

عِلْمُ النَّحْوِ

Sub divisions for
the 3 types of words



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Based on being derived or not derived, the إسم is classified into three types

جامد – A frozen word not derived from anything and nothing derived from it e.g. الرجل (man), الشجرة (tree)

مصدر – The source word for all verbs and derived nouns: not derived from anything, but many words derived from it e.g. النصر (helping) الضرب (hitting)

مشتق – Those nouns and adjectives which are constructed from the مصدر e.g. كاتب (writer) مكتب (desk). These and their methods of construction are discussed in the science of صرف

Based on its time frame, the فعل is classified into three types

ماضي, the past tense verb e.g. كَتَبَ (wrote).

مضارع, the present and future tense verb e.g. يَنْصُرُ (helps, or will help)...or one may refer to the first as ‘perfect’ i.e. occurred and the second as ‘imperfect’, meaning ongoing, either presently in the process of occurring or will begin at a future time.

أمر, imperative or command verb e.g. اِشْرَبْ (Drink!)

Based on its influence on the word after it, the حرف is classified into two types

حرف عامل – A particle that influences the next word and governs it i.e. puts it into one of the four grammatical states e.g. “في” in في البيت

حرف غير عامل – A particle that only conveys meaning and does not govern the next word as outlined above e.g. the و that means “and”

