



**Elementary Arabic
Syntax 2**

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Chapter 1 : Syntax



1. What does syntax teach us?
 2. Do all words combine with other words in the same way?
 3. How does one know what the end of an indeclinable word is?
 4. How does one know what the end of a declinable word is?
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1. Syntax teaches us the states of words when they are combined with other words.

2. There are two types of words that are combined with other words:

- Indeclinable: the end of the word does not change.
- Declinable: the end of the word changes due to the different functions that it serves.

3. There is no rule in determining the end of an indeclinable word.

4. The end of declinable words is determined by the rules that one learns from syntax. One will learn when a verb is put into the nominative, subjective or jussive cases and when a noun is put into the nominative, accusative, or genitive cases.

Chapter 2 : The Nominative and Subjective Cases of The Aorist Tense Verb

5. When is an aorist tense verb put in the nominative case?

6. How many kinds of subjective prepositions are there?

7. How many essential subjective prepositions are there?

8. How many subjective prepositions come after the implied an?

9. What are the conditions of the an preposition?

10. What are the conditions of the idhan preposition?

5. An aorist tense verb is always put into the nominative state unless preceded by a subjective preposition, jussive preposition, or is indeclinable. For example: الشَّجَرُ ثَمَرُ؟ (The tree produced fruit.)

6. There are two types of subjective prepositions: essential subjective prepositions and subjective prepositions that come after the implied an.

7. There are four essential subjective prepositions: أن ، لَنْ ، لَنْ ، لَنْ For example: أَتَعَلَّمُ أَنْ دُ؟ (I want to study.)

8. There are four subjective prepositions that come after the implied an: ؟
for example: حَتَّ الْمَذْنِبَ إِضْرِبْ؟ (Hit the criminal so he repents.)

9. The preposition an puts a verb into the subjective state if it creates the meaning of an infinitive.

10. The preposition idhan puts a verb into the subjective state on two conditions:

- It is at the beginning of the response
- There are not any words in between the preposition and the verb.

For example: **اِحْتَرَمْ**? **اِنَّ** سَكَ؟ **اِنَّ** كَرَمَكَ؟ (Respect your boss so that he will be generous to you.)

Chapter 3 : The Jussive Cases of The Aorist Tense

11. When is an aorist tense verb put into the jussive case?

12. How many types of jussive prepositions are there?

13. How many jussive prepositions are there that make one verb jussive?

14. How many jussive prepositions are there that make two verbs jussive?

15. What are the two jussive verbs called?

16. Are any of the jussive prepositions considered a noun?

17. Are all of the jussive prepositions declinable or indeclinable?

18. When is the conditional **اِنَّ** implied?

19. Is the conditional verb and its result in the aorist tense or the preterite tense?

20. When is it necessary to add a fa-' to the result?

21. When is it permissible to add a fa-' to the result?

22. What state is the result in if a fa-' is added to it?

23. What function do the conditional **اَي** ، **مَهْمَا** ، **مَا** have?

24. What function do the conditional **ح?ثما** ، **أَنْ** ، **نمأ** ، **أ** ، **ان** ، **أ** ، **مت** have?

25. What state does the conditional **ك?فما** have?

11. An aorist tense verb is put into the jussive case if it is preceded by one of the sixteen jussive prepositions.

12. There are two types of jussive prepositions, one that makes one verb jussive and the other that makes two verbs jussive.

13. There are four jussive prepositions that make one verb jussive, for example:

· **لم** , for example: **أحدٌ َذهبَ؟ لم** (Nobody came.)

· **لما** , for example: **كُتِبَ؟ لَمَّا و القراءَةُ تُعَلِّمُ** (He learned how to read and has not written.)

· The imperative **la-m**, for example: **نفسُكَ لِتَطِب** (Feel comfortable.)

· The prohibition **la-m**, for example: **اللهِ رَحْمَةٍ مِنْ اس؟ تَ لَا** (Don't loose hope in Allah's mercy.)

14. There are twelve jussive prepositions that put two verbs into the jussive state. All of them are conditional. For example:

· **إن** , for example: **تَخَسِرُ تَكْسِلُ إن** (If you are lazy you will loose.)

· **إِذَا** , for example: **تَتَقَدَّمُ تَتَعَلَّمُ إِذَا** (If you learn you will progress.)

· **مَنْ** , for example: **جَدُ؟ مَنَ طَلَبَ؟** (Whoever searches will find.)

· **مَا** , for example: **أَفْعَلُ تَفْعَلُ مَا** (Whatever you do, I will do.)

· **مَهْمَا** , for example: **أَفْعَلُهُ ر؟ بِالْخِ تَأْمُرُ مَهْمَا** (Whenever you command something good I will do it.)

· **أَيُّ** , for example: **نَجَحَ؟ جَاهِدُ أَيُّ** (Whoever strives will be successful.)

· **فَمَا كَ؟** , for example: **تَجْلِسُ أَجْلِسُ فَمَا كَ؟** (However you sit I will sit.)

· **مَتَ؟** , for example: **نُكْرِمُكَ تَرْجِعُ مَتَ؟** (Whenever you return we will respect you.)

- **أَنَّ** , for example: **أَجِبَكَ تَسْأَلْنِي أَنَّ**? (Whenever you ask me I'll answer you.)
- **أَيُّ** , for example: **أَيُّكَ تَنْجَحُ تَذْهَبُ نَمَا**? (Wherever you go you will succeed.)
- **أَيْنَ** , for example: **أَيْنَ الْعِلْمُ صَاحِبُ ذَهَبٍ**? (Wherever a scholar goes he will be respected.)
- **أَيُّ** , for example: **أَيُّكَ تَنْتَبِتُ تَسْقُطُ ثَمَا**? (Wherever you fall you will remain.)

15. The first jussive verb is called a conditional verb and the second jussive verb is called a result.

16. All of the jussive prepositions are really nouns except **إِن** and **إِذْمَا** . They are real prepositions.

17. All of the jussive prepositions are indeclinable except **أَيُّ** which is declinable.

18. The conditional **إِن** is implied if it comes after a requisition and puts an aorist tense verb into the jussive state. For example: **تَفْزُ تَتَعَلَّمُ** was originally **إِن تَفْزُ تَتَعَلَّمُ** (If you study you will succeed.)

19. The conditional verb and its result can be:

- Two aorist tense verbs, for example: **تُظْفِرُ تُصْبِرُ** **إِن** (If you show patience you will be victorious.)
- Two preterite tense verbs, for example: **ظَفَرْتَ صَبَرْتَ** **إِن** (If you were patient you would have succeeded.)
- A combination of tenses, for example: **ظَفَرْتَ تُصْبِرُ** **إِن** or **تُظْفِرُ صَبَرْتَ** **إِن**. If the first verb is in the preterite tense and the second in the aorist tense, the second verb can be put into the jussive or nominative cases.

