

DEFECTIVE OR WEAK

VERBS (1) (INTRODUCTION)

نِسْرِيحْ اَوْفَالْ (1) (تَفَارِيحْ)

64:1

There will be repetitive discussion of Arabic alphabets and many of their properties in next lessons. That's why that's why many important matters relevant to Arabic alphabets and many of their properties will be discussed in this lesson.

However you have already studied some part of this discussion we feel it suitable that that first we have to describe the introductory descriptions of few terms and definitions about Alphabets. So it will be easy for students to understand the the matters of defective or weak Verbs

64:2 Arabic alphabets begin with HAMZAH, which have the

specific rules of writing. However its most common formation is Except this formation it is also written on **الف**

و or **يا** which means

و or **يا** which means

64:3

You have already

Studied a classification of 28 Arabic alphabets, which is that there are 14 sun letters and 14 moon letters

(Sun Letters

حروف شمسية

(Moon Letters

حروف قمرية

There is another classification of Arabic alphabets which is that

Alif, Waw and Yaa

ا - و - ي

are called

حروف علة

(Weak letters)

and all remaining letters are called

حروف متحركة

Sound letters

حرف علة

is

in Arabic word called **DISEASE**, and those letters are called **Alif, Waw and Yaa** because those letters faced a disease at the time of formations of nouns and verbs

حرف علة و ا و ي

- detail of this disease is that if there is a weak letter

حرف علة is existed in the root

(ksl) of a word then sometimes (mk always) those words

are not used in accordance with their correct pattern

For Example حروف متحركة the root of

ك ت ب is (ك - ت - ب)

Its first person (كاتب) should

be on the Pattern of **كُونٌ** But
 it is used as **كُونٌ** That's why
 if a weak letter **حروف علة** is exist-
 ed in a word and **for (above)**
 reason, These Sometimes not
 used in accordance with their correct
 Pattern are, called defective or weak
 VERBS

This

كُونٌ
كُونٌ
كُونٌ

64:4 We have just told
 you that Letter **(الف)** is Excluded
 from the List of Arabic alpha-
 bets. If we include **الف** in
 the list of Arabic alphabets
 Then the Total Number of Alph-
 abets are 29. But still we told
 3 letters of **حروف علة** are

However,

Please note **حروف علة** is not included
 in **حروف علة** are

ي **و** **ا**

ي **و** **ا**

ي **و** **ا**

However **ي** can be declared
 as **(حروف علة)** Similar to
 weak letters. It is very important
 to describe the difference of

ي **و** **ا**

64:5 Please note in Arabic

(VERBS) **ي** and **و** are two different
 Things. Please keep in mind The basic
 Difference between them.

i) **شيمه** must have a diacritical Points (or symbols)

شيمه : شيمه , شيمه , شيمه

It never can be free from any symbol. But **شيمه** must be free from any diacritical Point or symbol. It always empty. **شيمه** is only used for to EXTRACT the FATAHISED Letter which is before it.

(ما قبل شيمه)

For Example **شيمه ← شيمه ← شيمه**

ii) **شيمه** can be existed before after or in middle of the word. However **شيمه** can never be existed in the beginning of any word. But it is always existed after a letter, The letter **شيمه** which is existed in the beginning of following words.

شيمه : شيمه , شيمه , شيمه

But infact it is **شيمه**. However the letter which is after letter **شيمه** is **شيمه** is **شيمه** not **شيمه**.

iii) The Symbols before **شيمه** may be [on the letters] are possible, **شيمه** **شيمه** **شيمه** **شيمه** **شيمه**

But only **فتى** is always imposed on the letter before **الف**

If you understand the difference between **ف** and **الف**. Then please note that there are two types (each) of **ف** and **الف** are existed in accordance to their usage

(بسط الاستيعاب)

Now you have to understand this matter carefully.

