

## 'المضارع المنصوب'

The particles of 'نصب' are إِنْ، كَيْ، لَنْ، أَنْ. When these particles precede the present tense verb, the 'رفع' signs are removed and the verb gets 'منصوب' by 'فتحة' or omission of the 'ن' of *l'raab*.

**Table 6.4 - The Sound Mansoob Verb: ضرب**

المضارع المنصوب	المفرد	المثنى	الجمع
الغائب:	أَنْ يَضْرِبَ	أَنْ يَضْرِبَا	أَنْ يَضْرِبُوا
الغائبة:	أَنْ تَضْرِبَ	أَنْ تَضْرِبَا	أَنْ يَضْرِبْنَ
المخاطب:	أَنْ تَضْرِبَ	أَنْ تَضْرِبَا	أَنْ تَضْرِبُوا
المخاطبة:	أَنْ تَضْرِبِي	أَنْ تَضْرِبِيَا	أَنْ تَضْرِبْنَ
المتكلم:	أَنْ أَضْرِبَ		أَنْ نَضْرِبَ

The particle 'أَنْ' can give the verb an infinitive meaning.

يسرني صدقه → (his truthfulness makes me happy) يسرني أن يصدق (it makes me happy that he tells the truth.)

'لَنْ' is for emphatic negation for the future;

«لَنْ تَفْعَلُوا...» 'You will never do it...'

'كَيْ' introduces the verb as the cause for the preceded action in the sentence;

'فَرَدَدْنَاهُ إِلَىٰ أُمِّهِ كَيْ تَقَرَّ عَيْنُهَا' (So We gave him back to his mother so that her eye might be refreshed...) (Qasas 13)

'إِذْنٌ' establishes the verb as a reply to a statement or a conclusion;

'إِنِّكُمْ إِذَا مِثْلَهُمْ' (Surely, then, you would be like them.) (Nisaa' 140)

### Section Three

## The Interrogative and Emphatic Verb

When 'أَ' or 'هَلْ' precede the present tense, the meaning changes from attributive (خبرى) to dictative (إنشائى). 'هَلْ' is usually used for the question whose reply is either yes or no.

