

54:8 The Syntan Paradigm

(تصرفي) of active Participle

الفعل

Which are formatted from Increased
triteval

(ثلاثي متزجي)

will be formatted according to routine
as described in above rule (54:7)
and its plural will always be sound
Plural **فعلهم**?

The Syntan Paradigm
of active Participle from category
of **فعل**

(الفعل) is being

written as a Sample (Guide)
as below you can try to write
Syntan Paradigm from remaining
categories as a practice.

S4:8 This is Very important that you have to clearly understand the difference between.

فعل الفاعل
Active Participle AND فعل
Subject

Subject (فعل) can only be found in the Verbal Sentence
→ (مفعول به؟)
for Example

دخل السرور البيت

A man entered into the House.
Here word 'الرجل' (Man) is subject That's why 'دخل' is in Nominative case (رفع). if The word

'السرور' is written which mean it is not written in a Sentence then we

can't determine it as a Subject when we are saying

سارق (Thief) طالب علم (Scholar / Student)

Then all these words are جلیل active Participle

which means These words have the meaning of a Person who is doing the relevant Task. (قوله) Thief a Person who is stealing

(Relevant Task) ↓

(أقرباء)

But in a Sentence, active Participle (جلیل) can be used as Nominative, accusative or Genitive (according to Situation)

جلیل عزمه، عزمه

for Example

جلیل عزمه

Here word "جلیل" is active Participle and used in the sentence as a Subject (جلیل)

جلیل عزمه

"I respected a Scholar"

In this sentence word **تَالِمًا** is active participle **جائز**

But used in the sentence as

جائز (OBJECT)

That's why it is accusative

Same as **سأرى**

مكتبة Scholar's Book

in this sentence word is **جائز** (Active Participle)

But because it is

Genitive **سبب** Because

It is Possessed Noun

(Possessor) **أهل البيت**

in the possessive compound

أهل البيت

Please note Page no 686 is not Existead in the collection. After 685 → 687,

VOCABULARY

أولاد (Children) or (Descendants)

أحب (To Like)

نكر (To refuse)

(Acceptance of not recognising)

تفكير (Thinking)

Elevation of Grades

تفكير (Thinking Self Great)

تفكير

Higher rank Demanding A

ناب سمع
ناب سمع
ناب سمع
ناب سمع

باب لغت بنی (ن-س) زفو

ن ن ن
ن ن ن
ن ن ن
(To be less or finish)

↓ ماعلا =
(Behaving 2 ways) with 2 faces

Like a Tunnel, with 2 or ways

Hypocrite is from (ن ن ن) (HYPOCRITE)

ن ن ن (ن) ن ن ن

Creating an image, or stamping

ن ن ن (ن) ن ن ن
ن ن ن (ن) ن ن ن
To plough in the field

[Setting objective By overcoming all difficulties]

باب لغت بنی

باب لغت بنی

viii

vi

(viii)

سُيْمِي (u) سُمِي

To Be in Loss *سُمِي* *سُمِي*
To be misguided.

To be ruined or Destroyed

EXERCISE NO: 52(A)

Format the "active Participle"

فَسَلَّوْا *فَسَلَّوْا* From the (فَسَلَّوْا) Categories

adjacent to the Roots (ف س ل و)

And then complete the

Syntam Paradigm of each word.

Arabic



URDU →

1 أَسْرَبُ (ن) عَفَلَ

2 (أَفَلَ) سَلَ

3 (أَفَلَ) كَذَبَ

4 (أَفَلَ) نَفَقَ

5 (أَفَلَ) رَجَبَ

EXERCISE 52 (B)

Complete Following Tasks

Carefully read and understand the following verses of Holy Quran.

