

س ا ظ ف

[NOUN OF PLACE + TIME]

56:1: The verbal [لفظي] meaning of **ظ** is vessel or a sack, means a basin, pot or a utensil, which is used for storage of anything. In Arabic Envelope is also called **ظ** and its plural is **ظوف**, which has also meaning of favourable and Non favourable circumstances. **ظ** is related with ^{note}Peace.

TIME AND SPACE PHENOMENA

نظریہ زمان و مکان

It is discussed in the very special branch of **PHYSICS** which is called

[RELATIVISTIC MECHANICS]

The Theory of Special relativity was introduced by Albert Einstein in his Thesis about **On the Electrodynamics of moving bodies**, Famous equations

$$E = mc^2$$

نظریہ اضا فیت

Please note Theory of relativity is also pointed in Holy Quran in different places

Please check Article in Page no

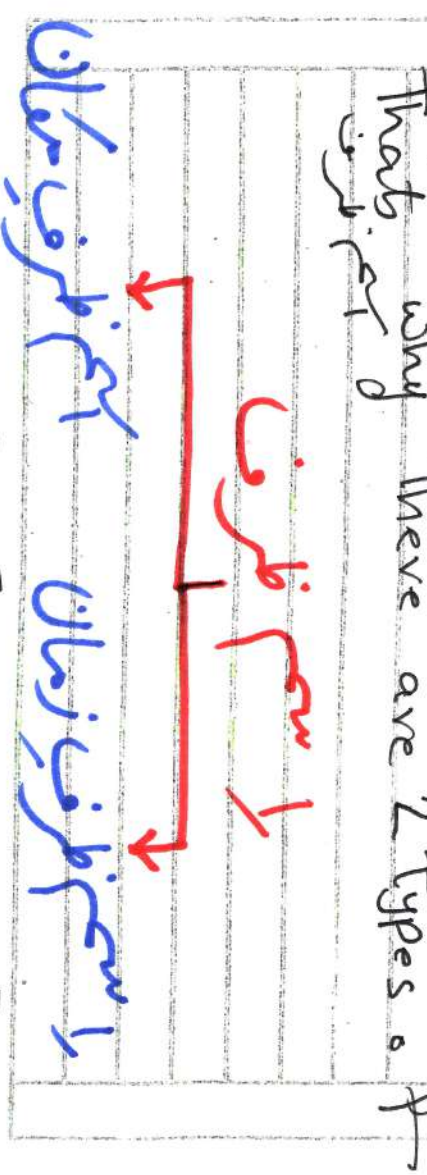
BACK TO ARABIC GRAMMAR

56:1 - Situational Evidence

in Arabic as 'واقعاتي شهادت' means Argument of valency

56:2 - The meaning of 'ظرف' in accordance with idiomatic Terms of Syntax is A derivative Noun

'ظرف' which has the meaning of doing a task with reference to "TIME AND SPACE". That why There are 2 Types of 'ظرف'



[NOUN OF TIME] [NOUN OF TIME]

one is called 'ظرف', which describes or shows Time & Tense (وقت: زمانه) of the Task in which That task was being done.

Second one is called **'إشياء'**
Noun of Place: which is showing
the place at which Task was
being done.

IN A COURT DISCUSSION
most important discussion will
be two POINT

1- WHERE [Place] Event Happened

2- WHEN [Time] what was time

3: Circumstances and all other related
factors will be discussed on the
Secondary level.

NOTE: But relevant to the formation
means the pattern of the word of
'شئ' There is no difference
between both of them

**METHOD OF FORMATION OF BOTH
YOUNGS ARE SAME**

56:3 There is not a specific way
of forming the **شئ** in English
Just we have to add the word
about Place or time with the

Sentence. For Example we can say that
That Person 'X,Y,Z' was killed at 8^o clock

But in Arabic there is a Special Method

of forming Noun of Place & Time. Please

Note Noun of Place & Time is also called
in a different **ADVERB OF PLACE & TIME**
(Reference) will Explain in last part of Lesson;

one way of
describing

PLACE

مَطْلَعُ الشَّمْسِ جِهَةُ الشَّرْقِ
 The rising place of sun is in East

TIME

مَطْلَعُ الشَّمْسِ يَتَفَجَّلُ صَبِيحًا
 The time of sunrise is early in Summer

PLACE

Please note above both sentences, مَطْلَعُ الشَّمْسِ is on the Pattern of مَطْلَعُ الشَّمْسِ

