

# Chapter Two: The Verb Phrase

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## 2.1 The Verb

**A verb can be defined as the following:**

- A verb is an action word. It shows the action in the sentence.
  
- A verb is the central unit of any sentence or clause, and all the other words in a sentence take grammatical form based on how they relate to it.
  - # A verb can express action (*run, live, change*)
  - # states of being (*is, are*)
  - # occurrences (*happen, become*).

***Sentences can have more than one verb. A clause is a sub-unit of a sentence that has one verb.***

## 2.2 The Verb Phrase in English

In linguistics, a **verb phrase (VP)** is a syntactic unit composed of at least one verb and its dependents - objects, complements and other modifiers - but not always including the subject.

Thus in the sentence

“ *A fat man put the money quickly in the box*”,  
the words *put the money quickly in the box* are a verb phrase;  
it consists of the verb *put* and its dependents,  
but not the subject “*a fat man*”.

*A verb phrase is similar to what is considered a predicate in more traditional grammars.*

# Verb Phrase

A **verb** and at least one helping verb

## Example

*Katie **was writing** her essay about friendship.*

What is the **helping verb** in this sentence and what is it doing?



***The mummy is coming for us!***

What is the **verb** in the above sentence?

***is coming***



*Mary was walking through the mall, talking on her phone, and drinking coffee.*

What is the **verb phrase** in the above sentence?

***was walking,  
talking,  
drinking***



*Officer Lee has been working with her partner Bones for a long time.*

What is the **verb phrase** in the above sentence?

*has been working*



The verb phrase (VP) contains the sequence of verbs between Subjects and Objects/Complements etc.

- *I ate yesterday*
- *I have been eating all day*
- *At 5pm, I will have been working for 5 hours.*



At its simplest, the VP consists of a single verb, called the **main verb**:

- *I love Mary*
- *She is here.*

Before the main verb, The verb phrase can consist of up to 4 elements:

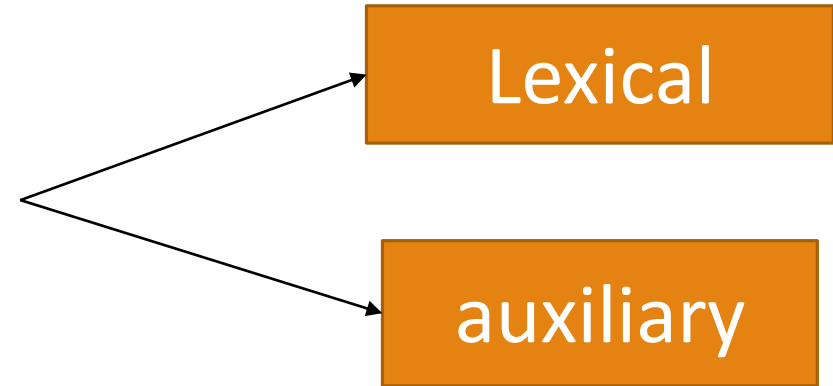
- MOD: a modal verb: *I **must** run*
- PERF: some form of ‘**have**’ (followed by an –**en** verb):  
*I have driven far today*
- PROG: some form of ‘**be**’ (followed by an –**ing** verb):  
*I was driving home.*
- PASS: some form of ‘**be**’ (followed by an –**en** verb):  
*I was driven home.*

All combinations of these elements are possible

Subj.	MOD	PERF	PROG	PASS	MAIN
I	will				eat
I		have			eaten
I			am		eating
I				am	eaten
I	will	have			eaten
I		have	been		eating
I			am	being	eaten
I	will		be		eaten
I		have		been	eaten
I	will	have	been	being	eaten

## 2.3 Verb Subclasses in English

The first distinction is that verbs are either



The lexical verb is the head element and comes at last in complex verb phrase;  
The elements preceding the head are auxiliaries

The distinction between lexical and auxiliary verbs is drawn on the basis of the grammatical process:

- 1) Interrogation
- 2) Negation
- 3) proform

❑ **Lexical** verbs express action, state of being, or predicate meaning. i.e. they are the main verbs of a sentence.

❑ An **auxiliary** verb is a helping verb, i.e. auxiliary verbs help the main verb.

1) The boy **ran** into the forest.      “**Ran**” is the main or lexical verb

2) The boy **will have** run into the forest.

“**Ran**” is still the main or lexical verb, but the words “**will have**” are auxiliary verbs, as they help the main verb.

3) She saw the bird.

“Saw” is the main or lexical verb.

4) She could have seen the bird.

“could have” are auxiliary verbs.

## 1) Interrogation

- In interrogative sentence the auxiliary verb is placed before the subject, such as:
  - She **will** read this story.
  - **Will** she read this story?
  - When **will** she read this story
- “will” is an auxiliary verb because it can placed before the subject “she”.
- While, the main verb or lexical verb cannot be placed before the subject
  - She wrote a letter.
  - ~~**Wrote she a letter**~~
- In this case the form “DO” is used as auxiliary
  - Did she write a letter?
  - What did she write a letter?

## 2) *Negation*

- In negative sentences, “not” is placed after the auxiliary verbs.
  - She will read this book.
  - She **will not** read this book.
- It is not possible to place “not” after the lexical verb and turn the sentence into a negative.
  - She wrote a letter.
  - ~~She wrote not a letter~~
- In this case the form “DO” is used to carry “not”.
  - She did not write a letter.

### 3) *Proform*

- The word “Proform” means a word which stands for another word or words.
  - She **likes** orange and so **does** her brother.
- “does” stands for “likes” it function as Proform and is therefore an auxiliary.
- It is not possible to use the lexical verb as Proform;
  - ~~She wrote a letter and so wrote Ali.~~
    - She wrote a letter and so **did** Ali.