20. In the following six cases it is obligatory to add a fa-' to the result:

- If the result is in the preterite tense preceded by **إِن** , for example: **خَلَصْتَ فَفَدَّ أَمْنَتَ** **إِن** (If you believed you would have become pure.)
- If the result is made negative by **لَا** or **لَيْسَ** , for example: **أَرُدُّهُ فَمَا فَضَّ جَاءَنِي** **إِن** (If a guest comes to me I will not reject him.)
- If the result is a requisition verb, for example: **بِهِ تَسْمَتَ فَلَ عَدُوَّكَ سَقَطَ** **أَنْ** (If your enemy falls do not become happy about it.)
- If the result is an astatic verb, for example: **أَنْ نِي؟ غَن؟ أَنْ رَبِّي؟ فَعَسَ مَا لَأَقْلَ تَرَنِي** **إِن** (If you see me

poor have hope that my Lord will make me rich.)

· If the result is preceded by a si-n or , for example: فسأزورك زُرْتَنِي إن (If you visited me I will soon visit you.)

· If the result is a nominal sentence, for example: لقضائه مستعدُّ فأنتي أردت مهما (Whenever you desire I will surely help you settle it.)

21. In the following two cases it is permissible to add a fa-' to the result:

· If the result is in the aorist tense and made negative by a , for example: تَخْسِرَ فَلَا تُدْرُسُ إن (If you study you will not fail.)

· If the result is a positive aorist tense verb, for example: مَن جَدَّ فَتَظَلِّبُ مَنْ (Whoever searches will find.)

22. If a fa-' is added to the result, it is forbidden to put it in the jussive case, instead one must put it in the nominative case as a subjective compliment for an implied inchoative. For example: مَن جَدَّ فَتَظَلِّبُ (Whoever searches will find.) is really: مَن تَظَلِّبُ فَهُوَ جَدَّ

23. The conditional ما مهما ، من ، أيُّ have the following conditions:

· Inchoative if followed by an intransitive verb. For example: أَيُّ جَتَهْدُ نَجْحُ؟ (Whoever strives will be successful.)

· Objective compliment if followed by a transitive verb that has not taken an objective compliment. For example: مَن أَكْرَمَ تُكْرِمُ مَن (Whoever you respect I will respect.)

· Genitive prepositional phrase or the word after a prefixed noun, for example: أَذْهَبُ تَذْهَبُ بِمَنْ (Whoever you take I will take.)

24. The conditional متى ، أين ، متى ، أين ، متى ، أين are in the accusative state because it is an adverbial noun of time or place. For example: أُنْمِ تَنُمُ متى (Whenever you sleep I will sleep.)

25. The conditional متى ، أين ، متى ، أين is in the accusative state because it is a ha-l accusative. For example: رَأَى خُصْمًا فَتَوَجَّهَ فَمَا جَاحَ (However you face it, it will pass positively.)

Chapter 4 : Nominative Cases of A Noun: The Actor

26. What is an actor?

27. How many kinds of actors are there?

28. Does the verb remain the same if the actor is feminine?

29. Does the verb change if the actor is a noun in the dual form?

30. Does the verb change if the actor is a noun in the plural form?

31. When is it permissible to make the verb masculine or feminine?

32. What is a sentence comprised of a verb and an actor called?

26. An actor is a noun that is mentioned after an active verb and indicates the doer of the verb.
For example: رُ?الصَّغ لَعِبَ (the child played.)

27. An actor can be:

· A clear noun, for example: الشَّمْسُ طَلَعَتِ (The sun rose.)

· A mentioned pronoun, for example: الامْتِحَانِ فِي نَجَحْتُ (I passed the exam.)

· An implied pronoun, for example: نَجِيحُ? المَجْتَهِدُ ذُ?التَّلْمِ (A hardworking student will succeed.)

· An verb that is changed into the infinitive form because of the an preposition, for example: بَلَّغَنِي نَجَحْتَ أَنْتَكَ (It has reached me that you have been saved.)

28. If the actor is feminine the verb is made feminine:

· in the preterite tense by adding a vowel-less ta-' to the end of the verb. For example: مَرَّ سَافَرَتِ (Maryam traveled.)

· in the aorist tense by adding the feminine letter to the beginning of the verb. For example: تُسَافِرُ مَرَّ (Maryam is traveling.)

29. The dual letters are not added to the verb if the actor is a clear noun in the dual form, rather it remains single. For example: الرَّجُلَانِ قَامَا (Two men stood up.)

30. The plural letters are not added to the verb if the actor is a clear noun in the plural form, rather it remains single. For example: الْخُطَبَاءُ نَكَلَمُوا (The speakers spoke.)

31. A verb can be put into the feminine or masculine form in three cases:

· If the actor is feminine and is separated from the verb, for example: مَرْيَمُ سَافَرَتْ أَوْ سَافَرَتِ (Maryam traveled today.)

· If the actor is an unnatural feminine, for example: الشَّجَرَةُ أُثْمِرَتْ أَوْ أُثْمِرَتِ (The tree produced fruit.)

· If the actor is a broken plural, for example: الْجَوَارِي جَاءَتْ أَوْ جَاءَتِ (The female servants came.)

32. A sentence that is comprised of a verb and an actor is called a verbal sentence. For example: الْمَطَرُ نَزَلَ (Rain fell down.)

Chapter 5 : Nominative Cases of A Noun: Subject of A Predication

33. What is a subject of the predication?

34. What should be done if the verb is transitive and takes on more than one objective compliment?

35. Does the verb remain in the same form if the subject of the predication is feminine?

36. Does the verb change if the subject of the predication is a noun in the dual form?

37. Does the verb change if the subject of the predication is a noun in the plural form?

38. What is a sentence comprised of a verb and a subject of the predication called?

33. A subject of the predication is an objective compliment that comes after a passive verb and takes the place of the actor that has been erased. For example: اللَّصُّ قُتِلَ (The thief was killed.)

34. If the verb is transitive and takes on more than one objective compliment, the first objective compliment is put into the nominative case as the subject of the predication and the second

objective compliment remains in the accusative case. For example: مَالاً رُزِقَ الْفَقِيرُ (The poor man was given money.)

35. If the subject of the predication is feminine the verb is made feminine:

· in the preterite tense by adding a vowel-less ta-' to the end of the verb, for example: سَاعَةٌ سُرِقَتْ (A watch was stolen.)

· in the aorist tense by adding a feminine letter to the beginning of the verb, for example: تُغْرَسُ الشَّجَرَةُ (The tree was planted.)

36. The dual letters are not added to the verb if the subject of the predicate is a clear noun in the dual form, rather it remains single. For example: اللِّصَانِ ضُرِبَ (The two thieves were hit.)

37. The plural letters are not added to the verb if the subject of the predicate is a clear noun in the plural form, rather it remains single. For example: الشَّهَدَةُ سُمِعَ (The witnesses were heard.)

38. A sentence that is comprised of a verb and a subject of the predicate is called a verbal sentence. For example: الْحَبُّ زُرِعَ (The grains were planted.)

