

EXERCISE NO 48

Write Root (656) and Chapter (ب) of following words and also explain the word's form of (Ain) of Root, Imperfect or

Infinitive, This matter is to be clear that meanings of many words are not told yet. and This is the objective of this Exercise that if you don't know the meanings of those words then it is very important for you to recognise the root and Chapter (ب) (656) of those words

Words are as under

جاء
جاءت
جاءوا

جاءت
جاءوا
جاءوا

جاءت
جاءوا
جاءوا

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

CATEGORIES OF

INCREASED TRILITERAL

PART - 3

الحوادث ثلاثية مزديفة

(جزي ثلاثية)

SO Now, Because you have learned how to Format First Form **فعل** of many chapters (الاولى) of Part (الاولى) and Imperfect (عليا في) Now it is very important that you have to learn the complete Paradigm of Part and Imperfect (عليا في) At the moment we have to put attention on only the Paradigm of Indefinite Tense (عليا في) Please keep in mind that we have discussed in previous two chapters only the type of Indefinite (Active voice) (عليا في). In further lessons we shall

* Best Translation of (فعل عريف) is Active Voice However few people Researched By Urdu also Translate it as Indefinite Tense But in Arabic Grammar where (عليا في) → Active

Discuss Inshaklah qillini! The
Passive voice (فعل ماضٍ) of Increased
Trilateral (فعل ثلاثي)

Example: فعل ثلاثي ماضٍ
Please note in Passive voice
Subject is not known.

So:1 The Paradigms (قواعد) of
Increased Trilateral (فعل ثلاثي ماضٍ) are
according to Rules same as Simple
Trilaterals (فعل ثلاثي بسيط)

However as we are very cautious to
maintain the vowel of Letter E in the
Simple Trilateral (فعل ثلاثي بسيط)
Example: فعل ثلاثي بسيط ماضٍ

Same as we are very cautious to
maintain the vowels of all ending
letters and especially vowel F
letter (ف) in the Paradigm
of فعل ثلاثي ماضٍ

So:2 Now we are writing complete
Paradigm of Past (فعل ماضٍ) and Imperfect
(فعل مضارع) of فعل ثلاثي ماضٍ and Imperfect
In the light of this Example you
can write complete Paradigm of Past and

10-3-17

Imperfect, yet only you have write to them
 But also memorise them with loud voice repeatedly.

If you work hard this in case of repeating the Paradigms with loud voice then you will not feel any difficulty to use the correct use of different verbs and the recognition of **أفعال** and at the time of **Transfuses** correct Transition, there will be no difficulty. Paradigms are on page no- 576 and 577.

50:3. If you have now written all complete Paradigms of remaining chapters **أجزاء** except **المفرد** and memorise all of them. Then you have to Transfuse all following matters relating to these chapters **(أجزاء)**. This memorisation will help you a lot in future Exercises of Arabic.

(i) - Please note that a Preface of **المفرد** is that every form (صيغة) of it (المفرد) part is by **أجزاء** (أجزاء) (131)
 This matter is not in any other book.

* THIS IS FOR APPRETTICES **المفرد**
 That's why just briefly discussed

ALL Details will be in Appendix **المفرد**
HIGHER LEVEL **المفرد**

Paradigm of باب افعل

باب افعل
فعل ثلاثي

PLURAL جمع	DUAL ثنائي	SINGULAR واحد	
افعلوا	افعلان	افعل	Masculine مذكر
افعلن	افعلتا	افعلت	Feminine مؤنث
افعلتم	افعلتما	افعلت	Masculine مذكر
افعلن	افعلتا	افعلت	Feminine مؤنث
افعلنا	افعلنا	افعلنا	Masculine مذكر
افعلنا	افعلنا	افعلنا	Feminine مؤنث

THIRD PERSON
ثالث

SECOND PERSON
ثاني

FIRST PERSON
اول

تصريف فعل مضارع باب افعال

Plural جمع	Dual ثنائي	Singular واحد	
يُفْعَلُونَ	يُفْعَلَانِ	يُفْعَلُ	Masculine مذكر
يُفْعَلِينَ	يُفْعَلَانِ	يُفْعَلُ	Feminine مؤنث
تُفْعَلُونَ	تُفْعَلَانِ	تُفْعَلُ	Masculine مذكر
تُفْعَلِينَ	تُفْعَلَانِ	تُفْعَلِينَ	Feminine مؤنث
أُفْعَلُونَ	أُفْعَلَانِ	أُفْعَلُ	Masculine مذكر
أُفْعَلِينَ	أُفْعَلَانِ	أُفْعَلِينَ	Feminine مؤنث

