

SS2 ARABIC - SECOND TERM E-NOTES

WEEK 1: VOCABULARY (TRADE, BUSINESS, POLITICS)

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Identify and use vocabulary related to trade and business
- Express political terms in Arabic
- Construct sentences using commercial vocabulary
- Understand economic and political concepts in Arabic

Trade and Business Vocabulary (الأعمال وقراحتل)

General Business Terms:

- (haraajiT) تجارة - trade, commerce
- (laam'A) أعمال - business
- (rijaaT) تجار - merchant, trader
- ('i'aaB) بائع - seller
- (eerathsuM) مشتري - buyer
- (noobaZ) زبون - customer, client
- (quuS) سوق - market
- (rajtaM) متجر - store, shop
- (hakirahS) شركة - company
- ('ansaM) مصنع - factory

Financial Terms:

- (duuquN) نقود - money
- (suuluF) لموس - cash (colloquial)
- (raaneeD) دينار - dinar
- (mahriD) درهم - dirham
- (raaluD) دولار - dollar
- (laayiR) ريال - riyal
- (r'iS) سعر - price
- (namahT) من ثمن - cost, price
- (hbiR) ربح - profit

- (haraasahK) - خسارة loss
- (Dayn) - دين debt
- (draQ) - قرض loan
- (hadi'aaF) - فائدة interest, benefit
- (knaB/firsaM) - بنك bank
- (baasiH) - حساب account

Commercial Activities:

- ('aariHS) - شراء buying, purchase
- ('yaB) - بيع selling, sale
- (eerathsay) - يشتري buys
- ('eebaY) - يبيع sells
- (dirwatsay) - يستورد imports
- (riddasuY) - يصدر exports
- (daareetsI) - استيراد import (noun)
- (reedsaT) - تصدير export (noun)
- (ludabaT) - تبادل exchange
- (hayyiquaafittI) - اتفاقية agreement, contract
- (dqA') - عقد contract
- (haqfaS) - صفقة deal, transaction

Business Places:

- (batkaM) - مكتب office
- (knaB) - بنك bank
- (haşruuB) - بورصة stock exchange
- (dar'aM) - معرض exhibition, showroom
- (eerajit IlahaM) - محل تجاري commercial store
- (eerajit zakraM) - مركز تجاري shopping mall

Politics Vocabulary (As-Siyaasah - سياسة)

Government and Governance:

- (hamuukuH) - حكومة government
- (see'aR) - رئيس president, chief
- (reezaW) - وزير minister
- (la see'aR) - رئيس الوزراء - wuzaraa' - prime minister

- (haraaziW) وزارة - ministry
- (naamalraB) برلمان - parliament
- (siljaM) مجلس - council
- (hasaayiS) سياسة - politics, policy
- (eesaayiS) سياسي - politician, political
- (halwaD) دولة - state, country
- (hamiṣaA') عاصمة - capital city

Political Concepts:

- (hayyitaarqumeeD) ديمقراطية - democracy
- (taabaahkitnI) انتخابات - elections
- (bihkaaN) ناخب - voter
- (hahshsaruM) مرشح - candidate
- (bziH) حزب (political) - party
- (noonaaQ) قانون - law
- (ruutsuD) دستور - constitution
- (qqaH) حق - right
- (bijaaW) واجب - duty
- (hayyirruH) حرية - freedom
- (halaadA') عدالة - justice
- (maalaS) سلام - peace
- (braH) حرب - war

International Relations:

- (reefaS) سفير - ambassador
- (haraafaS) سفارة - embassy
- (eesaamulbiD) دبلوماسي - diplomat
- (hamazzanuM) منظمة - organization
- (IA) (Umam al-Muttahidah) - United Nations
- (Ittihad) اتحاد - union, federation
- (hadahaa'uM) معاهدة - treaty
- (hayyilwad taaqaall') علاقات دولية - international relations

Leadership Terms:

- (di'aaQ) قائد - leader
- (mee'aZ) زعيم - leader, chief

- (mikaah) حاكم - ruler, governor
- (kilaM) ملك - king
- (hakilaM) ملكة - queen
- (reemA) أمير - prince, emir
- (naatluS) سلطان - sultan

Sample Sentences

Trade and Business:

1. The merchant sells goods in the market - ال تاجر يبيع البضائع في السوق
2. I bought a new car from the showroom - اشتريت سيارة جديدة من المعرض
3. The company exports products to Africa - تصدر الشركة منتجات إلى أفريقيا
4. The price of gold is high today - سعر الذهب مرتفع اليوم
5. Open an account at the bank - افتح حساباً في البنك

Politics:

1. The president visits the capital - الرئيس يزور العاصمة
2. Elections are next month - شهر القادم الانتخابات في
3. The minister delivers a speech - الوزير يلقي خطاباً
4. Freedom is a human right - الحرية حق من حقوق الإنسان
5. Parliament discusses the new law - البرلمان يناقش القانون الجديد

Practical Dialogues

Dialogue 1: At the Market البائع: البائع: أهلاً وسهلاً. ماذا تريد؟ المشتري: كم سعر هذه البضاعة؟ عشرة دولارات المشتري: السعر غالي. ثمانية دولارات البائع: حسناً، خذها بثمانية

Dialogue 2: Political Discussion أحمد: متى الانتخابات؟ محمد: في الشهر القادم د: أفضل المرشح الذي يعد للإصلاح أحمد: أنا أحمد: من المرشح المفضل عندك؟ محمد: أففضل معك

Evaluation Questions

1. List 15 business-related terms in Arabic
2. Name 10 political positions in Arabic

3. Write five sentences using trade vocabulary
4. Create a dialogue between a buyer and seller
5. Translate: "The government passed a new law"

WEEK 2: GRAMMAR - RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND CONNECTORS

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Identify and use relative pronouns correctly
- Connect sentences using appropriate conjunctions
- Form complex sentences in Arabic
- Understand the function of connectors in Arabic grammar

Relative Pronouns (ألف و ص و م ل ء ا م س أ ل ا - Al-Asmaa' al-Mawṣuulah)

Relative pronouns connect clauses and provide additional information about a noun.

Main Relative Pronouns:

1. ي ذ ل ا (Alladhee) - who, which, that (masculine singular)

- ال طالب الذي يدرس - The student who studies
- ال كتاب الذي قرأت ه - The book that I read

2. ي ت ل ا (Allatee) - who, which, that (feminine singular)

- ال معلمة ال تي تشرح الدرس - The teacher who explains the lesson
- ال سيارة ال تي اشتريتها - The car that I bought

3. ا ذ ل ل ا (Alladhaan) - who, which (masculine dual - nominative)

- ال طال بان ال لذان نجحا - The two students who succeeded

4. ا ت ل ل ا (Allataani) - who, which (feminine dual - nominative)

- The two female students who won - الطالبتان اللتان فازتا

5. نذل (Alladheena) - who, which (masculine plural)

- The students who attended - الطلاب اللذين حضروا
- The men who worked - الرجال اللذين عملوا

6. ياولل/يائل (Allaatee/Allawaatee) - who, which (feminine plural)

- The female students who studied - الطالبات اللاتي درسن
- The women who participated - النساء اللواتي شاركن

7. من (Man) - who, whoever (for rational beings)

- Whoever studies succeeds - من يدرس ينجح
- Honor who visits you - أكرم من زارك

8. ام (Maa) - what, whatever (for non-rational things)

- What you said is correct - ما قلته صحيح
- Do what you want - افعل ما تريد

Connectors and Conjunctions (طبرل تاودأ)

Coordinating Conjunctions:

1. و (Wa) - and

- Muhammad and Ahmad are students - محمد وأحمد طالمان
- I went to the market and bought food - ذهبت إلى السوق واشترت الطعام

2. أو (Aw) - or

- Tea or coffee? - شاي أو قهوة؟
- Study now or fail - ادرس الآن أو تفشل

3. ف (Fa) - so, then, and so

- I studied so I succeeded - درست ف نجحت

- جاء المعلم ف سككت الطلاب The teacher came so the students became quiet

4. ثم (Thumma) - then (with delay)

- أكلت ثم شربت I ate then drank
- ذهبت إلى السوق ثم رجعت I went to the market then returned

Subordinating Conjunctions:

1. لأن (Li'anna) - because

- نجحت لأنني درست I succeeded because I studied
- أحب المعلم لأن له طيب I love the teacher because he is kind

