

How to recognize **جَزْءٌ** of a word. [DAY: 3]

Plural of **جَزْءٌ** is **أجزاء** (Awwjaan)

We know that :

Contents = **جَزْءٌ** [majority of times 3 root letters]

Container = **جَزْءٌ**

When different containers hold the same contents, they also share meaning which is common.

eg:- Root letters → **ع ل م**

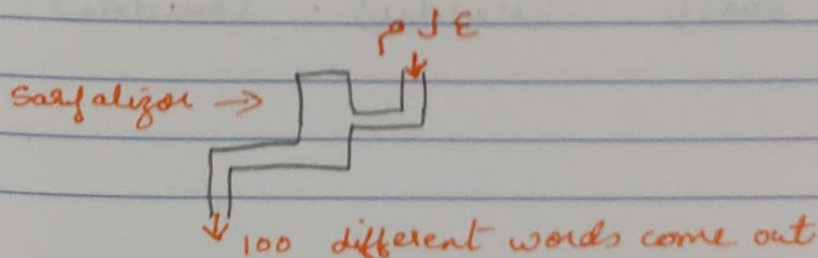
Shape/Container → is different for the words below but the meanings are somehow related

عِلْمٌ knowledge	عَالِمٌ scholar	مُعَلِّمٌ teacher	تَعْلِيمٌ education	عَلَّمَ he taught
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Notice that many words are derived from **ع ل م** pertaining to "knowledge".

In English its not like that.

But in Arabic you learn 1 **جَزْءٌ** & you can know 100 words. (or else we need to learn 100 words)



Terminology:-

ف ← فاء الكلمة

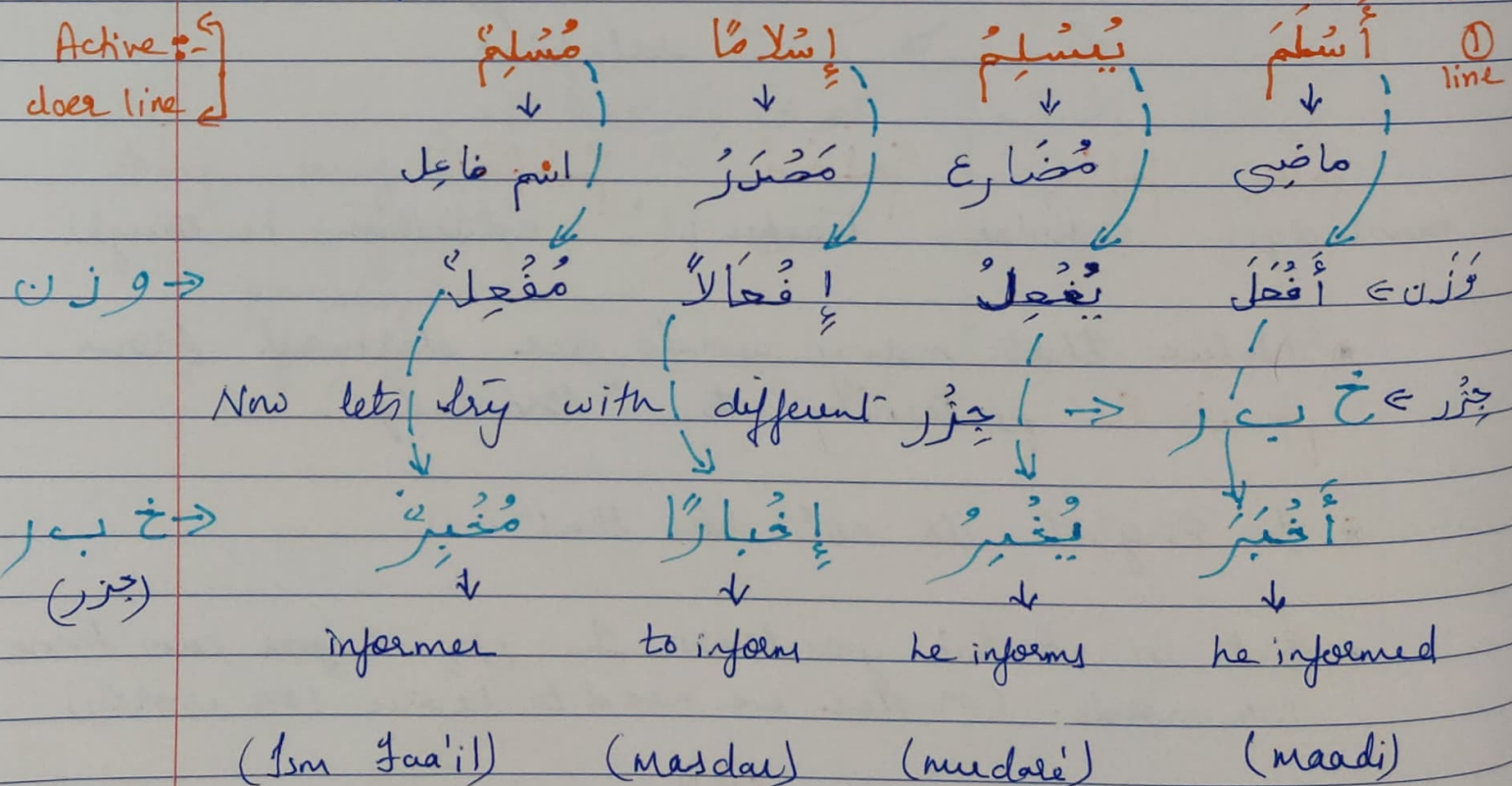
ع ← عين الكلمة

ل ← لام الكلمة

○ Aslama family has 4 different wazan:-

- i) maadi
- ii) mudare
- iii) Masdar
- iv) Ism Faa'il

lets have a look:-

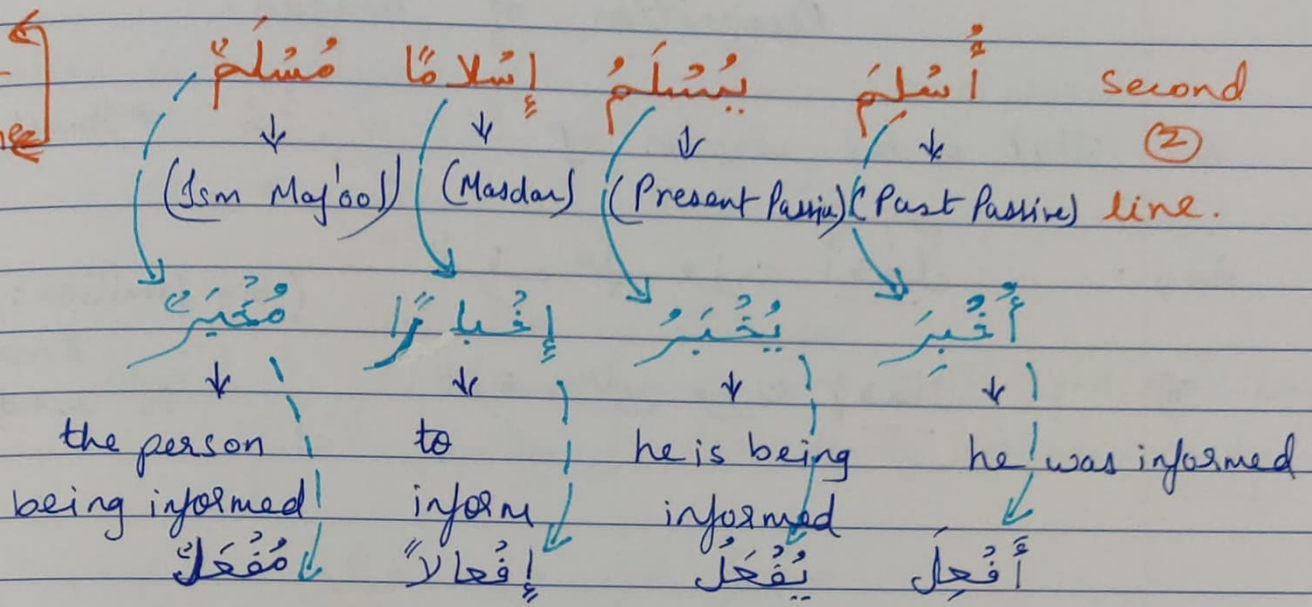


Passive :-
done to line

مَجْهُول

→ خَبَر
(جَزْء)

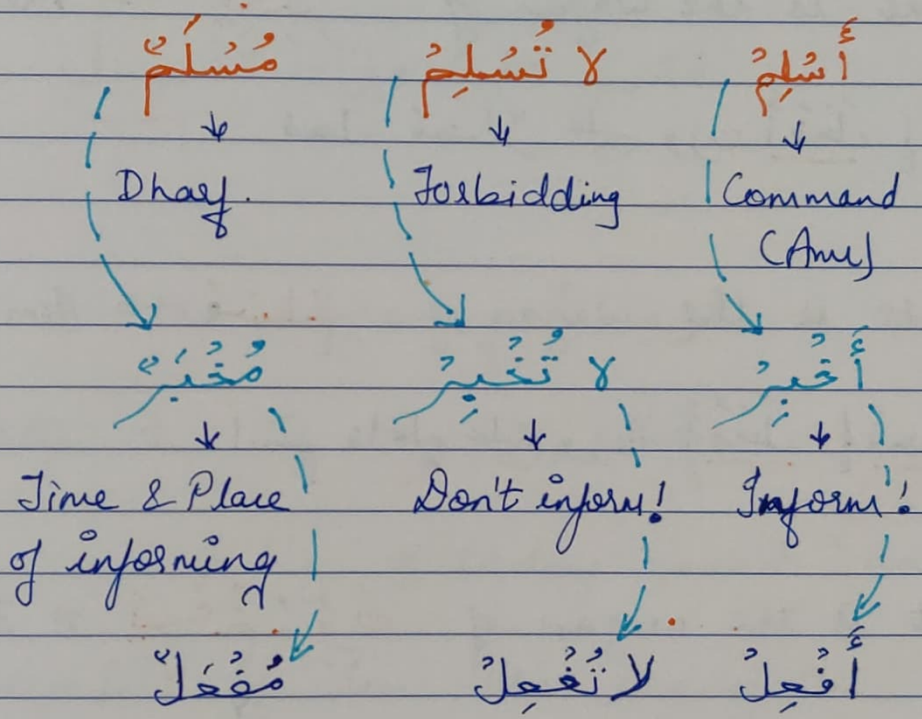
→ وزن



Third line. (3)

→ خَبَر
(جَزْء)

→ وزن



Recognition of Wazan.

Q.1 What is the wazan of **مُخْبِرٌ** → Dhaf' b'g

Ans i) طرف على وزن أَفْعَل (big families: maadi

ii) طرف على وزن إِفْعَال & masdar is used)

Q.2 What is the wazan of **يُخْبِرُ** → Present tense.

Ans. i) فعل مُضارعٌ على وزن أَفْعَل إِفْعَال

Q.3 What is the wazan of **مُسَلِّمٌ** → Ism faa'il

Ans. اسم فاعلٍ على وزن أَفْعَل إِفْعَال

Q.4 What is the wazan of **يَكْفُرُونَ** → Fi'l Mudari'

↓
Step 1: go to **كُفِرَ** version

نَصْرًا يَنْصُرُ نَصْرٌ
↓ ↓ ↓
كُفْرًا يَكْفُرُ كَفْرٌ

[with small families
always go with
maadi not with
masdar]

Ans. فعل مُضارعٌ على وزن نَصْرٌ

Q.5 what is the wazan of **تَخَيَّرَ** → Masdar

step 1: Ism / Fi' / Hay (if Hay then no Sarf)

: Ism b'og of tanween.

step 2: If Ism then → Ism Faail / Maj'ud / Masdar / Dhayf
[**تَعَلَّمَ** family] → big family (Maadi 2 masdar used)

Ans. i)

مُضَرَّرٌ عَلَى وَزْنِ فَعَّلَ

ii)

مُضَرَّرٌ عَلَى وَزْنِ تَخَيَّرَ

Q.6 what is the wazan of **مُؤَمِّنَاتٌ** → Ism Faa'il.

step 1: If Ism / Fi' / Hay.

: b'og of ending sound 'aatun' - 3FR

step 2: If Ism then one of the 4:-

IsM Faail / Maj'ud / Masdar / Dhayf

: b'og of **مُسَلِّمٌ** matches with **مُسَلِّمَاتٌ**
∴ it is Ism Faail

Ans.

اسم فاعل على وزن أَفْعَلِ إفعال

Q.7 what is the wazan of **يُتَرَبِّصُ** → Fi' mudare

step 1 - Ism / Fi' / Hay

(**تَعَلَّمَ** family)

b'og of YANT (Fi' mudare)

Ans. i) فعل مضارع على وزن تَفَعَّلَ / تَفَعَّلَ
ii) فعل مضارع على وزن تَفَعَّلَ / تَفَعَّلَ

Q. 8 What is the wazan of **أَسْجُرُ** → Command.

Step 1: Ism/Fi' / Ma'af

→ Not as Ism b'g of Sukeem at the end.

→ If Fi' → maadi / mudaf / Amr.

↓	↓	↓ ✓
ending seen	No	<u>Sukeem</u> , aa, oo
don't match	4ent	ee, aa, na

Step 2: eye to سَوَّ version:

أَسْجُرُ ← يَسْجُرُ ← يُنْصِرُ ← نَصْرٌ

Ans.

قَوْلُ أَمْرِ عَلَى وَزْنِ نَصْرٍ

Q. 9 What is the wazan of **مُقِيمٌ** → Masdar.

In Quran it is مُقِيمٌ الصَّلَاةِ
mudaf mI.

- * So its an Ism. (Idafah is a give away)
- * Nahw sometimes helps Saaf.

Step 1: we know its an Ism b'g its a mudaf.

Step 2: If Ism :- then Ism Faail / Major / Masdar / Dhaf

"**م**" in the beginning → comes in Ism Faail
Masdar
Dhaf.

→ so Masdar is eliminated

- Ism Faail has "**م**" & "ee" sound.
eg مُسَلِّمٌ, مُجَاعِلٌ, مُنَاجِلٌ etc → Ism Faail

• Dhay/Maj'ool has " **ز** " & " **aa** " sound.
eg. - **مُسَلِّمٌ** **مُسَلِّمٌ** **مُسَلِّمٌ** etc → Ism

• **مُسَلِّمٌ** is an Ism Jaa'il (**ز** & ee sound)

So it has to match on of the family.

Closest to **مُسَلِّمٌ** → **مُسَلِّمٌ** → **مُسَلِّمٌ** (Arabs made
its sound smooth)

Q.10 What is the wazan of **مُنْقَلَبٌ** → Dhay.

Step 1 - Ism / Fi'l / Hay
Bay of Tanveen.

Ism Maj'ool / Dhay: Bay of **ز** & " **aa** " sound

We need to eliminate Ism Maj'ool b'z it doesn't have a passive line so no Maj'ool but third line exists - ∴ its a Dhay.

1.1 WHAT IS صرف?

صرف is the study of word patterns and how meaning can be derived based on these patterns. It is a mechanism through which you can learn to recognize the pattern of a majority of words in the Arabic language. With صرف, you can also construct a multitude of words when given a single word.

1.2 الجائِد والمُشْتَق

مُشْتَق words are words that you can do the صرف of. They follow a particular pattern and can be manipulated and transformed.

جائِد words are words that you cannot do the صرف of. They cannot be transformed.

Most words in Arabic are مشتق and some are جائد. In our study of صرف, we will concern ourselves with words that are مشتق.

1.3 THE CONTENTS AND THE CONTAINER

Every مشتق word is made up of two elements:

- 1) The **CONTENTS** of the word
- 2) The **CONTAINER** that the contents sit in

Let us explore these two elements in more detail.

وزن ← اوزان
(مفرد) (جمع)

THE CONTENTS

Every word in the Arabic language has root letters. A majority of words have **THREE** root letters. These **ROOT LETTERS** are what we call the **CONTENTS** of the word. The same **contents** can be poured into many different **containers**. When different containers hold the same contents, they also share something in common in terms of the meaning of the word.

Take a look at the words below. Notice that the contents (the root letters **علم**) appear in every word, but the spelling/shape of the word (the container) is different. Also, notice that though the meanings vary, they are all somehow related.

أَعْلَمُ	مَعْلُومَةٌ	عِلْمٌ	تَعَلَّمَ	عَالِمٌ	مُعَلِّمٌ	تَعْلِيمٌ	عَلَّمَ
more knowledgeable	fact	knowledge	he learned	scholar	teacher	education	he taught

The technical term for the **CONTENTS** or the **ROOT LETTERS** is الجذر. **MEMORIZE** this term and use it.

As for the terminology pertaining to each individual root letter, it is modeled off of the word فعل. The first letter is called فاء الكلمة (the ف of the word in the word فعل). The second letter is called عين الكلمة (the ع of the word in the word فعل). The third letter is called لام الكلمة (the ل of the word in the word فعل).

Take a look below at how the root letters ب ك ت would be termed.

لام الكلمة	عين الكلمة	فاء الكلمة
ب	ت	ك

(Doer) أَسْلَمَ يُسَلِّمُ إِسْلَامًا فَهُوَ مُسَلِّمٌ

↓ ماضى * أَفْعَلٌ
 ↓ مفنارع يُفَعِّلُ
 ↓ مصدر * إِفْعَالًا
 اسم فاعل مُفَعِّلٌ

(Done to) أُسْلِمَ يُسَلَّمُ إِسْلَامًا فَهُوَ مُسَلَّمٌ

↓ أَفْعِلْ
 ↓ يُفَعِّلُ
 ↓ إِفْعَالًا
 ↓ مُفَعِّلٌ

نَظَرْتُ عَلَى وَدْنِ أَفْعَلِ
 نَظَرْتُ عَلَى وَدْنِ إِفْعَالِ

تَكْبِيرًا - مَعْدٌ عَلَى وَدْنِ فَعْلٍ

مَعْدَةٌ عَلَى وَدْنِ تَفْعِيلِ
 MI MJ/M J

2 مؤمنات - تنوين + ending com. ← اسم

مؤمنات → مُسَلِّمَاتٌ → مُسَلِّمٌ

↓

اسم فاعل على وزن أفعل

اسم فاعل على وزن إفعال

MI MJ/M J

3 يَتَرَبَّعُ ← YANT ← فعل معنارع

يُسَلِّمُ × يُجَاهِدُ × يُعَلِّمُ × يَتَعَلَّمُ ✓

فعل معنارع على وزن تفعّل

فعل معنارع على وزن تفعّل

4 أُسْجِدُ ← sukoon ← not ism

ماضي ← نَعَرْتُ × معنارع ← أَيْرُنُ ×

أَمْرٌ ← يَسْجُدُ ← أُسْجِدُ (نَعَرَ، يَنْفَعِرُ)

فِعْلٌ أَمْرٌ عَلَى وَزْنِ نَعَرَ