

Introduction to Arabic Grammar

Lesson 15



tasneeminstitute
ENRICHING THE SOUL

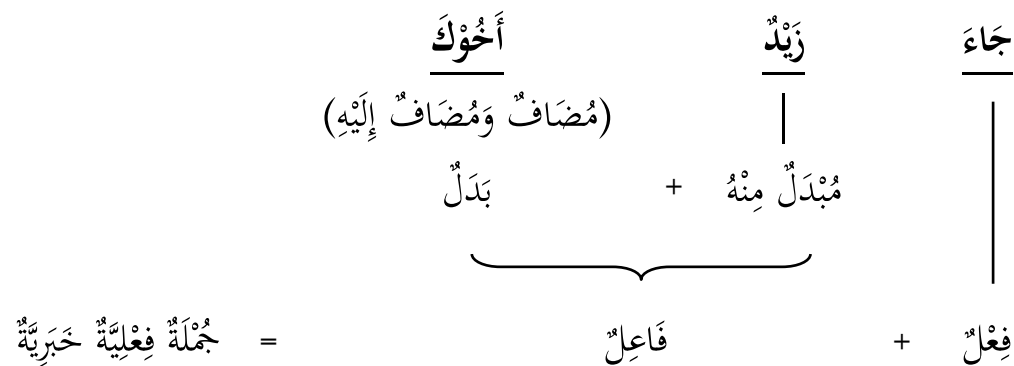
البدل Substitute

البدلُ – Substitute

Definition: A بدلٌ is a تابعٌ which is actually intended in the sentence and not its متبوعٌ. The متبوعٌ merely serves as an introduction to the تابعٌ.

- The تابعٌ is called بدلٌ (substitute) and the متبوعٌ is called مُبدلٌ منه or مُبدلٌ منه (the substituted).

e.g. جَاءَ زَيْدٌ أَخُوكَ Zayd, your brother, came.



Substitute البَدَل

There are four types of بَدَل:

- 1) بَدَلُ كُلِّ مِنْ كُلِّ 2) بَدَلُ بَعْضٍ مِنْ كُلِّ 3) بَدَلُ الْإِشْتِمَالِ 4) بَدَلُ الْغَلَطِ

1. بَدَلُ كُلِّ مِنْ كُلِّ (also called بَدَلُ الْكُلِّ): It is that بَدَلٌ, which refers to the exact same thing as the مُبَدَلُ مِنْهُ.

e.g. جَاءَ زَيْدٌ أَحْوَكُ Zayd, your brother, came.

2. بَدَلُ بَعْضٍ مِنْ كُلِّ (also called بَدَلُ الْبَعْضِ): It is that بَدَلٌ, which refers to a **part** of the مُبَدَلُ مِنْهُ.

- The بَدَلٌ must have a ضَمِيرٌ, which refers to the مُبَدَلُ مِنْهُ.

e.g. ضَرَبْتُ زَيْدًا رَأْسَهُ I hit Zayd's head.

Substitute البَدَل

3. بَدَلُ الْإِسْتِمَالِ: It is that بَدَلٌ, which is related to the مُبَدَلٌ مِنْهُ, but is not part of it.

- The بَدَلٌ must have a ضَمِيرٌ, which refers to the مُبَدَلٌ مِنْهُ.

e.g. سُرِقَ زَيْدٌ قَمِيصُهُ Zayd's shirt was stolen.

4. بَدَلُ الْغَلَطِ: It is that بَدَلٌ, which is mentioned **after an error**, as a correction.

e.g. اشْتَرَيْتُ فَرَسًا حِمَارًا I bought a horse; no, a donkey.

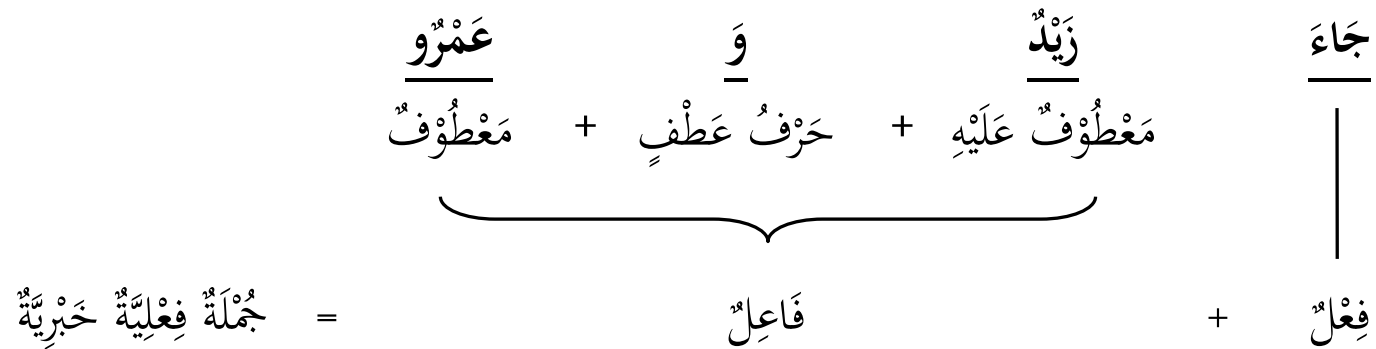
العطف بحرف Conjunction

العطف بحرف / عطف النسق – Conjunction

Definition: It is a **تَابِعٌ** which appears after a **حَرْفُ عَطْفٍ**. The **حَرْفُ عَطْفٍ** appears between the **تَابِعٌ** and the **مَتَّبُوعٌ**. The meaning of the **عَامِلٌ** applicable to the **مَتَّبُوعٌ** is also applicable to the **تَابِعٌ**.

- The **تَابِعٌ** is called **مَعْطُوفٌ عَلَيْهِ** and the **مَتَّبُوعٌ** is called **مَعْطُوفٌ**.

e.g. **جَاءَ زَيْدٌ وَعَمْرُو** Zayd and 'Amr came.



العطف بحرف Conjunction

حُرُوفُ الْعَطْفِ:

The various حُرُوفُ عَطْفٍ are as follows:

لَكِنَّ بَلْ لَا أَمْ أَوْ إِمَّا حَتَّى ثُمَّ فَ وَ

Their details are as follows:

وَ (**and**): It is merely used for conjunction without regard to sequence.

e.g. جَاءَ زَيْدٌ وَبَكْرٌ Zayd and Bakr came.

Here, sequence is not considered.

العطف بحرف Conjunction

فَ (then, thus):

- It conveys the meaning of sequence (تَرْتِيبٌ).

e.g. جَاءَ زَيْدٌ فَبَكَرٌ Zayd came. Then, Bakr (came).

- It can also convey the meaning of causality (سَبَبِيَّةٌ).

e.g. أَنْزَلَ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً فَتُصْبِحُ الْأَرْضُ مُخْضَرَّةً

He sends down water from the sky. Therefore, the earth becomes green.

العطف بحرف Conjunction

ثُمَّ (then): It conveys the meaning of sequence with delay.

e.g. جَاءَ زَيْدٌ ثُمَّ بَكْرٌ Zayd came. Then, (after some time) Bakr (came).

حَتَّى (upto, till, even): It conveys the meaning of end point (غَايَةٌ).

e.g. قَرَأْتُ الْقُرْآنَ حَتَّىٰ آخِرِهِ I read the Qur'an until the end.

قَدِمَ الْحُجَّاجُ حَتَّىٰ الْمَشَاةُ The pilgrims came, even those on foot.

العطف بحرف Conjunction

إِمَّا (either...or):

e.g. الثَّمَرُ إِمَّا حُلْوٌ وَإِمَّا مُرٌّ The fruit is either sweet or bitter.

أَوْ (or):

e.g. لَبِثْنَا يَوْمًا أَوْ بَعْضَ يَوْمٍ We stayed for a day or a part of a day.

أَمْ (or): It is generally used with an interrogative (اسْتِفْهَامٌ).

e.g. أَزَيْدٌ عِنْدَكَ أَمْ بَكْرٌ؟ Is Zayd with you or Bakr?

لَا (not): This negates from the مَعْطُوفٌ عَلَيْهِ that which has been established for the مَعْطُوفٌ بِهٖ.

e.g. جَاءَنِي زَيْدٌ لَا بَكْرٌ Zayd came to me and not Bakr.

العطف بحرف Conjunction

بَلْ (but, instead, rather): It is used for إِضْرَابٌ i.e. to give up one notion for another.

