A GRAMMAR
OF THE
ARABIC LANGUAGE
TRANSLATED
FROM THE GERMAN OF CASPARI
AND EDITED
WITH NUMEROUS ADDITIONS
AND CORRECTIONS
by
W. WRIGHT, LL.D.
Late Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge
THIRD EDITION
REVISED BY
W. ROBERTSON SMITH
Late Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge
AND
M. J. DE GOEJE
Late Professor of Arabic in the University of Leyden
VOLUME 1
CAMBRIDGE
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
1962
PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

A SECOND Edition of my revised and enlarged translation of Caspari's Arabic Grammar having been called for, I have thought it my duty not simply to reprint the book, but to subject it again to a thorough revision. In fact, the present is almost a new work; for there is hardly a section which has not undergone alteration, and much additional matter has been given, as the very size of this volume (351 pages instead of 257) shows.

In revising the book I have availed myself of the labours of Arab Grammarians, both ancient and modern. Of the former I may mention in particular the 'Alīya (الألب) of Ibn Mālik, with the Commentary of Ibn ‘Aţil (ed. Dieterici, 1851, and the Beirut edition of 1872); the Mufassal (العملي) of 'el-Zamahsārī (ed. Broch, 1859); and the Lāmiyatul 'l-Afāil (المفاظل) of Ibn Mālik, with the Commentary of his son Badru ‘d-dīn (ed. Volck, 1866). Of recent native works I have diligently used the Mīṣāḥah l-Ṭalib fi Bahṣa 'l-Maṭālīb (مضحح الطالب في بحث المطالاب), that is, the Baḥṣa ‘l-Maṭālīb of the Maronite Gabriel Farḥāt, with the notes of Buṭrūs ‘el-Bistānī (Beirut, 1854); ‘el-Bistānī's smaller Grammar, founded upon the above, entitled Mīṣāḥah ‘l-Mišāb (مضحح المشايع), second edition, Beirut, 1867); and Nasīf ‘el-Yāzīgī's Fas’lul ‘l-Hīdāb (فصل الهيداب, second edition, Beirut, 1866).

Among European Grammarians I have made constant use of the works of S. de Sacy (Grammaire Arabe, 2de éd. 1831), Ewald (Grammatica Critica Linguae Arabicae, 1831–33), and Lumsden (A Grammar of the Arabic Language, vol. i., 1813); which last, however, is based on the system of the Arab Grammarians, and therefore but ill-adapted, apart from its bulk and rarity, for the
use of beginners. I have also consulted with advantage the grammar of Professor Lagus of Helsingfors (Lärocks i Arabiska Språket, 1882). But I am indebted above all to the labours of Professor Fleischer of Leipzig, whose notes on the first volume of De Sacy's Grammar (as far as p. 359) have appeared from time to time in the Berichte der Königl. Sächsichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften (1863–64–66–70), in which periodical the student will also find the treatises of the same scholar Ueber einige Arten der Nominalapposition im Arabischen (1862) and Ueber das Verhältniss und die Construction der Sach- und Stoffwörter im Arabischen (1856).

In the notes which touch upon the comparative grammar of the Semitic languages, I have not found much to alter, except in matters of detail. I have read, I believe, nearly everything that has been published of late years upon this subject—the fanciful lucubrations of Von Baumer and Raahe, as well as the learned and scholarly treatises of Nöldeke, Philippi, and Tegnér. My standpoint remains, however, nearly the same as it formerly was. The ancient Semitic languages—Arabic and Ḫethiopic, Assyrian, Canaanitc (Phenician and Hebrew), and Aramaic (so-called Chaldee and Syriac)—are as closely connected with each other as the Romance languages—Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Provençal, and French: they are all daughters of a deceased mother, standing to them in the relation of Latin to the other European languages just specified. In some points the north Semitic tongues, particularly the Hebrew, may bear the greatest resemblance to this parent speech; but, on the whole, the south Semitic dialects, Arabic and Ḫethiopic,—but especially the former,—have, I still think, preserved a higher degree of likeness to the original Semitic language. The Hebrew of the Pentateuch, and the Assyrian*, as it appears in even the oldest inscriptions, seem to me to have already attained nearly the same stage of grammatical development (or decay) as the post-classical Arabic, the spoken language of mediaeval and modern times.

I have to thank the Home Government of India for contributing the sum of fifty pounds towards defraying the expenses of printing this work; and some of the local Governments for subscribing for a certain number of copies; namely, the Government of Bengal, twenty, and the Home Department (Fort William), twenty-five; the Government of Bombay, ten; of Madras, ten; and of the Punjab, sixty copies. My friend and former school-fellow, Mr D. Murray (of Adelaide, S. Australia), has also given pecuniary aid to the same extent as the India Office, and thereby laid me, and I hope I may say other Orientalists, under a fresh obligation.

Professor Fleischer of Leipzig will, I trust, look upon the dedication as a mark of respect for the Oriental scholarship of Germany, whereof he is one of the worthiest representatives; and as a slight acknowledgment of much kindness and help, extending over a period of more than twenty years, from the publication of my first work in 1852 down to the present year, in which, amid the congratulations of numerous pupils and friends, he has celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his doctorate.

W. WRIGHT

CAMBRIDGE
1st July 1874

* As regards Assyrian, I rely chiefly upon the well-known works of Oppert, Sayce, and Schrader.
PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

THE Second Edition of Wright’s Grammar of the Arabic Language had been out of print long before the death of its author, but he was never able to find the leisure necessary for preparing a New Edition. The demand for it having become more and more pressing, Prof. W. Robertson Smith, who well deserved the honour of succeeding to Wright’s chair, resolved to undertake this task. He began it with his usual ardour, but the illness which cut short his invaluable life soon interrupted the work. At his death 56 pages had been printed, whilst the revision had extended over 30 pages more. Robertson Smith had made use of some notes of mine, which he had marked with my initials, and it was for this reason among others that the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press invited me, through Prof. Bevan, to continue the revision. After earnest deliberation I consented, influenced chiefly by my respect for the excellent work of one of my dearest friends and by a desire to complete that which another dear friend had begun. Moreover Prof. Bevan promised his assistance in correcting the English style and in seeing the book through the press.

I have of course adhered to the method followed by Robertson Smith in that part of the Grammar which he revised. Trifling corrections and additions and such suggestions as had already been made by A. Müller, Fleischer and other scholars, are given in square brackets. Only in those cases where it seemed necessary to take all the responsibility upon myself, have I added my initials. Besides the printed list of additions and corrections at the end of the Second Volume, Wright had noted here and there on the margin of his own copy some new examples (chiefly from the Nukṣād) which have been inserted, unless they seemed quite superfluous, without any distinctive sign. I have found but very few notes by Robertson Smith on the portion which he had not definitely revised; almost all of these have been marked with his initials. Wright’s own text has been altered in a comparatively small number of passages (for instance § 252, § 353), where I felt sure that he would have done it himself. Once or twice Wright has noted on the margin “wants revision.”

The notes bearing upon the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic languages have for the most part been replaced by references to Wright’s Comparative Grammar, published after his death by Robertson Smith (1890).

I have to acknowledge my obligations to Mr Du Pré Thornton, who drew my attention to several omissions. But my warmest thanks must be given to my dear friend and colleague Prof. Bevan, who has not only taken upon himself all the trouble of seeing this revised edition through the press, but by many judicious remarks has contributed much to the improving of it.

The Second Volume is now in the printers’ hands.

M. J. de Goeje

LINDEN
February 1896

[The Syndics of the Press are indebted to the liberality of Mr F. Du Pré Thornton for the copyright of this Grammar, which he purchased after the death of the author and presented to them with a view to the publication of a New Edition.

They desire to take this opportunity of expressing their gratitude to Prof. de Goeje for the courtesy with which he acceded to their request that he would complete the revision and for the great labour which he has expended upon the task in the midst of many important literary engagements.]
The present Re-issue of Wright’s Arabic Grammar differs very slightly from the third edition, which was published in 1896-8. Only a few changes, mostly corrections of misprints, have been made in the body of the work. The lists of Addenda at the beginning of each volume include, among the Addenda here reprinted from the third edition, some new matter (equal to about three pages) for which I am responsible.

