
النحو بالمران
لفصل العربية في جامعة ميشيغان

Arabic Grammar Through Worked Examples

Darussalam Seminary
The University of Michigan



2023

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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Inshaallah, I will release rights once the first draft is completed.

Please keep me, my parents, family, and teachers in your duas.

*Ann Arbor,
Michigan*

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١ المقدمة

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The subject of النحو is defined as the following

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

This book is meant to be a cursory supplement to the topic and is not remotely comprehensive. There are many approaches to study a subject, and a rigorous academic approach would involve taking multiple approaches to fully understand the topic. The general philosophy for this work is that through many worked-out examples, a student might be able to gain some familiarity with the topic and have a reference during their studies. The student is encouraged to try solving these sentences on their own before seeing the worked out examples. 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 a supplement. A complete study of النحو requires study of a formal text under the guidance of a scholar.

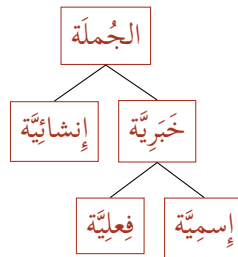
I am by no means a scholar or learned person. These are examples I am parsing primarily for my own sake. If there are any mistakes, please email me at sman-zoor@umich.edu. This text was also a foray into latex as a possible tool to create documents such as this, using Arabic and English in one seamless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

This text was made in reference to Niām al-Naẓw (Salam) and Tasheelul-Naẓw (Bashir), and as such I give examples based on that curriculum. I only include brief commentary where relevant. I pray Allah accepts these humble efforts.

The manner of analyzing sentences in النحو is a process called تركيب, literally 'parsing.' This is the process of analyzing each word in a sentence and determining its role and state. This is not a vain exercise - this determination directly impacts the meaning and understanding the reader derives from the sentence.

Sumeed Manzoor
2023.

٢ الجمل



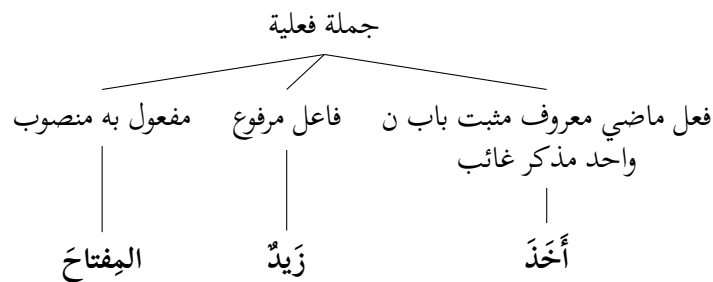
شكل ١.٢

الْجُمْلَة are sentences. There are two types, الْجُمْلَة الْخَبَرِيَّة and الْجُمْلَة الْإِنْشَائِيَّة (١.٢). Within the الْجُمْلَة الْخَبَرِيَّة, there are الْجُمْلَة الْإِسْمِيَّة الْخَبَرِيَّة and الْجُمْلَة الْفِعْلِيَّة الْخَبَرِيَّة.

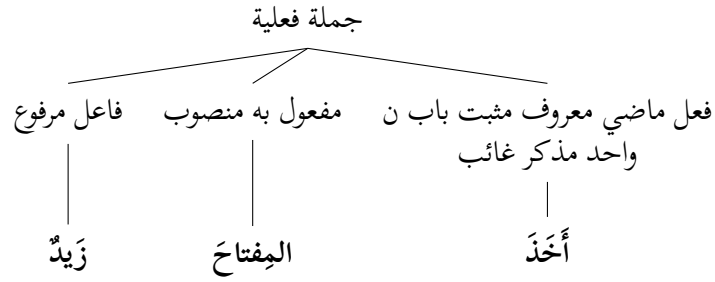
١.٢ الْجُمْلَة الْفِعْلِيَّة

١.١.٢ خلاصة الدرس

الْجُمْلَة الْفِعْلِيَّة 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 جُمْلَة فعلية. The order of the فاعل and مفعول does not matter.

