Elementary Arabic Syntax 2

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1. What does syntax teach us?
Syntax teaches us the states of words when they are combined with other words.

2. Do all words combine with other words in the same way?
There are two types of words that are combined with other words:
- Indeclinable: the end of the word does not change.
- Declinable: the end of the word changes due to the different functions that it serves.

3. How does one know what the end of an indeclinable word is?
There is no rule in determining the end of an indeclinable word.

4. How does one know what the end of a declinable word is?
The end of declinable words is determined by the rules that one learns from syntax. One will learn when a verb is put into the nominative, subjective or jussive cases and when a noun is put into the nominative, accusative, or genitive cases.
5. When is an aorist tense verb put in the nominative case?
An aorist tense verb is always put into the nominative state unless preceded by a subjective preposition, jussive preposition, or is indeclinable. For example: ﻣُرَ닷 ﺍﻟْشَجْرَةُ (The tree produced fruit.)

6. How many kinds of subjective prepositions are there?
There are two types of subjective prepositions: essential subjective prepositions and subjective prepositions that come after the implied an.

7. How many essential subjective prepositions are there?
There are four essential subjective prepositions: ﻣُرَذُ تُذ، إذن، ﻣُرَذُ و، أن For example: ﻣُرَذُ تُذ أن ﻨُؤْمِنُ ﺘُذِي (I want to study.)

8. How many subjective prepositions come after the implied an?
There are four subjective prepositions that come after the implied an: ﻣُرَذُ تُذ، ﻣُرَذُ و، ﻣُرَذُ ﺗَنوُبُ ﻣُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ (Hit the criminal so he repents.)

9. What are the conditions of the an preposition?
The preposition an puts a verb into the subjective state if it creates the meaning of an infinitive.

10. What are the conditions of the idhan preposition?
The preposition idhan puts a verb into the subjective state on two conditions:
   • It is at the beginning of the response
   • There are not any words in between the preposition and the verb.

   For example: ﻣُرَذُ ﺘُذِي ﻣُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ (Respect your boss so that he will be generous to you.)

11. When is an aorist tense verb put into the jussive case?
An aorist tense verb is put into the jussive case if it is preceded by one of the sixteen jussive prepositions.

12. How many types of jussive prepositions are there?
There are two types of jussive prepositions, one that makes one verb jussive and the other that makes two verbs jussive.

13. How many jussive prepositions are there that make one verb jussive?
There are four jussive prepositions that make one verb jussive, for example:
   • ﻣُرَذُ ﻟَمْ، for example: ﻣُرَذُ ﺘُذِي ﻡُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ (Nobody came.)
   • ﻣُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ أُحدَ، for example: ﻣُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ ﺘُذِي ﻣُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ (He learned how to read and has not written.)
   • ﻣُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ (Feel comfortable.)
   • The imperative ﻣُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ، for example: ﻣُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ ﻣُرَذُ (Feel comfortable.)
The prohibition لام, for example: لا تَيَاسب من رَحْمَة الله (Don’t loose hope in Allah’s mercy.)

14. How many jussive prepositions are there that make two verbs jussive?
There are twelve jussive prepositions that put two verbs into the jussive state. All of them are conditional. For example:

• إن , for example: إن تَكْمِلْ تَخَسَرْ (If you are lazy you will loose.)

• إنما , for example: إنما تَتَعَّلُمْ تَتَقَمُّدْ (If you learn you will progress.)

• من , for example: من يَتَلَّبِّبُ يَجِدْ (Whoever searches will find.)

• ما , for example: ما تَنْفَعُ أَنْفُلْ (Whatever you do, I will do.)

• مَهَما , for example: مَهَما تَأْمُّرُ بالخَير أَنْفَعْلْهُ (Whenever you command something good I will do it.)

• أي , for example: أي يَجْتَهِدْ يَنْجُحْ (Whoever strives will be successful.)

• كيفما , for example: كيفما تُجَلَّسَ أَلْجَلِس (However you sit I will sit.)

• منى , for example: منى تَرْجَعُ تَكَرُّمْ (Whenever you return we will respect you.)

• آنَّا , for example: آنَّا تَتَنَجَّبَ تَتَذَكَّرْ (Whenever you ask me I'll answer you.)

• أَنْما , for example: أَنْما تَتَدَّمْ تَتَنْجَح (Wherever you go you will succeed.)

• أيْنَما , for example: أيْنَما يَتَدَّمَ صاحِبُ الْعَلَّم يَكَرُّمْ (Wherever a scholar goes he will be respected.)

• حيثما , for example: حيثما تَتَسَقَّط تَنْبُت (Wherever you fall you will remain.)

15. What are the two jussive verbs called?
The first jussive verb is called a conditional verb and the second jussive verb is called a result.

16. Are any of the jussive prepositions considered a noun?
All of the jussive prepositions are really nouns except إن and إنما. They are real prepositions.

17. Are all of the jussive prepositions declinable or indeclinable?
All of the jussive prepositions are indeclinable except أي which is declinable.

18. When is the conditional إن implied?
The conditional إن is implied if it comes after a requisition and puts an aorist tense verb into the jussive state. For example: إن تَتَعَّلُمْ تَتَفَزَّرْ (If you study you will succeed.)

19. Is the conditional verb and its result in the aorist tense or the preterite tense?
The conditional verb and its result can be:

• Two aorist tense verbs, for example: إن تَصِبَرْ تَتَفَزَّرْ (If you show patience you will be victorious.)
• Two preterite tense verbs, for example: ﻓَﻠَدَتْ ﻷ وَ نَرَأَتْ (If you were patient you would have succeeded.)

• A combination of tenses, for example: ﻓَﻠَدَتْ ﻷ وَ نَرَأَتْ. If the first verb is in the preterite tense and the second in the aorist tense, the second verb can be put into the jussive or nominative cases.

20. When is it necessary to add a ﻓَاءٌ to the result?
In the following six cases it is obligatory to add a ﻓَاءٌ to the result:
• If the result is in the preterite tense preceeded by ﻗَﺪٌ, for example: ﻓَﻠَدَتْ ﻷ وَ نَرَأَتْ (If you believed you would have become pure.)

