

The Ajrumiyyah Mapped

متن
الآجرومية

Written by the Learned Scholar Abi Abdullah
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INTRODUCTION

Before the advent for the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, the Arabic language had reached a pinnacle in terms of style, beauty, precision and conciseness. Poets of this age were highly honored; a word from a good poet could raise or debase a tribe by degrees in the eyes of the Arabs. It was in this atmosphere that the Qur'an was revealed to the Unlettered Messenger, peace be upon him, and incapacitated everyone, from the best poet to the layperson, by its power and beauty.

After the death of the Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, Islam saw explosive growth in Africa to the West, Persia to the East and Europe to the North. Many peoples, who were until then not familiar with the language of the Arabs, took to reading and memorizing the Qur'an in its original form. In order to facilitate this, the Qur'an was compiled and eventually distributed as a text, something that had not been done in the time of the Messenger, peace be upon him, though was seen as necessary to spread and preserve the revelation. The scholars of this time realized that in addition to preserving the text of the Qur'an, every detail of the language of revelation had to be preserved and documented. The fruits of their labor produced, among others, three essential linguistic sciences: Nahu (Grammar), Sarf (Morphology) and Balagha (Terminological Usages). So, if people wanted access to the Book, and by extension to the hadith literature and numerous other Islamic sciences derived from and based on these primary texts, they had to first master the linguistic sciences.

The Ajrumiyyah is a classical text of Arabic grammar that found acceptance and praise throughout the Muslim world, which is a proof of the author's sincerity and that Allah accepted his efforts. It was one of the first books in grammar taught to, and memorized by, enumerable scholars of Islam. The blessing of the text has also been attributed to the report that the author, Abi Abdullah Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Ajrum, wrote it while seated in front of the blessed Kaaba.

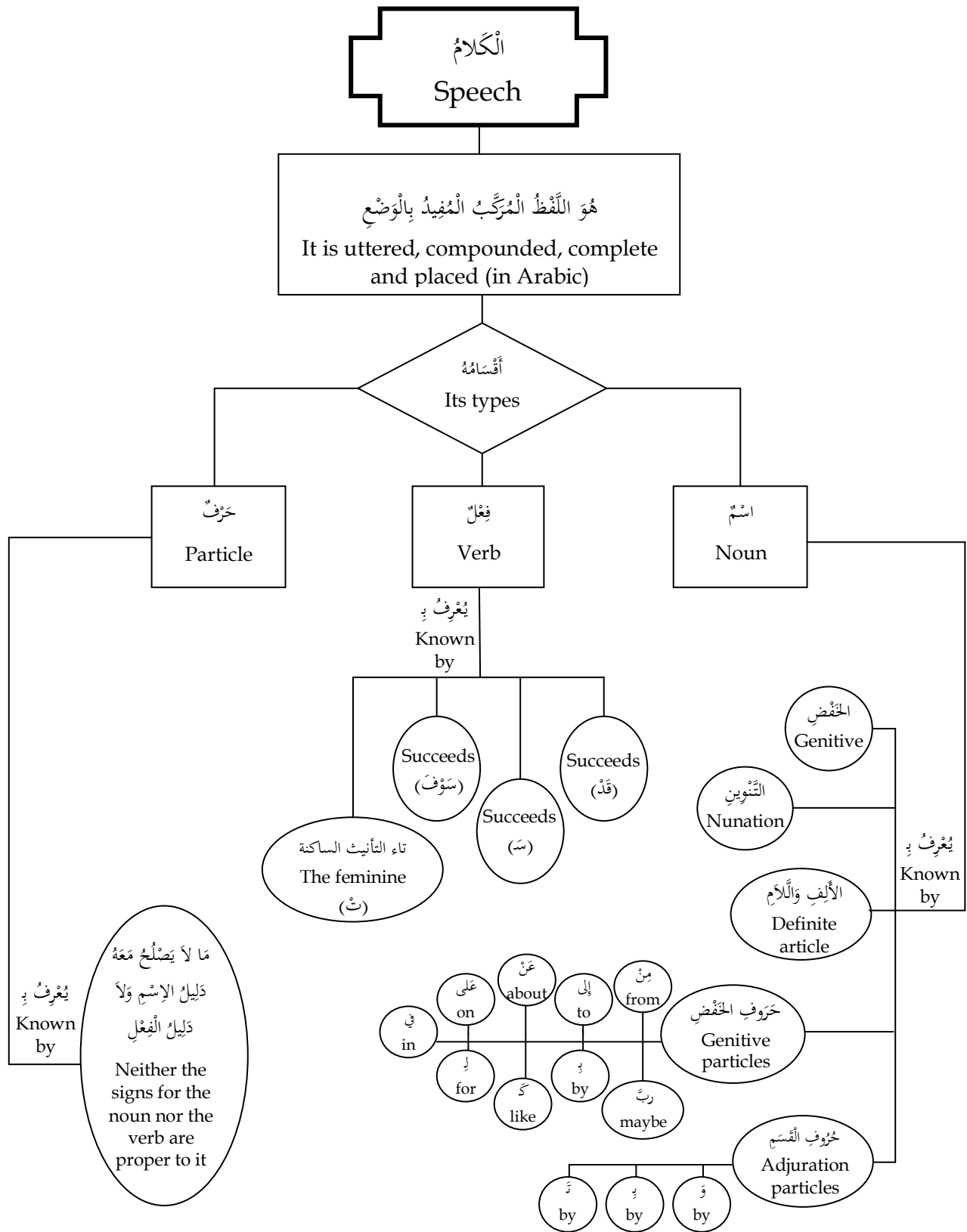
It is hoped that this work will aid students in gaining access to the science of Arabic Grammar, and thus to the various Islamic sciences. To facilitate this, in addition to translating the original text into English, each chapter has been mapped in order to give the student an overall structure of the chapter being studied.

The present text was prepared with the help of Shaykh Hamza Yusuf, Shaykh Talal Ahdab, and Maulana Abdir-Rashid. Thus, if anyone benefits from this work, it is requested that they remember those who had a hand in preparing it in their prayers in this world and in their intercession in the next, and praise is for Allah, Lord of the Worlds.

Shariq Khan

CHAPTER 1: Speech

الكلام



CHAPTER 1: Speech

Speech is uttered, compounded, complete and placed (in Arabic). Its types are three: nouns, verbs and particles.

- Nouns are known by:
 - the genitive case
 - nunation
 - the definite article
 - the genitive particles, which are:
 - مِنْ (From)
 - إِلَى (To)
 - عَنْ (About)
 - عَلَى (On)
 - فِي (In)
 - رُبَّ (Perhaps)
 - بِأَيْ (By)
 - كَأَنَّ (Like)
 - لِأَنَّ (For)
 - the particles of adjuration, which are:
 - أَلَاؤُ
 - أَلْبَاءُ
 - أَلْتَاءُ
- Verbs are known by being succeeded by:
 - قَدْ (Indeed, perhaps)
 - السَّيِّئِ (Will)
 - سَوْفَ (Will)
 - تَاءِ التَّأْنِيثِ السَّائِكَةِ (Closed feminine *ta*)
- Particles are known by the fact that neither the signs for the noun nor the verb are proper to them.

الكَلَامُ

الكَلَامُ: هُوَ اللَّفْظُ الْمُرَكَّبُ الْمَفِيدُ بِالْوَضْعِ. وَأَقْسَامُهُ ثَلَاثَةٌ: اسْمٌ، وَفِعْلٌ، وَحَرْفٌ جَاءَ لِمَعْنٍ.

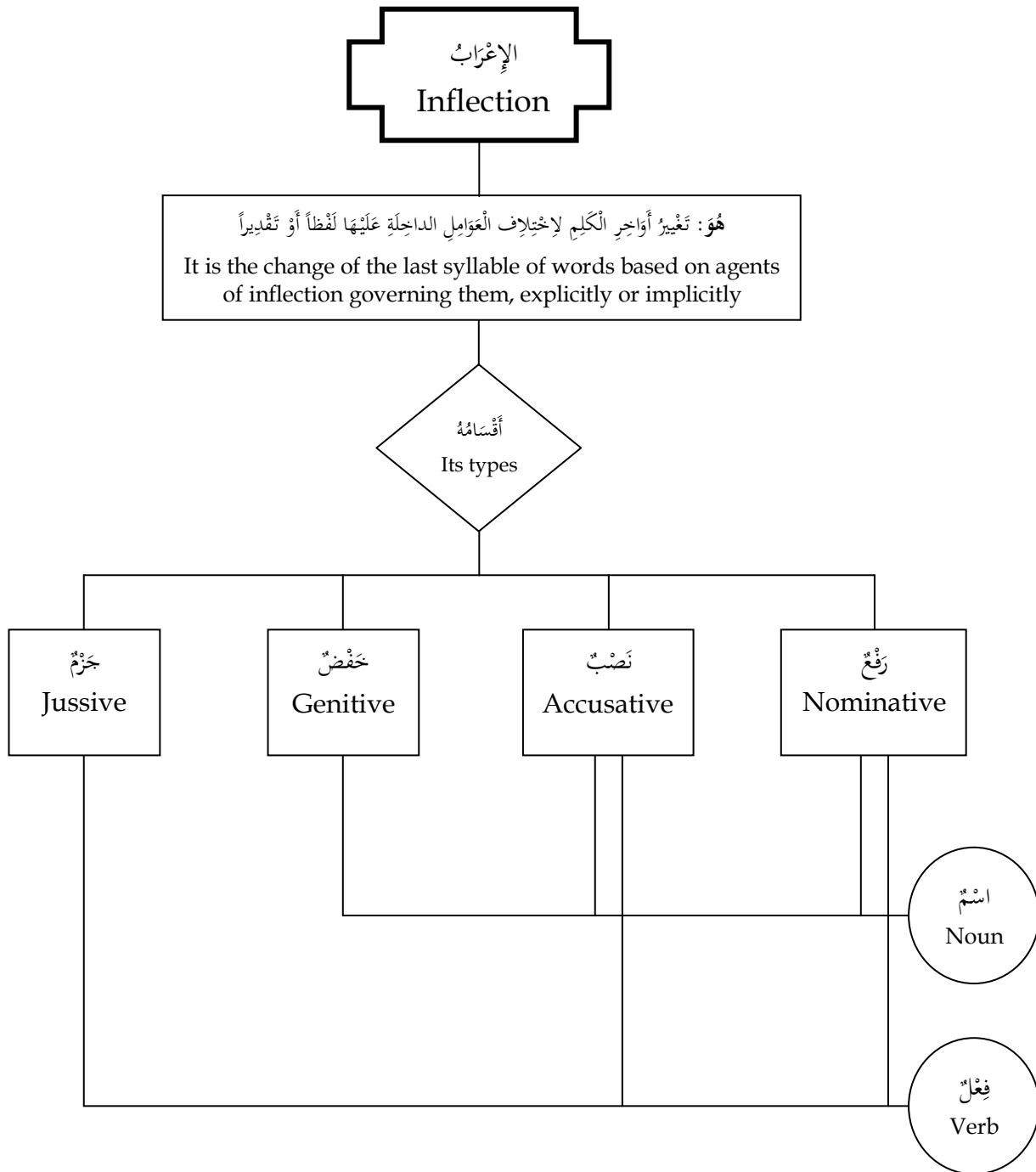
فَالِاسْمُ يُعْرَفُ: بِالْحَقْفِ، وَالتَّنْوِينِ، وَدُخُولِ الْأَلِفِ وَاللَّامِ؛ وَحُرُوفِ الْحَقْفِ، وَهِيَ: مِنْ، وَإِلَى، وَعَنْ، وَعَلَى، وَفِي، وَرُبَّ، وَأَلْبَاءُ، وَالْكَافُ، وَاللَّامُ؛ وَحُرُوفِ الْقَسَمِ، وَهِيَ: أَلَاؤُ، وَأَلْبَاءُ، وَأَلْتَاءُ.

وَالْفِعْلُ يُعْرَفُ بِقَدْ، وَالسَّيِّئِ وَسَوْفَ وَتَاءِ التَّأْنِيثِ السَّائِكَةِ.

وَالْحَرْفُ مَا لَا يَصْلُحُ مَعَهُ ذَلِيلُ الْإِسْمِ وَلَا ذَلِيلُ الْفِعْلِ.

CHAPTER 2: Inflection

الإعراب



CHAPTER 2: Inflection

Inflection is the change of the last syllable of words based on agents of inflection governing them, explicitly or implicitly. Its types are four:

- رَفْع (Nominative)
- نَصَب (Accusative)
- خَفْض (Genitive)
- جَزْم (Jussive)

Nouns are nominative, accusative or genitive, but not jussive.
Verbs are nominative, accusative or jussive, but not genitive

الإِعْرَابُ

الإِعْرَابُ هُوَ: تَغْيِيرُ أَوَاخِرِ الْكَلِمِ لِإِخْتِلَافِ الْعَوَامِلِ الدَّاحِلَةِ عَلَيْهَا لَفْظًا أَوْ تَقْدِيرًا.

وَأَقْسَامُهُ أَرْبَعَةٌ: رَفْعٌ، وَنَصَبٌ، وَخَفْضٌ، وَجَزْمٌ
فَلِلْأَسْمَاءِ مِنْ ذَلِكَ الرَّفْعُ، وَالنَّصَبُ، وَالْخَفْضُ، وَلَا جَزْمَ فِيهَا.
وَلِلْأَفْعَالِ مِنْ ذَلِكَ: الرَّفْعُ، وَالنَّصَبُ، وَالْجَزْمُ، وَلَا خَفْضَ فِيهَا.

CHAPTER 3: Signs of Inflection

عَلَامَاتُ الْإِعْرَابِ



CHAPTER 3: Signs of Inflection

The nominative has four signs: *dammah*, *waw*, *alif* and *nun*.

- *Dammah* is the sign of the nominative in four cases:
 - the singular noun
 - the broken plural
 - the sound feminine plural
 - the imperfect verb with nothing at its termination
- *Waw* is the sign of the nominative in two cases:
 - the sound masculine plural
 - the five nouns, which are: أَبُوكَ، أَخُوكَ، حَمُوكَ، فُوكَ، دُو مَالٍ (your father, your brother, your in-law, your mouth, possessor of wealth)
- *Alif* is the sign of the nominative in the dual case only
- *Nun* is the sign of the nominative in the imperfect verb with an attached pronoun, such as that of 'dual', 'plural', or 'second person feminine'.

The accusative has five signs: *fatha*, *alif*, *kasrah*, *ya* and omission of the *nun*.

- *Fatha* is the sign of the accusative in three cases:
 - the singular noun
 - the broken plural
 - the imperfect verb with nothing at its termination
- *Alif* is the sign of the accusative in the five nouns, for example: رَأَيْتُ أَبَاكَ وَأَخَاكَ (I saw you father and brother)
- *Kasrah* is the sign of the accusative in the sound feminine plural.
- *Ya* is the sign of the accusative in the dual and the sound masculine plural.
- Omission of the *nun* is the sign of the accusative in those verbs that are nominative by the presence of the *nun*.

The genitive has three signs: *kasrah*, *ya* and *fatha*.

- *Kasrah* is the sign of the genitive in three cases:
 - the declinable singular noun
 - the declinable broken plural
 - the sound feminine plural
- *Ya* is the sign of the genitive in three cases:
 - the five nouns
 - the dual
 - the sound masculine plural
- *Fatha* is the sign of the genitive in indeclinable nouns.

The jussive has two signs: *sukun* and omission.

- *Sukun* is the sign of the jussive in imperfect verbs with a sound ending.
- Omission is the sign of the jussive in imperfect verbs with a weak ending and verbs that are nominative by the presence of the *nun*.

علامات الإعراب

لِلرَّفْعِ أَرْبَعُ عَلَامَاتٍ: الضَّمَّةُ، وَالْوَاوُ، وَالْأَلِفُ، وَالنُّونُ.

فَأَمَّا الضَّمَّةُ فَتَكُونُ عَلَامَةً لِلرَّفْعِ فِي أَرْبَعَةِ مَوَاضِعَ: فِي الْإِسْمِ الْمُفْرَدِ، وَجَمْعِ التَّكْسِيرِ، وَجَمْعِ الْمُؤَنَّثِ السَّالِمِ، وَالْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ الَّذِي لَمْ يَتَّصِلْ بِأَحْرِهِ شَيْءٌ.

وَأَمَّا الْوَاوُ فَتَكُونُ عَلَامَةً لِلرَّفْعِ فِي مَوْضِعَيْنِ: فِي جَمْعِ الْمَذْكَرِ السَّالِمِ وَفِي الْأَسْمَاءِ الْحَمْسَةِ، وَهِيَ: أَبُوكَ، وَأَخُوكَ، وَحَمُوكَ، وَفُوكَ، وَدُو مَالٍ.

وَأَمَّا الْأَلِفُ فَتَكُونُ عَلَامَةً لِلرَّفْعِ فِي تَثْنِيَةِ الْأَسْمَاءِ خَاصَّةً.

وَأَمَّا النُّونُ فَتَكُونُ عَلَامَةً لِلرَّفْعِ فِي الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ، إِذَا اتَّصَلَ بِهِ ضَمِيرٌ تَثْنِيَّةٌ، أَوْ ضَمِيرٌ جَمْعٍ، أَوْ ضَمِيرٌ الْمُؤَنَّثَةِ الْمُخَاطَبَةِ.

وَلِلنَّصْبِ خَمْسُ عَلَامَاتٍ: الْفَتْحَةُ، وَالْأَلِفُ، وَالْكَسْرَةُ، وَالْيَاءُ، وَحَذْفُ النُّونِ.

فَأَمَّا الْفَتْحَةُ فَتَكُونُ عَلَامَةً لِلنَّصْبِ فِي ثَلَاثَةِ مَوَاضِعَ: فِي الْإِسْمِ الْمُفْرَدِ، وَجَمْعِ التَّكْسِيرِ، وَالْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ إِذَا دَخَلَ عَلَيْهِ نَاصِبٌ وَمُ يَتَّصِلُ بِأَحْرِهِ شَيْءٌ.

وَأَمَّا الْأَلِفُ فَتَكُونُ عَلَامَةً لِلنَّصْبِ فِي الْأَسْمَاءِ الْحَمْسَةِ، نَحْوُ: رَأَيْتُ أَبَاكَ وَأَخَاكَ، وَمَا أَشْبَهَ ذَلِكَ.

وَأَمَّا الْكَسْرَةُ فَتَكُونُ عَلَامَةً لِلنَّصْبِ فِي جَمْعِ الْمُؤَنَّثِ السَّالِمِ.

وَأَمَّا الْيَاءُ فَتَكُونُ عَلَامَةً لِلنَّصْبِ فِي التَّثْنِيَةِ وَالْجَمْعِ.

وَأَمَّا حَذْفُ النُّونِ فَيَكُونُ عَلَامَةً لِلنَّصْبِ فِي الْأَفْعَالِ الْحَمْسَةِ الَّتِي رَفَعَهَا بِبَيَاتِ النُّونِ.

وَلِلخَفْضِ ثَلَاثُ عَلَامَاتٍ: الْكَسْرَةُ، وَالْيَاءُ، وَالْفَتْحَةُ.

فَأَمَّا الْكَسْرَةُ فَتَكُونُ عَلَامَةً لِلخَفْضِ فِي ثَلَاثَةِ مَوَاضِعَ: فِي الْإِسْمِ الْمُفْرَدِ الْمُنْصَرَفِ، وَجَمْعِ التَّكْسِيرِ الْمُنْصَرَفِ، وَجَمْعِ الْمُؤَنَّثِ السَّالِمِ.

وَأَمَّا الْيَاءُ فَتَكُونُ عَلَامَةً لِلخَفْضِ فِي ثَلَاثَةِ مَوَاضِعَ: فِي الْأَسْمَاءِ الْحَمْسَةِ، وَفِي التَّثْنِيَةِ، وَالْجَمْعِ.

وَأَمَّا الْفَتْحَةُ فَتَكُونُ عَلَامَةً لِلخَفْضِ فِي الْإِسْمِ الَّذِي لَا يَنْصَرِفُ.

وَلِلْجَزْمِ عِلَامَتَانِ: السُّكُونُ، وَالْحَذْفُ.


فَأَمَّا السُّكُونُ فَيَكُونُ عَلَامَةً لِلْجَزْمِ فِي الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ الصَّحِيحِ الْآخِرِ.

وَأَمَّا الْحَذْفُ فَيَكُونُ عَلَامَةً لِلْجَزْمِ فِي الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ الْمُغْتَلَّ الْآخِرِ، وَفِي الْأَفْعَالِ الْحَمْسَةِ الَّتِي رَفَعَهَا بِبَيَاتِ النُّونِ.


