

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

We are now in our final recording for week 1 and this will be a quick one Insha'Allah.

We are ready to introduce our first major verb and that is the *past tense* verb. When I say 'introduce' what that means is the *model pattern* will be given and the *designated letters* will be listed to account for the pronouns, meaning those letters that are at the end of the verb that reflect the *gender, plurality* and *person* of the one doing the verb.

Brief Summary of Lesson 1.2

In the first recording we gave you:

- The table layout
- We mentioned how within gender we have:
 - masculine
 - and feminine.
- Within plurality we have:
 - singular
 - dual
 - and plural
- When you multiply them together they becomes 6:
 - He – they - they, she – they – they (singular – dual – plural, singular - dual - plural).
- Then take those 6 and repeat them again for second person, so you are speaking to one male, two males and group of males and speaking to one female, two females or group of females so that is 12.
- At the very end we have 'I' and 'we' so the table is a table of 14

The Past Tense Verb

So we have 2 tasks that we need to get to.

1. **What is the particular configuration of vowels that will give us past tense? To answer the question as to whether any additional letters will be brought to give us the past tense meaning or are the base letters on their own sufficient?** Because some verbs are such that you have to introduce a prefix, only then will you be able to convey the tense you are intending. So is that the case with past tense verb?
2. Once we have the model pattern, then it will simply be a task of listing those endings.

So this session is pretty much a listing and if you are smart and pay attention *Insha'Allah* in this half an hour or 25 minute, you will have memorized the table while I am speaking. So sit there *Insha'Allah* and pay attention with the intention of retaining and memorizing the table as we speak so you will relieve yourself of extra effort.

Conjugation #1

1. This is the past tense pattern: **فَعَلَّ**

You take your first, second and third base letters, string them up together and put a َ on each of the three letters and this will convey the past tense.

- Example: نَصَرَ (he helped) and جَلَسَ (he sat)

We have just learnt that for the **singular masculine, third person** which is conjugation 1 – there is no need for any designated ending. The three letters on their own will convey the singular masculine. What makes that possible is because the rest of the 14 [2 through 14] conjugations will all have *special endings*. Any of those endings will signify that pronoun. If none of those endings are there then by default the verb will indicate on singular masculine third person.

Let's start developing the table now.

English Equivalent is 'He' and the verb is simply فَعَلَ model itself

Conjugation #2

To make conjugation 2 you will add an ا at the end of the verb after the لام position.

2. فَعَلَ becomes فَعَلَا [They 2 men]

➤ Conjugation Table

فَعَلَا - فَعَلَ

Conjugation #3

A و will be added at the end of the verb preceded by a ُ

3. That becomes فَعَلُوا

Notice it has an extra ا at the end (which is silent and not pronounced). **Why?** The reason for this was given in the first recording if you can remember and I will not repeat it right now *Insha'Allah* as I think that was explained quite sufficiently.

So (continue on to next slide)

➤ Conjugation Table

So Pause the video for a second and memorize this table فَعَلُوا - فَعَلَا - فَعَلَ. Once you think you are comfortable we will move on to feminine

Conjugation #4

Conjugation 4 has a long ت and the long ت has a ُ on it

4. فَعَلَتْ [she]

➤ Conjugation Table

So this one is also added to the table: فَعَلَتْ - فَعَلُوا - فَعَلَا - فَعَلَ

Conjugation #5

Ok now if we want to say “two women”. We leave that ت there and add an ا.

5. فَعَلَّتَا

[Error pointed out on slide] The َ is a mistake it should not be َ, it should be َ فَعَلَّتَا – with َ on all three letters.

This ت (the 4th letter) should have been ساكن, but the ا necessitate ا before it, otherwise the ا cannot be pronounced. So the femininity ت receives َ – basically all the letters have َ.

➤ Conjugation Table

فَعَلَّتَا - فَعَلَتْ - فَعَلُوا - فَعَلَا - فَعَلَ

Conjugation #6

Now we are hitting number 6 which is the *group of females* and something unique happens. That is the لام position truly gets a َ. Until this point if you look at it the لام position - *third base letter* - is always vowelless.

In conjugation 1 it has a [فَعَلَ], in #2 it has a [فَعَلَا], in #3 it has a ُ, because و needs a [فَعَلُوا], in #4 again [فَعَلَتْ] and #5 [فَعَلَّتَا]

Now in number 6 we will get فَعَلْنَا and the pronoun will be added after the َ.

لام position becomes ساكن and remains this way until the end of the table. Very significant!

Then the ن is added with the َ

6. فَعَلْنَ [group of females]

➤ Conjugation Table

So all six of them are listed for you now.

فَعَلْنَا - فَعَلْتُمْ - فَعَلُوا - فَعَلَا - فَعَلَّ

Before moving to the next slide, we just told you a minute ago that the لام position retains its ^o until the bottom of the table so it is going to be فَعَلُّ, فَعَلُّ, فَعَلُّ, ... all the way down.

