

The Language Of Quran

علم النحو

Sessions 12 to 22

الفعل



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْفِعْل



الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ

In Arabic, there are two types of sentences:

1: الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ

2: الْجُمْلَةُ الْفَعْلِيَّةُ

الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ

It is made up of two parts and as the name suggest it is a sentence which begins with an ism (the subject) of the sentence called as

مبتدا, while the second part of the sentence is called as

خبر (the predicate).

The mubtada is generally definite while the khabar is indefinite. Both the mubtada and khabar are in the state of rafa'.

مبتدا ----- معرفة (definite)

خبر ----- نكرة (indefinite)



- The student is hard-working.
- The two pens are expensive.
- The teachers are present.

- الطَّالِبُ مُجْتَهِدٌ.
- الْقَلَمَانِ ثَمِينَانِ.
- الْمُعَلِّمُونَ حَاضِرُونَ.



If the khabar is a descriptive noun then the khabar agrees the mubtada in gender and in the number

ج
المُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ.
المُسْلِمَانِ صَادِقَانِ.
المُسْلِمُونَ صَادِقُونَ.

ب
المُؤْمِنَةُ قَانِتَةٌ.
المُؤْمِنَتَانِ قَانِتَتَانِ.
المُؤْمِنَاتُ قَانِتَاتٌ.

ألف
١. الكِتَابُ مُفِيدٌ.
٢. الكِتَابَانِ مُفِيدَانِ.
٣. الكُتُبُ مُفِيدَةٌ.



We have learnt that :

If a sentence starts with an ism it is called **جملة اسمية**

If a sentence starts with a fi'I it is called **جملة فعلية**





جملة فعلية

Verbs are the action words in a sentence that describe what the subject is doing.

Examples in English :

He wrote.

She wrote.

They wrote.

In arabic a verb is called a **فعل** plural is **أفعال**

Therefore a **فعل** gives the meaning of an action in relation to tenses.

It is a word that is stuck in time.

In Arabic a single word (**فعل**) gives away the meaning of a full sentence because it includes all the three main parts of a verbal sentence i-e the action , doer of the action , and the tense. Together they make a full sentence called a **جملة فعلية** .

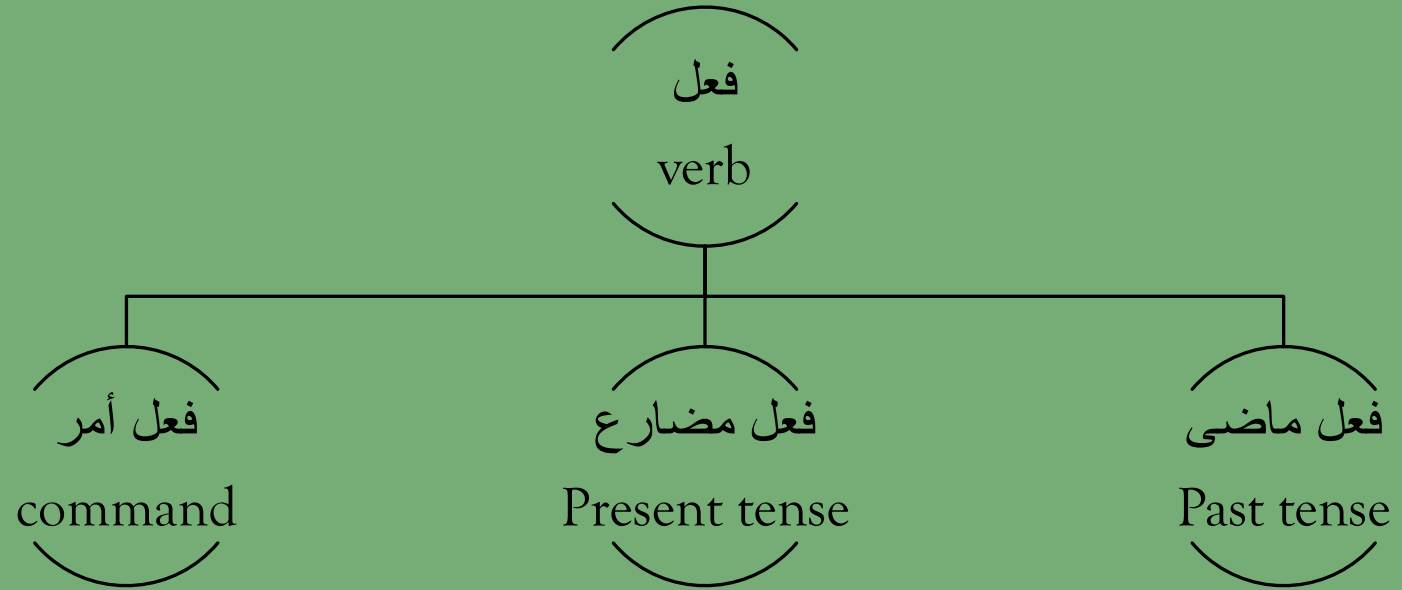
Example: **كَتَبَ** means he wrote which is a complete sentence in itself telling us that an action has been done in past, notice that it includes the verb, the pronoun, and the tense.

Point to remember :Verbs in English are not equal to **أفعال** because verbs do not include the doer of the action.

