

الجملة الفعلية



الجملة الاسمية

(1) Types of Arabic sentence. You have already learnt in Book Two (Lesson One) that there are two types of sentences in Arabic: the nominal sentence (الجملة الاسمية) and the verbal sentence (الجملة الفعلية).

The nominal sentence commences with a noun, e.g.:

البيتُ جميلٌ. 'The house is beautiful.'



whereas the verbal sentence commences with a verb,

دَخَلَ المدرِّسُ. 'The teacher has entered.'



Here are some more details about these two types:

The Nominal Sentence:

The beginning of the nominal sentence is one of the following:

a) a noun or a pronoun, e.g.:

هذه مدرسةٌ



This is a school

أنا مُجتهدٌ



I am hardworking

اللهُ غفورٌ

Allah is forgiving

b) a *maṣḍar mu'awwal* (المصدر المؤول) i.e., clause functioning as a *maṣḍar* (1) e.g.:

أن تصوموا خيرٌ لكم
صيامكم

'That you fast is better for you.'

أن + فعل مضارع = مصدر المؤول

¹ Here are some examples of the *maṣḍar mu'awwal*:

In the place of *raf*:

أن تدرِّسَ العربيَّةَ أفضلُ

'That you study Arabic is better.' (Here it is *mubtada* = دراسةُ العربيَّةِ أفضلُ)

الإسلامُ أن تؤمنَ بالله

'Islam means that you believe in Allāh.' (Here it is *khabar* = الإسلامُ الإيمانُ بالله)



يُنْبَغِي أَنْ تَكْتُبَ عُنْوَانَكَ بِوُضُوحٍ 'It is necessary that you write your address legibly.'

(Here it is *fā'il* = كِتَابَةُ الْعُنْوَانِ بِوُضُوحٍ)



In the place of *nayb*:

أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَخْرُجَ

'I want to go out.' (Here it is *maf'ul bihi* = أُرِيدُ الْخُرُوجَ)



In the place of *jarr*:

تَعَالَ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَخْرُجَ

'Come before you leave.' (Here it is *muḍāf ilayhi* = تَعَالَ قَبْلَ الْخُرُوجِ)



لا تَذْهَبْ إِلَى رُجُوعِي 'Don't go till I return.' (Here it is preceded by a preposition = لا تَذْهَبْ إِلَى رُجُوعِي)

Here the clause أَنْ تَصُومُوا functions as a *maṣdar* (infinitive) as it means الصَّوْمُ 'fasting'.

c) a particle resembling a verb, e.g.:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ

'Indeed Allah is Forgiving, Merciful.'

The particles resembling a verb (الْحُرُوفُ الْمُشَبَّهَةُ بِالْفِعْلِ) are إِنَّ and its sisters like لَعَلَّ، لَكِنَّ، لَيْتَ etc.



إِنَّ وَأَخَوَاتُهَا فَإِنَّهَا تَنْصِبُ الْأِسْمَ

و تَرْفَعُ الْخَبَرَ، كُلُّهَا حُرُوفٌ

لَيْسَتْ أفعالاً و عَدَدُهَا سِتَّةُ حُرُوفٍ

إِنَّ الْمُسْتَقْبَلَ مُشْرِقٌ

The Verbal Sentence:

The beginning of the verbal sentence is one of the following:

الأفعال

The verbs

الفِعْلُ التَّامُّ

a complete verb

الفِعْلُ النَّاقِصُ

an incomplete verb

A complete verb is one that needs a

فاعل و مفعول به

intransitive Verb

الفِعْلُ الْأَزْمُ

فعل و فاعل

ظَلَعَتِ الشَّمْسُ

The sun rose

دَخَلَ، جَلَسَ، خَرَجَ

Transitive Verb

الفِعْلُ الْمُتَعَدِّي

فعل و فاعل و مفعول به

فَتَحَ الْوَلَدُ الْبَابَ

The boy opened the door

سَمِعَ، شَرِبَ، رَأَى، سَأَلَ

An incomplete verb is one that needs an

اسم و خبر

كَانَ و أَخْوَاتِهَا

صَارَ، أَصْبَحَ،
أَمْسَى، مَا زَالَ،

لَيْسَ

كَانَ الْجَوُّ بَارِدًا

The weather was cold

صَارَ الْمَاءُ ثَلْجًا

Water became ice

لَيْسَ فعل جامد من أخوات كان و هو فعل ماض ناقص فقط و لا يُصاغُ في المضارع و الأمر.

لَيْسَ الْبَيْتُ جَدِيدًا The house is not new

أفعال الشروع

The verb of start/began as an incomplete verb they also have اسم و خبر

طَفِقَ بِلَالٌ يَكْتُبُ

Bilal began to write

in this sentence بِلَالٌ is *ism* and the sentence يَكْتُبُ is its khabar. The verb in the khabar should be *mudari*

أَخَذَ، جَعَلَ، بَدَأَ، شَرَعَ

أَخَذَ الْمُدْرَسُ يَشْرَحُ الدرسَ The teacher began to explain the lesson

جَعَلْتُ أَكُلُ. I began to eat

These verbs are also used in the same way and with the same meaning.