

HOLLOW VERBS_1

اجوف (جبر اول)

72:1 We have already studied in Paragraph - No. 65:5 that if a weak letter

Place letter "Ain", **و** or **س** existed in the

Place letter "Ain", **و** or **س** existed in the
 Then This Verb is called **اجوف**
(HOLLOW VERB)

Now you have to Note this matter that if **واو** existed in the Place of **و** or **س** Then this Verb is called **اجوف**
(Hollow VERB of Maavo)

And if **يا** existed in the Place of **يا** or **تاء** Then this Verb is called **اجوف**

Hollow VERB **اجوف يائي**

Now we have to study the Rules of changes came into existence in Hollow VERBS **انشاء**

72:2 First Rule of **اجوف** is that if weak letter is vowelled **متحرك** and there is a

FATAH فتحة is imposed on the letter which is before the weak letter. Then this حروف علة will change in to الف.

For Example

(He said)

قَالَ ← قَالَ

He made a deal of business

بَاعَ ← بَاعَ

He found

جَدَّ ← جَدَّ

He saved

حَفَّفَ ← حَفَّفَ

He grew

طَالَ ← طَالَ

Taller

72:3

The Second rule of اجوف is THAT if a weak letter

حروف علة

is Vowelled مبتدئ

and the letter before it, its motionless → Then weak letter transferred → its vowel حرف

To the letter before it and and will be change itself (تبدل) into that weak letter which is compatible

This vowel (موت) to (مواضع) which

was transferred (موت) which

For Example The Imperfect

of (خوف) (مفرد) is formatted

AS

خوف

in This word weak letter (و) is vowel and the letter before it is motionless (ساكن)

خ

That's why first it will be converted into (يخوف)

يخوف

and then finally into (يناف)

يناف

Same as Imperfect (ع, ص) of (قول) is (يقول)

Then it will be changed into

رَمَانٌ and will be still remain رَمَانٌ

رَمَانٌ رَمَانٌ رَمَانٌ

Dhammah was on رَمَانٌ Transferred to ق
Same as Imperfect (عُرِيَانٌ) of

(عُرِيَانٌ) is عُرِيَانٌ

Then it will be converted into

عُرِيَانٌ Then it will be remain

عُرِيَانٌ عُرِيَانٌ عُرِيَانٌ

AS WE ALREADY STUDIES

عُرِيَانٌ will change into "عُرِيَانٌ"

عُرِيَانٌ will change into "عُرِيَانٌ"

عُرِيَانٌ will change into "عُرِيَانٌ"
(THIS IS MEANING OF COMPATIBILITY)
The

72:4 The Rule No **3(A)** of

"**ا حوف**" if there is a symbol of

Matronless (**علايت سكون**) on existed on

the letter **ا** (Because of any issue (i) May be letter is matronless

(**سكون**) (ii) May be in Tyssive Mood

(**مجزود**)

This letter who has symbol of matronless is after

(**اجوف**) **واو** **ياء** **بين** of

Then in both Situations (Cases)

The Changed **الف**, **واو**, **ياء**

of **ا حوف** will be omitted

and then we have to decide the vowel (**حرف**) According to

Rule No **3-B**

72:5 The Rule No **3B** of Hollow Verb (**الوف**) is as under.

First of all we have to carefully check the Situation of **واو** after omitting (Removing) The "**الف**", "**واو**" or "**ياء**"

That if لا اقل

(i) if لا اقل was originally motionless and was vowelized **ميتي** due to the Rule No. 2 of Transferring of Vowel (تأدية انتقال حركات)

In this case - its vowel (حركات) will be remain as it was (and not changed or not omitted)

(ii) if لا اقل was originally Fatahised. (فتوح)

Then we have to change its فتوح into **فتوح or ضم**

The rule of this change is as under

If its Imperfect (مضارع) is Dhamahtised with **جس**

(مضارع الجس)

(category of **جس** or **جس**)

(باب كس لرس)

Then we impose a DHAMMAH unless otherwise we impose a

فتوح

Now you have to mediate this rule with few examples

72:6 First of all we describe the examples in which there is Transfer of Vowels

(انتقال حرکت)

For Example the original formation of the imperfect (مفارع) of جوونف is

يَجُوونِف

When we start

Conjugation يَجُوونِف and Stopped

at Plural The third Person feminine

جمع مؤنث غائب (ج.م.غ.م.غ.م.غ.)

Then its

Original formation will be

يَجُوونِف

Now situation is that Weak letter

(مرفعلة)

و ا و is Voweled

and the letter before is

motionless (ساكنة) That's why it

it (حركة) will Transfer its Vowel

and transform itself into (مرفع ما قبل)

Then the New formation will be

پیشانی

Now There is Symbol of motionless is on the

(علامت ساکنون) Letter Lam

(کلمہ 4 وا)

Now according to Rule no 3A

الل will be omitted and according to Rule no 3B

Because the vowel of ل is already Transferred That's why as it is.

That's why creable Formation

(شکل استعمال) بیخوفون

will be

بیخوفون بیخوفون بیخوفون بیخوفون

Same as

بیخوفون بیخوفون بیخوفون

However

بیخوفون بیخوفون بیخوفون بیخوفون

بَابُ
بِخَوْفٍ

قَوْلُ

لَقَوْلِ

ORIGINALLY

BUT USED

قَالَ لَقَوْلِ

72:7

Now we are describing those examples in which the letter FAA

(فَاعِلَةٌ) is originally

Falahitised (أصل مفتوحة)

When we are conjugating the

part of **فَوَفَّ** and we reached on at the **فَوَفَّ** Third Person feminine Plural

(فَوَفَّيْنَ) Then

its original formation will be **فَوَفَّيْنَ**

Now situation is that weak letter (حرف علة) is vowelized **سَيِّدٌ** and

There is a **أَسْمَاءُ** on the letter before it. That's why **وَأَسْمَاءُ** will be changed into **أَسْمَاءُ**. Then the New formation will be **أَسْمَاءُ**

Now There is a Symbol of motionless (موتوملس) on the letter **أَسْمَاءُ**

(أَسْمَاءُ) That's why **أَسْمَاءُ** will

be omitted according to Rule No: 3A

Now according to Rule No 3B we checked that **أَسْمَاءُ** is originally Fatahitised **أَسْمَاءُ**

is important to change it **أَسْمَاءُ** into **أَسْمَاءُ** or **أَسْمَاءُ**

New Because Imperfect **Er Lie** is not Dhawahitised with Ain

(عروض الصير)

That's why when we change 4 side into 8 sides They usable formation

will be **خاطر** **الشعر**

Same as **قوله قولين** **قوله**

However **بعض** **بعض** **بعض** **بعض**

72:8

EXCEPTIONS

[استثنائات]

Please not: The list of exceptions from the [RULE NO:2] [Transferring of vowel]

[RULE NO:2]

is a lot big. You have to memorise it.

(1) Instrument Noun is Excepted

Example **قياسية** (Measuring instrument)

[Measuring instrument]

[loom]

[Shade]

Trap

(2) Those all are used without any change ELATIVE NOUN is also Excepted

Example **التقيية**

For example (more Sustainable)

Example **استدامة**

(More Purified) **طَيِّبٌ**

Those all are used without any change.

(3) The Masculine
(Pattern)

مِنْهُ
أَفْطَلُ

of Noun of Colours and defects

(الْوَالِدُ وَالْعَبْدُ)

is also Excepted.

For Example

(Black)

السُّودُ

(White)

الْبَيْضُ

(Beautiful eye)

الْأَطْوَرُ

(4) The categories of Increased
Trilateral of Colours and defect.
Noun

أَبْوَابٌ مِنْزِيَةٌ وَالْوَالِدُ وَالْعَبْدُ

are also Excepted. Please note You have not studied yet.

For Example -

سَوِيءٌ

(To be black)

سَوِيءٌ

يَكْتُبُ (writing)
(To be write)

5

(SURPRISE VERBS)

which are formatted on the pattern of

فَطَالَ تَعَجِبُ

فَطَالَ

تَعَجِبُ

Those are also Excepted from the Rule 2 of Transferring of vowels

سَوِيءٌ

For Example

(How Tall is he)

How Rare

سَوِيءٌ (or) سَوِيءٌ

he is

سَوِيءٌ (or) سَوِيءٌ

EXERCISE NO 68

رَضِيَ الرَّضِي

ق (و ل ن)

ب (ي ع ر)

ج (و ف ر)

Format the Big conjugation

[original format

(شَدَّ الشَّيْءُ)

[changed format

(شَدَّ الشَّيْءُ)

of above roots

for Part indefinite Verb (Active) **فعل ناقص**
and Imperfect Active Verb **فعل ناقص**

فعل ناقص مع صرف

HOLLOW VERB (PART 2)

فعل اجوف جز ثانی (۲)

73: 1 We have understood few rules of Hollow VERB and exercised Big conjugation

(صرف کبسی) of relevant.

