بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ LQ Mississauga

Madinah Book 3 Notes (v. 4)

Topics

- الثّلاثي مزيد Augmented Three Letter Verb
- Noun Declension and Non-Declension
- الشّرط The Condition

Revision History

Date	Ver	Author	Revision Comments
May. 29, 2014	1	Zahid Naeem	Augmented three letter verb notes
Aug. 11, 2014	2	Zahid Naeem	Added notes for Noun Declension and Non-Declensions
Sep. 20, 2014	3	Zahid Naeem	Corrections and additions
Mar. 24, 2015	4	Zahid Naeem	الشّرط Added notes for

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Augmented vs. Un-augmented Three Letter Verb

Augmented Three Letter Verb الفِعْلُ الثُّلَاثِيُّ الْمَزِيدُ

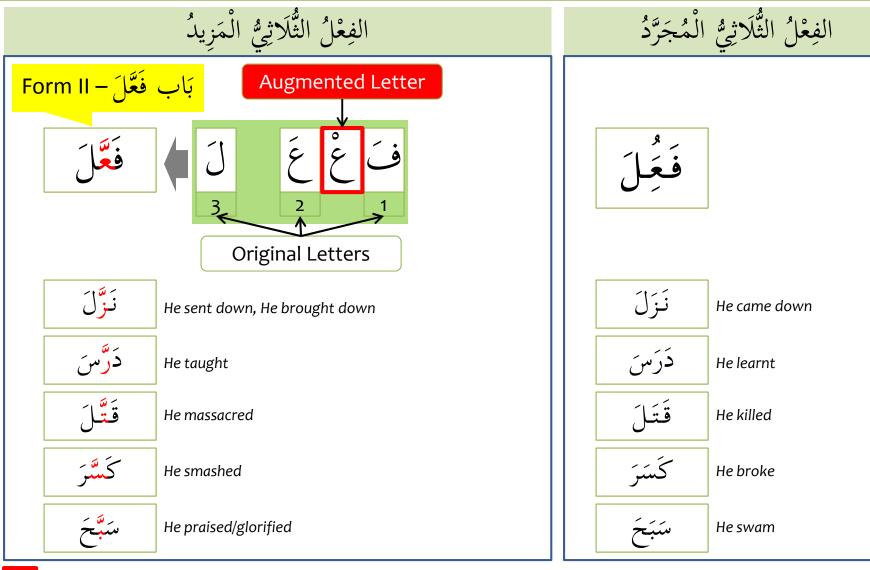
 A three letter verb, which is augmented by adding one or more letters to the original three letters, e.g.

- Also called **Derived** Three Letter Verbs
- These verbs are further classified into 12 forms, of which 9 are most common –
 Form II to X (2 to 10). We will only study these 9 forms.
- Please note that even though the number of letters in each of these verbs is more than three, they are still referred to as "Augmented (or Derived) Three Letter verb"

Un-augmented Three Letter Verb الفِعْلُ الثُّلَاثِيُّ الْمُجَرَّدُ

 A three letter verb, which contains only the original three letters without any additional letter, e.g.

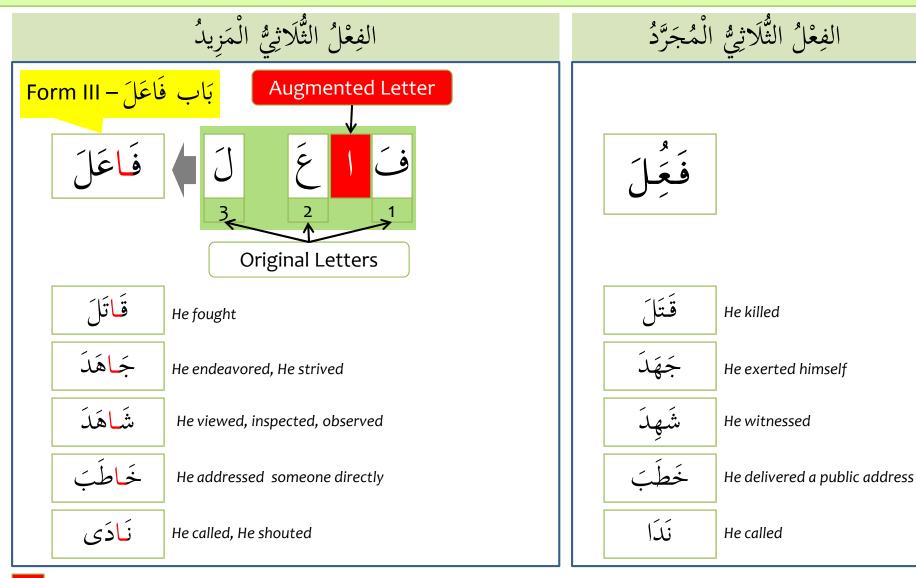
بَابِ فَعَلَ – Form II – آ



ع

Represents the ع کلمة ($2^{
m nd}$ radical) of the respective verb and NOT the alphabet ع

