

[204:61] فَوَائِدُ الصُّوفِ : Transitivity - Aslamafamily : (تَعْرِيفٌ)

The things that the words from **أَسْلَمَ** family do in Arabic:-

There are more than 1000 of words but not necessary that all these qualities will apply to all of them. Atleast one of the case will apply or maybe more.

Qualities of Aslamafamily:-

- 1) **TRANSITIVITY:-** **تَعْرِيفٌ** — means you take something that was *Laazim* & make it *Mud'aaddi*. (so you take something intransitive & make it transitive)

This is the most popular quality of this family. Arabs take something that is *Laazim* from this family & make it *mud'aaddi*.

eg. **جَلَسَ** - He sat

جَلَسَ حَامِدٌ - Hamid sat

- *Laazim* means the action affects self. You can't add *Maf'ool Bihi* to it. So we can't say something or someone.

eg. I sit (someone/something) makes no sense.

- Also *Laazim* has no 'Passive' version.

جَلَسَ - يَجْلِسُ - (ضَرْبٌ)

So one of the quality of Aslama family is to take something that is Laazim from any of 6 small families (Mujarred) & make it muta'addi. So it will take Laazim from small family & put it in Aslama family whereby the action will automatically will be pushed towards someone else.

Let's go through the examples where a word from small family is put in Aslama family.

① جَلَسَ - He sat (Laazim) : ضَرْبٌ family

أَجْلَسَ - He made someone sit - (Muta'addi) : أَضْرَبُ family

eg:- He made me sit down - أَجْلَسَنِي (ii)

He seated me

He sits them down

يَجْلِسُهُم (ii)

Make her sit down.

أَجْلَسَهَا (iii)

Note:- All the above underlined Maj'ool Bihi wouldn't have been added to جَلَسَ as it is Laazim.

(سَمِعَ) He heard - سَمِعَ ②

(أَسْمَعَ) He made someone - أَسْمَعَ
listen

• Here سَمِعَ is already transitive as we can say :-

He heard someone/something.

• There is a Maj'ool Bihi.

So to summarise the above:-

جَلَسَ - (intransitive) لَازِم - There is no MFB

أَجْلَسَ - (transitive) مُتَعَدِي - There is MFB.

• Now what is something is already transitive.

eg: سَمِعَ - (Transitive) مُتَعَدِي - There is MFB.

He heard me / He heard recitation.
• MFB • MFB

More examples :-

i) سَمِعَ الْكَلَامَ - He heard the speech

ii) سَمِعَ الْقِرَاءَةَ - He heard the recitation

iii) سَمِعَ - He heard the music

iv) سَمِعَ الْآذَانَ - He heard the Azaan

• So all the examples have MFB.

What happens when the word from small family which is already a Muta'addi goes to the Aslama family :-

eg سَمِعَ - He made / let someone hear.

Note:- If the word from small family is already Muta'addi then you get an extra MFB.

He made me hear the recitation - (2 details)

• MFB

①

• MFB

②

*
[1 MFB becomes
2]

(who did he
made it hear?)

(what did he
made them hear?)

(Laazim)

so no MFB

(Muta'addi)

He left / exited - خَرَجَ ③

He made someone leave أَخْرَجَ

eg: I made someone/something leave أَخْرَجْتُ ①

I made Bakar leave. أَخْرَجْتُ بَكَارًا ②

• MFB

(سَمِعَ)

He understood - فَهِمَ ④

(Muta'addi) has MFB (like something / someone)

eg: She understood the concept

• MFB

I understood - فَهِمْتُ ①

I understood the issue - فَهِمْتُ الْمَسْأَلَةَ ②

• MFB

(أَفْعَلْتُ) He made somebody understand أَفْعَلْتُ

* (its already a mutaa'iddi & we are adding more mutaa'iddi to it) So 2 MFB

* If we put it in Aslama family, it will have one move MFB

eg: They made me understand Arabic

• MFB
1

• MFB
2

(who did they make
understand?)

