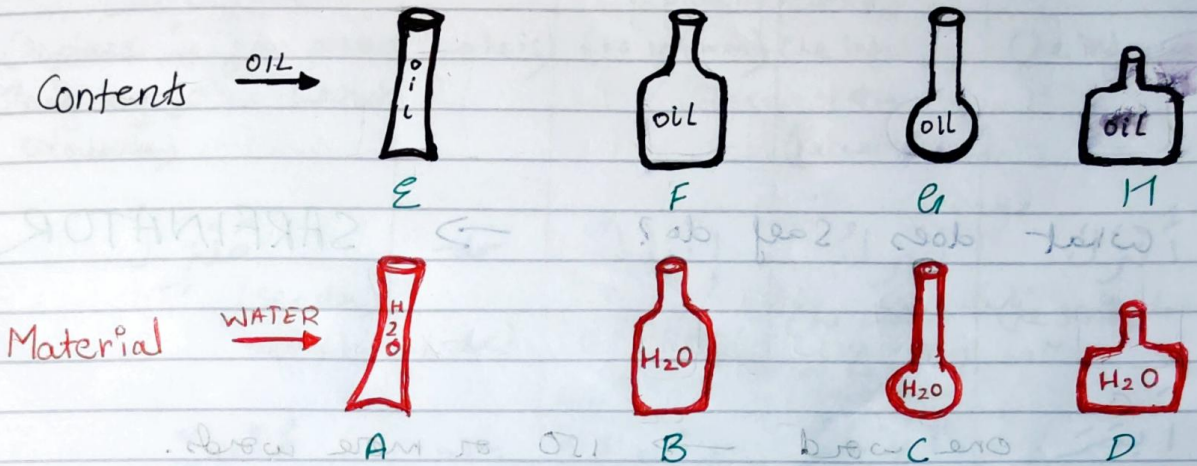


# INTENSIVE 3

## SARF



A - E  
 B - F  
 C - G  
 D - H

Shapes are same.

\* Saaf says :- it has same shape but diff content at a time or if shape is diff the content is same.

شريفه    كبريه    عريزه  
 زفيو    شهيره    عليزه

sound.

"Same shape but diff content"



<u>ISMU FA'AIL</u> (chart pg 6) "اسم فاعل" (what)	<u>فَعُوْ</u> (so he is) so it is)	<u>Masdar</u> (idea)	<u>Present T.</u> or <u>Future T</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>
<u>مُخْبِرٌ</u> (informant) (replace 'ي' from present Tense by 'و' in the last column)	<u>فَعُوْ</u> (so he is)	<u>إِخْبَارٌ</u> (to inform)	<u>يُخْبِرُ</u> (he informs) or (he will inform)	<u>أَخْبَرَ</u> (he informed)
<u>مُنزِلٌ</u> (sender)	<u>دُو</u> (-do)	<u>إِنزَالٌ</u> (-sending down)	<u>يُنزِلُ</u> (he sends down or he will send down)	<u>أَنْزَلَ</u> (he sent down)
<u>مُنْبِئٌ</u> (viewer)	<u>دُو</u> (-do)	<u>إِبْصَارٌ</u> (viewing)	<u>يُنْبِئُ</u> (he views)	<u>أَبْصَرَ</u> (he viewed)
<u>مُشْرِكٌ</u> (associator)	<u>دُو</u> (-do)	<u>إِشْرَاكٌ</u> (to associate) or (association)	<u>يُشْرِكُ</u> (he associates) or (he will associate)	<u>أَشْرَكَ</u> (he associated)
<u>مُغْلِقٌ</u> (closes)	<u>دُو</u> (-do)	<u>إِغْلَاقٌ</u> (closing)	<u>يُغْلِقُ</u> (he closes)	<u>أَغْلَقَ</u> (he closed)
<u>مُنْجِعٌ</u> (rescuer)	<u>دُو</u> (-do)	<u>إِسْعَاقٌ</u> (rescue)	<u>يُنْجِعُ</u> (he rescues)	<u>أَنْجَعَ</u> (he rescued)
<u>مُفْهِمٌ</u> (explainer)	<u>دُو</u> (-do)	<u>إِفْهَامٌ</u> (to explain)	<u>يُفْهِمُ</u> (he explains)	<u>أَفْهَمَ</u> (he explained)
<u>مُنْعِمٌ</u> (blesser)	<u>دُو</u> (-do)	<u>إِنْعَامٌ</u> (to bless)	<u>يُنْعِمُ</u> (he blesses)	<u>أَنْعَمَ</u> (he blessed)







## STEPS TO DETERMINE FA'IL FAMILY MEMBER:-

- 1) Recognise if its in Past Tense. [if yes then ---]
- 2) Take that word to huwa → version
- 3) See if it matches with 'فعل' fa'il

∞ ISMO FA'AIL → • This ism does something.

• In English we put 'er' (teacher, speaker)

• It starts with "و"

• Similar to Present Tense word - replaces 'ي' & make it heavy (tanveen) "و" in the ending.

## WHAT IS A MASDAR.

Transitive verb -

eg I don't like eating.

Here eat eating is an action word but without time  
Eating when? Present / Past / or Future

we can't tell any specific time - that action word is called an idea and in arabic its called "Masdar"

Action word - Time = Masdar.



## TRANSITIVE - INTRANSITIVE & ACTIVE - PASSIVE.

### TRANSITIVE VERB —

- we can add a detail someone or something (detail) who or what
- action are on others [outwards]
- it affects someone else.

eg I helped her (someone) → (who)

I studied language (something) → (what)

She dropped her hat (something) - what

### INTRANSITIVE VERB —

- we cannot add someone or something
- action is on you [inwards]
- it affects only yourself.

eg I slept

I laughed



## ACTIVE :-

- Doer is known / identified or specified

eg He helped - doer : [he]  
act : [helped]

## PASSIVE :-

- Doer is a mystery

eg He was helped - doer : [?]  
act : [helped]

\* Transitive verbs can be active or passive.

eg ① I helped - active  
I was helped - passive.  
eg ② I read a book - active  
A book was read - passive

\* Intransitive verbs can only be active.

eg I stood  
I slept  
I won !

impossible to make them passive. b'z they don't have someone or something (who or what)

(detail)



Transitive → he helped → نَصَرَ → Active

To change a transitive word to passive  
asabs decided to put و and و sound

Transitive. → he was helped → نَصِرُ → Passive.

STEPS TO CHANGE FROM ACTIVE TO PASSIVE :-

- 1) see if the verb is Transitive (someone/something)
- 2) If transitive add و & و [ u i ]

eg. Transitive :- He killed → قَتَلَ → active

He was killed → قَتِلَ → Passive

He taught → عَلَّمَ → active

He was taught → عَلِمَ → Passive

He sent down → أَنْزَلَ → active

It was sent down → أَنْزِلَ → Passive

(kintab)



He helped - [doer - he] نَصَرَ

He was helped - ["he" is no longer a doer]

\* it becomes "done to".

the act is being "done to" he.

So "done to" is used when "doer" is a mystery.

eg. 1) A mistake was made - [by whom - no doer]

So mistake is a "done to"

2) A book fell off the table - [wt fell - a book - doer]

PAST TENSE - ACTIVE to PASSIVE (more than 3 letters)

[441] to make it passive + as ← نَعِمَ eg

many with (◌) on second last letter & last letter ~~remains unchanged~~ will change as per pg 33 (past tense)

changed to - نَعِمَ ← نَعِمَ

If sukoon - leave it alone. Don't put any harakat on it.

eg. اسْتُغْفِرَ ← اسْتُغْفِرَ

(forgiveness was asked)

(he asked forgiveness)



وقم قَاتِلْ ← قَاتِلٌ  
(he killed)  
long "قَا" → will change to  
long "قُو"

قُتِلَ ← قَاتِلٌ  
He was killed

خَاشِرٌ ← خَوْشِرٌ

تَنَاقَشٌ ← تَنَقَّشٌ  
(done to long word)

۴۴۴۱

PRESENT TENSE :- ACTIVE to PASSIVE :- [more than 3 letters]

[UAA]

Active - does 'he' → he helps → يَنْصُرُ

'dast letter will change as per pg 39.