A. A. BEVAN

December 1932

CONTENTS
PART FIRST
ORTHOGRAPHY AND Orthoepy

I. THE LETTERS AS CONSONANTS .................................................. 1
II. THE VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS .................................................. 7
III. OTHER ORTHOGRAPHIC SIGNS
A. غ (Gāma or Sukūn) ............................................................... 13
B. ق (Qād or Şadda) ............................................................... 13
C. ح (Hāmza or Nūn) ............................................................... 16
D. و (Waṣla) ............................................................... 19
E. م (Madda or Maṭṭa) ............................................................... 24
IV. THE SYLLABLES ........................................................................ 26
V. THE ACCENT ........................................................................ 27
VI. THE NUMBERS ........................................................................ 28

PART SECOND
ETYMOLOGY OR THE PARTS OF SPEECH

I. THE VERB
A. GENERAL VIEW

1. The Forms of the Triliteral Verb
   The First Form ........................................................................ 29
   The Second Form ...................................................................... 30
   The Third Form ........................................................................ 31
   The Fourth Form ...................................................................... 32
   The Fifth Form ........................................................................ 34
   The Sixth Form ........................................................................ 36
   The Seventh Form .................................................................... 38
   The Eighth Form .................................................................... 40
   The Ninth and Eleventh Forms ................................................... 41
   The Tenth Form ...................................................................... 41
   The Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Forms ........ 43
CONTENTS.

2. The Quadrilateral Verb and its Forms ............................................ 47
3. The Voices ..................................................................................... 49
4. The States (Tenses) of the Verb ..................................................... 51
5. The Moods .................................................................................... 51
6. The Numbers, Persons, and Genders ............................................. 52

B. THE STRONG VERB
1. The Active Voice of the First Form .............................................. 53
   a. The Inflection by Persons ......................................................... 53
      1. Separate Pronouns ............................................................... 54
      2. Suffixed Pronouns, expressing the Nominative ..................... 55
      3. Prefixed Pronouns, expressing the Nominative .................... 55
   b. Forms of the Tenses and Moods ................................................ 57
      The Imperfect Indicative .......................................................... 57
      The Subjunctive and Jussive ..................................................... 60
      The Aoristic ............................................................................ 61
      The Imperative ......................................................................... 61
2. The Passive Voice of the First Form ............................................. 63
3. The Derived Forms of the Strong Verb ......................................... 63
4. The Quadrilateral Verb ............................................................... 67
5. Verbs of which the Second and Third Radicals are Identical ......... 68

C. THE WEAK VERB
1. Verba Homestas ........................................................................... 72
2. Verbs which are more especially called Weak Verbs ................... 72
   A. Verba Primus Radicalis .......................................................... 74
   B. Verba Media Radicalis ......................................................... 78
   C. Verba Tertia Radicalis ........................................................... 81
3. Verbs that are Doubly and Trebly Weak ...................................... 88
   Doubly Weak Verbs .................................................................. 92
   Trebly Weak Verbs .................................................................. 95

APPENDIX A.
I. The Verb 1. The Verb ................................................................. 96
II. The Verbs of Praise and Blame .................................................. 97
III. The Forms expressive of Surprise or Wonder ............................. 98

APPENDIX B.
The Verbal Suffixes, which express the Accusative ............................ 100

II. THE NOUN
A. THE NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE .............................. 106
1. The Derivation of Nouns Substantive and Adjective, and their
   different Forms ........................................................................... 106
   a. The Deverbal Nouns.
      (a) The Nomina Verbi ............................................................. 110
      (b) The Nomina Vicis ............................................................. 112
      (c) The Nomina Speciei ......................................................... 113
      (d) The Nomina Loci et Temporis ........................................... 114
      (e) The Nomina Instrumenti ................................................... 116
      (f) The Nomina Agentis et Patientis and other Verbal
          Adjectives ......................................................................... 117
   b. The Denominative Nouns.
      (a) The Nomina Unitatis ........................................................ 147
      (b) The Nomina Abundantiae vel Multitudinis ....................... 148
      (c) The Nomina Vasis .............................................................. 149
      (d) The Nomina Relativa or Relative Adjectives ..................... 149
         I. Changes of the Auxiliary Consonants ............................. 151
         II. Changes of the Final Radicals ....................................... 150
         III. Changes in the Vocalisation .......................................... 159
      (e) The Abstract Nouns of Quality ....................................... 165
      (f) The Diminutive .................................................................. 166
      (g) Some other Nominal Forms .............................................. 170
2. The Gender of Nouns .................................................................... 177
   Formation of the Feminine of Adjectives .................................... 183
   Forms which are of both Genders .............................................. 185
3. The Numbers of Nouns .................................................................. 187
   The Dual .................................................................................... 187
   The Pluralis Sanus .................................................................... 192
   The Pluralis Fractus .................................................................. 199
4. The Declension of Nouns ............................................................... 234
   I. The Declension of Undefined Nouns ...................................... 234
      Dipototes ............................................................................. 239
   II. The Declension of Defined Nouns ......................................... 247

APPENDIX.
The Pronominal Suffixes, which denote the Genitive ......................... 352
B. THE NUMERALS

1. The Cardinal Numbers 253
2. The Ordinal Numbers 260
3. The remaining Classes of Numerals 262

C. THE NOMINA DEMONSTRATIVA AND CONJUNCTIVA

1. The Demonstrative Pronouns and the Article 264
2. The Conjunctive (Relative) and Interrogative Pronouns 270
   (a) The Conjunctive Pronouns 270
   (b) The Interrogative Pronouns 274
3. The Indefinite Pronouns 277

III. THE PARTICLES

A. THE PREPOSITIONS

The Inseparable Prepositions 278
The Separable Prepositions 280

B. THE ADVERBS

The Inseparable Adverbial Particles 282
The Separable Adverbial Particles 283
Adverbial Accusatives 288

C. THE CONJUNCTIONS

The Inseparable Conjunctions 290
The Separable Conjunctions 291

D. THE INTERJECTIONS

PARADIGMS OF THE VERBS 298

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

VOL. I.

15 b add: ٌتْلَبَتْ َبِنْ ُمَتْتَلَبِتْ ُمَتْتَلَبِتْ.

20, Rem. c, read: as [perhaps] in the article; comp. § 345. See my reply to Dr Howell, in the Asiatic Quart. Rev. 1897, Vol. iii. n. 5, p. 126 seq. [p.e.]

30 c add: Hence the use of َرَمَيَّ, excellent is he in his shooting, َطَيْعٌ, َفَضُوِّ, َفَضُوِّ, َفَضُوِّ, َفَضُوِّ. Comp. § 183, rem. c.

33 after (c) add: The third form construed with the preposition َبَيْنَ ِبَيْنَ has not unfrequently the signification of a causative of the sixth form, as َقَارَبَ ِبَيْنَ ِبَيْنَ, he united by brotherhood, َحَرَّمَ ِبَيْنَ ِبَيْنَ, he made to be near together, etc. (Nöldeke, Zur Grammatik, p. 26).

34, Rem. b. Comp. َبَنْتَفَرَ.

35 a. َتْلَبَتْ is properly to listen, to give attention to a complaint, ُعَطَّلَبْ, ُعَطَّلَبْ, etc. (Nöldeke, Z. Gr. p. 28).

37 c add: َتْفَرَتْ.

41 c after narrow; add: ُعَجَّجَ.

47 d add: َعَطَّرَ (َعَطَّرَ).

59, Rem. a. Fleischer, Kl. Schr. i. 368, considers the root as a concrete noun.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

PAPYRUS.

ADAM § 117. Rem. add: on the form مُفَعَّل for مَفَعَّل see Mufaddalīyat, p. 193, l. 8 with footnote, and Naḥā'id, p. 599, l. 7, where one Ms. has مُفَعَّل.