Chapter 6 : Nominative Cases of A Noun: Inchoative and Predicate

39. What is an inchoative?

40. What is a predicate?

41. What is the rule regarding inchoatives and predicates?

42. Is it possible for an inchoative to be an indefinite noun?

43. When does the predicate come before the inchoative?

44. What is a sentence comprised of an inchoative and a predicate called?

45. How many types of predicates are there?

39. An inchoative is a noun in the nominative case that is mentioned at the beginning of a sentence. For example: نَافِعٌ الْعِلْمُ (Knowledge is beneficial.)

40. A predicate is a word that completes the meaning of the inchoative. For example: رُغِزَ المَطَرُ (The rain is heavy.)

41. The inchoative is a definite noun that comes first and a predicate is an indefinite noun, if it is a noun, which comes after the inchoative.

42. The inchoative can be indefinite if it is useful. For example: ظَهَرَتْ نُورٌ مِمُّ شَمْسٍ (A luminous sun appeared.)

43. The predicate comes before the inchoative if:

- the inchoative is intended by itself. For example: اللهُ إِلاَّ عَادِلٌ مَا (There is no just being except Allah.). This means that Allah, nothing else, was intended.

- the predicate is a adverbial noun of time or place or a genitive prepositional phrase and the inchoative is indefinite. For example: لَصُرْتُ الب في (A thief is in the house.)

- the predicate is one of the words that must come at the beginning of a sentence. For example: قَيْ الطرَنَ؟ (Where is the path?)

- if the inchoative is connected to a pronoun that refers to the predicate. For example: الدار في صاحبها (The owner of the house is in the house.)

44. A sentence comprised of an inchoative and a predicate is called a nominal sentence. For example: الفقرُ عاقِبَةُ الكسلِ (The end of a lazy person is poverty.)

45. There are three types of predicates:

- Noun, for example: أسدٌ عليّ ('Ali- is a lion.)

- Sentence, for example: الكسل عاقبته الفقر

- Fragment, for example: اللسان من الإنسان بلاء (Man's tribulations come from the tongue.)

46. What is an annular?
47. What is the rule of annulars if they are verbs?
48. What are incomplete verbs?
49. How many incomplete verbs are there?
50. Are these incomplete verbs always incomplete?
51. How many kinds of predicates of incomplete verbs are there?
52. When does the predicate of an incomplete verb come before its subject?
53. Is it permissible to add a 'ba' to the predicate of an incomplete verb?
54. What makes the verb ka-na stand out from all of its sisters?
55. What is an appropinquation verb?
56. How many appropinquation verbs are there?
57. Do the meanings of these verbs always have something to do with closeness?
58. What form is the predicate of an appropinquation verb in?

46. An annular is a word that is added to an inchoative and predicate and changes their situation. An annular is either a verb (incomplete verbs or appropinquation verbs) or prepositions (particles which resemble a verb and the la- which denies a whole genus).

47. If an annular is a verb it is added to an inchoative and predicate and makes the inchoative its subject and puts it in the nominative case and puts the predicate in the accusative case. For example: أَصَافَ الْجَوُّ كَانَ (The weather was clear.)

48. Incomplete verbs are verbs that denote the state of a person or thing. They are not completed with the subject alone, rather they are in need of a predicate to complete the meaning as well. For example: ضَامًّا مَرَّ الرَّجُلُ كَانَ (The man was sick.)

49. The incomplete verbs are:

· كانَ ، أصبح ، أَضْح ، ظَلَّ ، صار ، صرَّ ، أمس ، مادام ، بات ، All of these are conjugated in the preterite, aorist and imperative tenses.

· انفكَّ ما ، برح ما ، فَت ما ، مازال . All of these are conjugated in the preterite and aorist tenses.

· سَل This incomplete verb is only conjugated in the preterite tense.

50. No, sometimes they have complete meanings, just like any other regular verb. This is the case when they denote an event not a state. For example: لَّ كانَ (It was night.)

51. The predicate of incomplete verbs is the same as the predicate of inchoatives in that they can be nouns, sentences, or fragments. For example: كانَ أسداً عليٌّ (Ali- was a lion.) or دُشِدَ حزينٍ في أصبَحتم (They were found in a heavy state of grief).

52. The predicate of an incomplete verb comes before the subject in the same cases that was mentioned of the predicate of an inchoative coming before the inchoative.

53. Yes, it is permissible to add a ba-' to the predicate of an incomplete verb if:

· the incomplete verb is which is preceded by a negative word. For example: بظالمٍ اللهُ كانَ ما (Allah was not an oppressor.)

· the incomplete verb is ? for example: للعبِّ د بظلامِ اللهُ سَل (Allah is not oppressive to servants.)

54. Ka-na stands out because it is added after a ma- of wonder and it is erased with its subject after a conditional in or law. For example: مَلِكاً (الظالم كان) لو و هالكُ الظالم (An oppressor will become destroyed even if (the oppressor was) a king.)

55. Appropinquation verbs are verbs that denote the closeness of an occurrence, hope of an occurrence, or the start of an action. Similar to the incomplete verbs, appropinquation verbs have a subject in the nominative case and a predicate in the accusative case. For example: الولدُ كادَ : غرقُ (The boy was about to drown.)

56. The appropinquation verbs are:

· كادَ ، كَرَبَ ، كادَ ، أوشكَ ، كَرَبَ which denote the closeness of an occurrence

· خَرَّ ، خَرَّ ، خَرَّ which denote the hope of an occurrence

هَبَّ علقَ طَفِقَ شَرَعَ ، جَعَلَ ، أَخَذَ .

57. No, sometimes they are used as transitive or intransitive verbs. In these cases they are like any other regular verb. For example: الطَّوْلَةَ عَنِ الْكِتَابِ أَخَذْتُ (I took the book off of the table.)

58. The predicate of appropinquation verbs is always a verb in the aorist tense. For example: كَادَ غَرِقُ؟ الْوَلَدُ

Chapter 8 : Particles Which Resemble Verb

59. What are particles which resemble a verb?

60. How many particles are there which resemble a verb?

61. Why do these particles resemble verbs?

62. What is the ruling concerning these particles if a ma- is added to them?

63. How many types of predicates of particles which resemble a verb are there?

64. When is it obligatory for the predicate of particles which resemble a verb to come before the subject?

65. When is it permissible for the predicate of particles which resemble a verb to come before the subject?

66. When is the hamzah of inna given a kasrah?

67. When is the hamzah of inna given a fath?ah?

68. Is the inchoative la-m added to the subject or predicate of inna?

69. Is anything added to the particles which resemble a verb?

70. What is the ruling of the la- that denies a whole genus?

59. Particles which resemble a verb are added to an inchoative and predicate and make the

inchoative, its subject, in the accusative form and put the predicate into the nominative form. For example: قَارِسُ الْبَرْدِ َوَّإِنَّ: (Verily, the cold weather is severe.)

