

# آسيا و مشتقاتها

## \* DERIVATIVE NOUNS

**53:1** You have learn in 2nd Part of this book (Notes) a basic technique relevant to root (جذبة) and measure (وزن) (of Arabic words) that how words are formatted based on different measures (وزن). from given root (جذبة)

Then you have learned the methods of formation of following measures (اوزان) of 6 chapters (الوابع) of Sample Trilateral (ثلاثي حروف) and 8 (mostly used) chapters of Trilateral (ثلاثي حروف) and following Tenses.

- Part Indefinite Tense (نعل ما تاني حروف)
- Part Passive (Indefinite) Tense (نعل ما تاني حروف)
- Part Passive (Indefinite) Tense (نعل ما تاني حروف)
- Imperfect active Tense (نعل مضارع حروف)
- Imperfect Passive Tense (نعل مضارع حروف)
- Imperative Tense (نعل امر حروف)
- PROHIBITIVE TENSE (نعل نهي حروف)

\* from derivative, my attention diverted towards Calculus in 1982, Engineering Mathematics differentiation and Integration.

(Axiom)

53:2 These are 6 basic forms of Verbs which can be formed from any Root (جذرها)

If you can understand the formations and Paradigms (نماذج) of these (6) verbs (فعلات) then it will help not only in to use the different forms (أشكال) of Verbs in Translation in Arabic and in Conversation, But also it will help to recognise the different forms (أشكال) of Verbs in Arabic Sentences. (تتميز) and also ability of understanding of

The meaning of these forms of Verb

(أشكالها)

We shall gradually study more matters and discussions about the formation and structure

(أشكالها) 6 Verbs: (فعلات)

But at the moment, we have

\*1 kinds or types  
\*2 6 verbs mean as the verbs described in Paragraph No 53:1

To learn the use the information about  
 these verbs (فعل) measure (قياس) and  
 root (جذر) in the formation  
 and structure (بنية) of  
 many nouns (اسماء). It is  
 very important to discuss many  
 structural issues (مatters)  
 before discussion of relevant  
 rules.

53:3 : No. of words (Verbs or  
 Nouns)

فعل و اسم

Formed from any root (جذر)  
 are not equal (for example  
 VERBS = 25 AND Nouns = 25). But  
 it depends upon the usage of Native  
 People (Arabic Community), Please note  
 there are many accents of Arabic  
 language depends upon the Geographi-  
 cal unit of Arab world. But  
 we are discussing only QURANIC ARABIC  
 and its center of attention is  
 HILJAZ & BANU HASHIM  
 TRIBE. Please many times rules are  
 ignored and we carefully check how  
 Now native use this word or phrases

Sometimes only a few words (Verbs, Nouns) are formed or used from many roots, However words (Verb and Nouns) formed or used from many roots are increased in twenties. (which means too many words Verbs or Nouns are created or used)

An important point is that, formation of words of these usable words is of two types many words are formed by a specific rule and methodology which mean that these words can be formed with a same Method, Means they can be formed on a specified measure

(فرضية (تجزئة))

These words are called

(تجزئة (تجزئة))  
(MUSHIAQAATS)

(DERIVATIVES)

another way of explanation is that those words are derived from the roots with a decided specified rules

However There are many words which are not formalized by any specified rule or methodology

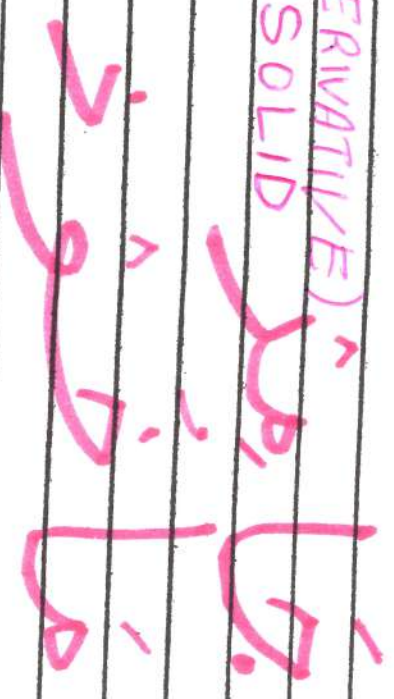
But we have to check how the native people (Arabic people) have been used them, and those words are decided according to the pattern of speaking style of Arabic people,

those words are called

(NON DERIVATIVE)

SOLID

OR



53:4

:- ALL Verbs are

means derivative, Because all Verbs are formed according to the specified rules or we can say that

According to derivation or formation of verbs ARABIC IS A MOST ORGANISED LANGUAGE WHICH IS BASED UPON SPECIFIED RULES AND REGULATIONS

Thanks why in the Derivatives of Arabic (words based on Specific rule) Mostly all verbs are included. These we have already studied and more verbs which will be studied in this chapter later.

**SS: 5-1:** But Nouns (كلمات) are not formatted similar to Verbs (فعل) (which means formation

with Specific rules and regulations) **FOUNDATION RULE IS THAT**

How Arabic People (HISAZ) have used this Noun. Please note that Hundreds of Nouns are formatted without any Specific rules and regulations. Just copy the way of Arabic People Specially (HISAZ Area) how they have used this word.

For example in those Non regular or Irregular (فعلات غير منتظمة) Nouns

The name of a Tank (خزانة) is also included in the list of those IRREGULAR Nouns which is called (فعلات غير منتظمة) (INFINITIVE)

## (فعل ثلاثي مجرد)

Simple triliteral Verb of Arabic  
is not formatted by any specific  
rule or regulation  
For Example

(To beat) ضرب

(To go) ذهب

(To demand or to find) طلب

(To bless) برك

(To or Forgive)

(To cough) سعل

(To sit) جلس

(To disobeY) عصى

These all are Infinitives (Ksharas)  
of

सुखं

कृष्णं

विद्या

धनं

शक्ति

सिद्धि

Have you seen that, the  
measures (Ksharas) of all those  
verbs is

सुखं But measures

सुखं) of those infinitives  
are -



ففعل  
 ففعل  
 ففعل  
 ففعل  
 ففعل  
 ففعل  
 ففعل

AND

Respective ly

Please note that emphents of Arabic Etymology

(عَلَمَاتُ الْاَلْفَبَاكِ)

FORMATION OF INFINITIVE IS NOT BASED UPON SPECIFIC MEASURE

have carefully analyse all the infinitives of Sample trilateral verbs

تلاقي جبر جوس of Arabic

language and found that the total number of measures

(٤٥١٩١) of all those infinitives are more than 40

BUT ALL THOSE (40) ARE

IRREGULAR

(arbitrarily)

Which means We can't say that DEFINITELY ~~This verb (arbitrarily)~~

The infinitive (جوس) is formatted

(of this verb)

on the specific rule or regulations on that measure.. (٤٥١٩١)

We can't say that definitely the infinitive of this verb is formatted on the specific rule or regulations of that measure  
FORMATION OF INFINITIVE IS NOT BASED ON SPECIFIC MEASURE

# 53:6

Similar to infinitives

(*leg*) undiminished names of

things are not forwarded in accordance

with specific rules or regulations for Example

Read from right

from *سافر* to *سافر*

Meem, Lam, Kaf (angel)

AND

*ملك* (KING)

from *رجل* to *رجل*

AND

*رجل* (MAN)

AND FROM

*رجل* to *رجل*

AND

*جمال* (Beauty)

(CAMEL)

However all those irregular Nouns are related definitely with any possible root and their meaning **(8>10)** are described under the jurisdiction of the relevant roots. But we can't find the role of a specific rule or regulation in formation of the structure of these Nouns.

**53:7** However few Nouns are of such type, (that) which are formatted from all roots with a specific rule or regulation, which means a

**Specific Meaningful**  
**Down formatted from**

**a verb on a very specific**  
**or special methodology**

That specific Meaningful Noun **(8)**  
can be made from all roots on that specific / special methodology

For Example

جلیلی

Root جلی

METHOD

جلیلی

1 Add an **جلی** after letter **ف**

ف = | + ف

2 add letter **ع** **ع** **جلیلی**

ع = ع + لی

3 add letter **ج** **ج** **جلیلی**

جلیلی = ج + ع + لی

جلی means the Person who has done a Task  
So the specific rule or regulation is described as above

Now let us try to make other words on the specific rule  
Determined in Page No 662  
only root is given

Root =  $\text{ق ت ج}$   
ق ←  $\text{قوله}$  ←  $\text{قوله}$   
ت ←  $\text{قاتل}$   
ج ←  $\text{قاتل}$

قوله

① add an  $\text{الف}$  after letter  $\text{ق}$

$\text{قوله} = \text{قوله}$   
قوله ←  $\text{قوله}$

② add letter  $\text{ع}$   $\text{قوله}$

$\text{قوله} = \text{قوله}$

③ add letter  $\text{ل}$   $\text{قوله}$

$\text{قوله} = \text{قوله}$

قوله

قوله is on the  
measure (وزن) of  $\text{قوله}$   
(SUBJECT) (QAATIL)  
(KILLER)

# عَلَّامٌ

From Root ط ل ب (Wisher) **طالِبٌ**

From Root ط ل ب (Wisher) **طالِبٌ**

From Root ط ل ب (Wisher) **طالِبٌ**  
Scholar

From Root ط ل ب (Wisher) **طالِبٌ**  
(Disbeliever) Infidel

From Root ط ل ب (Wisher) **طالِبٌ**  
A Poem reader (A Person who read couplets (الشعر)) at

The time of war to encourage his army to fight bravely  
From Root ط ل ب (Wisher) **طالِبٌ**  
(Sinner)

From Root ط ل ب (Wisher) **طالِبٌ**  
(Generous)

From Root ط ل ب (Wisher) **طالِبٌ**  
(Adult)

reviser more & more  
Practice make a man  
Perfect  
ords

These type of Nouns which can be formatted on a specific rule or a regulation or methodology are called

## DERIVATIVES

Derived from a specific root on a specific rule or regulation on the balance of

الجزء من التنظيم  
 Derivatives of specific  
 Meaning (معنى)

The meanings of **جوانب**

is Generated from **Burst**

Example is in Holy Quran

(سورة)

الجزء من التنظيم  
 Derivatives of specific  
 Meaning (معنى)



53:8

As we know that Total No's of basic and most used formations or structures of Verb is 6,

Part *sidhe*

Imperfect *erlies*

Intransitive *sojij*

Transitive *serin*

Imperative *soi*

Prohibitive *svi*

Same as the basic formations of Derivative Nouns are also 6 *qimv slet*

Active (Present) Participle *psilow*

Passive (Past) Participle *goadlrent*

$E=mc^2$   
Theory of Relativity

Time →  
Space → Einstein Equation

\*1 Container or Envelope **سِكِّيلِي**

Adjective **أَوَّلِي**

Elativie or Pre-eminence **جَوَّالِي**

Instrument **أَلِي**

Many Scholars has described Two types of **سِكِّيلِي** which means

Time **أَلِي**

Space **أَلِي**

and counted the Total Number of Derivative Nouns as 7  
But in reality ~~is~~ that despite the difference of meaning still **سِكِّيلِي** according to their formations and structure they are same.

\*1 Actually the meaning of **سِكِّيلِي** in dictionary is container or Envelope. which means. if be a event or happen, so this event should be described with reference of its happening [with the reference of Time & Space phenomena -]

Some as many elements of Arabic Grammar include

أفعال

(NOUN OF EXAGGERATION) and Counted Derivative Nouns as

But However After Carefully Studying it is clear that Noun of Exaggeration is a kind of adjective

أفعال

more over There is not any specific rule or regulation of formation of Noun of Exaggeration

That's why we have to describe above six types, kinds of

أفعال

Now we have to explain the specific rules and regulations of their formation and structure, which means rules of the Measures of Derivative Nouns

أفعال و إعراب

17/12/19

Manchester  
Airport

8:43

SA: 1

669

# ACTIVE PARTICIPLE

فعل ماضٍ

The meaning of فعل (FA'IL) is a Person who is doing a task. So the meaning of فعل ماضٍ (ism-ul-Fa'il) is "A Noun describing the meaning of a Person who is doing a task".

Please note for a research student of Islam, it is very important to learn many languages same time. Most important is Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Hebrew, Sanskrit, English and Turkish.

As we know a large collection of Islamic knowledge is in Urdu language just because of the contribution of scholars of Turkey, in Islamic studies, that's why when and where a chance of Urdu words involved I always tried to Urdu Basic concepts as well.

Let we discuss فعل ماضٍ in Urdu language.

In Urdu the recognition or method of formation of فعل ماضٍ is

that we extend word **لِکھنا** [likhna] after Infinitive **لکھنا** [likhna] of Urdu language

for Example: **Read Right**

لکھنا **لکھنا** [likhna]

[Likhna se likhnae wala]

which means from Write to Writer

لکھنا **لکھنا** [likhna]

لکھنا **لکھنا** [likhna]

[Baichnaa se Baichne wala] from Sell to Seller

let we discuss **English**

In English Normally we extend **ER** after the first form of Verb, then the meaning of **دیکھنا** is developed in **دیکھنا** New word

as described above-

For Example:-

FROM READ TO READER

WRITE → WRITER

TEACH → TEACHER

In Arabic the method of formation of

فعل التامل

is not same in

فعل ثلاثي مجرد Simple Trilateral Verb

فعل ثلاثي مزيجي

In Creased Trilateral Verb

Both have a different Method of formation of Active Participle. فعل ثلاثي

54:2 The method of formation of فعل ثلاثي مزيجي

First of all you have to find the Root (جذر) of first form (فعل تامل)

of Part tense of Simple Trilateral "فعل ثلاثي مجرد"

Then convert it into the Pattern or measure of

(وزن)

فَاعِلٍ

This will be

مُفَاعِلٌ  
Active Participle

For Example

from,

مُتَارِبٌ  $\rightarrow$  مُتَارِبٌ

طَالِبٌ  $\rightarrow$  طَالِبٌ

عَاطِبٌ  $\rightarrow$  عَاطِبٌ

عَاطِبٌ  $\rightarrow$  عَاطِبٌ

مُتَارِبٌ  $\rightarrow$  مُتَارِبٌ

رَاقِبٌ  $\rightarrow$  رَاقِبٌ

54:3

SYNTAX PARADIGM

رَبِّي رَجُلٌ حَسْبِي

رَبِّي رَجُلٌ حَسْبِي

The syntax paradigm of 'رَبِّي' is same as common noun

رَبِّي رَجُلٌ حَسْبِي  
 وَابْنٌ ← فاعِلٌ فاعِلَةٌ  
 تَنْبِيْهُ ← فاعِلَاتٌ فاعِلِيَّةٌ

مذكر  
 Masculine

رَبِّي رَجُلٌ حَسْبِي  
 وَابْنَةٌ ← فاعِلَةٌ فاعِلَةٌ  
 تَنْبِيْهُ ← فاعِلَاتٌ فاعِلِيَّةٌ  
 وَابْنَةٌ ← فاعِلَاتٌ فاعِلِيَّةٌ

مؤنث  
 Feminine

واحد → Singular

ثنائي → Dual

جمع → Plural

رفع → Nominative case

نصب → Accusative case

جر → Genitive case

Please check Chapter No 1 of Book 1 for details of رفع, نصب, جر



Please note Sound masculine Plural

of every

جميع من كل واحد  
Active Participle

is used as usual

But there are few jellidat which are not used as only Sound Plural. But also used as *جميع*.

(BROKEN PLURAL)

For Example

From *كاتب* to *كاتبين*

*كاتبين*, *كاتبين*, *كاتبين*

*كاتبين*, *كاتبين*, *كاتبين*

There are many jellidat whose Broken plural *كاتبين* are also Non declinable. For example *كاتبين*

\* Please check Chapter 3 of Book 1 for the Details of *جميع* and *جميع*...

From جَمَلٌ يَبْرَأُ جَاهِلُونَ تَوَجَّاهُ

عَلَمَهُ وَتَلَمَّحُوا عَالِمُونَ تَوَجَّاهُ

ETC

S4: 4. Please note this matter that all categories or chapters of الابواب فصل ثلاثين الاول

is formatted on the pattern of فصل (is)

as explained in the page no 662 & 663.

But for the category of فصل

باب الاول

can not be

formatted according to the rule of page no 662 & 663. Method of formation of الاول from باب is different which will be discussed later in lesson of الاصول

(ADJECTIVES)

54:5

Transparently clear that on the 'isj' Pattern of measure of

فعل (Active Participle) can be formatted only and only from

فعل (فعل ثلاثي مجرد)

(Simple trilateral verb) because the Root (ح ل و) of first form (فعل اول) of Part Tense (isj) is consisted on only 3 letters.

However There are few letters are added with first form (فعل اول) of Increased Trilateral verb

فعل (فعل ثلاثي مزيد فيثا)

few letters are added with letters of

فعل (فعل ثلاثي مزيد فيثا)

That's why

فعل (active Participle) cannot be formatted on the Specific Pattern

or measure (isj) from Increased Trilateral Ver (فعل ثلاثي مزيد فيثا)

54:6

(فعل أول) First form of imperfect verb

(فعل مضارع) is used

instead of First form (فعل مضارع) of Past Verb

(فعل ماضٍ) for formatting the letter

Active Participle) of categories of Increased Trilateral Verbs

(أبواب فعل ثلاثي مزجي) And its method is as below.

I -: Remove Symbol of Imperfect

(علامت مضارع) which is "س"

and impose a meem 'م' which is Voweled with Dhawma,

(ص م مضمون) (ص م مضمون)

2: If there is 'أ' on the

Letter of 'م' (م مضمون) [which will be in باب تنفاعل + باب افعال]

Then change it in to (كسرة)

3:- impose a **نوع** (نوع) **نوع** (نوع)

(Mutation of Nominative) on the letter of **كسرة** (كسرة)

Which will be changed in accordance with different Diacritical Case

(كسرة: كسرة)

54:7 The Pattern or measure of and one example of each (كسرة) ~~is~~ formed from the categories (كسرة) each increased Trilateral verbs are given as below (كسرة) (كسرة) (كسرة)

from **كسرة** (كسرة) is **كسرة** (كسرة)

for Example

A Person who is respecting Any body

2 From مَنْعِلٌ إِلَى مَنْعِلٍ is مَنْعِلٌ  
for Example

مَنْعِلٌ  
Teacher

3 From مَنْعِلٌ إِلَى مَنْعِلٍ is مَنْعِلٌ  
for Example

مَنْعِلٌ

who is striving in the way  
of ALLAH مَنْعِلٌ إِلَى مَنْعِلٍ

4 From مَنْعِلٌ إِلَى مَنْعِلٍ is مَنْعِلٌ  
for Example

مَنْعِلٌ  
Worried Person

5 from *ḥawāḥ* to *ḥawāḥ* is *ḥawāḥ*

for Example

*ḥawāḥ*

A Quarrelsome Person

6 from *ḥawāḥ* to *ḥawāḥ* is *ḥawāḥ*

for Example

*ḥawāḥ*

7 from *ḥawāḥ* to *ḥawāḥ* is *ḥawāḥ*

Examiner

for Example

*ḥawāḥ*

8 from *ḥawāḥ* to *ḥawāḥ* is *ḥawāḥ*

Apostate

for Example

*ḥawāḥ*

Please note *ḥawāḥ* in *ḥawāḥ* and *ḥawāḥ* beg for forgiveness

Letter *ḥawāḥ* is vowel with *ḥawāḥ* and *ḥawāḥ* (Citation)

which will be changed into *ḥawāḥ* at the time of formatting

حرف *ḥawāḥ* will be changed into *ḥawāḥ* at the time of formatting