IMPERFECT VERBS

الْفِعْلُ الْمَضَارِعُ

جمع Plural	مثنى Dual	مفرد Singular	
نَفْعَلُ		أَفْعَلُ	متكلم مذكر/مؤنث 1 st person masc/fem
تَفْعَلُونَ	تَفْعَلَانِ	تَفْعَلُ	مخاطب مذكر 2 nd person masc
تَفْعَلْنَ	تَفْعَلَانِ	تَفْعَلِينَ	مخاطب مؤنث 2 nd person fem
يَفْعَلُونَ	يَفْعَلَانِ	يَفْعَلُ	غائب مذكر 3 rd person masc
يَفْعَلْنَ	يَفْعَلَانِ	تَفْعَلُ	غائب مؤنث 3 rd person fem

الْفِعْلُ الْمَضَارِعُ الَّذِي لَمْ يَتَّصِلْ بِآخِرِهِ شَيْءٌ  Imperfect verbs with nothing at their termination

الأَفْعَالُ الْخَمْسَةُ  The five verbs

مَبْنِي  Imperfect verbs with fixed endings

Weak Ya	Weak Waw	Weak Alif	Sound End	
يرمي	يدعو	يرضى	يدخل	Nom. - رفع
يرمي	يدعو	يرضى	يدخل	Acc. - نصب
يرم	يدع	يرض	يدخل	Juss. - جزم

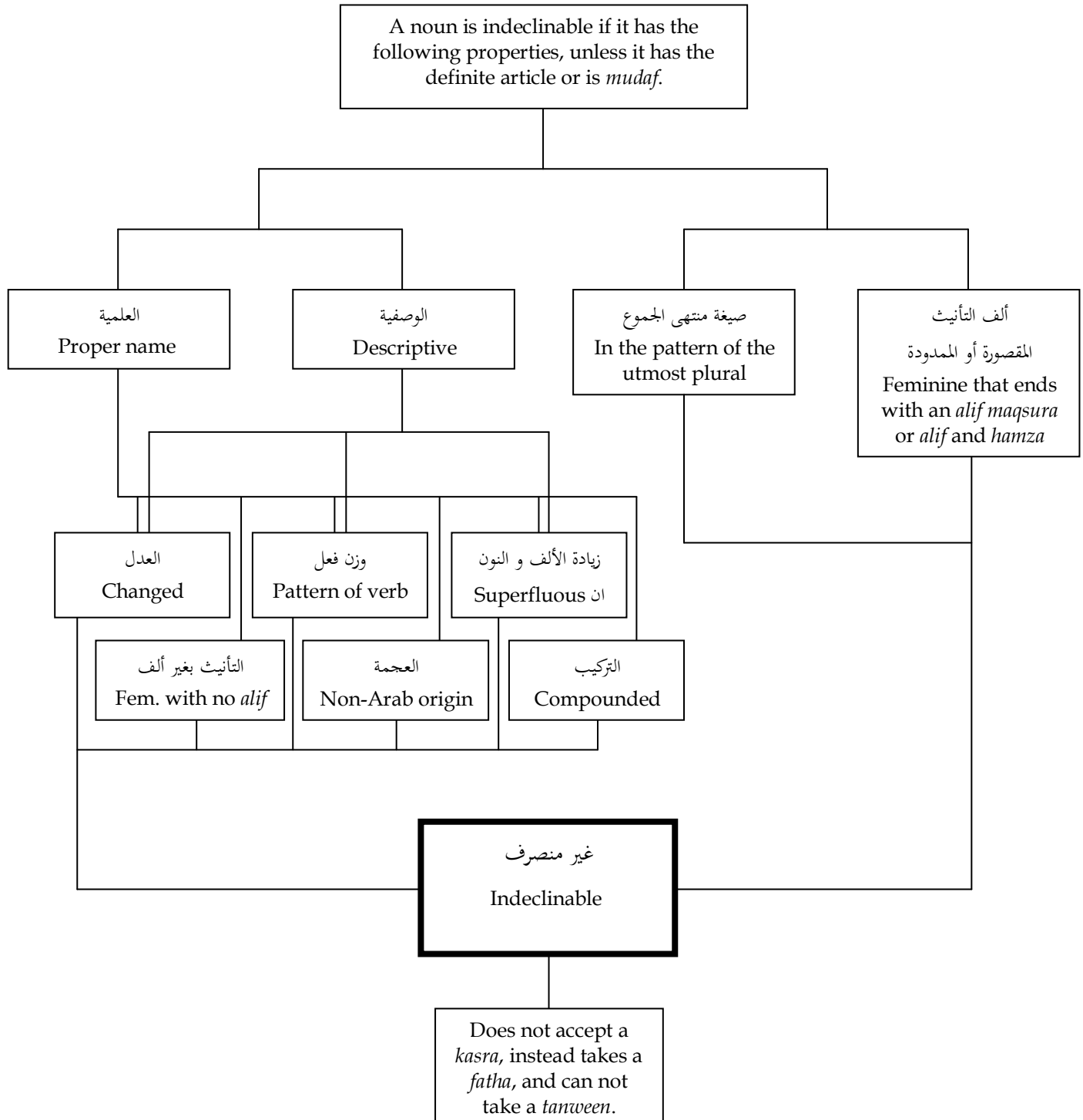
أَصْلٌ  Original

حُذِفَ  Omission

تَقْدِيرٌ  Implicit

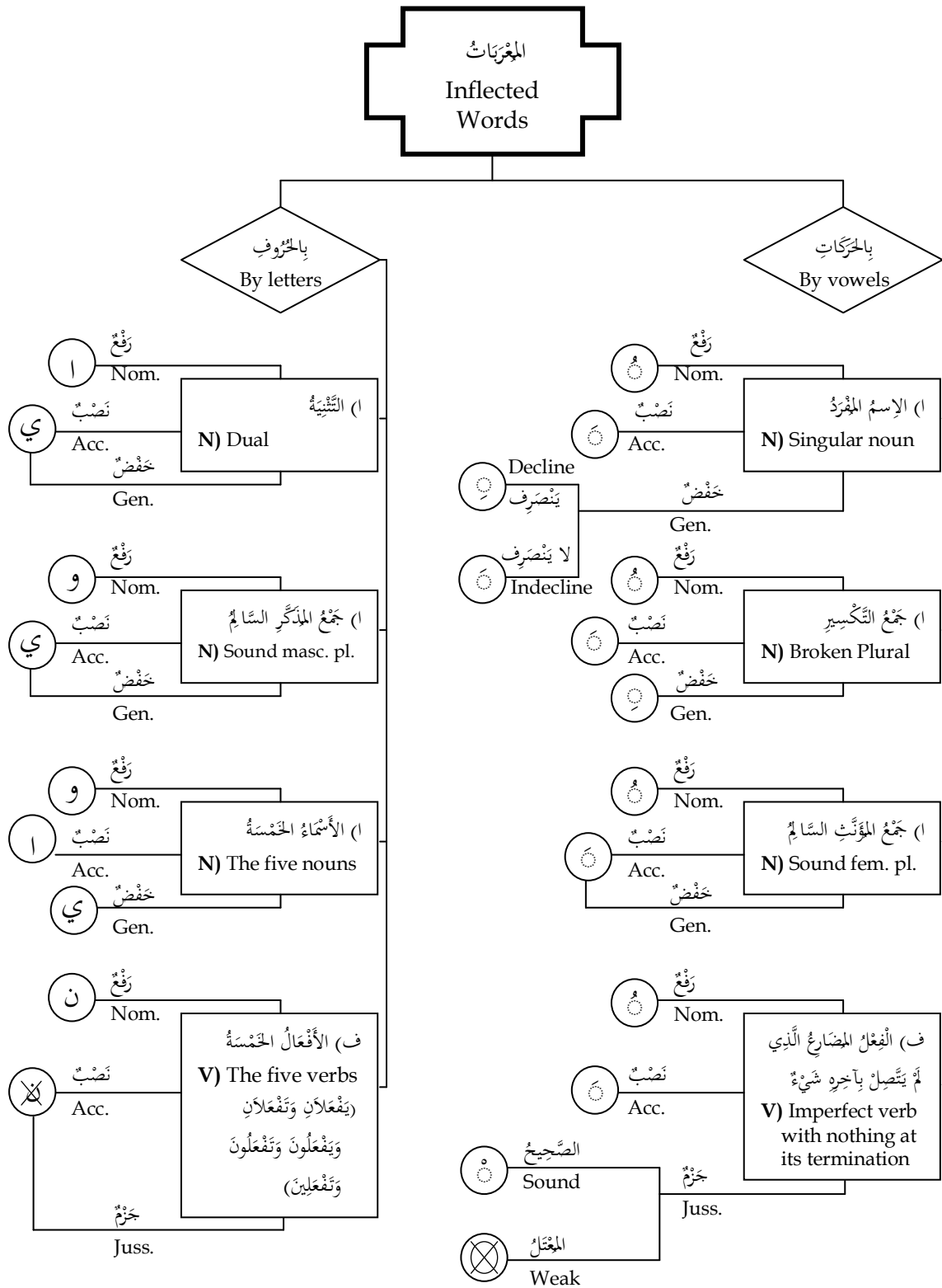
INDECLINABLE NOUNS

غير منصرف



CHAPTER 4: Inflected Words

المُعْرَبَاتُ



CHAPTER 4: Inflected Words

Inflected words are of two types: those inflected by vowels and those inflected by letters.

- Those types inflected by vowels are four: the singular noun, the broken plural, the sound feminine plural and the imperfect verb with nothing at its termination.
 - All of these are nominative by the *dammah*, accusative by the *fatha*, genitive by the *kasrah* and jussive by the *sukun*, except in three cases:
 - the sound feminine plural is accusative by the *kasrah*
 - the indeclinable noun is genitive by the *fatha*
 - the imperfect verb with a weak ending is jussive by omission
- Those types inflected by letters are four: the dual, the sound masculine plural, the five nouns and the five verbs, which are: يَفْعَلَانِ، يَفْعَلُونَ، تَفْعَلِينَ، تَفْعَلُونَ.
 - The dual is nominative by the *alif* and accusative and genitive by the *ya*.
 - The sound masculine plural is nominative by the *waw* and accusative and genitive by the *ya*.
 - The five nouns are nominative by the *waw*, accusative by the *alif* and genitive by the *ya*.
 - The five verbs are nominative by the *nun* and accusative and jussive by omission.

المُعْرَبَاتُ

المُعْرَبَاتُ قِسْمَانِ: قِسْمٌ يُعْرَبُ بِالْحَرَكَاتِ، وَقِسْمٌ يُعْرَبُ بِالْأَلِفِ.

فَالَّذِي يُعْرَبُ بِالْحَرَكَاتِ أَرْبَعَةُ أَنْوَاعٍ: الْإِسْمُ الْمَفْرَدُ، وَجَمْعُ التَّكْسِيرِ، وَجَمْعُ الْمُؤَنَّثِ السَّالِمِ، وَالْفِعْلُ الْمُضَارِعُ الَّذِي لَمْ يَتَّصِلْ بِآخِرِهِ شَيْءٌ. وَكُلُّهَا تُرْفَعُ بِالصَّمَةِ، وَتُنْصَبُ بِالْفَتْحَةِ، وَتُخَفَّضُ بِالْكَسْرِ، وَتُجْزَمُ بِالسُّكُونِ.

وَيُخْرَجُ عَنْ ذَلِكَ ثَلَاثَةُ أَشْيَاءَ: جَمْعُ الْمُؤَنَّثِ السَّالِمِ يُنْصَبُ بِالْكَسْرِ، وَالْإِسْمُ الَّذِي لَا يَنْصَرِفُ يُخَفَّضُ بِالْفَتْحَةِ، وَالْفِعْلُ الْمُضَارِعُ الْمُعْتَلُّ الْآخِرُ يُجْزَمُ بِحَذْفِ آخِرِهِ.

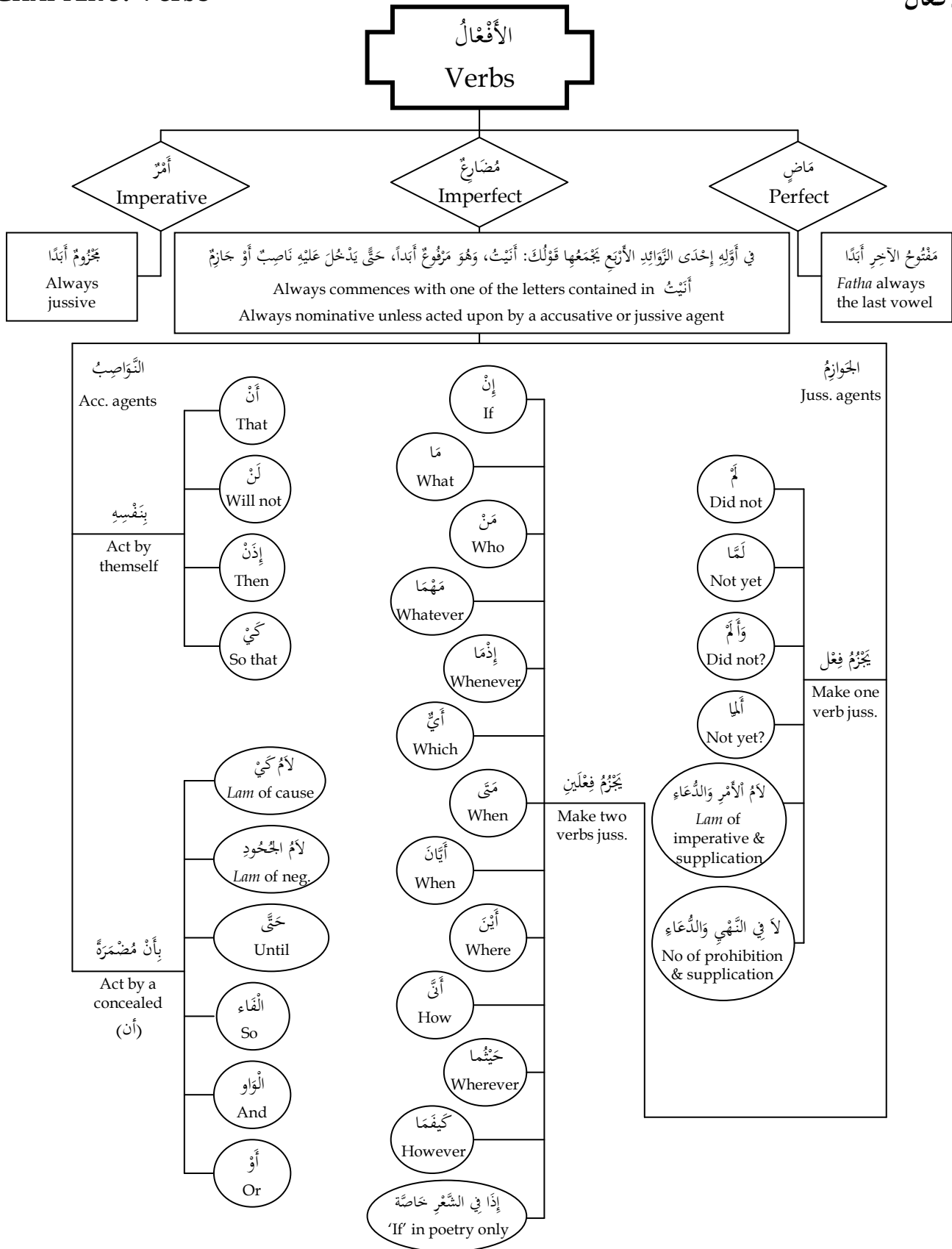
وَالَّذِي يُعْرَبُ بِالْأَلِفِ أَرْبَعَةُ أَنْوَاعٍ: التَّثْنِيَّةُ، وَجَمْعُ الْمَذْكَرِ السَّالِمِ، وَالْأَسْمَاءُ الْخَمْسَةُ، وَالْأَفْعَالُ الْخَمْسَةُ، وَهِيَ: يَفْعَلَانِ، وَتَفْعَلَانِ، وَتَفْعَلُونَ، وَتَفْعَلُونَ، وَتَفْعَلِينَ.

فَأَمَّا التَّثْنِيَّةُ: فَتُرْفَعُ بِالْأَلِفِ، وَتُنْصَبُ وَتُخَفَّضُ بِالْيَاءِ. وَأَمَّا جَمْعُ الْمَذْكَرِ السَّالِمِ: فَتُرْفَعُ بِالْوَاوِ، وَتُنْصَبُ وَتُخَفَّضُ بِالْيَاءِ.

وَأَمَّا الْأَسْمَاءُ الْخَمْسَةُ: فَتُرْفَعُ بِالْوَاوِ، وَتُنْصَبُ بِالْأَلِفِ، وَتُخَفَّضُ بِالْيَاءِ. وَأَمَّا الْأَفْعَالُ الْخَمْسَةُ فَتُرْفَعُ بِالنُّونِ وَتُنْصَبُ وَتُجْزَمُ بِحَذْفِهَا.

CHAPTER 5: Verbs

الأفعال



CHAPTER 5: Verbs

There are three types of verbs: the perfect, the imperfect and the imperative. For example: ضَرَبَ، يَضْرِبُ، اضْرِبْ

The last vowel of a perfect verb is always a *fatha*. The imperative is always jussive. The imperfect commences with one of the letters in 'أَنْتِثُ' and is always nominative unless acted upon by an accusative or jussive agent.

- The accusative agents are ten, they are:

- أَنَّ (That)
- لَنْ (Will not)
- إِذَنْ (Then)
- كَئِنْ (So that)
- لَأَمْ كَيْ (Lam of cause)
- لَأَمْ الْجُحُودِ (Lam of negation)
- حَتَّى (Until)
- بِالْجَوَابِ بِالْفَاءِ (Fa of reply)
- وَالْوَاوِ (And)
- أَوْ (Or)

- The jussive agents are eighteen, they are:

- لَمْ (Did not)
- لَمَّا (Not yet)
- أَلَمْ (Did not?)
- أَلَمَّا (Not yet?)
- لَأَمْ الْأَمْرِ وَالْدُّعَاءِ (Lam of imperative & supplication)
- لَا فِي النَّهْيِ وَالْدُّعَاءِ (No of prohibition & supplication)
- إِنْ (If)
- مَا (What)
- مَنْ (Who)
- مَهْمَا (Whatever)
- إِذَا (Whenever)
- أَيَّ (Which)
- مَتَى (When)
- أَيَّانَ (When)
- أَيْنَ (Where)
- أَنَّى (How)
- حَيْثُمَا (Wherever)
- كَيْفَمَا (However)
- إِذَا فِي الشَّعْرِ خَاصَّةً ('If' in poetry only)

الأفعال

الأفعال ثلاثة: ماضٍ، ومضارعٌ، وأمرٌ، نحو: ضَرَبَ، ويَضْرِبُ، واضْرِبْ.

فالماضي: مفتوح الآخر أبداً.

والأمر: مجزوم أبداً.

والمضارع: ما كان في أوله إحدى الزوائد الأربع يجمعها قولك: أنتِث، وهو مزجوع أبداً، حتى يدخل عليه ناصب أو جازم.

فالتواصب عشرة، وهي:

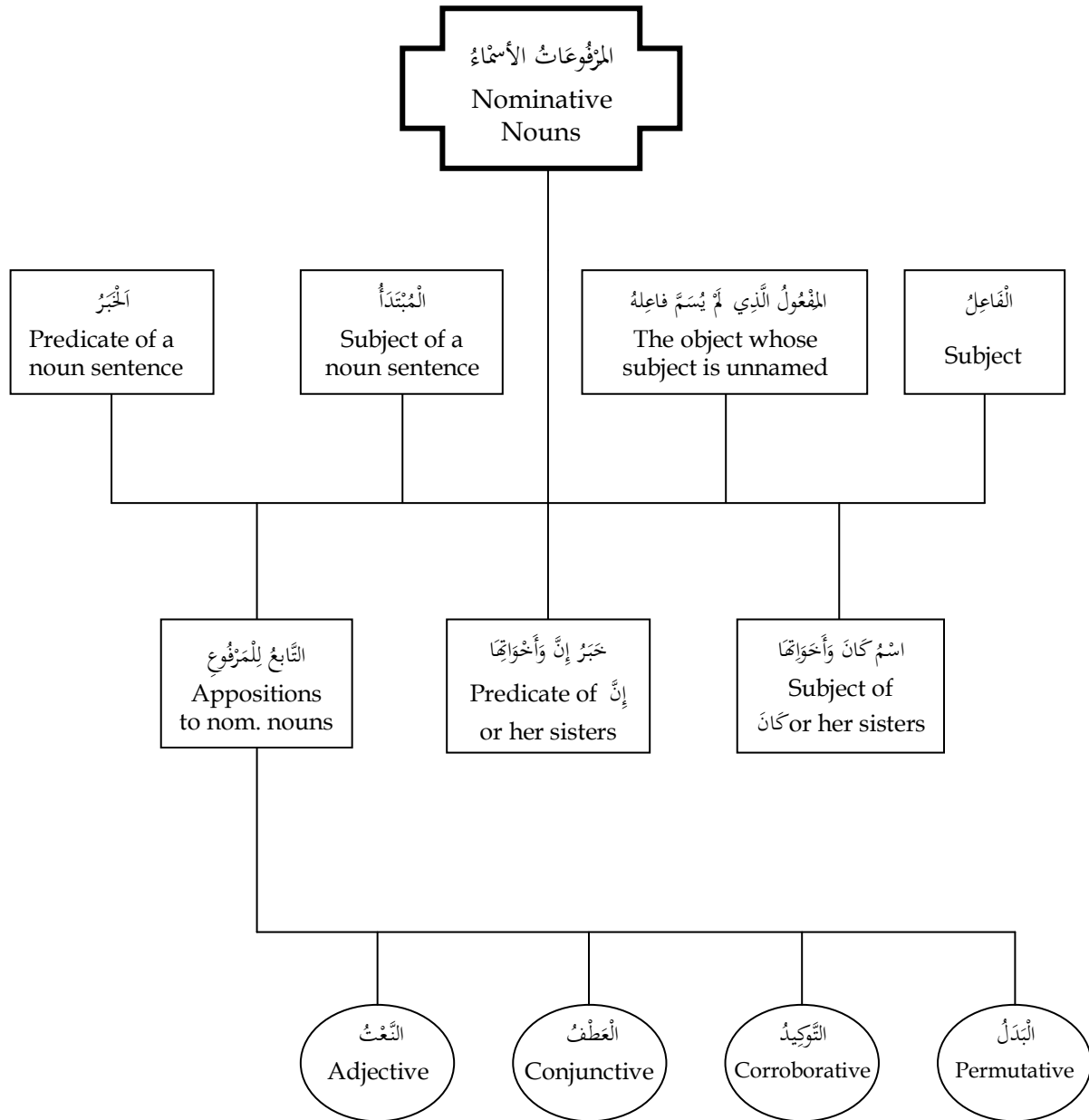
أَنْ، وَلَنْ، وَإِذَنْ، وَكَيْ، وَلَأَمْ كَيْ، وَلَأَمْ الْجُحُودِ، وَحَتَّى، وَالْجَوَابِ بِالْفَاءِ، وَالْوَاوِ، وَأَوْ.