60. There are six particles which resemble a verb: لَعَلَّ ، تَقَلُّ ، لَكِنَّ ، كَأَنَّ ، أَنْ ، إِنَّ

61. The reason that these particles resemble a verb is because they carry the meaning of a verb. أَنَّ and إِنَّ have the meaning of emphasis, كَأَنَّ has the meaning of similarity, لَكِنَّ has the meaning of but, تَقَلُّ has the meaning of an impossible hope, and لَعَلَّ has the meaning of hope.

62. If a ma- is added to one of these particles they do not put the inchoative into the accusative case and they may be written before nouns or verbs. For example: دُمِفُ الصَّيْرِ إِنَّمَا (Verily, patience is useful.)

63. The predicate of particles which resemble a verb is either a noun, for example: أَسَدٌ أَعْلَى كَأَنَّ ('Ali- is like a lion.), a sentence, for example: نَجَحُ؟ دَلِمَ التَّلْعَلُ (Hopefully the students will be successful.), or a fragment, for example: عِنْدَنَا قَدْ الصِدْقُ إِنَّ (Verily S?adi-q is with us.)

64. It is obligatory for the predicate of these particles to be mentioned before the subject if the predicate is an adverbial noun of time or place or a prepositional phrase and:

- the subject is indefinite. For example: سُرَأُ؟ الْعُسْرُ مَعَ إِنَّ (Verily, with difficulty there is ease.)
- the subject is connected to a pronoun that refers to the predicate. For example: صَاحِبِهَا الدَّارِ فِي نَأٍ | (Verily in the house is its owner.)

65. It is permissible for the predicate of these particles to be mentioned before the subject if the predicate is an adverbial noun of time or place or a prepositional phrase and the subject is definite, for example: الْبَدَنُ صِحَّةَ الصَّوْمِ فِي إِنَّ (Verily in fasting there is health.)

66. The hamzah of inna given a kasrah if:

- it is at the beginning of a sentence, for example: غَفُورٌ اللَّهُ إِنَّ (Verily Allah is forgiving.)
- it is after the verb قُلْتُ ، for example: وَدَوَّدُ إِنَّكَ قُلْتُ (I said: "Verily you are friendly.)
- it is after a request, for example: طَلَعِ قَدْ الْفَجْرَ إِنَّ أَفِيقَ (Get up for verily dawn has arrived.)
- it is after a vocative, for example: تَكْفُرُ بِي إِنَّكَ بِطَرَسُ ا؟ (O' Peter, you have disbelieved in me.)
- it is after ثُمَّ ، for example: فَتَكَلَّمَ نَهَضَ أَنَّهُ ثُمَّ (Then, verily he got up and spoke.)

- it is after حُتْ , for example: بِفَصَاحَةٍ خُطِبَ عَالِمٌ أَنَّهُ حُتْ مِنْ (From one viewpoint he is a scholar who speaks eloquently.)
- it is after إِذْ تُبْ , for example: رَاحِمٌ اللهُ إِنَّ إِذْ تُبْ (Repent, for surely Allah is merciful.)
- it is after the interrogative أَلَا , for example: نَائِمٌ كَأَحْلَامِ الدُّنْيَا أَلَا (Don't you know that the world is like a dream.)

67. The hamzah of inna given a fathah if it, with its predicate, have the meaning of an infinitive. Examples of this in the different cases are:

- in the nominative case: رَاحِلٌ أَنْتَ بَلَغَنِي (It has reached me that you are leaving.)
- in the accusative case: قَادِمٌ أَنْتَ عَرَفْتُ (I know that you are coming.)
- in the genitive case: رُفُصَ الْوَقْتِ لِأَنَّ صَغِيرَكَ فِي تَعَلَّمَ (Learn in your youth because of short time.)

68. The inchoative la-m added to the subject or predicate of inna for emphasis. It is added to whichever one comes last. For example: لَغْفُورٌ اللهُ إِنَّ (Verily Allah is forgiving) or دَاخِلٌ الدَّارِ فِي أَنْ (Verily Zayd is in the house.).

69. Yes, the la- that denies a whole genus is added to the particles which resemble a verb and performs the same action that the particles do. For example: حَاضِرٌ رَجُلٌ لَا (No man is present.)

70. The la- that denies a whole genus puts its subject into the accusative state if it is prefixed to another word. For example: مَمْدُوحٌ سَفَاهَةٌ كِتَابٌ لَا (No foolish book is praised.) It makes its subject indeclinable on the accusative sign if it is not prefixed to another noun. For example: لَا زَائِرٌ بِنَا (No pilgrim is with you.)

Chapter 9 : Objective Compliment

71. What is an objective compliment?

72. Where is the objective compliment placed in a sentence?

73. When is it obligatory for the actor to come before the objective compliment?

74. When is it obligatory for the objective compliment to come before the actor?

75. When is it obligatory for the objective compliment to come before the actor and the verb?

76. Do some verbs take more than one objective compliment?

71. An objective compliment is a noun that indicates what the verb was performed on and does not change the form of the verb. For example: قَلَمًا دُذِّقَ التَّلْمُ بِرٍ (The student sharpened a pencil.)

72. It is permissible to write the objective compliment before or after the actor except in the cases where it is obligatory to put the actor first or the cases where it is obligatory to put the objective compliment first. For example: مُ؟ إِبْرَاهِيمَ؟ تَ؟ الْبِ؟ or بِنَ؟ الْبِ؟ مُ؟ إِبْرَاهِيمَ؟ (Abraham built the house.)

73. It is obligatory for the actor to come before the objective compliment if:

- it would be confused, for example: أَخِي فَتَاكَ ضَرَبَ (Your son hit my brother.)
- the actor is a connected pronoun, for example: الرَّسُولَ أَكْرَمْتُ (I was generous to the messenger.)
- the objective compliment is an exceptive, for example: لَا؟ إِلَّا الْمَجْتَهِدُ نَالُ؟ (He who strives will not reach anything except success.)

74. It is obligatory for the objective compliment to come before the actor if:

- there is a pronoun connected to the actor that refers to the objective compliment, for example: عَبْدُهُ َوَدَّدَ السَّ كَرَّمَ (The master's slave was generous to the master.)
- the objective compliment is a connected pronoun and the actor is a noun, for example: عَذَّبَنِي الْمَرَضُ (The sickness is torturing me.)
- the actor is an exceptive, for example: بِي؟ الطَّبِ إِلَّا ضَ؟ الْمَرَّ عَالِجَ مَا؟ (Nothing can cure the disease except the doctor.)

75. It is obligatory for the objective compliment to come before the actor and the verb if:

- the objective compliment is one of the words that only come at the beginning of a sentence, for example a conditional noun or an interrogative noun. For example: تَ؟ رَأَى مَنْ؟ (Who did you see?)

· the objective compliment is a separated pronoun, for example: نَعْبُدُكَ! (We worship you.)

76. Yes, some verbs take more than one objective compliment. Most of the verbs that have the meaning of giving take more than one objective compliment. For example: مَالاً رَّحِمَةً الْغَنِيِّ َ؟ أَعْطَى (The rich person gave the poor person money.)

