

# دخول الفاء على جواب الشرط

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

مَرْفُوعٌ

مَجْرُومٌ

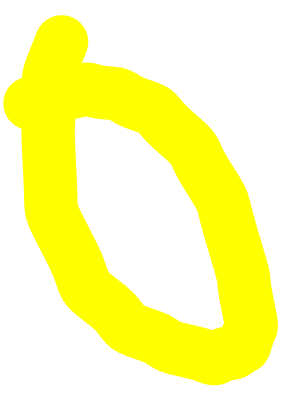
أداة الشرط، جازم، تجزم فعلين

If you travel, I will (also) travel

فَسَافِرُ

إِنْ تُسَافِرُ

In this case, the whole الشرط is said to be محل جزم في



If, in the above example, was not used in the الشرط، it will cause فَ to be dropped, which will result in the verb in الشرط to be مجزوم، as shown below:

مَجْرُومٌ

مَجْرُومٌ

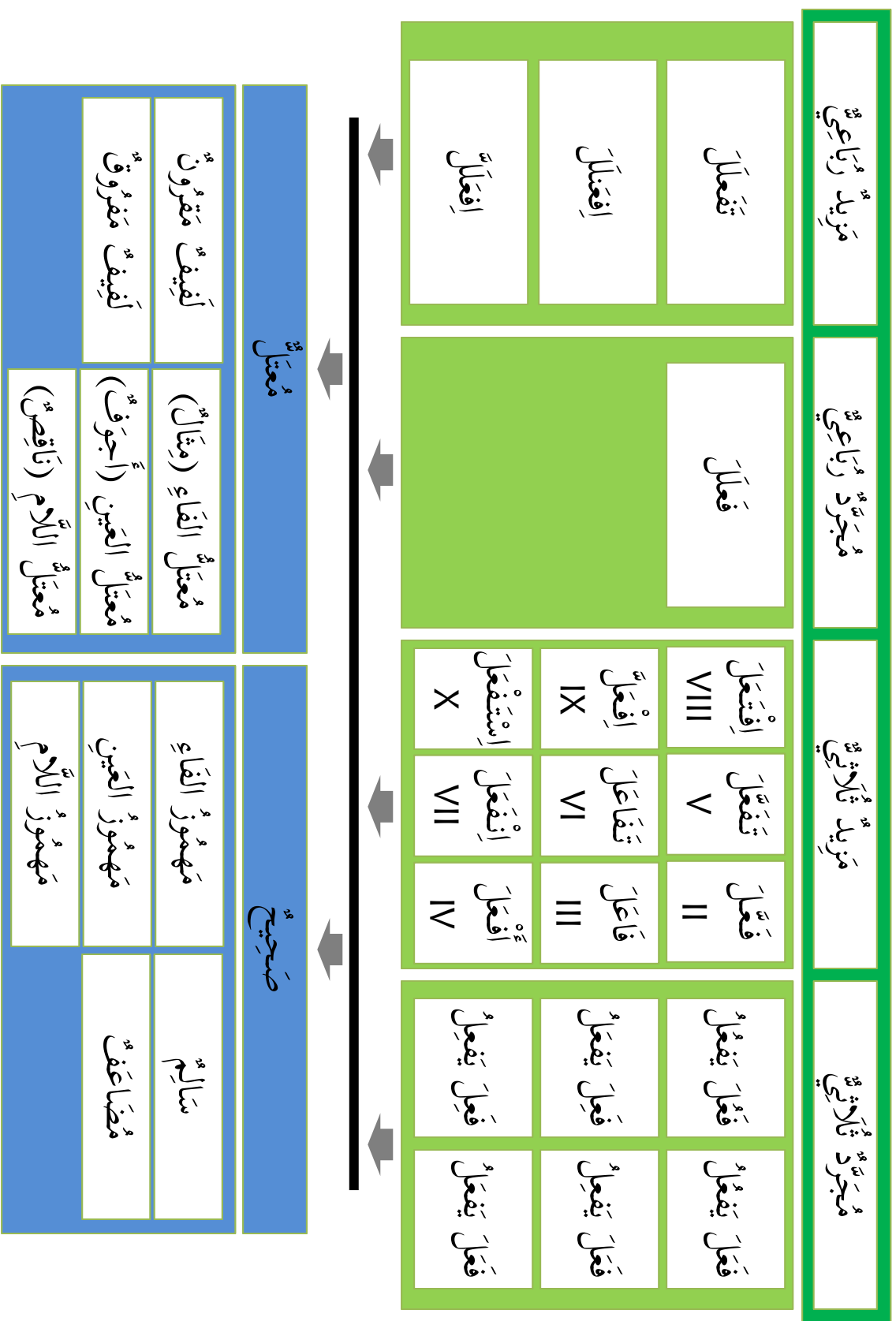
أداة الشرط، جازم، تجزم فعلين

If you travel, I (will also) travel

اسَافِرُ

إِنْ تُسَافِرُ

# Classification of Verbs



# Pronouns Summary

## مَجْرُورٌ

- Only the letters highlighted in red represent the ضمير
- 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
لَهُما
لَهُنَّ
ي
نا

متصل	منفصل
ه	أَيَّاهُ
هَما	أَيَّاهُما
هُم	أَيَّاهُم
ها	أَيَّاهَا
هُنَّ	أَيَّاهُنَّ
لَها	أَيَّالَها
لَهُما	أَيَّالَهُما
لَهُنَّ	أَيَّالَهُنَّ
ي	أَيَّايَ
نا	أَيَّانا

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

[ ] = ضمير مستتر

# The Absolute Object – المفعول المطلق

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

الْمَصْدَرُ 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

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 as its مَصْدَرٌ

٢

عَدَدُهُ

Flog them eighty stripes  
﴿النور: ٤﴾

فَاجْلِدُوهُمْ ثَمَانِينَ جَلْدَةً

I know him fully well

أَعْرِفُهُ كُلَّ الْمَعْرِفَةِ

١

كُلُّ وَبَعْضٌ وَأَيُّ مَضَافَةٍ إِلَى الْمَصْدَرِ

Words مَضَافٌ أَيُّ بَعْضٌ، كُلُّ 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:

٢

المَصْدَرُ	الفِعْلُ
ثَلَاثِي مَزِيد فِيهِ	ثَلَاثِي مَزِيد فِيهِ

● From two different forms

And devote yourself to Him with  
complete devotion

﴿المزمل: ٨﴾

وَتَبَتَّلْ إِلَيْهِ تَبْتِيلاً

Form II

بَتَّلَ يَبْتَلُ

Masdar: تَبْتِيلٌ

Root: ت ب ل

Form V

تَبَتَّلَ يَتَبَتَّلُ

Masdar: تَبْتِيلٌ

Root: ت ب ل

Common root

١

المَصْدَرُ	الفِعْلُ
ثَلَاثِي مَجْرَدٌ	ثَلَاثِي مَزِيد فِيهِ

● From two different forms

And you love wealth with an  
abounding love

﴿الفجر: ٢٠﴾

وَتَجِبُونَ الْمَالَ حُبًّا جَمًّا

(ثَلَاثِي مَجْرَدٌ) حُبَّ يَحِبُّ

Masdar: حُبٌّ

Root: ح ب ح

Form IV

أَحَبَّ يُحِبُّ

Masdar: أَحْبَابٌ

Root: ح ب ح

Common root

\* cognate - \ 'käg-, nät\ : word related to another by 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. مزِيد فِيهِ, there could be *المَصْدَرُ* *إِسْمُ* along with the regular *masdar*. Mostly Form II has *المَصْدَرُ* *إِسْمُ* on the pattern of *فَعَالٌ* along with its regular *masdar* on the pattern of *تَفْعِيلٌ*.

إِسْمُ الْمَصْدَرِ	المَصْدَرُ	الْفِعْلُ
سَلَامٌ	تَسْلِيمٌ	سَلَّمَ يَسْلُمُ
أَذَانٌ	تَأْذِينٌ	أَذَّنَ يُؤْذِنُ
وَدَاعٌ	تَوْدِيعٌ	وَدَعَ يُوَدِّعُ
طَلَاقٌ	تَطْلِيقٌ	طَلَّقَ يُطَلِّقُ
كَلَامٌ	تَكْلِيمٌ	كَلَّمَ يَكْلِمُ
مَتَاعٌ	تَمْتِيعٌ	مَتَعَ يَمْتِيعُ
صَلَاةٌ	تَصْلِيَةٌ	صَلَّى يَصَلِّي
قُبْلَةٌ	تَقْبِيلٌ	قَبَّلَ يَقْبِلُ
وَضُوءٌ	تَوَضُّؤٌ	تَوَضَّأَ يَتَوَضَّأُ

وَزَنٌ: فَعَالٌ

Form II

وَزَنٌ: فَعْلَةٌ

وَزَنٌ: فَعُولٌ

Form V

# الاستثناء – The Exception

The  
excepted

المُستثنى

The tool of  
exception

أداة الاستثناء

The one from which the  
exception is made

المُستثنى منه

All the students have  
passed except Hamid

لَمْ يَخُفَّ كُلُّهُمْ إِلَّا حَامِدًا  
نَجَحَ الطُّلَابُ كُلُّهُمْ إِلَّا حَامِدًا

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 اميعةم  
منقطع  
مُسْتَنَى is of a different kind than مُسْتَنَى مِنْهُ؟

زرت البلاد الأوروبية كلها إلا اليونان  
متصل  
مُسْتَنَى is of the same kind as مُسْتَنَى مِنْهُ؟

I have visited all European countries, except Greece

هل يرُسِبُ أحد إلا الكسَلان  
غير موجب  
The sentence is a negative, prohibitive or interrogative sentence?

افتح النوافذ إلا الأخيرة  
موجب  
The sentence is an affirmative sentence

Open the windows except the last one

# 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

