The Indicative Mood in Arabic

Ahmed Amer Hussein *
University of Mosul
ahaedyou86@gmail.com

&

Dr. Marwan Najib Tawfiq
University of Mosul
marwan.n.t@uomosul.edu.iq

Abstract

In this paper the indicative mood of Arabic has been tackled and we talked about the significance of this mood. We also mentioned the form of the imperfect "Present" verb which is used to represent such a type of mood in Arabic . Besides , we highlighted the most common topics which are used in order to represent indicative mood in Arabic such as "The subject and predicate , the imperfect , Kaana's noun ---etc". We notified the different usages of indicative mood of Arabic. We clarified the main points and topics and supported the full explanation with examples .

_____

* **Corresponding Author**: Ahmed Amer**, E.Mail**: ahaedyou86@gmail.com
 Affiliation: Mosul University - Iraq

<div dir="rtl">

صيغة الرفع وصيغة المضارع المرفوع في العربية

احمد عامر حسين

جامعة الموصل

و

د. مروان نجيب توفيق

جامعة الموصل

المستخلص

ناقشنا في هذا البحث صيغة الرفع باستخدام الفعل المضارع المرفوع في اللغة العربية كما تحدثنا عن مدى اهمية هذه الصيغة في الجمل التي تشير الى حقيقة. كما ذكرنا شكل الفعل المضارع الذي عادتاً يستخدم في تمثيل هذه الصيغة في قواعد اللغة العربية. وسلطنا الضوء على المواضيع الاكثر شيوعاً في قواعد اللغة العربية والتي تستخدم في التعبير عن هذه الصيغة اي صيغة الرفع في اللغة العربية مثل "المبتدأ والخبر، الفاعل، الجملة الاسمية، واسم كان وخبر إنَ" كما لاحظنا الاستخدامات المختلفة لصيغة الرفع في اللغة العربية. كما نوضح النقاط والمواضيع الرئيسية معززاً ذلك بالشرح والامثلة باللغة العربية والانكليزية.

الكلمات الدالة: خبر إنَ، الفاعل، النحو العربي، الفعل المضارع، الجملة الاسمية.

</div>

1- Introduction

In Arabic grammar, mood in general is a category of verb use , commonly expressing the truth "fact" (Indicative mood) , Wish (Optative mood) or conditionality (Subjunctive mood) , Command (Imperative mood) and question (Interrogative mood) . Pearsall (1989, P. 1849)

Indicative mood صيغة الرفع that will be discussed in this paper . According to Arabic grammar is defined as : That mood of a verb which is used to express the real actions or events which happened , occur or will occur .

Indicative mood can be represented by the imperfect verb الفعل المضارع in Arabic . On the top of that , indicative mood صيغة الرفع can be represented by the topics other than the imperfect verb such as the subject and predicate المبتدأ والخبر , Kaana's noun اسم كان and the subject الفاعل. Inna's Predicate خبر إنَ , and the subject الفاعل. For example :

1- يعملُ الطبيبُ في المستشفىَ .

The doctor works in the hospital .

2- <u>Aims</u> :
This paper aims at investigating the indicative mood صيغة الرفع and its relation with the imperfect verb in Arabic . On the top of that , the study is valuable for Arabic researchers and others who are interested in the study of Arabic grammar in general and indicative mood صيغة الرفع in particular. This paper sheds the light on how the different topics can represent the indicative mood صيغة الرفع thoroughly through giving examples in Arabic .

3- <u>Research Questions</u> :
1- Is there indicative mood in Arabic ?
2- What is the indicative mood in Arabic ?
3- Which topics can represent the indicative mood in Arabic ?

4- <u>Hypotheses</u> :
This study is carried out with some general hypotheses in mind .
- The use of indicative mood is essential for expressing the real actions or events in Arabic .
- The indicative mood صيغة الرفع is available in Arabic grammar and it can be represented not only by the imperfect verb form but also by topics rather than the imperfect verb.

