

[DAY: 14] مثال واويّ مثال يائيّ

What is مثال؟

When the first root letter (فَاءِ الْكَلِمَةِ) FAA- in a word is a vowel

مثال

• if the first root letter is و it is called مثال واويّ (Misaal Vawee)

• if the first root letter is ي it is called مثال يائيّ (Misaal Yaayee)

Let's explore مثال واويّ in مُجَرَّد families:-

1st line
Active

فَلَزَ ← يُولِزُ (و got rid of) وَلَادَةُ وَالِزُ he fathered (ضَرَبَ)

2nd line
Passive

وُلِزَ يُولِزُ وَلَادَةُ مَوْلُودُ (Passive و stays normal)

3rd line

لِزَ لَا تَلِزُ مَوْلِزُ مَوْلِدَةُ

- Note: 1) The maadi in مثال واويّ does not change.
2) Since past tense change in the end but the weirdness is the beginning (FAA letter)
3) The 'و' is dropped in Mudari ∴ it does not appear in Amr too.
4) 'و' stays in the passive

:- مثال واوي few more examples with

وُثِقَ
he taunted
(حَسِبَ)
يُوثِقُ وَثَاقًا وَاثِقُ

وُثِقَ يُوثِقُ وَثَاقًا مَوْثُقٌ
ثِقٌ لَا تَثِقُ مَوْثُقٌ مَوْثِقٌ مَوْثَقَةٌ

وُدِعَ
(فَتَحَ)
يُدِعُ وَدَاعًا وَادِعٌ

وُدِعَ يُودِعُ وَدَاعًا مَوْدُوعٌ
دِعٌ لَا تَدِعُ مَوْدِعٌ مَوْدِعٌ مَوْدَعَةٌ

وُضِعَ
(فَتَحَ)
يَضِعُ وَضْعًا وَاضِعٌ

وُضِعَ يُوضِعُ وَضْعًا مَوْضُوعٌ
ضِعٌ لَا تَضِعُ مَوْضِعٌ مَوْضِعٌ مَوْضَعَةٌ

وُذِرَ
he abandoned/
he left (فَتَحَ)
يُؤْذِرُ وَذَرًا وَاذِرٌ

وُذِرَ يُؤْذِرُ وَذَرًا مَوْذُورٌ
ذِرٌ لَا تَذِرُ مَوْذِرٌ مَوْذِرٌ مَوْذَرَةٌ

(ضرب)

يَزِنُ وَزْنًا وَازِنَ

وَزَنَ (ضَمٌّ) he weighs

وَزِنَ يُوزِنُ وَزْنًا مَوْزُونٌ

زِنَ لَا تَزِنُ مَوْزَنَ مَوْزِنَ مَوْزَنَةً

Tools/
devices.
(extra
words)

مَوْزَنَ مَوْزَنَةً مَوْزَانٌ
↓ ↓ ↓
مِيزَنَ مِيزَنَةً مِيزَانٌ

(ew sounds
weird so
'و' is replaced
by 'ي')

مثال يائي

- The 'ي' in مثال يائي مجرّد is not a problem.
- They don't get rid of 'ي'.

Lets look at one of the examples:-

يَبِيسُ يَبِيسٌ يَبِيسًا يَابِيسُ

يَبِيسُ يَبِيسٌ يَبِيسًا يَبِيسُ

إِبْيَاشٌ لَا تَبْيَاشُ مَبْيَاشٌ مَبْيَاشٌ مَبْيَاشَةً

Before going through the HW assignment- lets note down some imp pointers:

Q.1

- 1) jāzī - is comparative ∴ partly flexible.
(so light)
- it is also an outside doer. in Q.1.
→

- 2) Whenever there is an act in a sentence start with Fi'l & attach a pronoun (mahfūf bihi) if any. Later comes the name of a person if any.

Q.2 1) Mohammad is an outside doer. not he.

- 2) Since the act is فَتَحَ (to open) we start the sentence with a fi'l mudale here.

- 3) Also the sentence has 'will' (future) we add س
Fi'l mudale + س
so it will be سَيَفْتَحُ

- 3) jāzī - fully flexible. (no reason to be light)

- 4) the masjid - الْمَسْجِدِ (Nasb b'g its a detail)

Q.1 Ahmad helped me.

Ans. فَضَّرَنِي أَحْمَدُ

Q.2 Mohammad will open the masjid

Ans. سَيَفْتَحُ مُحَمَّدٌ الْمَسْجِدَ

Q.3

Nafisa! Read it!

يَا نَفِيسَةَ! اقْرَأْ

↓

Feminine

↓

• Amr: Read!

أَنْتِ

• We need أَنْتِ for Nafisa.

• Sukoon aa oo } 6 versions
vee aa na } of Amr

• اقْرَأْ + (d or d) which ever sounds better
it

• اقْرَأْ يَه = d + اقْرَأْ

↓

↓

(it)

(anti version)

of read.

• Also since 'يا' is a mudaana it is not a part of a sentence. It has no place in g'rab.

• The sentence is just اقْرَأْ يَه

Ans:

يَا نَفِيسَةَ اقْرَأْ يَه

Q.4 Ahmad & Maryam! Don't ask me!

يَا أَتَحْزُرُ وَ مَرْيَمُ
(only one person)



But since there are two persons the forbidding becomes:

Sukoon	aa	oo	] 6 versions of forbidding
• ee	aa	na	

لَا تَسْأَلْ

لَا تَسْأَلْ + فِي (me)

Ans.

يَا أَتَحْزُرُ وَ مَرْيَمُ لَا تَسْأَلْ فِي

Q.5 Mohammed was heard.

- مُحْزَرٌ
- passive (u-a)
- Fully flexi
- سَوَّعَ family
- سَوَّعَ

- Outside
- its an action so while translating it Na'abul Jaa'il will be in the beginning.
- Raf' & after
- "مَوْجَزٌ" - b'g no reason to be light.

i) muckaf

ii) Mudaana.

iii) Paethy flexi

iv) Absolute No (Naajya Al Jinn)

Ans.

سَوَّعَ مَوْجَزٌ

Q.6 Annun made me listen.

سَمِعَ ← أَسَمِعَ

↓

he made someone
listen

↓

he heard

Ans.

أَسَمِعَنِي التَّوْرَ

SARF DAY 14 - 04.07.2021

صَغُرَها تَصْغُرُ

Act like it's a small thing & it will become a small thing.

كَبُرَها تَكْبُرُ

Make it into a big deal & it will become a big deal

1. Ahmed helped me. نَعَزَنِي أَغْدُ (أَغْدُ = comparative partly flex)

2. Mohammad will open the masjid. سَيَفْتَحُ مُحَمَّدٌ الْمَسْجِدَ

Process: 1. Start with act (F1) → فَتَحَ

* Munaada has to

2. will open → future → سَيَفْتَحُ منافع

be light *

3. Nafisa! Read it! اقْرَإِي يَا نَفِيسَتُ ✓ اقْرَإِي يَا نَفِيسَتُ ✓

لا محل لها من اعراب = حرف ندا + منادى

Attention grabbing

Fem. bcoz Arabs said so: عَمَّا وَمَا تِلْكَ بِمِثْلِكَ يَا مُوسَى

just an One sentence
attention
grabber

4. Ahmed & Mariam! Don't ask me! يَا أَتَّخَذُ دَسْرِيْمُ! لَا تَسْأَلَانِي

5. Mohammad was heard. سَمِعَ مُحَمَّدٌ

6. An-Nur made me listen. أَسْمَعَنِي النُّورُ

6.1 INTRODUCTION

مثال is the first of the معتل irregularities that we will cover. Recall that a word is classified as معتل when one of the root letters is a vowel (و or ي). A word is considered مثال when the first root letter (فَاء الكلمة) is a vowel.

When the first root letter is a و, the word is further classified as مثال واوي. This type of مثال is far more prevalent.

When the first root letter is a ي, the word is further classified as مثال يائي. This type of مثال does not occur very frequently.

مِثَالُ وَاوِيّ + مِثَالُ يَائِيّ with فعل ماضٍ

ف → Never Alif - ع - ل

مِثَالُ وَاوِيّ → و

ي

مِثَالُ يَائِيّ

In the Maadhi, مثال doesn't create problem.

وَلَدَ وَثِقَ

مِثَالُ يَائِيّ + مَحْذُورُ الْعَيْنِ

يَلِيسَ

Because only endings change in the past tense, there are no irregularities in مثال وادي and مثال يائي

مثال وادئ with فعل منارع

The mudari becomes yaa followed by two letters.



وَلَدَ	يَلِدُ	وِلَادَةٌ	هو	وَالِدٌ
وُلِدَ	يُولَدُ	وِلَادَةٌ	هو	مَوْلُودٌ

↓
The و stays (Normal Passive)

أَلَا مَرِئَةٌ لِّدٍّ وَالْهَى عَنْهُ لَا تَلِدُ وَالْظَرْفُ مِنْهُ مَوْلَدٌ مَوْلِدٌ مَوْلَدَةٌ

وَتِقَ	يَتِقُ	وَتَاقًا	هو	وَاتِقٌ
وُتِقَ	يُوتِقُ	وَتَاقًا	هو	مَوْتِقٌ
تِقَ	لَا تَتِقُ	مَوْتِقٌ	مَوْتِقٌ	مَوْتِقَةٌ

وَدَّعَ	يَدَّعُ	وَدَاعًا	وَادِعٌ
وُدَّعَ	يُودَّعُ	وَدَاعًا	مَوْدُودٌ
دَعَّ	لَا تَدَّعُ	مَوْدَّعٌ	مَوْدِعٌ
			مَوْدَعَةٌ

وَضَعَ	يَضَعُ	وَضْعًا	وَاضِعٌ
وُضِعَ	يُوضَعُ	وَضْعًا	مَوْضِعٌ
ضَعَّ	لَا تُضَعُ	مَوْضِعٌ	مَوْضِعٌ
			مَوْضِعَةٌ

وَذَرَ	يَذَرُ	وَذْرًا	وَاذِرٌ
وُذِرَ	يُوذَرُ	وَذْرًا	مَوْذَرٌ
ذَرَ	لَا تُذَرُ	مَوْذَرٌ	مَوْذَرٌ
			مَوْذَرَةٌ

صَرَبَ

لِصَرَبٍ

وَزَنَ

يُوزِنُ (يُزِنُ)

وَزَنًا

وَاِذْنُ

وُزِنَ

يُوزَنُ

وَزَنًا

مَوْزُونٌ

زِنًا!

لَا تَذِنُ!

مَوْزَنٌ

مَوْزِنٌ

مَوْزَنَةٌ

صَرَبًا ←

مِصْرَبٌ

مِصْرَبَةٌ

مِصْرَابٌ

(اسم آلة)

↓

↓

↓

مَوْزَنٌ

مَوْزَنَةٌ

مَوْزَانٌ

↓

↓

↓

مِيزَنٌ

مِيزَنَةٌ

مِيزَانٌ

is not even problem! مجرد مثال یابی