

# دخول الفاء على جواب الشرط

جَازِمٌ is أَداةُ الشرطِ even if مَجْرُومٌ once the verb is preceded with فَ, its verb will not be

If you travel, I will (also) travel

مَرْفُوعٌ

مَجْرُومٌ

أَدَاةُ الشرطِ، جَازِمٌ، تَجْزِمُ فِعْلَيْنِ

فَ تَسَافِرُ

In this case, the whole الشرطِ جَوَابِ is said to be فِي مَحَلِّ جَزْمٍ

If, in the above example, was not used in the الشرطِ جَوَابِ, it will cause فَ to be dropped, which will result in the verb in الشرطِ جَوَابِ to be مَجْرُومٌ, as shown below:

If you travel, I (will also) travel

مَجْرُومٌ

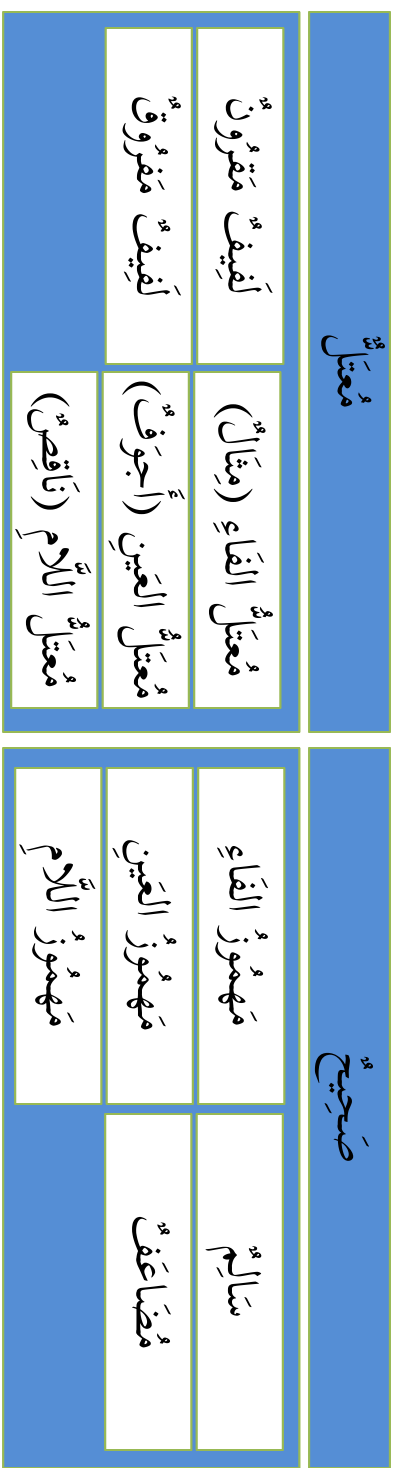
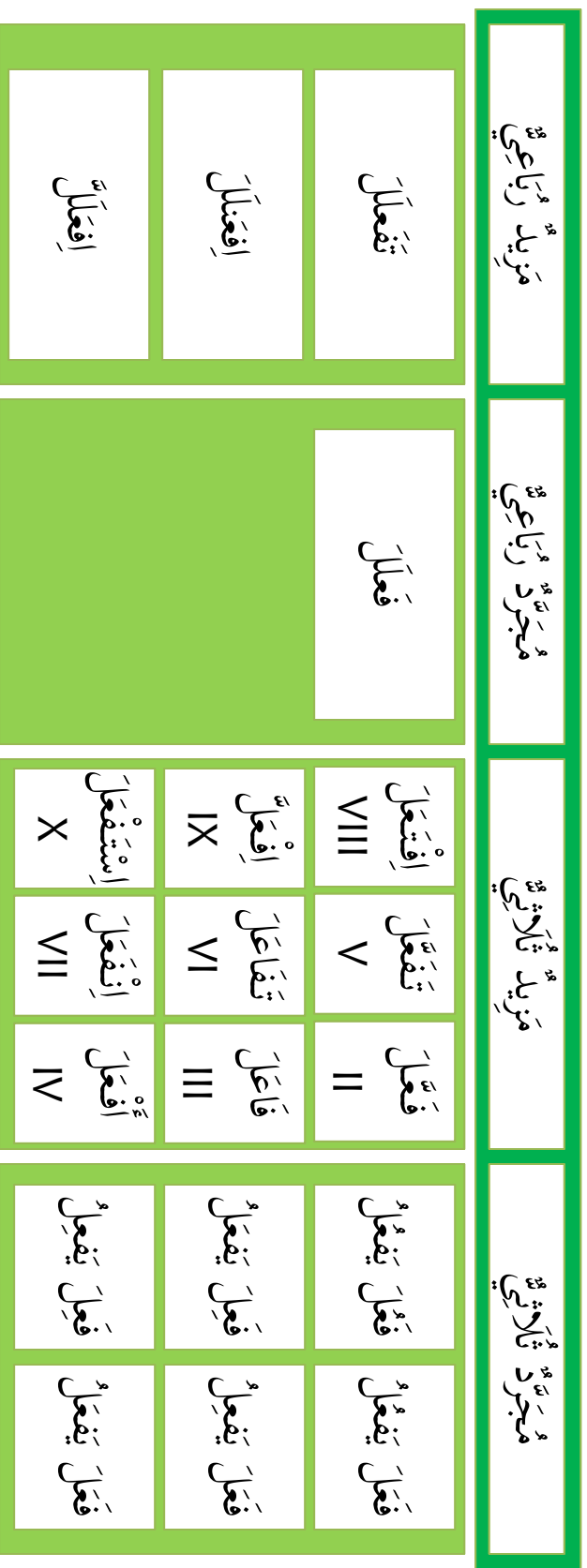
مَجْرُومٌ