67, § 117b. Völkers, Zeitschr. f. Assyriologie, xii, 134 footnote, quotes Korān, ch. xiii. 12 for مُفَعَّل for مَفَعَّل (Bèthl. i. 477, l. 17) as a proof that this form is not restricted to those verbs that have a dental as second radical.

79 a add: وَعَدْ is said to form an Imperf. يَعَدْ as well as the ordinary (Lišán iv. p. 458, l. 4, 459, l. 3).

79, § 144, Rem. b, add: the Perf. وَعَلْ occurs in the Mufaddalīyat, p. 404, l. 6.

91 a add: The tribe of Tāiyī said بَنْتُ بِيْتِيْ for بَنْتُ بِنيْتِيْ for Hamāsā 77 and comp. De Sacy, Chrest. ii. 445. Similarly we find بَنْتُ مِنْيْ for منْيْ for Mufaddalīyat, p. 527, l. 12.

96; Rem. a. Ḡālib, Bayān i. 65, 6 and 3 from below has جَلْبَة. opp. to جَلْبَة.

98 a, Rem. c. On such forms as قَفَضْرُو, رَمَوْ, see above, note to p. 30.

98 c add: after a verb expressing surprise the object is sometimes omitted and must be supplied from the context, e.g. مَا أَدُّ (for مَا دَّ) how puny they are! Mufaddalīyat, p. 112, l. 14, and أَعْزَرْ غَلَيْ (for أَعْزَرْ عَلَيْ) how painful it is to me! Naḥā'id, p. 585, l. 16.

98 b, Rem. a, delete the remark in square brackets. [D.G.]

110, § 195. They are called also أَسْمَى أَبْعَبْيْ دَحْثُ (Hamāsā 90).

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

PAPYRUS.

113 a, Rem. add: The form فَعَال is particularly common in verbal nouns denoting processes or operations performed on men, animals, or plants, e.g. خَصَمَ عَاوَمْ عِنْتَانْ, circumcission; عَوَاوَمْ عِنْتَانْ, castration; فَعَاوَمْ عِنْتَانْ, the blinding of a camel for food; إِبَارُ عَاوَمْ عِنْتَانْ, the fertilisation of palm-trees, etc.

181 a add: فَعَال (Ṭabari i. 3158, l. 5).

181 b add: بَنْد country (Bèthl. Geograph. v. p. 154, l. 11 seq.).

182 c add: فَعَال عَقَارُ العَصْرُ (for عَقَارُ العَصْرُ, Buljārī i. p. 94, l. 4)—and عَقَارُ العَصْرُ (for عَقَارُ العَصْرُ, Ajārī vi. p. 104, l. 15, Mufaddalīyat, p. 664, l. 15, Kāmil, p. 62, l. 19).

183 a add: مَدَأُمْ عَبْرَاء wine (Kāmil, p. 26, l. 12), مَدَأُمْ α' ship (Seybold).

195 (d). The ending بَنْتُ is often shortened to بَنَتُ, as usually in the feminine for بَنَتُ, القَبَّرْنُونَ, the men's. Other instances are مَدَأُمْ المَدَأُمْ, مَدَأُمْ المَدَأُمْ, مَدَأُمْ المَدَأُمْ.

210, footnote. The plur. punc, of femin. words is ordinarily مَعَلَةٌ, of masc. words مَعَلُةٌ.

233 c: بَلْ بَلْ belongs to بَلْ, comp. Aram. بَلْ بَلْ (Seybold).

234 footnote. The term مَجِيرْ is sometimes used as a synonym of مُضَرِّعُ (Lišān ii. p. 360, l. 8).

254, § 337. When the Arabs say "every third day" they mean "every other day," when they say "every fourth day" they mean "every third day," and so on—see Kāmil, p. 446, l. 6 seq.

268 footnote. The form مَكَال exactly corresponds to the Hebrew مَكَال.

271: to the plural forms of أَلْدَانِي (Hamāsā, p. 678, l. 21), and أَلْدَانِي (ibid. p. 769, l. 21).

271, Rem. a. Likewise أَلْدَانِي instead of أَلْدَانِي Korān xii. v. 29.
PART FIRST.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND ORTHOEPY.

I. THE LETTERS AS CONSONANTS.

1. Arabic, like Hebrew and Syriac, is written and read from A right to left. The letters of the alphabet حروف لغة العربية, or حروف اللغة العربية, are twenty-eight in number, and are all consonants, though three of them are also used as vowels (see § 3). They vary in form, according as they are connected with a preceding or following letter, and, for the most part, terminate in a bold stroke, when they stand alone or at the end of a word. The following Table gives the letters in their usual order, along with their names and numerical values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LETTER</th>
<th>FIGURE</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alif</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ba</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ta</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ta</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gim</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dāl</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dāl</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

w. 1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>UNCONNECTED</th>
<th>WITH A PRECEDING LETTER</th>
<th>WITH A FOLLOWING LETTER</th>
<th>WITH BOTH</th>
<th>NUMERICAL VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>۰۰ را.</td>
<td>۰۰ ر</td>
<td>۰۰ ر</td>
<td>۰۰ ر</td>
<td>۲۰۰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>۰۰ زای.</td>
<td>۰۰ ز</td>
<td>۰۰ </td>
<td>۰۰ </td>
<td>۷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>۰۰ سین.</td>
<td>۰۰ س</td>
<td>۰۰ ﮔ</td>
<td>۰۰ ﮔ</td>
<td>۶۰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>۰۰ ﮔ.</td>
<td>۰۰ ﮔ</td>
<td>۰۰ ﮔ</td>
<td>۰۰ ﮔ</td>
<td>۳۰۰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>۰۰ ض.</td>
<td>۰۰ ض</td>
<td>۰۰ ض</td>
<td>۰۰ ض</td>
<td>۹۰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>۰۰ ت.</td>
<td>۰۰ ت</td>
<td>۰۰ ت</td>
<td>۰۰ ت</td>
<td>۸۰۰</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| B    | ۰۰ ئ. | ۰۰ ئ | ۰۰ ئ | ۰۰ ئ | ۹ |
|      | ۰۰ ئ. | ۰۰ ئ | ۰۰ ئ | ۰۰ ئ | ۹۰۰ |
|      | ۰۰ ء. | ۰۰ ء | ۰۰ ء | ۰۰ ء | ۷۰ |
|      | ۰۰ أ. | ۰۰ أ | ۰۰ أ | ۰۰ أ | ۱۰۰۰ |
|      | ۰۰ ف. | ۰۰ ف | ۰۰ ف | ۰۰ ف | ۸۰ |

| C    | ۰۰ ك. | ۰۰ ك | ۰۰ ك | ۰۰ ك | ۲۰ |
|      | ۰۰ ل. | ۰۰ ل | ۰۰ ل | ۰۰ ل | ۳۰ |
|      | ۰۰ م. | ۰۰ م | ۰۰ م | ۰۰ م | ۴۰ |
|      | ۰۰ ن. | ۰۰ ن | ۰۰ ن | ۰۰ ن | ۵۰ |
|      | ۰۰ ه. | ۰۰ ه | ۰۰ ه | ۰۰ ه | ۲ |
|      | ۰۰ و. | ۰۰ و | ۰۰ و | ۰۰ و | ۶ |
|      | ۰۰ ي. | ۰۰ ي | ۰۰ ي | ۰۰ ي | ۱۰ |

**Rem. a.** 1 in connection with a preceding ج forms the figures A ی, ی, ی. This combination is called لام-لیّنًا, and is generally reckoned a twenty-ninth letter of the alphabet, and inserted before ی. The object of it is merely to distinguish ری as the long vowel ی, § 3, from ری as the spiritus lenis (ری with همّان, ی, § 15).

**Rem. b.** The order of the letters ۰ and ۰ is sometimes inverted. The Arabs of Northern Africa arrange the letters in a different sequence; viz.

They distinguish ﻓ from ی by giving the former a single point below, and the latter one above, thus: ی ی ی, but ی ی. At the end of a word these points are usually omitted, ﻓ, ﻓ, ﻓ.

**Rem. c.** In manuscripts and elegantly printed books many of the letters are interwoven with one another, and form ligatures, of which the following are examples.

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{ای} \text{می} \text{سی} \text{فی} \text{تی} \text{فی} \\
&\text{ای} \text{می} \text{سی} \text{فی} \text{تی} \text{فی} \\
&\text{ای} \text{می} \text{سی} \text{فی} \text{تی} \text{فی} \\
&\text{ای} \text{می} \text{سی} \text{فی} \text{تی} \text{فی} \\
&\text{ای} \text{می} \text{سی} \text{فی} \text{تی} \text{فی} \\
&\text{ای} \text{می} \text{سی} \text{فی} \text{تی} \text{فی}
\end{align*}
\]

These ligatures, in which one letter stands above another, are very inconvenient to printers, especially when, as in this book, English and Arabic are intermingled; and most founts have some device to bring the letters into line. Thus ﺟ ﺟ appears as حجاج, or, in the fount used for this grammar, as حجاج. The latter method is a recent innovation, first introduced by Lane in his D Arabic Lexicon, and its extreme simplicity and convenience have caused it to be largely adopted in modern founts, not only in Europe but in the East. But in writing Arabic the student ought to use the old ligatures as they are shown in Mss. or in the more elegant Eastern founts.]

* This is not confined, in the earliest times, to African Mss. In some old Mss., on the other hand, ﺟ has the point below, ﺟ, ﺗ, or even ﺟ, ﺟ.
PART FIRST.—Orthography and Orthoepy. § 1

Rem. d. Those letters which are identical in form, and distinguished from one another in writing only by the aid of the small dots usually called diacritical points (pronounced, plur. مَكْصُورَاتٍ, al-maksūratāt), are divided by the grammarians into the loose or free, i.e. unpointed, letters, and the bolted or fastened, i.e. pointed, letters. To the former class belong ط, ص, صين, د, ح, ض, ش, صين, ت, خ, غ, and خز. The letters ب, ج, ف, گ, and خز técnico are generally distinguished as follows:

B is called the ج with one point (ب);
the ج with two points above (ب);
the ج with two points below (ب)*;
the ج with three points (ب).

The unpointed letters are sometimes still further distinguished from the pointed by various contrivances, such as writing the letter in a smaller size below the line, placing a point below, or an angular mark above, and the like; so that we find in carefully written manuscripts:


Also ﺑ or ﺑ by way of distinction from ب. In some old MSS. ﺑ has only one point above, and then س takes a point below.

Rem. e. The letters are also divided into the following classes, which take their names from the particular part of the vocal organs that is chiefly instrumental in producing their sounds.

1. The labial (ếu a lip), the labials (يأ a lip), the gingivals, in uttering which the tongue is pressed against the gum (اللْثَّ). D
2. The sibilants, ص, صين, which are pronounced with the tip of the tongue (السِّلْطَّة).

* [With final ج the use of the two points below is optional. Some modern prints, especially those issued at Bairût, always insert them except when the ج represents حُلَفَ ماَسِعَة (§ 7, rem. b): thus ﺟَرِيَ, ﻣَازِعَ, ﺟَرِيَّ.]

I. The Letters as Consonants.

§ 2] The correct pronunciation of some of these letters, for example ح and خ, it is scarcely possible for a European to acquire, except by long intercourse with natives. The following hints will, however, enable the learner to approximate to their sounds.

1 with kēmsa (I, 1, see § 15) is the spiritus latus of the Greeks, the ؤ of the Hebrews (as in ؤ ﺖ ك ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ ﻝ 

is our b.

is the Italian dental, softer than our t.

is pronounced like the Greek θ, or th in thing. The Turks and Persians usually convert it into the surd s, as in sing. [In Egypt it is commonly confounded with ج, less often with س.]

D

corresponds to our g in gem. In Egypt and some parts of Arabia, however, it has the sound of the Heb. ג, or our g in get.

the Heb. ﺛ, is a very sharp but smooth guttural aspirate, stronger than s, but not rough like خ. Europeans, as well as Turks and Persians, rarely attain the correct pronunciation of it.

has the sound of c in the Scots word loch, or the German Bach.

is the Italian dental, softer than our d.

 bears the same relation to د that ﺛ does to ﺛ. It is sounded
PART FIRST.—Orthography and Orthoepy.

A like the ə of the modern Greeks, or th in that, with. The Turks and Persians usually convert it into z. [In Egypt it is sometimes ə but often d.]

ı is in all positions a distinctly articulated lingual r, as in run.

j is the English z.

s ə is the surd s in sit, mist; ə, sk in shut.

ם, the Heb. ן, is a strongly articulated s, somewhat like ss in his.

ב is an aspirated d, strongly articulated between the front part of the side of the tongue and the molar teeth (somewhat like th in this). The Turks and Persians usually pronounce it like z. [In Egypt it is an emphatic d, without aspiration, more difficult to an English tongue than the true Bedouin ض.]

ג, the Heb. י, is a strongly articulated palatal t.

ג bears, strictly speaking, the same relation to ג that י and י do to י and י. It is usually pronounced like a strongly articulated palatal z, though many of the Arabs give it the same sound asض.

C [with which it is often confounded in Mss.]. The Turks and Persians change it into a common z. To distinguish it from ג, ג is sometimes spoken as ג. The ג is then called ג. The ג is a strong (but [most] Europeans, as well as Turks and Persians, unpronounceable) guttural, related in its nature to ג, with which it is sometimes confounded. It is described as produced by a smart compression of the upper part of the windpipe and forcible emission of the breath. It is wrong to treat it, in any of the Semitic languages, as a mere vowel-letter, or (worse still) as a nasal n or ny.

ז is a guttural ə, accompanied by a grating or rattling sound, as in gargling, of which we have no example in English. The ə of the modern Greeks, the Northumbrian r, and the French r grassey, are approximations to it.*

ז is our f.

ח, the Heb. 9, is a strongly articulated guttural k; but in parts of Arabia, and throughout Northern Africa, it is pronounced as a

* [Hence ə is sometimes replaced by ə as in the Yemenite مصادر, Hamdani ed. Muller 193, 17 etc., and often in Mss.—De G.]


hard ə; whilst in [Cairo and some parts of] Syria it is vulgarly con-

A founded with ēlif hznata, as əlt, yəzlanu, for ḥzdtn, yəzḥul.

א, ל, נ are exactly our k, l, m, n. When immediately followed by the letter ב, without any vowel coming between them, נ takes the sound of м: גֹּמֶל yəməb, oṃb, oṃbar, oṃbən, oṃbən, not oṃb, oṃbar, oṃbən.

ס is our k. It is distinctly aspirated at the end, as well as at the beginning, of a syllable; e.g. שֵּם šem, oṃb, שֵּבה oṃbən. In the grammatical termination ס, the dotted ס [called ס, ס, ס, ס] is pronounced like ס, ס.*

ח and י are precisely our w and y. The Turks and Persians usually give י the sound of ə.

II. THE VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

3. The Arabs had originally no signs for the short vowels. To indicate the long vowels and diphthongs they made use of the three consonants that come nearest to them in sound: viz. ת (without hznata, see § 1, rem. a, and § 15) for א, י for ə and ai, ו for ר and au. E. g., ג ת, י ת, י ת, י ת.

4. At a later period the following signs were invented to express the short vowels.

(a) פ fon is (p̣ən), א, ə (as in pet), e (nearly the French e moule); e.g. הצלח, oṃbən, שֵּמֶן əmən, שֵּבֶר əmən, שֵּבֶר kerimin.

(b) כ כ (κ̣ει̣α) or כ כ (κ̣ει̣α), i (as in pia), ı (a dull, obscure i, resembling the Welsh y, or the ı in bird); e.g. בֵּית, בֵּית דיהית.

(c) ד dəm (ḍəm) or ד dəm (ḍəm), u (as in bull), או (nearly as the German ö in Mörte, or the French eu in jeune); e.g. לָו, לָו dəmu, לָו imrun.

* In point of fact, this figure ס is merely a compromise between the ancient ס (Heb. ַס, ַס), the old pausal ס (əb), and the modern ס (Heb. ַס), in which last the ס is silent.
II. The Vowels and Diphthongs.