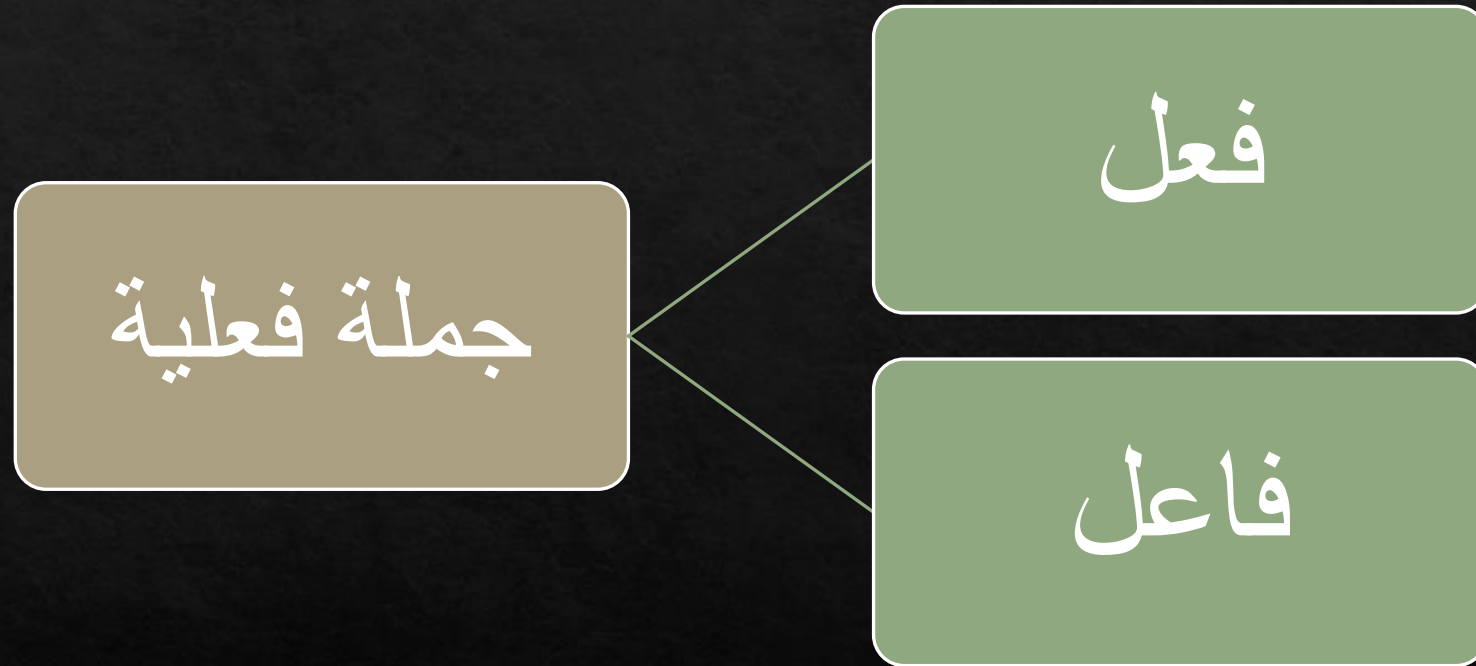


فعل is of two types in terms of tense:
فعل ماضي past tense
فعل مضارع present and future tense.

أفعال









جملة فعلية

فاعل	خبر	مبتدأ	
	نكرة	معرفة	معرفة نكرة
	مبتدأ Match with		مذكر مؤنث
	مبتدأ Match with		واحد تثنية جمع
مرفوع	مرفوع	مرفوع	إعراب



الْجُمْلَةُ الْفَعْلِيَّةُ

Verbal sentence

In the **الْجُمْلَةُ الْفَعْلِيَّةُ** the sentence begins with a verb. For example:

وَقَتَلَ دَاوُدُ جَالُوتَ

And Dawood killed Jalut (2:251)

الْجُمْلَةُ الْفَعْلِيَّةُ comprises a verb, subject and an object. Usually the verb comes first followed by the subject and then the object.

The subject and the object are nouns. The subject is called

الفاعل

And the object is called the **المفعول أو المفعول به**



وقتلَ داوُدُ جالوتَ

And Dawood killed Jalut (2:251)

The subject **الفاعل** is always in **حالة الرفع** means having dhamma or dhammatain or tanween dhamma on it. For example :

داوُدُ

The **object** **المفعول به** is always in **حالة النصب** means having fatha or fathatain or tanween fatha on it . For example:

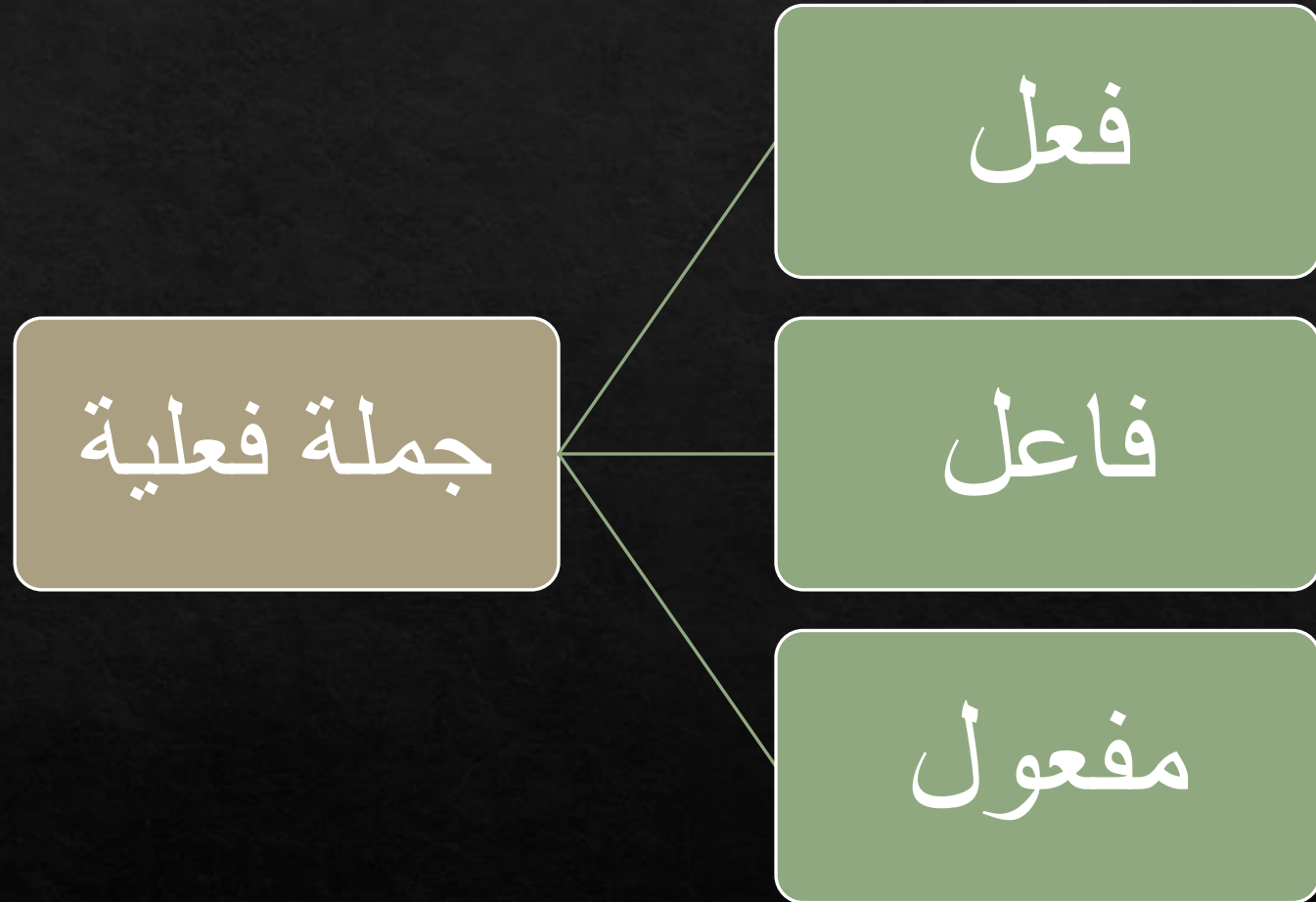
جالوتَ

Almost all of the **فعل** has three root letters.