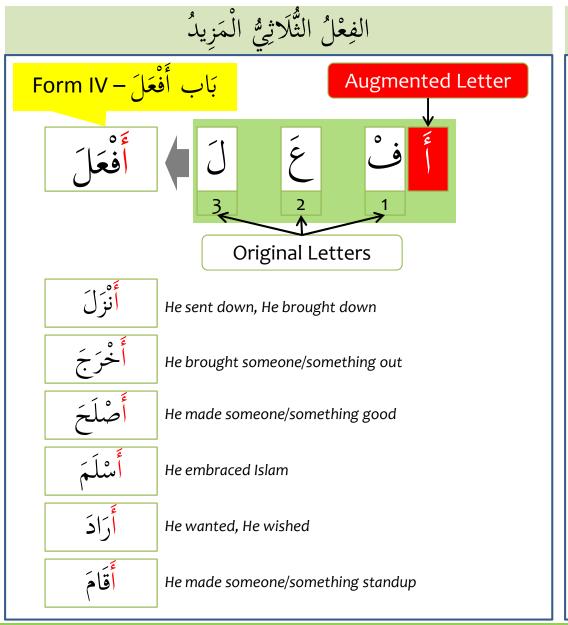
بَابِ فَاعَلَ – Form III



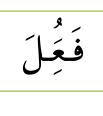
1

ا (ألف) Represents the alphabet

بَابِ أَفْعَلَ – Form IV



الفِعْلُ الثُّلَاثِيُّ الْمُجَرَّدُ



نَزَلَ He came down

He came out, He left خُرَجَ

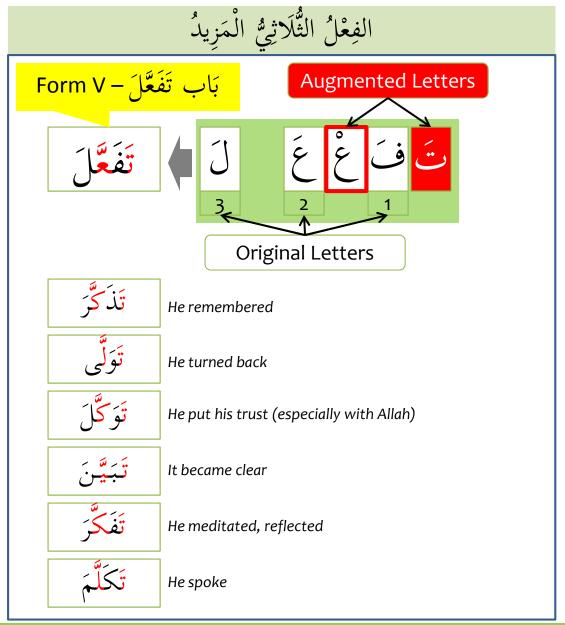
He was good

سَلِمَ He was safe

He looked for, He searched for

He stood up

بَاب تَفَعَّلَ – Form V



الفِعْلُ الثُّلَاثِيُّ الْمُجَرَّدُ

فَعُل

نَ کَ ظَ He remembered

He followed وَلَحِي

He entrusted

آبان It became clear

He meditated, reflected

He spoke

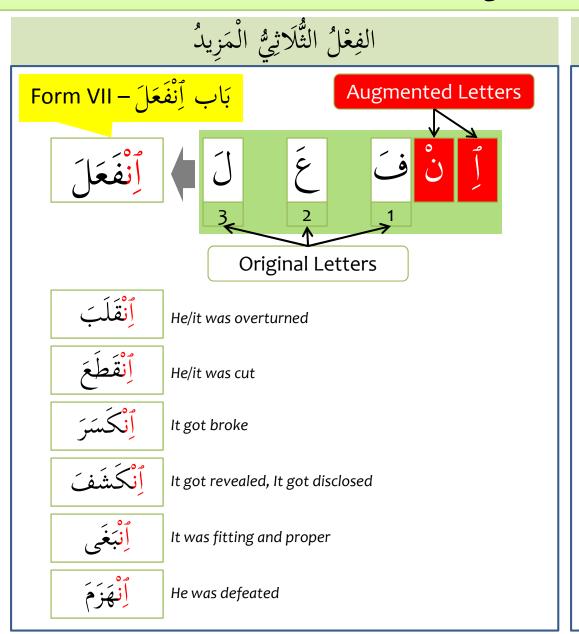
بَابِ تَفَاعَلَ – Form VI

الفِعْلُ الثُّلَاثِيُّ الْمَزيدُ بَابِ تَفَاعَلَ – Form VI Augmented Letters **Original Letters** تَسَاءَلَ He asked (one another) He pretended to be sick تَضَارَبَ He quarreled, He brawled تَعَاوَنَ He helped (one another) تَنَاوَمَ He pretended to sleep تنابز He gave someone a nickname to reproach

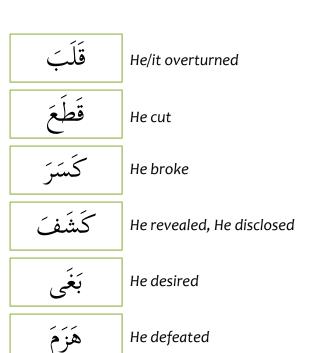
الفِعْلُ الثُّلَاثِيُّ الْمُجَرَّدُ سَأَلَ He asked He became sick He hit عَانَ He was middle-aged نَامَ He slept

