

13<sup>th</sup> Nov.

# INTENSIVE - 4

## PROCESS OF ELIMINATION:-

ISM :-

- 1) Proper names :- of people, places and nations  
eg Ibrahim, Makkah
- 2) Pronoun :-
- 3) Pointer :-
- 4) If it looks like HOJ + victim it possibly is  
eg نَارٌ - HOJ and also Play of light (Present Tense)
- 5) If it looks like HOW + victim it probably is.
- 6) If it looks like 2 words → Idafah, then they probably are and ∴ they're both ism.
- 7) If they look like Noun & adjective (Mawsof + Sifat) then both are ism.

8) If you see "JI" make sure its not "Ji" then most likely its an ism.

9) If you see tanveen - its an ism → ≡ ≡ ≡

10) "ö" its an ism (last letter)

11) oona / eena / aani / ayni / aaten / aatin = ISM

**BUT** look out for Ya + oona or Ta + oona etc.

- (i) if it has a vowel...
  - (ii) does not begin with a vowel...
  - (iii) No "Ta" beginning (TAA) as not a present tense.
  - (iv) If it is a command / imperative form.
- \* ISM → reasons to be forbidden:
- (i) Prohibited: name of place, person.
  - (ii) Mubaf.
  - (iii) "Ta" before the word.
  - (iv) Absolutely no! [forbidden]

## IMP POINTERS :-

\* If "ا" the fully flexible.

\* ISM → 4 properties

→ if ends with "sukoon" then not an ISM

\* → ending sound needed to be an ISM

◌ ◌ / ◌ ◌ / ◌ ◌

\* Eliminating big words :-

Process :- ISM PAST TENSE PRESENT TENSE COMMAND

eg:- قُلْ - i) it has sukoon - not an ISM

ii) does not match any words on pg 33 (Past Tense) - Not a Past Tense

iii) No "أ, ا, ي, س" beginning (YANI) so - not a present tense.

iv) It is a command lightest form.

\* ISM → reasons to be LIHJ.

i) Partly flexible : name of places, person.

ii) Mudaf.

iii) "Ya" before the word.

iv) Absolutely No! [forbidding]



Small 6 families - Saaf -

تَصْرَ يَنْصُرُ نَصْرًا فَهُوَ نَاصِرٌ (he was helped)  
 تُصِرُ تُنْصِرُ نَصْرًا فَهُوَ مَنْصُورٌ (Both of them were helped)

الأَمْرُ مِنْهُ أَنْصُرُ وَالنَّصْرُ عِنْدَهُ لَا تَنْصُرُهُ  
 وَالنَّظْرُفُ مِنْهُ مَنْصِرٌ وَمَنْصِرٌ وَمَنْصَرَةٌ

\* ISM Faa'il rhymes: نَاصِرٌ

\* ISM Maf'ul rhymes: مَنْصُورٌ

\* Dift. mazdaa in these 6 families, so you can't guess from mazdaa which family also no rhyming.

\* weird saaf: لَوْوَا، سَاءَ، قَالَ، قَالُوا، جَاءَ

قَالَ قَالُوا جَاءَ

Before before the fill

it a part of a word. fill - found has common with 'i' →

only without change: -

read as if 2 vowels before word then stop

6 SMALL FAMILIES.

① فَعَلَ يَفْعُلُ < [ن]

نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ نَصْرَةً فَهُوَ نَاصِرٌ  
نُصِرَ يُنْصَرُ نَصْرَةً فَهُوَ مَنْصُورٌ

② فَعَلَ يَفْعَلُ < [ف]

فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ فَتْحًا فَهُوَ فَاتِحٌ  
فُتِحَ يُفْتَحُ فَتْحًا فَهُوَ مَفْتُوحٌ

③ فَعَلَ يَفْعِلُ < [ض]

ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ ضَرْبًا فَهُوَ ضَارِبٌ  
ضُضِرَ يُضْضَرُ ضَرْبًا فَهُوَ مَضْضُورٌ

④ فَعَلَ يَفْعَلُ < [س]

سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ سَمَاعَةً فَهُوَ سَامِعٌ  
سُئِمَ يُسْمَعُ سَمَاعَةً فَهُوَ مَسْمُوعٌ

⑤ فَعِلٌ يَفْعِلُ < [ح]

حَسِبَ يَحْسِبُ حُسْبَانًا فَهُوَ حَاسِبٌ  
حُسِبَ يُحْسَبُ حُسْبَانًا فَهُوَ مَحْسُوبٌ

⑥ فَعَلٌ يَفْعُلُ < [ك]

كُرِمَ يُكْرَمُ كِرَامَةً فَهُوَ كَرِيمٌ

\* Past tense to Present tense  $\Rightarrow$  "ع" letters

• If it has "A" sound in the beginning then the present tense could be either U/A/I on the "ع" letter

• If it has "I" sound then it could be either A/I

• If it has "U" sound then it can only be U

\* If 3 letter it has to be from small family.

\* Past, Past Passive, Present, Present Passive, Command, Forbidding  $\Rightarrow$  Fi'l

\* Masdar, Ism Faa'id, Ism Maf'ool, dhayf  $\Rightarrow$  Ism

\* In the beginning ج  $\Rightarrow$  ISM FAA'IL  $\Rightarrow$  مَ & ت  
 $\Rightarrow$  ISM MAF'OL  $\Rightarrow$  مَ & ن

## Sarf Sagheer.

If you see the Sarf Sagheer of the small 6 families there are markers.

**First line of Sarf Sagheer for 6 small families:-**

- 1) Active Past tense word in Sarf Sagheer always ends with fatha.
- 2) Active present tense word in Sarf Sagheer always ends in dammah.
- 3) Masdar is different: learn from dictionary.
- 4) Ism fa'ail is rhyming with  $\text{فَاعِلٌ}$  - same in all families.

**Second line of Sarf Sagheer for 6 small families:-**

- 1) Passive Past Tense will have "u" and "i" ending in a sound for all small families  $\text{فُعِلَ}$
- 2) Passive Present tense verbs will have "u" and then "a" sound ending in "u" sound for all families  $\text{فُعِلُ}$
- 3) Masdar is different for all families: use dictionary
- 4) Ism najood is like  $\text{فُعُولٌ}$  for all families

Except Karuna Takeenu family. It doesn't have the second line.



Third line of Saif Sagheer for 6 small families:-

1) Fi'l amr is through the process.

- Fatāha Yaftāhu → yftāh
- Daraba Yadaibu → idrib
- Nasara Yansuru → unsur
- Samia Yasma'u → ismaa'
- Hasiba Yahsibu → istibh Ihsib
- Karuma Yakrumu → ukrum

2) Forbidding follows second person active present tense.

- Fatāha Yaftāhu → La taftāh
- Daraba Yadaibu → La Tadrīb
- Nasara Yansuru → La Tansur
- Samia Yasma'u → La Tasma
- Hasiba Yahsibu → La Tahsib
- Karuma Yakrumu → La Fakrim Takrum

3) Ism dhaaf for all families have 3 scales.

مَافِلُونَ مَافِلُونَ مَافِلَاتُونَ

Mafa'lun Mafilun Mafa'latan

## Sarf - Thought Process.

- 1) Is it a past tense?
- 2) If yes, is it **active** or **passive**?
- 3) A) Check for Passive: **u + i** sounds before the ending.
- B) What family does it come from?
- C) Take it back to the **هو** **active** version.
- D) Then you see what it **rhymes** with perfectly.

eg: عَقَبَ → **active** → عَلَّمَ

جَادَلَ → **active** → جَاوَزَ

يُقَرِّبُ → Passive → أُقْرِبُ → أَشْلَمُ (family) (هو) (rhymes)

يُنَزِّلُ → Passive → نَزَلَ → نَزَلَ → نَزَلَ (family) (هو) (rhymes)

انْفَعَلَ → **active** → انْقَلَبَ → (no passive version)

other active past tense:-

فَصَّرُوا - فَصَدَّ

عَمَلُوا - آمَنَ - أَشْلَمُ family

عَفَرُوا - عَفَرَ - نَصَرَ

رَبَعْنَا - رَبَعًا - فَتَحَ خَيْرِي، نَصَرَ (chk dictionary)

Present Passive → Mudare' Mabni lil Majhool

مضارع مبنى للمجهول

Past Passive → Maadi Mabni lil Majhool

ماضي مبنى للمجهول

closest ans would be: - ✓

يَفْعَلُ ← يَنْفَرُ يَغْرُمُ يَقْتَرُ

يَفْعَلُ ← يَفْتَحُ يَسْعَعُ يَشْهَرُ

يَفْعَلُ ← تَفْعَلُ يَخْسِبُ يَضْرِبُ يَسْرِقُ

Process to find which family the word belongs to:

step:1 get rid of ت

Make it يُنَافِقُ

step:2 Take it to هُوَ version.

نَافِقُ

step:3 Recognize the family: جَاضِرٌ

مصدر

مضارع

ماضي

نِفَاقًا وَ مُنَافِقَةً

يُنَافِقُ

نَافِقٌ

تَتَرَبَّصَانِ

eg. 2

Step: 1

get rid of aani & تَتَرَبَّصَانِ

mk it present active - يَتَرَبَّصُ

Step: 2

Take it to هُوَ version.

تَرَبَّصُ

Step: 3

Recognise the family

↓  
تَعْلَمُ

"Shadda & ت"

مصدر

مضارع

مضي

تَرَبَّصًا

يَتَرَبَّصُ

تَرَبَّصَ

رَبَّصْنَا

رَبَّصْنَا

رَبَّصْنَا

eg. 3 يَتَنَازَعَانِ

Step: 1 get rid of aani: يَتَنَازَعَانِ

Present Active - يَتَنَازَعُ

Step: 2 Take it to صَوّ version.

تَنَازَعٌ

Step: 3 Recognise the family

تَنَازَعٌ

مصدر

مضارع

مضي

تَنَازَعًا

يَتَنَازَعُ

تَنَازَعٌ

## Comparison Between :-

أَسْلَمَ & small families.

In small families :- something about yourself

In big families :- something about others.



Not always but many times

عَلِمَ : he knew / he found out he learned : تَعَلَّمَ  
(base meaning) → 3 letters (starting point)

أَعْلَمَ : he informed

he tried to : اسْتَعْلَمَ  
find out / he inquired

عَلَّمَ : he taught

### Small family

جَلَسَ - he sat

نَزَلَ - he came down

سَمِعَ - he heard

قَتَلَ - he killed

فَهِمَ - he understood

شَعَرَ - he felt

### Big family.

أَجْلَسَ - he seated

أَنْزَلَ - he brought down

أَسَمَعَ - he made somebody listen

أَقْتَلَ - he got someone killed

أَفْهِمَ - he made someone understand

أَشَعَرَ - he made someone feel

Comparison between :-

عَلَّمَ & أَسْلَمَ

أَسْلَمَ - he surrendered.

سَلَّمَ - he totally surrendered (it intensifies)

قَتَلَ - he killed

قَتَّلَ - he massacred

ذَبَحَ - he slaughtered

ذَبَحَ - he committed genocide.

أَغْلَقَ - he totally locked

عَلَّقَ - he totally locked up.

أَعْلَمَ - he informed

عَلَّمَ - he taught (multiplicity of the act of informing becomes teaching)

\* “و” Shaddha → multiplies the action over & over again.



## Command & Forbidding.

\* Command works only with "YOU"

\* Can't command يُسَلِّمُ - he surrenders.

\* So Command works with : } أَنْتَ أَنْتَا أَنْتُمْ  
Forbidding works with : } أَنْتَ أَنْتَا أَنْتُمْ

\* Command work only with PRESENT TENSE.

أَنْتَ ← تَنْصُرُ

أَنْتَا ← تَنْصُرَانِ

أَنْتُمْ ← تَنْصُرُونَ

أَنْتِ ← تَنْصُرِينَ

أَنْتَا ← تَنْصُرَانِ

أَنْتُمْ ← تَنْصُرُونَ

\* Lightest Command ending :-

Sukoon, aa, oo, ee, aa, na

Lightest ending

Pronoun

Meaning:

sukoon

أَنْتَ

You are commanded

aa

أَنْتُمَا

Both of you are commanded

oo

أَنْتُمْ

All of you are commanded

ee

أَنْتِ

Female is being commanded

aa

أَنْتُمَا

Two women are being commanded

na

أَنْتِنَّ

women are commanded.

(تحت الهمزة)

أَنْتِ

(فعل مضارع)

أَنْتُمْ

(تحت الهمزة)

أَنْتُمَا

(تحت الهمزة)

(تحت الهمزة)


(تحت الهمزة)

(تحت الهمزة)

## STEPS TO MAKE A COMMAND.

STEP 1 :- make the word lightest.

STEP 2 :- remove "ت" and add "aliif" if the letter after "ت" has a sukoon.

STEP 3 :- add damma  on aliif if the "ع" letter (second last letter) has damma

or else add  kassah on aliif.

eg. 1 - يَنْصُرُ :-

STEP-1 - يَنْصُرُ (make it lightest)


STEP-2 - اَنْصُرُ (remove 'ت' - can't mk command of 'ت' and add aliif)

STEP-3 - اَنْصُرُ (add damma to aliif - ع letter has damma)

\* Here 'ص' is the "ع" letter.

\* Process follows in all 13 families except

أهل family : Command with aliif & hamza.

No family has "aa"  except aslamia family.

