

## LESSON 28

In this lesson we learn the following:

1) The *nâqis* verbs: these are verbs which have و or ي as the third radical, e.g.:

نَسِيَ يَنْسَى ، بَكَى يَبْكِي ، دَعَا يَدْعُو

These verbs undergo the following changes :

In the *mâdi*

- Both the *wâw* and the *yâ* become *alif* in pronunciation. In writing و is written *alif*

while ي is written ى , e.g.:

دَعَا 'he invited', 'he prayed' is originally دَعَوَ.

بَكَى 'he cried', 'he wept', is originally بَكَى.

The ي remains unchanged if the second radical has *kasrah*, e.g: نَسِيَ 'he forgot',

بَقِيَ 'he remained'.

- The third radical is omitted if the verb has *isnad* to the pronoun of the third person masculine plural, e.g.:

دَعَوْا 'they invited' is originally دَعَوُوا .

بَكَوا 'they wept' is originally بَكَوُوا .

نَسُوا 'they forgot' is originally نَسُوا .

Note that in نَسُوا the second radical has *dammah* which has been changed from *kasrah*, because in Arabic a *kasrah* cannot be followed by *wâw*.

- The third radical is also omitted if the verb has *isnad* to the third person feminine singular because of التِّقَاءِ السَّاكِنِينَ e.g.:

دَعَتْ 'she invited' for دَعَاتُ .

بَكَتْ 'she wept' for بَكَاتُ .

The ي is not omitted if the second radical has *kasrah*, e.g.: نَسِيَتْ 'she forgot',  
بَقِيَتْ 'she remained'.

- The third radical is restored to its original form if the *isnad* is to the *mutaharrik* pronouns. In this case the و becomes و and the ي becomes ي , e.g.:

دَعَوْنَ 'they (fem.) invited'.

دَعَوْتَ 'you invited'.

دَعَوْتُ 'I invited'.

دَعَوْنَا 'we invited'.

Here is an example of ي :

بَكَيْنَ ، بَكَيْتَ ، بَكَيْتُمْ ، بَكَيْتِ ، بَكَيْتُنَّ ، بَكَيْتُ ، بَكَيْنَا

In the *mudâri*':

The *mudâri* 'marfû':

- The *dammah* of the third radical is lost in

يَدْعُو ، تَدْعُو ، أَدْعُو ، نَدْعُو

يُنْكِي ، تَنْكِي ، أَنْكِي ، نُنْكِي

يُنْسِي ، تَنْسِي ، أَنْسِي ، نُنْسِي

يَدْعُو is originally يَدْعُو as يَكْتُبُ , and يَنْكِي is originally يَنْكِي as يَجْلِسُ , and يُنْسِي is originally يُنْسِي as يَفْتَحُ.

The third radical is lost before the pronoun of the third person masculine plural, e.g.:

يَدْعُونَ 'they (mas.) invite' is originally يَدْعُوْنَ like يَكْتُبُونَ.

Note that الرَّجَالُ يَدْعُونَ and النِّسَاءُ يَدْعُونَ both have the same form. That is because

in الرَّجَالُ يَدْعُونَ the verb يَدْعُونَ is changed from يَدْعُوْنَ , but in النِّسَاءُ يَدْعُونَ the

verb يَدْعُونَ is in the original form. There is no change in it. It is on the pattern of

يَكْتُبْنَ like يَكْتُبْنَ.

يَبْكُونَ 'they weep' is originally يَبْكُونَ . The third radical ي has been lost. The *kasrah* of the second radical is changed to *dammah* because a *kasrah* is not followed by *wāw*.

يُنْسُونَ 'they forget', the second radical has *fathah* because it is originally يَنْسُونَ .

After the omission of the *yā* along with its vowel, the verb becomes يَنْسُونَ .

The third radical is also omitted before the pronoun of the second person feminine singular, e.g.: تَدْعِينَ 'you (fem.) invite' is originally تَدْعُوْنَ . After the omission of the *wāw* along with its vowel, the verb becomes تَدْعِينَ . The *dammah* of the ع is changed to *kasrah* as the *dammah* is not followed by *yā* in Arabic.

— Note that أَنْتِ تَبْكِينَ 'you (fem. sing.) weep' has the same form as أَنْتُنَّ تَبْكِينَ 'you (fem. pl.) weep' i.e. the singular and the plural have the same form. That is because the verb in the singular was originally تَبْكِينَ like تَجْلِسِينَ . After the omission of the third radical ي the verb became تَبْكِينَ . The plural form of the verb is in its original form تَفْعِلْنَ . So تَبْكِينَ in the plural is like تَجْلِسْنَ and the ي is the third radical.

— In تَنْسِينَ 'you (fem.) forget' the second radical has *fathah* because the verb originally was تَنْسِينَ . After the omission of the *yā* along with its vowel the verb became تَنْسِينَ .

The *mudâri* 'mansûb:

The *fathah* of the third radical is pronounced in verbs ending in *wāw* and *yā*, but not in verbs ending in alif, e.g.:

لَنْ يَدْعُوَ 'he will not invite' (lan ya-d'uwa).

لَنْ يَبْكِيَ 'he will not weep' (lan ya-bkiya).

But in لَنْ يَنْسَى 'he will not forget' the *fathah* is not pronounced (lan ya-nsâ, *not* lan ya-nsaya) .

The *mudâri* 'majzûm:

Here the third radical is omitted, e.g.:

لَمْ يَدْعُ 'He did not Invite'. Here the third radical و has been omitted.

لَمْ يَبْكْ 'He did not weep'. Here the third radical ي has been omitted.

لَمْ يَنْسَ 'He did not forget'. Here the *alif* has been omitted.

ya-d'û → lam ya-d'u ; ya-bkî → lam ya-bki ; ya-nsâ → lam ya-nsa

### The *amr*

Here also the third radical is omitted, e.g.:

تَدْعُو → اُدْعُ 'invite!'

تَبْكِي → اِبْكِي 'weep!'

تَنْسَى → اِنْسَ 'forget!'

2) يَرَى 'He sees'. The *mâdi* is رَأَى. Note that the second radical (the *hamzah*) has been omitted in the *mudâri*. So يَرَى is originally يَرَأَى. This is a very frequently used verb, and so it has undergone this change.

تَرَى 'you see'      أَرَى 'I see'      نَرَى 'we see'

In the *mudâri* 'majzûm' the third radical is lost, e.g.:

لَمْ يَرَ 'He did not see'.

لَمْ تَرَ 'you did not see'.

The *amr* of this verb is not used. The word اَنْظُرُ is used instead.

3) اَرِّ means 'show!'. It is the *amr*. Here is it *isnâd* :

أَرِّ يَا مُحَمَّدُ      أَرُّوا يَا إِخْوَانُ

أَرِّ يَا أَمِينَةُ      أَرِّينَ يَا أَحْوَاتُ

أَرِّهِ 'show him'      أَرِّنا 'show us'      أَرِّني 'show me'

You will learn the *mâdi* and the *mudâri* of this verb later إِنَّ شَاءَ اللَّهُ.

4) لَمْ أَكُوهِ بَعْدُ 'I have not yet ironed it.' بَعْدُ denotes 'yet' in a negative context.

Here are some more examples:

لَمْ يَرْجِعْ أَبِي بَعْدُ 'My father has not yet returned.'

لَمْ أَكْتُبْ لَهُ رِسَالَةً بَعْدُ 'I have not yet written a letter to him.'

### Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.
2. Learn these examples of the *nâqis* verbs.
3. Write the *mudâri* ' *marfû*', the *mudâri* ' *majzûm* and the *amr* of the following verbs.
4. Read the following
5. Write the *mudâri* ' *marfû*', the *mudâri* ' *majzûm* and the *amr* of the following verbs.
6. Read the following.
7. Write the *isnâd* of the following verbs to the pronouns of the third person feminine singular and the first person singular as shown in the example. (Note that the third radical is lost in the first case and is restored to its original form in the second).
8. Answer the following questions in the negative using لَمْ.
9. Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the verb given in brackets.
10. Learn the *mâdi*, the *mudâri* ' *marfû*', the *mudâri* ' *majzûm* and the *amr* of the *nâqis* verbs of the i-a group.
11. Read the following.
12. Learn the *isnâd* of the *nâqis* verbs of the a-i group in the *mâdi*.
13. Learn the *isnâd* of the *nâqis* verbs of the a-i group in the *mudâri* '.
14. Learn the *isnâd* of the *nâqis* verbs of the a-i group in the *amr*.
15. Learn the *isnâd* of the *nâqis* verbs of the i-a group in the *mâdi*.
16. Learn the *isnâd* of the *nâqis* verbs of the i-a group in the *mudâri* '.
17. Learn the *isnâd* of the *nâqis* verbs of the i-a group in the *amr*.
18. Learn the *isnâd* of the *nâqis* verbs of the a-u group in the *mâdi*.
19. Learn the *isnâd* of the *nâqis* verbs of the a-u group in the *mudâri* '.
20. Learn the *isnâd* of the *nâqis* verbs of the a-u group in the *amr*.
21. Learn the verb أَرْنِي .

### Vocabulary

كَوَى يَكْوِي (a-i) to iron

مَشَى يَمْشِي (a-i) to walk

جَرَى يَجْرِي (a-i) to run

رَمَى يَرْمِي (a-i) to throw

بَكَى يَبْكِي (a-i) to cry, to weep

سَقَى يَسْقِي (a-i) to give water

أَتَى يَأْتِي (a-i) to come	قَمَامَةٌ garbage
بَنَى يَبْنِي (a-i) to build	نَهَارٌ day
طَوَى يَطْوِي (a-i) to fold	يَمِينٌ right hand
هَدَى يَهْدِي (a-i) to guide	يَسَارٌ left hand
دَعَا يَدْعُو (a-u) to invite	تَنَاولٌ taking, eating
شَكَا يَشْكُو (a-u) to complain	إِلَهٌ god
تَلَا يَتْلُو (a-u) to recite	قَوْمٌ people
مَحَا يَمْحُو (a-u) to erase	لَيْلٌ night
عَفَا يَعْفُو (a-u) to forgive	تُرَابٌ dust
نَسِيَ يَنْسِي (i-a) to forget	أَهْلٌ people
خَشِيَ يَخْشَى (i-a) to fear	مُمَزَّقٌ torn
بَقِيَ يَبْقَى (i-a) to remain	هَدِيَّةٌ present
تَبِعَ يَتَّبِعُ (i-a) to follow	أَصْحَابٌ people
وَقَعَ يَقَعُ (a-a) to fall	
تَحْقِيقٌ investigation	