THIRD PERSON
ثالث

SECOND PERSON
ثاني

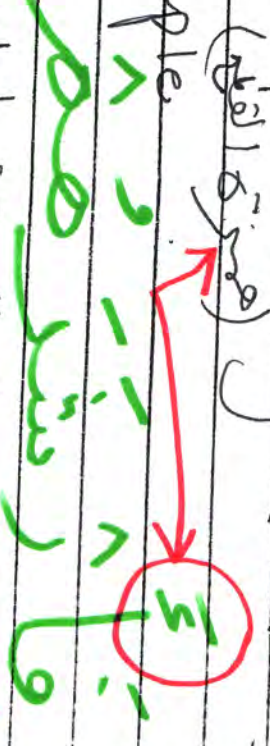
FIRST PERSON
أول شخص

We have already explained that the this sign of اَلِ is called

اَلِ (SPLITTING Hamzah) means

always remains (not only in reading but also in writing) at time of joining a letter behind it (اَلِ)

For Example



Another symbol is that of letter اِ is (اِ) Every Form (a_i) (اِ) Part is remained in all circumstances

However DHAMMA اِ is always remain on the symbol of Imperfect

(اِ) and as well (اِ) letter & (اِ) Form (a_i) Imperfect (اِ)

(ii) Please note letter & of every Form (a_i) Imperfect (اِ)

اِ is Shadd on it, **اِ** Mean

We have to remain those **جس** (or this **جس**) in all Paradigm. A **ا** **ا** **ا** is always remain on its letter **ع** (**ع** **ا** **ا**) which is always **جس** of every Form (**ا** **ا**) of 1st Part Tense **جس** **جس**. However a DHAMMAH **ا** **ا** is remain on the every Form (**ا** **ا**) Symbol of Imperfect and a **جس** letter will remain on the **جس** letter **ع** (**ع** **ا** **ا**) (**جس**)

(iii) An Entza (**ع**) will be imposed (not only in writing but also in reading) after letter **ع** of **ع** **ا** **ا**. Please do not ignore this **ع** in quick reading or Practising. (Normally Students ignore this **ع**). A **ا** **ا** is imposed on letter **ع** on every Form of 1st Part Tense **ع** **ا** **ا**. However ~~every~~ ~~letter~~ ~~of~~ ~~every~~ ~~Form~~ of A Dhammah **ع** **ا** is imposed on the Symbol of Imperfect of every Form (**ا** **ا**) of Imperfect Tense. A KASEAH **جس** **جس** is imposed and remain on letter **ع**

iv) There are four 4 letters are in the First form of Part of 3 Chapters - ايسول

ايسول - ايسول - ايسول

Now memorise this point that The verb (ايسول) whose First form of Part has 4 letters its Imperfect is always Formed with the Dhammah **ayid** of symbol of Imperfect

Please memorise this rule it will be very helpfull in future.

V-: Form of Part of Both Chapters i.e

ايسول ايسول ايسول
is startec with **ايسول**

(ايسول) Paradigm, which remains constant in all "ايسول" (letter ا), all letters except "ايسول" (letter ا), all letters are **ايسول** (mean Fatha on them) in the all forms of Part and Imperfect of ايسول and ايسول

However the vowel of letter 'ا' will

will be according to its rules which means in Part with **استفعل** and in Imperfect with **استعمل**, Except this matter, please note that same as

Simple Verb **فعل** The Symbol of Imperfect **فعل** (استعمل)

in Those Chapter (فعلات) is always **استعمل**

But opposite to **فعل** letter is **استعمل** is not silent, But remains **استعمل**

(VI) :- Remain 3 chapters means

استعمل - **استعمل** - **استعمل**

All Forms (فعلات) are begin with

استعمل which is actually **استعمل**

Letter **ع** (عقل) is always **استعمل**

However in all forms of Imperfect

Symbol of Imperfect **استعمل** is **استعمل** and letter **ع** (عقل) will be **استعمل**

(VII) The Part, Imperfect and Infinitive

(مضارع، ماضي، مصدر) of جازي (جاء) are similar, many times they both started with **ج** letter, this will be happen when **ن** for Example جازي will be **جاء**

انتظروا، انتظروا، انتظروا

Those are Infinitives 'مضارع' of جازي، However

انتظروا، انتظروا، انتظروا are Infinitives of جازي

A normal rule for their recognition is that if there is **ن** after **انتظروا** then 90% chance is that this word (verb) is from **انتظروا**, and if there is another word **انتظروا** after (Except) **انتظروا**

Then this verb be from **انتظروا**

SO:4. Please keep in mind that A matter relating to **انتظروا** that when a 3 letter root transformed from Simple Trilateral to Increased Trilateral then there will be

a change occurred in the meaning of this new increased triliteral. What this change will be and how this change occurred in the meaning of new transformed word. The detail of this matter we shall explain in next chapter which is called -

تغيير معاني الالوان

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHAPTERS

At the moment we are just giving the meaning of the verbs of few roots which are transformed from simple triliteral to increased triliteral. So you will aware ^{increased} changes in meaning when a root is transformed from simple to increased triliteral.

