

We hope you can format all  
 remaining forms of Prohibitive  
 Verb "فعل

SV فعل

51:8 you have already studied

the difference between

فعل في

and

فعل في

in the Chapter of Simple Trillings

Now you have to Fresh this matter  
 in your mind. again, because

This Special matter is also applied  
 in the Categories of Increased Trillings

الجواب ثلاثي مخير فيه

# EXERCISE NO 50A

ADS - جھڑتی رہی

مجزا اداوت

Emphases following markers of Following underlined words and them translate Sentences in English.

(i) جلا روت Root

(ii) کاتی Category

(iii) جھڑتی Verb

Part or Imperfect جھڑتی اور جھڑتا

Achive or Passive جھڑتی اور جھڑتا

Imperative or Prohibitive جھڑو اور جھڑو

(vi) جھڑتی FORM

(iv) جھڑتی اور جھڑتا

Declension of Imperfect and its cause



1 أَكْرَمُوا رِجْسًا

2 أَكْرَمُوا رِجْسًا

3 أَكْرَمُوا رِجْسًا

4 أَكْرَمُوا رِجْسًا

5 أَكْرَمُوا رِجْسًا

6 مَا نَزَّ عَلَهُمُ الْإِسْتِزَارُ

فِي الْمَدَائِنِ

7 مَا نَزَّ عَلَهُمُ الْإِسْتِزَارُ

الْمَدَائِنِ

مَا ذَا تُعَلِّمُونَ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ

مَا ذَا تُعَلِّمُونَ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ

أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا

أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا

أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا

أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا

أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا

أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا

15

14

13

12

11

10

9

8



625  
أَنْزَلَ قَالَ لَهُ رَبُّهُ أَسْمًا  
16

قَالَ أَسْمَاءُ لِرَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

وَنَزَّلْنَا مِنْ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً  
17

مِنَارًا وَنَسْتَأْتِيهِ جَارًا

(اللهم صل على سيدنا محمد وآل سيدنا محمد وسلم)

بِأَسْمَاءِ السُّجُودِ الْإِنْفَارِ  
18

Memorise Meaning of following words  
وَالْوَالِدِينَ الَّذِينَ

تَرْجُو تَرْجُو تَرْجُو TRYING WITH PERMISSION

تَجْتَنِبُ تَجْتَنِبُ TAVOID

تَكْشِفُ تَكْشِفُ TO REVEAL

تَقْتُلُ تَقْتُلُ LIE

تَقْتُلُونَ تَقْتُلُونَ KILLING EACH OTHER

تَسْتَجِيبُ تَسْتَجِيبُ TO OBEY  
تَنْبُتُ تَنْبُتُ TO PLANT OR TO GERMINATE



# INCREASED TRILITERALS

## :- PASSIVE VOICE :-

### PART 6

تلاقی معزین فیہ  
 فعل مجزول  
 جزی سلا سوز

52 :- Now you have to learn the formation of forms of passive verbs from increased triliterals. Now you have also known that passive verb is present in past verb as in the Imperfect Verb. However Imperative Verb, Prohibitive verb and Emphaticized Verb with Emphatic Lam and Emphatic double NOUN is also

مفعل معزول بلا معزین و نون تاقیہ  
 is also passive verb.  
 because these Imperfect verb are formed from passive verb. That's why in this lesson we shall discuss only



Part Passive Verb, and Imperfect  
Passive Verb

52:2: you have already learned  
in Sample Textbook that there will  
be three measures of Part  
Indefinite Verb **انزل** of Part

**انزل** **انزل** **انزل**

But There is only one measure of  
Passive Verb **انزل**

Same as there may be **انزل** Three  
measures of Imperfect Active Verb

**انزل** **انزل** **انزل**

But There is only one measure of  
Imperfect Passive Verbs means

From this way **انزل**

we found a Part **انزل** Passive Verb and  
basic rule of Part Imperfect Passive Verb and  
Imperfect Passive Verb. This rule we  
have to observe this rule in usage



of Part Passive Verb and Imperfect  
 Passive Verb of Increased Trilateral  
 S2: 3 Please put your attention in  
 this matter that we know from  
 the measure of Simple Passive  
 Trilateral that  $\text{C} \text{P} \text{S}$  of Part Passive  
 Verb last part is  $\text{C} \text{P} \text{S}$   
 which means the letter  $\text{E}$   $\text{C} \text{P} \text{S}$   
 is vowel as KASAH

and letter haam  $\text{C} \text{P} \text{S} \text{A} \text{H}$   
 is always MAFTOHH in the first form  
 of Part Verb. You have to note this

