Palestinian Arabic Verbs

Conjugation Tables and Grammar

MP3 download

Palestinian Arabic Verbs
— QUICK LOOKUP —

#	Arabic	English	#	Arabic	English	#	Arabic	English	#	Arabic	English
1	أجا	come	28	اِنْصاب	join	55	ساوى	do	82	قَرا	read
2	أخَد	take	29	اِنْضَمّ	go blind	56	سَكَّر	close	83	قَعَد	sit
3	أعْطى	give	30	اِنْوَلَد	be born	57	سَكَن	live	84	كان	be
4	أعْلَن	announce	31	اِهْتَمّ	be interested	58	سِمع	hear	85	كَتَب	write
5	أكَل	eat	32	باع	sell	59	شاف	see	86	كَذَب	lie
6	ألْغى	cancel	33	بَدا	begin	60	شِرِب	drink	87	كَلّم	phone
7	أمَر	order	34	تَرْجَم	translate	61	شَكَر	thank	88	لِبس	wear
8	أهان	humiliate	35	جاب	bring	62	صار	become	89	لِعب	play
9	اِتْعامَل	deal with	36	حاوَل	try	63	صِحي	wake up	90	لَفّ	turn
10	اِتْعَلَّم	learn	37	حَبّ	like	64	ضِحك	laugh	91	لَقى	find
11	اِتْغَدّى	have lunch	38	حَرَّك	move	65	ضَلّ	stay	92	لَمَس	touch
12	اِتْفادى	avoid	39	حَسّ	feel	66	طَبَخ	cook	93	مَسَك	hold
13	اِتْلَخْبَط	err	40	حِضِر	watch	67	طَلَب	request	94	مَشى	walk
14	اِتْمَنّى	hope	41	حَطّ	put	68	طِلع	ascend	95	نام	sleep
15	اِحْتَفَل	celebrate	42	حَكى	speak	69	عامَل	treat	96	نِسي	forget
16	اِحْمَرّ	become red	43	خَلَّص	finish	70	عِرف	know	97	وَرْجى	show
17	اِرْتاح	rest	44	خَلّى	let	71	عَزَم	invite	98	وِصِل	arrive
18	اِسْتَعْمَل	use	45	دَفَع	pay	72	عِمِل	do	99	وَعَد	promise
19	اِسْتَغْنى	do without	46	راح	go	73	غَسَل	wash	100	وِقع	fall
20	اِسْتَفاد	benefit from	47	رَبَط	tie	74	غَيَّر	change	101	وَقَّف	stop
21	اِسْتَفَزّ	provoke	48	رِجع	return	75	فَتَح	open	102	وِقِف	stand
22	اِسْتَمْتَع	enjoy	49	رِكِب	ride	76	فَكَّر	think	103	كان إلو	have
23	اِسْتَنّى	wait	50	رَمى	throw	77	فِهِم	understand	104	كان بِدُّو	want
24	اِشْترى	buy	51	زار	visit	78	قال	say	105	كان عِنْدو	have
25	اِشْتَغَل	work	52	سَأَل	ask	79	قَبَض	earn	106	كان في	there to be
26	اِنْبَسَط	be happy	53	ساب	leave	80	قَتَل	kill	107	كان معو	have
27	اِنْبَنى	be injured	54	ساعَد	help	81	قِدِر	be able to			

Palestinian Arabic Verbs

Conjugation Tables and Grammar

Matthew Aldrich

with Ahmed Younis

lingualism

Contents

Introduction

Palestinian Arabic Verbs: Conjugation Tables and Grammar was designed as both a reference and self-study learning tool. The book presents over 100 conjugation tables of some of the most commonly used verbs in everyday speech. The tables also serve as models for conjugating practically any verb in the language. The index in the back of the book lists over 750 verbs categorized by conjugation pattern with references to the tables that model each pattern.

