Arabic B1, lesson 5: form IV (أَفْعَلَ)

أَدْخَلَ he put in	أَخْرَجَ he took out	أَرْسَلَ he sent
رِسالَة letter, message	أَحْسَنَ he did well	أَعْلَمَ he informed
ظَرْف envelope	وَرَقَة sheet of paper	حَقيبَة bag
خَبَر		

news

أَرْسَلَتْ سَمِيرَةُ رِسالَةً إِلى صَديقَتِها.

أَخْرَجَتْ مِنَ الحَقيبَةِ وَرَقَةً وَأَدْخَلَتْها في الظَّرْفِ.

ثُمَّ أَعْلَمَتْ أُمَّها بِالخَبَرِ.

فَقالَتِ الأُمُّ: أَحْسَنْتِ يا بُنَيَّتي.

▶ **Show the translation**

Form IV is written أَفْعَلَ: add a **cutting hamza (أَ)** at the start, with no doubling or lengthening. Example: خَرَجَ (to go out) → أَخْرَجَ (to take out).

Main meaning: it **makes an intransitive verb transitive** (دَخَلَ to enter → أَدْخَلَ to put in; نَزَلَ to go down → أَنْزَلَ to bring down) or means “to inform” (أَعْلَمَ). It can also express manner: أَحْسَنَ (to do well).

Present: يُفْعِلُ (damma on the prefix, the hamza disappears): يُخْرِجُ. Verbal noun: إِفْعال (إِخْراج, إِرْسال, إِدْخال, إِحْسان). Participles: مُفْعِل (active) and مُفْعَل (passive).

Note: in the present the hamza is no longer written; in the past and the verbal noun it is a hamza that is always pronounced, even in mid-sentence.

Form IV: the forms to know

Root	past	present	verbal noun	active part.
ر س ل	أَرْسَلَ	يُرْسِلُ	إِرْسال	مُرْسِل
خ ر ج	أَخْرَجَ	يُخْرِجُ	إِخْراج	مُخْرِج
د خ ل	أَدْخَلَ	يُدْخِلُ	إِدْخال	مُدْخِل
ع ل م	أَعْلَمَ	يُعْلِمُ	إِعْلام	مُعْلِم
ح س ن	أَحْسَنَ	يُحْسِنُ	إِحْسان	مُحْسِن

Write the present of each form IV verb.

أَرْسَلَ — …choose

أَخْرَجَ	…choose
أَدْخَلَ	…choose
أَعْلَمَ	…choose
أَحْسَنَ	…choose

Check Start again

Write three sentences with أَرْسَلَ, أَخْرَجَ and أَدْخَلَ in the past, then put them in the present.

Previous lesson · **Back to the list** **Next lesson**

See also

Arabic B1 test: 20 questions

Previous