2. إذا (Idhaa) - if (for future/possible conditions)

- إذا درست تـ نجح If you study, you will succeed
- إذا جاء محمد ف أخبرني If Muhammad comes, tell me

3. إن (In) - if (for hypothetical conditions)

- إن درست تـ نجح If you study, you succeed
- إن شاء الله If God wills

4. لكن/لكن (Laakin/Laakin) - but, however

- درست لكن لم أنجح I studied but I didn't succeed
- الكتاب قديم لكن مفيد The book is old but it's useful

5. أما (Ma'a anna) - although, even though

- نجح مع أنه لم يدرس كثيراً He succeeded although he didn't study much

6. لي/لئ (Likay/Hattaa) - in order to, so that

- أدرس لكي أنجح I study in order to succeed
- ذهب إلى السوق حتى يشتري الطعام He went to the market to buy food

7. أم/لئ (Indamaa/Heena/Lammaa) - when

- ع-ندما جاء المعلم سكت الطلاب - When the teacher came, the students became quiet
- ح-بين رأيته سلمت عليه - When I saw him, I greeted him

8. نأدع (Ba'da an) - after

- ب-بعد أن أكلت ذهبت - After I ate, I went

9. نألـق (Qabla an) - before

- ق-قبل أن تذهب تكلم معي - Before you go, talk to me

10. نأك (Ka'anna) - as if

- ي-يتكلم كأنه يعرف كل شيء - He speaks as if he knows everything

Adversative Conjunctions:

1. لب (Bal) - rather, on the contrary

- لم أقول ذلك بل قلت غيره - I didn't say that, rather I said something else

2. نأريغ (Ghayra anna) - except that, however

- الـطقس جميل غير أنه بارد - The weather is beautiful except that it's cold

Sentence Construction with Connectors

Simple Sentences:

- درست - I studied
- نجحت - I succeeded

Connected with و:

- درست و نجحت - I studied and succeeded

Connected with ف:

- درست ف نجحت - I studied so I succeeded

Connected with نأل:

- I succeeded because I studied - نجحت لأذني درست

Using Relative Pronouns:

- The student who studied succeeded - ال طالب الذي درس نجح
- The teacher who explained the lesson is kind - ال معلمة ال تي شرحت ال درس طيبة

Complex Sentence Examples

1. الكتاب الذي اشتريته من المكتبة مفيد جداً
○ The book that I bought from the library is very useful
2. ال طلاب ال الذين حضروا ال محاضرة فهموا ال درس
○ The students who attended the lecture understood the lesson
3. ذهبت إلى ال مدرسة لكي أدرس ثم رجعت إلى ال بيت
○ I went to school to study then returned home
4. أفإنك ستنجح في الامتحان إذا درست جيد
○ If you study well, then you will succeed in the exam
5. أحب ال لغة ال عربي لأذها لغة القرآن
○ I love Arabic because it is the language of the Quran

Practice Exercises

Exercise 1: Connect these sentences using appropriate conjunctions:

1. درست / نجحت
2. ذهبت إلى ال سوق / اشتريت ال طعام
3. ال طقس بارد / خرجت من ال بيت

Exercise 2: Fill in with appropriate relative pronouns:

1. ال طالب ____ يدرس جيد
2. ال معلمة ____ تشرح ال درس طيبة
3. ال كتيب ____ قرأته مفيد

Exercise 3: Translate using connectors:

1. I went to school and studied

2. If you work hard, you will succeed
3. The man who came yesterday is my uncle

Evaluation Questions

1. List all Arabic relative pronouns with their uses
 2. Write five sentences using different connectors
 3. Connect given simple sentences into complex ones
 4. Translate complex sentences using relative pronouns
 5. Create a paragraph using at least five different connectors
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WEEK 3: VERB FORMS (DERIVED FORMS I–X)

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Understand the concept of verb forms in Arabic
- Identify different verb patterns
- Form and use various derived forms
- Recognize meaning changes in different forms

Introduction to Arabic Verb Forms (نازوالا - Al-Awzaan)

Arabic verbs are built on root patterns (usually three letters). From these roots, ten main forms are derived, each with specific meanings and patterns.