Chapter 10 : Verbs of Wonder

77. How many forms of wonder verbs are there?

78. What are the conditions for a verb of wonder?

79. What is the ruling of أَفْعَل

80. What is the ruling of أَفْعَل

81. How are verbs of wonder made in the past or future tenses?

77. There are two forms of wonder verbs: أَفْعَل or أَفْعَل ب

78. The conditions for a verb of wonder are the same for comparative/superlative nouns.

79. The ruling of the form أَفْعَل is that it must come after a ma- of wonder and the noun that comes after it is in the accusative state being an objective compliment. For example: اضِ الرِّ مَنْظَرَ أَجْمَلَ مَا (What a beautiful view of the garden.)

80. The ruling of the form أَفْعَل is that the noun after it is put into the genitive case because of the ba-' preposition. For example: اضِ الرِّ بِمَنْظَرِ أَجْمَلٍ (What a beautiful view of the garden.)

81. The verb of wonder is put into the past tense by adding a between the ma- of wonder and the أَفْعَل form. For example: اضِ الرِّ مَنْظَرَ أَحْسَنَ كَانَ مَا (What a beautiful view of the garden it was.)

The verb of wonder is put into the future tense by adding a between the ma- of wonder and the أَفْعَل form. For example: اضِ الرِّ مَنْظَرَ أَحْسَنَ كُونُ مَا (What a beautiful view of the garden it will be.)

Chapter 11 : Ishtighal

82. What is ishtighal?

83. What is the noun that comes first called?

84. When is it obligatory to put the noun of ishtighal in the accusative case?

85. What function does the noun of ishtighal have if it is in the accusative case?

86. When is it obligatory to put the noun of ishtighal in the nominative case?

87. What function does the noun of ishtighal have if it is in the nominative case?

88. When is it permissible to put the noun of ishtighal in the accusative or nominative cases?

82. Ishtighal is a noun that comes before the verb that is affected by a pronoun which refers to the first noun. For example: قرأته الكتاب (The book, I read it.)

83. The noun that comes first is called the noun of ishtighal.

84. It is obligatory to put the noun of ishtighal in the accusative case if it comes after:

· after **إل**?ه فأحسِن خَدَمَتَهُ العِلْمِ إن (Verily, I put myself in the service of knowledge and it did good to me.)

· after **لِمَ** , for example: أَفَتُرُونَهُ المَجْتَهِدَ تَكَ دَ? التَّلْمِ أَلَا (Why don't you be like the striving student?)

· after **أَفَلا** , for example: دُهُ? تَرِ نَفْسِكَ رَ? خَ هَلَا (The best for yourself, don't you want it?)

· after **أَفَلا** , for example: أَهَنَّنْتَهُ مَا? سَلِ هَلِ (Did you disrespect Sali-m?)

85. If the noun of ishtighal is in the accusative case it is an objective compliment of an implied verb which is explained by the mentioned verb. For example: أَكَلْتَهُ? التَّمْرَ هَلِ (The date, did you eat it?) was really: هَلِ أَكَلْتَهُ? أَكَلْتَهُ هَلِ

86. It is obligatory to put the noun of ishtighal in the nominative case if it comes:

· after **فَإِذَا** , for example: أَبَوَهُ وَبَوَّخُهُ? الوَلَدُ فَإِذَا تَ? البَ دَخَلْتُ (I entered the house, and all of a sudden there was a father who was scolding his son.)

- after a h?a-l accusative hlasjwa-w, for example: الحربي عن ب? الخط نهاه? الشعب? وسافرتُ (I traveled while the youth, the speaker was forbidding him from war.)
- before conditional words, interrogative words, هـلا , أـلا , the inchoative la-m, the negative ma-, the informative kam, the annular prepositions, and conjuncts.

87. If the noun of ishtighal is in the nominative case it is an inchoative and the verbal sentence after it is the predicate in the nominative case.

88. It is permissible to put the noun of ishtighal in the accusative or nominative cases in any other case that was not mentioned. For example: أكلتها التفاحةُ (The apple, I ate it.)

Chapter 12 : Cognate Accusative

89. What is a cognate accusative?

90. What word can take the place of a cognate accusative if it is used for emphasis?

91. What words can take the place of a cognate accusative if it is used for explanation?

89. A cognate accusative is an infinitive mentioned after a verb from the same root as the verb for:

- emphasis: قتلأ اللصن الحارسن قتلأ (The guard killed the thief, a killing.)
- explanation of the type: لآ?جم صديراً اصبر (Be patient, a beautiful patience.)
- explanation of number: ن?دقأت الساعةُ دقأت (The watch ticked twice.)

90. If the cognate accusative is used for emphasis it can be replaced by a synonym. For example: وقوفأ قمتُ (I stood up, a standing.)

91. If the cognate accusative is used for explanation it can be replaced by:

- an adjective: رَأَى كَثَّ اللَّهِ أَذْكَرُوا (Remember Allah a lot.)
- the words لِيْلِ الْمَكْلِّ مَالٍ :بِعَضٍ or لِيْلِ الْمَكْلِّ مَالٍ (He inclined a full inclination.)
- demonstrative pronouns: الْقَوْلَ ذَلِكَ قَالَ (He said those words.)
- numbers: جَلَدَاتٍ عَشْرَ السَّارِقِ جُلْدٍ (The thief was whipped ten whips.)
- tools: سَوْطًا ضَرَبْتُهُ (I hit him, whipping.)

Chapter 13 : Adverbial Qualification

92. What is an adverbial qualification?

93. Is an adverbial qualification always in the accusative state?

92. An adverbial qualification is an infinitive which is mentioned after the verb in order to describe the cause of the verb. For example: رَلِلِمَ إِجْلَالًا جُنْدُ الْوَقْفَ (The army stopped in order to respect the commander.)

93. The adverbial qualification can either be:

- in the accusative state with the accusative sign, for example: خَوْفًا هَرَبْتُ (I fled out of fear.) This is usually the case when the infinitive does not have an alif-la-m and is not prefixed to another word.
- in the accusative state with the genitive sign, for example: بِهِ لَتَأْدُ وُلْدِي ضَرَبْتُ (I hit my son to teach him manners.) This is usually the case when the infinitive does have an alif-la-m and is prefixed to another word.

Chapter 14 : Adverbial Qualification of Time And Place

94. What is an adverbial qualification of time and place?

95. How many kinds of adverbial qualifications of time and place are there?

96. Are all of the adverbial nouns indeclinable?

97. Does an adverbial noun of time or place need to refer to something?

98. What are the adverbial nouns of time that are able to be put into the accusative state?

99. What are the adverbial nouns of place that are able to be put into the accusative state?

100. Mention some adverbial nouns of place that are able to be put into the accusative state.

101. What represents an adverbial noun of time or place?

94. An adverbial qualification of time and place is a noun mentioned to describe the time or place of the action. For example: **المعلمُ أمامَ صباحاً حَضَرْتُ** (I was present in the morning in front of the teacher.)