مَوْلِدُ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ
 The birth place of Holy Prophet is Makkah

TIME

مَوْلِدُ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ
 The time of birth of the Holy Prophet is the month of Rabi-ul-awwal

Please note this sentence the noun of Time is on the Pattern of مَوْلِدُ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى حَبِيبِكَ وَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَبَارِكْ وَسَلِّمْ بِعَدَدِ مَنْ خَلَقَكَ

PLACE

مَدِينَةُ الْمَدِينَةِ
الْمَدِينَةُ الْمَدِينَةُ

The destination of the Travellers
is Madinah - Tul - Muwarrah.

TIME

الْجُمُعِيَّةُ
الْجُمُعِيَّةُ

The time of Departure of the
Travellers is Thursday,

The above Noun of Place and Noun
is on the Pattern of **اسم المكان**

Please note in above Sentence words

اسم المكان + اسم الزمان
are Nouns of Place and Time
and note 100% Same words are
used for Place and time

56:4 The are two Patterns are used for formatting the

Simple trititeral فعل ثلاثي مجرد for
me is فعل and فعل

Imperfect Drammatized with letter 'ع',

(مفارع مفترع مفترع)
from category which means
and second one is باب لغوي

Imperfect with fatantised with letter 'ع'

مفارع مفترع مفترع
which means from category

باب فتح , باب فتح

The Noun of Place and time is

Normally formatted on the Pattern of مفارع for Example word مفارع as explained on page-715

How ever from Imperfect Kasrahised with letter 'ع'

Which means: مفارع مفترع مفترع from category مفارع will be formatted as مفارع the مفارع of مفارع

S6:5.: Please note There are nearly 10 words are, which are used from Imperfect Dharmat ised from letter

"عزيم و عزم و عزيم"

Which are used on the Pattern 'izz' of 'عزم' instead of 'عزيم' for example:

From
To
عزم
عزم

instead of
عزم

Same as instead of عزم

as well instead of عزم

However there is

عزم is correct on the Pattern "وزن"

عزم and fine language is to Pronounce عزم

بِ and بِسْمِ

56:6 If a Taak is Practised in a place excessively, then its Noun of Place

is formatted on the Pattern **بِسْمِ** of **بِسْمِ**

But, Please note This Pattern is only used for the Noun of Place

بِسْمِ For example

بِسْمِ (School)

بِسْمِ (Printing Press)

أَسْمِ

56:7 بِسْمِ may be on the Pattern of بِسْمِ or بِسْمِ or بِسْمِ. In every situation its plural must be broken plural.

بِسْمِ which is must be on the Pattern of بِسْمِ

(Plural of 3 Patterns is → بِسْمِ)

The Pattern of broken plural is always **بِسْمِ** (SEMI DECLINABLE)

56:8 There is not a Specific rule for formatting

from **أتم ظرف**

تلاقي مزيد فيه "نقل" Increased
Trititerated Verb

However the **أتم المفعول** which is formatted from

(فعل ثلاثي مزيد فيه) is used as

(**أتم ظرف**) , That's why the meaning of **أتم** is

is also one he way tested and it has also the meaning of

"THE PLACE OR TIME OF TEST"
The Decision of Those types of words

That is it is **أتم المفعول** or **أتم ظرف**

can only be decided by carefully checking the Reference to Content of the Sentence, (or Paragraph)

(سياق وسباق متن)

56:9 The structure [Formation] of

اعرف طرف from باب انفال and

فعل ثلاثي مجرد Simple Trilateral Verb Looks Similar

and the difference is only the Qaid and the فتحة (FATAH) of letter ع

For Example **ع** is from Simple Trilateral (فعل ثلاثي مجرد)

Its meanings the "PLACE OF EXODUS"

However **ع** is from **ع** meaning "is FROM

SOMEbody KICKED OUT"

Same as **ع** its meaning is

"THE PLACE OF ENTERING OF SOMETHING and the word

"THE PLACE WHERE SOMETHING IS INSERTED"

PLEASE clearly understand this

Difference (This is a very important point in the discussion of

important point in your mind.