1) ^{They} Recognise the active Participle

Then describe there 1 Root (أَفَلَ)

2. Category (الف)

3. Form (فصيح)

(Details of Number & Gender)

(اعراب الف)

2. Cause and the

* Diacritical condition

(Mood)

of "فصيح"

Which means what is Diacritical Condition of فصيح and what

is Cause of this Diacritical Condition

Which mean is it Nominative (مفعول به، خبر) Accusative (مفعول به، خبر) Genitive (مفعول به، خبر)

3:

Translate in English

Correctly the complete Verse

1 وَمَا أَلَمْنَا أَفْئِدَةً فَاجِلٍ جِزْءًا شَكُورًا ۝

2 رَبَّنَا وَجَعَلْنَا صُلْحَكَ لَيْلًا
وَوَدَّعَى دَرِينًا أَمَةً سَلَامَةً لَّيْلًا

3 مَا لِرَبِّرَيْنِ أَلَّا يُؤْتِيَهُنَّ بِأَلْطَفَةٍ
فَلَوْ بِبَعْضِ مَنَازِلِهَا وَمَا كَانَ
مُسْتَلْزَمًا لَّهُنَّ

4 وَلِيَعْلَمَ مَنْ جَاهِلَ اللَّهُ أَنَّهُ لَا يُرِيهِمْ أَعْيُنًا
وَلِيَعْلَمَ مَنْ كَفَرَ بِاللَّهِ أَنَّهُ لَا يُغْنِيهِمْ أَعْيُنُهُمْ

5 لَذَلِكِ يُطَمِّحُ اللَّهُ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ
 قَدْرٍ مِّثْلَ مَا يَشَاءُ

6 اَلَا اِنَّ اَنْ جَرَبِ اللّٰهُ هَمًّا
 اَلْمُفْلِحُونَ

7 وَ اللّٰهُ يَشْهَدُ اَنَّ الْمُهَيِّقِينَ
 لَلْاَبْرَارِ

8 وَ مَن يَفْعَلْ ذَلِكِ
 فَانَّهُ لَمِنَ الْخَيْرُونَ

Translate in Arabic

- ① Believers are Successful.
- ② Hypocrites are Liars.
- ③ Cruel People are Losers.
- ④ ALCAH (المتكبرين) Does not Like Proud People

⑤ They are ignorant of

Hereafter

الآن خذوا
 تَوَيْبَاتٍ مِنَ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا
 وَاللَّيْسَ وَاللَّيْسَ

But you are preferring this purely Temporary
 Life and hereafter is well better and
FOREVER :- رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

الاسم المفعول

(PASSIVE PAST PARTICIPLE)

55:1 This is a derivative Noun

denoting an agent (شبه) (اسم مفعول) which is acted upon or a Noun on which an action is being done in English The Third form of Verbs is used as

(اسم مفعول)
(ism - E - MAFOOL)

VERB	1ST FORM	2ND FORM	3rd FORM
	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Go	Go	Went	GONE
Do	Do	DID	DONE
TEACH	TEACH	TAUGHT	TAUGHT
BE	BE	WAS	BEEN
COME	COME	CAME	COME
READ	READ	READ	READ
WRITE	WRITE	WROTE	WRITTEN
EAT	EAT	ATE	EATEN
DRINK	DRINK	DRANK	DRUNK
LEAVE	LEAVE	LEFT	LEFT

In Arabic **فعل ماضٍ** Passive Part
Participle Formatted for **فعل ماضٍ**
Simple tritermed verb on the Pattern
(وزن) (Measure) of **فعل ماضٍ**

For Example

from **ضرب** **ضرب**
He [He was beaten]

from **قتل** **قتل**
He murdered [He was murdered]

from **كتب** **كتب**
He wrote It was written

55:2 Paradigm of Passive Part Participle

قتل **قتل**
Next Page

PARADIGM OF **المفعول**
(CONJUGATION)

GENITIVE	ACCUSATIVE	NOMINATIVE FORM
حالت مفعول	حالت مفعول	حالت مفعول
مفعول	مفعول	مفعول
		Masculine Singular
		مذکر تنہ
		Masculine Dual
		مذکر ثنیہ
		Masculine Plural
		مذکر جمع
		Feminine Singular
		مؤنث واحد
		Feminine Dual
		مؤنث ثنیہ
		Feminine Plural
		مؤنث جمع

کونجیگیشن
Congy-
ation
in
PERSIAN
AND
URDU
WORD
"مفعول"
is used
Arabic
المفعول

55:3... is formatted for the categories of Increased Triliterals

(اجواب ثلاثی مزید فیہ)

from first form (جائزہ) of Passive Imperfect (صیغہ جہول) according to method as below

