

النحو بالمران
لفصل العربية في جامعة ميشيغان

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١ يونيو ٢٠٢٣

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١ المقدمة

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The subject of النحر is defined as the following

- To know the function, order, and ending of words in a sentence
- To understand the Quran, Hadith, and Islamic sciences
- To attain the pleasure of Allah ﷻ

This workbook is meant to be a cursory supplement to the topic and is not remotely comprehensive. There are many approaches to study and subject, and a rigorous academic approach would involve taking multiple approaches to fully understand the topic. In this workbook, the general philosophy is that through worked-out examples and exercises left for the reader to solve, a student might be able to gain some relative familiarity with the topic. This approach is akin to studying math, where the more problems a student solves the more mastery they gain over fundamentals. It is important to note that this is just one approach. A complete study of النحر requires study of a formal text under the guidance of a scholar.

I am also by no means a scholar or learned person. Much of this workbook are problems I am solving for my own sake. If there are any mistakes at all, please email me at smanzoor@umich.edu. This text was also a foray into latex as a possible tool to create documents such as this, using Arabic and English in one seamless document, replete with formatting. You can access the tex file or contribute [here](#)

This text was made in reference to Nizam al-Nahw¹ and Tasheelul-Nahw², and as such I give examples based on that curriculum. I only include brief commentary where relevant.

٢ الجمل

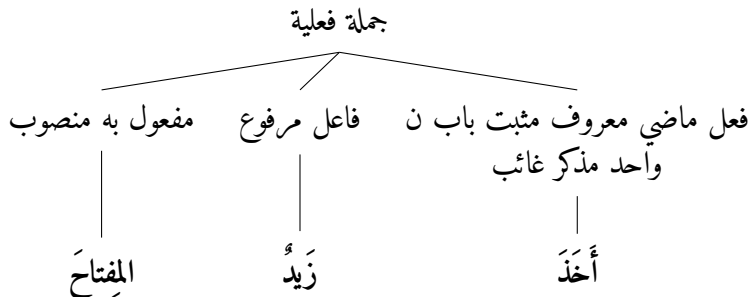
الجمل are sentences. There are three types:

- الجملة الفعلية
- الجملة الاسمية
- الجملة الإنشائية

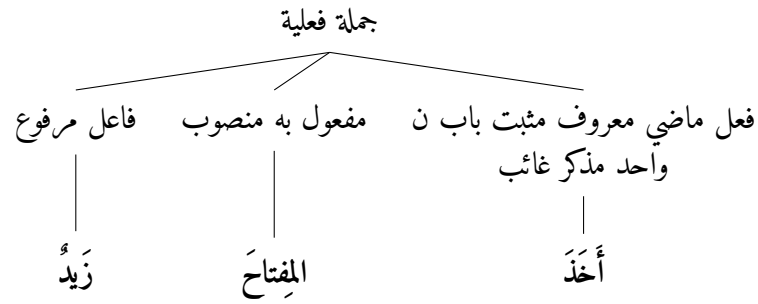
١.٢ الجملة الفعلية

١.١.٢ خلاصة الدرس

الجملة الفعلية is the most common form of a sentence in Arabic. It consists of a فعل (verb), a فاعل (doer of the verb), and a مفعول (object). The حال of the فاعل is always مرفوع and for the مفعول is always منصوب. The sentence must begin with a فعل to be considered a جملة فعلية. The order of the فاعل and مرفوع does not matter.

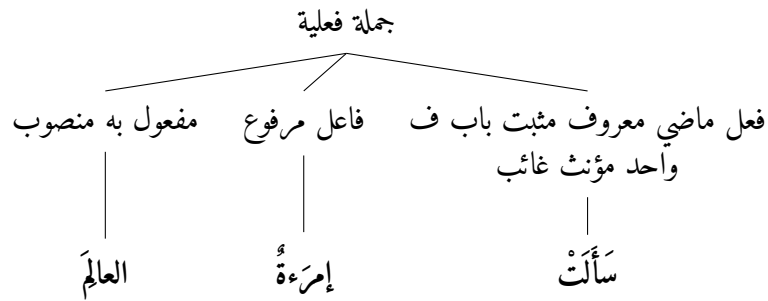


شكل ١.٢: أَخَذَ زَيْدٌ الْمِفْتَاحَ
Zaid took the key.