• If the result is made negative by ﻣَا or ﻻ ﻣَا, for example: إن ﻓَلَدَتْ ﻷ وَ نَرَأَتْ (If a guest comes to me I will not reject him.)

• If the result is a requisition verb, for example: ﻓَﻠَدَتْ ﻷ وَ نَرَأَتْ (If your enemy falls do not become happy about it.)

• If the result is an aplastic verb, for example: ﻓَﻠَدَتْ ﻷ وَ نَرَأَتْ (If you see me poor have hope that my Lord will make me rich.)

• If the result is preceded by a ﺱَن or ﺱُوَف, for example: ﻓَﻠَدَتْ ﻷ وَ نَرَأَتْ (If you visited me I will soon visit you.)

• If the result is a nominal sentence, for example: ﻓَﻠَدَتْ ﻷ وَ نَرَأَتْ (Whenever you desire I will surely help you settle it.)

21. When is it permissible to add a ﻓَاءٌ to the result?
In the following two cases it is permissable to add a ﻓَاءٌ to the result:
• If the result is in the aorist tense and made negative by ﻻ, for example: ﻓَﻠَدَتْ ﻷ وَ نَرَأَتْ (If you study you will not fail.)

• If the result is a positive aorist tense verb, for example: ﻓَﻠَدَتْ ﻷ وَ نَرَأَتْ (Whoever searches will find.)

22. What state is the result in if a ﻓَاءٌ is added to it?
If a ﻓَاءٌ is added to the result, it is forbidden to put it in the jussive case, instead one must put it in the nominative case as a subjective compliment for an implied inchoative. For example: ﻓَﻠَدَتْ ﻷ وَ نَرَأَتْ (Whoever searches will find.) is really: ﻓَﻠَدَتْ ﻷ وَ نَرَأَتْ

23. What function do the conditional ﺎي ، ﻣَهَما ، ﻣَا have?
The conditional ﺎي ، ﻣَهَما ، ﻣَا have the following conditions:
• Inchoative if followed by an intransitive verb. For example: ﻓَﻠَدَتْ ﻷ وَ نَرَأَتْ (Whoever strives will be successful.)
24. What function do the conditional حيثما، انّ، اينما، ان have?
The conditional حيثما، انّ، اينما، ان are in the accusative state because it is an adverbial noun of time or place. For example: حينما تغم، (Whenever you sleep I will sleep.)

25. What state does the conditional كيفما have?
The conditional كيفما is in the accusative state because it is a hāl accusative. For example: كيفما توجدحه تصادف خيراً. (However you face it, it will pass positively.)

26. What is an actor?
An actor is a noun that is mentioned after an active verb and indicates the doer of the verb. For example: لعب الصغير (the child played.)

27. How many kinds of actors are there?
An actor can be:
- A clear noun, for example: ظلعت الشمس (The sun rose.)
- A mentioned pronoun, for example: نجحت في الامتحان (I passed the exam.)
- An implied pronoun, for example: البالدين الماجيد ينجح (A hardworking student will succeed.)
- An verb that is changed into the infinitive form because of the an preposition, for example: بلغني أنك نجحت (It has reached me that you have been saved.)

28. Does the verb remain the same if the actor is feminine?
If the actor is feminine the verb is made feminine:
- in the preterite tense by adding a vowel-less tā‘ to the end of the verb. For example: سافرَت مريم (Maryam travelled.)
- in the aorist tense by adding the feminine letter to the beginning of the verb. For example: تسافرُ مريم (Maryam is travelling.)

29. Does the verb change if the actor is a noun in the dual form?
The dual letters are not added to the verb if the actor is a clear noun in the dual form, rather it remains single. For example: قام الرجلان (Two men stood up.)
30. Does the verb change if the actor is a noun in the plural form?
The plural letters are not added to the verb if the actor is a clear noun in the plural form, rather it remains single. For example: تَكُلمُ الخَطِيَاء (The speakers spoke.)

31. When is it permissible to make the verb masculine or feminine?
A verb can be put into the feminine or masculine form in three cases:
- If the actor is feminine and is separated from the verb, for example: سَافَرْتُ أو سَافَرَ الْيَومُ مَرَيْمُ (Maryam traveled today.)
- If the actor is an unnatural feminine, for example: أَنْمَرْتُ أو أَنْمَرَ الشَّجْرَةُ (The tree produced fruit.)
- If the actor is a broken plural, for example: جَاءَتَ أو جَاءَ الجَوَارِيَ (The female servants came.)

32. What is a sentence comprised of a verb and an actor called?
A sentence that is comprised of a verb and an actor is called a verbal sentence. For example: نَزَّلَ الْحَطْرُ (Rain fell down.)

33. What is a subject of the predication?
A subject of the predication is an objective compliment that comes after a passive verb and takes the place of the actor that has been erased. For example: فَتَلَّ الْلَّصُّ (The thief was killed.)

34. What should be done if the verb is transitive and takes on more than one objective compliment?
If the verb is transitive and takes on more than one objective compliment, the first objective compliment is put into the nominative case as the subject of the predication and the second objective compliment remains in the accusative case. For example: رُزِقَ الفَقِيرُ مَالًا (The poor man was given money.)

35. Does the verb remain in the same form if the subject of the predication is feminine?
If the subject of the predication is feminine the verb is made feminine:
- in the preterite tense by adding a vowel-less تَأْ to the end of the verb, for example: سَرَقَتَ السَّاعَةَ (A watch was stolen.)
- in the aorist tense by adding a feminine letter to the beginning of the verb, for example: تُغُرِّسَ الشَّجَرَةَ (The tree was planted.)

36. Does the verb change if the subject of the predication is a noun in the dual form?
The dual letters are not added to the verb if the subject of the predicate is a clear noun in the dual form, rather it remains single. For example: حَصْرُ اللَّصانُ (The two thieves were hit.)

37. Does the verb change if the subject of the predication is a noun in the plural form?
The plural letters are not added to the verb if the subject of the predicate is a clear noun in the plural
form, rather it remains single. For example: سُمِّعَ السُّهُودُ (The witnesses were heard.)

38. What is a sentence comprised of a verb and a subject of the predication called?
A sentence that is comprised of a verb and a subject of the predicate is called a verbal sentence. For example: زُرِعَ الحبُّ (The grains were planted.)

39. What is an inchoative?
An inchoative is a noun in the nominative case that is mentioned at the beginning of a sentence. For example: العلمُ نافعُ (Knowledge is beneficial.)

40. What is a predicate?
A predicate is a word that completes the meaning of the inchoative. For example: المطرُ غزيرُ (The rain is heavy.)

41. What is the rule regarding inchoatives and predicates?
The inchoative is a definite noun that comes first and a predicate is an indefinite noun, if it is a noun, which comes after the inchoative.

42. Is it possible for an inchoative to be an indefinite noun?
The inchoative can be indefinite if it is useful. For example: شمسٌ مضيئةٌ ظاهرٌ (A luminous sun appeared.)

43. When does the predicate come before the inchoative?
The predicate comes before the inchoative if:
• the inchoative is intended by itself. For example: ﻣَاءٌ ﻓَﺈِنَّ ﺇﻻ ﺍﻟﻪُ (There is no just being except Allah.).
This means that Allah, nothing else, was intended.

• the predicate is a adverbial noun of time or place or a genitive prepositional phrase and the inchoative is indefinite. For example: ﻓِي ﺍﻟْبِيْتِ ﻟِمَانِ (A thief is in the house.)

• the predicate is one of the words that must come at the beginning of a sentence. For example:

أَيْنَ ﺍﻟْطَرِﯾْقُ (Where is the path?)

• if the inchoative is connected to a pronoun that refers to the predicate. For example:

في الدار صاحبها (The owner of the house is in the house.)

44. What is a sentence comprised of an inchoative and a predicate called?
A sentence comprised of an inchoative and a predicate is called a nominal sentence. For example: ﺍﻟْكَسْلُ ﻣَعَافِيَةُ النَفْرُ (The end of a lazy person is poverty.)

45. How many types of predicates are there?
There are three types of predicates:

- Noun, for example: ُعِلَ يُ أَسْدَ (Alī is a lion.)

- Sentence, for example: ُعِلَ يُ أَسْدَ (Alī is a lion.)

- Fragment, for example: ُعِلَ يُ أَسْدَ (Alī is a lion.)

46. What is an annular?
An annular is a word that is added to an inchoative and predicate and changes their situation. An annular is either a verb (incomplete verbs or appropinquation verbs) or prepositions (particles which resemble a verb and the / which denies a whole genus).

47. What is the rule of annulars if they are verbs?
If an annular is a verb it is added to an inchoative and predicate and makes the inchoative its subject and puts it in the nominative case and puts the predicate in the accusative case. For example: ُعِلَ يُ أَسْدَ (The weather was clear.)

48. What are incomplete verbs?
Incomplete verbs are verbs that denote the state of a person or thing. They are not completed with the subject alone, rather they are in need of a predicate to complete the meaning as well. For example: ُعِلَ يُ أَسْدَ (The man was sick.)

49. How many incomplete verbs are there?
The incomplete verbs are:

- All of these are conjugated in the preterite, aorist and imperative tenses.

- All of these are conjugated in the preterite and aorist tenses.

- This incomplete verb is only conjugated in the preterite tense.

50. Are these incomplete verbs always incomplete?
No, sometimes they have complete meanings, just like any other regular verb. This is the case when they denote an event not a state. For example: ُعِلَ يُ أَسْدَ (It was night.)

51. How many kinds of predicates of incomplete verbs are there?
The predicate of incomplete verbs is the same as the predicate of inchoatives in that they can be nouns, sentences, or fragments. For example: ُعِلَ يُ أَسْدَ (Alī was a lion.) or ُعِلَ يُ أَسْدَ (They were found in a heavy state of grief).

52. When does the predicate of an incomplete verb come before its subject?
The predicate of an incomplete verb comes before the subject in the same cases that was mentioned of the predicate of an inchoative coming before the inchoative.

53. Is it permissible to add a 'ba' to the predicate of an incomplete verb?
Yes, it is permissible to add a bā' to the predicate of an incomplete verb if:
• the incomplete verb is ﻷ which is preceded by a negative word. For example: (Allah was not an oppressor.)

54. What makes the verb kāna stand out from all of its sisters?
Kāna stands out because it is added after a mā of wonder and it is erased with its subject after a conditional in or law. For example: (An oppressor will become destroyed even if (the oppressor was) a king.)

55. What is an appropinquation verb?
Appropinquation verbs are verbs that denote the closeness of an occurrence, hope of an occurrence, or the start of an action. Similar to the incomplete verbs, appropinquation verbs have a subject in the nominative case and a predicate in the accusative case. For example:

56. How many appropinquation verbs are there?
The appropinquation verbs are:
• ﻷ كا ﻷد ، ﺟ ، أ، which denote the closeness of an occurrence
• ﻷ ﻷد ، ﻷد ، which denote the hope of an occurrence
• ﻷ ﻷد ، ﻷد ، which denote the start of an action

57. Do the meanings of these verbs always have something to do with closeness?
No, sometimes they are used as transitive or intransitive verbs. In these cases they are like any other regular verb. For example: (I took the book off of the table.)

58. What form is the predicate of an appropinquation verb in?
The predicate of appropinquation verbs is always a verb in the aorist tense. For example:

59. What are particles which resemble a verb?
Particles which resemble a verb are added to an inchoative and predicate and make the inchoative, its subject, in the accusative form and put the predicate into the nominative form. For example:
(Verily, the cold weather is severe.)

60. How many particles are there which resemble a verb?
There are six particles which resemble a verb: إنْ، أنْ، كانْ، لكنْ، ليتْ، لعلْ.

61. Why do these particles resemble verbs?
The reason that these particles resemble a verb is because they carry the meaning of a verb. إنْ and أنْ have the meaning of emphasis, كانْ has the meaning of similarity, لكنْ has the meaning of but, ليتْ has the meaning of an impossible hope, and لعلْ has the meaning of hope.

