Elementary Arabic Syntax 1

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Sub Title:
1. Can a sentence be made up of only one word?
One word is insufficient to express one's intended meaning. One must use two or more words to convey a complete sentence.

2. What is an example of a complete sentence?
An example of a complete sentence is: ﴿العلم نافع﴾ (knowledge is beneficial.)

3. What does a sentence consist of?
A sentence is made up of single words which are divided into three categories: verbs, nouns and prepositions.

4. Does every sentence have a verb, noun and preposition?
A sentence is not conditional on always having a verb, noun and preposition. Instead it can be made up of:
- Two nouns: ﴿الله عادل﴾ (Allah is just.)
- A verb and a noun: ﴿اللّه ﺳرامعة﴾ (A lamp died out.)
5. What does syntax teach us?
Syntax teaches us the different cases of words when they are found in different combinations.

6. Is every word alike in the way it changes due to different combinations?
There are two types of words that are put into combinations:
• Indeclinable: the end of the word does not change.
• Declinable: the end of the word changes.

7. What must one do to speak correctly, according to the principles of syntax?
One must know the declinable and indeclinable words in order for his speech to be correct. He must also know the different cases of declinable words in order to stay away from mistakes.

8. Is there a rule which teaches us what the last syllable of an indeclinable word should be?
There is no rule which teaches us what the last syllable of an indeclinable word should be, instead we must refer to dictionaries.

9. Is there a rule which teaches us what the last syllable of a declinable word should be?
There are rules that teach us what the last syllable of a declinable word should be.

10. What different cases can a declinable word have?
The different cases of declinable words are as follows:
• For verbs: nominative, subjunctive and jussive
• For nouns: nominative, accusative and genitive

11. How can we understand which case should be used?
If we want to correct our mistakes in speech we must know when a verb is nominative, subjunctive or jussive and we must know when a noun is nominative, accusative or genitive.

12. When is a verb put into the subjunctive case?
A verb is put into the subjunctive case if it follows one of the four following prepositions:

For example:
1) أريد أن أنظم النحو (I want to learn syntax.)
2) لن يوجد البخيل (A miser will not be generous.)
3) دارَنَا ﻓِي دَارُنا (In that case, we will let you stay in our house.)
4) أُدْرِسَ كَيْ تُحْفَظَ (Study so that you preserve.)

13. When is a verb put into the jussive case?
A verb is put into the jussive case when it is preceded by one of the following prepositions:

لَمْ لَمَّا لَامْ الأُمْ الأَلْتَناَحِيَةُ إِنْ إِذَا مَنْ مَهَما أَيْ كَيْفَمَا مَتَى أَيْنَمَا أَيَّانَ أَيْنَ

حَيَّنُما

14. How many kinds of jussive prepositions are there?
There are two types of jussive prepositions:

• Four of them put one verb into the jussive case:

1) لَمْ لَمَّا لَامْ (Nobody came.)
2) ﻞَمْ لَمَّا لَامْ ﻟَمْ (He learned to read and has not written yet.)
3) لَمْ لَامْ الأُمْ (You must become happy, yourself.)
4) لَا لَامْ النَّاَحِيَةُ (Don't loose hope in Allah's mercy)

• Twelve of them put two verbs after them into the jussive case. The first verb is the conditional verb and the second verb is its answer.

1) إِنْ إِنْ لَكْ نُخْسَرَ (If you become lazy you will suffer a loss.)
2) إِذَامَ إِذَامَ (Whenever you learn you will advance.)
3) مَنْ مَنْ يُطْلِبْ يُجْدَدَ (Whoever seeks finds.)
4) مَا مَا تَتْلَمْ فِي الصَّفَرَ يُنْفَعُكَ فِي الْكِبَرِ (Whatever you learn in youth will benefit you in old age.)
5) مَهَما مَهَما تَأْمُرُ ﺑِاﻟْخَيْرِ أَفْعَلْهُ (Whenever you order me to do good I will do it.)
6) أَيَا أَيَا تُكْرَمُ أَكْرَمُ (Whoever you respect I respect.)
7) كَيْفَمَا كَيْفَمَا تَتْرُوا نُصَادِفُ خِيرًا (Whenever you go you will pass by well.)
8) مَتَى مَتَى ﻋَلَفَكَ يُصَلِّحُ ظَاهرُكَ (Whenever your inner-self becomes fixed your outer-
When is a verb put into the nominative case?
A verb is put into the nominative case if it is not preceded by a subjunctive or jussive preposition. For example: (The rain is falling.)

