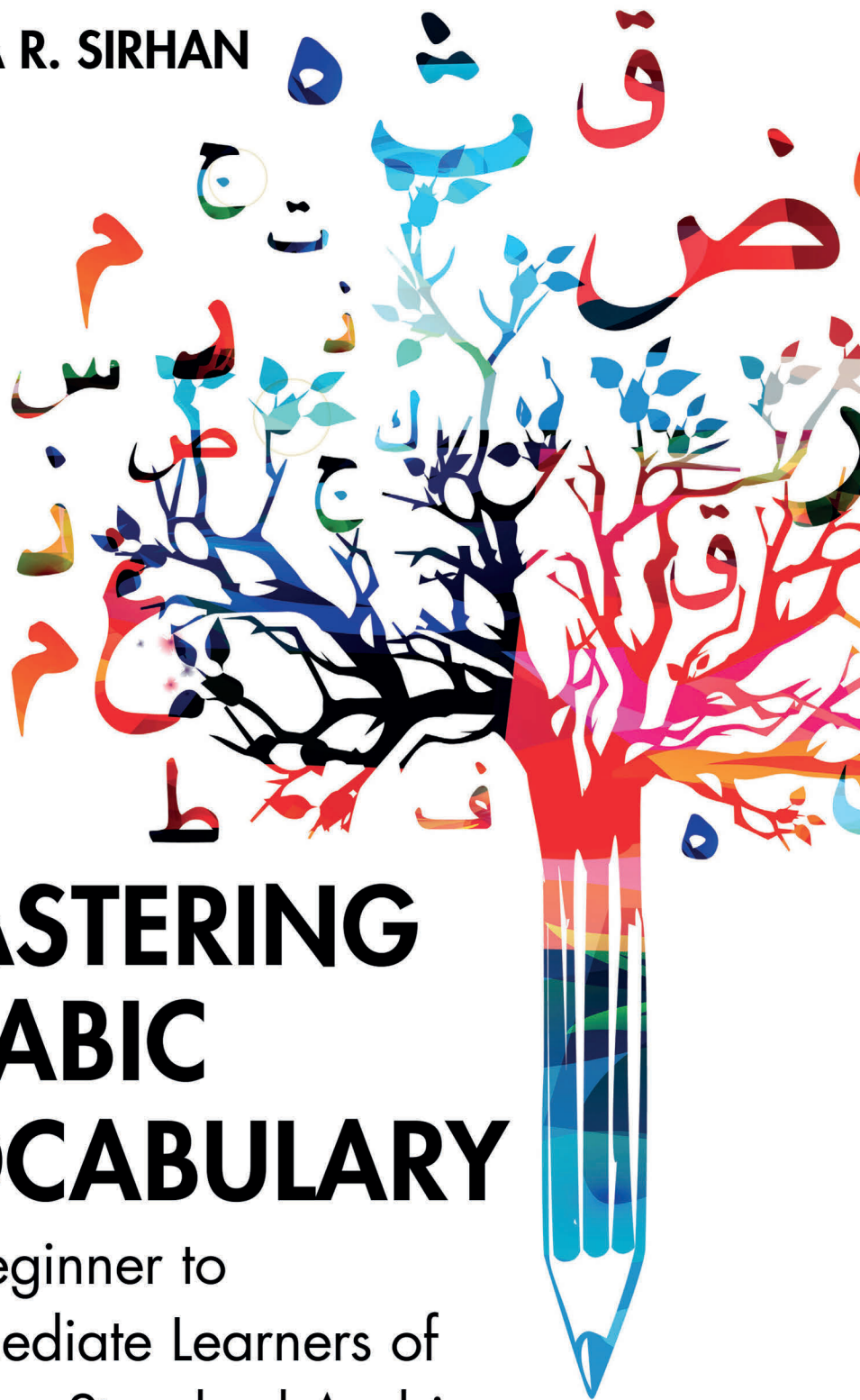


NADIA R. SIRHAN



MASTERING ARABIC VOCABULARY

For Beginner to
Intermediate Learners of
Modern Standard Arabic

Mastering Arabic Vocabulary

Mastering Arabic Vocabulary: For Beginner to Intermediate Learners of Modern Standard Arabic provides a structured vocabulary course for novice students of Arabic.

Arranged thematically, and by root, the course is a flexible resource that can be used alongside other learning materials. The unique root organisation supports students' understanding of the structure of Arabic words and of the connection between form and meaning in Arabic vocabulary. The wealth of exercises throughout are designed to reinforce learning and help students gain a solid foundation in the key vocabulary needed to reach an intermediate level.

Mastering Arabic Vocabulary is the ideal reference for building a strong foundation in Arabic vocabulary, for students from beginner level up to B1-B2 CEFR and ACTFL Intermediate-Low to Intermediate-High.

Nadia R. Sirhan has a PhD in Arabic Linguistics from SOAS, University of London.



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Mastering Arabic Vocabulary

For Beginner to Intermediate Learners
of Modern Standard Arabic

Nadia R. Sirhan

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Contents

Introduction	1
Arabic-derived Verb Forms	3
The Participles	5
Notes on the Text	6
Use of Symbols and Abbreviations	7
1 Family and Feelings العائِلَةُ والعواطفُ	9
Family Relations العلاقاتُ العائِلِيَّةُ	9
Emotions and Feelings المشاعرُ والعواطفُ	16
Exercises	35
2 Health الصِّحَّةُ	38
The Body الجِسْمُ	38
The Senses الحَواسُّ	50
Sex and Reproduction الجِنْسُ والتَّناسُلُ	52
The Mind العَقْلُ	57
Ailments, Illnesses, and Disabilities الأَوْعَاثُ والأمراضُ والإعاقاتُ	58
Treatments, Cures, and Death المُداوَّةُ والعِلاجُ والموتُ	72
Exercises	79
3 Education التَّعْلِيمُ	81
School المَدارسُ	81
Education التَّعْلِيمُ	85
Performance Levels الأداءُ التَّعْلِيمِيُّ	91
University الجامعةُ	94
Subjects المَواضِيعُ	109
Extracurricular and Recreational Activities	
التَّسَاوُطُ اللَّاصِفِيَّةُ والتَّرفِيهِيَّةُ	110
Exercises	122
4 Politics عِلْمُ السِّيَاسَةِ	125
Government and Politics الحُكُومَةُ والسِّيَاسَةُ	125

	<i>Political Parties and Ideologies</i> الأحزاب السِّياسِيَّةُ والايديولوجيات 145	
	<i>Security Measures</i> الإجراءاتُ الأَمْنِيَّةُ 149	
	<i>War and Peace</i> الحربُ والسَّلامُ 159	
	<i>Civil Disobedience</i> العصيانُ المَدَنِيّ 177	
	<i>Elections and Voting</i> الانتخاباتُ والتَّصَوُّيْتُ 178	
	<i>Displacement and Aid</i> النَّزوحُ والمُساعداتُ 180	
	<i>Exercises</i> 185	
5	<i>Work, Business, and Economics</i> العَمَلُ والتَّجَارَةُ والإِقْتِصادُ 187	187
	<i>Work and Employment</i> العَمَلُ والتَّوْطِيفُ 187	
	<i>Business, Trade, and Commerce</i> العَمَلُ والتَّجَارَةُ 196	
	<i>Economics and Finance</i> الإِقْتِصادُ والمالُ 208	
	<i>Exercises</i> 225	
6	<i>Media</i> وَسائِلُ الإِعلامِ 227	227
	<i>Journalism and News</i> الصَّحَافَةُ والأَخْبَارُ 227	
	<i>Publishing</i> النِّشْرُ 235	
	<i>Commentary</i> التَّعليقُ 239	
	<i>Censorship</i> رِقَابَةُ المَطْبُوعَاتِ 250	
	<i>Exercises</i> 252	
7	<i>Law and Order</i> القَانُونُ والنِّظامُ 254	254
	<i>The Legal Process</i> الإِجراءاتُ القَانُونِيَّةُ 254	
	<i>Treaties and Contracts</i> المُعاهداتُ والعُقُودُ 268	
	<i>Crimes</i> الجَرَائِمُ 270	
	<i>Under Arrest</i> الإِعْتِقَالُ 279	
	<i>Evidence and Proof</i> الأَدِلَّةُ والْبَراهِينُ 282	
	<i>Verdicts and Convictions</i> أَحْكامُ الإِدانَةِ 284	
	<i>Prison</i> السِّجْنُ 289	
	<i>Appeals and Settlements</i> الإِسْتِئنافُ والنَّسْويَةُ 290	
	<i>Exercises</i> 292	
8	<i>Culture, Religion, and Society</i> الدِّينُ والثَّقَافَةُ والمُجْتَمَعُ 294	294
	<i>Religion</i> الدِّينُ 294	
	<i>Culture and Society</i> الثَّقَافَةُ والمُجْتَمَعُ 319	
	<i>Exercises</i> 335	
9	<i>Earth, Nature, and the Environment</i> الأَرْضُ والطَّبِيعَةُ والْبَيبَةُ 337	337
	<i>Animals</i> الحَيَواناتُ 337	
	<i>Weather and Climate</i> الطَّقْسُ والمُنَاخُ 350	
	<i>Natural Disasters</i> الكَوَارِثُ الطَّبِيعِيَّةُ 356	
	<i>Natural Resources and Energy</i> المَوَارِدُ الطَّبِيعِيَّةُ والطَّاقَةُ 359	

<i>The World and Beyond</i>	العَالَمُ وَالْفَضَاءُ	366
<i>Exercises</i>		377
10 <i>Information Technology</i>	تَقْنِيَةُ الْمَعْلُومَاتِ	380
<i>Useful Terms</i>	مُصْطَلَحَاتٌ مُفِيدَةٌ	400
<i>Exercises</i>		401
<i>Answer Key</i>		403
<i>Index</i>		415



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Introduction

The Arabic language is based on a consonantal root system whereby almost every word in the language is derived from a root. Although there are exceptions, most Arabic words have a trilateral root (made up of three consonants or radicals), and it is this root that defines the underlying meaning of the word. Consequently, words which are derived from the same root will frequently have a shared basic meaning.