64:6 :: **الف** is either

ف (or) **ف**

ف is that **الف** which is pronounced by more prolongation (much extraction) and there will be a **Hamzah** or instead of **Hamzah** any **Silent** or **Munmated** letter

(سألن أو سئلوا)

For Example

السَّئِلِ

السَّئِلِ

However **ف** is that **الف** which is not pronounced with much prolongation

For Example

قال etc

64:7 There are many types of

جَزَائِرْ, But Two types are more prominent

جَزَائِرْ

جَزَائِرْ

جَزَائِرْ is that is which has a silent letter after it. and if an imposed symbol is written before it

Then this imposed symbol letter (جَزَائِرْ) is pronounced by connecting and جَزَائِرْ will not be pronounced

(جَزَائِرْ)

Some times and omitted or removed in writing

FOR EXAMPLE

وَالْقَوْمِ الْفَاسِقِينَ
وَالْقَوْمِ الْفَاسِقِينَ

which was actually

Same as وَالْقَوْمِ الْفَاسِقِينَ was وَالْقَوْمِ الْفَاسِقِينَ

and وَالْقَوْمِ الْفَاسِقِينَ was وَالْقَوْمِ الْفَاسِقِينَ

However **هَمْزَةُ الْقَوْلِ** is that **زِيْر**

which is not silent (**تَمْتَلِكُ**) when attached with the symbol imposed letter **مَتْرُكِي حَرْفٍ** written before it. But it is pronounced to its actual Diacritical Points **مَنْ سَأَلَ سَأَلَ**.

For Example

مَنْ سَأَلَ سَأَلَ

You have already studied brief discussion about

هَمْزَةُ الْقَوْلِ and **هَمْزَةُ الْقَوْلِ** in

the First and Second Parts of those collection of notes (Book) of pages No.

Now you have to understand few more matters about the explanation **هَمْزَةُ الْقَوْلِ** & **هَمْزَةُ الْقَوْلِ**

E4:8 Please note the places, where

هَمْزَةُ الْقَوْلِ is existed

(i) :- in the beginning of **هَمْزَةُ الْقَوْلِ**

هَمْزَةُ الْقَوْلِ (**هَمْزَةُ الْقَوْلِ** of definition) OR we

can say **DEFINITE BY ARTICLE**

هَمْزَةُ الْقَوْلِ **هَمْزَةُ الْقَوْلِ** **هَمْزَةُ الْقَوْلِ**

(iii) in the begging of Imperative Person (فعل ثلاثي مجرد) Verb (فعل ثلاثي مجرد)

انصت (You HELP)

(iii) The Persons of Verbs starting with هـ of Part, imperative and infinitive of increased trilateral and increased of quadrilateral Except باب افعال

تلاقي منيريه [تلاقي منيريه، امير، مصدر]

(iv) Nearly 10 Nouns of Arabic begin with هـ. The Nouns used in Holy Quran are as under

ابن (son), بنت (daughter), امير (man), اميرة (woman)

امير (Two men), اميرة (Two women)

Please note Except will be always KASRAHISED OR DAMATISED But it will never be FATAHISED.

Please note Except **هززة** of **الوجه الثاني**, all **هززة** are KASRAHISED **كسوة** or DHAMMAHISED

هززة But it will never be FATAHISED **فتوة**

64:9: Now Please note the Places of **هززة**

(i) Real Hamzah **هززة** which is part of the Root of the word. **هززة** is not part of the root of the word (any)

(ii) The Hamzah of First Person Singular of all Imperfect Verbs

هززة **هززة** **هززة**
هززة **هززة** **هززة**
هززة **هززة** **هززة**
هززة **هززة** **هززة**

(iii) Initial **هززة** of **افعل التثنية**

OR **هززة** **هززة** (NOUN of F PRE-EMINANCE)

