Lesson 1

فعل Verb

A (فِعْلٌ) – verb denotes action in relation to past, present or future tense. e.g. (ضَرَبَ) – he hit, (ذَهَبَ) – he went, (يَذْهَبُ) – he is going or he will go, (اِذْهَبْ) – go, (لَا تَذْهَبْ) – don't go.

فعل is of two types in terms of tense:
1. فعل ماضي (past tense)
2. فعل مضارع (present and future tense)

We have learnt that when a sentence starts with an اسم it's called جملة اسمية.

When a sentence starts with a فعل it's called جملة فعلية.

جملة اسمية has two parts, first part is called the مبتدأ and the second part is called the خبر.

The same way جملة فعلية also has two parts, first part is called the فعل (verb) and the second part is called the فاعل (doer).

The فاعل (doer) always comes after the فعل and is always in رفع case.

The فعل agrees the فاعل only in one of the properties of اسم and that is جنس.
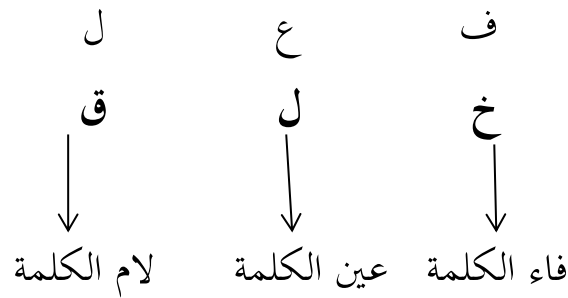
The فعل has root letters. 99% of the فعل has three root letters.

If we take the word "فعل" it has three root letters which are ف ع ل

The first letters is ف and it's called فاء الكلمة, the second letters is ع and it's called عين الكلمة and the third letters is ل and it's called لام الكلمة .

Any letter is in place of ف it's called the فاء الكلمة, any letter is in place of ع it's called the عين الكلمة and any letter is in place of ل it's called the لام الكلمة.

Example:

ل	ع	ف
ق	ل	خ
↓	↓	↓

لام الكلمة   عين الكلمة   فاء الكلمة

Now if we take these three root letters ف ع ل and put them together it becomes فعل now we need to put حركة on it to be able to read, we put فتحة on all three letters it becomes فَعَلَ.

فَعَلَ is used when the فاعل (the doer) is مذكَّر.

If the فاعل (doer) is مؤنّث then a (ث) ت ساكن is added at the end of فَعَلَ If the it becomes فَعَلَتْ.

Now let's take three letters خ ل ق , خ is فاء الكلمة because it's the first letter, ل is عين الكلمة because it's the second letter and ق is لام الكلمة because it's the third letter.
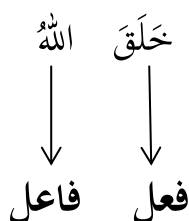
Now when we put فتحة on all three letters, it becomes خَلَقَ on the pattern of فَعَلَ.

Now we have the verb خَلَقَ, because خَلَقَ is used for مذكّر so we need a مذكّر فاعل (doer) let's put the word الله as the doer, it will come after the فعل so we have خَلَقَ الله and because the فاعل (doer) is always in رفع case, the word الله will be in رفع case. Now we have a complete sentence خَلَقَ اللهُ .

If there is no فاعل mentioned after خَلَقَ the ضمير هُوَ will become the فاعل which is always hidden in the فعل (verb)

Now خَلَقَ means "he has created" and خَلَقَ الله means "Allah has created".
When we analyse خَلَقَ اللهُ we say:

<div align="center">

خَلَقَ   اللهُ

↓   ↓

فعل   **فاعل**

</div>

فعل and فاعل becomes جملة فعليّة.

Let us learn some فعل (verbs) now.

Meaning	فعل (verb)	Root letters
He helped	نَصَرَ (هُوَ)	ن ص ر
He opened	فَتَحَ (هُوَ)	ف ت ح
He hit	ضَرَبَ (هُوَ)	ض ر ب
He sat	جَلَسَ (هُوَ)	ج ل س
He went	ذَهَبَ (هُوَ)	ذ ه ب
He entered	دَخَلَ (هُوَ)	د خ ل
He went out	خَرَجَ (هُوَ)	خ ر ج
He made	جَعَلَ (هُوَ)	ج ع ل
He forgave	غَفَرَ (هُوَ)	غ ف ر
He worshiped	عَبَدَ (هُوَ)	ع ب د
He was patient	صَبَرَ (هُوَ)	ص ب ر
He raised	رَفَعَ (هُوَ)	ر ف ع
He sent	نَزَلَ (هُوَ)	ن ز ل
He said the truth	صَدَقَ (هُوَ)	ص د ق
He lied	كَذَبَ (هُوَ)	ك ذ ب
He did wrong	ظَلَمَ (هُوَ)	ظ ل م
He provided	رَزَقَ (هُوَ)	ر ز ق
He prostrated	سَجَدَ (هُوَ)	س ج د
He thanked	شَكَرَ (هُوَ)	ش ك ر
He left	تَرَكَ (هُوَ)	ت ر ك
He wrote	كَتَبَ (هُوَ)	ك ت ب

فَعَلَ is used when the فاعل (the doer) is مذكَّر.

فَعَلَتْ is used when the فاعل (the doer) is مؤنّث.

The فاعل (the doer) comes after the فعل and always is in رفع case.

Meaning	مذكَّر	Root
He entered	دَخَلَ	د خ ل
The boy entered	دَخَلَ الْوَلَدُ	
The two boys entered	دَخَلَ الْوَلَدَانِ	
The boys entered	دَخَلَ الْأَوْلَادُ	

Meaning	مؤنّث	Root
She entered	دَخَلَتْ	د خ ل
The girl entered	دَخَلَتْ الْبِنْتُ	
The two girls entered	دَخَلَتِ الْبِنْتَانِ	
The girls entered	دَخَلَتِ الْبَنَاتُ	

Meaning	مذكَّر	Root
He entered	جَلَسَ	ج ل س
The boy entered	جَلَسَ الرَّجُلُ	
The two boys entered	جَلَسَ الرَّجُلَانِ	
The boys entered	جَلَسَ الرِّجَالُ	

Meaning	مؤنّث	Root
She entered	جَلَسَتْ	د خ ل
The girl entered	جَلَسَتْ الْاِمْرَأَةُ	
The two girls entered	جَلَسَتِ الْاِمْرَأَتَانِ	
The girls entered	جَلَسَتِ النِّسَاءُ	

Exercise:

Use كَتَبَ as verb and طَالِبٌ as the فاعل write all three singuler, dual and plural. Also write down for طَالِبَةٌ.

Examples from thw Quran:

خَتَمَ ٱللَّهُ عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِهِمْ	1
ذَهَبَ اللهُ بِنُورِهِمْ	
هُوَ الَّذِيْ خَلَقَ	
هذَا مَا وَعَدَ الرَّحمنُ وَصَدَقَ الْمُرْسَلُوْنَ	
وَجَعَلَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمَيْنَ	