# Unit 36

Derived Forms of the Verb -Form X

Meaning Patterns A Form X verb often denotes asking, taking or using for oneself the idea contained in the root verb as in istaghfara, to ask for forgiveness.

It may also have the idea of 'considering' as in *istahsana*, to consider good, to approve.

The fruits of Salat We are commanded to seek God's help through reliance on sabr and immersion in Prayer. The human being is prone to mood swings between exultation and despair. Life is both a source of enjoyment and a long test. Often problems seem to be so many and so never-ending. The only real solution is to be always optimistic of God's guidance and grace. This is the source of sabr and the fruit of regular Salat.

This is a commonly used Form and often denotes asking, taking or using for oneself the idea contained in the root verb.

## Form X - Past

Form X

All Form X verbs in the past tense are formed by placing a sukun on the first root letter of the verb and prefixing this by الشعة. The alif at the beginning takes a hamzatu-l wasl.

Form I he ate, tasted

استطعم

he forgave

he asked for food استغفر he asked for forgiveness

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

#### Form X - Present

The Present active of all Form X verbs follows the same pattern:

- i. The vowel on the first prefixed letter has a fat-hah;
- ii. The vowel with the second root letter is a kasrah;
- iii. The suffixes are the same as for a Form I verb in the present.

Past Active he sought forgiveness اسْتَعَانُ he sought help

Present Active he seeks forgiveness أُسْتَعَينُ أُنِدُ he seeks help

Imperative Seek forgiveness! اسْتَعَينُوا اللهِ اللهِ

Examples of active and passive participles and the verbal noun:

Active participle one who seeks forgiveness

Passive Participle one from whom forgiveness is sought

Verbal Noun seeking forgiveness استعانة one who seeks help one from whom help is sought seeking help

### **Meaning Patterns**

A Form X verb often denotes asking, taking or using for oneself the idea contained in the root verb - as in example (i) below. It may also have the idea of 'considering' as in example (ii) below:

- he asked for forgiveness from غَفْرُ , he forgave
- he considered good, he approved from حَــسُنَ , it was good, fine

he fell down خَرَّ a town, village هَرَيــَةٌ ۗ to desire

he was able/he is able

أستطاع / يستطيع

a table, a meal

أجَلُ a term

So he asked his Sustainer for forgiveness and fell down in prostration. 38: 24

And the angels prostrated, all of them together. 38: 73

...Till, when they both reached the people of a village and asked its people for food, but they refused. 18: 77

Is it not so, that everytime a messenger came to you with what you yourselves do not like, you became arrogant? 2: 87

And Musa came to them with clear teachings (but) they remained arrogant on earth. 29: 39

Could your Sustainer send down on us a repast from heaven? 5: 113

I shall ask my Sustainer forgiveness for you - indeed He is the Forgiving, the Merciful. 12: 98

You Alone we ask for help. 1: 5

And when their term has come, they cannot delay it for a moment nor can they hasten (it).16: 61

If you seek forgiveness for them seventy times, God will not forgive them. 9: 80

So celebrate the praise of your Sustainer, and seek His forgiveness. Indeed, He is Ever Forgiving. 110: 3

Seek help in patience and Prayer. 2: 45

And remember when you were few and weak on earth. 8: 26

Indeed He does not like the arrogant ones. 6: 23

And Ibrahim's seeking of forgiveness for his father was only due to a promise.. 9: 114

■1 فَأُسْتَغَفَر رَبَّهُ وَخَرَّ رَاكعًا

2 فَسَجَدَ الْمَلائكةُ كُلُّهُم أَجْمَعُونَ

3 حَتَّى إِذَا أَتَيا أَهْلَ قَرْيَةٍ ٱسْتَطْعَمَا أَهْلَهَا فَأَبُوا

4 أَفَكُلَّمَا جَاءَكُمْ رَسُولٌ بِمَا لاَ تَهْوَى أَنْفُسُكُمُ ٱسۡتَكۡبَرۡتُم

وَلَقَدَ جَاءَهُم مُوسَى بِالْبَيِّنَاتِ فَـ ٱسْتَكَبَرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ

6 هَلَ يَسْتَطِيعُ رَبُّكَ أَنْ يُنزِّلَ عَلَيْنَا مَائِدَةً مِنَ السَّمَاءِ

7 سَوْفَ أَسْتَغَفِرُ لَكُمْ رَبِّي إِنَّهُ هُوَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ

■8 إِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ

و فَإِذَا جَاءَ أَجَلُهُمْ لاَ يَسْتَأْخِرُونَ سَاعَةً وَ لاَ يَسْتَقُدِمُونَ

اإِنْ تَسْتَغُفِرْ لَهُمْ سَبْعِينَ مَرَّةً فَلَنْ يَغْفِرَ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ

1 فَسَبِّحَ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَٱسْتَغْفِرَهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا

12 وَ ٱسْتَعِينُوا بِالصَّبْرِ وَالصَّلَوةِ

13 وَ ٱذۡكُرُوا إِذۡ أَنۡتُمۡ قَلِيلٌ مُسۡتَضَعَفُونَ فِي الْأَرۡضِ

15 وَمَا كَانَ ٱسْتِغْفَارُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ لِأَبِيهِ إِلاَّ عَنْ مَوْعِدَةٍ

# Notes for text above

- Line 1: The initial alif of the Form X verb takes a hamzatu -l wasl and so is not pronounced when it is linked in pronunciation to a previous letter and vowel.
- Line 5: 'Could your Sustainer...' has the sense of 'Would your Sustainer...'
- Line 8: نُسْتَعِينُ is derived from عَان / يَعِينُ ,
  he helped/he helps from which the verbal noun is

- . ع و ن , help. The root letters are: عون
- Line 10: سَبْعِينَ مَرَّةً , 'seventy times' is an idiom used in Arabic to mean 'many times'.
- is the passive participle, plural, lit. ' those who are considered weak'. Notice the fat-hah on the second root letter.
- Line 14: مُسْتَكْبِرِين is the active participle, plural and accusative. Notice the kasrah on the 2nd root letter.