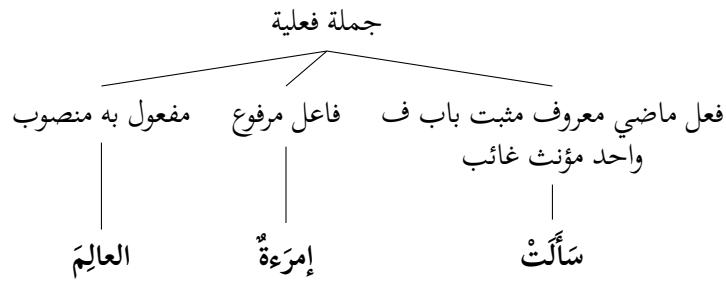


شكل ٢.٢: أَخَذَ زَيْدٌ الْمِفْتَاحَ
Zaid took the key.



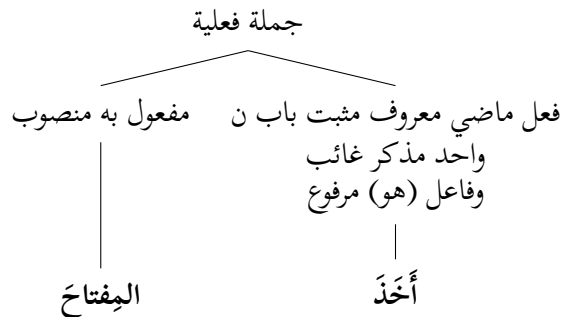
شكل ٣.٢: أَخَذَ المِفْتَاحَ زَيْدٌ
Zaid took the key.

The فاعل and فعل must match in gender.



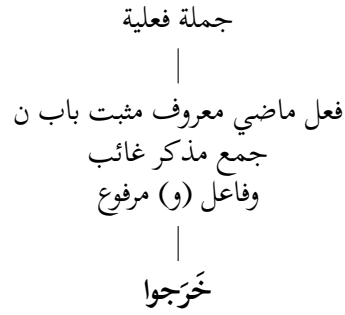
شكل ٤.٢: سَأَلَتْ إِمْرَأَةٌ العَالِمَ
The woman asked the scholar.
The فاعل and فعل are مؤنث

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



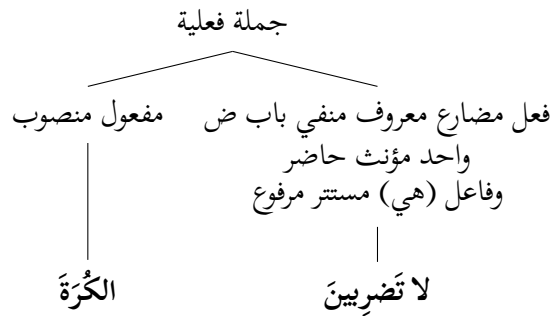
شكل ٥.٢: أَخَذَ المِفْتَاحَ
He took the key.

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 مُتَعَدِّي.



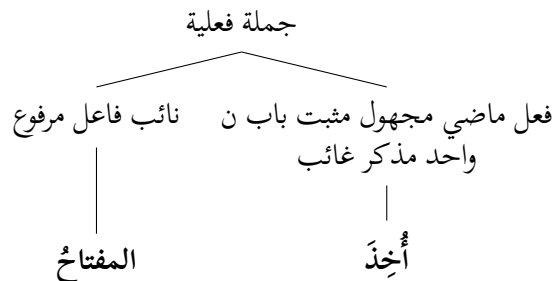
شكل ٦.٢: خَرَجُوا
They left.

The فعل may be مُثَبِّت (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 لا or ما, it will be منفي. If there is no such preceding حرف, it will be مثبت.

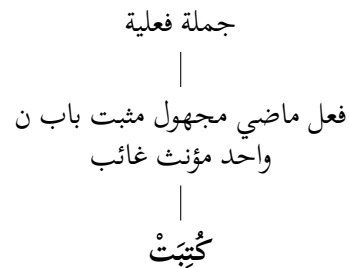


شكل ٧.٢: لا تُضْرِبِينَ الْكُرَّة
You (f) are not hitting the ball.

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.

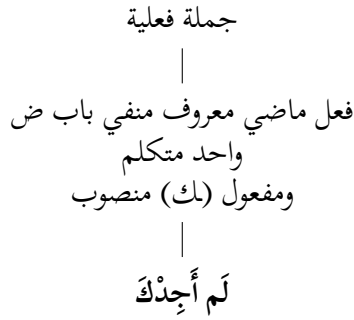


شكل ٩.٢: أُخِذَ المفتاحُ
The key was taken.

