

Let us check the 3rd conjugation

صرفی کبیرہ کے

کبیرہ

کبیرہ

کبیرہ

کبیرہ کبیرہ کبیرہ

کبیرہ کبیرہ کبیرہ

کبیرہ کبیرہ کبیرہ

کبیرہ کبیرہ کبیرہ

کبیرہ کبیرہ کبیرہ

کبیرہ کبیرہ کبیرہ

M FOR MASCULINE

F FOR FEMININE

Please note

کبیرہ کبیرہ کبیرہ

Please note

کبیرہ کبیرہ کبیرہ

So all the conjugation was changed from

غائب

طالب

مدرسہ

مؤنث

مفعول ناقص، فاعل ناقص، مفعول به

until last words of big conjugation. as described

on page No: 1101

76:3. Deficient Verb Relevant to "واو" مفعول ناقص و اوسي

May be formatted from any category

ق نالتي مبر > (فعل ناقص) The above rule (a)[b]

is applied on all Part Indefinite Passive

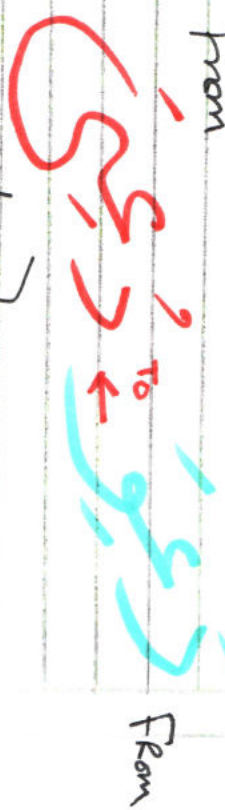
(فعل ناقص) Main Cause is that

There is only

one Pattern (وزن)

فعل ناقص is existed

For Example From



[He was called]

He was forgiven

1103
فُتِحَ ← To
فُتِحُوا ← From

Please note their Big Conjugation

Will also be completed with

CHANGED

"S"

76:4 Sometimes This Rule is applied on the ^{new} Noun of Broken Plurals

سُكَّرَ عَسَاكِرُ

(NOUNS OF BROKEN PLURALS) and Infinitive (سُكَّرَ)

For example the Plural of

تَوَاتَرٌ changed and

Formatted and used as تَوَاتَرٌ

Same as the infinitive

تَوَاتَرٌ ← تَوَاتَرٌ

1104 Changed From

تَوَاتَرٌ
TO

and infinitive of

تَوَاتَرٌ يَتَوَاتَرُ

Changed From

تَوَاتَرٌ
TO

76:5 The Rule no 4(B) of Deficient Verb

فِي تَقْرِصٍ is that

If وَ is existed after

3 letters in a word which means it is fourth letter or after .t. and there is no

أَفْرِدٌ

on the letter before t

Then THIS وَ WILL BE CHANGE

IN TO S

For Example

تَوَاتَرٌ
تَوَاتَرٌ

(Collecting Fruit or Charity money)

its Imperfect **عزليا**
actually will be **عزليا**

First it will be changed according to This Rule

Then according to 2nd Rule of

عزليا it will be changed as **عزليا**

Same as the Imperfect of **ف**

عزليا

will be ~~عزليا~~ → actually → **عزليا**

which will be first into ~~عزليا~~ → **عزليا** changed

~~According to This Rule as)~~

will be actually **يُتَرَفَعُ**
 which will be first changed
 according to this rule as

يُتَرَفَعُ

Then according to First Rule of
 HOLLOW VERB **اَجْوَف**
 changed into

يُتَرَفَعُ

76:6

The Rule no 4(B) of

جعل will be applied on all
 Categories of Imperfect Passive

مِفْعَلٌ (فعل ثلاثي مجرد)
 of Simple Trilateral Verb

Because it **يُتَرَفَعُ** has only one Pattern

يُتَرَفَعُ

For Example **عاش**
original Imperfect of

يَعِشُ (عاش)

will be

يَتَعَشَّى (عاش)

will be firstly change according to this rule as

يَتَعَشَّى (عاش)

Then will be changed in to according to first rule of

الحرف (Hollow VERB) as

يَتَعَشَّى (عاش)

Same as The original imperfect **عاش**

is

يَتَعَشَّى (عاش)

First changed into

يَتَعَشَّى (عاش)

Then change into

يَتَعَشَّى (عاش)
يَتَعَشَّى (عاش)

76:7

The "S" of all increased triliteral verbs

(افعال ثلاثي مزيريه)

Are changed into this Rule A(B) of Deficient Verb relevant to Ma'oo with

(فعل ناقص وادي)