16. Are vowel signs present at the end of a weak verb?
If the last letter of weak verb is an alif, the ḍummah is erased in the nominative case and the fathah is erased in the subjunctive case. But, if the last letter of the weak verb is either a wāw or a yā', the ḍummah is erased in the nominative case because of the difficulty of pronouncing it.

17. In how many different cases is a noun put into the nominative case?
A noun is put into the nominative case in six different cases:
- First: if it is an actor
- Second: if it is a subject of the predicate
- Third and fourth: If it is an inchoative or predicate
- Fifth: If it is an inchoative of the verb kāna or one of its sisters
- Sixth: If it is a predicate of inna or one of its sisters

18. What is an actor?
An actor is a noun that is preceded by a verb and denotes the person who carried out that verb. For example: (The child played). Here, child is the actor because it came after the verb and denotes who played.

19. Does the verb remain in the same form if the actor is feminine?
If the actor is feminine the verb is placed into the feminine form by adding a tāʾ to the end of a preterite tense verb or a tāʾ at the beginning of an aorist tense verb. For example:
20. Does the verb remain in the same form or is it put into the plural form if the actor is in the dual or plural form?
The verb remains in the single form even if the actor is in the dual or plural form.

21. What is a subject of the predicate?
A subject of the predicate is a noun that takes the place of the actor in a sentence after the actor is erased. For example: سُرَقت ساعة (A watch was stolen.)

22. What is the difference between an actor and a subject of the predicate in terms of meaning?
An actor is the one who performs the action where the subject of the predicate is the one that the verb was performed on. When we say that Joseph stole a watch, Joseph is the actor because he is the one who stole. But, if it is unknown who stole the watch or we do not want to mention his name, we say: A watch was stolen. Here we erased the actor from the sentence and placed the thing that received the action 'watch' in its place. We also put the verb into the passive tense.

23. What state is the verb in when there is a subject of the predicate?
The verb should be placed into the feminine state if the subject of the predicate is feminine. The verb should remain in the singular state if the subject of the predicate is in the dual or plural form.

24. What is a sentence that has a verb and an actor or a subject of the predicate called?
A sentence consisting of a verb and an actor or subject of the predicate is called a verbal sentence. For example: نَزَّلَ المَطْرُ (The rain fell.)

25. What is an inchoative and what is a predicate?
A inchoative and a predicate are nouns that make up a complete sentence. For example: المُؤمنون صادقون (The believers are truthful.)

26. How many kinds of predicates are there?
There are three kinds of predicates:
- Single word: الصمت زين (Silence is beautiful.)
- Sentence (both nominal and verbal)
- Prepositional phrase (which is either comprised of an adverb of time or place or a word preceded by a jar preposition (which will be explained later): الحية تحت العشب (The snake is in the grass.)

27. What is a sentence comprised of an inchoative and a predicate called?
A sentence comprised of a inchoative and a predicate is called a nominative sentence.

28. What is *kana*?
*Kana* is a verb that is placed before an inchoative and a predicate and puts the inchoative in the nominative case and puts the predicate in the accusative case. For example: (The cold weather was severe.)

29. What is *inna*?
*Inna* is a preposition that is placed before an inchoative and a predicate and puts the inchoative in accusative case and the predicate in the nominative case. For example: (Verily, the cold weather is severe.)

30. Are there other verbs that perform the same action as *kana*?
There are twelve verbs that perform the same action as *kana* and are called *kana*’s sisters. They are:

31. Are there other prepositions that perform the same action as *inna*?
There are five prepositions that perform the same action as *inna* and are called *inna*’s sisters. They are:

32. How many different cases are there where a noun is put into the accusative case?
A noun is put into the accusative case in eleven different places:
- If it is an objective compliment
- If it is a congnate
- If it is an adverbal qualification of purpose
- If it is an adverbal qualification of time or place
- If it is a *ma’* accusative
- If it is an exceptive
• If it is an *hāl* accusative

• If it is an specificative

• If it is a vocative

• If it is a predicate of the verb *kana*

• If it is an inchoative of the preposition *inna*

33. What is an objective compliment?
An objective compliment is a noun that receives the action of a verb, but does not change the structure of the verb. For example: *(The student sharpened a pencil.)* In this sentence, pencil is the objective compliment because it received the verb to sharpen and does not affect the structure of the verb. Of course, if an objective compliment affects the structure of the verb it is a predicate and must be put in the nominative case.

