

العربية / English

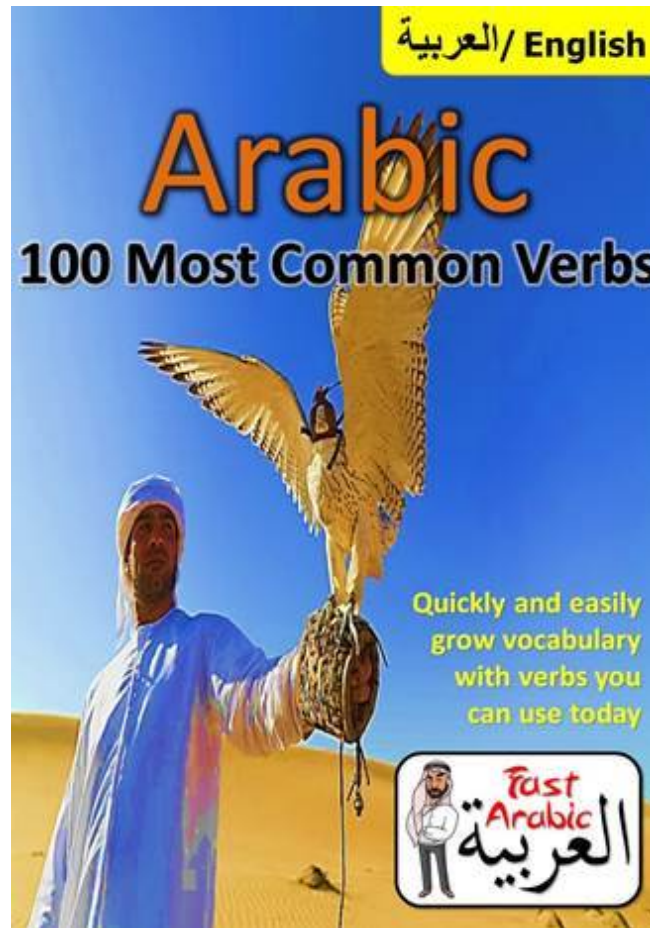
Arabic

100 Most Common Verbs

Quickly and easily
grow vocabulary
with verbs you
can use today



Arabic Verbs: 100 Most Common & Useful Verbs You Should Know Now
Fast Arabic to Enrich your Language Now



*The fastest resources available to
grow your Arabic vocabulary now!*

Bilingual Edition
Arabic/English Side-by-Side

Fast Arabic Series
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Introduction

Welcome to the fastest resources available to grow your Arabic vocabulary now. This bilingual book attempts to identify the most common high-frequency Arabic verbs to enhance your language in the fastest way possible. Verbs are the key to unlocking the Arabic language. These top 100 verbs are used in almost every conversation.

1 1. To Be

2 كان - يكون (كون)

3 kaana - yakuunu (koon; a universe)

4



Each verb is displayed with the following information (as shown above): **1**) the English translation; **2**) the root, the third-person masculine past tense form, and the verbal noun in parenthesis; **3**) phonetic spelling, and an English translation of the verbal noun; **4**) a picture to aid in memorization and understanding.

In this deluxe bilingual edition, learn the most common and high frequency Arabic verbs quickly. These verbs will boost your language skills, and instantly build rapport and understanding with native Arabic speakers.

In fact, many of these verbs span across dialects. Because the Arabic language is built on thousands of verb roots, it is critical to master the most common verbs in the language. This book will focus on the high frequency verbs that are shared across the Arabic speaking world, regardless of dialect.

Students that are beginning to learn Arabic can use these verbs as a bridge to quickly build a foundation of high frequency verbs to use in their studies and initial conversations. Instructors can use these to inspire confidence and progress in their students. The more advanced students can most quickly absorb the lists, solidifying their vocabulary by scores of high frequency verbs in record time.

Students traditionally discover the high frequency verbs one by one during classes and study. Now with *Arabic Verbs: 100 Most Common & Useful Verbs You Should Know Now* you

can rapidly speed up learning significantly.