5- <u>Indicative Mood</u> : صيغة الرفع
There are two forms of the verb in Arabic: The imperfect verb "Al- Mudhaari/" الفعل المضارع which reveals unfinished actions . While the perfect verb 'Al-Madhi / الفعل الماضي' which denotes finished actions . On the top of that, This verb always inflectable 'Mu?rab' معرب which can inflect different morphological characteristics including moods like Indicative الرفع, Subjunctive النصب and Jussive الجزم .
The indicative mood صيغة الرفع indicates that the addresser talks about real actions or events i-e actions which happened , occur or will occur.
According to Ibn Aqeel (1964, P.160) the imperfect verb 'Al-Mudhaari' المضارع expresses the indicative mood صيغة الرفع when it is not preceded by subjunctive or jussive particles . For example :
2- **يذهبُ** التلميذ الى المدرسة.
The pupil goes to school .
According to Aziz (1989, P.79) one of the verb's feature in Arabic is the indicative mood صيغة الرفع which is the most common mood. The indicative mood صيغة الرفع can be represented by the imperfect 'Al-Mudhaari' المضارع which has the suffix 'u' 'dhamma / الضمة' that is located over the final letter like yashribu / يشربُ. It can also be represented by the perfect 'AL-Madhi' الماضي by using the suffix 'a' 'fatha / الفتحة' .
Look at the following examples:

3- **يدرسُ** هذا الاستاذ الفلسفة. المضارع Imperfect →
"This professor teaches philosophy".
4- **كتبَ** المتنبي هذه القصيدة. الماضي Perfect →
"Al-Mutanabbi wrote this poem". (ibid)
The indicative mood صيغة الرفع has an aspect of the unmarked mood . He also asserted that the imperfect 'Al-Mudhaari' المضارع is derived from the triliteral perfect verb

الفعل الماضي الثلاثي by putting one of the following prefixes 'أنيتُ' as shown in the following table :

Prefix	Imperfect in Arabic	In English
أ	أكتبُ	I write
ن	نكتبُ	We writes
ي	يكتبُ	He writes
ت	تكتبُ	She write

(Aziz, 1989, P.33)

Al – Jarf (1994, P.95) added that the imperfect 'Al-Mudhaari' المضارع in indicative mood صيغة الرفع does not only have prefixes but it also has suffixes in order to denote number and gender .

a- The suffix 'u' dhamma is the short vowel can be used with the following person's pronouns "I , we , you , masc , singular , he and she" . He asserted that the indicative mood صيغة الرفع is recognized by the imperfect verb 'Al- Mudhaari' and it is identified by the suffix 'u / dhamma الضمة . He points out that the 'u / dhamma الضمة' suffix is added to the standard form of the verb to get the indicative mood صيغة الرفع like 'yaktubu / يكتبُ' .

b- The long vowel 'uu' can be placed before the suffix 'na' in the 2nd and 3rd persons masculine plural and after 'ii' in the second person feminine singular like 'taktubuuna / تكتبونَ' and 'taktibiina / تكتبينَ' .

c- Using the long vowel 'aa' before the suffix 'ni' to make the dual forms like 'taktibaani / تكتبانِ , yaktibaani يكتبانِ'

Look at the following table to clarify how these suffixes enter to the imperfect 'Al-Mudhaari' المضارع for the verb 'كتبَ' .

	Singular	Dual	Plural
First person	اكتبُ Aktubu		نكتبُ naktubu
Second person M F	تكتبُ taktubu تكتبينَ Taktubiina	يكتبانِ yaktubaani تكتبانِ taktubaani	تكتبونَ taktubuuna تكتبنَ taktubna
Third person M F	يكتبُ yaktubu تكتبُ Taktubu	يكتبانِ yaktubaani تكتبانِ taktubaani	يكتبونَ yaktubuuna يكتبنَ yaktubna

(Haywood & Nahmed , 1965, P.111)

From the table above, some grammarians like Haywood & Nahmed (1965, P.111) and Faruk (2018, P.147) notice that the triliteral verb الفعل الثلاثي in the perfect tense 'Al-Madhi' الماضي has 3 patterns of vowel in the middle letter . The following are rules that corresponding the vowels for the middle letter in the imperfect tense 'Al- Mudhaari' المضارع . So, if the middle letter in the perfect 'Al- Madhi' الماضي has fatha فتحة then the middle vowel of the imperfect 'Al- Mudhaari' المضارع can be fatha فتحة , kasrah كسرة or dhamma ضمة . Look at the following table :

