The Ajrumiyyah Mapped

Written by the Learned Scholar Abi Abdullah Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Ajurum

Translated and mapped by Shariq Khan
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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 Ajuru, 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

Speech

It is uttered, compounded, complete and placed (in Arabic)

Its types

Particle

Verb

Noun

Neither the signs for the noun nor the verb are proper to it

ما لا يُلْتَصَلُّ مَعَ فَلِيلِ الْإِسْمِ وَلَا فَلِيلِ الْفِعْلِ

The feminine

(ثت)

Succeeds (قَدْ)

Succeeds (سَ)

Succeeds (سَوْفَ)

نُون

Adjuration particles

Genitive particles

Definite article

Nunation

Genitive

الْخَفْضُِ الحَرَائِفُِ

Adjuration particles

Genitive particles
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:
    - من (From)
    - إلإ (To)
    - عن (About)
    - على (On)
    - في (In)
    - رَبَّ (Perhaps)
    - بَاء (By)
    - كَاف (Like)
    - لَام (For)
  - the particles of adjuration, which are:
    - الوَّاَّل
    - الإَيْة
    - النَّاء

- Verbs are known by being succeeded by:
  - قد (Indeed, perhaps)
  - السَّيِّ (Will)
  - سَوْفَ (Will)
  - تَاءُ التَّأْنِيثُ السَّاكِنَةُ (Closed feminine ta)

- Particles are known by the fact that neither the signs for the noun nor the verb are proper to them.
CHAPTER 2: Inflection

Inflection

Its types

Jussive
Genitive
Accusative
Nominative

Noun
Verb

It is the change of the last syllable of words based on agents of inflection governing them, explicitly or implicitly.
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:

- رفع (Nominative)
- نصب (Accusative)
- خفض (Genitive)
- جزم (Jussive)

Nouns are nominative, accusative or genitive, but not jussive. Verbs are nominative, accusative or jussive, but not genitive.
CHAPTER 3: Signs of Inflection

سَنَرَاتُ الإِعْرَاب

الفَلِحَص

أَصْلُ الْعَلَامَاتُ العَلَامَاتُ الْإِعْرَابِ

N) Declinable singular noun
N) Singular noun
N) Broken plural
N) Sound feminine plural

الفَلِحَص

N) Declinable broken plural

الفَلِحَص

N) Imperfect verb with nothing at its termination

N) Imperfect verb with an attached pronoun, such as that of 'dual', 'plural', or '2nd person feminine'

N) Imperfect verbs with a sound ending

N) Imperfect verbs with a weak ending

N) Verbs that are nominative by the presence of the nun

N) Indeclinable nouns

N) The five nouns

N) The five nouns

N) Sound masculine plural

N) Sound feminine plural

N) Sound masculine plural

N) Sound feminine plural

N) The five nouns

N) Dual

N) Dual

N) Dual

أَصْلُ الْعَلَامَاتُ العَلَامَاتُ الْإِعْرَابِ

N) The five nouns

N) The five nouns

N) The five nouns
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: أبُوك، أَخوك، فوك، نُوَّال (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: أَرَأَيْتُ 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.
### Imperfect Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>جمع</th>
<th>مثنى</th>
<th>مفرد</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Dual</td>
<td>Singular</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ملكم مذكر/مؤنث</th>
<th>مخاطب مذكر</th>
<th>مخاطب مؤنث</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person masc/fem</td>
<td>2nd person masc</td>
<td>2nd person fem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غائب مذكر</td>
<td>غائب مؤنث</td>
<td>3rd person masc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person fem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- الأفعال المضارعة الذي لم ينتهي بآخر شيء
- الأفعال الخمسة
- Imperfect verbs with nothing at their termination
- Imperfect verbs with fixed endings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weak Ya</th>
<th>Weak Waw</th>
<th>Weak Alif</th>
<th>Sound End</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أصل</td>
<td>خذف</td>
<td>تدبر</td>
<td>Nom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دعى</td>
<td>ىرضى</td>
<td>يدخل</td>
<td>Acc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دعى</td>
<td>ىرضى</td>
<td>يدخل</td>
<td>Juss.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Original
- Omission
- Implicit
INDECLINABLE NOUNS

A noun is indeclinable if it has the following properties, unless it has the definite article or is mudaf.

- Proper name (العلمية)
- Descriptive (الوصفية)
- In the pattern of the utmost plural (صيغة منتهى الجمع)
- Feminine that ends with an alif maqsura or alif and hamza (المقصورة أو الممدودة)
- Changed (العدل)
- Pattern of verb (وزن فعل)
- Superfluous (زيادة الألف و النون)
- Fem. with no alif (التأنيث بغير ألف)
- Non-Arab origin (العجمة)
- Compounded (التركيب)

Does not accept a kasra, instead takes a fatha, and can not take a tanween.
CHAPTER 4: Inflected Words

المُعْرَبَات

Inflected Words

By letters

1. Nom.
   - (N) Dual
   - (N) Sound masc. pl.
   - (N) The five nouns

By vowels

1. Nom.
   - (N) Singular noun
   - (N) Broken Plural
   - (N) Sound fem. pl.

V) The five verbs
   - فعلون وفعلان وفعلان وفعلون وفعلون

Juss.

Sound

Weak
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:
  - 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.
CHAPTER 5: Verbs

Verbs

Imperative

Perfect

Imperfect

Always jussive

Fatha always the last vowel

Always commences with one of the letters contained in أَنْثِبُ

Always nominative unless acted upon by a accusative or jussive agent

Acc. agents

Juss. agents

Act by themself

Act by a concealed (آن)

Lam of neg

Lam of cause

Until

So

And

Or

That

Will not

Then

So that

What

Who

Whatever

Whenever

Which

When

Where

How

Wherever

However

If in poetry only

Lam

Not yet

Did not?

Not yet?

Make two verbs juss.

No of prohibition & supplication

Lam of imperative & supplication

La in the base and the daa'ee
CHAPTER 5: Verbs

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

ضَرَبَ،ُيَضْرِب ،ُاضْرِبُْ

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 'أنَّيتُ' and is always nominative unless acted upon by an accusative or jussive agent.

- **The accusative agents are ten, they are:**
  - لأنَّ (That)
  - لَنَّ (Will not)
  - إذنَّ (Then)
  - كَيَّ (So that)
  - لَم كَيَّ (Lam of cause)
  - لَمّا (Lam of negation)
  - حَتّّّ (Until)
  -jal (Fa of reply)
  - أَوُّ (Or)

- **The jussive agents are eighteen, they are:**
  - لمْ (Did not)
  - لَمْ (Not yet)
  - لمْ (Did not?)
  - أَمْ (Not yet?)
  - لَمْامْ (Lam of imperative & supplication)
  - لَمْ لأنْامْ (No of prohibition & supplication)
  - إنْ (If)
  - مَّا (What)
  - مَنْ (Who)
  - مَهْمَا (Whatever)
  - إِنْما (Whenever)
  - أَيْ (Which)
  - مِّنْ (When)
  - أَيْنَ (When)
  - أَيْنَ (Where)
  - أَيْنَ (How)
  - خَلِيْمَا (Wherever)
  - كِيفْما (However)

("If ‘ in poetry only")
CHAPTER 6: Nominative Nouns

المَفْعُولَة المَنْتَهِيَة

Subject

Subject of a noun sentence

The object whose subject is unnamed

Predicate of a noun sentence

Predicate of a noun sentence

Predicate of 
إنَّ

Subject of 
إنَّ 

or her sisters

or her sisters

Appositions to nom. nouns

Adjective

Conjunctive

Corroborative

Permutative
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 كان or her sisters
• the predicate of إِن or her sisters
• appositions to nominative nouns, which are:
  ◦ adjectives
  ◦ conjunctives
  ◦ corroboratives
  ◦ permutatives
CHAPTER 7: Subject

الفَاعِلُ

Subject

هو: الأسم المذووع المتأخّر قراءةً فعلته
It is a nominative noun that is preceded by its verb

قَامَُالزَّيْد ونَُ/ُالرِّجال ُ
قامَُالزَّيْدَانُِ
َ قَامَُزَيْد ُ/ُأَخ وكَُ

قَامَتُِالهِنْدات ُ/ُالهْ ن ود ُ
قامَتُِالهِنْدانُِ
تَق وم ُالهِنْدات ُ/ُالهْ ن ود ُ
تَق وم ُالهِنْدانُِ

ضَرَبْنا
ضَرَبْت ُ
ضَرَبْت م
ضَرَبْتَُ
ضَرَبْت م
ضَرَب وا
ضَرَبَتا
ضَرَبَتُْ
ضَرَبْنَُ

نََْوَُ
For example

For example

Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>جمع - Plural</th>
<th>مثنى - Dual</th>
<th>مفرد - Singular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ماضي Perfect</td>
<td>ماضع مذكر 3rd person masculine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ماضع مؤنث 3rd person feminine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ماضع مذكر 3rd person feminine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ماضع مؤنث 3rd person feminine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example:
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:
  - قامَُزَيْد ُ/أَخ وكَُ/غ لاَمِي (Zaid/your brother/my servant stood up)
  - يقومَُزَيْد ُ/أَخ وكَُ/غ لاَمِي (Zaid/your brother/my servant stands up)
  - قامَُالزَّيْدَانُِ (The two Zaids stood up)
  - يقومَُالزَّيْدَانُِ (The two Zaids stand up)
  - قامَُالزَّيْد ونَُ/ُالرِّجال ُ (The Zaids/men stood up)
  - يقومَُالزَّيْد ونَُ/ُالرِّجال ُ (The Zaids/men stand up)
  - قامَتُْهِنْد ُ (Hind stood up)
  - تقومُْهِنْد ُ (Hind stands up)
  - قامَتُِالهِنْدانُِ (The two Hinds stood up)
  - تقومَتُِالهِنْدانُِ (The two Hinds stand up)
  - قامَتُِالهْ ن ود ُ (The Hinds/Hinds stood up)
  - تقومَتُِالهْ ن ود ُ (The Hinds/Hinds stand up)

- Examples of the implicit subject include:
  - ضَرَبْت ُ (I hit)
  - ضَرَبْنا (We hit)
  - ضَرَبتَُ (You (m) hit)
  - ضَرَبتُِ (You (f) hit)
  - ضَرَبْت مَا (You two hit)
  - ضَرَبْتمَا (You all (m or m/f) hit)
  - ضَرَبْتُْ (You all (f) hit)
  - ضَرَبَُ (He hit)
  - ضَرِبَتْ (She hit)
  - ضَرِبْنَا (They two (m or m/f) hit)
  - ضَرِبْنَ (They two (f) hit)
  - ضَرِبْوا (They all (m or m/f) hit)
  - ضَرِبْنُ (They all (f) hit)
CHAPTER 8: Object Whose Subject is Unnamed

المفعول الذي
لم يسم فاعله

Object Whose Subject is Unnamed

هو: الاسم المؤنث، الذي لم يذكر معا فاعله
It is a nominative noun whose subject is not mentioned with it

كان الفعل ماضيًا: ضمّ أوله وفتح ما قبله
When its verb is perfect, the first vowel is a dammah and the second last a fatha

كَانَ ماضِيًا: ضمّ أوله وفتح ما قبله
When its verb is perfect, the first vowel is a dammah and the second last a fatha

مضاف

Its two types

مضاف

Implicit

ظهر

Explicit

مفرد

Singular

Perfect

ماضي

أَكَثَرَ عَنْهُ
he/she/it is said to have hit him/her

مضاف

Imperfect

يُصَبِّرَ عَنْهُ
he/she/it is said to be willing to hit him/her

مفرد

3rd person masc

 غالب مذكر

For example

مفرد

3rd person fem

 غالب مؤنث

مضاف

مكلف مذكر

1st person masc/fem

مضاف

مكلف مؤنث

2nd person masc

مضاف

مكلف مؤنث

2nd person fem

مضاف

مكلف مذكر

3rd person masc

مضاف

مكلف مؤنث

3rd person fem

For example

مفرد

3rd person masc

مضاف

مكلف مذكر

1st person masc/fem

مضاف

مكلف مؤنث

2nd person masc

مضاف

مكلف مؤنث

2nd person fem

مضاف

مكلف مذكر

3rd person masc

مضاف

مكلف مؤنث

3rd person fem

For example

مفرد

3rd person fem
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:**
  - ضرِبَ زيد (Zaid was hit)
  - ضرَبَ زيد (Zaid is being hit)
  - أكرَمَ عمرو (Amr was honored)
  - كَرَم عمرو (Amr is being honored)

- **Examples of the implicit include:**
  - ضرِبت (I was hit)
  - ضرِبتنا (We were hit)
  - ضربت (You (m) were hit)
  - ضربت (You (f) were hit)
  - ضربتنا (You two were hit)
  - ضرَبتم (You all (m or m/f) were hit)
  - ضرَبتين (You all (f) were hit)
  - ضرِبت (She was hit)
  - ضربَا (They two (m or m/f) were hit)
  - ضربين (They two (f) were hit)
  - ضربُوا (They all (m or m/f) were hit)
  - ضربَين (They all (f) were hit)
CHAPTER 9: The Subject and Predicate

المبتدأ والخبر

The Subject and Predicate

المبتدأ: هو الاسم المذكور الغاري عن العوامل اللغوية
والخبر: هو الاسم المذكور فيه

The Subject: Nominative noun free of explicit agents
The Predicate: Nominative noun connected to the subject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>twists</th>
<th>- Plural</th>
<th>- Dual</th>
<th>- Single</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مُكَّلِم مذكَّر</td>
<td>أنا</td>
<td>أنَّ</td>
<td>أنَّ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مخاطب مذكَّر</td>
<td>أنَّهم</td>
<td>أنَّهم</td>
<td>أنَّهم</td>
</tr>
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<td>2nd person masc</td>
<td>2nd person fem</td>
<td>3rd person masc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example:

- في الدار
- عندك
- قائم
- جار

Zaid is standing
The Zaids are standing
The two Zaids are standing
Zaid is standing
The Zaids are standing
The two Zaids are standing

Preposition and its object
Adverbial expression
Verb and its subject
Subject and its predicate

For example:

- أَنَاُقَائِم ُ
- قَائِم ونَُ
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:

- زَيْد قَائِم (Zaid is standing)
- الزَّيْدان قَائِمَان (The two Zaids are standing)
- الزَّيْد ونَُقَائِم ونَُ (The Zaids 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:
  - أنا (I)
  - نََْن (We)
  - أَنْتَ (You (m))
  - أَنَّى (You (f))
  - أَنْتَان (You two)
  - أَنْتَُ (You (f))
  - أَنْتَُِِ (You all (m or m/f))
  - هُ (He)
  - هِ (She)
  - هُما (Them two)
  - هُم (Them all (m or m/f))
  - هُن (Them all (f))
- For example:
  - أنا قَائِم (I am standing)
  - نََْن قَائِم (We are standing)

The predicate is of two types: single and not single.
- Examples of the single predicate include:
  - زَيْد قَائِم (Zaid is standing)
  - الزَّيْدان قَائِمَان (The two Zaids are standing)
  - الزَّيْد ونَُقَائِم ونَُ (The Zaids are standing)
- There are four types of predicates that are not single, they are:
  - the preposition and its object, for example:
    - زَيْد في الدَّار (Zaid is in the house)
  - the adverbial expression, for example:
    - زَيْد عندك (Zaid is with you)
  - the verb and its subject, for example:
    - زَيْد قام أَب وه (Zaid’s father stood up)
  - the subject and its predicate, for example:
    - زَيْد جَارِي َت ه ذَاهِبَة (Zaid’s slave-girl is going)
CHAPTER 10: Agents Governing the Subject and Predicate

Agents Governing the Subject and Predicate

Types

Dhanna and her sisters: Make the subject and predicate acc.

Inna and her sisters: Make the noun acc. and the predicate nom.

Kana and her sister: Make the noun nom. and the predicate acc.

أَشْيَاءُُ

ظَنَّتُ وَأَخَوَاتُ هَـا

فَإِنْ هَاُتْ رْفَعُ السِّمْ وَتُلِبُ الْخَـبُر

كَانَتُ وَأَخَوَاتُ هَـا

Wish Amr was alone

I thought Zaid left

I thought Amr was alone
CHAPTER 10: Agents Governing the Subject and Predicate

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

- Kana and her sister make the noun nominative and the predicate accusative. They are:
  - كَانَُ (Was)
  - أَمْسى (In the evening)
  - أَصْبَُ (In the morning)
  - أَضْحى (In the mid-morning)
  - ظَلَُّ (Occurred)
  - نَاثَ (In the night)
  - صَارَُ (Occurred)
  - لَيْسَُ (Not)
  - مَاُزَالَُ (Has not finished)
  - مَاُفَتِئَُ (Still is)
  - مَاُبَرِّ (Still is)
  - مَاُدَامَُ (Still is)
  - مَاُ (Still is)

- These also include conjugations of the above, for example:
  - كَانَُزَيْد ُقَائِماًُ (Zaid was standing)
  - لَيْسَُعَمْر وُشَاخِلاًُ (Amr was not alone)

- Inna and her sister make the noun accusative and the predicate nominative. They are:
  - إِنَّ (Truly)
  - أَنَّ (Truly)
  - لَعَلَّ (Hope)
  - لَيْتَُ (Wish)
  - لَيْتَُعَمْراًُشَاخِلاًُ (I wish Amr was alone)

- For example:
  - إِنَّزَيْداًُقائِم ُ (Truly Zaid is standing)
  - لَعَلَّتَُعَمْراًُشَاخِلاًُ (I wish Amr was alone)
CHAPTER 10: Agents Governing the Subject and Predicate

Agents Governing the Subject and Predicate

Types

Dhanna and her sisters: Make the subject and predicate acc.

Inna and her sisters: Make the noun acc. and the predicate nom.

Kana and her sister: Make the noun nom. and the predicate acc.

I thought Amr was alone

I thought Zaid left

Zaid was standing

Amr was not alone
• & إنّ and أَنّ are for emphasis.
• لَكِنّ is for correction.
• كَأَنّ is for comparison.
• لَيْتَ is for wishing for the impossible.
• لَعَلّ 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:
  ◦ ظَنْتُ (I thought)
  ◦ حَسِبْتُ (I thought)
  ◦ خَيْلْتُ (I thought)
  ◦ زَعَمْتُ (I thought)
  ◦ رَأَيْتُ (I saw)
  ◦ عَلِمْتُ (I knew)
  ◦ وَجَدْتُ (I found)
  ◦ اتََذْتُ (I made)
  ◦ جَعَلْتُ (I made)
  ◦ سَِْعْتُ (I heard)

• For example:
  ◦ ظَنْتُ زَيْداًُ مَنْثُو لِقاًُ (I thought Zaid left)
  ◦ خَيْلْتُ عَمْراًُ شَاخِلاًُ (I thought Amr was alone)
CHAPTER 11: Adjectives

Adjectives

النعت

Adjectives imitate what they describe in being:

In definite nouns, the definite article \( \text{المَعْرِفَة} \) is used:

- في النَّعْت تابِع لِلْمَعْرِفَة
- Adjectives imitate what they describe in being:
- For example:
  - قَامَ زَيْدٌ الْعَاقِل
  - Intelligent Zaid stood up
  - رَأَيْت زَيْداً الْعَاقِلَ
  - I saw intelligent Zaid
  - مَرَرْت بِزَيْدٍ العَاقِل
  - I passed by intelligent Zaid

In indefinite nouns, the definite article is not used:

- الْنَّكِيرَة
- Indefinite
- For example:
  - مَا أَضِيفَ إِلَىَّ واحِدٍ من هذِهُ الأَرْبَعَة
  - That in conjunction with the above four

All nouns that 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: the man, the horse.
CHAPTER 11: Adjectives

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

- قام زيد العاقل (Intelligent Zaid stood up)
- رأيت زيدا العاقل (I saw intelligent Zaid)
- مررت بزيد العاقل (I passed by intelligent Zaid)

Definite nouns are of five types:

1. الاسم المضموم (Personal pronouns), for example:
   - أنا (I)
   - أنت (You (m))

2. الاسم العلم (Proper names), for example:
   - زيد (Zaid)
   - مكة (Mecca)

3. الاسم المبين (Demonstrative pronouns), for example:
   - هذا (This (m))
   - هذى (This(f))
   - هؤلاء (These)

4. الاسم الذي فيه الألف والألم (Nouns with the definite article), for example:
   - الرجل (The man)
   - الفرس (The boy)
   - ما أضيف إلى واحد من هذه الألفية (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:

- الرجل (the man)
- الفرس (the horse)
CHAPTER 12: Conjunctions

الْعَطْف

Conjunctions

إِنَّا عَطْفْتُمُ هَٰمًا عَلَى

If you connect with them to:

- متَّوِّوْم خَذَّفْتُ a juss., the word connected is juss.
- رَفْعٌ خَفْصُتُ a gen., the word connected is gen.
- مَصْلُوبٌ نُصْنِتُ an acc., the word connected is acc.
- مَرْفوعٌ رَفْعُتُ a nom., the word connected is nom.

- إذَاً لَّمْ يَلْقُوا وَلَا يَفْعَلُوا
- مَرَضَتُ بِزَيْدٍ وَعْشَرُوا
- رَأَيْتُ زَيْدًا وَعُشْرًا
- قَايَمَ زَيْدٌ وَعُشْرُوا

Zaid did not sit, nor did he stand
I passed by Zaid and Amr
I saw Zaid and Amr
Zaid and Amr stood
CHAPTER 12: Conjunctions

The particles of conjunction are ten, they are:

- الْوَاوُ (And)
- الْفَاءُ (Then/So)
- ثُُّ (Then/Later)
- أَوُْ (Or)
- أَمُْ (Either... or)
- إِمَّا (Either)
- بَلُْ (Rather)
- لَُ (Not)
- لَُكِنَ (But)
- حَتَُّّ (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:

- قامَُزَيْدٍُوَعَمْرٍُو (Zaid and Amr stood)
- رَأَيْتُزَيْداًُوَعَمْراًُو (I saw Zaid and Amr)
- مَرَرْتُبِزَيْدٍُوَعَمْرٍُو (I passed by Zaid and Amr)
- زَيْدٍُلََُْيَق مُْوَلَُْيَقْع دْ (Zaid did not sit, nor did he stand)
CHAPTER 13: The Corroborative

The corroboratives imitate the corroborated in nom., acc., gen., and definiteness.

- **All**
  - I passed by the entire community

- **Self**
  - Zaid himself stood up

- **All**
  - I saw the entire community

Appositive

- **All**
- **Self**
- **All**
- **Self**
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:

- نَفْسُ (Self)
- أَلْسَنُ (Self)
- كُلُّ (All)
- أَجََْعُ (All) and the appositives of أَجََْعُ, which are:
  - أَكْتَعَ (All)
  - أَبْتَعَ (All)
  - أَبْلَعَ (All)

For example:
- قامَُزَيْدُ نَفْسُهُ (Zaid himself stood up)
- رَأَيْتُ الْقَوْمَُك لَّهُمُ (I saw the entire community)
- مَرَرْتُ بِالْقَوْمِ أَجََْعِيَُ (I passed by the entire community)
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.

Its types:

- **الفَطَّرَة** Correction of an error
  - رأيتُ زيداً الفَرَسَ I saw Zaid, (I mean) the horse

- **الإِشْبَالُ** Specific from a general
  - نفَعْنُ زيدًا علُمهُ Zaid benefited me, (with) his knowledge

- **الْبِعْضُ مِنَّ الكُلّ** Part of a whole
  - أكَلْتُ الرَّغِيفَ ثَلثًا I ate a loaf of bread, a third of it

- **الْشَيْءُ مِنَّ النَّشَئٍ** One thing for another
  - قام زيدًا أشوك Zaid stood, your brother
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:

- ألفاظٌ من الأفعال (One thing for another)
- الففاع من الأفعال (Part of a whole)
- الشمنس (Specific from a general)
- اللفظ (Correction of an error)

For example:

- قامَُزَيْد ُأَخ وكَُ (Zaid stood, your brother)
- أَكَلْت ُالرَّغِيفَُث  ل ثَه ُ (I ate a loaf of bread, a third of it)
- ن َفَعَنُِزَيْد ُعِلْم ه ُ (Zaid benefited me, (with) his knowledge)
- رَأَيْت ُزَيْداًُالْفَرَسَُ (I saw Zaid, (I mean) the horse)

○ You intended to say ‘the horse’, but you mistakenly said ‘Zaid’.

البدل

إذا أَبْدَلَ اسْمٌ مِنِ اسْمٍ أو فَعْلٍ مِنْ فَعْلٍ تَبَعَهُ في جَعْلِ فِعْلَيْهِ.

وَهَوَهُ أَقْسَامٌ أَثْبَتَهُ:

- الْبَعْضُ مِنَ الْكُلِّ (Part of a whole)
- الأَشْتِمالُ (Specific from a general)
- الْغَلَطُ (Correction of an error)
CHAPTER 15: Accusative Nouns

Parts of Speech in Accusative

- Noun
- Exception
- Specifying Element
- Circumstantial Qualifier
- Place Qualifier
- Time Qualifier
- Infinitive
- Direct Object
- Appositions to an Accusative
- Two Subjects of Dhanna & Sisters
- Subject of Inna & Sisters
- Predicate of Kana & Sisters
- Object of Accompaniment
- Object of Reason
- Vocation
- Adjective
- Conjunctive
- Corroborative
- Permutative
CHAPTER 15: Parts of Speech in Accusative

The accusatives are fifteen, they are:

- المَفْع ولُبِهُِ (The Direct Object)
- المَلْدَرُ (The Infinitive)
- ظَرْفُ الزَّمَانُِ (The Time Qualifier)
- ظَرْفُ المكانِ (The Place Qualifier)
- الحَالُ (The Circumstantial Qualifier)
- التَّمِيْيِزُ (The Specifying Element)
- الم سْتَث ْنىَُ (Exception)
- اسمُ لَُ (The Noun Negated by la)
- المَنَادِى (Vocation)
- المَفْع ولُمِنُْأَجْلِهِ (The Object of Reason)
- المَفْع ولُمَعَهُ (The Object of Accompaniment)
- المَفْع ولُظَنَّوَأَخَوَاتَِِا (The Predicate of Kana and her Sisters)
- اسمُ إِنَّوَأَخَوَاتَِِا (The Subject of Inna and her Sisters)
- التَّابعُ لِلْمَنْل وبُِ (The Appositions to an Accusative), which are of four types:
  - الن َّعْتُ (The Adjective)
  - الْعَطْفُ (The Conjunctive)
  - الت َّوْكِيدُ (The Corroborative)
  - الْبَدَلُ (The Permutative)
CHAPTER 16: The Direct Object

The Direct Object

المفعول به

هو الإشعاع المتصوّب الذي يقع به الفعل.

It is an accusative noun that is the object of a verb’s action.

Its two types

Connected

Unconnected

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<th>جمع - Plural</th>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| إِيَّانَا | إِيَّاكمَا |
|----------------|
| ضَرَّبْتُنَا | ضَرَّبَكَُ |
| ضَرَّبْتَنَا | ضَرَّبَكَُ |

| إِيَّاكْ | إِيَّاكمَا |
|----------------|
| ضَرَّبْتَكَُ | ضَرَّبَكَُ |
| ضَرَّبَكَُِ | ضَرَّبَكَُ |

| إِيَّاهُ | إِيَّاهَا |
|----------------|
| ضَرَّبَهُ | ضَرَّبَكَُ |
| ضَرَّبَهُنَّ | ضَرَّبَكَُ |
| ضَرَّبَهُنِ | ضَرَّبَكَُ |
CHAPTER 16: The Direct Object

It is an accusative noun that is the object of a verb’s action, for example:

- ضَرَبْتُ زَيْدًا (I hit Zaid)
- رَكِبْتُ الْفَرَس (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:
  - ضَرَبْنِ (He hit me)
  - ضَرَبْنَا (He hit us)
  - ضَرَبْكَ (He hit you (m))
  - ضَرَبْكُ (He hit you (f))
  - ضَرَبْكََ (He hit you two)
  - ضَرَبْكُنَّ (He hit you all (m or m/f))
  - ضَرَبْكُ (He hit you all (f))
  - ضَرَبْهُ (He hit him)
  - ضَرَبْهَا (He hit her)
  - ضَرَبْهُمَا (He hit them two)
  - ضَرَبْهُمْ (He hit them then all (m or m/f))
  - ضَرَبْهُمْ (He hit them all (f))

- The unconnected are twelve, they are:
  - إِيَّاَيَ (Only me)
  - إِيَّانَا (Only us)
  - إِيَّاكَ (Only you (m))
  - إِيَّاكُ (Only you (f))
  - إِيَّاكمَا (Only you two)
  - إِيَّاَكُمَّ (Only you all (m or m/f))
  - إِيَّاهُ (Only him)
  - إِيَّاهَا (Only her)
  - إِيَّاهُمَا (Only them two)
  - إِيَّاهُمْ (Only them all (m or m/f))
  - إِيَّاهُمْ (Only them all (f))
CHAPTER 17: The Infinitive

The Infinitive

المصدر

نهو الإسم المنصوب، الذي يجيء ثانياً في تصريف الفعل

It is an accusative noun that occupies the third place in the conjugation of a verb

For example

قُتِلْتُ
I killed him, killed!

جُلِّست
I sat, reposed!

نَضَبَت
I stood, erect!

Its two types

المقابل
Synonymous

المنصوب
Homonymous

For example

I killed him, killed!

I sat, reposed!

I stood, erect!
CHAPTER 17: The Infinitive

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

- ضَرَبَُيَضْرِب ُضَرْباَ (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:
  - قَتَلْتِ هُقَتْلاَ (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:
  - جَلَست ُقَعَوَداَ (I sat, seated!)
  - قَمْتُ وَقَمَفاَ (I stood, erect!)
CHAPTER 18: The Time Qualifiers and Place Qualifiers

The Time Qualifiers and Place Qualifiers

Place Qualifiers

- هو اسم المكان المقصوب بتقدير (في)
  It is an accusative noun the denotes place and is preceded by a hidden fi

- For example:
  - عند
  - أمام
  - مع
  - خلف
  - إزاء
  - قبالة
  - جنابة
  - وراء
  - فوق
  - تحت
  - هنا
  - مثّل

Time Qualifiers

- هو اسم الزمن المقصوب بتقدير (في)
  It is an accusative noun the denotes time and is preceded by a hidden fi

- For example:
  - عند
  - في
  - عند
  - إبتداء
  - عن
  - يومنا
  - ليالي
  - غدوة
  - بكراء
  - منذ
  - وكده
  - بعدها
  - غدا
  - يمـن
  - غدا
  - يمـن

The Ajrumiyah Mapped
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)
- النَّيْلَةَ (Night)
- غَدْوَةً (Morning)
- بَكْرَةً (Tomorrow)
- مَسْحَرَةً (Pre-Dawn)
- غَداً (Tomorrow)
- عَتَمَةً (One-Third of the Night)
- مَسَاءً (Evening)
- أَمَداً (A Period)
- أَبَداً (Perpetually)
- حِيناً (Once)

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

- أَمَامَ (In Front)
- خَلْفَ (Behind)
- فُوَّاذَ (In Front)
- وَرَاءَ (Behind)
- فَوْقَ (Above)
- أَتْحَتَ (Below)
- عِنْدَ (At/With)
- مَعَ (With)
- إِنْ (In Front)
- جَنَّة (Facing)
- نَّافِياً (In Front)
- حَيَا (Here)
- ثُمَّ (There)
CHAPTER 19: The Circumstantial Qualifier

الحال

The Circumstantial Qualifier

It is an accusative noun that explains an uncertainty about external circumstances.

For example:

- لقيت عبدالله راكباً
  I met Abdullah as he was riding.
- ركبت الفرس مسرحاً
  I rode the horse, saddled.
- جاء زيد راكباً
  Zaid came, riding.

It is not except at the end of a statement.

It does not explain except a definite noun.
CHAPTER 19: The Circumstantial Qualifier

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

- جَاءَُزَيْد ُرَاِكباًُ (Zaid came, riding)
- رَكِبْت ُالْفَرَسُم سْرَجاًُ (I rode the horse, saddled)
- لَقِيت ُعَبْدَُاللهُِرَاكِباًُ (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.
CHAPTER 20: The Specifying Element

TheSpecifyingElement

It is an accusative noun that explains uncertainty about the essence of something

For example

I own ninety ewes

Muhammed was content in spirit

Zaid poured forth sweat

Zaid is nobler than you as a father and more handsome in countenance

I bought twenty servants

Bakrun was bursting with fat

It is not except indefinite It does not come except at the end of a statement
CHAPTER 20: The Specifying Element

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

- تَلَبَّبَُزَيْد ُعَرَقاًُ (Zaid poured forth sweat)
- ت َفَقَّأَُ بَكْر ُشَحْماًُ (Bakrun was bursting with fat)
- طَابَُمُ مَّد ُنَفْساًُ (Muhammed was content in spirit)
- اشْت َرَيْت ُعِشْرِينَُغ لاَماًُ (I bought twenty servants)
- مَلَكْت ُتِسْعِيَُن َعْجَةًُ (I own ninety ewes)
- زَيْد ُأَكْرَم ُمِنْكَُأَباًُوَأَجََْل ُمِنْكَُوَجْهاًُ (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.
CHAPTER 21: Exception

The excepted noun is accusative if the sentence is complete and positive

For ex.

The people stood except Zaid & Zaid

The people left except Amr & Amr

The people stood except Bakr & Bakr

The excepted noun is accusative if the sentence is complete and positive

For ex.

The people stood except Zaid

The people left except Amr

The people stood except Bakr & Bakr

The excepted noun is governed by agents

If the sentence is incomplete, the excepted noun is governed by agents

For ex.

I hit not except Zaid

I pass not except Zaid

If the sentence is negative and complete

For ex.

The people stood not except Zaid

The people left not except Amr

The people stood not except Bakr & Bakr

It can be a

If the sentence is negative and complete

For ex.

The people stood not except Zaid

The people left not except Amr

The people stood not except Bakr & Bakr

The excepted noun is accusative if the sentence is complete and positive

For ex.

The people stood except Zaid

The people left except Amr

The people stood except Bakr & Bakr

The excepted noun is governed by agents

If the sentence is incomplete, the excepted noun is governed by agents

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The people left except Amr

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If the sentence is incomplete, the excepted noun is governed by agents

For ex.

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I pass not except Zaid

If the sentence is negative and complete

For ex.

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The people left not except Amr

The people stood not except Bakr & Bakr

The excepted noun is accusative if the sentence is complete and positive

For ex.

The people stood except Zaid

The people left except Amr

The people stood except Bakr & Bakr

The excepted noun is governed by agents

If the sentence is incomplete, the excepted noun is governed by agents

For ex.

I hit not except Zaid

I pass not except Zaid

If the sentence is negative and complete

For ex.

The people stood not except Zaid

The people left not except Amr

The people stood not except Bakr & Bakr

The excepted noun is accusative if the sentence is complete and positive

For ex.

The people stood except Zaid

The people left except Amr

The people stood except Bakr & Bakr

The excepted noun is governed by agents

If the sentence is incomplete, the excepted noun is governed by agents

For ex.