Fast Arabic

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Pronunciation Guide

ا	ā	long <a> sound like in the word “sad”
ب	b	 sound in the word “bread”
ت	t	<t> sound in “tennis” or “terrific”
ث	th	<th> sound in “three”
ج	j	<j> sound in the word “James”
ح	H	deeper <H> sound from throat, like in the word “Horace”
خ	kh	made at top of throat, the <kh> sound in “lochness monster”
د	d	<d> sound, as in the word “doctor”
ذ	dh	the <th> sound in “that”, almost like a “dh” sound
ر	r	the <r> sound in “rapid”, and often rolled like Spanish
ز	z	<z> like the word “zebra”
س	s	<s> like the word “silly”
ش	sh	<sh> like the word “should”
ص	S	deeper <S> sound, like the word “sun” or “saw”
ض	D	deeper <D> sound, like the sound from “dawd”
ط	T	deeper <T> sound, like the sound from “taught”
ظ	DH	deeper <DH> sound, like the sound from “thy” or “thou”
ع	3	the <ein> sound, like the beginning of the word “ <u>E</u> instein”
غ	gh	same as <ein>, except with gargle sound “ <u>Gh</u> -Einstein”
ف	f	<f> as in “Frank”
ق	q	<q> sound like the word “queen”
ك	k	<k> sound in the word “kabob”
ل	l	<l> sound in the word “lamb”
م	m	<m> sound in the word “mat”
ن	n	<n> sound in the word “night”
ه	h	<h> sound in the word “hat”
و	w	when short, <w> sound in the word “witch”
و	ū	when long, <oo> sound word “zoom”
ي	y	when short, <y> sound in the word “yes”
ي	I	when long, <ee> sound in the word “bee”
ء	'	glottal stop, like the ‘uh’ sound in ‘uh oh’

1. To Be

كان - يكون (كون)

kaana - yakuunu (koon; a universe)



Kaana is not used in the present tense, as it is implied. However, the verb is essential for the past and future tenses.

2. To Do; To Make

فعل - يفعل (فعل)

fa3ala - yaf3alu (fa3l; an act)



3. To Work

عمل - يعمل (عمل)

3amala - ya3milu (3amal; an action, work)



4. To Bring; To Fetch

أحضر - يحضر (احضار)

aHDara - yuHDiru (iHDaar; getting)



5. To Take

أخذ – يأخذ (أخذ)

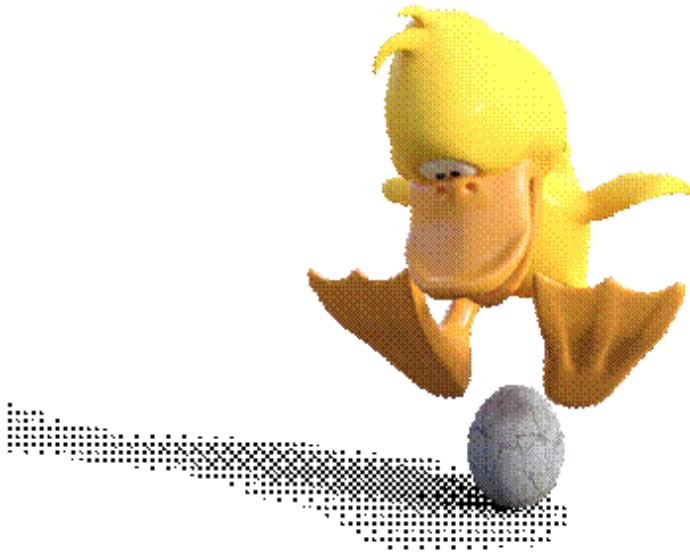
akhadha – ya'khadhu (akhdh; taking)



6. To Put

وضع - يضع (وضع)

waDa3a - yaDa3u (waD3; a situation, status)



7. To Become

أصبح - يصبح (اصباح)

aSbaHa - yuSbiHu (iSbaaH; becoming)



8. To Change

غَيَّرَ - يَغَيِّرُ (تَغْيِيرًا)

ghayyara - yughayyiru (taghyiir; a change)



9. To Count

عَدَّ - يَعِدُّ (عَدَّ)

3adda - ya3uddu (3add; counting)



10. To Go

ذهب - يذهب (ذهب) إلى

dhahaba - yadhabu (dhahaab; going) + illa



11. To Walk

مشى - يمشى (مشى)

masha - yamshi (mashi; walking)