Root System:

- Most Arabic words come from three-letter roots
- Example root: ب ت ك (K-T-B) relating to "writing"
- Forms are created by adding letters and patterns

The Ten Verb Forms

FORM I (لوا ناولا) - Basic Form Pattern: فَعَلَ (fa'ala)

This is the base form with no additions to the root.

Examples:

- كَتَبَ (kataba) - wrote
- ذَهَبَ (dhahaba) - went
- دَرَسَ (darasa) - studied
- قَرَأَ (qara'a) - read
- فَتَحَ (fataha) - opened

FORM II (ي ن ا ث ل ا نزول) Pattern: فَعَّلَ (fa''ala) - doubled middle letter

Meanings: intensive, causative, or doing something to someone

Examples:

- كَتَّبَ (kattaba) - made someone write, dictated
- سَدَّرَ (darrasa) - taught (made someone study)
- فَتَّحَ (fattaha) - opened wide
- كَسَّرَ (kassara) - smashed, broke into pieces
- عَلَّمَ ('allama) - taught

FORM III (ث ل ا ث ل ا نزول) Pattern: فَاعَّلَ (faa'ala) - long 'aa' after first letter

Meanings: doing something to someone, attempting, or associating with

Examples:

- كَاتَبَ (kaataba) - corresponded with
- سَافَرَ (saafara) - traveled
- شَارَكَ (shaaraka) - participated, shared
- قَاتَلَ (qaatala) - fought against
- جَاهَدَ (jaahada) - struggled, strived

FORM IV (ع ب ا ر ل ا نزول) Pattern: أَفْعَلَ (af'ala) - hamza added before root

Meanings: causative (making someone do something)

Examples:

- أَكْتَبَ (aktaba) - made someone write, dictated
- أَخْرَجَ (akhraja) - brought out, produced

- أَعْلَمَ (a'lama) - informed, let know
- أَرْسَلَ (arsala) - sent
- أَسْلَمَ (aslama) - submitted, became Muslim

FORM V (س م ا خ ل ن ز و ل ا) Pattern: تَفَعَّلَ (tafa'ala) - 'ta' prefix + doubled middle

Meanings: reflexive of Form II, pretending, becoming

Examples:

- تَكَاثَبَ (takattaba) - corresponded (passively)
- تَعَلَّمَ (ta'allama) - learned (taught oneself)
- تَكَلَّمَ (takallama) - spoke
- تَحَرَّكَ (taharraka) - moved
- تَقَدَّمَ (taqaddama) - advanced, progressed

FORM VI (س د ا س ل ا ن ز و ل ا) Pattern: تَفَاعَلَ (tafaa'ala) - 'ta' prefix + long 'aa'

Meanings: reciprocal action (doing to each other), pretending

Examples:

- تَكَااتَبَ (takaataba) - corresponded with each other
- تَعَاوَنَ (ta'aawana) - cooperated
- تَبَادَلَ (tabaadala) - exchanged with each other
- تَقَاتَلَ (taqaatala) - fought each other
- تَشَارَكَ (tashaaraka) - shared with each other

FORM VII (ع ب ا س ل ا ن ز و ل ا) Pattern: اِنْفَعَلَ (infa'ala) - 'in' prefix

Meanings: passive or reflexive (something happens to the subject)

Examples:

- اِنْكَتَبَ (inkataba) - was written (rare)
- اِنْكَسَرَ (inkasara) - was broken
- اِنْفَتَحَ (infataha) - was opened
- اِنْصَرَفَ (insarafa) - left, departed
- اِنْقَلَبَ (inqalaba) - overturned

FORM VIII (نم اثل ن زول) Pattern: اِفْتَعَلَ (ifta'ala) - 'i' and 'ta' inserted

Meanings: reflexive, reciprocal, acquiring something

Examples:

- اِكْتَتَبَ (iktataba) - registered, subscribed
- اِجْتَمَعَ (ijtama'a) - gathered, met
- اِشْتَرَكَ (ishtaraka) - participated
- اِشْتَرَى (ishtaraa) - bought
- اِنْتَظَرَ (intazara) - waited

FORM IX (ع س ا ث ل ن زول) Pattern: اِفْعَلَّ (if'alla) - rare form

Meanings: related to colors and defects

Examples:

- اِحْمَرَّ (ihmarra) - became red, blushed
- اِصْفَرَّ (isfarra) - became yellow
- اِخْضَرَّ (ikhdarra) - became green
- اِسْوَدَّ (iswadda) - became black

FORM X (ر ش ا ع ل ن زول) Pattern: اِسْتَفْعَلَ (istaf'ala) - 'ista' prefix

Meanings: seeking, requesting, considering something

Examples:

- اِسْتَكْتَبَ (istaktaba) - asked someone to write
- اِسْتَخْرَجَ (istakhraja) - extracted, took out
- اِسْتَعْلَمَ (ista'lama) - inquired, asked for information
- اِسْتَقْبَلَ (istaqbala) - received, welcomed
- اِسْتَمَعَ (istama'a) - listened

Comparison of Forms Using One Root

Root: ع ل م ('A-L-M) - relating to knowledge

- Form I: عَلِمَ ('alima) - knew

- Form II: عَلَّمَ ('allama) - taught
- Form IV: أَعْلَمَ (a'lama) - informed
- Form V: تَعَلَّمَ (ta'allama) - learned
- Form VI: تَعَالَّمَ (ta'aalama) - pretended to know
- Form X: اسْتَعْلَمَ (ista'lama) - inquired

Conjugation Example (Form II - Present Tense)

Verb: عَلَّمَ ('allama) - taught

- أَنَا أُعَلِّمُ (ana u'allimu) - I teach
- أَنْتَ تُعَلِّمُ (anta tu'allimu) - You teach (m.)
- أَنْتِ تُعَلِّمِينَ (anti tu'allimeena) - You teach (f.)
- هُوَ يُعَلِّمُ (huwa yu'allimu) - He teaches
- هِيَ تُعَلِّمُ (hiya tu'allimu) - She teaches
- نَحْنُ نُعَلِّمُ (nahnu nu'allimu) - We teach
- أَنْتُمْ تُعَلِّمُونَ (antum tu'allimuuna) - You teach (m.pl.)
- هُمْ يُعَلِّمُونَ (hum yu'allimuuna) - They teach (m.)
- هُنَّ يُعَلِّمْنَ (hunna yu'allimna) - They teach (f.)

Practical Sentences

1. المعلم يُعَلِّمُ الطلاب اللغة العربية (Form II)
 - The teacher teaches the students Arabic language
2. الطلاب يَتَعَلَّمُونَ في المدرسة (Form V)
 - The students learn at school
3. الناس يَتَعَاوَنُونَ في العمل (Form VI)
 - People cooperate at work
4. أَرْسَلْتُ الرسالة إلى صديقي (Form IV)
 - I sent the letter to my friend
5. قَامَ الطلابُ بِالمسابَرة (IIIIV mroF)
 - The students participated in the competition

Practice Exercises

Exercise 1: Identify the form of these verbs:

1. دَرَّسَ
2. تَعَلَّمَ

3. اسْتَعْلَمَ
4. اَعْلَمَ

Exercise 2: Form different verb forms from the root: ب ت ك

Exercise 3: Translate and identify the form:

1. The teacher taught the lesson
2. The students learned the grammar
3. I sent a message

Evaluation Questions

1. List all ten verb forms with their patterns
2. Give three examples of Form II verbs
3. Explain the meaning difference between Forms I, II, and V
4. Conjugate a Form IV verb in present tense
5. Create sentences using verbs from five different forms

WEEK 4: ARABIC POETRY - SIMPLE POEMS

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Appreciate Arabic poetry and its characteristics
- Understand simple Arabic poems
- Identify poetic devices in Arabic
- Recognize different types of Arabic poetry
- Memorize and recite short poems

Introduction to Arabic Poetry (يبرع ال ر ع ش ل ا)

Arabic poetry is one of the oldest and richest poetic traditions in the world. It has specific features:

Characteristics:

- Rhyme and meter are essential
- Often uses classical Arabic (ىحصف)
- Rich in imagery and metaphor
- Strong oral tradition
- Various themes: love, bravery, wisdom, nature

Components:

- IA) ال بيت (Bayt) - the verse/line
- hsA) ال شطر (Shatr) - the hemistich (half-line)
- IA) ال قافية (Qaafiyah) - the rhyme
- IA) ال وزن (Wazn) - the meter

