

In this lesson we learn the following

س س فع ل راشع ل - يُستفعل

seeking asking

regarding

judging

(1) Bāb اسْتَفْعَ In this bāb ista- is prefixed to the first radical (istaf ala), e.g.:

he asked for forgiveness', اِسْتَغْفَرَ



اسْتَيقَظُ 'he woke up', اسْتَعَلَّ 'he got ready',

'he had a bath',

'he resigned', اِسْتَقَالَ .'he laid-down' اِسْتَلْقَى

يَسْتَغْفِرُ ، يَسْتَحِمُّ ، يَسْتَقِيلُ ، يَسْتَلْقِي .e.g يَسْتَفْعِلُ It is يَسْتَغْفِلُ The mudāri : It is

The *amr*: It commences with a *sākin* letter, so it takes *hamzat al-waṣl*, e.g.:

(tastaghfir-u → staghfir → istaghfir)

إسْتَقِلْ تَسْتَقِيلُ

اِسْتَلْقِ تَسْتَلْقِي

(التِقاءُ السَّاكِنَيْنِ This has fathah at the end to avoid) اِسْتَحِمَّ تَسْتَحِمُّ

The maşdar: It is on the pattern of اسْتِغْفَالٌ (istif āl-un), e.g. اسْتِغْفَارٌ.

In the *ajwaf* verbs a compensatory is added at the end, e.g.:

راسْتُالُ (ق-ي-ل) to resign

'he consulted' اِسْتِشَارَةٌ اِسْتَشَارَ بِي شِي -9-لر

In nāqiş verbs the final changes to hamzah, e.g.:

إِسْتِلْقَائِ for اِسْتِلْقَاءُ

The ism al-fā'il and the ism al-maf'ūl: The second radical has kasrah in the ism al-fā'il and fathah in the ism al-maf'ūl, e.g.:

(mustaghfir) 'one who seeks pardon' and

"(mustaghfar) 'one whose forgiveness is sought'.

The noun of place and time. It is the same as the ism al-maf'ūl, e.g.: 'future' 'clinic' 'hospital' This bāb signifies, among other things, the meaning of seeking, e.g.: 'he sought forgiveness' 'he forgave' 'he ate' طعمَ 'he asked for food' 'he sought guidance'. هَدَى 'he guided' هَدَى كَى (لكَى) حرف مصدر للتعليل 'I am studying Arabic so that I may understand the 'أَدْرُسُ اللغةَ العربيَّةَ لِكَيْ أَفْهَمَ القُرْآنَ الكريمَ (2) Qur'ān.'. means لِفَهُم القرآنِ means لِكَيْ أَفْهَمَ القُرْآنَ is an infinitive particle, and كَيْ means كَل due to منصوب a lam signifying purpose prefixed to mudaria verb. The mudaria following it is لام التعليل which is usually omitted, but may also be mentioned. So that we may glorify You much.' (Qur'ān, 20:33). حرف مصدري فعل مضارع منصوب مفعول مطلق و نصب (كَي) و فاعله نحن ، in writing, e.g.:) لا النَّافِيةُ is joined to ل+كَيْ+لا = لكَيْلا Work hard lest you should fail أَكْتُبْ رَقْمَ هاتِفِي في المُفَكَرَةِ لِكَيْلًا تَنْسَر اسم موصول بمعنى الذي Write down my telephone number in the dairy so that you do not forget. حذف النون الواو الجماعة Here are some more examples of فاعل ذَهَبَ زُمَلائِي إلى الشُّوق لِكَيْ يَشْتَرُوا الحَوائِجَ. فَاتَكُمْ [الحديد-٢٣] 'My colleagues went to the market to buy the necessaries.' فعل ماض و فاعل هؤ مستتر و كم (2) يا مَرْيَمُ، اسْتَيْقِظِي مُبَكِّرَةً لِكَيْلًا يَفُوتَكِ القِطارُ. مفعول به والجملة صلة الموصول 'Maryam, get up early lest you should miss the train.'

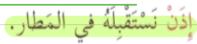


is another particle of *naṣb*. It precedes the *muḍāri* and renders it *manṣūb*.

It means 'in that case'. It is used only in reply to a statement. If your friend tells you:

'.The headmaster is returning today from abroad' يَرْجِعُ المُديرُ اليومَ من الخارِج.

you will reply saying:



'In that case we will receive him at the airport.'



Note that the verb after اٰذَن is manṣūb.



اِذَنْ Conditions of اِذَنْ renders the verb manṣūb only if the following three conditions are met:

a) أَذَنْ should be at the beginning of the sentence, and it should not be preceded by any other word

Bilal is coming in five minutes, in that case, we wait for him



b) the verb should immediately follow it. Intervention by لَا النَّافِيَةُ or an oath is permitted,

c) the verb should denote futurity.

It will rain soon in that case the سَتُمْطُو السَّمَاءُ بَعِدَ قَلِيل, إِذَن سَيْلُطُفَ الْجَوِّ الْجَوْ weather will be pleasant/nice

In the example cited above all three conditions are met: إذن is at the beginning of the sentence,

the verb نَسْتَقْبِلُهُ immediately follow it, and it denotes futurity.

But if we say:

In that case we receive it

the verb should be $marf\bar{u}$ because $\psi \dot{\xi} \dot{\psi}$ is not at the beginning of the sentence.



In the same way if we say

إِذَنْ في المطار نَسْتَقْبِلُهُ.

In that case at the airport we receive him

the verb should be *marfū* ' because the verb does not immediately follows اٰذٰن.

We may, however, say

In that case we will by Allah receive him at the airport. and also

فعل مضارع مجهول مرفوع بثبوت النون ،واو الجماعة نائب الفاعل إلاَّ قَليلاً ﴿الأحزابِ: ١٦١﴾

إِذَنْ لِإِنْ اللَّهِ المطار.

In that case we will not receive him at the airport. أداة حصر مفعول مطلق

The verb in these two cases is manṣūb.

Here is an example where the verb does not denote futurity:



'The bus arrives at the airport at two.' تَصِلُ الحافِلَةُ إِلَى المَطارِ السَّاعَةَ الثَّانِيَةَ.

إِذَنْ أَخافُ أَنْ تَفُوتَنِي الرحْلَةُ.

Here أَخَافُ is marfu because it does not denote futurity.



occurs 31 times in the Quran and indicates consequence (جواب و جزاء) then or in that case. إذَن which is written in the text of the Quran, not with a *nun*, but with an *alif* (إذًا).

مهما

It's not governs It governs the

فعل مضارع منصوب فعل مضارع مرفوع

إِذًا سُبِقَتْ بِواوٍ أَوْ فَاءٍ جَازَ الوَجْهَانِ وَ الإِهْمَالُ هُوَ الغَالِبُ

أَمْ لَهُمْ نَصِيبٌ مِّنَ الْمُلْكِ. فَإِذًا. لَّا يُؤْتُونَ. النَّاسَ. نَقيرًا ﴿النساء: ٥٣﴾ عطف، حرف النَّفي ،فعل مضارع مفعول به مفعول به للجواب مرفوع بثبوت النون النون النون الواو فاعل

و هي ليست عاملة

وَإِن كَادُوا لَيَسْتَفْرَنُّونَكَ مِنَ الأَرْضِ لِيُخْرِجُوكَ مِنْهَا. وَإِذًا. لَا يَلْبَثُونَ خَلاَفَكَ إِلَّا قَلِيلاً ﴿الإسراء: ٢٧﴾ عطف ،حرف النَّفي ،فعل مضارع ظرف زمان للجواب مرفوع بثبوت النون و مضاف الواو فاعل اليه وهي ليست عاملة

وَمَنْ أَظْلَمُ مَمَّن ذُكِّرَ بِآيَات رَبِّه فَأَعْرَضَ عَنْهَا وَنَسِيَ مَا قَدَّمَتْ يَدَاهُ إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِهِمْ أَكَنَّةً أَن يَفْقَهُوهُ وَفِي اَذَانِهِمْ وَقُرًا وَإِن تَدْعُهُمْ إِلَى الْهُدَىٰ فَلَن. يَهْتَدُوا. إِذًا. ﴿الكَهَفَ: ٧٥﴾ الفاء الواقعة في جواب فعل مضارع حرف ظرف زمان شرط ،حرف نفي و منصوب بحذف للجواب منصوب منصوب نصوب نصوب النون الواو فاعل

(4) We have seen that the verb in the *mādī* is negated with \checkmark , e.g.: 'I did not eat.' ما أَكُلُّتُ 'I did not eat.' But if we negate two verbs in the $m\bar{a}d\bar{t}$ together, we use $\sqrt{}$, e.g.: الْ أَكَلْتُ وَلَا شَرِبْتُ. (I neither ate nor drank) He neither believed nor prayed' (Qur'ān, 75:31) أَ فَلَا صَدَّقَ وَلَا صَلَّى ٢٠ هَا اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ اللّهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ الل الواو الحال يتبعه قد مع الفعل في الماضي (5) We have seen wāw al-ḥāl prefixed to a nominal sentence, e.g.: I entered the mosque while the imam was reading the Fatiha. دُخُلْتُ المسجاروالإمامُ يقرأُ الفاتحة. It can also be prefixed to a verbal sentence with the verb in the madi, but then it should be followed by قد. I entered the mosque after the imam had finished reading the Fatiha.

تعلى ماض و فاعل مفعول به حال حرف فعل ماض و فاعل مفعول به الماض و فاعل مفعول به الماض و فاعل مفعول به الماض و فاعل المفعول به المف خَرجْنا من الفصل وقد شَرَحَ المدرّس الدَّرْسَ. المُهمِّ عَهم المُعرِّسِ الدُّرْسَ. المُعمِّد المعرِّب 'We left the class after the teacher had finished explaining the lesson.' جَاءَ الطّبيبُ وقد مَاتَ المَريضُ. 'The doctor came after the patient had died.' وَصَلْتُ المَطارَ وقد أَقْلَعَتِ الطائِرَةُ. 'I arrived at the airport after the plane had taken off. (6) The verb has four meanings: a) to make, i.e. to cause something to be or to become something. In this sense it takes two objects, 'I will make this room a shop.' سَأَجْعَلُ هذهِ الغُرْفَةَ دُكَّاناً.

Here are some more examples

'Allāh had made alcoholic drinks ḥarām.' جَعَلَ اللَّهُ الْخَمْرَ حَرَاماً.
نعل ماض فاعل مفعول به مفعول به

the second object. أَدُكَّاناً is the first object and لُغُرْفَةَ



أَمثلَة من القُرآن الكريم (جَعَلَ)

5. وَإِذْ جَعَلْنَا الْبَيْتَ مَثَابَةً لِّلنَّاسِ وَأَمْنًا وَاتَّخذُوا مِن مَّقَامِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ مُصلِّى وَعَهِدْنَا إِلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ أَن طَهِرًا بَيْتِي لِلطَّائِفِينَ وَالْعَاكِفِينَ وَالرَّكَّعِ السُّجُودِ ﴿البقرة: ١٢٥﴾ فعل ماضونا مفعول به ٢ ضمير متصل في معل رفع فاعل

وَإِذْ قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ رَبِّ اجْعَلْ هَذَا بِلَدًا آمنًا وَارْزُقْ أَهْلَهُ مِنَ الثَّمَرَاتِ مَنْ آمَنَ مِنْهُم بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الأَخْرِ قَالَ وَمَن كَفَرَ فَأَمَتِّعُهُ قَلِيلاً ثُمَّ أَضْطَرُهُ إِلَى عَذَابِ النَّارِ وَبِئِسَ الْمُصِيرُ ﴿البقرة: ١٢٦﴾

فعل أمرمعناه الدعاء مفعول به ١ مفعول به ٢ وفاعل مستتر أنت

وَجَعَلُوا لِلَّهِ شُرْكَاءَ الْجِنَّ وَخَلَقَهُمْ وَخَرَقُوا لَهُ بَنِينَ وَبَنَاتٍ بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ سِبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَىٰ عَمَّا يَصِفُونَ ﴿الأنعام: ١٠٠﴾ فعل ماض و مفعول به ٢ واو الجماعة فعل ماعل

هُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمُ اللَّيْلَ لِتَسْكُنُوا فِيهِ وَالنَّهَارَ مُبْصِرًا إِنَّ فِي ذَٰلِكَ لَأَيَاتٍ لِّقَوْمٍ يَسْمَعُونَ ﴿يونس: ٦٧﴾ نعل ماضٍ مفعول به The particles that change the mudari' to mansub are called و المُضارع. These are four, and we have learnt them all. They are: a) نار, e.g.: فاعل مستتر والجملة فعلية في And Allah wants to turn you (An-Nisa-27) i.e., an infinitive particle that changes the *mudāri* ' to *mansūb* and denotes futurity. b) , e.g.: He said, Surely, you will not be able to have patience with me (Al-Kahf-67) i.e., a negative particle that changes the This particle is called mudāri' to manṣūb and denotes futurity. c) 3, e.g.: So that we may glorify You much (Ta-Ha-33) i.e., an infinitive particle that changes تقبال This particle is called the *mudāri* ' to *mansūb* and denotes futurity. d) اذت (e.g.: سَأْزُورُكَ غَدًا إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ. 'I shall come to visit you tomorrow in shā 'Allāh.' '.In that case I will wait for you' إِذَنَ أَنْتَظِرَكَ . i.e., an answering particle that changes the *mudāri* to *manṣūb* and denotes futurity.