(what did they
make me
understand?)

eg:-

الْمَسْأَلَةُ

(Nasb)

MFB 2

'the issue'

زَيْدًا

(Nasb)

MFB 1

Zaid ← (who)

أَفْعَلْتُ

I made
somebody
understand.

"I made Zaid understand the issue.

• MFB
1

• MFB
2

فعل متعدي إلى مفعولين

New Concept:

A transitive Fi'l that naturally has 2 MFBs

[CATEGORY A]

eg: 1) I showed you my toys
 Fi'l MFB MFB
 (1) (2)

- You is not same as my toys
- So MFB 1 & MFB 2 are two different things.

2) I taught you Sary.
 MFB MFB
 (1) (2)

- You is not the same as sary.
- MFB 1 & 2 are different things.

[CATEGORY B]

أَفْعَالُ الْقُلُوبِ [Fi'l's of the heart]

(Associated with feelings / perception)

eg:-

i) I knew she was a genius [she & genius is same person]
 MFB MFB
 1 2

ii) I see you are a hard worker [You and hard worker is same person]
 MFB MFB
 1 2

iii) I assumed them to be tired [them & tired are same people]
 MFB MFB
 1 2

iv) I knew the goat is obedient [MFB 1 & MFB 2 are same thing]
 • MFB 1 • MFB 2

عَلِمْتُ الْبَكْرَ مُطِيعًا
 • MFB 2 • MFB 1 Fi'l

Note :- In category B if we delete "I knew" from the sentence "She was a genius" looks like Mubtada^m & Khabar. ^K

Similarly with just :- You are a hard worker
 (delete 'I see') • Mubtada • Khabar.

• So sometimes you have Fi'l's with 2 MFBs but those two MFBs are closer to Mubtada & Khabar but they are both Nasb.

• They are acting as a detail but in reality they are Mubtada & Khabar (common sense)

• 2 ways to know if a sentence is from Category B
 أفعل القليل

i) There are 2 MFBs → الْبَكْرُ مُطِيعًا [talking about the same thing]

ii) You can convert الْبَكْرَ into Mubtada becomes الْبَكْرُ (Mubtada)

مُطِيعًا into Khabar becomes مُطِيعٌ (Khabar)

* also associated with feelings/perception → knowing in your heart.

Now we take it from small family to Aslana family:-

So from عَلَمٌ to أَعْلَمٌ 5)

already has 2 MFBs

When it goes to this family it will have
2+1

Total 3 MFBs.

eg:

i) مُطِيبٌ يَكْرَهُ زَيْدٌ أَعْلَمٌ
MFB MFB MFB 3:1
③ ② ①

I informed Zaid a goat is obedient

• So to summarize:-

- i) If we have 2 MFBs in small family & we put it in Aslana family it becomes 3.
- ii) If we have 1 MFB in small family & we put it in Aslana family it becomes 2.
- iii) If we have zero MFB (Laazim) & in small family & we put it in Aslana family it becomes 1.

Note:- In Qur'an when a mutā'addi is denied a MFB mean it's a Balagha study b'z every mutā'addi has to have atleast one MFB.

⑥ زَهَبَ - he went

أَزْهَبَ - he made someone/something go
(like he removed)

It is not we can say -

⑦ بَصَّرَ - he saw something - لا اذن → كثر family

أَبْصَرَ - He made someone see
"He showed"

⑧ نَزَلَ - Laazim - he came down
(he descended) - ضَرَبَ

أَنْزَلَ - He made something come down
"He brought down"

⑨ هَلَكَ - he died (violent death) - ضَرَبَ

أَهْلَكَ - he made someone die (a violent death)
"He destroyed someone"

Saeef Sagheer:-

(ضَرَبَ) هَلَكَ يَهْلِكُ هَلَاكَ هَالِكٌ

he is
dead

to
die

he dies he died

difference between

2 from Jaz'ile

(أَهْلَكَ) أَهْلَكَ يَهْلِكُ إَهْلَاكَ مُهْلِكٌ

he is a
destroyer

to
destroy

he destroys he destroyed

Muta'addi - he dug - حَفَرَ

(1 MFB) He dug a hole/well/trap.