Point which is that letter  $\text{E}$  of Part  
 Passive of Increased trilateral is also  
 always  $\text{g} \text{m} \text{h}$  (means a Kasrah will  
 be imposed under  $\text{E} \text{g} \text{m} \text{h}$ )  
 However the letter haam of its first  
 form is always  $\text{C} \text{P} \text{S} \text{A} \text{H}$  which  
 means there will be a FATAH  
 is imposed on letter haam  $\text{C} \text{P} \text{S} \text{A} \text{H}$

S2: 4 Second matter is to be noted  
 which is that before this last  $\text{C} \text{P} \text{S}$   
 in Simple trilateral, there is  
 only one letter which is  $\text{C} \text{P} \text{S}$

ع ج ه



which is فوق فوق

in فوق, Now from this

a rule is derived that

are existed before the last فوق

of passive verb of Part 2 may

be there are original فوق or Ending

for Example فوق or Ending

(U) (U, U), all these letters

vowels will be change to فوق

(DHAMMAH) However two matters are

carefully considered

(i) Where there is symbol of

silent (A فوق) is existed instead

of a vowel (e.g. فوق)

This symbol of silent will be created as it is, This will never be changed into فوق

(ii) Second is that where after imposing

Dhamma the next فوق (which

will you see in فوق and in

the part form of فوق) So now



Because **ٲ** Can't be read  
So that This Alph **ا** will be

Changed into the **ا** (Vaww) **ا**

most compatible **ا** which is

Vowel before it, which means in

to **ا** So instead of **ا**

to be written **ا** and as **ا**

well read

**ا** To **ا**

most sensible and Practical

**ا** is changed into **ا**

**ا**

The main Purpose is that **ا** can't be  
read So **ا** is changed into **ا** (Vaww)  
So it can easily be written, read and  
understood Arabic Experts decided

and Explained in this manner) So we have  
to follow, what **ا** looks most Sensible



52:5 Now you have to consider according to rules described previously

iii From جَدَّ the measure of Past Passive جَدَّ

For Example From جَدَّ to جَدَّ

ii From جَدَّ the measure of Past Passive جَدَّ

For Example From جَدَّ to جَدَّ

iii From جَدَّ the measure of Past Passive جَدَّ

For Example From جَدَّ to جَدَّ (NOTE-1)

iv From جَدَّ the measure of Past Passive جَدَّ

For Example جَدَّ to جَدَّ

v From  $\text{فيم} \text{ } \text{فيم}$  the measure of Past Passive is  $\text{فيم}$

For Example from  $\text{فيم} \text{ } \text{فيم}$  to  $\text{فيم}$  (NOTE-1)

vi From  $\text{فيم} \text{ } \text{فيم}$  the measure of Past Passive is  $\text{فيم}$

For Example from  $\text{فيم} \text{ } \text{فيم}$  to  $\text{فيم}$

vii From  $\text{فيم} \text{ } \text{فيم}$  the measure of Past Passive is  $\text{فيم}$  (NOTE-2)

Please note this Verb  $\text{فيم}$  is not used)

viii From  $\text{فيم} \text{ } \text{فيم}$  the measure of Past Passive is  $\text{فيم}$

For Example from  $\text{فيم} \text{ } \text{فيم}$  to

$\text{فيم}$



**NOTE-1** Please note in case of

اخبارك and اخبارك

For the formation of Past Passive

(جاءت سيرت)

There was a **أحد** (DHAMMAH)

Entered before the **سرت** in Past Form

**سرت** That's why this **سرت** was changed into **سرت**

As described in the detail on Page No. 630.

