

Introduction to Arabic Grammar

Lesson 6



tasneeminstitute
ENRICHING THE SOUL

Nouns with the meanings of verbs أسماء الأفعال

أَسْمَاءُ الْأَفْعَالِ – Isms that have the meaning of fi'ls

Definition: These are *isms* that have the meaning of *fi'ls* but do not accept their signs.

- Some of them have the meaning of *الفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي* and give the *إِسْمٌ* after it a *raf'*; and the one which has the meaning of *الْأَمْرُ الْحَاضِرُ*, gives the *إِسْمٌ* after it a *nasb*.

Nouns with the meanings of verbs أسماء الأفعال

*Ism*s in the Meaning of *الفعل الماضي*

<i>Ism</i>	<i>Fi'l</i>	Meaning	Example	
هَيْهَاتَ	بَعُدَ	he/it became far, it is far (from him)	هَيْهَاتَ زَيْدٌ أَنْ يَفْعَلَ هَذَا	It is far from (beyond) Zayd to do this.
شَتَانَ	بَعُدَ وَ إِفْتَرَقَ	same as above; and what a difference, there is a difference between	شَتَانَ بَيْنَ الْعَالِمِ وَالْجَاهِلِ	What a difference there is between the learned and the ignorant!
سَرَعَانَ	سَرَعَ	he hastened	سَرَعَانَ زَيْدٌ	Zayd hastened.

Nouns with the meanings of verbs أسماء الأفعال

الأمر الحاضر في إسم

<i>Ism</i>	<i>Fi'l</i>	Meaning	Example	
رُوَيْدًا	أَمِهْلْ	Give respite!	رُوَيْدًا	Give Zayd respite.
بَلْهَ	دَعْ	Leave!; Give up!	بَلْهَ التَّفَكُّرُ فِيمَا لَا يَعْنِيكَ	Give up thinking about that which does not concern you.
دُونَكَ - هَا	خُذْ	Take!	دُونَكَ اللَّبَنَ	Take the milk.
عَلَيْكَ	الزَّمْ	Hold on to (it)!; (It is) incumbent on you	عَلَيْكَ بِسُنَّتِي	Hold on to my Sunnah.
حَيْهَلْ - حَيَّ هَيْتَ - هَلُمَّ	إِئْتِ - عَجِّلْ أَقْبِلْ	Come!; Hasten!	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ	Come to <i>salah</i> .

Nouns with the meanings of verbs أسماء الأفعال

Notes:

1. There are some other *isms* which have the meaning of *fi'ls*. These are as follows:

تَعَالَى (إِثْتِ – come)

أُمِينٌ (إِسْتَجِبْتُ – accept)

صَهٌ (أَسْكُتُ – keep quite)

فَقَطٌ (اِكْتَفَى – suffice)

هَاتِ (إِعْطَى – bring, give)

تَبَعْدُ عَنِّي (إِلَيْكَ عَنِّي – away from me)

عَلَيَّ بِهِ (جِئْ بِهِ عِنْدِي – bring him/it to me)

Nouns with the meanings of verbs أسماء الأفعال

2. Some of these *isms* are inflectable (مُتَصَرِّفٌ), i.e. their form changes.

i. هَاتِيْنَ هَاتِيَا هَاتِيْ هَاتُوْا هَاتِيَا هَاتِ هَاتِ

e.g. قُلْ هَاتُوْا بُرْهَانَكُمْ اِنْ كُنْتُمْ صٰدِقِيْنَ

Say: bring your proof, if you are truthful.

ii. تَعٰلِيْنَ تَعٰلِيَا تَعٰلِيْ تَعٰلُوْا تَعٰلِيَا تَعٰلِ تَعٰلِ

e.g. قُلْ يَاۡٓاَهْلَ الْكِتٰبِ تَعٰلُوْا اِلٰى كَلِمَةٍ...الآية²¹

Say: O people of the book! Come to a word...

e.g. فَتَعٰلِيْنَ اُمْتِعْكُمْ وَاَسْرِحْكُمْ سَرٰحًا جَمِيْلًا (القرآن)

Then, come, I will make provision for you and release you with kindness.

Nouns that Denote a Sound أسماء الأصوات

أَسْمَاءُ الْأَصْوَاتِ – Isms that denote a sound

أُحُّ

To denote a cough.

أُفٌّ

To denote pain.

بَنْعٌ

To denote happiness, pleasure.

نَيْعٌ

To make a camel sit.

غَاقٌ

To denote the cawing of a crow.

الظروف Adverbs

الظُّرُوفُ – Adverbs

Definition: An **ظَرْفٍ** is an **إِسْمٌ** which gives us an idea of the place or time when (or where) some work is done. It is also called **مَفْعُولٌ فِيهِ**.

ظُرُوفٌ are of two kinds: **ظَرْفُ الزَّمَانِ** (adverb of time) and **ظَرْفُ الْمَكَانِ** (the adverb of place).

