

أفعال القلوب

Definition and Effect

They are verbs that have a subject and come on 'الجملة الاسمية' and make the 'مبتدا' and the 'خبر' as their objects. They denote certainty or assumption.

المفعول الثاني (الخبر)	المفعول الأول (المبتدا)	الفعل القلبي مع فاعله
إماماً	علياً	عَلِمْتُ

Divisions and Meanings

المعنى	العِلْمُ	الظَنُّ	هما والأكثر للعلم	هما والأكثر للظن
الأنفال	وَجَدَ، أَلْفَى، دَرَى، تَعَلَّمَ ^٣	جَعَلَ، حَجَى، رَعَمَ، عَدَّ، هَبَّ ^٤	عَلِمَ، رَأَى ^٥	ظَنَّ، حَسِبَ، خَالَ ^٦

Example: "وَجَعَلُوا الْمَلَائِكَةَ الَّذِينَ هُمْ عِبَادُ الرَّحْمَنِ إِنَاثًا" (They have made the angels—who are servants of the All-beneficent—females.

Rulings:

1. The 'أفعال القلوب' can get nullified and this happens between the two objects or when it is preceded by the two.
2. Necessity of 'تعليق' that is effecting the position of the object rather than its word, when words which have to be at the beginning come after it. Example:
"لقد عَلِمْتُ ما هؤلاء ينطقون"
3. Their objects can be omitted for a reason.

Example: "لا يَحْسَبَنَّ الَّذِينَ يَبْخُلُونَ بِمَا ءَاتَاهُمَ اللَّهُ مِنْ فَضْلِهِ هُوَ خَيْرًا لَهُمْ"

4. 'أَنْ' and 'أَنَّ' and their 'صلة' can be as the objects of these verbs.

Example: "أَيَحْسَبُ الْإِنْسَانُ أَنْ يُتْرَكَ سُدًى"

Notes:

'تَعَلَّمَ' and 'هَبَ' come only with command verbs.

Both the subject and the object can be pronouns that refer to the same thing, except in 'هَبَ' and 'تَعَلَّمَ'.

Example: 'علمتني فانياً'

Sometimes some verbs work like 'أفعال القلوب':

جَعَلَ، رَدَّ، تَرَكَ، اتَّخَذَ، صَيَّرَ، وَهَبَ، تَخَذَ، أَصَارَ

Refer to page 141-142