5. Rules for the cases in which these vowel-marks retain their original sounds, \( i, \hat{i}, \hat{u}, \) and for those in which they are modified, through the influence of the stronger or weaker consonants, into \( \hat{i}, e, i, o, \) or \( \hat{o}, \) can scarcely be laid down with certainty; for the various dialects of the spoken Arabic differ from one another in these points; and besides, owing to the emphasis with which the consonants are uttered, the vowels are in general somewhat indistinctly enunciated. The following rules may, however, be given for the guidance of the learner.*

(a) When preceded or followed by the strong gutturals غ ح ز, or the emphatic consonants or the Swedish \( \hat{a}; \) e.g. خمرhamrun, لذتlatbun, and سدر \( \hat{sh}\) run. Under the same circumstances \( \hat{v} \) is pronounced as \( \hat{a}, \) though with the emphatic consonants its sound becomes rather obscure.

6. The long vowels \( \hat{a}, \hat{e}, \hat{u}, \) are indicated by placing the marks \( \hat{C} \) of the short vowels before the letters \( \hat{a}, \hat{i}, \) and \( \hat{u}, \) respectively, e.g. سكيم fān, جمص bi'a, سخين sūkān; in which case these letters are called خفر the letters productionis, "letters of prolongation." The combinations \( \hat{i}, \hat{a} \) and \( \hat{e}, \hat{a} \) must always be pronounced \( \hat{i} \) and \( \hat{a}, \) not \( \hat{i} \) and \( \hat{a}, \) though after the emphatic consonants \( \hat{a}, \) in the sound of \( \hat{a}, \) and \( \hat{i} \) to that of the French \( \hat{u} \) or German \( \hat{u}, \) e.g. طين طرور, حكيم hikīm, nearly \( \hat{f} \) run, fīnūn.

Rem. a. \( \hat{a} \) was at first more rarely marked than the other long vowels, and hence it happens that, at a later period, after the invention of the vowel-points, it was indicated in some very common words merely by a \( \hat{f} \) thara; e.g. حكيم hikīm, حكيم hikīm, حكيم hikīm, حكيم hikīm, حكيم hikīm. More exactly, however, the fātha should be written perpendicularly in this case, so as to resemble a small \( \hat{f} \); e.g. حكيم hikīm, حكيم hikīm, حكيم hikīm, حكيم hikīm, حكيم hikīm. The ressurection, to be carefully distinguished from w.
PART FIRST.—Orthography and Orthoepy.

A. 'Ewān, price, value). The words and , are also frequently written defectively and occasionally some other vocables, such as , and , ending in and , and other proper names in , and the like; and the preceding and being separated from the body of the word to which it belongs, and so being mistaken for the conjunction and . This is more common in Magρībi MSS. than in others. The long vowel 1 is in a very few instances written defectively at the end of a word, e.g. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , .

B. The letter a, preceded by damma, is used by the Arabs of North Africa and Spain to indicate a final a in foreign words; e.g. Carlo; Don Pedro; the river Guadiaro.

C. The sound of D inclines, in later times and in certain localities, from a to 1, just as that of fathā does from a to 1 (see § 4, a, and § 5, b). This change is called A, the “deflection” of the sound of a and 1 towards that of 1. The Magриbi Arabs actually pronounce 1 in many cases as 1. Hence , , , are sounded , ; and, conversely, the Spanish names Beja, Jana, Caniles, Lebrilla, are written , , , , .

7. 1 corresponds to fathā, and to damma; whence I is called , the sister of fathā, and , the sister of damma. Fathā before and 1 forms the diphthongs ai and au, which retain their original clear sound after the harder gutturals and the emphatic, e.g. 

* [The omission of final 1 in these cases is hardly a mere orthographical irregularity, but expresses a variant pronunciation in which the final 1 was shortened or dropped. See Nöldeke, Gesch. d. Qordā's, p. 251.]

II. The Vowels and Diphthongs.

Rem. a. After and at the end of a word, both when preceded by damma and by fathā, 1 is often written, particularly in the plural of verbs; e.g. , , , . This letter is, in itself, quite superfluous (rift otosum), is intended to guard against the possibility of the preceding 1 being separated from the body of the word to which it belongs, and so being mistaken for the conjunction and . It is called , the separating rift; or , the separating rift.

Rem. b. At the end of a word after a fathā is pronounced B like I, e.g. , , , ; and is called, like 1 itself in the same position (e.g. Bēnesb, , yēṣa), the rift that can be abbreviated, in contradistinction to the lengthened rift (see § 22 and § 23, rem. a), which is protected by hamza. It receives this name because, when it comes in contact with a hēmza conjunctions (see § 19, rem. f), it is shortened in pronunciation before the following consonant, as are the and 1, and and 1, before (see § 20, b).

Rem. c. If a pronominal suffix is added to a word ending C in , the 1 is sometimes retained according to old custom, as in , , in , or , or , but it is commonly changed into I, as in .

* [But the mark yēmāsa (see § 10), as in , is the diphthong ai]. The diphthong ai, when final, is often marked in old MSS. by the letters 1 suprascript; e.g. , i.e. yēdā, not yēdā.

† [It would seem that the early scribes who fixed the orthographical usage made a distinction of sound between and 1, pronouncing the former nearly as 1; cf. rem. d. On the other hand many MSS., even very ancient ones, write 1 where the received rules require 1. According to the grammarians mufsir is always written 1 in words of more than three letters unless the penultimate letter is (as , he will live, 1, the world). In words of three letters, the origin of the final 1 must be considered; a “converted Ya” gives 1, a “converted Waw” gives 1. See the details below §§ 167, 169, 213 etc.]
PART FIRST.—Orthography and Orthoepy. [§ 8]

A. Rem. a. In some words ending in a final vocal sound or in ٓ, we often find رَأَصُأ in place of ٓٓ, as زَقُأ or زَحُأ, رَكَأ or رَكَأ, صَأَأ or صَأَأ, حَبُأ or حَبُأ, and so also أَرَأ for أَرَأ, رَأَأ for أَرَأ, رَأَأ for أَرَأ, and so also أَرَأ, أَرَأ, أَرَأ for أَرَأ, أَرَأ, أَرَأ, أَرَأ for أَرَأ. Further, א for א, א for א; finally, א for א, א for א, א for א, א for א.

B. The marks of the short vowels when doubled are pronounced with the addition of the sound ٓ, ٓ, ٓ or ٓ. This is called ٓ bookmark, the ٓ or “unimation” (from the name of the letter ن نين), and takes place only at the end of a word; e.g. مِدَنَة مَدِينَة, مَال مَالَ. See § 308.

C. Rem. a. ٓ takes an ٓ after all the consonants except ٓ; as ٓبَا, ٓيِلَا. However, when it precedes a ٓ, no ٓ is written, as in ٓبَا ٓيِلَا. Nor, according to the orthography, when it accompanies a ٓ bookmark, as in ٓبَا ٓيِلَا. For which we more usually find ٓبَا ٓيِلَا. This ٓ in no way affects the quantity of the vowel, which is always short: ٓبَا ٓيِلَا.

D. Rem. b. To one word ٓ is added, without in any way affecting the sound of the ٓ bookmark, viz. to the proper name ٓأَمُر (not ٓأَمُر), genit. ٓأَمُر, accus. ٓأَمُر, rarely ٓأَمُر, ٓأَمُر, [or, when the ٓ bookmark falls away (§ 315, a, rem. b) ٓأَمُر in all three cases], so written to distinguish it from another proper name that has the same radical letters, viz. ٓأَمُر, genit. ٓأَمُر, accus. ٓأَمُر. The ٓ and ٓ are, however, often neglected in old manuscripts. (If the use of ٓ to represent ٓ in proper names in the Nabataean inscriptions.)

Rem. c. In old Mss. of the Kor'an, the ٓ bookmark is expressed by doubling the dots which represent the vowels; ٓ=ٓ, ٓ=ٓ, ٓ=ٓ.