مهم

BEST EXAMPLE IS IN Holy QURAN

(SOORAH - E - BANI ISRAEL - AYAT - 80)

وَقُلْ سَأَتَّبِعُ آدْخِلَانِي

مَدْخَلٌ مَبْرُورٌ وَآخِرُ جَنَّةٍ

مَبْرُورٌ مَبْرُورٌ وَآخِرُ جَنَّةٍ

بِي مَعْنَى لَدُنْكَ سَلْطَنًا لُحْمِيًّا

AND PRAY MY LORD ADMIT ME

WITH THE TRUTH AND TAKE ME OUT WITH
HELPFUL DOMINANCE

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى حَبِيْبِكَ

وَسَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَبَارِكْ

وَسَلِّمْ بِعَدَدِ مَلَكٍ مَبْرُورٍ لَدُنْكَ

S6:10 You have already studied that all verbs structured from

فعل انفعال are always

INTRANSITIVE VERB
That's why passive → فعل لا ينصرف
verb

فعل ماضٍ and Passive
Past Participle

فعل مضارع, can not be

formatted or structured from those Verbs (Verbs from فعل مضارع because those Verbs are فعل مضارع)

But from this category (i.e. فعل مضارع)

فعل مضارع is used for Producing the meaning of فعل مضارع

For Example the meaning of فعل مضارع

فعل مضارع is diverting or turning whose

فعل مضارع is diverting or turning whose meaning

which means PLACE OR TIME OF DIVERTING" But we can not use it as فعل مضارع.

Please carefully note that when we use

أعمالنا as a **مفعول**

Formatted from the categories **ابواب**

of Increased Trilateral verbs

"فعل ثلاثي مزيدية" Then it

Plural is Formatted as a sound feminine

For Example **جمع مؤنث سالمة**

from **مبكرة**

To **مبكرات**

and from **مبكرة**

To **مبكرات**

Similar other words can be Formatted

56:11 It is a Very Important Point to understand that The sense of doing a Task or Task to be done is separately included with the idea

of Time and Place of doing the Task in **مفعول** (Noun of Place & Time)

But there are few words of such type which have the imagination or idea of place and time but there is no sense of doing a task or task to be done.

For Example

بَدَلٌ، عَمَلٌ، كَيْلٌ

شَهْوَةٌ، طَلْفٌ، يَوْسُفٌ، شَهْوَةٌ

مَسَاعِيٌّ، طَهْرٌ، أَمَانَةٌ

لَيْظَةٌ، عَمَلٌ، أَمْسٌ

سِتْرٌ، رَيْفٌ، سِتْرٌ

بَدَلٌ، بَدَلٌ

مَعٌ، بَدَلٌ، بَدَلٌ

بَدَلٌ، بَدَلٌ، بَدَلٌ

بَدَلٌ، بَدَلٌ، بَدَلٌ

EXAMPLES OF ADVERBS

few examples are as under

ساعتاً ^{hour} ^{near} ^{the} ^{principle} ^{for}

انزل ^{descended} ^{near} ^{the} ^{principle} ^{for}

رجع ^{returned} ^{from} ^{Makkah}

الجمعة ^{Friday} ^{night}

الصلوة ^{prayer} ^{behind}

الامام ^{the} ^{imam}

الطلاب ^{the} ^{students} ^{sat} ⁱⁿ ^{front} ^{of} ^{teacher}

الطلاب ^{the} ^{students} ^{saw} ^a ^{crow's} ^{nest} ^{on} ^a ^{tree}

بين ^{between} ^{Zaid} ^{and} ^{Ali}

جلس ^{sat} ^{with} ^{my} ^{friend} ^{for} ^a ^{moment}

بين ^{between} ^{Zaid} ^{and} ^{Ali}

جلس ^{sat} ^{with} ^{my} ^{friend} ^{for} ^a ^{moment}

بين ^{between} ^{Zaid} ^{and} ^{Ali}

جلس ^{sat} ^{with} ^{my} ^{friend} ^{for} ^a ^{moment}

بين ^{between} ^{Zaid} ^{and} ^{Ali}

جلس ^{sat} ^{with} ^{my} ^{friend} ^{for} ^a ^{moment}

ظروف
زمانية

⑧ (و) رَافِدٌ، لِيَرِي

Waiting, or Aiming for Hunt

(A Hunter Planning for the Hunt.