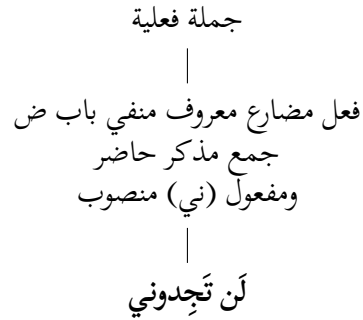


شكل ٨.٢: كُتِبَتْ
It was written.

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



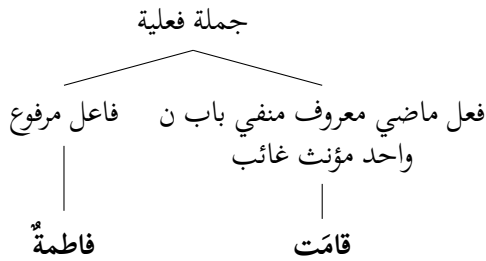
شكل ١١.٢: لَمْ أَجِدْكَ
I did not find you.



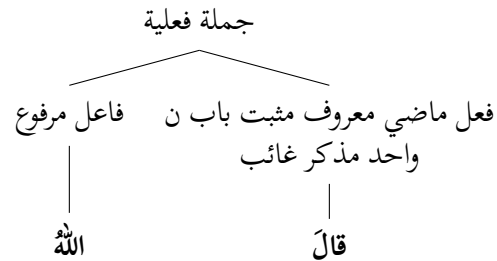
شكل ١٠.٢: لَنْ تَجِدُونِي
You all will never find me.

٢.١.٢ الامثال

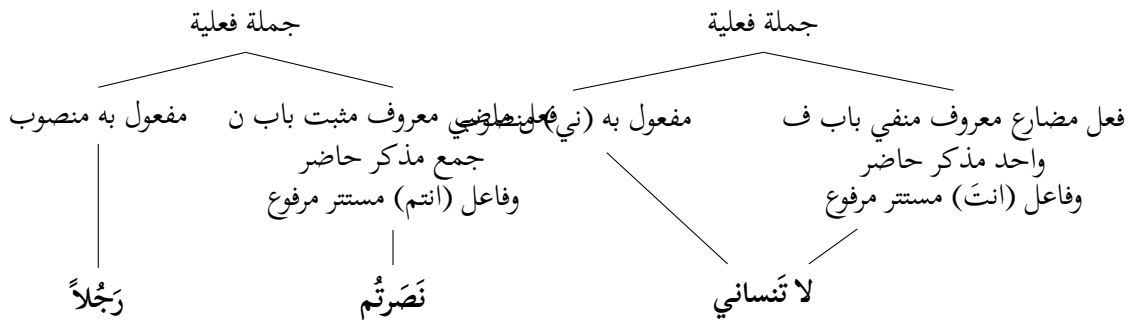
Below are worked examples encompassing these concepts.



شكل ١٣.٢: قَامَتْ فَاطِمَةُ
Fatima stood.



شكل ١٢.٢: قَالَ اللَّهُ
Allah said.



شكل ١٥.٢: نَصَرْتُمْ رَجُلًا
You all helped a man.

شكل ١٤.٢: لَا تَنْسَانِي
Don't forget me.

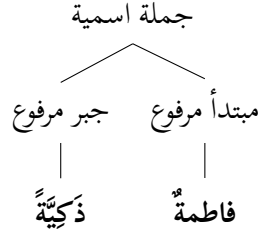
٢.٢ الجملة الاسمية

١.٢.٢ خلاصة الدرس

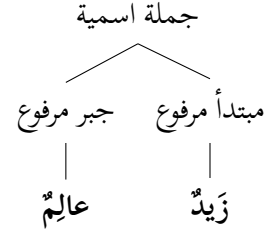
الجملة الاسمية is another simple sentence form in Arabic. It begins with an اسم and consists of a مُبْتَدَأ (subject) and a خَبَر (predicate). Both are in the حال of مرفوع. The rules of الجملة الاسمية can be remembered by **DINGeR**:

- **D** The مُبْتَدَأ 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')

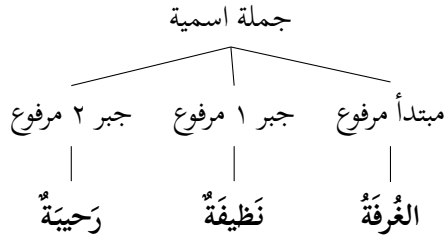


شكل ١٧.٢: فاطمة ذكية
Fatima is smart.

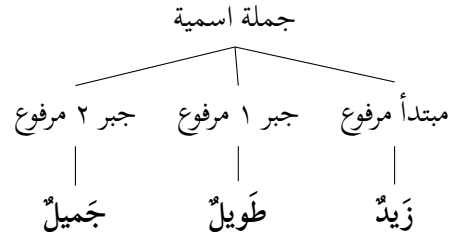


شكل ١٦.٢: زيد عالم
Zaid is a scholar.

There can be more than one خبر.

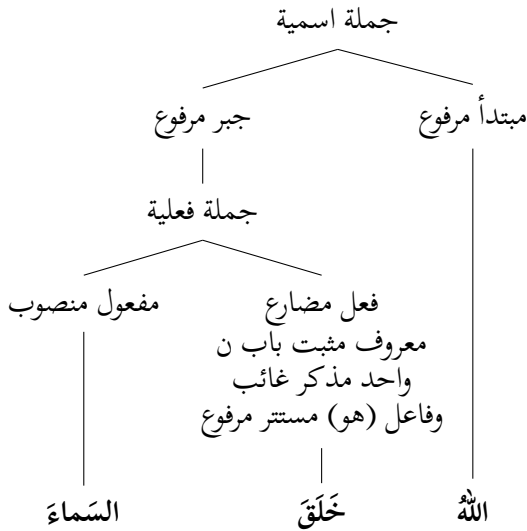


شكل ١٩.٢: الغرفة نظيفة ورحيبة
The room is clean and spacious.

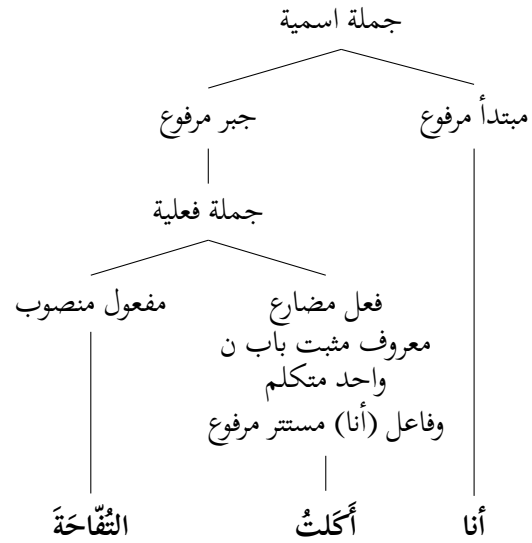


شكل ١٨.٢: زيد طويل وجميل
Zaid is tall and handsome.

A الجملة الاسمية can have a جملة فعلية in it.



شكل ٢١.٢: الله خَلَقَ السَّمَاءَ
Allah created the sky.



شكل ٢٠.٢: أنا أَكَلْتُ الثَّفَّاحَةَ
I ate an apple.

٣.٢ الجملة الإنشائية

١.٣.٢ خلاصة الدرس

الجملة الإنشائية are sentences which are not true or false. They are seeking an answer or sharing an opinion. These sentences generally rely on more advanced **نحو** concepts, so we will revisit examples of **تركيب** for these sentences in a later chapter.

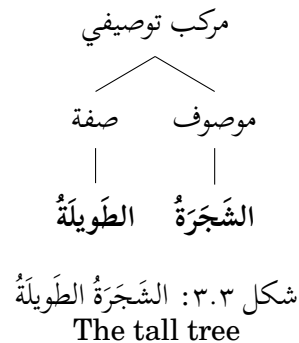
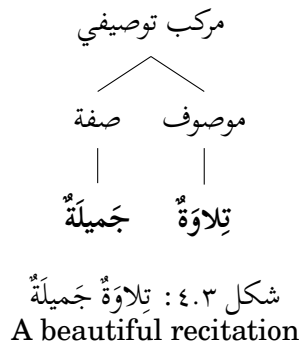
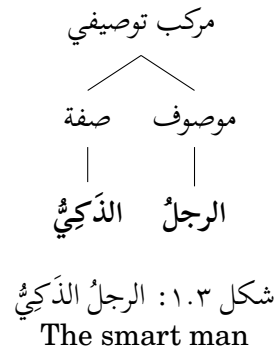
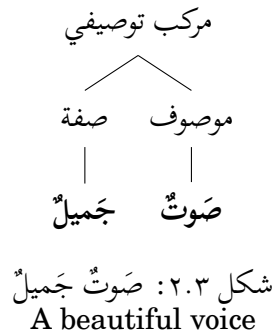
٣ المركب غير مفيدة