والمجواز ثمانية عشرة، وهي:

لَمْ، وَلَمَّا، وَأَلَمْ، وَالْمَا، وَلَأَمْ الْأَمْرِ وَالْدُّعَاءِ، وَلَا فِي النَّهْيِ وَالْدُّعَاءِ، وَإِنْ وَمَا وَمَنْ وَمَهْمَا، وَإِذَا، وَأَيَّ، وَمَتَى، وَأَيَّانَ، وَأَيْنَ، وَأَنَّى، وَحَيْثُمَا، وَكَيْفَمَا، وَإِذَا فِي الشَّعْرِ خَاصَّةً.

CHAPTER 6: Nominative Nouns

المَرْفُوعَاتُ الْأَسْمَاءُ



CHAPTER 6: Nominative Nouns

Nominative nouns are of seven types:

- the subject
- the object whose subject is unnamed
- the subject of a noun sentence and its predicate
- the subject of كَانَ or her sisters
- the predicate of إِنَّ or her sisters
- appositions to nominative nouns, which are:
 - adjectives
 - conjunctives
 - corroboratives
 - permutatives

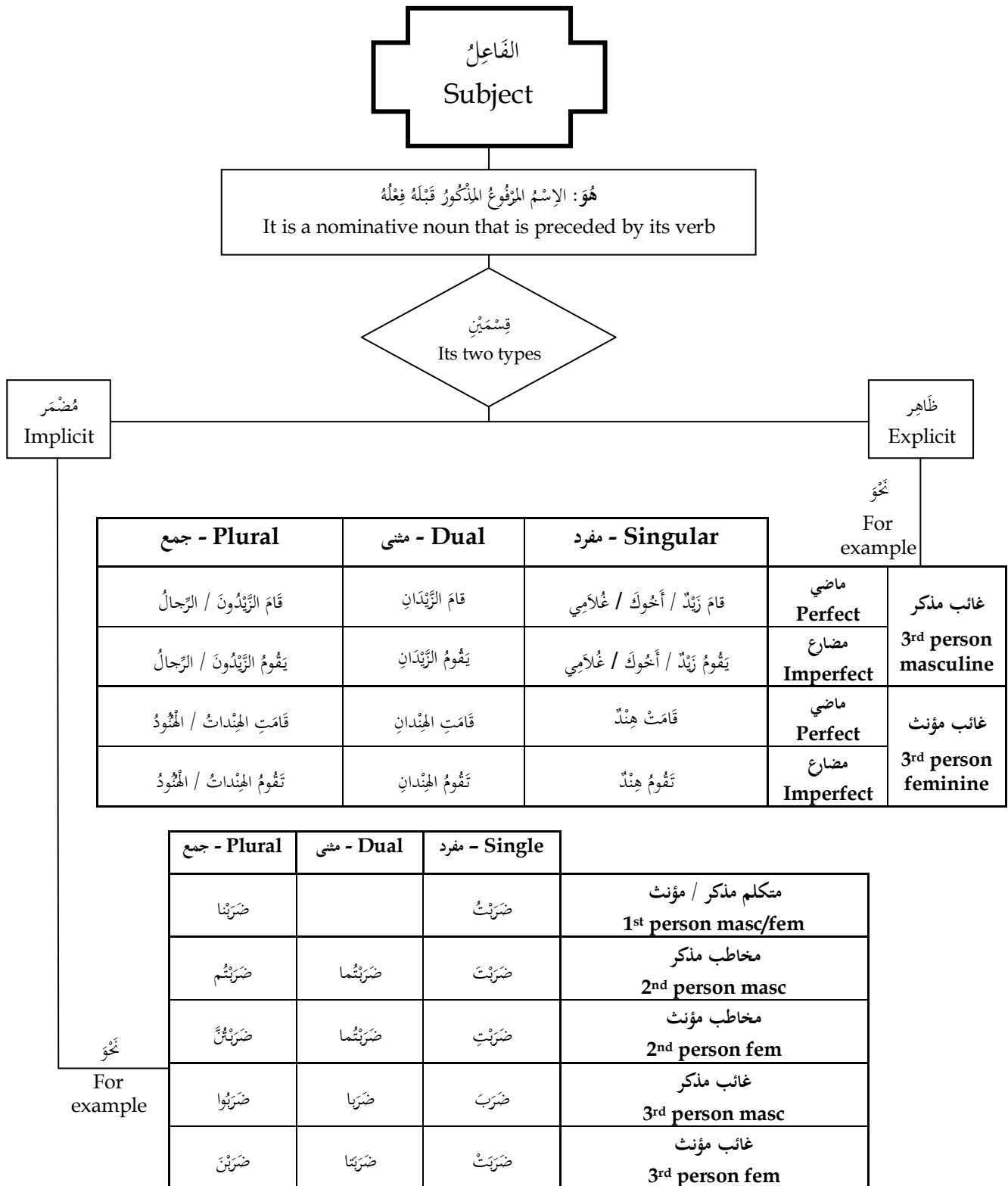
الْمَرْفُوعَاتُ الْأَسْمَاءُ

الْمَرْفُوعَاتُ سَبْعَةٌ، وَهِيَ:

الْفَاعِلُ، وَالْمَفْعُولُ الَّذِي لَمْ يُسَمَّ فَاعِلُهُ، وَالْمَبْتَدَأُ، وَخَبَرُهُ، وَاسْمُ
كَانَ وَأَخَوَاتُهَا، وَخَبَرُ إِنَّ وَأَخَوَاتُهَا، وَالتَّابِعُ لِلْمَرْفُوعِ، وَهُوَ أَزْبَعُهُ
أَشْيَاءُ: النَّعْثُ، وَالْعَطْفُ، وَالتَّوَكِيدُ، وَالْبَدَلُ.

CHAPTER 7: Subject

الْفَاعِلُ



CHAPTER 7: Subject

The subject is a nominative noun that is preceded by its verb. It is of two types: explicit and implicit.

- Examples of the explicit subject include:
 - قامَ زَيْدٌ / أَخُوكَ / غُلَامِي (Zaid/your brother/my servant stood up)
 - يَقُومُ زَيْدٌ / أَخُوكَ / غُلَامِي (Zaid/your brother/my servant stands up)
 - قامَ الزَّيْدَانِ (The two Zaid stood up)
 - يَقُومُ الزَّيْدَانِ (The two Zaid stand up)
 - قامَ الزَّيْدُونَ / الرِّجَالُ (The Zaid/men stood up)
 - يَقُومُ الزَّيْدُونَ / الرِّجَالُ (The Zaid/men stand up)
 - قامَتِ هِنْدٌ (Hind stood up)
 - تَقُومُ هِنْدٌ (Hind stands up)
 - قامَتِ الهِنْدَانِ (The two Hinds stood up)
 - تَقُومُ الهِنْدَانِ (The two Hinds stand up)
 - قامَتِ الهِنْدَاتُ / الهُنُودُ (The Hinds/Hinds stood up)
 - تَقُومُ الهِنْدَاتُ / الهُنُودُ (The Hinds/Hinds stand up)
- Examples of the implicit subject include:
 - ضَرَبْتُ (I hit)
 - ضَرَبْنَا (We hit)
 - ضَرَبْتَ (You (m) hit)
 - ضَرَبْتِ (You (f) hit)
 - ضَرَبْتُمَا (You two hit)
 - ضَرَبْتُمْ (You all (m or m/f) hit)
 - ضَرَبْتُنَّ (You all (f) hit)
 - ضَرَبَ (He hit)
 - ضَرَبَتْ (She hit)
 - ضَرَبَا (They two (m or m/f) hit)
 - ضَرَبْنَا (They two (f) hit)
 - ضَرَبُوا (They all (m or m/f) hit)
 - ضَرَبْنَ (They all (f) hit)

الْفَاعِلُ

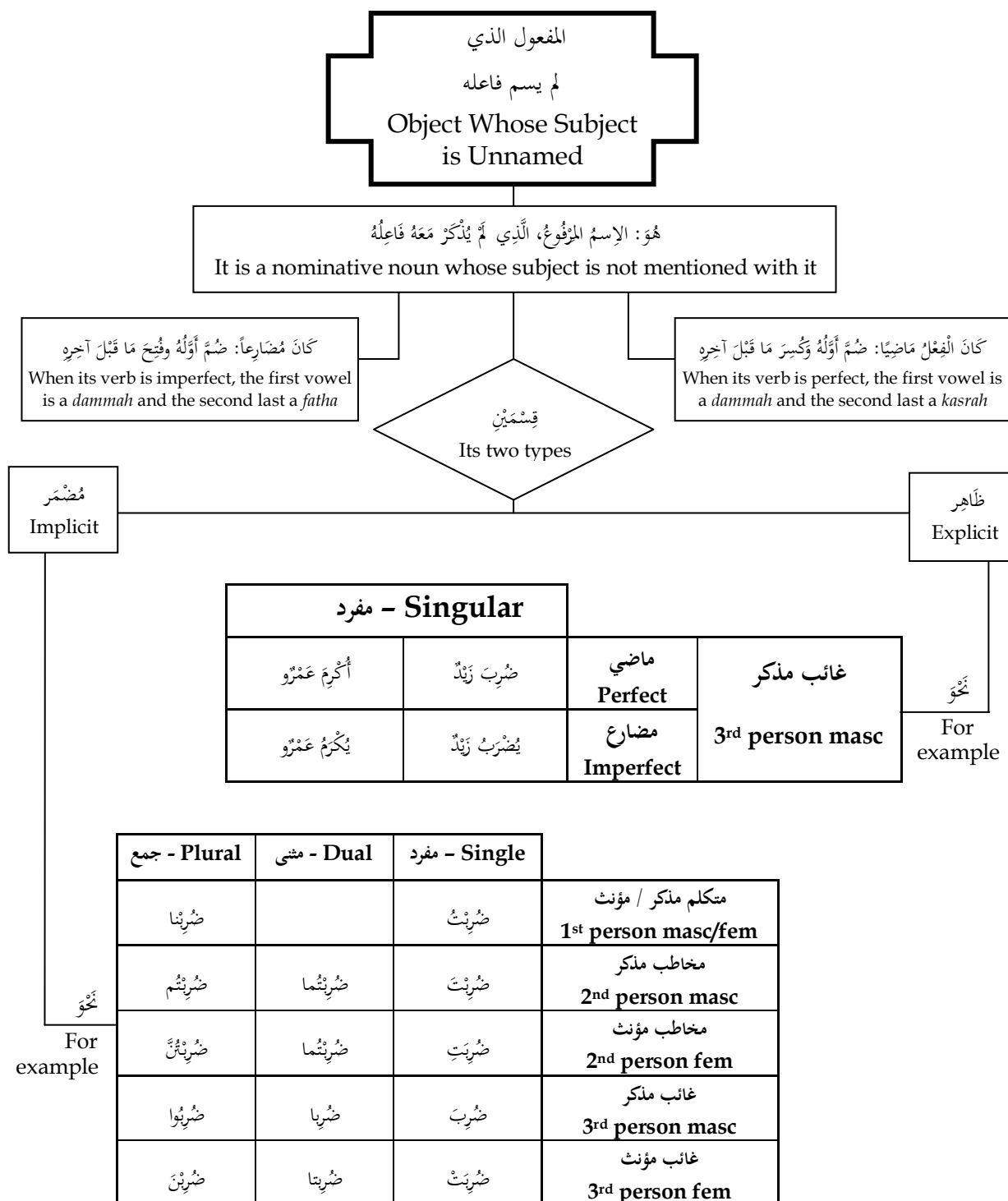
الْفَاعِلُ هُوَ: الاسمُ المرفُوعُ المذكورُ قَبْلَهُ فِعْلُهُ. وَهُوَ عَلَى قِسْمَيْنِ: ظَاهِرٍ، وَمُضْمَرٍ.

فَالظَّاهِرُ نَحْوُ قَوْلِكَ: قامَ زَيْدٌ، وَيَقُومُ زَيْدٌ، وقَامَ الزَّيْدَانِ، وَيَقُومُ الزَّيْدَانِ، وقَامَ الزَّيْدُونَ، وَيَقُومُ الزَّيْدُونَ، وقَامَ الرِّجَالُ، وَيَقُومُ الرِّجَالُ، وقَامَتِ هِنْدٌ، وتَقُومُ هِنْدٌ، وقَامَتِ الهِنْدَانِ، وتَقُومُ الهِنْدَانِ، وقَامَتِ الهِنْدَاتُ، وتَقُومُ الهِنْدَاتُ، وقَامَتِ الهُنُودُ، وتَقُومُ الهُنُودُ، وقَامَ أَخُوكَ، وَيَقُومُ أَخُوكَ، وقَامَ غُلَامِي، وَيَقُومُ غُلَامِي، وَمَا أَشْبَهَ ذَلِكَ.

وَالْمُضْمَرُ اثْنَا عَشَرَ، نَحْوُ قَوْلِكَ: ضَرَبْتُ، وَضَرَبْنَا، وَضَرَبْتَ، وَضَرَبْتِ، وَضَرَبْتُمَا، وَضَرَبْتُمْ، وَضَرَبْتُنَّ، وَضَرَبَ، وَضَرَبَتْ، وَضَرَبَا، وَضَرَبْنَا، وَضَرَبْنَ.

CHAPTER 8: Object Whose Subject is Unnamed

المفعول الذي
لم يسم فاعله



CHAPTER 8: Object Whose Subject is Unnamed

It is a nominative noun whose subject is not mentioned with it. When its verb is perfect, the first vowel is a *dammah* and the second last a *kasrah*. When its verb is imperfect, the first vowel is a *dammah* and the second last a *fatha*. It is of two types: explicit and implicit.

- Examples of the explicit include:
 - ضَرَبَ زَيْدٌ (Zaid was hit)
 - يُضْرَبُ زَيْدٌ (Zaid is being hit)
 - أُكْرِمَ عَمْرُو (Amr was honored)
 - يُكْرَمُ عَمْرُو (Amr is being honored)
- Examples of the implicit include:
 - ضُرِيتُ (I was hit)
 - ضُرِينَا (We were hit)
 - ضُرِيتَ (You (m) were hit)
 - ضُرِيتِ (You (f) were hit)
 - ضُرِيتُمَا (You two were hit)
 - ضُرِيتُمْ (You all (m or m/f) were hit)
 - ضُرِيتُنَّ (You all (f) were hit)
 - ضُرِيتُ (She was hit)
 - ضُرِيَا (They two (m or m/f) were hit)
 - ضُرِيْنَا (They two (f) were hit)
 - ضُرِيُوا (They all (m or m/f) were hit)
 - ضُرِيْنَ (They all (f) were hit)

المفعول الذي

لم يسم فاعله

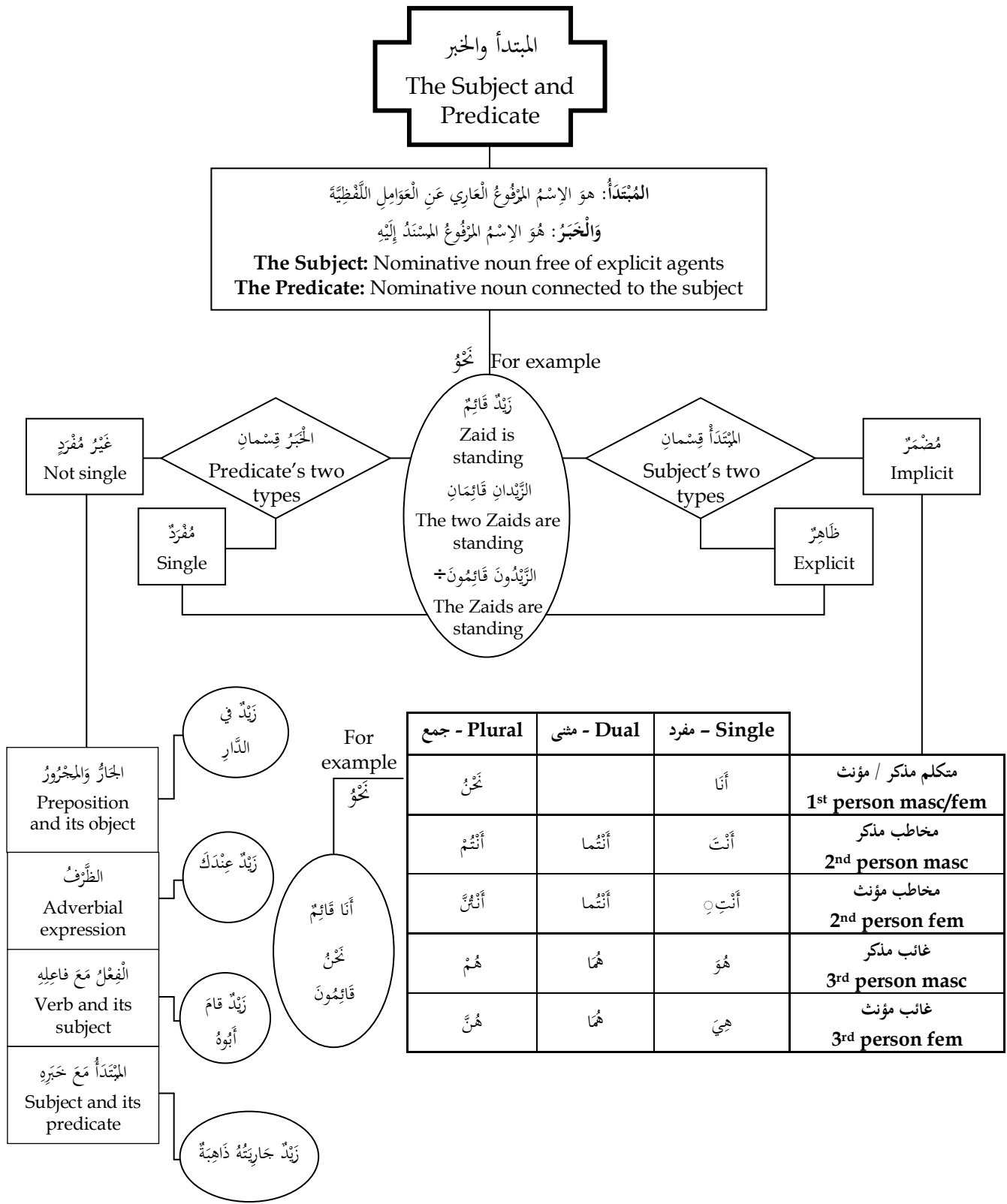
وَهُوَ: الإِسْمُ الْمَرْفُوعُ، الَّذِي لَمْ يُذَكَّرْ مَعَهُ فَاعِلُهُ. فَإِنْ كَانَ الْفِعْلُ مَاضِيًّا: ضُمَّ أَوَّلُهُ وَكُسِرَ مَا قَبْلَ آخِرِهِ، وَإِنْ كَانَ مُضَارِعًا: ضُمَّ أَوَّلُهُ وَفُتِحَ مَا قَبْلَ آخِرِهِ. وَهُوَ عَلَى قِسْمَيْنِ: ظَاهِرٍ، وَمُضْمَرٍ

فَالظَّاهِرُ نَحْوُ قَوْلِكَ ضَرَبَ زَيْدٌ وَيُضْرَبُ زَيْدٌ وَأُكْرِمَ عَمْرُو، وَيُكْرَمُ عَمْرُو.

وَالْمُضْمَرُ اثْنَا عَشَرَ، نَحْوُ قَوْلِكَ ضُرِيتُ وَضُرِينَا، وَضُرِيتَ، وَضُرِيتِ، وَضُرِيتُمَا، وَضُرِيتُمْ، وَضُرِيتُنَّ، وَضُرِبَ، وَضُرِبَتْ، وَضُرِيَا، وَضُرِيْنَا، وَضُرِيُوا، وَضُرِيْنَ.