*The auxiliary verbs perform certain grammatical function.  
The lexical verbs carries the meaning.*

## 2.4 Subclasses of Auxiliary Verbs in English

An auxiliary verb helps the main (full) verb and is also called a "helping verb." With auxiliary verbs, you can write sentences in different tenses, moods, or voices. The auxiliary verbs are divided into two main types

**A) Primary Auxiliaries (Main Auxiliaries):**

“ to **Be**, to **Have**, to **Do**”

**B) Modal Auxiliaries :**

“**Shall, Will, can, may, must, ought, etc**”.



## Primary Auxiliary Verb

Be: Am, Is, Are, Was, Were,  
Have: Have, Has, Had  
Do: Do, Did, Does

## Modal Auxiliary Verb

Shall, Should,  
Will, Would,  
May, Might  
Can, Could  
Must, Ought to, Used to,  
Need, Dare

## Verb To Be

Use of am, is are, was, were to form Continuous Tense, Passive Voice and as Principal Verb

1. I am doing the work. continuous
2. He was sleeping at night. continuous
3. The work was finished in time. passive
4. He was a teacher. principal verb

# Verb to Have

**The Use of verb to Have to form:  
Perfect Tense, Passive Voice, and as Nominative Case,  
Principal Verb**

1. I have done the work. perfect tense
  2. The work has been finished. passive voice
  3. The sun having risen, the darkness disappeared  
Nominative absolute
1. I had a red cow. principal verb

# Verb to Do

Use of verb to Do :  
to form Question, Negative and as Principal Verb

1. Do you like football ?

question

2. I did not play football.

negative

3. They did their work sincerely .

Principal verb

# WHAT ARE MODAL VERBS?

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special **verbs** which behave very irregularly and that are used to indicate modality – ability, possibility, likelihood, probability, permission, and obligation.

## LIST OF MODAL VERBS

- Can
- Could

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- May
- Might
- Must
- Shall
- Should
- Will
- Would
- Ought to

They are **Auxiliary** verbs that provide additional and specific meaning to the main verb of the sentence

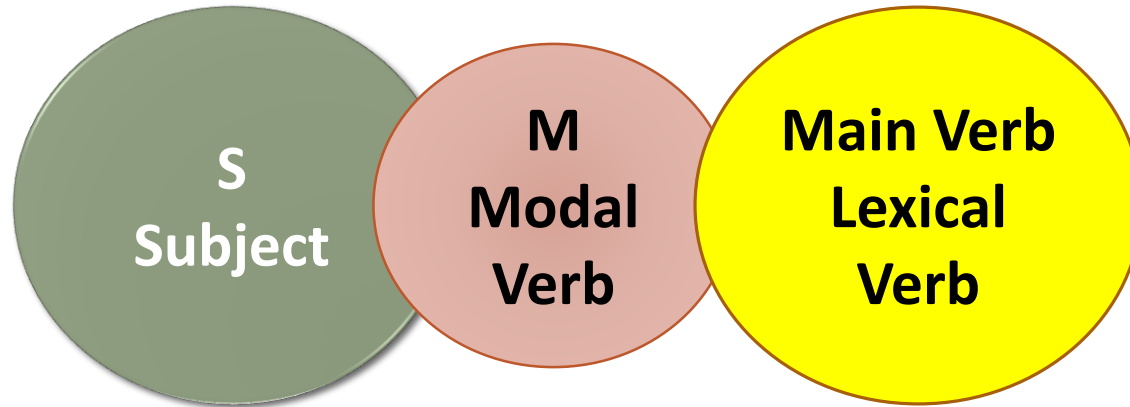
**Modal verbs** are sometimes referred to as **Modal Auxiliary verbs** because they **help** other verbs

# Structure of Modal Verbs

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<b>I</b>	<b>Modal Verb</b> <b>(can /should,</b> <b>etc.)</b>	<b>Infinitive</b> <b>(without TO)</b>
<b>You</b>		
<b>He</b>		
<b>She</b>		
<b>It</b>		
<b>We</b>		
<b>They</b>		

# How do we use modals?



**Example:**

**Mary** could **play** the piano





# Form

There is no “s” in singular  
There is no “do / does” in the question  
There is no “don’t / doesn’t” in the  
negative

He **can** ski **not** ~~He cans ski~~ or ~~He can skis.~~

**Would** you like to come with me?

~~Do you would like to come with me?~~

They **can’t** be serious.

~~They don’t can be serious.~~

# Form

Modal verbs do not have **infinitives** or **-ing** forms

~~to can~~ / ~~caning~~

~~to must~~ / ~~musting~~

Modal verbs are followed by an infinitive without to

She **must** study.

He **could** play football in his youth. (general ability)

We **should** have gone the other way.

## Modals in the Past

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- Refer to actions that happened in the past

MODAL + HAVE + verb in past participle

- ❑ It **must** have **been** *a difficult decision*
- ❑ They **should** have **invited** her to their wedding

# CAN

1) to express ability:

Ryan can speak French but he cannot speak German.

---

Superman can do things that ordinary people can't.

2) to express request:

Can you help Sue? Can I offer you something to drink?

3) to express permission:

Can I use your cell phone? You can't go out with Victor.

4) to express possibility:

If the weather is perfect tomorrow, we can go on a picnic.

I can be ready by five.

# COULD

- 1) to express abilities in the past:

Jason could talk when he was four.

---

- 2) to express permission:

Could I leave the classroom?

- 3) to express future possibility:

I could get a bad final mark. It depends on the next exam.

- 4) could with present perfect tense is used to express something in the past may be real.

You could have been killed in that accident.