He defamed

بَابِ أِنْفَعَلَ – Form VII

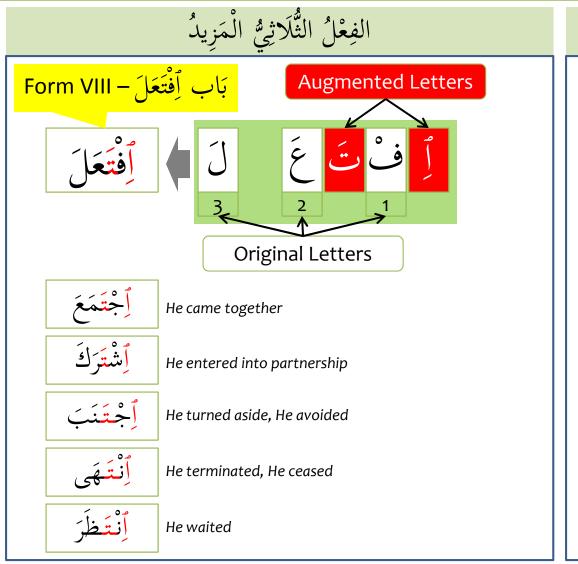


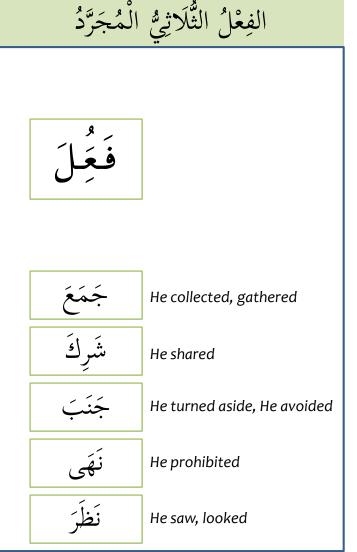
الفِعْلُ الثُّلَاثِيُّ الْمُجَرَّدُ



He defeated

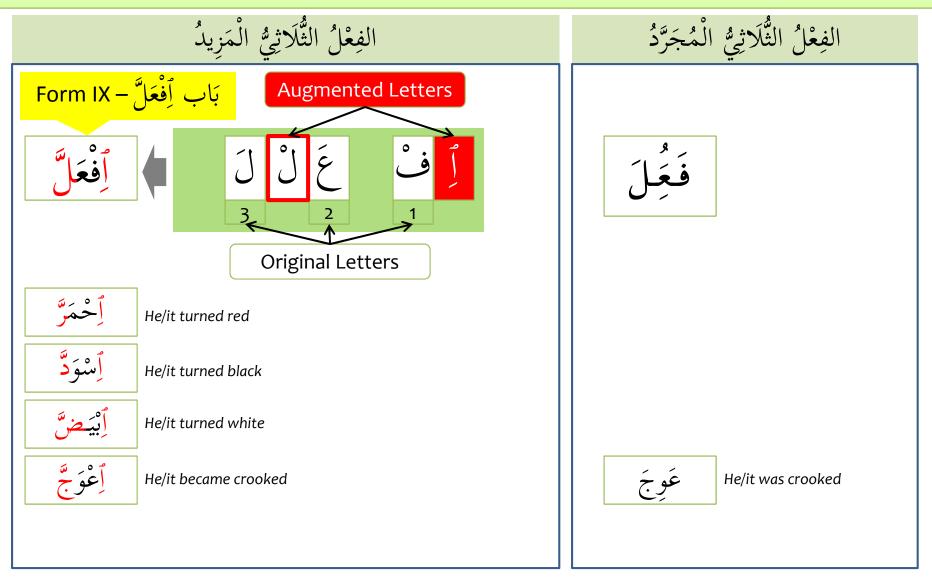
بَابِ أَفْتَعَلَ – Form VIII





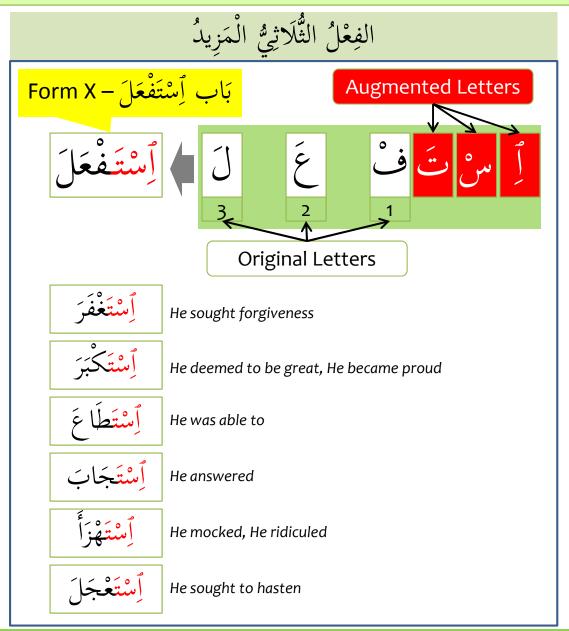
For phonetic reasons, the augmented alphabet ت is sometimes replaced with د، ض، ط depending upon the ف کلمة of the verb. Similarly the ف کلمة itself may be changed in some cases. We will study this later, إن شاء اللّه

بَابِ أِفْعَلَّ – Form IX



For some augmented verbs, the un-augmented verbs may not exist, as is the case above.

بَابِ أِسْتَفْعَلَ – Form X – إِسْتَفْعَل



الفِعْلُ الثُّلَاثِيُّ الْمُجَرَّدُ

فَعِٰلَ

غَفَرَ

He forgave

كُبُرَ

He became great

طًاعَ

He was obedient

جَابَ

He split

هَزِئ

He mocked, He ridiculed

عَجِلَ

He hastened

فَ عُ عَ لَ بَابِ فَعَّلَ – More on Form II – آ



pattern. الله عَصْدَر pattern. أباب تَفْعِيلٌ Form II is also referred to as مُصْدَر

بَابِ فَاعَلَ – More on Form III – يَابِ فَاعَلَ

Í

فَ ا عَ

الفِعْلُ المَصْدَرُ المُضَارِعُ الفَاعِل المَاضِي فِعَالٌ، مُفَاعَلَةٌ مُفَاعِلٌ مُفَاعَلُ فَاعِلْ يُفَاعِلُ فَاعَلَ مُجَاهِدٌ جَاهِدُ يُجَاهِدُ جِهَادٌ جَاهَدَ خَاطَبَ خِطَابٌ مُشَاهَدُ مُشَاهَدَةٌ شَاهِدُ مُشَاهِدُ يُشَاهِدُ شَاهَدَ

نَافَقَ النَّافِقُ النَّافِقُ النَّافِقُ النَّافِقُ النَّافِقُ النَّافِقُ النَّافِقُ النَّافِقُ النَّافِقُ

بَاركْ

يُبَارِكُ

بَارَكَ

مُبَارَكَةٌ

بَابِ مُفَاعَلَةٌ or بَابِ فِعَالٌ Form III is also referred to as

مُبَارِكُ

مُبَارَكُ

لَ بَابِ أَفْعَلَ – More on Form IV



Form IV is also referred to as تَابِ إِفْعَالٌ.

اً ف

More on Form V – بَاب تَفَعَّلَ – کا آ

إسْمُ المَفْعُولِ المَفْعُولِ	اِسْمُ الفَاعِلِ	المَصْدَرُ	فِعْلُ الأَمْرِ	الفِعْلُ المُضَارِعُ	الفِعْلُ المَاضِي
مُتَفَعَّلُ	مُتفعل	تَفَعُّلُ	تَفَعَّلْ	يَتَفَعَّلُ	تَفَعَّلَ
مُتَكَلَّمْ	مُتَكَلِّمٌ	تَكَثُّمْ	تَكَلَّمْ	يَتَكَلَّمُ	تَكَلَّمَ
_	مُتَفَكِّرُ	تَفَكُّرُ	تَفَكَّرْ	يَتَفَكَّرُ	تَفَكَّرَ
مُتَوَكَّلُ	مُتَوَكِّلٌ	تَوَكُّلُ	تَوَكَّلْ	يَتَوَكَّلُ	تَوَكَّلَ
مُتَعَلَّمُ	مُتَعَلَّمْ	تَعَلَّمْ	تَعَلَّمْ	يَتَعَلَّمُ	تَعَلَّمَ
م ^ر تنز ک	مُتَنزُلُ	تَنْزُلْ	تَنَزَّلْ	يَتَنَوَّلُ	تَنْزُلَ

Form V is also referred to as گُوْلُ آئي.

تَ فَ اعَلَ اللَّهِ تَفَاعَلَ – More on Form VI

اِسْمُ المَفْعُولِ	اِسْمُ الفَاعِلِ	المَصْدَرُ	فِعْلُ الأَمْرِ	الفِعْلُ المُضَارِعُ	الفِعْلُ المَاضِي
مُتَفَاعَلُّ	مُتَفَاعِلُ	تَفَاعُلُّ	تَفَاعَلْ	يَتَفَاعَلُ	تَفَاعَلَ
-	مُتَسَاءِلُ	تَسَاعُكُ	تَسَاءَلْ	يَتَسَاءَلُ	تَسَاءَلَ
_	مُتَمَارِضٌ	تَمَارُضٌ	تَمَارَضْ	يَتَمَارَضُ	تَمَارَضَ
مُتَعَاوَنُ	مُتَعَاوِنٌ	تَعَاوُنُ	تَعَاوَنْ	يَتَعَاوَنُ	تَعَاوَنَ
مُتَكَاثَرٌ	مُتَكَاثِرٌ	تَكَاثُرٌ	تَكَاثَرْ	يَتَكَاثَرُ	تَكَاثَرَ
مُتَعَارَفُ	مُتَعَارِفُ	تَعَارُفُّ	تَعَارَفْ	يَتَعَارَفُ	تَعَارَفَ

بَابِ تَفَاعُلُّ Form VI is also referred to as

More on Form VII – إَنْفَعَلَ – اللهِ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ اللهُ عَلَى اللهِ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللّهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللّهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَ

اِسْمُ المَفْعُولِ	اِسْمُ الفَاعِلِ	المَصْدَرُ	فِعْلُ الأَمْرِ	الفِعْلُ المُضَارِعُ	الفِعْلُ المَاضِي
-	مْنْفَعِلْ	اِنْفِعَالٌ اللهِ	ٳٞڹٛڡؙۼؚڷ	يَنْفَعِلُ	ٱِنْفَعَلَ
_	مُنْقَلِبٌ	ٱِنْقِلَابٌ	ٱنْقَلِبْ	يَنْقَلِبُ	ٱِنْقَلَبَ
_	مُنْكَسِرُ	اً نُكِسَارٌ	ٱنْكَسِرْ	يَنْكَسِرُ	ٱنْكَسَرَ
-	مُنْكَشِفٌ	ٳٞڹٛڮۺؘٵڡٛ	ٳٞڹ۠ػؘۺؚڡ۫	يَنْكَشِفُ	ٳٞڹ۠ػؘۺؘڡؘ
-	مُنصَرِفٌ	إُنْصِرَافْ	ٱنْصَرِفْ	يَنْصَرِفُ	اِنْصَرَفَ
-	مُنْفَرِدٌ	ٳۘٛڹ۠ڣؚڔؘٵڎٞ	ٳٞڹٛڡؘٛڔؚۮ	يَنْفَرِدُ	اِنْفَرَدَ

بَابِ ٱِنْفِعَالٌ Form VII is also referred to as

More on Form VIII – لِفْتَعَلَ – اللهِ المِلْمُ المِلْمُ اللهِ المِلْمُ المِلْمُ المِلْمُ اللهِ المُلْمُ المِلْمُ المُلْمُ المُلْمُ

اِسْمُ المَفْعُولِ	اِسْمُ الفَاعِلِ	المَصْدَرُ	فِعْلُ الأَمْرِ	الفِعْلُ المُضَارِعُ	الفِعْلُ المَاضِي
مُفْتَعَلَّ	مُفْتَعِلَّ	اً فتِعَالُ	ٱؚڣ۠ؾؘعؚڶ	يَفْتَعِلُ	اِفْتَعَ لَ
_	مُجْتَمِعُ	ٱجْتِمَاعٌ	ٱجْتَمِعْ	يَجْتَمِعُ	ٱؚجْتَمَعَ
مُشْتَرَكُ	مُشتَرِكُ	اً شتِرَاكُ	ٱؚۺؾؘڔڬ	يَشْتَرِكُ	إَشْتَرَكَ
مُجْتَنَبُ	مُجتنب	ٳٞڿؾؚڹٵۻ	ٳٞڿؾؘڹؚٮٛ	يَجْتَنِبُ	ٳٞڿؾۘڹؘ
_	مُخْتَلِفٌ	ٱؚڂؾؚڵڒڡ۬ٛ	ٱؚڂؾؘڶؚڡ۠	يَخْتَلِفُ	ٱِخْتَلَفَ
مُحْتَسَبُّ	مُحتَسِبٌ	ٳٞڂؾؚڛؘٵۻ	ٱ ِ	يَحْتَسِبُ	اِ حْتَسَبَ

Form VIII is also referred to as رُبَابِ ٱِفْتِعَالٌ.

