ لَا تَعْمَلُ وَلَا تَعْرِفُ صُنْعَةَ وَالِدِكَ مَالٌ تَعِيشُ مِنْهُ، فَاسْمَعْ نَصِيحَتِي: فِي الْحَقْلِ كَنْزٌ لَا أَعْرِفُ مَكَانَهُ، إِذْهَبْ إِلَى الْحَقْلِ بَعْدَ مَوْتِي وَاحْرَثْهُ وَأَخْرِجِ الْكَنْزَ. "

مَاتَ الشَّيْخُ سُلَيْمَانُ ، وَحَزَنَ الْوَلَدُ عَلَى وَالِدِهِ، وَذَهَبَ إِلَى الْحَقْلِ لِيَقْتَسِحَ عَنِ الْكَنْزِ حَرَثَ الْوَلَدُ كُلَّ مَكَانٍ فِي الْحَقْلِ، فَلَمْ يَجِدْ كَنْزًا، فَقَالَ: " لَقَدْ حَرَثْتُ الْحَقْلَ فَيَجِبُ أَنْ أَزْرِعَهُ مِثْلَ وَالِدِي، فَنَتَرَ الْحَبَّ، وَنَبَتَ الزَّرْعُ وَنَضَجَ، فَحَصَدَهُ الْوَلَدُ وَبَاعَ قِسْمًا مِنْهُ وَتَرَكَ الْقِسْمَ الْآخَرَ لِلْأَكْلِ وَفَهِمَ الْوَلَدُ أَنَّ وَالِدَهُ أَرَادَ مِنْهُ فِي نَصِيحَتِهِ أَنْ يَعْمَلَ وَيَتْرِكَ الْكَسْلَ. زَرَعَ الْوَلَدُ وَحَصَدَ وَبَاعَ وَعَاشَ فِي سَعَادَةٍ "

Following are some words and their meanings as used in the passage above:

A garden	حَقْلًا
He cultivates	يَحْرَثُ
He grows	يَنْتُرُ
Germinates	يَنْبِتُ
Crops	الزَّرْعَ
Mature	يَنْضُجُ
The grains	الْقَمْحُ
He helps	يُسَاعِدُ
A skill	صُنْعَةَ
He became dejected	حَزَنَ
To search	لِيَقْتَسِحَ
The treasure	الْكَنْزُ

Laziness	الْكَسْلُ
He harvested	حَصَدَ
He sold	بَاعَ

Past tense	ماضي	مضارع	Present tense
	مَلَكَ		يَمْلِكُ
	حَرَثَ		يَحْرَثُ
	نَثَرَ		يَنْثُرُ
	سَقَطَ		يَسْقُطُ
	نَبَتَ		يَنْبَتُ
	نَضِجَ		يَنْضِجُ
	حَصَدَ		يَحْصُدُ
	جَلَبَ		يَجْلِبُ
	ضَعَفَ		يَضْعَفُ
	مَرَضَ		يَمْرُضُ
	حَزَنَ		يَحْزَنُ

Self Assessment Exercise 1

التدريب الأول

- أ- أجب عن هذه الأسئلة:
- 1- مَاذَا يَمْلِكُ سُلَيْمَانُ؟
 - 2- مَتَى يَحْصُدُ سُلَيْمَانُ الزَّرْعَ؟
 - 3- أَيْنَ يُوجَدُ الْكَنْزُ؟
 - 4- هَلْ يَعْرِفُ الْوَالِدُ صَنْعَةَ؟
 - 5- مَاذَا قَالَ الْوَالِدُ لَوَالِدِهِ؟
 - 6- كَيْفَ فَنَسَ الْوَالِدُ عَنِ الْكَنْزِ؟
 - 7- هَلْ حَزَنَ الْوَالِدُ عَلَى وَالِدِهِ؟
 - 8- هَلْ تَرَكَ الْوَالِدُ الْكَسْلَ؟
 - 9- كَيْفَ عَاشَ الْوَالِدُ؟

ب- ضَعُ فِعْلاً مَاضِيًا فِي الْمَكَانِ الْخَالِي مِنْ الْجَمَلِ الْآتِيَةِ:-

(يَمْلِكُ، يَحْرْتُ، يَنْتَرُ، يَنْضُجُ، يَبِيعُ، يَثْرُكُ)

1- الشَّيْخُ الْحَقْلَ فِي كُلِّ يَوْمٍ

2- الْوَلَدُ الْحَبَّ

3- الزَّرْعَ فَيَحْصُدُهُ الشَّيْخُ

4- سُلَيْمَانَ حَقْلًا

5- الْوَلَدُ الْكَسَلَ

6- الْوَلَدُ قِسْمًا مِنَ الْقَمْحِ

النص الثاني كيداً الدكي Text 2

لَيْسَ النَّعْلَبُ عِمَامَةً وَحَمَلٌ سُبْحَةٌ وَمَشَى فِي الْحَقْلِ مِثْلَ شَيْخٍ مِسْكِينٍ يَقُولُ لِلْبَقْرَةِ وَالنَّوْرِ وَالْحِمَارِ:- "أَخْبِرُوا الدَّيْكَ أَنْ يَنْزِلَ مِنَ الشَّجَرَةِ فَيُؤَدِّنَ فِينَا لِصَلَاةِ الصُّبْحِ، فَلَقَدْ أَصْبَحَتْ مِنَ الَّذِينَ لَا يَضُرُّونَ أَحَدًا وَتَرَكْتُ صَيْدَ الدَّجَاجِ وَالطُّيُورِ، وَإِنِّي أُعِيشُ الْآنَ عَلَى أَكْلِ الْبَطِيخِ وَالْمَوْزِ وَالْبُرْتِقَالِ فِي الْمَزْرَعِ وَالْحُقُولِ.

