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Incomplete and Appropinguation Verbs

46. What is an annular?

An annular is a word that is added to an inchoative and predicate and changes their situation. An annular is either a verb (incomplete verbs or appropringuation verbs) or prepositions (particles which resemble a verb and the /s which denies a whole genus).

47. What is the rule of annulars if they are verbs?

If an annular is a verb it is added to an inchoative and predicate and makes the inchoative its subject and puts it in the nominative case and puts the predicate in the accusative case. For example:

كانَ الْجِقُ صَافَياً (The weather was clear.)

48. What are incomplete verbs?

Incomplete verbs are verbs that denote the state of a person or thing. They are not completed with the subject alone, rather they are in need of a predicate to complete the meaning as well. For example: كانَ (The man was sick.)

49. How many incomplete verbs are there?

The incomplete verbs are:

- کانَ ، أصبح ، أضمىَ ، ظلَّ ، صار ، أمسىَ ، بات ، مادام All of these are conjugated in the preterite, aorist and imperative tenses.
- ما برح ، ما انفكً All of these are conjugated in the preterite and aorist tenses.
- ليس This incomplete verb is only conjugated in the preterite tense.
- 50. Are these incomplete verbs always incomplete?

No, sometimes they have complete meanings, just like any other regular verb. This is the case when they denote an event not a state. For example: كَانَ لَيْكُ (It was night.)

51. How many kinds of predicates of incomplete verbs are there?

The predicate of incomplete verbs is the same as the predicate of inchoatives in that they can be nouns, sentences, or fragments. For example: كان عليٌّ أسداً ('Al was a lion.) or أصبَحتم في حزن شديد (They were

found in a heavy state of grief).

52. When does the predicate of an incomplete verb come before its subject?

The predicate of an incomplete verb comes before the subject in the same cases that was mentioned of the predicate of an inchaative coming before the inchaative.

53. Is it permissible to add a 'ba' to the predicate of an incomplete verb?

Yes, it is permissible to add a $b \mathbf{E}'$ to the predicate of an incomplete verb if:

- the incomplete verb is کان لاله بظالم which is preceded by a negative word. For example: ما کان لاله بظالم (Allah was not an oppressor.)
- the incomplete verb is ليس اللهُ بظلّام للعبيد (Allah is not oppressive to servants.)
- 54. What makes the verb *k* na stand out from all of its sisters?

K াna stands out because it is added after a m of wonder and it is erased with its subject after a conditional in or law. For example: الظالم المالك و لو (كان الظالم) (An oppressor will become destroyed even if (the oppressor was) a king.)

55. What is an appropinguation verb?

Appropinquation verbs are verbs that denote the closeness of an occurrence, hope of an occurrence, or the start of an action. Similar to the incomplete verbs, appropinquation verbs have a subject in the nominative case and a predicate in the accusative case. For example: كاد الولدُ يَغْرِقُ (The boy was about to drown.)

56. How many appropringuation verbs are there?

The appropinguation verbs are:

- which denote the closeness of an occurrence کاد ، کُرَبَ ، أُوشَکَ •
- which denote the hope of an occurrence اخلُولُقَ ، حَرِيَ ، عسيَ ●
- which denote the start of an action أَخَذَ ، جَعَلَ ، شَرعَ طَفقَ علقَ هبُّ ●
- 57. Do the meanings of these verbs always have something to do with closeness?

 No, sometimes they are used as transitive or intransitive verbs. In these cases they are like any other regular verb. For example: أَخْذَتُ ٱلْكَتَابَ عَن الطَّاولَةِ
- 58. What form is the predicate of an appropinquation verb in?

The predicate of appropinguation verbs is always a verb in the agrist tense. For example:

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