Hollow Verbs - Now we have to understand few matters relevant to Small Conjugation

Except those rules (صرف صغیر) We shall also Study few more Rules of Limited Scope →

(نطاق محدود)

73: 2 There is no need of any rule for formatting the imperative Verb

from Hollow Verb
فعل امر

(فعل اجوف)

However the Rule No 2 and Rule No 3 of last lesson are applied.

For Example From **خوف** (خوف)
 The original formation of Imperfect
 is

يَخُوفُ (يَخُوفُ)

And the original formation of
 Imperative Verb **خُوفِي** will be

اَخُوفِي

According to Rule No 2

“**واو**” will transfer its vowel (واو) to the letter before it and will change into **الف**!!

And because **واو** (واو) is Voweled **واو** (واو) is why there be no need of Joining sign

خُوفِي (خُوفِي)
خُوفِي (خُوفِي)
خُوفِي (خُوفِي)

Hence it will be converted into

Now due to Rule no '3A' **الف** will be omitted and due to Rule no '3B' Transferred vowel of **فلة** will be remain as it was

So Imperative Verb **فعل الامر** will be formatted as **خوف** →

Briefly we can describe as under

خوف ← **خوف** ← **خوف** ← **خوف** ← **خوف**

(رس) باب شبع يستع

Some **قول** **يقول** **يقول** **يقول** **يقول**

(ن) باب نفس يستع

بيع ← **بيع** ← **بيع** ← **بيع** ← **بيع**

(ض) باب ضرب يستع

There are 3 examples of different categories then, Root converted into Imperfect then in Imperative Verb. It is very important for students to understand the weak verbs as **فعل**

73:3 For the formation of active Participle from Simple Trilateral verb

اسم الفاعل

(فعل ثلاثي مجرد)

We have to change the weak letter

(صرفة)

which is existed in the place of letter Am

its pattern

(فعلهم عين)

فَاعِلٌ

with **بمزة**

For example

حرف

اسم الفاعل is

فَاعِلٌ

instead of

For Root

ب ي ع

اسم الفاعل is

بَايِعٌ

instead of

بَايِعٌ

For Root

ق و ل

اسم الفاعل is

قَاوِلٌ

instead of

قَاوِلٌ

Please note this rule is only used for Simple Trilateral

فعل ثلاثي مجرد

73:4

we have to Study

Passive Past Participle

in 2 Phases

المتعلمون

which means

First we have

to Study

اجتهدوا

(Hollow VERB WITH

واو)

Then we have to Study

اجتهدوا

(Hollow VERB WITH

ياء)

Previous Rules are also used for

اجتهدوا from اجتهدوا

For Example the اجتهدوا of

اجتهدوا on the Pattern of اجتهدوا

will be originally

اجتهدوا

Now ^و will transfer its Vowel (واو) to the letter which is before it and the letter after is motionless (سكون)

That's why according to Rule no 3A

This motionless letter will be omitted

So that its usable formation will be

مَقْرُونٌ

For easy to memorising we can say that جَوْدٌ is formatted on

the pattern of جَوْدٌ instead of جَوْدٌ

73:5 Please note & against Expectations or against Rules

جَلَّابٌ مَيَّاسٌ
جَلَّابٌ مَيَّاسٌ

The Passive Part Participle

مَقْرُونٌ

of Hollow Verb (فِى يَاءٍ) is formatted on the pattern of (مَقْرُونٌ)

27/2/21

27/2/21

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مَفِيئَةٌ

It is also formatted on the correct Pattern (وزن)

مَفِيئَةٌ

of most

مَفِيئَةٌ

Words are used on both Pattern

For Example From Root ع ك س ب

The Passive Past Participle

مَفِيئَةٌ ← مَفِيئَةٌ ← مَفِيئَةٌ
مَفِيئَةٌ ← مَفِيئَةٌ ← مَفِيئَةٌ
مَفِيئَةٌ ← مَفِيئَةٌ ← مَفِيئَةٌ

Both are correct.

