

## ماذا تعرف عن نواصب الفعل المضارع؟ اكتب بالامثلة

(What do you know about نواصب الفعل المضارع? Write them with examples)

### نواصب الفعل المضارع

نواصب للمضارع or الحروف الناصبة للمضارع:

The particles which give نَصَبُ to the الفعل المضارع are called نواصب المضارع.

**They are:** ان، لن، كي، إذن، لٍ حتى، أو

Each of these particles equally drops the رفع, from the last letter of the المضارع المرفوع in five moods replacing it with نصب and also drops نون الاعراب from seven moods. They are substitutes for رفع.

The changes which these particles bring in the meaning of the المضارع المرفوع vary from one particle to another and will be explained later.

- i. **أنْ: to (in affirmative direct speech)  
that (in affirmative indirect speech)**

The verb following this particle generally expresses some sort of wish, purpose or commend.

Example: قلت للخادم ان يكنس الغرفة

- ii. **لن: will never / shall not**

It is a particle of strong negation of an action in the future. Compare the two negative sentences:

Example: لن ينجح

- iii. **كي so that**

The verb following this particle generally implies purpose, intention and the like

Example: اسلمت كي ادخل الجنة

iv. **إذن then**

It is used to reply to a statement preceding it, and implies the probable future consequences of the first statement

Example: يلعب الولد في الطريق إذن تسحقه سيّارة

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