فَذَهَبَ النَّوْرُ إِلَى الدَّيْكَ وَقَالَ لَهُ: "إِنْزِلْ يَا صَدِيقِي فَإِنَّ النَّعْلَبَ لَيْسَ الْعِمَامَةَ وَحَمَلُ السُّبْحَةِ وَتَرَكَ أَكْلَ الطُّيُورِ وَصَارَ لَا يَأْكُلُ شَيْئًا غَيْرَ الْأُتْمَارِ. فَقَالَ لَهُ الدَّيْكَ: "لَا تُصَدِّقْ يَا صَدِيقِي". إِنَّ الشَّيْخَ الَّذِي يَلْبَسُ الْعِمَامَةَ لَا يَكْذِبُ وَإِنَّ الشَّيْخَ الَّذِي يَحْمَلُ السُّبْحَةَ لَا يَكْذِبُ. وَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُ عَنْ وَالِدِي وَجَدِّي أَنَّ النَّعْلَبَ خَدَّاعٌ لَا تُطْعَمُهُ. وَسَابَقِي هُنَا عَلَى الشَّجَرَةِ وَأَصِيحُ عِنْدَ الْفَجْرِ مِثْلَ عَادَتِي وَأَنْتُمْ تُصَلُّونَ بَعْدَ أَنْ تَسْمَعُوا صَوْتِي وَصَوْتَ الْمُؤَدِّنِ وَلَمَّا رَأَى صَاحِبُ الْحَقْلِ النَّعْلَبَ طَرَدَهُ مِنْ حَقْلِهِ.

Following are some words and their meanings as used in the passage above:

Fox	النَّعْلَبُ
Turban	عِمَامَةٌ
Poor/needly	مِسْكِينٌ
Cow	الْبَقْرَةُ
Bull	النَّوْرُ
Ass	الْحِمَارُ
Cock	الدَّيْكَ
Tree	الشَّجَرَةُ

Hunting	صَيْدٌ
Banana	أَلْمُوزُ
Orange	أَلْبُرْتُقَالُ
Birds	أَلطُّيُورُ
Hen	أَلدَّجَاجُ
Fruits	أَلْأَثْمَارُ
Shrewd	خَدَّاعٌ
Habit	عَادَةٌ
Chased away	طَرَدَ

	جمع	مفرد Singular
Plural	أَلْحُقُولُ	أَلْحَقْلُ
	أَلدَّجَاجُ	أَلدَّجَاجَةُ
	أَلطُّيُورُ	أَلطُّيْرُ
	أَلْمَزَارِعُ	أَلْمَزْرَعُ
	أَلشُّيُوخُ	أَلشُّيْخُ

Self Assessment Exercise 2

التدريب الثاني

- أ- أجب عن هذه الأسئلة
- 1- ماذا لبس الثعلب؟
 - 2- ماذا حمل بيده؟
 - 3- أين كان الثعلب يمشي؟
 - 4- ماذا وجد الثعلب في الحقل؟
 - 5- متى أراد الثعلب أن يؤذن الديك؟
 - 6- كيف كان الثعلب يمشي في الحقل؟
 - 7- من طرد الثعلب من الحقل؟
 - 8- هل صدق الديك كلام الثعلب؟
- ب- رتب هذه الكلمات الآتية لتكون جملاً مفيدة
- 1- حمل الثعلبُ سبحةً
 - 2- لا ينزلُ الديكُ من الشجرة
 - 3- لبس الثعلبُ عمامةً
 - 4- ترك الثعلبُ أكلُ الطيور
 - 5- ذهب الثورُ إلى الديك
 - 6- مشي الثعلبُ في الحقل

4.0 CONCLUSION

You have learnt in this unit how to read and understand Arabic vocabulary from long Arabic prose texts. Some difficult words in the two passages given were explained to you by giving their meanings. This is done to aid your comprehension of the passages.

5.0 SUMMARY

This unit teaches you how to read and understand vocalized long Arabic prose texts perfectly. From the two passages given, you have learnt some vocabularies and their meanings. You should practice all the assignments given you and check from Arabic dictionary, the meaning of any difficult word you

may come across.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

- 1- هَاتِ مُفْرَدَ كُلِّ كَلِمَةٍ مِنَ الْكَلِمَاتِ الْآتِيَةِ
(الْحَقْلُ- الدَّجَاجَةُ- الطَّيْرُ- الْمَزْرَعُ- الشَّيْخُ)
- 2- ضع فعلاً ماضياً في المكان الخالي من الجمل الآتية:
1- الشيخُ الْحَقْلَ في كل يوم
2- الْوَلَدُ الْحَبَّ
3- الزَّرْعَ فَحَصَدَهُ الشَّيْخُ
4- سُلَيْمَانَ حَقْلًا
5- الْوَلَدُ الْكَسَلَ
6- الْوَلَدَ قِسْمًا مِنَ الْقَمْحِ
- ج- إقرأ النص السابق ثم أجب عن هذه الأسئلة
(أ)

- 1 - ماذا يملك سليمان ؟
- 2 - متى يحصد سليمان ؟
- 3 - ماذا قال الوالد لولده؟
- 4 - كيف فتش الولد عن الكنز
- 5 - هل حزن الولد عن الكنز

(ب)

- 1- ماذا لبس الثعلب؟
- 2- أين كان الثعلب يمشي؟
- 3- متى أراد الثعلب أن يؤذن الديك؟
- 4- كيف كان الثعلب يمشي في الحقل؟
- 5- هل صدق الديك كلام الثعلب؟

7.0 REFERENCES/ FURTHER READINGS

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UNIT 2: READING AND COMPREHENSION OF UN-VOCALIZED LONG ARABIC PROSE TEXTS.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - 3.1 خَبْرَةُ خَالِدٍ فِي دَائِرَةِ الْبُرَيْدِ
 - 3.2 الْحَجَّاجُ وَالصَّائِمُ
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor marked assignment
- 7.0 References / further Readings.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In the last lesson, you will recall that you were taken through some difficult Arabic words, the meanings of which were explained after each of the two passages given. In this unit, you will be taught how to read and understand un-vocalized long Arabic prose text without tear. The unit is to teach you how to be competent in reading and understanding the un-vocalized long Arabic prose texts perfectly.