To make Present Tense Passive + ُ ُ ُ ُ  
'u' and as many 'A's' till the second last letter

Sukoon stays the way it is

he is being helped → يَنْصُرُ

(mempref bakao el)

(bakao now mempref)



Active → He learns يَتَعَلَّمُ  
 Passive → It is being learned يَتَعَلَّمُ

[long 'kaa' remains] Active → He fights يُقَاتِلُكَ  
 long 'kaa' Passive → He is being fought يُقَاتِلُكَ

[long 'aa' becomes] Active → They seek help يَسْتَعِينُ  
 [long 'aa'] Passive → They are being helped يُسْتَعَاثُ

[long 'oo' becomes] Active → He says يَقُولُ  
 [long 'aa'] Passive → It is being said يُقَالُ

Active → He sends down يُنزِلُ  
 Passive → It is being sent down يُنزَلُ

Active → He approaches يُقْتَرِبُ  
 Passive → He is being approached يُقْتَرَبُ



Active → سُلِمَ | سَلِمَ | سَلِمَ | سَلِمَ | سَلِمَ

(Surrenderer) [Soheis or soitis] (to surrender) (he surrenders) (he surrendered)

ISM FA'IL Masdar Present Tense Past Tense

pg 6. (idea) pg 39 pg 33

Passive → سُلِمَ | سَلِمَ | سَلِمَ | سَلِمَ | سَلِمَ

(Soheis or soitis) (to surrender) (he is being surrendered) (he was surrendered)

ISM Majos Masdar-idea UAA UU

(present passive) (past passive)

لَا تُسَلِمَنَّ | وَالنَّصْرُ | أَسَلِمَنَّ | أَسَلِمَنَّ

(don't surrender!) Forbidding (Nahi) (surrender!) (amr means command)

↓  
only aslamun gets 'aa' in making command lightest.

Can be used for:-

- 1) ISM Majos (time or place for surrender)
- 2) word for time or place. (word for time or place)

\* If aslama means surrender → the time for surrender means Muslimen or the place where surrender happens can also be called muslamun.



20. Past Tense - ماضي - Maadi

Present Tense - مضارع - Mudari'

Idea - فعل - Masdal

(Active) Does Ism (dictionary) - Ism Faa'il - اسم فاعل

(Passive) Done to Ism ( " ) - Ism Majool - اسم مفعول

\* Ism - Faa'il - person who does something. - Active.

\* Ism - Majool - person/thing something is being done to them - Passive.

\* Saef - thinking about a word.

\* Nahw - " " " " sentence

eg. 1) The teacher - Saef - ism Faa'il (ee)  
analysis.

The teacher quit the job (Nahw) - Raf' analysis.

2) I love the teacher - (Saef - ism - faa'il - person who does smthg)

(Nahw - detail - not doing the act)

Saef & Nahw → diff analysis.

فعل - ism - Faa'il - can be any status (R/N/T)  
- last letter can be nahw.  
- letter before that saef.



Faa'il - in Nahw → ~~can~~ always Raj' - does. Its  
- Someone who does something  
in the sentence.

[diff from ISM Faa'il-in-Sarf]

when a word means someone does something in the  
dictionary not in a sentence.

eg فاشرك → someone who associates with Allah.  
(ISM-faa'il)

eg من ارسل → person who is sent



Aslama & Allama Janites:-

1<sup>st</sup> family:-

أَسْلَمَ يُسْلِمُ إِسْلَامًا فَهُوَ مُسْلِمٌ (he surrendered)

أُسْلِمَ يُسْلَمُ إِسْلَامًا فَهُوَ مُسْلَمٌ

الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ أُسْلِمَ وَالنَّفْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تُسْلِمُ

وَالظَّرْفُ مِنْهُ مُسْلَمٌ

2<sup>nd</sup> fly:-

عَلَّمَ يُعَلِّمُ تَعْلِيمًا فَهُوَ مُعَلِّمٌ (he taught)

عُلِّمَ يُعَلَّمُ تَعْلِيمًا فَهُوَ مُعَلَّمٌ

الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ عُلِّمَ وَالنَّفْيُ عَنْهُ لَا تُعَلِّمُ

وَالظَّرْفُ مِنْهُ مُعَلَّمٌ

\* [2<sup>nd</sup> fly just wants shadda]

\* We can easily recognise from which fly they come from by looking at MASDAR.



2 Masdar

3<sup>rd</sup> y:           

كَلِمَاتٌ جِهَادًا وَمُجَاهَدَةً

يُجَاهِدُ

جَاهِدٌ

مُجَاهِدٌ

فَهُوَ

كَلِمَاتٌ جِهَادًا وَمُجَاهَدَةً

يُجَاهِدُ

جَوِيدٌ

فَهُوَ مُجَاهِدٌ

الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ جَاهِدٌ وَالنَّضِيُّ عَنْهُ لَا شَجَاهِدُ

وَالنَّظْرُفُ مِنْهُ مُجَاهِدٌ

يُجَاهِدُ مِنْهُ لِيُجَاهِدَ وَيُجَاهِدُ مِنْهُ لِيُجَاهِدَ

يُجَاهِدُ مِنْهُ لِيُجَاهِدَ وَيُجَاهِدُ مِنْهُ لِيُجَاهِدَ

يُجَاهِدُ مِنْهُ لِيُجَاهِدَ وَيُجَاهِدُ مِنْهُ لِيُجَاهِدَ

يُجَاهِدُ مِنْهُ لِيُجَاهِدَ وَيُجَاهِدُ مِنْهُ لِيُجَاهِدَ

[...]

