

القرآن الكريم

﴿قَالَ لَوْ شِئْتَ لَتَّخَذْتَ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا﴾



(الكهف: ٧٧)

Question

A) Please show how the word **تَقْوَى** is derived.

Weight's Grammar hints towards some kind of secondary formation.

What exactly are secondary formations?

B) Please give some examples from the Qur'ān.

Faḍīlat al-Shaykh Dr. V. Abdur Rahim (حفظه الله) replies:



Dear Br Asim Iqbal,

وعليكم السلام

A) اتَّقَى

ittaqa is originally

اوْتَقَى

iwtaqa.

As a *sākin wāw* does not occur after *kasrah*,

اوْتَقَى,

it is changed to:

اِيْتَقَى

iytaqa.

Then the *yā'* is omitted,

اِتَّقَى

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

اتَّقَى

itṭaqā.

There is a principle in Arabic grammar called **تَوْهَمُ أَصَالَةِ الْفَرْعِ** 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 *mīm* 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 *tā'* in اتَّقَى

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

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

فَعَّلَى.

Here is another example.

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

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

(أَتَّخَذَ) أَتَّخَذَ أَتَّخَذَ ←

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

B) ﴿... قَالَ لَوْ شِئْتَ لَتَّخَذْتَ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا﴾

The word

﴿لَتَّخَذْتَ﴾ in *sūrat al-Kahf* (āyah 77), is

﴿لَتَّخَذْتَ﴾ in the reading of ibn Kathīr and Abū '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*.

abdur rahim