اِسْمُ المَفْعُولِ	اِسْمُ الفَاعِلِ	المَصْدَرُ	فِعْلُ الأَمْرِ	الفِعْلُ المُضَارِعُ	الفِعْلُ المَاضِي
مُسْتَفْعَلُ	مُسْتَفْعِلْ	ٱِسْتِفْعَالُ	اً ِسْتَفْعِلْ	يَسْتَفْعِلُ	اِسْتَفْعَل
مُسْتَغْفَرٌ	مُسْتَغْفِرٌ	ٱِسْتِغْفَارٌ	ٱؚڛٛؾؘۼ۫ڣؚۯ	يَسْتَغْفِرُ	ٱِسْتَغْفَرَ
مُسْتَكْبَرُ	مُسْتَكْبِرٌ	ٳٞڛ۠ؾؚػٛڹٲڒ	ٱؚڛٛؾؘػ۠ؠؚۯ	يَسْتَكْبِرُ	ٱؚسْتَكْبَرَ
مُسْتَعَانٌ	مُستَعِينُ	ٱِسْتِعَانَةٌ	ٱِسْتَعِنْ	يَسْتَعِينُ	ٱِسْتَعَانَ
مُسْتَخْرَجُ	مُسْتَخْرِجٌ	ٱسْتِخْرَاجٌ	ٳٞڛٛؾؘڂٛڔؚڿ	يَسْتَخْرِجُ	ٱِسْتَخْرَجَ
مُسْتَقْبَلُ	مُسْتَقْبِلٌ	ٱِسْتِقْبَالٌ	ٱسْتَقْبِلْ	يَسْتَقْبِلُ	ٱسْتَقْبَلَ

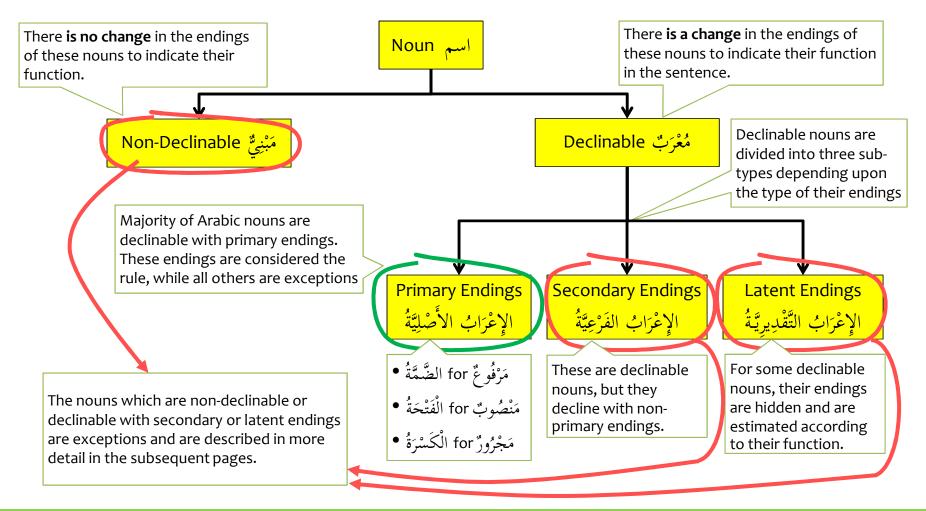
Form X is also referred to as المُنْتِفْعَالُ بَابِ السِّتِفْعَالُ

Augmented Three Letter Verb Chart

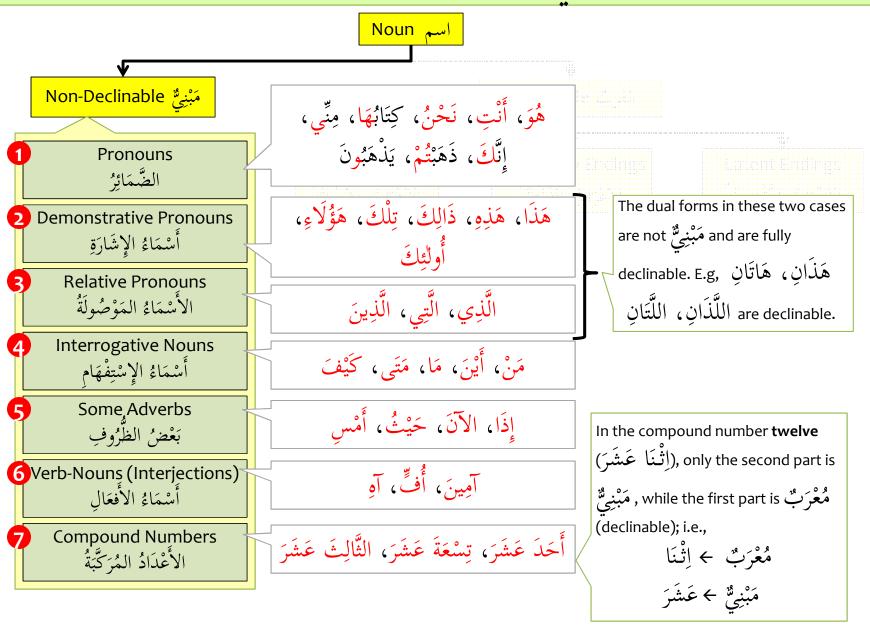
اِسْمُ	اِسْمُ	المَصْدَرُ	الفِعْلُ	الفِعْلُ	الفِعْلُ		Form
المَفْعُولِ	الفَاعِلِ		الأمْرِ	المُضَارِغُ	المَاضِي		
مُفَعُلُ	مُفَعِّلٌ	تَفْعِيلٌ	فَعِّلْ	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	فَ عْ عَ كَا	II
مُفَاعَلُ	مُفَاعِلٌ	فِعَالٌ، مُفَاعَلَةٌ	فَاعِلْ	يُفَاعِلُ	فَاعَلَ	فَ اعَ لَ	III
مُفْعَلُ	مُفْعِلٌ	إِفْعَالٌ	أُفعِلْ	يُفْعِلُ	أَفْعَلَ	أ ف ع ال	IV
مُتَفَعَّلُ	مْتَفَعِّلْ	تَفَعُّلُ	تَفَعَّلْ	يَتَفَعَّلُ	تَفَعَّلَ	تُ فَ عُ عَ عَ	V
مُتَفَاعَلُ	مُتَفَاعِلٌ	تَفَاعُلُ	تَفَاعَلْ	يَتَفَاعَلُ	تَفَاعَلَ	تُ فَ اعَ لَ	VI
-	مْنْفَعِلْ	ٱِنْفِعَالٌ	ٱِنْفَعِلْ	يَنْفَعِلُ	ٱِنْفَعَلَ	رًا نُ فَ عَ ال	VII
مُفْتَعَلَّ	مُفتَعِلُ	ِ ا فْتِعَالْ	ا ِفْتَعِلْ	يَفْتَعِلُ	ِ ا فْتَعَلَ	رًا ف ت ع ال	VIII
_	مُفْعَلُّ	<u> </u> أَفْعِلَا لُ	ِ أَفْعَ لَّ	يَفْعَلُّ	ٱؚڡ۫ؗۼڷ	اً ف عَ لُ لَ	IX
مُسْتَفْعَلْ	مُسْتَفْعِلُ	ٱِسْتِفْعَالٌ	أَسْتَفْعِلْ	يَسْتَفْعِلُ	إَسْتَفْعَلَ	سْ تَ فْ عَ لَ	Į X