He made someone dig - أَفْعَلَ

(2 MFBs)

what did
he made
to dig?

who did
he made
to dig?

like: - قَالَ يُقُولُ - Laazim - he got lost
قَوْلًا

زَاغَ ①

(اجفوح)

(ع letter is
و or ي)

like:

أَقَامَ يُقِيمُ إِقَامَةً

he made someone get lost - زَاغَ

lost

②R

أَزَاغَ يُزِيغُ إِزَاغَةً he made someone deviate.

Qus'an ayah :-

قُلُوبُهُمْ

- their hearts
- MFB.

أَزَاغَ

- outside
- to
- does make
- him
- deviate
- lost

زَاغُوا

- they
- deviated
- they got lost
- (Laazim)
- so no MFB.

فَلَمَّا

- Then
- when

- Aslam
- family
- so it has
- MFB.

"So when they deviated, Allah made their hearts get deviated."

(12) قَامَ - he stood - Laagim - No MFB

أَقَامَ - he made someone stand

(13) غَنَى - he became wealthy - Laagim - No MFB

(Nlaagis)

letter is و or ى

أَغْنَى - he made someone wealthy

eg: (1 MFB) أَغْنَى - He made you wealthy أَغْنَى
MFB MFB

(14) ضَلَّ - he was lost - Laagim - like ضَالٌّ
(Mud'aaf)

أَضَلَّ - he made someone lost

"He misguided."

* Transitivity is one of the most important quality of Aslama Family.

SPECIALITIES OF EACH FAMILY

BAAB ASLAMA

There are hundreds of words belonging to this family but it doesn't mean each of this quality applies to every word, but usually one or more apply.

1. Transitivity تعدیة

You take a word that's supposed to be laazim & make it transitive.

He sat (Intransitive) → جَلَسَ (مَرْبُ)

- Action is impacting own self.
- No Mafool Bihi to be added

He made someone sit → أَجْلَسَ

He made /let someone listen → أَسْمَعَ

But what if something is already transitive سَمِعَ ؟

It will get extra Mafool Bihi.

He heard recitation. 1. سَمِعَ

He made me hear recitation. 2. أَسْمَعَ

قواعد و خاصیات باب افعال

(اَكْرَمَ ، يُكْرِمُ ، مُكْرِمٌ ، اِكْرَامٌ)

تنبيه

خاصیات ابواب کے سلسلے میں ، یہ بات یاد رکھیے کہ یہ تمام تر حاسی ہیں۔ اب کا کوئی خاص لگا بند خاصا ملے نہیں ہے۔ ذیل میں دی گئی خاصیات پر توجہ دیجیے اور ہر خاصیت کی مختلف مثالیں یاد کر لیجیے۔

1- تعدیة Transitivity

- a- فعل لازم کو ، متعدی بنانے کا عمل "تعدیة" کہلاتا ہے۔
باب افعال ، زیادہ تر ، تعدیہ کے لیے استعمال ہوتا ہے۔
b- تعدیہ کے عمل سے قائل ، مفعول ہو جاتا ہے۔ جیسے :
[جلس] حامد "حامد تجھے گیا" جلس فعل لازم ہے اور حامد "قائل" ہے۔
اگر فعل لازم جلس کو ، متعدی بنائیں گے تو وہ اجلس ہو جائے گا۔ جیسے :
[اجلس] حامداً "اس نے ، حامد کو اٹھادیا۔"
c- تعدیہ کے عمل سے : اگر فعل پہلے سے متعدی ہو تو ایک اور مفعول کا اضافہ ہو

جاتا ہے۔ دو فعل والا متعدی ، تین فعل والا متعدی بن جاتا ہے۔ جیسے :

