LESSON 5

In this lesson we learn the following:

1. We have learnt the formation of the passive voice from the sālim verb. Now we learn its formation from the ajwaf verb.

Mādi: قَالَ (qāla) becomes قَلِيلًا (qila) 'it was said'; بَيَّنَ (bā'īna) becomes بَيْنَ عَنْ (bīna) 'it was sold'; زَادْ (zāda) becomes زِيدُ (zīda) 'it was increased / added.'

Mudāri: يَقُولُ (yaqūlu) becomes يَقُولَ (yuqūlu) 'it is said'; يَبْيَعَ (yubā'ī) becomes يَبْيَعُ (yubā'ī) 'it is sold'; يَزَادُ (yazīdu) becomes يَزَادُ (yuzādu) 'it is increased / added'.

Here is are some examples:

'قال إن هذه الأرض مسالمت بليون ريال.'

'Here newspapers and magazines are sold.'

2. We have learnt in the previous lesson the formation of اسم الفاعل from the sālim verb. Now we learn its formation from non-sālim verbs.

a) Muda‘af verb: حَاجَ (hājj-un) 'pilgrim' for حَاجَ (hājj-un). The kasra of the second radical is dropped for assimilation.

b) Ajwaf wāwī 2: قَالَ (qā'il-un) ‘one who says’ for قَوْلَ (qāwil-un).

Ajwaf yā’ī: زَادَ (zāid-un) ‘more’ for زَادَ (zāyid-un).

c) Nāqis wāwī: نَاجِي (nāji-n / al-nājiy) ‘one who has escaped disaster’ for نَاجِي (nājiw-un).

Nāqis yā’ī: سَاقِي (sāqi-n / al-sāqiyy) ‘cupbearer’.

3. We have learnt in the previous lesson the formation of the اسم المفعول from the sālim verb. Now we learn its formation from non-sālim verbs.

a) Muda‘af verb: The اسم المفعول from this verb is regular, e.g., مَسْرَورٌ (masrūr-un) ‘pleasure, joy’.

---

1 The plural of اسم الفاعل is اسم الفاعل.
'pleased'; 'counted'; 'poured out'; 'solved'.
b) Ajwaf wāwī (maqūl-un) ‘that which has been said’ for مَقُولٌ (maqwūl-un). Here the second radical has been dropped.

Here is one more example: لَامَ يَلْوُمُ (malūm-un) ‘blameworthy’ for مَلْوُمٌ (malwūm-un).

Ajwaf yāʾī (mazīd-un) ‘more’ for مَزَيْدٌ (mazyūd-un). Here the second radical has been dropped, and the wāw of مَفْعُولٌ has been changed to yā’.

Here is one more example: مَكْيَلٌ كَالَّ يَكْيَلُ (makīl-un) for مَكْيَلٌ (makyūl-un).

c) Nāqis wāwī (madīw-un) ‘invited’. It is regular. It is written with one wāw bearing shaddah. If it is written like this مَدِعُوْر, you can see the two wāws: the first is the wāw of مَفْعُولٌ, and the second is the third radical.

Here is another example: مَلَأْوُ (matlūw-un) ‘that which is recited’.

Nāqis yāʾī (mabnīy-un) ‘that which has been built’ for مَبْنِيَّ (mabnūy-un). Here the wāw of مَفْعُولٌ has been changed to yā’.

Here is another example: مُشَوْيُ (mashwīy-un) ‘grilled’ for مَشْوِيِّ (mashwūy-un).

---

1 For sālim and non-sālim verbs see Key to Book Two, Lessons 26 through 29.
2 Ajwaf wāwī is ajwaf with wāw as the second radical, e.g., قَالَ يَلْوُمُ, and ajwaf yāʾī has yāʾ as the second radical, e.g., زَادَ يَزِيدُ. This also applies to the nāqis.
3 The اسم المفعول is derived from the passive form of the verb. That is why the passive form of the verb is given in the main book. But here, in the key, the active form is given as it is easier to understand.

For Personal use Only. Courtesy of Institute of the language of the Qur'an (lugatulquran@hotmail.com), and by kind permission of Shaykh Dr. V. Abdur Raheim.
Exercises

1) Answer the following questions.
2) Form the passive voice from the following *ajwaf* verbs as shown in the examples.
3) Point out the *ajwaf* verbs in the following sentences.
4) Form the اسم الفاعل from the following *muda‘af* verbs as shown in the example.
5) Form the اسم الفاعل from the following *ajwaf wāwi* verbs as shown in the example.
6) Form the اسم الفاعل from the following *ajwaf yâ‘i* verbs as shown in the example.
7) Form the اسم الفاعل from the following *nāqis wāwi* verbs as shown in the example.
8) Form the اسم الفاعل from the following *nāqis yâ‘i* verbs as shown in the example.
9) Form the اسم الفاعل from each the following verbs and mention its original form, and other particulars as shown in the example.
10) Form the اسم المفعول from the following *ajwaf wāwi* verbs as shown in the example.
11) Form the اسم المفعول from the following *ajwaf yâ‘i* verbs as shown in the example.
12) Form the اسم المفعول from the following *nāqis wāwi* verbs as shown in the example.
13) Form the اسم المفعول from the following *nāqis yâ‘i* verbs as shown in the example.
14) Form the اسم المفعول from each the following verbs and mention its original form, and other particulars as shown in the example.

The verb شُوَى يَسْتَلَى is *lāsif maqrūn*, but this rule is common to *nāqis yâ‘i* and *lāsif maqrūn*.
15) Point out all the examples of اسم الفاعل and اسم المفعول occurring in the main lesson, and mention the verb from which each of them is derived, and also the type of this verb.

16) Point out اسم المفعول / اسم الفاعل in each of the following sentences, and mention its original form, the verb from which it is derived, and the type of the verb.

17) Learn the use of the following verbs.

18) Write the مذاری of each of the following verbs.

19) Write the plural of each of the following nouns.

20) Write the singular of each of the following nouns.