Noun's Declensions and Non-Declensions

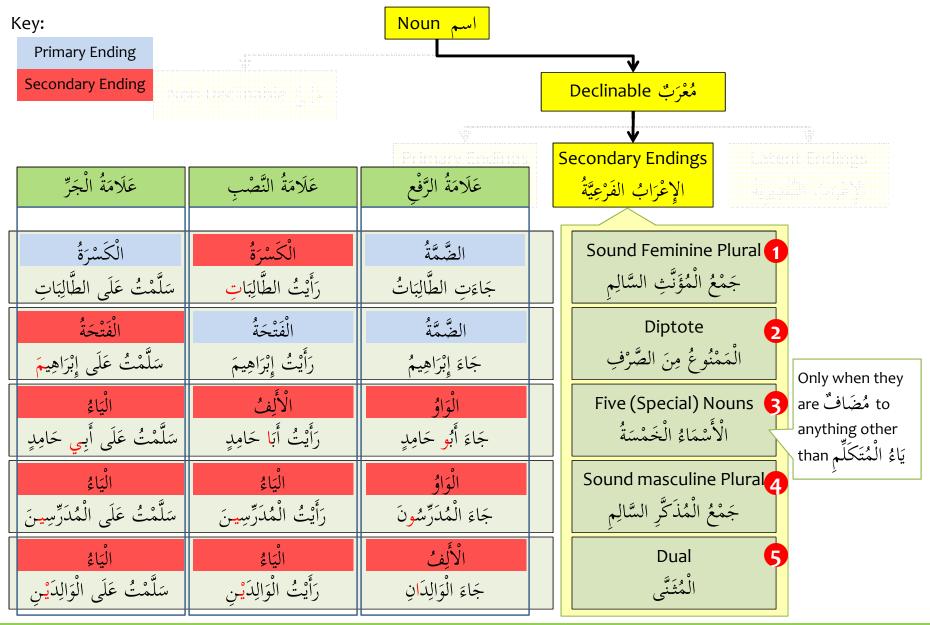
A noun, when used in a sentence, must be in one of the three cases; مَرْفُوعٌ, مَرْفُوعٌ. **This is called Noun Declension and it establishes the function of that noun in the sentence.** The noun declension is usually indicated by the noun ending. While most nouns decline, some do not. And the ones which decline, have different signs of declension. Nouns are classified according to their declension or non-declension as follows:



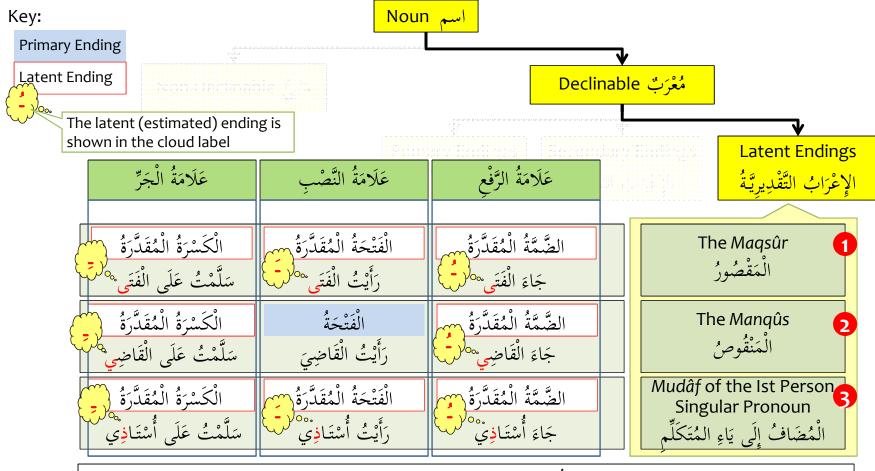
مَبْنِيٌّ Non-Declinable



الإِعْرَابُ الفَرْعِيَّةُ - Secondary Endings



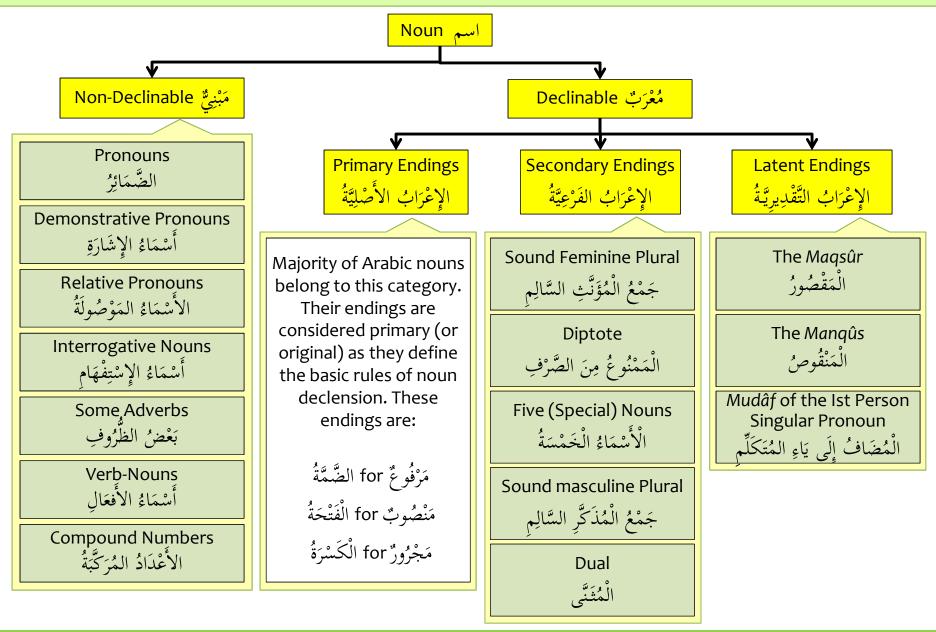
الإِعْرَابُ التَّقْدِيرِيَّةُ - Latent Endings



