

Class Notes for Session 56

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We have been studying المنصوبات. The subject of this session is نواصب المضارع [makers of “نصب”]. We already know that يَفْعَلُ becomes يَفْعُلُ with the addition of لَنْ. This effect was introduced in Session 12 and reinforced in later sessions.

Note that مَضَارِعُ is the only فِعْلٌ in the مَنْصُوبَاتُ category.

٢١ أَنْ

يَسْجُدُ	[he is doing سَجْدَةً];	أَنْ يَسْجُدَ	[his doing سَجْدَةً]
يَفْعَلُ	[he is doing (something)];	أَنْ يَفْعَلَ	[his doing (something)]

Two notes of importance here:

1. أَنْ يَفْعَلُ of يَسْجُدُ and يَفْعَلُ turns from رَفْعٌ to نَصْبٌ with the coming of أَنْ before them.
2. The coming of أَنْ before مَضَارِعُ changes the meaning to infinitive form or gerund (-ing) form. This أَنْ is called مَضْرِيَّةٌ.

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Let us take another example.

يَقْتُلُ [he is killing]; ... أَنْ يَقْتُلَ [his killing ...]

Notice again the change in meaning from the present or present-continuous signification¹ of مُضَارِعٌ to the infinitive or gerund form. Also take some time comparing Figures 1 and 2, below, and observe modifications effected in تَصْرِيْفٌ of أَنْ يَقْتُلَ by the prefixing of أَنْ.

	3	2	1	
	يَقْتُلُونَ	يَقْتُلَانِ	يَقْتُلُ	A
	يَقْتُلْنَ	تَقْتُلَانِ	تَقْتُلُ	B
	تَقْتُلُونَ	تَقْتُلَانِ	تَقْتُلُ	C
	تَقْتُلْنَ	تَقْتُلَانِ	تَقْتُلِينَ	D
	نَقْتُلُ		أَقْتُلُ	E

Figure 1: تَصْرِيْفٌ of يَقْتُلُ

	3	2	1	
	أَنْ يَقْتُلُوا	أَنْ يَقْتُلَا	أَنْ يَقْتُلَ	A
	أَنْ يَقْتُلْنَ	أَنْ تَقْتُلَا	أَنْ تَقْتُلَ	B
	أَنْ تَقْتُلُوا	أَنْ تَقْتُلَا	أَنْ تَقْتُلَ	C
	أَنْ تَقْتُلْنَ	أَنْ تَقْتُلَا	أَنْ تَقْتُلِي	D
	أَنْ نَقْتُلَ		أَنْ أَقْتُلَ	E

Figure 2: تَصْرِيْفٌ of أَنْ يَقْتُلَ after prefixing with أَنْ

¹actually the notion of time implied by مُضَارِعٌ is quite different from that implied by the present or present-continuous tense in English. Please see Session 6 for a more detailed discussion.

3	2	1	
يَقْتُلُونَ	يَقْتُلَانِ	يَقْتُلُ	A
أَنْ يَقْتُلُوا	أَنْ يَقْتُلَا	أَنْ يَقْتُلَ	A
يَقْتُلْنَ	تَقْتُلَانِ	تَقْتُلُ	B
أَنْ يَقْتُلْنَ	أَنْ تَقْتُلَا	أَنْ تَقْتُلَ	B
تَقْتُلُونَ	تَقْتُلَانِ	تَقْتُلُ	C
أَنْ تَقْتُلُوا	أَنْ تَقْتُلَا	أَنْ تَقْتُلَ	C
تَقْتُلْنَ	تَقْتُلَانِ	تَقْتُلِينَ	D
أَنْ تَقْتُلْنَ	أَنْ تَقْتُلَا	أَنْ تَقْتُلِي	D
تَقْتُلُ		أَقْتُلُ	E
أَنْ تَقْتُلَ		أَنْ أَقْتُلَ	E

Figure 3: Juxtaposition of elements in Figures 1 and 2 to bring out modifications in تَصْرِيْفُ

A careful study of Figure 3 would help us understand that the following three cases summarize how مَنْصُوبٌ turns مَصْرُوعٌ on being prefixed with أَنْ :

1. If the conjugated form ends with يَنْ , مَوْنَ , or يَيْنَ the ending ن disappears.

For example, (أَنْ يَقْتُلَا , يَقْتُلَانِ); (أَنْ يَقْتُلُوا , يَقْتُلُونَ); (أَنْ تَقْتُلِي , تَقْتُلِينَ).

2. The ending ن in the conjugated form for جَمْعٌ مَوْثٌ never disappears² —

neither مُحَاطَبَةٌ nor غَائِبَةٌ. So we see (أَنْ يَقْتُلْنَ , يَقْتُلْنَ); (أَنْ تَقْتُلْنَ , تَقْتُلْنَ).

3. Otherwise, the ending letter simply takes نَصْبٌ. For example, (أَنْ , يَقْتُلُ)

(أَنْ تَقْتُلَ , تَقْتُلُ); (يَقْتُلُ , يَقْتُلُ).