We can easily recognize from which part they come from

part looking at MASDAR.

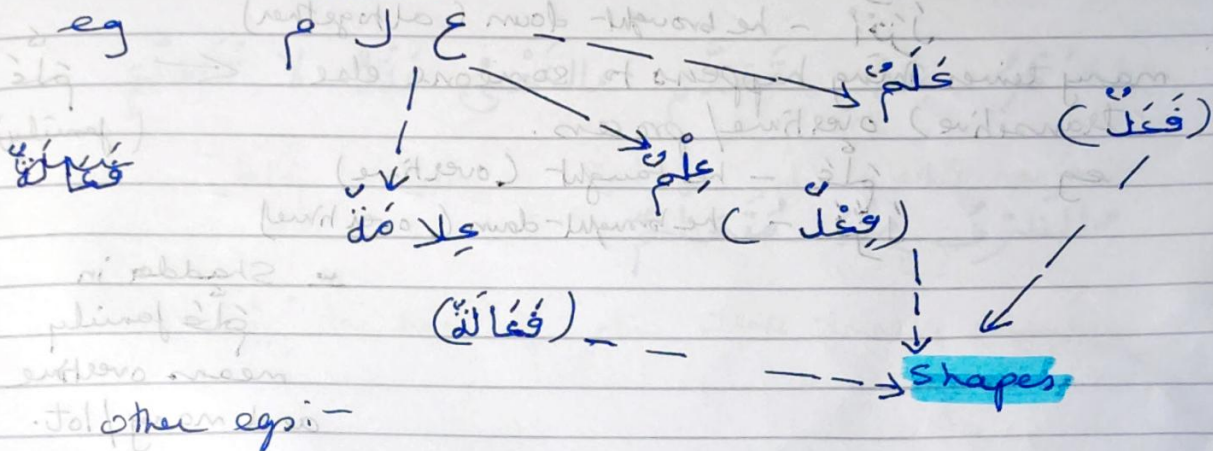


# ف ع ل م

Root ← س ل م

↓ ↓ ↓  
 shape ← ف ع ل

(Root)



عَلِيمٌ

فَعِيلٌ -

مَعْلُومٌ

مَفْعُولٌ -

اِسْتَعْلِمَ

اِسْتَعْلَمَ -

تَعْلِيمٌ

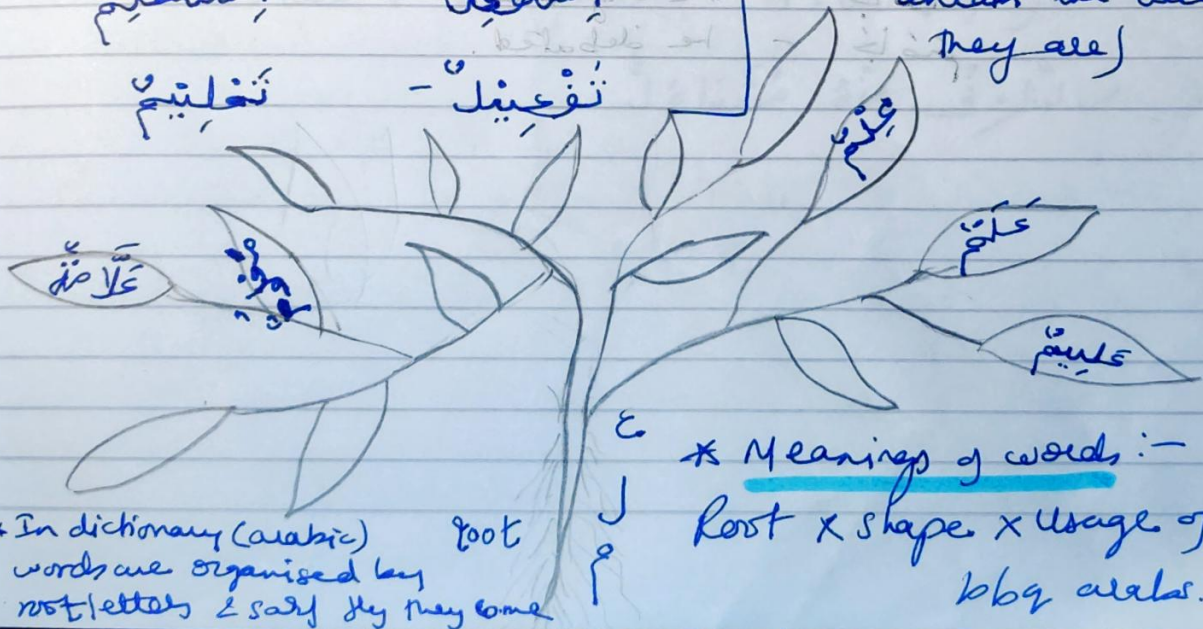
تَفْعِيلٌ -

(Only root letters

ف ع ل م are replaced

rest ف ع ل م

remain the way they are)



\* Meanings of words :-

Root x shape x Usage of  
 kbq arabs.

\* In dictionary (arabic) words are organised by root letters & said they may come



Difference between 3 families: - **أَنْعَمَ / عَلَّمَ / جَازَ**

many times things happens to someone else ← **أَنْعَمَ**  
(family)

(transitive) immediately / altogether -

eg **أَعْلَمَ** - he informed (immediately)

**نَزَلَ** - he came down (intransitive)

**أَنْزَلَ** - he brought down (altogether)

many times thing happens to someone else ← **عَلَّمَ**  
(family)

(transitive) overtime / process.

eg **عَلَّمَ** - he taught (overtime)

**أَنْزَلَ** - he brought-down (overtime)

Shadda in **عَلَّمَ** family means overtime and many/lot.

many times one side is struggling against another side:

← **جَازَ**  
(family)

eg **قَاتَلَ** - he fought

**جَانَدَ** - he argued.

**جَازَمَ** - he debated.



4<sup>m</sup> 2 5<sup>m</sup> family.

4<sup>m</sup> family: تَعْلَمُ يَتَعَلَّمُ تَعَلَّمَ فَهُوَ مُتَعَلِّمٌ

[fatha] تَعْلِمُ يُتَعَلَّمُ تَعَلَّمَ فَهُوَ مُتَعَلِّمٌ

الأمر منه تَعْلَمُ والنهي عنه لا تَتَعَلَّمُ

والظرف منه مُتَعَلِّمٌ

5<sup>m</sup> family: - تَسْأَلُ يَتَسَاءَلُ تَسَاءَلَا فَهُوَ مُتَسَاءِلٌ

تَسْأَلُ يَتَسَاءَلُ تَسَاءَلَا فَهُوَ مُتَسَاءِلٌ

الأمر منه تَسْأَلُ والنهي عنه لا تَتَسَاءَلُ

والظرف منه مُتَسَاءِلٌ



Imp Pointers:-

\* Common → جَاهِدْ أَتَلَّمَ (معلمتہ) ③ ② ①

'u' and 'ee' in present tense → يُجَوِّدُ يُتَعَلَّمُ يُتَعَلِّمُ

ء and َ

\* Common Jaha family: - تَسَاءَلُ تَعَاوَنُ تَعَلَّمَ  
"ت"

passive present starts with "ي" and not "ي"

\* ee-family → اِشْتَرَيْتَ اِشْتَرَيْتَ (extra)

اِشْتَرَيْتَ اِشْتَرَيْتَ

اِنْقَلَبَ اِنْقَلَبَ

always intransitive  
(no passive)

No line 2

اِسْتَخْفَرُ اِسْتَخْفَرُ



(ee - family) 6<sup>m</sup> 7<sup>m</sup> 8<sup>m</sup> January.

اِقْتَرَبَ يَقْتَرِبُ اِقْتِرَابًا فَهُوَ مُقْتَرِبٌ

اَقْتَرَبَ يُقْتَرِبُ اِقْتِرَابًا فَهُوَ مُقْتَرِبٌ

الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ اِقْتَرَبَ وَالنَّضْرُ عَنْهُ لَا تَقْتَرِبُ  
وَالظَّرْفُ مِنْهُ مُقْتَرِبٌ

اِنْقَلَبَ يَنْقَلِبُ اِنْقِلَابًا فَهُوَ مُنْقَلِبٌ

الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ اِنْقَلَبَ وَالنَّضْرُ عَنْهُ لَا تَنْقَلِبُ