Using the root ك ت ب (*k t b*), we can see how the consonantal root system works:

كَتَبَ (*kataba*) he wrote

مَكْتَبَ (*maktabun*) an office or desk

مَكْتَبَةٌ (*maktabatun*) a library or bookshop

كَاتِبَ (*kātibun*) an author

As can be seen, words derived from this root have a meaning linked to ‘writing’. By adding certain vowels and affixes to the root, particular noun or verb patterns are reproduced, which may lead to a vast number of words which are predictable in both form and meaning. When you come across a new word, assuming you recognise the root, you can approximate the word’s basic meaning.

There are instances, however, where one root can have two different meanings (which might have originally been linked), and either each form applies to both meanings or each form produces a different meaning. The root س و س (*s w s*), for example, carries both the meaning ‘to govern or dominate’ and ‘to rot or decay’.

Another difficulty arises from homonymous roots: words which share the same root letters but are different roots with different meanings. They are listed both here and in dictionaries as separate roots. An example of a homonymous root is د ي ن (*d y n*), which has one root that means ‘to borrow or loan’ and one root that means ‘to profess or affirm one’s religion’.

Since Arabic is the language of Quranic revelation, the Arabic language resists, where possible, the acceptance of loanwords. This reluctance to adopt foreign words has necessitated the practice of modernization, which involves the

2 Introduction

controlled creation of new terms to fill semantic gaps and includes the following linguistic processes: extension, calques, and Arabisation. Extension is when the meaning of a word is extended to include a new term. One such example is the root د و ن (*d w n*) which gives the Form II pattern دَوَّنَ – يُدَوِّنُ (*dawwana – yudawwinu*) ‘to record or write down’; its meaning has been extended to include the meaning ‘to blog’. Calques are essentially the literal translations of words from foreign languages into Arabic. The word email, for example, has been translated as بَرِيدٌ إلكترونيّ (*barīdun iliktrūniyyun*) ‘electronic mail’. Another form of modernisation is Arabisation which morphologically and phonologically changes an adopted foreign word. Examples include the word for television تِلْفَازٌ (*tilfāzun*), which has been changed to fit the Arabic morphological pattern. It has now entered the Arabic language ت ل ف ز (*t l f z*) and has a productive root. Calques and extensions tend to have roots (because they usually make use of Arabic words and roots that already exist), while only some Arabised words have roots (Versteegh 2014 (1997)).

Loanwords, however, have become more frequent as a result of the introduction of the internet and social media. Examples of these include the words email (إيميل – *īmāyl*), computer (كومبيوتر – *kumbūtar*), and the internet (الإنترنت – *al-internet*). Most loanwords have no roots in Arabic.

To find a root, we begin with the premise that most Arabic words are based on a trilateral root; in other words, the root we are looking for will have three consonants. (If not, the root will most likely be quadrilateral and we know to look for a root with four consonants.) The long vowels (ا و ي), which are also letters of the alphabet, are considered weak letters and they can be part of the root. However, if this is the case, it is worth remembering that they may not be present in every root pattern and they are considered irregular. They will, therefore, not follow the regular patterns provided later. If a word has only three letters then the learner can assume that those letters are the root letters. Lastly, the *tā marbūṭa* (ة) and short vowels can never be part of the root.

In learning Arabic vocabulary, understanding roots (الجذر) is essential, if only because all Arabic dictionaries use the root system. In order to look a word up in an Arabic dictionary one must know the root of the word. The roots are listed in alphabetical order and all words derived from the root are listed under the same root. The roots of some words are inevitably harder to work out than others. However, this should not discourage the learner, because we will provide tips on how to recognise the root, and go over the root patterns so the learner can become acquainted with them. This will help the learner recognise the pattern of an unknown word, and from there work out its meaning. It is believed that in order to maximise vocabulary learning and its retention, synonymous rather than antonymous words should be learned together. As such, using root patterns when learning vocabulary can greatly enhance the learning process.

Arabic-derived Verb Forms

The derived forms are forms derived using the root in combination with affixes and vowels. Each of the following derived forms is associated with a particular meaning pattern. Knowing these patterns will aid in the retention of vocabulary. It is standard practice to convey these derived forms using the root (ف ع ل / فَعَلَ) *fa'ala* – ‘to do’ where the *f* represents the first radical, ‘ the second radical, and *l* the third radical.

Form	Perfect	Imperfect	Verbal Noun
3rd person m/s			
Form I	فَعَلَ <i>fa'ala</i>	يَفْعَلُ <i>yaf'alu</i>	
Form II	فَعَّلَ <i>fa'ala</i>	يُفْعِلُ <i>yufa'ilu</i>	تَفْعِيلٌ <i>taf'ilun</i> تَفْعِيلَةٌ <i>taf'ilatun</i>

Form meaning: strengthening or intensification of meaning. Applying the act to a more general object. Causative action.

Examples:	عَلَّمَ to teach	يُعَلِّمُ	تَعْلِيمٌ / تَعْلِيمَةٌ
Form III	فَاعَلَ <i>fā'ala</i>	يُفَاعِلُ <i>yufā'ilu</i>	فِإْلٌ <i>fi'ālun</i> مُفَاعَلَةٌ <i>mufā'alatun</i>

Form meaning: relation of the action to another person. Reciprocity of an action.

Examples:	كَاتَبَ to write to	يُكَاتِبُ	كِتَابٌ / مَكَاتِبَةٌ
Form IV	أَفْعَلَ <i>af'ala</i>	يُفْعِلُ <i>yuf'ilu</i>	إِفْعَالٌ <i>if'ālun</i>

Form meaning: causative of transitive verbs. Transitive of intransitive verbs. Stative verbs from derived nouns.

Examples:	أَعْلَمَ to inform	يُعَلِّمُ	إِعْلَامٌ
Form V	تَفَعَّلَ <i>tafa'ala</i>	يَتَفَعَّلُ <i>yatafa'alu</i>	تَفَعُّلٌ <i>tafa'ulun</i>

Form meaning: reflexive of Form II. Can be intensive of Form I. Verbs are derived from nouns of quality or status.

Examples:	تَكَسَّرَ to break	يَتَكَسَّرُ	تَكْسُّرٌ
Form VI	تَفَاعَلَ <i>tafā'ala</i>	يَتَفَاعَلُ <i>yatafā'alu</i>	تَفَاعُلٌ <i>tafā'ulun</i>

4 Introduction

Form meaning: the reflexive of Form III, can imply the mutual application of the action.

Examples: تَكَاتَبَ to write to each other يَتَكَاتَبُ تَكَاتَبُوا

Form VII انْفَعَلَ *infa'ala* يَنْفَعِلُ *yanfa'ilu* انْفَعَلُوا *infi'ālun*

Form meaning: renders passive or reflexive meaning of Form I.

Examples: انْكَسَرَ to break/be broken يَنْكَسِرُ انْكَسَرُوا

Form VIII اِفْعَلَّ *if'ala* يَفْعَلُّ *yaf'alu* اِفْعَلُّوا *ifti'ālun*

Form meaning: reflexive of Form I.

Examples: اِنْتَفَعَ to profit يَنْتَفِعُ اِنْتَفَعُوا

Form IX اِفْعَلَّ *if'alla* يَفْعَلُّ *yaf'allu* اِفْعَلُّوا *if'ilālun*

Form meaning: relates to colours or body defects.

Examples: اِحْمَرَّ to become red يَحْمَرُّ اِحْمَرُوا

Form X اِسْتَفْعَلَ *istaf'ala* يَسْتَفْعِلُ *yastaf'ilu* اِسْتَفْعَلُوا *istif'ālun*

Form meaning: thinking or attributing someone or something with the quality of the root or the Form I verb. In other words, considering someone to have the quality of the Form I verb.

Examples: اِسْتَحْسَنَ to think good يَسْتَحْسِنُ اِسْتَحْسَنُوا

The verb patterns and conjugations of irregular verbs vary somewhat from the regular verb patterns shown earlier. Irregular verbs are of three types:

- Verbs with doubled consonants: these are verbs where the second and third root letters/radicals are the same. For example: تَمَّ (*tamma*) 'to end or complete' or رَدَّ (*radda*) 'to reply or restore' or دَلَّ (*dalla*) 'to guide or show'.
- Verbs where one of the three root letters is a weak letter (و or ي). These are known as weak verbs and they are of three types: assimilated verbs, hollow verbs, and defective verbs. Assimilated verbs will have the weak letter as the first radical, hollow verbs will have the weak letter as the middle radical, and defective verbs will have the weak letter as the final radical. Examples

respectively include وَصَلَ (*waṣala*) ‘to arrive’ or قَامَ بِ (qāma bi) ‘to stand up or rise’ and لَاقَى (*laqiya*) ‘to encounter or meet’.

- Verbs where one of the three root letters is a *hamza* (ء). For example, أَلَفَ (*alafa*) ‘to be acquainted or familiar with’, سَأَلَ (*sa‘ala*) ‘to ask’, and قَرَأَ (*qara‘a*) ‘to read’.

The Participles

All forms of the participles are prefixed with م vowelised with *damma* ُ. The middle radical ع (‘) is vowelised with *kasra* ِ for the active and *fatha* َ for the passive.

