

Verbs are action words that describe a state of being - running, being, living, dying, anything and everything in-between.

Most languages have irregular verbs, such as the verb 'to be' in English. We say 'I am' and 'She is' and 'They are' without even thinking about the fact that words like 'am' 'is' 'are' and even 'to be' are totally different words that in no way resemble one another.

Arabic won't do you like that! Every verb has a core 'word' or 'root' and 'pattern' that stays exactly the same, no matter who you're talking about. Once you memorize the basic verb conjugations, you know all of the verb conjugations for every verb in Arabic. Every. Single. Verb.

### المضارع - present tense

This chart below shows the verb conjugations for present tense in Arabic. The blank is to fill in any verb on earth in Arabic. The second one is seeing the verb conjugation in action.

If you know this chart, you can conjugate every verb in Arabic! There are no irregular verbs.

	Plural		Single	
نَحْبُ _____	نَحْنُ	أَحِبُّ _____	أَنَا	1st Person (me/I/us/we)
تَحِبُّونَ تَحِبُّوا تَحِبُّونَ تَحِبُّوا	أَنْتُمْ	تَحِبُّ _____	أَنْتَ	2nd Person (m.) (you)

		أَنْتِ أَنْتِ أَنْتِ أَنْتِ	2nd Person (f.) (you)
يَنْ يَنْ يَحِبُّونَ يَحِبُّوا	هُمْ	يَنْ يَحِبُّ	3rd Person (m.) (he/him/they)
		تَنْ تَحِبُّ	3rd Person (f.) (she/her)

You may have noticed that for أَنْتِ أَنْتِ and هُمْ there are two choices - either وَن or وَا for the ending for هُمْ and أَنْتِ and أَنْتِ or يَنْ for the ending for أَنْتِ.

When do you use which one?

Use the endings with the ن when the verb is at the start of the sentence, or only the noun comes before it:

هل أَنْتِ تحبين فلافل؟

هل انتت وسامر ومحمد تحبون فلافل؟

هل سامر ومحمد وجسيكا يحبون فلافل؟

But when there is an أَنْ or other particles or verbs in front, it takes the other ending. See the difference between the verbs حَب and أَكَل below:

هل أنت تحبين أن تأكلي فلافل؟  
 هل انت وسامر ومحمد تحبون أن تأكلوا فلافل؟  
 هل سامر ومحمد وجسيكا يحبون أن يأكلوا فلافل؟

But wait! There's more!

Here is a chart of all verb conjugations using the word كُتِبَ 'to write'. Note the color coding!

## المضارع

	Plural		Dual (2 people)		Single	
	نَحْنُ			أَنَا	1st Person	
تَكْتُبُونَ تَكْتُبُوا	أَنْتُمْ	تَكْتُبَانِ تَكْتُبَا	أَنْتُمَا	تَكْتُبُ	أَنْتَ	2nd Person (m.)
تَكْتُبْنَ	أَنْتُنَّ	تَكْتُبَانِ تَكْتُبَا	أَنْتُمَا	تَكْتُبِينَ تَكْتُبِي	أَنْتِ	2nd Person (f.)
يَكْتُبُونَ يَكْتُبُوا	هُمْ	يَكْتُبَانِ يَكْتُبَا	هُمَا	يَكْتُبُ	هُوَ	3rd Person (m.)
يَكْتُبْنَ	هُنَّ	يَكْتُبَانِ يَكْتُبَا	هُمَا	تَكْتُبُ	هِيَ	3rd Person (f.)

In Arabic dialects, a prefix is added to denote a continuous or regularly occurring action. In Egyptian, Levantine and other dialects this prefix is ب

بأروح الجامعة كل يوم جمعة.

I go to the university every Friday.

When the ب is added, sometimes the أ drops for أنا

بحبّ فلافل.

I love falafel.

In Levantine dialect, an عم can be used in addition to or in place of the ب

عم باروح الجامعة كل يوم جمعة.

I go to the university every Friday.

In Moroccan dialect, a prefix ت or ك is added to denote a continuous or regularly occurring action. The 1st person plural takes the وا ending, like the other plural verb patterns.

تاروح الجامعة كل يوم جمعة.

كاروح الجامعة كل يوم جمعة.

I go to the university every Friday.