12. To Run; To Conduct

جرى - يجري (جري)

jara - yajri (jary; running)



13. To Come

جاء - يجىء (المجىء)

jaa'a - yajii'u (al-maj'; coming)

أتى - يأتي (الاتيان)

ata - yaa'ti (al-atiyan; coming)



14. To Return

رجع - يرجع (رجوع) إلى

3adda - ya3uddu (3add; returning) + illa

عاد - يعود (عودة) إلى

3aada - ya3uudu (3awda; a return) + illa



15. To Arrive

وصل - يصل (وصول) إلى

waSala - yaSilu (wuSuul; an arrival, access) + illa



16. To Sit

جلس - يجلس (جلوس)

jalasa - yajlisu (juluus; seating)



17. To Get Up, to Rise, to Conduct

قام - يقوم (قيام) + ب

qaama - yaquumu (qiyaam; undertaking) + bi



18. To Place/Locate, To Sign, To Fall

وقع - يقع (وقوع)

waqa3a - yaqa3u (wuquu3; an incident, falling)



19. To Fall

سقط - يسقط (سقوط)

saqaTa - yasquTu (suquuT; falling, a drop-off)



20. To Rise, To Go Up

طلع - يطلع (طلوع)

Tala3a - yaTla3u (Tuluu3; a rise, rising)



21. To Decrease, To Go Down, To Land

نزل - ينزل (نزول)

nazila - yanzilu (nuzuul; decreasing, a descent/landing)



22. To Cook

طبخ - يطبخ (طبخ)

Tabakh - yaTbukhu (Tabkh; cooking)



23. To Eat

أكل - يأكل (أكل)

akala - yaa'kulu (akl; eating)



24. To Drink

شرب – يشرب (شرب)

shariba - yashrabu (shurb; drinking, a drink)



25. To Wake Up

صحى - يصحو (صحو)

SaHa - yaSHu (SaHw; waking, awareness)

استيقظ - يستيقظ (استيقاظ)

istayqaZa - yastayqiZu (istiiqaaZ; waking)



26. To Sleep

نام - ينام (نوم)

naama - yanaamu (nawm; sleep, sleeping)



27. To Wash

غسل - يغسل (غسل)

ghasala - yaghsilu (ghasl; washing)



28. To Clean

نظف - ينظف (تنظيف)

naZZafa - yunaZZifu (tanZiif; cleaning)



29. To Study

درس - يدرس (دراسة)

darasa - yadrusu (diraasa; a study/survey)



30. To Learn

تَعَلَّمَ – يَتَعَلَّمُ (تَعَلَّمَ)

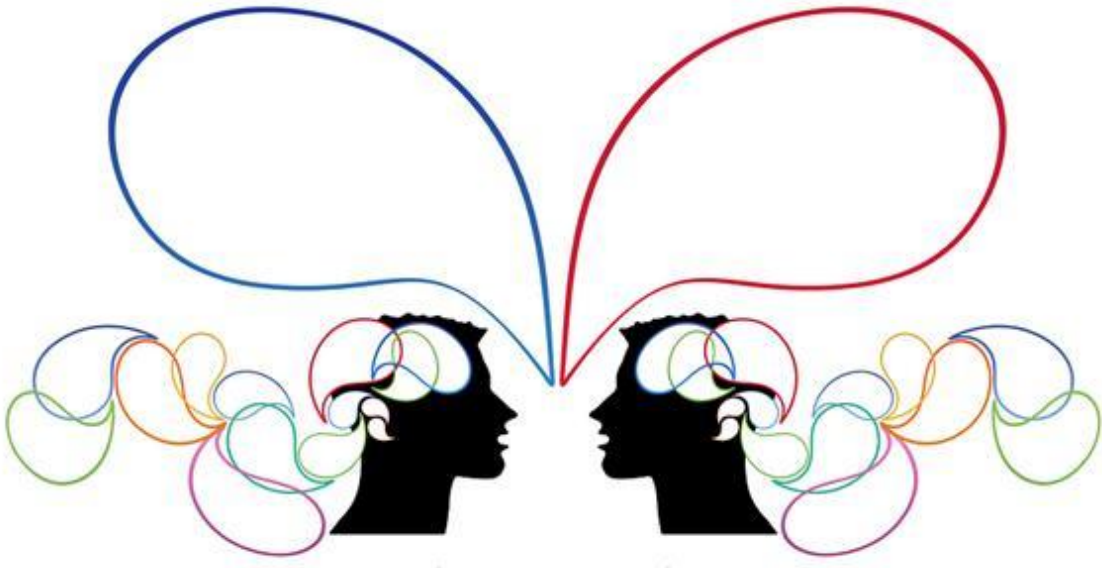
ta3allama - yata3allamu (ta3allum; learning, education)



31. To Understand

فهم - يفهم (فهم)

fahima - yafhamu (fahm; understanding)



32. To Know

عرف - يعرف (معرفة)

3arafa - ya3rifu (ma3rifa; knowledge)



33. To Remember

تذکر - يتذکر (تذکر)

tadhakkara - yatadhakkaru (tadhakkur; recall, recollection)



34. To Forget

نسي - ينسى (نسي)

nasiya - yansaa (nasi; forgetting)



35. To Describe

وصف - يصف (وصف)

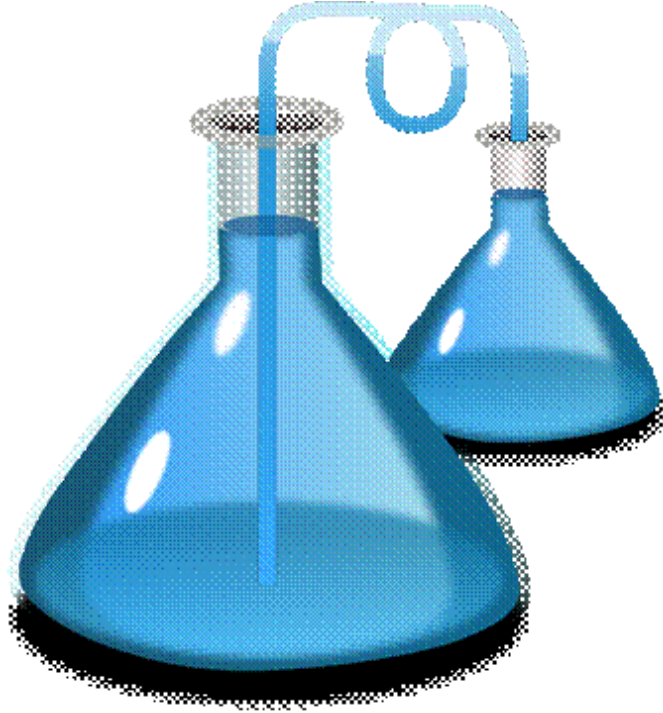
waSafa - yaSifu (waSf; description)



36. To Try, To Test

جَرِّبْ - يَجْرِبُ (تَجْرِبُ)

jarraba - yujarribu (tajriib; an experiment)



37. To Try, To Attempt

حاول - يحاول (محاولة) أن

Haawala - yuHaawilu (muHaawala; an attempt) + an



38. To Be Able, Can

قدر - يقدر (قدرة) أن

qadara - yaqdiru (qudra; ability/capacity) + an

استطاع - يستطيع (استطاعة) أن

istaTaa3a - yastaTii3u (istiTaa3a; capacity) + an



39. To Read

قرأ - يقرأ (قراءة)

qara'a - yaqra' (qiraa'a; reading)



40. To Write

كتب – يكتب (كتابة)

kataba - yaktubu (kitaaba; writing)



41. To Translate

ترجم - يترجم (ترجمة)

tarjama - yutarjimu (tarjama; a translation)



42. To Talk

تَكَلَّمَ - يَتَكَلَّمُ (كَلَامٌ | تَكَلَّمَ)

takallama - yatakallamu (kalaam/takallum; speech, words)

تَحَدَّثَ - يَتَحَدَّثُ (تَحَدَّثَ)

taHaddatha - yataHaddathu (taHadduth; talk)



43. To Say, To Tell

قال - يقول (قول) / لـ

qaala - yaquulu (qawl; saying) + li



44. To Ask, To Question

سأل - يسأل (سؤال)

sa'ala - yas'alu (su'aal; a question)