95. There are two kinds of adverbial qualifications: time or place.

96. No, there are some adverbial nouns of time and place that can be used as an adverb and as other than an adverb. Examples of these are: **؟** . These adverbs are declinable. Then there are some adverbs which can only be used as adverbial nouns, for example: **قَبْلَ ، عِنْدَ ، بَعْدَ ، لَدُنْ** . These adverbs are indeclinable.

97. An adverbial noun of time or place must always refer to either a verb or a noun that is similar to a verb (infinitive, active participle form, passive participle form, adjectives that are similar to verbs, and superlative/comparative forms). For example: **صباحاً جِئْتُ** (I came in the morning.) In this sentence 'morning' refers to the verb 'came.'

98. The adverbial nouns of time that can be put in the accusative case are the adverbial nouns of time that can be used as adverbs and other than adverbs. There are two conditions of this, one that the noun refer to a verb or a noun that is like a verb and two that the meaning of 'in' is implied. For example: **شهرًا سافرتُ** (I traveled for a month.)

99. The adverbial nouns of place that can be put in the accusative case are the adverbial nouns of place that can be used as adverbs and other than adverbs. There are two conditions of this, one that the noun refer to a verb or a noun that is like a verb and two that the meaning of 'in' is implied. For example: **قف؟م؟نك** (Stop [in the direction of] your right side.)

100. Some of the adverbial nouns of place that can be put in the accusative case are:

· The six directions: **أمام** (front), **وراء** (behind), **م؟ن؟** (right), **سار؟** (left), **فوق** (above), **تحت** (below)

· Distance and weight: ك?لو (kilo), م?ل (mile)

101. The following words represent an adverbial noun of time or place:

· Infinitives: الشَّمْسِ طُلُوعِ جِئْتُ (I came at sunrise.)

· Adjectives: لَأَظُو نُمْتُ (I slept for a long time.)

· Numbers: أَمَّامٍ؟ أَمَّامٍ خَمْسَةَ سَرْتُ (I traveled for five days.)

· Demonstrative pronouns: هَ؟ النَّاحِ تَلَكَّ وَقَفْتُ (I stayed in that area.)

· Quantity words such as or بَعْضٍ مَشَنَ؟ (I walked the whole day.)

Chapter 15 : The MA-' Accusative

102. What is the ma-' accusative?

103. What are the conditions of the ma-' accusative?

102. The ma-' accusative is a noun in the accusative state mentioned after a wa-w that has the meaning of with. For example: الشَّمْسِ طُلُوعِ وَضُ؟ المَرِّ مَاتَ (The patient died with the rising of the sun.)

103. The conditions for the ma-' accusative is that it is preceded by:

· A verbal sentence: الشَّارِعِ وَ سِيرَ (Travel by the street.)

· Or, the interrogative ma-: أَحَاهُ وَ شَأْنُكَ مَا (What is your status with his brother?)

· Or, the interrogative kayf: العِلْمِ وَ أَنْتَ ف؟ كَ (How are you with respects to knowledge?)

Chapter 16 : Exeptive

104. What is an exceptive?

105. What are the sisters of إلا

106. When is it obligatory to put the exceptive of إلا in the accusative case?

107. When is it permissible to put the exceptive of إلا in the accusative case?

108. When is the state of the exceptive of إلا determined by what comes before it?

109. What is the ruling of an exceptive of ر? غ? سو or سو? ر?

110. What is the ruling of an exceptive of عدا , خلا , or حاشا

104. An exceptive is a noun mentioned after إلا or its sisters and is in opposition to what was mentioned before it. For example: خالداً إلا المدرسة من التلامذة خَرَجَ (The students left the school, except Kha-lid.)

105. There are five sisters of إلا: غ? سو, ر, عدا, حاشا خلا, عدا, حاشا خلا, عدا, حاشا خلا, عدا, حاشا خلا

106. It is obligatory to put the exceptive of إلا in the accusative case when the sentence before it is a complete positive sentence. For example: الكسلان إلا براحة الناس شُع؟ (The people live in comfort except lazy people.)

107. It is permissible to put the exceptive of إلا in the accusative state or to have it follow the word it is an exceptive of if the sentence before the إلا is complete and negative. For example: ما نجح إلا الطلاب نجح (The students did not succeed except Abraham.)

108. The state of the exceptive of إلا is determined by what comes before it when the sentence before the إلا is an incomplete sentence. For example: ما؟ سل إلا جاء ما (Nobody came except Salim.)

109. The ruling regarding the exceptives of ر? غ and سو? is that it is always in the genitive state being a compliment of a prefixed noun. But the words ر? غ and سو? have the same rules as the exceptive of إلا. For example: الكسلان ر? غ الطلاب نجح (The students succeed except lazy ones.) or ما؟ ع نجح المجتهد ر? ع نجح (Nobody succeeds except the striver.)

110. عدا , خلا , and حاشا are:

· prepositions and whatever comes after them is in the genitive state, for example: **عدا الطلاب نجح الكسلان**

· verbs and whatever comes after them is in the accusative state being the objective compliment, for example: **عدا ما الطلاب نجح** . they are always verbs if preceded by a infinitive ma-.

Chapter 17 : HA-I ACCUSATIVE

111. What is a ha-I accusative?

112. How many types of h?a-I accusatives are there?

113. What is the condition of the singular h?a-I accusative and what it refers to?

114. When is the h?a-I accusative a singular definite noun?

115. When is the h?a-I accusative a singular apalistic noun?

116. How many kinds of h?a-I sentences are there?

117. What is the h?a-I sentence conditional on?

111. A h?a-I accusative is a noun mentioned after a complete sentence in order to describe the state of the actor, the objective compliment, or the prefixed noun when the verb took place. The noun can be replaced by a nominal sentence. For example: **ظافراً القائدُ جاء** (The leader came in a state of victory.)

112. There are three types of h?a-I accusatives:

· Single: **ظافراً القائدُ جاء**

· Sentence: **فُتِ أنتَ و العلمُ أُطلبِ** (Seek knowledge while you are young.)

· Fragment: **السحابِ نَبَّ الهلالُ تَ؟رأ** (I saw the crescent moon in between the clouds.)

113. The condition of a singular h?a-I accusative is that it must be a non-apalistic indefinite noun and what it refers to must be definite. For example: **عمرأ الحَيِّ زرتُ** (I visited the village while it was

flourishing)

114. A singular h?a-l accusative is definite if it can be explained as being indefinite. For example: وَحَدَهُ دُ؟التلم جاء (The student came alone.)

115. The singular h?a-l accusative is apalistic if it can be explained as a word derived from something. For example: أَسْدًا عَلِيٌّ كَرَّ ('Ali- returned like a lion.)

116. There are two types of h?a-l sentences: nominal and verbal.

117. The condition of the h?a-l sentence is that it must have a connection with what it refers to either by:

· a pronoun, if it is a verbal sentence and it refers to a definite noun. For example: رَكُضُنُ؟ الغلامُ جاء (The servant came riding [an animal].)