Now what you could do at this point is just focus on these endings the upcoming six endings and try to sort of memorize them first and then it is just the matter of adding those to the already existing فَعَلُّ.

What are those endings?

تُنَّ - تُمَّا - تِ - تُمَّ - تُمَّ - تَ

I think you need to say it may be three four times and you will have it memorized because it is not more difficult to memorize than a phone number. Many times when you don't have a pen handy and somebody gives you a phone number, you have to memorize it right? People are able to do that and this is much easier because it sort of rhymes - تُنَّ - تُمَّا - تِ - تُمَّ - تُمَّ - تَ

Conjugation #7

So we are going to go slowly one by one

7. فَعَلْتِ [second person singular]

Conjugation #8

8. فَعَلْتُمَا [second person 2 males]

Conjugation #9

9. فَعَلْتُمْ [second person group of males]

➤ Conjugation Table

Now focus on #7, 8 and 9

فَعَلْتُمْ - فَعَلْتُمَا - فَعَلْتِ

Now we have تُنَّ - تُمَّا - تِ for second person feminine.

Conjugation #10

10. فَعَلْتِ

Conjugation #11 & #12

For dual feminine second person the suffix is **تُمَا**

For plural it is **تُنَّ**

11. **فَعَلْتُمَا**

12. **فَعَلْتُنَّ**

➤ Conjugation Table

Now you see all of them. There are 12 conjugations:

فَعَلْتُنَّ – فَعَلْتُمَا – فَعَلْتِ – فَعَلْتُمْ – فَعَلْتُمَا – فَعَلْتِ – فَعَلْتُمْ – فَعَلْتِ – فَعَلْتُمْ – فَعَلْتِ – فَعَلْتُمْ – فَعَلْتِ – فَعَلْتُمْ

Conjugation #13 & 14

Notice if you go back – **ت** came several times.

- #4 we have **فَعَلْتُ** [she] – **و** was used
- #7 we had **فَعَلْتَ** when we were speaking to a male – **و** was used
- then #10 **فَعَلْتِ** where we were speaking to a female – **و** was used

The **و**, **ا** and **ي** on the **ت** have been used up. **ا** left.

So, they use this **ا** now for #13

13. **فَعَلْتُ** ['ا']

'ا' is the pronoun.

See these letters they are actual words, they are pronouns, and they are attached to the verbs in a manner that it looks like a single word but in reality they are two words – **فَعَلْتُ** (**فَعَلْتُ** is one word and **ا** is another word)

For the very last one we have:

14. **فَعَلْنَا** ['we']

This is similar to the 6th one but different in the sense that # 6 was only **نَ** and this is **نَا** and **ا**.

So you can hold that thought for now because right now we are doing the introductory theory, and this point is not from the absolute essentials. In other words, it's not from what would be needed to begin the book which is the first goal for us right now – to begin the Qasas book in week 3.

So the عَلَّ part changes to عَلَّ.

Which is the second to last letter. We say second to last letter, instead of saying middle letter. That is because the verb can be bigger, as we saw in the example of اسْتَنْصَرُوا which had 6 letters. So when we have so many letters, saying 'middle' does not work. Saying second to last letter is a more accurate way of describing that. Or you can say 'the middle base letter' – that would work also.

Because even in the larger example of اسْتَنْصَرُوا, the middle base letter was ص. The ص would receive a . So صُرُوا, would become صُرُوا.

What else would happen?

2. The vowelizing of the ف position would change to .

➤ فَعْلَ becomes فُعِلَ

When we say فُعِلَ it means 'he was helped' or 'hit' or whatever the meaning is.

Purposely I am not translating the pattern. I will not give you the translation. Although فَعْلَ is a word in the language. It means 'to do'. I can say, 'he did', 'they did', 'she did' etc, but that really misses the point.

When the صَرَفَ people use these letters, ف, ع and ل, the purpose is to abstract - they give you something very basic and generic.

➤ Example: when a tailor creates garments, they would have a cutout, i.e. paper pattern. Nobody wears the pattern. So translating the pattern would be like wearing the paper cutout, which does not make any sense.

So that's why throughout when we introduce these model patterns, we will not translate these patterns. If ever the need arises to give any translation for various verbs, we will use the helping letters to do that.

نَصَرَ means *he helped*.

نُصِرَ means *he was helped*.

So I say نُصِرَا, نُصِرُوا – 'they two males were helped', 'they group of males were helped'. **Who did the helping?** We do not know. That's what it means for a verb to be passive, that the subject is not mentioned.

The question is why would the subject be suppressed? What would be the benefit of using the passive voice? Is it generally bad to use passive?

In high school, they might have told you not to use passive and they suggest that active is superior. But we disagree with that and we say that it is based on the occasion. Certain occasions do call for the passive, and it would be more appropriate to use the passive than the active. That's when the subject is known and when only one entity is capable of that verb. In that case using a passive would be