Each conjugation table is followed by several example sentences that show the verb in use in various tenses, with common structures (including negation), collocations, and meanings. A concise grammar guide following the tables gives more explicit information on the uses of tenses in Palestinian Arabic.
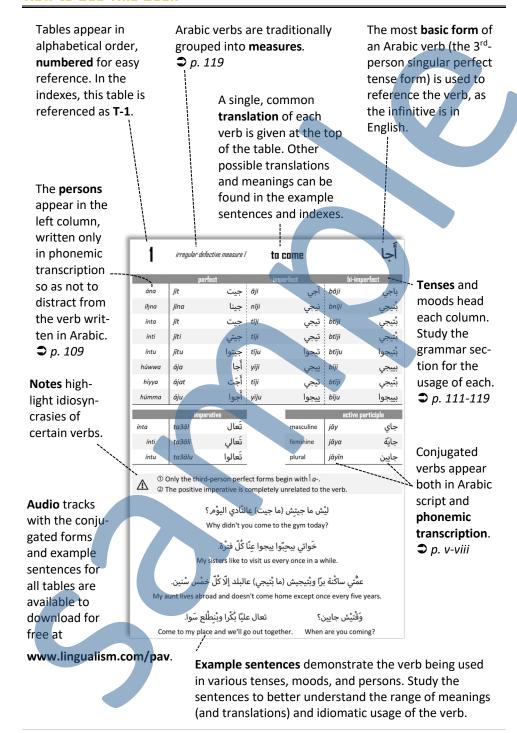
The conjugation tables show perfect, imperfect, bi-imperfect, imperative, and active participle forms of verbs. (These may also be known by other grammatical names, such as past, subjunctive, present, command, and present participle, respectively.) The passive participle (past participle) and verbal noun (gerund, masdar) are not included in the tables as they are used as adjectives and nouns, falling outside the scope of this book.

I want to thank Ahmed Younis for his collaboration on this project. Ahmed–who is from Gaza, Palestine–tirelessly recited each of the conjugated verb forms on which the tables are based, wrote the example sentences, answered my many, many questions to ensure a high level of accuracy and authenticity of the information, helped edit the materials, and professionally recorded all of the conjugation tables and example sentences.

Audio

Visit **www.lingualism.com/pav**, where you can find free accompanying audio to download or stream (at variable playback rates)

Tables appear in alphabetical order, **numbered** for easy reference. In the indexes, this table is referenced as **T-1**.

Arabic verbs are traditionally grouped into **measures**. ➲ *p. 119*

A single, common **translation** of each verb is given at the top of the table. Other possible translations and meanings can be found in the example sentences and indexes.

The most **basic form** of an Arabic verb (the 3ʳᵈ-person singular perfect tense form) is used to reference the verb, as the infinitive is in English.

The **persons** appear in the left column, written only in phonemic transcription so as not to distract from the verb written in Arabic. ➲ *p. 109*

Notes highlight idiosyncrasies of certain verbs.

Audio tracks with the conjugated forms and example sentences for all tables are available to download for free at

www.lingualism.com/pav.

Tenses and moods head each column. Study the grammar section for the usage of each. ➲ *p. 111-119*

Conjugated verbs appear both in Arabic script and **phonemic transcription**. ➲ *p. v-viii*

1	*irregular defective measure I*		to come		أَجا	
	perfect		**imperfect**		**bi-imperfect**	
ána	*jīt*	جيت	*āji*	أجي	*bāji*	باجي
íḥna	*jīna*	جينا	*nīji*	نجي	*bnīji*	بْنيجي
ínta	*jīt*	حيت	*tīji*	تيجي	*btīji*	بْتيجي
ínti	*jīti*	جيتي	*tīji*	تيجي	*btīji*	بْتيجي
íntu	*jītu*	جيتوا	*tīju*	تيجوا	*btīju*	بْتيجوا
húwwa	*ája*	أجا	*yīji*	ييجي	*biji*	بِيجي
híyya	*ájat*	أَجَّت	*tīji*	تيجي	*btīji*	بْتيجي
húmma	*áju*	أجوا	*yīju*	ييجوا	*bīju*	بِيجوا

	imperative			**active participle**	
ínta	*ta3āl*	تَعال	masculine	*jāy*	جاي
ínti	*ta3āli*	تَعالي	feminine	*jāya*	جايَة
íntu	*ta3ālu*	تَعالوا	plural	*jāyīn*	جايين

⚠ ① Only the third-person perfect forms begin with أ *a-*.
② The positive imperative is completely unrelated to the verb.

لِيْش ما جِيتِش (ما جيت) عالنّادي اليوْم؟
Why didn't you come to the gym today?

خَواتي بيحِبّوا ييجوا عِنّا كُلّ فترْة.
My sisters like to visit us every once in a while.

عمْتي ساكْنة برّا وبْتيجيش (ما بْتيجي) عالبلد إلّا كُلّ خمْس سْنين.
My aunt lives abroad and doesn't come home except once every five years.

تعال عليّا بُكْرا ونْطِلّع سَوا.   وَقْتيْش جايين؟
Come to my place and we'll go out together.   When are you coming?