The three root letters of the word **فعل** are **ف ع ل**

OBJECT







جملة فعلية

مفعول	فاعل	فعل	خبر	مبتدأ	
			نكرة	معرفة	معرفة نكرة
			Match with مبتدأ		مذكر مؤنث
			Match with مبتدأ		واحد تثنية جمع
منصوب	مرفوع		مرفوع	مرفوع	إعراب



مفعول	فاعل	فعل
السَّمَاوَاتِ و الأَرْضِ The skies and the earth	اللَّهُ Allah	خَلَقَ created
رَسُولًا a messenger	اللَّهُ Allah	بَعَثَ sent
جَالُوتَ Jalut	دَاوُدُ Dawud	قَتَلَ killed



ظرف : Adverb of place and time

ظرف

مفعول

فاعل

فعل



ظرف	مفعول	فاعل	فعل
adverb	Object/detail	doer/subject	verb
On friday	سورة الكهف	I	read



أَبْنَتْ يَوْمًا



الجملة

جملة فعلية

جملة اسمية

ظرف

adverb

مفعول

object

فاعل

subject

فعل

verb

خبر

info

مبتدأ

subject

منصوب

منصوب

مرفوع

مرفوع
نكرة

مرفوع
معروفة



الجملة

جملة فعلية

جملة اسمية

ظرف

adverb

مفعول

object

فاعل

subject

فعل

verb

خبر

info

مبتدأ

subject

إسم

منصوب

منصوب

مرفوع

فعل

مرفوع
نكرة

مرفوع
معروفة

فعل = ف ع ل

فعل

لَام كَلِمَة	عَيْن كَلِمَة	فَاء كَلِمَة
م	ل	ع
ب	ت	ك

ف ع ل represent any root letters and serve as variables.



Let's understand the concept of root letters :

Take another three root letters:

ج ل س

فَاء الكلمة ج

عَيْن الكلمة ل

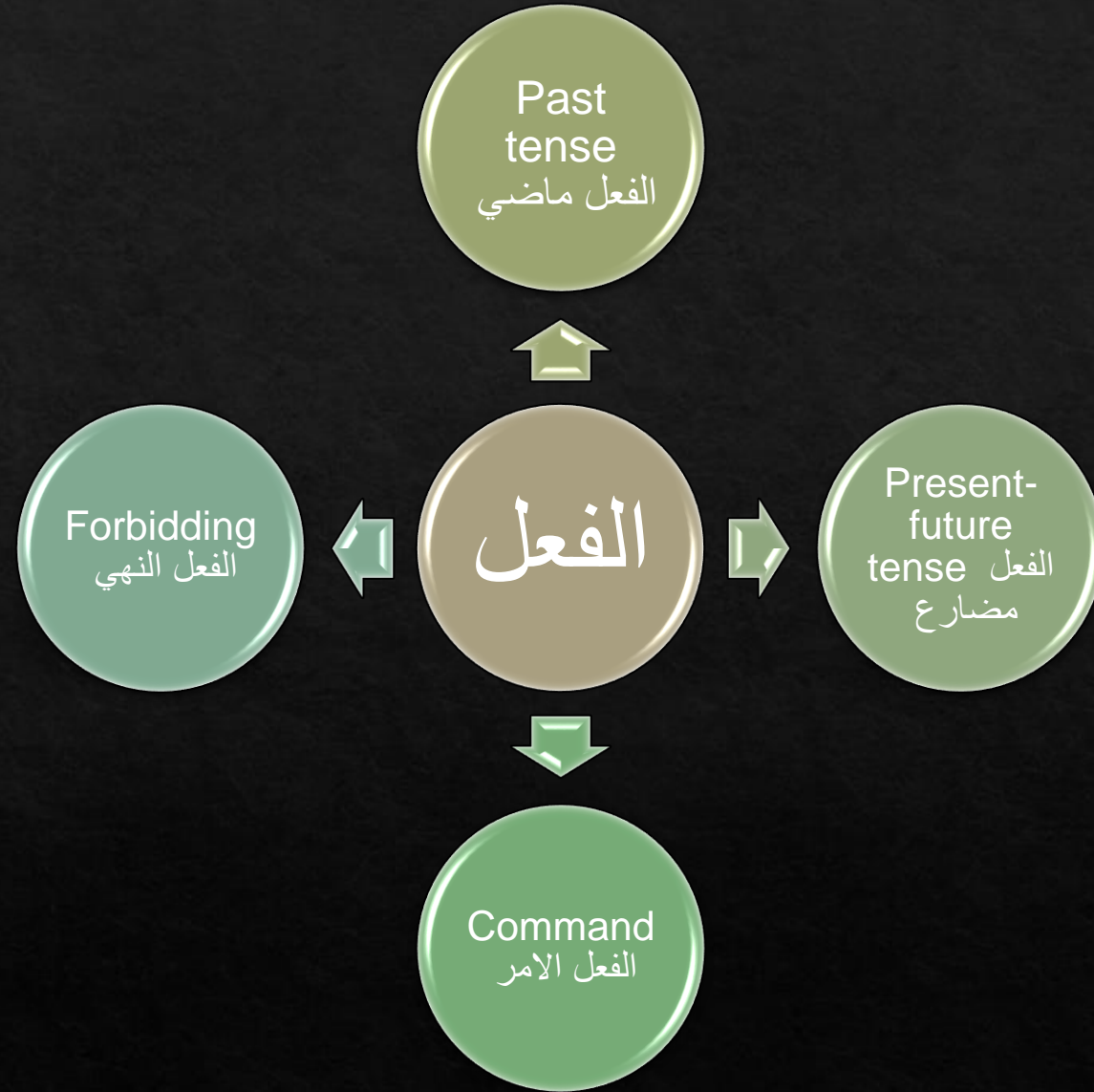
سَيْن الكلمة س

فَعَلَ

جَاسَ



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





فعل مجهول - فعل Passive

The doer of the action is unknown and therefore the

مجهول is فعل

An active verb is when the verb is clearly the subject, or 'the doer,' of the sentence. Although sentences with active verbs are more lively and engaging and make for generally better writing, passive verb can be used when you want to emphasize the object rather than the subject of the sentence.