CHAPTER 9: The Subject and Predicate

المبتدأ والخبر



CHAPTER 9: The Subject and Predicate

The subject is a nominative noun that is free of explicit agents and the predicate is a nominative noun connected to it. For example:

- زَيْدٌ قَائِمٌ (Zaid is standing)
- الزَّيْدَانِ قَائِمَانِ (The two Zaid's are standing)
- الزَّيْدُونَ قَائِمُونَ (The Zaid's are standing)

The subject is of two types: explicit and implicit.

- Examples of the explicit subject include those that have been mentioned above.
- There are twelve implicit subjects, they are:
 - أَنَا (I), for example:
 - نَحْنُ (We), for example:
 - أَنْتَ (You (m))
 - أَنْتِ (You (f))
 - أَنْتُمَا (You two)
 - أَنْتُمْ (You all (m or m/f))
 - أَنْتُنَّ (You all (f))
 - هُوَ (He)
 - هِيَ (She)
 - هُمَا (Them two)
 - هُمْ (Them all (m or m/f))
 - هُنَّ (Them all (f))
- For example:
 - أَنَا قَائِمٌ (I am standing)
 - نَحْنُ قَائِمُونَ (We are standing)

The predicate is of two types: single and not single.

- Examples of the single predicate include:
 - زَيْدٌ قَائِمٌ (Zaid is standing)
 - الزَّيْدَانِ قَائِمَانِ (The two Zaid's are standing)
 - الزَّيْدُونَ قَائِمُونَ (The Zaid's are standing)
- There are four types of predicates that are not single, they are:
 - the preposition and its object, for example:
 - زَيْدٌ فِي الدَّارِ (Zaid is in the house)
 - the adverbial expression, for example:
 - زَيْدٌ عِنْدَكَ (Zaid is with you)
 - the verb and its subject, for example:
 - زَيْدٌ قَامَ أَبُوهُ (Zaid's father stood up)
 - the subject and its predicate, for example:
 - زَيْدٌ جَارِيَتُهُ ذَاهِبَةٌ (Zaid's slave-girl is going)

المبتدأ والخبر

المُبْتَدَأُ: هُوَ الْإِسْمُ الْمَرْفُوعُ الْعَارِي عَنْ الْعَوَامِلِ اللَّفْظِيَّةِ.

وَالْخَبَرُ: هُوَ الْإِسْمُ الْمَرْفُوعُ الْمُسْنَدُ إِلَيْهِ.

نَحْوُ قَوْلِكَ زَيْدٌ قَائِمٌ وَالزَّيْدَانِ قَائِمَانِ وَالزَّيْدُونَ قَائِمُونَ.

وَالْمُبْتَدَأُ قِسْمَانِ: ظَاهِرٌ، وَمُضْمَرٌ.

فَالظَّاهِرُ مَا تَعَدَّمَ دَحْرُهُ.

وَالْمُضْمَرُ اثْنَا عَشَرَ، وَهِيَ:

أَنَا، وَنَحْنُ، وَأَنْتَ، وَأَنْتِ، وَأَنْتُمَا، وَأَنْتُمْ، وَأَنْتُنَّ، وَهُوَ، وَهِيَ، وَهُمَا، وَهُنَّ، وَهُنَّ، نَحْوُ قَوْلِكَ: أَنَا قَائِمٌ وَنَحْنُ قَائِمُونَ وَمَا أَشْبَهَ ذَلِكَ.

وَالْخَبَرُ قِسْمَانِ: مُفْرَدٌ، وَغَيْرُ مُفْرَدٍ.

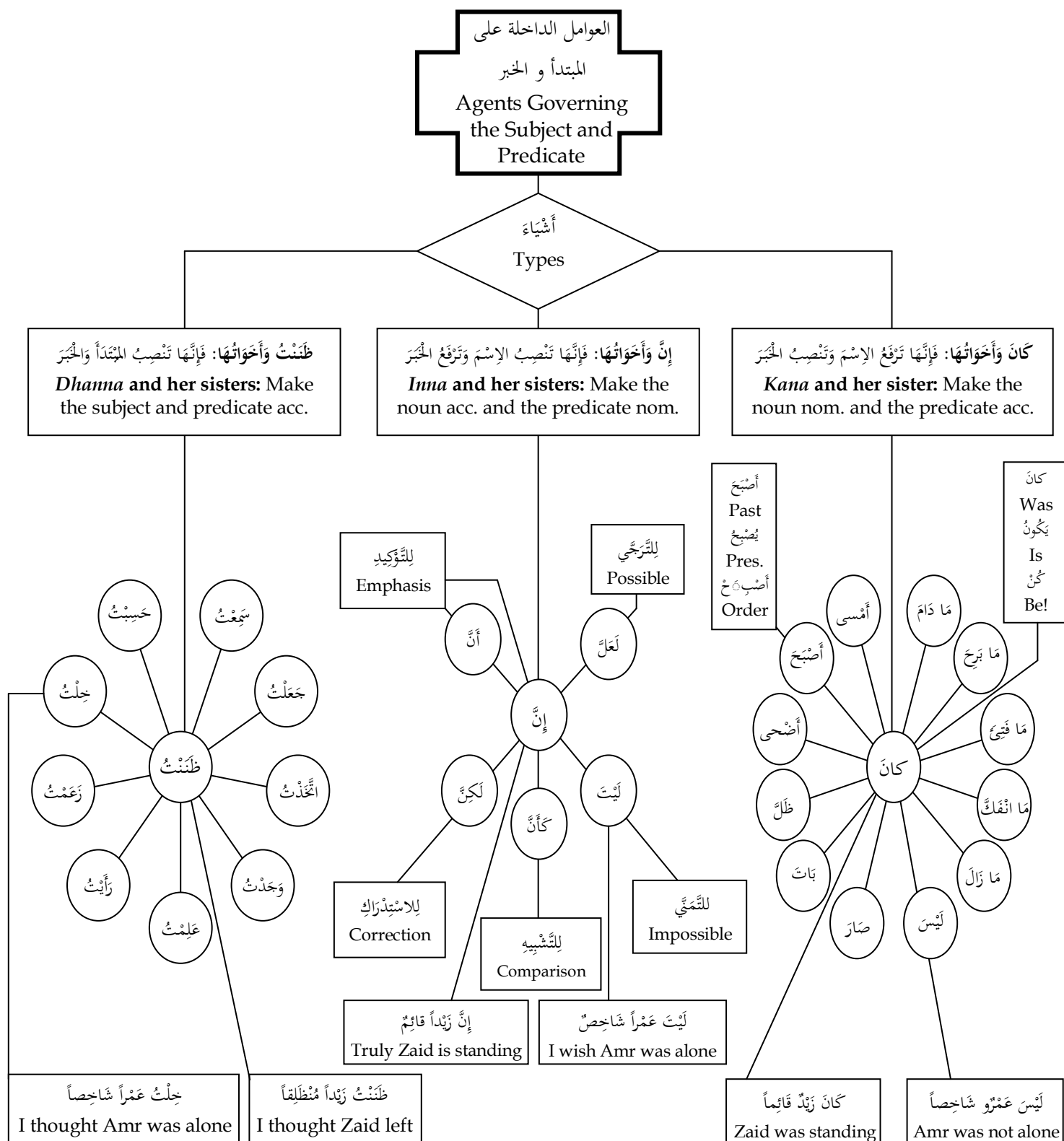
فَالْمُفْرَدُ نَحْوُ: زَيْدٌ قَائِمٌ.

وَغَيْرُ الْمُفْرَدِ أَرْبَعَةُ أَشْيَاءَ: الْجَائِزُ وَالْمَجْرُورُ، وَالظَّرْفُ، وَالْفِعْلُ

مَعَ فَاعِلِهِ، وَالْمُبْتَدَأُ مَعَ خَبَرِهِ، نَحْوُ قَوْلِكَ: زَيْدٌ فِي الدَّارِ، وَزَيْدٌ عِنْدَكَ، وَزَيْدٌ قَامَ أَبُوهُ، وَزَيْدٌ جَارِيَتُهُ ذَاهِبَةٌ.

CHAPTER 10: Agents Governing the Subject and Predicate

العوامل الداخلة على
لمبتدأ و الخبر



CHAPTER 10: Agents Governing the Subject and Predicate

They are of three types: *kana* and her sisters, *inna* and her sisters and *dhan* and her sisters.

- *Kana* and her sister make the noun nominative and the predicate accusative. They are:
 - كَانَ (Was)
 - أَمْسَى (In the evening)
 - أَصْبَحَ (In the morning)
 - أَضْحَى (In the mid-morning)
 - ظَلَّ (Occurred)
 - بَاتَ (In the night)
 - صَارَ (Occurred)
 - لَيْسَ (Not)
 - مَا زَالَ (Has not finished)
 - مَا انْفَكَّ (Still is)
 - مَا فَتِيَ (Still is)
 - مَا بَرَحَ (Still is)
 - مَا دَامَ (Still is)
- These also include conjugations of the above, for example:
 - كَانَ (Was)
 - يَكُونُ (Is)
 - كُنْ (Be!)
 - أَصْبَحَ (Last morning) - Past
 - يُصْبِحُ (This morning) - Present
 - أَصْبَحْ (In the morning!) - Order
- For example:
 - كَانَ زَيْدٌ قَائِمًا (Zaid was standing)
 - لَيْسَ عَمْرٌو شَاخِصًا (Amr was not alone)
- *Inna* and her sister make the noun accusative and the predicate nominative. They are:
 - إِنَّ (Truly)
 - أَنَّ (Truly)
 - لَكِنَّ (But/except)
 - كَأَنَّ (Like)
 - لَيْتَ (Wish)
 - لَعَلَّ (Hope)
- For example:
 - إِنَّ زَيْدًا قَائِمٌ (Truly Zaid is standing)
 - لَيْتَ عَمْرًا شَاخِصٌ (I wish Amr was alone)

العوامل الداخلة على المبتدأ و الخب

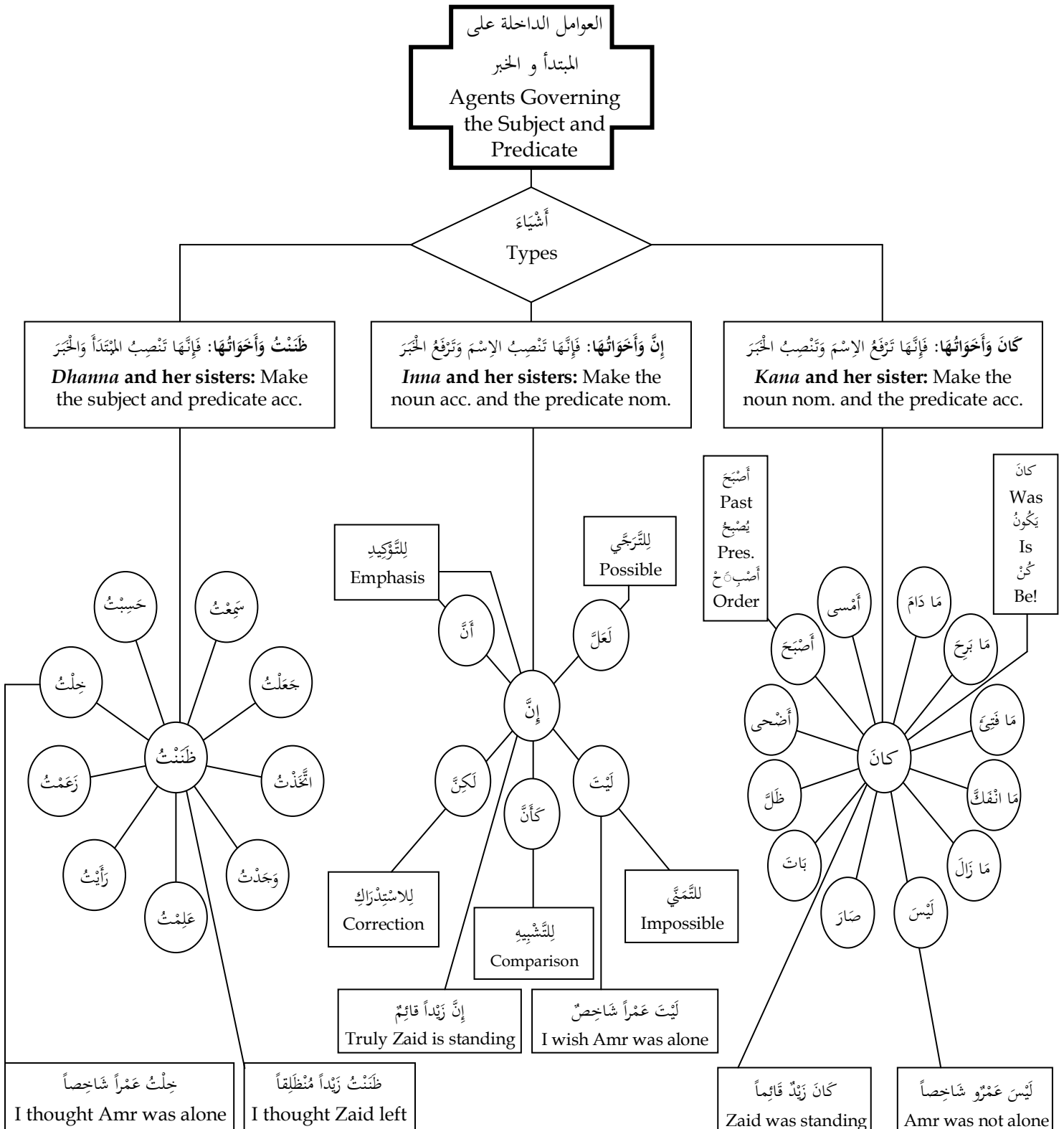
وَهِيَ ثَلَاثَةُ أَشْيَاءَ: كَانَ وَأَخَوَاتُهَا، وَإِنَّ وَأَخَوَاتُهَا، وَظَنَّتُ وَأَخَوَاتُهَا.

فَأَمَّا كَانَ وَأَخَوَاتُهَا، فَإِنَّهَا تَرْفَعُ الْإِسْمَ وَتَنْصِبُ الْخَبَرَ، وَهِيَ: كَانَ، وَأَمْسَى، وَأَصْبَحَ، وَأَضْحَى، وَظَلَّ، وَبَاتَ، وَصَارَ، وَلَيْسَ، وَمَا زَالَ، وَمَا انْفَكَّ، وَمَا فَتِيَ، وَمَا بَرَحَ، وَمَا دَامَ، وَمَا تَصَرَّفَ مِنْهَا نَحْوُ: كَانَ، وَيَكُونُ، وَكُنْ، وَأَصْبَحَ وَيُصْبِحُ وَأَصْبَحَ حَ، تَقُولُ: كَانَ زَيْدٌ قَائِمًا، وَلَيْسَ عَمْرٌو شَاخِصًا، وَمَا أَشَبَّهُ ذَلِكَ.

وَأَمَّا إِنَّ وَأَخَوَاتُهَا، فَإِنَّهَا تَنْصِبُ الْإِسْمَ وَتَرْفَعُ الْخَبَرَ، وَهِيَ: إِنَّ، وَأَنَّ، وَلَكِنَّ، وَكَأَنَّ، وَلَيْتَ، وَلَعَلَّ، تَقُولُ: إِنَّ زَيْدًا قَائِمًا، وَلَيْتَ عَمْرًا شَاخِصًا، وَمَا أَشَبَّهُ ذَلِكَ.

CHAPTER 10: Agents Governing the Subject and Predicate

العوامل الداخلة على
المبتدأ والخبر



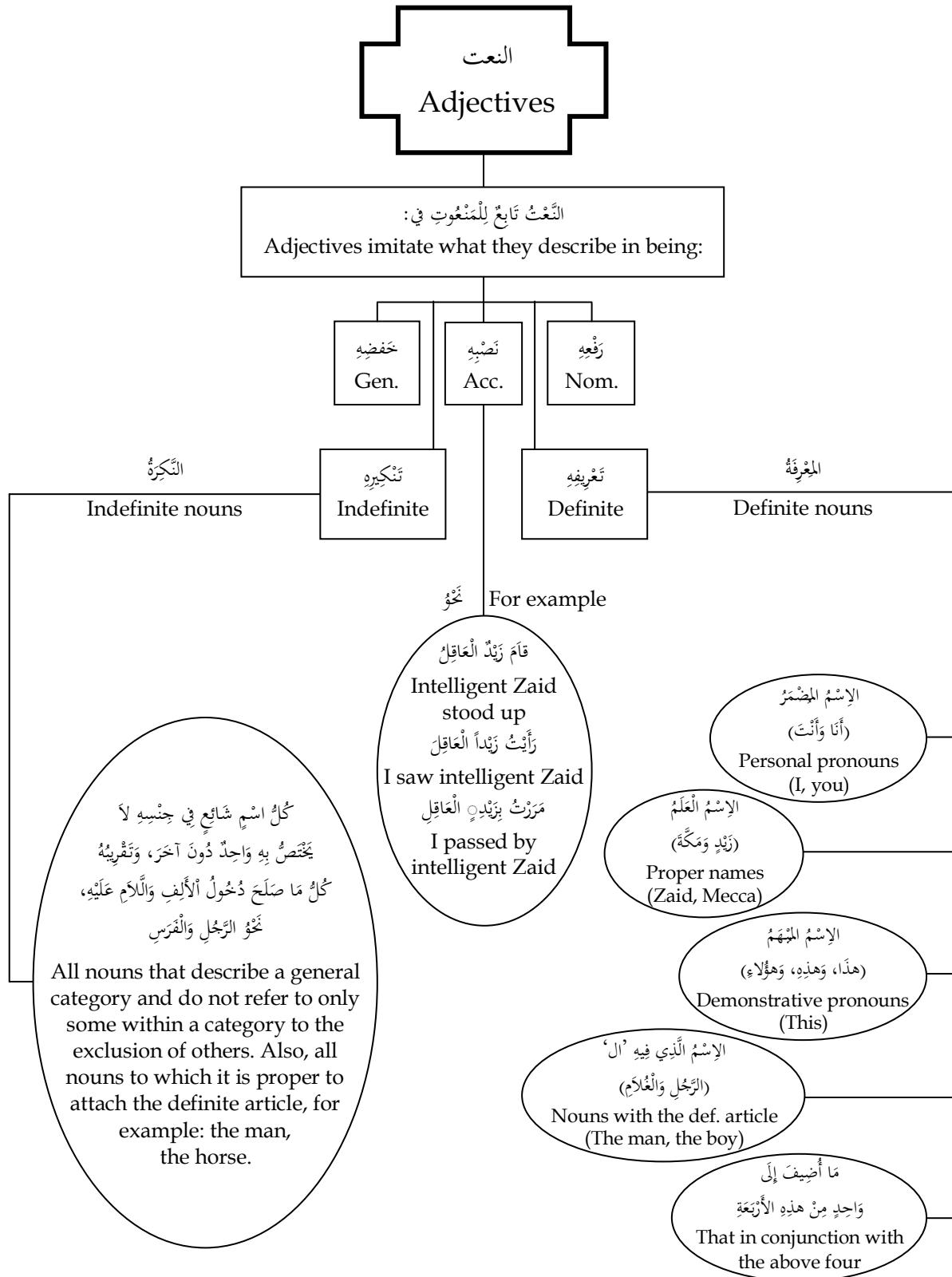
- إِنَّ & اِنَّ are for emphasis.
- لَكِنَّ is for correction.
- كَأَنَّ is for comparison.
- لَيْت is for wishing for the impossible.
- لَعَلَّ is for hoping for the possible.
- *Dhanna* and her sisters make the subject and the predicate accusative as they are both objects of them. They are:
 - ظَنَنْتُ (I thought)
 - حَسِبْتُ (I thought)
 - جَلْتُ (I thought)
 - رَعَمْتُ (I thought)
 - رَأَيْتُ (I saw)
 - عَلِمْتُ (I knew)
 - وَجَدْتُ (I found)
 - اَتَّخَذْتُ (I made)
 - جَعَلْتُ (I made)
 - سَمِعْتُ (I heard)
- For example:
 - ظَنَنْتُ زَيْدًا مُنْطَلِقًا (I thought Zaid left)
 - جَلْتُ عَمْرًا شَاخِصًا (I thought Amr was alone)

وَمَعْنَى إِنَّ وَأَنَّ لِلتَّوَكُّيدِ، وَلَكِنَّ لِلإِسْتِدْرَاكِ، وَكَأَنَّ لِلتَّشْبِيهِ، وَلَيْتَ لِلتَّمَنِّيِّ، وَلَعَلَّ لِلتَّرَجُّحِ وَالتَّوَقُّعِ.