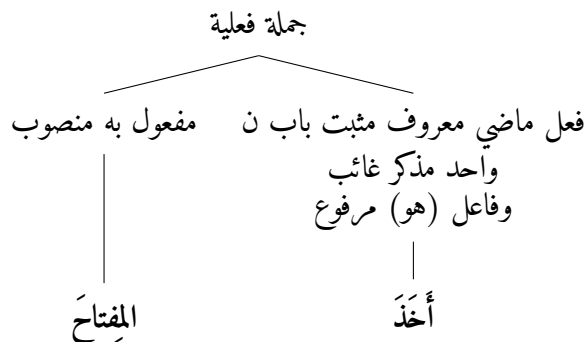
شكل ٢.٢: أَخَذَ المِفْتَاحَ زَيْدٌ
Zaid took the key.

The فعل and فاعل must match in gender.



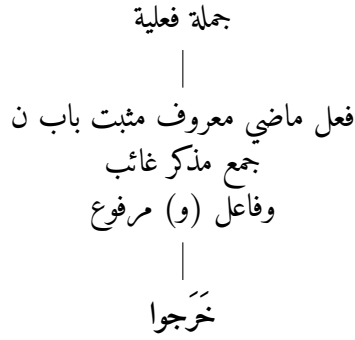
شكل ٣.٢: سَأَلَتْ إِمرأةٌ العالمَ
The woman asked the scholar.
The فعل and فاعل are مؤنث

The فعل can be hidden (مُسْتَتِرٌ) inside the فاعل.



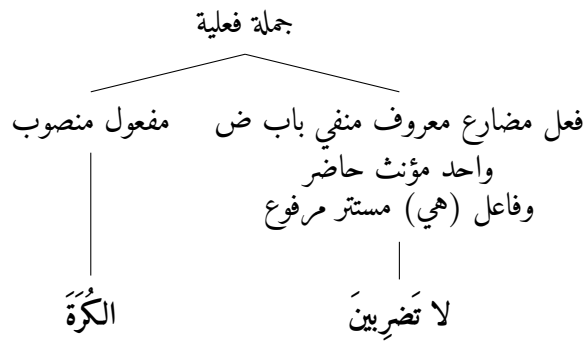
شكل ٤.٢: أَخَذَ المِفْتَاحَ
He took the key.

A مفعول is not necessary, depending on the فعل and the context. Some افعال can not take a مفعول, these are called لازم. Others may or may not, depending on context. These are called متعدي.



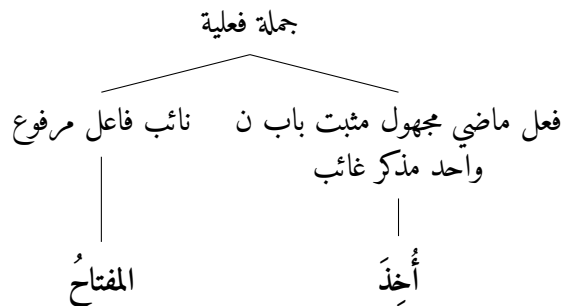
شكل ٥٠٢: خَرَجُوا
They left.

The فعل may be مُثَبَّت (positive) or مَنفِي (negative). Take, for example, مَشَى (He walked) and مَا مَشَى (He did not walk). If the verb is preceded by a حرف that negates it, such as لَا or مَا, it will be مَنفِي. If there is no such preceding حرف, it will be مُثَبَّت.

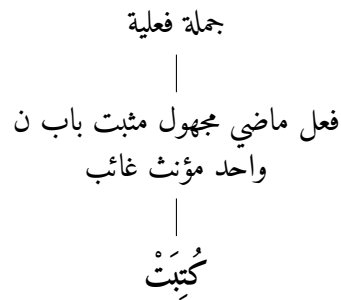


شكل ٦٠٢: لَا تَضْرِبِينَ الْكُرَّةُ
You (f) are not hitting the ball.

The فعل can be مَعْرُوف, where the فاعل is known (i.e. an active verb), or مَجْهُول, where the فاعل is unknown (i.e. a passive verb). In the case of فعل مجهول, the مفعول becomes the نائب فاعل and becomes مرفوع. The gender of the فعل must match the نائب فاعل.

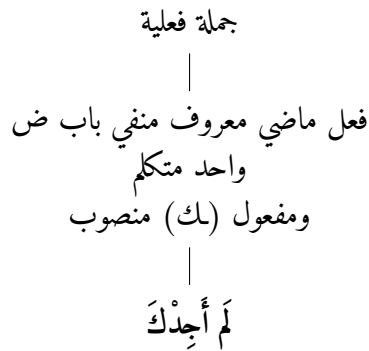


شكل ٨٠٢: أُخِذَ المفتاحُ
The key was taken.

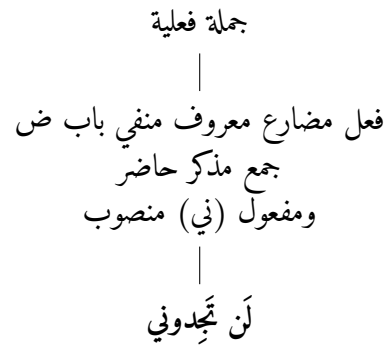


شكل ٧٠٢: كُتِبَتْ
It was written.

The حرف جزم of a فعل can be نصب if a حرف ناصبة precedes it or it can be جزم if a حرف جزم precedes it. These modifiers may also change the meaning.



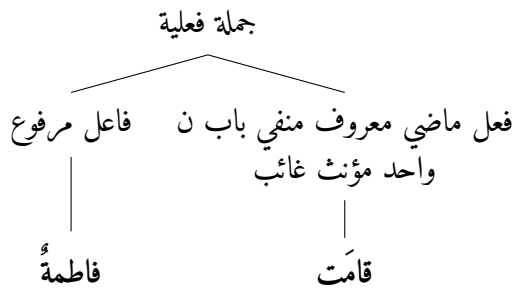
شكل ١٠٠.٢: لَمْ أَجِدْكَ
I did not find you.



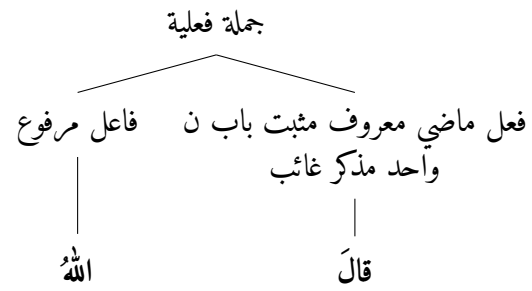
شكل ٩٠.٢: لَنْ تَجِدُونِي
You all will never find me.

٢٠١.٢ الامثال

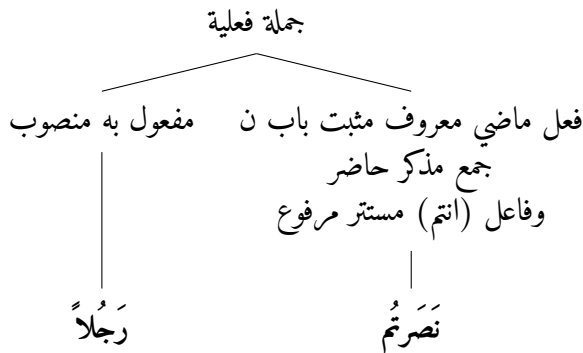
Below are worked examples encompassing these concepts.



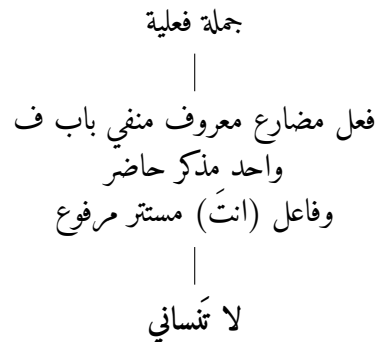
شكل ١٢٠.٢: قَامَتْ فَاطِمَةُ
Fatima stood.



شكل ١١٠.٢: قَالَ اللَّهُ
Allah said.



شكل ١٤٠.٢: نَصَرْتُمْ رَجُلًا
You all helped a man.



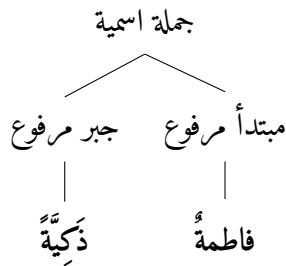
شكل ١٣٠.٢: لا تَضْرِبَنَّ الْكُرَّةَ
Don't forget me.

٢.٠٢ الجملة الاسمية

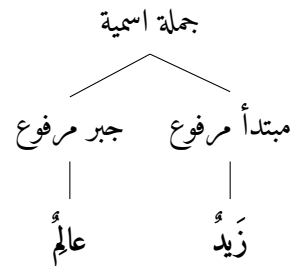
١.٢.٢ خلاصة الدرس

الجملة الاسمية is another simple sentence form in Arabic. It begins with an اسم and consists of a مُبتدأ (subject) and a خبر (predicate). Both are in the حال of مرفوع. The rules of الجملة الاسمية can be remembered by **DINGeR**:

- **D** The مبتدأ is معرفة (definite)
- **I** The خبر is نكرة (indefinite)
- **N** The مبتدأ and خبر match in **number**
- **Ge** The مبتدأ and خبر match in **gender**
- **R** The مبتدأ and خبر are in the state of رفع (raf')

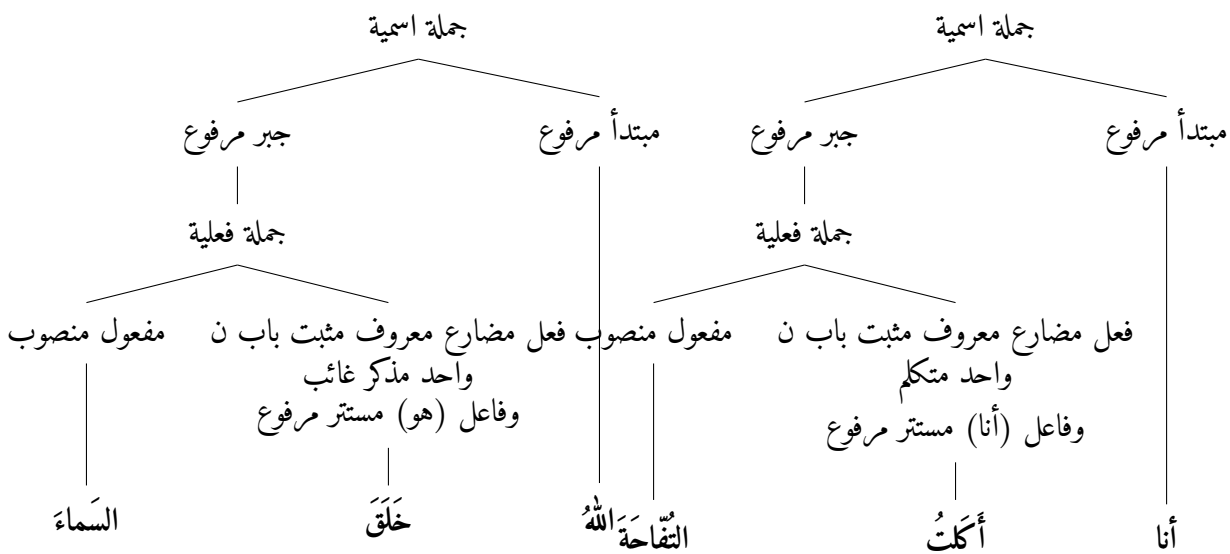


شكل ١٦.٢: فاطمة ذكية.
Fatima is smart.

