أنا البَحرُ في أحشائه الدُّرُ كامِنٌ

فهل سألوا الغوّاص عن صدفاتي؟

حافظ ابراهيم

I'am the sea hiding pearls in my deep water

Did they ask the diver about my shells?

Arabic Words Derivation

In {Taha} & {wAw}

(الإشتقاق) {xal xishtiKAK}

"966 words were derived from a root verb of three letters"!
This is an ocean of vocabularies and not just a sea.

https://tahawaw.com

Geometric Method {Taha} and writing Arabic way {wAw} method are both used equally for writing Arabic or English texts using Latin matching letters {lml} which can be transformed to Arabic Geometric letters {Taha} or to English matching letters {wAw}:

Arabic text written using Geometric {Taha}, {lml} and {wAw} Alphabets

أنا البَحرُ في أحشائِه الدُّرَّ كامنٌ

{Taha} - ‮ﻛَﻤَﻧْﺊ -ﻠُﺑَﺣﺭﻩ ﻓﻳ ﭬَﺣَﺩﺷﺊﻳِﭬﮱ -ﻛﺛﻁﻣﺭﺭﻩ ﺃﻧﺊﻣَﻧْﮱ‬

{lml} MnimAk urrudd- ihixAFcax If urcabl- Anax

xanA –lbacru fI xacshaxihi –ddurru kAminun - {wAw}

فَهَل سألوا الغوّاصَ عَن صَدَفاتي

{Taha} - ‮؟ِﻳَﺗﺊﻓَﺩَﺻَﻩ ﻧَﻋ َﻧﺊﻭﻭَﻏَﻠ- ﻳﻠَﺣَﻛَﺳ ﻠَﺣَﻗَﻩ‬

(lml) - ؟ItAfadaS naq aSAwwaQI- Ulaxas lahaf

fahal saxalU –lghawwaSa qan SadafAtI - {wAw}

English text written using Geometric {Taham}, {lml} and {wAw} Alphabets

I'am the sea hiding pearls in my deep water

{Taha} - ‮ﺣَﺗَﻳ -ّﻡ ﻋَ ﻧِ ﻬَﺭﻳﺣَﺗﺩ ﭬﮱﻠَﻧ ﺣَﺗ ﻣﻳﻩ ﺣَﻳﻩ ﻣﻛَﺗﻳﻩ‬

xAy -am Pa sI hAyding pErlz xin mAy dIp wOtar - { lml }

xAy -am dha sI hAyding pErlz xin mAy dIp wOtar - {wAw}

Did they ask the diver about my shells?

{Taha} - ‮ﺣَﺣ ﺣﺷَﻳﻩ ﺣَﻳﻠﺣ ﺣَ ﺣَﻳﻬَﺣﮱ ﺣَﺑﻳﻕﺣ ﻣﻳﻩ ﺵﮱﻠﮱ؟‬

did PEy xAsk Pa dAyvar xabAwt mAy Felz? {lml}

did dhEy xAsk dha dAyvar xabAwt mAy shelz? {wAw}

Arabic Language is very rich in vocabulary. We will show **how to derive hundreds of Arabic words from a root verb of three letters** while only few words can be derived from the same verb in other Languages using {Taha} and {wAw} method.

The **Arabic Classic** noun (قَطْع) {ꞓҍـةَ} {KaTq} {ةَـﺩꞓ} consists of three consonant letters: (ق) {**K**} with a short vowel {**a**}, (ط) {**T**} with (**Sukoon**) and (ع) {**q**} with assumed optional (**Sukoon**). This noun is derived from the Arabic verb (قَطَعَ) {**KaTaqa**}.

The **English** meaning of the Arabic noun (قَطْع) {**KaTq**} or the Arabic verb (قَطَعَ) {**KaTaqa**} in English is *cut* {**KaT**} which has two consonant letters: {**K**} (ق) with short vowel {**a**} and {**T**} (ط) with assumed (**Sukoon**). The letter {**q**} (ع), missing in Latin letters, is omitted.

In **French**, although the verb cut was transformed to "couper", the word **couteau** which means cutting knife looks more related to Arabic origin rather than to French.