2.0 OBJECTIVES.

It is hoped that by the end of this unit, you should be able to

- master how to read and understand un-vocalized long Arabic prose texts fluently.
- read and write fairly long Arabic prose texts in form of letter writing, stories, reports etc.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Text 1 النص لأول: خبيرة خالد في دائرة البريد

ذهب خالد إلى دائرة البريد ولقي في طريقه صديقه أحمد فقال أحمد لصديقه خالد: " إن الدائرة مفتوحة لكن الموظف غائب وسوف يأتي بعد قليل" قال خالد: " إن المساعد موجود."

فترك خالد صديقه وذهب إلى الدائرة فوجد تلميذا ينتظر الموظف فسأله خالد: "هل تعلم شيئا عن الموظف؟ فقال التلميذ: "علمت أن الموظف مريض لكن المساعد قادم".

ولما جاء المساعد قال له خالد: " أرجو ان تعطيني طابع بريد بنيرة, فأعطاه المساعد الطابع فوضعه خالد على الرسالة ووضع الرسالة في صندوق البريد, ثم رجع فوجد أحمد ينتظره وذهب إلى بيت خالد وجلسا في الحديقة.

كانت الحديقة جميلة, فقال أحمد: تمنيت أن أحمد جالس معنا في هذا المكان الجميل, قال خالد: إن أحمد مجتهد ولا يترك داره قال أحمد " لكن جسمه ضعيف من كثرة الدرس وقلة التنزه, والتلميذ الناجح هو الذي يدرس وينتزه ويترك قليلا من الوقت للعب والراحة". قال خالد نذهب إلى صديق محمد ونخرجه من البيت ونذهب إلى الحقول ونرى الرزق

والأشجار والحيوانات ثم نرجع إلى بيوتنا ونبدأ في الدراسة"
القراءة والتعلم:

- 1 - لقي خالد صديقه أحمد في الطريق.
- 2 - قال أحمد إن دائرة البريد مفتوحة.
- 3 - سأل خالد التلميذ فقال " هل تعلم شيئاً عن الموظف "
- 4 - قال التلميذ إن الموظف مريض
- 5 - رجا خالد من المساعد أن يعطيه طابع البريد
- 6 - رجع خالد فوجد صديقه أحمد ينتظره
- 7 - ذهب أحمد مع خالد إلى بيت خالد
- 8 - أحمد ضعيف من كثرة الدرس
- 9 - محمد تعب من قلة التنزه

التدريب الأول Self Assessment Exercise 1

- 1 - لماذا ذهب خالد إلى دائرة البريد؟
- 2 - هل وجد خالد موظف البريد؟
- 3 - هل تنزه بعد التعب من الدرس
- 4 - هل يببس الزرع من قلة المطر؟
- 5 - هل يتعب التلميذ من كثرة الدرس؟
- 6 - هل يمرض الجسم من قلة النوم

TEXT 2

النص الثاني

الحجاج والصائم

ذهب الحجاج، لأداء فريضة الحج، فنزل قرب عين ماء، ودعا بالغداء فقال لحاجبه، انظر من يتغذى معي، وأسأله عن بعض الأمر، فنظر الحاجب فإذا أعرابي نائم في شملتين من شعر، فأيقظه وقال: انت الأمير، فأتاه، فقال له الحجاج: اغسل يديك وتغذّ معي. قال: إنه دعاني من هو خير منك فأجبتة: فقال الحجاج: من الذي دَعَاكَ؟ قال: الله تعالى دعاني للصوم فصمتُ. قال: أ في هذا اليوم الحار؟ قال: نعم. صمت ليوم آخر منه، قال: أفطر وتصوم غدا. قال: إن ضمنت لي البقاء إلى الغد، قال: ليس ذلك إليّ. قال: فكيف تسألني عاجلاً بأجل لا تقدر عليه؟ قال: إنه طعامٌ طيبٌ. قال: إنك لم تُطِيبْه ولا الطباخ، ولكن طيَّبْتُهُ العافية

التدريب الثاني Self Assessment Exercise 2

- 1- إلى أين ذهب الحجاج؟ وماذا طلب من حاجبه؟
 - 2- إلى أي شيء دعا الحجاج الرجل؟
 - 3- ما الصوم؟ وما فضائله
 - 4- ما الفرق بين الغداء والغذاء
 - 5- بم يطيب الطعام؟ وما معنى طيبته العافية
 - 6- بم تحكم على كل من الحجاج والصائم
- ب- ضع أرقاماً ترتب الفقرات الآتية حسب ورودها في القصة:
- رفض الأعرابي أن يفطر لأنه استجاب إلى دعوة ربه بالصوم
 - نظر الحاجب إلى أعرابي نائم في ثوبين واسعين
 - طلب الحجاج من الأعرابي أن يغسل يديه ليتغذى معه
 - ولكن طيبته العافية
 - أمر الحجاج من حاجبه أن يحضر له من يتغذى معه

4.0 CONCLUSION

As stated at the beginning, this unit is meant to teach you the reading and understanding of un-vocalized long Arabic passages. Two different long passages were given in this lesson. After the first passage, each sentence was again repeated line by line for students to really practice the reading and to ponder upon the meaning.