الْعَصَا، الصَّفَا، الْفَتَى، الْمُسْتَشْفَى، الأُنْثَى, الأُنْثَى, It is a noun ending in a long â, e.g. الْمُقْصُورُ

The Manqûs – الْمَنْقُوصُ: It is a noun ending in an original yâ and the letter before the yâ has a kasrah e.g., الْمَحَامِي، الْمُحَامِي، الْوَادِي

Summary - Noun Declensions and Non-Declensions



الشَّرطُ

And when they hear ill speech, they turn away from it. (28:55)

وَإِذَا سَمِعُوا ٱللَّغْوَ أَعْرَضُوا عَنْهُ... (القصص:٥٥)

Answer to the Condition

جَوَابُ الشَّرطِ

- جَوَابُ is أَعْرَضُوا عَنهُ In this example الشَّرطِ
- مَوَابُ الشَّرطِ can be a nominal or verbal sentence.
- فِعلٌ مُضَارِعٌ than وجَازِمٌ is أَدَاةُ الشَّرطِ If فِعلٌ مُضَارِعٌ will become مَجزُومٌ
- الشَّرطِ الشَّرطِ is prefixed with a < المَّرطِ if it meets certain conditions. E.g., if it is a nominal sentence or there is طَلَبُ in it. For a complete list, see subsequent pages
- الشَّرطِ is prefixed with a <منارِعٌ is not made فِعلٌ مُضَارِعٌ the فِعلٌ مُضَارِعٌ even if the خِازمٌ is أَدَاةُ الشَّرطِ

جَوَابُ الشَّرطِ

الشَّرطُ

إِذَا سَمِعُوا ٱللَّغْوَ أَعْرَضُوا عَنْهُ

Verb of the Condition

- فِعلُ الشَّرطِ
- فِعلُ الشَّرطِ is سَمِعُوا In this example
- فِعلٌ مَاضٍ will always be فِعلُ الشَّرطِ فِعلٌ مُضَارعٌ or
- فِعلٌ than وجَازِمٌ is أَدَاةُ الشَّرُطِ If فِعلٌ will become مُضَارعٌ