I could have won that game.

# SHALL

---

1) to express the simple future for the first person.

Shall we meet at the bus stop?

I shall never forget your help.

# WILL

---

1) present to future tense:

Sean will leave tomorrow. She will be back in a few days.

If it rains, the soccer game will be put off.

2) express willing,

If you won't go and help him, I will.

I will wash the dishes if you cook.

# WOULD

---

1) as the past tense of will:

She said she would buy dinner on her way home.

I believed it would rain so I brought my raincoat.

2) to express polite request:

Would you please take off your coat?

Would you mind turning the radio off?



# SHOULD

1) to give advice and opinions

You are driving too fast; you should slow down a little bit.

---

You have gained a lot of weight. You should go on a diet.

2) to express expectations:

Are you ready? The taxi should be here soon.

Twenty dollars is enough. It shouldn't cost more than that.

3) to suggest a less strong possibility

If you should pass the bakery, can you buy some bread?

**Should with present perfect tense** means something in the past should not be done.

The baby is crying. You shouldn't have talked so loudly.

She is angry. You shouldn't have come back so late.

# MUST and HAVE TO

1) express something is necessary and essential

You must pay by cash.

You have to drive on the right in France.

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2) Students have to wear uniform.

must not is used to express something is not permitted or allowed.

You mustn't smoke, eat and drink in the museum.

You must not drink and drive.

3) not have to is used to express something that is not to be done necessarily.

We don't have to get up early on Saturday.

She doesn't have to live in the hotel. She can live with us.

# MAY

---

1) express possibility in the present or in the future.

It may rain.

Elizabeth may know his telephone number.

2) for permission:

May I come in?

You may come if you want.

3) to express wish or hope.

May you a long life!

# MIGHT

---

1) to express possibility in the present or in the future.

Ashley might be in the library. I am not sure.

George might come as well.

He may come.

He might come. (the chance that he comes is less likely than may)

2) might with present perfect tense means speculation about the past.

Edward is late. He might have missed his bus or he might have overslept.

## 2.6 Forms and Combination of Verbs in English

### 2.6.1 Verb Forms

English Verbs come in several forms:

1. Original Form (Base)
2. Singular Form in Third Personal (Base +s)
3. Present Participle (Base + ing)
4. Past Form (Base + ed )
5. Past Participle (Base + en)

Main verbs (except the verb “be” ) have 3,4,5 forms.

The verb “be” has 8 forms.

We use these forms to make all the **tense** and other verb structures, in all **moods, aspects** and **voices**.

**Every English verb except “be” has 5 forms**, which vary depending on whether the verb is REGULAR (changes its form in a regular/standard way such as “type” and “text”) or IRREGULAR (changes its forms in an irregular way such as “write”).

- |   |   |                          |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. BARE/INFINITIVE ( <b>Base</b> )  | → | type, text, write        |
| 2. <b>Base +s</b> Form (Present)  | → | types, texts, writes     |
| 3. <b>Base +ing</b> (Present Participle)  | → | typing, texting, writing |
| 4. Base + <i>ed</i> ( <b>Past</b> )   | → | typed, texted, wrote     |
| 5. <i>-en</i> ( <b>Past Participle</b> – used with <i>has, have, had</i> , and other helping verbs) | → | typed, texted, written   |

	<b>base V1</b>	<b>past simple V2</b>	<b>past participle V3</b>	<b>present participle</b>	<b>3rd person singular present simple</b>	<b>#</b>
<b>reg.</b>	work	worked		working	works	4
<b>irreg.</b>	cut			cutting	cuts	3
	make	made		making	makes	4
	sing	sang	sung	singing	sings	5
	have	had		having	has	4
	do	did	done	doing	does	5
	<b>base</b>	<b>past simple (2 forms)</b>	<b>past participle</b>	<b>present participle</b>	<b>present simple (3 forms)</b>	<b>#</b>
	be	was were	been	being	am are is	8

## 2.6.2 Combination

**The complex verb phrase is formed by using separately or combining two or more of the following four type:**

- a. The modal / periphrastic (do)**
- b. Have + Past Participle (perfective Aspect)**
- c. Be + --ing (progressive Aspect)**
- d. Be + Past Participle ( passive)**

**Any of these types may be combined in the order stated above (a,b,c,d).**

**Type a: he may come (modal)    He *did* come. (periphrastic do)**

**Type ab : he may have read the letter**

**Type abc: She may have been listening to rumors.**

**Type abcd: The case may have been being examined.**



**There are various other combinations, in fact eleven altogether;  
six 2-element**

**{ab, ac, ad, bc, cd}**

**Four 3-element:**

**{abc, abd, acd, bcd}**

**One 4-element:**

**{abcd}**

**ac: She may be working in the kitchen.**

**bc: they have been discussing the matter.**

**bd: the wall has been painted orange.**

**ad: the wall must be painted orange.**

## 2.7 Finite and Non-finite Verbs in English

There two kinds of verbs:  **Finite**  
**Non-Finite**

Finite means “bound”. Finite verbs must agree with the number and person of its subject. It is bound by the **tense** of a sentence. A sentence does not make any sense without a **Finite verb**.

1. They play football.
2. He **plays** football. He **played** football.
3. You are playing football.
4. She is playing football.
5. They were playing football.

Unlike the finite verbs, non-finite verbs are not bounded by **tense**, **person** or **number of the subject**.