62. What is the ruling concerning these particles if a mā is added to them?
If a mā is added to one of these particles they do not put the inchoative into the accusative case and they may be written before nouns or verbs. For example: إنَّا الصَّبُور مفيدة (Verily patience is useful.)

63. How many types of predicates of particles which resemble a verb are there?
The predicate of particles which resemble a verb is either a noun, for example: كَانَ عَلَيْهِ أُسْدَ (Alī is like a lion.), a sentence, for example: لَعْلَ الْتَّلْمِيذ يُتَّجِحُ (Hopefully the students will be successful.), or a fragment, for example: إنَّ الصديقَ عندنا (Verily Sādīq is with us.)

64. When is it obligatory for the predicate of particles which resemble a verb to come before the subject?
It is obligatory for the predicate of these particles to be mentioned before the subject if the predicate is an adverbial noun of time or place or a prepositional phrase and:
- the subject is indefinite. For example: إنْ مَعَ العُسْر يُسْرَأ (Verily, with difficulty there is ease.)
- the subject is connected to a pronoun that refers to the predicate. For example: إنْ فِي الْحَدَّة صاحِبَهَا (Verily in the house is its owner.)

65. When is it permissible for the predicate of particles which resemble a verb to come before the subject?
It is permissible for the predicate of these particles to be mentioned before the subject if the predicate is an adverbial noun of time or place or a prepositional phrase and the subject is definite, for example: إنْ فِي الصَّوْم صِحَّة البدنِ (Verily in fasting there is health.)

66. When is the hamzah of inna given a kasrah?
The hamzah of inna given a kasrah if:
- it is at the beginning of a sentence, for example: إنَّ اللَّه غَفُرَ (Verily Allah is forgiving.)
- it is after the verb قال, for example: قَالَ إِنَّكَ وَدُودُ (I said: “Verily you are friendly.”)
- it is after a request, for example: أَقِف إِنَّ الْفَجْرَ قد طَلَعَ (Get up for verily dawn has arrived.)
- it is after a vocative, for example: يا بَطْرِس إِنَّكَ تَكْفِر بِي (O’ Peter, you have disbelieved in me.)
• it is after ثمّ, for example: ثمّ أنه نَتّبَحُّ فنَكَّلَمُ (Then, verily he got up and spoke.)

• it is after حيّثّ, for example: من حيّثّ أنه عالمُ خطّبٌ بفصاحةٍ (From one viewpoint he is a scholar who speaks eloquently.)

• it is after إذّ, for example: نَبَيّ إذ إنّ الله راحمٌ (Repent, for surely Allah is merciful.)

• it is after the interrogative ألاّ, for example: ألا إنّ الدنيا كحَالّم نائمٍ (Don't you know that the world is like a dream.)

67. When is the hamzah of inna given a fathāh?
The hamzah of inna given a fathāh if it, with its predicate, have the meaning of an infinitive. Examples of this in the different cases are:
• in the nominative case: بلغني أنك راحل (It has reached me that you are leaving.)
• in the accusative case: عرفت أنك قادم (I know that you are coming.)
• in the genitive case: تعلّم في صغرك لأن الوقت قصير (Learn in your youth because of short time.)

68. Is the inchoative لام added to the subject or predicate of inna?
The inchoative لام added to the subject or predicate of inna for emphasis. It is added to whichever one comes last. For example: إنّ الله لغفور (Verily Allah is forgiving) or إنّ الله لغفور (Verily Zayd is in the house.)

69. Is anything added to the particles which resemble a verb?
Yes, the لّ that denies a whole genus is added to the particles which resemble a verb and performs the same action that the particles do. For example: لا رجل حاضر (No man is present.)

70. What is the ruling of the لّ that denies a whole genus?
The لّ that denies a whole genus puts its subject into the accusative state if it is prefixed to another word. For example: لا كتاب سفاهه ممدوح (No foolish book is praised.) It makes its subject indeclinable on the accusative sign if it is not prefixed to another noun. For example: لا زائرين عندكم (No pilgrim is with you.)

71. What is an objective compliment?
An objective compliment is a noun that indicates what the verb was performed on and does not change the form of the verb. For example: يبرى التلميذ فلماً (The student sharpened a pencil.)

72. Where is the objective compliment placed in a sentence?
It is permissible to write the objective compliment before or after the actor except in the cases where it is obligatory to put the actor first or the cases where it is obligatory to put the objective compliment first.
For example: (Abraham built the house.)

73. When is it obligatory for the actor to come before the objective compliment?
It is obligatory for the actor to come before the objective compliment if:
- it would be confused, for example: (Your son hit my brother.)
- the actor is a connected pronoun, for example: (I was generous to the messenger.)
- the objective compliment is an exceptive, for example: (He who strives will not reach anything except success.)

74. When is it obligatory for the objective compliment to come before the actor?
It is obligatory for the objective compliment to come before the actor if:
- there is a pronoun connected to the actor that refers to the objective compliment, for example:
  - the objective compliment is a connected pronoun and the actor is a noun, for example:
- the actor is an exceptive, for example: (Nothing can cure the disease except the doctor.)

75. When is it obligatory for the objective compliment to come before the actor and the verb?
It is obligatory for the objective compliment to come before the actor and the verb if:
- the objective compliment is one of the words that only come at the beginning of a sentence, for example a conditional noun or an interrogative noun. For example: (Who did you see?)
- the objective compliment is a separated pronoun, for example: (We worship you.)

76. Do some verbs take more than one objective compliment?
Yes, some verbs take more than one objective compliment. Most of the verbs that have the meaning of giving take more than one objective compliment. For example: (The rich person gave the poor person money.)

77. How many forms of wonder verbs are there?
There are two forms of wonder verbs: أفعل ب or أفعل

78. What are the conditions for a verb of wonder?
The conditions for a verb of wonder are the same for comparative/superlative nouns.

79. What is the ruling of أفعل
The ruling of the form أفعل is that it must come after a من of wonder and the noun that comes after it is
in the accusative state being an objective compliment. For example: ما أجملَ منظرُ الْرَبَّاضُ (What a beautiful view of the garden.)