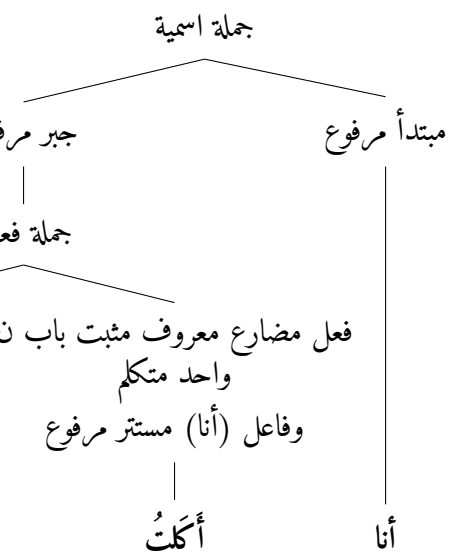


شكل ١٥.٢: زيد عالم.
Zaid is a scholar.

A جملة اسمية can have a جملة فعلية in it.



شكل ١٨.٢: الله خلق السماء.
Allah created the sky.



شكل ١٧.٢: أنا أكلت التفاحة.
I ate an apple.

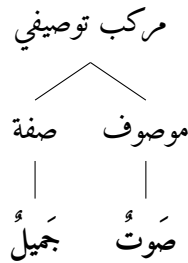
٣ المركب غير مفيدة

المركب غير مفيدة are incomplete sentences.

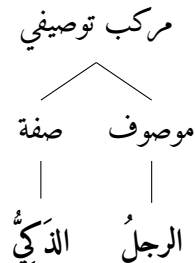
١.٣ المركب التوصيفي

المركب التوصيفي are descriptive phrases. It consists of the موصوف (thing being described) and صفة (descriptor). The rules can be remembered by the صفة and موصوف matching in DING:

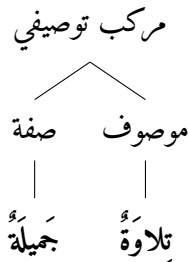
- Definiteness
- I'raab
- Number
- Gender



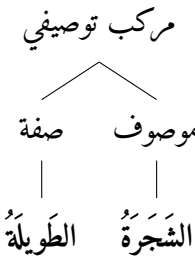
شكل ٢.٣: صَوْتُ جَمِيلٌ
A beautiful voice



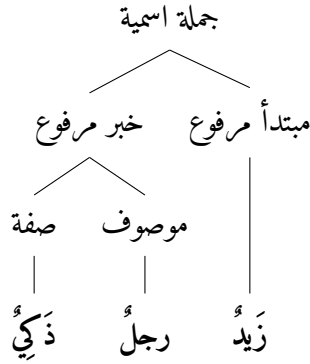
شكل ١.٣: الرَّجُلُ الذَّكِيُّ
The smart man



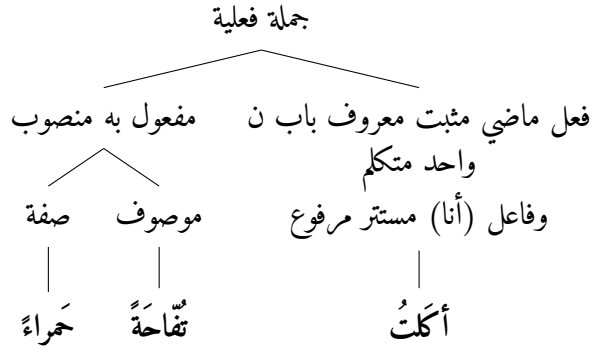
شكل ٤.٣: تِلَاوَةٌ جَمِيلَةٌ
A beautiful recitation



شكل ٣.٣: الشَّجَرَةُ الطَّوِيلَةُ
The tall tree



شكل ٦.٣: زید رجل ذكي
Zaid is a smart man.

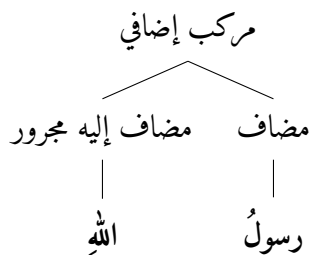


شكل ٥.٣: أكلت تفاحة حمراء
I ate a red apple.