تفسير معاني في ثلاثي متزايد

Which means when a new word transformed how many factors are considered in

changing of meaning and how a new word played its role in the meaning of whole Arabic sentence,

EXERCISE. NO. 49

PART. 1

تلاقی مزیبہ
تلاقی صحیح
حجرات

Learn Meaning of following Verbs

تلاقی مزیبہ

Increased

Triletal

تلاقی صحیح

Simple

Triletal

كُفِرَ

Kick out (Some body)

كُفِرَ

اُخْرَجَ

To came out

اُخْرَجَ

اُخْرَجَ (Some body)

اُخْرَجَ

To get close to

اُخْرَجَ

To follow the right path

اُخْرَجَ

getting close himself

Want from some body to show

Right Path (in jin siml, There is a wish for asking somebody to show right path)

Be near each other
قارِب

قارِب

To be near to
or (Finding a close relation

قارِب

To tell a lie
كاذِب

Falsify (Debunk)
or we can say

(Proving somebody as a liar)

كاذِب

Saying each other
liar

كاذِب

كاذِب

Teaching Some body

To know

شك في مزيد فيه

شك في مجرد

586

تَعَلَّمَ

To Learn

اكتشف

To Discover

شك

To open

شك

SPLIT, Crack

Diverge, unfold

Developing a crack

Burst

شك

To Earn

شك

Getting money or
getting knowledge

شك

Earning with Special
Provision

شك

Trying to earn (money)

ثلاثی مزید فیہ

ثلاثی مجرد

تعاون

Helping each other

تعاون

To Help

توسل

Requesting for help

توسل

To divert somebody

توسل

Diversions of somebody

توسل

To wash something cleaning with water

توسل

Take Bath

توسل

beating each other

توسل

To Hit

توسل

Telling somebody

Tyuth, or Informing something special to somebody

توسل

Knowing the Truth

تلاقی مخیرینہ

تلاقی مکرد

تلاقی
To spend

To use,

تلاقی

(already spent)

money, luxury item,

Some commodity

eg, money, Health

struggle spent

In way of ALLAH

تلاقی

which is called

تلاقی

A special Term

for تلاقی

تلاقی

To be Proud

To brag out
each other

تلاقی

To cut

Thinking Somebody

good

تلاقی

cut off

(already cut off
From main object)

(589)
EXERCISE. NO 49

PART. 'B'

توضیحات

موضوع

In Paragraph 48:7 (Page-no: 548-551)

There are two Examples for each Pattern of Increased Trilateral

As well Meaning of each verb is giving. Now you have to write

Complete Paradigm of each verb

for its Past (سلف) and Imperfect (عین)

in its (verb) relevant Chapter (ص)

Also you have to write Meaning of every Form ~~Form~~

EXERCISE. NO 49 'C'

سَبَّحَ رَبَّهُمْ وَقَرَّبِ

Translate Following Arabic

Sentences in English

Also tell the **Root**, **مادة**

باب Chapter

FORM **أصناف**

of the words which are underlined

① سَبَّحَ رَبَّهُمْ وَقَرَّبِ أَقْرَبِ

② تَفَسَّرَاتِ الْوَلَلَاتِ فِي الْمَعْرِضَاتِ

فَأَخْبَرَ جَمْعَهُ أَصْحَابَهَا مِنْهَا

③ الْمُسْتَهْزِئِينَ الْمُسْتَهْزِئِينَ الْمُسْتَهْزِئِينَ

وَمِنْهَا وَمِنْهَا

591
آخِبِرِ الْآبِينَ وَاللَّيَّةَ فَكَلِّبْهَا

مَسْكُونًا أَتَىٰ آلَ أَبِي هَانٍ فَمَدَّهُمْ

تَمِيمًا مِّنْ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ

(This is my aim) وَعَلَّحَهُ

أَسْخَىٰ مَثَلِ الْإِطْلَاقِ مِّنَ الْأَسْتَاذِ

فَالرَّشْدِ هُوَ

الْحَرْصُ النَّاسِخِ أَمَا هَكَذَا

بِمَا تَلَىٰ الْعَمَلِ لِمَعْنَى الْأَنْفَارِ

يَلْتَسِبُ الْخُرُوجَ وَتَنْتَقِي الشَّرْجَةَ

TRANSLATE IN ARABIC

FROM ENGLISH

- ① People wanted forgiveness from ALLAH be praised
- ② People wondered by the talk of Khalid
- ③ Teacher kicked out the students and they left.
- ④ Students tried and they were succeeded in exams.
- ⑤ People thought address of President very well
- ⑥ The Holy Prophet ^{صلى الله عليه وسلم} reformed the character of general public.
- ⑦ The tree was cut and well was fell down ^(صلى الله عليه وسلم)
- ⑧ ALLAH be praised ^(صلى الله عليه وسلم) revealed book of guidance to his messenger (Holy Prophet)
- ⑨ When people bragged about each other, Holy Prophet ^{صلى الله عليه وسلم} got angry.
or Prophet ^{صلى الله عليه وسلم} got angry, when people bragged about the

