

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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from

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وَأَسْمَى مَعْرُوفًا مِمَّنْ مَعْرَفَهُ

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رَسَمْتُ رَسْمًا مَعْلُومًا مِمَّنْ رَسَمْتُهُ وَرَسَمْتُ رَسْمًا مَعْلُومًا مِمَّنْ رَسَمْتُهُ

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\* CONJUGATION, DECLENSION

رَسَمْتُ رَسْمًا مَعْلُومًا مِمَّنْ رَسَمْتُهُ وَرَسَمْتُ رَسْمًا مَعْلُومًا مِمَّنْ رَسَمْتُهُ

(many words are used for Tabel of a group of similar sensible Tense)

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

؛ ـ سادس و وزن

؛ ـ ROOT AND MEASURE

26 :-: Untill Now, we have studied 10 lessons, which were with their further sub classifications, and were altogether consisted on 25 lessons we have discussed on Noun, and as well as Nominal Sentence (أقوال) Now we shall to start the use of VERB (فعل) in Arabic. Its mean we shall turn our attention towards "

علم الصرف (LUM-US-SURF)

(ETYMOLOGY)

But it is very important to introduce two new terms → (ماداه)

سادس (WAZAN)

(ROOT) (MEASURE)

before discussion of "فعل" (VERB)  
 Because in the Detail explanations  
 of جمله (ETIMOLOGY), Those two  
 term will repeat again and again.  
**NOTE:-** An important thing is  
 that if you understand the  
 system of اسم AND نحو  
 then it is very easy for you  
 to remember and understand  
 the uses of VERBS فعل

**26:2 -:** It is most suitable to  
 concentrate your mind on the  
 following collections of words  
 (جمله), before the detail dis-  
 cussions of اسم AND نحو  
 Following words are from Arabic  
 language. But there are many words  
 are also used in URDU (as well as Persian)  
 and if you are familiar with URDU  
 or Persian) (them), it is not very  
 difficult to understand the  
 meaning of those words (فعل)

1) فعل, فعل, فعل  
فعل, فعل, فعل  
فعل, فعل, فعل



عَلَّامَاتٌ مَّظَاهِرٌ  
وَعِلْمَانٌ عَلَوِيٌّ اَعْلَاهُ

2 → مَاجِلٌ مَبْرُورٌ قَبْلَهُ

اِمْتَالٌ اِسْتِقَالٌ مَسْجُورٌ

رَقَابِلٌ مَقَابِلٌ مَسْجُورٌ

3 → مَسْرُورٌ مَسَارٌ مَسْرُورٌ

اَسْطَرِبٌ مَسْرُورٌ مَسَارِبٌ

4 → مَلْهُورٌ مَلْهُورٌ مَلْهُورٌ

مَلْهُورٌ مَلْهُورٌ مَلْهُورٌ

مَكْتَبَةٌ، كَاتِبٌ، مَكْتَابِيَّةٌ

مَكْتَابِيَّةٌ

مَكْتَابِيَّةٌ، مَكْتَابِيَّةٌ، مَكْتَابِيَّةٌ

مَكْتَابِيَّةٌ، مَكْتَابِيَّةٌ، مَكْتَابِيَّةٌ

مَكْتَابِيَّةٌ، مَكْتَابِيَّةٌ، مَكْتَابِيَّةٌ

Please concentrate your mind on the words of five groups above, and tell which words letters are same in a group, the words of a group, whose are also found in the all words of this group, it's means common letters in the words of same group if you have ability to find the common letters of one group, words with just one observation, it's means you are quiet intelligent children.

**26:3** - Second possible method is that write all letters of every words

of a group separately for example

Group-5	Group-4	Group-3	Group-2	Group-1
عادل م	قابل	ضارب	كعتاب قادر	
معلوم	قيدل	ضارب	كعتاب تقدرد	
معال م	قابل	مضروب	مكعتاب موقدال	
معلل م	مقبول	مضارب	مكعتاب موقدور	
معلل م	مستقبال	مضارب	مكعتاب قدر	
معلل م	مقابل	مضارب	مكعتاب قدر	
معلل م	مقابل			
معلل م	مقابل			

Now you have to cross (X) all letters of the words in every column which are not common in all words. However those letters

are in few words but not in the remaining words.

Then you have the only letters of those all words ~~are~~ which are common in all words

In any case, you have to find common letters, at last you will be on the result that,

1. The common letters of group No.1 are

ع ل م ر

2. The common letters of group No.2

ق ب ج

3. The common letters of group No.3

ب ر ج

4 The common letters of group No 4 are

ك ن ب

5. The common letters of group No 5 are

ب ا ج  
Pacivity

So the words of every group are made by those three letters which are common in those words

Please note that those common letters are called  
ج ا ب - ROOT  
of those words.

It means that root of all words of groups No. 1 is  
ع ل ج

and root of all words of group No. 2 is  
ق ب ل  
from above discussion, this matter is cleared that in Arabic, normally all <sup>الكلمات</sup> (Part of speech), which are Noun or Verbs (الاسماء والافعال),