**Example:**

- Richie **hates** **working**  
                ←                        → Non- Finite  
                Finite

- My friends **hated** **working**.  
                ←                        → Non- Finite  
                Finite

# Verb

**FINITE**

**NON-FINITE**

**INFINITIVES**

**GERUND**

**PARTICIPLE**

SIMPLE INFINITIVES

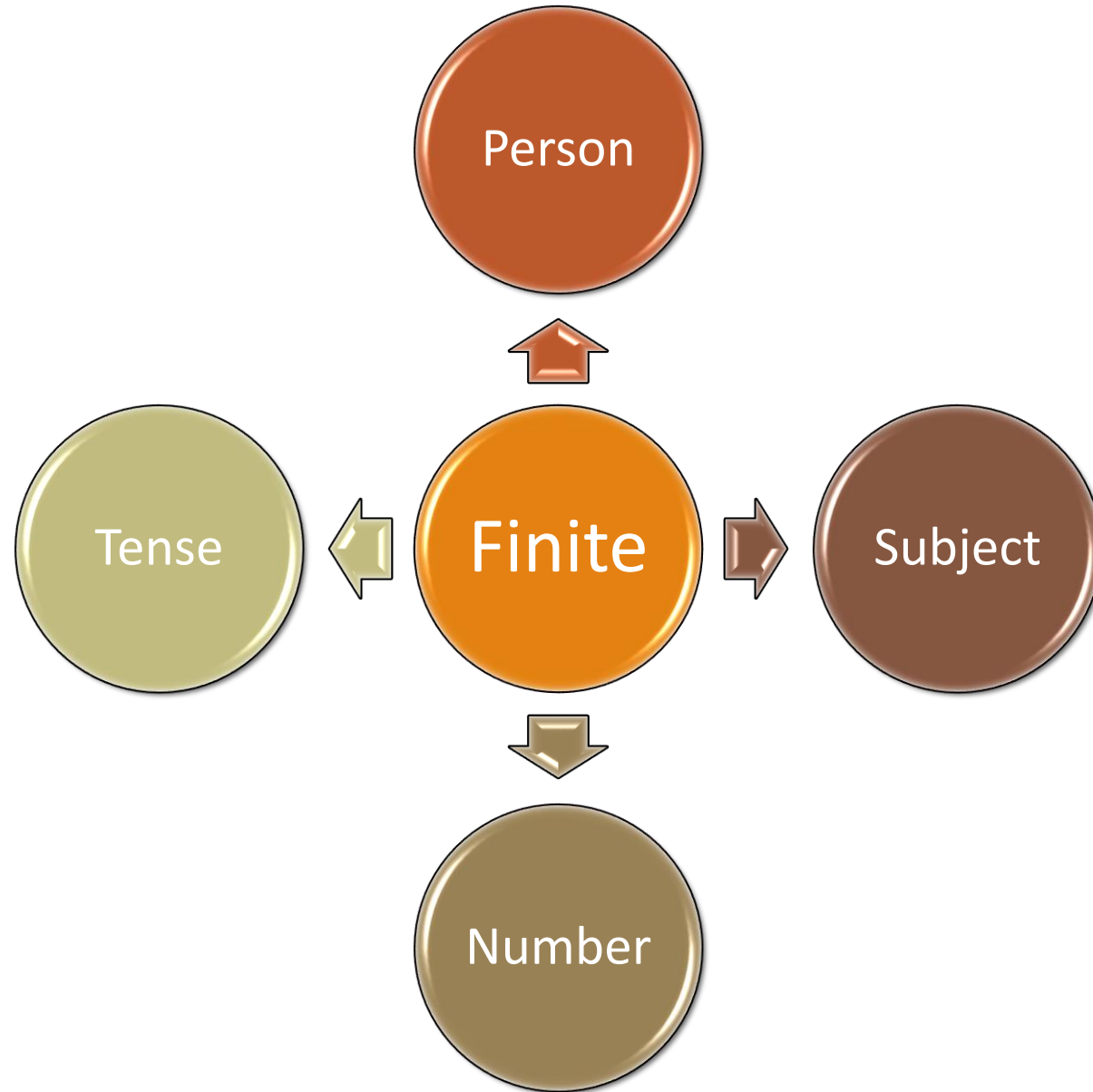
GERUNDIAL INFINITIVES

BARE INFINITIVES

PRESENT PARTICIPLE

PAST PARTICIPLE

PERFECT PARTICIPLE



## Finite verb

A verb which is limited by the number or the person of its subject and also on the tense of the subject.

∞ The form of verb depends on its subject.

Example :

- ∞ They **play** football. (Plural Subject- Plural Verb)
- ∞ He **plays** football. (Singular Subject- Singular Verb)
- ∞ You **are playing** football. (Present Continuous tense)
- ∞ She **was playing** football. (Past Continuous tense)

## Non- Finite verb

∞ Non-finite verbs do not change their form even when the person and the number of the subject changes.

∞ Examples:

∞ I want to eat something delicious.

∞ Bandana has to eat apples every day.

∞ They want to eat eggs for breakfast.

In the above sentences, the verb 'eat' does not change even though the person and number of the subject change.

Non-finite verbs are of three kinds:

Infinitive

Gerund

Participles

# The Infinitive

- ❖ IS A NON-FINITE VERB
- ❖ IS GENERALLY PRECEDED BY 'TO'
- ❖ IS A VERB THAT IS USED LIKE A NOUN, ADJECTIVE, OR ADVERB.

Infinitive are of two types :

- ❖ SIMPLE- When infinitive is used as Noun, it is called Simple Infinitive.
- ❖ GERUNDIAL-When infinitive is used as adjective or adverb , it is called Gerundial Infinitive.



# Simple Infinitives

When infinitive is used as Noun, it is called Simple Infinitive.

## USE OF SIMPLE INFINITIVES :

### 1. As SUBJECT

To read is a good habit

To find fault is easy.

### 2. As Object to verb

I like to play.