The **Hebrew** meaning of the Arabic word (قَطْع) {**KaTq**} is (קטע) {**KeTq**} which has three consonant letters: {ק}(ק) with short vowel {**e**} and {ט} (ط) with assumed (**Sukoon**)) and (ע) (ع) with assumed (**Sukoon**).

We can derive from the verb (قَطَعَ) {KaTaqa} other eight verbs in the past tense with different specific meanings similar to the standard verb (فَعَلَ) {faqala} {fa3ala} {faعala}. The Latin letters (x, q, c) or the numerals (2, 3, 7) can be used instead of the Arabic letters (ح، ع، ء) as follows:

#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9
فَعَلَ	فَعَّلَ	تَفَعَّلَ	فَاعَلَ	تَفَاعَلَ	إنفَعَلَ	إفتَعَلَ	أفعَل	إستَفعَلَ
{fa3ala}	{fa33ala}	{tafa33ala}	{ fA3ala}	{tafA3ala}	{2infa3ala}	{2ifta3la}	{2af3ala}	{2istaf3ala}
{faqala}	{faqqala}	{tafaqqala}	{ fAqala}	{tafAqala}	{xinfaqala}	{xiftaqla}	{xafqala}	{xistafqala}
قَطَعَ	قَطَّعَ	تَقَطَّعَ	قَاطَعَ	تَقَاطَعَ	إنقَطَعَ	إقتَطَعَ	أقطَعَ	إستقطَعَ
KaTaqa	KaTTaqa	taKaTTaqa	KATaqa	taKATaqa	xinKaTaqa	xiKtaTaqa	xaKTaqa	xistaKTAqa

9 forms of the verb (قَطَعَ) {KaTaqa} *in the past tense*

To derive additional words from the root verb (قَطَعَ), we use few additional consonant letters as {x, t, y, s, m, n, w} and six vowels including three short vowels {a, u, i} and three long vowels {A, U, I} and the stress mark in addition to the three original consonant letters {K, T, q}.

We notice there are six transitive verbs above which require subjects and objects, and three intransitive verbs which only require subjects. Therefore we can derive **24 nouns**: 9 verbal nouns, 9 active participle nouns and 6 passive participle nouns as (مقطوع، قاطِع، قَطْع :قَطَعَ).

A total of **144 nouns** can be derived from (قَطَعَ) if we consider the singular, dual and plural of masculine and feminine genders as in (قاطِع، قاطِعان، قاطِعون، قاطِعة، قاطِعتان، قاطِعات).

The meanings of the above different forms of the verb (قَطَعَ) {KaTaqa} are as follows:

#1 (قَطَعَ): someone cut something into two pieces as you are cutting a thread.

#2 (قَطَّعَ): someone cut something into many pieces as cutting meat by butcher.

#3 (تَقَطَّعَ): something was cut into many pieces by itself as an old piece of cloth.

#4 (قَاطَعَ): something or somebody did cut or interrupted something as a relation.

#5 (تَقَاطَعَ): one or many things crossed each other as lines or streets.

#6 (إنقَطَعَ): something was cut into two pieces by itself as a thread.

#7 (إقتَطَعَ): somebody cut a small piece from something for others as land or money.

#8 (أقطَعَ): somebody granted a big piece of something as a land to somebody else.

#9 (إستَقطَعَ): somebody cut a small piece or amount for himself as land or money.

From each one of the nine verbs we can derive 4 tenses: past, present, future and imperative tense. In total we will have **36 verbs**.