45. To Request

طلب - يطلب (طلب)

Talaba - yaTlubu (Talab; a request/demand)



46. To Answer, To Reply

أجاب - يجيب (اجابة) على

ajaaba - yujiibu (ijaaba; an answer) + 3ala



47. To Respond

رَدّ - يرُدّ (رَدّ) على

radda - yarudd (radd; a response/reply) + 3ala



48. To Thank

شكر - يشكر (شكر)

shakara - yashkuru (shukr; thanks/gratitude)



49. To Complain

شكى - يشكو (شكوى) من

shaka - yashku (shakwa; a complaint) + min



50. To Promise

وعد - يعد (وعدا) بـ

wa3ada - ya3idu (wa3d; a promise) + bi



51. To See

رأى - يرى (رؤية)

ra'a - yara (ru'ya; vision/seeing)



52. To Look At

نظر - ينظر (نظر) إلى

naDHara - yanDHuru (naDHar; consideration) + illa



53. To Look For, To Search For

بَحْتٌ - يَبْحِثُ (بَحْتٌ) عَنِ

baHatha - yabHathu (baHth; a search) + 3an



54. To Find

وجد - يجد (وجود)

wajada - yajidu (wujuud; existence/presence)



55. To Lose Something

ضَيَعَ - يَضِيعُ (تَضِييع)

Dayya3a - yuDayyi3u (taDyii3; losing)



56. To Organize

نظم - ينظم (تنظيم)

naDHama - yunaDHimu (tanDHiim; group/organization)



57. To Tidy Up, To Organize

رَتَّبَ - يَرْتَّبُ (ترتيب)

rattaba - yurattibu (tartiib; an arrangement)



58. To Smoke

دُخْنٌ - يَدُخِّنُ (تَدْخِينُ)

dakhana - yudakhinu (tadkhiin; smoking)



59. To Happen, To Take Place



Hadatha - yaHduthu (Huduuth; an incident)



Car Accident, Clash, Rome, Highway

60. To Watch



shaahada - yushaahidu (mushaahada; an observation)



Late Stage, Character, Child, Boy, Rear View

61. To Hear



sami3a - yasma3u (sam3/samaa3a; hearing)



Ear, Auricle, Listen, Hearing, Sensory Organ

62. To Listen to



istama3a - yastami3u (istimaa3; listening) + illa



Sculpture, Statue, Landmark, Symbol, Architecture

63. To Give



a3aTa - ya3aTi (i3Taa' ; giving)



Hand, Gift, Bouquet, Congratulation, Love, Give, Fence

64. To Carry



Hamala - yaHmilu (Haml; a load, pregnancy)



Stormtrooper, Lego, Stretcher, Litter, Pram, Healthcare

65. To Love, To Like



aHabba - yuHibbu (Hubb; love)



Heart, Card, Pastels, Figure, Valentine'S Day, Love

66. To Hate



kariha - yakrahu (karh/karaaha; hate)



War, Soldiers, Warrior, Paratroopers, Explosion, Guns

67. To Be Born



wulida - yuuladu (wilaada; a birth, delivery)



Hands, Handyman, Son, Bebe, Small, Beauty, Child

68. To Live



3aasha - ya3iishu (ma3iisha; living)



Freedom, Jump, Reach, Silhouettes, Young, People, Grass

69. To Live (in a place)



sakana - yaskunu (sakan; residence) + fii



Home, Building, Residence, Architecture

70. To Die



maata - yamuutu (moot; death)



Death, Halloween, Skeleton, Undead, Zombie, Monster

71. To Pass Away, To Die



tuwuffiya - yutawaffayu (wafaah; death)



Grave, Stones, Creepy, Horror, Cemetery, Tomb

72. To Wait



intaDHara - yantaDHiru (intiDHaar; waiting)



Bus Stop, Bus, Waiting, John Cleese, Worry, Worried

73. To Buy



ishtara - yashtari (shiraa' ; a purchase)



Adult, Bag, Bags, Buy, Buyer, Consumer,
Customer, Cute

74. To Sell



baa3a - yabii3u (bii3; a sale, selling)