اَخْرَجْتُ بَكْرًا "میں نے بکر کو ، نکال دیا۔"
اَفْهَمْتُ زَيْنًا الْمَسْأَلَةَ "میں نے زید کو ، مسئلہ سمجھا دیا۔"
اَعْلَمْتُ زَيْنًا بَكْرًا مُطِيعًا "میں نے زید کو بتا دیا ، کہ بکر مطیع ہے۔"
باب افعال کے ، متعدی افعال کی مثالیں ملاحظہ فرمائیے۔

متعدی (باب افعال میں) لازم (معجود)

صَحَّحَ	خَوَّجَ (وہ نکالا)	اَخْرَجَ (اس نے نکالا)
ذَهَبَ (وہ گیا)	اَذْهَبَ (وہ لے گیا)	
بَصُرَ (اس نے دیکھا)	اَبْصَرَ (اس نے دکھایا)	
تَوَلَّى (وہ اٹرا)	اَتَوَلَّى (اس نے اٹھا)	
هَلَكَ (وہ ہلاک ہو گیا)	اَهْلَكَ (اس نے ہلاک کیا)	
حَقَّرَ (کھودا)	اَحْقَرَّ (اس نے کھدوایا)	
اَجُوفَ : زَاغَ (وہ بھٹکا)	اَزَاغَ (اس نے بھٹکا دیا)	
قَامَ (وہ کھڑا ہوا)	اَقَامَ (اس نے کھڑا کیا یا سیدھا کیا)	
اَنَاقَصَ : غَنَى (وہ بالدار ہوا)	اَغْنَى (اس نے بالدار کیا)	
اَضَاعَ : اَضَلَّ (وہ گمراہ ہوا)	اَضَلَّ (اس نے گمراہ کیا)	

Another example:

خَرَجَ → He left/exit → Intransitive

Q. what about he left the house?

In Arabic, we say he left **from the house**. Also, house would be **Mafool** **Feehi** not **Bihi**.

To leave somebody → تَرَكَ

أَخْرَجَ → He made someone exit
He expelled someone

أَخْرَجْتُ بَكْرًا → I made Bakor leave.

Another example:

فَعِمَ يَقْمُ (متعدى) → He understood arabic.

أَفْعَمَ → He made me understand Arabic. (double transitive)

فعل متعدى على مفعولين

A transitive Fil that naturally has two Mafool Bihis.

CATEGORY A I showed you my toys.

'You' & 'my toys' isn't about same person.

CATEGORY B I knew she was a genius.

I assumed them to be tired. (Fil about heart, feelings)

'She' & 'genius', 'them' & 'tired' are about same person.

sounds like Muftada & Khabar with nasb status.

جاتا ہے۔ دو فعل والا متعدی، تین فعل والا متعدی بن جاتا ہے۔ جیسے:	
أَخْرَجْتُ بَكْرًا	"میں نے بکر کو، نکال دیا۔"
أَفْهَمْتُ زَيْدًا الْمَسْأَلَةَ	"میں نے زید کو، مسئلہ سمجھا دیا۔"
أَعْلَمْتُ زَيْدًا بَكْرًا مُطِيعًا	میں نے زید کو بتا دیا، کہ بکر مطیع ہے۔
باب افعال کے، متعدی افعال کی مثالیں ملاحظہ فرمائیے۔	
لازم (مجرد)	متعدی (باب افعال میں)
صحيح خَرَجَ (وہ نکلا)	أَخْرَجَ (اس نے نکالا)۔
ذَهَبَ (وہ گیا)	أَذْهَبَ (وہ لے گیا)۔
بَصُرَ (اس نے دیکھا)	أَبْصَرَ (اس نے دکھایا)۔
نَزَلَ (وہ اترتا)	أَنْزَلَ (اس نے اتارا)۔
هَلَكَ (وہ ہلاک ہو گیا)	أَهْلَكَ (اس نے ہلاک کیا)۔
حَفَرَ (کھودا)	أَحْفَرَ (اس نے کھدوایا)
أَجُوفَ: رَاغَ (وہ بھٹکا)	أَرَاغَ (اس نے بھٹکا دیا)۔
فَامَ (وہ کھڑا ہوا)	أَفَامَ (اس نے کھڑا کیا یا سیدھا کیا)۔
نَالِصَ: غَنَى (وہ مالدار ہوا)	أَغْنَى (اس نے مالدار کیا)۔
مُضَاعَفَ: ضَلَّ (وہ گمراہ ہوا)	أَضَلَّ (اس نے گمراہ کیا)۔

