

Introduction to Arabic Grammar

Lesson 18



tasneeminstitute
ENRICHING THE SOUL

Governing Nouns الأسماء العاملة

الأسماء الشرطية – Conditional isms

- They govern two مُضَارِعُ فِعْلٌ giving both a جَزْمٌ.
- They appear before two sentences. The first is called شَرْطٌ (condition) and the second جَزَاءٌ (result).

Governing Nouns الأسماء العاملة

الأسماء الشرطية

<i>Ism</i>	Meaning	Usage		Example
1. مَنْ	who, whoever	لِلْعَاقِلِ	مَنْ يُكْرِمْنِي أُكْرِمُهُ	Whoever treats me hospitably, I will treat him hospitably.
2. مَا	what, whatever	لِعَبْرِ الْعَاقِلِ	مَا تَأْكُلُ أَكُلُ	Whatever you eat, I will eat.
3. مَهْمَا	however much	لِعَبْرِ الْعَاقِلِ	مَهْمَا تُنْفِقُ فِي الْخَيْرِ يَنْفَعُكَ	Whatever you spend in the way of good, will benefit you.
4. مَتَى	when	لِلزَّمانِ	مَتَى تَذْهَبُ أَذْهَبُ	Whenever you go, I will go.
5. أَيَّانَ	when	لِلزَّمانِ	أَيَّانَ تُسَافِرُ أُسَافِرُ	Whenever you travel, I will travel.

Governing Nouns الأسماء العاملة

6. أَيْنَ	where	لِلْمَكَانِ	أَيْنَ تَذْهَبُ أَذْهَبُ	Wherever you go, I will go.
7. أَيْنِ	where	لِلْمَكَانِ	أَيْنِ تَنْزِلُ أَنْزِلُ	Wherever you stay, I will stay.
8. حَيْثُمَا	where	لِلْمَكَانِ	حَيْثُمَا تُسَافِرُ أُسَافِرُ	Wherever you travel, I will travel.
9. كَيْفَمَا	how, manner	لِلْحَالِ	كَيْفَمَا تَقْعُدُ أَقْعُدُ	Whichever way you sit, I will sit.
10. أَيُّ	any of the above	any of the above	أَيُّ مَكَانٍ تَذْهَبُ أَذْهَبُ	Whichever place you go, I will go.

Governing Nouns الأسماء العاملة

Notes:

1. **إِنْ** and **إِذَا** have the same function as **الأسماء الشرطية** i.e. giving *jazm* to two **فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ** except that they are particles (**حَرْفَا الشَّرْطِ**) and not *isms*. Collectively they (*isms* and particles) are all called **أَدَوَاتُ الشَّرْطِ الْجَازِمَةُ**.

إِنْ if e.g. **إِنْ تَذَهَبَ أَذْهَبَ** If you go, I will go.

إِذَا if e.g. **إِذَا تَفَعَّلَ شَرًّا تَنْدَمَ** If you do evil, you will be regretful.

Governing Nouns الأسماء العاملة

2. There are other أدوات الشرط that are غير جازمة, i.e. they do not give جزم to فعل مضارع.

i. كَلَّمَا (whenever, every time)

This is a ظرف, and enters upon فعل ماضٍ. It also conveys the meaning of emphasis and repetition.

e.g. كَلَّمَا مَرَضْتُ ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى الطَّيِّبِ Whenever I fell sick, I went to the doctor.

ii. إِذَا (when)

This is also a ظرف, and is used to give the meaning of فعل مضارع. It also entails the meaning of condition (مُتَضَمِّنٌ مَعْنَى الشَّرْطِ).

e.g. إِذَا لَقَيْتَهُ فَسَلِّمْ عَلَيْهِ When you meet him, greet him.

Governing Nouns الأسماء العاملة

3. When the following *isms* are used for *إِسْتِفْهَامٌ* (interrogative), they appear before one sentence.

مَنْ مَا مَتَى أَيَّانَ أَيْنَ أَيْ
e.g. مَا هَذَا مَنْ أَنْتَ أَيْنَ تَذْهَبُ مَتَى تُسَافِرُ

Governing Nouns الأسماء العاملة

إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ – Active participle

Definition: It is an *إِسْمٌ* which indicates the one doing or undertaking an action described by the root letters. This is irrespective of its position in a sentence.

- It is created from *ثَلَاثِيٌّ مُجَرَّدٌ* *fi'ls* on the pattern of *فَاعِلٌ*. For other than *ثَلَاثِيٌّ مُجَرَّدٌ* *fi'ls*, it is created on the pattern of its *مُضَارِعٌ* by changing the *حَرْفُ مُضَارِعٍ* into a *meem* with a *dammah*, and giving a *kasrah* to the letter before the last.

Governing Nouns الأسماء العاملة

Effect:

- It has the same effect as that of its active *fi'l* (فِعْلٌ مَعْرُوفٌ) i.e. if its فِعْلٌ is لَازِمٌ, it gives رَفْعٌ to the فَاعِلٌ; and if it is مُتَعَدِّ, it gives رَفْعٌ to the فَاعِلٌ and نَصْبٌ to the مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ.
- اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ acts only in either of the following two situations:
 1. When it is prefixed with ال.
e.g. أَنَا الشَّاكِرُ نِعْمَتَكَ I am grateful for your favor.
 2. When it indicates present or future tense and is preceded by مُبْتَدَأٌ or مَوْصُوفٌ or اِسْتِفْهَامٌ or نَفْيٌ. For example,

Governing Nouns الأسماء العاملة

- a. مُبْتَدَأٌ e.g. زَيْدٌ ضَارِبٌ أَبُوهُ بَكْرًا Zayd's father is beating/will beat Bakr.
- b. مَوْصُوفٌ e.g. مَرَرْتُ بِرَجُلٍ ضَارِبٍ أَبُوهُ بَكْرًا I passed by a man whose father is beating/will beat Bakr.
- c. اسْتِفْهَامٌ e.g. أَضَارِبُ زَيْدٌ بَكْرًا؟ Is Zayd beating Bakr?/Will Zayd beat Bakr?
- d. نَفْيٌ e.g. مَا قَائِمٌ زَيْدٌ Zayd is not standing/will not stand.

Governing Nouns الأسماء العاملة

إِسْمُ الْمُبَالَغَةِ

Definition: It is an *إِسْمٌ* which conveys extremity/intensity in meaning.

- *إِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ* is turned into the *seeghahs* of *مُبَالَغَةٌ* when exaggeration in meaning is intended.
- Some of the *wazns* of *مُبَالَغَةٌ* are as follows:

Governing Nouns الأسماء العاملة

أَوْزَانُ إِسْمِ الْمُبَالَغَةِ

<i>Wazns</i>	Examples	
	Arabic	Meaning
فَعِيلٌ	عَلِيمٌ	most learned
فَاعُولٌ	فَارُوقٌ	great distinguisher
فَعَّالٌ	ضَحَّاكٌ	someone who laughs a lot
فَعُولٌ	صَبُورٌ	very patient
فَعُولٌ	قَيُّومٌ	careful maintainer/sustainer
مِفْعِيلٌ	مِنْطِيقٌ	very eloquent
مِفْعَالٌ	مِعْوَانٌ	someone who helps frequently

Governing Nouns الأسماء العاملة

- **إِسْمُ الْمُبَالِغَةِ** does the **عَمَلٌ** of **إِسْمِ الْفَاعِلِ** with the same conditions.

e.g. **يُعْجِبُنِي الشُّكْرُ الْمُنْعَمَ**

The one who is very grateful to the one who does good (to him), pleases me.

إِنَّ الْجَبَانَ لَهَيَّابٌ لِقَاءِ الْعَدُوِّ

Indeed, the coward is very scared of meeting the enemy.

Governing Nouns الأسماء العاملة

Notes:

1. The round ة at the end of some *wazns* is for مُبَالَعَةٌ and not for gender.

e.g. فَعَّالَةٌ عَلَّامَةٌ well-learned

2. The *wazn* فَعَّالٌ is also used to denote a profession.

e.g. طَبَّاحٌ cook نَجَّارٌ carpenter

 حَدَّادٌ blacksmith حَلَّاقٌ barber