

LESSON 27

In this lesson we learn the following:

1) The *mu'tall al-'ain* or *ajwaf* verbs: As we have seen earlier, these verbs have

و or ي as the second radical, e.g.:

قَالَ يَقُولُ، زَارَ يَزُورُ؛ بَاعَ يَبِيعُ، سَارَ يَسِيرُ؛ نَامَ يَنَامُ، خَافَ يَخَافُ

These verbs have undergone certain changes as explained below:

قَالَ is originally قَوْلَ and يَقُولُ is originally يَقُولُ.

سَارَ is originally سِيرَ and يَسِيرُ is originally يَسِيرُ.

نَامَ is originally نَوْمَ and يَنَامُ is originally يَنَوْمُ.

These verbs undergo some more changes at the time of their *isnâd* to *mutaharrik* pronouns.²

These changes are as follows:

In the *mâdi*.

a) If the *ajwaf* verb is of a-u group, the first radical takes *dammah* at the time of its *isnâd* to *mutaharrik* pronouns, e.g.:

قُلْنَا ، قُلْتَ ، قُلْتُمْ ، قُلْتِ ، قُلْتَنَ ، قُلْنَا

as against the original *fathah* in قَالَتْ ، قَالُوا ، قَالَ (qâla, qâlû, qâlat, but qulta, qultu, qulna etc.)

If the verb is of a-i or i-a groups, the first radical takes *kasrah*, e.g.:

سِرْنَا ، سِرْتِ ، سِرْتُمْ ، سِرْتِ ، سِرْتِنَ ، سِرْنَا (sâra, sârat, sârû, but sirta etc.)

نِمْنَا ، نِمْتِ ، نِمْتُمْ ، نِمْتِ ، نِمْتِنَ ، نِمْنَا (nâma, nâmû, but nimta etc.).

b) The second radical is omitted as can be seen in the above examples.

In the *mudâri*'

In the *mudâri* 'marfû':

² A *mutaharrik* pronoun is a pronoun which is followed by a vowel like تِ ، نِ and a *sâkin* pronoun is vowelless like the رِ in ذَهَبُوا .

All the pronouns in the *mâdi* are *mutaharrik* except those in ذَهَبَ ، ذَهَبُوا ، ذَهَبْتِ .

In the *mudâri* ' only the نِ is *mutaharrik*, and it is in يَذْهَبْنَ and يَذْهَبْنَ .

The second radical is omitted at the time of its *isnâd* to the *mutaharrik* pronouns:

يَقْلَنَ ، تَقْلُنَ ؛

يَسِرْنَ ، تَسِرْنَ ؛

يَنْمَنَ ، تَنْمَنَ

In the *mudâri* ' *majzûm* :

The second radical is omitted in the following four forms in addition to the two mentioned under the *mudâri* ' *marfû* ':

يَفْعَلُ : لَمْ يَقْلُ لَمْ يَسِرْ لَمْ يَنَمْ

تَفْعَلُ : لَمْ تَقْلُ لَمْ تَسِرْ لَمْ تَنَمْ

أَفْعَلُ : لَمْ أَقْلُ لَمْ أَسِرْ لَمْ أَنَمْ

نَفْعَلُ : لَمْ نَقْلُ لَمْ نَسِرْ لَمْ نَنَمْ

This omission is due to *التقاء الساكنين* .

لَمْ يَقْلُ is originally *لَمْ يَقُولُ* . Here both the *wâw* and the *lâm* are *sâkin* (vowelless).

So the weak letter *wâw* is omitted.

لَمْ يَسِرْ is originally *لَمْ يَسِيرْ* . Here both the *yâ* and the *râ* are *sâkin* . So the weak letter *yâ* is omitted.

لَمْ يَنَمْ is originally *لَمْ يَنَامَ* . Here both the *alif* and the *mîm* are *sâkin* . So the weak letter *alif* is omitted.