Example sentences demonstrate the verb being used in various tenses, moods, and persons. Study the sentences to better understand the range of meanings (and translations) and idiomatic usage of the verb.
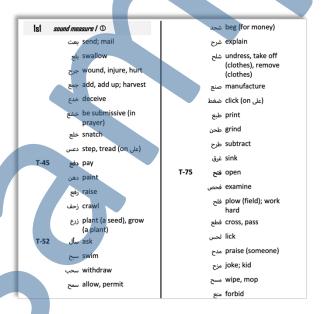
Use the **Index by Table Pattern** to conjugate hundreds more common Palestinian Arabic verbs.

First, find the verb you would like to conjugate in the Arabic Index (➲ *p. 138*) or English Index (➲ *p. 148*). Next to it, you will see an alphanumeric label. For example, if you look up سبح or *swim,* you will see 1s1 following the verb.

Now, go to the Index by Table Pattern (➲ *p. 122*) and find group 1s1. (Notice that 1s1 is shorthand for **measure I, sound, first subgroup**. ➲ *p. 119-121*).

You can see سبح *swim* listed alphabetically in group 1s1. There is no conjugation table for this particular verb, but all of the verbs belonging to group 1s1 share the same conjugation pattern. Use any of the verbs that do have a table (marked **T-**) to model the conjugation of سبح.

You can, for example, look up **T-45** (table 45 on *p. 45* for the verb دفع *pay*) and substitute the three radicals (consonants) of this verb with those of سبح *swim.* If you want to say *they swim,* find the equivalent of *they pay* in table 45 (the bi-imperfect *húmma* form): بيدْفَعوا *bídfa3u* and transform it into بيسْبَحوا *bísba*ɦ*u.* You could also use T-52 or T-75, which follow the same pattern.

1s1	*sound measure I* ①			
	بعت	send; mail	شحد	beg (for money)
	بلع	swallow	شرح	explain
	جرح	wound, injure, hurt	شلح	undress, take off (clothes), remove (clothes)
	جمع	add, add up; harvest	صنع	manufacture
	خدع	deceive	ضغط (على)	click (on)
	خشع	be submissive (in prayer)	طبع	print
	خلع	snatch	طحن	grind
	دعس (على)	step, tread (on)	طرح	subtract
			غرق	sink
T-45	دفع	pay	**T-75** فتح	open
	دهن	paint	فحص	examine
	رفع	raise	فلح	plow (field); work hard
	زحف	crawl	قطع	cross, pass
	زرع	plant (a seed), grow (a plant)	لحس	lick
T-52	سأل	ask	مدح	praise (someone)
	سبح	swim	مزح	joke; kid
	سحب	withdraw	مسح	wipe, mop
	سمح	allow, permit	منع	forbid

Pronunciation

Palestinian Colloquial Arabic (PCA) is a spoken dialect with no official status or rules of orthography. Native speakers tend to borrow spelling conventions from Modern Standard Arabic with some accommodations to account for PCA pronunciation. Arabic script, however, is ill-suited to show the actual pronunciation of PCA, including word stress and sound changes that occur when verbs are conjugated. Even if you are comfortable with Arabic script, it is advised that you pay close attention to the phonemic transcription (and audio tracks) to determine a more precise pronunciation of verbs. IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) symbols are found in [square brackets] in the descriptions below.

Consonants

The following sounds are also found in English and should pose no difficulties:

			examples
b	ب	[b] as in **b**ed	*bána* بنى *(build)*
d	د	[d̠] as in **d**og, but with the tongue touching the back of the upper teeth	*dáfa3* دفع *(study)*
f	ف	[f] as in **f**our	*fātūra* فاتورة *(bill)*
g	ق	[g] as in **g**as by the majority of Palestinians, especially in Gaza. Some speakers in urban areas (and especially among women) may pronounce ق as a hamza sound ء [ʔ].	*gára* قرا *(read)*
j	ج	[ʒ] as in plea**s**ure and bei**g**e	*jísim* جِسِم *(body)*
h	ه	[h] as in **h**ouse	*hájam* هجم *(attack)*
k	ك	[k] as in **k**id	*ákal* أكل *(eat)*
l	ل	[l] a light *l* as in **l**ove	*líbis* لِبِس *(get dressed)*
m	م	[m] as in **m**oon	*māt* مات *(die)*
n	ن	[n] as in **n**ice	*nísi* نِسي *(forget)*
s	س ث	[s] as in **s**un	*sána* سنة *(year)*
š	ش	[ʃ] as in **sh**ow	*šū* شو *(what)*
t	ت	[t̠] as in **t**ie, but with the tongue touching the back of the upper teeth	*ta3āl* تعال *(come)*
w	و	[w] as in **w**ord	*wēn* وِيْن *(where)*
y	ي	[j] as in **y**es	*yíktib* يِكْتِب *(he writes)*
z	ز ذ	[z] as in **z**oo	*zār* زار *(visit)*