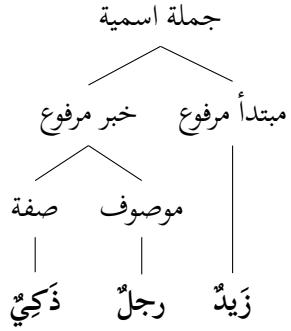
المركب غير مفيدة are incomplete sentences.

١.٣ المركب التوصيفي

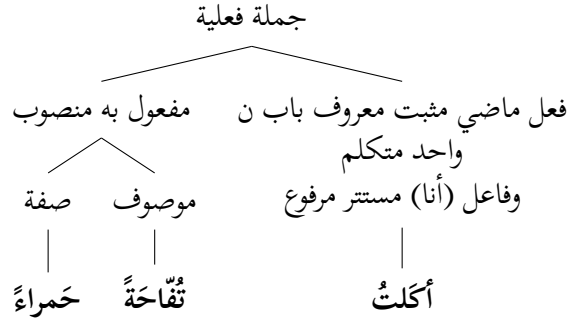
المركب التوصيفي are descriptive phrases. It consists of the مَوْصُوف (thing being described) and صِفَة (descriptor). The rules can be remembered by the صفة and موصوف matching in DING:

- Definiteness
- Fraab
- Number
- Gender





شكل ٦.٣: زيدٌ رجلٌ ذكيٌّ
Zaid is a smart man.

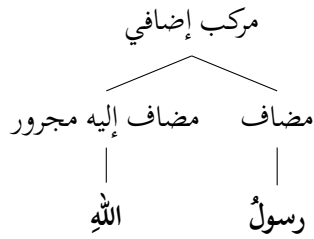


شكل ٥.٣: أكلتُ تفاحةً حمراءَ
I ate a red apple.

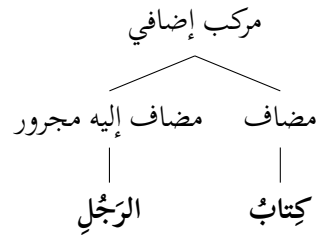
٢.٣ المركب الإضافي

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

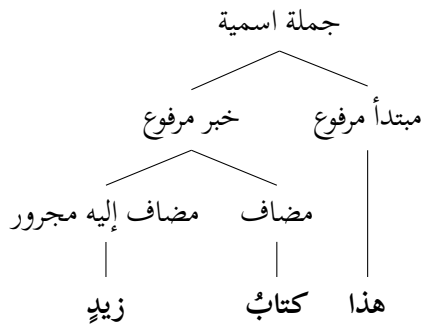
- The مضاف cannot take تنوين or ال.
- The مُضاف إليه is مجرور.
- The ن is dropped for a مضاف if it is تشبيه or جمع مذكر سالم.



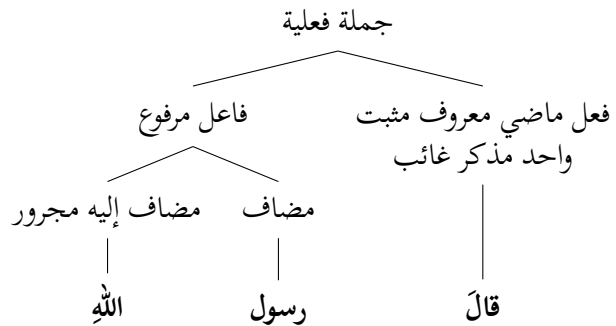
شكل ٨.٣: رسولُ الله ﷺ
The messenger of Allah ﷺ