²the ending ن , here, never goes away because it is a عَلامَةٌ الْجَمْعِ [sign indicating جمع]. Also it is necessary because it marks the gender. Contrast this with case 1 wherein the gender, number, and person indicated by each conjugated form are clear even after omission of its ending ن .

In cases 2 and 3 we say that the *مُضَارِع* is *مُنْصُوبٌ* — *لَفْظًا*. In case 1 we say that it is *مُنْصُوبٌ* — *حَذْفًا*³.

لَنْ, *كَيْ*, and *إِذَا* also have the same effect on *المضارع التصريف*. It is illustrated below.

(٢) *لَنْ*

[*never ever; not at all*]
(indicating future)

	3	2	1	
	لَنْ يَقْتُلُوا	لَنْ يَقْتُلَا	لَنْ يَقْتُلَ	A
	لَنْ يَقْتُلْنَ	لَنْ تَقْتُلَا	لَنْ تَقْتُلَ	B
	لَنْ تَقْتُلُوا	لَنْ تَقْتُلَا	لَنْ تَقْتُلَ	C
	لَنْ تَقْتُلْنَ	لَنْ تَقْتُلَا	لَنْ تَقْتُلِي	D
	لَنْ نَقْتُلَ		لَنْ أَقْتُلَ	E

(٣) *كَيْ*

[*for*] (like ... لـ)

يَقْتُلُ	[<i>he is killing</i>];	كَيْ يَقْتُلَ	[<i>for his killing</i>]
يُنْصِرُ	[<i>he is helping</i>];	كَيْ يُنْصِرَ	[<i>for his helping</i>]
يُنْصَرُ	[<i>he is being helped</i>];	كَيْ يُنْصَرَ	[<i>for his being helped</i>]

³ *حَذْفٌ* is *مُضَارِعٌ* either *لَفْظًا* or with *مُحذوفٌ* *حَرْفٌ*. *حَذْفًا* and *مُحذوفٌ* come from *حَذَفَ* [*throwing away; erasing; discarding; omitting*].

	3	2	1	
A	كَيِّ يَقْتُلُوا	كَيِّ يَقْتُلَا	كَيِّ يَقْتُلُ	
B	كَيِّ يَقْتُلْنَ	كَيِّ تَقْتُلَا	كَيِّ تَقْتُلُ	
C	كَيِّ تَقْتُلُوا	كَيِّ تَقْتُلَا	كَيِّ تَقْتُلُ	
D	كَيِّ تَقْتُلْنَ	كَيِّ تَقْتُلَا	كَيِّ تَقْتُلِي	
E	كَيِّ نَقْتُلُ		كَيِّ أَقْتُلُ	

(٤) إِذَا (إِذْنُ)

[then; ... that time]

as in the following styles of sentence construction:

- Somebody did something, *then* ...
- If somebody did something, *that time* ...

	3	2	1	
A	إِذَا يَقْتُلُوا	إِذَا يَقْتُلَا	إِذَا يَقْتُلُ	
B	إِذَا يَقْتُلْنَ	إِذَا تَقْتُلَا	إِذَا تَقْتُلُ	
C	إِذَا تَقْتُلُوا	إِذَا تَقْتُلَا	إِذَا تَقْتُلُ	
D	إِذَا تَقْتُلْنَ	إِذَا تَقْتُلَا	إِذَا تَقْتُلِي	
E	إِذَا نَقْتُلُ		إِذَا أَقْتُلُ	

* * *

(أَرْبَعَةٌ) are four نواصب المضارع (١) أَنْ (٢) لَنْ (٣) كَيْ (٤) إِذَا (إِذَنْ)
(٥) لِ + أَنْ ← لِأَنَّ

The fifth one is added for practical reasons. لِ is not considered to be among the نَوَاصِبُ الْمُضَارِعِ. When the مُضَارِعٌ that comes after لِ is مَنْصُوتٌ it is because of the effect of a hidden أَنْ prefix. For example, take لِيَكْتُبَ [For his writing]; its construction is composed of يَكْتُبُ + (أَنْ) + لِ. The أَنْ here is hidden — in other words, we say that أَنْ is مَحذُوفٌ [thrown away; erased; discarded; omitted]⁴.

* * *

Consider the sentence: يعلمُ أهلُ الكتابِ. With the addition of كَيْ notice the change in the word يعلمُ:

كَيْ يعلمُ أهلُ الكتابِ
 [For the People's of the Book knowing]

This is because كَيْ is among the نواصب المضارع. Now, take a look at the following phrase:

كَيْ لا يعلمُ أهلُ الكتابِ ...
 [For the People's of the Book not knowing ...]

The لا above is functionally of the form (لا النَّافِيَةُ) — as opposed to لا (لا النَّاهِيَةُ) يعلمُ. This distinction was first presented in Session 12.

⁴ محذوف is إِم المفعول from حَذَفَ [throwing away; erasing; discarding].