irregular defective measure I   **to come**   أَجا

	perfect		imperfect		bi-imperfect	
ána	*jīt*	جيت	*āji*	آجي	*bāji*	باجي
íḥna	*jīna*	جينا	*nīji*	نيجي	*bnīji*	بْنيجي
ínta	*jīt*	جيت	*tīji*	تيجي	*btīji*	بْتيجي
ínti	*jīti*	جيتي	*tīji*	تيجي	*btīji*	بْتيجي
íntu	*jītu*	جيتوا	*tīju*	تيجوا	*btīju*	بْتيجوا
húwwa	*ája*	أَجا	*yīji*	ييجي	*bīji*	بييجي
híyya	*ájat*	أَجَت	*tīji*	تيجي	*btīji*	بْتيجي
húmma	*áju*	أَجوا	*yīju*	ييجوا	*bīju*	بييجوا

	imperative			active participle	
ínta	*ta3āl*	تَعال	masculine	*jāy*	جاي
ínti	*ta3āli*	تَعالي	feminine	*jāya*	جايَة
íntu	*ta3ālu*	تَعالوا	plural	*jāyīn*	جايين

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ليْش ما جيتِش (ما جيت) عالنّادي اليوْم؟

Why didn't you come to the gym today?

خَواتي بيحِبّوا ييجوا عِنّا كُلّ فتْرة.

My sisters like to visit us every once in a while.

عمّتي ساكْنة برّا وبْتيجيش (ما بْتيجي) عالبلد إلّا كُلّ خمْس سْنين.

My aunt lives abroad and doesn't come home except once every five years.

تعال عليّا بُكْرا وبْنِطْلع سَوا.   وَقْتيْش جايين؟

Come to my place and we'll go out together.   When are you coming?

	perfect		imperfect		bi-imperfect	
ána	*ʔaxádit*	أَخَدِت	*ʔāxud*	آخُد	*bāxud*	باخُد
íḥna	*ʔaxádna*	أَخَدْنا	*nāxud*	ناخُد	*bnāxud*	بْناخُد
ínta	*ʔaxádit*	أَخَدِت	*tāxud*	تاخُد	*btāxud*	بْتاخُد
ínti	*ʔaxádti*	أَخَدْتي	*tāxdi*	تاخْدي	*btāxdi*	بْتاخْدي
íntu	*ʔaxádtu*	أَخَدْتوا	*tāxdu*	تاخْدوا	*btāxdu*	بْتاخْدوا
húwwa	*ʔáxad*	أَخَد	*yāxud*	ياخُد	*byāxud*	بْياخُد
híyya	*ʔáxdat*	أَخْدَت	*tāxud*	تاخُد	*btāxud*	بْتاخُد
húmma	*ʔáxadu*	أَخَدوا	*yāxdu*	ياخْدوا	*byāxdu*	بْياخْدوا

	imperative			active participle	
ínta	*xud*	خُد	masculine	*māxid*	ماخِد
ínti	*xúdi*	خُدي	feminine	*māxda*	ماخْدَة
íntu	*xúdu*	خُدوا	plural	*māxdin*	ماخْدين

⚠️ ① The imperfect forms have a long vowel, unlike regular measure I verbs.
② The active participle begins with مـ *m-,* unlike regular measure I verbs.
③ أكل *ʔákal* (**T-5**) is the twin of this irregular verb.

ليْش ما أخدْتيش (ما أخدْتي) علامة كامْلة في الحِساب؟

Why didn't you get an A [full marks] in math?

بِدّكو تاخْدوا تلْخيصي؟

Would you like to take my notes [of the lecture]?

صْحابي لمّا يْروحوا عالبحر بْياخْدوا مَعْهُم كوْرة.

My friends take a soccer ball with them when they go to the beach.

سْمِعِت إنّك ماخْدة أخوكي معِك عالجامْعة.   خُد معك كيس الزِّبالة.

I heard that you took your brother to the   Take the trash bag
university with you.   with you.