* Ibn ‘Abbas said for ٓآا for “the viper,” and for ٓآا “kites”—see Musaib bil-‘Ali, ed. Lyall, p. 753, l. 2.


A. ٓ bookmark.

9. ٓ bookmark, جَمِع (amputation), ٓ, is written over the final consonant of all short syllables, and serves, when another syllable follows, to separate the two; e.g. ٓبَا ٓيِلَا, ٓبَا ٓيِلَا, ٓبَا ٓيِلَا, ٓبَا ٓيِلَا (not ٓبَا ٓيِلَا). It corresponds therefore to the Hebrew ٔٔٔٔ quiescent of the Hebrew, with which its other name ٔٔٔٔ، rest, coincides.

Rem. a. A letter which has no following vowel is called ٓ bookmark, مُسْكَن, a quiescent letter, as opposed to ٓ bookmark, مُسْكَن, a moveant letter. See § 4, rem. b.

Rem. b. Letters that are assimilated to a following letter, which receives in consequence the ٓ bookmark of doubling (see § 11 and § 14), are retained in writing, but not marked with a ٓ bookmark; e.g. ٓبَا ٓيِلَا ٓأَمُر, مِدَنَة ٓأَمُر, ٓأَمُر, ٓأَمُر, ٓأَمُر.

Rem. c. The same distinction exists between the words ٓبَا and ٓبَا, as between ٓأَمُر and ٓأَمُر, etc. (See § 4, rem. a).

Rem. d. Older forms of the ٓ bookmark are ٓ and ٓ, whence the C later ٓ, instead of the common ٓ or ٓ. In some old Mss. of the Kor'an a small horizontal (red) stroke is used, ٓ.

10. ٓ and ٓ, when they form a diphthong with ٓأَمُر, are marked with a ٓ bookmark, as ٓبَا ٓيِلَا, ٓبَا ٓيِلَا, ٓبَا ٓيِلَا; but when they stand for ٓأَمُر productionis they do not take this sign (see § 7, rem. b, c, d).

Rem. In many manuscripts a ٓ bookmark is placed even over the letters of prolongation, e.g. ٓبَا ٓيِلَا ٓأَمُر ٓأَمُر ٓأَمُر; and over the ٓ bookmark maqṣūrah, e.g. ٓأَمُر ٓأَمُر ٓأَمُر.

B. ٓأَمُر or ٓأَمُر.

11. A consonant that is to be doubled, or, as the Arabs say, strengthened ٓأَمُر, without the interposition of a vowel (see rem. a), is written only once, but marked with the sign ٓ, which is called
12. Tésdid is either necessary or euphonic.

13. The necessary tésdid, which always follows a vowel, whether short (as in َمَّمَمَأ) or long (as in َمَّمَأٍ مَّمَأٍ), indicates a doubling upon which the signification of the word depends. Thus َمَّمَأٍ (یَرُمَأٍ) means he commanded, but َمَّمَأٍ (یَرُمَأٍ), he appointed some one commander; َمَّمَأٍ (یَرُمَأٍ) is bitter, but a word َمَّمَأٍ (یَرُمَأٍ) does not exist in the language.

Rem. The Arabs do not readily tolerate a syllable containing a long vowel and terminating in a consonant. Consequently tésdid B necessarium scarcely ever follows the long vowel َوَ and َيَ, as in َمَّمَأٍ (َمَّمَأٍ) (see § 26). Nor does it occur after the diphthongs َوَ and َيَ, save in rare instances, like َمَّمَأٍ (َمَّمَأٍ) [see § 277].

14. The euphonic tésdid always follows a vowelless consonant, which, though expressed in writing, is, to avoid harshness of sound, passed over in pronunciation and assimilated to a following consonant. It is used:

(a) With the letters َظَ, َطَ, َضَ, َصَ, َشَ, َسَ, َزَ, َدَ, َثَ, َثَثَ, َذَ, َذَذَ, َلَ, َلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَлَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَلَل* [The nomen unitatis is تشدیدة.—De G.]
A words are either written when they are combined with e.g., or when they are written separately, on the contrary; they are hardly ever written separately; they are equally common with ḫ, but ḥ, are hardly ever scanned separately; similarly we find ḫ (if not), ḫ (if with redundant 
B), and occasionally for ḫ (that, with redundant 
C) with the letter after ḫ (dentals), in certain parts of the verb; e.g.,  as ḫibbitu for  ḫibit;
'aratta for  'arat;  ḫattāmatum for  ḫattāmat;
basattātum for  ḫasattātum. Many grammarians, however, reject this kind of assimilation altogether, and rightly, because the absorption of a strong radical consonant, such as  ṣ,  ṣ or  ṭ, by a
C weaker supreme letter, like  ḫ, is an unnatural mutilation of an essential part of the word.

Rem. a. Still more to be condemned are such assimilations as  ḫibbitu for  ḫibbitu.  ḫibbitu for  ḫibbitu.

Rem. b. If the verb ends in  ḫ, it naturally unites with the second  ḫ in the above cases, so that only one  ḫ is written, but the union of the two is indicated by the tēdīd; as  ḫibbitu for  ḫibbitu.

C. ḫemza or ḫebra.

D.  ḫif, when it is not a mere letter of prolongation, but a consonant, pronounced like the spiritus lenis, is distinguished from the mark ḫemza (compression, div. of the upper part of the windpipe, see § 4, rem. a), which is also sometimes called ḫebra (elevation); e.g.,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa.

Rem. a. In cases where an  ḫif conjunctionis (see § 19, a, b, c, and rem. d, e) at the beginning of a word receives its own vowel, the grammarians omit the ḫemza and write merely the vowel; e.g.,  ḫalqa.  ḫalqa.

Rem. b. ḫif is probably a small letter, and indicates that the  ḫif is to be pronounced almost as  tān. In African (and certain other) Mass. it is sometimes actually written; e.g.,  ḫemza or ḫebra. In the oldest Mass. of the Koran, ḫemza is indicated by doubling the vowel-points; e.g.,  ḫalqa, ḫalqa. It is also marked in such Mass. by a large yellow or green dot, varying in position according to the accompanying vowel (see above, § 4, rem. c).

Rem. c. ḫemza is written between the  ḫ and the vowel that accompanies it, or the  ḫemza (see the examples given above); but ḫ we often find for  ḫ,  ḫ,  ḫ,  ḫ,  ḫ,  ḫ,  ḫ, and occasionally for  ḫ,  ḫ,  ḫ,  ḫ,  ḫ,  ḫ, and the like.

Rem. d. The effect of the ḫemza is most sensible to a European ear at the commencement of a syllable in the middle of a word, preceded by a short syllable; e.g.,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa (not  ḫalqa).

16. ḫ and  ḫ take ḫemza, when they stand in place of an  ḫif  ḫemza ḫemza (in which case the two points of the letter  ḫ are commonly omitted); e.g.,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa.

17. ḫemza alone ( ) is written instead of  ḫif,  ḫif,  ḫif,  ḫif,  ḫif,  ḫif, in the following cases.

(a) Always at the end of a word, after a letter of prolongation or a consonant with ḫemza, e.g.,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa;  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa,  ḫalqa.

Rem. a. Acronyms like  ḫalqa and  ḫalqa are often written, though

* [See below, §§ 131 seq.]

w.
§ 17

A contrary to rule, طليماً, ثانياً; and in old MSS. we find such instances as دراً for دراً.

(b) Frequently in the middle of words, after the letters of prolongation و and ي, or after a consonant with غزما, e.g. مَبْرُوُر for مَبْرُور, توْمَم for توْمَم, مَوْنَاسَات for مَوْنَاسَات, مَقْرُوْر for مَقْرُوْر; and also after كلا and دنما before the ي and of prolongation, e.g. حَسَن for حَسَن, رَؤِوس for رَؤِوس, حَصْطَان for حَصْطَان, هَمْزَة between عَء, عَء, عَء, عَء, عَء, and عَء is, however, more frequently, though improperly, placed over the letter of prolongation itself, e.g. مَقْرُوْر for مَقْرُوْر, رَؤِوس for رَؤِوس, حَصْطَان for حَصْطَان, which words must always be pronounced مَقْرُوْر, حَصْطَان, واَنَمَع.

