



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Summary

Arabic Grammar (Nahw)

أقسام العطف: Lesson 86

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Conjunction, regarding how the conjoined term relates to the preceding one, is of three types:

1. Conjunction on the Explicit Form (Al-‘Atf ‘alā al-Lafz):

This is when the conjoined term follows the preceding term in its **explicit grammatical case**. Its condition is that the governing operator (‘āmil) must also be **able to apply to the conjoined term logically**.

- Example: "ليس عليّ بقاعدٍ و ضعيفٍ" (Ali is not sitting and weak.)
- Counter-example: "ما جائي من امرأة و زيد" (No woman or Zayd came to me.) This is incorrect because the extra preposition *min*, which is the operator for the first term, cannot correctly govern *Zayd* since *Zayd* is a definite noun.



2. **Conjunction on the Syntactic Position (Al-‘Aṭf ‘alā al-Maḥall):**

This is when the conjoined term follows the preceding term in its **syntactic position** (not necessarily the explicit vowel ending).

3. **Conjunction on a Hypothetical Basis (Al-‘Aṭf ‘alā al-Tawahhum):**

This is when the conjoined term follows the preceding term in a **hypothetical and assumed grammatical case**.

Important Note (Tabsirah)

If multiple grammatical followers (al-tawābi‘) appear in a sentence, they must be ordered as follows: the **Adjective (al-Na‘t)** comes first, then the **Explanatory Conjunction (‘Aṭf al-Bayān)**, then **Emphasis (al-Tawkīd)**, then the **Appositive (al-Badal)**, and finally **Conjunction with a Particle (al-‘Aṭf bi al-Ḥarf)**.

The Sixth Aim: Governing Nouns (Al-Asmā' al-‘Āmila)

The governing nouns are:

1. The Verbal Noun (al-Maṣḍar)
2. The Active Participle (Ism al-Fā‘il)
3. The Intensive Adjective (Ism al-Mubālaghah)
4. The Passive Participle (Ism al-Maf‘ūl)



5. The Adjectival Noun (al-Şifah al-Mushabbahah)
6. The Elative (Ism al-Tafdīl)
7. The Verbal Noun (Ism al-Fiʿl)

The Verbal Noun (Al-Maşdar)

Definition of the Maşdar: It is a noun that denotes an action abstracted from time and contains the root letters of its verb.

Its Governing Function and Conditions:

A verbal noun governs the case of its object (like its verb) provided it is:

- a) A single word (not in an idāfah construction).
- b) Fully declinable (not a proper noun treated as indeclinable).
- c) Preceding its object.
- d) Not separated from its object by an unrelated word.
- e) Not an accusative of confirmation (emphatic cognate accusative).
- f) Not ending with the feminine *-tā'* of unity (e.g., 'ukhlūqatun - a single moral trait).