	perfect		imperfect		bi-imperfect	
ána	*tarjámit*	تَرْجَمِت	*atárjim*	أَتَرْجِم	*batárjim*	بَتَرْجِم
íħna	*tarjámna*	تَرْجَمْنا	*ntárjim*	نْتَرْجِم	*bintárjim*	بِنْتَرْجِم
ínta	*tarjámit*	تَرْجَمِت	*ttárjim*	تْتَرْجِم	*bittárjim*	بِتْتَرْجِم
ínti	*tarjámti*	تَرْجَمْتي	*ttárjimi*	تْتَرْجِمي	*bittárjimi*	بِتْتَرْجِمي
íntu	*tarjámtu*	تَرْجَمْتوا	*ttárjimu*	تْتَرْجِموا	*bittárjimu*	بِتْتَرْجِموا
húwwa	*tárjam*	تَرْجَم	*ytárjim*	يْتَرْجِم	*bitárjim*	بِيتَرْجِم
híyya	*tárjamat*	تَرْجَمَت	*ttárjim*	تْتَرْجِم	*bittárjim*	بِتْتَرْجِم
húmma	*tárjamu*	تَرْجَموا	*ytárjimu*	يْتَرْجِموا	*bitárjimu*	بِيتَرْجِموا

	imperative			active participle	
ínta	*tárjim*	تَرْجِم	masculine	*mtárjim*	مْتَرْجِم
ínti	*tárjimi*	تَرْجِمي	feminine	*mtárjima*	مْتَرْجِمَة
íntu	*tárjimi*	تَرْجِموا	plural	*mtarjimīn*	مْتَرْجِمين

⚠️ The last example sentence below uses a passive participle. Notice how it differs from the active participle.

ريهام تَرْجمت القِصّة كُلْها لحالْها.

Reham translated the whole story on her own.

وفاء بِتْحِبّ تْتَرْجِم لصحْباتْها.

Wafa'a likes translating for her friends.

أنا شايِف إنّو صْحابك بيتَرْجْموش (ما بيتْرْجِموا).

I see that your friends are not translating.

إنْتَ مْترْجِم هادي الفَقرة؟   الفيلم هاد مْترجَم عربي؟

Did you translate this paragraph?   Has this movie been translated into Arabic?

	perfect		imperfect		bi-imperfect	
ána	*sāwēt*	ساوَيْت	*asāwi*	أَساوي	*basāwi*	بَساوي
íḥna	*sāwēna*	ساوَيْنا	*nsāwi*	نْساوي	*binsāwi*	بِنْساوي
ínta	*sāwēt*	ساوَيْت	*tsāwi*	تْساوي	*bitsāwi*	بِتْساوي
ínti	*sāwēti*	ساوَيْتي	*tsāwi*	تْساوي	*bitsāwi*	بِتْساوي
íntu	*sāwētu*	ساوَيْتوا	*tsāwu*	تْساووا	*bitsāwu*	بِتْساووا
húwwa	*sāwa*	ساوى	*ysāwi*	يْساوي	*bisāwi*	بيساوي
híyya	*sāwat*	ساوَت	*tsāwi*	تْساوي	*bitsāwi*	بِتْساوي
húmma	*sāwu*	ساووا	*ysāwu*	يْساووا	*bisāwu*	بيساووا

	imperative			active participle	
ínta	*sāwi*	ساوي	masculine	*msāwi*	مْساوي
ínti	*sāwi*	ساوي	feminine	*msāwya*	مْساوْيَة
íntu	*sāwu*	ساووا	plural	*msāwyīn*	مْساوْيين

⚠ Some speakers use a measure-II variant of this verb: سوّى.

أيْش ساوَيْت للوَلد؟

What did you do to the boy?

أخوي بيحِبِّش يْساوي أيّ إشي في حَياتو.

My brother doesn't like doing anything in his life.

صاحْبي بيساويش (ما بيساويش) إشي الصُّبِح.

My friend doesn't do anything in the morning.

ساوي إلي عليْك وسيبَك مِن اللِّعب.

Do what you have to do and quit playing.

شو مساويين للكلْب؟

What have you done to the dog?

to close

سَكَّر

	perfect		imperfect		bi-imperfect	
ána	*sakkárit*	سَكَّرِت	*asákkir*	أَسَكِّر	*basákkir*	بَسَكِّر
íħna	*sakkárna*	سَكَّرْنا	*nsákkir*	نْسَكِّر	*binsákkir*	بِنْسَكِّر
ínta	*sakkárit*	سَكَّرِت	*tsákkir*	تْسَكِّر	*bitsákkir*	بِتْسَكِّر
ínti	*sakkárti*	سَكَّرْتي	*tsákkri*	تْسَكِّري	*bitsákkri*	بِتْسَكِّري
íntu	*sakkártu*	سَكَّرْتوا	*tsákkru*	تْسَكِّروا	*bitsákkru*	بِتْسَكِّروا
húwwa	*sákkar*	سَكَّر	*ysákkir*	يْسَكِّر	*bisákkir*	بِيسَكِّر
híyya	*sákkarat*	سَكَّرَت	*tsákkir*	تْسَكِّر	*bitsákkir*	بِتْسَكِّر
húmma	*sákkaru*	سَكَّروا	*ysákkru*	يْسَكِّروا	*bisákkru*	بِيسَكِّروا

	imperative			active participle	
ínta	*sákkir*	سَكِّر	masculine	*msákkir*	مْسَكِّر
ínti	*sákkri*	سَكِّري	feminine	*msákkra*	مْسَكِّرَة
íntu	*sákkru*	سَكِّروا	plural	*msakkrín*	مْسَكِّرين

إنْتي سكّرْتي الباب؟

Did you shut the door?