INCREASED TRILITERALS

CHARACTERISTICS (OF CATEGORIES) PART 4

تلاقی مزید فیہ

[خصوصیات ابواب]
چر راج

50.5-1 - Before standing to Discard virtual changes (تغییرات مجازی) (غیر)

of categories of increased Triliterals (تلاقیات ابواب) This is important matter to remind you that first a language came into existence, then the rules of this language will be decided by the Empires of that language. The exact situation is that the virtual changes which will come into existence in the categories of increased triliterals, so to consider all those virtual changes

Our scholars of ^(Decided) have generalised (قرن 1) few rules for all categories which are called "تصنيفات الجوانب" (categories)

CHARACTERISTICS OF CAT:

50.5-2 Now you have to note

the matter that the 8 categories (جوانب) which you have studied

(Those categories of Increased Triliterals) For every "U" There are more than one characteristics (we can use the word attribute as well)

and some of categories have 8 or 9 even more characteristics, That's why ~~is~~ there are an extra. Chapter is reserved for to describe

The characteristics of categories (I shall include this chapter in

the Appendix **Appendix** of Increased Triliteral) This all explanation will be included for the

student of Higher grade.)

Because for (طبنا درجہ عالیہ) APPRENTICES

طلباء درجہ عالیہ

Detail of Characteristics are not given, However at least one Characteristics which is specially covered, Introduced comparatively a most important Virtual change (لفظي مبروری)

But you must not forget that you are not yet aware of all characteristics of all categories (كلی) when you will be aware of all these characteristics, yet you have reserve a chance of Exception in your mind: "و صفة الاستثنا في عملة"

That There may be another characteristic is ~~an~~ Possible

50.5-3 - A Common characteristic

of باب افعال باب تفعل

is that those both characters or categories normally change from

INTRANSITIVE VERB → TRANSITIVE VERB

فعل لازم → فعل تنصی

For Example

(To know) عَلِمَ يَعْلَمُ عِلْمًا

This is a **INTRANSITIVE VERB**

in باب افعال Those are

اعلَمَ يَعْلَمُ اِعْلَامًا

and in باب جرائد

عَلَّمَ يَعْلَمُ تَعْلِيمًا

Both meanings is Knowledge, or Teaching

Now this is Transitive verb **عَلَّمَ** **عَلَّمَ**

So most verbs of both Categories

جرائد, كَلَّمَ are Transitive Verb

However Their are few Exceptions

Specially in the جرائد.

50.5-4 However There is a difference between **اعمالك** and **فعلك** which is that **مجالك** There is sense of doing a task only one time But in **فعلك** Normally There is sense of doing a task gradually, continuously or in abundance

نتیجہ و روشنت

For Example A person asked from you an address which is called

But if knowledge about something is given gradually and continuously then it is called **تدریجاً**

50.5-5

The sense in

بالتفانعة

is mostly that, some people of doing same job are more than one

(People are always more than one) and competing each other for winning one target, (that one person win and all remaining loose the job.)

For Example
(To kill)

مَثَلٌ يَقْتُلُ مِثْلًا

is a one sided action on

Tasks, But

قَاتَلَ وَجَاءَتْهُ مَوْتًا

Means Few People قَاتَلَ

are trying to kill

each other. Most verbs of this

category are TRANSITIVE VERB

(فعل متعدي)

50.5-6: in the جسد

Mostly the sense of doing a task with bearing or sustaining pain

himself / herself contentedly

(Please note both meanings are there)

trying to do a task with a

great effort or just doing

a task

for example

is just to know something

عَلِمَ يَعْلَمُ عَلَمًا

عَلِمَ يَعْلَمُ عَلَمًا

Its meaning is, getting or gaining knowledge with a great effort and or trying best to gain knowledge

So in this category There is sense of continuity of action

Most Verb of this category are Transitive

فهمين
category
فهمين

50.5-7

Like ^{mostly} اطلعوا على
in The Jelicil, There is sense of, many people

فهمين
task

are doing same task

But in this category Most Verbs are Intransitive

(فهمين)

For Example

From

فهمين
(Be Proud)

To

فهمين
to be Proud to each other

which means

(Many people are competing each other for showing that they are most Proud as compare to other people)