(DEFECTS & COLOUR) **هززة**

هززة **هززة** **هززة**
هززة **هززة** **هززة**
هززة **هززة** **هززة**

* This statement is repeated because of its importance

(iv) Hawzah existed in the Patterns of Broken Plurals

For Example

فَجَعَلَهُمْ سَمَكًا مَبْنُوعًا
أَثْوَابًا مَبْنُوعًا

(v) The Hawzah of **باب الافعال** and infinitive of Imperative part

فَجَعَلَهُمْ سَمَكًا مَبْنُوعًا

(vi) The all Hawzahs which are imposed in beginning of words

[Excluding the Hawzahs described in (iv) Part of 64:8 on page No:

Those words are

لَا تُحْسِنُوا الصَّلَاةَ إِذَا كُنْتُمْ سَاهِبِينَ

لَا تُحْسِنُوا الصَّلَاةَ إِذَا كُنْتُمْ سَاهِبِينَ

For Example

لَا تُحْسِنُوا الصَّلَاةَ إِذَا كُنْتُمْ سَاهِبِينَ

(vii) The sign **و** existed in the beginning of letters is also

مَنْزِلَةُ الْقَطْرِ
لَا تُحْسِنُوا الصَّلَاةَ إِذَا كُنْتُمْ سَاهِبِينَ

CORRECT METHOD OF WRITING

Correct method of writing is that we should must show the symbol of split

لا صلا ة قطع (٤) Where

There is لا ة صلا existed

However For لا ة صلا . There is no need of showing any symbol.

But Please note that Holy Quran Printed in Arabic countries They used to show the symbol

(٤) of joining لا ة صلا on the

صلا ة لا ة صلا

64:10-: You have already told that

صلا - ة - ة - | are weak letters

لا ة is always and must existed without any ة (vowel)

That's why it is Excluded from the List of Arabic alphabets, But لا ة is describe in the Weak letters صلا ة لا ة , Just because

9 4 5 mostly changed in formation of لا ة

64:12 Probably in most languages of world, people of native language feel difficulties in to the pronunciation of many of words. and they speak or write those words by changing a different ways

For Example in English

CAN NOT → can't
AND "n"

In Arabic quantity or number of those types of words are comparatively more. which are changed speaking while in writing or spelling.

The Experts of Stylography had discovered that unanimously those changes are of three types,

However then those three types are further classified in many types, which will be described in more details in next lessons.

At the moment we have to understand the nature of those three types

1) تخفيف (REDUCTION)

Which means تخفيف is omitted (or deleted or removed) or will be changed by some other weak letter

2) التخالف (ASSIMILATION)

Which means Two same letters are two letters of same point of articulation

Will be pronounced by mixing them by which تخفيف (ANNATTON)

For Example تخفيف ← تخفيف

3) تبدل (CHANGING)

Which means a weak letter is omitted (is) or changed with another weak letter, which means making it compatible (توافق) with the vowels of (توافق) the letter which is before it. or

The vowel of letter which is before it, making this vowel compatible to this weak letter.

weak letters

DON'T WORRY ABOUT EXAMPLES THIS LESSON IS JUST INTRODUCTION ALL DETAILS WILL BE DESCRIBED IN NEXT LESSONS RESPECTIVELY.

ما تیرین قواعد الهمزة

The Experiments of Sigmund Freud had also discovered that all above changes are came into existence by very specific rules and regulations.

We have to learn those specific rules and regulations in next lesson.

But before this stage we have to understand the kinds of weak or defective verbs.

When we clearly understand the kinds of weak verbs then it will be very easy to understand their specific rules and regulations of changes. (IN WEAK LETTER)

قواعد تامل في ضمير

في افعال :-

WEAK VERBS (2)

(KINDS)

(H) **فعل ناقص** (فعل ناقص)

(الفعل الناقص)

65:1 There are many classifications of verbs in Arabic.