فعل معلوم - فعل Active

The doer of the action is known and therefore the

معلوم is فعل

فعل مضارع and فعل ماضي can be:
مجهول and معلوم



المعرفة

الإِسْمُ الْمُنَادِي

الْمُضَافُ إِلَيَّ
مَعْرِفَةٌ

الإِسْمُ
الْمَوْصُولُ

إِسْمُ الإِشَارَةِ

الضَّمِيرُ

الْمُعَرَّفُ بِاللَّامِ

الإِسْمُ الْعَلَمُ



الضَّمِيرُ
الْمُنْفَصِلُ

الضَّمِيرُ
الْمُنْتَصِلُ

الضَّمَائِرُ
(pronouns)



الضَّمِيرُ الْمُنْفَصِلُ

detached pronoun: it comes separately without attaching itself to a verb, noun or particle. They are always proper and in the state of rafa'. They are independent pronouns.

الضَّمِيرُ الْمُتَّصِلُ

Attached pronoun: it comes attached to a noun ,verb or particle. They are always in the state of nasb and jarr except for “ I “.



جمع Plural	مثنى dual	واحد singular		
هُم They (all)	هُمَا Both of them	هُوَ He	مذكر (m)	غائب 3 rd person
هُنَّ They (all)	هُمَا Both of them	هِيَ She	مؤنث (f)	غائب 3 rd person
أَنْتُمْ All of you	أَنْتُمَا You two	أَنْتَ you	مذكر	مخاطب 2 nd person
أَنْتُنَّ All of you	أَنْتُمَا You two	أَنْتِ you	مؤنث	مخاطب 2 nd person
نَحْنُ We	نَحْنُ we	أَنَا I	مذكر	1 st person متكلم
نَحْنُ We	نَحْنُ we	أَنَا I	مؤنث	1 st person متكلم



جمع Plural	مثنى dual	واحد singular		
هُم Theirs(all)	هُمَا Theirs(two)	هُ His	مذكر (m)	غائب 3 rd person
هُنَّ Theirs(all)	هُمَا Theirs(two)	هَا Her	مؤنث (f)	غائب 3 rd person
كُم Yours(all)	كُما Yours(two)	كَ yours	مذكر (m)	مخاطب 2 nd person
كُنَّ Yours(all)	كُما Yours(two)	كِ Yours	مؤنث (f)	مخاطب 2 nd person
نا(our)/noun نا(us)/verb	نا(our)/noun نا(us)/verb	ئى(my)/noun ئى(me)/verb	مذكر (m)	متكلم 1 st person
نا(our)/noun نا(us)/verb	نا(our)/noun نا(us)/verb	ئى/noun ئى/verb	مؤنث (f)	متكلم 1 st person



نَصَرُوا هُمُ	نَصَرَا هُمَا	نَصَرَ هُوَ
نَصَرْنَ هُنَّ	نَصَرْتَا هُمَا	نَصَرْتُ هِيَ
نَصَرْتُمْ أَنْتُمْ	نَصَرْتُمَا أَنْتُمَا	نَصَرْتِ أَنْتِ
نَصَرْتُنَّ أَنْتُنَّ	نَصَرْتُمَا أَنْتُمَا	نَصَرْتِ أَنْتِ
نَصَرْنَا نَحْنُ		نَصَرْتُ أَنَا



هُمْ فَعَلُوا All of them did (فاعل واو)	هُمَا فَعَلَا Both of them did (فاعل الف)	هُوَ فَعَلَ He did (فاعل هُوَ)
هُنَّ فَعَلْنَ All of them (f) did (فاعل نون نسوة)	هُمَا فَعَلَتَا Both of them (f) did (فاعل الف)	هِيَ فَعَلَتْ She did (فاعل هِيَ) (حرف تاء تانيث)
أَنْتُمْ فَعَلْتُمْ All of you did (فاعل تُمْ)	أَنْتُمَا فَعَلْتُمَا Both of you did (فاعل تُمَا)	أَنْتَ فَعَلْتَ You did (فاعل تاء)
أَنْتُنَّ فَعَلْتُنَّ All of you (f) did (فاعل تُنَّ)	أَنْتُمَا فَعَلْتُمَا Both of you (f) did (فاعل تُمَا)	أَنْتِ فَعَلْتِ You (f) did (فاعل تاء)
	نَحْنُ فَعَلْنَا We did (فاعل نَا)	أَنَا فَعَلْتُ I did (فاعل تاء)



FORMATION OF الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي

-	فَعَلَ	غَائِب	مذكر	واحد
ا	فَعَلَا	غَائِب	مذكر	مثنى
وا	فَعَلُوا	غَائِب	مذكر	جمع
تْ	فَعَلَتْ	غَائِب	مؤنث	واحد
تا	فَعَلْتَا	غَائِب	مؤنث	مثنى
نَ	فَعَلْنَ	غَائِب	مؤنث	جمع
تَ	فَعَلْتِ	مخاطب	مذكر	واحد
تُما	فَعَلْتُمَا	مخاطب	مذكر	مثنى
تُم	فَعَلْتُمْ	مخاطب	مذكر	جمع
تِ	فَعَلْتِ	مخاطب	مؤنث	واحد
تُما	فَعَلْتُمَا	مخاطب	مؤنث	مثنى
تُنَّ	فَعَلْتُنَّ	مخاطب	مؤنث	جمع
تْ	فَعَلْتُ	متكلم	مذكر مؤنث	واحد
نا	فَعَلْنَا	متكلم	مذكر مؤنث	جمع



فعل معلوم - فعل
Active
فعل ماضي

كَتَبُوا	كَتَبَا	كَتَبَ
All of them wrote	Both of them wrote	He wrote
كَتَبْنَ	كَتَبَتَا	كَتَبَتْ
All of them (f) wrote	Both of them (f) wrote	She wrote
كَتَبْتُمْ	كَتَبْتُمَا	كَتَبْتَ
All of you wrote	Both of you wrote	You wrote
كَتَبْتُنَّ	كَتَبْتُمَا	كَتَبْتِ
All of you (f) wrote	Both of you (f) wrote	You (f) wrote
	كَتَبْنَا	كَتَبْتُ
	We wrote	I wrote