- If it appears after a positive sentence (إِيجَابٌ) or a command (أَمْرٌ), it negates the ruling for that which is before it, and affirms it for that which is after it.

e.g. جَاءَ بِي زَيْدٌ بَلْ بَكَرٌ Zayd came to me. Rather, Bakr (came).

- If it appears after a (نَفْيٌ) or a (نَهْيٌ), it confirms this ruling (of negation) for the one before it, and affirms its opposite (i.e. opposite of negation) for the one after it.

e.g. مَا قَرَأْتُ الْكِتَابَ كُلَّهُ بَلْ بَعْضَهُ I did not read the whole book; rather, [I read] some of it.

العطف بحرف Conjunction

لَكِنْ (but, however): It is generally used with a نَفْيٍ and serves the purpose of اِسْتِدْرَاكٌ i.e. to rectify.

e.g. مَا جَاءَنِي زَيْدٌ لَكِنْ بَكْرٌ جَاءَ Zayd did not come to me but Bakr came.

العطف بحرف Conjunction

Notes:

1. If the مَعْطُوفٌ عَلَيْهِ is a مَرْفُوعٌ مُتَّصِلٌ, then its مَضْمِيٌّ مُنْفَصِلٌ has to be mentioned after it.

e.g. ضَرَبْتُ أَنَا وَزَيْدٌ Zayd and I hit.

2. However, if after the مَرْفُوعٌ مُتَّصِلٌ, another word appears before the مَعْطُوفٌ, then the مَضْمِيٌّ مُنْفَصِلٌ need not be mentioned.

e.g. ضَرَبْتُ الْيَوْمَ وَزَيْدٌ Zayd and I hit, today.

مَا أَشْرَكْنَا وَلَا آبَاءُنَا Neither us nor our forefathers associated partners.

3. If the مَعْطُوفٌ عَلَيْهِ is a مَضْمِيٌّ preceded by a حَرْفٌ جَرٌّ, then the مَعْطُوفٌ should also be preceded by the same حَرْفٌ جَرٌّ.

e.g. مَرَرْتُ بِكَ وَبِزَيْدٍ I passed by you and Zayd.

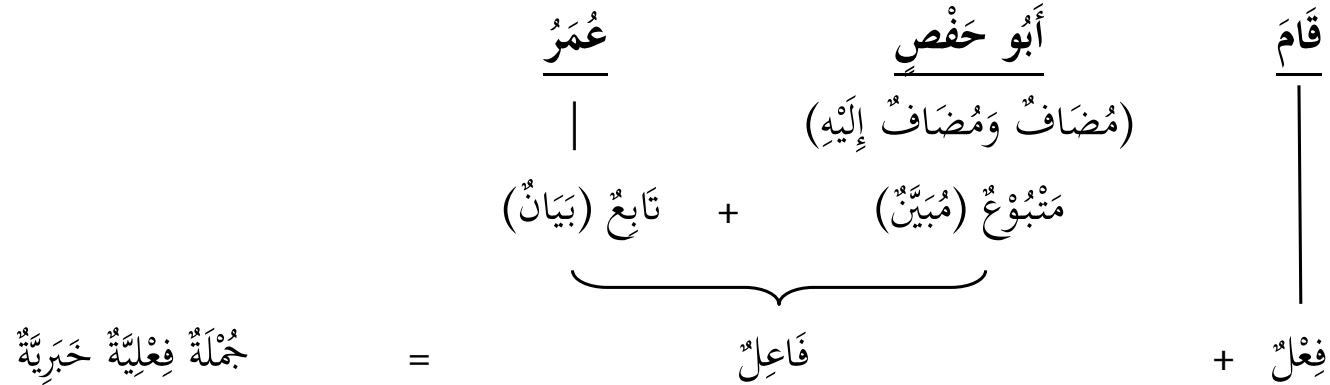
عطف البيان

عطفُ البيانِ

Definition: It is a تَابِعٌ which clarifies or specifies its مَتَّبُوعٌ.

- Often, it is a more famous name of two names.

Example: قَامَ أَبُو حَفْصٍ عُمَرُ Abu Hafs ‘Umar stood up.



عطف البيان

Example: جَاءَ زَيْدٌ أَبُو عَمْرٍو Abu 'Amr Zayd came.