For Example According to TENSE There are two kinds of Verbs

فعل تام, **فعل ناقص**

Imperfect Tense Part Tense

(ii) According to Numbers of Root Letters in the Root, There are two types of verb

(a) 3 letters verbs are called Trilateral **ثلاثي**

(b) 4 letters verbs are called

QUADRITERALS **رباعي**

Then there are two more types of **ثلاثي** and **رباعي**, according to adding more letters in the root [or not adding more letters in the root]

(iii) Active Tense **فعل مضارع**

Passive Tense

فعل مجزوم

INTRANSITIVE
VERB

فعل لا زرع

TRANSITIVE
VERB

فعل متصرف

Above are more 4 Types of Verbs

In Arabic. Please note we have already studied in details in the Part - No 2 of Those Notes,

فعل متصرف، فعل لا زرع

Those are already discussed in details. **فعل لا زرع**

65:2 There are two types of Verb according to the nature of the letters of the Root of word which are called

سبح، صفتل

(WEAK)

(Sound)

(Sound) is that Verb who has

all sound letters **(سبح صفتل)**

For Example

طلب

فعل is that Verb who has any weak letter (حرف علة) in the Root of the Verb

فعل

For Example We have already told you that (ال) is not existed in any Root. That's why Verb which has **فعل** is that two letters which mean

65:3 Then there are further Two types of **فعل** (Sound verb)

(SOUND PERFECT) **فعل** + **فعل** SOUND IMPERFECT

فعل -: SOUND PERFECT Verbs which are those verbs. in which there is no **فعل** and not any letter is repeated in the Root of the Verb
FOR EXAMPLE **فعل**

فعل is that Verb in which **فعل** is existed in the root of Verb or a letter is repeated in the root of the Verb
FOR EXAMPLE **فعل** OR **فعل**

65:4 Same as there are Two Types

فعل صحيح غير سالم
SOUND IMPERFECT VERB
which are called

مضارع
(HAMZATED VERB)
[ASSIMILATED OR DOUBLED VERB]

مضارع
HAMZATED VERB is that Verb which has a Hamza in the Root of word

مضارع
ASSIMILATED OR DOUBLED VERB is that Verb in which A Letter is existed in the Root of a word Two Times

مضارع (ض) (ض) (ض)
مضارع (ض) (ض) (ض)

Please note in مضارع, mostly a letter is existed repeatedly in the Place of **ض** and **ض**

(Letter ع) (Letter Lam)

For Example مضارع (ض) (ض) (ض) مضارع (ض) (ض) (ض)

Please note there is very less chance of repeating of same letter in the place of **فله فاه فاف** and **فله فاه**

(Letter Faq) (Letter Laam)

For Example **فلس** (Lion)

Same as there is very less chance of repeating of same letter in the place of **فله فاه فاف** and **فله فاه**

(Letter Faq) (Letter Laam)

For Example **فلق** (Anxiety)

65:5 There are 4 types of **فعل مضعف** (Weak Verbs) According to Position of 'الف' in the Root of **فعل مضعف**

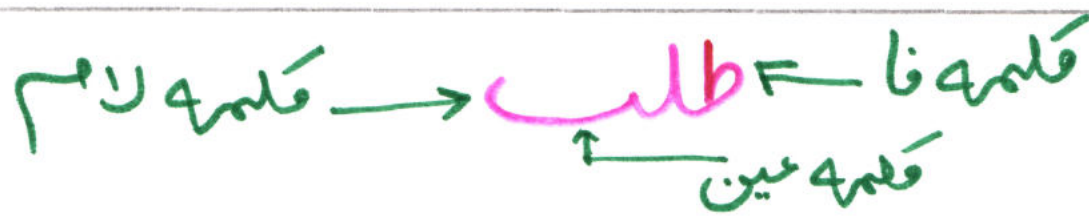
مثال: ANALOGOUS VERB

اجوف: HOLLOW VERB

ناقص: DEFECTIVE VERB

لضعف: DEFECTIVE VERB WITH TWO WEAK RADICALS

Detail of 3 Kalmas Compatibility



فعل ثلاثي مجرد IN
 Pattern → **فعل**
 فا → عين

مثال (ANALOGUE VERB) مثال is that type of جنس which has حرف علة in جنس which the Place of (كلمة فا) Letter Fa, **وَجَدَ** حرف علة و