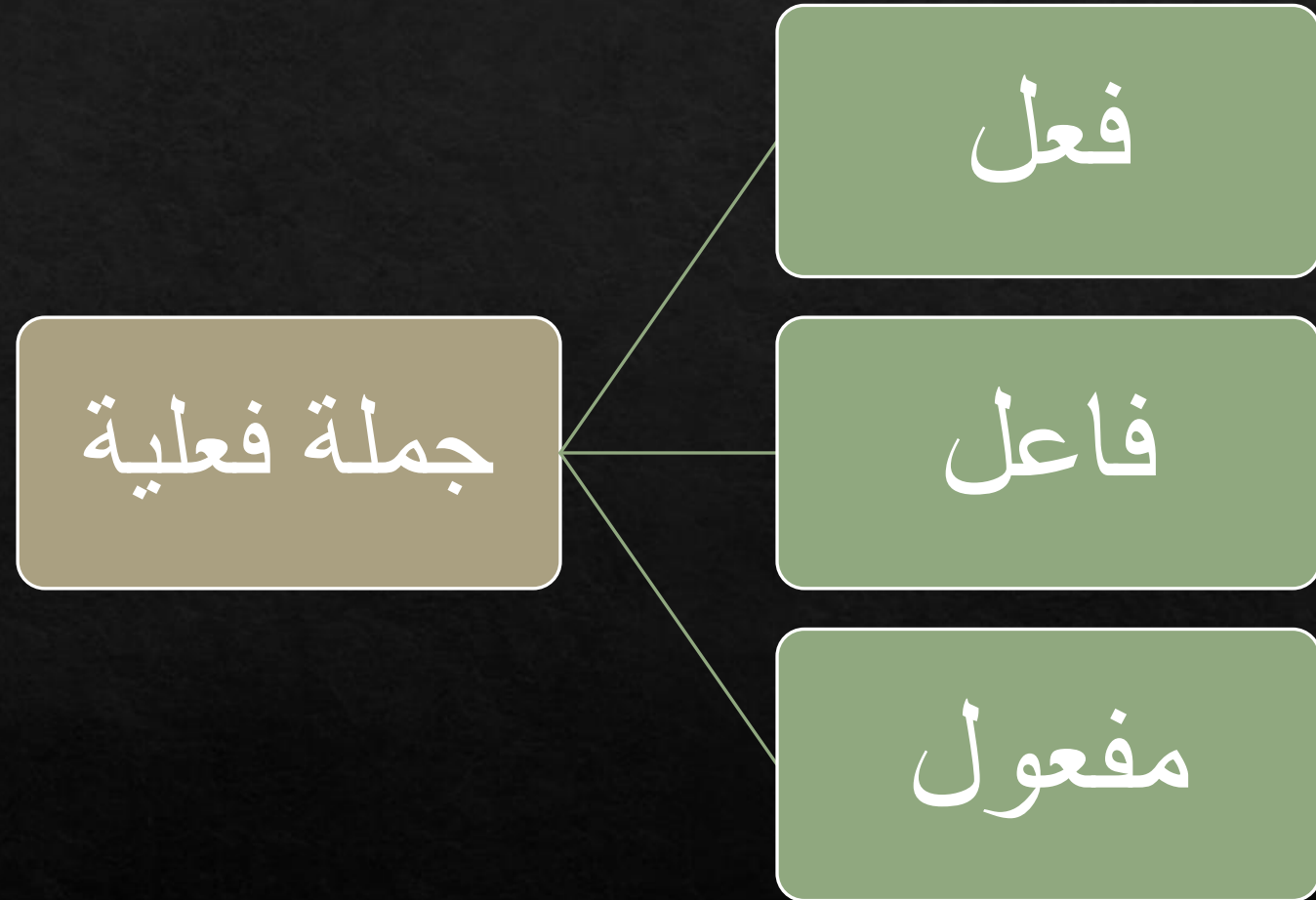


فعل ماضي معلوم

look at the end of the word to find the doer فاعل

Doer pronoun is attached to the end of all the افعال except in the case of هو and هي . They are called the inside doers

We know that All the pronouns comes in the category of اسم therefore they are all proper also we know that the pronouns are mabni hence all the past tense forms of pronouns have fixed endings, means they do not change their endings and hence these افعال are مبني .





ظرف : Adverb of place and time

ظرف

مفعول

فاعل

فعل



ظرف	مفعول	فاعل	فعل
adverb	Object/detail	doer/subject	verb
On friday	سورة الكهف	I	read



فعل
لازم

فعل
متعدي

فعل



فعل لازم Intransitive verbs	فعل متعدّي Transitive verbs
Those أفعال which do NOT need a مفعول to give the meaning of a complete sentence are called intransitive أفعال .	Those أفعال which DO need a مفعول to give the meaning of a complete sentence are called Transitive أفعال .
They are not linked to a مفعول .	They are linked to a مفعول
A فعل لازم does not have an object مفعول	A فعل متعدّي does have an object مفعول It requires an object.
Example : ذَهَبَ زَيْدٌ Zaid went.	Example : كَتَبَ زَيْدٌ كِتَابًا Zaid wrote a book NOTE: some فعل متعدّي may have more than one مفعول



TRANSITIVE VERBS

فعل متعدّي

INTRANSITIVE VERBS

فعل لازم

VERBS after which

“someone/something” can be added

e.g. I ate something OR He met
someone

VERBS after which

“someone/something” can not be
added

e.g. She walks OR You sleep

Examples:

Examples:

Root letters	فعل Verb	Meaning	Root letters	فعل Verb	Meaning
ن ص ر	نَصَرَ	He helped	ذ ه ب	ذَهَبَ	He went
ت ر ك	تَرَكَ	He left (something)	ص ب ر	صَبَرَ	He was patient
ض ر ب	ضَرَبَ	He hit	ق ر ب	قَرَّبَ	He came close
ج ع ل	جَعَلَ	He made	ك ذ ب	كَذَّبَ	He lied
ش ك ر	شَكَرَ	He thanked	د خ ل	دَخَلَ	He entered



EXAMPLES OF **فعل متعدّي** FROM THE QURAN:

مفعول	فاعل	فعل
الأَرْضَ	اللَّهُ	خَلَقَ
جَالوتَ	داوُدُ	قَتَلَ



pronouns (ضمائر) as objects (مفعول)

