

Introduction to Arabic Grammar

Lesson 10



tasneeminstitute
ENRICHING THE SOUL

المرفوعات Words which are always marfu'

المرفوعات - Words that are always *marfoo'*

There are eight words that are always in the state of رَفْع. These are as follows:

1. فَاعِلٌ
2. نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ
3. مُبْتَدَأٌ
4. خَبَرٌ
5. خَبَرُ إِنَّ وَأَخَوَاتِهَا
6. إِسْمٌ كَانَ وَأَخَوَاتِهَا
7. إِسْمٌ مَا وَلَا الْمُشَبَّهَاتَيْنِ بِلَيْسَ
8. خَبَرُ لَا الَّتِي لِنَفِي الْجِنْسِ

Some of these have been discussed before.

Subject/Doer فاعل

فاعِلٌ – Subject/Doer

Definition: It is the doer of the action or of the meaning contained in the **فِعْلٌ**.

- The **فاعِلٌ** can either be a personal pronoun or an **إِسْمٌ ظَاهِرٌ** (i.e. visible in words after the **فِعْلٌ**).

Subject/Doer فاعل

اسْتِعْمَالُ الْفِعْلِ حَسَبَ الْفَاعِلِ

| If the فَاعِلٌ is | Then the فِعْلٌ will be | Example |
|--|---|---|
| 1. ظَاهِرٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ حَقِيقِيٌّ and there is no word between the فِعْلٌ and the فَاعِلٌ. | وَاحِدٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ | قَامَتْ عَائِشَةُ |
| 2. ضَمِيرٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ | مُؤَنَّثٌ and its singularity, duality, or plurality will be according to the preceding <i>ism</i> that it refers to. | الْمُعَلِّمَةُ نَصَرَتْ - الْمُعَلِّمَتَانِ نَصَرَتَا - الْمُعَلِّمَاتُ نَصَرْنَ |

Subject/Doer فاعل

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| 3. ظاهرٌ مُؤنَّثٌ حَقِيقِيٌّ and there is a word between the فِعْلٌ and the فَاعِلٌ. | وَاحِدٌ مُؤنَّثٌ or وَاحِدٌ مُذَكَّرٌ | قَرَأَ الْيَوْمَ عَائِشَةُ or قَرَأَتِ الْيَوْمَ عَائِشَةُ |
| 4. ظاهرٌ مُؤنَّثٌ غَيْرُ حَقِيقِيٍّ | وَاحِدٌ مُؤنَّثٌ or وَاحِدٌ مُذَكَّرٌ | طَلَعَتِ الشَّمْسُ or طَلَعَ الشَّمْسُ |
| 5. ظاهرٌ جَمْعٌ مُكسَّرٌ | وَاحِدٌ مُؤنَّثٌ or وَاحِدٌ مُذَكَّرٌ | قَالَ الرِّجَالُ or قَالَتِ الرِّجَالُ |

Subject/Doer فاعل

| If the فاعِل is | Then the فِعْل will be | Example |
|--|--|---|
| 6. any إِسْمٌ ظَاهِرٌ beside the above five categories | وَاحِدٌ corresponding in gender | ضَرَبَ الرَّجُلُ - ضَرَبَ الرَّجُلَانِ - ضَرَبَ الرَّجَالُ |
| 7. ضَمِيرٌ مُذَكَّرٌ | مُذَكَّرٌ and its singularity, duality, or plurality will be according to the preceding إِسْمٌ that it refers to | الْخَادِمُ ذَهَبَ - الْخَادِمَانِ ذَهَبَا - الْخَادِمُونَ ذَهَبُوا |
| 8. جَمْعٌ مُكَسَّرٌ ضَمِيرٌ that refers to | وَاحِدٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ or جَمْعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ | الرِّجَالُ قَامَتْ or الرِّجَالُ قَامُوا |

Substitute of the Subject/Doer نائب الفاعل

فَاعِلٌ مَا لَمْ يُسَمَّ فَاعِلُهُ / نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ – Substitute of فَاعِلٌ

Definition: It is an **إِسْمٌ** which is the **فَاعِلٌ** of a **فِعْلٌ مَجْهُولٌ** (passive voice). The original **فَاعِلٌ** is dropped and the **مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ** substitutes it. This is why, it is called **نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ** (substitute of **فَاعِلٌ**) or **فَاعِلُهُ مَا لَمْ يُسَمَّ فَاعِلُهُ** (the **مَفْعُولٌ** of such a **فِعْلٌ** whose **فَاعِلٌ** is not mentioned).

e.g. نُصِرَ زَيْدٌ Zayd was helped. (The doer is not known/mentioned.)

Substitute of the Subject/Doer نائب الفاعل

The same فاعِلٌ – فَعْلٌ usage rules apply as mentioned above

- e.g.
1. نُصِرْتُ عَائِشَةَ
 2. عَائِشَةُ نُصِرَتْ
 3. نُصِرَ الْيَوْمَ عَائِشَةَ or نُصِرْتُ الْيَوْمَ عَائِشَةَ
 4. رُئِيَ الشَّمْسُ or رُئِيتِ الشَّمْسُ
 5. ضُرِبَ الرَّجَالُ or ضُرِبَتْ الرَّجَالُ
 6. ضُرِبَ الرَّجُلُ or ضُرِبَ الرَّجُلَانِ or ضُرِبَ الرَّجَالُ
 7. أَلْحَادِمُ طُلبَ or أَلْحَادِمَانِ طُلبَا or أَلْحَادِمُونَ طُلبُوا
 8. أَلْرَجَالُ ضُرِبُوا or أَلْرَجَالُ ضُرِبَتْ

Substitute of the Subject/Doer نائب الفاعل

Sentence Analysis:

الْبَابُ
نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ

فُتِحَ
فِعْلٌ مَجْهُولٌ

The door was opened.

The Nouns of Those ما and لا Which are Similar to ليس

لَيْسَ of those ما and لا which are similar to لَيْسَ – إِسْمُ مَا وَلَا الْمُشَبَّهَاتَيْنِ بِلَيْسَ

- It means that ما and لا have the same meaning and effect (عَمَلٌ) as لَيْسَ.

e.g. مَا زَيْدٌ قَائِمًا Zayd is not standing.

لَا رَجُلٌ أَفْضَلُ مِنْكَ No man is more virtuous than you.

- Like لَيْسَ, sometimes, an extra *baa*' (بَاءٌ زَائِدَةٌ) is added before the حَبْرٌ.

e.g. مَا أَنَا بِقَارِيءٍ I am not a reader/I cannot read.

The خبر of لا Which Negates an Entire جنس (Class/Category)

خبرُ لا التي لنفي الجنس – The خبرُ of that لا which negates an entire جنس (category/class)

- لا gives its اسم a single *fathah* and its خبر a *dammah* when the اسم and the خبر are نكرة.

e.g. لا رجل قائم

No man is standing.

The **خبر** of **لَا** Which Negates an Entire **جنس** (Class/Category)

Different forms of the *ism* of **لَا** and its *i'raab*

| | If the إِسْم of لَا is | Then it will be | Explanation | Example |
|----|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--|
| 1. | شِبْهُ الْمُضَافِ or مُضَافٌ | مَنْصُوبٌ | | <p>لَا خَادِمَ رَجُلٍ فِي الدَّارِ</p> <p>There is no servant of a man in the house.</p> <p>لَا سَاعِيًا خَيْرًا مَذْمُومٌ</p> <p>No one who attempts to do good is blameworthy.</p> |
| 2. | نَكْرَةٌ مُفْرَدَةٌ | مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْفَتْحِ | | <p>لَا رَجُلًا فِي الدَّارِ</p> <p>There is no man in the house.</p> |

The **لا** of **خبر** Which Negates an Entire **جنس** (Class/Category)

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|
| 3. | مَعْرِفَةٌ | مَرْفُوعٌ | - The لا has to be repeated with another مَعْرِفَةٌ. - The effect of لا is cancelled. | لَا زَيْدٌ فِي الدَّارِ وَلَا عَمْرُو Neither is Zayd in the house nor 'Amr. |
| 4. | نَكْرَةٌ with a word between it and لا | مَرْفُوعٌ | - The لا has to be repeated. - The effect of لا is cancelled. | لَا فِيهَا رَجُلٌ وَلَا امْرَأَةٌ Neither is there a man in it nor a woman. |
| 5. | لا and نَكْرَةٌ repeated with no word between them | فَتَنَحُّهُمَا رَفَعُهُمَا فَتَنَحُّ الْأَوَّلَ وَنَضَبُ الثَّانِي فَتَنَحُّ الْأَوَّلَ وَرَفَعُ الثَّانِي رَفَعُ الْأَوَّلِ وَفَتَنَحُّ الثَّانِي | | لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ |

The **خبر** of **لا** Which Negates an Entire **جنس** (Class/Category)

Note: The **خبر** of **لا** may be omitted when the meaning is understood.

e.g. **لا بُأسَ** i.e. **لا بُأسَ عَلَيْكَ** There is no harm upon you. / No problem.