· a wa-w of h?a-l, if it is a nominal sentence. For example: فَأُأُ هُمُ وَ ارِهِمُ؟ دِرْمِينَ خَرَجُوا (They left their homes while they were in thousands.)

Chapter 18 : Specificative

118. What is a specificative?

119. How many types of specificatives are there?

120. How many types of words precede a specificative in the accusative state?

121. Is it permissible for a specificative to be in a state other than the accusative state?

118. A specificative is a noun in the accusative state which explains the goal of an unclear word that comes before it. For example: تَأْزِرُ رَطْلًا تُ؟إشتر (I bought a bucket of oil.)

119. There are two types of specificatives:

· essential specificatives, which clear up an unclear noun, for example: عَسَلًا رَطْلًا تُ؟إشتر (I bought a

bucket of honey.)

· relative specificatives, which clear up an unclear sentence, for example: **نفساً ذُ؟التلم طابَ** (The student was clean, himself.)

120. The words that precede a specificative in the accusative state are:

- words that denote weight, **سمناً رطلأ تُ؟اشتر** (I bought a bucket of lard.)
- words that denote volume or weight of grains, **فمحا مُدأ تُ؟اشتر** (I bought a mudd[1] of wheat.)
- Words that denote area, **أرضاً ذراعاً تُ؟اشتر** (I bought a dhira-?15 of land.)
- Numbers from 11 to 99, **كتاباً ن؟عشر تُ؟اشتر** (I bought 20 books.)

121. It is permissible to put the specificative of a weight, volume, or area:

- in the genitive case as a compliment to a prefixed noun, **سمنِ رطلَ تُ؟اشتر** (I bought a bucket of lard.)
- in the genitive case with the preposition min, **سمنِ مِن رطلأ تُ؟اشتر** (I bought a bucket of lard.)

Notes:

[1] An ancient form of measurement.

Chapter 19 : Vocative

122. What is a vocative?

123. How many vocative prepositions are there?

124. What forms does the vocative take?

125. What states does the vocative take?

126. When is the vocative indeclinable upon the nominative sign?

127. When is the vocative in the accusative state?

128. How is a vocative with the alif-la-m suffice formed?

129. What state does a noun after أَهَؤُور or أَتَهَؤُOR have?

130. How is the word Allah made into a vocative?

122. A vocative is a noun that is brought to the listeners attention by a vocative preposition that represents the verb 'I call.' For example: رَجُلُ ا؟ (O' man.)

123. There are four vocative prepositions: ا ، ا؟ ، أَي ، ا؟

124. A vocative can be:

- a proper noun, وَسَفُؤ ا؟
- an intended indefinite noun, ا؟ ثَعْلَبُ (O' fox.)
- a non-intended indefinite noun, ا؟ غَافِلًا (O' unaware person.)
- something similar to a prefixed noun and its compliment, ا؟ رِئِلِّخْ عَامِلًا (O' worker of good.)

125. There are two states for vocatives: indeclinable on the nominative sign and the accusative state.

126. The vocative is made indeclinable on the nominative sign if it is a proper noun or an intended indefinite noun.

127. The vocative is put into the accusative state if it is a non-intended indefinite noun, a prefixed noun, for example: ا؟ اَللّهِ عِبْدُ ا؟ , or an intended indefinite noun that is followed by an adjective, for example: ا؟ فَا؟شَرُّ رَجُلًا ا؟ (O' dignified man.)

128. A vocative that has the alif-la-m suffix is put in the nominative state and preceded by:

- أَهَؤُOR or أَتَهَؤُOR , ا؟ الْمَسَافِرُ هَؤُOR (O' traveler.)
- A demonstrative pronoun, ا؟ الثَّعْلَبُ هَذَا ا؟ (O' this fox.)

129. The word that comes after أَوْ هَآؤُ or أَتَآُ is:

- a substitute if it is apolistic, الرَجُلُ هَآؤُ ؟
- an adjective if it is non-apolistic, الفاضل هَآؤُ ؟ (O' honored person.)

130. Sometimes the word Allah is put into the vocative form by using one of the vocative prepositions, for example: اللهُ أَ . Sometimes it is put into the vocative form by adding a doubled mi-m to the end of Allah, for example: اللهُمَّ

Chapter 20 : jar Prepositions

131. How many ja-r prepositions are there?

132. Do all of these prepositions precede nouns in the same way?

133. What does رَبُّ precede?

134. What does ta-' precede?

135. Do ja-r prepositions have to refer to something?

131. There are fourteen ja-r prepositions: مِنَ ، إِلَى ، عَنْ ، فِي ، رَبُّ ، الباء ، الكاف ، اللام ، الْقَسَمِ ، الْقَسَمِ ، تاء ، الْقَسَمِ ، واو ، الْقَسَمِ ، الكاف ، الباء ، رَبُّ ، فِي ، عَنِ ، إِلَى ، مِنْ ، عَلٌ ، مُنْذُ ، مُنْذُ ، حَتَّى

132. No, there are two categories of ja-r prepositions:

- those that precede apparent and implied nouns: مِنَ ، إِلَى ، عَنْ ، فِي ، اللام ، الباء ، رَبُّ ، عَلٌ ؟
- those that only precede apparent nouns: رَبُّ ، مُنْذُ ، مُنْذُ ، تاء القسم ، واو القسم ، الكاف ، حَتَّى ؟

133. رَبُّ precedes indefinite nouns that have an adjective. For example: نُفُوسٌ كَثِيرَةٌ رَجُلٍ رُبٌّ

134. The ta-' precedes the word Allah, for example: تَاللَّهِ

135. Yes, ja-r prepositions have to refer to something. They can either refer to apparent verbs or words that are similar to verbs, for example: الطَّوْلَةَ عَلَى الْكِتَابِ وَضَعْتُ (I put the book on the table.) Or, they can refer to implied verbs, for example: الطَّوْلَةَ عَلَى الْكِتَابِ (The book is on the table.)

Chapter 21 : Compliments To Prefixed Nouns

136. What is a compliment to a prefixed noun?

137. What is the rule regarding a prefixed noun if it has the alif-la-m suffix?

138. What is the rule regarding a prefixed noun if it has nunation?

139. What is the rule regarding a prefixed noun if it is in the dual form or a sound masculine plural?

140. When is it permissible to add the alif-la-m suffix to a prefixed noun?

136. A compliment to a prefixed noun is a noun that is related to the noun before it. For example: خادم الأم؟ (The commander's servant).

137. The alif-la-m suffix is erased from prefixed nouns. For example: المعلم كتاب (The teacher's book).

138. The nunation is erased from prefixed nouns. For example: المدنة سور (The city's wall).

139. The nu-n is erased from prefixed nouns if it is in the dual or sound masculine plural forms. For example: الرجلان (The man's two hands).