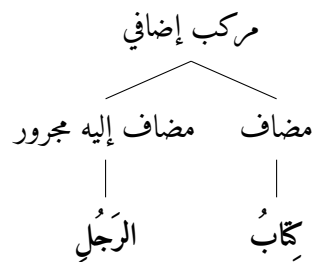
٢.٣ المركب الإضافي

المركب الإضافي are possessive phrases. It consists of the مضاف إليه (possessor) and مضاف (possession). The rules are:

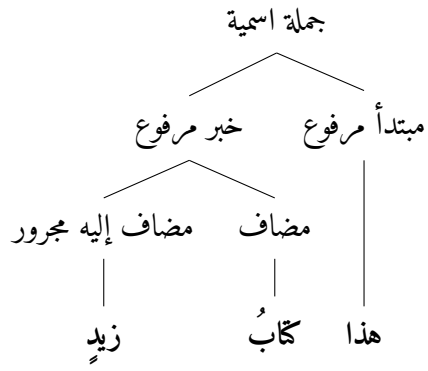
- The مضاف cannot take ال or تنوين.
- The مضاف إليه is مجرور.
- The ن is dropped for a مضاف if it is ثنية or جمع مذكر سالم.



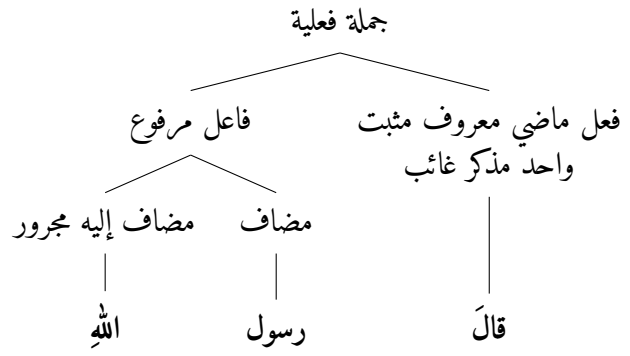
شكل ٨.٣: رسول الله ﷺ
The messenger of Allah ﷺ



شكل ٧.٣: كتاب الرجل
The man's book



شكل ١٠.٣: هذا كتابُ زيدٍ
That is Zaid's book



شكل ٩.٣: قال رسولُ الله ﷺ
The messenger of Allah ﷺ said.

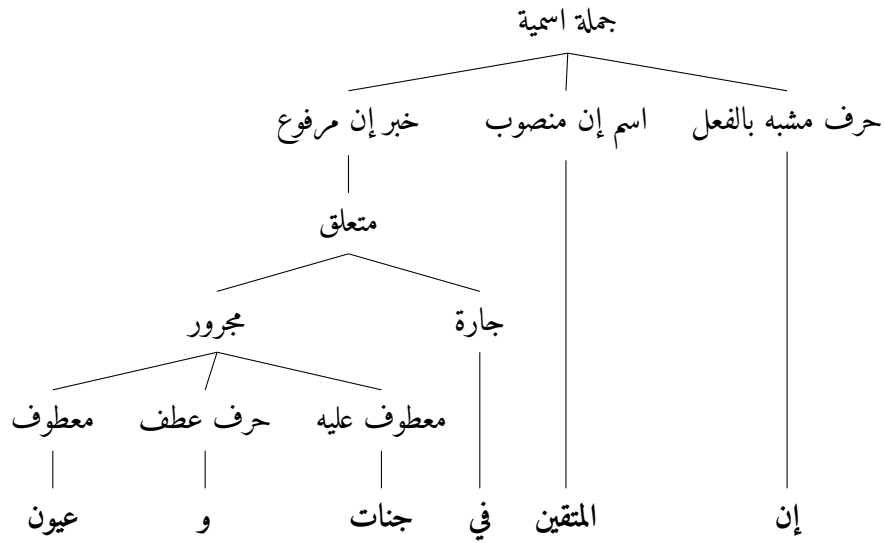
٤ الحروف

١٠٤ الحروف الجارة

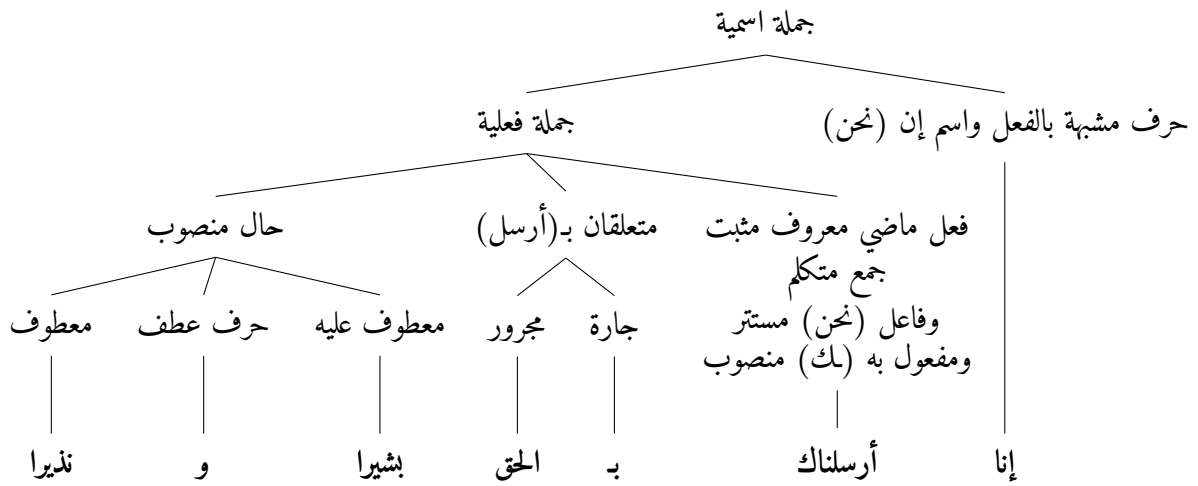
٥ الحروف المشبهة بالفعل والافعال الناقصة

١٠٥ الحروف المشبهة

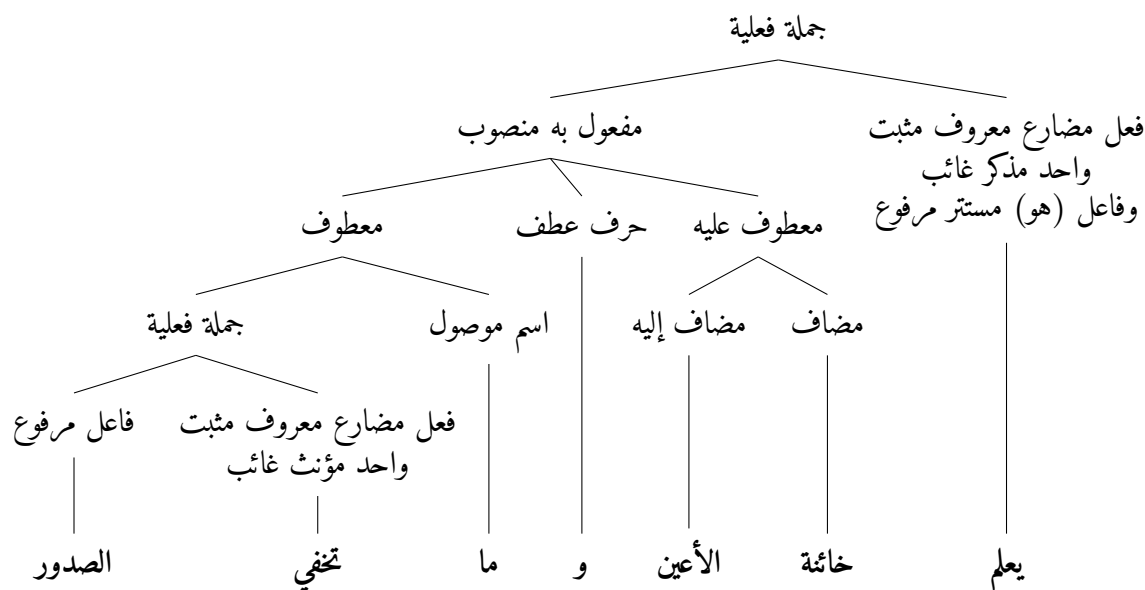
٦ المثال



شكل ١٠٦: إِنَّ الْمُتَّقِينَ فِي جَنَّاتٍ وَعُيُونٍ^١
The *muttaqeen* will be in gardens and springs

