



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson 12

Verbal Sentence (الجملة الفعلية)

The verbal sentence is of three types:
The sentence consists of:

1. Only a verb
2. Verb + subsequent subject

For example: شَرِبَ الرَّجُلُ. « The man drank.

3. Verb (+ Subject) + Object

For example

« شَرِبَ (هُوَ) النَّبِيذَ. He drank the wine.
« سَأَلَ (هُوَ) عَنْ ذَلِكَ. He asked about it.

The normal word order in the verbal sentence is verb - subject - object. This word order does not change in the verbal interrogative sentence either.

« شَرِبَ الرَّجُلُ النَّبِيذَ. هل شَرِبَ الرَّجُلُ النَّبِيذَ؟

The word order verb - object - 'subject in the declarative and interrogative sentence is used when the subject is the part of the sentence which is to be emphasized.

« هل فَعَلَ ذَلِكَ مُحَمَّدٌ؟ - نعم. فعل ذلك محمد.

Here the word order depends on the sentence accent. The part of the sentence which is emphasized is usually placed at the end, but it can be placed at the beginning of the sentence as well.



The word order subject - verb - (object) is possible as well in the declarative sentence. The sentence in anteposition is mostly preceded by a conjunction or particle. (Equational sentence)

إِنَّ الرَّجُلَ قَامَ.

Agreements in the verbal sentence:

⊕ Imam Sadiq .tv If the verb precedes the subject, there is always agreement in gender, but not in number between them.

ذَهَبَ الرَّجَالُ إِلَى هُنَاكَ.
ذَهَبَتِ الْفَتَيَاتُ إِلَى هُنَاكَ.

If the verb follows the subject, there is agreement in gender as well as in number between them.

سَمِعْتُ أَنَّ الرَّجَالَ ذَهَبُوا إِلَى هُنَاكَ.
سَمِعْتُ أَنَّ الْفَتَاةَ ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى هُنَاكَ.
سَمِعْتُ أَنَّ الْفَتَيَاتِ ذَهَبْنَ إِلَى هُنَاكَ.
سَمِعْتُ أَنَّ الرَّسَائِلَ وَصَلَتْ إِلَى هُنَاكَ.