عَلِمَ → He know
أَعْلَمَ → He informed.

عَلِمْتُ الْبَكْرَ مُطِيعًا 1

I knew the goat is obedient

B متعدي إلى مفعولين من أفعال القلب

• are talking مطيع و البكر
about same thing.

• Khabar → مطيع Mub. البكر →

أَعْلَمْتُ زَيْدًا بَكْرًا مُطِيعًا

M.B.3 M.B.2 M.B.1

I informed Zaid, a goat is obedient.

أَعْلَمْتُ زَيْدًا بِبَكْرٍ مُطِيعًا

I informed Zaid of an obedient goat.

جاتا ہے۔ دو فعل والا متعدی، تین فعل والا متعدی بن جاتا ہے۔ جیسے:

أَخْرَجْتُ بَكْرًا "میں نے بکر کو، نکال دیا۔"

أَفْهَمْتُ زَيْدًا الْمَسْأَلَةَ "میں نے زید کو بتایا، کہ بکر مطیع ہے۔"

أَعْلَمْتُ زَيْدًا بَكْرًا مُطِيعًا

باب افعال کے، متعدی افعال کی مثالیں ملاحظہ فرمائیے۔

متعدی (باب افعال میں)

لازم (مجرد)

صَحِيح أَخْرَجَ (وہ نکلا) سے أَخْرَجَ (اس نے نکالا)۔

ذَهَبَ (وہ گیا) سے أَذْهَبَ (وہ لے گیا)۔

بَصُرَ (اس نے دیکھا) سے أَبْصَرَ (اس نے دکھایا)۔

نَزَلَ (وہ اترا) سے أَنْزَلَ (اس نے اتارا)۔

هَلَكَ (وہ ہلاک ہو گیا) سے أَهْلَكَ (اس نے ہلاک کیا)۔

حَقَرَ (کھودا) سے أَحْقَرَ (اس نے کھدوایا)۔

اجوف: رَاغَ (وہ بھٹکا) سے أَرَاغَ (اس نے بھٹکا دیا)۔

قَامَ (وہ کھڑا ہوا) سے أَقَامَ (اس نے کھڑا کیا یا سیدھا کیا)۔

بَاقِص: غَنَى (وہ مالدار ہوا) سے أَغْنَى (اس نے مالدار کیا)۔

مضاعف: ضَلَّ (وہ گمراہ ہوا) سے أَضَلَّ (اس نے گمراہ کیا)۔

Q. Does transitive requires Mafool Bihi or other Mafools as well?

Any fi'l from any Family can have Mafool Feehi, Multaq, Haal etc.
Only Mafool Bihi is specific to Transitivity.

Q. Does the transitive version have to take two mafool bihis while shifting from small families to Aslama?

It doesn't necessarily have to. It's a Balaghah question under the topic الحذف و الذكر. Sometimes, second Mafool Bihi is omitted due to context or other psychological reasons.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Omitted M. Bihi

سَبَّحَ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى {١} الَّذِي خَلَقَ فَسَوَّى {٢} وَالَّذِي قَدَّرَ فَهَدَى

He created (omitted Mafool Bihi)

{٣} وَالَّذِي أَخْرَجَ الْمَرْعَى {٤} فَجَعَلَهُ غُثَاءً أَحْوَى {٥} سَنُقْرِئُكَ فَلَا

