



PART ONE

(A modified translation from Urdu to English)

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
نحمده و نصلي على رسوله الكريم

Part One: Introduction to علم الصرف

The definition of علم الصرف

The science of Arabic Morphology (علم الصرف) is that science in which the recognition of inflections is acquired, and in which it is known how to conjugate words and make one صيغة (inflection) from another صيغة.

The benefit of this science is that it is it learned how to read words correctly.

Important Terms

.كسرة or فتحة, ضمة double - تَنْوِين

.كسرة and فتحة, ضمة - حَرَكَة

.حركة - the nonexistence of a سُكُون

.حركة - to read twice, once with سُكُون and once with حَرَكَة.

.ضممة - that حَرْف which has a مَضْمُون

.فتحة - that حَرْف which has a مَفْتُوح

.كسرة - that حَرْف which has a مَكْسُور

.حركة - that حَرْف which has a مُتَحَرِّك

.سكون - that حَرْف which has a سَاكِن

.تشديد - that حَرْف which has a مُشَدَّد

.واي - their combination is واي, ا, and و; vowel, and there are three: حرف علة

.صيغة - inflection, conjugation, or form.

اسم - noun فعل - verb

.زَمَان - tense or time period, and they are three: مَاضِي (past), حَال (present), and مُسْتَقْبِل (future).

.فعل ماضي - that verb that tells about the past tense, as in ضَرَبَ (he hit); the last part of ماضي is always مفتوح.

.فعل مضارع - that verb that tells about the present or future, as in يَضْرِبُ (he hits or will hit); the last

part of مضارع is مضموم.

أمر - imperative verb, that verb in which an order is given, as in اِضْرِبْ (hit).

نهي - that verb in which a prohibition is given, as in لَا تَضْرِبْ (don't hit).

إثبات - affirmation and affirmative, the existence of an action, as in ضَرَبَ (he hit) يَضْرِبُ (he hits).

نفي - negation and negative, the nonexistence of an action, as in مَا ضَرَبَ (he did not hit) لَا يَضْرِبُ (he doesn't hit).

فاعل - subject, the doer of an action.

مفعول - object, the one upon whom the action is done, as in ضَرَبَ زَيْدٌ عَمْرًا (Zaid hit 'Amr) [in this ضَرَبَ is مفعول and زَيْدٌ is فاعل and عَمْرًا is فعل].

فعل معروف - that verb whose فاعل is mentioned, as in ضَرَبَ زَيْدٌ (Zaid hit) in this the hitter is mentioned and he is Zaid.

فعل مجهول - that verb whose فاعل is not mentioned, as in ضَرِبَ عَمْرًا ('Amr got hit) in this the hitter is not mentioned.

فعل لازم - intransitive verb, that verb which is complete with a فاعل alone, as in جَلَسَ زَيْدٌ (Zaid sat) ذَهَبَ عَمْرًا ('Amr went).

فعل متعدٍ - transitive verb, that verb which is complete with a فاعل and مفعول both, as in ضَرَبَ زَيْدٌ عَمْرًا (Zaid hit 'Amr).

غائب - third person, the one who is not there at the time of speaking or the one who is not spoken to.

حاضر و مخاطب - second person, the one who is spoken to.

متكلم - first person, the speaker. ،

واحد - singular ثنائية - dual جمع - plural (more than two)

حرف أصلي - that حرف (letter) which comes in the places of ف, ع, and ل at the time of making the وزن (pattern). The حرف in the place of ف is called ف كلمة, and the حرف in the place of ع is called ع كلمة, and the حرف in the place of ل is called ل كلمة. Since نَصَرَ is on the وزن of فَعَلَ, in this example ن is the ف كلمة and ص is the ع كلمة and ر is the ل كلمة.

حرف زائد - that حرف which is not in the place of ف, ع, or ل. Since اجْتَنَبَ is on the وزن of اِفْتَعَلَ; in this the ج ساكنة is in the place of ف and ن مفتوحة is in the place of ع and ب مفتوحة is in the place of ل. So ج, ن, and ب are حروف أصلية and the rest of the حروف, in other words ا and ت, are زائدة.

Part Two:

أَفْعَال

(صيغة plural of فعل) and their صيغ (plural of أَفْعَال)

In the Arabic language ماضي and the other tenses have fourteen صيغ, the details of which are: three for مُذَكَّر غَائِب (third person masculine), three for مُؤَنَّث غَائِب (third person feminine), three for مُذَكَّر حَاضِر (second person masculine), three for مُؤَنَّث حَاضِر (second person feminine), and two for مُتَكَلِّم (first person). The first صيغة of مُتَكَلِّم comes for مُذَكَّر and مُؤَنَّث and the second is used for جمع مُذَكَّر and مُؤَنَّث.

Chapter 1: The conjugation of ماضي

منفي مجهول	منفي معروف	مثبت مجهول	مثبت معروف	
مَا فَعِلَ	مَا فَعَلَ	فَعِلَ	فَعَلَ	واحد مذكر غائب
He was not done	He did not do	He was done	He did	
مَا فَعِلَا	مَا فَعَلَا	فَعِلَا	فَعَلَا	تثنية مذكر غائب
Two (mas.) were not done	Two (mas.) did not do	Two (mas.) were done	Two (mas.) did	
مَا فَعِلُوا	مَا فَعَلُوا	فَعِلُوا	فَعَلُوا	جمع مذكر غائب
They (mas.) were not done	They (mas.) did not do	They (mas.) were done	They (mas.) did	
مَا فَعِلَتْ	مَا فَعَلَتْ	فَعِلَتْ	فَعَلَتْ	واحد مؤنث غائب
She was not done	She did not do	She was done	She did	
مَا فَعِلْتَا	مَا فَعَلْتَا	فَعِلْتَا	فَعَلْتَا	تثنية مؤنث غائب
Two (fem.) were not done	Two (fem.) did not do	Two (fem.) were done	Two (fem.) did	
مَا فَعِلْنَ	مَا فَعَلْنَ	فَعِلْنَ	فَعَلْنَ	جمع مؤنث غائب
They (fem.) were not done	They (fem.) did not do	They (fem.) were done	They (fem.) did	
مَا فَعِلْتَ	مَا فَعَلْتَ	فَعِلْتَ	فَعَلْتَ	واحد مذكر حاضر
You (mas.) were not done	You (mas.) did not do	You (mas.) were done	You (mas.) did	
مَا فَعِلْتُمَا	مَا فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعِلْتُمَا	فَعَلْتُمَا	تثنية مذكر حاضر
You two were not done	You two (mas.) did not do	You two (mas.) were done	You two (mas.) did	

مفني مجهول	مفني معروف	مثبت مجهول	مثبت معروف	
ما فَعِلْتُمْ	ما فَعَلْتُمْ	فَعِلْتُمْ	فَعَلْتُمْ	جمع مذكر حاضر
You all were not done	You all (mas.) did not do	You all (mas.) were done	You all (mas.) did	
ما فَعِلْتِ	ما فَعَلْتِ	فَعِلْتِ	فَعَلْتِ	واحد مؤنث حاضر
You (fem.) were not done	You (fem.) did not do	You (fem.) were done	You (fem.) did	
ما فَعِلْتُمَا	ما فَعَلْتُمَا	فَعِلْتُمَا	فَعَلْتُمَا	ثنائية مؤنث حاضر
You two were not done	You two (fem.) did not do	You two (fem.) were done	You two (fem.) did	
ما فَعِلْتُنَّ	ما فَعَلْتُنَّ	فَعِلْتُنَّ	فَعَلْتُنَّ	جمع مؤنث حاضر
You all (fem.) were not done	You all (fem.) did not do	You all (fem.) were done	You all (fem.) did	
ما فَعِلْتُ	ما فَعَلْتُ	فَعِلْتُ	فَعَلْتُ	واحد متكلم
I was not done	I did not do	I was done	I did	
ما فَعِلْنَا	ما فَعَلْنَا	فَعِلْنَا	فَعَلْنَا	ثنائية و جمع متكلم
We were not done	We did not do	We were done	We did	

ماضي The formula for

واحد مذكر غائب are made from صيغ All of the

فَعَلَا	ا +	فَعَلْ	ثنائية مذكر غائب
فَعَلُوا	ا + ؤ + وَا	فَعَلْ	جمع مذكر غائب
فَعَلْتَ	ت +	فَعَلْ	واحد مؤنث غائب
فَعَلْتَا	تا +	فَعَلْ	ثنائية مؤنث غائب

Do this on every ماضي like from اجْتَنَبَ اجْتَنَبْتَا اجْتَنَبْتُمْ اجْتَنَبْتُنَّ are made.

For the remaining صيغ make the last letter ساكن.

فَعَلَنْ	ن +	فَعَلْ	جمع مؤنث غائب
فَعَلْتَ	ت +	فَعَلْ	واحد مذكر حاضر
فَعَلْتُمَا	تُمَا +	فَعَلْ	ثنائية مذكر حاضر
فَعَلْتُمْ	تُمْ +	فَعَلْ	جمع مذكر حاضر
فَعَلْتِ	ت +	فَعَلْ	واحد مؤنث حاضر
فَعَلْتُمَا	تُمَا +	فَعَلْ	ثنائية مؤنث حاضر
فَعَلْتُنَّ	تُنَّ +	فَعَلْ	جمع مؤنث حاضر
فَعَلْتُ	ت +	فَعَلْ	واحد متكلم
فَعَلْنَا	نا +	فَعَلْ	جمع متكلم

اجْتَنَبَ اجْتَنَبْتَا اجْتَنَبْتُمْ اجْتَنَبْتُنَّ are made. Apply this method for every ماضي like from

اجْتَنَبْتَا اجْتَنَبْتُمْ اجْتَنَبْتُنَّ اجْتَنَبْتُمْ اجْتَنَبْتُمْ اجْتَنَبْتُمْ اجْتَنَبْتُمْ

ماضي مجهول:

Leave the last letters of ماضي معروف as they are and give the second-to-the-last letter a كسرة, if there is not already one, and give the rest of the letters with حركة, whether one or two, ضمة. From this ماضي مجهول will be made, like from ضَرَبَ to ضُرِبَ, from سَمِعَ to سُمِعَ, from أَكْرَمَ to أُكْرِمَ, and from أَجْتَنَّبَ to أُجْتَنَّبَ.

ماضي منفي:

Add مَا before ماضي مثبت to form ماضي منفي. It can also be formed by adding لَا, but that is only in cases where ماضي منفي is repeated, as in لَا كَتَبَ وَلَا قَرَأَ.

Questions:

(1) Do the four above-mentioned conjugation charts for the following:

تَرَكَ (he left) عَلِمَ (he knew) اجْتَنَّبَ (he avoided) مَنَعَ (he stopped) كَتَبَ (he wrote)

(2) Tell the meanings of the following words:

مَنْعَنَ - مَا تَرَكَ - اجْتَنَّبْتُنَّ - مُنْعَتُمْ - مَا كَتَبُوا

(3) Translate the following sentences into Arabic:

I did not stop – Two men stopped – Women avoided – We did not leave – Two women knew

Chapter 2: The Conjugation of فعل مضارع

فعل مضارع معروف is made from فعل ماضي معروف, a brief formula for making it will be explained after the conjugation chart.

منفي مجهول	منفي معروف	مثبت مجهول	مثبت معروف	
لَا يُفْعَلُ	لَا يُفْعَلُ	يُفْعَلُ	يُفْعَلُ	واحد مذكر غائب
He isn't/won't be done	He doesn't/won't do	He is/will be done	He does/will do	
لَا يُفْعَلَانِ	لَا يُفْعَلَانِ	يُفْعَلَانِ	يُفْعَلَانِ	تثنية مذكر غائب
Two (mas.) aren't/won't be done	Two (mas.) don't/won't do	Two (mas.) are/will be done	Two (mas.) do/will do	
لَا يُفْعَلُونَ	لَا يُفْعَلُونَ	يُفْعَلُونَ	يُفْعَلُونَ	جمع مذكر غائب
They (mas.) aren't/won't be done	They (mas.) don't/won't do	They (mas.) are/will be done	They (mas.) do/will do	

مفني مجهول	مفني معروف	مفبب مجهول	مفبب معروف	
لَا تُفْعَلُ	لَا تُفْعَلُ	تُفْعَلُ	تُفْعَلُ	واحد مؤنث غائب
She isn't/won't be done	She doesn't/won't do	She is/will be done	She does/will do	
لَا تُفْعَلَانِ	لَا تُفْعَلَانِ	تُفْعَلَانِ	تُفْعَلَانِ	تنفية مؤنث غائب
Two (fem.) aren't/won't be done	Two (fem.) don't/won't do	Two (fem.) are/will be done	Two (fem.) do/will do	
لَا يُفْعَلْنَ	لَا يُفْعَلْنَ	يُفْعَلْنَ	يُفْعَلْنَ	جمع مؤنث غائب
They (fem.) aren't/won't be done	They (fem.) don't/won't do	They (fem.) are/will be done	They (fem.) do/will do	
لَا تُفْعَلُ	لَا تُفْعَلُ	تُفْعَلُ	تُفْعَلُ	واحد مذكر حاضر
You (mas.) aren't/won't be done	You (mas.) don't/won't do	You (mas.) are/will be done	You (mas.) do/will do	
لَا تُفْعَلَانِ	لَا تُفْعَلَانِ	تُفْعَلَانِ	تُفْعَلَانِ	تنفية مذكر حاضر
You two (mas.) aren't/won't be done	You two (mas.) don't/won't do	You two (mas.) are/will be done	You two (mas.) do/will do	
لَا تُفْعَلُونَ	لَا تُفْعَلُونَ	تُفْعَلُونَ	تُفْعَلُونَ	جمع مذكر حاضر
You all (mas.) aren't/won't be done	You all (mas.) don't/won't do	You all (mas.) are/will be done	You all (mas.) do/will do	
لَا تُفْعَلِينَ	لَا تُفْعَلِينَ	تُفْعَلِينَ	تُفْعَلِينَ	واحد مؤنث حاضر
You (fem.) aren't/won't be done	You (fem.) don't/won't do	You (fem.) are/will be done	You (fem.) do/will do	
لَا تُفْعَلَانِ	لَا تُفْعَلَانِ	تُفْعَلَانِ	تُفْعَلَانِ	تنفية مؤنث حاضر
You two (fem.) aren't/won't be done	You two (fem.) don't/won't do	You two (fem.) are/will be done	You two (fem.) do/will do	
لَا تُفْعَلْنَ	لَا تُفْعَلْنَ	تُفْعَلْنَ	تُفْعَلْنَ	جمع مؤنث حاضر
You all (fem.) aren't/won't be done	You all (fem.) don't/won't do	You all (fem.) are/will be done	You all (fem.) do/will do	
لَا أَفْعَلُ	لَا أَفْعَلُ	أَفْعَلُ	أَفْعَلُ	واحد متكلم
I am not/will not be done	I don't/won't do	I am/will be done	I do/will do	
لَا نَفْعَلُ	لَا نَفْعَلُ	نَفْعَلُ	نَفْعَلُ	تنفية و جمع متكلم
We aren't/won't be done	We don't/won't do	We are/will be done	We do/will do	

أتين is formed by adding ن, ي, ت, and أ to the beginning of ماضي; the combination of these is أتين and are known as علامات مضارع (the signs of مضارع); they are used for the following صيغ:

واحد مذكر غائب
تنفية مذكر غائب
جمع مذكر غائب
جمع مؤنث غائب

ي

واحد مؤنث غائب
 تثنية مؤنث غائب
 واحد مذكر حاضر
 تثنية مذكر حاضر
 جمع مذكر حاضر
 واحد مؤنث حاضر
 تثنية مؤنث حاضر
 جمع مؤنث حاضر
 واحد متكلم
 تثنية و جمع متكلم

ت
أ
ن

and the endings of مضارع are as follows:

واحد مذكر غائب
 واحد مؤنث غائب
 واحد مذكر حاضر
 واحد متكلم
 تثنية و جمع متكلم
 تثنية مذكر غائب
 تثنية مؤنث غائب
 تثنية مذكر حاضر
 تثنية مؤنث حاضر
 جمع مذكر غائب
 جمع مذكر حاضر
 واحد مؤنث حاضر
 جمع مؤنث غائب
 جمع مؤنث حاضر

+ ضمة
+ فتحة + انْ
+ ضمة + ونَ
+ كسرة + ينَ
+ سكون + نَ

مضارع مجهول:

First give ضمة to علامة مضارع if it already does not have one, give the second-to-the-last letter فتحة if it already doesn't have one and leave the rest of the letters as they are and مجهول will be made, like from يَضْرِبُ to يُضْرَبُ, from يَسْمَعُ to يُسْمَعُ, from يُكْرِمُ to يُكْرَمُ, and from يَجْتَنِبُ to يُجْتَنَبُ.
 لَا مضارع منفي is made from مضارع مثبت by adding لَا (generally, but مَا can also be used) to it, like لَا يَضْرِبُ (he doesn't hit or will not hit).

Questions:

- (1) Tell the صيغ of مضارع which end with ضمة.
- (2) Which صيغ of مضارع end with ن إعرابي (that ن which is preceded by علة ن)?
- (3) In which صيغ of مضارع does ن إعرابي have فتحة, and in which does it have كسرة?
- (4) Do the complete above-mentioned conjugation charts for the following أفعال:
 يَمْنَعُ - يَعْلَمُ - يَسْمَعُ - يَكْتُبُ - يَجْتَنِبُ

(5) Tell the meanings for the following words:

نَمْنَعُ - أَتْرُكُ - لَا يَكْتُبُونَ - يَسْمَعُونَ - تَعْلَمِينَ - يَكْتُبِينَ

(6) Translate the following into Arabic:

We write – Men know – I stop – You will leave – Women hear - You (fem.) will stop – You two will write – You two women will write – You all (fem.) will hear – We stop – I will hear – Two women write – We know

Chapter 3: The conjugation of مضارع منصوب with لَنْ and مضارع مجزوم with لَمْ

منصوب بلن معروف	منصوب بلن مجهول	مجزوم بلم معروف	مجزوم بلم مجهول	
لَنْ يَفْعَلَ	لَنْ يَفْعَلَ	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ	واحد مذكر غائب
He definitely won't do	He definitely won't be done	He didn't do	He wasn't done	
لَنْ يَفْعَلَا	لَنْ يَفْعَلَا	لَمْ يَفْعَلَا	لَمْ يَفْعَلَا	ثنائية مذكر غائب
Two (mas.) definitely won't do	Two (mas.) definitely won't be done	Two (mas.) didn't do	Two (mas.) weren't done	
لَنْ يَفْعَلُوا	لَنْ يَفْعَلُوا	لَمْ يَفْعَلُوا	لَمْ يَفْعَلُوا	جمع مذكر غائب
They (mas.) definitely won't do	They (mas.) definitely won't be done	They (mas.) didn't do	They (mas.) weren't done	
لَنْ تَفْعَلَ	لَنْ تَفْعَلَ	لَمْ تَفْعَلْ	لَمْ تَفْعَلْ	واحد مؤنث غائب
She definitely won't do	She definitely won't be done	She didn't do	She wasn't done	
لَنْ تَفْعَلَا	لَنْ تَفْعَلَا	لَمْ تَفْعَلَا	لَمْ تَفْعَلَا	ثنائية مؤنث غائب
Two (fem.) definitely won't do	Two (fem.) definitely won't be done	Two (fem.) didn't do	Two (fem.) weren't done	
لَنْ يَفْعَلْنَ	لَنْ يَفْعَلْنَ	لَمْ يَفْعَلْنَ	لَمْ يَفْعَلْنَ	جمع مؤنث غائب
They (fem.) definitely won't do	They (fem.) definitely won't be done	They (fem.) didn't do	They (fem.) weren't done	
لَنْ تَفْعَلْ	لَنْ تَفْعَلْ	لَمْ تَفْعَلْ	لَمْ تَفْعَلْ	واحد مذكر حاضر
You (mas.) definitely won't do	You (mas.) definitely won't be done	You (mas.) didn't do	You (mas.) weren't done	

منصوب بـلن معروف	منصوب بـلن مجهول	مجزوم بـلن معروف	مجزوم بـلن مجهول	
لن تَفْعَلَا	لن تَفْعَلَا	لم تَفْعَلَا	لم تَفْعَلَا	تثنية مذكر حاضر
You two (mas.) definitely won't do	You two (mas.) definitely won't be done	You two (mas.) didn't do	You two (mas.) weren't done	
لن تَفْعَلُوا	لن تَفْعَلُوا	لم تَفْعَلُوا	لم تَفْعَلُوا	جمع مذكر حاضر
You all (mas.) definitely won't do	You all (mas.) definitely won't be done	You all (mas.) didn't do	You all (mas.) weren't done	
لن تَفْعَلِي	لن تَفْعَلِي	لم تَفْعَلِي	لم تَفْعَلِي	واحد مؤنث حاضر
You (fem.) definitely won't do	You (fem.) definitely won't be done	You (fem.) didn't do	You (fem.) weren't done	
لن تَفْعَلَا	لن تَفْعَلَا	لم تَفْعَلَا	لم تَفْعَلَا	تثنية مؤنث حاضر
You two (fem.) definitely won't do	You two (fem.) definitely won't be done	You two (fem.) didn't do	You two (fem.) weren't done	
لن تَفْعَلْنَ	لن تَفْعَلْنَ	لم تَفْعَلْنَ	لم تَفْعَلْنَ	جمع مؤنث حاضر
You all (fem.) definitely won't do	You all (fem.) definitely won't be done	You all (fem.) didn't do	You all (fem.) weren't done	
لن أَفْعَلْ	لن أَفْعَلْ	لم أَفْعَلْ	لم أَفْعَلْ	واحد متكلم
I definitely won't do	I definitely won't be done	I didn't do	I wasn't done	
لن نَفْعَلْ	لن نَفْعَلْ	لم نَفْعَلْ	لم نَفْعَلْ	تثنية و جمع متكلم
We definitely won't do	We definitely won't be done	We didn't do	We weren't done	

لن with مضارع منصوب:

To form مضارع مثبت with لن, add لن to the beginning of مضارع مثبت; give those صيغ which end in ن drop the ن إعرابي from those صيغ which end in ن of مؤنث as is. لن gives the meaning of مضارع مثبت (emphasized negation) and مستقبل.

لم with مضارع مجزوم:

Add لم to the beginning of مضارع مثبت; those صيغ which end in ضمة, give them سكون instead if they don't end in علة, as in لم يَنْصُرْ, and if there is حرف علة drop it, like from يدْعُو to لم يدْعُ, from يَرْمِي to لم يَرْمِ, and from يَخْشَى to لم يَخْشَ; those which end in ن إعرابي, drop the ن إعرابي; and those which end with ن of جمع مؤنث leave them as is. لم gives the meaning of مضارع مثبت (emphasized negation) and ماضي منفي.

Questions:

(1) What do **لن** and **لم** do to the words of مضارع and how do they affect the meaning?

(2) Do the complete above-mentioned conjugation charts for the following:

لم يَعْلَمْ - لم يَكْتُبْ - لن يَسْمَعَ - لن يَجْتَنِبَ

(3) Tell the meanings for the following:

لم يَتْرُكْنَ - لم يَجْتَنِبُوا - لن أَسْمَعَ - لم يَفْعَلُوا - لن يَفْعَلُوا

(4) Translate the following into Arabic:

I will definitely not write – She will definitely not hear – You two (mas.) did not avoid – You will definitely not be left – We did not write – You (fem.) will definitely not hear – You (fem.) did not hear – You (fem.) will definitely not be left – You (fem.) were not left

Chapter 4: The conjugations of **ل** with **تأكيد**

ل تأكيد مع ن خفيفة مجهول	ل تأكيد مع ن خفيفة معروف	ل تأكيد مع ن ثقيلة مجهول	ل تأكيد مع ن ثقيلة معروف	
لَيَفْعَلَنَّ	لَيَفْعَلَنَّ	لَيَفْعَلَنَّ	لَيَفْعَلَنَّ	واحد مذكر غائب
He definitely will be done	He definitely will do	He definitely will be done	He definitely will do	
		لَيَفْعَلَانَّ	لَيَفْعَلَانَّ	تنثية مذكر غائب
		Two (mas.) definitely will be done	Two (mas.) definitely will do	
لَيَفْعَلُنَّ	لَيَفْعَلُنَّ	لَيَفْعَلُنَّ	لَيَفْعَلُنَّ	جمع مذكر غائب
They (mas.) definitely will be done	They (mas.) definitely will do	They (mas.) definitely will be done	They (mas.) definitely will do	
لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	واحد مؤنث غائب
She definitely will be done	She definitely will do	She definitely will be done	She definitely will do	
		لَتَفْعَلَانَّ	لَتَفْعَلَانَّ	تنثية مؤنث غائب
		Two (fem.) definitely will be done	Two (fem.) definitely will do	
		لَيَفْعَلْنَانَّ	لَيَفْعَلْنَانَّ	جمع مؤنث غائب
		They (fem.) definitely will be done	They (fem.) definitely will do	

ل تأكيد مع ن خفيفة مجهول	ل تأكيد مع ن خفيفة معروف	ل تأكيد مع ن ثقيلة مجهول	ل تأكيد مع ن ثقيلة معروف	
لَتَفْعَلْنَ	لَتَفْعَلْنَ	لَتَفْعَلْنَ	لَتَفْعَلْنَ	واحد مذكر حاضر
You (mas.) definitely will be done	You (mas.) definitely will do	You (mas.) definitely will be done	You (mas.) definitely will do	
		لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	تثنية مذكر حاضر
		You two (mas.) definitely will be done	You two (mas.) definitely will do	
لَتَفْعَلُنَّ	لَتَفْعَلُنَّ	لَتَفْعَلُنَّ	لَتَفْعَلُنَّ	جمع مذكر حاضر
You all (mas.) definitely will be done	You all (mas.) definitely will do	You all (mas.) definitely will be done	You all (mas.) definitely will do	
لَتَفْعَلِينَ	لَتَفْعَلِينَ	لَتَفْعَلِينَ	لَتَفْعَلِينَ	واحد مؤنث حاضر
You (fem.) definitely will be done	You (fem.) definitely will do	You (fem.) definitely will be done	You (fem.) definitely will do	
		لَتَفْعَلَيْنَّ	لَتَفْعَلَيْنَّ	تثنية مؤنث حاضر
		You two (fem.) definitely will be done	You two (fem.) definitely will do	
		لَتَفْعَلْنَانَّ	لَتَفْعَلْنَانَّ	جمع مؤنث حاضر
		You all (fem.) definitely will be done	You all (fem.) definitely will do	
لَأَفْعَلَنَّ	لَأَفْعَلَنَّ	لَأَفْعَلَنَّ	لَأَفْعَلَنَّ	واحد متكلم
I definitely will be done	I definitely will do	I definitely will be done	I definitely will do	
لَتَفْعَلْنَ	لَتَفْعَلْنَ	لَتَفْعَلْنَ	لَتَفْعَلْنَ	تثنية و جمع متكلم
We definitely will be done	We definitely will do	We definitely will be done	We definitely will do	

There are two types of ن of تأكيد:

ن خفيفة and ن ثقيلة

.ساكن is ن خفيفة and مشدد is ن ثقيلة

ن comes in fourteen صيغ; ن خفيفة comes in eight صيغ; in the remaining six صيغ in which ا comes before ن ثقيلة, ن خفيفة does not come. ل of تأكيد is always مفتوح.

To form ن of تأكيد add ل of تأكيد to the beginning of مضارع and ن ثقيلة to the end. Drop إعرابي from all seven صيغ which have it; drop و from حاضر and جمع مذكر غائب and حاضر from ي.

ن جمع مؤنث حاضر add ا before ن ثقيلة, so that the combining of ن ثقيلة with ن جمع مؤنث حاضر doesn't make it difficult to pronounce the صيغ; this is called فاصل, because it separates ن ثقيلة and ن

of جمع مؤنث .

In six تثنية و جمع مؤنث and تثنية مذكر غائب و حاضر , in other words ن ثقيلة before ا , there will be ضمة before ن ثقيلة and in there will be كسرة before ن ثقيلة and in the rest there will be فتحة before ن ثقيلة .

مفتوح it is صيغ after ا and in all the rest of the is ن ثقيلة .

ن ثقيلة and ساكن is ن خفيفة as ن ثقيلة has the same formula as ن خفيفة .

Questions:

(1) Make the conjugation charts of ن ثقيلة and ن خفيفة for the following:

يَتْرُكُ - يَسْمَعُ - يَجْتَنِبُ

(2) لَيَفْعَلَنَّ , لَيَفْعَلَنَّ , لَيَفْعَلَنَّ are made from which صيغ of مضارع? How are they made?

(3) Make ن خفيفة and ن ثقيلة with ل تأكيد for:

أَفْعَلُ - يَفْعَلَانِ - تَفْعَلُونَ - تَفْعَلْنَ

(4) From which seven صيغ is ن إعرابي dropped?

(5) What is فاصل?

(6) Translate into English:

لَتَسْرُكُنَّ - لَنَسْمَعَنَّ - لَتَعْلَمَنَّ - لَيَجْتَنِبَنَّ

(7) Translate into Arabic:

We will definitely write – Two men will definitely stop – You (fem.) will definitely avoid – They (mas.) will definitely go – You two (fem.) definitely will hear – She will definitely be left – I will definitely hear – They (fem.) will definitely go

Chapter 5: The conjugations of أمر

أمر مجهول مع ن خفيفة	أمر معروف مع ن خفيفة	أمر مجهول مع ن ثقيلة	أمر معروف مع ن ثقيلة	أمر مجهول	أمر معروف	
لَيَفْعَلَنَّ	لَيَفْعَلَنَّ	لَيَفْعَلَنَّ	لَيَفْعَلَنَّ	لَيَفْعَلَنَّ	لَيَفْعَلَنَّ	واحد مذكر غائب
He definitely should be done	He definitely should do	He definitely should be done	He definitely should do	He should be done	He should do	

أمر مجهول مع ن خفيفة	أمر معروف مع ن خفيفة	أمر مجهول مع ن ثقيلة	أمر معروف مع ن ثقيلة	أمر مجهول	أمر معروف	
		لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَا	لِيُفْعَلَا	تثنية مذكر غائب
		Two (mas.) definitely should be done	Two (mas.) definitely should do	Two (mas.) should be done	Two (mas.) should do	
لِيُفْعَلُنْ	لِيُفْعَلُنْ	لِيُفْعَلُنْ	لِيُفْعَلُنْ	لِيُفْعَلُوا	لِيُفْعَلُوا	جمع مذكر غائب
They (mas.) definitely should be done	They (mas.) definitely should do	They (mas.) definitely should be done	They (mas.) definitely should do	They (mas.) should be done	They (mas.) should do	
لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلْ	لِيُفْعَلْ	واحد مؤنث غائب
She definitely should be done	She definitely should do	She definitely should be done	She definitely should do	She should be done	She should do	
		لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَا	لِيُفْعَلَا	تثنية مؤنث غائب
		Two (fem.) definitely should be done	Two (fem.) definitely should do	Two (fem.) should be done	Two (fem.) should do	
		لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلْنَ	لِيُفْعَلْنَ	جمع مؤنث غائب
		They (fem.) definitely should be done	They (fem.) definitely should do	They (fem.) should be done	They (fem.) should do	
لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلْ	لِيُفْعَلْ	واحد مذكر حاضر
You (mas.) definitely should be done	They (fem.) definitely do	You (mas.) definitely should be done	You (mas.) definitely do	You (mas.) should be done	You (mas.) do	
		لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَا	لِيُفْعَلَا	تثنية مذكر حاضر
		You two (mas.) definitely should be done	You two (mas.) definitely should do	You two (mas.) should be done	You two (mas.) do	
لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلُوا	لِيُفْعَلُوا	جمع مذكر حاضر
You all (mas.) definitely should be done	You all (mas.) definitely do	You all (mas.) definitely should be done	You all (mas.) definitely do	You all (mas.) should be done	You all (mas.) do	
لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلِيْ	لِيُفْعَلِيْ	واحد مؤنث حاضر
You (fem.) definitely should be done	You (fem.) definitely do	You (fem.) definitely should be done	You (fem.) definitely do	You (fem.) should be done	You (fem.) do	
		لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَا	لِيُفْعَلَا	تثنية مؤنث حاضر
		You two (fem.) definitely should be done	You two (fem.) definitely do	You two (fem.) should be done	You two (fem.) do	
		لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلَنَّ	لِيُفْعَلْنَ	لِيُفْعَلْنَ	جمع مؤنث حاضر
		You all (fem.) definitely should be done	You all (fem.) definitely do	You all (fem.) should be done	You all (fem.) do	

أمر مجهول مع ن خفيفة	أمر معروف مع ن خفيفة	أمر مجهول مع ن ثقيلة	أمر معروف مع ن ثقيلة	أمر مجهول	أمر معروف	
لِأَفْعَلَنَّ	لِأَفْعَلَنَّ	لِأَفْعَلَنَّ	لِأَفْعَلَنَّ	لِأَفْعَلْ	لِأَفْعَلْ	واحد متكلم
I definitely should be done	I definitely should do	I definitely should be done	I definitely should do	I should be done	I should do	
لِنُفْعَلَنَّ	لِنُفْعَلَنَّ	لِنُفْعَلَنَّ	لِنُفْعَلَنَّ	لِنُفْعَلْ	لِنُفْعَلْ	تنبيه و جمع متكلم
We definitely should be done	We definitely should do	We definitely should be done	We definitely should do	We should be done	We should do	

مضارع is made from أمر:

مضارع مجهول is made from أمر مجهول and مضارع معروف is made from أمر معروف.

متكلم from متكلم and حاضر is made from حاضر and غائب is made from غائب.

In other words whatever صيغة of أمر you need to make you will make it from the مضارع of that very صيغة.

The method of making أمر is to add مكسورة ل to the beginning of مضارع مثبت and make the end ساكن, like from يَضْرِبُ to يَضْرِبْ and from يَضْرِبُ to يَضْرِبْ and from يَضْرِبُ to يَضْرِبْ and from يَضْرِبُ to يَضْرِبْ and from يَضْرِبُ to يَضْرِبْ and from يَضْرِبُ to يَضْرِبْ. If there is حرف علة, drop it, like from يَدْعُو to يَدْعُ and from يَخْشَى to يَخْشِ and from يَرْمِي to يَرْمِ.

The special method of making أمر حاضر معروف

After taking علامة مضارع off of أمر حاضر معروف, make the end ساكن, like from تَعْلَمُ to تَعْلَمْ and from تَضَعُ to تَضَعْ. If there is حرف علة at the end, drop it, like from تَقِي to تَقِ. If after taking away همزة وصل a مكسور or مفتوح ع كلمة look to the ساكن remains the first حرف, if it is مفتوح or مكسور add a همزة وصل in the beginning, like from تَسْمَعُ to تَسْمَعْ and from تَضْرِبُ to تَضْرِبْ; if there is حرف علة at the end drop it off, like from تَرْمِي to تَرْمِ and from تَخْشَى to تَخْشِ. If the ع كلمة is مضموم you add همزة وصل in the beginning, like from تَنْصُرُ to تَنْصُرْ and if there is حرف علة drop it, like from تَدْعُو to تَدْعُ.

(1) remains in أمر and ن إعرابي falls off.

(2) ن خفيفة and ن ثقيلة come in أمر just like they come in مضارع except that the ل of تأكيد is not added.

(3) of ل تأكيد is مفتوح and has the meaning of “definitely”, and is مكسور أمر ل and has the meaning of “should”.

(4) همزة وصل is that همزة which is joined into the حرف preceding it and is not read, but still remains

in writing, like فَاطِلْبُ ثُمَّ اَطْلُبُ .

Questions:

(1) Write all of the conjugations of أَمْرُ for:

اِجْتَنَّبْ - اُكْتُبْ - اِسْمَعْ

(2) What is the difference between the ل of أَمْرُ and تَأْكِيدُ?