Form	Perfect	Participles	
		Active	Passive
Form I	فَعَلَ <i>fa‘ala</i>	فَاعِلٌ <i>fā‘ilun</i>	مَفْعُولٌ <i>maf‘ūlun</i>
Form II	فَعَّلَ <i>fa‘ala</i>	مُفَعِّلٌ <i>mufa‘ilun</i>	مُفَعَّلٌ <i>mufa‘alun</i>
Form III	فَاعَلَ <i>fā‘ala</i>	مُفَاعِلٌ <i>mufa‘ilun</i>	مُفَاعَلٌ <i>mufa‘alun</i>
Form IV	أَفْعَلَ <i>af‘ala</i>	مُفْعِلٌ <i>muf‘ilun</i>	مُفْعَلٌ <i>muf‘alun</i>
Form V	تَفَعَّلَ <i>tafa‘ala</i>	مُتَفَعِّلٌ <i>mutafa‘ilun</i>	مُتَفَعَّلٌ <i>mutafa‘alun</i>
Form VI	تَفَاعَلَ <i>tafā‘ala</i>	مُتَفَاعِلٌ <i>mutafā‘ilun</i>	مُتَفَاعَلٌ <i>mutafā‘alun</i>
Form VII	اِنْفَعَلَ <i>infa‘ala</i>	مُنْفَعِلٌ <i>munfa‘ilun</i>	مُنْفَعَلٌ <i>munfa‘alun</i>
Form VIII	اِفْتَعَلَ <i>ifta‘ala</i>	مُفْتَعِلٌ <i>mufta‘ilun</i>	مُفْتَعَلٌ <i>mufta‘alun</i>
Form IX	اِفْعَلَّ <i>if‘alla</i>	مُفْعِلٌ <i>muf‘allun</i>	
Form X	اِسْتَفْعَلَ <i>istafa‘ala</i>	مُسْتَفْعِلٌ <i>mustafa‘ilun</i>	مُسْتَفْعَلٌ <i>mustafa‘alun</i>

Just as there are derived verb forms in Arabic, there are also derived noun patterns. A pattern (وَرْن) can be applied to any root. The pattern conveys a grammatical meaning of the root. There are seven types of derived nouns.

Locative Noun/Noun of Place and Time اِسْمُ الْمَكَانِ وَالزَّمَانِ / اِسْمُ الظَّرْفِ

Pattern: مَفْعَلٌ *maf‘alun*

Meaning: the time when or place where the root meaning is enacted

Examples: مَطْعَمٌ restaurant, مَدْرَسَةٌ school, مَسْبَحٌ swimming pool

Active Participle اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ

Pattern: فَاعِلٌ *fā‘ilun*

Meaning: the one that enacts the base meaning of root

Examples: ضَارِبٌ the hitter/one who hits, شَارِبٌ the drinker/one who drinks, عَالِمٌ scholar

Hyperbolic Participle (Nouns of Intensity) اسْمُ الْمُبَالَغَةِ

Pattern: فَعَّالٌ / فَعَّالَةٌ fa‘‘ālun/fa‘‘ālatun

Meaning: the one that enacts the root meaning in an exaggerated way

Examples: رَحَّالَةٌ one who travels a lot, عَلَّامَةٌ one who knows a lot

Passive Participle اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ

Pattern: مَفْعُولٌ maf‘ūlun

Meaning: the one upon whom the root meaning is enacted

Examples: مَفْهُومٌ understood/concept, مَعْلُومٌ that which is known

Resembling Participle الصِّفَةُ الْمُشَبَّهَةُ

Pattern: فَعِيلٌ fa‘īlun

Meaning: the one who enacts (or upon whom is enacted) the base meaning intrinsically

Examples: عَلِيمٌ the all-knowing

Nouns of Instrument اسْمُ الْأَلَةِ

Pattern: مِفْعَالٌ mif‘ālun

Meaning: the thing/instrument used to enact the root meaning

Examples: مِفْتَاحٌ key/the thing that is used to open

Elative اسْمُ التَّفْضِيلِ

Pattern: أَفْعَلٌ af‘al

Meaning: the one who enacts (or upon whom is enacted) the root meaning the most

Examples: أَحْلَى most beautiful, أَبْعَد furthest, أَفْصَى furthest

Notes on the Text

This book is divided into ten chapters, each covering different subject matter. Within each chapter, words have been listed by root and categorised by topic. Inevitably, some roots are relevant to more than one chapter, in which case a comprehensive treatment has been given in one chapter (as indicated), and only relevant words listed in the other. For roots which have two forms (the same root but they can be written differently), both forms have been included.

A single root can sometimes have more than one basic meaning and so the reader may find that certain words seem out of place under the chapter heading

or topic. Nevertheless, words which are deemed to be part of a student's core vocabulary have been included under the appropriate root.

Under each subheading, roots have been listed alphabetically. Words with no roots have also been listed alphabetically. In some instances, a word has no root but through the process of verbing (making verbs from nouns), some foreign origin words or loanwords have become productive. These words will not have a root.

Under each root, verbs tend to be listed first (Form I–X in order, depending on which forms are relevant for each root), followed by the nouns. Nouns are given in the masculine, and only in some noteworthy instances has the feminine form been given. The Arabic plurals are given in brackets.

There are exercises at the end of each chapter to help reinforce vocabulary learning and give the student an opportunity to use the vocabulary in context.

Use of Symbols and Abbreviations

() Brackets are used to give the plural form.

/ A forward slash is used to separate synonyms from the same root.

– A dash is used to separate past and present verb forms.

(adj) adjective

(adv) adverb

(CA) Classical Arabic

(conj) conjunction

(esp) especially

(f) feminine

(inc) including

(lit) literally

(m) masculine

(n) noun

(pl) plural

(prep) preposition

(s) singular

(sth) something

Standard Arabic spellings have been used for common proper names as well as Arabic words found in English.

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8 Introduction

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1 العائلةُ والعواطفُ Family and Feelings

العلاقاتُ العائليَّةُ Family Relations

No root

أَبٌ (آبَاءُ) father; ancestors

أَبَوَّةٌ fatherhood, paternity

أَبُو father of; possessor of, owner of

أَخَو

يُؤَاخِي – أَخَى to fraternise

يَتَأَخَى – تَأَخَى to act like brothers

أَخٌ (إِخْوَةٌ / إِخْوَانٌ) brother, neighbour, friend¹

أُخْتُ (أَخَوَاتٌ) sister; counterpart; cognate (grammar)

أَخَوِيٌّ fraternal

أُخُوَّةٌ fraternity

No root

آدَمُ Adam

إِنْسَانٌ human being

أَدَمِيٌّ (أَدَمِيَّوْنَ / أَوَادِمٌ) human, humane; poor, meagre

أَدَمِيَّةٌ humanity

أَهْلٌ

يَأْهَلُ – أَهَلَ to get married; to be on familiar terms; to be populated (of a place)

يُؤْهَلُ – أَهَلَ to fit; to qualify; to enable or make accessible

10 Family and Feelings

يَتَأَهَّلُ – تَأَهَّلَ to be or become fit, suitable, or qualified; to marry
يَسْتَأْهِلُ – اسْتَأْهِلَ to deserve or merit; to be worthy
(أَهْلٌ) أَهْلٌ parents, family, relatives; people, inhabitants; possessors
أَهْلُ الْبِلَادِ the native population
أَهْلِيّ domestic, national; of or relating to family
حَرْبٌ أَهْلِيَّةٌ civil war
أَهْلِيَّةٌ aptitude, competence; suitability
كَامِلُ الْأَهْلِيَّةِ legally competent
عَدِيمُ الْأَهْلِيَّةِ legally incompetent
أَهْلٌ / مَأْهُولٌ inhabited, populated
مُؤَهِّلَاتٌ qualifications
المُؤَهِّلَاتُ الأكاديميّة academic credentials
مُتَأَهِّلٌ qualified; married
مُسْتَأْهِلٌ worthy, deserving, entitled
أَهْلًا وَسَهْلًا welcome

ب ن ن

يَتَّبَنِي – تَبَنَّى to adopt as a son; to adopt; to embrace
(أَبْنَاءٌ / بَنُونَ) ابْنٌ son; descendant, offspring
(بَنَاتٌ) ابْنَةٌ / بِنْتُ daughter; girl
(تَبَنَّى / التَّبَنَّى) تَبْنٍ / التَّبَنَّى adoption (children, principles)

No root

جَدُّ (جُدودٌ / أَجْدَادٌ) grandfather; ancestors
جَدَّةٌ (جَدَّاتٌ) grandmother

No root

جِيلٌ (أَجْيَالٌ) generation, people; nation

ح م ي

(Full treatment in Law chapter)

يَحْمِي – حَمَى to defend, guard, or protect²
(أَحْمَاءٌ) حَمٌّ father-in-law (pl: wife's in-laws)
(حَمَوَاتٌ) حَمَاءٌ mother-in-law

خ ل ف

- يَخْلُفُ - خَلَفَ to be the successor; to succeed or follow; to be detained
 يُخَلِّفُ - خَلَّفَ to appoint as successor; to have offspring or descendants
 يُخَالِفُ - خَالَفَ to be contradictory or at variance; to offend
 يَخْتَلِفُ - اِخْتَلَفَ to differ or vary
 خَلَفَ back, behind
 (أَخْلَافٌ) خَلَفَ successor, descendant; substitute
 (خُلَفَاءُ) خَلِيفَةٌ caliph; deputy, successor
 خِلَافَةٌ caliphate; succession, deputyship
 (خِلَافَاتٌ) خِلَافٌ difference, deviation, disparity; dispute, disagreement
 (مُخَالَفَةٌ) مُخَالَفَةٌ contrast; inconsistency; violation; a fine
 (اِخْتِلَافَاتٌ) اِخْتِلَافٌ difference, disparity; variety; disagreement, controversy
 مُخَالَفٌ different; inconsistent, contradictory, conflicting; a transgressor
 مُتَخَلِّفٌ residual; retarded, underdeveloped, slow
 مُتَخَلِّفٌ عَقْلِيًّا mentally disabled
 مُخْتَلِفٌ different; varied, diverse