80. What is the ruling of أفعال
The ruling of the form أفعال is that the noun after it is put into the genitive case because of the bā‘ preposition. For example: أفعال بمنظرٍ الْرَبَّاضُ (What a beautiful view of the garden.)

81. How are verbs of wonder made in the past or future tenses?
The verb of wonder is put into the past tense by adding a كان between the mā of wonder and the أفعال form. For example: ما كان أحسنٌ منظرُ الْرَبَّاضُ (What a beautiful view of the garden it was.) The verb of wonder is put into the future tense by adding a يكون between the mā of wonder and the أفعال form. For example: ما يكون أحسنٌ منظرُ الْرَبَّاضُ (What a beautiful view of the garden it will be.)

82. What is ishtighal?
Ishtighal is a noun that comes before the verb that is affected by a pronoun which refers to the first noun. For example: الكتاب قرأته (The book, I read it.)

83. What is the noun that comes first called?
The noun that comes first is called the noun of ishtighal.

84. When is it obligatory to put the noun of ishtighal in the accusative case?
It is obligatory to put the noun of ishtighal in the accusative case if it comes after:
- a conditional word, for example: إن العلمَ خذْتُهُ فأحسنَ إليه (Verily, I put myself in the service of knowledge and it did good to me.)
- after ألا the tlimidh al-majled takaffunna (Why don’t you be like the striving student?)
- after هلا خيرَ نفسكَ تريدُهُ (The best for yourself, don’t you want it?)
- after هل سليماً أمتنتُهُ (Did you disrespect Salīm?)

85. What function does the noun of ishtighal have if it is in the accusative case?
If the noun of ishtighal is in the accusative case it is an objective compliment of an implied verb which is explained by the mentioned verb. For example: هل التمرُ أكلتهُ؟ (The date, did you eat it?) was really: هل التمرُ أكلتهُ؟

86. When is it obligatory to put the noun of ishtighal in the nominative case?
It is obligatory to put the noun of ishtighal in the nominative case if it comes after:
- after إذا the fatīha (I entered the house, and all of a sudden there was a father who was scolding his son.)
• after a longer accusative $hlasjwāw$, for example: $\text{سافرتُ و} \text{الشعبُ ينهى الخطيبُ عن الحرب.}$ (I traveled while the youth, the speaker was forbidding him from war.)

• before conditional words, interrogative words, $\text{هُلا}$, $\text{ألا}$, $\text{هل}$, the inchoative $\text{lām}$, the negative $\text{مَا}$, the informative $\text{kam}$, the annular prepositions, and conjuncts.

87. What function does the noun of $\text{ishtighal}$ have if it is in the nominative case?
If the noun of $\text{ishtighal}$ is in the nominative case it is an inchoative and the verbal sentence after it is the predicate in the nominative case.

88. When is it permissible to put the noun of $\text{ishtighal}$ in the accusative or nominative cases?
It is permissible to put the noun of $\text{ishtighal}$ in the accusative or nominative cases in any other case that was not mentioned. For example: $\text{التفاحة أكلنا}$ (The apple, I ate it.)

89. What is a cognate accusative?
A cognate accusative is an infinitive mentioned after a verb from the same root as the verb for:

• emphasis: $\text{قتل الحارس الله قتلاً}$ (The guard killed the thief, a killing.)

• explanation of the type: $\text{اصبر صبراً جميلًا}$ (Be patient, a beautiful patience.)

• explanation of number: $\text{دققت الساعة دقتيين}$ (The watch ticked twice.)

90. What word can take the place of a cognate accusative if it is used for emphasis?
If the cognate accusative is used for emphasis it can be replaced by a synonym. For example: $\text{قمت وُقوفًا}$ (I stood up, a standing.)

91. What words can take the place of a cognate accusative if it is used for explanation?
If the cognate accusative is used for explanation it can be replaced by:

• an adjective: $\text{أذكروا الله كثيراً}$ (Remember Allah a lot.)

• the words $\text{مال كل الميل}$ or $\text{كل}$ (He inclined a full inclination.)

• demonstrative pronouns: $\text{قال ذلك الفوضي}$ (He said those words.)

• numbers: $\text{جلد السارق عشر جلادات}$ (The thief was whipped ten whips.)

• tools: $\text{ضربتُ سوطًا}$ (I hit him, whipping.)

92. What is an adverbial qualification?
An adverbial qualification is an infinitive which is mentioned after the verb in order to describe the cause
93. Is an adverbial qualification always in the accusative state?
The adverbial qualification can either be:

- in the accusative state with the accusative sign, for example: ﻫﺮﺑﺖ خﻮفاً (I fled out of fear.) This is usually the case when the infinitive does not have an alif-lām and is not prefixed to another word.

- in the accusative state with the genitive sign, for example: ﺢﻀﺒﺖ وَلﺪي ﻟﺘﺄدﻴﺒﻪ (I hit my son to teach him manners.) This is usually the case when the infinitive does have an alif-lām and is prefixed to another word.

94. What is an adverbial qualification of time and place?
An adverbial qualification of time and place is a noun mentioned to describe the time or place of the action. For example: ﺧﻀﺮت ﻣﻀﺎها ﺎﻧﺎم ﻣﻌﻠّم (I was present in the morning in front of the teacher.)

95. How many kinds of adverbial qualifications of time and place are there?
There are two kinds of adverbial qualifications: time or place.

96. Are all of the adverbial nouns indeclinable?
No, there are some adverbial nouns of time and place that can be used as an adverb and as other than an adverb. Examples of these are: ﺑﻴﺖ و ﻣﻜﺎن. These adverbs are declinable. Then there are some adverbs which can only be used as adverbial nouns, for example: ﻓﻴﺖ، ﺑﻴﺖ، ﻓﻴﺖ، ﺑﻴﺖ. These adverbs are indeclinable.

97. Does an adverbial noun of time or place need to refer to something?
An adverbial noun of time or place must always refer to either a verb or a noun that is similar to a verb (infinitive, active participle form, passive participle form, adjectives that are similar to verbs, and superlative/comparative forms). For example: ﺗﺠﺖ ﻣﻀﺎها ﺎﻧﺎم ﻣﻌﻠّم (I came in the morning.) In this sentence 'morning' refers to the verb 'came'.