شكل ٧.٣: كتابُ الرجلِ
The man's book



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

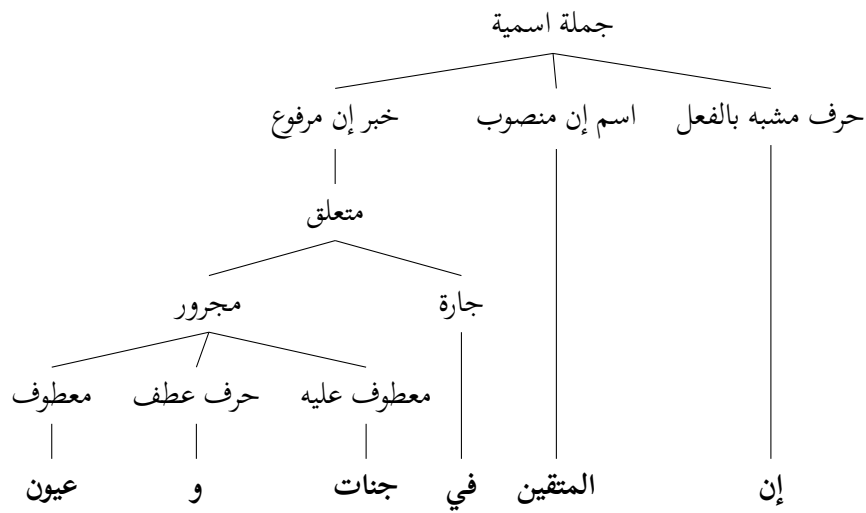


شكل ٩.٣: قال رسولُ الله ﷺ
The messenger of Allah ﷺ said.