ر ع ي

- يَرَعِي - رَعَى to tend, guard or protect; to graze (animals); to comply
 يُرَاعِي - رَاعَى to supervise or watch; to control or maintain; to comply; to allow
 رِعَى care, custody, protection
 رِعَايَةٌ guardianship; patronage, sponsorship; custody, charge
 رِعَايَةُ الْوَلَدِ childcare
 (مَرَاعٍ) مَرَعَى pasture, grazing land
 (رَعِيَّةٌ) رَعِيَّةٌ herd, flock; subjects (of a monarch)
 مُرَاعَاةٌ consideration, regard; deference, respect; compliance
 (رُعَاةٌ) رَاعٍ shepherd; guardian, sponsor, patron

ر م ل

- يُرْمَلُ - رَمَلَ to sprinkle with sand
 يُرْمَلُ - أَرْمَلَ to become a widow or widower
 يَتَرَمَّلُ - تَرَمَّلَ to become a widow or widower
 (رَمْلٌ) رَمَلٌ sand
 (أَرَامِلٌ) أَرْمَلٌ widower
 (أَرَامِلٌ) أَرْمَلَةٌ widow

ز و ج

يُزَوِّجُ - زَوَّجَ to pair, couple, or double; to marry off

يَتَزَوَّجُ - تَزَوَّجَ to get married

يَتَزَاوَجُ - تَزَاوَجَ to intermarry; to be double

يَزْدَوِّجُ - اِزْدَوَّجَ to pair or be in pairs; to be double

(أَزْوَاجٌ) زَوْجٌ one of a pair; husband, wife, partner

زَوْجُ الْأُمِّ stepfather

زَوْجَةُ (زَوْجَاتٌ) wife

زَوْجَةُ الْأَبِ stepmother

زَوْجِيٌّ marital; double; in pairs; even numbers

زَوَاجٌ / تَزْوُوجٌ marriage, wedding

اِزْدِوَاجٌ coupling, pairing; doubleness

مُتَزَوِّجٌ married

مُزْدَوِّجٌ double, twofold

س ل ف

يَسْلُفُ - سَلَفَ to be over or past; to precede

يُسْلِفُ - سَلَفَ to lend or loan

يَسْتَلِفُ - اِسْتَلَفَ to borrow, to contract a loan

(أَسْلَافٌ) سِلَفٌ brother-in-law

سِلْفَةٌ sister-in-law

سَلَفٌ (أَسْلَافٌ) predecessors, ancestors, forefathers; advance payment

سَلْفًا beforehand, in advance

سِلْفَةٌ (سَلَفٌ) a loan or advance; inner sole (of shoe)

تَسْلِيفٌ credit, advance

سَالِفٌ (سَلَفٌ / أَسْلَافٌ) predecessor; former, previous

سَالِفًا previously, formerly

س م ي

يُسَمِّي - سَمَّى to name, call, or designate

يُسَمَّى - أُسْمِيَ to name, call, or designate

يَنْسَمَّى - تَسَمَّى to be called or named

تَسْمِيَةٌ (تَسْمِيَاتٌ) naming, appellation, designation

ش ب ب

يَشْبُ to become a young man; to grow up
 شَبَّ / شَاب (شباب) youth, young man
 شَبَاب youth, youthfulness; adolescents
 بَيْتُ الشَّبَاب youth hostel
 نَادِي الشَّبَاب youth club

ش ق ق

يَشُقُّ to split, part, tear, rip, or break
 اِنْشَقَّ - يَنْشَقُّ to be split or cleft; to crack; to withdraw
 اِشْتَقَّ - يَشْتَقُّ to derive (a word from)
 شَقٌّ (شقوق) crack, crevice, split, gap
 شِق half; side, portion; trouble, difficulty
 شَقَّة (شقق) apartment, flat
 شَقِيق (أَشِقَاء) full brother; a half
 أَخٌ غَيْرُ شَقِيقٍ stepbrother, half-brother
 شَقِيقَةٌ (شَقِيقَاتُ / شَقَائِقُ) full sister
 أُخْتُ غَيْرُ شَقِيقَةٍ stepsister, half-sister
 مَشَقَّة (مَشَقَاتُ / مَشَاقُ) misfortune, hardship, difficulty, trouble
 اِشْتِقَاقٌ derivation; etymology
 مُشْتَقٌّ (مُشْتَقَاتُ) derivative

ص ب و

يَصْبُو to be a child; to be childish; to bend or incline
 صَبَاءٌ / صَبِيٌّ / صَبَا childhood, youth, boyhood
 صَبَوَةٌ childish manners
 صَبِيٌّ (صَبِيَّانُ / صَبِيَّةٌ) youth, boy
 صَبِيَّةٌ (صَبَايَا) young girl

ص ه ر

يَصْهَرُ - صَهَرَ to melt or fuse
 يُصَاهِرُ - صَاهَرَ to become related by marriage
 يَنْصَهَرُ - اِنْصَهَرَ to melt or fuse; to vanish
 صِهْرٌ (أَصْهَارٌ) son-in-law, brother-in-law; relationship by marriage

No root

عائِس (عَوَائِسُ) spinster

ع ز ب

يَعْرِبُ - عَزَبَ to be single or unmarried; to be far or distant; to escape

(عُزَابُ / أَعْزَابُ) عَزَبَ celibate; single, unmarried; a bachelor

عُزْبَةٌ / عُزُوبَةٌ celibacy, bachelorhood

أَعَزَبَ celibate; single, unmarried; a bachelor (m)

عَزِيَاءُ celibate, single, unmarried (f)

ع و ل

يَعِيلُ - عَلَ to support a family; to have a large family; to oppress or distress

أَعَالَ - يُعِيلُ to support or provide for; to be responsible for; to have a large family

عِيَالٌ family, household; children, dependants

إِعَالَةٌ sustenance, support

عَالَةٌ (عَالَاتٌ) burden

عَائِلَةٌ (عَائِلَاتٌ / عَوَائِلُ) family, household

شَجَرَةُ الْعَائِلَةِ family tree

ق ر ب

يَقْرُبُ - قَرَّبَ to be near; to approach; to approximate

يُقَرِّبُ - قَرَّبَ to bring close, to bring home; to advance; to approximate

يَقْتَرِبُ - اقْتَرَبَ to approach, advance, or get close

قُرْبُ in the vicinity of, near; towards; proximity

(قِرْبَاتُ / قِرْبُ) قِرْبَةٌ hot water bottle; waterskin

قَرِيبٌ (أَقْرَبَاءُ) a relative; near, close (pl: relatives)

قَرِيبًا soon

قَرَابَةٌ relation, relationship, kinship

قُرْبَانٌ (قَرَابِينُ) sacrifice, offering; the Eucharist (of Christian tradition)

أَقْرَبُ (أَقْرَبُونَ / أَقْرَابُ) nearer, nearest; more probable (pl: relations, relatives)

الْأَقْرَبُونَ أَوْلَى بِالْمَعْرُوفِ charity begins at home

تَقْرِيبًا approximately

ق ر ن

يَقْرُنُ - قَرَنَ to join, couple, link, or connect

يَقَارِنُ - قَارَنَ to compare; to unite or connect

اقْتَرَنَ – يَقْتَرِنُ to marry; to be joined or connected to; to be interconnected
 قُرْنٌ (قُرُونٌ) century; horn, tentacle
 قُرْنَةٌ (قُرْنٌ) corner, nook
 قَرِينٌ (أَقْرَانُ / قُرْنَاءُ) husband, spouse; companion; connected, linked
 قَرِينَةٌ (قَرِينَاتٌ) wife, spouse; consort; female demon who haunts women
 قَرَانٌ marriage, wedding; close union
 عَقْدُ الْقَرَانِ marriage contract
 مُقَارَنَةٌ (مُقَارَنَاتٌ) comparison

ن س ب

نَسَبَ – يَنْسُبُ to relate (sth) to; to link or correlate; to attribute or ascribe; to trace
 نَاسَبَ – يُنَاسِبُ to be or become related by marriage; to be of the same family;
 to correspond or agree
 تَنَاسَبَ – يَتَنَاسَبُ to be related to one another; to be alike; to be in agreement
 نَسَبٌ (أَنْسَابٌ) lineage; derivation; relationship, kinship, relationship by marriage
 نِسْبَةٌ (نَسَبٌ) relationship, kinship; link, affinity; proportion, rate, percentage
 بِالنِّسْبَةِ إِلَى in comparison with; in relation to, with regard
 نِسْبِيٌّ relative, comparative
 نَسِيبٌ (أَنْسِبَاءٌ) kinsman, relative; son-in-law
 مُنَاسَبَةٌ (مُنَاسَبَاتٌ) occasion, opportunity; suitability, adequacy; relationship
 مُنَاسِبٌ suitable, appropriate; adequate; convenient
 غَيْرُ مُنَاسِبٍ unsuitable

ن ك ح

نَكَحَ – يَنْكِحُ to marry or get married
 عَقْدُ النِّكَاحِ / نِكَاحٌ marriage, marriage contract

