

# Introduction to Arabic Grammar

Lesson 11



tasneeminstitute  
ENRICHING THE SOUL

# Words which are always mansub المنصوبات

الْمَنْصُوبَاتُ – Words which are always *mansoob*

- |                       |                                      |   |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ     | } known as الْمَفَاعِيلُ الْخَمْسَةُ | 7. التَّمْيِيزُ / التَّمْيِيزُ                  |
| 2. مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ |                                      | 8. إِسْمٌ إِنَّ وَأَخْوَاتِهَا                  |
| 3. مَفْعُولٌ لَهُ     |                                      | 9. حَبْرٌ مَا وَلَا الْمُشَبَّهَتَيْنِ بِلَيْسَ |
| 4. مَفْعُولٌ مَعَهُ   |                                      | 10. إِسْمٌ لَا الَّتِي لِنَفِي الْجِنْسِ        |
| 5. مَفْعُولٌ فِيهِ    |                                      | 11. حَبْرٌ كَانَ وَأَخْوَاتِهَا                 |
| 6. الْحَالُ           |                                      | 12. الْمُسْتَثْنَى                              |

Of these, 8, 9, 10 and 11 have been discussed before. Here, we will discuss the remaining.



# مفعول به Object

## Note:

- The حَرْفُ النَّدَاءِ (vocative particle) substitutes the omitted فِعْلٌ.

Some of the vocative particles are as follows:

أَ and أَيُّ These are used when the مُنَادٍ is near.

أَيَّا and هَيَّا These are used when the مُنَادٍ is far.

يَا This is used for both (near and far).

# مفعول به Object

Rules governing the *i'raab* of the مُنَادَى

If the مُنَادَى is	Then it will be	Example
1. مُضَافٌ	مَنْصُوبٌ	يَا ابْنَ زَيْدٍ O son of Zayd!
2. شَبِيهٌ بِالْمُضَافِ	مَنْصُوبٌ	يَا قَارِئًا كِتَابًا O reader of a book!
3. نَكْرَةٌ غَيْرٌ مُعَيَّنَةٌ (Unspecified <i>nakirah</i> )	مَنْصُوبٌ	يَا رَجُلًا! خُذْ بِيَدِي O man! Take my hand. (call of a blind man to <b>any</b> person for assistance)
4. نَكْرَةٌ مُعَيَّنَةٌ (Specified <i>nakirah</i> )	مَرْفُوعٌ	يَا رَجُلُ O man!
5. مَعْرِفَةٌ مُفْرَدَةٌ (Singular <i>ma'rifah</i> )	مَرْفُوعٌ	يَا زَيْدُ O Zayd!
6. مَعْرِفَةٌ بِالِ	مَرْفُوعٌ	يَا أَيُّهَا الرَّجُلُ (masculine) or يَا أَيُّهَا الْمَرْأَةُ (feminine) has to be added between the حَرْفُ النِّدَاءِ and مُنَادَى. يَا أَيُّهَا الرَّجُلُ O man! يَا أَيُّهَا الْمَرْأَةُ O woman!

# مفعول به Object

- تَرْخِيمٌ (abbreviation) is allowed in *munaadaa*.

e.g. يَا مَالِكُ can become يَا مَالُ or يَا مَالِ

يَا مَنصُورُ can become يَا مَنصُ

**Note:** The last letter can be given a *dammah* or it can retain its original *harakah*.

# مفعول به Object

b. أَهْلًا وَ سَهْلًا: This is said to one's guest for welcoming him/her.

Its original is أَتَيْتَ أَهْلًا وَوَطَيْتَ سَهْلًا, which means “You have come to your own people and have trampled comfortable ground.” In other words, “you are welcome.” Here two *fi'ls*, أَتَيْتَ and وَطَيْتَ have been dropped.

# مفعول به Object

- c. Sometimes, when warning someone, the *فِعْلٌ* governing the *مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ* is dropped due to context. Examples include the following:
- *الطَّرِيقَ الطَّرِيقَ* is used instead of *إِتَّقِ الطَّرِيقَ* to give the same meaning, which is “Beware of the road!” Here, the *fi’l* *إِتَّقِ* has been dropped.
  - *وَإِيَّاكَ وَالْأَسَدَ* is used instead of *إِتَّقِ نَفْسَكَ مِنَ الْأَسَدِ* to give the same meaning, which is “Save yourself from the lion.”



# مفعول مطلق Maf'ul Mutlaq

## مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ

**Definition:** It is the مَصْدَرٌ of the فِعْلٌ that governs it and is used for the following:

- تَأْكِيدٌ (emphasis) e.g. ضَرَبْتُهُ ضَرْبًا I beat him severely.
- بَيَانُ النَّوعِ (description of type) e.g. جَلَسْتُ جِلْسَةَ الْقَارِي I sat like a *Qari* would sit.
- بَيَانُ الْعَدَدِ (number of times) e.g. ضَرَبْتُهُ ضَرْبَتَيْنِ I hit him twice.

# مفعول مطلق Maf'ul Mutlaq

**Note:** Sometimes, the *فِعْلٌ* governing *مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ* is dropped because of context. For example, *حَيْرٌ مَقْدَمٌ*. Originally, it was *قَدِمْتَ قُدُومًا حَيْرٌ مَقْدَمٌ*, which means “You came a good coming.” Here, the *قَدِمْتَ*, and *قُدُومًا*, which is the *مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ*, have been dropped because of context. Only the *صِفَةٌ* of the *مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ*, which is *حَيْرٌ مَقْدَمٌ*, remains.

# مفعول لأجله Muf'ul Li Ajlihi

مَفْعُولٌ لِأَجْلِهِ / مَفْعُولٌ لَهُ

**Definition:** It is an اسمٌ which explains the reason for the action taking place. Generally, it is a مَصْدَرٌ.

e.g. ضَرَبْتُهُ تَأْدِيبًا I beat/hit him to teach (him) manners.

# مفعول معه Maf'ul Ma'hu

## مَفْعُولٌ مَعَهُ

**Definition:** It is an اسمٌ which appears after such a واوٌ which has the meaning of مَعَ (with). This

واوٌ is known as وَاوُ الْمَعِيَّةِ.

e.g. جَاءَ زَيْدٌ وَالْكِتَابَ

Zayd came with the book.

جِئْتُ وَزَيْدًا

I came with Zayd.

# مفعول فيه Maf'ul Fihi

ظَرْفٌ / مَفْعُولٌ فِيهِ

**Definition:** It is an **إِسْمٌ** which denotes the time (زَمَانٌ) or place (مَكَانٌ) in which an action took place.

e.g. سَافَرْتُ شَهْرًا I travelled for a month.

Both types of ظُرُوفٌ namely, زَمَانٌ and مَكَانٌ, are of two types: مَحْدُودٌ (limited, restricted) and مُبْتَهَمٌ (unlimited, unrestricted).

# مفعول فيه Maf'ul Fihi

## ▪ ظُرُوفُ الزَّمَانِ Types of

i. مَحْدُودٌ (limited, restricted): for example,

يَوْمٌ	day	e.g.	صُمتُ يَوْمًا	I fasted for one day.
لَيْلٌ	night	e.g.	عَمِلْتُ لَيْلًا	I worked for one night.
شَهْرٌ	month	e.g.	صُمتُ شَهْرًا	I fasted for a month.
سَنَةٌ	year	e.g.	سَافَرْتُ سَنَةً	I travelled for a year.

# مفعول فيه Maf'ul Fihi

ii. **مُبْتَهَمٌ** (unlimited, unrestricted): for example,

**دَهْرٌ** long period of time

e.g. **صُمتُ دَهْرًا** I fasted for a long time.

**حِينَ** some time (could be short or long period of time)

e.g. **دَعَا نُوحٌ قَوْمَهُ حِينَ مِنَ الدَّهْرِ**

Nuh (peace be upon him) called his people for some time.

# مفعول فيه Maf'ul Fihi

## ▪ Types of ظُرُوفُ الْمَكَانِ

i. مَحْدُودٌ (limited, restricted):

e.g. صَلَّيْتُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ I prayed in the mosque.

e.g. جَلَسْتُ فِي الدَّارِ I sat in the house.

ii. مُبْتَهَمٌ (unlimited, unrestricted):

خَلْفَ behind e.g. جَلَسْتُ خَلْفَهُ I sat behind him.

أَمَامَ in front of e.g. قُمْتُ أَمَامَهُ I stood in front of him.



# A Couplet

The above-mentioned five *maf'ools* have been combined in a couplet, which is as follows:

حَمَدْتُ حَمْدًا حَامِدًا وَحَمِيدًا  
رِعَايَةَ شُكْرِهِ دَهْرًا مَدِيدًا

I praised Haamid a lot, with Hameed,  
out of regard for thanking him, for an extended period of time.

# Sentence Analysis

## Sentence Analysis:

1. مُضَافٌ + مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ = شُكْرُهُ  
مُضَافٌ + مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ = رِعَايَةُ شُكْرِهِ
2. صِفَةٌ = مَدِيدًا  
مَوْصُوفٌ = دَهْرًا

	<u>دَهْرًا مَدِيدًا</u>	<u>رِعَايَةَ شُكْرِهِ</u>	<u>وَحَمِيدًا</u>	<u>حَامِدًا</u>	<u>حَمْدًا</u>	<u>حَمْدَتْ</u>
	⏟	⏟	⏟			
جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ خَبَرِيَّةٌ =	مَفْعُولٌ فِيهِ	مَفْعُولٌ لَهُ	مَفْعُولٌ مَعَهُ	مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ	مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ	(فِعْلٌ + فَاعِلٌ)