Unit 34

Derived Forms of the Verb -Forms V & VI

Meaning patterns Form VI verbs often have the sense of reciprocity that is, of doing something with others.

تعاون , For example

means to help one another or to cooperate from the Form I verb meaning to help.

The formation and conjugation of verb Forms V and VI have some similarities. For example, the past tense of both begin with __. There is also a string of fat-hahs in the past and in the present forms.

Form V - Past

All Form V verbs in the past tense are formed by prefixing a 😅 to the Form II

The suffixes of a Form V verb in the past are the same as for all past tense verbs.

Form II

he taught

he sent down

Form V

he learnt

he descended

Forms V - Present

The Present of all Form V verbs have the same prefixes as a Form I verb. The suffixes are the same as for a Form I verb in the present. Notice the string of vowel a's in the present.

he depended **Past Active** he depends **Present active** Active participle depending **Passive participle** dependent Verbal Noun dependance

he learnt

he learns a learning person

learning

Form VI - Past

Form VI verbs often have the sense of reciprocity - that is, of doing something

All Form VI verbs in the past tense are formed by prefixing a 🗂 to the Form III verb.

The suffixes of a Form VI verb in the past are the same as for all past tense verbs.

he disputed with you Form III

he fought with him

Form VI they disputed among themselves

the people fought one another

Forms VI - Present

The Present of all Form VI verbs have the same prefixes as a Form I verb. The suffixes are the same as for a Form I verb in the present. Notice the string of vowel a's in the present.

Present active

they dispute among

themselves

Verbal noun

mutual disputation

they know one another knowing one another

Knowing One Another This is the title of a book

on anthropology inspired by verse 13 of Surah al-Hujurat much of which deals with the basis of human relationships and of dealing with various types of divisions and conflicts in human situations. The verse demolishes any notion of ethnic or racial superiority and lays down firmly the principle that the most honourable in the sight of God are those who are most deeply conscious of Him.

ا نزع ا. to withdraw

نازع III. to dispute with s.o.

VI. to dispute with one

V. he accepted/he accepts تقــ

offering قُور

he sealed/ he seals طبع / يطبع

VI. to give or take credit تداین

acceptance ق

So her Sustainer accepted her with goodly acceptance. 3: 37

God only accepts from the muttaqin. 5: 27

Our Sustainer! Accept from us. Indeed, You are the Hearer, the Knower. 2: 127

Our Sustainer, and accept my supplication.14: 40

When they both approached with an offering, it was accepted from one of them...

and it was not accepted from the other. 5: 27

(Thus) does God seal the heart of every arrogant, tyrannical person. 40: 35

Is not the abode of the arrogant ones in hell? 39:60

The angels shall descend on them. 41: 30

Whenever you give or take credit for a stated term, write it down, 2: 282

About what do they ask one another - about the awesome news. 78: 1

And We made you into nations and tribes so that you may know one another. 49: 13

And help one another to righteousness and taqwa...

and do not help one another to sin and transgression. 5: 2

And encourage one another in the truth, and encourage one another in patience. 103: 3

1 فَتَقَبَّلُهَا رَبُّهَا بِقَبُولِ حَسَنِ

- 2 إِنَّمَا يَتَقَبَّلُ اللَّهُ مِنَ الْمُتَّقِينَ
- 3 رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلَ مِنَّا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ
 - 4 رَبُّنَا وَتَقَـبَّلَ دُعَاء
 - 5 إِذْ قَرَّبًا قُرْبَانًا فَتُقْبِّلَ مِنْ أَحَدِهِمَا
 - 6 وَلَمْ يُتَقَبَّلْ مِنَ ٱلْأَخْرِ
- عَلَيْ عَلَى كُلِّ قَلْبِ مُتَكَبِّرٍ جَبَّارٍ
 - 8 أُليِّسَ فِي جَهَنَّمَ مَثُّوًى لِلْمُتَكَبِّرِينَ
 - و تَتَنَزَّلُ عَلَيْهِمُ الْمَلاَئِكَةُ
- 10 إِذَا تَدَايَنْتُمْ بِدَيْنٍ إِلَى أَجَلٍ مُسَمَّى فَـٱكْتُبُوهُ
 - 11 عَمَّ يَتَسَاءَلُونَ ، عَنِ النَّبَإِ الْعَظِيمِ
 - 12 وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا
 - ١٥ وَتَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْبِرِ وَالتَّقُوى
 - 14 وَلاَ تَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْإِثْمِ وَالْعُدُوانِ
 - 15 وتُواصواً بالْحق وتواصواً بالصّبر

Notes for text above

- Line 4: دعاء is short for دعاء, my supplication.
- none who is arrogant, is the active participle of تَكَبَّر , he considered himself great i.e. he was arrogant. مُتكبِّرين (line 8) is the active participle plural, genitive.
- Lines 10: تداینتُم implies both incurrring a debt on

the one hand and giving credit on the other - i.e.

giving and receiving credit from one another - from
the word دَيْن , a debt.

**Eline 13: The words انَسْتَعِينُ and انْسْتَعِينُ and انْسْتَعِينُ (Form X - see Unit 36) come from the same root word, the verbal noun of which is عُونُ , help.