Perfect 'Al- Madhi' الماضي	Imperfect 'Al- Mudhaari' المضارع
ذهبَ ðahaba	يذهَبُ yaðhabu
كتبَ kataba	يكتُبُ yaktubu
غسَلَ ghasala	يغسِلُ yaghsilu

If there is kasrah, then the middle vowel of the imperfect المضارع is in almost all states fatha . For example :

Perfect 'Al- Madhi' الماضي	Imperfect 'Al- Mudhaari' المضارع
شربَ shariba	يشرَبُ yashrabu

If there is dhamma , then the middle vowel of the imperfect will be dhamma too. For example :

Perfect 'Al- Madhi' الماضي	Imperfect 'Al- Mudhaari' المضارع
كرُمَ karuma	يكرُمُ yakrumu

(Faruk , 2018, P.147)

On the top of that , the indicative mood صيغة الرفع can be used in the factual statements, the report or interrogative . Look at the following sentences :

5- انا **اكتبُ** خطابات كثيرة.
خبرية Statement
 "I wrote a lot of letters".

6- لماذا **تحبُه** ؟
استفهام Interrogative
 "Why do you like him/ it?"

7- قال انّه **ناقشَ** هذا الموضوع .
"He said that he discussed this topic."   (Bulbul , 2018, PP.4-5)

So the grammarian Wright (1996, P.18-19) talked about the imperfect indicative المضارع المرفوع and he explained that the imperfect indicative المضارع المرفوع does not represent any idea of time in and of itself; it is just a beginning, unfinished, continuing existence in the imperfect المضارع , perfect الماضي and future المستقبل . So , it indicates :

a- An action that does not occur at any one moment. For example :

6- الانسان **يدبرُ** والله يقدرُ .

b- An action that , though started at the moment of saying , continues during the current time (the definite present). For example :

8- الله **يعلمُ** بما تعملون .

c- An action that will happen in the future (the simple future) in order to emphasize the futurity , the adverb 'Sawfa' or its shorter 'Sa' is attached to the beginning of the verb . As shown in the following example :

9- **سنبينُه** في موضعُه .

It should be noted that 'sawfa' might be preceded with an emphatic ل . For example :

10- ولسوفَ **يعطيك** ربكُ فترضى .

d- An action that happened in the future in relation to the historical period about which we are speaking without the involvement of any particle, the imperfect المضارع is simply added to the preceding perfect and creates with its complement , a secondary subordinate phrase reflecting the condition الحال in which the subject of the previous perfect found himself when he executed the deed represented by that perfect حال مقدر . For instance :

11- جاء اليه **يعوده** .

e- An action that is still in progressive in the past , in this case , the imperfect المضارع is added to the perfect الماضي without any connective particle and creates a secondary , subordinate phrase with its complement , representing the condition الحال in which the subject of the prior perfect الماضي found himself when he accomplished what that perfect describes الحال المقارن . For example :

12- جاء زيدُ **يضحك** .

After all this, Arab grammarians believed that the imperfect indicative المضارع المرفوع is employed to represent both present and future time .

5.1 Cases other than Imperfect verb :

The following sections will highlight how these different cases can represent the indicative mood صيغة الرفع in Arabic .

5.1.1 The Subject 'Al- faa'il' : الفاعل

Some grammarians like Ibn- Aqeel (1964, P.658) , Aziz (1989, P.165) and Al–Samara'ee (2007, P.179) confirmed that there are two main types of sentence in Arabic: The nominal sentence الجملة الاسمية and the verbal sentence الجملة الفعلية. We are going to concentrate with the subject 'al-faa'il' الفاعل which is considered as one of the most important element in the verbal sentence الجملة الفعلية and it can represent the indicative mood because it always occurs in nominative case 'Al- Murfuu' المرفوع in Arabic. For example :

13- . يقرأَ **الطالبُ** الدرسَ

The pupil reads the lesson .

According to Haywood & Nahmad (1965 , P.97) mentioned that the main component of the verbal sentence is the verb الفعل which comes first in the sentence followed by the subject 'al-faa'il' الفاعل , the direct object , adverb and other matter. So the structure will be 'verb + subject + direct object + adverb + other matter' . Our concerning is with the subject 'al-faa'il' الفاعل which always appears in the nominative case المرفوع in order to express the indicative mood صيغة الرفع in Arabic .