1- Remove Sign of Imperfect & Liaisons and impose a Meem with Dhammah

میچہ صومو ص

2- Impose Nunation of Nominative (نونین) on the letter of Lam (ل)
 لہو

3- All the vowel points including motionless signs (نقطہ حرکت) of First Person (اولی شخص)

of Imperfect Passive (جہول) are being as they were (No change of vowel points) as they were (No change of vowel points) of First Person (جہول)

for example

تعلّم To تعلم

He teaches or He will teach

تعلّم To تعلم He who taught

He Tests or He will test one he who was tested

55:4 Another method for formation of *فعل* from Categories of *فعل* increased triliteral verbs

(الواجب في التثنية) is that first form at *الفعل* (Active Participle) which you have already learned in the previous lesson Now you have to substitute the Kasarah

of letter ع (change) with FATHA (فتحة) for Example. *تعلّم* To *تعلّم* To *تعلّم* To

From "مضارع" To "مضارع"

FROM "مضارع" TO "مضارع"

55:5 The Syntom Paradigm or Conjugation

(تصرف كوي) of مضارع is

Same as المضارع and the difference is only letter E (عين) for the vowel point of please note that, normally the sound plural

is used for Masculine Plural (جمع مذكر) and feminine plural (Both) (جمع مؤنث)

of Sample trilateral and Increased Trilaterals.

(فعل ثلاثي مزيدية, فعل ثلاثي مجرد)

55:6 Please also note this matter that مضارع can only be formatted by TRANSITIVE VERB

Past passive verb (فعل ماضٍ ماضي) and imperfect

Passive verb (فعل مضارع) and passive

Past Participle (فعل ماضٍ مضارع) all three can not be formatted by INTRANSITIVE VERB (فعل لا زام)

55:7

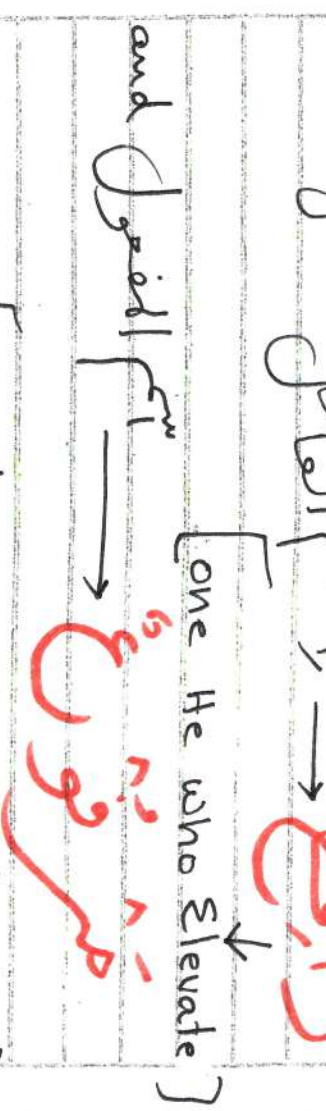
Please be careful that in Arabic there are many verbs which are used for the meaning of both (رفعه / رفعه / رافعه)

For example This word has two meanings

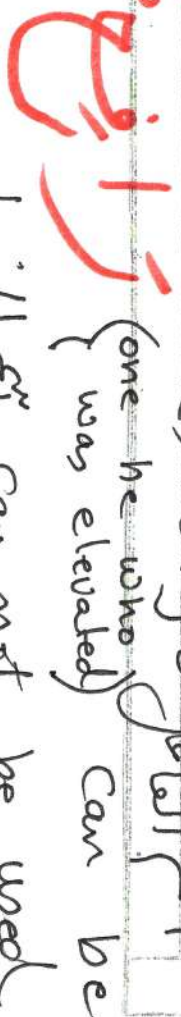
1 TO BE ELEVATED (PASSIVE) which means

2. ELEVATING SOMETHING (ACTIVE)

According to 2nd meaning 'Elevating something'



Both will be used But according to first meaning means 'To be elevated', only 'رفعه' can be used.



used. 'رفعه' can not be used in any circumstances.

(تاب) The category trilateral and category of increased trilateral (فصل ثلاثي من غير فيه) are those categories (انواع) that only INTRANSITIVE Verb (فعل لا زرع) That's why the Form (Persons) (صيغة)

of (فعل لا زرع) can not be formatted from those categories (انواع).
 INTRANSITIVE and TRANSITIVE
 Both verbs of Remaining categories of Simple trilateral and increased trilateral are used. Which can be recognised by their Meaning.
 Raise revise the discussion of (فعل لا زرع) and (فعل لا زرع) in the 2nd part of these notes under the paragraph of 30-30:3 That's why the (فعل لا زرع) and (فعل لا زرع)

Passive verb can not be formatted from the INTRANSITIVE verbs (انواع) of those categories (فعل لا زرع)

فصل ثلاثي من غير فيه
 (فعل لا زرع) (فعل لا زرع)

باب افعال 4. باب افعال

55: ^ Please transparently understand the difference between

↓ **الفعل** AND **المفعول** ↓
(Passive Part Participle) (OBJECT)

Object (المفعول) can only be known in the Verbal Sentence

For Example (المفعول)

فتح السجدة بابا

A man opened the door in this sentence word is object (المفعول) if word used written Separately. Then it is neither Subject (المفعول) nor object (المفعول) and not it is Subject (المفعول) as well not Predicate (المفعول)

Note: Please check the Part 1 under Paragraph: (9 To 9:9) where

The detail discussion of (المفعول)

(المفعول) and (المفعول) is give

Revise it again for best understanding of Nominative Sentence.

But if the word is written, then it is **مفتوح** (is **مفتوح**)

which will be Nominative (مرفوع) or Accusative (منصوب) or Genitive (مجرور)

according to the nature of its use in the sentence for example **الابواب مفتوحة**

Here **الابواب** (Door is opened) is in Nominative (مرفوع) case, because it is Predicate (فعل) of **مفتوحة**

Same as **الباب ليس مفتوحا** (Door is not open)

and **الباب ليس مفتوحا** (Door is not open)

Despite this (مفتوح) Passive Past Participle can be used as Subject (فاعل) or object (مفعول) in a sentence for Example **جئتني الابواب مفتوحة**

(Victim Satt)

Here **الابواب** is **مفتوحة** But in this sentence used as subject **جئتني** That's why

it is used in Nominative case (مرفوع) (حالت مرفوع) [At this stage we have to understand **جئتني** can be in any case Nominative, Accusative or Genitive]

* Please note meaning of both sentences are similar But in first sentence, Accusative case and 2nd, is Genitive is different, But **تركيب نحوي** can be introduced in advanced Level - it is more complicated, Beyond the Existing Level.

Same as

لقد ساعدت الضيف
I helped a victim

Here

كلمة word is فعلية

as well but because it is used in sentence as object, that's why it is in accusative case.

SS:9 So it is very important to understand the difference of

كلمة فعلية

AND

كلمة

As well

كلمة فعلية
AND
كلمة

كلمة (Subject)

is always in Nominative

and كلمة is always in accusative case

However كلمة and كلمة

can be used as Nominative, accusative or Genitive in the sentence according to the circumstances and their usage. (in the sentence)

:- VOCABULARY :-

① 4ِيبِ وِجِبِ (س) 4ِيبِ

(To make a Joke of somebody)
(Captured or overcome)

بابِ 4ِيبِ

②

(Stars)

سِجْوَرٌ
Singular is سِجْوَرٌ

③

(FRuits) فَوَاكِهُ

Singular is فَاكِهَةٌ

④

(He said) - قَالَهُ

⑤

(Revealing) 4ِيبِ (س) 4ِيبِ

or

To Reveal اَوْفَعَالٌ + اَوْفَعِيْلٌ

⑥

اَوْفَعِيْلٌ - اَوْفَعِيْلٌ

To send, Elevate, Raise, giving life after death.

Already lied ^{كذبت} ^{كذبت} ^{كذبت} ^{كذبت} ^{كذبت}
or a liar

To see ^{رأى} ^{رأى} ^{رأى} ^{رأى} ^{رأى}

Patting attention, be attentive
allowing a short time [Respite]

لأب انفعال

(a less speed ^{أقل سرعة} ^{أقل سرعة} ^{أقل سرعة} ^{أقل سرعة} ^{أقل سرعة})

Send with a message - ^{أرسل} ^{أرسل} ^{أرسل} ^{أرسل} ^{أرسل}
To release ...

