

## The Infinitive

82. What is an infinitive?

83. How many categories of infinitives are there?

84. How many categories of infinitives for verbs without increase letters are there?

85. Are infinitives formed by grammatical rules or are they formed by usage alone?

86. Do trilateral verbs have prominent infinitive forms?

87. How many infinitives are there for the quadrilateral verb without increase letters?

88. List the infinitives for verbs with increase letters.

82. An infinitive is that which denotes a state or an action without denoting its time, for example: **حُسْنٌ**.

83. There are three categories of infinitives: infinitives for verbs without increase letters, infinitives for verbs with increase letters, and  $m^{\text{m}}$  infinitives.

84. There are two categories of infinitives for verbs without increase letters: trilateral, for example: **فَضْلٌ** and quadrilateral, for example: **زَلْزَلَةٌ**.

85. All infinitives are formed by grammatical rules except infinitives for trilateral verbs without increase letters, for there are many forms which cannot be known except by referring to dictionaries.

86. The prominent infinitive forms (that do not always occur) for trilateral verbs are as follows: the form **فَعْلٌ** usually produces infinitives in the forms of **فَعْلٌ** ، **فَعَالَةٌ** ، **فُعُولَةٌ** ، for example: **سُهُولَةٌ**. The form **فَعْلٌ** of intransitive verbs usually produces infinitives in the forms of **فُعُولٌ** و **فَعْلٌ** ، for example: **فَرَحٌ**. The forms **فَعْلٌ** و **فَعْلٌ** of transitive verbs usually produce infinitives in the form of **فَعْلٌ** ، for example: **فَهْمٌ**.

87. There are two infinitives for quadrilateral verbs without increase letters: **فَعْلَةٌ** و **فِعْلَالٌ**. The second one follows the rules in double-lettered verbs, for example: **وَسْوَسٌ** و **وَسْوَسَةٌ** و **وَسْوَأَسٌ** and is according to how

Arabs use them in other than double-lettered verbs, for example: دَحْرَجَ دَجْرَجَةً و دِحْرَاجَ.

88. The infinitives for verbs with increase letters are as follows:

- تَفْعِيلٌ و تَفْعِيلَةٌ becomes فَعَّلَ
- مُفَاعَلَةٌ و فِعَالٌ becomes فَاعَلَ
- إِفْعَالٌ becomes أَفْعَلَ
- تَفَعُّلٌ becomes تَفَعَّلَ
- تَفَاعُلٌ becomes تَفَاعَلَ
- إِفْتِعَالٌ becomes إِفْتَعَلَ
- إِنْفِعَالٌ becomes إِنْفَعَلَ
- إِفْعِلَالٌ becomes إِفْعَلَّ
- إِسْتِفْعَالٌ becomes إِسْتَفْعَلَ
- إِفْعِيْعَالٌ becomes إِفْعِيْعَلَ
- تَفَعَّلٌ becomes تَفَعَّلَ
- إِفْعِنَالٌ becomes إِفْعِنَلَ
- إِفْعَلَّلٌ becomes إِفْعَلَّلَ

---

**Source URL:** <https://www.al-islam.org/elementary-arabic-morphology-3-rashid-al-shartuni/infinitive>