L41

Notes:

- 1) 'كان', among the other 'الأفعال الناقصة' has some particularities:
- 1. The 'ن' of its 'مخزوم' can be omitted when it is 'مجزوم' for contraction, provided that:
- 'سكون' by مجزوم' hy
- B) That it is not followed by 'سكون'
- C) That it is not followed by connected accusative pronoun

Example: "قالوا لَم نَكُ مِن المصلّين" (they said 'we did not use to pray)

- 2. It can sometimes be additional and without noun and predicate and this is often after '\o' of surprise.
- 3. It can be omitted along with its noun while the predicate remains and this is often after the conditional 'i' or 'i'.

Example:

2) 'ب' can be additional when it is the 'جبر' of 'ليسَ'.

" اليسَ الله بِأحكم الحاكمين " Example: " اليسَ الله بِأحكم

Sometimes this happens for 'کان' when it is negated.

Example: 'لَم أكن بأعجلهم'

3) Sometimes these verbs, other than 'ما فتی' and 'ما زال' and ما زال' can be uses as a complete verb, so they do not need 'خبر'.

- 4) Sometimes some of them take the meaning of 'صار' (becoming).
- 5) Sometimes some verbs which have the same meaning as 'صار has:



Example: "فَلَمَّا أَنْ جَاءَ الْبَشِيرُ أَلْقَاهُ عَلَىٰ وَجْهِهِ فَارْتَدَّ بَصِيرًا" (When the bearer of good news arrived, he cast it on his face, and he became sighted)

6) 'تَصَرُّف' are of three types with regard to their 'الأفعال الناقصة':

الأفعال الناقصة وخصوصيتها ومعناها

المعنى	الثبروط	منصرف غیر منصرف	القعل	الرقم
ناقصة، تامّة، زائدة، صار	/// ///	متصرّف	کان	1
ناقصة، تامّة، صار	(4)	متصرف	صار	۲
		متصرف	أصبح	٣
	ئىيات <u>ە ئە</u> يوز/م <u>ان ب</u> ىلىك	متصرف ا	أضحى	۴
		متصرّف	أمسى	۵
		متصرف	ظلُ	٦
		متصرف	بات	Y
ناقصة		غير متصرّف	ليس	٨
ناقصة، تامّة	ول«ما»المصدريةالتوقيتية عليها	غير متصرّف دخ	دام	٩
ناقصة	دخول حرف نفي عليها	متصرف ناقصا	زال	10
ناقصة، تامّة		متصرف ناقصا	برح	11
		متصرف ناقصا	انفك	17
ناقصة		متصرف ناقصأ	فتئ	17

Those which are 'مضارع' only have 'مضارع', 'ماضى' and 'اسم الفاعل'. And the 'مضارع' only comes as 'ماضى'.

Note that every word that is derived from 'الافعال الناقصة' has their effect. Refer to page 134.