(3) Tell the method for making أَمْرُ حَاضِرٍ مَعْرُوفٍ .

(4) What is هَمْزَةُ وَصَلٍ?

(5) Tell the meanings of the following statements:

لِثُبَّتْرَكُوْا - لِيَسْمَعَنَّ - اُتْرُكْنَانَ - لِيَمْنَعَنَّ - اِعْلَمُوْا - لَاكْتُبَنَّ - اِمْنَعَنَّ - اُتْرُكُوْا - لِيَكْتُبُوْا

(6) Translate the following sentences into Arabic:

You all write – You all definitely write – They (fem.) should definitely avoid – You (fem.) leave –
Two (fem.) should listen – You (fem.) definitely listen – Stop – They should definitely stop – You
two definitely do

Chapter 6: The conjugations of نَهْيُ

نهي مجهول مع ن خفيفة	نهي معروف مع ن خفيفة	نهي مجهول مع ن ثقيلة	نهي معروف مع ن ثقيلة	نهي مجهول	نهي معروف	
لا يُفْعَلَنَّ	لا يَفْعَلَنَّ	لا يُفْعَلَنَّ	لا يَفْعَلَنَّ	لا يُفْعَلْ	لا يَفْعَلْ	واحد مذكر غائب
He definitely shouldn't be done	He definitely shouldn't do	He definitely shouldn't be done	He definitely shouldn't do	He shouldn't be done	He shouldn't do	
		لا يُفْعَلَنَّ	لا يَفْعَلَنَّ	لا يُفْعَلَا	لا يَفْعَلَا	تنثية مذكر غائب
		Two (mas.) definitely shouldn't be done	Two (mas.) definitely shouldn't do	Two (mas.) shouldn't be done	Two (mas.) shouldn't do	
لا يُفْعَلَنَّ	لا يَفْعَلَنَّ	لا يُفْعَلَنَّ	لا يَفْعَلَنَّ	لا يُفْعَلُوا	لا يَفْعَلُوا	جمع مذكر غائب
They (mas.) definitely shouldn't be done	They (mas.) definitely shouldn't do	They (mas.) definitely shouldn't be done	They (mas.) definitely shouldn't do	They (mas.) shouldn't be done	They (mas.) shouldn't do	
لا تُفْعَلَنَّ	لا تَفْعَلَنَّ	لا تُفْعَلَنَّ	لا تَفْعَلَنَّ	لا تُفْعَلْ	لا تَفْعَلْ	واحد مؤنث غائب
She definitely shouldn't be done	She definitely shouldn't do	She definitely shouldn't be done	She definitely shouldn't do	She shouldn't be done	She shouldn't do	

نهي مجهول مع ن خفيفة	نهي معروف مع ن خفيفة	نهي مجهول مع ن ثقيلة	نهي معروف مع ن ثقيلة	نهي مجهول	نهي معروف	
		لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	تثنية مؤنث غائب
		Two (fem.) definitely shouldn't be done	Two (fem.) definitely shouldn't do	Two (fem.) shouldn't be done	Two (fem.) shouldn't do	
		لا يُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا يُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا يُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا يُفَعِّلَنَّ	جمع مؤنث غائب
		They (fem.) definitely shouldn't be done	They (fem.) definitely shouldn't do	They (fem.) shouldn't be done	They (fem.) shouldn't do	
لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	واحد مذكر حاضر
You (mas.) definitely shouldn't be done	They (mas.) definitely don't do	You (mas.) definitely shouldn't be done	You (mas.) definitely don't do	You (mas.) shouldn't be done	You (mas.) don't do	
		لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	تثنية مذكر حاضر
		You two (mas.) definitely shouldn't be done	You two (mas.) definitely don't do	You two (mas.) shouldn't be done	You two (mas.) don't do	
لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	جمع مذكر حاضر
You all (mas.) definitely shouldn't be done	You all (mas.) definitely don't do	You all (mas.) definitely shouldn't be done	You all (mas.) definitely don't do	You all (mas.) shouldn't be done	You all (mas.) don't do	
لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	واحد مؤنث حاضر
You (fem.) definitely shouldn't be done	You (fem.) definitely don't do	You (fem.) definitely shouldn't be done	You (fem.) definitely don't do	You (fem.) shouldn't be done	You (fem.) don't do	
		لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	تثنية مؤنث حاضر
		You two (fem.) definitely shouldn't be done	You two (fem.) definitely don't do	You two (fem.) shouldn't be done	You two (fem.) don't do	
		لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا تُفَعِّلَنَّ	جمع مؤنث حاضر
		You all (fem.) definitely shouldn't be done	You all (fem.) definitely don't do	You all (fem.) shouldn't be done	You all (fem.) don't do	
لا أُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا أُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا أُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا أُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا أُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا أُفَعِّلَنَّ	واحد متكلم
I definitely shouldn't be done	I definitely shouldn't do	I definitely shouldn't be done	I definitely shouldn't do	I shouldn't be done	I shouldn't do	
لا نُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا نُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا نُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا نُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا نُفَعِّلَنَّ	لا نُفَعِّلَنَّ	تثنية و جمع متكلم
We definitely shouldn't be done	We definitely shouldn't do	We definitely shouldn't be done	We definitely shouldn't do	We shouldn't be done	We shouldn't do	

لم. as we did with صيغ to all of the جزم and مضارع مثبت of لا Add

تأكيد ل, أمر, نهي in the same way they come in مضارع, but as in أمر, نهي also does not come on it.

Questions:

(1) Make the complete conjugation chart for:

لا يَمْنَعُ - لا يَتْرُكُ - لا يَجْتَنِبُ

(2) Translate the following statements:

لا تَعْلَمَنَّ - لا تَتْرُكَنَّ - لا تَمْنَعِي - لا يَجْتَنِبَا - لا يَتْرُكَنَّ - لا تَمْنَعُوا

(3) Translate the following sentences into Arabic:

You (fem.) definitely do not stop – They (fem.) should definitely not leave – I should definitely not avoid – You all definitely do not stop – They two (fem.) definitely should not write

Now we have told the difference between نفي تأكيد with لن, نهي تأكيد with أمر, نهي تأكيد with ن, and نهي تأكيد with ن. If a student has learned it with zeal and eagerness, the conjugations will be memorized and a good strength for translating will be created. (And with Allah alone is the ability.)

لَنْ يَفْعَلَ He will definitely not do

لَا يَفْعَلَنَّ He should definitely not do

لَيَفْعَلَنَّ He will definitely do

لَيَفْعَلَنَّ He should definitely do

Translate:

لَمْ تَمْنَعِ - لا تَمْنَعَنَّ - لَيَسْمَعَنَّ - لَنْ يَسْمَعَ - لا يَسْمَعَنَّ - لَيَسْمَعَنَّ - لا أَضْرِبَنَّ - لَأَضْرِبَنَّ - لَنْ أَضْرِبَ - لَيَمْنَعَنَّ - لَيَمْنَعَنَّ

Translate to Arabic:

They (fem.) will definitely not listen – They (fem.) should definitely not listen – They (fem.) will definitely listen – They (fem.) should definitely listen – You all definitely leave – You all will definitely not leave – You all definitely will leave – They will definitely leave – They should definitely leave

Part Three:

Types of اسم

There are three types of اسم: جامِد ,مَصْدَر , and مُشْتَقّ .

Although اسم مشتق is mentioned last it will be dealt with first because of its pertinence to علم الصرف .

اسم مشتق is that اسم which is formed from the مصدر (infinitive) in such a manner that the meaning and root letters (حروف أصلية) remain, only a new form is given to it. Just like if someone made a utensil or piece of jewelry out of silver, the silver would still remain it would just have a new form.

There are seven types of اسم مشتق:

صفة مشبهة ، اسم مبالغة ، اسم ظرف ، اسم آلة ، اسم تفضيل ، اسم مفعول ، اسم فاعل

Chapter 7: اسم فاعل

اسم فاعل is that اسم مشتق which indicates the فاعل of a فعل or that entity in which the source (مأخذ) is standing or existing.

واحد مذكر	تثنية مذكر	جمع مذكر	مذكر *مصغر	واحد مؤنث	تثنية مؤنث	جمع مؤنث	مؤنث مصغر
فَاعِلٌ	فَاعِلَانِ	فَاعِلُونَ	فُوعِلٌ	فَاعِلَةٌ	فَاعِلَتَانِ	فَاعِلَاتٌ	فُوعِلَةٌ
		فَعَلَةٌ	فُعَالٌ			فَوَاعِلُ	
		فُعَالٌ	أَفْعَالٌ			فُعَلٌ	
		فُعَلٌ	فُعَلٌ				
		فُعَلٌ	فُوعُولٌ				
		فُعَلَاءُ					

When فَاعِلٌ is made up of three حروف, the اسم فاعل for واحد مذكر will come on the وزن of فَاعِلٌ, like from نَصَرَ is نَاصِرٌ and from ضَرَبَ is ضَارِبٌ and from سَمِعَ is سَامِعٌ. If واحد مذكر غائب of ماضي has more than three حروف then the اسم فاعل will be made from مضارع معروف by taking away علامة مضارع and put in its place مضمومة م and you give the second to the last حرف a كسرة if there is not already one and put تنوين on the last حرف, like from يُكْرِمُ is مُكْرِمٌ and from يَجْتَنِبُ is مُجْتَنِبٌ and from يَتَقَبَّلُ is مُتَقَبِّلٌ.

* مُصَغَّرٌ is the diminutive form of a noun in the Arabic language.

Questions:

(1) Write the conjugations for:

مُتَقَبِّلٌ - مُنْتَصِرٌ - مُجْتَنِبٌ - سَامِعٌ

(2) Tell the meaning of:

مَائِعَانٍ - تَارِكَاتٌ - مُجْتَنِبَةٌ - عَالِمُونَ

(3) Translate the following into Arabic:

Two leaving women – Avoiding women – Two writing men – Stopping men – Listening woman –

Two avoiding women – Two listening men – Stopping women

Chapter 8: اسم مفعول

مأخذ مفعول is that اسم مشتق which indicates the مفعول of the فعل or that entity upon which the مفعول occurs.

واحد مذكر	تثنية مذكر	جمع مذكر	مذكر مصغر	واحد مؤنث	تثنية مؤنث	جمع مؤنث	مؤنث مصغر
مَفْعُولٌ	مَفْعُولَانِ	مَفْعُولُونَ	مُفْعِيلٌ	مَفْعُولَةٌ	مَفْعُولَتَانِ	مَفْعُولَاتٌ	مُفْعِيلَةٌ
						مَفَاعِيلُ	

When ماضى is made up of three حروف, so واحد مذكر of اسم مفعول will come on the وزن of مَفْعُولٌ, like from مَضْرُوبٌ is ضَرْبٌ and from مَنصُورٌ is نَصْرٌ. If ماضى has more than three حروف, so اسم مفعول will be made from مضارع مجهول by first taking علامة مضارع off and replacing it with مضمومة م and adding a تنوين to the end, like from يُكْرَمُ is مُكْرَمٌ and from يُجْتَنَبُ is مُجْتَنِبٌ and from يُتَقَبَّلُ is مُتَقَبِّلٌ.

Other than that the following also come:

فَاعِلٌ	فِعْلٌ	فَعْلٌ	فُعْلَةٌ	فَعِيلٌ	فَعُولٌ	وزن
كَاتِمٌ	ذُبِحٌ	قَبِضٌ	ضَحَكَةٌ	جَرِيحٌ	رَسُولٌ	example
مَكْتُومٌ	مَذْبُوحٌ	مَقْبُوضٌ	مَضْحُوكٌ	مَجْرُوحٌ	مَرْسُولٌ	meaning

Questions:

(1) Write all of the conjugations for:

مُتَقَبِّلٌ - مُسْتَنْصِرٌ - مُجْتَنِبٌ

(2) Tell the meanings of the following words:

مَسْمُوعُونَ - مَعْلُومَاتٌ - مَتْرُوكَةٌ - مَنْصُورَانِ

(3) Translate the following into Arabic:

Hit woman – Two left women – Helped mentioned

Chapter 9: اسم تفضيل

زَيْدٌ أَفْضَلُ مِنْ عَمْرٍو in أَفْضَلُ, like مأخذ, اسم مشتق اسم تفضيل (Zaid is better than Amr).

واحد مذكر	تثنية مذكر	جمع مذكر	مذكر مصغر	واحد مؤنث	تثنية مؤنث	جمع مؤنث	مؤنث مصغر
أَفْعَلُ	أَفْعَلَانِ	أَفْعَلُونَ	أُفْعِلُ	فُعَلَى	فُعَلَيَانِ	فُعَلَيَاتُ	فُعَلَى
		أَفَاعِلُ				فُعُلُ	

Always make أَكْبَرُ of فُعَلَى on the وزن of أَفْعَلُ and واحد مؤنث of اسم تفضيل on the وزن of أَفْعَلُ, like أَكْبَرُ and كُبْرَى.

اسم تفضيل does not come when ماضي has more than three حروف, but if a necessity arises أَكْثَرُ or the like of it is brought before the مصدر of that باب, as in أَكْثَرُ أَجْتِهَادًا مِنْ عَمْرٍو وَأَقْلُ أَكْتِسَابًا مِنْ بَكْرٍ وَأَشَدُّ, as in سَوَادًا مِنْ خَالِدٍ (Zaid is more than Amr in effort and less than Bakr in earning and darker than Khalid).

Questions:

(1) Make the list of conjugations for:

أَسْمَعُ - أَمْنَعُ - أَعْلَمُ

(2) Tell the meanings of:

أَضَارِبُ - سَمْعِيَّاتُ - أَعْلَمُونَ

(3) Translate the following into Arabic:

More listening two men – More hitting two women – More knowing women – More listening men

Chapter 10: اسم آلة

اسم آلة is that اسم مشتق which is the means or tool of the فعل occurring from the فاعل.

واحد	تثنية	جمع	مصغر
مِفْعَلٌ	مِفْعَلَانِ	مِفْعَالٌ	مِفْعِيلٌ
مِفْعَلَةٌ	مِفْعَلَتَانِ	مِفْعَالٌ	مِفْعِيلَةٌ
مِفْعَالٌ	مِفْعَالَانِ	مِفْعَالٌ	مِفْعِيلٌ

اسم آلة has three different forms and is made from مضارع معروف by:

Form One: taking away علامة مضارع and adding م مكسورة and giving كلمة ع a فتحة if there is not already one and give the last حرف تنوين a حرف.

Form Two: adding ة to the end of the first form.

Form Three: putting م مكسورة in the place of علامة مضارع and adding ا after the كلمة ع and adding تنوين to the end, like from يَضْرِبُ to مِضْرَبٌ, مِضْرَبَةٌ, and مِضْرَابٌ.

It is only formed for those which have three حروف in ماضي.

Some other أوزان are: مُدَقٌّ as in نِطَاقٌ and خِيَاطٌ; even more rare are مُنْخَلٌ and مُدَقٌّ.

Questions:

(1) Make the conjugations of اسم آلة for:

مِضْرَبٌ - مِفْتَاحٌ - مِقْرَاضٌ

(2) Translate:

مِفَاتِيحٌ - مَنَاصِرٌ - مِسْمَعٌ

(3) Translate into Arabic:

Two hearing tools – Hitting tools

Chapter 11: اسم ظرف

اسم ظرف is that اسم مشتق which tells the time or place of a فعل, like مِضْرَبٌ (place or time of hitting).

واحد	تثنية	جمع	مصغر
مَفْعَلٌ	مَفْعَلَانِ	مَفْعَالٌ	مَفْعِيلٌ

Those words which have three حروف in ماضي their اسم ظرف will be made from مضارع معروف by taking away the علامة مضارع and putting in its place م مفتوحة and if the كلمة is مضمومة give it فتحة^{*} otherwise leave it as is and add تنوين to the end, like from يَنْصُرُ is مَنْصَرٌ and from يَضْرِبُ is مَضْرِبٌ and from يَسْمَعُ is مَسْمَعٌ.

When there are more than three حروف in ماضي then اسم مفعول will be used for اسم ظرف.

Questions:

(1) Make the conjugations of اسم ظرف for:

مَقْتُلٌ - مَنْصَرٌ - مَضْرِبٌ

(2) Tell the meanings of:

مَدَارِسُ - مَسَاجِدُ - مَضَارِبُ

(3) Translate to Arabic:

Two hitting places – Two helping times

Chapter 12: اسم مبالغة

It is that اسم مشتق which is used to indicate that entity which has the highest or a very high degree of the مأخذ, like عَلَّامٌ (very knowledgeable) and جَهُولٌ (very ignorant).

All of the أوزان of اسم مبالغة are سيماعِيّ (not on a fixed pattern, but rather known by their usage in Arabic), some frequently used أوزان are:

وزن	example	وزن	example	وزن	example
فَعِلٌ	حَدِيرٌ	فُعَالٌ	قُطَّاعٌ	فُعِيلٌ	شَرِيرٌ
فَعِيلٌ	عَلِيمٌ	مِفْعَالٌ	مِجْزَمٌ	فُعَلَةٌ	ضَحْكَةٌ
فَعُولٌ	ضَرْوَبٌ	مِفْعَالٌ	مِجْزَامٌ	فُعَلٌ	قُلُبٌ
فَعَالٌ	أَكَالٌ	مِفْعِيلٌ	مِنْطِيقٌ	فُعَالٌ	عُجَابٌ
فَعُولٌ	قِيَوْمٌ	فَاعُولٌ	فَارُوقٌ	فُعُولٌ	قُدُوسٌ

There is not usually any difference between the صيغة of مذكر and مؤنث in اسم مبالغة. An extra ة comes sometimes to give extra meaning, like عَلَّامَةٌ.

* There are some words which go against this rule and are given a كسرة, they are:

مَرْفُوقٌ، مَنخَرٌ، مَجْزَرٌ، مَنسِيكٌ، مَغْرَقٌ، مَطْلَعٌ، مَسْكِنٌ، مَنبِتٌ، مَسْقِطٌ، مَغْرَبٌ، مَشْرِقٌ، مَسْجِدٌ

Chapter 13: صفة مشبهة

صفة مشبهة is that اسم مشتق which indicates that entity in which the مأخذ is intrinsically established.

The أوزان of صفة مشبهة are:

وزن	فَعْلٌ	فُعْلٌ	فُعْلٌ	فَعْلٌ	فَعْلٌ	فَعْلٌ	فَعْلٌ	فَاعِلٌ	فَعِيلٌ	فَعَالٌ	فُعَالٌ	فُعَالٌ	فَعَالٌ
example	صَعْبٌ	صِفْرٌ	صُلْبٌ	حَسَنٌ	خَشِنٌ	نَدُسٌ	زَيْمٌ	كَأَيٌّ	سَيِّدٌ	جَبَانٌ	هَيْجَانٌ	شُجَاعٌ	وَضَاعٌ

وزن	فُعْلٌ	فُعْلٌ	فُعْلٌ	أَفْعَلٌ	فَعَلَى	فَعْلَانٌ	فُعْلَانٌ	فَعِيلٌ	فُعُولٌ	فَعَلَى	فُعَلَى	فَعْلَانٌ	فُعْلَانٌ
example	بِلَرٌ	حُطْمٌ	جُنُبٌ	أَحْمَرٌ	حَيْدَى	عَطْشَانٌ	عُرْيَانٌ	كَرِيمٌ	غَيُورٌ	عَطْشَى	حُبْلَى	حَيْرَانٌ	حَمْرَاءٌ

The صفة مشبهة of those أفعال which have the meaning of color or defects will be on the following وزن:

مذكر	مؤنث	جمع
أَفْعَلٌ	فَعْلَانٌ	فُعْلٌ

Chapter 14: اسم جامد*

That اسم from which no other word is formed nor is it formed from any other word. It is of three types: ثَلَاثِيّ، رُبَاعِيّ، خُمَاسِيّ; then each of these three has two types: مُجَرَّدٌ and مَزِيدٌ فِيهِ; in this manner there is a total of six types:

- (1) ثَلَاثِيّ مجرد is that اسم in which there are only three أصلية حروف and there is no زائد حرف and ten different أوزان come for it: فَلَسٌ، فَرَسٌ، كَتِفٌ، عَضُدٌ، حَبْرٌ، عِنَبٌ، أَيْلٌ، قُفْلٌ، صُرْدٌ، عُنُقٌ.
- (2) ثَلَاثِيّ مزيد فيه is that in which aside from the three أصلية حروف there are also زائدة حروف, its أوزان are countless, like بَطِيخٌ and جَاسُوسٌ and so on.
- (3) رُبَاعِيّ مجرد is that اسم in which there are four أصلية حروف and no زائدة حروف, its أوزان come with one extra ل, as in فَعْلَلٌ and its أوزان are five: جَعْفَرٌ، دَرَهَمٌ، زَبْرَجٌ، بُرْثَنٌ، قِمَاطَرٌ.
- (4) رُبَاعِيّ مزيد فيه is that in which aside from the four أصلية حروف there are also زائدة حروف, its أوزان are very few: عَنَكَبُوتٌ as in فَعْلَلُوتٌ and مَنَجْنُوقٌ as in مَفْعَلُولٌ.
- (5) خُمَاسِيّ مجرد is that in which there are five أصلية حروف and there are no زائدة حروف, its أوزان are four: قَرِطَعِبٌ، جَحْمَرِشٌ، قُدْعَمِيلٌ، سَفَرَجَلٌ.

* This was actually mentioned in the second part of الجزء الثاني of the original book, but has been moved here because of its pertinence to اسم مشتق.

حروف زائدة there are also حروف أصلية five (6) is that in which aside from the five حروف أصلية there are also حروف زائدة, and its أوزان are five: خَنْدَرَيْسٌ ، خَزْعَبِيلٌ ، قِرْطَبُوسٌ ، قَبْعَثَرِي ، عَضْرَفُوطٌ .

It is clear that there cannot be more than four حروف زائدة and that no اسم is more than seven حروف long. So, ثلاثي مزيد فيه can have up to four حروف زائدة, as in حِمَارٌ (in which حرف زائد is one), مِقْوَالٌ (two), مُسْتَنْصِرٌ (three), اِسْتِنْصَارٌ (four); and رباعي مزيد فيه can have up to three حروف زائدة, as in قَنْفَجَرٌ (one), مُتَدَحْرَجٌ (two), عَبْوَتَرَانٌ (three); and خماسي مزيد فيه can have up to two حروف زائدة, as in اِصْطَفَلَيْنٌ (one), اِصْطَفَلَيْنٌ (two).

Chapter 15: مصدر*

It is that اسم from which فعل and اسم مشتق are derived. It is known as infinitive in terms of English grammar and its English translation comes with “to” before it, as in الأكل (to eat), الغسل (to wash).

Those مصادر which come for a trade or profession are usually on the وزن of فَعَالَةٌ or فَعَالَةٌ, as in كِتَابَةٌ ، خِيَاطَةٌ ، حِكَايَةٌ ، حِجَامَةٌ ، دِبَاغَةٌ .

The مصدر ميميّ of all of the أفعال which have three حروف in ماضي come on the وزن of مَفْعَلٌ or مَفْعَلٌ, as in مَقْدَمٌ (to advance), مَضْرِبٌ (to hit), and ة can also come at the end of it, as in مَحْمِدةٌ (to praise), مَسْئَلَةٌ (to ask).

فَعْلَةٌ which means once and فَعْلَةٌ which means manner or type also come, as in ضَرْبَةٌ (one hit) and ضَرْبَةٌ (type of hit).

* This was also in the second part of الجزء الثاني: علم الصرف, but part of it will be mentioned here and part of it in the fourth part of this book.

Part Four:

أبواب

رباعي and ثلاثي: فعل According to the number of حروف أصلية there are two types of

ثلاثي is that which has three حروف أصلية, like ضَرَبَ and نَصَرَ.

رباعي is that which has four حروف أصلية, like بَعَثَ and دَحَجَ.

Then each one has two types: مجرد and مزيد فيه

نَصَرَ and ضَرَبَ like حروف زائدة does not contain any ماضي of صيغة واحد مذكر غائب مجرد is that whose

ثلاثي are اِجْتَنَبَ and اِسْتَنْصَرَ like حرف زائد contains a ماضي of صيغة واحد مذكر غائب مزيد فيه is that whose

رباعي مزيد فيه are تَسَرَّعَ and تَزَدَّقَ and مزيد فيه.

ثلاثي مجرد has six types which are called six أَبْوَاب (plural of بَاب) and they are:

1- نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ like فَعَلَ يَقْعُلُ

2- ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ like فَعَلَ يَقْعُلُ

3- سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ like فَعَلَ يَقْعُلُ

4- فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ like فَعَلَ يَقْعُلُ

5- كَرَّمَ يَكْرُمُ like فَعَلَ يَقْعُلُ

6- حَسِبَ يَحْسِبُ like فَعَلَ يَقْعُلُ

<p>باب First</p> <p>فَعَلَ يَقْعُلُ of وزن on the</p> <p>is ع كلمة the ماضي in</p> <p>is مضارع in مفتوح</p> <p>like نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ, مضموم</p>	<p>صرف صغير</p>	<p>نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ نَصْرًا فَهُوَ نَاصِرٌ وَ يُنْصَرُ يُنْصَرُ نَصْرًا فَهُوَ مَنْصُورٌ لَمْ يَنْصُرْ لَمْ يُنْصَرْ لَا يُنْصَرُ لَا يُنْصَرُ لَنْ يُنْصَرَ لَنْ يُنْصَرَ الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ أَنْصُرْ لَتُنْصَرَ لَتُنْصُرْ لِيُنْصَرَ لِيُنْصَرَ وَ النَّهْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تَنْصُرْ لَا تَنْصُرْ لَا يُنْصَرُ لَا يُنْصَرُ الظَرْفُ مِنْهُ مَنَصَرٌ مَنَصَرَانِ مَنَاصِرٌ وَ مُنِصِرٌ مُنِصِرَةٌ مَنَصَرَتَانِ مَنَاصِرٌ وَ مُنِصِرَةٌ مُنْصَارٌ مَنَاصِرَانِ مَنَاصِرٌ مُنِصِرٌ وَ مُنِصِرَةٌ أَفْعُلُ التَّفْضِيلُ مِنْهُ أَنْصَرُ أَنْصَرَانِ أَنْصَرُونَ أَنْصِرُ وَأُنْصِرُ وَ الْمُؤَنَّثُ مِنْهُ نَصْرَى نَصْرِيَّانِ نَصْرِيَّاتٌ نَصْرٌ وَ نُصِيرَى</p>
<p>مصادر:</p>	<p>الطَّلَبُ (to search for), الدُّخُولُ (to enter), العِبَادَةُ (to worship), القَتْلُ (to kill), التَّرَكُّ (to leave)</p>	

باب Second	صرف صغير	ضَرْبٌ يَضْرِبُ ضَرْبًا فَهُوَ ضَارِبٌ وَ ضَرْبٌ يُضْرَبُ ضَرْبًا فَهُوَ مَضْرُوبٌ لَمْ يَضْرِبْ لَمْ يَضْرِبْ لَا يَضْرِبُ لَا يُضْرَبُ لَنْ يَضْرِبَ لَنْ يُضْرَبَ الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ إِضْرَبْ لِتَضْرِبَ لِضَرْبٍ لِضَرْبٍ وَ النّهي عَنْهُ لَا تَضْرِبْ لَا تُضْرَبْ لَا يَضْرِبُ لَا يُضْرَبُ الظرف مِنْهُ مَضْرِبٌ مَضْرِبَانِ مَضَارِبٌ وَ مُضَيَّرٌ وَ الآلة مِنْهُ مَضْرِبٌ مَضْرِبَانِ مَضَارِبٌ وَ مُضَيَّرٌ مَضْرَبَةٌ مَضْرَبَتَانِ مَضَارِبٌ وَ مُضَيَّرَةٌ مَضْرَابٌ مَضْرَابَانِ مَضَارِبٌ وَ مُضَيَّرٌ وَ مُضَيَّرِيَّةٌ وَ أَفْعَلُ التفضيل مِنْهُ أَضْرَبُ أَضْرَبَانِ أَضْرَبُونَ أَضَارِبُ وَ أَضْيَرِبُ وَ الْمُؤنث مِنْهُ ضَرْبِي ضَرْبِيَّانِ ضَرْبِيَّاتٌ ضَرْبٌ وَ ضَرْبِي
مصادر:	الجلُوسُ (to sit), الغَلَبُ (to subdue), الفصلُ (to separate), الظُّلْمُ (to wrong), الغَسْلُ (to wash)	

<p>Third باب</p> <p>فَعَلَ يَقَعْلُ وزن of on the</p> <p>ع is كلمة the ماضي in</p> <p>is مضارع and in مكسور</p> <p>like سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ مفتوح</p>	<p>صرف</p> <p>صغير</p>	<p>سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ سَمْعًا فَهُوَ سَامِعٌ وَ سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ سَمْعًا فَهُوَ مَسْمُوعٌ لَمْ يَسْمَعْ لَمْ يُسْمَعْ لَا يَسْمَعُ لَا يُسْمَعُ لَنْ يَسْمَعَ لَنْ يُسْمَعَ الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ إِسْمَعْ لِتُسْمَعَ لِإِسْمَعٍ وَ النّهي عَنْهُ لَا تَسْمَعْ لَا تُسْمَعْ لَا يَسْمَعُ لَا يُسْمَعُ الظرف مِنْهُ مَسْمَعٌ مَسْمَعَانِ مَسَامِعٌ وَ مُسَمِّعٌ وَ الآلة مِنْهُ مَسْمَعٌ مَسْمَعَانِ مَسَامِعٌ وَ مُسَمِّعٌ مَسْمَعَةٌ مَسْمَعَتَانِ مَسَامِعٌ وَ مُسَمِّعَةٌ مَسْمَاعٌ مَسْمَاعَانِ مَسَامِيعٌ وَ مُسَمِّعٌ وَ مُسَمِّعَةٌ أَفْعَلُ التفضيل مِنْهُ أَسْمَعُ أَسْمَعَانِ أَسْمَعُونَ أَسَامِعٌ وَ أَسَمِيعٌ وَ المؤنث مِنْهُ سَمْعِي سَمْعِيَّانِ سَمْعِيَّاتٌ سَمْعٌ وَ سَمِيعِي</p>
<p>مصادر:</p>	<p>الشُّرْبُ (to drink), الشُّرْبُ (to praise), الشَّهَادَةُ (to testify), الفَهْمُ (to understand), العِلْمُ (to know)</p>	

<p>باب Fourth</p> <p>فَعَلَ يَقَعْلُ وزن of on the</p> <p>ع is كلمة the ماضي in</p> <p>is مضارع and in مفتوح</p> <p>فتحَ يَقْتَحُ, like مفتوح</p>	<p>صرف</p> <p>صغير</p>	<p>فَتَحَ يَقْتَحُ فَتْحًا فَهُوَ فَاتِحٌ وَ فُتِحَ يَقْتَحُ فَتْحًا فَهُوَ مَفْتُوحٌ لَمْ يَقْتَحْ لَمْ يُقْتَحْ لَا يَقْتَحُ لَا يُقْتَحُ لَنْ يَقْتَحَ لَنْ يُقْتَحَ الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ افْتَحْ لِتُقْتَحَ لِإِفْتَحٍ وَ النّهي عَنْهُ لَا تَفْتَحْ لَا تُقْتَحْ لَا يَقْتَحُ لَا يُقْتَحُ الظرف مِنْهُ مَفْتَحٌ مَفْتَحَانِ مَفَاتِحٌ وَ مُفَتِّحٌ وَ الآلة مِنْهُ مَفْتَحٌ مَفْتَحَانِ مَفَاتِحٌ وَ مُفَتِّحٌ مَفْتَحَةٌ مَفْتَحَتَانِ مَفَاتِحٌ وَ مُفَتِّحَةٌ مِفْتَاحٌ مِفْتَاحَانِ مِفَاتِحٌ وَ مُفَتِّحٌ وَ مُفَتِّحَةٌ أَفْعَلُ التفضيل مِنْهُ أَفْتَحْ أَفْتَحَانِ أَفْتَحُونَ أَفَاتِحٌ وَ أَفْتِخْ وَ المؤنث مِنْهُ فُتِحِي فُتِحِيَّانِ فُتِحِيَّاتٌ فُتْحٌ وَ فُتِحِي</p>
<p>مصادر:</p>	<p>السَّلَخُ (to skin), الرَّهْنُ (to give collateral), الصَّبْغُ (to color/dye), الْمَنْعُ (to stop)</p>	

<p>باب Fifth</p> <p>فَعَلَ يَقْعُلُ وزن of on the</p> <p>ع is كَلِمَة the ماضِي in</p> <p>مضموم and in مضارع is</p> <p>مضموم like يَكْرُمُ كَرَمٌ</p>	<p>صرف</p> <p>صغير</p>	<p>كَرَمٌ يَكْرُمُ كَرَمًا فَهُوَ كَرِيمٌ لَمْ يَكْرُمْ لَا يَكْرُمُ لَنْ يَكْرُمَ الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ أَكْرَمُ لِيَكْرُمَ وَ النَّهْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تَكْرُمُ لَا يَكْرُمُ الظَّرْفُ مِنْهُ مَكْرَمٌ مَكْرَمَانِ مَكَارِمٌ وَ مُكْرِمٌ وَ الْآلَةُ مِنْهُ مِكْرَمٌ مِكْرَمَانِ مَكَارِمٌ وَ مُكْرِمٌ مِكْرَمَةٌ مِكْرَمَتَانِ مَكَارِمٌ وَ مُكْرِمَةٌ مِكْرَامٌ مِكْرَامَانِ مَكَارِمٌ وَ مُكْرِمٌ وَ مُكْرِمَةٌ أَفْعَلَ التَّفْضِيلُ مِنْهُ أَكْرَمُ أَكْرَمَانِ أَكْرَمُونَ أَكَارِمٌ وَ أَكْرِمٌ وَ الْمُؤَنَّثُ مِنْهُ كَرُمِي كَرُمِيَانِ كَرُمِيَاتُ كَرَمٌ وَ كَرِيمِي</p>
<p>مصادر: (to be close) الْقُرْبُ (to be far) الْبُعْدُ (to be abundant) الْكَثْرَةُ (to be delicate) اللَّطْفُ</p>		

<p>باب Sixth</p> <p>فَعَلَ يَقْعُلُ وزن of on the</p> <p>ع is كَلِمَة the ماضِي in</p> <p>مكسور and in مضارع is</p> <p>مكسور like يَحْسِبُ حَسَبٌ</p>	<p>صرف</p> <p>صغير</p>	<p>حَسِبَ يَحْسِبُ حِسَابًا فَهُوَ حَاسِبٌ وَ حُسِبَ يُحْسَبُ حِسَابًا وَ حِسَابًا فَهُوَ مُحْسُوبٌ لَمْ يَحْسِبْ لَمْ يُحْسَبْ لَا يَحْسِبُ لَا يُحْسَبُ لَنْ يَحْسِبَ لَنْ يُحْسَبَ الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ إِحْسِبْ لِيُحْسَبَ لِيُحْسَبَ وَ النَّهْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تَحْسِبْ لَا تُحْسَبْ لَا يَحْسِبُ لَا يُحْسَبُ الظَّرْفُ مِنْهُ مَحْسِبٌ مَحْسِبَانِ مَحَاسِبٌ وَ مُحْسِبٌ وَ الْآلَةُ مِنْهُ مِحْسَبٌ مِحْسَبَانِ مَحَاسِبٌ وَ مُحْسِبٌ مِحْسَبَةٌ مِحْسَبَتَانِ مَحَاسِبٌ وَ مُحْسِبَةٌ مِحْسَابٌ مِحْسَابَانِ مَحَاسِبٌ وَ مُحْسِبٌ وَ مُحْسِبَةٌ أَفْعَلَ التَّفْضِيلُ مِنْهُ أَحْسَبُ أَحْسَبَانِ أَحْسَبُونَ أَحَاسِبٌ وَ أَحْيَسِبُ وَ الْمُؤَنَّثُ مِنْهُ حُسْبَى حُسْبِيَانِ حُسْبِيَاتُ حُسْبٌ وَ حُسْبِي</p>
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The أوزان of the مصادر of مجرد ثلاثي are close to fifty and are written in the following table:

وزن	example	meaning	وزن	example	meaning
فَعَلٌ	قَتَلَ	to kill	فُعْلَى	غُلِبَ	to subdue a lot
فِعْلٌ	فَسَقَ	to act sinfully	فَعَالَةٌ	زَهَادَةٌ	to abstain
فُعْلٌ	شَكَرَ	to thank	فَعَالَةٌ	دِرَايَةٌ	to understand
فَعْلَةٌ	رَحِمَةً	to have mercy	فَعَالَةٌ	بُعَايَةٌ	to seek to attain
فُعْلَةٌ	كُدِرَةٌ	to be muddy	فَعِيلٌ	وَمِیْضٌ	to flash
فَعْلَةٌ	نَشَدَةٌ	to search for	فَعِيلَةٌ	فَطِيعَةٌ	to assert
فَعَلٌ	طَلَبَ	to seek	فُعُولٌ	دُخُولٌ	to enter
فَعِلٌ	خَنِقَ	to choke to death	فُعُولَةٌ	صُهُوبَةٌ	To become red and white
فَعْلَةٌ	غَلَبَةً	to subdue	مَفْعَلٌ	مَدْخَلٌ	to enter
فَعْلَةٌ	سَرَقَةً	to steal	مَفْعِلٌ	مِیْسِرٌ	to gamble
فَعَلٌ	صَغَرَ	to be small	مَفْعَلَةٌ	مَسْعَاةٌ	to strive

فُعِلَ	هُدِيَ	to guide	مَفْعِلَةٌ	مَحْمَدَةٌ	to praise
فَعَالٌ	ذَهَابٌ	to go	فَعَّلَى	دَعَوَى	to call
فِعَالٌ	قِيَامٌ	to stand	فُعِّلَى	بُشِّرَى	to give good news
فُعَالٌ	سُؤَالٌ	to ask	فِعَّلَى	ذِكْرَى	to remember
فَعْلَانٌ	لَيَّانٌ	to keep secret	تَفَعَّلَالٌ	تَجَوَّلَالٌ	to roam
فِعْلَانٌ	حِرْمَانٌ	to deprive	فُعْلَانٌ	غُفْرَانٌ	to forgive
فَعْلَانٌ	نَزْوَانٌ	to escape	فَعَالِيَّةٌ	كَرَاهِيَّةٌ	to dislike
فَعْلُولَةٌ	فَيْلُولَةٌ	to take a midday nap	مَفْعُولٌ	مَكْذُوبٌ	to lie
مَفْعُولَةٌ	مَكْذُوبَةٌ	to lie	فَاعِلَةٌ	كَاذِبَةٌ	to lie
فَعُولٌ	قَبُولٌ	to accept	مَفْعَلَةٌ	مَمْلُوكَةٌ	to own
فَعُولَةٌ	جَبُورَةٌ	to be proud	فَعْلُوَّةٌ	جَبْرُوتٌ	to be proud
فَعْلَاءٌ	رَغْبَاءٌ	to desire	فَيَعْلُوَّةٌ	كَيْنُونَةٌ	to be
فَعْلُوَّةٌ	رَغْبُوَّةٌ	to desire a lot	فَعْلُوْنَى	رَغْبُوْنَى	to desire a lot
تَفَعَّلَالٌ	تَقِطَّاعٌ	to cut a lot	فِعْعِلَى	دَلِيلَى	to guide

Generally the أوزان of ثلاثي مزيد فيه and رباعي مجرد و مزيد فيه are assigned (fixed), as in تَفَعَّلٌ، فَعَلَّهْ and so on, but there are some exceptions which will be mentioned respectively.

همزة وصل is of two types: one with همزة وصل and one without همزة وصل.

أبواب has nine hamza وصل ثلاثي مزيد فيه and they are:

أَفْعُلْ ، أَفَاعُلْ ، أَفْعُولْ ، أَفْعِيْلَالْ ، أَفْعِيْلَالْ ، أَفْعَالْ ، أَنْفَعَالْ ، اسْتَفْعَالْ ، اِفْتَعَالْ

باب First	صرف صغير	جَنَّبَ يَجْنِبُ اجْتَنَبَ اجْتَنِبَ اجْتِنَابًا فهو مُجَنَّبٌ لم يَجْتَنِبْ لم يُجَنَّبْ لا يَجْنِبْ لا يُجَنَّبُ لن يَجْتَنِبَ لن يُجَنَّبَ الأمر منه اجْتَبِ لِتُجَنَّبَ لِجَنَّبَ لِتُجَنَّبَ و النهي عنه لا تَجْنِبْ لا تُجَنَّبْ لا يَجْتَنِبْ لا يُجَنَّبْ	
إِفْتِعَالٌ like اجْتِنَابٌ (to avoid)		مصادر:	(to carry) الإِحْمَالُ، (to keep away) الإِعْتِرَالُ، (to hunt) الإِفْتِنَاصُ

باب Second	صرف صغير	إِسْتَنْصَرَ يُسْتَنْصَرُ إِسْتَنْصَارًا فَهُوَ مُسْتَنْصَرٌ لَمْ يُسْتَنْصَرَ لَمْ يُسْتَنْصَرَ لَا يُسْتَنْصَرُ لَا يُسْتَنْصَرُ لَنْ يُسْتَنْصَرَ الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ إِسْتَنْصَرَ لِتُسْتَنْصَرَ لِتُسْتَنْصَرَ وَ النَّهْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تُسْتَنْصَرُ لَا تُسْتَنْصَرُ لَا يُسْتَنْصَرُ لَا يُسْتَنْصَرُ	
إِسْتِنْفَعَالٌ like إِسْتِنْصَارٌ (to ask for help)		الِاسْتِخْلَافُ، (to seek forgiveness), (to ask), (to appoint as successor), (to take benefit) مصادر:	

باب Third إِنْفِعَالٌ like إِنْفِطَارٌ (to be split)	صرف صغير	إِنْفَطَرَ يَنْفَطِرُ إِنْفِطَارًا فَهُوَ مُنْفَطِرٌ لَمْ يَنْفَطِرْ لَا يَنْفَطِرْ لَنْ يَنْفَطِرَ الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ إِنْفَطَرَ لِيَنْفَطِرَ وَ النهي عنه لَا تَنْفَطِرُ لَا يَنْفَطِرُ	
		مصادر:	الْإِنْصِرَافُ، (to be turned), (to branch off), (to turn away)

باب Fourth	صرف	إِحْمَرَ يَحْمَرُ إِحْمَرًا فَهُوَ مُحْمَرٌ لَمْ يَحْمَرْ لَمْ يَحْمَرْ لَا يَحْمَرُ لَنْ يَحْمَرَ الأمر منه إِحْمَرَ إِحْمَرٌ إِحْمِرْ لِيَحْمَرَ لِيَحْمَرَ وَ النهي عنه لَا تَحْمَرُ لَا تَحْمَرُ لَا تَحْمَرُ لَا يَحْمَرُ لَا يَحْمَرُ لَا يَحْمَرُ	
إِفْعَالٌ like إِحْمِرَارٌ (to turn red)		صغير	مصادر: الإخضرارُ (to be/become green), الإصفرارُ (to turn yellow), الإبيضاضُ (to turn white)

<p>باب Fifth</p> <p>إِفْعِلَالٌ</p> <p>like إِذْهِيمَامٌ</p> <p>(to be black)</p>	<p>صرف</p> <p>صغير</p>	<p>إِذْهَمَّ يَذْهَمُ إِذْهِيمَامًا فَهُوَ مُذْهَمٌ لَمْ يَذْهَمْ لَمْ يَذْهَمْ لَا يَذْهَمُ لَنْ يَذْهَمَ الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ إِذْهَمَّ إِذْهَمٌ إِذْهِمَّ لِيَذْهَمَ لِيَذْهَمَ وَ النَّهْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تَذْهَمُ لَا تَذْهَمُ لَا تَذْهَمُ لَا يَذْهَمُ لَا يَذْهَمُ لَا يَذْهَمُ</p>	
		مصادر:	<p>الْإِكْمِيئَاتُ (to be reddish-brown),</p> <p>الْإِسْمِيَّاتُ (to turn brown),</p> <p>الْإِصْحِيَّاتُ (for grass to dry)</p>

باب Sixth إَفْعِيعَالٌ like إَحْشِيشَانٌ (to be rough)	صرف	إَحْشَوْشَنَ يَحْشَوْشِينُ إَحْشِيشَانًا فَهُوَ مُحْشَوْشِينٌ لَمْ يَحْشَوْشِينَ لَا يَحْشَوْشِينَ لَنْ يَحْشَوْشِينَ الْأَمْرَ مِنْهُ إَحْشَوْشِينَ لِيَحْشَوْشِينَ وَالنَّهْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تَحْشَوْشِينَ لَا يَحْشَوْشِينَ	
	صغير	مصادر:	الإِخْلِيلَاقُ (for garments to be old), الإِمْلِيْلَاحُ (for water to be salty), الإِخْرِيْرَاقُ (to tear)

باب Seventh إَفْعِوَالٌ like إَجْلِوَادٌ (for a horse to run)	صرف	إَجْلَوْدٌ يَجْلَوْدُ إَجْلِوَانًا فَهُوَ مُجْلَوْدٌ لَمْ يَجْلَوْدُ لَا يَجْلَوْدُ لَنْ يَجْلَوْدَ الْأَمْرَ مِنْهُ إَجْلَوْدٌ لِيَجْلَوْدَ وَالنَّهْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تَجْلَوْدُ لَا يَجْلَوْدُ	
	صغير	مصادر:	الإِخْرِوَاطُ (to cut wood), الإِعْلِوَاطُ (to tie a necklace on a camel)

باب Eighth إِنْثَاقُلٌ like إِنْثَاقُلٌ (to become heavy)	صرف	إِنْثَاقُلٌ يَنْثَاقُلُ أَنْثَاقُلًا فَهُوَ مُنْثَاقِلٌ لَمْ يَنْثَاقِلْ لَا يَنْثَاقِلْ لَنْ يَنْثَاقِلَ الْأَمْرَ مِنْهُ إِنْثَاقِلٌ لِيَنْثَاقِلَ وَالنَّهْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تَنْثَاقِلْ لَا يَنْثَاقِلُ	
	صغير	مصادر:	الإِصْأَلُحُ (to make peace), الإِشْأَابُهُ (to resemble one another), الإِدْأَارُكُ (to reach)

باب Ninth إِفْعَلٌ like إِطْهَرٌ (to be pure)	صرف	إِطْهَرُ يَطْهَرُ إِطْهَرًا فَهُوَ مُطْهَرٌ لَمْ يَطْهَرْ لَا يَطْهَرُ لَنْ يَطْهَرَ الْأَمْرَ مِنْهُ إِطْهَرٌ لِيَطْهَرَ وَالنَّهْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تَطْهَرُ لَا يَطْهَرُ	
	صغير	مصادر:	الإِذْكَرُ (to remember), الإِصْرَعُ (to implore), الإِزْمَلُ (to wrap clothes)

without ثلاثي مزيد فيه and they are أبواب five has همزة وصل

تَفَاعُلٌ ، مُفَاعَلَةٌ ، تَفَعَّلٌ ، تَفَعَّلٌ ، تَفَعَّلٌ ، تَفَعَّلٌ

باب First إِفْعَالٌ like إِكْرَامٌ (to honor)	صرف	أَكْرَمَ يُكْرِمُ إِكْرَامًا فَهُوَ مُكْرِمٌ لَمْ يُكْرِمْ لَا يُكْرِمُ لَنْ يُكْرِمَ الْأَمْرَ مِنْهُ أَكْرِمَ لِيُكْرِمَ لِيُكْرِمَ وَالنَّهْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تُكْرِمُ لَا تُكْرِمُ لَا تُكْرِمُ لَنْ تُكْرِمَ الْأَمْرَ مِنْهُ أَكْرِمَ لِيُكْرِمَ لِيُكْرِمَ وَالنَّهْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تُكْرِمُ لَا تُكْرِمُ لَا تُكْرِمُ	
	صغير	مصادر:	الإِكْمَالُ (to complete), الإِذْهَابُ (to take), الإِسْلَامُ (to be Muslim/to submit), الإِعْلَانُ (to make known)

It is clear that in the **باب إفعال** of **أمر حاضر** there is no همزة وصل, but rather قطعية because the مضارع of this **باب** should be **يُأَكْرِمُ** but because in the صيغة of **واحد متكلم** two همزة are together in one place, one is dropped, and it is made into **أُكْرِمُ**. Then for the agreement with **واحد متكلم** the همزة وصل was dropped from all of the صيغ. So the همزة of **أمر حاضر** is not وصلية but rather قطعية because it was made from **تَأَكْرِمُ**. Understand it well.

<p>باب Second</p> <p>تَفْعِيلٌ</p> <p>like</p> <p>(to cause to flow off) تَصْرِيفٌ</p>	<p>صرف</p> <p>صغير</p>	<p>صَرَّفَ يُصَرِّفُ تَصْرِيفًا فَهُوَ مُصَرِّفٌ لَمْ يُصَرِّفْ لَمْ يُصَرِّفْ لَا يُصَرِّفُ لَا يُصَرِّفُ لَنْ يُصَرِّفَ لَنْ يُصَرِّفَ الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ صَرَّفَ لِيُصَرِّفَ لِيُصَرِّفَ لِيُصَرِّفَ وَ النَّهْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تُصَرِّفُ لَا تُصَرِّفُ لَا تُصَرِّفُ لَا يُصَرِّفُ</p> <p>مصادر: (to make precede) التَّقْدِيمُ, (to hurry) التَّعَجُّيلُ, (to make strong) التَّعْظِيمُ, (to make great)</p>
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The مصدر of **باب تفعيل** sometimes comes on the وزن of **تَفَعَّلَ**, as in **تَجَرَّبَ** and sometimes **فَعَّالٌ** and **فَعَّالٌ**, as in **كَذَّبَ** **يُكَذِّبُ** **كَذَابًا** and **كَذَّبَ** **يُكَذِّبُ** **كَذَابًا** and **فَعَّالٌ**, as in **سَلَّمَ** **يُسَلِّمُ** **سَلَامًا** and **فَعَّالٌ**, as in **كَرَّرَ** **يُكَرِّرُ** **تَكَرَّرًا** and **فَعَّالٌ**, as in **بَيَّنَّ** **يُبَيِّنُ** **بَيِّنَاتًا**.

<p>باب Third</p> <p>تَفْعُلٌ</p> <p>like تَقَبَّلُ (to accept)</p>	<p>صرف</p> <p>صغير</p>	<p>تَقَبَّلَ يَتَقَبَّلُ تَقَبُّلاً فَهُوَ مُتَقَبِّلٌ لَمْ يَتَقَبَّلْ لَمْ يَتَقَبَّلْ لَا يَتَقَبَّلُ لَا يَتَقَبَّلُ لَنْ يَتَقَبَّلَ لَنْ يَتَقَبَّلَ الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ تَقَبَّلَ لِيَتَقَبَّلَ لِيَتَقَبَّلَ لِيَتَقَبَّلَ وَ النَّهْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تَتَقَبَّلُ لَا تَتَقَبَّلُ لَا تَتَقَبَّلُ لَا يُتَقَبَّلُ</p> <p>مصادر: (to smile) التَّسْمُّ, (to amuse) التَّفْكُهُ, (to hesitate) التَّلَاثُّ, (to hurry) التَّعَجُّلُ</p>
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<p>باب Fourth</p> <p>مُفَاعَلَةٌ</p> <p>like</p> <p>(to fight) مُقَاتَلَةٌ وَقَالَ</p>	<p>صرف</p> <p>صغير</p>	<p>قَاتَلَ يُقَاتِلُ مُقَاتَلَةً وَقِتَالًا فَهُوَ مُقَاتِلٌ لَمْ يُقَاتِلْ لَمْ يُقَاتِلْ لَا يُقَاتِلُ لَا يُقَاتِلُ لَنْ يُقَاتِلَ لَنْ يُقَاتِلَ الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ قَاتَلَ لِيُقَاتِلَ لِيُقَاتِلَ لِيُقَاتِلَ وَ النَّهْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تُقَاتِلْ لَا تُقَاتِلْ لَا تُقَاتِلْ لَا يُقَاتِلُ</p> <p>مصادر: (to cheat) الْمُخَادَعَةُ وَ الْخِدَاعُ, (to punish) الْمُعَاقِبَةُ وَ الْعِقَابُ, (to adhere) الْمُلَازِمَةُ وَ الْبِرَامُ, (to bless) الْمُبَارَكَةُ</p>
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<p>باب Fifth تَقَابَلُ like تَقَابَلُ (to face each other)</p>	<p>صرف صغير</p>	<p>تَقَابَلُ يَتَقَابَلُ تَقَابُلًا فهو مُتَقَابِلٌ لم يَتَقَابَلْ لم يُتَقَابَلْ لا يَتَقَابَلُ لا يُتَقَابَلُ لن يَتَقَابَلَ لن يُتَقَابَلَ الأمر منه تَقَابَلٌ لِيَتَقَابَلَ لِيُتَقَابَلَ و النهي عنه لا تَتَقَابَلْ لا تُتَقَابَلْ لا يَتَقَابَلْ لا يُتَقَابَلْ</p> <p>مصادر: التَّعَارُفُ (to become acquainted with one another), التَّفَاخُرُ (to boast), التَّخَافُتُ (to talk quietly)</p>
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أبواب ربايعي has a total of four أبواب which were told in detail above. ثلثاني has a total of twenty أبواب amongst which there is only one باب of ربايعي مجرد.

<p>باب First فَعَلَّلَهُ like بَعَثَرَهُ (to scatter)</p>	<p>صرف صغير</p>	<p>بَعَثَرَ يَبْعَثِرُ بَعْثَرَةً فهو مُبْعَثِرٌ و يُبْعَثِرُ يَبْعَثِرُ بَعْثَرَةً فهو مُبْعَثِرٌ لم يَبْعَثِرْ لم يُبْعَثِرْ لا يَبْعَثِرُ لا يُبْعَثِرُ لن يَبْعَثِرَ لن يُبْعَثِرَ الأمر منه بَعَثَرَ لِيَبْعَثِرَ لِيُبْعَثِرَ و النهي عنه لا تَبْعَثِرْ لا تُبْعَثِرْ</p> <p>مصادر: العَسْكَرَةُ (to collect), الزَّعْفَرَةُ (to color with saffron), القَنْطَرَةُ (to arch), الدَّرَجَةُ (to roll)</p>
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The مصدر of فَعَلَّلَهُ sometimes comes on the وزن of فَعَلَّلَ, as in زَلَزَلَ يُزَلِّلُ زَلْزَالًا.

رباعي مزيد فيه has two types:

همزة وصل with رباعي مزيد فيه (1)

همزة وصل without رباعي مزيد فيه (2)

لازم and أبواب both have همزة وصل with رباعي مزيد فيه

<p>باب First إِفْعَلَّلَ like إِفْرِنْشَاقٌ (to be happy)</p>	<p>صرف صغير</p>	<p>إِفْرِنْشَقَ يَفْرِنْشِقُ إِفْرِنْشَاقًا فهو مُفْرِنْشِقٌ لم يَفْرِنْشِقْ لا يَفْرِنْشِقُ لن يَفْرِنْشِقَ الأمر منه إِفْرِنْشَقٌ لِيَفْرِنْشِقَ و النهي عنه لا تَفْرِنْشِقْ لا يُفْرِنْشِقُ</p> <p>مصادر: الإِعْرَنْكَاسُ (for hair to be black), الإِخْرَنْجَامُ (to gather), الإِسْلِطَاءُ (to sleep on a cushion)</p>
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<p>باب Second إِفْعَلَّلَ like إِقْشِعْرَارٌ (to shiver)</p>	<p>صرف صغير</p>	<p>إِقْشَعَرَ يَقْشَعِرُ إِقْشِعْرَارًا فهو مُقْشَعِرٌ لم يَقْشَعِرْ لم يَقْشَعِرْ لا يَقْشَعِرُ لا يُقْشَعِرُ لن يَقْشَعِرَ الأمر منه إِقْشَعَرَ إِقْشَعِرْ إِقْشَعِرْ لِيَقْشَعِرَ لِيُقْشَعِرَ و النهي عنه لا تَقْشَعِرْ لا يُقْشَعِرْ لا يَقْشَعِرْ لا يُقْشَعِرْ</p> <p>مصادر: الإِشْفِطَارُ (to shrink), الإِشْفِطَارُ (to scatter), الإِزْمِهْرَارُ (for eyes to become red)</p>
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لازم has only one باب and it is also without همزة وصل رباعي مزيد فيه.

باب First تَفَعَّلُ	صرف	تَسْرَبِلُ يَتَسْرَبِلُ تَسْرَبِلًا فهو مُتَسْرَبِلٌ لم يَتَسْرَبِلْ لا يَتَسْرَبِلُ لن يَتَسْرَبِلَ الأمر منه تَسْرَبِلٌ لِيَتَسْرَبِلَ و النهي عنه لا تَتَسْرَبِلْ لا يَتَسْرَبِلْ	
like تَسْرَبِلُ (to put on)	صغير	مصادر:	(to strut) التَّبَحُّثُ, (to be subject) التَّمَقُّهُرُ, (to put on a veil) التَّبَرُّعُ

مُلْحَقٌ بِرَبَاعِي

It is clear that in the terms of the scholars of صرف is إلحاق which is that an extra حرف is added to a كلمة to make it on the same وزن (pattern) of another كلمة. So ملحق رباعي is that ملحق فيه ثلاثي مزيد فيه which is on the same وزن as رباعي, but the condition of إلحاق is that the مصدر of ملحق and ملحق به are exactly the same, so even though أكرم يكرم seems to be on the وزن of دحرج يدحرج, but because their مصادر are different, أكرم cannot be called ملحق رباعي.

Types of ملحق رباعي

ملحق رباعي مزيد فيه and ملحق رباعي مجرد is of two types:

أبواب ملحق رباعي مجرد has seven:

وزن	example	meaning
فَعَّلَ	جَلَبَبَ	to wrap a shawl
فَعْنَلَ	قَلَنَسَ	to wear a cap
فَوَعَلَ	جَوَرَبَ	to wear socks
فَعُولَ	سَرَوَلَ	to wear pants
فَيَعَلَ	خَيَعَلَ	to wear a sleeveless shirt
فَعَيْلَ	شَرَيْفَ	to cut over-grown leaves
فَعَلَا	قَلَسَا	to wear a cap

ملحق باحرنجم and ملحق بتدحرج is also of two types:

أبواب ملحق بتدحرج has seven:

وزن	example	meaning
تَجَلَّبَبٌ	تَجَلَّبَبٌ	to wrap a shawl
تَقَلَّسٌ	تَقَلَّسٌ	to wear a cap
تَقَوَّعٌ	تَجَوَّعٌ	to wear socks
تَقَعُولٌ	تَسْرُولٌ	to wear pants
تَفَيْعِلٌ	تَخَيْعِلٌ	to wear a sleeveless shirt
تَفْعِيلٌ	تَشْرِيفٌ	to cut over-grown leaves
تَفْعِلٌ	تَقَلَّسِي originally تَقَلَّسٍ	to wear a cap

أبواب has two ملحق باحرنجم:

وزن	example	meaning
إِفْعِلَالٌ	إِفْعِيسَاسٌ	to stick one's chest out and push one's stomach in
إِفْعِلَالَةٌ	إِسْلِفَاءٌ	to sleep on one's back