أرسل ^{أرسل} ^{أرسل} ^{أرسل} ^{أرسل} ^{أرسل}

Be Present, or Present something
offer some thing ^{أقدم} ^{أقدم} ^{أقدم} ^{أقدم} ^{أقدم}

(أقدم + تقدم)

To come out ^{أخرج} ^{أخرج} ^{أخرج} ^{أخرج} ^{أخرج}

To give something - ^{أعطى} ^{أعطى} ^{أعطى} ^{أعطى} ^{أعطى}

To Push something out.

Respect Somebody ^{أحترم} ^{أحترم} ^{أحترم} ^{أحترم} ^{أحترم}

Fruits - ^{أشياء} ^{أشياء} ^{أشياء} ^{أشياء} ^{أشياء}

Sungulan is ^{أشياء} ^{أشياء} ^{أشياء} ^{أشياء} ^{أشياء}

To write

(وَن)

اَلتَّوْبَةُ

14

Be witness

(س)

شَهِدَ

15

INSPECT something

Be near

(ك)

قَرَّبَ

16

Give respect

to somebody

بَارَأَ

EXERCISE NO. 53(A)

رَبِّهِ التَّوْبَةَ (الف)

format the جدول per from the categories (الاول) given in brackets of beside the roots (الاول), As below After formatting the (الف) Then conjugate it

رَبِّهِ التَّوْبَةَ (الف)

[It is also called Syntactic Paradigm]

1 آت ذب (ض)

(نائب) ضَرَبَ فَضْرًا

2 رسل - (افعال)

3 نزل - (تفعل)

4 نزل - (افتعال)

EXERCISE NO 53 'B'

رَمَعُ التَّمِيمِ: (نائب)

From following Verses of Holy Quran

1) Recognise رَمَعُ التَّمِيمِ Then

find its ROOT (مادة)

CATEGORY (نائب)

FORM (نائب)

1

وَاللَّجُجُوعُ وَاللَّجُجُوعُ وَاللَّجُجُوعُ

يَطْلَعُونَ آلَهُ مَنْبَرًا مَعِينًا
رَبِّكَ يَا أَحْقَقَ

②

قَالَ أَظُنُّنِي إِلَى يَوْمِ
يَبْعَثُوكَ قَالَ إِنَّكَ مِنْ

③

الْمُنْتَظَرِينَ

ذَلِكَ وَعَدَّ حَبِيرٌ مَكْدُومًا بِ

④

فَأَمَّا لِلْمَلِكِ حِيَالُ الْعَذَابِ مَحْسُورِينَ

⑤

أَنَّكَ لَبَعِيدٌ الْأَمْرُ سَلِيلٌ

⑥

أَوْ لَمَّا كَتَمْتَهُمْ رِزْقًا مَطْلُوعًا
فَوَإِنَّ آلَهُ وَصَهْرَهُ لَمَلْمُومُونَ

⑦

هَذَا مَا وَعَدَ الشَّرِيفُ وَ
صَدَقَ الْأَمْرُ سَلِيلُونَ

⑧

وَمَا كُنَّا بِمُرْسِيْنَ قَوْمِ يَسْعَةَ
الْعُقَاةِ بَوْرًا

TRANSLATE IN ARABIC

- ① Fruits and Nuts are Pure Livelihoods.
- ② Holy Prophets (ﷺ) are respected Slaves of ALLAH be Praised
- ③ Disbelievers and Hypocrites will be entered in to Painfull Punishment.
- ④ They will never be freed from Hell.
- ⑤ [ALLAH'S] Promise is not false. [BE PRAISED]
- ⑥ Give me respite of one day.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى حَبِيبِكَ وَسَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَوَارِثِيهِ وَسَلَّمَ بَعْدَ مَا خَلَقْتَهُمْ بِكَ

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى رَسُوْلِكَ يَا رَحِيْمٌ
الْعُقَاةِ وَالسَّارِحِ عَلَيَّ رَاحَةً يَا رَحِيْمٌ