**NOTE:** Please keep in mind this matter ~~that~~ about that like the

Category (باب) of **باب اخبارك**

Simple Tilt form of **سرت**  
The verb of اخبارك is always **سرت** (INTRANSITIVE VERB)



That's why Passive Verb (فعل كسبي) is not used from

باب انفعال

However for a very very special requirement few words are

Formed from باب انفعال

This case will be discussed in a future chapter of

أقسام الفعل

## (DERIVATIVE NOUNS)

52:6: You have already studied the method of formation of

فعل كسبي

(Imperfect Passive Verb)

That there will be only measure (مصدر) (in simple Trilateral) (تثنية)



which is **فصل** From this point we found the rule for the

formation of foundation principle or

foundation Technique or method of formation of Imperfect Pairing of

Increased Interval

**تلاقی و تالیفات**

**فیس در سیم**

which is 3 basic points to remember

(i) The last part of **جاءت** will always be

which mean

the letter **ع** **ع** **ع** which mean

is as **ع** **ع** **ع** which mean

There will be a Fatah on it and in the first form Imperfect **ع** **ع** **ع**

letter **ع** **ع** **ع** is always **ع** **ع** **ع**

Please compare it with the last part of part pair **ع** **ع** **ع**

and remember the **ع** **ع** **ع**

difference



(ii) Second Point is that the Symbol of Imperfect **فعل ناقص** of Imperfect Parive

is always **فعل ناقص** means a Dharmah on it. However in Simple and in **Increased active** (فعل تام)

Symbol of Imperfect is always **مبتدأ** mean a Father of it

Except **باب افعال**

**باب تفصيل**

in those categories in the Imperfect Parive **باب افعال**

The Symbol of Imperfect is also **فعل ناقص**. But however Symbol of Imperfect in Imperfect Parive **فعل تام**

is always **فعل تام** which mean

There **فعل تام** is a Dharmah on Symbol of Imperfect.





(iii) Third matter is that all letters which are inserted between symbol of Imperfect and last part


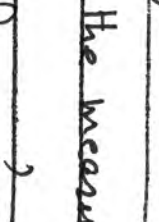

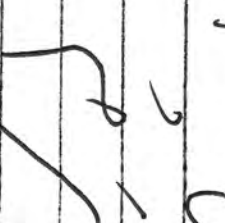
in those letters (ضروف) which are silent in Active Verb (عوضه جاز)

Those will also be silent in Passive Verb (عوضه جاز)

and the letters which are Voweled in Active voice, Those all letters Vowel will change into

And if a letter has already a  Then this  will remain as it is.

52:7 - Now you have to consider that according to above rules

(iv) From  the meaning of Imperfect Passive  for Example from  to 

(ii) From جاء the measure of Imperfect Pass: جاء  
 For Example From جاء to جاء

(iii) From جاء measure of Imp. Pass: is جاء  
 For Example From جاء to جاء

(vi) From جاء the measure of Imp. Pass: جاء  
 For Example From جاء to جاء

(vii) From جاء measure of Imp. Pass: جاء  
 For Example From جاء to جاء

(viii) From جاء measure of Imp. Pass: جاء  
 For Example From جاء to جاء



(ix) Flow Series measure of Imp. Pass. is Series

**:- NOT USED :-**

(x) Flow Series measure of Imp. Pass. is Series

for Example, Series to Series

## EXERCISE NO. 51 'A'

ا1 لیسین رصع

(جزائف)

From following Infinitives

Format the first form of its

لیسین رصع

Imperfect Active      Imperfective Passive

① لیسین رصع

② لیسین رصع

③ لیسین رصع



4

لَوْنٌ

5

مَجَاهِدَةٌ

6

أَنْفٌ

7

أَنْفٌ

8

لَوْنٌ

9

أَنْفٌ

10

لَوْنٌ

11

Handwritten cursive script with a vertical line on the right side.

12

Handwritten cursive script with a vertical line on the right side.

13

Handwritten cursive script with a vertical line on the right side.

14

Handwritten cursive script with a vertical line on the right side.

15

Handwritten cursive script with a vertical line on the right side.



## EXERCISE NO 51-'B'

ہم سب کو دعا ہے

from following Infinitives & base

Complete the Paradigm of Imperfect  
Passive

دعا ہے

① دعا ہے

② دعا ہے

③ دعا ہے

④

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

⑤

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

⑥

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

⑦

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الحمد لله رب العالمين  
الكتاب الذي رتبته على رضى الطالبين

Today 2nd Part of Book is finished  
2nd was started on 25-12-2017 and  
completed on 30-04-2017  
First Part started on 01-01-1999  
and completed on 24-12-2007

Before starting 3rd Part it is very important  
for Higher level students to: Explain in  
Detail the all possible issues of  
تلافي نيزيد فيه، تلافي جزر  
"APPENDIX" FOLLOWS SOON