اجوف (HOLLOW VERB) is that type of جنس which has حرف علة at the Place of (كلمة عين) Letter AIN) **بَرِحَ** حرف علة ب

For example - **بَرِحَ** حرف علة ب

ناقص (DEFECTIVE VERB) is that type of جنس which has حرف علة at the Place of (كلمة لام) Letter Lam) **نَجَسَ** حرف علة ن

For Example - **نَجَسَ** حرف علة ن

لفيف (DEFECTIVE VERBS WITH TWO WEAK RADICALS) is that type of جنس which has حرف علة in the Root of VERB

For Example:- Two weak letters in same word **وَجَدَ** حرف علة و

65:7 : If we ignore the Sub categories of above Types of Verb (Kinds according to the nature of letters in the root of a Verb) Then there are following kinds of Verb.

(i) **صحيح** (SOUND) in which all letters are sound
صَفَر

(ii) **مهموز** (HAMZATED) in which there is a **همزة** in the root

(iii) **مضاعف** (ASSIMILATED) in which a same letter existed two times

(iv) **مثال** (ANALOGUE) in which existed in place of **لا** **مَثَل**

(v) **اجوف** (HOLLOW) in which existed in place of **ف** **وَعَدَ**

(vi) **ناقص** (DEFECTIVE) in which existed in the place of **ف** **قَوَّلَ**

(vii) **ففيف** (DEFECTIVE) in which existed in the place of **ف** **تَمَيَّنَ**

(viii) **ففيف** (DEFECTIVE) in which two radicals existed in the root of verb and both are different **وَصَفَى**

تصح است و مثال است و صفات است
لفیفة و ناقص و کموز و اجوف

65:8: There is another definition of

existed **فعل صح** in few books

(i) There is no Hamzah existed in the root of Verb

(ii) There will be no repetition of Same letter in the Root

(iii) There is no **حرف علة** in the root of word. According to this definition **صوت** and **لعل** are also included in

But **فعل غیر صح** (WEAK VERB) if we classify on the basis

حروف علة + حروف صح Then **صوت** and **لعل** will be included in

However/Because

فعل صح (SOUND VERB)

صوت and **لعل** both have been facing changes, that's why those are included in **صوت** (صوت) in

فعل صح غیر سالم (SOUND IMPERFECT VERB)

Which means

ACCORDING TO

LETTERS

THOSE ARE

سبح

(SOUND)

ACCORDING TO

CHANGES

THOSE ARE

غير سالم

(IMPERFECT)

ES: 8 -:

note this matter that you have to

(important) discussion has

been done relevant to the letters of the root of words. its Base is

كلمة ناس ، كلمة بين ، كلمة ناس

That's why if weak letter حرف علة and *سبح* is exalted with

كلمة ناس . كلمة بين ، كلمة ناس

Then just due to this cause that word is not included in

سبح ، سبح

For Example First Person of

باب افعال is

سبح

is

Place of

is

سبح is not at *سبح* and *سبح*

Place of *سبح* and *سبح*

That's why all words of sound letter roots which will be formatted on this pattern are not accepted as

مصروف

For Example

أَخْرَجَ أَخْرَجَ
أَخْرَجَ أَخْرَجَ

are not

(مصروف)

Same as Patterns of Dual and Plural Persons of Third Person masculine of past active Tense

(فعل ما تني مصروف)

me- فَعَلَا فَعَلَا

This Paradigm or Conjugation is called

مصروف
فَعَلَا فَعَلَا فَعَلَا فَعَلَا
فَعَلَا فَعَلَا فَعَلَا فَعَلَا
فَعَلَا فَعَلَا فَعَلَا فَعَلَا