وَأَمَّا ظَنَنْتُ وَأَخَوَاتُهَا، فَإِنَّهَا تَنْصِبُ الْمُبْتَدَأَ وَالْخَبَرَ عَلَى أَنَّهُمَا مَفْعُولَانِ لَهَا، وَهِيَ: ظَنَنْتُ، وَحَسِبْتُ، وَجَلْتُ، وَرَعَمْتُ، وَرَأَيْتُ، وَعَلِمْتُ، وَوَجَدْتُ، وَاتَّخَذْتُ، وَجَعَلْتُ، وَسَمِعْتُ؛ تَقُولُ: ظَنَنْتُ زَيْدًا مُنْطَلِقًا، وَجَلْتُ عَمْرًا شَاخِصًا، وَمَا أَشْبَهَ ذَلِكَ

CHAPTER 11: Adjectives

النعته



CHAPTER 11: Adjectives

Adjectives imitate what they describe in being nominative, accusative or genitive, and in being definite or indefinite. For example:

- قَامَ زَيْدٌ الْعَاقِلُ (Intelligent Zaid stood up)
- رَأَيْتُ زَيْدًا الْعَاقِلَ (I saw intelligent Zaid)
- مَرَرْتُ بِزَيْدٍ الْعَاقِلِ (I passed by intelligent Zaid)

Definite nouns are of five types:

- الإِسْمُ الْمِضْمَرُ (Personal pronouns), for example:
 - أَنَا (I)
 - أَنْتَ (You (m))
- الإِسْمُ الْعَلَمُ (Proper names), for example:
 - زَيْدٌ (Zaid)
 - مَكَّةُ (Mecca)
- الإِسْمُ الْمُبْهَمُ (Demonstrative pronouns), for example:
 - هَذَا (This (m))
 - هَذِهِ (This(f))
 - هَؤُلَاءِ (These)
- الإِسْمُ الَّذِي فِيهِ الْإِلْفُ وَاللَّامُ (Nouns with the definite article), for example:
 - الرَّجُلُ (The man)
 - الْغُلَامُ (The boy)
- مَا أُضِيفَ إِلَى وَاحِدٍ مِنْ هَذِهِ الْأَرْبَعَةِ (That in conjunction with the above four)

Indefinite nouns are that which describe a general category, and do not refer to only some within a category to the exclusion of others. Also, all nouns to which it is proper to attach the definite article, for example:

- الرَّجُلُ (the man)
- الْفَرَسُ (the horse)

النعته

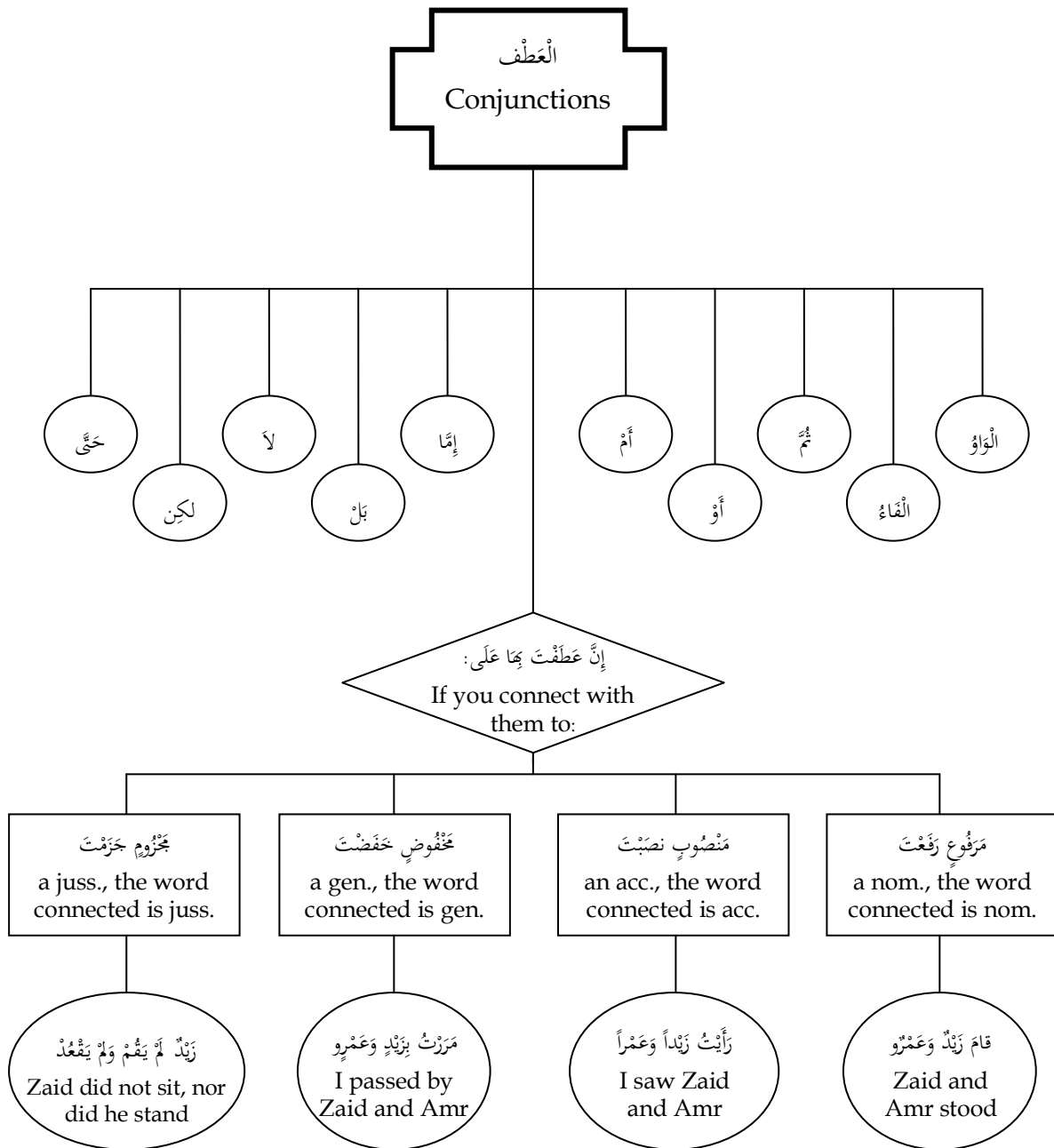
النَّعْتُ: تَابِعٌ لِلْمَنْعُوتِ فِي رَفْعِهِ وَنَصْبِهِ وَخَفْضِهِ، وَتَعْرِيفِهِ وَتَنْكِيرِهِ؛ تَقُولُ: قَامَ زَيْدٌ الْعَاقِلُ، وَرَأَيْتُ زَيْدًا الْعَاقِلَ، وَمَرَرْتُ بِزَيْدٍ الْعَاقِلِ.

وَالْمَعْرِفَةُ خَمْسَةُ أَشْيَاءَ: الإِسْمُ الْمِضْمَرُ نَحْوُ: أَنَا وَأَنْتَ، وَالإِسْمُ الْعَلَمُ نَحْوُ: زَيْدٌ وَمَكَّةُ، وَالإِسْمُ الْمُبْهَمُ نَحْوُ: هَذَا، وَهَذِهِ، وَهَؤُلَاءِ، وَالإِسْمُ الَّذِي فِيهِ الْإِلْفُ وَاللَّامُ نَحْوُ: الرَّجُلِ وَالْغُلَامِ، وَمَا أُضِيفَ إِلَى وَاحِدٍ مِنْ هَذِهِ الْأَرْبَعَةِ.

وَالنَّكْرَةُ: كُلُّ اسْمٍ شَائِعٍ فِي جَنْبِهِ لَا يُحْتَصُّ بِهِ وَاحِدٌ دُونَ آخَرَ، وَتَعْرِيفُهُ كُلُّ مَا صَلَحَ دُخُولُ الْإِلْفِ وَاللَّامِ عَلَيْهِ، نَحْوُ الرَّجُلِ وَالْفَرَسِ.

CHAPTER 12: Conjunctions

الْعَطْفُ



CHAPTER 12: Conjunctions

The particles of conjunction are ten, they are:

- الواو (And)
- الفاء (Then/So)
- ثم (Then/Later)
- أو (Or)
- أم (Either... or)
- إما (Either)
- بل (Rather)
- لا (Not)
- لكن (But)
- حتى (Until) in some instances

If you connect a word with them to a nominative word, the connected word is also nominative.

If you connect a word with them to an accusative word, the connected word is also accusative.

If you connect a word with them to a genitive word, the connected word is also genitive.

If you connect a word with them to a jussive word, the connected word is also jussive.

For example:

- قام زيدٌ وعمرٌ (Zaid and Amr stood)
- رأيتُ زيداً وعمرًا (I saw Zaid and Amr)
- مررتُ بزيدٍ وعمرٍ (I passed by Zaid and Amr)
- زيدٌ لم يَقم ولم يَستقم (Zaid did not sit, nor did he stand)

الْعطف

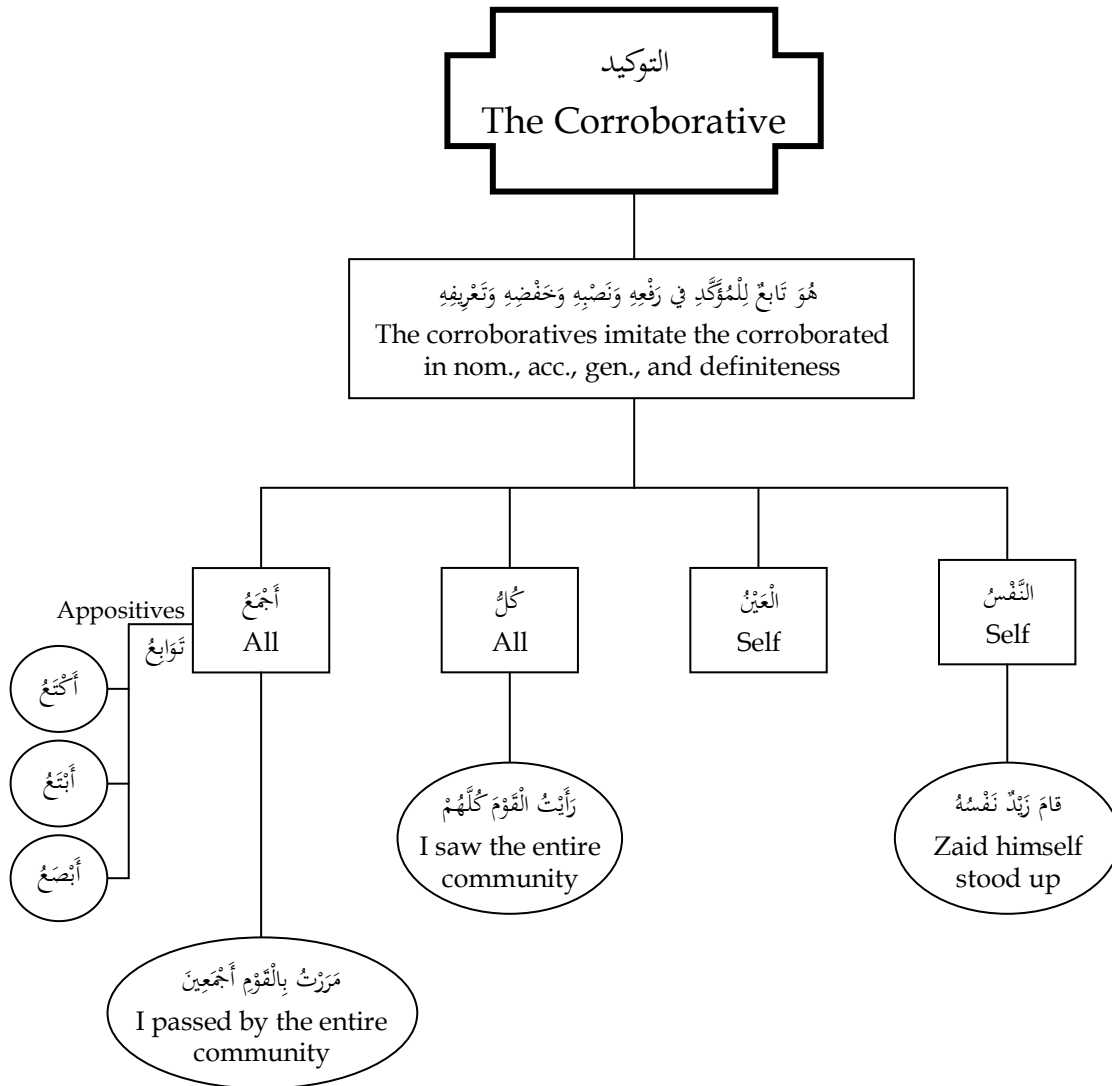
وَحُرُوفُ الْعِطْفِ عَشْرَةٌ، وَهِيَ:

الْوَاوُ، وَالْفَاءُ، وَ ثُمَّ، وَأَوُّ، وَأَمْ، وَإِمَّا، وَبَلْ، وَلَا، وَلَكِنْ، وَحَتَّى
فِي بَعْضِ الْمَوَاضِعِ.

فَإِذَا عَطَفْتَ بِهَا عَلَى مَرْفُوعٍ رَفَعْتَ، أَوْ عَلَى مَنْصُوبٍ نَصَبْتَ،
أَوْ عَلَى مَخْفُوضٍ خَفَضْتَ، أَوْ عَلَى جَزْمٍ جَزَمْتَ، تَقُولُ: قَامَ
زَيْدٌ وَعَمْرٌو، وَرَأَيْتُ زَيْدًا وَعَمْرًا، وَمَرَرْتُ بِزَيْدٍ وَعَمْرٍو، وَزَيْدٌ لَمْ
يَقُمْ وَلَمْ يَسْتَقِم.

CHAPTER 13: The Corroborative

التوكيد



CHAPTER 13: The Corroborative

The corroboratives imitate the corroborated in being nominative, accusative or genitive, and being definite. This is with certain known words, which are:

- النَّفْسُ (Self)
- الْعَيْنُ (Self)
- كُلُّ (All)
- أَجْمَعُ (All) and the appositives of أَجْمَعُ, which are:
 - أَكْتَعُ
 - أَبْتَعُ
 - أَبْصَعُ

For example:

- قَامَ زَيْدٌ نَفْسُهُ (Zaid himself stood up)
- رَأَيْتُ الْقَوْمَ كُلَّهُمْ (I saw the entire community)
- مَرَرْتُ بِالْقَوْمِ أَجْمَعِينَ (I passed by the entire community)

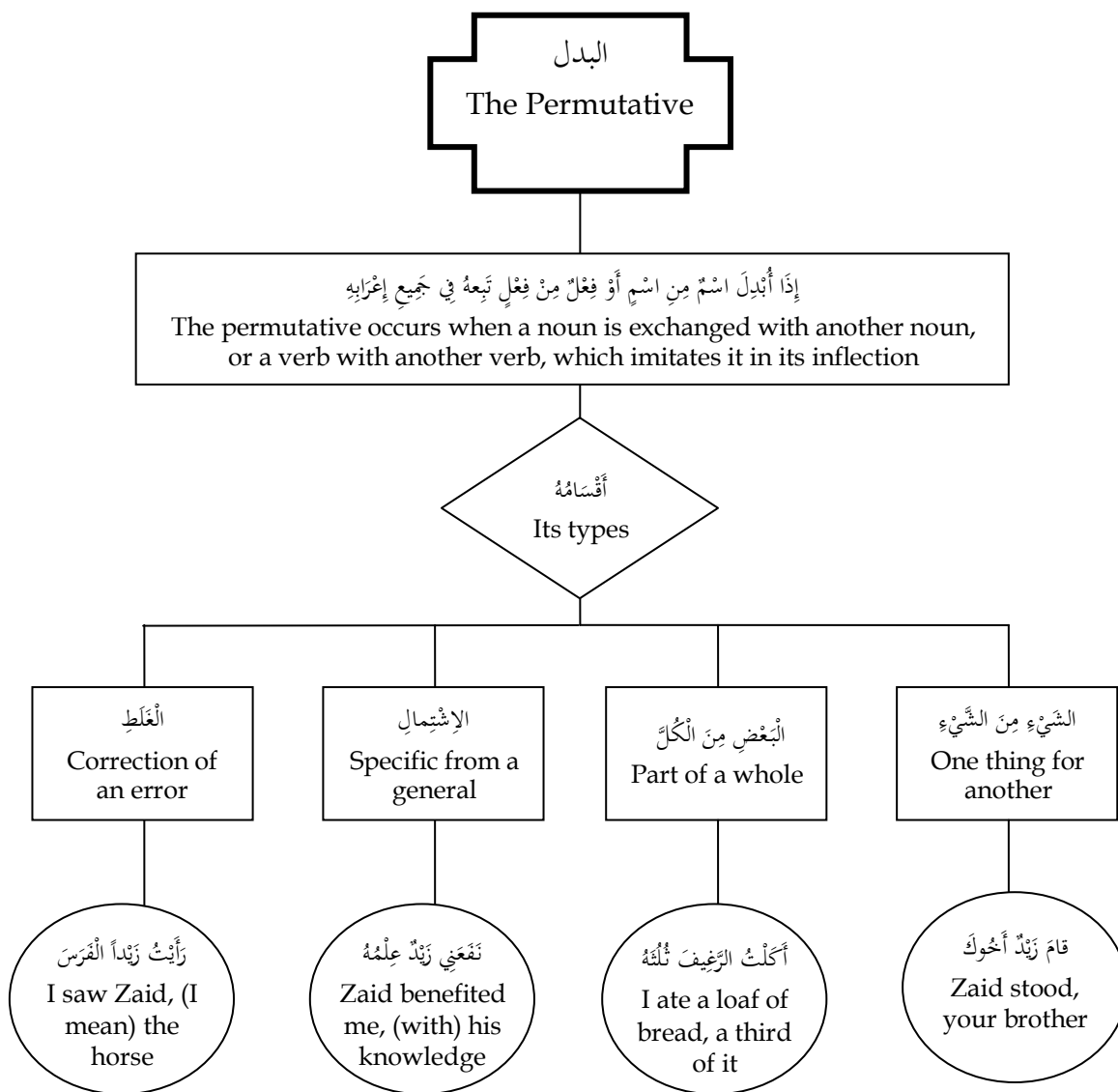
التوكيد

التَّوَكُّيدُ: تَابِعٌ لِلْمُؤَكَّدِ فِي رَفْعِهِ وَنَصْبِهِ وَخَفْضِهِ وَتَعْرِيفِهِ.

وَيَكُونُ بِأَلْفَاظٍ مَعْلُومَةٍ، وَهِيَ: النَّفْسُ، وَالْعَيْنُ، وَكُلُّ، وَأَجْمَعُ، وَتَوَابِعُ أَجْمَعٍ، وَهِيَ: أَكْتَعُ، وَأَبْتَعُ، وَأَبْصَعُ، نَقُولُ: قَامَ زَيْدٌ نَفْسُهُ، وَرَأَيْتُ الْقَوْمَ كُلَّهُمْ، وَمَرَرْتُ بِالْقَوْمِ أَجْمَعِينَ.

CHAPTER 14: The Permutative

البدل



CHAPTER 14: The Permutative

The permutative occurs when a noun is exchanged with another noun, or a verb with another verb, which imitates it in its inflection. It is of four types, which are:

- الشَّيْءُ مِنَ الشَّيْءِ (One thing for another)
- الْبَعْضُ مِنَ الْكُلِّ (Part of a whole)
- الْإِشْتِمَالُ (Specific from a general)
- الْعَلْطُ (Correction of an error)

For example:

- قَامَ زَيْدٌ أَخُوكَ (Zaid stood, your brother)
- أَكَلْتُ الرِّغِيفَ ثُلُثَهُ (I ate a loaf of bread, a third of it)
- نَفَعَنِي زَيْدٌ عِلْمُهُ (Zaid benefited me, (with) his knowledge)
- رَأَيْتُ زَيْدًا الْفَرَسَ (I saw Zaid, (I mean) the horse)
 - You intended to say 'the horse', but you mistakenly said 'Zaid'.