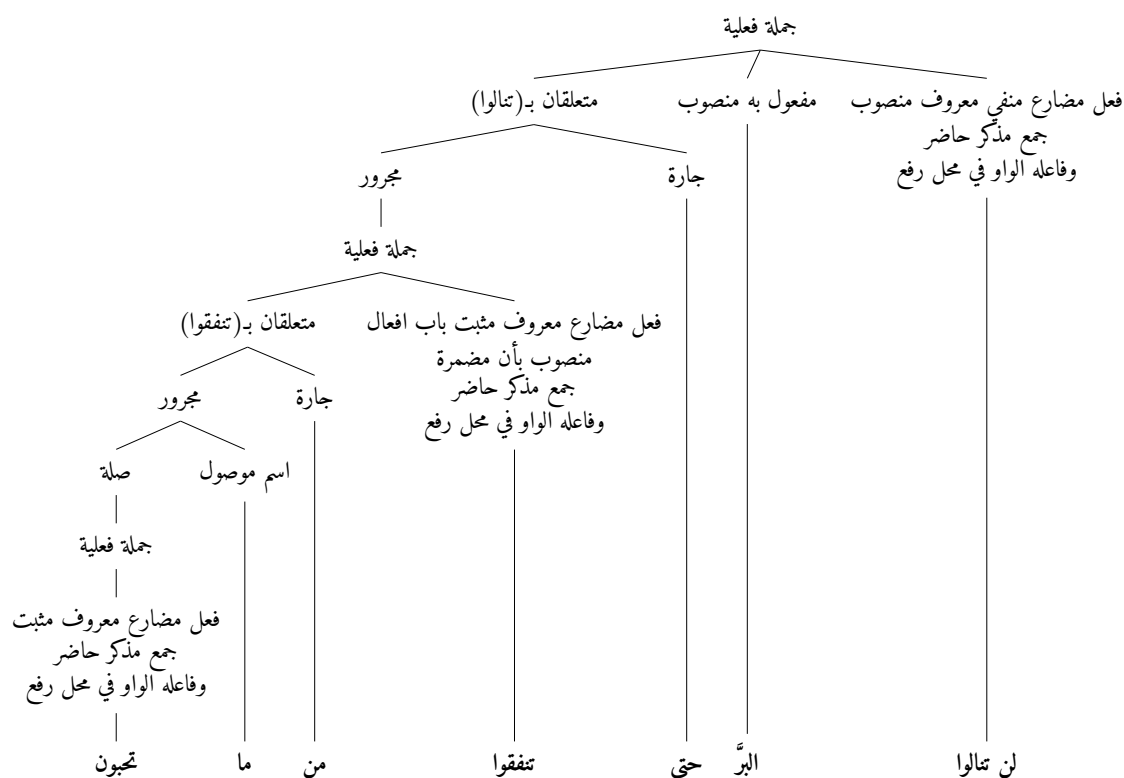


شكل ٢٠٦: إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ بِالْحَقِّ بَشِيرًا وَنَذِيرًا^٢
We have sent you with the truth as a bearer of good news and a warner.



شكل ٣.٦: يَعْلَمُ خَائِنَةَ الْأَعْيُنِ وَمَا تُخْفِي الصُّدُورُ^٣

He knows the treachery of the eyes and that which is concealed by the hearts.



شكل ٤.٦: لَنْ تَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتَّى تُنْفِقُوا مِمَّا تُحِبُّونَ^٤

You all will never attain righteousness until you give from that which you love.

^٢سورة فاطر ٢٤
^٣سورة غافر ١٩
^٤سورة آل عمران ٩٢

المصادر

- [1] Emran Salam. نظام النحو. English. 2021.
- [2] Aamir Bashir. *Tasheel Al-Nahw*. English. Dar al-Sa'adah Publications, 2016.