Just as a reminder Complete Paradigm of فعل ما تني is given for past active Tense

Please note there are **واو** and **الف** are in

فَعَلُوا and **فَعَلُوا**

Those **واو** and **الف** are Extra with Existing **ف** and **ع** of which will be Formatted on the Pattern of roots of Sound letters are not considered as

مستل (WEAK)

For Example

are not considered as

مستل **شَرِبَا، شَرِبُوا**

Please note by imposing Annunation of **شَرِبُوا** on the **شَرِبُوا** **مستل** **مستل**

باب تفعل

It never become a **مستل** The main cause is that There is repetition of **مستل**.

65:10 Be careful relevant to the kinds of Weak Verbs. Sometimes those kinds are overlapping **مستل**

Which means A root can be same time

جورج and لعلية

For Example

لعلية

A root is same time

جورج

AND

لعلية

For Example-

لعلية

جورج

Two types of rules are applied on above words لعلية and لعلية

That's why First of all لعلية is discussed in many books of Etymology because there are many rules are discussed in لعلية, After لعلية They discussed لعلية, Then they discussed لعلية

So in Traditional Books of Arabic Grammar They start from HARD TO EASY concepts But we followed the Experts of Arabic who start from EASY CONCEPT TO HARD CONCEPT, which mean we shall discuss with First لعلية Then لعلية and in last لعلية لعلية

The roots which are relevant to 2 types, Describe their both types as well

ر - ر - 1

رج (ی) ع - ر (و) ی

و ر (ی) - ر (س) ر

س (س) ر - ر (س) ر

ر (س) س - ق و ل

ب (ی) ع - س و ی

ر (ض) و - ر (أ) ی

ی (س) س - ر (ی) ی

و (ق) ی - ب ر ی

س (آ) ل -

EXERCISE. NO. 61. (B)

رَضَمُ التَّمْرِينِ ٤١. (ب)

Describe The ROOT (مَادَّة) of following Nouns and verbs. What is kind of Describe, as well, [Root & kind]

يَدْعُو - يَدْعُو (He calls)

رَضَمَ - رَضَمَ (He awarded)

كَبَّرَ - كَبَّرَ (He was honoured)

[He Made up] [a Talk] كَتَبَ

He describes (كَتَبَ) a Tale

مَلَأَ - مَلَأَ (He filled)

مَلَأَ - مَلَأَ (He filled)

أَدْرَجَ - أَدْرَجَ (We made it easy)

أَدْرَجَ - أَدْرَجَ (We made it easy)

