Chapter Eight

(المصدر و غير المصدر)Infinitive and Non-Infinitive

Mostly, the *Masdar* signifies the occurrence of an action (حَدَث) as in 'قَتَلُ', or the existence of a state (حَلَة) as in 'حُسنُ'. *Masdar* is of three types: الأصلى الأصلى الأصلى الأصلى الأصلى الأصلى الأصلى الميمى الميمى

Section One

(The 'Asli' infinitive) المصدر الأصلي

This is of two types:

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

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

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

The Masdar of the Four Letter Verbs:

It has two patterns for the primary; فَعَلْلَهُ، فِعلال Three patterns for the derivative; تَفَعَلُل، إفعِنلال، إفعِنلال، إفعِنلال

Section Two

The Masdar 'Meemi' (المصدر الميمى)

The term 'Meemi' refers to the letter ' ρ ' which patterns of this Masdar. Mostly, the pattern of the Masdar from which the three primary verbs are derived is ' $\lambda \hat{\rho}$ ', as in:

However, when the word is Mithaal whose present tense is on the pattern of 'يُفعِلُ', the Masdar is on 'مُفعِل', as in:

Some words exhibit patterns which are contrary to these rules, such as ' مَجِيء (جاءَ يَجِيءُ) Sometimes, the feminine Taa' will be found suffixed to this Masdar on the pattern of 'مَفْعَلُة/مَفْعِلَة'.

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: