

باب تفعيل



(1) We have seen in Book Two (Lessons 4 and 10) that most Arabic verbs are made up of three letters which are called radicals, e.g.:

كَتَبَ، جَلَسَ، شَرِبَ

A verb consisting of three radicals is called a *thulāthī* verb (الفعل الثلاثي).

There are, however, certain verbs which consist of four radicals, e.g.:

تَرَجَّمَ 'he translated'



بَسَمَلَ 'he said bismillāḥirraḥmānirraḥīm'



هَرَوَلَ 'he walked fast'



A verb consisting of four radicals is called a *rubā'ī* verb (الفعل الرباعي).

A verb in Arabic may be either *mujarrad* (المجرد) or *mazīd* (المزید).

a) *mujarrad* verb has only three letters if it is *thulāthī*, and only four letters if it is *rubā'ī*, and no extra letters have been added to them in order to modify the meaning. e.g.:

سَلِمَ (salima) (1) 'he was safe'



زَلَزَلَ (zalzala) 'he shook (it) violently'.



فعل

3 letters

Base form 99.5%

فعل ثلاثي

كَتَبَ، جَلَسَ، شَرِبَ

مجرد

٦ أبواب

أنواع

سالم
الواوي، مثال
أجوف
اليائي
ناقص
لفيف

two weak letters in it
waw or ya as the second and
third radical
اللفيف المقرون
waw or ya as the first and
third radical
اللفيف المفروق

مهموز Humzatized verbs

- 1) a-u group: سَجَدَ: يَسْجُدُ
- 2) a-i group: جَلَسَ: يَجْلِسُ
- 3) a-a group: فَتَحَ: يَفْتَحُ
- 4) i-a group: فَهَمَ: يَفْهَمُ
- 5) u-u group: قَرُبَ: يَقْرُبُ
- 6) i-i group: وَرِثَ: يَرِثُ

مزید فيه

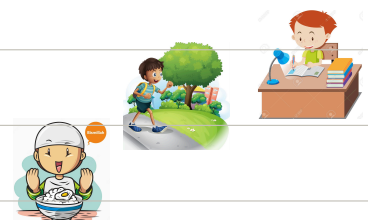


4 letters

There are certain verbs which have 4 original letters built into it

فعل رباعي

تَرَجَّمَ، هَرَوَلَ، بَسَمَلَ



b) In a *mazīd* verb one or more letters have been added to the radicals in order to modify the meaning, e.g.:

note
a *thulāthī* verb: from **سَلِمَ** (*salima*): to be safe

F.2 **سَلَّمَ** *sallama* (2) 'he saved'. Here the second radical has been doubled.



F.3 **سَالَمَ** *sālama* 'he made peace'. Here an *alif* has been added after the first radical.



F.5 **تَسَلَّمَ** *tasallama* 'he received'. Here a *tā* has been added before the first radical, and the second radical has been doubled.



F.4 **أَسْلَمَ** *aslama* 'he became Muslim'. Here a *hamzah* has been added before the first radical.



F.10 **اسْتَسَلَّمَ** *istaslama* 'he surrendered'. Here three letters (*hamzah*, *sīn* and *tā*) have been added before the first radical.



a *rubā'ī* verb: from **زَلَزَلَ** (*zalzala*):

تَزَلَزَلَ *tazalzala* 'it shook violently' (3). Here a *tā* has been added before the first radical.

Each of these modified forms is called a *bāb* (البَاب).

Abwāb of the *mujarrad* verb:

There are six groups of the *mujarrad* verb of which we have learnt four in Book Two (Lesson 10). Each of these groups is also called a *bāb* in Arabic, and its plural is *abwāb* (الأبْوَاب).

Here are the six groups:

1) a-u group: **سَجَدَ: يَسْجُدُ** (*sajada ya-sjudu*).



2) a-i group: **جَلَسَ: يَجْلِسُ** (*jalasa ya-jlisu*).



3) a-a group: **فَتَحَ: يَفْتَحُ** (*fataḥa-ya-ftaḥu*).



4) i-a group: **فَهِمَ: يَفْهَمُ** (*fahima ya-fhamu*).


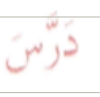




5) u-u group: **قَرُبَ: يَقْرُبُ** (*qaruba ya-qrubu*) 'to approach, come near'.



6) i-i group: **وَرِثَ: يَرِثُ** (*waritha ya-rithu*) 'to inherit'.



(2) We have just been introduced to some of the *abwāb* of the *mazīd* verb. We will now learn one of these *abwāb* in some detail. The *bāb* we are going to learn is *bāb fa‘‘ala* (باب فَعَّل). In this *bāb* the second radical is doubled, e.g.:

	قَبَّلَ (qabbala) ‘he kissed’,		دَرَّسَ (darrasa) ‘he taught’,
	سَجَّلَ (sajjala) ‘he recorded’,		كَبَّرَ (kabbara) ‘he said Allāhu akbar’,
	عَلَّمَ (‘allama) ‘he taught’,		رَتَّبَ (rattaba) ‘he arranged’.



The *muḍāri‘*:

Let us now learn the *muḍāri‘* of this *bāb*.⁽⁴⁾

كَبَّرَ زَيْدٌ الْكَأْسَ
كَبَّرَ زَيْدٌ الْكَأْسَ

³ e.g. فَتَزَلَّزَلَتِ اللَّهُ الْأَرْضَ، فَتَزَلَّزَلَتْ. ‘Allāh shook the earth violently, and it shook.’

⁴ We have learnt in Book Two (lesson 10) that one of the four letters ن، أ، ي، ت is prefixed to the *muḍāri‘*, e.g.