In the *amr*:

a) The second radical is omitted at the time of the *isnâd* of the verb to the *mustatir* and *mutaharrik* pronouns:

قُلْ قُولُوا ؛ قُولِي قُلْنَ

سِرْ سِيرُوا ؛ سِيرِي سِرْنَ

نَمْ نَامُوا ؛ نَامِي نَمْنَ

b) There is no need to add *hamzat al-wasl* at the beginning of the *amr* as it does not commence with a *sâkin*.

From قَوْلٌ we get قَوْلٌ after omitting the initial *ta* and the final *dammah*, and قَوْلٌ is changed to قُلٌ because of التِّقَاءُ السَّاكِنِينَ

From تَسِيرٌ we get سِيرٌ which is changed to سِرٌ .

From تَنَامٌ we get نَامٌ which is changed to نَمٌ .

2) وَاللَّهِ لَقَدْ كِدْتُ أَمُوتُ 'By Allah, I almost died.'

After a *qasam* (oath) the affirmative *mâdi* should be emphasized with لَقَدْ. The negative *mâdi* needs no emphasis. Here are some more examples:

وَاللَّهِ لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُهُ فِي السُّوقِ 'By Allah! I saw him in the market.'

وَاللَّهِ لَقَدْ سَمِعْتُ هَذَا الْخَبَرَ مِنْ كَثِيرٍ مِنَ النَّاسِ 'By Allah! I heard this news from many people.'

But:

وَاللَّهِ مَا أَكَلْتُ شَيْئاً 'By Allah! I ate nothing.'

وَاللَّهِ مَا كَتَبْتُ هَذَا 'By Allah! I did not write this.'

Note the *wâw* in وَاللَّهِ is a preposition, and so the following noun is *majrûr*.

3) ظَنَنْتَهُ دَفْتَرِي 'I thought it to be my notebook.'

The verb ظَنَّ takes two objects, and both are in the accusative case, e.g.:

أَظُنُّ الْجَوَّ جَمِيلاً 'The weather is fine.' → الْجَوُّ جَمِيلٌ

أَظُنُّ الْبَابَ مُغْلَقًا 'The door is closed.' → الْبَابُ مُغْلَقٌ

أَظُنُّ الْامْتِحَانَ بَعِيدًا 'The examination is far.' → الْامْتِحَانُ بَعِيدٌ

أَظُنُّكَ طَبِيبًا 'You are a doctor.' → أَنْتَ طَبِيبٌ

We can also say : الْجَوُّ جَمِيلٌ → أَظُنُّ أَنَّ الْجَوَّ جَمِيلٌ .

4) اجْلِسْ حَيْثُ تَشَاءُ 'Sit where you wish.'

5) Note that in **يَجِيءُ** the *hamzah* is written after the *yâ*, because both the *yâ* and the *hamzah* are pronounced. But in **لَمْ يَجِيءْ** the *hamzah* is written above the *yâ*. Here only the *hamzah* is pronounced, and the *yâ* is only a chair for the *hamzah*.

6) **شَفَاكَ اللَّهُ شِفَاءً كَامِلًا** 'May Allah grant you complete health.'

7) **لَا يَنْبَغِي** 'It is not proper', 'it is not becoming', e.g.:

لَا يَنْبَغِي لِلطَّالِبِ أَنْ يَغِيبَ 'It is not proper for a student to be absent.'

لَا يَنْبَغِي لَكَ أَنْ تَقُولَ هَذَا 'It is not becoming of you to say this.'

8) The verb **مَاتَ** comes in two groups:

a) i-a group: **مَاتَ يَمَاتُ** like **نَامَ يَنَامُ**. With a *mutaharrik* pronoun the first radical has *kasrah* in the *mâdi*: **مِتُّ**، **مِتْنَا**. In the Qur'ân **مِتُّ** occurs nine times.

b) a-u group: **مَاتَ يَمُوتُ** like **قَالَ يَقُولُ**. With a *mutaharrik* pronoun the first radical has *dammah* in the *mâdi*: **مُتُّ**، **مُتْنَا**. In the Qur'ân **مُتُّ** occurs twice.

But in the *mudâri* ' only **يَمُوتُ** occurs in the Qur'ân.