Then according to Requirements more Rules are applied in this

For Example from

اقطع اقطع

First changed into
Then changed into

It Imperfect

صاح

اقطع

First changed into

صاح

Then more changed into

صاح

76:8

You may remind that we told you in paragraph NO 73:11 page NO (1041) That infinitive

of Categories of (مفعول)

المفعول والمفعول

The "و" waawo of hollow verbs relevant to "و"

(اجوف واري) is changed into "S"

This change is also came into Existence due to This Rule 4 (B) of ناقص (Deficient Verb)

Please check those Examples again in page NO (1041) (1042)

المفتوحان ← From
المفتوحان ← To

المفتوحان ← From
المفتوحان ← To

You have to check those examples again

76:9 Now you can imagine That

mostly "و" Changed into "س"

and Sometimes "س" changed into "و"

and Sometimes, in many formations different words looks Same

(to each other Like IDENTICAL TWINS)

That's why in many occasions It is very Hard to decide That the Root of this word is

س و او س or س ي ا ن

(Relevant to واو) (Relevant to ي ا ا)
(WAAO-TISED) (YAAE-TISED)

So that Student Can Research in Dictionaries.

(RELEVANT PART)

However Sometimes Dictionaries differentiated

decide that (ا ف ل ا ن) to of this word is found The root س is given one

as س و ا ن and in othe dictionary

Same Root is written as س و ا ن

For example

Sho/شو

طبو/طب

سینس/سینس

etc:

76:10 → Now you have to mentally prepared that if in one word is not found if in the

(سینس) (ناتقص) (سینس) Then it will be

Definitely found in

(ناتقص) (سینس)

However in this research you need not spend too much time because the order of hart four letters of Arabic alphabets are set in such manner to facilitate the student that he would not turn over too much pages of dictionary in Arabic order is as under

س-و-ط-ش

So that by this way و and س are written together.

- MOST IMPORTANT NOTE

76:11 Please note in old dictionaries

The order of most Roots are given as Last letter of Root which mean

كَلِمَاتٌ

فَوَافِقٌ

كَلِمَاتٌ

كَلِمَاتٌ

كَلِمَاتٌ

For Example (Application)

(أَلِفٌ)

فَوَافِقٌ

كَلِمَاتٌ

كَلِمَاتٌ

كَلِمَاتٌ



Howevr in Modern dictionaries

The order of letters of the Root will be decided as

First Letter is

فكلمة

So in old dictionaries

ناقص واری and ناقص یائی

are describe in one place and written together

For Example The biggest Dictionary of Arabic Language

لسان العرب

Its Last two volumes are Consisted on the description of (14-15)

ناقص واری and ناقص یائی

in another Important Dictionary

القاموس المحرر

Both ناقص یائی and ناقص واری

are described in one chapter

كتاب الوار والياء

However in the Modern dictionaries for example

العزير

and

العصر الوصل

Where the Roots (كسب) are

given in accordance with the order of "كسب فاء"

First Root of

(WAAO-TISED WITH LAM) واولى اللام is described

Then instantly after it Root of

(YAAE-TISED WITH LAM) يالوح اللام is described

That's why it is not very difficult to find the roots (كسب فاء) (كسب فاء) (كسب فاء)

EXERCISE .NO 72

ریشه الیاء ص ۴۲

Describe big conjugation صرف الیاء
of

فعل ماضی صرفی
Past indefinite active Tense

فعل ماضی صرفی
Past indefinite Passive Tense

فعل مضارع صرفی
Imperfect Active Tense

فعل مضارع صرفی
FROM THE ROOT OF
(Imperfect Passive Tense)

ریشه الیاء صرفی
(ریشه الیاء صرفی)

DEFICIENT VERBS

PART 4 (BRIEF CONJUGATION)

(ناقص جز الرابع)

(مصرف ناقص)

First of all we have to revise what is

صرف كبير BIG CONJUGATION
AND WHAT IS BRIEF CONJUGATION
صرف ناقص

FIRST we check صرف كبير

IN صرف كبير we have to describe

all 14^{*} Persons of a Verb
and those FIRST details are described

relevant to the Verb, either it's
Singular, Dual or Plural

هل هو انثى or ذكرا?
Either it is Masculine or Feminine

هل هو مفرد or جمع?
Either it is First Person, 2nd Person or 3rd Person

So all 14 Persons are described in
Details Example on next page

*1 Actually they are 18, but because First Person Dual and Plural are same that's why No is used, (14)

