



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Summary

Arabic Grammar (Nahw)

Lesson 92: (اسم الفعل) الأسماء العاملة

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The Noun-Verb

Definition: It is a built noun that indicates the meaning of a verb and functions like it, without accepting its markers. Its benefit is for emphasis and brevity.

The Noun-Verb is divided, based on its formulation, into two categories:

The First: Samā'i (heard/lexical), and it is of two types:

1. **Invented (Murtajal):** It is what was coined from the outset as a noun-verb, such as «آمين», «هيهات», and «شتان».
2. **Transferred (Manqūl):** It is what was coined initially for a meaning other than a noun-verb, then transferred to it. It is of three types:
 - a. Transferred from a preposition and its object: «إليك», «عليك», and their derivatives.
 - b. Transferred from an adverb of place: «عندك», «أمامك», and their derivatives.
 - c. Transferred from a verbal noun (masdar): «رؤيد», «بلة».



The Second: Qiyāsī (analogical), and it is confined to «فَعَالٍ», and its meaning is the meaning of the imperative verb from its verbal noun, such as: «نَزَالٍ» meaning «انْزِلَ», and «خَذَارٍ» meaning «احْذَرْ». It is formed from every triliteral, complete, and conjugatable verb.

The Noun-Verb is divided, based on its meaning, into three categories:

1. **The Noun-Verb of Command:** It indicates the meaning of an imperative verb, and its doer is an obligatory hidden pronoun: «عليكم», meaning: "Adhere!"
2. **The Noun-Verb of the Past:** It indicates the meaning of a past tense verb: «هيهات», meaning: "It became distant."
3. **The Noun-Verb of the Present:** It indicates the meaning of a present tense verb, such as: «أُفٍّ», meaning: "I am annoyed."

Points of Attention:

The First: The noun-verb functions as its verb, as mentioned, except for «آمين» and «إيه»، for they do not take an object, even if their verb is transitive.

The Second: The doer of the noun-verb in the past-tense noun-verb can be apparent or an optional covert absent pronoun. In the present and command noun-verbs, it is an obligatory covert present pronoun, except in «قد», «بجل», and «قطّ», where the pronoun in them is absent.

The Third: Noun-verbs, regarding definiteness and indefiniteness, are of three types:

1. What is always indefinite, which is what requires tanwīn, such as: «واهاً» and «إيهاً».
2. What is always definite, which is what prohibits tanwīn, such as: «آمين».



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3. What has two aspects, which is what is used with tanwīn as indefinite and without it as definite, such as: «مه» and «صه».

The Fourth: It is permissible to attach the kāf of the addressee to the «ها» which means «حُدْ». At that point, it is conjugated according to the addressee, so it is said: «هاك، هاكم، هاكِ، هاكُنْ». It is also permissible to replace the kāf with a hamza, and it is also conjugated, so it is said: «هاء، هاءما، هاؤم، هاءِ، هاءُنْ».