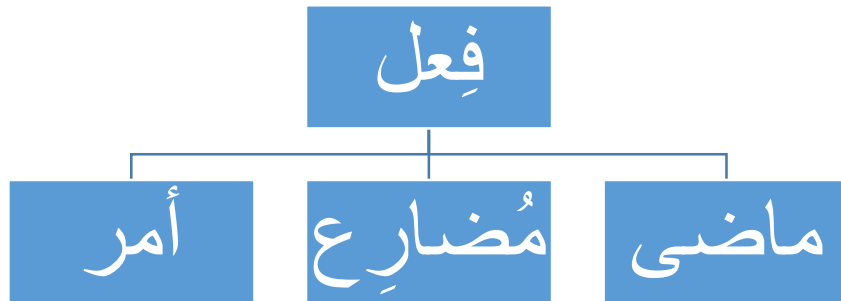


## Part One

### Verb (فِعْل)

#### Definition and Divisions for the Verb

The verb is a word that signifies the occurrence of an action (حَدَث) or the existence of a state (حَالَة) in association with the past, present or future tense.



- Maadhi is the past tense verb, as 'ضَرَبَ' (he hit) or 'حَسُنَ' (he was good)
- Mudhaari' is the present tense verb in which the action or state happens in the present tense (حال) or the future (مُسْتَقْبَل) and this will be known in the context.
- Amr is the command verb, as 'إِضْرِبْ' (hit)

#### The Origin of the Verb is Masdar

The verb is derived from 'مَصْدَر' (infinitive) which is a noun that signifies the occurrence of an action or a state without association with a tense of time; as 'خُرُوج' (exiting). 'ماضِي' verb is derived directly from the masdar. 'مُضَارِع' verb, from the 'ماضِي' and the 'أمر' verb, from the 'مُضَارِع'.

Masdar → past tense verb → present tense verb → command verb

#### Active and Passive Voice Verbs

A verb is either active (مَعْلُوم), whose subject is mentioned or concealed in the sentence, as in 'ضَرَبَ زَيْدٌ بَكْرًا' (Zaid hit Bakr), or passive (مَجْهُول) whose subject is not mentioned in the sentence, nor referred to or concealed, as in 'ضُرِبَ بَكْرٌ' (Bakr was hit). As in this example, the object replaces the subject as the proxy subject (نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ).

The method of derivation in the verbs is as follows:

الماضيّ المعلوم ← الماضيّ المجهُول  
المضارع المعلوم ← المضارع المجهُول ← الأمر المجهُول