98. What are the adverbial nouns of time that are able to be put into the accusative state?
The adverbial nouns of time that can be put in the accusative case are the adverbial nouns of time that can be used as adverbs and other than adverbs. There are two conditions of this, one that the noun refer to a verb or a noun that is like a verb and two that the meaning of 'in' is implied. For example: ﺛﺎم، ﺛﺎم، ﺛﺎم، ﺛﺎم. I traveled for a month.

99. What are the adverbial nouns of place that are able to be put into the accusative state?
The adverbial nouns of place that can be put in the accusative case are the adverbial nouns of place that can be used as adverbs and other than adverbs. There are two conditions of this, one that the noun refer to a verb or a noun that is like a verb and two that the meaning of 'in' is implied. For example:
100. Mention some adverbial nouns of place that are able to be put into the accusative state.
Some of the adverbial nouns of place that can be put in the accusative case are:
- The six directions: أَمَام (front), وَرَاء (behind), يَمِين (right), يَسَار (left), فَوْق (above), تَحْت (below)
- Distance and weight: مِيْل (mile), كِيلو (kilo)

101. What represents an adverbial noun of time or place?
The following words represent an adverbial noun of time or place:
- Infinitives: ﻣَرَدتُ ﻏُلْوَ ﺍﻟْـشَـمْسَ (I came at sunrise.)
- Adjectives: ﻣُسْتَ طَوْيِلَ (I slept for a long time.)
- Numbers: ﺳَرَّ ﺧَﻤْﺴَةِ ﺟَمَٰء (I traveled for five days.)
- Demonstrative pronouns: ﻋِنُّ ﺗَﻠَقَّى (I stayed in that area.)
- Quantity words such as ﻣَّ، ﺗُمُّ ﻣَ، ﺗُمُّ ﻟَ، ﺗُمُّ ﭻَ، ﺗُمُّ ﻝَ (I walked the whole day.)

102. What is the mā‘ accusative?
The mā‘ accusative is a noun in the accusative state mentioned after a wāw that has the meaning of with. For example: مَاتُ ﺍﻟْـمَرْيَمُ ﻣَرَدتُ ﻏُلْوَ ﺍﻟْـشَـمْسَ (The patient died with the rising of the sun.)

103. What are the conditions of the mā‘ accusative?
The conditions for the mā‘ accusative is that it is preceded by:
- A verbal sentence: سَرَّ ﺧَﻤْﺴَةِ ﺟَمَٰء (Travel by the street.)
- Or, the interrogative mā‘: ﻣَا ﻣَّ ﺗُمُّ ﻣَ ﺗُمُّ ﭻَ (What is your status with his brother?)
- Or, the interrogative kayf: ﻛَيْفَ ﻣَّ ﺗُمُّ ﻣَ دَ (How are you with respects to knowledge?)

104. What is an exceptive?
An exceptive is a noun mentioned after ﺇﻻ or its sisters and is in opposition to what was mentioned before it. For example: ﺗَخَرَّجُ ﺍﻟْـشَـمْرَاءُ ﻣَنِ ﺍﻟْـمَرْدَاءَ ﯾْا ﯽ (The students left the school, except Khalid.)

105. What are the sisters of ﺇﻻ؟
There are five sisters of ﺇﻻ: ﯽ، ﯽ ﯽ ﯽ ﯽ ﯽ (The students left the school, except Khalid.)

106. When is it obligatory to put the exceptive of ﺇﻻ in the accusative case?
It is obligatory to put the exceptive of ﺇﻻ in the accusative case when the sentence before ﺇﻻ is a
complete positive sentence. For example: (The people live in comfort except lazy people.)

107. When is it permissible to put the exceptive of إﻻ in the accusative case?
It is permissible to put the exceptive of إﻻ in the accusative state or to have it follow the word it is an exceptive of if the sentence before the إﻻ is complete and negative. For example: (The students did not succeed except Abraham.)

108. When is the state of the exceptive of إﻻ determined by what comes before it?
The state of the exceptive of إﻻ is determined by what comes before it when the sentence before the إﻻ is an incomplete sentence. For example: (Nobody came except Salīm.)

109. What is the ruling of an exceptive of غير or سوي?
The ruling regarding the exceptives of غير and سوي is that it is always in the genitive state being a compliment of a prefixed noun. But the words غير and سوي have the same rules as the exceptive of إﻻ. For example: (The students succeed except lazy ones.), or (Nobody succeeds except the striver.)

110. What is the ruling of an exceptive of حاشا , عدا, or حاشا , عدا are:
- prepositions and whatever comes after them is in the genitive state, for example:

نجح الطلاب عدا الكسلمان
- verbs and whatever comes after them is in the accusative state being the objective compliment, for example: نجح الطلاب ما عدا الكسلمان. they are always verbs if preceded by a infinitive mā.

111. What is a حاال accusative?
A حاال accusative is a noun mentioned after a complete sentence in order to describe the state of the actor, the objective compliment, or the prefixed noun when the verb took place. The noun can be replaced by a nominal sentence. For example: (The leader came in a state of victory.)

112. How many types of حاال accusatives are there?
There are three types of حاال accusatives:
- Single: جاء الفائض غافراً
- Sentence: أَفْلَِّبُ الدُّلْمَ وَأَنتَ فَتَى (Seek knowledge while you are young.)
- Fragment: رأيت النَّبِيَّ بِنَبَتِ السَّحَابِ (I saw the crescent moon in between the clouds.)

113. What is the condition of the singular حاال accusative and what it refers to?
The condition of a singular حاال accusative is that it must be a non-apalistic indefinite noun and what it
refers to must be definite. For example: زرتُ الحَيَّةَ عَامِراً (I visited the village while it was flourishing)

114. When is the حاشي accusative a singular definite noun?
A singular حاشي accusative is definite if it can be explained as being indefinite. For example: جاء التلميذ وحدهة (The student came alone.)

115. When is the حاشي accusative a singular apalistic noun?
The singular حاشي accusative is apalistic if it can be explained as a word derived from something. For example: كرٌ علىٌ أَسْدًّا (Alī returned like a lion.)