أَدَاةُ الشرطِ، جَازِمٌ، تَجْزِمُ فِعْلَيْنِ

أَسَافِرُ

أَنْ تَسَافِرَ

# Classification of Verbs



# Pronouns Summary

## مَجْرُورٌ

- Only the letters highlighted in red represent the ضمير in red
- Please note a further breakdown is often done at advanced levels, but is not shown here for brevity. For example, in نُم only تُ is the sign of ضمير, and م is the sign of plural. For simplicity, however, we will consider نُم as ضمير for now.

## منصوب

## مرفوع

متصل
ه
هَما
هُم
ها
هُنَّ
لَها
كُما
كُنا
ي
نا

متصل	منفصل
ه	أَياهُ
هَما	أَيَاهُما
هُم	أَيَاهُم
ها	أَيَاهَا
هُنَّ	أَيَاهُنَّ
لَها	أَيَا لَهَا
كُما	أَيَا كُما
كُنا	أَيَا كُنا
ي	أَيَا يَها
نا	أَيَا نا

متصل	منفصل
[ ]	هو
انِ	هُما
وَنَ	هُم
[ ]	هِيَ
انِ	هُما
نَ	هُنَّ
[ ]	أنتَ
انِ	أنتِما
وَنَ	أنتِمْ
سِينِ	أنتِ
انِ	أنتِما
نَ	أنتِمْ
[ ]	أنا
[ ]	نحن

[ ] = ضمير مستتر

# المفعول المطلق – The Absolute Object

Bilal beat me  
a beating

ضَرَبَنِي بِلَالٌ ضَرْبًا

المفعول المطلق is a مَصْدَر of the verb occurring in the sentence used along with the verb, for the sake of emphasis. It is always منصوب

## Four Uses of المفعول المطلق

لِيَبَيِّنَ الْعَدَدَ

To specify the number

لِتُؤَكِّدَ الْمَعْنَى

To emphasize the meaning

المَصْدَرُ النَّائِبُ

عَنْ فِعْلِهِ

As a substitute for its verb

لِيَبَيِّنَ النَّوعَ

To specify the type of action

And Allah spoke to Mūsā directly ﴿النِّسَاءُ: ١٦٤﴾ وَكَلَّمَ اللَّهُ مُوسَى تَكْلِيمًا

He died the death of martyrs

مَاتَ مَوْتَ الشُّهَدَاءِ

The book was printed twice

طُبِعَ الْكِتَابُ طَبْعَيْنِ

I thank you

شُكْرًا

Here the مَصْدَر is a substitute for the verb أَشْكُرُ, which is omitted

In this case, only the مَصْدَر is used and the verb is omitted

# Deputies of the Masdar – مَا نَابَ عَنِ الْمَصْدَرِ

The following words deputize for مَصْدَرٌ and are therefore مَنصُوبٌ and are grammatically regarded as المفعول المطلق the مَصْدَرُ.

٢

عَدَدُهُ

Flog them eighty stripes  
﴿النور: ٤﴾

فَاجْلِدُوهُمْ ثَمَانِينَ جَلْدَةً

I know him fully well

أَعْرِفُهُ كُلَّ الْمَعْرِفَةِ

١

كُلُّ وَبَعْضٌ وَآيٌ مُضَافَةٌ إِلَى الْمَصْدَرِ

Words مَضَافٌ إِلَى مَصْدَرٍ with the مَصْدَرُ as their مَضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ

٣

صِفَتُهُ

I understood the lesson very well

فَهِمْتُ الدَّرْسَ جَيِّدًا

An adjective of the مَصْدَرُ, which itself is omitted

٤

إِسْمُ الْمَصْدَرِ

He spoke to me harsh words

كَلَّمَنِي كَلَامًا شَدِيدًا

٦

إِسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ

Do you accord me this kind of reception?