قُل لعلي ما يْسكّرِش (ما يْسكِّر) المحلّ.

Tell Ali not to close the shop.

الوْلاد قاعْدين بيسكّروا في شُنطْهُم.

The boys are closing their bags.

سكِّر الشُّبّاك، الدِّنْيا سقْعة.

Close the window; it's cold!

إنْتَ مْسكِّر الخزانة؟

Have you closed the closet?

	perfect		imperfect		present	
ána	*kúnit bíddi*	كُنِت بِدّي	*akūn bíddi*	أَكون بِدّي	*bíddi*	بِدّي
íħna	*kúnna bíddna*	كُنّا بِدْنا	*nkūn bíddna*	نْكون بِدْنا	*bíddna*	بِدْنا
ínta	*kúnit bíddak*	كُنِت بِدَّك	*tkūn bíddak*	تْكون بِدَّك	*bíddak*	بِدَّك
ínti	*kúnti bíddik*	كُنْتي بِدِّك	*tkūni bíddik*	تْكوني بِدِّك	*bíddik*	بِدِّك
íntu	*kúntu bíddku*	كُنْتوا بِدْكو	*tkūnu bíddku*	تْكونوا بِدْكو	*bíddku*	بِدْكو
húwwa	*kān bíddu*	كان بِدّو	*ykūn bíddu*	يْكون بِدّو	*bíddu*	بِدّو
híyya	*kānat bíddha*	كانَت بِدْها	*tkūn bíddha*	تْكون بِدْها	*bíddha*	بِدْها
húmma	*kānu bíddhum*	كانوا بِدْهُم	*ykūnu bíddhum*	يْكونوا بِدْهُم	*bíddhum*	بِدْهُم

⚠ ① The pseudo-verb بِدّو *bíddu* forms a construction using the verb كان *kān,* which most Palestinian conjugate, although some in the West Bank keep كان *kān* invariable, in the third-person singular form.
② The verb كان *kān* is unexpressed in the present. ➲ **T-84**[B]

بسّ إحْنا ما كُنّاش (ما كُنّا) بِدْنا ايّاها هيْك.
But we didn't want it like this.

قال علي كان بِدّو ايّاني؟
Did Ali really ask for me?

سمر بسّ تِكْبَر بِدْها تْصير فنّانة.
Samar wants to become an artist when she grows up.

صْحابي بِدْهُمِش (ما بِدْهُم) يِيجوا معْنا.
My friends don't want to come with us.

أنا بِدّي آكُل.
I want to eat.

إبْنِك بسّ يْصير في الجامْعة حَيْصير بِدّو مصاريف كْتير.
Your son will require a lot of expenses when he enters university.

وَقتيْش بِدْها تْخلِّص مِن التّنْضيف؟
When will she finish up cleaning?

بِدّي وَقِت كْتير في هادا الشُّغُل.
This work takes me a lot of time.

Personal Pronouns

Independent Pronouns

Palestinian Colloquial Arabic (PCA) has eight *persons,* which means there are eight pronouns and eight conjugations for each tense. The following table shows the eight *independent* pronouns, that is, pronouns as independent words, and not prefixes or suffixes.

	PCA		English	
ána	أَنا		I	*first-person masculine/feminine singular*
íħna	إِحْنا		we	*first-person masculine/feminine dual/plural*
ínta	إِنْتَ		you	*second-person masculine singular*
ínti	إِنْتي		you	*second-person feminine singular*
íntu	إِنْتو		you (guys)	*second-person masculine/feminine dual/plural*
húwwa	هُوَّ		he; it	*third-person masculine singular*
híyya	هِيَّ		she; it	*third-person feminine singular*
húmma	هُمَّ		they	*third-person masculine/feminine dual/plural*

⚠ Compared to Modern Standard Arabic, Palestinian Arabic has four fewer pronouns, as the dual is absorbed into the plural, which is used for both genders.

PCA	MSA
إِنْتو	أَنْتُما / أَنْتُمْ / أَنْتنَّ
هُمَّ	هُما / هُمْ / هُنَّ

➲ *You can hear the pronunciation of the independent pronouns on audio track 84B* (**T-84B**).