أَمَرُ (فِعلُ أَمرٍ أَو لَامُ أَمرٍ) نَهِى (لَا النَّاهِيَّةُ) إستِفهَامٌ

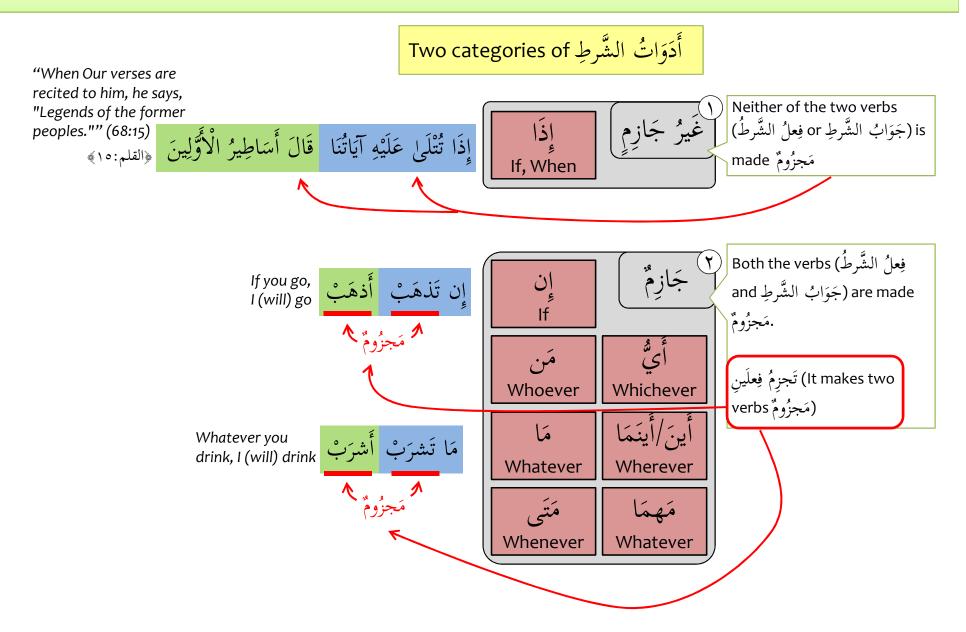
Instrument of the Condition

أَدَاةُ الشَّرطِ

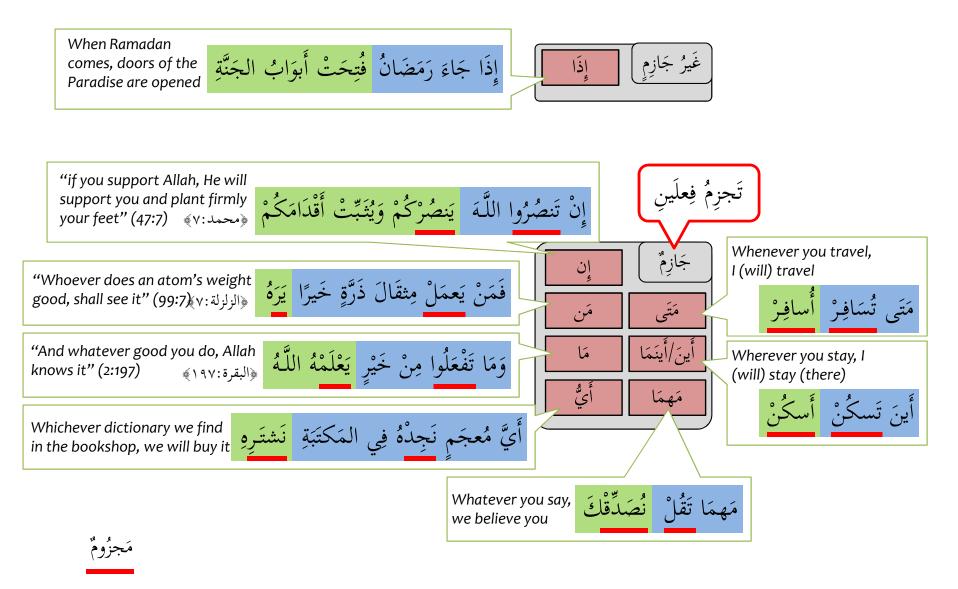
- أَدَاةُ الشَّرطِ is إذا In this example
- " شَرطٌ signifies a أَدَاةُ الشَّرطِ (conditional clause), and there are many أَدَوَاتُ الشَّرطِ (instruments of condition)
- Generally أَدَاةُ الشَّرطِ belongs to one of two categories:
 - آجازِمٌ Ones, which change the : جَازِمٌ verb in الشَّرطُ and جَوَابُ الشَّرطُ to مَجزُومٌ مَجزُومٌ
 - Ones, which do not : غَيرُ جَازِمٍ Ones, which do not : فَيرُ جَازِمٍ and الشَّرطُ الشَّرطِ إِذَا مَجزُومٌ to بَحَوَابُ الشَّرطِ belongs to this group
- changes the meaning of أَدَاةُ الشَّرطِ المَّرطِ and أَدَاةُ الشَّرطُ to future, الشَّرطُ even if the verbs are

See subsequent pages for more details,

أَدَوَاتُ الشَّرطِ - Instruments of Condition



أَدَوَاتُ الشَّرطِ - Instruments of Condition



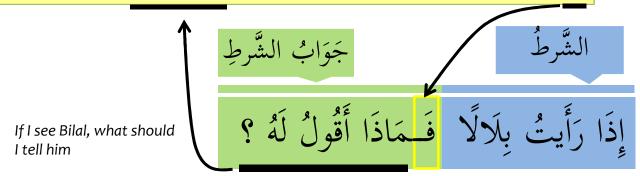
دُخُولُ الفَاءِ عَلَى جَوَابِ الشَّرطِ

if it meets certain conditions. وَ مَا بُسُوطٍ , if it meets certain conditions

فَ is a جَوَابُ الشَّرطِ , it will be preceded with a جُملَةٌ إسمِيَّةٌ is a جَوَابُ الشَّرطِ

"And if My slave asks you about Me, than surely I am near (2:186)" ﴿البقرة:١٨٦ ﴾ الشّرطُ وَإِذَا سَأَلُكَ عِبَادِي عَنِي فَا إِنِي قَرِيبٌ

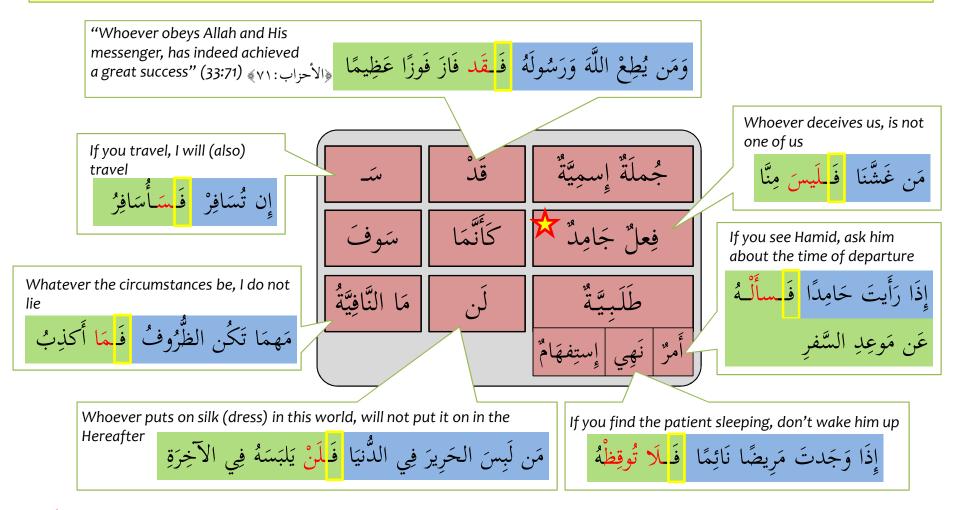
فَ contains a جَوَابُ الشَّرطِ), it will be preceded with a أَمَرُ ، نَهِي ، إِستِفهَامٌ) طَلَبٌ contains a جَوَابُ الشَّرطِ



There are other conditions which require جَوَابُ الشَّرطِ to be preceded with . These are described in subsequent pages.

دُخُولُ الفَاءِ عَلَى جَوَابِ الشَّرطِ

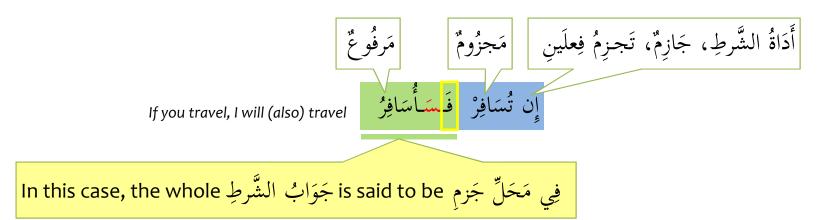
meets one of the following conditions: (جَوَابُ الشَّرطِ should be preceded with جَوَابُ الشَّرطِ



أَمَرٌ or مُضَارِعٌ is a verb having only one form, e.g. لَيسَ، عَسَى. These have no فِعلٌ جَامِدٌ

دُخُولُ الفَاءِ عَلَى جَوَابِ الشَّرطِ

جَازِمٌ is preceded with مَجزُومٌ even if مَجزُومٌ even if بَوَابُ الشَّرطِ is preceded with جَوَابُ الشَّرطِ



If, in the above example, سwas not used in the جَوَابُ الشَّرطِ, it will cause فَ to be dropped, which will result in the verb in مَجزُومٌ to be جَوَابُ الشَّرطِ, as shown below:

