

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 سَيْرَ 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 ، قُلْتُنَّ ، 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.:

سِيرْنَا ، سِيرْتَ ، سِيرْتُمْ ، سِيرْتِ ، سِيرْتُنَّ ، سِيرْنَا ؛

نَمْنَا ، نَمْتَ ، نَمْتُمْ ، نَمْتِ ، نَمْتُنَّ ، نَمْنَا (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 نَ ، تَ and a *sâkin* pronoun is vowelless like the و in ذَهَبُوا .

All the pronouns in the *mâdi* are *mutaharrik* except those in ذَهَبَ ، ذَهَبُوا ، ذَهَبْتَ .
In the *mudâri*' only the نَ is *mutaharrik*, and it is in يَذْهَبْنَ and يَذْهَبُنَّ .

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

يَقْلَنَ ، تَقْلَنَ ؛

يَسِرْنَ ، تَسِرْنَ ؛

يَنَمْنَ ، تَنَمْنَ

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 يَسِيرُ . Here both the *yâ* and the *râ* are *sâkin*. So the weak letter *yâ* is omitted.

لَمْ يَنَمْ is originally لَمْ يَنَامُ . 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 **تَقُولُ** we get **قَوْلٌ** after omitting the initial *ta* and the final *dammah*, and **قَوْلٌ**

is changed to **قُلٌ** because of **الْتِقَاءُ السَّاكِنَيْنِ**

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 مُغْلَقاً 'The door is closed.' → **الْبَابُ مُغْلَقٌ**

أَظُنُّ الْامْتِحَانَ بَعِيداً 'The examination is far.' → **الْامْتِحَانُ بَعِيدٌ**

أَظُنُّكَ طَبِيباً 'You are a doctor.' → **أَنْتَ طَبِيبٌ**

We can also say: **أَظُنُّ أَنَّ الْجَوَّ جَمِيلٌ** → **الْجَوُّ 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 اللهُ شِفَاءً كَامِلاً** '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 *mu'aharrik* 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 لَّا النَّاهِيَّةُ with the *ajwaf* verbs.
16. Read the following verbs using لَّا 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*' *majziûm* 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*' *majziûm* 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