He likes to read.

### 3. As complement to verb

His greatest pleasure is to swim.

His intention is to sing.

## Gerundial Infinitive

∞ When infinitives are used as adjective or adverb.

Examples :

We eat **to live**. (To modify a verb)

This wine is pleasant **to drink**. (To modify as adjective)

# Bare Infinitives

☞ To is not used after auxiliary verbs

***shall, will, must, dare, could, might, need, can, may, should***

***Except : Ought and used***

Examples :

I should write.

He should write.

I can do it.

I ought to go.

I used to play cricket in the morning.

# Gerund

- ❧ **Gerund is the 'ing' form of verb which is used as a Noun.**
- ❧ **It is also called as Verbal Noun.**

**Examples :**

***Running* is a good way to keep fit.**

**The boys were tired of *running*.**

**He seemed to be interested in *fighting*.**

**I like *reading* books.**

As both Gerund and Infinitive have the force of a Noun and a Verb , they has same uses. Thus either of them may be used in a sentence with not much difference in meaning.

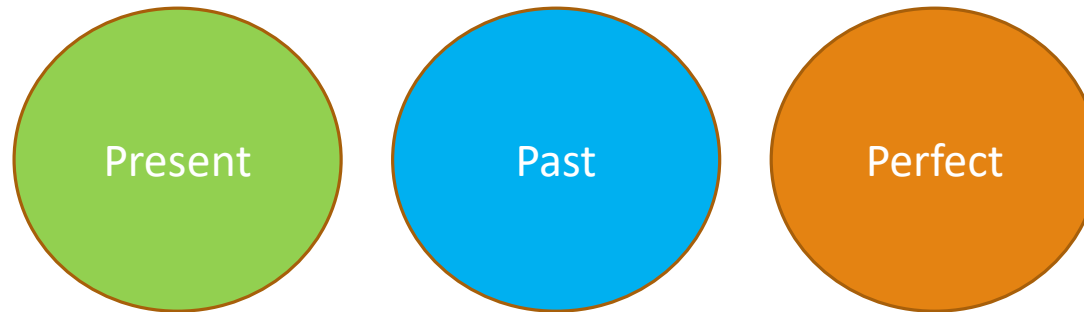
Teach me **to swim**.

Teach me **swimming**.

# The Participle

∞ A Participle is that form of the verb which has characteristics of an adjective and a verb.

**Participle are of three types :**



# Present Participle

- ∞ Present participle : 1st form of verb + ing
- ∞ Present participle ends with ing and represents an action as going on or incomplete.

## Example :

- we met a girl **carrying** a basket of flowers.
- It was a **tiring** journey.
- The blind man, **thinking** all was save , tried to cross the road.

# Past Participle

- ∞ Part participle use third form of verb and is usually ends in -ed, -d, -t,-en or -n.
- ∞ It indicates about the completion of task in past.

Examples :

- ❑ She looks **tired**.
- ❑ The candidate **selected** for this post is my brother.
- ❑ **Driven** by hunger , she stole an apple.
- ❑ The house was **burnt**.
- ❑ He gave a **written** complaint.



## Perfect Participle

☞ Those participle which indicates the ending of a task and after that the starting of a new task are perfect participle.

☞ Perfect participle - having + past participle  
having been + past participle

Example: having done, having seen, having finished

### Examples

**Having finished** my work, I went to the market.

**Having passed** the examination, he prepared for interview.

**Having completed** his project, he went for the picnic.

## 2.8 The Verb Phrase in Arabic

Arabic Verbs are usually divided into:

Basic Verb **الفعل المجرد**

هو كل فعل خلت أصوله من أي حرف من  
حروف الزيادة

Derived Verb **الفعل المزيد**

هو كل فعل زيدت على أصوله حرف أو أكثر من  
حروف الزيادة

## 2.9 Classes of Arabic Verbs

الفعل المجرد (Basic) والفعل المزيد (Derived)



الفعل المجرد  
يقسم إلى  
نوعين

فعل مجرد  
رباعي

على وزن

فَعَّلَ

بَعَثَ | زَلَّزَلَ

فعل مجرد ثلاثي

على وزن

فَعَلَ

عَظَّمَ

فَعَلَ

شَرِبَ

فَعَلَ

كَتَبَ

## Trilateral Verb (المجرد الثلاثي)

فَعَلَ  
يَفْعُلُ

فَعَلَ  
يَفْعِلُ

فَعَلَ  
يَفْعَلُ

فَعِلَ  
يَفْعَلُ

فَعُلَ  
يَفْعُلُ

فَعِلَ  
يَفْعِلُ

## المجرد الثلاثي :

هو ما تألف من ثلاث حروف اصول ، وله ستة اوزان تعتمد السماع وهي:

1. الباب الاول : **فَعَلَ يَفْعُلُ** – بفتح العين في الماضي وضمها في المضارع مثل :

نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ ، دَخَلَ يَدْخُلُ ، وَقَالَ يَقُولُ ، وَمدَّ ، يَمُدُّ ، وَغَزَا يَغْزُو

2. الباب الثاني : **فَعَلَ يَفْعِلُ** – بفتح العين في الماضي وكسرها في

المضارع ، مثل : **ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ** ، **وَجَلَسَ يَجْلِسُ** ، **وَوَصَفَ يَصِفُ** ، **وَرَنَّ يَرِنُّ** ، **وَرَمَى يَرْمِي**

3. الباب الثالث : **فَعَلَ يَفْعَلُ** – بفتح العين فيهما ، مثل : **فَتَحَ : يَفْتَحُ** ، **وَسَأَلَ : يَسْأَلُ** ، **وَقَرَأَ : يَقْرَأُ**