وَالظَّرْفُ مِنْهُ مُنْقَلِبٌ

اِسْتَعْفَرَ يَسْتَعْفِرُ اِسْتِعْفَارًا فَهُوَ مُسْتَعْفِرٌ

اَسْتَعْفَرَ يَسْتَعْفِرُ اِسْتِعْفَارًا فَهُوَ مُسْتَعْفِرٌ

الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ اِسْتَعْفَرَ وَالنَّضْرُ عَنْهُ لَا تَسْتَعْفِرُ

وَالظَّرْفُ مِنْهُ مُسْتَعْفِرٌ



Small families: (plinaf. sa)

1) Small families:

- 2) عِلْمٌ → Shadda jly } ب شقوة sound
- 3) خَاضَ - } ب شقوة sound
- 4) أَسْلَمَ } ب شقوة sound
- 5) تَعَلَّمَ } ب شقوة sound
- 6) تَسَاءَلُ } "ت" jly / fatha jly } "A" sound (1)

- 7) اِنْقَلَبَ } ب شقوة sound
- 8) اِقْتَرَبَ } ب شقوة sound
- 10) اِسْتَحْفَرُ } ب شقوة sound

ب شقوة sound

ب شقوة sound

ب شقوة sound

ب شقوة sound



## Observations about Aslama, Allama, Jaahada.

1) The present tenses start with "ي" and has

(i) sound on the ع letter (ف ع ج) 2<sup>nd</sup> last letter.

يُسَلِّمُ يُعَلِّمُ يُجَاهِدُ

2) All ism Faa'ids in all the big 8 families have 'م' beginning & 'ع' as 2<sup>nd</sup> last letter.

مُعَلِّمٌ مُسَلِّمٌ مُجَاهِدٌ

مُسَلِّمَةٌ مُتَعَلِّمٌ

3) The ism faa'ids is made by taking the 'ي' from the present tense and putting "م" there instead.

In يُتَعَلِّمُ and يُسَلِّمُ make sure to do "م" in the beginning and ع also.

مُسَلِّمٌ مُتَعَلِّمٌ

4) The past passive (first word in line 2) is always dominated by (u-u-u-i) (u-ع)

أُسَلِّمُ عَلِّمُ جُوِّدَ تَعَلِّمُ تَسَوَّجَ

The last letter 'A' b'g its based on pg 33 (past tense)



5) The present passive in all the families is dominated by the (U-AAA) sounds (U-Ē)

يُسَاءَلُ    يُتَعَلَّمُ    يُجَاهَدُ    يُسَلِّمُ

6) This is Maj'ool is copy of #5 except with a "م" instead of "ي" and a tanween at the end.

7) The commands for Astama, Jaahada & Allama families can be made quickly but using the past tense, ending it with sukoon & changing the Ē to ʿ

Astama > Ashim,  
Jaahad > Jaahid,  
Allama > Allim

أَسَلِمُ - أُسَلِّمُ      جَاهِدُ - جَاهِدْ      عَلِّمُ - عَلِّمْ

8) For the تَسَاءَلُ and تَتَعَلَّمُ families, the command can be quickly made by simply changing the past tense to a sukoon ending

تَسَاءَلُ - تَسَاءَلْ      تَتَعَلَّمُ      تَتَعَلَّمْ

9) Quick way to make forbidding Fi'Il for is to take the command and add "تُ" =>

أَسَلِمُ < لَا تُسَلِّمُ  
تَعَلَّمُ < لَا تَتَعَلَّمُ  
جَاهِدُ < لَا تُجَاهِدُ



10) Quick way to make forkid deny for نَعْلَمُ , تَسْأَلُ is to take command and add an extra "ت"  $\leftarrow$  تَعْلَمُ

تَعْلَمُ  $\leftarrow$  تَتَعْلَمُ

تَسْأَلُ  $\leftarrow$  تَتَسَاءَلُ

11) If you see a verb in a sentence and you are not sure if it is a verb or a noun, look at the root letters. If they are the same, it is a verb. If they are different, it is a noun.

12) If you see a verb in a sentence and you are not sure if it is a verb or a noun, look at the root letters. If they are the same, it is a verb. If they are different, it is a noun.

[BUT] look out for the + noun + verb

To a noun: تَعْلَمُ

13) If it looks like H2O + water it probably is. If it looks like H2O and also H2O (light + heat) it probably is.

14) If it looks like H2O + water it probably is.

15) If it looks like a verb + noun, they are probably one and they're both in.

16) If they look like a noun + adjective (Mansaf + fat) then both are in.