أَتَسْتَقْبِلُنِي هَذَا الْإِسْتِقْبَالَ؟

A demonstrative pronoun with the مَصْدَرُ as its بَدَلٌ

٥

مَصْدَرٌ يُلَاقِيهِ فِي الْإِشْتِقَاقِ

The cognate مَصْدَرٌ

٨

مُرَادِفُهُ

I lived a happy life

عَشْتُ حَيَاةً سَعِيدَةً

A synonym of the مَصْدَرُ

٧

ضَمِيرُهُ الْعَائِدُ إِلَيْهِ

A pronoun referring to the مَصْدَرُ



See subsequent pages for more on these topics

# The Cognate Masdar – الاشتقاق في مصدر يُلاقِيه

A cognate masdar is one which is not the masdar of the verb used in the sentence, instead it is related to the verb in its common root. Following two situations apply:

المصدر	الفاعل	ثَلَاثِي مَرِيد فِيهِ	ثَلَاثِي مَرِيد فِيهِ
● From two different forms			
And devote yourself to Him with complete devotion			
المزمل: ٨			
وَتَبَتَّلُ إِلَيْهِ تَبْتِيلًا			
Form II تَبَتَّلُ Masdar: تَبْتِيلُ Root: ت ب ل	Form V تَبَتَّلُ Masdar: تَبْتِيلُ Root: ت ب ل	Common root	

\* cognate - \ 'käg-, nät\ : word related to another by common root

المصدر	الفاعل	ثَلَاثِي مَجْرَد	ثَلَاثِي مَرِيد فِيهِ
And you love wealth with an abounding love			
الفجر: ٢٠			
وَتَحِبُّونَ الْمَالَ حُبًّا جَمًّا			
Form IV أَحَبُّ يُحِبُّ Masdar: أَحْبَابُ Root: ح ب ح	Form IV أَحَبُّ يُحِبُّ Masdar: أَحْبَابُ Root: ح ب ح	Common root	

\*\*\* لَاقِي (Form III): To meet  
\*\*\* اشتقاق : Derivation

# إِسْمُ الْمَصْدَرِ

It is a word, which has the same meaning as the *masdar* but has less letters than the *masdar*. Every verb has a *masdar*. But in the derived forms of verbs, i.e. مَزِيد فِيهِ, there could be *المَصْدَرُ* along with the regular *masdar*. Mostly Form II has *المَصْدَرُ* on the pattern of فَعَالٌ along with its regular *masdar* on the pattern of تَفْعِيلٌ.

إِسْمُ الْمَصْدَرِ	المَصْدَرُ	الْفِعْلُ	
سَلَامٌ	تَسْلِيمٌ	سَلَّمَ يَسْلُمُ	Form II
أَذَانٌ	تَأْذِينٌ	أَذَّنَ يُؤْذِنُ	
وَدَاعٌ	تَوْدِيعٌ	وَدَعَ يُوَدِّعُ	
طَلَاقٌ	تَطْلِيقٌ	طَلَّقَ يُطَلِّقُ	
كَلَامٌ	تَكْلِيمٌ	كَلَّمَ يَكَلِّمُ	
مَتَاعٌ	تَمَتِّيعٌ	مَتَعَ يَمَتِّعُ	Form V
صَلَاةٌ	تَصْلِيَةٌ	صَلَّى يَصَلِّي	
قُبْلَةٌ	تَقْبِيلٌ	قَبَّلَ يَقْبَلُ	
وَضوءٌ	تَوَضُّؤٌ	تَوَضَّأَ يَتَوَضَّأُ	

# The Exception – الِسْتِثْنَاءُ

The  
excepted

المُسْتَثْنَى

The tool of  
exception

أَدَاةُ الِسْتِثْنَاءِ

The one from which the  
exception is made

المُسْتَثْنَى مِنْهُ

All the students have  
passed except Hamid

كُلُّهُمْ إِلَّا حَامِدًا  
نَجَحَ الطَّلَابُ

إِلَّا is a particle used as an instrument of exception. There are many other instruments of exception, including the following important ones.

غَيْرَ

إِسْمَانِ

سِوَى

مَا عَدَا

فِعْلَانِ

مَا خَلَا



# أنواع الاستثناء – Types of Exception

ما جاء إلا حامد  
مفترغ  
مُسْتَنَى مِنْهُ is not mentioned

No one came except Hamid

جاء الطلاب كلهم إلا حامداً  
تام  
مُسْتَنَى مِنْهُ is mentioned

All students came except Hamid

وصل الضيوف إلا اميعتهم  
منقطع

The guests have arrived except their luggage

مُسْتَنَى is of a different kind than مُسْتَنَى مِنْهُ؟

زرت البلاد الأوروبية كلها إلا اليونان  
متصل

I have visited all European countries, except Greece

مُسْتَنَى is of the same kind as مُسْتَنَى مِنْهُ؟

هل يرسب أحد إلا الكسلا  
غير موجب

Does anyone fail except the lazy?

The sentence is a negative, prohibitive or interrogative sentence?

افتح النوافذ إلا الأخيرة  
موجب

Open the windows except the last one

The sentence is an affirmative sentence

# Declension of Exception with *illā* – اعرابُ المُستثنى بِـ *illā*

When *illā* is used as the instrument of exception, the declension of *illā* depends on the type of exception, as shown below

