

أَصْلُ «تَقْوَى»

Question

Salaam,

Some people say **تَقْوَى** is form VIII verbal noun.

Can you show how it is derived, as main form VIII verbal noun weight is **اِفْتَعَالٌ** while root of **تَقْوَى** is *waaw qaaf yaa'*.

Weight's Arabic Grammar Volume 1, § 148 Rem.b hints towards some kind of secondary formation.

- A)** Kindly clarify this *taqwaa's* derivation and also on secondary formations, and
- B)** which other such forms are used in the Qur'aan, and
- C)** what exactly are secondary formations.

Answer

Our Shaykh Dr. V. Abdur Rahim حَفِظَهُ اللهُ replied (quote):

Dear Br Asim Iqbal

وعليكم السلام

A) اتَّقَى

ittaqa is originally

اوتَّقَى

iwtaqa.

As a *saakin waaw* does not occur after *kasrah*,

اوتَّقَى,

it is changed to:

ايتَّقَى

iytaqa.

Then the *yaa'* is omitted,

اِتَّقِيَ

and the *taa'* is doubled for compensation resulting in

اِتَّقِيَ

ittaqaa.

اِتَّقِيَ:

1. → اِوتَّقِيَ
2. → اِيَّتَّقِيَ
3. → اِتَّقِيَ
4. → اِيَّتَّقِيَ

- There is a principle in Arabic grammar called

تَوْهَمُ أَصَالَةِ الْفُرْعِ

which means that a secondary element is regarded as the original one, and new words are created on this assumption.

E.g: in the word

مَذْهَبٌ, the *miim* is an extra formative element, and not one of the radicals.

But treating it as a radical we create the verb

تَمَذَّهَبَ meaning to follow a *madhhab* (a legal school).

- On the basis of this principle, the first *taa'* in اتَّقَى

اتَّقَى (which is originally a *waaw*) is treated as an

original *taa'*, and the word تَقَوَّى is formed on the pattern of:

فَعَلَى.

- Here is another example.

The word **أَتَّخَذَ** is originally **أَتَّخَذَ**.

In the secondary form the first radical (*hamzah*) has changed to *taa'* under the influence of the second *taa'* which is a formative element.

أَتَّخَذَ ← أَتَّخَذَ (أَتَّخَذَ)

On the assumption of its being the radical, a secondary unaugmented (مُجَرَّد) form **تَخَذَ يَتَّخَذُ** is formed.

B) ... قَالَ لَوْ شِئْتُ لَتَّخَذْتُ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا ﴿٧٧﴾

The word

لَتَّخَذْتُ in *suurat al-Kahf* (ayah 77), is

لَتَّخَذْتُ in the reading of ibn Kathiir and Abuu "Amr.

- Another good example is **تُرَاثٌ** (heritage) which is from **وَرِثَ** (to inherit).

You write *Weight's* Arabic Grammar.

It seems to be a misprint for *Wright*.

(end quote)