ه ر م

هَرِمَ – يَهْرِمُ to become senile or decrepit
 هَرَمٌ old age, senility
 هَرَمٌ (أَهْرَامٌ / أَهْرَامَاتٌ) pyramid
 هَرَمٌ senile, aged; an old man

و ل د

وَلَدَ – يَلِدُ to bear children or procreate; to generate or produce; to give birth
 وَلَدَ – يُوَلِّدُ to assist in childbirth; to bring up or raise (children); to breed

وَلَدٌ (أَوْلَادٌ) descendent, offspring, child, son
 وَلَادَةٌ childbirth, delivery, birth
 وَلِيدٌ (وِلْدَانٌ) newborn, baby; child, boy, son (also a boy's name in the singular)
 مَوْلِدٌ (مَوَالِيدُ) birthplace; birthday, anniversary
 مَعْدَلُ الْمَوَالِيدِ birth rate
 الْمَوْلِدُ النَّبَوِيُّ الشَّرِيفُ Prophet Muhammad's birthday
 مِيلَادٌ (مَوَالِيدُ) birth, birthday, time of birth
 قَبْلَ الْمِيلَادِ BC (before Christ)
 مِيلَادِيٌّ AD (Anno Domini)
 عِيدُ مِيلَادٍ birthday
 عِيدُ الْمِيلَادِ Christmas
 مَحَلُّ الْمِيلَادِ / مَكَانُ الْمِيلَادِ place of birth
 تَوَلَّدَ procreation; generating (power, energy); midwifery
 مُوَلِّدٌ (مُؤَلِّدَاتٌ) generating, procreative; obstetrician (pl: generators)
 وَالِدٌ father; parent
 وَالِدَةٌ (وَالِدَاتٌ) mother
 مَوْلُودٌ (مَوَالِيدُ) produced, born; child, baby, son
 مَوْلِدَةٌ (مُؤَلِّدَاتٌ) midwife

ي ت م

يَتِيمٌ – يَتَمُّ to be or become an orphan
 تَيْتَمٌ – تَيَّتَمٌ to be or become an orphan
 يَتِيمٌ (أَيْتَامٌ / يَتَامَى) orphan; unique
 مَيْتَمٌ (مَيَاتِمٌ) orphanage

المشاعرُ والعواطفُ Emotions and Feelings

أ س ف

يَأْسَفُ – أَسَفٌ to regret, feel sorry, or be sad
 يَتَأَسَفُ – تَأَسَفٌ to regret, feel sorry, or be sad
 أَسَفٌ sorrow, grief, regret
 تَأْسَفُ regret; apology
 آسِفٌ regretful, sorry, sad
 مُؤْسِفٌ distressing, sad, regrettable
 مُتَأَسِفٌ sad, sorry, regretful

No root

أنا I

أَنَانِيّ selfish, egotistic

أَنَانِيَّة selfishness, egoism

أ ن ق

يَأْنَقُ – أَنْقُ to be neat, smart, or pretty

يَتَأَنَّقُ – تَأَنَّقُ to be meticulous, to be chic or elegant

أَنَاقَةٌ elegance

أَنِيْقُ classy, elegant, chic

No root

بَخْتُ (بُخُوْتُ) fortune, good luck

سَوْءُ الْبَخْتِ bad luck

قَلِيلُ الْبَخْتِ unlucky

بَخِيْتُ / مَبْخُوْتُ fortunate, lucky

ب خ ل

يَبْخُلُ – بَخِلَ to be stingy

بُخْلُ greed, avarice

بَخِيلٌ (بُخْلَاءُ) greedy person, miser

ب د ه

يَبْدَهُ – بَدَهُ to surprise; to descend suddenly or befall unexpectedly

يُيَادُهُ – بَادَهُ to appear unexpectedly

بِدَاهَةٌ / بَدِيهَةٌ spontaneity, impulse

سُرْعَةُ الْبَدِيهَةِ wit

ب ذ خ

يَبْذُخُ – بَذَخَ to be haughty or proud

بَذْخُ luxury, pomp; pride

بَذِخٌ / بَاذِخٌ (بَوَازِخٌ) haughty, proud, lofty; lavish, extravagant

ب س ط

يُسِّطُ – بَسَطَ to spread or flatten; to expand; to offer; to unfold
يُسِّطُ – بَسَّطَ to spread or flatten; to simplify or make simple
يُنْبِسُّ – اِنْبَسَطَ to spread or extend; to be glad, delighted, or happy
(بِسَاطُ / بُسْطُ / اَبْسِطَةُ) بَسَاطُ carpet, rug
بَسِيطُ (بُسْطَاءُ) simple, plain, uncomplicated
اِنْبِسَاطُ delight, joy, happiness
مَبْسُوطُ content, happy, cheerful; spreading, extended
مُنْبَسِّطُ happy, cheerful; spreading, extended

ب س م

يَتَبَسَّمُ – تَبَسَّمَ to smile
يَتَتَسَّمُ – اِتْتَسَّمَ to smile
(بِسْمَاتُ) بَسْمَةٌ a smile (also a girl's name in the singular)
(اِبْتِسَامَاتُ) اِبْتِسَامَةٌ a smile

ب غ ض

يَبْغَضُ – بَغَضَ to be hated; to be hateful or odious
يُبْغِضُ – بَغَّضَ to make hateful
يَبْغِضُ – أَبْغَضَ to loathe, detest, or hate
يَتَبَاغَضُ – تَبَاغَضَ to hate each other
بُغْضُ / بَغْضَاءُ hatred

ب و س

يَبْوَؤُسُ – بَوَّؤُسَ to be strong, brave, or intrepid
يَبْأَسُ – بَيَّأَسَ to be wretched or miserable
يَبْئِئُسُ – اِبْتَأَسَ to be sad, worried, or grieved
لا بَأْسَ no problem; no objection; not bad
بُؤْسُ misery, wretchedness, distress
(بُؤْسَاءُ) بَنْئِيسُ / بَائِيسُ miserable, wretched
البُؤْسَاءُ Les Misérables

ت ع س

يَتَعَسُّ – تَعَسَّ to fall; to perish; to become wretched or miserable
يُتَعَسُّ – أَتَعَسَّ to make unhappy or miserable

تَعَسُّةٌ / تَعَسُّةٌ wretchedness, misery, misfortune
 (تَعَسُّةٌ) تَعَسُّةٌ wretched, miserable, unfortunate (adj, noun)
 (مَتَعَسُّةٌ) مَتَعَسُّةٌ wretched, miserable, unfortunate

ج ر ؤ

جَرُّوْ to dare, venture, risk, or hazard
 يَجْرُوْ to dare, risk, or hazard
 جَرِيْءٌ (جَرِيْءٌ) brave, bold, courageous
 جُرْأَةٌ / جَرَاءَةٌ bravery

ج ش ع

جَشَعٌ - يَجْشَعُ to be greedy or covetous
 يَتَجَشَّعُ - تَجَشَّعٌ to be greedy or covetous
 جَشَعٌ greed

ج و د

جَادَ - يَجُوْدُ to be good; to improve; to be liberal; to donate
 جَوَدَ - يَجُوْدُ to recite the Quran; to do well
 أَجَادَ - يُجِيْدُ to do well; to be proficient or outstanding
 جَوْدَةٌ excellence
 جَيِّدٌ (جَيِّدٌ) good, great, perfect, faultless
 جَوَادٌ (أَجَوَادٌ / أَجَوِيْدٌ) generous, magnanimous (also a boy's name in the singular)
 تَجْوِيْدٌ recitation of the Quran

ح ب ب

حَبَّ - يُحِبُّ to love or like
 يُحِبُّ - حَبَّ to endear or make (sth) attractive; to urge or suggest
 أَحَبَّ - يُحِبُّ to love or like; to wish or want
 تَحَبَّبَ - يَتَحَبَّبُ to woo, court, or ingratiate oneself
 تَحَابَّبَ - يَتَحَابَّبُ to love one another
 لَسْتَحَبَّ - يَسْتَحِبُّ to like, to deem desirable
 حُبٌّ / مَحَبَّةٌ love, affection; attachment
 حَبِيْبٌ (أَحْبَاءُ / أَحْبَابٌ) friend; beloved, sweetheart
 حَبِيْبَةٌ (حَبِيْبَاتٌ / حَبَائِبٌ) sweetheart, darling, beloved woman
 مَحْبُوْبٌ (مَحَابِيْبٌ) beloved

مُحَبَّبٌ likeable, pleasant, agreeable

مُسْتَحَبٌّ desirable; well-liked

ح ر ج

يُخْرِجُ - خَرَجَ to be close or narrow; to be oppressed or anguished; to be forbidden

يُحْرِجُ - أَحْرَجَ to embarrass; to confine or constrain

مُخْرِجٌ embarrassing; disconcerting

ح ر ص

يُحْرِصُ - حَرَصَ to desire or want; to strive

جِرْصٌ greed; desire, aspiration

حَرِيصٌ (جِرَاصٌ / حُرْصَاءُ) greedy; eager

ح ز م

يَحْزِمُ - حَزَمَ to tie, fasten, wrap, or pack

يَتَحَزَّمُ - تَحَزَّمُ to put on a belt

حَزْمٌ determination; packaging, wrapping

حُزْمَةٌ (حَزْمٌ) parcel, bundle; radiation beam

جِزَامٌ (جِزَامَاتُ) / أَهْزِمَةٌ belt, girdle, cummerbund

جِزَامُ الْأَمَانِ seat belt

حَازِمٌ (حَازِمُونَ / حُرْمَاءُ) decisive, resolute; judicious, prudent (also a boy's name in the singular)