Types of Arabic Poetry

1. Classical Poetry (ىكيسالكل رعشال)

- Follows strict metrical patterns
- Has uniform rhyme throughout
- Traditional themes

2. Free Verse (رحال رعشال)

- More flexible structure
- Modern themes
- Variable rhyme schemes

3. Zajal (لجال)

- Colloquial poetry
- Popular in some Arab regions
- Less formal structure

Simple Poem 1: ةسردملا يف (At School)

مدرستي جميلة نظيفة فيها معلمون ظرفاء نتعلم فيها كل يوم علماً ينفع في الحياة

Translation: My school is beautiful and clean It has pleasant teachers We learn in it every day Knowledge that benefits in life

Vocabulary:

- (aafaruZ) ظرفاء - pleasant, nice
- (afnaY) نفع - benefits
- (haayaH) حياة - life

Simple Poem 2: أمّال (The Mother)

نبت كنزٌ غالي أمي يا أمي يا حبيبتي أنتِ نورٌ في حياتي تسهرين الليل من أجلي وتحميني من الأذى أمي أ
عو الله أن يحميك أَد

Translation: My mother, O my mother, O my beloved You are light in my life You stay up at night for me And protect me from harm My mother, you are a precious treasure I pray God protects you

Vocabulary:

- (habeebaH) حبيب - beloved
- (uuN) نور - light
- (aneerahsaT) تسهرين - you stay up
- (aahdA) أذى - harm
- (znaK) كنز - treasure
- (eelaahG) غالي - precious

Simple Poem 3: قيصلا (The Friend)

حق كنز لا الصديق وقت الضيق يقف معك في الشدة والضيق يفرح لفرحك ويحزن لحزنك الصديق ال
يُشتري

Translation: A friend in time of hardship Stands with you in difficulty and distress Rejoices at your joy and saddens at your sadness A true friend is a treasure that cannot be bought

Vocabulary:

- (qyaD) ضيق - hardship, distress
- (haddihS) شدة - difficulty
- (harfaY) فرح - rejoices
- (nazhaY) يحزن - saddens

- (qqaH) حق - true, real

Simple Poem 4: ملعل (Knowledge)

رُ من المال العلم نورُ والجهل ظلامُ العلم يرفع صاحبه عالياً فاطلب العلم من المهد إلى اللحد العلم خير الوافز

Translation: Knowledge is light and ignorance is darkness Knowledge elevates its owner highly So seek knowledge from cradle to grave Knowledge is better than abundant wealth

Vocabulary:

- (lhaJ) جهل - ignorance
- (maalaZ) ظلام - darkness
- ('afraY) يرفع - elevates
- (dhaM) مهد - cradle
- (dhaL) لحد - grave
- (rifaaW) وافز - abundant

Simple Poem 5: نطولا (The Homeland)

دماي .. وطني وطني يا أحلى وطن أنت في قلبي وفي وجداني أحبك حباً لا ينتهي وأفديك بروحي و

Translation: My homeland, my homeland, O sweetest homeland You are in my heart and in my conscience I love you with endless love And I sacrifice for you with my soul and blood

Vocabulary:

- (aalhA) أحلى - sweetest
- (naadjiW) وجدان - conscience, feelings
- (eehatnaY) أفدي - sacrifice

SS2 Arabic Second Term

Week 5: Reading and Explaining Selected Surahs

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Understand the structure and themes of selected short Surahs from the Quran.
- Explain the meanings of key verses in simple Arabic and English.
- Recognize the linguistic features used in Quranic Arabic.
- Recite and discuss the moral lessons from the Surahs.

Introduction to Selected Surahs

Selected Surahs are short chapters from the Quran that are often memorized and recited in daily prayers. They provide insights into Islamic teachings, using classical Arabic with rhythmic patterns and rhetorical devices. This week focuses on Surahs like Al-Ikhlās (112), Al-Falaq (113), and An-Nas (114), which are part of the Mu'awwidhatayn (protectors). These Surahs emphasize tawhid (oneness of God) and seeking refuge from evil.