34. What is a congnate?
A congnate is a noun that is mentioned after the verb:
• for emphasis: *(The watchman murdered the thief a murder.)*

• for explanation: *(Be patient, a beautiful patience.)*

• for numeration: *(The watch ticked two ticks.)*

35. What is an adverbal qualification of purpose?
An adverbal qualification of purpose is a noun mentioned after the verb to express the purpose of the verb. For example: *(The army stopped, honoring the commander.)* In this sentence the word honoring is the adverbal qualification of purpose because it is expressing the reason why the army stopped.

36. What are the signs of an adverbal qualification of purpose?
The sign of an adverbal qualification of purpose is that it should be the answer to the question why after the verb. For example: *(The city was beautified to respect the governor.)*

37. What is an adverbal qualification of time and place?
An adverbal qualification of time and place is an adverb of time or place or noun mentioned to express the time of the verb or where it took place. For example: *(I was present in the morning in front of the teacher.)*
38. Are all of the nouns that denote time or place able to put into the accusative case because of their being adverbs?
Every noun that denotes time is able to be put into the accusative case because of their being adverbs. For example: (I travelled a month and a day and an hour.) But, not all nouns that denote a place are able to be put into the accusative case, only words that are not clear are able to be put into the accusative case, for example directions or distances.

39. What is a ma’ accusative?
A ma’ accusative is a noun preceded by a wāw that has the meaning of with mentioned to describe what the action was performed with. For example: اَنْعَبَ وَ الشَّارِعُ الْجِدِّيْدِ (Go on the new road.)

40. What is an exceptive after ila?
An exceptive after ila is a noun mentioned after the preposition ila which has a different ruling than what was mentioned before ila. For example: خَرَجَ التَّلَامِذَةُ المَدرَسةَ إِلاَّ خَالِدٌ (The students left the school, except Khālid.) Here Khālid is the exceptive because it is mentioned after ila and is not part of the rule ‘leave’ which is related to the students.

41. When is it obligatory to put the exceptive after ila into the accusative state?
It is obligatory to put the exceptive after ila into the accusative state if the phrase before it is complete and positive, for example: يَعْيَشُ النَّاسُ بِرَاحَةٍ إِلاَّ الأَكَلَسَانِ (People live in comfort, except lazy people.) Here it is obligatory to put lazy people into the accusative case because the phrase before the ila is complete and positive.

42. What is a hāl accusative?
A hāl accusative is a noun mentioned to describe the state of the actor or the objective compliment when the action took place. For example: ﻓَتَأْتِيَ ﻷَنْتَ ﻣَرْدانَ (Seek knowledge while you are young.) or شَرَبْتُ المَاءَ صَائِفَاً (I drank water while it was pure.)

43. What are the signs of a hāl accusative?
The sign of a hāl accusative is that it is the answer to the question how. For example, how did the leader come? – In a state of victory. Or, how was the water that you drank? – Clear. This first example describes the state of the actor and the second example describes the state of the objective compliment.

44. How many types of hāl accusatives are there?
There are two types of hāl accusatives.
- Single: ﺗَأْتِيَ ﻷَنْتَ ﻣَرْدانَ (Seek knowledge while you are young.)
- Sentence: أُطْلِبَ الْعِلْمُ ﻷَنْتَ ﻓَتِينِ (Seek knowledge while you are young.)
35. What is a specificative?
A specificative is a noun mentioned to explain what is meant by the noun mentioned before it because of its obscurity. For example: 

\[\text{أشترىُنُ رَطْلاً زِبَناً.} (I bought an amount of oil.)\] If one only said: “I bought an amount,” the listener would not know what was meant. He could have bought an amount of soap, oil or anything else. But, when he mentions the word oil, the word amount becomes clear and in this sentence oil is an specificative.