ح ز ن

يَحْزَنُ - حَزَنَ to sadden; to grieve or mourn

يُحْزِنُ - أَحْزَنَ to sadden or grieve

حُزْنٌ (أَحْزَانٌ) sadness, grief, sorrow

حَزِينٌ (حِزَانِي / حِزْنَاءُ) sad, sorrowful, mournful

مُحْزَنٌ sad, tragic

ح س م

يَحْصِمُ - حَصَمَ to cut or sever; to complete or terminate; to settle; to deduct

يَنْحَصِمُ - انْحَصَمَ to be severed or cut off; to be finished; to be settled (argument)

حَصْمٌ completion, termination; settlement; shutdown

حُسام sword, sword edge (also a boy's name)

حاسم decisive, definite; conclusive

ح ش م

يَحْشِمُ – حَشَمَ to shame (someone)

يَحْتَشِمُ – اِحْتَشَمَ to be modest or shy; to dress modestly

حِشْمَةٌ shame; bashfulness, timidity, diffidence

مَحاشِئ pubes, groin, genitals

يَحْتَشِمُ / اِحْتَشَمَ shyness, modesty; decorum, decency

مُحْتَشِمٌ shy, bashful, modest

ح ق د

يَحْقِدُ – حَقَدَ to harbour bad feelings, to resent

يُحْقِدُ – أَحَقَدَ to embitter, to incite to hatred

حَقْدٌ (أَحْقَادٌ / حُقُودٌ) hatred, malice, resentment

حَاقِدٌ / حَقُودٌ spiteful, resentful, malicious

ح ق ر

يَحْقِرُ – حَقَرَ to despise, scorn, or look down on

يَحْتَقِرُ – اِحْتَقَرَ to despise or scorn

حَقِيرٌ (حُقَرَاءٌ) meagre, humble; mean, contemptible; a despised person

حَقَارَةٌ vulgarity, infamy, lowness; insignificance

اِحْتِقَارٌ contempt, disdain, scorn

ح م س

يَحْمَسُ – حَمَسَ to be zealous or eager; to get excited

يَتَحَمَسُ – تَحَمَّسَ to be zealous or overzealous; to get excited

حَمَاسَةٌ / حَمَاسٌ enthusiasm, fire, zeal; Hamas

تَحَمُّسٌ (لِ) enthusiasm (for); fanaticism

مُتَحَمِّسٌ enthusiastic; zealous, fanatical

ح ن ن

يَجُنُّ – حَنَّ to crave, long, or yearn for; to feel affection or sympathy

يَتَحَنَّنُ – تَحَنَّنَ to feel sympathy, pity, or compassion; to be tender or affectionate

حَنَانٌ sympathy, compassion; love, affection (also a girl's name)
حَنِينٌ nostalgia; yearning, desire (also a girl's name)

ح ي ر

يَحَارُ – حَارَ to be at a loss; to hesitate
يُحِيرُ – حَيَّرَ to confuse, baffle, or bewilder
يَتَحَيَّرُ – تَحَيَّرَ to become confused, perplexed, or at a loss; to be startled
يَحْتَارُ – اِحْتَارَ to become confused, perplexed, or at a loss; to be startled
حَيْرَةٌ confusion, perplexity
(حَيْرَانٌ / حَيْرَانٌ) perplexed, confused
حَائِرٌ / مُحْتَارٌ / مُتَحَيِّرٌ dismayed; confused, perplexed, uncertain

خ ب ث

يَخْبُثُ – خَبَثَ to be bad, evil, or malicious; impurities
يَتَخَابَثُ – تَخَابَثَ to behave viciously or with malice
خُبَاءَةٌ / خُبٌّ malevolence, malice, viciousness
(خُبِيْثٌ / خُبْتُ) devious, malicious, wicked, spiteful

خ ج ل

يَخْجَلُ – خَجَلَ to become embarrassed or feel ashamed
يُخْجَلُ – خَجَلَ to shame or embarrass
خَجَلٌ shame; shyness, timidity
خَجَلَانٌ / خَجُولٌ shy, timid
مُخْجَلٌ shameful, shocking, disgraceful

ر أ ف

يَرَأْفُ – رَأْفَ to show mercy, be kind, or have pity
رَأْفَةٌ / رَأْفَةٌ mercy, compassion, pity
رَوْوْفٌ kind, merciful, compassionate

ر د و

يَرْدُوْ – رَدُوْ to be bad
يَتَرَدُّ – تَرَدُّأ to become bad, to be spoiled
(أَرْدِيَاءٌ) رَدِيءٌ bad, evil, wicked, vile
رَدَاءَةٌ wickedness, maliciousness

ر ش ق

رَشَقَ – يَرَشُقُ to throw, strike, or hurt; to be elegant or graceful

تَرَشَّقَ – يَتَرَشَّقُ to hurt one another

رَشِيقٌ (رَشِيقُونَ) graceful, elegant; slender

رَشَاقَةٌ elegance, grace, agility

ر ق ق

رَقَّ – يَرِقُّ to be thin, delicate, or fine; to relent; to have sympathy

تَرَقَّقَ – يَتَرَقَّقُ to soften, relent, or sympathise

رَقَّةٌ gentleness, finesse

أَرَقَاءُ رَقِيقٌ gentle, sensitive, soft; slaves

ز ع ج

زَعَجَ – يَزَعِجُ to disturb, harass, trouble, or inconvenience

أَزَعَجَ – يُزَعِجُ to disturb, harass, trouble, or inconvenience; to wake up

إِنزَعَجَ – يَنْزَعِجُ to be alarmed, roused, or stirred up; to feel uneasy

إِزعاجٌ disturbance

الْإِزعاجُ عَدَمُ الرِّجَاءِ please do not disturb

إِزعاجٌ inconvenience, discomfort, confusion

مُزعِجٌ annoying, troublesome, unpleasant

س ع د

سَعَدَ – يَسْعَدُ to be happy, fortunate, or lucky

سَاعَدَ – يُسَاعِدُ to help, aid, or assist; to support or encourage; to contribute

أَسْعَدَ – يُسْعِدُ to make happy; to help

سَعْدٌ (سُعُودٌ) good luck, good fortune

سَعِيدٌ (سُعْدَاءُ) lucky; happy, radiant

سَعَادَةٌ happiness, bliss; good fortune, success

سَعُودِيٌّ Saudi

سَعْدَانٌ (سَعَادِيْنٌ) ape

مُسَاعَدَةٌ (مُسَاعِدَاتٌ) assistance, aid, help

مُسَاعَدَاتٌ عَاجِلَةٌ emergency aid

سَاعِدٌ (سَوَاعِدٌ) forearm

مُسَاعِدٌ (مُسَاعِدُونَ) helper, aide, assistant

مُسَاعِدٌ شَخْصِيٌّ personal assistant

ش ج ع

- يَشْجَعُ – شَجَّ to be courageous, brave, or valiant
 يُشَجِّعُ – شَجَّعَ to encourage or embolden
 يَتَشَجَّعُ – تَشَجَّعَ to take heart or be encouraged; to be courageous
 شَجَاعٌ (شَجَاعٌ) courageous, brave
 شَجَاعَةٌ bravery, courage
 تَشْجِيعٌ encouragement; promotion, advancement
 مُشَجِّعٌ (مُشَجِّعُونَ) supporter, advocate

ش ع ر

- يَشْعُرُ – شَعَرَ to feel, know, or perceive; to be aware
 شَعْرٌ (أَشْعَارٌ) hair; fur; bristles
 شَعْرَةٌ (شَعْرَاتٌ) hair
 شِعْرٌ (أَشْعَارٌ) knowledge; poetry
 شِعَارٌ (شِعَارَاتٌ / شُعْرٌ) slogan, motto; password; sign, signal
 شُعَيْرَاتٌ دُمُوءٌ blood capillaries
 شُعُورٌ feeling, sensation, awareness, perception
 فَاقِدُ الشُّعُورِ unconscious
 الشُّعُورُ مُتَبَادِلٌ the feeling is mutual
 شُعُورِيٌّ emotional; conscious (adj)
 لَا شُعُورِيٌّ unconscious, subconscious (adj)
 مَشَاعِرٌ feelings; rituals
 مُثِيرٌ لِلْمَشَاعِرِ touching, emotional
 شَاعِرٌ (شُعْرَاءُ) poet

ش ف ق

- يُشْفِقُ – أَشْفَقَ to pity or sympathise with; to shun or shirk (duties)
 شَفَقٌ evening glow; twilight, dusk
 شَفَقَةٌ pity, sympathy; tenderness

ش و ق

- يَشْوِقُ – شَاقَ to please, delight, or give joy
 يُشَوِّقُ – شَوَّقَ to arouse longing, craving, or desire
 يَشْتَأِقُ – اِشْتَأَقَ to long, yearn, or crave; to covet
 شَوْقٌ (أَشْوَاقٌ) longing; desire, wish

تَشْوِيقٌ arousal of desire or fascination
تَشَوُّقٌ longing, yearning, desire
مُسَوِّقٌ thrilling, exciting, fascinating

ط م أ ن

يُطَمِّنُ – طَمَأَنَّ to calm, pacify, or soothe
يُطَمِّئُ – اِطْمَأَنَّ to feel assured or confident; to be or become quiet; to be certain
طُمَأْنِينَةٌ / اِطْمِئْنَانٌ tranquility, calm, peace
مُطْمِئٌ calm, at ease; trust, reassurance

ط م ع

يَطْمَعُ – طَمِعَ to covet or desire; to be greedy or covetous
يُطَمِّعُ – طَمَّعَ to fill someone with greed; to tempt or entice
طَمْعٌ (أَطْمَاعٌ) greed, avarice
طَمَّاعٌ greedy