Root System in Quranic Language

Quranic Arabic relies on three-letter roots for words. For example:

- Root ل و ق (q-w-l) relates to "saying" or "speech," seen in قُلْ (qul - say) in Al-Ikhlās.
- Root ذ و ع ('-w-dh) means "seek refuge," central to Al-Falaq and An-Nas.

Explanation of Selected Surahs

Surah Al-Ikhlās (The Sincerity)

This Surah has no additions to a basic pattern and affirms monotheism.

Basic Form: أَحَدُ ٱللَّهِ هُوَ قُلْ (Qul huwa Allahu ahad)

Meaning: Say: He is Allah, the One.

Examples:

- أَحَدٌ (ahad) - One, unique.

- الصَّمَدُ ٱللَّهُ (Allahus-samad) - Allah, the Eternal Refuge.

- يُولَدُ وَلَمْ يَلِدْ لَمْ (Lam yalid walam yulad) - He neither begets nor is born.

Surah Al-Falaq (The Dawn)

Pattern: Seeking refuge, with imperative form اُعِذْ (a'udhu).

Basic Form: اَلْفَلَقِ بِرَبِّ اُعِذْ قُلْ (Qul a'udhu birabbil-falaq)

Meaning: Say: I seek refuge in the Lord of daybreak.

Examples:

- خَلَقَ مَا شَرٌّ مِنْ (Min sharri ma khalaq) - From the evil of what He created.

- وَقَبْ إِذَا غَاسِقٍ شَرٌّ وَمِنْ (Wamin sharri ghasiqin idha waqab) - And from the evil of darkness when it settles.

Surah An-Nas (Mankind)

Pattern: Similar to Al-Falaq, focusing on protection from whispers.

Basic Form: النَّاسِ بِرَبِّ اُعِذْ قُلْ (Qul a'udhu birabbin-nas)

Meaning: Say: I seek refuge in the Lord of mankind.

Examples:

- الخَنَّاسِ الْوَسْوَاسِ شَرٌّ مِنْ (Min sharril-waswasil-khannas) - From the evil of the retreating whisperer.

- النَّاسِ صُدُورِ فِي يُوسُوسُ الَّذِي (Alladhi yuwaswisu fi sudurin-nas) - Who whispers into the breasts of mankind.

Week 6: Translation of Proverbs

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Identify common Arabic proverbs and their root words.
- Translate proverbs from Arabic to English accurately.
- Explain the cultural context and meanings of proverbs.
- Use proverbs in simple sentences.

Introduction to Arabic Proverbs

Arabic proverbs (أمثال - amthal) are short, wise sayings derived from cultural, historical, or Quranic sources. They often use metaphorical language and root patterns to convey lessons. Proverbs help in understanding idiomatic Arabic and are common in literature and daily speech.

Root System in Proverbs

Most proverbs build on three-letter roots:

- Root ب ر ض (d-r-b) means "to strike," used in proverbs about examples or hitting.
- Root ل ق ع ('-q-l) relates to "intellect," in proverbs about wisdom.

Common Proverbs and Translations

Proverb I: نُورُ الْعِلْمِ (Al-'ilmu nurun)

Basic Form: No additions, declarative.

Meaning: Knowledge is light.

Explanation: Emphasizes the enlightening power of education.

Examples:

- عِلْمٌ (ilm) - Knowledge.

- نُورٌ (nur) - Light.

Proverb II: وَجَدَ جَدَّ مَنْ (Man jadda wajada)

Pattern: Intensive, doubled middle letter for emphasis.

Meaning: Whoever strives, finds (success).

Explanation: Encourages hard work and perseverance.

Examples:

- جَدَّ (jadda) - Strived (intensive form of جَدَّ).

- وَجَدَ (wajada) - Found.

Proverb III: الْفَرَجُ مِفْتَاحُ الصَّبْرِ (As-sabru miftahu al-faraj)

Pattern: Causative, relating to patience leading to relief.

Meaning: Patience is the key to relief.

Explanation: Teaches the value of endurance in difficult times.

Examples:

- صَبْرٌ (sabr) - Patience.
- مِفْتَاحٌ (miftah) - Key (derived from ف ت ح - f-t-h, to open).

Week 7: Dialogue Practice (Business and Politics)

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Construct dialogues using vocabulary related to business and politics.
- Use appropriate greetings, questions, and responses in formal Arabic.
- Role-play scenarios in business negotiations or political discussions.
- Recognize cultural nuances in Arabic communication.