جمع
PLURAL
تثنيه
DUAL
واحد
SINGULAR

مذکر صریح صریحا صریحوا

MASCULINE

مؤنث صریح صریحا صریحن

FEMININE

ثالث
THIRD PERSON

مذکر ضمیر صریحا صریحتم

MASCULINE

مؤنث ضمیر صریحا صریحنتم

FEMININE

حاضر
2ND PERSON

مذکر ضمیر صریحا صریحنا

MASCULINE

مؤنث ضمیر صریحا صریحننا

FEMININE

متعلق
FIRST PERSON

فعل ماضی مثبت معروف

PAST INDEFINITE POSITIVE ACTIVE

(HE HIT)

ضریح

صرف کثیر (BIG CONJUGATION)

صرف مضارع

(BRIEF CONJUGATION)

As we already studied many types of verb according to Tenses,

Part Present Future, Imperfect

فعل حالي معروف و مجهول

Past Indefinite active & Passive

فعل مضارع معروف و مجهول

Imperfect active & Passive

اسم الفاعل ، اسم المفعول

فعل نفي تأنيدي بلى ناهية معروف و مجهول

فعل نفي جحد بلعم جازمه معروف و مجهول

فعل مضارع و اسم تأنيدي انوني تأنيدي نقله معروف مجهول
خفيته

فعل امر ، فعل نهي ، اسم ظرف

اسم آية ، الفعل التفعيل من اس و مؤنث

فعل المصغير

AND MANY OTHER DETAILS, But most important thing is that only FIRST WORD OF صرف مضارع is mentioned That's why it is called Brief (صرف مضارع)

صرف مضارع

تلاقی مجدد صحیح از باب نعل فعل

(TO HIT) المضارع

ضرب یضرب ضرباً مفعولاً ضاربٌ وضرب

یضرب یضرب ضرباً فذاتک مضروبٌ لم یضرب

لم یضرب لا یضرب لا یضرب بن یضرب

بن یضرب یضرب بن یضرب بن یضرب بن

یضرب بن یضرب بن یضرب بن یضرب بن یضرب بن

یضرب بن یضرب بن یضرب بن یضرب بن یضرب بن

لا تضرب لا تضرب لا تضرب لا تضرب لا تضرب

منه مضربٌ مضربانٌ مضربٌ ومضربٌ

والألف منه مضربٌ مضربانٌ مضربٌ ومضربٌ

مضربٌ مضربانٌ مضربانٌ مضربانٌ مضربانٌ

مضربانٌ مضربانٌ مضربانٌ مضربانٌ مضربانٌ

أضرب أضرباً أضرباً أضرباً أضرباً

أضرباً أضرباً أضرباً أضرباً أضرباً

ضرباً ضرباناً ضرباناً ضرباناً ضرباناً

فعل التعجب منه ما أضر به وأضر به وأضر به

Please make I have describe a
 Complete Brief conjugation
 There 18 Persons **مرفوع**
 are described in Big conjugation -

In **مرفوع** we just shown the
 First word of **مرفوع**

And Student just
 keep 17 Persons in his mind -

Then Next word is
 which is First word
 of Big conjugation of **مرفوع**

Imperfect & **مرفوع**, And 17
 Persons are in the mind of Student
 and so on,

THERE ARE 57 WORDS

ARE DESCRIBED IN **مرفوع**

PLEASE NOTE **مرفوع**

A DETAILED EXPLANATION

OF **مرفوع** **IS UNDER**

PROGRESS

مرفوع is a very very good

Exercise for Student to Revise the
 complete Analysis of a Root in just 2 minutes
 A Student not only write complete **مرفوع** But
 also Read it quickly, I like this Exercise -

LET WE START OUR LESSON

TT:1 Inshallah in this lesson we have to study the Remanings words of

مضارع Brief conjugation

and all changes occurred in these words, Those words are as under

(IMPERATIVE VERB) **فعل**

(THE ACTIVE PARTICIPLE) **الفاعل**

(PASSIVE PAST PARTICIPLE) **المتجر**

And we have to learn few more Rule, **فعل** (INFINITIVE)

77:2 Fifth Rule of Deficient Verb

(فعل ناقص) is that

When a motionless weak letter

(سألن حرف علة)

is changed in to Tussive mood

(مجزوم)

Then this weak letter is omitted (deleted or removed) This Rule is mostly applied on the Deficient Verb of Imperfect in Tussive mood. or we can say

[IMPERFECT IN Tussive mood of DEFICIENT VERB]

(مفادع مجزوم مثل ناقص)

Please check again
The difference between

علاصت سلون^{or} جرح

in Page (JAZM SYMBOL OF MOTIONLESS)
No: This is available in the

Discussion of مفادع مجزوم

For Example when we are formatting Imperative verb

فعل آتٍ (Imperative Verb)
 from word تَعَوُّذٌ (Tawazzu)
 and remove the symbol of Imperfect

(علامت حذف آت)

and add Joining HAMZAH

(بمیزة الوصل)

Then the word is formatted.

اتذرع

Now when we converted IN TO JUSSIVE MOOD

Then with this action (بجزوم)
 واو

will be omitted and

The word turned into
 آتٍ → آذرع

So (Imperative) word
 فعل آتٍ

آذرع is used

VERY IMPORTANT NOTE

When we are using word

which in English is

مجزوء

JUSSIVE MOOD, Discussion always
Turned to words

مجزوء و مجزوءات
IMPERFECT IN JUSSIVE

Always Carefully Read Paragraphs
(MOOD)

Nb: 40:7 — To — 40:11 Page No 410 To 418

Specially Page No 415 in which a

Clarification - SOLUTION

OF CONFUSION

علاصت سكون و جزاء

is given which will clear all
misunder standing and ambiguity of
word جزاء and سكون.

Please correct Page No 413, by adding
word جزاء in the beginning of all

Just forget to add words of conjugation of جزاء & لاء

Complete Conjugation of جزاء & لاء is on
Page No 445, 446 and 447

Let we continue Paragraph No 77:2

Same as when word
is added before

يَلْعَنُ يَلْعَنُ يَلْعَنُ

Then فاعله will be Turned into

Jussive mood
and **مَجْنُونًا** will be omitted

That's why instead of

يَلْعَنُ يَلْعَنُ يَلْعَنُ
مَجْنُونًا will be used.

77:3 Please note when Imperfect of

Deficient Verb **يَلْعَنُ يَلْعَنُ يَلْعَنُ**

is converted as **SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD**

يَلْعَنُ يَلْعَنُ يَلْعَنُ

Then -ts

Weak e letter

يَلْعَنُ يَلْعَنُ يَلْعَنُ

will be

Remain as it was

يَلْعَنُ يَلْعَنُ يَلْعَنُ

However There will be a

فَتْحَةٌ

is imposed on it

For Example

يَدُ يَدٍ will be changed
 as
 يَدٌ يَدِي

77: 4 - : 6th Rule of Deficient Verb
 is that if There is a

NUMINATION OF DHAMMAH (و) تَوَيْتِنَ ضَمًّا

IS EXISTED ON THE فَتْحَة and the letter before فَتْحَة is Vowelled (مَتِي) Then the فَتْحَة

will be omitted, and if there is a فَتْحَة or فَتْحَة is on

the letter before it Then those both فَتْحَة and فَتْحَة are omitted

And a Nunnation of فَتْحَة

تَوَيْتِنَ ضَمًّا will be imposed

And if there is a فَتْحَة is EXISTED ON the letter before it Then فَتْحَة will be omitted and a nunnation of فَتْحَة will be

Imposed (و) تَوَيْتِنَ ضَمًّا

This Rule no 6 is mostly applied on
the

الفاعل (THE ACTIVE PARTICIPLE)

الفاعل

(NOUN OF PLACE AND TIME)

We have to understand both of them
by Two different Examples-

First is the example of جاءت
and then Example of جاءت

For Example The prefix of

جاءت

is formatted on the Pattern of

as

جاءت

جاءت

in this word جاءت is at Number 4
That's why first This word will be converted
in accordance with Rule no 4 (B) of

جاءت as

جاءت

Then according to Rule No 6 which is described in Page No 1126

of the **ولاء** will be omitted

"س"

Now because There is a **س** that's on the letter before **ولاء** that's why

تخوين will be imposed instead of this **س**.

Then word will be converted as

ولاء

This word can be written in two ways

ولاء and **ولاء**

The 2nd form only written but it will be silent in Reading.

Please note that when **لواء** of definition of **لواء** of administration

is added in the beginning of

لواء **لواء** **لواء**

Then this Rule No 6 is not applied, Main cause is that when **لا** is added to **لا** to **لا**

Then it will be converted as

Because this is Rule described in Paragraph No at Page No

آلثاىى

That when **آ** is added it will definitely **Remove**

from the last letter of word **تنووتين**
Now in **آلثاىى** There is no

آ on the **قوله**
That's why Rule No 6 is not applied here in this Situation

Please note that There are few Places in **HOLY QURAN**

القصة
where **س** of **سورة**

is not written However There is

دَسَّ تَصْرِيفِ is existed in the
Start of words

For Example التَّارِيحُ يَوْمَ يَلْدَخُو

on that day when a caller will call

(سورة القمر - 6)

This word is actually التَّارِيحِ

Same as the word

فَخَوَّ التَّارِيحِ

(سورة الفرقان - 17)

(So ONLY HE is Rightly Guided)

This word is actually

التَّارِيحِ