

2-2. 'اللازم و المتعدى' (non-transitive and transitive)

Regarding transitivity, the verb is of four types:

1. 'لازم' that is a verb for which its subject suffices to give it its meaning and it does not need an object.

Example: "أو يتوب الله على من يشاء" (and Allah turns (mercifully) to whom He pleases)

2. 'متعدى' that is a verb which needs an object or two or even three to complete its meaning.

Example: "إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا" (We created you from a male and a female, and made you nations and tribes that you may identify yourselves with one another)

Example: "إِذْ يُرِيكُهُمُ اللَّهُ فِي مَنَامِكَ قَلِيلًا ۖ وَلَوْ أَرَأَيْتَهُمْ كَثِيرًا لَفَهِقْتُم" (When Allah showed them to you as few in your dream, and had He shown them as many, you would have lost heart ...)

3. 'لازم و متعدى' that sometimes is a 'لازم' and sometimes a 'متعدى' verb.

Example: 'شكر' in "و اشكروا نعمة الله" (and thank the bounty of your Lord) and in "و ان اشكر لى و لوالديك" (Show gratitude to Me and to your parents)

4. 'ما ليس بلازم و لا متعد' that is a verb that they are not applicable on it; such as 'الأفعال الناقصة' and 'الأفعال المقاربة'.

أقسام الفعل باعتبار لزومه و تعديه

لا لازم و لا متعد	لازم و متعد	متعد	لازم
كان - كاد	شكر	خلق	تاب

2-3. 'المعلوم و المجهول'

Verb is of two types with regard to mentioning its subject:

1. 'معلوم' (active), the subject of which is mentioned and its vowels have not changed.
2. 'المجهول' (passive), the subject of which is omitted and another word has replaced it; its pattern has changed by giving kasra to the second last letter and replacing every vowel before it with damma, in the past tense; and giving fatha to the second last letter and damma to the first.

Example: “ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَوْفُوا بِالْعُقُودِ ۖ أُحِلَّتْ لَكُمْ بَهِيمَةُ الْأَنْعَامِ إِلَّا مَا يُنْتَلَىٰ عَلَيْكُمْ ۗ ” (O you who have faith! Keep your agreements. You are permitted animals of grazing livestock, except what is [now] announced to you, disallowing game while you are in pilgrim sanctity. Indeed Allah decrees whatever He desires.)

2-4. 'متصرف و غير متصرف'

Verb is of two types with regard to its conjugation:

1. 'متصرف' which is conjugateable; such as 'عَلِمَ'
2. 'غير المتصرف' which has only one pattern; such as 'عَسَىٰ', 'يَهِيْطُ', and 'تَعَالَىٰ'.

تقسيم الفعل باعتبار تحوُّله

غير متصرف			متصرف	
ملازم للأمر	ملازم للمضارع	ملازم للماضي	ناقص	تام
هَبْ	يَهَيِّطُ	عَسَى	كَادَ	عَلِمَ

2-5. 'المعرب و المبنى'

Regarding i'rab, verb is either 'مُعْرَب' or 'مَبْنِي'.

فصل في الحرف

1. Definition:

'حرف' is a word that signifies a meaning in other than itself (does not have an independent meaning); such as 'مِنْ' and 'إِلَى' which signify beginning and ending in their 'مجرور' (genitive).

Example: "سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي أَسْرَى بِعَبْدِهِ لَيْلًا مِّنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَى"

(Immaculate is He who carried His servant on a journey by night from the Sacred Mosque to the Farthest Mosque ...)

Signs: it does not get the features of noun and verb and its meaning is not independent.