MAKE 6 COMMANDS :- sukoon, aa, oo, ee, aa, na.

He helps ← يَنْصُرُ - He helped :- family نَصَرَ

ending with	command	meaning
sukoon	اَنْصُرْ	Help!
aa	اَنْصُرَا	Help you both!
oo	اَنْصُرُوا	Help you all!
ee	اَنْصُرِي	Help Maryam!
aa	اَنْصُرَا	Help two women!
na	اَنْصُرْنَ	Women Help!

He hears ← يَسْمَعُ - He heard :- family سَمِعَ

sukoon	اَسْمَعْ	Hear!
aa	اَسْمَعَا	Hear you both!
oo	اَسْمَعُوا	Hear you all!
ee	اَسْمَعِي	Hear Aliya!
aa	اَسْمَعَا	Hear two women!
na	اَسْمَعْنَ	Women Hear!

# STEPS TO MAKE FORBIDDING.

STEP: 1 :- make the word lightest.

STEP: 2 :- add  $\gamma$  before the word.

STEP: 1 :-  $\text{تَنْصُر}$  (make it lightest)

STEP: 2 :-  $\gamma \text{تَنْصُر}$  (add  $\gamma$ )

eg. 1

Make 6 Forbidding: Sukoon, aa, oo, ee, aa, na.

He calculates ← **يَحْسِبُ** he calculated - family **حَسِبَ**

Ending with Forbidding

sukoon ٧ **تَحْسِبُ** ٧

aa ٧ **تَحْسِبَا** ٧

oo ٧ **تَحْسِبُوا** ٧

ee ٧ **تَحْسِبِي** ٧

aa ٧ **تَحْسِبَا** ٧

na ٧ **تَحْسِبِنَ** ٧

He learns ← **يَتَعَلَّمُ** He learned - family **تَعَلَّمَ**

sukoon ٧ **تَتَعَلَّمُ** ٧

aa ٧ **تَتَعَلَّمَا** ٧

oo ٧ **تَتَعَلَّمُوا** ٧

ee ٧ **تَتَعَلَّمِي** ٧

aa ٧ **تَتَعَلَّمَا** ٧

na ٧ **تَتَعَلَّمْنَ** ٧

HW:- Make 6 command & 6 forbidding:-  
 Command:- اِحْذَرُ - mk lightest & add ← فَاِحْذَرُكُمْ  
 aliq with Kasrah:

- sukoon اِحْذَرُ → Be careful!
- aa اِحْذَرَا → Be careful you both!
- oo اِحْذَرُوا → Be careful you all!
- ee اِحْذَرِي → Be careful Malika!
- aa اِحْذَرَا → Be careful two women!
- na اِحْذَرْنَ → Ladies Be careful!

we go with سَمِعَ:- dictionary ← family فَتَحَ or سَمِعَ ✓

Forbidding:- تَحْذَرُ - mk it lightest → add "تَ" & "حَ"

- sukoon تَحْذَرُ → Don't be careful!
- aa تَحْذَرَا → Don't be careful you both!
- oo تَحْذَرُوا → Don't be careful you all!
- ee تَحْذَرِي → Don't be careful Malika!
- aa تَحْذَرَا → Don't be careful two women!
- na تَحْذَرْنَ → Ladies don't be careful!

تَحْذَرُوا      on

Command: - **أَنْفِقْ** → make it lightest - alif ← **وَأَنْفِقُوا**  
st with Fatha & hanya stays  
as it is from **astama family**

**أَنْفِقْ** → Spend!

**أَنْفِقَا** → Spend both of you!

**أَنْفِقُوا** → Spend all of you!

**أَنْفِقِي** → Spend Alia!

**أَنْفِقَا** → Spend two women!

**أَنْفِقْنَ** → Spend ladies!

Forbidding: - **تَنْفِقْ** → make it lightest → add **ت** & **ي**  
(Boz **astama family**)

**تَنْفِقْ** → Don't Spend!

**تَنْفِقَا** → Don't spend both of you!

**تَنْفِقُوا** → Don't spend you all!

**تَنْفِقِي** → Don't spend Alia!

**تَنْفِقَا** → Don't spend two women!

**تَنْفِقْنَ** → Don't spend ladies!



# FORBIDDING & NEGATION.

Forbidding -

نهي

Negation -

نفي

Forbidding - You tell someone.

eg:- Don't take a break!

Negation - It is just commenting

eg:- You don't take a break.

Forbidding always has "ت" & لا & lightest

Don't study! - لا تدرُس → Forbidding

You don't study - تدرُس → Negation.