5.0 SUMMARY

You have been able to practice reading of long un-vocalized passages in this lesson. When you read the passages over and over, then you become perfect in the art of reading. And the more you read them over, the more you understand the meaning.

The questions following the passages are prepared to test the understanding of the students on the lesson.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

- اقرأ النص السابق (النص الثاني) ثم أجب عن الأسئلة التالية:
- 1- صمتُ ليومٍ أحر منه. يعني ذلك:

- أ- يوم أشد حرارة من ذلك اليوم في فصل الصيف
 ب- يوم القيامة. ج- منتصف النهار البارد
 2- الغذاء يعنى: أ- طعام الفطور ب- طعام الظهر ج- طعام الليل
 3- العاجل. يعنى
 أ- الماضي ب- الحاضر ج- السابق
 4- الأجل يعنى:
 أ- المستقبل ب- الحالي ج- الغابر
 5- الصوم :
 أ- مفسد ب- مضر ج- مفيد وعبادة

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READINGS

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UNIT 3: READING AND UNDERSTANDING OF VOCALIZED LONG ARABIC POETRY TEXTS.

CONTENT

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main content
 - 3.1 Poem 1
 - 3.2 Poem 2
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/ further Readings

1.0 INTRODUCTION

You are already familiar with the reading of short passages as you learnt in the previous lessons. In this unit, you are to learn more on how to read and understand vocalized long Arabic poetry texts. Do not allow the length of the texts you will come across in this unit frighten you. You should build up courage and determination to overcome whatever challenges you may face during the lesson.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit you should be able to

- fluently read and understand vocalized long Arabic poetry texts.
- start composing some texts of Arabic poetry on your own.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Poem 1

TEXT 1

النص الأول

بَلَوْتُ بَنِي الدُّنْيَا وَلَمْ أَرَ فِيهِمْ ** سِوَى مَنْ غَدَاً وَالْبُخْلُ مَلِيٌّ إِهَابِهِ
فَجَرَدْتُ مِنْ غَمِّ القَنَاعَةِ صَارِمًا ** قَطَعْتُ رَجَائِي مِنْهُمْ يَدْبَابِهِ

فَلَا ذَا يَرَانِي وَإِقْفَا فِي طَرِيقِهِ * * وَلَا ذَا يَرَانِي قَاعِدًا عِنْدَ بَابِهِ
 غِنِيٌّ بِمَا مَالٍ عَنِ النَّاسِ كُلِّهِمْ * * وَلَيْسَ الْغِنَى إِلَّا عَنِ الشَّيْءِ لِأَبِيهِ
 إِذَا مَا لِظَالِمٍ اسْتَحْسَنَ الظُّلْمَ مَذْهَبًا * * وَلَجَّ عُثُوًّا فِي قَبِيحِ اكْتِسَابِهِ
 فَكَلَهُ إِلَى صَرْفِ اللَّيَالِي فَإِنَّهَا * * سُدَّعِي لَهُ مَالٌ يَكُنْ فِي حِسَابِهِ
 فَكَمْ قَدْ رَأَيْنَا ظَالِمًا مُتَمَرِّدًا * * يَرَى النُّجْمَ تَيْهًا تَحْتَ ظِلِّ رِكَابِهِ
 فَعَمَّا قَلِيلٍ وَهُوَ فِي غَفْلَاتِهِ * * أَنَاخَتْ صُرُوفُ الْحَادِثَاتِ بِبَابِهِ
 فَأَصْبَحَ لِأَمَالٍ وَلَاجَاهَ يَرْتَجِي * * وَلَا حَسَنَاتٍ تَلْتَقِي فِي كِتَابِهِ
 وَجُوزِي بِالْأَمْرِ الَّذِي كَانَ فَاعِلًا * * وَصَبَّ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ سَوَاطِئَ عَذَابِهِ

Meaning	معناه	كلمة	Word
اختبرت وجرّبت			1- بَلَوْتُ
على وزن كتاب الحديد أو ما لم يدبغ			2- الْإِهَابُ
السيف القاطع			3- الصَّارِمُ
حده وأطرافه			4- دُبَابُهُ
الاستكبار والتجبر			5- الْعُتُوُّ
نوائبها ومصائبها			6- صَرْفُ اللَّيَالِي
من تاه يتيه تيهًا: تكبر وتجبر			7- تَيْهًا
حلت وجلست والأصل: ناخ الناقة أبركه			8- أَنَاخَتْ
			أجلسها
أشدّ العذاب			9- سَوَاطِئَ عَذَابٍ

Self Assessment Exercise 1

التدريب الأول

اشرح هذه الكلمات الآتية شرحاً وافياً

(الْإِهَابُ - الصَّارِمُ - الدُّبَابُ - الْعُتُوُّ - صَرْفُ اللَّيَالِي - سَوَاطِئَ الْعَذَابِ)

إملاً الفراغات في الأبيات الآتية كما حفظتها

بَلَوْتُ بَنِي الدُّنْيَا وَلَمْ أَرِ فِيهِمْ * *
 فَجَرَدْتُ مِنْ غَمْدِ الْقِنَاعَةِ صَارِمًا * * قَطَعْتُ رَجَائِي مِنْهُمْ بِدُبَابِهِ
 فَلَا ذَا يَرَانِي وَإِقْفَا فِي طَرِيقِهِ * * وَلَا ذَا يَرَانِي قَاعِدًا عِنْدَ بَابِهِ
 * *
 إِذَا مَا لِظَالِمٍ اسْتَحْسَنَ الظُّلْمَ مَذْهَبًا * *