Keep in mind that a conjugated verb contains a prefix and/or suffix which specifies the subject of the verb, so subject pronouns are not usually necessary. Independent pronouns are only used before conjugated verbs to emphasize the subject. Compare the following:

baħíbbak.	بحِبّك.	I love you.
<u>ána</u> baħíbbak.	أنا بحِبّك.	**I** love you.

The Bi-Imperfect Tense

Form

The bi-imperfect is formed by prefixing ب to conjugations of the imperfect tense. If the imperfect prefix has a vowel, the bi-imperfect prefix takes a sukuun (ْ no vowel). If the prefix has a sukuun, the bi-imperfect prefix takes a kasra (ِ i). When the imperfect conjugations that begin with يـ y- (the third-person masculine singular and the plural) take بـ, the result is pronounced *bi-* (and less commonly *byi-* by some speakers).

ána	*bi-*	بْـ
íĥna	*bni-*	بْنِـ
ínta	*bti-*	بْتِـ
ínti	*bti- -i*	بْتِـي
íntu	*bti- -u*	بْتِـوا
húwwa	*bi-*	بيـ
híyya	*bti-*	بْتِـ
húmma	*bi- -u*	بيـوا

tíktib → *btíktib*   تِكْتِب ← بْتِكْتِب
tsákkir → *bitsákkir*   تْسكِّر ← بِتْسكِّر
yíktib → *bíktib*   يِكْتِب ← بيكْتِب
ysákkir → *bisákkir*   يْسكِّر ← بيسكِّر

Use

① The bi-imperfect tense most often corresponds to the present simple or present continuous tenses of English, referring to general truths and habits and present actions.

bi-l3āda báşĥa mitʔáxxar.   بالعادة بْصحى مِتْأخّر.   I usually get up late.
btíĥki 3árabi?   بْتِحْكي عربي؟   Do you speak Arabic?
btígli lişĥūn.   بْتِجلي الصْحون.   She is doing the dishes.

② It is used in announcements: I promise…, I congratulate…, I swear…

báw3idak mā ʔansāk.   بَوْعِدك ما أنْساك.   I promise not to forget you.

③ The bi-imperfect can also refer to future, especially to convey intentions.

bass áwşal battíşil 3alēk.   بسّ أوْصل بتّصِل عليْك.   When I arrive, I'll call you.

Negative

The negative of both the bare imperfect and the bi-imperfect is formed by adding the suffix ـِش *-(i)š* to the verb, or adding the particle ما ma/*mā* before it. In the

Indexes

750 verbs are listed in the indexes, by pattern, alphabetically in Arabic, and by English translation. The pattern for each verb is designated by an alphanumeric indicator (1s1, 8d, etc.) Verbs which have their own tables are shown in bold and their table numbers are preceded by **T-**.

Index by Table Pattern

The tables in this book show the conjugations for dozens of the most commonly used verbs in Palestinian Arabic, but, at the same time, the patterns in these tables can be applied to other verbs with identical or nearly identical patterns, allowing you to conjugate nearly any verb in the language. This index arranges verbs into groups with common conjugation patterns.