140. It is permissible to add the alif-la-m suffix to a prefixed noun if it is an adjective (active participles, passive participles, adjectives that are similar to verbs, comparatives, and superlatives) in the dual or sound masculine plural form. For example: خالدٌ دمشقيٌّ الفاتحان (The two conquerors of Damascus are Kha-lid and Abu- Ubaydah.) Or, if the prefixed noun is an adjective and the compliment to the prefixed noun is made definite by the alif-la-m suffix, for example: المتبع الحق (He who follows the truth will be helped.)

Chapter 22 : Adjectives

141. What is an adjective?

142. How many types of adjectives are there?

143. What is an essential adjective?

144. What is the ruling regarding an essential adjective?

145. What is a non-essential adjective?

146. What is the ruling regarding a non-essential adjective?

147. What state does the word that comes after a non-essential adjective have?

148. When is a sentence or fragment considered an adjective?

141. An adjective is a word that describes a characteristic found in the word before it. For example: المجتهدُ ذُو التلم جاءَ (The striving student came.)

142. There are two types of adjectives: essential and non-essential.

143. An essential adjective indicates a characteristic that is in the described word. For example: العاقلُ الرجلُ جاءَ (The rational man came.)

144. An essential adjective follows the described word in:

- being definite or indefinite: الممزَّقُ الثوبُ (torn clothes)
- being masculine or feminine: مُهَدَّبٌ وَاذٌ (well-behaved child)
- being singular, dual, or plural: ماهرانِ عاملانِ (two skilled workers)
- the state of the word: نِ ماهِرانِ؟ عامِلانِ (two stilled workers)

145. A non-essential adjective indicates a characteristic of a word that follows the described word. For example: مَالُهُ رُبُّ الكَثِ الرجلُ جاءَ (The man who has a lot of money came.)

146. A non-essential adjective is

- always singular: **تَوْبُهُمَا الْمَمْرُوقَانِ؟ الْوَالِدَاتُ؟** (I saw two children with torn clothes)
- follows the word after it in being masculine or feminine: **أَخْتُهُ الْمُهَدَّبَةُ الْغُلَامِ تُ؟** (I saw a servant whose sister was well behaved.)
- follows the described word in being definite or indefinite and the state that the described word has: **أُمُّ عَالِمَةٍ غُلَامَاتُ؟** (I saw a servant whose mother was a scholar.)

147. The word that comes after the non-essential adjective is:

- an actor in the nominative state if the non-essential adjective is an active participle noun or an adjective that is similar to a verb: **أُمُّ عَالِمَةٍ غُلَامَاتُ؟** (I saw a servant whose mother was a scholar.)
- a subject of the predication if the non-essential adjective is a passive participle: **الْمَمْرُوقَانِ؟ الْوَالِدَاتُ؟** **تَوْبُهُمَا**

148. A sentence or fragment can be an adjective only after an indefinite word, for example: **سَمِعْتُ** **نُشِدُ؟ شَاعِرًا** (I heard a poet reciting poetry.)

Chapter 23 : Conjunctions

149. What is a conjunction?

150. How many conjunctive prepositions are there?

151. Are conjunctions used between all kinds of words?

152. How is a conjunction used with pronouns?

153. How is a conjunction used with connected pronouns in the nominative state?

154. How is a conjunction used with connected pronouns in the genitive state?

149. A conjunction is making a word follow another one by using a preposition. For example: **كَسَرْتُ** **الْقَلَمَ وَالدَّوَاةَ** (I broke the pen and ink bottle.)

150. There are nine conjunctive prepositions: **وَالوَ، وَالْفَاءُ، وَالْمُ، أَوْ، تُمُّ، أَمْ، لَكِنْ، لَا، بَلْ، وَحَتَّى**.

151. Conjunctions are used between nouns, for example: لُ?البخ و مُ?الكر جاءَ (The generous person and the stingy person came.) and between verbs, for example: سَجَدَ و الرجلُ قامَ (The man stood up and prostrated.)

152. If the pronoun is implied it must be emphasized by a separated pronoun before the conjunction. For example: أُوهُ و هُوَ جاءَ (He and his father came.)

153. If the pronoun is a connected pronoun in the nominative state it must be emphasized by a separate pronoun before the conjunction, for example: أَنْتَ جِئْتَ و أَخوكَ (You and your brother came.)

154. If the pronoun is a connected pronoun in the genitive state the reason for it being in the genitive state (the genitive preposition or the prefixed noun) must be repeated before the word after the conjunct. For example: هِ و عِلْ? أَخ?ه? عِلْ سَلَّمْتُ (I greeted him and his brother.)

Chapter 24 : Emphasis

155. What is emphasis?

156. How many types of emphasis are there?

157. What do we do if we want to use a literated emphasis?

158. What do we do if we want to use an unliterated emphasis?

159. What do كَلَّا and كَلْتَا emphasize?

155. An emphasis is a word that follows what it emphasizes. For example: نَفْسُهُ و سَفُ? جاءَ (Yusef came himself.)

156. There are two types of emphasis: literated and unliterated.

157. If we want to use a literated emphasis we must repeat the word that we want to emphasize. For example:

- with nouns: جاء الصيف؟ (Summer came, summer.)
- with verbs: الصيف جاء؟ (Summer came, it came.)
- with prepositions: نعم نعم (Yes, yes.)
- with sentences: النهارُ طلَّعَ رُالنهأ طلَّعَ (Noon arrived. Noon arrived.)

158. If we want to use unlettered emphasis we must use one of the following eight words: نَفْسٌ ، نَفْسٌ ، نَفْسٌ ، نَفْسٌ ، نَفْسٌ ، نَفْسٌ ، نَفْسٌ ، نَفْسٌ It is obligatory to add a pronoun to these words which follows the emphasized word. For example: نُه؟ ع رُ؟ الأم جاء؟ (The commander came, himself.)

159. and emphasize words in the dual form. For example: هأكل كل؟ والء أكرم (Respect your parents, both of them.)

Chapter 25 : Substitutes

160. What is a substitute?

161. How many types of substitutes are there?

162. What is a substitute of the whole?

163. What is a substitute of the part?

164. What is a substitute of implication?

165. What is the condition of substitutes of the part and substitutes of implication?

160. A substitute follows what it indicates. For example: أءوك وسفُ؟ جاء؟ (Joseph, your brother, came.)

161. There are three types of substitutes: substitutes of the whole, substitutes of the part, substitutes of implication.

162. A substitute of the whole indicates the indicated word completely, for example: مُ؟ إءراه أءوك: قُنأ صد (Your brother, Abraham, is our friend.)

163. A substitute of the part indicates part of the indicated word, for example: **أُسْقِفْتُ؟** **الْب سَقَطَ** (The house, its ceiling, fell.)

164. A substitute of implication indicates an essential characteristic of the indicated word, for example: **دُه؟** **تَغْر** **الْبِلْبُلُ** **أَطْرَبَنِي** (I was moved by the nightingale's song.)

165. The condition of the substitutes of the part and substitutes of implication is that they have to be contracted to a pronoun that refers to the indicated word. For example: **نَصْفَهُ** **الْكِتَابِ** **قَرَأْتُ** (I read the book, half of it.)