4. الباب الرابع : **فَعَلَ يَفْعَلُ** - بكسر العين في الماضي وفتحها في المضارع ، مثل : **عَلِمَ : يَعْلَمُ** ،

**وَفَرِحَ يَفْرَحُ** ، **وَضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ** .

5. الباب الخامس : **فَعُلُ يَفْعُلُ** – بضم العين فيهما ، مثل : **كَرُمَ يَكْرُمُ** ، **وَحَسُنَ يَحْسُنُ** ، **وَشَرُفَ**

**يَشْرُفُ** .

6. الباب السادس : **فَعَلَ يَفْعَلُ** – بكسر العين فيهما ، مثل : **حَسِبَ يَحْسِبُ** ، **وَوَرِثَ يَرِثُ** ، **وَنَعِمَ يَنْعَمُ**

**وجميع الافعال من هذه الابواب الستة فيها المتعدي وفيها اللازم الا افعال الباب الخامس فأنها**

**جميعها لازمة .**

## QuadrliteralVerb (المجرد الرباعي)

فَعَّل

فُوِّعِل

فَعُول

فِيْعَل

فَعِيْل

المزيج  
(بسمَل)

- المجرد الرباعي :

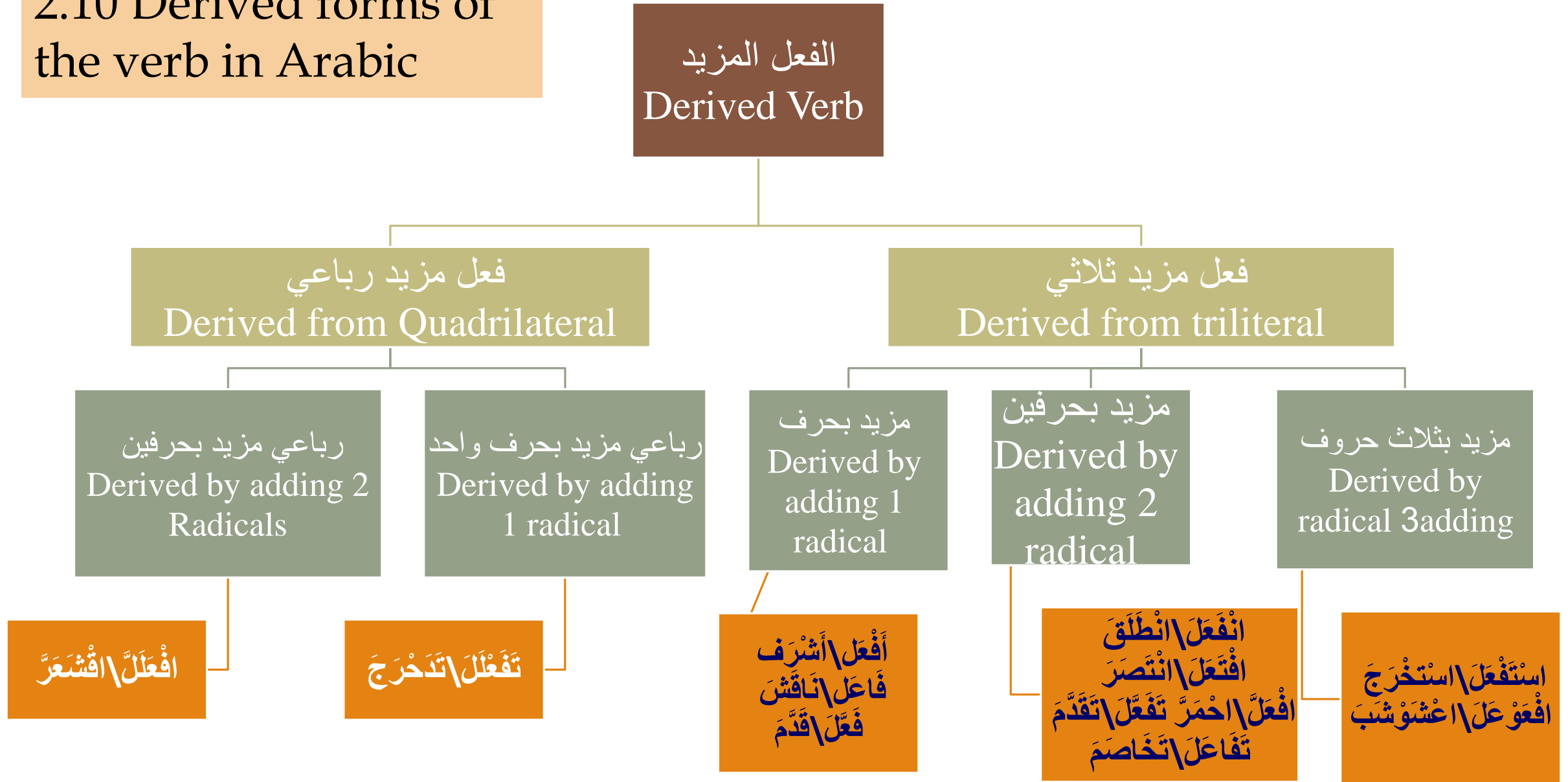
وليس لهذا الفعل الا وزن واحد هو : فَعَّل ، مثل : بَعَثَ ، زَلَّزَلَ ، وَسَّوَسَ ، دَخَّرَجَ  
وقد تحدثت العرب على هذه الصيغة افعالا خاصة من جمل يكثر استعمالها ، فقالت بسمَل الرجل ، أي قال  
: بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ، وَحَوَقَلَ الرَّجُلُ ، أي قال : لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللّٰهِ

وهناك اوزان يقول الصرفيون إنها ملحقة بالوزن الأصلي ، وأشهر هذه الاوزان :