MEANING	جملة فعلية
He helped him	نَصَرَہُ
He helped you	نَصَرَکَ
He helped me	نَصَرَنی
He helped us	نَصَرَنا
They both helped him	نَصَرَاهُ
They helped him	نَصَرُوہُ
He hit us	ضَرَبَنَا
All of you hit him	ضَرَبْتُمُوہُ
All of you asked him	سَأَلْتُمُوہُ



كَيْفَ نَفَرِّقُ بَيْنَ الْأَلْفِ الْفَارِقَةِ وَالْفَرْقِ بَيْنَ وَاوِ الْجَمَاعَةِ وَ وَاوِ الْجَمْعِ وَ الْوَاوِ الْأَصْلِيَّةِ

الألف الفارقة هي ألف تُرسم آخر الفعل المتصل **بواو الجماعة** (مثل: نجحوا، لم يكتبوا، إن يحفظوا، لن يغلبوا، اخرجوا)، ليميّز بينها وبين **واو الفعل الأصلية** (مثل: يرجو، يهفو، يعلو)، ولا يجوز مطلقاً اتصالها بالأسماء بعد **واو الجمع** (مثل: مهندسو الشركة، مجتهدو المدرسة، طالبو الخدمة)، فلا يجوز أن نقول: مهندسوا الشركة، والصواب أن نكتبها بدون الألف الفارقة. كل فعل ماضٍ كانت آخره واو ولم يأت بعدها ضمير متصل فهي واو الجماعة ويجب رسم ألف فارقة بعدها. وكذلك فعل الأمر لأن الواو الأصلية إن كانت آخره فيجب حذفها مثل: ادع (دعا يدعو)، فالفعل هنا مبني على حذف حرف العلة. فلو ثبتت الواو مثل: ادعوا، فهي واو الجماعة ويجب إثبات الألف الفارقة بعدها.



واو الإشباع	واو الأصلية	واو الجمع	واو الجماعة	الألف الفارقة
ضَرَبْتُمُوهُ	رجا يرجو	مهندسون	نَصَرُوا	نَصَرُوا



فعل ماضى	فعل مضارع	فعل أمر
ضَرَبُوا	لَنْ يَعْمَلُوا	اعْمَلُوا
شَرَبُوا	لَنْ يَذْهَبُوا	اذْهَبُوا
	لَمْ يَعْمَلُوا	
	لَمْ يَذْهَبُوا	



الجملة

الجملة
الفعليّة

الفاعل

انواع
فاعل

إسم
ظاهر

ضمير
بارز

ضمير
مستتر

انواع
فاعل



كَتَبُوا	كَتَبَا	كَتَبَ
All of them wrote	Both of them wrote	He wrote
كَتَبْنَ	كَتَبَتَا	كَتَبَتْ
All of them (f) wrote	Both of them (f) wrote	She wrote
كَتَبْتُمْ	كَتَبْتُمَا	كَتَبْتَ
All of you wrote	Both of you wrote	You wrote
كَتَبْتُنَّ	كَتَبْتُمَا	كَتَبْتِ
All of you (f) wrote	Both of you (f) wrote	You (f) wrote
	كَتَبْنَا	كَتَبْتُ
	We wrote	I wrote



كَتَبَتِ **الطَّالِبَةُ** الدَّرْسَ

كَتَبَ الطَّالِبُ الدَّرْسَ

كَتَبَتِ **الطَّالِبَتَانِ** الدَّرْسَ

كَتَبَ الطَّالِبَانِ الدَّرْسَ

كَتَبَتِ **الطَّالِبَاتُ** الدَّرْسَ

كَتَبَ الطَّالِبُونَ الدَّرْسَ



نَصَرَتْ

هِيَ

She helped

نَصَرَتْ + الْمُسْلِمَةَ

نَصَرَتْ الْمُسْلِمَةَ

نَصَرْتِ

أَنْتِ

You (f) helped

No outside doer



MEANING	فاعل	جملة فعلية
He entered the city	ضمير مستتر تقديره هو	دَخَلَ الْمَدِينَةَ (28:15)
They entered a village	وَ (هم)	دَخَلُوا قَرْيَةً (27:34)
He made the sun an illumination and the moon a light	ضمير مستتر تقديره هو	جَعَلَ الشَّمْسَ ضِيَاءً وَالْقَمَرَ نُورًا (10:5)
Allah has sent a messenger	الله	بَعَثَ اللهُ رَسُولًا (25:41)
He created the heavens and the earth	ضمير مستتر تقديره هو	خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ (7:54)
We created man	نا	خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ (10:5)
We have returned to the city	نا	رَجَعْنَا إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ (63:8)
Dawood killed jaaloot	داود	وَقَتَلَ دَاوُدُ جَالُوتَ (2:251)
Allah made you victorious at Badr	الله	نَصَرَكُمُ اللهُ بِبَدْرِ (Aal Imran 3:123)
Some of the nomadic Arabs say	الأعراب	قَالَتِ الْأَعْرَابُ (Al Hujurat 49:14)



الجملة

الجملة
الفعليّة

الفاعل

انواع
فاعل

الأفعال
المعتلة

الأفعال
الصحيحة

انواع
الأفعال



الأفعال المعتلة

Weak verbs

These are called weak verbs and may have one or more of the vowels (ا-و-ى) , these vowels are called حروف العلة

For example :

وَعَدَ - to promise

قَالَ - to say

رَمَى - to throw

الأفعال الصحيحة

Consonant verbs

They are based on three sound consonants. The basic or root word is based on the verb فَعَلَ (ف - ع - ل) giving the meaning “ he did “. ف represents the first kalimah , ع the second and ل the third kalimah . The root verb is always masculine - third person-singular . Other examples are:

ضَرَبَ - to hit

فَتَحَ - to open

نَصَرَ - to help

فعل = ف ع ل

فعل

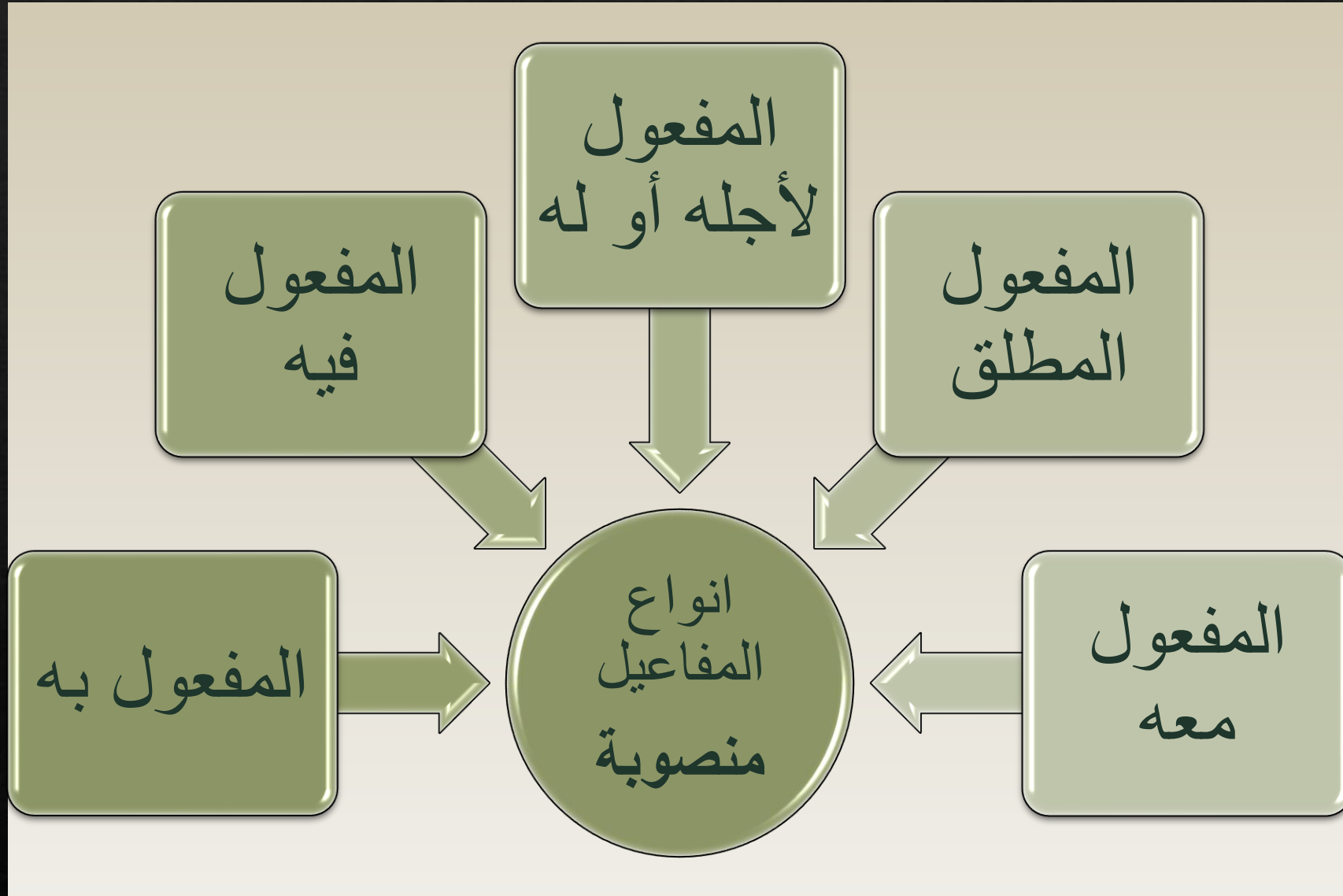
لَام كَلِمَة	عَيْن كَلِمَة	فَاء كَلِمَة
م	ل	ع
ب	ت	ك

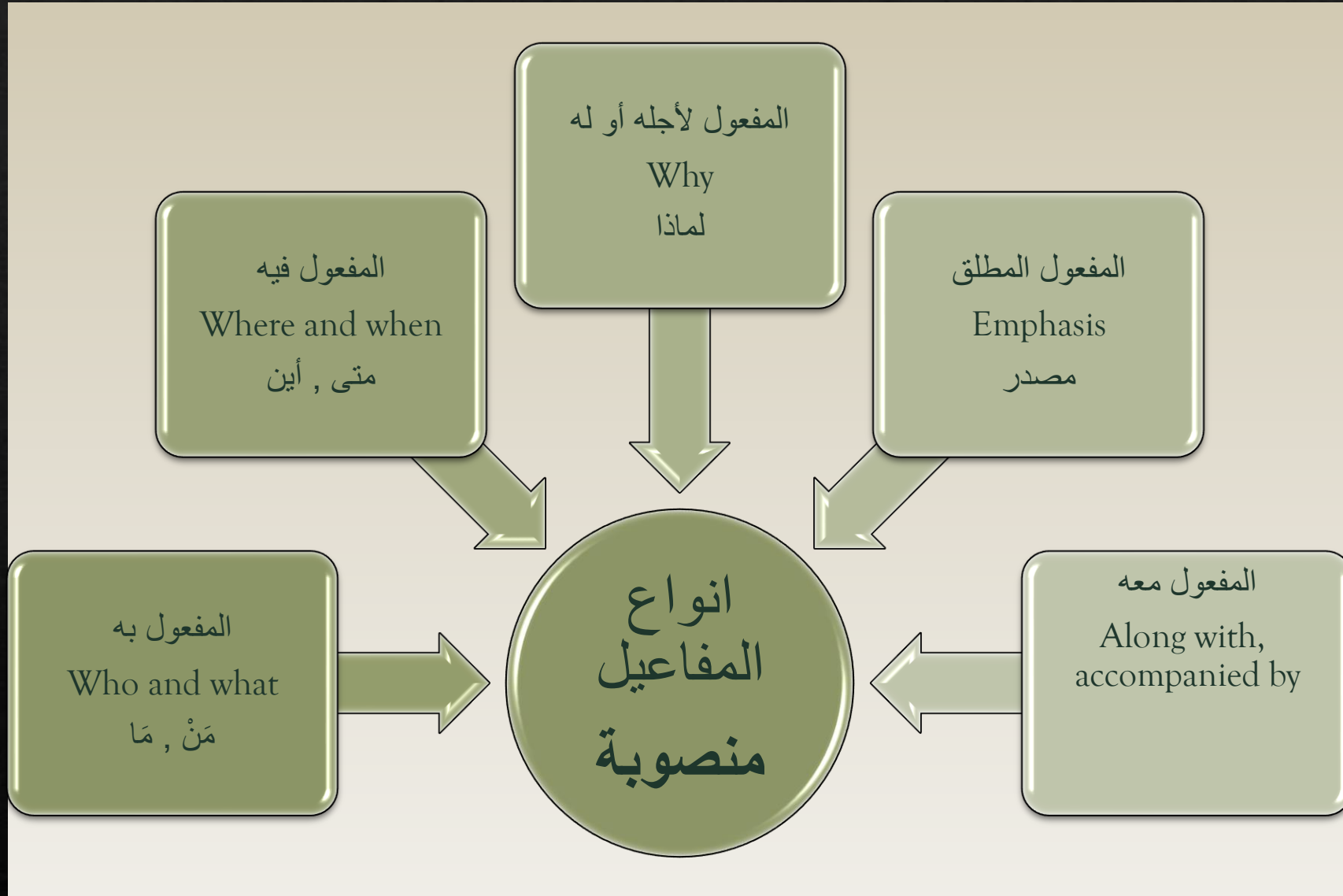
ف ع ل

represent any root letters and serve as variables.