الظروف Adverbs

ظُرُوفُ الزَّمَانِ – Adverbs of time:

1. إِذْ (when)

- It gives the meaning of الْمَاضِي even when it appears before فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ.
- The sentence after إِذْ could be a جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ or a جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ.

e.g. وَادْكُرُوا إِذْ أَنْتُمْ قَلِيلٌ Remember when you were less.

e.g. وَإِذْ يَرْفَعُ إِبْرَاهِيمُ الْقَوَاعِدَ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ And when Ibrahim (Allah give him peace) was raising the foundation of the House (Ka'ba).

Adverbs الظروف

- Sometimes, it gives the meaning of suddenness (مُفَاجَأَةً). This is called إِذْ الْفُجَائِيَّةُ.
e.g. خَرَجْتُ إِذْ مُدِيرُ الْمَدْرَسَةِ نَاطِرٌ I came out and suddenly (encountered) the principal of the school watching.
- Sometimes, it gives the meaning of because (لِأَنَّ). This is called إِذْ التَّعْلِيلِيَّةُ.
e.g. لَنْ يَنْفَعَكُمْ الْيَوْمَ إِذْ ظَلَمْتُمْ أَنْكُمْ فِي الْعَذَابِ مُشْتَرِكُونَ (القرآن)
That you are together in punishment will never benefit you today because you oppressed.
[This is according to one translation.]

الظروف Adverbs

2. إِذَا (when/if)

- It gives the meaning of مُضَارِعٌ even when it appears before فِعْلٍ مَاضٍ.
- It gives the meaning of شَرْطٌ and جَزَاءٌ but does not give either a جَزْمٌ.
- The sentence after إِذَا could be a جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ or preferably a جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ.

e.g. أَتِيكَ إِذَا الشَّمْسُ طَالَعَتْ I will come to you when the sun is up.

e.g. إِذَا نَزَلَ الْمَطَرُ فَارْجِعْ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ If it rains, return home.

الظروف Adverbs

e.g. إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ
When the victory of Allah comes and the conquest, and you see people entering into the religion of Allah in multitudes, then celebrate the praise of your Lord and seek forgiveness from Him.

- Sometimes, it gives the meaning of suddenness (مُفَاجَأَةً), in which case إِذَا must be followed by a جُمْلَةٌ إِسْمِيَّةٌ.

e.g. خَرَجْتُ فَإِذَا الْكَلْبُ وَقِفٌ I came out and suddenly (encountered) the dog standing.

الظروف Adverbs

3. متى (when)

- It can be used as an interrogative (اِسْتِفْهَامٌ).

e.g. متى تُسَافِرُ؟ When will you travel?

- It can also be used as a conditional اِسْمٌ in which case the شَرْطٌ and جَزَاءٌ get a جَزْمٌ.

e.g. متى تَصُومُ أَصُومُ. When you fast, I will fast.

Adverbs الظروف

4. كَيْفَ (how)

- It is used to enquire condition.

e.g. كَيْفَ حَالُكَ؟ How are you? (In what condition are you?)

5. أَيَّانَ (when)

- It is used as an interrogative.

e.g. أَيَّانَ يَوْمُ الدِّينِ؟ When will be the day of recompense?

Note: أَيَّانَ is used only to enquire of great events of the future as compared to مَتَى.

الظروف Adverbs

6. أَمْسٍ (yesterday)

e.g. جَاءَنِي زَيْدٌ أَمْسٍ Zayd came to me yesterday.

7. مُنْذُ - مُنْذُ (since, for)

- These two can be used to convey the beginning of a time period.

e.g. مَا رَأَيْتُهُ مُنْذُ / مُنْذُ يَوْمِ الْجُمُعَةِ I have not seen him since Friday.

- They can also be used to refer to an entire time period.

e.g. مَا رَأَيْتُهُ مُنْذُ / مُنْذُ يَوْمَيْنِ I have not seen him for two days.

- These can be used as حَرْفٌ جَرٌّ (followed by a مَجْرُورٌ) **or** as اِسْمٌ which is regarded as a مَرْفُوعٌ followed by a مُبْتَدَأٌ.

e.g. مَا رَأَيْتُهُ مُنْذُ / مُنْذُ يَوْمِ الْجُمُعَةِ I have not seen him since Friday.

مَا رَأَيْتُهُ مُنْذُ / مُنْذُ يَوْمِ الْجُمُعَةِ

الظروف Adverbs

8. قَطُّ (not, never)

- It is used to emphasize الْمَاضِي الْمَنْفِي.

e.g. مَا ضَرَبْتُهُ قَطُّ I never hit him.

9. عَوْضٌ (never)

- It is used to emphasize الْمُضَارِعُ الْمَنْفِي.

e.g. لَا أَضْرِبُهُ عَوْضٌ I will never hit him.

