

Rules for some special classes of verbs

Definition حُرُوفُ الْعِلَّةِ

These are [(و) وَوَاو , (ي) يَاء , (ا) أَلِف]. Their function is to "elongate" the preceding letter.

الفِعْلُ الْأَجْوْفُ : This is a verb that has one of

حُرُوفِ الْعِلَّةِ in its middle

Examples : يَذُوقُ ← ذَاقَ to taste

يَسِيرُ ← سَارَ to walk

يَخَافُ ← خَافَ to fear

if this verb is مَجْرُومٌ (e.g. has a سَكُونٌ) on its last letter, then حَرْفُ الْعِلَّةِ in the middle of the verb is deleted

Examples : يَذُوقُ ← لَمْ يَذُقْ

يَسِيرُ ← لَمْ يَسِرْ

يَخَافُ ← لَمْ يَخَفْ

يَكُونُ ← لَمْ يَكُنْ

Note : Hollow = أَجْوَفٌ

الفعل الناقص : This is a verb that ends with حرف علة . [ناقص means incomplete]

Examples :

يَدْعُو	→	رَعَا	to call
يَأْتِي	→	أَتَى	to come
يَخْشَى	→	خَشِيَ	to fear

• If this verb is مَجْرُوم (ie. supposed to have (°) on its last letter), the حرف العلة is deleted.

Examples :

يَدْعُو	←	لَهُ	يَدْعُ
يَأْتِي	←	لَهُ	يَأْتِ
يَخْشَى	←	لَهُ	يَخْشَى

Drill: Negate in the past tense the following:

- يَجُوع (to be hungry)
- يَتُوب (to repent)
- يَجْرِي (to run)
- يَلْقَى (to meet)