Rem. a. After a consonant with غزما, which is connected with a following letter, هَمْزَة and its vowel may be placed above the connecting line; as: أَنْ، for أَنْ.

Rem. b. A هَمْزَة preceded by ع or ى, and followed by أ or أ, may be changed into pure و or و, and thus: سَوْلُان, جوْن, ميْيًا, سِلُان, لَمَّا, رَبُّ, etc. If preceded by ع or ى, or the diphthong ىع, the هَمْزَة may likewise be changed into و or و, whatever be the following vowel; as: مَقْرُوْر for مَقْرُوْر, بُرْحِي for بُرْحِي, بُرْحِي for بُرْحِي, بُرْحِي for بُرْحِي, بُرْحِي for بُرْحِي.

§ 19

III. Other Orthographic Signs. D. وسألا.

18. When the vowels with هَمْزَة (،،)، at the commencement of a word, are absorbed by the final vowel of the preceding word, the elision of the spiritus lenis is marked by the sign ء، written over the عَسَر, and called وصل or وصل (see § 4, rem. a), i.e. union; e.g. رَبِّي اِنْ لَمَّا for رَبِّي اِنْ لَمَّا, رَبِّي اِنْ لَمَّا for رَبِّي اِنْ لَمَّا, وصل اِنْ لَمَّا for وصل اِنْ لَمَّا, وصل اِنْ لَمَّا for وصل اِنْ لَمَّا, رَبِّي اِنْ لَمَّا for رَبِّي اِنْ لَمَّا.

Rem. a. ء seems to be an abbreviation of in وصل or وصل; or rather, it is the word صلة itself. In the oldest MSS. of the ب كُرْفَك the wasl is indicated by a stroke (usually red), which sometimes varies in position, according to the preceding vowel. In ancient Magribi MSS. the stroke is used, with a point to indicate the original vowel of the elided عَسَر; e.g., i.e. عَسَر; i.e. وصل. Hence even in modern African MSS. we find وصل instead of the usual لُمَّا.

Rem. b. Though we have written in the above examples: لُمَّا and لُمَّا, yet the student must not forget that the more correct orthography is لُمَّا and لُمَّا. See § 18, rem. a, and § 19, rem. d.

19. This elision takes place in the following cases.

(a) With the لُمَّا of the article أَبُو أَبُو أَبُو أَبُو أَبُو أَبُو, the father of the father.

(b) With the لُمَّا and لُمَّا of the Imperatives of the first form of the regular verb; as: قال لُمَّا, قال لُمَّا, قال لُمَّا, قال لُمَّا, قال لُمَّا, قال لُمَّا, قال لُمَّا, he said, listen;

(c) With the لُمَّا of the Perfect Active, Imperative, and Nomen actionis of the seventh and all the following forms of the verb (see § 35), and the لُمَّا of the Perfect Passive in the same forms; e.g. هو لُمَّا, he was put to flight; لُمَّا, لُمَّا, لُمَّا, and he was appointed governor;

(d) With the لُمَّا of the Perfect Active, Imperative, and Nomen actionis of the seventh and all the following forms of the verb (see § 35), and the لُمَّa of the Perfect Passive in the same forms; e.g. هو لُمَّا, he was put to flight; لُمَّا, لُمَّا, لُمَّا, and he was appointed governor; لُمَّا, لُمَّا, لُمَّa, the being able (to do something); لُمَّا, لُمَّا, لُمَّa, till the downfall or extinction.

Rem. c. The name دَاوُد for دَاوُد, is often written دَاوُد, but must always be pronounced دَاوُد.
A

(§ 19)

Part First.—Orthography and Orthoëpy.

§ 20. Other Orthographic Signs. D. Wasla.

Rem. f. The ālef which takes wasla is called "mustaqbal"

§ 20. The ālef conjunctionis may be preceded either by a short
diaphragm, a long vowel, a diphthong, or a consonant with gēzma. To

(a) A short vowel simply absorbs the ālef conjunctionis with its
vowel; see § 19, b and c.

(b) A long vowel is shortened in pronunciation, according to
the rule laid down in § 23; e.g., 

(c) A diphthong is resolved into two simple vowels, according
to the law stated in § 25, viz., ai into ā, and au into āģ;

(d) A consonant with gēzma is treated as if it were a vowel,

(e) Thus, in the beginning, is pronounced as if written

(f) In the first of these examples the ā is an ālef conjunctionis; in the other
two it is an ālef separationis, but has been changed for the sake of
the metre into an ālef conjunctionis. The suffixes of the 1st pers.

(g) The Arabs themselves never do so, but, to indicate
that the ālef is an ālef conjunctionis (see rem. f.), they omit the hēmza
and express only its accompanying vowel, as "mustaqbal". See § 15,
rem. a, and § 18, rem. b.

Rem. e. In more modern Arabic the elision of the ālef con-
junctionis (see rem. f.) is neglected, especially after the article, as

Rem. d. It is naturally an absurd error to write ʕ at the
beginning of a sentence instead of ā, and ā after ā; in fact,

Rem. c. In the above words and forms, the vowel with hēmza
is in part original, but has been weakened through constant use (as
in the article, and in ā after ā); in part merely prosthetic, that
is to say, prefixed for the sake of euphony to words beginning with
a vowelless consonant, and consequently it vanishes as soon as a
vowel precedes it, because it is then longer unnecessary.

Rem. b. The hēmza of ā, oathes, is also elided after the
asseeptive particle ʕ, and occasionally after the prepositions

Rem. a. With the article ā and the name, take, in classical

B

Arabic, the form ā, and ā accordingly.

C

In the above words and forms, the vowel with hēmza
is in part original, but has been weakened through constant use (as
in the article, and in ā after ā); in part merely prosthetic, that
is to say, prefixed for the sake of euphony to words beginning with
a vowelless consonant, and consequently it vanishes as soon as a
vowel precedes it, because it is then longer unnecessary.

Rem. c. In the above words and forms, the vowel with hēmza
is in part original, but has been weakened through constant use (as
in the article, and in ā after ā); in part merely prosthetic, that
is to say, prefixed for the sake of euphony to words beginning with
a vowelless consonant, and consequently it vanishes as soon as a
vowel precedes it, because it is then longer unnecessary.

Rem. b. The hēmza of ā, oathes, is also elided after the
asseeptive particle ʕ, and occasionally after the prepositions

Rem. a. With the article ā and the name, take, in classical

B

Arabic, the form ā, and ā accordingly.

C

In the above words and forms, the vowel with hēmza
is in part original, but has been weakened through constant use (as
in the article, and in ā after ā); in part merely prosthetic, that
is to say, prefixed for the sake of euphony to words beginning with
a vowelless consonant, and consequently it vanishes as soon as a
vowel precedes it, because it is then longer unnecessary.

Rem. c. In the above words and forms, the vowel with hēmza
is in part original, but has been weakened through constant use (as
in the article, and in ā after ā); in part merely prosthetic, that
is to say, prefixed for the sake of euphony to words beginning with
a vowelless consonant, and consequently it vanishes as soon as a
vowel precedes it, because it is then longer unnecessary.

Rem. b. The hēmza of ā, oathes, is also elided after the
asseeptive particle ʕ, and occasionally after the prepositions

Rem. a. With the article ā and the name, take, in classical

B

Arabic, the form ā, and ā accordingly.
A thong, as ُرَمَّمُونَأ ِلِعَضْرَأَتْا, they threw the stones; ُفَلِيَّاتُ رَأِيَّاتُ ُنَعْمَمُ, and after they saw the star. But ُوُلَّوْنَ أُرُنُّ and ُقُلُّ أُرُنُّ if he went to meet.