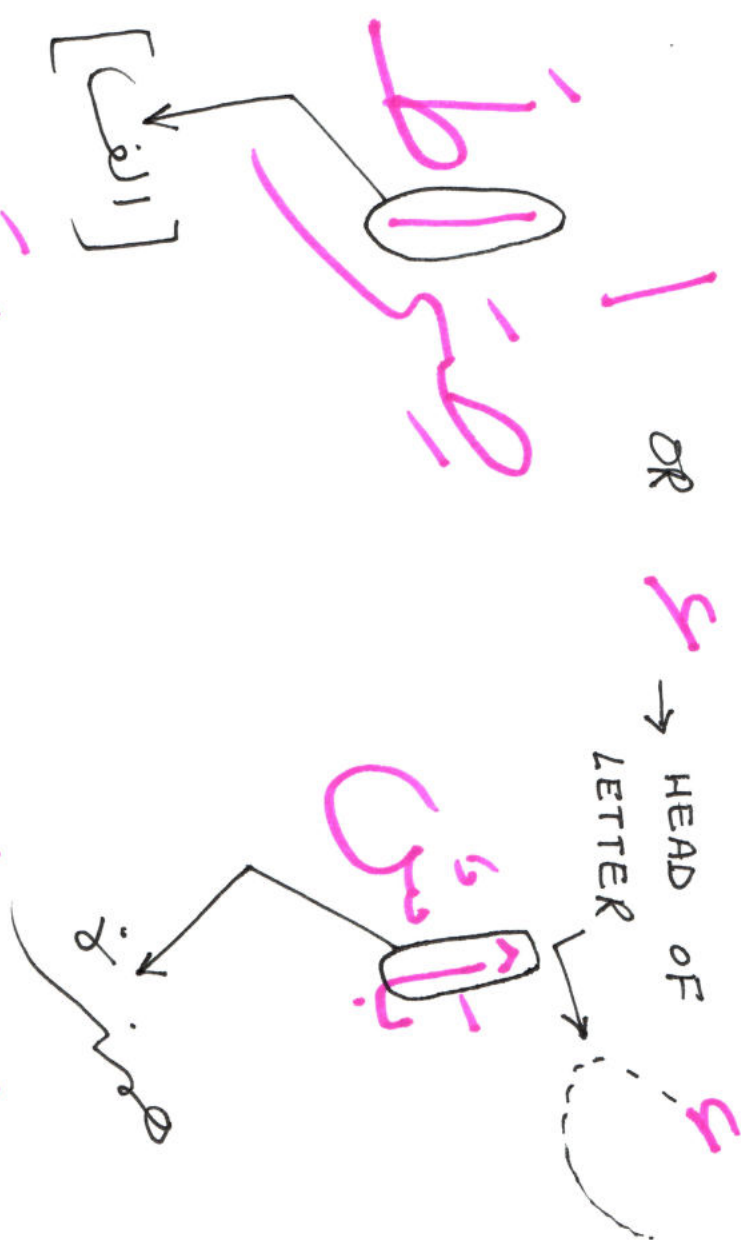
THE DIFFERENCE OF الف AND هَمْزَة AND KINDS OF هَمْزَة

FIRST LETTER OF ARABIC ALPHABET IS

الف, MAIN SIGN OF الف IS THAT, IT HAS

NO VOWEL POINTS
هَمْزَة، كَسْرَة، فَتْحَة، سَلَوْنٌ

IF VOWEL POINTS ARE IMPOSED, THEN
THIS هَمْزَة IS KNOWN AS الف AND CAN
BE WRITTEN IN BOTH WAYS AS BELOW



استعمال هَمْزَة فِي كَلِمَات
USE OF هَمْزَة IN COMPOUNDS

الْقَصْدُ وَ الْخَسْفُ

هَمْزَة الْوَصْلِ

هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ

JOINING HAMZAH

الشَّمْسُ وَالْقَمَرُ
(MUST NOT PRONOUNCED)

هَمْزَةُ الْقَطْعِ

DIVIDING HAMZAH

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ
وَإِذْ قَالَ رَبُّكَ
(MUST BE PRONOUNCED)

هَمْزَةُ اسْتِخَارٍ

TELLING NEWS (HAMZAH)

أَجْعَلْ مَعِيَ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ
شُكْرًا

هَمْزَةُ أَمْرٍ

ORDERING HAMZAH

أَتَلَوْا لَيْلَةَ الْبُرُوجِ
الشَّمْسِ ...

هَمْزَةُ تَسْوِيَةٍ

EQUALITY HAMZAH

أَنْتُمْ أَتَمُّ أُمَّةٍ لَمْ
يُنظَرْ لَهُمْ لَوْمَةٌ مِنْ
...

هَمْزَةُ اسْتِفْهَامٍ

QUESTIONING HAMZAH

أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ لَكُمْ آيَاتٍ
...

هَمْزٌ بِدَائِيَّةٌ

CALLING HAMZAH

أَصْنَعُوا مَا أَلَيْكُمُ الْبِرُّ بَيْنَ تَعْمَلُونَ

أَمْثَلِيًّا عَلَى الْأَنْبِيَاءِ الْأَشْرَفِ ذِكْرٌ

هَازِمْ اللَّذَاتِ

أَجْمَعِيْنَ إِلَى الْأَنْطَلِيِّ الْأَطْلِيْنَ فَإِنَّهُ
يُعْطِيْكُمْ الْأَطْلَانَ . يُعْضِرُ اللَّوْنَ

الْمُتَوَسِّطَةُ

MIDDLE SINGLE HAMZAH

حَيَاةَ الْأَطْمُولِ

عَلَّوْةَ بِأَبْجَعِيَّةٍ وَالشَّحْلَادَةَ

أَنَا إِنْسَانٌ نَهْتَنُ إِنْسَانًا عَجْرًا

ORIGINAL HAMZAH

هَمْزٌ ابْتِدَائِيَّةٌ

INITIAL HAMZAH

أَشْرَبُ الْمَاءَ

أَنْتَ مُؤْمِنٌ

هَمْزٌ مُتَوَسِّطَةٌ

MIDDLE HAMZAH

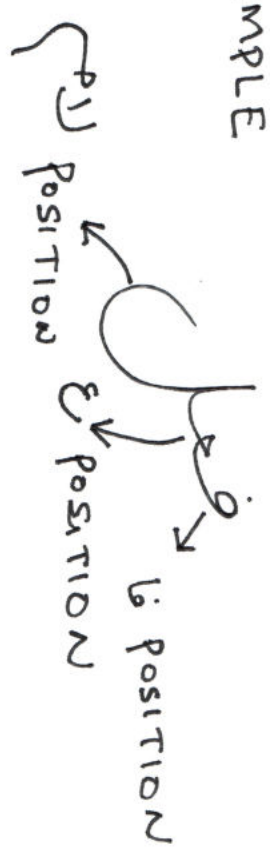
أَنْتَ بَطِيءٌ

LAST HAMZAH

مصمومز الفاء

HAMZAH IN LETTER فا POSITION
IN EXAMPLE

فَاعِلٌ



مصمومز الصين

HAMZAH IN LETTER ع POSITION

سَاعَةٌ

مصمومز اللام

HAMZAH IN LETTER ل POSITION

فَلَانٌ

همزة المتصلة للم

HAMZAH OF FIRST PERSON

أَنَا أَتَلُو مَا لَا تَعْلَمُونَ

همزة التثنية

أَنْتَ وَالْوَالِدِ الْأَبِ

EXTREME HAMZAH

همزة زائدة لنا

EXTRA HAMZAH FOR FEMININE

صَحِيحَةٌ

هَمْزَةٌ

أَهْمَزَاتُ الْأَهْمِيَّةِ

هَمْزَةُ السُّلْبِ وَالْإِزَالَةُ وَالنَّفْيُ

DEPRIVED, COMPENSATED NEGATED HAMZAH

وَأَقْسَطُوا أَنْ أَدَّاهُ كَيْبُ الْهَيْسَطِيَّةِ

هَمْزَةُ التَّعْرِي وَالنَّقْلُ

USURPATED AND COPIED HAMZAH

أَيْلَهْتُ كَيْدًا فَالْأَرَا حَا جَا

هَمْزَةُ الصِّي وَرَّةٌ

DEVELOPED → HAMZAH

أَنْهَرْتُ الْخَلْلَةَ

هَمْزَةُ الدِّخْوَلِ

ENTERING HAMZAH (PLACE AND TIME)

أَشَامَ وَأَمْسَى وَأَمْسَى فَلَاحَ

هَمْزَةُ الرَّجْعِ وَالْوَجْرَانِ

ACCIDENTAL OR CONSCIENTIOUS HAMZAH

أَخْرَجْتُ الرَّجْعَ وَأَخْرَجْتُ الرَّجْعَ

هَمْزَةُ الِاسْتِحْقَاقِ (أَوِ الْكَيْنُونَةِ)

ENTITLED OR ARTICULATED HAMZAH

أَخْرَجْتُ الرَّجْعَ وَأَخْرَجْتُ الرَّجْعَ