٤ المثال

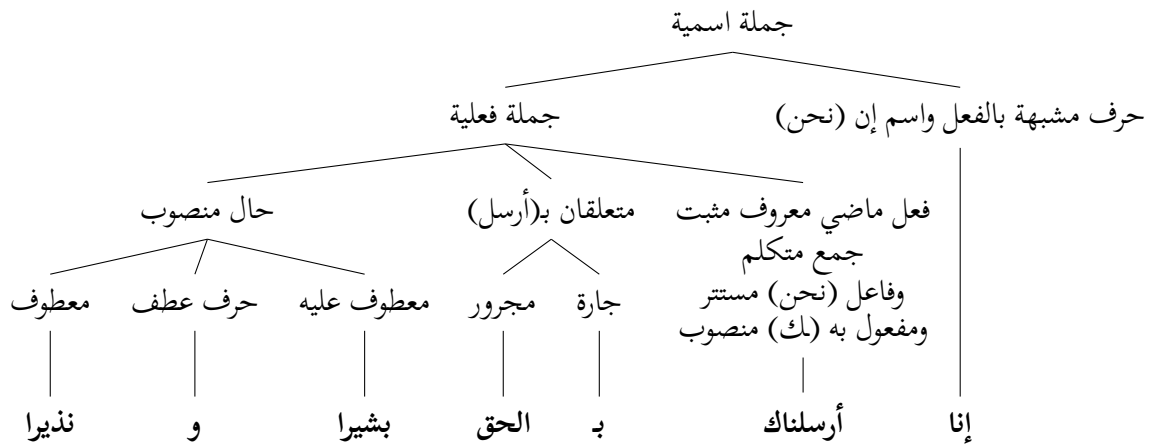
١.٤ المثال من القرآن

These are examples of تركيب for āyāt from Qur'ān.^١



شكل ١.٤: إِنَّ الْمُتَّقِينَ فِي جَنَّاتٍ وَعُيُونٍ^٢

The *muttaqeen* will be in gardens and springs

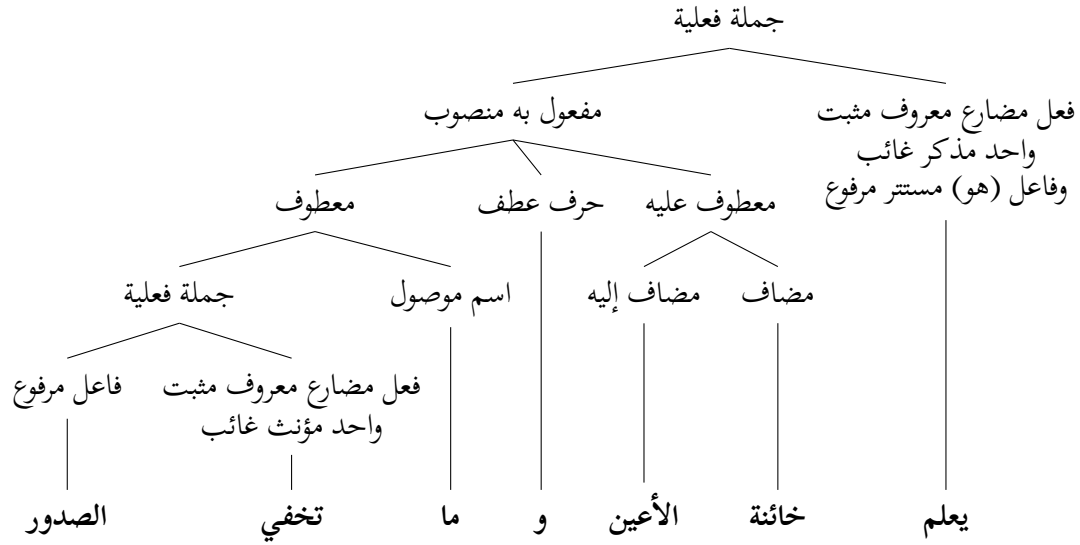


شكل ٢.٤: إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ بِالْحَقِّ بَشِيرًا وَنَذِيرًا^٣

We have sent you with the truth as a bearer of good news and a warner.

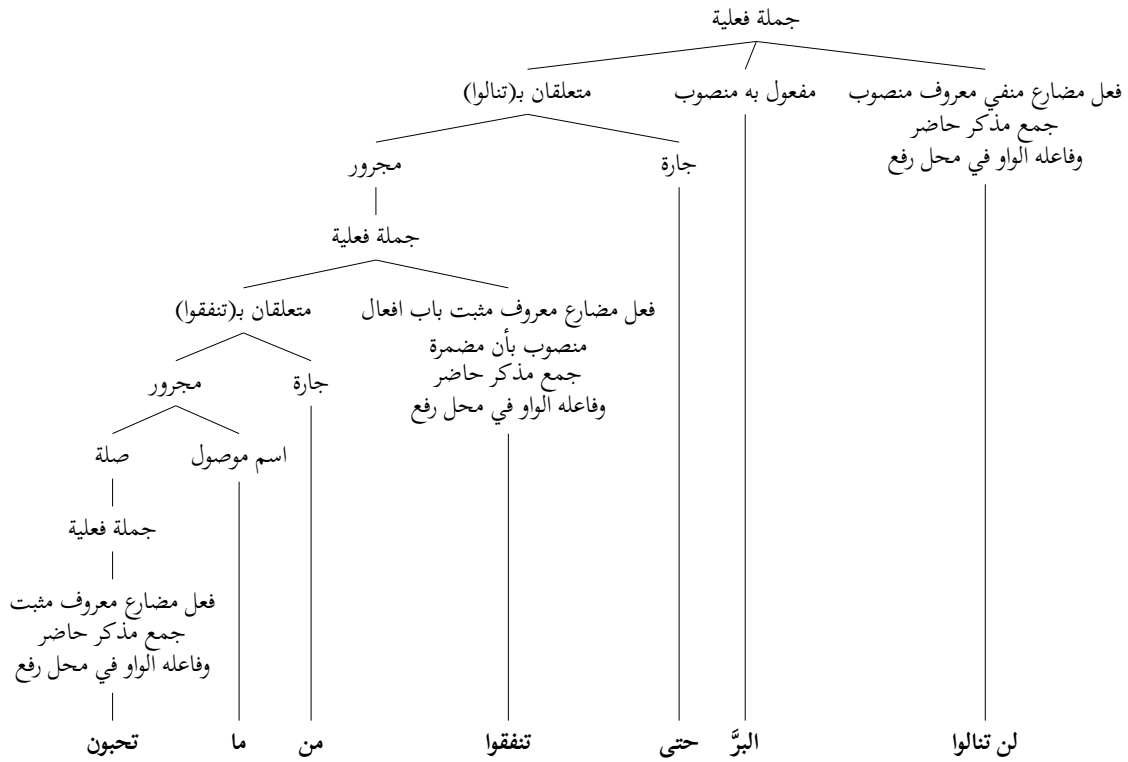
^١ إعراب القرآن الكريم (الدروشي)، التحرير والتنوير (عاشور): تركيب

