

In this lesson we learn the following:



(1) $B\bar{a}b$ افتعل . In this $b\bar{a}b$ i- is added before the first radical, and ta after it (ifta ala), e.g.:

intazara) 'he waited'. اِنْتَظَرَ: نَظَرَ



Note that this is not $b\bar{a}b$ [is ecause the $\dot{\upsilon}$ is the first radical in this verb, and the $\dot{\upsilon}$ is extra.

(imtaḥana) 'he examined' اِمْتَحَنَ : مَحَرَرَ



تدط

ث ذ ظ

س ز ص

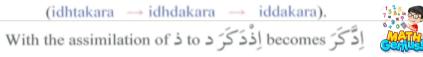
The extra changes to or be as explained below: Special characteristics of Form-8

a) If the first radical is د، ز، ذ the extra changes to ع, e.g.:

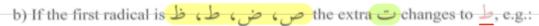
نام الله المحتوى الم to call











to patience اصطبر اصتبر حبر he had patience (iştabara → işţabara).





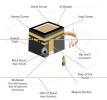




If the first radical is 9 it gets assimilated to the extra —, e.g.:







It is the name given to the part of the Ka'bah which lies between the Black Stone and the door, because it is sunnah to embrace this part.

(2) As in bāb انفعا, the hamzat al-waṣl is omitted in this bāb also when hamzat al-istifhām is prefixed to the verb, e.g.:

? أَنْتَظُرْتَنِي (a intazarta-nī?) أَالْنَتَظُرْتَنِي) 'Did you wait for me?' for أَنْتَظُرْتَنِي (a intazarta-nī?).

اله the Qur'an (37:153) معنول به المقدر التعذر ، و معدول المعدول به المقدر المستفهام، فاعل مستتر هو المستفهام، فاعل مستتر هو المستفهام، فاعل مستتر هو المعدول به المقدر المستفهام، فاعل مستتر هو المعدول به المعدو



denoting surprise إذًا The Particle

(3) We have learnt dimensing 'if' or 'when' in Lesson 14. It is also used to express surprise.

On hearing a knock at the door, you go out expecting to see your old friend, but lo and behold, you find a policeman waiting for you.

To express this unexpected turn of event you use إذا الفحائيّة (idhā of surprise), e.g.:



suddenly, surprisingly, unexpectedly, all of a sudden

'I went out, and to my surprise, there was a policeman at the door.' If one of us throws his walking stick nothing happens except that its position changes from vertical to horizontal. But when Mūsā عليه السلام dropped his stick, something unexpected happened: it turned into a snake. The Qur'ān uses *idhā* of surprise to express this event:

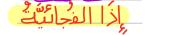


'So he dropped his stick, and to their surprise, it was a snake visible; and he drew his hand (from his bosom), and to their surprise, it was white to the beholders.' (7:107-108) Two things should be noted here:

a) a 🍛 is usually prefixed to

b) the mubtada' occurring after idhā of surprise may be indefinite, e.g.;

فَ<mark>اذًا</mark> قُضيَتِ الصَّلاَةُ فَانتَشرُوا فِي الأَرْضِ وَابْتَغُوا مِن فَضْلِ اللَّهِ وَالْكُونَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ كَثِيرًا لَّعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلَحُونَ ﴿١٠﴾ وَاللَّهُ كَثِيرًا لَّعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلَحُونَ ﴿١٠﴾ فَعَلَ فَعَلَ عَلَى مِنْ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ



to think ظَنَّ



(4) The verb ظن takes two objects which are originally *mubtada* and *khabar*, e.g.:



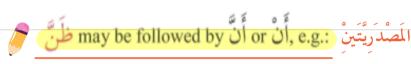
'I think the examination is near.' أَظُنُّ الإمْتحانُ قريبً. الإمْتحانُ قريبٌ. فعلى مضارع مرفوع بالضمة مِفعول به أول مفعول به ثاني مبتدأ خبر

is the second. الإمتحان is the first object and قريبا



المُديرُ يَأْتِي غَداً. فعل مضارع مرفوع بالضمة مفعول به فعل به العملة فعلية في العملة فعلية في العملة فعلية في محل نصب محل رفع خبر