كَتَبَ، يَكْتُبُ، تَكْتُبُ، أَكْتُبُ، نَكْتُبُ. These four letters are called حُرُوفُ الْمُضَارَعَةِ (*hurūf al-muḍāra‘ati*).

As a rule the حَرْفُ الْمُضَارَعَةِ takes *fathah* if the verb is composed of four letters.

As the verb in this *bāb* is made up of four letters, the حَرْفُ الْمُضَارَعَةِ takes *ḍammah* ⁽⁵⁾. The first letter takes *fathah*, the second takes *sukūn*, the third takes *kasrah* and the fourth takes the case-ending, e.g.:

قَبَّلَ : يُقَبِّلُ (يُقَبِّلُ) (yu-qabbil-u)
سَجَّلَ : يُسَجِّلُ (يُسَجِّجِلُ) (yu-sajjil-u)

ق-ب-ب-لُ باب تَفْعِيلٍ
ي-ق-ب-ب-لُ

The *amr*:

The *amr* is formed by dropping the حَرْفُ الْمُضَارَعَةِ and the case-ending, e.g.:

قَبَّلَ : تُقَبِّلُ (tu-qabbil-u : qabbil) ‘kiss!’
دَرَّسَ : تُدَرِّسُ (tu-darris-u : darris) ‘teach!’.

تُقَبِّلُ

The *maṣḍar*:

We have been introduced to the *maṣḍar* in Book Two (Lesson 11). The *thulāthī mujarrad* verbs do not have any particular pattern for the *maṣḍar*. It comes on different patterns, e.g.:

قَتَلَ ‘he killed’ : قَتْلٌ ‘killing’
كَتَبَ ‘he wrote’ : كِتَابَةٌ ‘writing’
دَخَلَ ‘he entered’ : دُخُولٌ ‘entry’
شَرِبَ ‘he drank’ : شُرْبٌ ‘drinking’

Pattern of *masdar* from 3 letter verbs. سَمَاعِي

But in *mazīd* verbs each *bāb* has its own pattern for *maṣdar*. The *maṣdar*-pattern of *bāb fa''ala*

is **تَفْعِيلٌ** (taf'īl-un), e.g.:

فَعْلٌ - تَفْعِيلٌ

قَبَّلَ : تَقْبِيلٌ (taqbīl-un) 'kissing'



سَجَّلَ : تَسْجِيلٌ (tasjīl-un) 'recording'

Mazid-Fihi

قِيَاسِيٌّ

دَرَّسَ : تَدْرِيسٌ (tadrīs-un) 'teaching'



The *maṣdar* of a *nāqiṣ* verb, and of a verb wherein the third radical is *hamzah*, is on the pattern of

تَفْعِلَةٌ (taf'ilat-un), e.g.:

(و-ي)

تَسَمَّى : تَسْمِيَةٌ (tasmiyat-un) 'naming'

رَبَّى : تَرْبِيَةٌ (tarbiyat-un) 'education'

هَنَّأَ : تَهْنِئَةٌ (tahni'at-un) 'congratulation'

The *ism al-fā'il* (اسم الفاعل):

We have learnt the formation of *ism al-fā'il* from the *thulāthī mujarrad* in Lesson 4 of this Book.

Here we learn its formation from *bāb fa''ala*. It is formed by replacing the *حَرْفُ الْمُضَارَعَةِ* with *mu-*. As the *ism al-fā'il* is a noun it takes *tanwīn*, e.g.:

يُسَجِّلُ : مُسَجِّلٌ (yu-sajjil-u : mu-sajjil-un) 'a tape recorder'



يُسَجِّلُ
مُسَجِّلٌ

يُدْرِّسُ : مُدْرِّسٌ (yu-darris-u : mu-darris-un) 'a teacher'



The *ism al-maf'ūl* (اسم المفعول):

In all the *abwāb* of the *mazīd* the *ism al-maf'ūl* is just like the *ism al-fā'il* except that the second radical takes *fathah* instead of *kasrah*, e.g.:

يُجَلِّدُ 'he binds (a book)':



مُجَلِّدٌ (mujallid-un) 'book-binder'



مُجَلِّدٌ (mujallad-un) 'bound'.

يُجَلِّدُ
مُجَلِّدٌ
مُجَلِّدٌ

يُحَمِّدُ 'he praises much':

مُحَمَّدٌ (muḥammad-un) 'one who praises much'



مُحَمَّدٌ (muḥammad-un) 'one who has been praised much'

The noun of place and time (اسْمَا الْمَكَانِ وَالزَّمَانِ):

In all the *abwāb* of the *mazīd*, noun of place and time is same as *ism al-maq'ūl*, e.g.:

يُصَلِّي 'he prays': مُصَلِّي (musalla-n) 'place of prayer'.



(3) We have already learnt certain patterns of the broken plural. Here we learn two more:

a) فَعَلَةٌ (fa'alat-un), e.g.: طَلَبَةٌ 'students' plural of طَالِبٌ.

b) فُعَلٌ (fu'al-un), e.g.: نُسخٌ 'copies' plural of نُسْخَةٌ.

(4) Here we learn two more patterns of the *maṣdar* from the *thulāthī mujarrad*.

a) فَعْلٌ (fā'l-un) e.g.: شَرَحٌ (sharḥ-un) *maṣdar* of يَشْرَحُ 'to explain'.

b) فِعَالٌ (fi'āl-un), e.g.: غِيَابٌ (ghiyāb-un) *maṣdar* of يَغِيبُ 'to be absent'.

صَلَّى - يُصَلِّي - صَلَّ - صَلَاةٌ to pray.



اسم فاعل: مُصَلِّ - الْمُصَلِّي One who prays

اسم مفعول: مُصَلَّى - الْمُصَلَّى Place of prayer
اسم مكان