أفعال Verbs				أسماء Nouns		
فعل ماضي	فعل حاضر	فعل مستقبل	فعل أمر	إسم مصدر	إسم فاعل	إسم مفعول
Past	Present	Future	Imperative	Verbal Noun	Active Participle	Passive Participle
KaTaqa	yaKTaqu	sayaKTaqu	xiKTaq	KaTq	KATiq	maKtUq
KaTTaqa	yuKaTTiqu	sayuKaTTiqu	KaTTiq	taKTiq	muKaTTiq	muKaTTaq
taKaTTaqa	yataKaTTaqu	sayataKaTTaqu	taKaTTaq	taKATTuq	mutaKaTTiq	(*intransitive*)
KATaqa	yuKATiqu	sayuKATiqu	KATiq	KiTAq	muKATiq	muKATaq
taKATaqa	yataKaTaqu	sayataKaTaqu	taKaTaq	taKATuq	mutaKATiq	(*intransitive*)
xinKaTaqa	yanKaTiqu	sayanKaTiqu	xinKaTiq	xinKiTaq	munKaTiq	(*intransitive*)
xiKtaTaqa	yaktaTiqu	sayaKtaTiqu	xiqtaTiq	xiKtiTAq	muKtaTatiq	muKtaTaq
xaKTaqa	yuKTiqu	sayuKTiqu	xaKTiq	xiKTAq	muKTiq	muKTaq
xistaKTAqa	yastaKtiqu	sayastaKTiqu	xisTaKTiq	xisTiKTaq	mustaKTiq	mustaKTaq

The 36 verbs and 24 nouns derived from (قَطَعَ) {KaTaqa}

If we consider the **6 transitive verbs** in the passive past, present and future tenses, there will be **18 passive** verbs in addition to the **36 active** verbs. Therefore, there are **54 verbs** derived from the verb قَطَعَ only for the third singular masculine person.

A total of **756 verbs** equal to (54 x 14) can be derived from قَطَعَ if we consider the masculine and feminine genders of singular, dual and plural cases of the first person (قَطَعنا ,قَطَعتُ) and of the second person (قَطَعْتنّ ,قَطَعتُما ,قَطَعتِ ,قَطَعتِ ,قَطَعتُما ,قَطَعتم ,قَطَعت) and of the third person (قَطَعنَ ,قَطَعَتا ,قَطَعَت ,قَطَعوا ,قطَعا ,قَطَع). The following personal pronouns are integrated in these verbs: (هنَّ, هما, هيَ, هم, هما, هو, أنتنَّ, أنتما, أنتِ, أنتِ, أنتما, أنتم, أنتَ, أنتَ, نحن, أنا).

There are also other types of nouns as noun of place, time and instrument or comparative, superlative and adjectives. We can derive additional **66 nouns** from the following 11 standard forms for singular, dual and plural cases for both feminine and masculine genders:

فِعل	فُعل	فَعُل	أفعَل	مَفعَل	مِفعَل	مِفعال	مُفعَال
{fiql}	{ fuql}	{faqul}	{xafqal}	{mafqal}	{mifqal}	{mifqal}	{mufqAl}
قِطع	قُطع	قَطُع	أقطَع	مَقطَع	مِقطَع	مِقطاع	مُقطَاع
{KiTq}	{KuTq}	{KaTuq}	{xaKTaq}	{maKTaq}	{miKTaq}	{miKTaq}	{muKTAq}

فَعّال	فَعيل	فَعّيل
{faqqAl}	{ faqIl}	{faqqIl}
قَطّاع	قَطيع	قَطّيع
{KaTTAq}	{KaTIq}	{KaTTIq}

11 Additional standard nouns derived from the verb (قَطَع) {KaTaqa}

Therefore, we achieved the score of **966 words** (756 verbs + 210 nouns) derived from a basic root verb. The fact that Arabic language is very rich in vocabularies is reflected by the name of an old Arabic dictionary called (المحيط) {ظ-ي-ح-م-ل-ا}, {**xalmucIT**} {ط-ي-ح-م-ل-ا} which means "The Ocean". Indeed, it is an ocean of vocabularies and not just a sea as mentioned earlier.

Most of the Arabic vocabularies are derived from standard tri-literal or quadri-literal root verbs (فَعَل) {ل-ع-ف} {faqala} {ﻥ-ﻝ-ﻉ-ﻑ} and (فَعلَل) {ل-ع-ف} {faqlala} {ﻥ-ﻝ-ﻉ-ﻑ}.

Finally, we remind that the Arabic Grammer is highly structured and allow for ending words by dynamic letters and linking them together as in the following short Arabic text:

بسمِ اللهِ الرحمنِ الرحيمِ الْحَمْدُ للهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

{bismi -llAhi -rracmAni -rracImi -lcamdu li -llAhi rabbi -lqAlamIna}