1. A specified weight, in English around 450 grams.

46. What is a vocative?
A vocative is the intended result of saying 'I call...'

47. How many forms of vocatives are there?
There are two forms of vocatives:

- One that is in the possessive form and accusative case: for example 

\[\text{يا عبد الله} (Ay, 'Abd Allah or Allah's servant) or a common noun that is not specified: for example \]

\[\text{يا غافلاً نَبًيَّ} (Ay heedless one! Pay attention.)\]

- One that is indeclinable on whatever would put it in the nominative case and is either a proper noun or a common noun that is specified. For example:

\[\text{يا خالد} (Ay, Khalid) or \text{يا رجل} (Ay, man).\]

48. What do you know about the predicate of the verb *kana* or its sisters and the inchoative of the preposition *inna* and its sisters?
The predicate of the verb *kana* and its sisters as well as the inchoative of the preposition *inna* and its sisters has been explained in the section of nominative nouns.1

1. Refer to questions 28–31

49. How many genitive cases of a noun are there?
A noun is put into the genitive case in two cases:

- If it comes after a preposition.

- If it is a word after a prefixed noun.

50. How many prepositions are there?
There are eleven prepositions:
For example: (I went from the house to the city.)

51. What is the compliment to a prefixed noun?
The word before a prefixed noun is a compliment to a prefixed noun. For example: خادم الامير (the general's maid)

52. What is the ruling of a prefixed noun?
If the prefixed noun has nunation it must be erased. For example سور المدينة (the city's wall) takes the place of سور المدينة. If the prefixed noun is in the dual form or the masculine sound plural form, the nūn must be erased. For example: بدلا للرجل (the man's two hands) takes the place of بدلا للرجل.

53. How many declinable nouns hide their vowel signs?
There are three types of declinable nouns that hide their vowel signs:
● A compliment to a prefixed yā’ personal pronoun.
● Nouns whose last letter is an alif maqsūrah (ى).
● Nouns whose last letter is a ya’ preceded by a kasrah.

54. Which declinable nouns hide all of their vowel signs?
All of the vowels are hidden:
● if the noun is a compliment to a prefixed yā’ personal pronoun because it would be difficult to pronounce the vowel. For example: إن مذهني إكرامي لصيفي (Verily, my creed makes me respect my guest.)

● if the noun's last letter is an alif maqsūrah because an alif cannot take a vowel. For example: إن الهدى هدى الله (Verily guidance is Allah's guidance.)

55. Which declinable nouns hide the ḏummah and kasrah?
The ḏummah and kasrah are hidden in nouns whose last letter is a ya’ preceded by a kasrah because of it being difficult to pronounce. For example: حكم الفاضي على الجاني (The judge sentenced the criminal.)

56. What is an adjective?
An adjective is a word that is mentioned after the word it is describing. For example: يحب التلميذ المتفوق (A striving student is loved.)
57. What are the conditions of an adjective?
The conditions for an adjective are that it follows the word that it is describing in:
- In its being a definite or indefinite noun.
- In its being masculine or feminine.
- In its being singular, dual or plural.

58. What is a conjunction?
A conjunction is a preposition connecting two phrases that follow each other in vowel signs. The prepositions used as conjunctions are:

لا أو ل

For example: (I broke the pen and ink holder.)

alwa lafa’tum ‘aum la kun lab‘

59. What is a corroborative?
A corroborative is a word that emphasizes another word and is used to take away any doubts about the emphasized word being used figuratively. The words used to emphasize are:

نو في عين كل و جميع

For example: (The commander visited me, himself.)
Or: (The army marched, all of it.)
The word 'himself' was used to emphasize the commander and to take away any doubt that the person coming to visit is the commander himself, not his servant or messenger.
The phrase 'all of it' was used to emphasize the army and used to take away any doubt that the whole army was meant not part of it.

60. What is a substitute?
A substitute is a word that follows what it is substituting, either all of it, part of it or something that resembles it.
For example: (Your brother, Abraham, is our friend.)
Or: (I read the book, half of it.)
Does the end of an indeclinable word change if it is placed in different parts of a sentence?
Every indeclinable word that is placed in a certain part of a sentence is given the declinable state that it would have had if it was a declinable word, but this state does not change the word at all.

For example:

أنا ناهب (I am a leaver.)
إنك صاديق (Verily, you are truthful.)
إن صديق الفصد حسن العمل (If the intention is truthful the deed will be good.)

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