

So.5-8 TM باب انتقال

Mostly There is sense of Doing a task with special Provision. For Example, From

سواء من سوا

To ^{سواء من سوا} ^{سواء من سوا}

Means To listen with carefull intention or listening with Very special ~~interest~~ interests

From ^{سواء من سوا} both Verbs are Formatted

فعل لا نزح، فعل متعدي
[TRANSITIVE VERB] [INTRANSITIVE VERB]

So.5-9 A special quality characteristic of ^{سواء من سوا} is that this Verb converts Transitive Verb into Intransitive Verb ^(سواء من سوا) ^(لا نزح)

هَدَمَ يَهْدِمُ هَدْمًا
To Topple

انْهَدَمَ يَنْهَدِمُ انْهَدَامًا
Fell down

Must Remember that the category

كَرَّمَ
of Simple Trileteval
اِنْجَلَبَ ثَلَاثِي حَجَرٍ

was (INTRANSITIVE)

Same as باب انفعال is Intransitive
Verb (فعل لان) The (فعل لان)

الجواب ثلاثي متخير فيه

50.5-10-in باب استفعال

Mostly There is Sense of
demanding a Task or Trying
to understand the Sense of a
Task for Example

عَفِيَ يَعْفِي عَفْوًا
عَفِيَ يَعْفِي عَفْوًا

To Forgive mistake
or To hide somebody's mistake

يَسْتَجِيرُ بِكَ
يَسْتَجِيرُ بِكَ

It means is Requesting or
Praying for the forgiveness from
Allah

أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ
إِلَى اللَّهِ

أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ
أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ

Means be good, or be beautiful

أَسْتَحْسِنُكَ
أَسْتَحْسِنُكَ

To Think that somebody is good
or somebody is beautiful
or somebody is handsome

Both verbs are formatted with
Fais category

أَسْتَحْسِنُكَ
أَسْتَحْسِنُكَ

TRANSITIVE
VERB

INTRANSITIVE
VERB

50.5-11: Now you have to understand this matter (which is the least topic of this lesson) that it is not important that any three letter root

(مادة حروف ثلاث في العرف)

is used in every category of Increased trilateral

ابواب ثلاث مزيد فيه

A root is used in which categories of Increased trilateral and their categories (الواحد) which characteristics (الخصائص) caused the virtual change

(التحريك)

in the Root (مادة)
(of the category under discussion)

We know all those matters by Dictionary.

There is why any student can not get full benefit of the Dictionary without memorising the

measures of "اوزان" of Increased Trilaterals

ابواب ثلاث مزيد فيه

EXERCISE NO. 49.1

49.1 پر مشتمل ہے

next page

There ~~are~~ is a table of word, Meanings: below, written in the same style as same, as given in the Dictionary, Assignment for you is that, you have to write all these in a separate sheet, with their Part, Tense and Infinitive. Then write their Infinitive meanings.

1. possible

2. give

Then you have to memorise them in the same sequence. For Example

1. ~~possible~~ possible

2. ~~give~~ give

which means struggle ~~each~~ against

* Normally. Each other

Please note a large majority of these words are used in Holy Quran.

note Read words from top to below

To Try (v) *trai*

To Try against somebody *traɪ*

Trying to a task with *traɪ*
Special Provision

To quarrel (v) *kwɒrəl*
or to dispute

Quarreling each other *kwɒrəl*

Disputing with *dis*
Special intention *spɪʃəl*

Quarrelling with special Provision

Showing
Right
Correct
path

Being Pious ^١ ^٢ ^٣ ^٤ ^٥ ^٦ ^٧ ^٨ ^٩ ^{١٠} ^{١١} ^{١٢} ^{١٣} ^{١٤} ^{١٥} ^{١٦} ^{١٧} ^{١٨} ^{١٩} ^{٢٠} ^{٢١} ^{٢٢} ^{٢٣} ^{٢٤} ^{٢٥} ^{٢٦} ^{٢٧} ^{٢٨} ^{٢٩} ^{٣٠} ^{٣١} ^{٣٢} ^{٣٣} ^{٣٤} ^{٣٥} ^{٣٦} ^{٣٧} ^{٣٨} ^{٣٩} ^{٤٠} ^{٤١} ^{٤٢} ^{٤٣} ^{٤٤} ^{٤٥} ^{٤٦} ^{٤٧} ^{٤٨} ^{٤٩} ^{٥٠} ^{٥١} ^{٥٢} ^{٥٣} ^{٥٤} ^{٥٥} ^{٥٦} ^{٥٧} ^{٥٨} ^{٥٩} ^{٦٠} ^{٦١} ^{٦٢} ^{٦٣} ^{٦٤} ^{٦٥} ^{٦٦} ^{٦٧} ^{٦٨} ^{٦٩} ^{٧٠} ^{٧١} ^{٧٢} ^{٧٣} ^{٧٤} ^{٧٥} ^{٧٦} ^{٧٧} ^{٧٨} ^{٧٩} ^{٨٠} ^{٨١} ^{٨٢} ^{٨٣} ^{٨٤} ^{٨٥} ^{٨٦} ^{٨٧} ^{٨٨} ^{٨٩} ^{٩٠} ^{٩١} ^{٩٢} ^{٩٣} ^{٩٤} ^{٩٥} ^{٩٦} ^{٩٧} ^{٩٨} ^{٩٩} ^{١٠٠}

or Being correct in all manner
Making correct somebody
Reforming somebody

To achieve
Something or life
Rife of Fruit

Somebody
is Eloquent

Conveying something to somebody

Conveying something to somebody

Be fall or get down يُسْقِطُ (yusqit)

To reveal يُفْصِلُ (yufsil)

To reveal يُفْصِلُ (yufsil)

Moving something from higher level to lower level. يُنزِلُ (yunzil)

To help somebody يُنْصِرُ (yunsir)

Helping many people يُنْصِرُ (yunsir)

Get revenge with special intention or helping himself يَنْصِرُ (yansir)

Asking or repenting helping from somebody يَسْأَلُ (yas'al)

IN Religion content its

Means To Reveal Holy Books

From ALICAH AILAM To

Holy messengers

in physical sense its mean moving from higher level to lower level

There are more than 40 words are given in this list

INCREASED

TRILITERAL

IMPERATIVE

PROHIBITIVE

VERB

PART V

تلائی معزید فیه جر خا صس
(منطج اوس وری)

51: you have already studied the rules of formatting imperative and prohibitive verbs from simple triliteral. Now you have to learn how to format the

(The rules) imperative and

Prohibitive verbs from increased triliteral

51:2: you have already studied that

Rule of formatting the imperative verb (2nd Person) (فعل اسو کالی)

(you have studied this matter in Simple triliteral) is different from the method

* Method

of Formating the Imperative verb
for 3rd Person and 1st person as well

(فعلها في الجاء، فعلها في الجاء)

However the method of forming
Prohibitive verb is same, whether
1st person, Second person or Third person

أفعلها، فعلها في الجاء

There is same situation in the
case of increased Trilateral, for
making the Imperative verb and
Prohibitive verb.

Please also note this matter that
as same in Simple Trilateral

(فعلها في الجاء) Imperative verb and
Prohibitive verb are formed
From Imperfect verb

(فعلها في الجاء) in increased Trilateral

Imperative verb and Prohibitive
verbs are formed from the
Imperfect verb.

5:2... You have to complete all

Steps for forming Second Person
Imperative verb from increased
Trilateral

Following

(i) :- Same as in Simple Trilateral the symbol of imperfect will be removed from the Second Person of Imperfect Verb.

(ii) :- In Simple Trilateral after removing symbol of imperfect

علامت مفرد

There was first silent letter of imperfect was omitted

اول حرف ساقط

But now in Increased trilateral we have to check that second letter after symbol of imperfect is silent or deleted (or there is any vowel on it)

حرف ثانی ساکن آه متحرک

(iii) After removing symbol of imperfect if first letter is Voweled or deleted (means any vowel or FATH , KASAH , DHANNAH , SAKAAH) then there is no need of imposing

همزة اولی (Connecting Hamzah)

you will come across with situations in

Four categories:

باب تفصیل، باب مفادله، باب تفصیل، باب تفاعل

(iv) : After removing symbol of imperfect (علامتہٴ ناقصہ)

if first letter of imperfects is silent (سکون) (and this matter in all categories except four categories which are described in last line of page-no 611) (جس کے لیے: اعلیٰ، جہل، جہل، جہل) those are included in simple or increased (تکثریہ) . Then connected Hamzah (همزة الوصل) is imposed in

باب افتعال باب انفعال

and a kasrah is imposed under this (همزة الرفع) However a

Splitting or Separating همزة الرفع

Hamzah is imposed in the باب انفعال

and a (FATHA) is imposed on it. Please carefully note those both characteristics (خصوصیات) of comparative verb of باب انفعال

فعل امر حاضر باب انفعال

(IV) Same as in Simple Trilateral
 converted into Silent Position (with
 Means we imposed a TAM
 on it) in Increased Trilaterals.

عَلَيْهِمْ فَجَزَاكَ
 أَتَوَاتُ

(by applying)

SI:4: We hope that above method
 you can format Imperative Verb
 from the categories of Increased
 Trilaterals. But for your facility
 we are describing Two Examples
 So it may be Explained
 Transparably.

(i) For Example look at one
 infinitive (عَلَيْهِمْ) of
 جَزَاكَ (عَلَيْهِمْ)

Verb is
 "عَلَيْهِمْ" Imperfect and its Second Person
 is "عَلَيْهِمْ"

After removing its Symbol of imperfect

يَبْقَى Remains, which 1st letter

(Mubtahirik) is Vowelised

No Need for imposing Hamzah in the beginning of the word, A Pler it when we impose a TAM on its letter know

Then its last letter which is

will be silent So you verb which is

So the Dual form "فِيهِمَا"

will be لَهُمَا, Plural form

Singular feminine فِيهَا

and Plural feminine فِيهِنَّ

one infinitive فِيهَا

is فِيهَا

its imperfect is يُجِزِّعُ and
 Second form is يَجِزِّعُ

When we remove its symbol of
 imperfect (عَلِيٌّ) then the word

يَجِزِّعُ
 Remained

Silent س Because its First letter is

be imposed on it which will be

يَجِزِّعُ (Connected Hamzah)

and Now this Hamzah will

Wawal will be imposed by a Kasrah

يَجِزِّعُ (Because this is not
 because

يَجِزِّعُ

Then we make Jussive يَجِزِّعُ
 imposing a Jam on يَجِزِّعُ
 Law better يَجِزِّعُ

So First form of imperative Verb
يَجِزِّعُ is Formatted

and the remaining forms rest of Paradigm (जिससे) will be formatted

जिससे

जिससे

जिससे

जिससे

जिससे

Formatting Method of

S1:5: Comparative Verb of

3rd Person and 1st Person is Very easy because there is no need of

Remembering Remembering Symbol of Imperfect
It is same matter in
Simple Tense as well in Increased
Tense. However a 'j' "

A Lam where
a Kasrah is imposed under it
is imposed before Symbol of Imperfect
" **عَلِيٌّ** "

and Imperfect will be made Jussive

يُؤَيِّدُ (impose a Tazim on it)

For Example An Infinitive **يُؤَيِّدُ**
of **يُؤَيِّدُ** is **يُؤَيِّدُ**

is Imperfect is **يُؤَيِّدُ**

new first of all impose
a 'j' before it

Then it became
Then we make
Imperfect as Jussive **يُؤَيِّدُ** then
letter of lam **(يُؤَيِّدُ)**

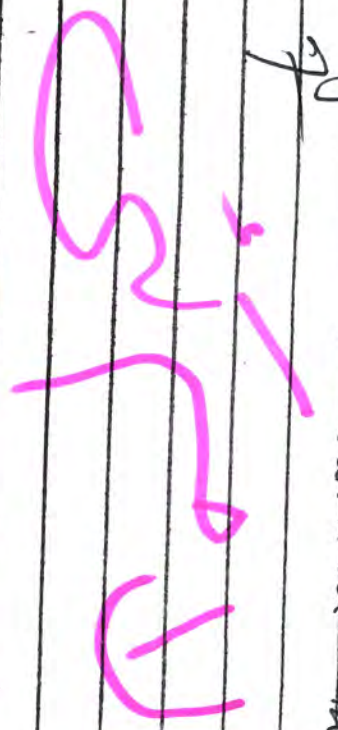
Means will be silent so the
Form of Imperative
Verb → **يُؤَيِّدُ** came into Existence

So ~~the~~ remaining forms will be
 formed as under

تَلَدُ مَا تَلَدُ مَا
 تَلَدُ مَا تَلَدُ مَا
 تَلَدُ مَا تَلَدُ مَا
 تَلَدُ مَا تَلَدُ مَا
 تَلَدُ مَا تَلَدُ مَا
 تَلَدُ مَا تَلَدُ مَا
 تَلَدُ مَا تَلَدُ مَا

We hope now you are in position to
 to format the 3rd Person and first form
 of all remaining categories.

51.6 It is important to remember the lesson of Simple Trilateral in which you have learned the difference of



and

Just fresh

the lesson in your

mind, because this matter is applied in categories of increased Trilateral

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Because difference of those learnings are ~~same~~ discussed Same in Increased Trilaterals as in Simple Trilaterals

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S1:7 -> The Method for formatting the Prohibitive Verb is comparatively easy, because Prohibitive Verbs is formatted from all the forms of Imperfect in only one way and there is no difference of 2nd Person and 3rd Person, " **لا تأكل** may be it is simple or increased

Method of formatting of both is same.

Which means without removing the Symbol of Imperfect, the word is added in beginning of word (Imperfect) and made Imperfect a

JUSSIVE

for Example ان **تأكل** Infinitive **أكل**

of **لا تأكل** is **لا تأكل**

is Imperfect **لا تأكل**

is **لا تأكل** if we impose

before it then it became

Then made Imperfect

Jussive **لا تأكل** So its **لا تأكل**

Learn letter **لا تأكل** mean
 as Silent **لا تأكل** so first **لا تأكل** will be converted
 Verb **لا تأكل** came into En's tense