

[DAY: 12] مَهْمُوزُ الْوَاءِ مُزِيدٌ فِيهِ

(Mahmooz-ul-WAA Majeed Feehi)

We know that-

مَزِيدٌ فِيهِ means Big families.

تِلْكَ :

There are no irregularities in any Big families except أَسْلَمَ & a little in خَاصَرٌ

Let's see the irregularity in أَسْلَمَ - أَفْعَلَ with ع م ن → جَزَر

1st line → Active:

يُؤْمِنُ إِيْمَانًا مُؤْمِنٌ أَسْلَمَ مَن

- 2 hamzas together. (too many hiccups)
- Can't get rid of أَسْلَمَ since its family. So to make it smoother it changes to :-

changes to

يُؤْمِنُ إِيْمَانًا مُؤْمِنٌ or مُؤْمِنٌ أَسْلَمَ مَن
↓
(also used sometime)

or
يُؤْمِنُ
(also used sometime)

2nd line → Passive:

يُؤْمِنُ إِيْمَانًا مُؤْمِنٌ أُسْلِمَ مَن
↓ changes to
يُؤْمِنُ إِيْمَانًا مُؤْمِنٌ أُسْلِمَ مَن

3rd line → Amr / Forbid / Shaaf:

يُؤْمِنُ إِيْمَانًا مُؤْمِنٌ لَا تُؤْمِنُ أَسْلَمَ مَن
↓ changes to
يُؤْمِنُ إِيْمَانًا مُؤْمِنٌ لَا تُؤْمِنُ أَسْلَمَ مَن

Also note :-

ا → sound likes الي → اء

و → sound likes و → او

ي → sound likes ي → اي

Let's see جاضر family:- with جزر

maodaa

(Not irregularity but same sound)

آخَزَ : آخَزَ يُجَاهِرُ يُؤَاخِزُ إِخَازًا مُؤَاخِزَةً مُؤَاخِزٌ

أَوْخِزَ يُؤَوِّخِزُ إِخَازًا مُؤَاخِزَةً مُؤَاخِزٌ

آخِزَ لَا تُؤَاخِزُ مُؤَاخِزٌ

⦿ Sometimes 2 words from 2 different families may sound exactly the same: like آخَزَ & آخِزَ

↓ ↓
جَاهِرُ أَشْلَمُ

So basically in موز الغاء مزير فيد (Mahmouz ul Faa Mazzeed Feehi)

only 2 families are affected with (ع) in the middle of these words. Other families has no irregularity with (ع)

أَشْلَمُ جَاهِرُ عَلَّمَ نَسَاءَلُ تَعَلَّمَ اقْتَرَبَ انْقَلَبَ اسْتَغْفَرَ

Only these 2 families are affected.

مَهْمُوزُ الْعَيْنِ ثَلَاثِي مُجَرَّد

(Mahmooz - ul - AIN - Mujarrad)

مُجَرَّد
↓
(family فتح)

(he asked)

سَأَلَ / يَسْأَلُ / سَأَلَا / سَأَلَ [1st line]

سَأَلَ / يَسْأَلُ / سَأَلَا / سَأَلَ [2nd line]

تَسَاءَلُ < تَسَاءَلُ < سَأَلَ < [Amr] / سَأَلَ / سَأَلَ
2 variations in Amr

لَا تَسْأَلُ / لَا تَسْأَلُ [Nahyu]
2 variations in forbidding (Nahyu)

سَأَلَ / سَأَلَ / سَأَلَ / سَأَلَ [3rd line]
سَأَلَ (Shay) / سَأَلَ (Nahyu) / سَأَلَ (Amr) / سَأَلَ (2)

• The irregularity in Mahmooz ul Ain Mujarrad is there are 2 variations in Amr & Nahyu.

• Also if we compare ا & ا
↓
this alif has no strong harakah & never sukoon.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

SARF DAY 12 - 07.06.21

MAHMOOZ-UL-FAA MAZEED FEEHI

مُفْتَوِّزُ الْفَاءِ مَزِيدٌ فِيهِ

أَسْلَمَ جَاهِدَ عَلَّمَ تَسَاءَلَ تَعَلَّمَ اقْتَرَبَ انْقَلَبَ اِسْتَفْعَرَ

ﻻ in the middle of these words doesn't really create a problem.

أَفْعَلَ ← ء م ن

Only these two families affected

cousins in irregular sarf

أ - أَا
أ - أُؤ
إ - إِي

أَمَّنَ * يُؤْمِنُ * إِيمَانًا * فَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ
أُؤْمِنَ * يُؤْمِنُ * إِيمَانًا * فَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ
أَأْمِنَ * لَا تُؤْمِنُ مُؤْمِنٌ

In Aslama family, اُ is the fundamental part of family, that's why we will not get rid of it like we did in ثلاث مجرّد

* Some Arabs considered مؤْمِنٌ & يُؤْمِنُ hiccupy so they made it مؤْمِنٌ & يُؤْمِنُ

أَمَّنَ * يُؤْمِنُ * إِيمَانًا * فَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ
أُؤْمِنَ * يُؤْمِنُ * إِيمَانًا * فَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ
أَأْمِنَ * لَا تُؤْمِنُ مُؤْمِنٌ

Two ﻻ coming together are to be smoothed

جَاهَدَ ← ه خ ذ

this is not irregularity
rather same sound

أَخَذَ أَخَذَ يُؤْخِذُ إِخَاذًا و مُؤَاخَذَةً مُؤَاخِذٌ

أَوْخِذَ يُؤْخِذُ إِخَاذًا و مُؤَاخَذَةً مُؤَاخِذٌ

آخِذٌ لَا تُؤَاخِذُ مُؤَاخِذٌ

Sometimes two words from two different families
can sound exactly the same like أَخَذَ & آمَنَ

↓
أَسْلَمَ

↓
جَاهَدَ

MAHM00Z -UL- AIN MUJARRAD

مَمْهُوزُ الْعَيْنِ ثَلَاثِي مَجْرَد

أ ≠ ا

not really has
a strong harakah
& never sukoon

Representative of
all the مجرّد families

(فَعَّ) سَأَلَ يَسْأَلُ سُؤَالًا سَائِلٌ
سِئْلَ يُسْأَلُ سُؤَالًا مَسْئُودٌ

* إِسْأَلَ / سَلَ * لَا تَسْأَلُ / تَسْأَلُ * مَسْأَلٌ | مَسْئِلٌ | مَسْأَلَةٌ

نَسْأَلُ ← تَسْأَلُ ← سَأَلَ ← إِسْأَلَ / سَلَ

وَأَسْأَلُ ، سَأَلْتُهُمْ ، فَاسْأَلُوا ، وَأَسْأَلُوا اللَّهَ

مَسْئُودٌ

The person
who is asked/
responsible one