



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Summary

Arabic Grammar (Nahw)

Lesson 88: (الاسماء العاملة (اسم الفاعل)

Sheikh Mohammad Baghernejad

Forms and Conditions of Governing

The active participle governs like its verb and has two forms:

a) Preceded by the relative "al-" (al-ma'rifah): Its governing is unconditional.

b) Not preceded by the relative "al-" (al-nakirah): Conditions for it to assign the nominative case to its explicit agent are:

1. It must be a subject (mubtada') relying on negation or interrogation, or a predicate (khabar), an adjective (sifah), or a circumstantial accusative (hal).
2. It must not be a diminutive form.
3. It must not be separated from its object by an unrelated word, e.g., "أقائم الزيدان" is incorrect.



Conditions for it to assign the accusative case to its object, in addition to the mentioned conditions, are that it must carry the meaning of the present or future tense.

Important Notes:

First: It is not permissible to annex the active participle to its agent—unlike the verbal noun—but it is permissible to annex it to its object. If annexed to its object, the annexation is "formal" (lafziyyah). If annexed to something other than its object, the annexation is "semantic" (ma'naviyyah).

Second: It is permissible to assign the genitive case to the object of the active participle using the "lām of strengthening".

Third: The dual and plural forms of the active participle can govern—with the mentioned conditions—unlike the verbal noun.