Arabic – English Index

اِتْبسم smile 8s

اِبْيَضّ become white, become pale 9s

اِتْأَجّل be delayed 5s

اِتْأَخّر be late 5s

اِتْأَدّب behave 5s

اِتْأَسّف be sorry, regret 5s

اِتّاوَب yawn 6s

اِتْبادل exchange 6s

اِتْبنّى adopt 5d

اِتْترجم be translated 12s

اِتْجاوَز pass, overtake 6s

اِتْجمّد freeze *(intr.)* 5s

اِتْجنّب avoid 5s

اِتْجوّز get married (to) 5s

اِتْحجّب wear a hijab 5s

اِتْحدّى challenge 5s

اِتْحرّك move *(intr.)* 5s

اِتْحسّن improve, get better *(intr.)* 5s

اِتْحمّل bear, endure, tolerate 5s

اِتْحمّم take a bath 5s

اِتْحوّل change, turn into 5s

اِتْخرّج (من) graduate (from) 5s

اِتْخصّص major (in بِ), specialize (in بِ) 5s

اِتْخطّى speed, go over the speed limit 5d

اِتْخلّص مِن get rid of 5s

اِتْخيّل imagine 5s

اِتْدايَن borrow (money) 6s

اِتْدرّب على practice 5s

اِتْذكّر remember 5s

اِتْرجّى beg, plead 5d

اِتْردّد hesitate 5s

اِتْرقّى get promoted (at work) 5d

اِتْزحْلق slip 12s

اِتْزلّج ski 5s

اِتْساوى be done; equal 6d

اِتْسجّل enroll 5s

اِتْسكّر close *(intr.)* 5s

اِتْسلّى have fun, enjoy oneself 5d

اِتْسمّى be named, be called 5d

اِتْشاءم be pessimistic 6s

اِتْشرْدق (بِ) choke (on), swallow the wrong way 12s

اِتْصرّف behave 5s

اِتّصل مع/بِ connect; مع/بِ contact 8s

اِتْصوّر have one's picture taken, be photographed; imagine 5s

اِتْطلّع في/بِ look at 5s

اِتْطلّق get divorced 5s

اِتْطوّر develop *(intr.)* 5s

اِتْظاهر demonstrate, protest 6s

اِتْعامل treat 6s **T-9**

اِتْعرّف meet, be acquainted with 5s

اِتْعشّى have dinner 5d

اِتْعلّم learn 5s **T-10**

اِتْعوّد get used to, become accustomed to 5s

اِتْغدّى have lunch 5d **T-11**

اِتْغرّز get stitches 5s

اِتْغيّر change *(intr.)* 5s

اِتْفاءل be optimistic 6s

اِتْفاجئ be surprised 6s

اِتْفادى avoid 6d **T-12**

اِتْفاهم understand each other 6s

اِتْفرّج على watch 5s

اِتْفرْكش trip *(intr.)* 12s

اِتّفق agree (with مع); get along (with مع) 8s

اِتْقاتل argue, fight, quarrel *(intr.)* 6s

اِتْقاعد retire 6s

اِتْكوّن be composed of 5s

اِتْلخْبط err 12s **T-13**

اِتْمرّن practice (a sport); exercise, work

English – Arabic Index

abandon هجر 1s3

abduct خطف 1s3

able: be ~ to قِدِر 1s4 **T-81**

accept قِبِل 1s4

accompany رافق 3s

accomplish خلّص 2s **T-43**

accuse اتّهم 8s

accustomed: become ~ to اتْعوّد 5s

achieve حقّق 2s

acquainted: be ~ with اتْعرّف 5s

acquire كِسِب 1s4

act مثّل 2s; ~ foolishly اتْهابل 6s

add جمع 1s1; زاد 1h1; ضاف 1h1

adjust زبّط 2s

admit (to) اعترف 2s; فوّت 8s

adopt اتْبنّى 5d

advantage: take ~ of اِسْتغلّ 10g

advise نصح 1s1

affect أثّر 2s

afflict صاب 1h1

afraid: be ~ of خاف 1h3

age عجّز 2s; خثْيَر 11s

agree اتّفق (مع with) 8s; ~ قِبِل 1s4

allow سمح 1s1

along: get ~ (مع with) اتّفق 8s

am: *see* **be**

anger زعّل 2s

angry: become ~ زِعِل 1s4; عصّب 2s

announce أعْلن 4s **T-4**

annoy ضايَق 3s

annoyed: get ~ نِرْفز 11s

answer جاوَب 3s; ~ ردّ على 1g2

anxious: be ~ قِلِق 1s4

apologize (to لـ / for على) اعْتذر 8s

appeal to عجب 1s2

appear بيّن 2s

applaud زقّف 2s

apply (to على) قدّم 2s

appoint عيّن 2s

appreciate قدّر 2s

approve of وافق 3s

are: *see* **be**

argue جادل (about على) 3s; ~ اتْقاتل 6s

arrange رتّب 2s

arrest اعْتقل 8s

arrested: get ~ اِنْقبض 7s

arrive وصل 1s7 **T-98**

ascend طِلِع 1s4 **T-68**

ask سأل 1s1 **T-52**

assault اعْتدى 8d

assume فرض 1s2

assure أكّد 2s

attack هجم 1s2; ~ على اعْتدى 8d

attract جذب 1g1; شدّ 1s2

avoid اتْجنّب 5s; اتْفادى 6d **T-12**

awake: be ~ فاق 1h2

away: get ~ فلت 1s2

bake خبز 1s2, 1s3

baptize عمّد 2s

bargain ساوم 3s

bath: take a ~ اتْحمّم 5s

be كان 1h2 **T-84**

bear طاق 1h2; اتْحمّل 5s

beat ضرب 1s3; دقّ 1s2; غلب 1g2

become صار 1h1 **T-62**

beg شحد 1s1 (for money) ~; اتْرجّى 5d

begin بدا 1d2 **T-33**

behave اتْأدّب 5s; اتْصرّف 5s

believe صدّق 2s; ~ (in بـ) آمن 3s

belong خصّ 1g2

benefit from اِسْتفاد 10h **T-20**

bet راهن 3s