(d) A consonant with ُغَزْمَة* either takes its original vowel, if it had one; or assumes that which belongs to the ُطَلَف conjunction; or adopts the lightest of the three vowels, which in its nature approaches nearest to the ُغَزْمَة, viz. ُكَسْرَأ. Hence the pronouns of the B 2d and 3d pers. plur. masc... ُمَهَّرُنَّ أُرُنُّ you, and ُمَهَّرُنَّ they, the pronominal suffixes of the same pronouns, ُحَمْرُنَّ your, you (accus.), and ُحَمْرُنَّ their, them, and the verbal termination of the 2d pers. plur. masc. Perf... ُتَلِمُّهُ أُرُنُّ أُرُنُّ ُمَاذَمُّهُ and ُهُمُّهُ أُرُنُّ ye are the liars; ُأُرُنُّ أُرُنُّ ٓوُزُنُّ ُكَسْرَأ may God curse them! ُلَمُّهُ أُرُنُّ أُرُنُّ ُكَسْرَأ and ُهُمُّهُ أُرُنُّ ُكَسْرَأ ye have seen the man. The same is the case with ُجَتِنُنُّ أُرُنُّ ُمُلُّنُّ أُرُنُّ thereafter, from which time forth, because it is contracted for ُجَتِنُنُّ أُرُنُّ ُمُلُّنُّ أُرُنُّ. The preposition ُمَنُّ أُرُنُّ from, takes ُرَسُّ ُرَسُّ before the article, but in other cases ُكَسْرَأ; ُمَنُّ أُرُنُّ ُرَسُّ أُرُنُّ أُرُنُّ. All other words ending in a consonant with ُغَزْمَة* take ُكَسْرَأ; viz. nouns having the ُتَنَِّب, as ُمُحَمَّدُ أُرُنُّ ُتَنَِّبَ أُرُنُّ. The pronominal suffixes of these, as ُحَمَّرُنَّ أُرُنُّ ُتَنَِّبَ أُرُنُّ ُتَنَِّبَ أُرُنُّ mani ُتَنَِّبَ أُرُنُّ ُتَنَِّبَ أُرُنُّ; verbal forms like ُقَنُّ أُرُنُّ ُقَنُّ أُرُنُّ ُقَنُّ أُرُنُّ katalati ُرُنُّ أُرُنُّ ُرُنُّ أُرُنُّ; and particles, such as ُمَنُّ أُرُنُّ أُرُنُّ أُرُنُّ ُمَنُّ أُرُنُّ أُرُنُّ, etc.

D Rem. a. In certain cases where ُهُمُّ أُرُنُّ becomes ُهُمُّ ُهُمُّ (see § 185, rem. b) the ُوَلَّ أْيُنُّ may be made either with ُذَمَّهُ أُرُنُّ or ُهُمُّ ُهُمُّ. ُهُمُّ ُنُّ أُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُنُُأُرُن
A If the first letter of the noun be l, then the l of the article is also omitted, as 

(β) by the affirmative particle ل truly, verily, as 

(d) In nouns, verbs, and the article ال, when preceeded by the interrogative particle ِ; as 

Rem. a. In this last case, according to some, when the second ِ has fath尾, the two ِ may blend into one with medв (see below); as تَُبْتَ, is E. Hasam in the house? for 

Rem. b. The prothetic ِ of the Imperative of سأَلَل, to ask, is frequently omitted, in Ms. of the Kgrъn, after the conjunction 

E. Medъ or Matъ.

22. When ِ with hēmэza and a simple vowel or tawъn (ی, etc.) is preceded by an ِ of prolongation (ی), then a mere hēmэza is written instead of the former, and the sign of prolongation, ِ medъ or matъ

D (i.e. lengthening, extension), is placed over the latter;

e.g. ِ ﴿, ِ ﴿, يُتَسَأَلُونَ, for 

Rem. a. As mentioned above (§ 17, a, rem.), we find in old Ms. such forms as ِ ِ, ِ ِ, ِ ِ, ِ ِ.

Rem. b. In the oldest and best Ms., the form of the medъ is 

(i.e. medъ). Its opposite is 

* [Note also the cases, in poetry, cited in § 358, rem. c; further the contracted tribal names رَبُّ الْحَمَّالِ, بَنَوُو ُالْعَبِيرِ, بْلَيْعَرِ, بْلَعَرِ for بَلْيَعَرِ, بْلَيْعَرِ by D. G.]
IV. THE SYLLABLE.

24. The vowel of a syllable that terminates in a vowel, which
we call an open or simple syllable, may be either long or short; as
قَالَ kā-lā.

25. The vowel of a syllable that terminates in a consonant, which
we call a shut or compound syllable, is almost always short;
as Qualified by (Heb. ד"ת). Generally speaking, it is only in
pause, where the final short vowels are suppressed, that the ancient
Arabic admits of such syllables as in, in, in, etc.

REM. Before a double consonant a is however not infrequent
(see § 13, rem.). [Such a long a preceding a consonant with_defined
sometimes receives a mēddā, as associated with its א' א' א'.]

26. A syllable cannot begin with two consonants, the first of
which is destitute of a vowel, as of or fr. Foreign words, which
commence with a syllable of this sort, on passing into the Arabic language,
take an additional vowel, usually before the first consonant; as
ἐφθανεῖν, Πλάνων; ἔχειν, the Franks (Europeans); an elixir, vō ὑπόλοιπον (medicamentum siccum).

27. A syllable cannot end in two consonants, which are not either separated or followed by a vowel (except in pause).
PART FIRST.—Orthography and Orthoepy.

A ma-lu, ḥa-nu-nu-hum, ka-tāb-tu-mā. In other cases the accent is thrown as far back as possible; as ma-ṣa-lat-tā, ma-sa-lat-tu-hā, ma-sa-lat-tu-mā.


VI. THE NUMBERS.

32. To express numbers the Arabs use sometimes the letters of the alphabet, at other times peculiar signs. In the former case, the numerical value of the letters accords with the more ancient order of the Hebrew and Aramaic alphabets (see § 1). They are written from right to left, and usually distinguished from the surrounding words by a stroke placed over them, as ١٨٧٤, 1874. This arrangement of the alphabet is called the 'Abydā or 'Abyd, and is contained in the barbarous words:

ابيجد هوأ حطي حكمن سفص فرست ندم صطغ

(otherwise pronounced:

ابيجد هوأ حطي حكمن سفص فرست ندم صطغ

or, as usual in North Africa:

ابيجد هوأ حطي حكمن سفص فرست ندم صطغ

The special numerical figures, ten in number, have been adopted by the Arabs from the Indians, and are therefore called the أرقام الهندية, the Indian notation. They are the same that we Europeans make use of, calling them Arabian, because we took them from the Arabs. Their form, however, differs considerably from that which our ciphers have gradually assumed, as the following table shows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indian</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Europ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩٠</td>
<td>١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩٠</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

They are compounded in exactly the same way as our numerals; e.g. ١٨٧٤, 1874.

PART SECOND.

ETYMOLOGY OR THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

I. THE VERB, مُفعلٌ.

A. GENERAL VIEW.

1. The Forms of the Triliteral Verb.

33. The great majority of the Arabic verbs are triliteral (ثلاثي), that is to say, contain three radical letters, though quadrilateral (ربعي) verbs are by no means rare.

34. From the first or ground-form of the triliteral and quadrilateral verbs are derived in different ways several other forms, which express various modifications of the idea conveyed by the first.

35. The derived forms of the triliteral verb are usually reckoned fifteen in number, but the learner may pass over the last four, because (with the exception of the twelfth) they are of very rare occurrence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>مُفعلٌ</th>
<th>مُفعَلٌ VI.</th>
<th>فَعَلٌ I.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مُفعَلٌ VII.</td>
<td>مُفعَلٌ II.</td>
<td>فَعَلٌ III.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مُفعَلٌ VIII.</td>
<td>مُفعَلٌ IV.</td>
<td>فَعَلٌ V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مُفعَلٌ IX.</td>
<td>مُفعَلٌ X.</td>
<td>فَعَلٌ XI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rem. a. The 3rd pers. sing. masc. Perf., being the simplest form of the verb, is commonly used as paradigm, but for shortness' sake we always render it into English by the infinitive; فَعَلٌ to kill, instead of he has killed.