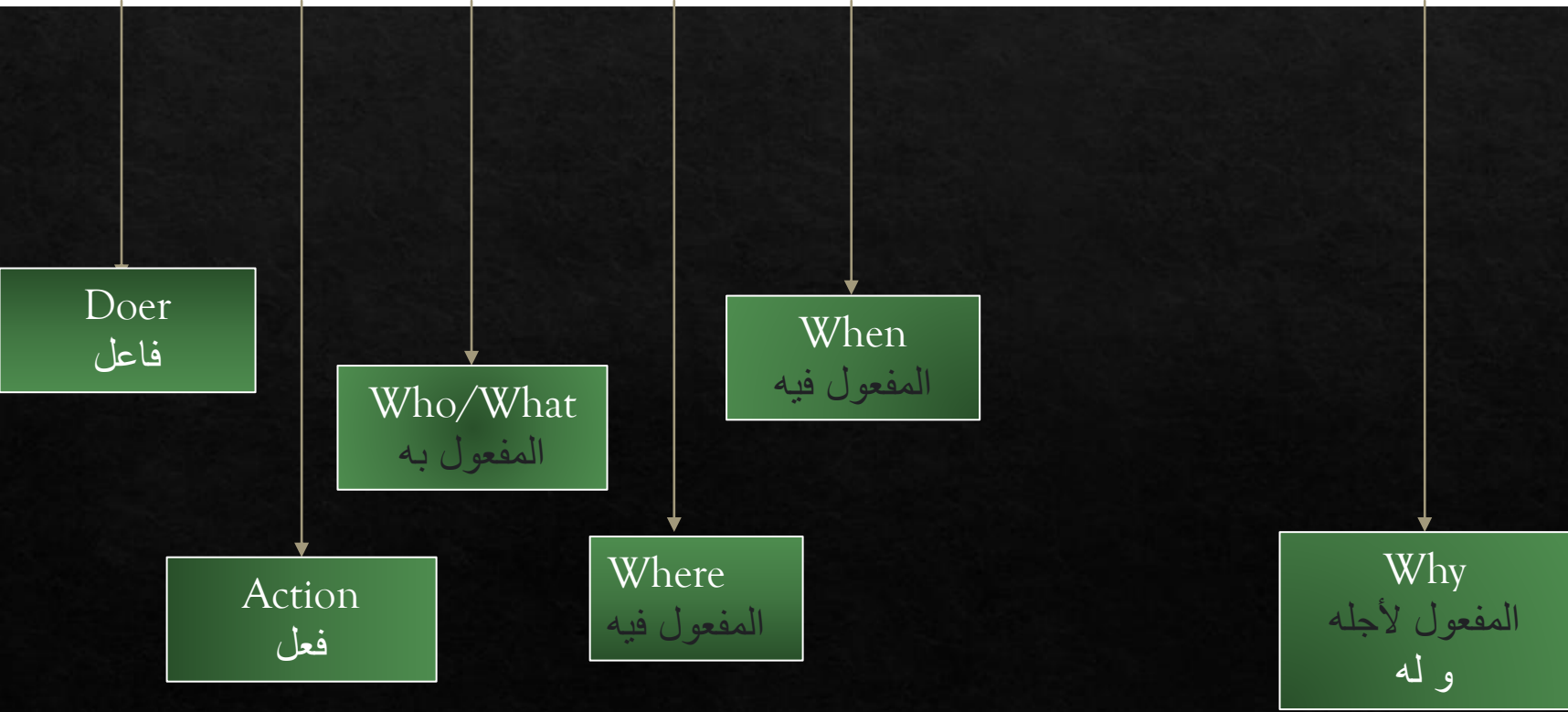
المفاعيل الخمسة







Bilal drinks milk at home daily willingly because he wants to stay healthy





المفعول به

It is used as the direct object of a verb. It tells us **WHO** and **WHAT** was the action done to. This is the most common of the مفاعيل . It can have 2 forms.

- ✓ A regular ism in the sentence.
- ✓ A pronoun attached to the fi'l.

Any pronoun that is attached to a فعل is always a مفعول به and is always في محل نصب

Examples :

□ وَهُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ بِالْحَقِّ Al-An'am 6:73

And it is He who created **the skies and earth** in truth.

What **did HE create?** The skies and the earth.

□ هُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ مِّنْ طِينٍ Al-An'am 6:2

It is He who created **you** from clay.

Who **did HE create?** YOU all.

□ فَأَخَذَتْهُمُ الرَّجْفَةُ Al-A'raf 7:78

So the earthquake seized **them**,

Who did the earthquake seize/take? It took them.

□ فَأَخَذَهُمُ الْعَذَابُ An-Nahl 16:113

so punishment overtook **them**.

Who did the punishment take? It took them.



المفعول فيه

The adverb: it is also called the ظرف , it is a noun which denotes the time or place of an action taken place means It tells us **WHEN** and **WHERE** the action took place. It often appears as a special مضاف of time or place. It can also appear as an ism that denoted time but is not a مضاف . If a جملة فعلية has في in a it that جار مجرور will be مفعول فيه .

Examples :

□ Al-Baqarah 2:63

وَرَفَعْنَا فَوْقَكُمْ الطُّورَ

and We raised **over you** the mount,

Where did we raise the mount? Over you. **فَوْقَ** is a special مضاف

□ Nuh 71:5

قَالَ رَبِّ إِنِّي دَعَوْتُ قَوْمِي لَيْلًا وَنَهَارًا

He said, "My Lord, indeed I invited my people [to truth] **night and day**.

When did I call ? During the night and the day. **لَيْلًا** and **نَهَارًا** are words that denote time.

□ Al-A'raf 7:123

مَكَرْتُمُوهُ فِي الْمَدِينَةِ

All of you plotted it **in the city**.

Where did you all plot? In the city . **في** sometimes denote time or place.



سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ، أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا
إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ

**O Allah, You are free from every imperfection; praise
be to You. I testify that there is no true god except You;
I ask Your Pardon and turn to You in repentance.**