He made exit the green pasture

تَنْسَى {٦} إِلَّا مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ إِنَّهُ يَعْلَمُ الْجَهْرَ وَمَا يَخْفَى {٧} وَنُيْسِرُكَ

لِلْيُسْرَى {٨} فَذَكِّرْ إِنْ نَفَعَتِ الذُّكْرَى {٩} سَيَذَكِّرُ مَنْ يَخْشَى {١٠}

وَيَتَجَنَّبُهَا الْأَتَقَى {١١}

ذَهَبَ → He went

أَذْهَبَ → He made smone/
something go / he
removed

بَعُرَ → He saw

أَبْعُرَ → He showed

نَزَلَ → He descended

أَنْزَلَ → He made someone/
something come down
brought down.

هَلَكَ → He died violent death

أَهْلَكَ → He Killed / destroyed
someone

هَالِكٌ → dead مُهْلِكٌ → destroyer, giver of violent death

متعدى (باب افعال میں)

لازم (مجرد)

صَحِيح خَرَجَ (وہ نکلا) سے أَخْرَجَ (اس نے نکالا) -

ذَهَبَ (وہ گیا) سے أَذْهَبَ (وہ لے گیا)۔

بَصُرَ (اس نے دیکھا) سے أَبْصَرَ (اس نے دکھایا)۔

نَزَلَ (وہ اترا) سے أَنْزَلَ (اس نے اتارا)۔

هَلَكَ (وہ ہلاک ہو گیا) سے أَهْلَكَ (اس نے ہلاک کیا)۔

حَقَرَ (کھودا) سے أَحْقَرَ (اس نے کھدوایا)

اجَوَفَ: زَاغَ (وہ بھٹکا) سے أَزَاغَ (اس نے بھٹکا دیا)۔

قَامَ (وہ کھڑا ہوا) سے أَقَامَ (اس نے کھڑا کیا یا سیدھا کیا)۔

ناقص: غَنَى (وہ مالدار ہوا) سے أَغْنَى (اس نے مالدار کیا)۔

مضاعف: حَضَلَ (وہ گمراہ ہوا) سے أَحْضَلَ (اس نے گمراہ کیا)۔

حَفَرَ → He dug (متعدی)

أَفْعَرَ → He made it dig.

He made me dig a hole.

AJWAF

زَاغَ → He deviated from course / got lost. (لازم)

أَزَاغَ → He deviated (someone) / get lost

فَلَمَّا زَاغُوا أَزَاغَ اللَّهُ قُلُوبَهُمْ

قَامَ → He stood

أَقَامَ → He made someone stand

غَنَى

→ He became rich , أَغْنَى → He made someone rich

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالصَّحَىٰ (۱) وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا سَجَىٰ (۲) مَا وَدَّعَكَ رَبُّكَ وَمَا قَلَىٰ (۳)

وَلَلْآخِرَةُ خَيْرٌ لَّكَ مِنَ الْأُولَىٰ (۴) وَلَسَوْفَ يُعْطِيكَ رَبُّكَ فَتَرْضَىٰ (۵)

U → omitted M. Bihi → inclusive

أَلَمْ يَجِدْكَ يَتِيمًا فَآوَىٰ (۶) وَوَجَدَكَ ضَالًّا فَهَدَىٰ (۷) وَوَجَدَكَ عَائِلًا

to us.

فَأَغْنَىٰ (۸) فَأَمَّا الْيَتِيمَ فَلَا تَفْهَرْ (۹) وَأَمَّا السَّائِلَ فَلَا تَنْهَرْ (۱۰) وَأَمَّا

بِنِعْمَةِ رَبِّكَ فَحَدِّثْ (۱۱)

الرَّحْمَنُ (۱) عَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ (۲) خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ (۳) عَلَّمَهُ الْبَيَانَ (۴)

Two M. Bihi

One Mafool Bihi