(waiting)

⑨ (ن) سَلَوٌ سَلَوٌ

Staying, without motion Resting

⑩ (و) يَا وَيَلَى

O Woe to us

تَالْوِ اِيَّايُنَا مِمَّا بَعَثْنَا

مِمَّا بَعَثْنَا (سورة لى 52)

They shall say O woe to us who has raised us up from our Sleeping-Place...

*1 Word in Pronunciation is same but different in Writing Styles, in Arabic This is a normal Practice,

⑪ شَرِبَ شَرِبَ (Any drinking liquid)

12 نَمَلٌ (Ants) نَمَلَةٌ (one ant)

13 رَقَلٌ (Sleeping), (To be Careless)

14 رَكَضًا - رَكَضًا رَكَضًا (Running Very fast)

15 رَكَضًا - رَكَضًا (Running Very fast Another meaning is To flee or hitting the ground)

16 سَبًا (An area in YEMEN) or Trying to Cool

17 فَنَسًا (To make Spacious) or giving a place in gathering

18 بَرَحٌ (To leave or To Deflate) باب تفضيل

نَمَلٌ is code for نَمَلٌ

رَقَلٌ is code for رَقَلٌ

رَكَضًا is code for رَكَضًا

سَبًا is code for سَبًا

فَنَسًا is code for فَنَسًا

بَرَحٌ is code for بَرَحٌ

EXERCISE. NO.54

رُفِعَ الْبَيْتُ

In following Quranic Ayats

① Recognise رُفِعَ and category of those

Root and category of those
رُفِعَ

رُفِعَ (Root & category)

② Tell the Diacritical case

and its case
(الرفع)③ Write English Translation
of complete sentence

① قَدْ عَلِمَ كُلُّ أُنَاسٍ شَيْئًا مِمَّا

② وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا صُحُفًا أُخْسِرُوا

الْبُيُوتِ حَتَّى تُقْبَلُوا كَرِهًا مَرِيدًا

③ دَبَّتْ آدُ خَيْبِي مَدَّخَلٌ مِدْقٌ وَآخِرُ جِبِي
مُخْرَجٌ مِدْقِي -

- 4 وَاطْمَئِنُّوا وَظَمُّوا - اذْخُلُوا الْكَهْمَ
مِلْحَ مَهِيْ صِلَا
- 5 اَلْحَىٰ اِلٰهَ سِرِّ جَفَلَا
- 6 اَلْاَجْرِيْنَ حَتَّىٰ اَللَّخِ مَحْمُوحِ
الاجريين
- 7 قَالِ رَبِّ اَلْمَسِيْقِ وَ اَلْمَجْرِيْ
وَمَا يَبْنِيْهَا اِنَّ لَنْتَعْرِ اَعْقَلُوْنَ
فَاَدَّتْ رَمَلَهَ يَابِغَا اَلْبَهْلِ
ادخلوا مسكني لاجلهم
- 8 لَقَدْ طَانَ لِسِنًا يَوْمِيْ مَسْكِنِيْ
الذاه
- 9 قَالُوا يٰوَيْلَانَا مِمَّا اَبْعَثْنَا مِنْ حَتْمَانَا
انَّ اَلْمَهْلِكُ كَوَالِدٍ رَبِّ السَّمَوَاتِ وَ
- 10 اَلَا رَضِيَ وَ مَا يَبْنِيْهَا - رَبِّ اَلْمَشَارِقِ

11 أَرَأَيْتَ بِرَجْلِكَ هَذَا
 هَذِهِ بِأَرْدِي وَسِيْرَابٍ

12 يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا هَلَاجَ
 اللَّحْرِ تَسَوَّوْا فِي الرُّجْحَانِ

فَا فَسْوُوا لِيَسِيْرَ اللَّحْرِ

13 سَلِّسُوا لِيَسِيْرَ اللَّحْرِ

TRANSLATE IN ARABIC

- 1 Run very fast, Do not sleep
- 2 All People drank & Water from

Their drinking Place

- 3 Ants were entered & their colonies
- 4 Our Lord is Lord of east and west
- 5 Enemy has surrounded us and sat on every
ambush Place
- 6 We never sleep after the time of dawn.

* Ants living
Places are
also called
as nests