..... ** سُدْعِي لَهُ مَالٌ يَكُنْ فِي حِسَابِهِ

3.2 Poem 2

TEXT 2

النص الثاني

دَعِ الْأَيَّامَ تَفْعَلْ مَا تَشَاءُ * * وَطِبْ نَفْسًا إِذَا حَكَمَ الْقَضَاءُ
وَلَا تَجْزَعْ لِحَادِثَةِ اللَّيَالِي * * فَمَا لِحَوَاثِ الدُّنْيَا بَقَاءُ
وَكُنْ رَجُلًا عَلَى الْأَهْوَالِ جَدًّا * * وَشِيمَتُكَ السَّمَّاحَةَ وَالْوَقَاءُ
وَإِنْ كَثُرَتْ عُيُوبُكَ فِي الْبَرَايَا * * وَسِرُّكَ أَنْ يَكُونَ لَهَا غَطَاءُ
تَسْتَرُّ بِالسَّخَاءِ فَكُلُّ عَيْبٍ * * يُعْطِيهِ كَمَا قِيلَ السَّخَاءُ
وَلَا تَرِ لِلْأَعَادِي قُطُؤًا * * فَإِنَّ شِمَاتَةَ الْأَعْدَا بَلَاءُ
وَلَا تَرْجُ السَّمَّاحَةَ مِنْ بَخِيلٍ * * فَمَا فِي النَّارِ لِلظُّمَانِ مَاءُ
وَرِزْقُكَ لَيْسَ يَنْقُصُهُ التَّانِي * * وَلَيْسَ يَزِيدُ فِي الرِّزْقِ الْعَنَاءُ
وَلَا حُزْنٌ يَدُومُ وَلَا سُرُورٌ * * وَلَا بُؤْسٌ عَلَيْكَ وَلَا رَخَاءُ
إِذَا مَا كُنْتَ ذَا قَلْبٍ قُنُوعٍ * * فَأَنْتَ وَمَالُكَ الدُّنْيَا سَوَاءُ
وَمَنْ نَزَلَتْ بِسَاحَتِهِ الْمَنَايَا * * فَلَا أَرْضٌ تَقِيهِ وَلَا سَمَاءُ
وَأَرْضُ اللَّهِ وَاسِعَةٌ وَلَكِنْ * * إِذَا نَزَلَ الْقَضَاءُ ضَاقَ الْقَضَاءُ
دَعِ الْأَيَّامَ تَعُدُّ كُلَّ حِينٍ * * فَمَا يُعْنِي عَنِ الْمَوْتِ الدَّوَاءُ

معناه Meaning	كلمة Word
مِنْ طَابَ، يَطِيبُ وَطِيبَةٌ وَطِيبًا بِمَعْنَى لَذٍّ وَحَلَاوَةٍ وَحُسْنٍ وَجَادٍ، وَيُقَالُ: طَابَتِ النَّفْسُ	1- طَبَّ
أَشْرَحَتْ ضِدُّ الصَّبْرِ وَبَابُهُ طَرَبٌ، وَيُقَالُ جَزَعُ مِنَ الشَّيْءِ وَأَجْزَعُهُ غَيْرُهُ	2- الْجَزَعُ
مَصَائِبُهَا	3- حَادِثَةُ اللَّيَالِي
الجمع: هَوَلٌ مِنْ هَالٍ يَهُولُ، هَوَلًا : الْمَخَافَةُ وَالْمَصَائِبُ	4- الْأَهْوَالُ
شَدِيدًا قَوِيًّا مِنْ جَدِّ	5- جَدًّا
خُلُقُكَ : وَالشَّيْمَةُ : الْخُلُقُ	6- شِيمَتُكَ

بكذا

المخلوقات: ومفردها برية	7- البرايا
الجود	8- السخاء:
مفرد عدو ، وتجمع على الأعداء، وهو ضدّ	9- الأعداي
	الصديق
الأصل الاعداء وحذقت الهمزة لضرورة	10- الأعدا
	الشعر
الجود والعطاء والصفح والفضل، وهي من	11- السماحة
	سمح
سماحا وسماحة أي جاد، وسمح له أعطاه	12- العناء
التعب والتصب، والفعل عني والمصدر عناء	13- البؤس
الحاجة والفقير والبأس العذاب	14- الغدر
ترك الوفاء	

التدريب الثاني Self Assessment Exercise

- 1- هات مفرد كل كلمة من الكلمات الآتية:
(الأهوال- البرايا- الأعادي- الأعدا- المخلوقات)
اشرح معنى الكلمات الآتية:
(الجزع- الشيمة- الأهوال- البرايا- السماحة – العناء- الغدر- البؤس- السخاء)

4.0 CONCLUSION

Like the vocalized short poetry texts that you were taken through in the earlier lessons, you have been able to learn in this lesson how to read and understand vocalized long Arabic poetry texts. There is no difference in the procedure and method used in reading both the long and the short texts only that it takes a longer period to read through the long passages. Close monitoring and careful placement and pronunciation of the vowels on each letter of the words that make up the texts will make the reading smooth and correct.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit, you have been able to practice the reading of some vocalized long Arabic poetry texts. The lesson is a continuation of the earlier one on vocalized short poetry texts. Meanings of some seemingly difficult words were given to increase students' vocabularies. Some exercises given at the end of the lesson are for students to practice so as to aid their understanding on how poems are composed.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

- 1- اشرح هذه الكلمات الآتية شرحا وافيا:
(الإهاب- الصَّارمُ- الدُّبَابُ- العُنُوُ- الجزعُ- الشَّيْمَةُ- الأهوالُ البرايا- السَّمَاحةُ- البؤسُ)
إملاً الفراغات في الأبيات الآتية كما حفظتها
بَلَوْتُ بَنِي الدُّنْيَا وَلَمْ أَرَ فِيهِمْ *
فَجَرَدْتُ مِنْ غَمْدِ القَنَاةِ صَارِمًا * قَطَعْتُ رَجَائِي مِنْهُمْ بِدُبَابِهِ

فَلَا ذَا يِرَانِي وَاقْفَا فِي طَرِيقِهِ** وَلَا ذَا يِرَانِي قَاعِدًا عِنْدَ بَابِهِ
 **
 إِذَا مَا لِظَالِمٍ اسْتَحْسَنَ الظُّلْمَ مَذْهَبًا**
 ** سُدُّعِي لَهُ مَالٌ يَكُنْ فِي حِسَابِهِ
 ** دَعِ الْأَيَّامَ تَفَعَّلْ مَا تَشَاءُ**
 **
 يَا السَّمَا حَةَ وَالْوَقَاءُ
 ** وَسِرُّكَ أَنْ يَكُونَ لَهَا غِطَاءُ
 ** تَسْتَرُّ بِالسَّخَاءِ فَكُلُّ عَيْبٍ
 هات مفردة كل كلمة من الكلمات الآتية:
 (اللِّيَالِي - الأَهْوَالُ - البَرِيَا - الأَعْدَاءُ - المَخْلُوقَاتِ)

7.0 REFERENCES /FURTHER READINGS

1. Muhammad 'Afif, R. (1974). *Dīwān Imām Shāfiī*, Shomolu, Lagos
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UNIT 4: READING AND UNDERSTANDING OF UN-VOCALIZED LONG ARABIC POETRY

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives

- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Poem 1
 - 3.2 Poem 2
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/ Further Readings

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The attention in the last unit was focused on the reading of vocalized long Arabic passages. Two long vocalized poetry passages were presented for study. In this, students will be taught how to read and understand un-vocalized long Arabic poetry texts. It is meant to ensure that the students are equipped with basic standard requirements for the Arabic reading in all aspects of literature especially Arabic poetry.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit, you should be able to

- read Arabic un-vocalized long poetry
- explain the meanings of some new Arabic words.

3.0`MAIN CONTENT

3.1`Poem 1

TEXT

النص الأول

1 - خليلي عوجا ساعة وتهجّرا** ونوحا على ما أحدث الدهر

1

أوذرا

2 - ولا تجزعا إن الحياة مذمة** فخفا لروعات الحوادث أو قرا

3 - وإن جاء أمر لا تطيقان دفعه** فلا تجزعا مما قضى الله

واصبرا

4 - أتيت رسول الله إذ جاء بالهدى** ويتلو كتابا كالمجرة نيرا

5 - وجاهدت حتى ما أحسّ ومن معي** سهيلا إذا ما لاح ثمت

غورا

6 - أقيم على التقوى وأرضى بفعلها** وكنت من النار المخوفة

أحذرا

7 - وإنا لقوم ما تعود خيلنا** إذ ما التقينا أن تحيد وتنفرا

8 - بلغنا السماء مجدنا وجدودنا** وإنا لنرجو فوق ذلك مظهرا

9 - ولا خير في حلم إذا لم تكن له** بوادر تحمي صفوه أن يكدر

10 - ولا خير في جهل إذا لم يكن له** حلیم إذا ما أورد الأمر

أصدرا

معناها Meaning	كلمة Word
ميلا ساعة لنستريح	عوجا
سيرا في الهاجرة وهي الحر الشديد	تهجرا
ابكيا	نوحا
اتركا	ذرا
تفقدا الصبر	تجزعا
أثبتنا- من الوقار	قرا
مجموعة من الكواكب	المجرة
غور النجم غاب	غور
أخوف	أحذرا

Self Assessment Exercise 1

التدريب الأول

- 1- بين في ضوء الآيات الآتية أثر الإسلام في شعر هذا الشاعر
- أتيت رسول الله إذ جاء بالهدى** ويتلو كتابا كالمجرة نيرا
وجاهدت حتى ما أحسّ ومن معي** سهيلا إذا ما لاح ثمت غورا
أقيم على التقوى وأرضى بفعلها** وكنت من النار المخوفة أحذرا

- 2 - هات معاني هذه الكلمات
(عوجا- تهجرا- نوحا- ذرا- تجزعا- قرا- المجردة- غور-
أحذرا)

3.2 Poem 2

TEXT 2

النص الثاني

- 1 - المرء يجمع والزمان يفرق ** ويظل يرقع, والخطوب
تمزق
- 2 - ولأن يعادى عاقلا خير له ** من أن يكون له صديق
أحمق
- 3 - فارغب بنفسك أن تصادق أحمقا ** إن الصديق على الصديق
مصدق
- 4 - وزن الكلام إذا نطقت فإنما ** يبدي عيوب ذوى العقول
المنطق
- 5 - ومن الرجال إذا استوت أحلامهم ** من يستشار إذا استشير
فيطرق
- 6 - حتى يتجول بكل واد قلبه ** فيرى ويعرف ما يقول فينطق
- 7 - وأن امرؤ لسعته أفعى مرة ** تركته - حين يجر حبل -
يَفْرَقُ
- 8 - ما الناس إلا عاملان فعامل ** قد مات من عطش وآخر
يغرق
- 9 - والناس في طلب المعاش وإنما ** بالجد يُرزق منهم من
يرزق
- 10 - لكنه فضل المليك عليهم ** هذا عليه موسع ومضيق
- 11 - لوسار ألف مدجج في حاجة ** لم يقضها إلا الذي يترفق
- 12 - إن الترفق للمقيم متوافق ** وإذا يسافر فالترفق أوفق

معناها	كلمة Word
الحوادث	Meaning الخطوب

قليل العقل	الأحمق
النطق	المنطق
العقول مفردها حلم بكسر الحاء	الأحلام
يطوف وينتقل	يجول
حياة خبيثة والجمع أفاعى	الأفعى
يفزع	يفرق
بفتح الجيم - البخت والحظ	الجدّ
بكسر الجيم الأولى وفتحها: حامل السلاح	مدجج
ينلطف في قضاء حاجته	ينفرق

التدريب الثاني Self Assessment Exercise 2

1- املأ الفراغات في الآيات الآتية كما درست

- المرء يجمع والزمان يفرق **
 وزن الكلام إذا نطقت فإنما **
 ** من يستشار إذا استشير فيطرق
 ** فيرى ويعرف مايقول فينطق
 وإن امرؤ لسعته أفعى مرة ** تركته - حين يجر حبل - يفرق
 ما الناس إلا عاملان فعامل **
 ** بالجد يرزق منهم من يرزق
 3 - هات مفرد كل كلمة من الكلمات الآتية:
 (الخطوب-المناطق-الأحلام-الأفاعى)

1.0 CONCLUSION

We have given you in this unit various un-vocalized long Arabic poetry texts for reading and understanding in order to increase your reading ability in Arabic texts. Un-vocalized text is a graduation from simple reading to complex reading. When a student is familiar with the rules guiding the reading of un-vocalized texts, he needs not wait for a passage to be vocalized before reading and understanding it.

2.0 SUMMARY

This unit was focused on the various kind of un-vocalized Arabic poetry texts to give student good standard in Arabic and sound ability in using of Arabic sentences. Some difficult words were explained to assist students' understanding of the passage. It is expected that students should do some exercises to assist their comprehension of the lesson.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT.

- 1- بين في ضوء الأبيات الآتية أثر الإسلام في شعر هذا الشاعر
أتيت رسول الله إذ جاء بالهدى * * * وبتلو كتابا كالمجرة نيرا
وجا هدت حتى ما أحسّ ومن معي * * * سهيلا إذا ما لاح ثمت غورا
أقيم على التقوى وأرضى بفعالها * * * وكنت من النار المخوفة أحذرا
- 2- هات معاني هذه الكلمات كما درستها
(عوجا- تهجرا- نوحا- ذرا- تجزعا- قرا- المجرى- غور- أحذرا)
- 3- هات مفرد كلمة من الكلمات الآتية:
(الخطوب - المناطق - الأحلام - الأفاعي)
- 4- املأ الفراغات في الأبيات الآتية كما درستها
المرء يجمع والزمان يفرق * * *
وزن الكلام إذا نطقت فإنما * * *
..... من يستشار إذا استشير فيطرق
..... فيرى ويعرف ما يقول فينطق
وإن امرؤ لسعته أفعى مرة * * * تركته- حين يجرحبل - يفرق
ما الناس إلا عاملان فعامل * * *
..... بالجد يرزق منهم من يرزق

7.0 REFERENCES/FUTHER READINGS

1. Ali Muhammad, H & Zakī Ali, S (1992). *Al-adab wa `t-Tārīkh fi `l-`Aşrayn...* Cairo: Egypt.
2. Sa'ad Husayn, U & `Abdu `l-Majīd Muhammad (1990). *Al-Adab wa `n-Nuṣūṣ wa `l-Balāghah*, Banghāzī: Libya.
3. Shaykh Ahmad Galadanci (1973) *Ḥarakatu `l-Lughati `l-`Arabiyyah wa*

Adabihā fi Nayjiriya. Cairo, Daru'l Ma'arif.

4. Muhammad Al-Jazīrī et al (1972). *Al-Adab al- 'Arabī wa tārikhuhū* (n.p.), Saudi Arabia

UNIT 5: READING AND ANALYSIS OF FAIRLY DIFFICULT WORDS FROM VOCALIZED AND UN-VOCALIZED LONG ARABIC POETRY TEXTS.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Objectives
- 3.0 Main Content
 - 3.1 Vocalized Poem
 - 3.2 Un-vocalized Poem
- 4.0 Conclusion
- 5.0 Summary
- 6.0 Tutor Marked Assignment
- 7.0 References/Further Readings.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In some of the earlier lessons, you have been taken through difficult

Arabic words as appeared in some passages presented. This was treated under two distinct units. However, this unit presents to you both the vocalized and the un-vocalized Arabic passages side by side at a glance. This will give you an opportunity to move from simple (the vocalized) to the complex (the un-vocalized) at a stretch.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

It is hoped that by the end of this unit, you should be able to

- compose Arabic poem.
- read and understand the meaning of some difficult Arabic poetry texts.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Vocalized poem

النص الأول

إلهي لا تُعَذِّبْني فَإني ** مُقِرُّ بِالذِّي قَدْ كَانَ مِنِّي
فَمَالِي حِيلَةٌ إِلَّا رَجَائِي ** لَعَفُوكَ إِن عَفَوْتَ وَحَسُنُ ظَنِّي
وَكَمْ مِنْ زَلَّةٍ لِي فِي الْخَطَايَا ** وَأَنْتَ عَلَيَّ دُو فَضْلٍ وَمَنْ
إِذَا فَكَّرْتُ فِي نَدْمِي عَلَيْهَا ** عَضَضْتُ أَنَامِلِي وَقَرَعْتُ سِنِّي
أَجُنُّ بِزَهْرَةِ الدُّنْيَا جُنُونًا ** وَأَقْطَعُ طُولَ عُمْرِي بِالتَّمْنَى
وَلَوْ أَنِّي صَدَقْتُ الزُّهْدَ عَنْهَا ** قَلْبْتُ لِأَهْلِهَا ظَهَرَ الْمَجْنُّ
يَظُنُّ النَّاسُ بِي خَيْرًا وَإِنِّي ** لَشَرُّ الْخَلْقِ إِن لَمْ تَعْفُ عَنِّي

