Chapter Eight

(المصدر و غير المصدر) Infinitive and Non-Infinitive

Mostly, the *Masdar* signifies the occurrence of an action (حَدَث) as in 'قَتَلٌ, or the existence of a state (حالَة) as in 'لصناعىّ، الميمىّ، *Masdar* is of three types: الصناعىّ، الأصلى

Section One

(The 'Asli' infinitive) المصدر الأصلي

This is of two types:

The *Masdar* from which three letter primary verbs are derived, as:

ضَرب، يَقَن، قَول، دُعاء

The *Masdar* from which derivative verbs are derived, as:

إضطراب، إيمان، تَوفيق، مُقاومَة، إستيفاء

The Masdar of the Three Letter Primary Verb

This *Masdar* can be found on numerous patterns which are known by usage.

However, there are a few observations in regard to some of the patterns.

The Masdar of the Three Letter Primary Verb

) إِنْفِعالٌ	(٦)	إِفْعَلْ	())
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The Masdar of the Four Letter Verbs:

It has two patterns for the primary; فَعَلَلَة، فِعلال Three patterns for the derivative; تَفَعلُل، إفعِنلال، إفعِلال

Section Two

(المصدر الميمى) The Masdar 'Meemi'

The term 'Meemi' refers to the letter 'r' which patterns of this Masdar. Mostly, the pattern of the Masdar from which the three primary verbs are derived is ' $\lambda \dot{a} \dot{s}$ in:

مَضرَب (ضَرب)، مَأْخَذ (أخذ)، مَقال (قُول)، مَجرى (جَرى)

However, when the word is Mithaal whose present tense is on the pattern of (يَفَعِلُ , the Masdar is on 'مَفَعِل , as in:

مَزيد (يَزيد)، مَبيت (يَبيت)، مَصير (يَصير)، مَوعد (يَعِد)

Some words exhibit patterns which are contrary to these rules, such as ' (جاءَ (جاءَ) مَجيء (جاءَ)

Sometimes, the feminine Taa' will be found suffixed to this Masdar on the pattern of مَفَعَلَة/مَفعِلَة'.

In verbs other than the three letter primary verb, the pattern will be derived from the pattern of the present tense passive voice verb, as in:

مُكرَم (يُكرَم)، مُصَرَّف (يُصَرَّف)، مُقاتَل (يُقاتَل)، مُدَحرَج (يُدَحرَج)، متَدَحرَج (يُتَدحرَج)