✎ Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.
2. Learn the examples of the *ajwaf* verbs.
3. Learn the *isnâd* of the *ajwaf* verbs of the a-u group in the *mâdi*.
4. Write the *isnâd* of **قَامَ**، **زَارَ** and **كَانَ** to all the pronouns in the *mâdi*.
5. Read the following.
6. Learn the *isnâd* of the *ajwaf* verbs of the a-u group in the *mudâri* '.
7. Write the *isnâd* of **قَامَ** and **طَافَ** to all the pronouns in the *mudâri* '.
8. Read the following.
9. Learn the formation of the *mudâri* ' *majzûm* from the *ajwaf* verbs.
10. Rewrite the following verbs with **لَمْ**.
11. Answer the following questions in the negative using **لَمْ**.
12. Learn the formation of the *amr* from the *ajwaf* verbs.
13. Form the *amr* from the following verbs.

14. Read the following.
15. Learn the use of **لَا النَّاهِيَّةُ** with the *ajwaf* verbs.
16. Read the following verbs using **لَا النَّاهِيَّةُ**.
17. Read the following.
18. Learn the *isnâd* of the *ajwaf* verbs of the a-i group in the *mâdi*.
19. Write the *isnâd* of **جَاءَ** and **سَارَ** to all the pronouns in the *mâdi*.
20. Read the following.
21. Learn the *isnâd* of the *ajwaf* verbs of the a-i groups in the *mudâri*'.
22. Write the *isnâd* of **سَارَ** and **عَاشَ** to all the pronouns in the *mudâri*'.
23. Read the following.
24. Learn the formation of the *mudâri*' *majzûm* from the *ajwaf* verbs of the a-i group.
25. Read the following.
26. Learn the *isnâd* of the *ajwaf* verbs of the i-a group in the *mâdi*.
27. Write the *isnâd* of **خَافَ** and **كَادَ** to all the pronouns in the *mâdi*.
28. Read the following.
29. Learn the *isnâd* of the *ajwaf* verbs of the i-a group in the *mudâri*'.
30. Write the *isnad* of **خَافَ** and **شَاءَ** to all the pronouns an the *mudâri*'.
31. Read the following.
32. Learn the formation of the *amr* and the *mudâri*' *majzûm* from the *ajwaf* verbs of the i-a group.
33. Read the following.
34. Read and write the following *amr* forms with the correct vocalisation.

Vocabulary

قَالَ يَقُولُ (a-u) to say, to tell	صَامَ يَصُومُ (a-u) to fast
كَانَ يَكُونُ (a-u) to be	دَارَ يَدُورُ (a-u) to turn
زَارَ يَزُورُ (a-u) to visit	تَابَ يَتُوبُ (a-u) to repent
قَامَ يَقُومُ (a-u) to get up	بَالَ يَبُولُ (a-u) to urinate
ذَاقَ يَذُوقُ (a-u) to taste	جَاءَ يَجِيءُ (a-i) to come
طَافَ يَطُوفُ (a-u) to go round	بَاعَ يَبِيعُ (a-i) to sell

سَارَ يَسِيرُ (a-i) to walk	مُنْتَصَفُ اللَّيْلِ midnight
عَاشَ يَعِيشُ (a-i) to live	صُدَاعٌ headache
كَالَ يَكِيلُ (a-i) to measure	زَيْتٌ oil
نَامَ يَنَامُ (i-a) to sleep	بَقَّالٌ grocer
خَافَ يَخَافُ (i-a) to fear, to be afraid of	بُخَارٌ steam
كَادَ يَكَادُ (i-a) to be about to do	مَشْغُولٌ busy
زَالَ يَزَالُ (i-a) to cease to do	جُبْنَةٌ cheese
لَا يَزَالُ يَدْرُسُ he is still studying	بَيْضَةٌ egg (pl. بَيْضٌ)
غَلَبَ يَغْلِبُ (a-i) to overcome	فَاكِهَانِي fruit seller
كَذَبَ يَكْذِبُ (a-i) to tell a lie	دَقِيقٌ flour
كَامِلٌ complete	غَابَةٌ forest
مِلْحٌ salt	غَدَاءٌ lunch
عَدَسٌ lentil	
قَطَارٌ train	