According to Al- Samara'ee (2007, P.97) the subject 'al-faa'il' الفاعل in Arabic refers to the person who doer the action in a sentence . For instance :

14- . قتلَ **الصيادُ** الاسد

The hunter killed the lion .

Sawaie (2014, P.1) stated that every verb needs a subject 'al-faa'il' الفاعل , the person who performs the action (The doer of the action). The subject 'Al- faa'il' الفاعل can be in different forms as a pronoun , nouns or as a noun which can either be hidden or explicit . The nominative case is always used for an expressive noun that functions as a performer . In the formal Arabic writing system, the subject 'al-faa'il' الفاعل appears in the nominative case 'Al- Marfuu' المرفوع which represents the indicative mood صيغة الرفع like 'definite or indefinite' definite singular nouns should have the dhamma الضمة suffix which is placed at the end of the subject 'al-faa'il' الفاعل and pronounced 'u / و' . The following examples show the subject 'al-faa'il' الفاعل in different nominative situations which express the indicative mood صيغة الرفع :

15- . زارَ **المشرفُ** المدرسةَ . ← 'al-faa'il' الفاعل in normal explicit nominative case
The supervisor visited the school .

16- . انتصرَ **المسلمونَ** على عدوهم . ← 'al-faa'il' الفاعل in regular masculine plural
The muslims victory on their enemy .

17- . ادىَ **التلميذانِ** واجبهما . ← 'al-faa'il' الفاعل in dual form
The two pupils did their duty .

18- . حضرَ **محمدٌ** . ← 'al-faa'il' الفاعل in indefinite singular noun
Zaid came .

19- . قل **الحقَ** ولا تكذب . ← al- faa'il is hidden pronoun
Say the true and never lie .

5.1.2 The Subject and The Predicate: المبتدأ والخبر

As Ryding (2005, P.85) mentions that Indicative mood صيغة الرفع in Arabic can be expressed not only by verbal sentence الجملة الفعلية but also by nominal sentence الجملة

الاسمية. Some grammarians try to describe the nominal sentence الجملة الاسمية in Arabic in different ways .

According to Wright (1996, P.250) , Ryding (2005, P.58) and Al- Samara'ee (2007, P.443) stated that the nominal sentence الجملة الاسمية is a sentence which begins with a noun or a noun phrase. Al –Samara'ee (2007, P.442) believed that there is no doubt that the nominal sentence الجملة الاسمية is more stability and verification than the verbal sentence الجملة الفعلية because the subject is a noun and the noun is not coupled with time. The nominal sentence الجملة الاسمية denotes to the imperfect tense زمن المضارع and it does not need verb to 'be'. Because in Arabic there is no 'is' between the subject المبتدأ and the predicate 'al- xabar' الخبر and there is no particular word for 'is'. For example :

20- البيتُ كبيرُ.   →   There is subject and predicate but no 'is' in Arabic
The house is big .

The majority of grammarians like Cantarino (1975, P27) , Aziz (1989, P. 198) , Wright (1996, P. 250) and Ryding (2005, P.58) agree that the nominal sentence الجملة الاسمية in Arabic composed of two main parts : The subject 'al- mubtada' المبتدأ and the predicate 'al- xabar' الخبر. The following diagram shows the components of the nominal sentence:

The nominal sentence الجملة الاسمية

The predicate 'al- xabar الخبر	**The subject 'al- mubtada المبتدأ**
مريضُ	القطُ

 They mentioned that both the subject 'al- mubtada' المبتدأ and the predicate 'al- xabar' الخبر can be considered as nominative nouns الاسماء المرفوعة . For Crystal (2008, P.328) the term 'nominative' المرفوع is the form which taken by a noun when it is the subject of a verb. In Arabic the nominative case المرفوع operates basically in two situations, the subject 'al- mubtada' المبتدأ and the predicate 'al- xabar' الخبر in the nominal sentence الجملة الاسمية .

The predicate 'al- xabar' الخبر can be in adjective or noun . Consider the following examples :
21- الكتابُ صديقٌ .
The book is a friend .