116. How many kinds of حاشي sentences are there?
There are two types of حاشي sentences: nominal and verbal.

117. What is the حاشي sentence conditional on?
The condition of the حاشي sentence is that it must have a connection with what it refers to either by:
• a pronoun, if it is a verbal sentence and it refers to a definite noun. For example: جاء الغلام بركضٍ (The servant came riding [an animal].)
• a وَاء of حاشي, if it is a nominal sentence. For example: خرجُوا من بيوتهم وهمُ أَلفًّا (They left their homes while they were in thousands.)

118. What is a specificative?
A specificative is a noun in the accusative state which explains the goal of an unclear word that comes before it. For example: إشترَيتُ زَطِلاً زِيناً (I bought a bucket of oil.)

119. How many types of specificatives are there?
There are two types of specificatives:
• essential specificatives, which clear up an unclear noun, for example: إشترَيتُ زَطِلاً عَسَلاً (I bought a bucket of honey.)
• relative specificatives, which clear up an unclear sentence, for example: طاب التلميذُ نَفْسًا (The student was clean, himself.)

120. How many types of words precede a specificative in the accusative state?
The words that precede a specificative in the accusative state are:
• words that denote weight, اشترَيتُ رَطَلاً سَمنَاً (I bought a bucket of lard.)
• words that denote volume or weight of grains, اشترَيتُ مِدَأ قَمَحاً (I bought a mudd1 of wheat.)
• Words that denote area, اشترَيتُ ذَرَاعاً أَرْضًا (I bought a dhirā’15 of land.)
• Numbers from 11 to 99, اشترَيتُ عشرين كتاباً (I bought 20 books.)
121. Is it permissible for a specificative to be in a state other than the accusative state?

It is permissible to put the specificative of a weight, volume, or area:
- in the genitive case as a compliment to a prefixed noun, (اَشْتَرَيْتُ رَطْلًا سَمِنٍ) (I bought a bucket of lard.)
- in the genitive case with the preposition min, (اَشْتَرَيْتُ رَطْلًا مِن سَمِنٍ) (I bought a bucket of lard.)

1. An ancient form of measurement.

122. What is a vocative?

A vocative is a noun that is brought to the listeners' attention by a vocative preposition that represents the verb 'I call.' For example: (يا رجل.)

123. How many vocative prepositions are there?

There are four vocative prepositions: يا، أيا، أي، أ.

124. What forms does the vocative take?

A vocative can be:
- a proper noun, (يا يوسف).
- an intended indefinite noun, (يا ثعلب).
- a non-intended indefinite noun, (يا عامل للخير).
- something similar to a prefixed noun and its compliment, (يا عامل للخير).

125. What states does the vocative take?

There are two states for vocatives: indeclinable on the nominative sign and the accusative state.

126. When is the vocative indeclinable upon the nominative sign?

The vocative is made indeclinable on the nominative sign if it is a proper noun or an intended indefinite noun.

127. When is the vocative in the accusative state?

The vocative is put into the accusative state if it is a non-intended indefinite noun, a prefixed noun, for example: (يا عيد الله) or an intended indefinite noun that is followed by an adjective, for example: (يا رجلًا شريفًا) (O' dignified man.)

128. How is a vocative with the alif-lām suffix formed?

A vocative that has the alif-lām suffix is put in the nominative state and preceded by:
- أيها (O' traveler.)
- أهلا (O' this.)
- A demonstrative pronoun, (يا هذا الثعلب.)
129. What state does a noun after أَيْبًَا or أَيْبًَا have?
The word that comes after أَيْبًَا or أَيْبًَا is:

- a substitute if it is apolistic, يَا أَيْبًَا الرَّجُلُ (O' honored person.)
- an adjective if it is non-apolistic, يَا أَيْبًَا الفاَضِلُ.

130. How is the word Allah made into a vocative?
Sometimes the word Allah is put into the vocative form by using one of the vocative prepositions, for example: يَا اللهُ. Sometimes it is put into the vocative form by adding a doubled mīm to the end of Allah, for example: اللَّهِ.

131. How many جَرُّ prepositions are there?
There are fourteen جَرُّ prepositions: مِن، إِلَى، عَنْ، فِي، رَبُّ، الْبَاء، الْكَاف، الْلَّام، وَأَلْفُ الْقَسْمِ، قَبْلًا، ثُمَّ، مَعْدُودًا، عَلَى.

132. Do all of these prepositions precede nouns in the same way?
No, there are two categories of جَرُّ prepositions:

- those that precede apparent and implied nouns: مِن، إِلَى، عَنْ، عَلَى، فِي، الْبَاء، الْلَّام، الْبَاء، الْلَّام، الْبَاء، الْلَّام، الْبَاء، الْلَّام، الْبَاء، الْلَّام، الْبَاء، الْلَّام، الْبَاء، الْلَّام
- those that only precede apparent nouns: رَبُّ، مَعْدُودًا، حَتَّى، الْكَافِ، وَأَلْفُ الْقَسْمِ، قَبْلًا، رَبُّ

133. What does رَبُّ precede?
Rَبُّ precedes indefinite nouns that have an adjective. For example: رَبُّ رَجُلٍ كَرِيمٍ لِفَتِنَةٌ.

134. What does تَلَّا precede?
The تَلَّا precedes the word Allah, for example: تَلَّاهُ.

135. Do جَرُّ prepositions have to refer to something?
Yes, جَرُّ prepositions have to refer to something. They can either refer to apparent verbs or words that are similar to verbs, for example: وَضَعَتِ الْكِتَابَ عَلَى الطَّاولةَ (I put the book on the table.) Or, they can refer to implied verbs, for example: الْكِتَابُ عَلَى الطَّاولةَ (The book is on the table.)

136. What is a compliment to a prefixed noun?
A compliment to a prefixed noun is a noun that is related to the noun before it. For example: خَادِمُ الْأَمَيرِ (The commander's servant).

137. What is the rule regarding a prefixed noun if it has the الْيَمُ suffix?
The الْيَمُ suffix is erased from prefixed nouns. For example: كَتَابُ الْمُلْمِلِ (The teacher's book).

138. What is the rule regarding a prefixed noun if it is has nunation?
The nunation is erased from prefixed nouns. For example: سورُ المدينة (The city’s wall).

139. What is the rule regarding a prefixed noun if it is in the dual form or a sound masculine plural? The nın is erased prefixed nouns if it is in the dual or sound masculine plural forms. For example: يِدَا الرَّجُل (The man's two hands).

140. When is it permissible to add the alif-lām suffix to a prefixed noun? It is permissible to add the alif-lām suffix to a prefixed noun if it is an adjective (active participles, passive participles, adjectives that are similar to verbs, comparatives, and superlatives) in the dual or sound masculine plural form. For example: الفائحاً دمشق و أبو مريدةً (The two conquerors of Damascus are Khālid and Abū 'Ubaydah.) Or, if the prefixed noun is an adjective and the compliment to the prefixed noun is made definite by the alif-lām suffix, for example: المَنْتَبِع الحق منصوً (He who follows the truth will be helped.)

141. What is an adjective? An adjective is a word that describes a characteristic found in the word before it. For example: جَاء التَّلَمِيذُ المَجِيدُ (The striving student came.)

142. How many types of adjectives are there? There are two types of adjectives: essential and non-essential.

143. What is an essential adjective? An essential adjective indicates a characteristic that is in the described word. For example: جَاء الرَّجُل العَالِي (The rational man came.)

144. What is the ruling regarding an essential adjective? An essential adjective follows the described word in:
- being definite or indefinite: الثَّورُ المَمزَقُ (torn clothes)
- being masculine or feminine: وَلَدٌ مَهْدِبٌ (well-behaved child)
- being singular, dual, or plural: عَامَلِينَ ماهِرِينَ (two skilled workers)
- the state of the word: عَامَلِينَ ماهِرِينَ (two stilled workers)

145. What is a non-essential adjective? A non-essential adjective indicates a characteristic of a word that follows the described word. For example: جَاء الرَّجُل الكَثِيرُ مالًا (The man who has a lot of money came.)

146. What is the ruling regarding a non-essential adjective? A non-essential adjective is
147. What state does the word that comes after a non-essential adjective have? The word that comes after the non-essential adjective is:

- an actor in the nominative state if the non-essential adjective is an active participle noun or an adjective that is similar to a verb: رأيتُ غلامًا عالمةً آمنًا (I saw a servant whose mother was a scholar.)
- a subject of the predication if the non-essential adjective is a passive participle: رأيتُ الوُلدين الممزقَ توبهمًا (I saw two children with torn clothes)

148. When is a sentence or fragment considered an adjective? A sentence or fragment can be an adjective only after an indefinite word, for example: سمعتُ شاعراً ينشدُ (I heard a poet reciting poetry.)

149. What is a conjunction? A conjunction is making a word follow another one by using a preposition. For example: كسرتُ القلم و الدواء (I broke the pen and ink bottle.)

150. How many conjunctural prepositions are there? There are nine conjunctural prepositions: الواو، الفاء، ثم، أو، أم، لكن، لا، بل، حتي

151. Are conjunctions used between all kinds of words? Conjunctions are used between nouns, for example: جاء الكريم و البخيل (The generous person and the stingy person came.) and between verbs, for example: قام الرجل و سجَد (The man stood up and prostrated.)

152. How is a conjunction used with pronouns? If the pronoun is implied it must be emphasized by a separated pronoun before the conjunction. For example: جاءهُ و أبُوهُ (He and his father came.)

153. How is a conjunction used with connected pronouns in the nominative state? If the pronoun is a connected pronoun in the nominative state it must be emphasized by a separate pronoun before the conjunction, for example: جاءتُ أنتَ و أخوكَ (You and your brother came.)

154. How is a conjunction used with connected pronouns in the genitive state?
If the pronoun is a connected pronoun in the genitive state the reason for it being in the genitive state (the genitive preposition or the prefixed noun) must be repeated before the word after the conjunct. For example: سلمت عليه و على أخيه (I greeted him and his brother.)

155. What is emphasis?
An emphasis is a word that follows what it emphasizes. For example: جاء يوسف نفسه (Yusef came himself.)

156. How many types of emphasis are there?
There are two types of emphasis: literated and unliterated.

157. What do we do if we want to use a literated emphasis?
If we want to use a literated emphasis we must repeat the word that we want to emphasize. For example:

- with nouns: جاء الصيف الصيف (Summer came, summer.)
- with verbs: جاء جاء الصيف (Summer came, it came.)
- with prepositions: نعم نعم (Yes, yes.)
- with sentences: ظلم النهار ظلم النهار (Noon arrived. Noon arrived.)

158. What do we do if we want to use an unliterated emphasis?
If we want to use unliterated emphasis we must use one of the following eight words: نفس، عين، كلا، كلنا، كل، أجميع، عام، أيمنه. It is obligatory to add a pronoun to these words which follows the emphasized word. For example: جاء الأمير عينه (The commander came, himself.)

159. What do كلاء and كلتا emphasize?
كلاء and كلتا emphasize words in the dual form. For example: أكرم والديك كلبا (Respect your parents, both of them.)

160. What is a substitute?
A substitute follows what it indicates. For example: جاء يوسف أخوك (Joseph, your brother, came.)

161. How many types of substitutes are there?
There are three types of substitutes: substitutes of the whole, substitutes of the part, substitutes of implication.

162. What is a substitute of the whole?
A substitute of the whole indicates the indicated word completely, for example: أخوك إبراهيم صديقنا (Your
brother, Abraham, is our friend.)

163. What is a substitute of the part?
A substitute of the part indicates part of the indicated word, for example: سقف البيت سقفه (The house, its ceiling, fell.)

164. What is a substitute of implication?
A substitute of implication indicates an essential characteristic of the indicated word, for example: أطرافني الهليل تفرده (I was moved by the nightingale's song.)

165. What is the condition of substitutes of the part and substitutes of implication?
The condition of the substitutes of the part and substitutes of implication is that they have to be contracted to a pronoun that refers to the indicated word. For example: قرأت الكتاب نصفه (I read the book, half of it.)

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