Here المدير is the first object and the sentence يأتِي غداً is the first object, and it is



a) أَظُنُّ أَنَّ الإِمْتِحانَ سَهْلٌ (I think the examination is easy.' أَظُنُّ الْأُمْتِحانَ سَهْلٌ مَعْداً عَمِوْ عَالِمُتُعَانَ سَهْلٌ اللهِ مَتِحانَ سَهْلٌ مَعْداً عَمِوْ عَالِمُتُمَا عَمِوْ عَالِمُتُمَا عَمِوْ عَالِمُتُمَا اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلِي عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَ

Here الأمتحان is ism inna, and أه is khabar inna.

أَنَّ+اسمُ أنَّ+خبرُ أنَّ سندَّ و مَسندَّ مفعولين

In the Qur'an (41:22)

حرف استدراك فعل ماض، حرف توكيد اسم النفي فعل و فاعل الجملة في مفعول به جار و فعل و فاعل مجرور (تم) فاعل و فعل و فعل محل رفع خبر أنَّ مجرور (تم)

But you thought that Allah does not know much of what you are doing

'.I did not think that Ahmad would fail ' مَا ظَنَنْتُ أَنْ يَرْسُبَ أَحمدُ ۖ حَمدُ اللَّهِ الْحُمدُ (b)

In the Qur'an (18:35)



He said," I do not think that all this will ever perish"

أُن و الفعل في تاويل مصدر في محل نصب ِ

to block up, to fill a gap



(gr) it fills the place of the two mafuls, it functions as the two mafuls



The intensive form صيغةُ المالغة is derived from the verbal noun of transitive verb (فعل ثلاثي). It is rarely derived from intransitive verb.

The intensive forms conveys the meaning of the active particle (اسم فاعل) with added strength and emphasis.



There are four forms which denote intensity. They are:

a) فَعِيلٌ e.g. عَلِيمٌ 'one who knows much'

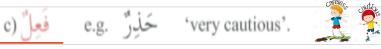
'one who hears much'.

b) فَعُولٌ e.g. غَفُورٌ one who forgives much'

'one who thanks much'

'one who frowns much'

'one who eats much'.



d) معطاع e.g. معطاع 'one who gives much'.

'patterns denoting intensity in the ism al- صيغ مُبالغَة أَسْمِ الفاعِل These five patterns are called fā'il'.

التوبة: ١٢٨ ﴿ وَسُولٌ مِّنْ أَنفُسِكُمْ عَزِيزٌ عَلَيْهِ مَا عَنِتُمْ حَرِيصٌ عَلَيْكُم بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ رَءُوفٌ رَّحِيمٌ ﴿ التوبة: ١٢٨ ﴾ فَعُوا وَ فَعُوا وَ فَعُوا وَ فَعُوا وَ فَعُوا مُ فَعُوا مُ فَعُوا مُ فَعُوا مُ فَعُوا مُ فَعُوا مُ فَعُوا مُ

There has certainly come to you a Messenger from among yourselves. Grievous to him is what you suffer; [he is] concerned over you and to the believers is kind and merciful.

عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقِ ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ " لاَ يَدْخُلُ الْجُنَّةَ خِبٌّ وَلاَ مَنَّانُ وَلاَ بَحِيلٌ"

Abu Bakr as-Siddig reported God's messenger as saying, "A crafty one, a miser, and one who keeps reminding people of what he has given will not enter paradise."

Definitely, Necessarily, Unavoidably 💃 'One must take the test.' It literally means 'There is no escape from the test.' لا بُدٌّ مِنَ الاختبار (7)

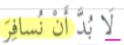
Here V is النافيةُ لِلْجِنْسِ which we have learnt in Lesson 21.

If a maşdar mu'awwal is used, 🔑 may be omitted, e.g.:









'We must travel.'



You must learn how to operate a computer.

العمال المارات الم