ط م ن

يُطَمِّنُ – طَمَّنَ to quiet, calm, or pacify
يُطَمِّئُ – طَمَأَنَّ to quiet, calm, or pacify
طُمَأْنِينَةٌ / اِطْمِئْنَانٌ reassurance, calmness, peace of mind

ط ي ش

يَطِيشُ – طَاشَ to be inconstant, undecided, or fickle; to be reckless or thoughtless
طَيْشٌ inconstancy, frivolity, fickleness
طَيَّاشَةٌ / طَيْشَانٌ inconstancy; recklessness, thoughtlessness
طَائِشٌ inconstant, fickle; aimless

ظ ر ف

يَظْرِفُ – ظَرَفَ to be charming, elegant, nice, or neat
يُظَرِّفُ – ظَرَّفَ to embellish or polish; to envelop or wrap up
يَسْتَظَرِّفُ – اِسْتَظَرَّفَ to find something cute, charming, or witty
(ظُرُوفٌ) ظَرَفَ envelope; condition; adverb (pl: circumstances, condition)
حَسَبَ الظُّرُوفِ according to the conditions, depending on the circumstances
(ظُرِفَاءٌ) ظَرِيفٌ cute, charming, witty
ظُرَافَةٌ grace, charm

ع ش ق

يَعِشُّقُ - عَشِيقٌ to love passionately; to be passionate about

عِشْقٌ love, passion, obsession

عَشِيقٌ lover, sweetheart

عاشِيقٌ (عاشِيقُونَ / عِشَاقٌ) lover or fan of

ع ط ف

يَعْطِفُ - عَطَفَ to bend, incline, or lean; to awaken affection or sympathy

يَتَعَطَّفُ - تَعَطَّفَ to have compassion or sympathy

يَتَعَاطَفُ - تَعَاطَفَ to harbour mutual affection

يَسْتَغْطِفُ - اسْتَغْطَفَ to ask for someone's compassion, to entreat or implore

عَطْفٌ inclination, bending, curvature; sympathy

(أَعْطَفُ) عِطْفٌ side (of the body)

(مَعَطِفٌ) مِعْطَفٌ coat; frock

(عَوَاطِفُ) عَاطِفَةٌ sympathy, compassion; affection, emotion

تَعَاطُفٌ sympathy

عَاطِفِيٌّ sentimental, emotional

عَاطِفِيَّةٌ sentimentality

ع ن د

يَعْنِدُ - عَنَدَ to swerve, deviate, diverge, or depart from

يُعَانِدُ - عَانَدَ to resist or oppose

(عُنْدٌ) عَنِيدٌ stubborn, obstinate, opinionated

عِنَادٌ / مُعَانَدَةٌ stubbornness, obstinacy

عِنْدَ (prep) at, near, with, upon

عِنْدَمَا as soon as, whenever

عِنْدَيْهِ at that time, then

غ ر ر

يُغُرُّ - غَرَّ to mislead, deceive, or beguile

يُغْتَرُّ - اِغْتَرَّ to be conceited, deceived, or mistaken; to be fooled or misled

غَرَرٌ risk, hazard, danger

غُرُورٌ conceit, arrogance; deception

مَغْرُورٌ deceived, deluded, fooled; arrogant, vain

غ ز ل

يَغْزِلُ – غَزَلَ to spin; to woo or make love to
يَتَغَزَّلُ – تَغَزَّلَ to woo or make love to; to eulogise
يَتَغَاظِلُ – تَغَاظَلَ to flirt (with one another)
عَزْلُ spinning; yarn
عَزْلُ flirtation; love
(غَزَالٌ) gazelle
غَزَالَةٌ spider
تَغَزُّلُ flirtation

غ ش م

يُعْشِمُ – عَشِمَ to treat unjustly, to wrong or oppress
يَعْشَمُ – عَشِمَ to be ignorant
يَسْتَعْشِمُ – اسْتَعْشِمَ to regard as stupid or ignorant
عَشْمُ oppression, repression
(عُشْمَاءُ) عُشِيمُ ignorant, inexperienced; foolish

غ ض ب

يَغْضِبُ – غَضِبَ to be or become angry, mad, or vexed
يُغْضِبُ – أَغْضَبَ to annoy, anger, or infuriate
غَضَبٌ wrath, rage, anger
سَرِيعُ الْغَضَبِ short-tempered
(غَضَابٌ / غَضَابِي) غَضِبَانُ angry, irate, furious
(غَاضِبُونَ) غَاضِبٌ angry, annoyed, irritated

غ ف ل

يَعْفُلُ – عَفَلَ to neglect, disregard, or ignore; to be heedless
يُغَاْفِلُ – غَافَلَ to take advantage of another's negligence; to surprise or take unawares
يَتَعَفَّلُ – تَعَفَّلَ to take advantage of another's negligence; to surprise or take unawares
يَتَغَاْفِلُ – تَغَاْفَلَ to feign inattention; to neglect or ignore
يَسْتَعْفِلُ – اسْتَعْفَلَ to take advantage of another's negligence; to make a fool of someone
عُفْلٌ careless, heedless; anonymous
عَفْلٌ negligence, carelessness

غَفْلَةٌ carelessness, negligence, indifference; stupidity
 إِغْفَالٌ / تَغَافُلٌ neglect, disregard; omission
 مُعَفِّلٌ indifferent; gullible, idiotic

غ ل ق

يَغْلِقُ - غَلَقَ to close, lock, or bolt
 يُغْلِقُ - غَلَقَ to close, lock, or bolt
 يَنْغَلِقُ - اِنْغَلَقَ to be closed, locked, or bolted
 يَسْتَعْلِقُ - اِسْتَعْلَقَ to be dark, ambiguous, or complicated
 غَلِقٌ dark, ambiguous, dubious
 اِغْلَاقٌ closing, locking; foreclosure (mortgage)
 مُغْلَقٌ closed, locked; obscure
 مُنْغَلِقٌ introvert

غ ل م

يَغْلِمُ - غَلِمَ to be seized by desire or lust
 غَلِمٌ lustful, seized by desire; in heat
 (غُلْمَانٌ / غِلْمَةٌ) غُلَامٌ boy, youth, lad; servant

غ م ر

يَعْمُرُ - عَمَرَ / عَمَرَ to be plentiful or copious; to overflow; to submerge; to lavish
 يُغَامِرُ - غَامَرَ to venture or risk; to throw oneself into (sth)
 (مُغَامِرَاتٌ) مُغَامَرَةٌ adventure, risk; hazardous
 مُغَامِرٌ adventurous

غ ي ر

يَغَارُ - غَارَ to be jealous; to vie for; to display zeal
 يُغَيِّرُ - غَيَّرَ to alter, modify, or change
 يَنْغَيِّرُ - تَغَيَّرَ to change, alter, or modify
 غَيْرَ (prep) except, other than, different from
 غَيْرَةٌ jealousy
 (غَيُورُونَ / غَيْرٌ) غَيُورٌ jealous; zealous
 (تَغْيِيرَاتٌ) تَغْيِيرٌ change, alteration, variation

ف ر ح

يَفْرَحُ – فَرَحَ to rejoice, to be glad or delighted
 يُفَرِّحُ – فَرَّحَ to gladden, delight, or cheer
 (أَفْرَاحُ) فَرَحُ joy, rejoicing, happiness; wedding (also a girl's name in the singular)
 فَرَحَةٌ joy
 مُفَرِّحٌ joyous, delightful

ك ب ر

يَكْبُرُ – كَبَرَ to grow older; to become or be great; to augment
 يُكَبِّرُ – كَبَّرَ to make greater or bigger, to enlarge or magnify
 يَتَكَبَّرُ – تَكَبَّرَ to be proud or haughty; to be overbearing
 كِبَرٌ greatness, importance; pride, arrogance
 (كِبَارٌ / كُبْرَاءُ) كَبِيرٌ big, great, spacious, significant; old
 (كَبِيرَاتٌ / كِبَائِرُ) كَبِيرَةٌ a great sin or offence; atrocious
 كِبْرِيَاءُ glory, magnificence; pride, arrogance
 تَكْبِيرٌ increase, enlargement; saying اللهُ أَكْبَرُ, Allah is great
 تَكَبُّرٌ / تَكَاَبُرٌ pride, presumption, arrogance
 مُتَكَبِّرٌ proud, haughty

ك ر م

يَكْرُمُ – كَرَّمَ to be noble or generous; to be precious
 يُكْرِّمُ – كَرَّمَ to honour, revere, or venerate
 يُكْرِمُ – أَكْرَمَ to honour, to treat with reverence; to show hospitality
 يَتَكَرَّمُ – تَكَرَّمَ to feign generosity; to be noble; to be friendly; to present or bestow
 (كُرُومٌ) كَرْمٌ vineyard; grapevine
 كَرَمٌ nobility of nature; generosity, kindness (also a boy's name)
 كَرَامَةٌ honour, dignity, nobility
 (كُرْمَاءُ / كِرَامٌ) كَرِيمٌ noble, distinguished; generous, liberal (also a boy's name in the singular)
 (كَرَائِمٌ) كَرِيمَةٌ precious thing; valuable; daughter
 تَكْرِيمٌ honouring; honour, tribute
 إِكْرَامٌ honour, respect, tribute
 (إِكْرَامِيَّةٌ) إِكْرَامِيَّاتٌ bonus, tip

مُكْرَمٌ honoured, revered
مَكَّةُ الْمُكْرَمَةِ venerable Mecca

ك ر ه

يَكْرَهُ - كَرَهُ to dislike, hate, or loathe
يُكْرِهُ - كَرَهُ to make someone hate; to arouse aversion
كُرْهُ / كَرَاهِيَةٌ hatred, hate, dislike
كُرْهُ النِّسَاءِ misogyny
جَرَائِمُ الْكِرَاهِيَةِ hate crimes
كَرِيهُ unpleasant, disagreeable, offensive
مَكْرُوهٌ detested, odious, loathsome