1. فَوَعَلَ ، نحو : جَوْرِبَهُ أَي البسه الجوارب
  2. فَعُولٌ ، نحو : جَهَّورَ صَوْتَهُ : إذا رفعه .
  3. فَيَعَلٌ ، نحو : بَيَّطَرَ : أي عالج الحيوان .
  4. فَعِيلٌ ، نحو : شَرَّيْفٌ ، وهو من قولهم شريف الزرع : إذا قطع شريافه وهو ورقة
  5. فَعَنَلٌ ، نحو : قَلَنَسَهُ ، إذا البسه القلنسوة .
  6. فَعَلَى ، نحو : سَلَقَى ، إذا استلقى على ظهره .
- أن وزن (( فعل )) الذي ينتمي اليه المجرد الرباعي أستعمله العرب في معان كثيرة ، منها :
1. الدلالة على المشابهة ، مثل : عَلَقَمَ الطَّعَامَ أَي صار كالعلقم .
  2. الصيرورة ، مثل : لَبَّنَ أَي صيره لبنانيا
  3. الدلالة على أن الاسم المأخوذ منه آلة ، مثل : عَرَجَنَ أَي استعمل العرجون .



## 2.10 Derived forms of the verb in Arabic



## الفعل المزيد Derived Verb

وهو الفعل المؤلف من حروف أصول معها من حروف

الزيادة . والمزيد قسمان : أ – مزيد ثلاثي ب – مزيد رباعي

أ- الثلاثي المزيد فيه : ويكون كالآتي :

أولاً: الثلاثي المزيد بحرف واحد : وله ثلاثة أوزان ، وهي :

أ - أفعل – بزيادة همزة في أوله – مثل - : أكرم ، أخرج .

ب - فَعَّل – بزيادة حرف من جنس عينه ، أي تضعيفها –

مثل : هذَّب ، كَبَّر .

ج - فاعل – بزيادة الف بعد فاء الفعل – مثل : جادل ، قاتل

## ثانياً: الثلاثي المزيد بحرفين : وله خمسة أوزان وهي :

1. انفعل – بزيادة الهمزة والنون في أوله – مثل : أنفتح

، إنقاد .

2. افتعل – بزيادة همزة في أوله وتاء بعد فائه – مثل :

افتتح ، اجتمع .

3. تفاعل – بزيادة تاء في أوله والفاء بعد فائه – مثل :

تباع ، تباع .

4. تفعّل – بزيادة تاء في أوله وتضعيف عينه – مثل تكلم

، تقدّم .

5. أفعّل – بزيادة همزة في أوله وتضعيف لامه – مثل :

أحمر ، أسود .

## ثالثاً: الثلاثي المزيد بثلاثة حروف وله اربعة اوزان هي :

1. استفعل - بزيادة همزة وسين وتاء في اوله - مثل استغفر ،

استقام .

2. افوعل - بزيادة همزة في اوله وحرف اخر من جنس عينه

و واو تقع رابعه - مثل : اعشوشب ، أخشوشون

3. افعال - بزيادة همزة في اوله والفاء بعد عينه وحرف آخر من

جنس عينه مدغم فيه - مثل : احمارّ ، اخصارّ

4. افعول - بزيادة همزة في اوله وواوين بين عينه ولامه - مثل

: اجلوذ أي أسرع .

## ب - الرباعي المزيد فيه : ويكون كالآتي :

1. الرباعي المزيد بحرف واحد : وله وزن واحد هو (تفعل) – بزيادة تاء في اوله – وهو مطاوع لصيغة (فعل) التي للرباعي المجرد . مثل :  
دحرجتُ العربية فتدحرجت ، بعثرتُهُ فتبعثر  
ولهذه الصيغة ملحقات هي :

- تفوعل – بزيادة تاء في اوله وواو بعد فائه – مثل : تجورب ، تكوثر .
- تفيعل – بزيادة تاء في أوله وباء بعد فائه – مثل : تشيطن .
- تفعول – بزيادة تاء في اوله وواو بعد عينه – مثل : ترهوك .
- تمفعل – بزيادة تاء وميم في اوله – مثل : تمسكن ، وتمردع .

## 2. الرباعي المزيد بحرفين : وله وزن

أ- أفعال – بزيادة همزة في أوله ونون بعد عينه وحرف آخر من

جنس لامه في آخره – مثل : افرنجم ، اقعنسس .

ب- افعالن – بزيادة همزة في أوله ولام ثالثة في آخره – مثل

اطمان ، ادلهم .

وهذه الصيغ التي ذكرناها ، لها دلالات معنوية ، استقرأها

علماء الصرف من النصوص الفصيحة ، ومن أفواه الأعراب

الذين ترض عربيتهم .