Introduction to Dialogues

Dialogues in business and politics use formal Modern Standard Arabic (فصحى - fusha) with polite phrases. They involve root-based verbs for actions like negotiating (مفاوضة - mufawada) or voting (تصويت - taswit).

Key Vocabulary and Patterns

- Business roots: ر ج ت (t-j-r) for trade, ب ي ع (b-y-') for sell.
- Politics roots: س ي س (s-y-s) for politics, م ك ح (h-k-m) for govern.

Sample Dialogues

Dialogue I: Business Negotiation

Pattern: Questions and responses with conditional forms.

Arabic:

(Marhaban, kayfa yumkinuni musa'adatuk?) - Hello, how can I help you?

(Uridu shira' bada'i'. Ma si'ruha?) - I want to buy goods. What is the price?

Translation: Basic negotiation in a market setting.

Dialogue II: Political Discussion

Pattern: Debate style, using connectors like لكن (lakin - but).

Arabic:

(Ma ra'yuka fil-intikhabat?) - What is your opinion on the elections?

(A'taqidu anna al-hukumata tahtaju ila islah.) - I think the government needs reform.

Translation: Discussing governance and policies.

Week 8: Listening and Speaking Exercises

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Improve listening comprehension through audio clips.
- Practice speaking with correct pronunciation and intonation.
- Respond to spoken Arabic in real-time.
- Use exercises to build fluency in conversations.

Introduction to Exercises

Listening and speaking build on root patterns for verbs like س م ع (s-m-') for hear and ك ل م (k-l-m) for speak. Exercises include repeating phrases, describing scenes, and group discussions.

Exercise Types

Exercise I: Listening Comprehension

Pattern: Basic, no additions.

Example: Listen to a short audio on daily news and answer questions like: ما الخبر؟ (Ma al-khabar ar-ra'isi?) - What is the main news?

Exercise II: Speaking Practice

Pattern: Intensive, role-playing.

Example: Describe your day using past tense: ذهبت إلى المدرسة (Dhahabtu ila al-madrasa) - I went to school. Doubled for emphasis: جيتا درست (Darastu jayyidan) - Studied well.

Exercise III: Group Debates

Pattern: Causative, influencing others.

Example: Debate a topic like التجارة العالمية (At-tijara al-'alamiyya) - Global trade.

Week 9: Essay Writing (Narrative Style)

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Structure a narrative essay in Arabic.
- Use past tense verbs and descriptive language.
- Incorporate story elements like plot, characters, and setting.
- Write coherent paragraphs with transitions.

Introduction to Narrative Essays

Narrative essays (قصة - qissasi) tell stories using root-based verbs in past forms, like كتب (k-t-b) for wrote, becoming كاتبا (kataba).

Structure

- Introduction: Set the scene.
- Body: Develop the story.
- Conclusion: Resolve.

Sample Essay Outline

Form I: Basic Narrative

Example: كتبت عن قصتي اليومية (Katabtu qissatan 'an yawmi) - I wrote a story about my day.

Form II: Intensive Description

Pattern: Doubled middle letter.

Example: درست الدرس (Darrastu ad-dars) - Taught the lesson (intensively).

Week 10: Introduction to Arabic Literature

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Identify key periods in Arabic literature.
- Recognize famous authors and works.
- Analyze simple literary devices.
- Discuss the influence of literature on language.

Introduction

Arabic literature spans pre-Islamic poetry to modern novels, built on roots like شعر (sh-'-r) for poetry.

Key Periods

- Jahiliyya: Pre-Islamic, e.g., Mu'allaqat poems.
- Islamic: Quranic influence.
- Modern: Authors like Naguib Mahfouz.

Examples

Poem Analysis: From Al-Mutanabbi: لا تعبدوا لغير الله (Istakhdama ash-shi'r lit-ta'bir) - Used poetry for expression.

Week 11: Revision

Learning Objectives

Review all second term topics through quizzes, summaries, and practice.

Activities

- Recap vocabulary from trade/politics.
- Practice translations and dialogues.
- Group revision on essays and literature.

Week 12: Examination

Preparation

Focus on past questions, timed tests covering all topics.