ل ط ف

يَلْطِفُ - لَطَفَ to be kind or friendly; to be thin or delicate; to be graceful
يُطْفِئُ - لَطَّفَ to make mild, soft, or gentle; to moderate; to diminish or reduce
يَتَلَطَّفُ - تَلَطَّفَ to be moderated; to be polite; to be tender or affectionate; to do
in secret
يَسْتَلْطِفُ - اسْتَلْطَفَ to find pretty, sweet, or pleasant
لُطْفٌ kindness, benevolence, gentleness
لُطَافَةٌ charm, politeness, refinement; benevolence
(لُطَافٌ / لُطَافٌ) لَطِيفٌ fine, delicate; agreeable, nice

م ر ح

يَمْرَحُ - مَرَحَ to be cheerful or lively
مَرَحٌ cheerful; joy, glee (also a girl's name)

م ق ت

يَمْقُتُ - مَقَّتَ to detest or hate
يُيَمِّقُ - مَقَّتَ to make hateful or loathsome
مَقْتٌ hatred, aversion, disgust
مَقْوُوتٌ / مَقِيْتُ detested, odious, loathsome

م ك ر

يَمَكُرُ - مَكَرَ to deceive, delude, cheat, or dupe
يُمَاكِرُ - مَاكَرَ to try to deceive
مَكْرٌ cunning; deception, trickery

مَكَارٌ cunning, sly, shrewd
 (مَكْرَة) مَكِرٌ cunning, sly, shrewd

م ل ح

يَمْلَحُ – مَلَحٌ to be or become salty; to be beautiful, elegant, or nice
 يَمْلِحُ – مَلَحٌ to season with salt
 (أَمْلَاحٌ) مِلْحٌ salt; gunpowder; wit
 مَالِحٌ / مِلْجِيٌّ salty
 (مُلْحَةٌ) مُلْحَةٌ anecdote, funny story, witticism
 مَلَاخَةٌ beauty, elegance; kindness
 مَلَاخَةٌ navigation
 مِلُوْحَةٌ saltiness
 (مِلَاحٌ) مَلِيحٌ handsome, beautiful, pleasant; salty
 مَالِحٌ salty

م ل ل

يَمَلُّ – مَلٌ to be tired of or bored; to become fed up
 يُمِلُّ – أَمَلٌ to be tiresome or boring; to annoy or irritate
 يَتَمَلَّلُ – تَمَلَّلٌ to be bored or fed up; to embrace a religion
 (مِلَّةٌ) مِلَّةٌ religion, denomination, faith
 (مَلَالٌ) مَلَلٌ boredom, ennui
 مُمِلٌّ tedious, boring

ن ب ه

يُنَبِّهُ – نَبَّهٌ to be well-known or famous; to observe or take notice
 يُنَبِّهُ – نَبَّهٌ to warn; to inform or show; to waken (from sleep)
 يَتَنَبَّهُ – تَنَبَّهٌ to wake up; to alert; to notice or become aware
 يُنَتَّبِعُ – إِنْتَبَهٌ to notice or pay attention; to understand or realise
 نُبْهٌ insight, perception, acumen
 تَنَبُّهُ awakening, alertness
 إِنْتِبَاهٌ attention, vigilance, prudence, care
 (مُنْبَهَاتٌ) مُنْبَهَةٌ awakening, alerting; alarm clock; stimulant

ن ج ب

يَنْجُبُ – نَجَبٌ to be noble, distinguished, or generous
 يُنْجِبُ – أَنْجَبٌ to be noble, distinguished, or generous; to give birth

نَجَبٌ / نَجَبَةٌ noble, generous, magnanimous

نَجَابَةٌ nobility, excellence, superiority

(نَجَبٌ / نَجَبَاءُ) نَجِيبٌ noble, aristocratic, excellent (also a boy's name)

ن ذ ل

يَنْذُلُ – نَذَلٌ to be vile, base, or despicable

(أَنْذَالَ / تُذُولُ) نَذْلٌ vile, mean; simpleton; coward

(نُذْلَاءُ / نِذَالٌ) نَذِيلٌ base, mean, vile, depraved; coward

نَذَالَةٌ depravity; cowardice

ن ع م

يَنْعُمُ – نَعْمٌ to live in comfort; to be happy; to enjoy or savour

يُنَعِّمُ – نَعَمٌ to smooth, soften, or pamper; to pulverise or make (sth) into a powder

يُنْعِمُ – أَنْعَمَ to make good, comfortable, or pleasant; to bestow favours

نَعَمْ yes, indeed

(أَنْعَامٌ) نَعَمٌ livestock

(نِعَمٌ / أَنْعَمَ) نِعْمَةٌ favour, benefit, blessing

(نَعَائِمٌ) نَعَامٌ ostrich

نَعِيمٌ comfort, ease, happiness

نُعُومَةٌ softness, tenderness, fineness

نَاعِمٌ gentle, soft, tender, fine

ن م م

يَنْمُ – نَمٌّ to betray, reveal, or show; to sow dissension

نَمٌّ slander, backbiting

نَمَّامٌ gossip, slanderer; informer

(نَمَائِمٌ) نَمِيمَةٌ slander, defamation, backbiting

ه د أ

يَهْدَأُ – هَدَأٌ to be calm, quiet, or tranquil

يُهْدِئُ – هَدَأٌ to calm, pacify, soothe, or tranquilise

هُدُوءٌ peace, calm, tranquility

هَادِئٌ quiet, calm, tranquil, peaceful

ه ز أ

يَهْزَأُ – هَزَأَ to jeer, sneer, mock, or ridicule
يَتَهَرَّأُ – تَهَرَّأَ to deride or mock
يَسْتَهْزِئُ – اسْتَهْزَأَ to deride or mock
إِسْتِهْزَاءٌ ridicule, derision, scorn
بِإِسْتِهْزَاءٍ mockingly
هَازِيٌّ / مُسْتَهْزِئٌ someone who mocks, mocker

ه ز ل

يَهْزُلُ – هَزَلَ to joke or jest; to be lean or skinny
يُتَهَرَّلُ – هَرَلَ to waste away; to enervate
يُهَازِلُ – هَازَلَ to joke, mock, or jest
هَزْلٌ joking, jesting, fun
هَزِيلٌ (هَزَلِيٌّ) lean, skinny, emaciated
مَهْرَلَةٌ (مَهْرَلَاتٌ / مَهَارِلٌ) comedy³

ه ن أ

يَهْنَأُ – هَنَأَ to be beneficial, wholesome, or healthy
يُهْنِئُ – هَنَأَ to congratulate or felicitate; to gladden or delight
يَتَهَنَّأُ – تَهَنَّأَ to enjoy or take pleasure
هَنَاءٌ / هَنَاءَةٌ pleasure, happiness, delight
تَهْنِئَةٌ (تَهَانٍ / تَهَانُؤُ / تَهْنِئَاتٌ) congratulations, felicitation

ه و ر

يَهْوِرُ – هَارَ to topple, demolish, or destroy; to be destroyed
يُهَوَّرُ – هَوَّرَ to endanger, jeopardise, or imperil
يَتَهَوَّرُ – تَهَوَّرَ to be destroyed; to collapse or crash down; to elapse (time)
هَوْرٌ (أَهْوَارٌ) lake
تَهْوَرٌ carelessness, hastiness, rashness
مُتَهَوِّرٌ reckless, hasty, irresponsible
إِنْهِيَارٌ crash, collapse, breakdown

ه و ن

يَهْوَنُ – هَانَ to be or become easy; to be of little importance
يُهَوَّنُ – هَوَّنَ to make easy or facilitate; to minimise or belittle

34 Family and Feelings

يُهِنُّ أَهَانٌ – to despise; to humiliate or demean

يَسْتَهِنُّ إِسْتِهَانٌ – to consider easy; to undervalue; to misunderstand or misjudge;
to disdain or despise

هُوْنٌ ease, leisure, convenience

هَيِّنٌ (هَيِّنُونَ) easy; insignificant, negligible

أَهْوَنٌ easier; smaller; more comfortable

إِهَانَةٌ an insult; abuse, contempt

ه ي م

يَهِيْمُ هَامٌ – to fall or be in love; to be enthusiastic or ecstatic

يُهِيمُ هَيِّمٌ – to confuse, bewilder, or mystify; to infatuate or captivate

هُيَامٌ passionate love; burning thirst

هُيْمَانٌ madly in love

و د د

يَوْدُ وَدٌّ – to love or like; to want or wish

يَتَوَدَّدُ تَوَدَّدٌ – to show love or affection; to flatter; to ingratiate oneself; to attract

يَتَوَادَّدُ تَوَادَّدٌ – to love each other, to be on friendly terms

وُدٌّ / مَوَدَّةٌ affection, love, friendship

وُدِّيٌّ friendly, amicable

وَدَادٌ love; friendship (also a girl's name)

وَدُوْدٌ affectionate; devoted, fond, friendly

و ع ي

يَعِي وَعَى – to hold, comprise, or contain; to remember; to perceive

يُوعِي وَعَى – to warn or caution

يَتَوَعَّى تَوَعَّى – to act with caution or prudence

وَعْيٌ awareness, consciousness, attention

وِعَاءٌ (أَوْعِيَّةٌ) container, vessel

وَاعٍ attentive, careful, conscious

و ق ح

يَقْحُ وَقَحٌ – to be shameless, impudent, or insolent

يَتَوَقَّحُ تَوَقَّحٌ – to behave impudently