I hit not except Zaid

I pass not except Zaid

If the sentence is negative and complete

For ex. 
CHAPTER 21: Exception

The particles of exception are eight,

- إلا
- غير
- سوى
- غير
- سواء
- سواء
- خالا
- عدا
- خاصا

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

- قامَُالْقَوْم ُإِلَُّزَيْداًُ (The people stood except Zaid)
- خَرَجَُالنَّاس ُإِلَُّعَمْراًُ (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:

- ماُقَامَُالْقَوْم ُإِلَُّزَيْد ُ (The people stood not except Zaid)
- ماُضَرَبْت ُإِلَُّزَيْداًُ (I hit not except Zaid)

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

- ماُقَامَُإِلَُّزَيْد ُ (Stood not except Zaid)
- ماُمَرَرْت ُإِلَُّبِزَيْدٍُ (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:

- قَامَُالْقَوْم ُخَلاَُزَيداًُوَزَيْدٍُ (The people stood except Zaid and Zaid)
- قَامَُالْقَوْم ُعَدَاُعَمْراًُوَعَمْرٍُ (The people stood except Amr and Amr)
- قَامَُالْقَوْم ُحَاشَاُبَكْراًُوَُ (The people stood except Bakr and Bakr)
CHAPTER 22: Absolute Negation

لا

Absolute Negation

إن لا تكرر لا
If the la is repeated

إلا
Ignored

إن لا تباشر لا
If the la does not precede the negated indefinite

إذ لا تباشر لا وتكرر لا
If the la precedes the negated indefinite and is not repeated

اللغاء لا
Ignored

لا في الديار ولا المرأة
There is no man in the house & no woman

لا في الديار رجل ولا امرأة
In the house there is no man & no woman

ل في الديار ولا امرأة
There is no man in the house

إلا
Ignored

تثبيب التكرار بغير تنوين
The negated is acc. without tanween

تثبيب التكرار بغير تنوين
The negated is acc. without tanween

إن لا تباشر لا وتكرر لا
If the la precedes the negated indefinite and is not repeated

لا في الديار لا امرأة
There is no woman in the house
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:

- لا زِكَّلُ في الْدَّارِ (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:

- لا زِكَّلُ في الْدَّارِ زِكَّلُ وَلامِرَةُ (In the house there is no man & no woman)

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

- لا زِكَّلُ في الْدَّارِ زِكَّلُ وَلامِرَةُ (There is no man in the house & no woman)
- لا زِكَّلُ في الْدَّارِ وَلامِرَةُ (There is no man in the house & no woman)
CHAPTER 23: The Vocation

منادى

The Vocation

مندوبة بالمضاف

Similar to Annexed

المضاف

Annexed

النكرة غير المقصودة

Unintended Indefinite

المفْرَد ُالْعَلَم ُ

Single Proper Name

منصوبة لا غير

Accusative, nothing else

فَي بْن َيَانُِعَلىُ

For ex.

كَبْبِي بِكَانَ عَلَى

Formed with a dammah and no tanween

نََْو ُ

For ex.

نََْو ُ

For ex.

يا رجل!

O man!

يا زيده!

O Zaid!
CHAPTER 23: The Vocation

The vocation is of five types:

- المفرّد العلم (Single Proper Name)
- النكرة المفروضة (Intended Indefinite)
- النكرة غير المفروضة (Unintended Indefinite)
- المضاف (Annexed)
- المضاف بالمضاف (Similar to Annexed)

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

- ياُزَيْد (O Zaid!)
- يا رجل (O man!)

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

- يا رجلاً جذني بيدي (O man, take me by my hand!)
- يا عبد الله (O slave of Allah!)
- يا طالباً جبلاء (O mountain climber!)]
CHAPTER 24: The Object of Reason

المفعول من أجله

The Object of Reason

المفعول من أجله

هو الإشارة الملصوبة، الذي يذكر بتعبنا لسبب وقوع الفعل

It is an accusative noun that explains the reason of an action

For example

قضى أباً بالفاء منعطف

I have come to for your favor

قام زيدًا إجلالًا لعفو

Zaid stood out of respect for Amr

CHAPTER 25: The Object of Accompaniment

المفعول معه

The Object of Accompaniment

المفعول معه

هو الإشارة الملصوبة، الذي يذكر ببيان من فعل معه الفعل

It is an accusative noun that explains with whom an action was done

For example

الماء والخشب

The water is level with the wood

الماء والجيش

The Amir came with the army
CHAPTER 24: The Object of Reason

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

• قام زيد إجلالًا إنشيرو (Zaid stood out of respect for Amr)
• قلدت كابتشامعروف (I have come to for your favor)

CHAPTER 25: The Object of Accompaniment

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

• جاء الأمير والجيش (The Amir came with the army)
• استوى الماء والختنة (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.
CHAPTER 26: The Nouns in Genitive

مخفوضات الأسماء

The Nouns in Genitive

By Apposition to a Genitive

By Annexation

Acts like min For ex.

Acts like lam For ex.

By Preposition

بَابُ السَّاجِ
Door made of teak

خَاتِمٌ حِدِيدٌ
Ring made of iron

غَلَامُ زَيْدٍ
Servant of Zaid

مَثَّلُ الفَسَامِ
Garment made of silk

لَمْ يَقِدْرَ
Acts like lam

لَمْ يَقِدْرَ
Acts like min

مَثَّلُ الفَسَامِ
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:

- من (From)
- إلى (To)
- عن (About)
- على (On)
- في (In)
- ب (Some)
- إلى (With)
- ك (Like)
- لل (For)
- وارد (Particles of Adjuration)
- وارد (Some)
- منذ (Since)
- منذ (Since)

An example of a noun in genitive by due to annexation is:
- غلام زيد (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:
  - غلام زيد (The servant of Zaid)

- Examples of annexations that act like min include:
  - باب ساج (A door made of teak)
  - لوب عزر (A garment made of silk)
  - خالص خديم (A ring made of iron)

And Allah knows best.