Here, the subject 'al- mubtada' المبتدأ is in definite form and the predicate 'al- xabar' الخبر is in indefinite and adjective form .

22- الفريقان متنافسان .   → The subject 'al- mubtada' المبتدأ is in dual form
The two teams are rivals .

23- المعلمون مجتهدون . → The subject 'al- mubtada' المبتدأ is in regular masculine plural
The 'male' teachers are hard working .

Other grammarians such as Abo Almakarm (2007) and Alkhazy (2016, PP.22-23) mentioned that the subject 'al- mubtada' المبتدأ occurs at the beginning of the nominal sentence الجملة الاسمية and refers to what we are talking about or what the sentence is talking about. The subject 'al- mubtada' المبتدأ can be represented by the following forms: relative pronoun , the base form 'Masdar Ma'oawal' المصدر المؤول , broken plural جمع تكسير , regular feminine plural جمع المؤنث السالم , demonstrative noun or a definite noun like a name of person or a place or proper noun or a noun with placing 'al' which is similar to 'the'. For example :
24- '' الذي يدرسُ يتفوق . → The subject 'al- mubtada' المبتدأ is relative pronoun
Who studies succeed .

25- الاصدقاءُ اوفياءُ . → The subject 'al- mubtada' المبتدأ is broken plural
Friends are loyal .

26- . **المعلماتُ** مجتهداتٌ → The subject 'al- mubtada' المبتدأ is regular feminine plural
The 'female; teachers are hard working .

27-. **هذا** درسٌ سهل → The subject 'al- mubtada' المبتدأ is Demonstrative noun
This is easy lesson .

28- . **سارة** طالبةٌ → The subject 'al- mubtada' المبتدأ is a proper name
Sarah is a student .

29-. قال تعالى" ان **تصوموا** خيرٌ لكم'' → The subject 'al- mubtada' المبتدأ is 'Masdar
. ان + تصوموا + خير لكم
To fast is better for you .   (Holy Quran)

According to Al- Samara'ee (2007, P.445) The predicate 'al- xabar' الخبر can be defined as a noun which completes the meaning and give a full information about the subject 'al- mubtada' المبتدأ or topic spoken about. The predicate 'al- xabar' الخبر reflects the subject 'al- mubtada' المبتدأ . He described the predicate 'al- xabar' الخبر as the essential part in the sentence . The predicate 'al- xabar' الخبر comes after the subject . He confirmed that the predicate 'al- xabar' الخبر can be divided into three parts single word like noun or adjective, sentence "nominal or verbal" and semi- sentence شبه جملة. The semi- sentence must contain adverb, preposition which comes after the subject 'al-mubtada' المبتدأ. For example :

30-. الفراتُ **نهرٌ** → The predicate 'al- xabar' الخبر is a noun
The Euphrates is a river .

31- . المعلوماتُ **خاطئةٌ** → The predicate 'al- xabar' الخبر is an adjective
The information is wrong .

32-. الشعرُ اساسهُ **العاطفة** → The predicate 'al- xabar' الخبر is a nominal sentence
The essence of poetry is emotion .

33- . الولدُ **يلعبُ الكرة** → The predicate 'al- xabar' الخبر is a verbal sentence
The boy is playing football .

34-. الطالبُ **في الصف** → The predicate 'al- xabar' الخبر is a prepositional phrase
The student is in the class.

35- . البنتُ **امام البيتُ** → The predicate 'al- xabar' الخبر is an adverb
the girl is in front of the house .   (ibid: 474)

5.1.3 <u>Kaana's Noun</u> : اسم كان

Kaana's noun اسم كان can express the indicative mood صيغة الرفع which takes a nominative case and it has the suffix 'u/ dhamma الضمة' which is located over the final letter of the noun al- mubtada المبتدأ . Our concerning is to show how Kaana's noun اسم كان represent the indicative mood in Arabic .

But Ibn- Aqeel (1980, P.263) considered Kaana and its sisters كان واخواتها as verbal abrogators النواسخ الفعلية . They enter to the subject 'al- mubtada' المبتدأ and the predicate 'al- xabar'.الخبر They make al- mubtada المبتدأ in nominative case حالة الرفع is similar to the subject 'al- faa'il' which is called 'Kaana's noun' اسم كان and make the predicate 'al- xabar' الخبر in accusative case حالة النصب which is similar to the object 'al-maful' المفعول which is called 'xabar Kaana' خبر كان .

Al- Zajjaji (1984, P.41) claims that the verb Kaana كان has four types : The first one is defective Kaana كان الناقصة which needs a noun al- mubtada المبتدأ and a predicate al-xabar الخبر to complete the meaning . The second form is absolute Kaana كان التامة which needs a noun without predicate and implies the existence of the action . The third form is redundant Kaana كان الزائدة and finally the form which the noun is implied . Look at the following sentences:

36- . كانت **الحياةُ** جميلةً
Life was beautiful .   (Nacereddine, 2009. P.31)

In above example, The verb 'Kaana' كان has two elements the subject al- mubtada الحياةُ
to be 'Kaana's noun' اسم كان which takes a nominative case and the predicate al- xabar
الخبر كان الناقصة will be in accusative case .So this example represent the defective Kaana
كان الناقصة .

37- . الامرُ **كانَ**
The matter happened .   (Sibawayhi, 1988, P.46)

The above instance shows that the verb 'Kaana' كان is used to indicate the action of
occurring and it is therefore absolute verb كان التامة . So , there is no need for a predicate
al- xabar الخبر because predication occurs within the verb 'Kaana' كان .

38- . زيداً احسنَ **كائنٌ** ما
No one was better than Zaid .

In above sentence , the verb 'Kaana'كان does not use in the sentence . So, it doesn't
take a nominative or accusative. So, a redundant Kaana كان الزائدة .

39- . مجتهداً **كنِ**
Be hardworking .

In above example, in Arabic the verb 'Kaana' كان can be used in imperative form and
here the noun is implicit .

5.1.4 <u>Inna's Predicate</u> : **خبر إنَ**
Inna's predicate خبر إنَ can be used to express Indicative mood صيغة الرفع in Arabic and
it can be regarded as the main element of 'Inna's sentence' , it always occurs in
nominative case مرفوع and it is marked by the suffix 'dhamma/الضمة' .

The majority of grammarians like Al-Zajjaji (1959, PP.337-949) , Sibawayhi (1988, P.
131) , Al- Samara'ee (2007, P. 262) and Ryding (2005, P. 422) considered 'Inna and
its sisters' إنَ واخواتها as particles 'Huruf' حروف which like verbs (verb resembling
particles) حروف مشبهة بالفعل . Traditionally, In Arabic the nominal sentence الجملة الاسمية
can be introduced by particles such as 'Inna and its sisters' إنَ واخواتها . Let's talk about
such a kind of nominal sentence الجملة الاسمية which consists of two main elements: The
subject المبتدأ which comes after 'Inna and its sisters' إنَ واخواتها and will be called 'Inna's
noun' اسم إنَ and always occurs in accusative case منصوب and is marked by the suffix
'fatha' الفتحة which is placed over the final letter of the noun . Whereas the second noun
is the predicate الخبر which can be considered as the basic element of the nominal
sentence الجملة الاسمية and will be called 'Inna's predicate' خبر إنَ. Here, our concerning
will be on the predicate 'Inna's predicate' خبر إنَ as the most important element in 'Inna
and its sisters' إنَ واخواتها because it represents the indicative mood صيغة الرفع . For
example :

40- . كريمُ **محمداً** إنَ → Muhammad is 'Inna's noun' اسم إنَ which takes accusative case
منصوب and karim-un is 'xabar ?inna' خبر إنَ which takes a nominative case مرفوع .
Indeed , Muhammed is generous .

They confirmed that the predicate 'Inna's predicate'خبر إنَ can be divided into three
parts single word like noun or adjective , sentence "nominal and verbal" and semi-
sentence شبه جملة. The semi- sentence must contain adverb, preposition. For example :

41- الحياةَ **جميلةٌ** إنَ → Inna's predicate is single word 'Adjective'
Indeed , life is beautiful .

42- . **في البيت** الولدَ إنَ → Inna's predicate is semi- sentence 'Preposition'
Indeed, the boy is in the house .