Acrylic Painting, Women Selling Fish, Creative

75. To Pay, To Push



dafa3a - yadfa3u (daf3; a payment, a push)



Money, Card, Business, Credit Card, Pay, Shopping

76. To Open



fataHa - yaftaHu (fatH; opening)



Chest, Treasure Chest, Middle Ages, Historically

77. To Close



ghalaqa - yaghliq (ghalq; closing)



Door, Blue, Rusty, Entrance, Architecture, Wood, Old

78. To Begin, To Start



bada'a - yabda'u (bad' ; a start)



Spot, Runs, Start, La, Stadion, Jogging, Games, Sprint

79. To End



intaha - yantahi (intihaa' ; an ending, expiration)



The Road To The Sea, Train Route, End Of The Trip

80. To Stop, To Stand Up



waqafa - yaqifu (waqf/wuquuf; stopping, a stand)



Non Smoking, Cigarette Box, Cigarettes, Hands, Reject

81. To Finish



khallaSa - yukhalliSu (takhliiS; clearance)



Giro, Italia, Cycling, Italy, Finish, Winner, Race

82. To Play



la3aba - yal3ibu (li3b; playing, a game)



Ice Skating, Ice-Skating, Skating, Figure Skating

83. To Use



istakhdama - yastakhdimu (istikhdaam; utilization, using)



ista3mala - yasta3milu (isti3maal; a use, using)



Businesswoman, Connection, Interaction, Internet

84. To Enter

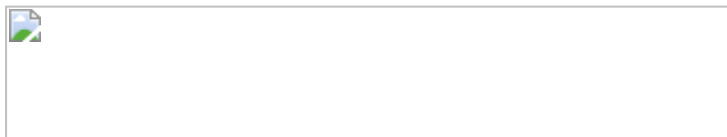


dakhala - yadkhulu (dukhuul; an entrance)



Sea Cave, Entrance, Window, Sea, Nature, Landscape

85. To Go Out, To Exit



kharaja - yakhruju (khuruuj; an exit)



Abandoned, Architecture, Building, Dark, Decay, Dirty

86. To Leave, To Depart



ghaadara - yughaadiru (mughaadara; a departure)



Military Men, Departing, Service, Uniform, Packs

87. To Ride (in car, bike, etc.)



rakiba - yarkabu (rukuub; a ride, riding)



Motorcycle Racer, Racing, Race, Speed, Bike, Motorbike

88. To Send



arsala - yursilu (irsaal; sending)



Package, Made, Packaging, Send, Cardboard Box

89. To Receive



istalama - yastalimu (istilaam; a receipt, receiving)



90. To Think (about something)



fakkara - yufakkiru (tafkiir; thinking)



Light Bulb, Current, Light, Glow, Glow Lamp, Filament

91. To Think (that)



DHanna - yaDHunnu (DHann; thinking) + anna



Animal, Ape, Black, Clever, Face, Hands, Intelligence

92. To Believe (that)



i3taqada - ya3taqidu (i3tiqaad; a belief) + anna

Cemetery, Grave, Tombstone, Figure, Angel, Tomb Figure



93. To Need (something)



iHtaaja - yaHtaaju (iHtiyaaj; a need) + Illa



Hands, Toddler Hand, Child'S Hand, Small Fist

94. To Want (to)



araada - yuriidu (iraada; a will) + an



Girl, Man, Woman, Face, Light, Shadow, View

95. To Succeed



najaHa - yanjaHu (najaaH; success)



Backcountry Skiing, Summit, Mountaineering

96. To Fail



fashila - yafshalu (fashal; failure)



Fail, Water, Wake-Board, Drop, Young, Sky, Wash

97. To Fly



taar – yeteer (tayaran; flying)



Seagull, Sky, Fly, Bird, Nature, Blue, Freedom, Wing

98. To Help



saa3d – yusa'idu (musa'da; helping, help)



Michelangelo, Abstract, Boy, Child, Adult, Background

99. To Build



bana – yabni (bany; building)



Sandburg, Art, Sand Sculpture, Sculpture, Sand, Statue

100. To Win



faza – yafuzu (fawz; winning, a victory)



Youth, Active, Jump, Happy, Sunrise, Silhouettes, Two

For additional resources visit www.FastArabic.com