البدل

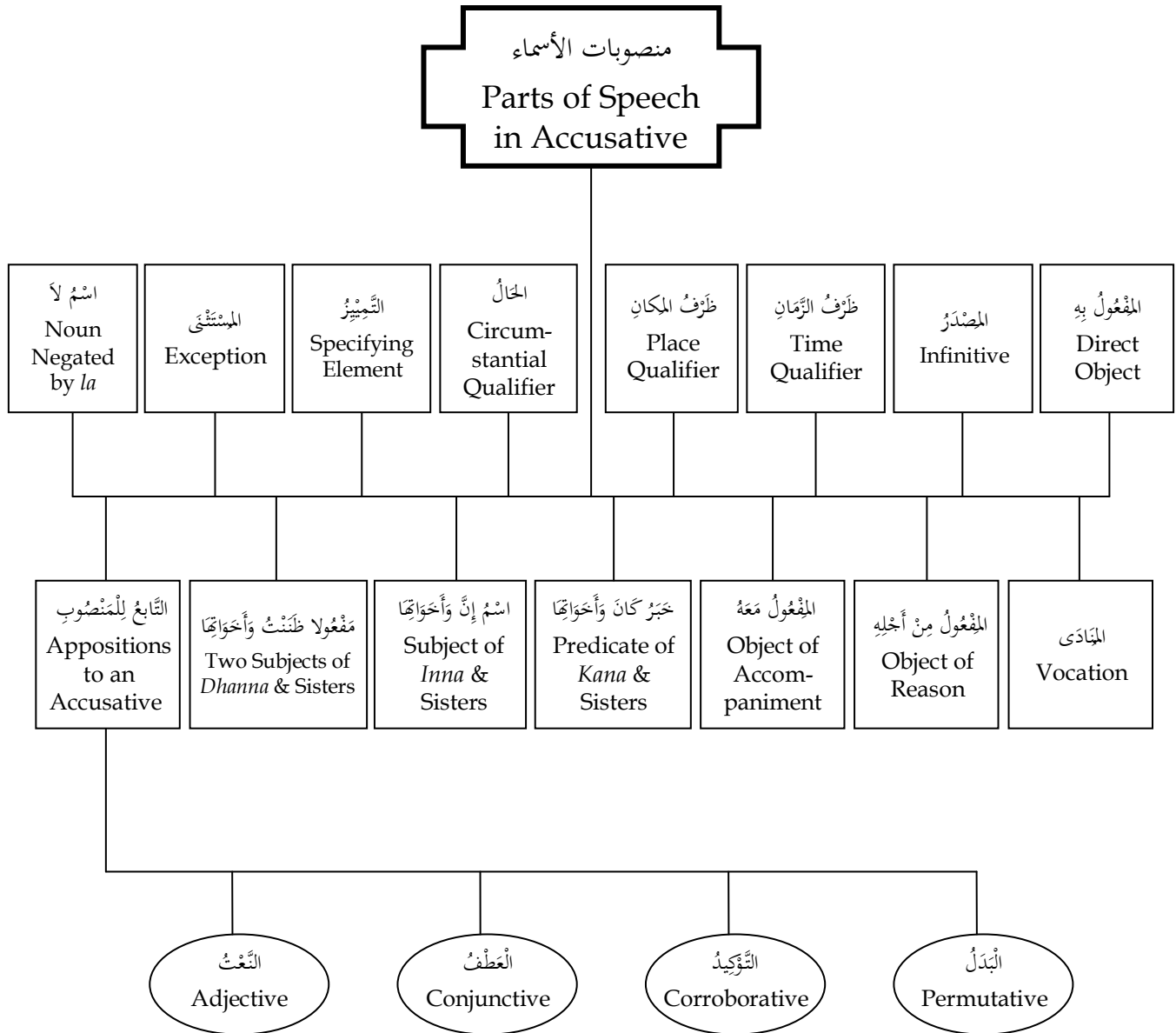
إِذَا أُبْدِلَ اسْمٌ مِنْ اسْمٍ أَوْ فِعْلٌ مِنْ فِعْلٍ تَبِعَهُ فِي جَمِيعِ إِغْرَابِهِ.

وَهُوَ أَرْبَعَةٌ أَقْسَامُ:

بَدَلُ الشَّيْءِ مِنَ الشَّيْءِ، وَبَدَلُ الْبَعْضِ مِنَ الْكُلِّ، وَبَدَلُ الْإِشْتِمَالِ، وَبَدَلُ الْعَلْطِ، نَحْوُ قَوْلِكَ: قَامَ زَيْدٌ أَخُوكَ، وَأَكَلْتُ الرِّغِيفَ ثُلُثَهُ، وَنَفَعَنِي زَيْدٌ عِلْمُهُ، وَرَأَيْتُ زَيْدًا الْفَرَسَ، أَرَدْتُ أَنْ تَقُولَ: الْفَرَسَ فَعَلِطْتُ فَأَبْدَلْتُ زَيْدًا مِنْهُ.

CHAPTER 15: Accusative Nouns

منصوبات الأسماء



CHAPTER 15: Parts of Speech in Accusative

The accusatives are fifteen, they are:

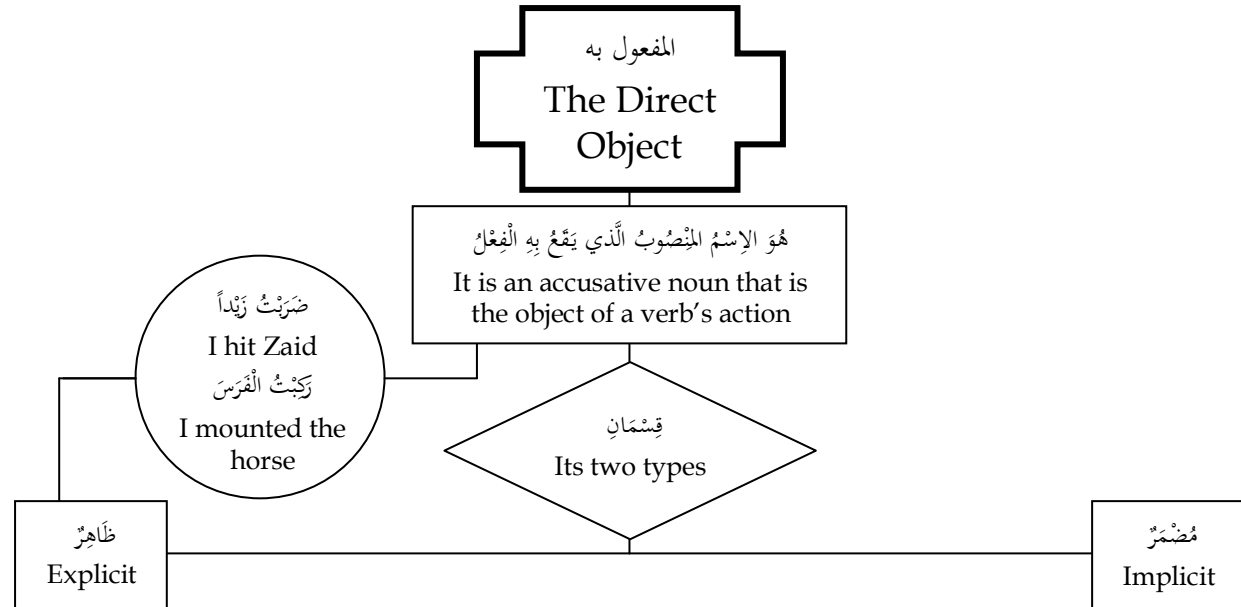
- المفعول به (The Direct Object)
- المصدّر (The Infinitive)
- ظرف الزمان (The Time Qualifier)
- ظرف المكان (The Place Qualifier)
- الحال (The Circumstantial Qualifier)
- التمييز (The Specifying Element)
- المستثنى (Exception)
- اسم لا (The Noun Negated by *la*)
- المأذى (Vocation)
- المفعول من أجله (The Object of Reason)
- المفعول معه (The Object of Accompaniment)
- خبر كان وأخواتها (The Predicate of *Kana* and her Sisters)
- اسم إن وأخواتها (The Subject of *Inna* and her Sisters)
- مفعولا ظننت وأخواتها (The Two Subjects of *Dhanna* and her Sisters)
- التابع للمنصوب (The Appositions to an Accusative), which are of four types:
 - التعت (The Adjective)
 - العطف (The Conjunctive)
 - التوكيد (The Corroborative)
 - البدل (The Permutative)

منصوبات الأسماء

الْمَنْصُوبَاتُ خَمْسَةٌ عَشَرَ، وَهِيَ: الْمَفْعُولُ بِهِ، وَالْمَصْدَرُ، وَظَرْفُ الزَّمَانِ وَظَرْفُ الْمَكَانِ، وَالْحَالُ، وَالتَّمْيِيزُ، وَالْمُسْتَثْنَى، وَاسْمُ لَا، وَالْمَأْذَى، وَالْمَفْعُولُ مِنْ أَجْلِهِ، وَالْمَفْعُولُ مَعَهُ، وَخَبَرُ كَانَ وَأَخَوَاتِهَا، وَاسْمُ إِنَّ وَأَخَوَاتِهَا، مَفْعُولَا ظَنَنْتُ وَأَخَوَاتِهَا، وَالتَّابِعُ لِلْمَنْصُوبِ، وَهُوَ أَرْبَعَةُ أَشْيَاءَ: التَّعْتُ، وَالْعَطْفُ، وَالتَّوَكُّيدُ، وَالْبَدَلُ.

CHAPTER 16: The Direct Object

المفعول به



جمع - Plural	ثنى - Dual	مفرد - Single	
ضَرَبْنَا		ضَرَبْنِي	متكلم مذکر / مؤنث 1 st person masc/fem
ضَرَبْتُمَا	ضَرَبْتُمَا	ضَرَبْتِكَ	مخاطب مذکر 2 nd person masc
ضَرَبْتُمْ	ضَرَبْتُمَا	ضَرَبْتِكِ	مخاطب مؤنث 2 nd person fem
ضَرَبْنَاهُمْ	ضَرَبْنَاهُمَا	ضَرَبْنَاهُ	غائب مذکر 3 rd person masc
ضَرَبْنَاهُنَّ	ضَرَبْنَاهُمَا	ضَرَبْنَاهَا	غائب مؤنث 3 rd person fem

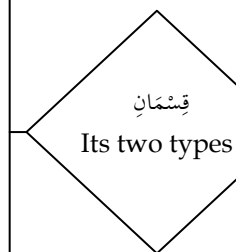
جمع - Plural	ثنى - Dual	مفرد - Single	
إِنَّا		إِنِّي	متكلم مذکر / مؤنث 1 st person masc/fem
إِنَّاكُمْ	إِنَّاكُمْ	إِنَّاكَ	مخاطب مذکر 2 nd person masc
إِنَّاكُنَّ	إِنَّاكُمْ	إِنَّاكِ	مخاطب مؤنث 2 nd person fem
إِنَّاهُمْ	إِنَّاَهُمَا	إِنَّاَهُ	غائب مذکر 3 rd person masc
إِنَّاَهُنَّ	إِنَّاَهُمَا	إِنَّاَهَا	غائب مؤنث 3 rd person fem

Connected

مُتَّصِلٌ

مُنْفَصِلٌ

Unconnected



CHAPTER 16: The Direct Object

It is an accusative noun that is the object of a verbs action, for example:

- ضَرَبْتُ زَيْدًا (I hit Zaid)
- رَكَبْتُ الْفَرَسَ (I mounted the horse)

Direct objects are of two types, explicit and implicit. Examples of the explicit include what has already been mentioned.

The implicit is of two types, connected and unconnected.

- The connected are twelve, they are:
 - ضَرَبَنِي (He hit me)
 - ضَرَبْنَا (He hit us)
 - ضَرَبَكَ (He hit you (m))
 - ضَرَبَكِ (He hit you (f))
 - ضَرَبَكُمَا (He hit you two)
 - ضَرَبَكُم (He hit you all (m or m/f))
 - ضَرَبَكُنَّ (He hit you all (f))
 - ضَرَبَهُ (He hit him)
 - ضَرَبَهَا (He hit her)
 - ضَرَبَهُمَا (He hit them two)
 - ضَرَبَهُمْ (He hit then them all (m or m/f))
 - ضَرَبَهُنَّ (He hit them all (f))
- The unconnected are twelve, they are:
 - إِنِّي (Only me)
 - إِنَّا (Only us)
 - إِيَّاكَ (Only you (m))
 - إِيَّاكِ (Only you (f))
 - إِيَّاكُمَا (Only you two)
 - إِيَّاكُمْ (Only you all (m of m/f))
 - إِيَّاكُنَّ (Only you all (f))
 - إِنِّاهُ (Only him)
 - إِنِّاها (Only her)
 - إِنِّاهُما (Only them two)
 - إِنِّاهُمْ (Only them all (m or m/f))
 - إِنِّاهُنَّ (Only them all (f))

المفعول به

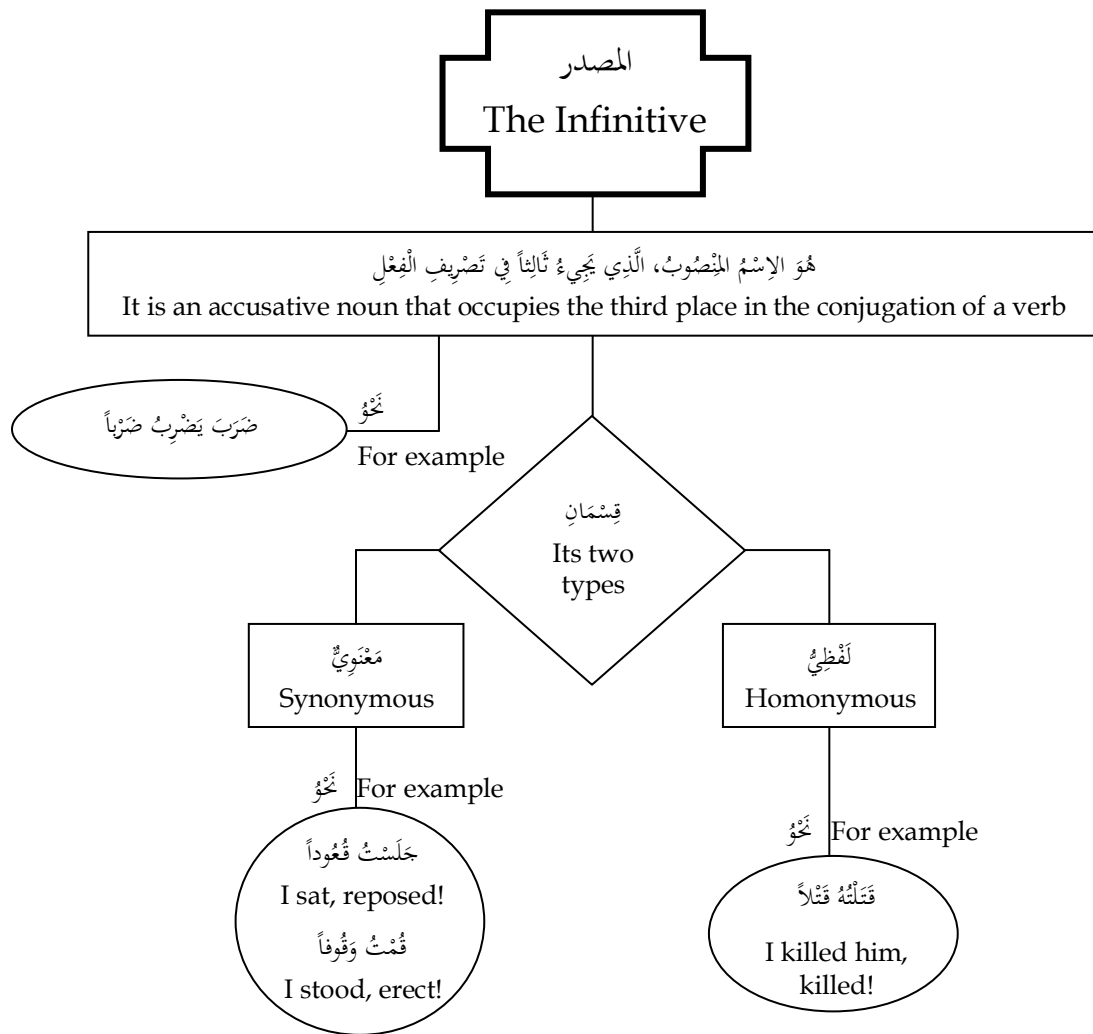
وهو: الاسم المنصوب الذي يقع به الفعل، نحو: ضَرَبْتُ زَيْدًا،
وَرَكَبْتُ الْفَرَسَ.
وهو قِسْمَانِ: ظَاهِرٌ، وَمُضْمَرٌ.

فَالظَّاهِرُ مَا تَقَدَّمَ ذِكْرُهُ.

وَالْمُضْمَرُ قِسْمَانِ: مُتَّصِلٌ، وَمُنْفَصِلٌ.
فَالْمُتَّصِلُ اثْنَا عَشَرَ، وَهِيَ: ضَرَبَنِي، وَضَرَبْنَا، وَضَرَبَكَ،
وَضَرَبَكِ، وَضَرَبَكُمَا، وَضَرَبَكُم، وَضَرَبَكُنَّ، وَضَرَبَهَا،
وَضَرَبَهُمَا، وَضَرَبَهُمْ، وَضَرَبَهُنَّ.
وَالْمُنْفَصِلُ اثْنَا عَشَرَ، وَهِيَ: إِنِّي، وَإِنَّا، وَإِيَّاكَ، وَإِيَّاكِ،
وإِيَّاكُمَا، وإِيَّاكُمْ، وإِيَّاكُنَّ، وإِيَّاها، وإِيَّاها، وإِيَّاها، وإِيَّاها.
وإِيَّاها.

CHAPTER 17: The Infinitive

المصدر



CHAPTER 17: The Infinitive

The infinitive is an accusative noun that occupies the third place in the conjugation of a verb, as in:

- ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ ضَرْبًا (He hit, he hits, hitting)

It is of two types, homonymous and synonymous.

- If the infinitive is derived from its verb it is homonymous, as in:
 - قَتَلْتُهُ قِتَالًا (I killed him, killed!)
- If the infinitive has the same meaning as its verb, but is not derived from it, it is synonymous, as in:
 - جَلَسْتُ قُعُودًا (I sat, seated!)
 - قُمْتُ وَقُوفًا (I stood, erect!)

المصدر

الْمَصْدَرُ هُوَ: الإِسْمُ الْمُنْصُوبُ، الَّذِي يَجِيءُ ثَالِثًا فِي تَصْرِيفِ الْفِعْلِ، نَحْوُ: ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ ضَرْبًا.

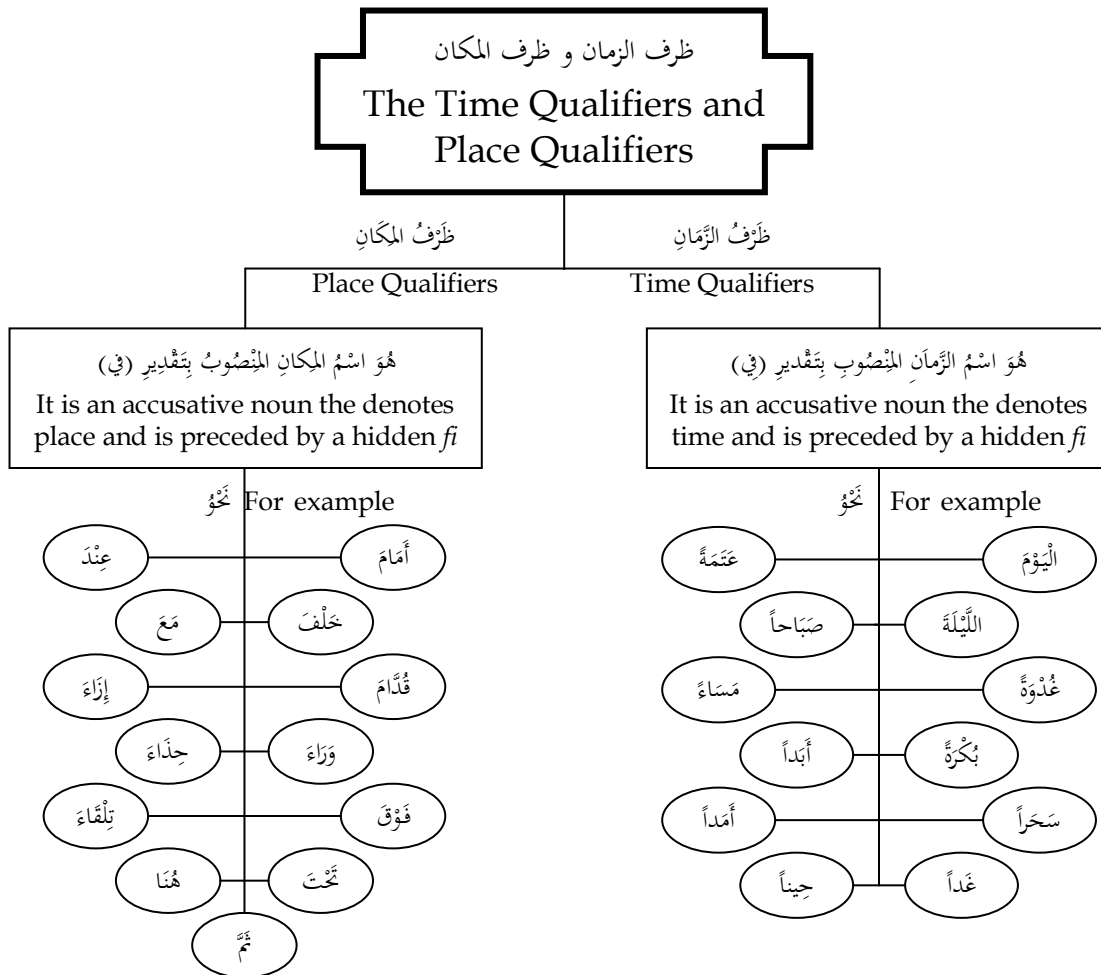
وَهُوَ قِسْمَانِ: لَفْظِي وَمَعْنَوِيٌّ

فَإِنْ وَافَقَ لَفْظُهُ لَفْظَ فِعْلِهِ فَهُوَ لَفْظِيٌّ نَحْوُ: قَتَلْتُهُ قِتَالًا.

