## فِعلٌ مُضارِعٌ مَنصُوبٌ Grammatical Analysis of

We are studying lesson # 16,17.18.19 in Madina Book 2, in which the مَنصُوب form of the فعل مُضارعٌ is introduced.

For the sake of easy understanding how to analyse, the verbs are divided in three groups.

Group 1						
"Five in your pocket"						
نَحنُ	أُنَا	أنْتَ	هِيَ	هُوَ		
نَذْهَبَ	ٲٞۮ۠ۿؘڹ	تَذهَبَ	تَذهَبَ	يَذهَبَ		

فِعلٌ مُضارِعٌ مَنصُوبٌ وفَاعِلُهُ مُسْتَتِرٌ تَقدِيرُهُ هُوَ وَ هِيَ وَ أَنْتَ وَ أَنَا وَ نَحنُ Analysis:

We have to bear in mind that only in تَذَهَب and يَذَهَب that is هِي and هُوَ and فاعل can follow the verb which will be a noun ending in Dammah, the sign of it being مَرفُوعٌ and if there is no فاعل following the verb, then the فاعل is hidden (مُستَرِّرٌ)

		Group 2	4.1
Three forms	ال الخمسّةُ of	ن الأَفع comes and ن الأَفع	un aata hai Nun jaata hai
أنتِ	4	أُنتُم	هُم هُم
<b>ذ</b> هَبِينَ	ڗۘ	تَذهَبُونَ	يَذهَبُونَ
Analysis:	الحَمَاعَة فاعل	رعٌ مَنصُوتٌ بِحَذِفِي النُّونِ وَ وَاوُ	فعا مُضا

هم represents وَاو represents وَاو represents وَاو represents وَاو represents يَاء the تَذَهَبُوا

Group 3				
Group 3 Fixed مَبنِيٌّ				
ٲٛڹؿؙ	هُنّ			
تَذْهَبْنَ	يَذْهَبْنَ			

Analysis: فِعلٌ مُضارِعٌ مَبنِيٌّ على السكون في مُحَلِّ نَصْبِ فاعل is the نُون النِسوَةِ which is called