

The verbs we have learned so far are called 3-letter verbs. In their different forms, the additions are those relating to person, gender, or number, as is apparent in the following example:

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
أَفْعَلُ	يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ
أَفْعَلُوا	يَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلُوا
لَا تَفْعَلُ	تَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتَ
لَا تَفْعَلُوا	أَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتُ
فَاعِلٌ	تَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلْتُمْ
مَفْعُولٌ	تَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْنَا
فِعْلٌ	تَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتُ

Introduction of Mazeed Feeh:

If a verb has extra letters to the 3-letter set (as seen in the ماضٍ key), it is called: مَزِيد فِيهِ (Mazeed Feeh), meaning “extra in it” verb. For example:

- عَلَّمَ from عَلِمَ (shadda is added here), and
- أَسَلَّمَ from سَلِمَ (Hamzah is added in the beginning).

English language also has “Mazeed fee’h” verbs. Let us take an example from English. Take the verb ‘write.’ We can generate the whole table in our style as shown below.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Write!	He writes	He wrote
Write! (you all)	They write	They wrote
Don't write!	You write	You wrote
Don't write! (you all)	I write	I wrote
Writer	You all write	You all wrote
That which is written	We write	We wrote
To write	She writes	She wrote

Now let us add re- to the verb ‘write’: Rewrite. And let us make all the forms again!

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Rewrite!	He rewrites	He rewrote
Rewrite! (you all)	They rewrite	They rewrote
Don't rewrite!	You rewrite	You rewrote
Don't rewrite! (you all)	I rewrite	I rewrote
Rewriter	You all rewrite	You all rewrote
That which is rewritten	We rewrite	We rewrote
To rewrite	She rewrites	She rewrote

There are different styles of making “Mazeed feeh” verbs in English. They are made by adding a prefix.

- Prefix re: redo; rewrite; reestablish
- Prefix un: undo; unpack; unfold
- Prefix de: declassify; demotivate; degenerate
- Prefix mis: mislead; misalign; miscalculate
- Prefix over: overcook; overtake; overrate
- Prefix under: undercook; undertake; underestimate

In Arabic, the extra letters are added sometimes before the first letter and sometimes between the first and the second letter. Once they are added to the root letters, they stay in almost all the forms of مضارع , ماضٍ , etc. as shown above, i.e., rewrites, rewrote, rewritten, etc.

There are 14 derivative forms (مزید فیہ) in Arabic. Five of them are more common which are given below along with their occurrence in the Qur’an. To memorize these 5 types easily, memorize the 2 sentences given below:

- **تَعْلِيم** and **مُحَاسِبَة** are very important in **إِسْلَام**

تَعْلِيم	↔	عَلَّمَ	Extra shaddah	1660
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مُحَاسِبَة	↔	حَاسَبَ	Extra Alif	500
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إِسْلَام	↔	أَسْلَمَ	Extra Hamzah	4500
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- Don’t do **إِخْتِلَاف** do **إِسْتِغْفَار** (to ask for forgiveness).

إِخْتِلَاف	↔	إِخْتَلَفَ	Extra ا ـ ت	1200
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إِسْتِغْفَار	↔	إِسْتَغْفَرَ	Extra اِسْت	400
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Please note the following

- The numbers in the last column show the occurrence of such type of words, approximately, in the Qur’an.
- Please note that the **ماضٍ** key is the main key. **مزید فیہ** letters are shown in the **ماضٍ** key.
- Out of the 3 verb keys and 3 noun keys, you have already learnt one verb and one noun form (as shown in the tables above). The rest of the keys will be taught in the following lessons.
- Words on the above 5 patterns occur in the Qur’an almost **8200** times, i.e., almost once in every line of the Qur’an (in a 15-line Mushaf).