43- الدار في **يدرسُ** زيداً إنَ → Inna's predicate is verbal sentence .
Indeed, Zayd is studying at home .

44- جداً ذكي **الولد** هذا إنَ → Inna's predicate is nominal sentence .
Indeed, this boy is very smart .

Other grammarians like Ibn aqeel (1964, P. 159) , Hassan (1963, P. 630) and Ryding (2005, P.176) called ''?inna and its sisters'' إنَ واخواتها by al- nawasix النواسخ or abrogators is the concept which is used by the grammarian Ryding (2005, P.176) who described the abrogators النواسخ as converters to accusative النصب or as the words which cause a shift to the accusative case المنصوب. They change the form and meaning of the nominal sentence . Especially, when they change the subject's case حالة المبتدأ from nominative المرفوع to accusative المنصوب which is always has the suffix 'a / fatha or tanween' تنوين which is located over the final letter. For example :

45- . الطالبُ مجتهدُ
The student is hardworking .

46- . إنَ الطالبَ مجتهدٌ
The student was hardworking .

6- Conclusion :
The following remarks have been concluded from this paper . The indicative mood is commonly used in Arabic .The indicative mood صيغة الرفع in Arabic is used in order to state something and refers to the real actions . On the top of that , this paper concludes that the indicative mood صيغة الرفع can be represented by the imperfect 'present' verb الفعل المضارع . It also sheds the light on that the indicative mood صيغة الرفع can be represented not only by the imperfect 'present' verb but also by other cases such as the subject الفاعل, the subject and the predicate المبتدأ والخبر , Kaana's noun أسم كانَ and Inna's Predicate خبر إنَ .

References
Abo Al-Makarim, A. (2007). Usul al-tafkir Al-Nahawi . Cairo : Dar Gharib.

Abu-Chacra , F. (2018) . Arabic : An Essential Grammar . London & New York : Rutledge .

Al-Jarf, R. A. (1994). Contrastive Analysis of English and Arabic Morphology For Translation Students . Riyadh: Al-Obeikkan Printing Press.

Al-Khazy, L. (2016). Noun Phrases in Arabic : A Descriptive Study of Noun Phrases in Modern Standard Arabic and Najdi Arabic . Northbridge. California State University .

Al-Samara'ee , F. (2007). Ma'ani Al-Nahu . Vol. 1,2,3,4. Beirut: Dar Ehia Al-Tourath Al-Alrai Publishing and Distributing .

Al-Zajjaji (1985), Kitab Al-lamat (2nd ed.). Damscus, Syria: Dar Al Fikr Press .

Aziz, Y. A. (1989), A Contrastive Grammar of English and Arabic , Mosul: University of Mosul , Dar Ibn Al-Atheer Press .

Cantarino, V. (1975). Syntax of Modern Arabic Prose . Vol. 1 and 2 . Indiana : Indiana University Press .

Crystal, D. (2008), A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics , (6th Edition), UK: Blackwell. (3rd edition : 1991).

Hassan, A. (1963). An-Nahw Ul-Wafi. Cairo : Dar ul-Macarif.

Haywood, J. A. and Nahmad, H. M. (1962) , A New Arabic Grammar, Great Britain : Percy Lund, Humphries and Co. Ltd.

Ibn – Aqeel , B. A. (1964), Sharh Ibn Aqeel , Vol.1/2, Egypt : Al-Sa'adah Press.

Nacereddine, A. (2009). A New Approach to Teaching Arabic Grammar. Bloomington: Author House .

Pearsall , J. (1998). The Oxford Dictionary of English Language , Oxford, Oxford
        University Press .
Ryding, K. G. (2005) , A Reference Grammar of Modern Standard Arabic ,
            New York : Cambridge University Press .
Sawaie, M. (2014). Fundamentals of Arabic Grammar . New York : Taylor & Francis
        .
Sibawayh, A. U. (1988), Al-Kitab. Vol. 1. (3rd ed.) . Cairo, Egypt: Al- Khaniji Library.
Wright , W. (1996) , A Grammar of The Arabic Language. Vol. 1, 2. Beirut: Librarie
        Du Liban.
https ://drBulbul.com/ 2018/01/25/ The Principal Moods of The Arabic verb/.