

Unit 31

Derived Forms of the Verb - Form II

In addition to the Form I verb, there are nine Derived Forms used. For all these, Roman numerals from I - X are used. Each Form follows its own pattern for the past tense and a set pattern for the present. It is important to get used to recognizing these patterns. This will be a great help in building up a vocabulary and in reading correctly.

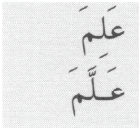
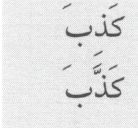

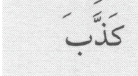
So far we have been dealing mainly with simple, regular Form I verbs. From the basic Form I verb or root, other verb forms are derived by:

- i. doubling a root letter
- ii. lengthening a root letter
- iii. adding other letters either as prefixes or between root letters
- iv. a combination of the above.

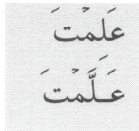
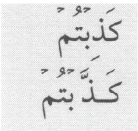
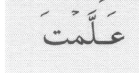
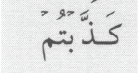
Of the nine derived Forms, Forms II, IV and X are used frequently in the Qur'an.

Form II - Past

All Form II verbs in the past tense are formed by doubling the second root letter of the simple Form I verb.

Form I	he knew			he lied
Form II	he taught			he denied

The suffixes of a Form II verb in the past in its singular, dual and plural forms are the same as for a Form I verb in the past. Indeed, the suffixes for all verb Forms in the past tense are the same. For example:

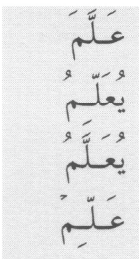
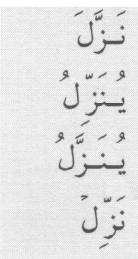
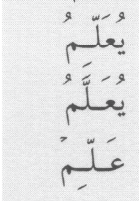
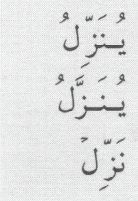
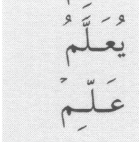
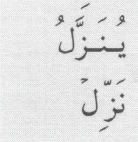
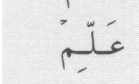
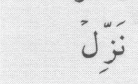
Form I	you (m.s.) knew			you (m.p.) lied
Form II	you (m.s.) taught			you (m.p.) denied

Form II - Present

The Present of all Form II verbs follows the same pattern:

- i. The vowel on the first prefixed letter has a dammah;
- ii. The vowel with the second root letter is a kasrah in the present active.
- iii. The vowel with the second root letter is a fat-hah in the present passive.

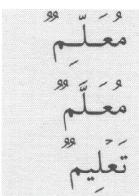
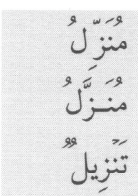
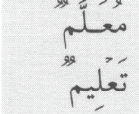
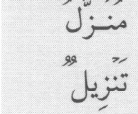
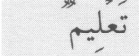
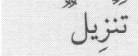
The suffixes are the same as for a Form I verb in the present. Indeed the suffixes for all verb Forms I - X are the same in the present.

Past Active	he taught			he sent down
Present Active	he teaches			he sends down
Present Passive	he is taught			it is sent down
Imperative	teach!			send down!

Three main roles

As a witness, a bringer of good news and a warner - these are three main roles which the noble Prophet Muhammad, may God bless him and grant him peace, was sent by God to fulfil (line 13 opposite).
A witness - that God is One and nothing is worthy of worship besides Him.
A bringer of good news - the good news of God's pleasure and rewards - of Paradise - for all who believe and do good works.
A warner - of pain and chastisement for those who refuse to acknowledge their Creator and who persist in wrong-doing. These have been and are the three main roles of all callers to Truth.





It is important to know the following patterns also because this will show how words are built up. Remember that in Arabic the active participle denotes the action as well as the person performing the action.

Active participle	teaching, teacher			one who sends down
Passive participle	taught			sent down
Verbal noun	a teaching, instruction			a sending down, revelation



Meaning patterns

A Form II verb may denote



(i) causation:

-  means 'he knew';
 means 'he caused s.o. to know', i.e. 'he taught'.
 means 'he descended';
 means 'he caused to descend', i.e. 'he sent down' or 'he revealed'.

(ii) intensity of action:

-  means 'he killed';
 means 'he massacred'.

(iii) estimation:

-  means 'he spoke the truth';
 means 'he considered s.o. truthful' i.e. - 'he believed'.

He created the human being. He taught him clear speech. 55: 4

1 خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ عَلَّمَهُ الْبَيَانَ

He taught the human being what he did not know. 96: 5

2 عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ

They said: Glory be to You! No knowledge have we except what You have taught us. 2: 32

3 قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا

And He teaches him the Book and the Wisdom and purifies him. 2: 129

4 وَيُعَلِّمُهُ الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ وَيُزَكِّيهِ

But the satans have disbelieved, teaching people sorcery. 2: 102

5 وَلَكِنَّ الشَّيَاطِينَ كَفَرُوا يُعَلِّمُونَ النَّاسَ السِّحْرَ

We have made the messages clear for you that you may use your reason. 57: 17

6 ■ قَدْ بَيَّنَّا لَكُمُ الْآيَاتِ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَعْقِلُونَ

Thus does Allah make clear (His) messages to you that you may use your reason. 2: 247

7 كَذَلِكَ يبينُ اللهُ لَكُمْ الْآيَاتِ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَعْقِلُونَ

Whatever is in the heavens and the earth glorifies Allah. 57: 1

8 سَبَّحَ لِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ

Whatever is in the heavens and the earth glorifies Him. 24: 41

9 يُسَبِّحُ لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ

Glorify the name of your Sustainer, the Most High. 87: 1

10 ■ سَبِّحْ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى

And he said, O people! We have been taught the speech of birds. 27: 16

11 ■ وَقَالَ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ عَلِّمْنَا مَنطِقَ الطَّيْرِ

(They do not like) that it should be revealed to you (anything) of good from your Lord. 2: 105

12 أَنْ يَنْزَلَ عَلَيْكُمْ مِنْ خَيْرٍ مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ

O Prophet! Indeed We have sent you as a witness, a bringer of good news and a warner. 33: 45

13 ■ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ شَاهِدًا وَمُبَشِّرًا وَنَذِيرًا

Then they turned away from him and said, 'A taught person, insane.' 44: 14

14 ثُمَّ تَوَلَّوْا عَنْهُ وَقَالُوا مُعَلِّمٌ مَجْنُونٌ

And recite the Qur'an in a measured recitation. 73: 4

15 وَرَتِّلِ الْقُرْآنَ تَرْتِيلًا

Notes for text above

■ **Line 6:** بَيَّنَّا is a contraction of بَيَّنَّا - 'We have made clear'.

■ **Line 10:** A kasrah replaces the sukun on the last letter in سَبِّح - 'Glorify!'. See also رَتِّل in line 15.

■ **Line 11:** عَلِّمْنَا is passive. This is shown by the

dammah on the first letter.

■ **Line 13:** مُبَشِّرًا is the active participle of بَشَّرَ .

The accusative here denotes 'as a bringer of good news'.

نَذِيرًا and مُبَشِّرًا , شَاهِدًا and therefore accusative. (see Unit 37).