وَإِنْ وَافَقَ مَعْنَى فِعْلِهِ دُونَ لَفْظِهِ فَهُوَ مَعْنَوِيٌّ، نَحْوُ: جَلَسْتُ قُعُودًا، وَقُمْتُ وَقُوفًا، وَمَا أَشْبَهَ ذَلِكَ.

CHAPTER 18: The Time Qualifiers and Place Qualifiers

ظرف الزمان و ظرف المكان



CHAPTER 18: The Time Qualifiers and Place Qualifiers

The time qualifiers are accusative nouns that denote time and are preceded by a hidden *fi*. Examples include:

- الْيَوْمَ (Day)
- اللَّيْلَةَ (Night)
- غُدُوَّةً (Morning)
- بُكْرَةً (Tomorrow)
- سَحَرًا (Pre-Dawn)
- غَدًا (Tomorrow)
- عَتَمَةً (One-Third of the Night)
- صَبَاحًا (Morning)
- مَسَاءً (Evening)
- أَبَدًا (Perpetually)
- أَمَدًا (A Period)
- حِينًا (Once)

The place qualifiers are accusative nouns that denotes place and are preceded by a hidden *fi*. Examples include:

- أَمَامَ (In Front)
- خَلْفَ (Behind)
- قُدَّامَ (In Front)
- وَرَاءَ (Behind)
- فَوْقَ (Above)
- تَحْتَ (Below)
- عِنْدَ (At/With)
- مَعَ (With)
- إِرَاءَ (In Front)
- جِذَاءَ (Facing)
- تَلْقَاءَ (In Front)
- هُنَا (Here)
- ثَمَّ (There)

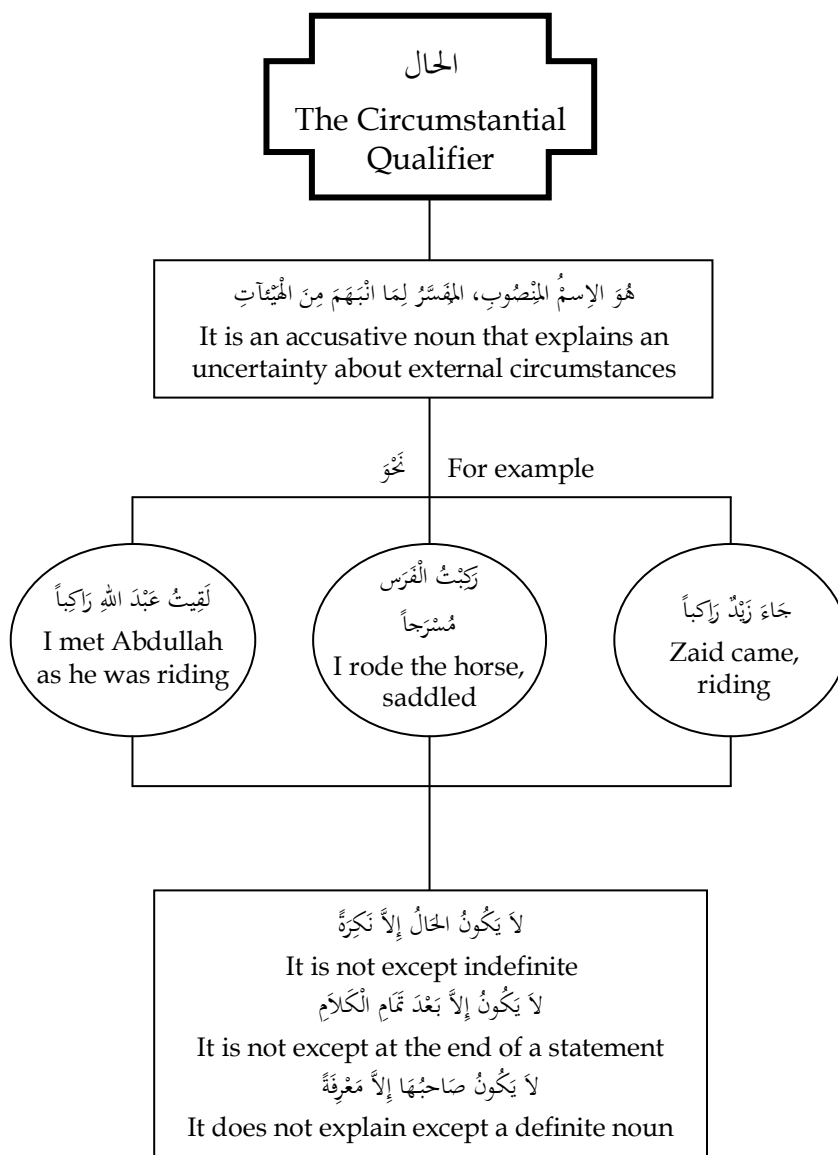
ظرف الزمان و ظرف المكان

ظَرْفُ الزَّمَانِ هُوَ: اسْمُ الزَّمَانِ الْمُنْصُوبِ بِتَقْدِيرٍ فِي نَحْوِ الْيَوْمِ، وَاللَّيْلَةِ، وَغُدُوَّةً، وَبُكْرَةً، وَسَحَرًا، وَغَدًا، وَعَتَمَةً، وَصَبَاحًا، وَمَسَاءً، وَأَبَدًا، وَأَمَدًا، وَحِينًا. وَمَا أَشْبَهَ ذَلِكَ.

وْظَرْفُ الْمَكَانِ هُوَ: اسْمُ الْمَكَانِ الْمُنْصُوبِ بِتَقْدِيرٍ فِي نَحْوِ: أَمَامَ، وَخَلْفَ، وَقُدَّامَ، وَوَرَاءَ، وَفَوْقَ، وَتَحْتَ، وَعِنْدَ، وَمَعَ، وَإِرَاءَ، وَجِذَاءَ، وَتَلْقَاءَ، وَهُنَا، وَثَمَّ، وَمَا أَشْبَهَ ذَلِكَ.

CHAPTER 19: The Circumstantial Qualifier

الحال



CHAPTER 19: The Circumstantial Qualifier

The circumstantial qualifier is an accusative noun that explains an uncertainty about external circumstances, as in:

- جاء زَيْدٌ رَاكِباً (Zaid came, riding)
- رَكِبْتُ الْفَرَسَ مُسَرَّجاً (I rode the horse, saddled)
- لَقِيتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ رَاكِباً (I met Abdullah as he was riding)

It is not except indefinite, it is not except at the end of a statement and it does not explain except a definite noun.

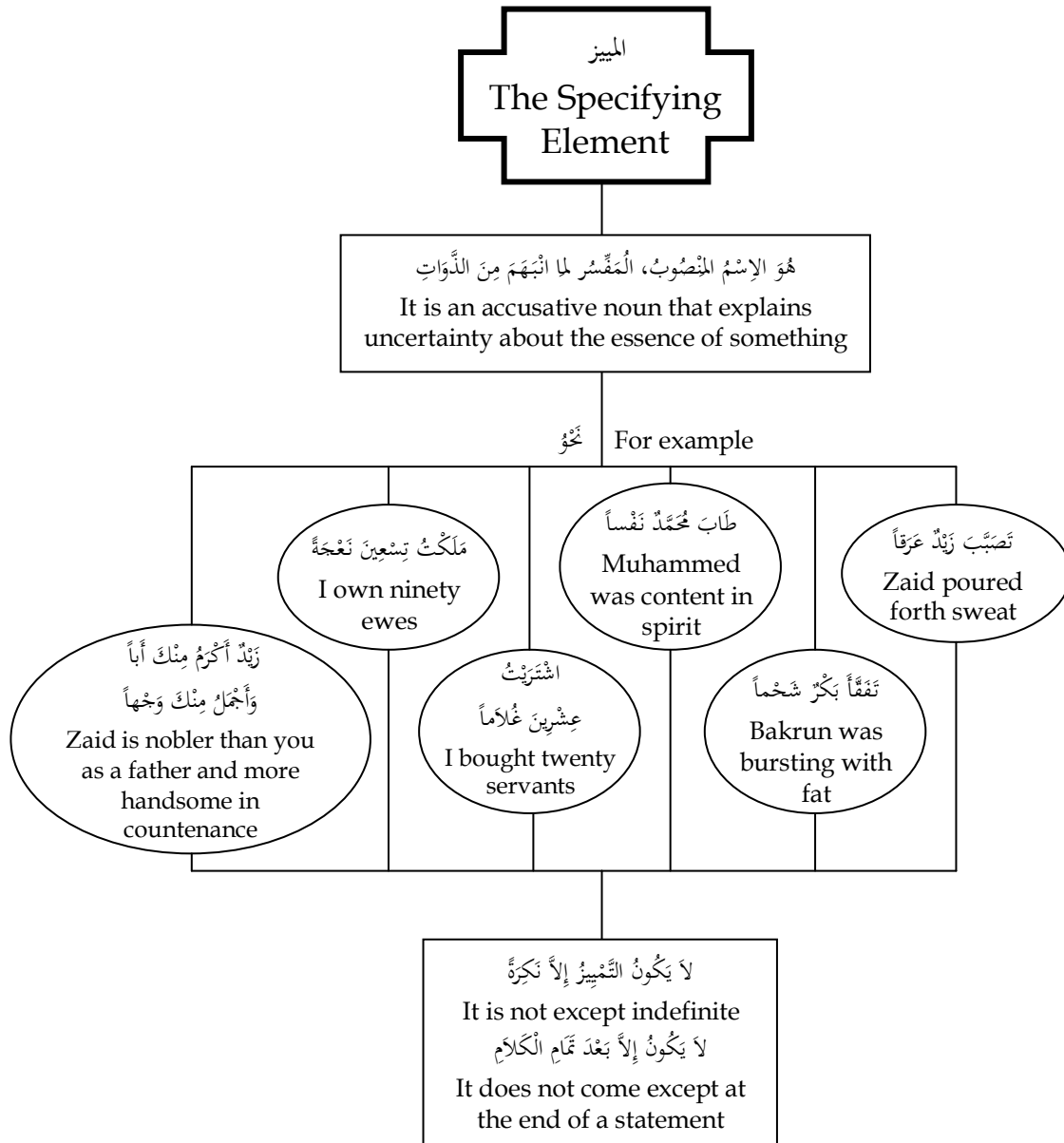
الحال

الحَالُ هُوَ: الإِسْمُ الْمَنْصُوبُ، الْمَقْسُورُ لِمَا أَنْبَهَهُ مِنَ الْهَيْئَاتِ،
نَحْوُ قَوْلِكَ: جَاءَ زَيْدٌ رَاكِباً وَرَكِبْتُ الْفَرَسَ مُسَرَّجاً وَلَقِيتُ عَبْدَ
اللَّهِ رَاكِباً وَمَا أَشَبَّهُ ذَلِكَ.

وَلَا يَكُونُ الْحَالُ إِلَّا نَكْرَةً، وَلَا يَكُونُ إِلَّا بَعْدَ تَمَامِ الْكَلَامِ، وَلَا
يَكُونُ صَاحِبُهَا إِلَّا مَعْرِفَةً.

CHAPTER 20: The Specifying Element

المميز



CHAPTER 20: The Specifying Element

The specifying element is an accusative noun that explains uncertainty about the essence of something, as in:

- تَصَبَّبَ زَيْدٌ عَرَقًا (Zaid poured forth sweat)
- تَفَقَّأَ بَكْرٌ شَحْمًا (Bakrun was bursting with fat)
- طَابَ مُحَمَّدٌ نَفْسًا (Muhammed was content in spirit)
- اشْتَرَيْتُ عِشْرِينَ غُلَامًا (I bought twenty servants)
- مَلَكَتُ تِسْعِينَ نَعْجَةً (I own ninety ewes)
- زَيْدٌ أَكْرَمُ مِنْكَ أَبًا وَأَجْمَلُ مِنْكَ وَجْهًا (Zaid is nobler than you as a father and more handsome in countenance)

It is not except indefinite and it does not come except at the end of a statement.

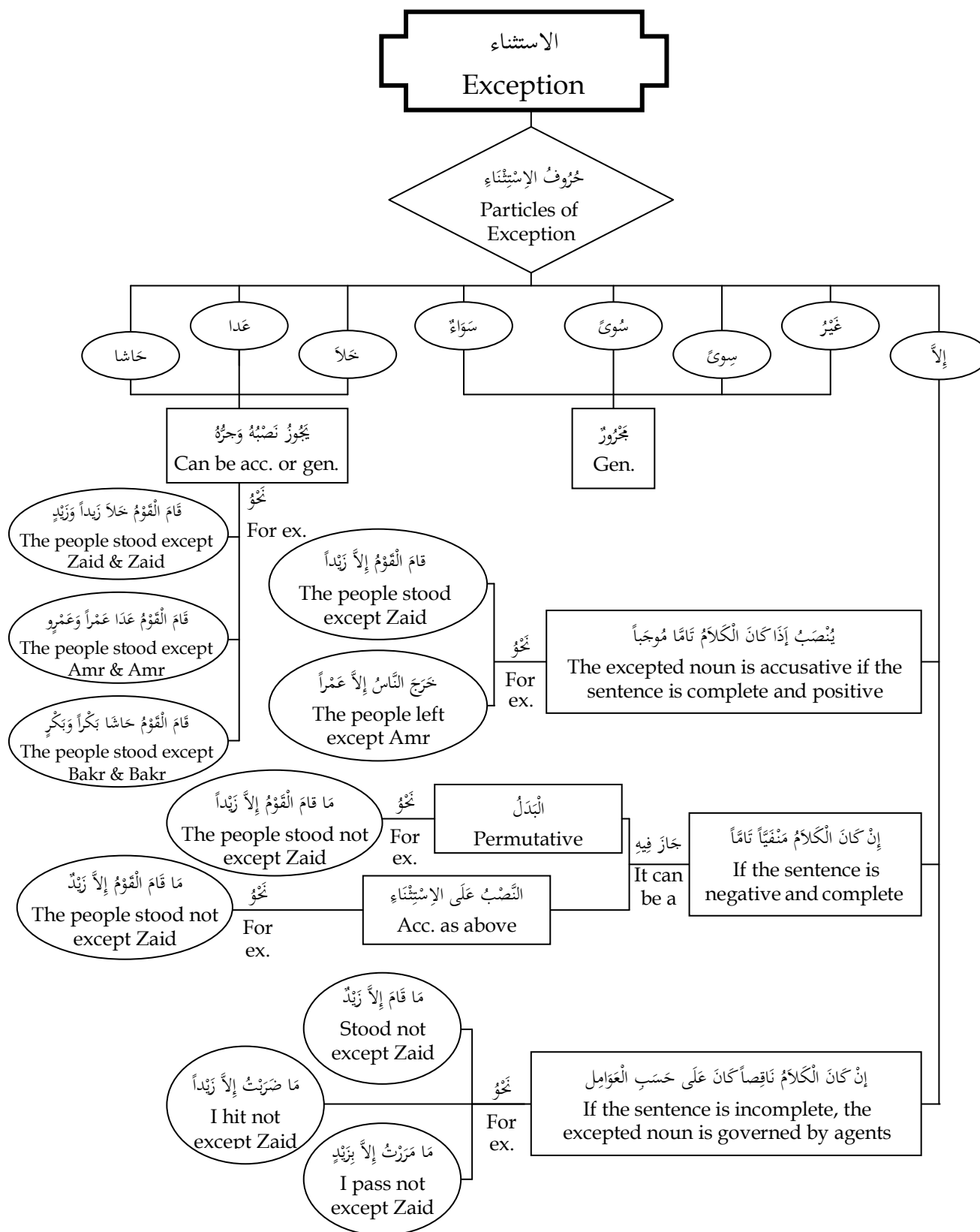
المميز

التَّمْيِيزُ هُوَ: الإِسْمُ الْمُنْصُوبُ، الْمَقْسُورُ لِمَا انْتَبَهَمَ مِنَ الدَّوَاتِ،
نَحْوُ قَوْلِكَ: تَصَبَّبَ زَيْدٌ عَرَقًا، وَتَفَقَّأَ بَكْرٌ شَحْمًا، وَطَابَ
مُحَمَّدٌ نَفْسًا، وَاشْتَرَيْتُ عِشْرِينَ غُلَامًا، وَمَلَكَتُ تِسْعِينَ نَعْجَةً،
وَزَيْدٌ أَكْرَمُ مِنْكَ أَبًا، وَأَجْمَلُ مِنْكَ وَجْهًا.

وَلَا يَكُونُ التَّمْيِيزُ إِلَّا نَكْرَةً، وَلَا يَكُونُ إِلَّا بَعْدَ تَمَامِ الْكَلَامِ.

CHAPTER 21: Exception

الاستثناء



CHAPTER 21: Exception

The particles of exception are eight,

- إِلَّا
- غَيْرَ
- سِوَى
- سِوَى
- سِوَاءٍ
- خِلاَ
- عِداَ
- حاشا

The noun excepted by *illa* is accusative if the sentence is complete and positive, as in:

- قَامَ الْقَوْمُ إِلَّا زَيْدًا (The people stood except Zaid)
- خَرَجَ النَّاسُ إِلَّا عَمْرًا (The people left except Amr)

If the sentence is negative and complete, the excepted noun can be a permutative or accusative as above, as in:

- مَا قَامَ الْقَوْمُ إِلَّا زَيْدًا (The people stood not except Zaid)
- مَا قَامَ الْقَوْمُ إِلَّا زَيْدًا (The people stood not except Zaid)

If the sentence is incomplete without the *illa*, the excepted noun is governed by agents, as in:

- مَا قَامَ إِلَّا زَيْدًا (Stood not except Zaid)
- مَا ضَرَبْتُ إِلَّا زَيْدًا (I hit not except Zaid)
- مَا مَرَرْتُ إِلَّا بِزَيْدٍ (I pass not except Zaid)

The noun excepted with *ghair*, *siwan*, *suwan* or *sawa'un* is genitive, and nothing else.

Words excepted by *khala*, *ada*, or *hasha* can be accusative or genitive, as in:

- قَامَ الْقَوْمُ خِلاَ زَيْدًا وَزَيْدٍ (The people stood except Zaid and Zaid)
- قَامَ الْقَوْمُ عِداَ عَمْرًا وَعَمْرٍو (The people stood except Amr and Amr)
- قَامَ الْقَوْمُ حَاشَا بَكْرًا وَبَكْرٍ (The people stood except Bakr and Bakr)

الاستثناء

وَحُرُوفُ الْإِسْتِثْنَاءِ ثَمَانِيَةٌ، وَهِيَ: إِلَّا، وَغَيْرَ، وَسِوَى، وَسِوَى، وَسِوَاءٍ، وَخِلاَ، وَعِداَ، وَحَاشَا.

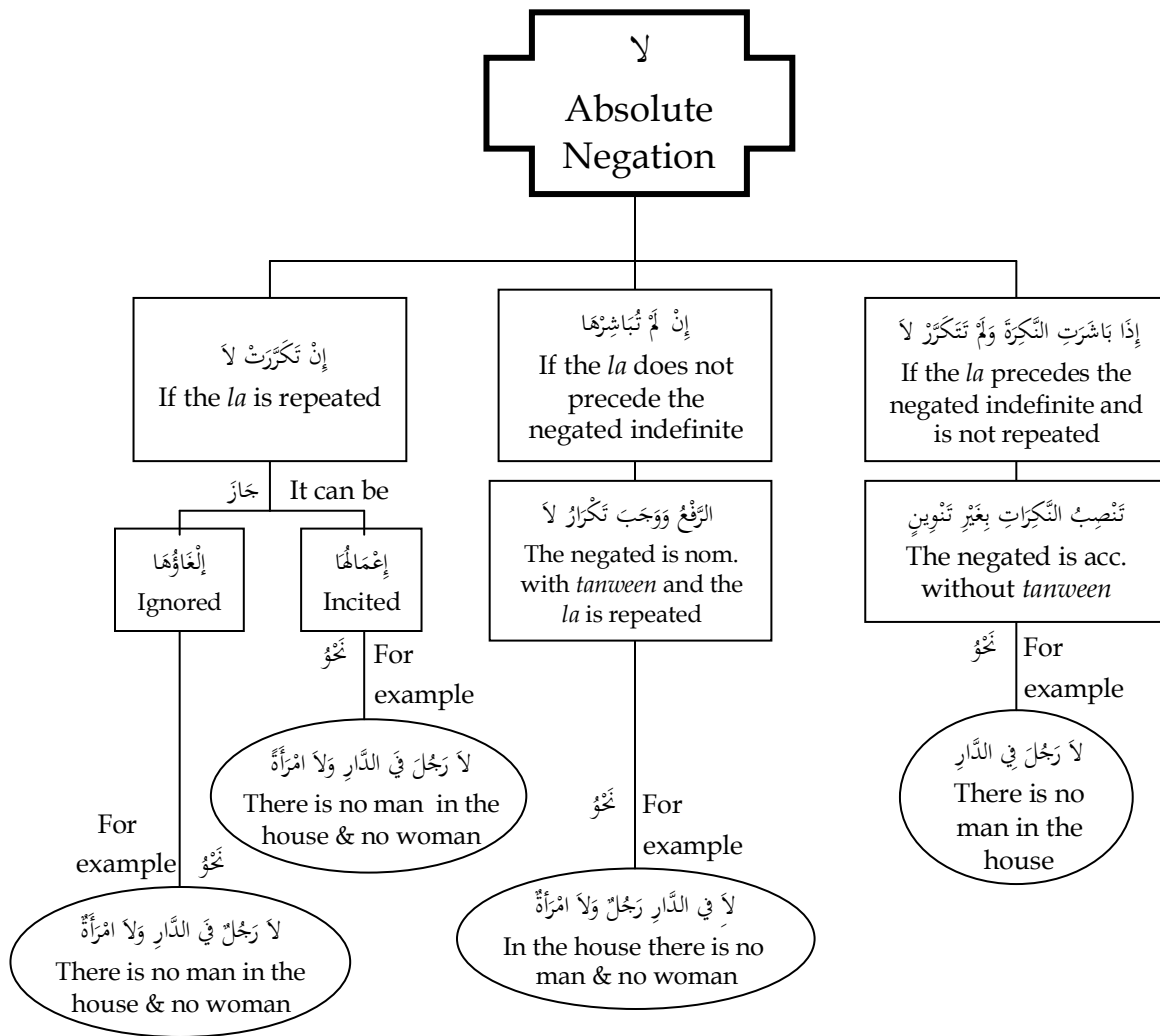
فَالْمُسْتَثْنَى بِإِلَّا يُنْصَبُ إِذَا كَانَ الْكَلَامُ تَامًا مُوجِبًا، نَحْوُ: قَامَ الْقَوْمُ إِلَّا زَيْدًا وَخَرَجَ النَّاسُ إِلَّا عَمْرًا وَإِنْ كَانَ الْكَلَامُ مَنْفِيًّا تَامًا جَازَ فِيهِ الْبَدَلُ وَالنَّصْبُ عَلَى الْإِسْتِثْنَاءِ، نَحْوُ: مَا قَامَ الْقَوْمُ إِلَّا زَيْدًا وَإِلَّا زَيْدًا وَإِنْ كَانَ الْكَلَامُ نَاقِصًا كَانَ عَلَى حَسَبِ الْعَوَامِلِ، نَحْوُ: مَا قَامَ إِلَّا زَيْدًا وَمَا ضَرَبْتُ إِلَّا زَيْدًا وَمَا مَرَرْتُ إِلَّا بِزَيْدٍ.