^٢ سورة الذاريات ١٥



شكل ٣.٤: يَعْلَمُ خَائِنَةَ الْأَعْيُنِ وَمَا تُخْفِي الصُّدُورُ^٣

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



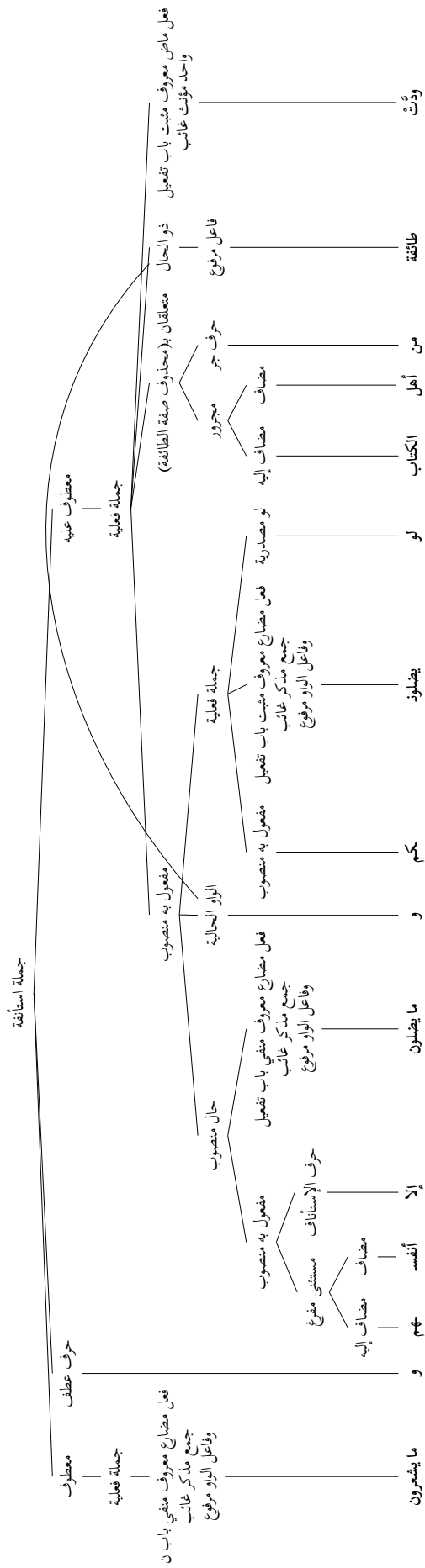
شكل ٤.٤: لَنْ تَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتَّى تُنْفِقُوا مِمَّا تُحِبُّونَ^٤

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

^٣سورة فاطر ٢٤

^٤سورة غافر ١٩

^٥سورة آل عمران ٩٢



شكل ٥.٤: وَدَّتْ طَائِفَةٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ لَوْ يُضِلُّوكُمْ وَمَا يُضِلُّونَ إِلَّا أَنْفُسَهُمْ وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ ٦٩

A number of people of the Book hope to mislead you while they are misleading none but themselves

٢.٤ المثال من الأحاديث

^٦سورة آل عمران ٦٩

١ جدول الصرف

	غائب		حاضر		
	مذكر	مؤنث	مذكر	مؤنث	متكلم
واحد	فَعَلَ	فَعَلَتْ	فَعَلَ	فَعَلَتْ	فَعَلْتُ
ثنائية	فَعَلَا	فَعَلْنَا	فَعَلْتُمَا		
جمع	فَعَلُوا	فَعَلْنَا	فَعَلْتُمْ	فَعَلْنَ	فَعَلْنَا

جدول ١.١: جدول الفعل الماضي المعروف المثبت

	غائب		حاضر		
	مذكر	مؤنث	مذكر	مؤنث	متكلم
واحد	يَفْعَلُ	تَفْعَلُ	تَفْعَلِينَ	أَفْعَلُ	
ثنائية	يَفْعَلَانِ	تَفْعَلَانِ			
جمع	يَفْعَلُونَ	يَفْعَلْنَ	تَفْعَلُونَ	تَفْعَلْنَ	نَفْعَلُ

جدول ٢.١: جدول الفعل المضارع المعروف المثبت

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- الجمال، ٣
- الإنشائية، ٨
- الاسمية، ٦
- الفعلية، ٣
- جار مجرور، ١٤، ١١، ١٢
- حال، ١٤
- عطف، ١١، ١٢
- لو مصدرية، ١٤
- مركب غير مفيدة، ٩
- الإضافي، ١٤، ١٢، ١٠
- التوصيفي، ٩
- موصولة، ١٤، ١٢

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