حروف الزيادة تجمع في كلمة: سألتمونيها

حروف المضارعة تجمع في كلمة: نأتي أو انيت أو نأيت

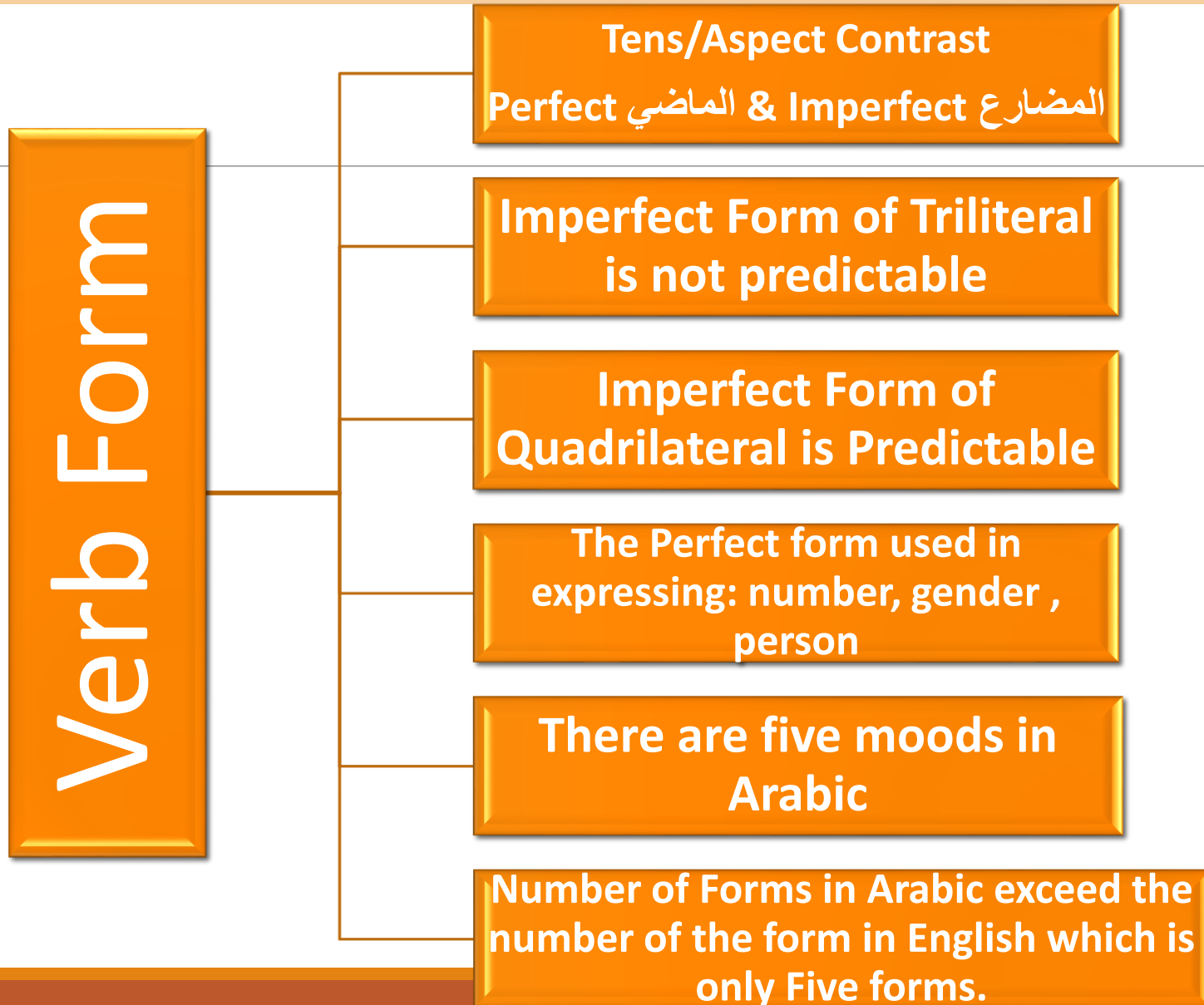
مثل :

يَجْلِسُ | نَجْلِسُ | أَجْلِسُ | تَجْلِسُ

الضمائر لاتعتبر من حروف الزيادة

مثل: جَاسُوا , يَجْلِسُونَ , يَجْلِسَانِ , تَجْلِسِينَ

## 2.11 Form and Combinations of Verbs in Arabic





# Verb Forms

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There are only two forms which indicate tense/aspect contrasts:  
Perfect الماضي & Imperfect المضارع.

The imperfect is derived from the perfect by adding one of the four radicals **أَكتَبَ** ، **نَكتَبُ** ، **يَكتَبُ** ، **تَكتَبُ** . e.g. **أَنيبُ**

The imperfect form of the trilateral base is not predictable in that the second radical may have **ـَ** , **ـِ** , **ـُ** and have to be looked up in dictionary

the forms used in the perfect expressing number, gender and person;

كَتَبْتُ ( I-singular- Masculine & Feminine) **Wrote**.

كَتَبْتَ (you- singular –Masculine) **Wrote**

---

كَتَبْتِ (you – singular – Feminine) **Wrote**

كَتَبَ (he- singular- masc. ) **He wrote**

كَتَبَتْ (she-singular- fem.) **She wrote**

كَتَبْتُمَا (you – dual- masc. & Fem. ) **Wrote**

كَتَبَا ( they two – masc. & fem. ) **they wrote**

كَتَبْنَا (we- Plural- masc. & fem.) **Wrote**

كَتَبُوا (they- plural – masc.) **they wrote**

كَتَبْنَ (they- plural- fem.) **they wrote**

Number Contrast often involves singular, dual and plural, if the verb follows the subject , for examples:

الطالب يكتب

---

الطالبان يكتبان

الطلاب يكتبون

While the singular form is used if the verb proceed the subject:

يكتب الطالبان

يكتب الطلاب الدرس

يكتب الطالب

The verb usually varies according to the first, second or third person :

أكتب ( I write)

---

تكتب (you write)

يكتب (he writes)

تكتب (she writes)

**Taking together, the forms of the Arabic verb exceed in number those of the English verb, which are normally confined to five.**

# Combinations

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The Arabic verb depends mainly on the internal change of the word (morphological change) rather than on combination of two or more verbs within the verb phrase (syntactic change)

The Arabic verb phrase is basically simple.

The only complex verb phrase in Arabic is كان و يكون و كاد they combined with the verb to indicate past or future

كان يذهب (he was going)

يكون يذهب ( he will go).

THANK YOU  
&  
Good Luck