

# Introduction to Arabic Grammar

Lesson 16



tasneeminstitute  
ENRICHING THE SOUL

# العوامل Governing Words

**Definition:** An **عَامِلٌ** is a word that governs/causes *i'raab* changes in another word.

There are two types of **عَوَامِلٌ**: 1) **مَعْنَوِيٌّ** 2) **لَفْظِيٌّ**

1. **عَامِلٌ مَعْنَوِيٌّ**: It is an **عَامِلٌ** which is not in word form i.e. it is abstract.

There are two types of **عَامِلٌ مَعْنَوِيٌّ**.

i. **رَفْعٌ مُبْتَدَأٌ**: It means that being free of a **عَامِلٌ لَفْظِيٌّ** gives **رَفْعٌ** a **مُبْتَدَأٌ**.

e.g. **زَيْدٌ قَائِمٌ** Zayd is standing.

Here, **زَيْدٌ** is the **مُبْتَدَأٌ**, which is **مَرْفُوعٌ** because of **إِبْتِدَاءٌ**. **قَائِمٌ** is the **خَبَرٌ** and it is also **مَرْفُوعٌ** because of **إِبْتِدَاءٌ**.

ii. In the case of **فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ**, being free of a **حَرْفٌ نَصْبٍ** or **حَرْفٌ جَزْمٍ** gives **فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ** a **رَفْعٌ**.

e.g. **يَعْمَلُ زَيْدٌ** Zayd is working.

Here **يَعْمَلُ** is **مَرْفُوعٌ** because it is free of any **حَرْفٌ نَصْبٍ** or **حَرْفٌ جَزْمٍ**.

# Governing Words العوامل

2. عَامِلٌ لَفْظِيٌّ: It is an عَامِلٌ which is in word form.

There are three types of عَامِلٌ لَفْظِيٌّ.

- i. الْحُرُوفُ
- ii. الْأَفْعَالُ
- iii. الْأَسْمَاءُ

# الحروف العاملة Governing Particles

## A. Particles that govern *isms*

1. الحُرُوفُ الجَارَةُ
2. الحُرُوفُ المُشَبَّهَةُ بِالفِعْلِ
3. مَا وَلَا المُشَبَّهَتَانِ بِ لَيْسَ
4. وَإِوُ المَعِيَّةِ
5. حُرُوفُ الإِسْتِثْنَاءِ
6. حُرُوفُ النِّدَاءِ
7. لَا الَّتِي لِنَفْيِ الجِنْسِ

## B. Particles that govern مُضَارِعٌ

1. الحُرُوفُ النَّاصِبَةُ
2. الحُرُوفُ الجَائِزَةُ

# الحروف الناصبة Particles That Cause Nasb

## أَحْرُوفُ النَّاصِبَةِ – Particles that cause *nasb*

These are as follows: اِذْنَ كَيْ لَنْ اَنَّ

- These appear before فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ and cause the following changes at the end:
  - They give the last letter a *fathah* if it is not a نُونٌ of تَشْبِيهٌ or جَمْعٌ.
  - If the last letter is a نُونٌ of تَشْبِيهٌ or جَمْعٌ, it is dropped. The exception is the نُونٌ of the two جَمْعٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ.

# Particles That Cause Nasb الحروف الناصبة

## أَحْرُوفُ النَّاصِبَةِ

حَرْفُ نَصْبٍ	Meaning	Example
أَنَّ	that, to	أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَدْخُلَ الْجَنَّةَ I want to enter Paradise.
لَنْ	will not, never	لَنْ يَدْخُلَ الْكَافِرُ الْجَنَّةَ The disbeliever will never enter Paradise.
كَيْ	so that	جِئْتُ كَيْ أَسْتَرِيحَ I came so I could rest.
إِذَنْ	then, in that case	إِذَنْ تَفُوزَ فِي عَمَلِكَ In that case, you will be successful in your work. [This is said in response to the one who may have said: أَجْتَهِدُ (I will work hard).]

# الحروف الناصبة Particles That Cause Nasb

## Notes:

1. Sometimes أَنْ, together with its فِعْلٌ, gives the meaning of a مَصْدَرٌ. In this case, أَنْ is called أَنْ الْمَصْدَرِيَّةُ.

e.g. أَنْ تَصُومُوا خَيْرٌ لَكُمْ      i.e.      صَوْمُكُمْ خَيْرٌ لَكُمْ

Your fasting is better for you.

2. أَنْ is hidden after the following six حُرُوفٌ and causes فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ to be *mansoob*.

a. After حَتَّى:

e.g.      سِرْتُ حَتَّى أَدْخَلْتُ الْبَلَدَ      (حَتَّى أَنْ أَدْخَلْتُ)

I travelled until I entered the city.

# الحروف الناصبة Particles That Cause Nasb

b. After *كَانَ الْمَنْفِيَّةُ* or *لَا مُمْ جُحُودٍ* or *لَا مُمْ النَّفِي*: i.e. that *لَا مُمْ* which appears after *كَانَ الْمَنْفِيَّةُ*.

e.g. *(لَا أَن يُعَذِّبَهُم)* مَا كَانَ اللَّهُ لِيُعَذِّبَهُم

Allah was not going to punish them.

c. After *أَوْ* which has the meaning of *إِلَى أَنْ* (until) or *إِلَّا أَنْ* (but that/unless).

e.g. *(إِلَى أَنْ تُعْطِيَنِي)* لَأَلْزَمَنَّكَ أَوْ تُعْطِيَنِي حَقِّي

I will not leave you until you give me my right.

*(إِلَّا أَنْ يَعْتَذِرَ)* يُعَاقَبُ الْمُسِيءُ أَوْ يَعْتَذِرَ

The sinner will be punished unless he provides an excuse.



# الحروف الناصبة Particles That Cause Nasb

d. After **وَأُو الصَّرْفِ**: i.e., a **وَأُو** that “turns away” from the word after it the effect which the **عَامِلٌ** had on the word before it (before the **وَأُو**).

e.g. **(وَأَنْ تَكْذِبَ) لَا تَأْمُرْ بِالصِّدْقِ وَتَكْذِبَ**

Do not command the truth while you lie.

(Here, the **وَأُو** turned away/stopped the effect of **لَا** from **تَكْذِبَ**.)

- This **وَأُو** is also known as **وَأُو الْمَعِيَّةِ** or **وَأُو الْمُصَاحَبَةِ**.
- The sentence must start with a **نَهْيٌ** or **نَفْيٌ**.

e. After **لَامُ التَّغْلِيلِ**: i.e., a **لَامٌ** that has the meaning of **كَيْ** (it is also called **لَامُ كَيْ**).

e.g. **(لِأَنْ أَسْتَرِيحَ) جِئْتُ لِأَسْتَرِيحَ**

I came so I could rest.

# الحروف الناصبة Particles That Cause Nasb

f. After **الفاء السببية/الجوابية**: i.e., a **ف** that comes in the **جزاء** to any of the following six.

1. **الأمر** e.g. **زُرْنِي فَأُكْرِمَكَ (فَأَنْ أُكْرِمَكَ)**

Visit me so that I treat you hospitably.

2. **النهي** e.g. **لَا تَطْعُوا فِيهِ فَيَحِلَّ عَلَيْكُمْ غَضَبِي**

Do not cross the limit regarding it, lest My wrath descends upon you.

# Particles That Cause Nasb الحروف الناصبة

3. النَّفْيُ e.g. مَا تَزُورُنَا فَنُكْرِمَكَ  
You do not visit us, otherwise we would have treated you hospitably.
4. الْأِسْتِفْهَامُ e.g. أَيْنَ بَيْتُكَ فَأَزُورَكَ  
Where is your house, so I can visit you.

# Particles That Cause Nasb الحروف الناصبة

5. التَّمَنِّيِّ e.g. لَيْتَ لِي مَالًا فَأُنْفِقَهُ

I wish I had wealth, so I would have spent it.

6. الْعَرَضُ e.g. أَلَا تَنْزِلُ بِنَا فَتُصِيبَ خَيْرًا

Why don't you visit us so that you receive good!

# الحروف الناصبة Particles That Cause Nasb

3. لَاءٌ نَافِيَةٌ لَا تُمُّ التَّعْلِيلِ if the لَا مُ التَّعْلِيلِ has to be written after a لَاءٌ نَافِيَةٌ.

e.g. لَيْلًا يَعْلَمَ (لِأَنَّ لَا) So that he does not know.