Meaning	معناها	كلمة	Word
	الإنعام		المن
	بهجتها ونضارتها وحسنها		زهرة الدنيا

بكسر الميم وفتح

المجن

الجيم-الترس

عضضت أناملى وقرعت سنى كناية عن شدة الندم

Self Assessment Exercise

التدريب الأول

(1) أكمل الفراغات من هذه الأبيات كما حفظتها

إلهى لاتعذبني فإني **

فمالى حيلة إلا رجائى ** لعفوك إن عفوت وحسن ظني

..... **

إذا فكرت في ندمي عليها ** عضضت أناملى وقرعت سنى

..... ** وأقطع طول عمري بالتمنى

ولو أنى صدقت الزهد عنها ** قلبت لأهلها ظهر المجن

..... ** يظن الناس بى خيرا وإني

2- هات معانى هذه الكلمات

المن- زهرة الدنيا- المجن- عضضت أناملى وقرعت سنى

3.2 un-vocalized Poem

Text 2

النص الثاني

حُبَّ السَّلَامَةِ يُثْنِي هَمَّ صَاحِبِهِ ** عَنِ الْمَعَالِي وَيُعْرِي المرءَ بِالْكَسَلِ
فَإِنْ جَنَحْتَ إِلَيْهِ فَاتَّخِذْ نَفَقًا ** فِي الْأَرْضِ أَوْسَلَمَا فِي الْجَوْ فَاغْتَزَل
يَرْضَى الذَّلِيلَ بِخَفْضِ الْعَيْشِ مَسْكَنَةً ** وَالْعَزَّ عِنْدَ رَسِيمِ الْأَيْنِقِ

الذلل

إن العلا حدثتني وهي صادقة ** فيما تحدث أن العز في النقل
لو كان في شرف المأوى بلوغ منى ** لم تبرح الشمس يوما دارة

الحمل

أعدى عدوك أدنى من وثقت به ** فحاذر الناس واصحبهم على

دخل

وحسن ظنك بالأيام معجزة ** فظن شرا وكن منها على وجل
فإنها رجل الدنيا وواحدتها ** من لا يغول في الدنيا على رجل

(Meaning)	معناها	كلمة (Word)
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العزم	1- الهمّ
يولعه به	2- يغرى المرء
ضرب من المشي	3- الرسيم
بمعنى الانتقال في الأسفار	4- النقل
أحد بروج الشمس	5- دارة الحمل
ملت	6- جنحت
سرب في الأرض له محلص إلى مكان	7- نفقا
بفتح الخاء أي المكروه لخديعة	8- دخل
يعتمد	9- يعول

التدريب الثاني Self Assessment Exercise 2

(1) أكمل الفراغات من هذه الأبيات كما درستها

حب السلامة يثني هم صاحبه **
فإن جنحت إليه فاتخذ نفقا ** في الأرض أو سلما في الجو فاعتزل
* * *

يرضى الذليل بخفض العيش مسكنة **
لو كان في شرف المأوى بلوغ منى ** لم تبرح الشمس يوما دارة
الحمل
* * *

أعدى عدوك أدنى من وثقت به **
وحسن ظنك بالأيام معجزة ** فظن شرا وكن منها على وجل
فإنما رجل الدنيا وواحدتها **
* * *

(2) اشرح معنى هذه الكلمات الآتية:-

(الهم- الرسيم- النقل- النفق- الدخل)

4.0 CONCLUSION

In this unit you have seen a combination of both long vocalized and un-vocalized Arabic poetry texts. The lesson has presented to you at a glance, a comparison between the two. It could be seen that vocalized texts are easier read than the un-vocalized ones. However, a constant practice of the reading of un-vocalized texts will facilitate its comprehension within a short period of time.

5.0 SUMMARY

This unit teaches you how to read and understand long vocalized and un-vocalized Arabic poetry texts without tears. You came across vocalized and un-vocalized passages which are aimed at guiding your reading ability. The reason behind bringing the two together is to graduate the students from the simple to the complex. Some difficult words in the passages were singled out and explained. The exercises given are to ensure that students gain proficiency in the reading of vocalized and un-vocalized Arabic passages.

6.0 TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1- هات معاني هذه الكلمات
(المن – زهرة الدنيا- المجن- الهم- الرسم- النقل- النفق- الدخل- دارة
الحمل)

2- إملأ الفراغات في الأبيات الآتية كما درستها
إلهي لاتعذبنني فإني **
فمالي حيلة إلا رجائي ** لعفوك إن عفوت وحسن ظني
**
إذا فكرت في ندمي عليها ** عضضت أناملي وقرعت سني
** وأقطع طول عمري بالتمنى
ولو أنى صدقت الزهد عنها ** قلبت لأهلها ظهر المجن
يظن الناس بي خيرا وإني **
حب السلامة يثنى هم صاحبه **
فإن جنحت إليه فاتخذ نفقا ** في الأرض أو سلما في الجو فاعتزل
**
يرضى الذليل بخفض العيش مسكنة **
لو كان في شرف المأوى بلوغ منى ** لم تبرح الشمس يوما دارة
الحمل
**
أعدى عدوك أدنى من وثقت به **

وحسن ظنك بالأيام معجزة ** فظن شرا وكن منها على وجل
فإنما رجل الدنيا وواحدتها **

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READINGS

1. Al- Ghamrāwī Muhammad Hussayn (1992). *Majmū'ah mi `n-Nāzim Wa `n-Nāthir*. Cairo: Egypt.
2. Ali Muhammad, H & Zakī Ali, S (1992). *Al-adab wa `t-Tārīkh fi `l-`Aşrayn...* Cairo: Egypt.
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