الظروف Adverbs

10. قَبْلُ (before)

بَعْدُ (after)

- They are مُعْرَبٌ when they are مُضَافٌ and the مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ is mentioned.

e.g. مِنْ قَبْلِ الْفَتْحِ before the victory

- They are مَبْنِيٌّ when they are مُضَافٌ and the مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ is not mentioned, but intended.

e.g. لِلَّهِ الْأَمْرُ مِنْ قَبْلُ وَمِنْ بَعْدُ (أَيُّ مِنْ قَبْلِ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ وَمِنْ بَعْدِ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ)

Allah's is the decision before and after (i.e. before everything and after everything).

e.g. أَنَا حَاضِرٌ مِنْ قَبْلُ (أَيُّ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ)

I have been present from before (i.e. before you).

e.g. مَتَى تَجِيئُنَا بَعْدُ؟ (أَيُّ بَعْدَ هَذَا)

When will you come after (i.e. after this)?

الظروف Adverbs

ظُرُوفُ الْمَكَانِ – Adverbs of place:

1. حَيْثُ (where)

- It is generally مُضَافٌ to a sentence.

e.g. اِجْلِسْ حَيْثُ زَيْدٌ جَالِسٌ Sit where Zayd is sitting.

الظروف Adverbs

2. قُدَّامُ (in front of) & خَلْفُ (behind)

- It has the same rules as those for قَبْلُ and بَعْدُ.

e.g. قَامَ النَّاسُ قُدَّامُ وَخَلْفُ (أَيُّ قُدَّامَهُ وَخَلْفَهُ)

The people stood in front and behind.
(i.e. in front of him and behind him).

3. تَحْتُ (under) & فَوْقُ (on top, above)

- It has the same rules as those for قَبْلُ and بَعْدُ.

e.g. جَلَسَ زَيْدٌ تَحْتُ وَعَمْرُو فَوْقُ (أَيُّ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ وَفَوْقَ الشَّجَرَةِ)

Zayd sat under and 'Amr above. (i.e. under the tree and above the tree.)

الظروف Adverbs

4. عِنْدَ (by, at, near, with)

e.g. الْمَالُ عِنْدَ زَيْدٍ The money is with Zayd.

Note: مِنْ عِنْدَ will get a *kasrah* if it is preceded by مِنْ.

e.g. مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ from Allah

5. أَيْنَ/أَيْلَى (where)

▪ They are used for اسْتِنْفَهَامٌ.

e.g. أَيْنَ تَذْهَبُ - أَيْلَى تَذْهَبُ? Where are you going?

▪ They are used for شَرْطٌ (شَرْطٌ and جَزَاءٌ will get a جَزْمٌ).

e.g. أَيْنَ تَجْلِسُ أَجْلِسُ Where you sit, I will sit.

أَيْلَى تَجْلِسُ أَجْلِسُ

Adverbs الظروف

6. لَدَى/لَدُنْ (at, by, near, with (same meaning as عِنْدَ)).

e.g. أَلْمَالُ لَدَى زَيْدٍ The money is with Zayd.

مِنْ لَدُنْ حَكِيمٍ حَبِيرٍ from the All-Wise, All-Knowing

- مِنْ لَدُنْ is generally preceded by مِنْ.
- When used in the meaning of possession (with), the difference between لَدَى/لَدُنْ and عِنْدَ is that in the case of لَدُنْ/لَدَى, the possessed thing must be present with the person; whereas, in the case of عِنْدَ, the possessed thing need not be present with the person.

الظروف Adverbs

Note: That adverb which is مُعْرَبٌ and is مُضَافٌ to a sentence or the word إِذْ, could be مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْفَتْحِ or it could get the *i'raab* according to the عَامِلٌ.

e.g. the adverb يوم which is مُضَافٌ in the following *ayahs*:

هَذَا يَوْمٌ يَنْفَعُ الصَّادِقِينَ صِدْقُهُمْ and هَذَا يَوْمٌ يَنْفَعُ الصَّادِقِينَ صِدْقُهُمْ

This is the day when the truth of the truthful will benefit them.

وَجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ and وُجُوهُ يَوْمَئِذٍ

faces on that day

Nouns that Indicate an Unspecified Quantity

الكنائيات

الْكِنَايَاتُ – Isms that indicate an unspecified quantity

1. كَذَا، كَمْ (so many, so much, how many, how much)

- They can be used for numbers

e.g. كَمْ دِرْهَمًا عِنْدَكَ؟ How many silver coins do you have?

e.g. أَخَذْتُ كَذَا دِرْهَمًا I took this many silver coins.

- كَذَا is also used in the meaning of “such and such.”

e.g. قَالَ لِي كَذَا وَكَذَا He said to me such and such.

Nouns that Indicate an Unspecified Quantity

الكنائيات

2. كَيْتَ، ذَيْتَ (so and so, such and such)

e.g. قُلْتُ كَيْتَ ذَيْتَ or قُلْتُ كَيْتَ وَذَيْتَ I said such and such.

e.g. فَعَلْتُ كَيْتَ ذَيْتَ or فَعَلْتُ كَيْتَ وَذَيْتَ I did such and such.