4. أَنْ which appears after a فِعْلٌ with the root letters ع - ل - م is not a حَرْفٌ نَصْبٍ. Therefore, it does not cause فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ to be *mansoob*. Such an أَنْ is known as مِنَ الْمُحَقَّقَةِ مِنَ الْمُثَقَّلَةِ i.e., that أَنْ which was أَنَّ.

e.g. عَلِمْتُ أَنْ سَيَقُومُ I knew that he will stand up.

e.g. عَلِمَ أَنْ سَيَكُونُ مِنْكُمْ مَرَضِي He knew that some of you will be sick.

# الحروف الجازمة Particles That Cause Jazm

## الحُرُوفُ الجَازِمَةُ – Particles that cause jazm

These are as follows:

لَاءُ النَّهْيِ    لَامُ الْأَمْرِ    لَمَّا    لَمْ    إِنَّ

- These appear before **فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ** and cause the following changes at the end:
  - They give the last letter a *sukoon* if it is not a **نُونٌ** of **تَشْبِيهٌ** or **جَمْعٌ**.
  - If the last letter is a **نُونٌ** of **تَشْبِيهٌ** or **جَمْعٌ**, it will be dropped. The exception is the **نُونٌ** of the two **جَمْعٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ**.

# Particles That Cause Jazm الحروف الجازمة

## الْحُرُوفُ الْجَازِمَةُ

حَرْفُ جَزْمٍ	Meaning	Example
إِنَّ	if	إِنَّ تَجْلِسَ أَجْلِسُ If you sit, I will sit.
لَمْ	did not	لَمْ يَضْرِبْنِي He did not hit me.
لَمَّا	not yet	ذَهَبَ الْوَلَدُ وَ لَمَّا يَعُدُّ The boy went but has not returned yet.
لِ	should, shall, let	لِيَجْلِسَ He should sit.
لَا	do not	لَا تَجْلِسَ Do not sit.

# Particles That Cause Jazm الحروف الجازمة

## Notes:

1. إِنْ appears before two verbal sentences. The first one is called شَرْطٌ (condition) and the second جَزَاءٌ (answer/result).
2. If إِنْ appears before إِلَّا, it should be translated negatively.

e.g. إِنْ هَذَا إِلَّا مَلَكٌ كَرِيمٌ He is not but an honorable angel.

Note: This negation could also be expressed as “He is only an honorable angel.”



# الحروف الجازمة Particles That Cause Jazm

3. لمَ can also be used to give the meaning of لَمَّا. For this, بَعْدُ or إِلَى الْآنَ is added after the فِعْلٌ which was given جَزْمٌ by لمَ.

e.g. لَمْ يَذْهَبْ بَعْدُ He has not gone yet.

4. فَ should be brought before the جَزَاءٌ of a شَرْطٌ when the جَزَاءٌ is one of the following:

a. جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ e.g. اِنْ تَأْتِنِي فَاَنْتَ مُكْرَمٌ

If you come to me you will be treated hospitably.

# Particles That Cause Jazm الحروف الجازمة

- b. أَمْرٌ e.g. إِنَّ رَأَيْتَ زَيْدًا فَأَكْرِمْهُ  
If you see Zayd, treat him hospitably.
- c. نَهْيٌ e.g. إِنَّ أَتَاكَ زَيْدٌ فَلَا تُهِنْهُ  
If Zayd comes to you, do not humiliate him.
- d. دُعَاءٌ e.g. إِنَّ أَكْرَمْتَنِي فَجَزَاكَ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا  
If you treat me hospitably, then, may Allah reward you well.

# Particles That Cause Jazm الحروف الجازمة

5. **الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي** will be translated in the future tense when it is...

a. used as a **دُعَاءٌ**

e.g. **جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا**

May Allah reward you well.

b. preceded by **حَرْفُ شَرْطٍ**

e.g. **إِنْ جَلَسْتَ جَلَسْتُ**

If you sit, I will sit.

c. preceded by **إِسْمٌ مَوْصُولٌ**

e.g. **مَنْ جَاءَ بِالْحُسْنَةِ فَلَهُ عَشْرُ أَمْثَالِهَا**

Whoever comes with good, there will be ten like it for him.