وَالْمُسْتَثْنَى بِغَيْرَ، وَسِوَى، وَسِوَى، وَسِوَاءٍ، يَجْزُرُ لَا غَيْرَ.

وَالْمُسْتَثْنَى بِخِلاَ، وَعِداَ، وَحَاشَا، يَجُوزُ نَصْبُهُ وَجَرُّهُ نَحْوُ: قَامَ الْقَوْمُ خِلاَ زَيْدًا، وَزَيْدٍ وَعِداَ عَمْرًا وَعَمْرٍو وَحَاشَا بَكْرًا وَبَكْرٍ.

CHAPTER 22: Absolute Negation

لا



CHAPTER 22: Absolute Negation

Know that negated indefinite words are accusative without *tanween* if the *la* immediately precedes them and the *la* is not repeated, as in:

- لَا رَجُلٌ فِي الدَّارِ (There is no man in the house)

If the *la* does not immediately precede the negated indefinite, the negated must be nominative with a *tanween* and the *la* must be repeated, as in:

- لَا فِي الدَّارِ رَجُلٌ وَلَا امْرَأَةٌ (In the house there is no man & no woman)

If the *la* is repeated, it can be incited or ignored, as in:

- لَا رَجُلٌ فِي الدَّارِ وَلَا امْرَأَةٌ (There is no man in the house & no woman)
- لَا رَجُلٌ فِي الدَّارِ وَلَا امْرَأَةٌ (There is no man in the house & no woman)

لا

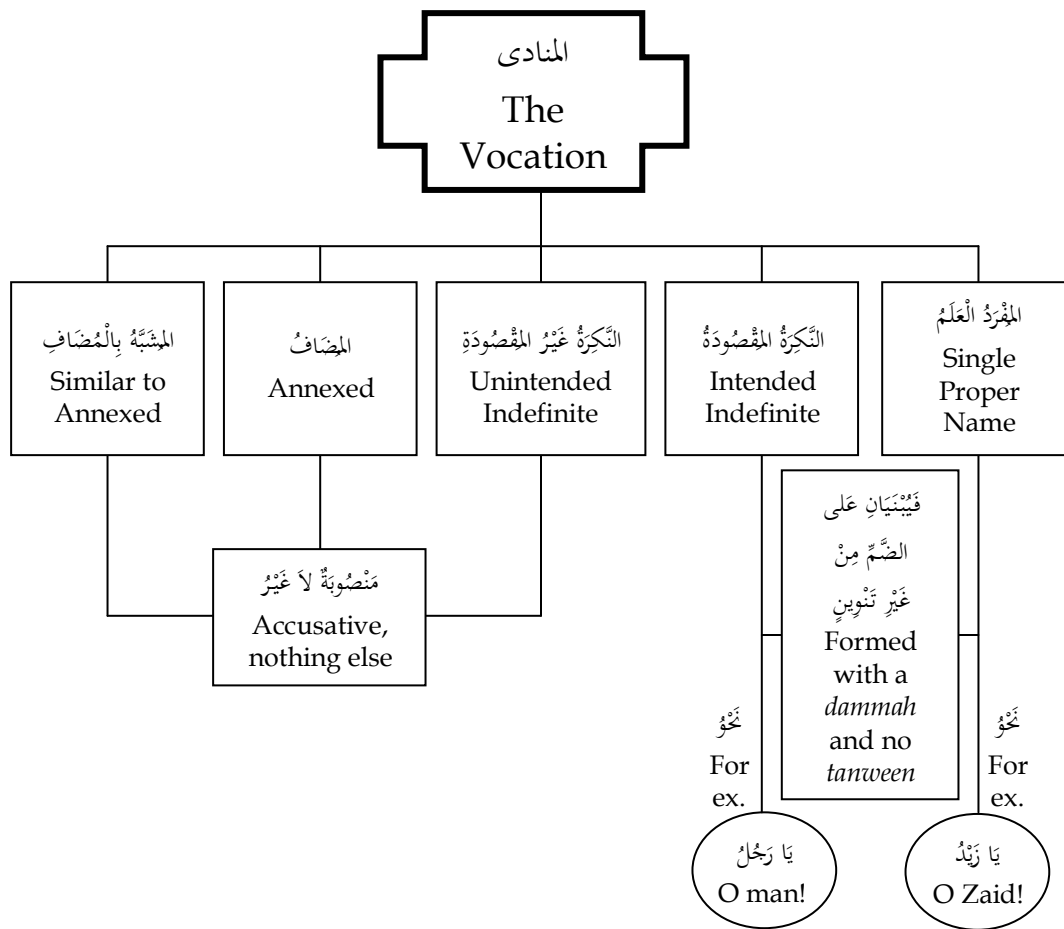
اعْلَمْ أَنَّ لَا تَنْصِبُ التَّكْرَارَ بَعْدَ تَنْوِينٍ إِذَا بَاشَرَتْ التَّكْرِيرَ وَلَمْ تَتَكَرَّرْ لَا نَحْوُ: لَا رَجُلٌ فِي الدَّارِ.

فَإِنْ لَمْ تُبَاشِرْهَا وَجَبَ الرَّفْعُ وَوَجِبَ تَكَرُّرُ لَا نَحْوُ: لَا فِي الدَّارِ رَجُلٌ وَلَا امْرَأَةٌ.

فَإِنْ تَكَرَّرَتْ لَا جَازَ إِعْمَالُهَا وَالْعَاوُفُهَا، فَإِنْ شِئْتَ قُلْتَ: لَا رَجُلٌ فِي الدَّارِ وَلَا امْرَأَةٌ.

CHAPTER 23: The Vocation

المنادى



CHAPTER 23: The Vocation

The vocation is of five types:

- المفْرَدُ العَلَمُ : (Single Proper Name)
- التَّكْرَهُ الْمُقْصُودَةُ (Intended Indefinite)
- التَّكْرَهُ غَيْرُ الْمُقْصُودَةِ (Unintended Indefinite)
- المِضَافُ (Annexed)
- المِشْبَبُ بِالْمِضَافِ (Similar to Annexed)

The single proper name and the intended indefinite are formed with a *dammah* and no *tanween*, as in:

- يَا زَيْدُ (O Zaid!)
- يَا رَجُلُ (O man!)

The remaining three are accusative and nothing else, [as in:

- يَا رَجُلًا جُذْنِي بِيَدِي (O man, take me by my hand!)
- يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ (O slave of Allah!)
- يَا طَالِعًا جَبَلًا (O mountain climber!)]

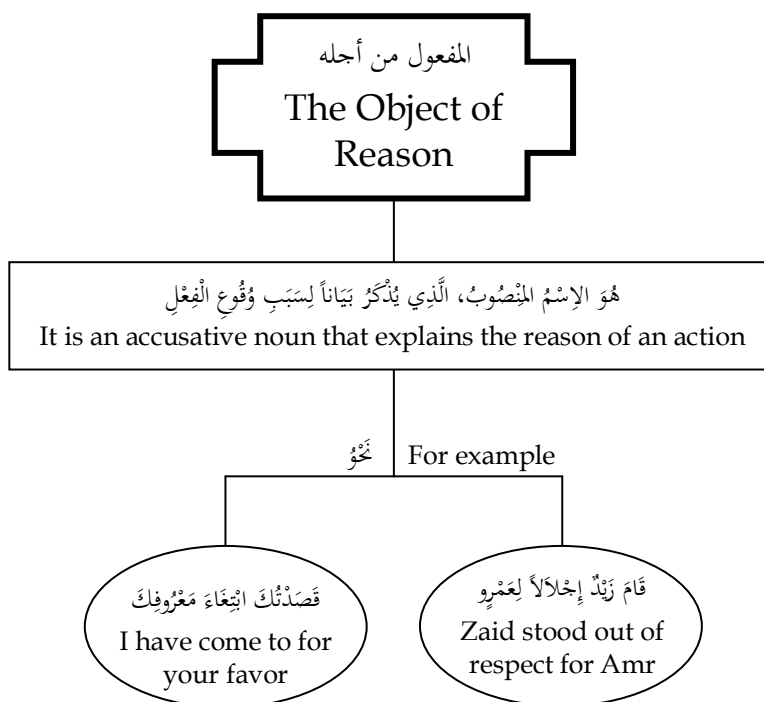
المنادى

المُنَادَى خَمْسَةُ أَنْوَاعٍ: الْمَفْرَدُ الْعَلَمُ، وَالتَّكْرَهُ الْمُقْصُودَةُ، وَالتَّكْرَهُ غَيْرُ الْمُقْصُودَةِ، وَالْمِضَافُ، وَالْمِشْبَبُ بِالْمِضَافِ.

فَأَمَّا الْمَفْرَدُ الْعَلَمُ وَالتَّكْرَهُ الْمُقْصُودَةُ فَيُشَبِّهَانِ عَلَى الصَّمِّ مِنْ غَيْرِ تَنْوِينٍ، نَحْوُ يَا زَيْدُ، وَيَا رَجُلُ. وَالثَّلَاثَةُ الْبَاقِيَةُ مُنْصُوبَةٌ لَا غَيْرَ، (نَحْوُ يَا رَجُلًا جُذْنِي بِيَدِي، وَيَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ، وَيَا طَالِعًا جَبَلًا)

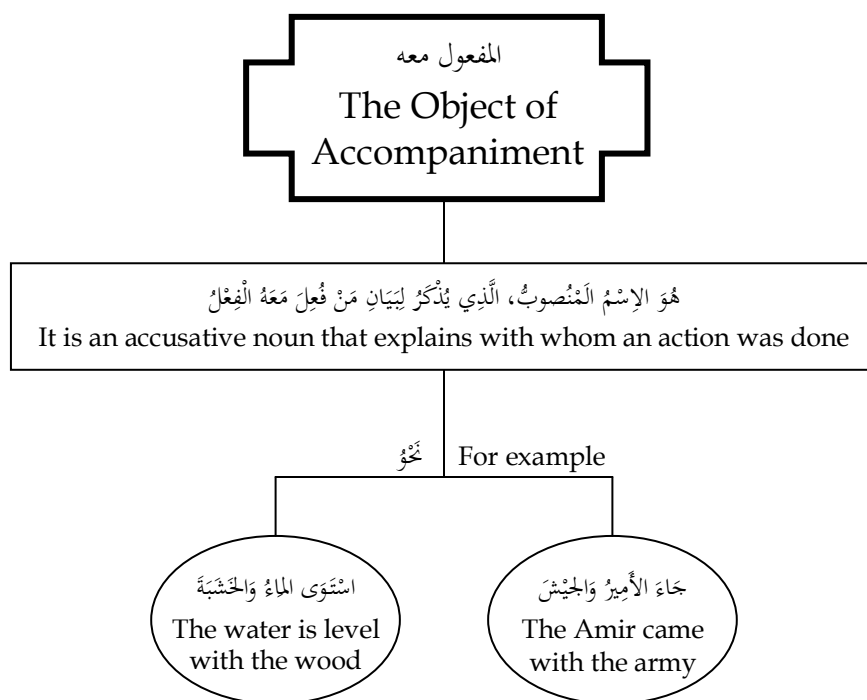
CHAPTER 24: The Object of Reason

المفعول من أجله



CHAPTER 25: The Object of Accompaniment

المفعول معه



CHAPTER 24: The Object of Reason

It is an accusative noun that explains the reason of an action, as in:

- قَامَ زَيْدٌ إِجْلَالًا لِعَمْرٍو (Zaid stood out of respect for Amr)
- قَصَدْتُكَ ابْتِغَاءَ مَعْرُوفِكَ (I have come to for your favor)

المفعول من أجله

وَهُوَ: الْإِسْمُ الْمَنْصُوبُ، الَّذِي يُذَكَّرُ بَيِّنًا لِسَبَبِ وَقُوعِ الْفِعْلِ،
نَحْوُ قَوْلِكَ قَامَ زَيْدٌ إِجْلَالًا لِعَمْرٍو وَقَصَدْتُكَ ابْتِغَاءَ مَعْرُوفِكَ.

CHAPTER 25: The Object of Accompaniment

It is an accusative noun that explains with whom an action was done, as in:

- جَاءَ الْأَمِيرُ وَالْجَيْشَ (The Amir came with the army)
- اسْتَوَى الْمَاءُ وَالْخَشَبَةَ (The water is level with the wood)

The predicate of *kana* and her sisters, and the subject of *inna* and her sisters, have already been dealt with in the section on nominative nouns. Similarly, the words in apposition to an accusative have been dealt with there also.

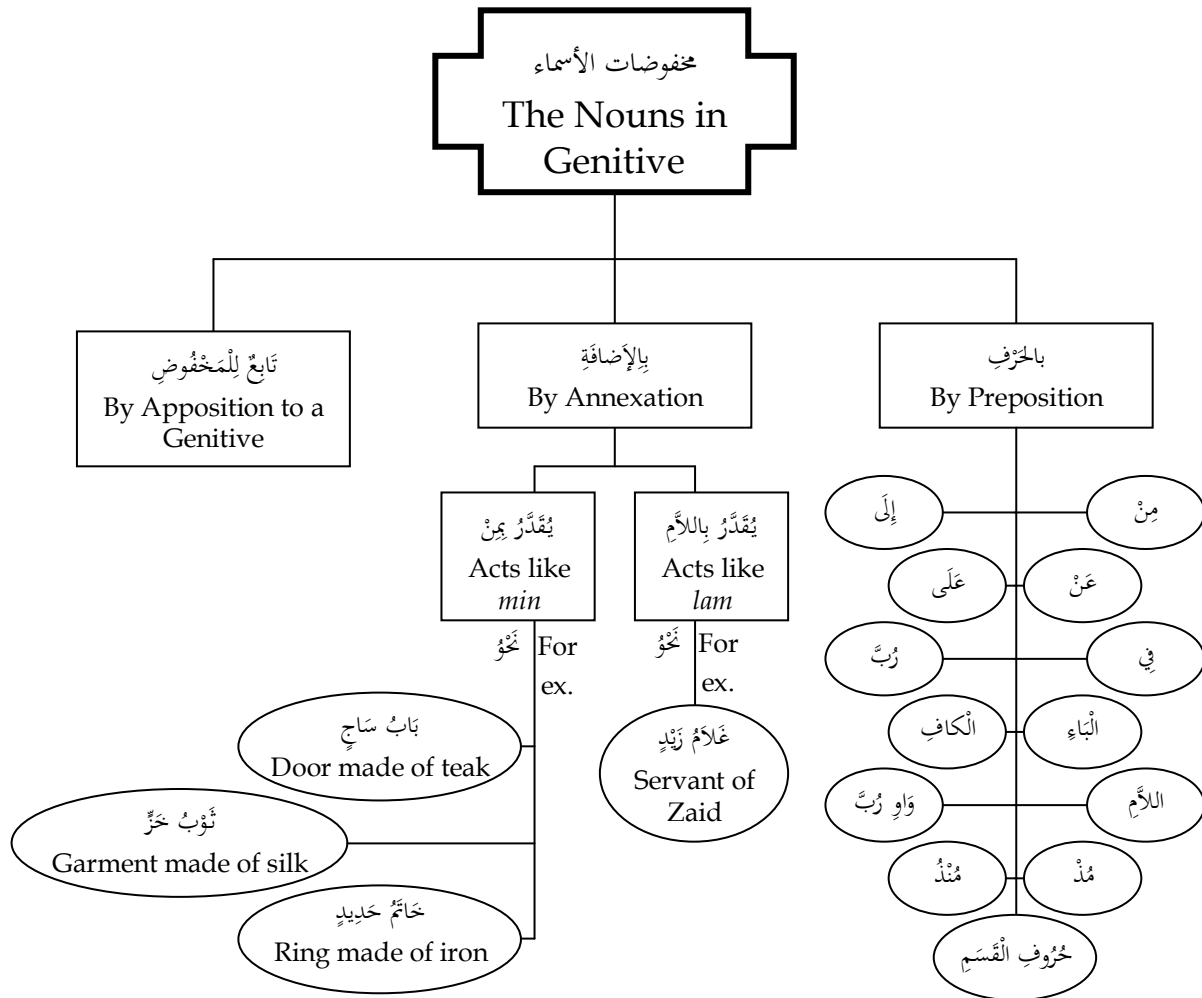
المفعول معه

وَهُوَ: الْإِسْمُ الْمَنْصُوبُ، الَّذِي يُذَكَّرُ لِبَيَانِ مَنْ فُعِلَ مَعَهُ
الْفِعْلُ، نَحْوُ قَوْلِكَ: جَاءَ الْأَمِيرُ وَالْجَيْشَ وَاسْتَوَى الْمَاءُ وَالْخَشَبَةَ.

وَأَمَّا خَبَرُ كَانَ وَأَخَوَاتُهَا، وَاسْمُ إِنَّ وَأَخَوَاتُهَا، فَقَدْ تَقَدَّمَ ذِكْرُهُمَا
فِي الْمَرْفُوعَاتِ، وَكَذَلِكَ التَّوَابِعُ؛ فَقَدْ تَقَدَّمَ هُنَاكَ.

CHAPTER 26: The Nouns in Genitive

مخفوضات الأسماء



CHAPTER 26: Genitive Nouns

The nouns in genitive are of three types: nouns genitive by preposition, by Annexation and by apposition to a genitive.

The prepositions that cause a noun to be genitive are:

- مِنْ (From)
- إِلَى (To)
- عَنْ (About)
- عَلَى (On)
- فِي (In)
- رَبِّ (Some)
- الْبَاءِ (With)
- الْكَافِ (Like)
- اللَّامِ (For)
- حُرُوفِ الْقَسَمِ (Particles of Adjuration)
- وَאוِ رَبِّ (Some)
- مُذْ (Since)
- مُنْذُ (Since)

An example of a noun in genitive by due to annexation is:

- غَلَامُ زَيْدٍ (The servant of Zaid)

Though, it is of two types: annexations that act like *lam* and those that act like *min*.

- An example of an annexation that acts like *lam* is:
 - غَلَامُ زَيْدٍ (The servant of Zaid)
- Examples of annexations that act like *min* include:
 - بَابُ سَاجٍ (A door made of teak)
 - ثَوْبُ خَزٍّ (A garment made of silk)
 - خَاتَمٌ حَدِيدٍ (A ring made of iron)

And Allah knows best.

مخفوضات الأسماء

المخفوضات ثلاثة أقسام: مخفوض بالحرف، ومخفوض بالإضافة، وتابع للمخفوض.

فأما المخفوض بالحرف فهو: ما يختص بمن، وإلى، وعن، وعلى، وفي، ورب، والباء، والكاف، واللام، ويخروف القسم، وهي: الواو، والباء، والتاء، وبواو رب، ومذ، ومنذ.

وأما ما يختص بالإضافة، فنحو قولك: غلام زيد وهو على قسمين: ما يُقدَّر باللام، وما يُقدَّر بمن؛ فالذي يُقدَّر باللام نحو: غلام زيد والذي يُقدَّر بمن، نحو: وباب ساج، ثوب خز، وخاتم حديد، والله أعلم.