Same as From Root

ع ك س ب

مَفِيئَةٌ

مَفِيئَةٌ

مَفِيئَةٌ and مَفِيئَةٌ

Both are correct.

However مَفِيئَةٌ from few Roots is only مَفِيئَةٌ formatted on the Pattern of

مِفْعَلٌ

For Example from Root ش ي ن

From

[constructed
very strong]

and From Root

(Measured)

سَيَّارٌ ← سَيَّارَةٌ ← سَيَّارَةٌ
سَيَّارَةٌ ← سَيَّارَةٌ ← سَيَّارَةٌ
سَيَّارَةٌ ← سَيَّارَةٌ ← سَيَّارَةٌ

73:6 Please note one Rule of

أَجْوَدٌ (Hollow VERB)

is mostly applied on the Past
Passive Verb

سِيْلًا

Letter

قَلْبًا is Kasrahtised

and There is Dhammah

سِيْلًا

which is قَلْبًا on the letter
before اَلْعِيْرُ

Then Dhammah will be changed into Kasarah (كسراه) and motionless **آ** will be changed into **يا**.

For Example the Past Passive Verb

(كسره ساكنه) of **قَوَّلَ** is originally **قَالَ** and word

and **عَسَى** and word **عَلَى**

Past Passive Verb كَسَرَتْ is originally

Please note in both words **كَسَرَتْ**

قَوَّلَ and **عَسَى** weak letter **آ**

is Kasrahtised **كَسَرَتْ**

and there is a Dhammah on the letter which is before **آ**

That's why **آ** will be change into **يا**

and حرف على ("ى") will be
changed into motionless **واو**

واو ساكن

Then both will be converted
into

and

قِيلَ
بِشَيْءٍ

قِيلَ ← **قِيلَ**
قِيلَ ← **قِيلَ**
بِشَيْءٍ ← **بِشَيْءٍ**
بِشَيْءٍ ← **بِشَيْءٍ**

For easy to memorise we can

Say that Past Passive verb

of Hollow verbs (الروف) is Mostly

formatted on the Pattern (وزن) **فعل**

Please note that
the changes in Imperfect

is will occurred according
Previous Rules.

Passive verb → **مفرد**
مفرد

73:7 Another ^{Rule} is that if two weak letters are gathered

(سافر) (سافر)

In a word " and if first is motionless and 2nd is vowel

(سافر)

Then

"سافر" will change into

(سافر)

assimilated

and then both will be

[ادغام مدغم]

According to this Rule there will be change into many of Nouns of hollow VERB

(واو)

(أجوف واو)

which are formatted on the pattern of (واو) or

(واو)

For Example from

Root

سافر

سافر

Word

سَاءَ (سَوِي) ←

سَوِي is formatted on the Pattern of فَعَلَّ

Then according to this Rule (as described in Page 1031)

will be converted into

Same as From Root

سَوِي (Bad)

سَاءَ ← سَوِي ← سَوِي ← سَاءَ

(Leader)

Same as From the Root سَوِي

سَاءَ ← سَوِي ← سَوِي ← سَاءَ

Let we revise this

سَوِي ← سَوِي ← سَوِي ← سَوِي ← سَوِي

سَوِي ← سَوِي ← سَوِي ← سَوِي ← سَوِي

سَوِي ← سَوِي ← سَوِي ← سَوِي ← سَوِي

Please note in Hollow VERB WITH YAA

(أَجُوفٌ يَائِيٌّ)

Because letter AIN "كلمة عين"

is " That's why There will

be no requirement of change in
The words which are formatted on
the Pattern (وزن) of

The letters are only assimilated

(تعمل) (أدخال) (مدغم)

For Example From Roots to final
words as below

(PURE) طيب طيب طيب طيب طيب طيب

(SOFT) طيب طيب طيب طيب طيب طيب

(CLEAR) طيب طيب طيب طيب طيب طيب

73:8:- Now we have to understand the changes occurred in (الجنوف) in Reference of Categories of Increased Trilateral Verbs

ابواب افعال منزيد فيه

Please understand This matter firstly the changes in Hollow VERB are only occurred in the 4 categories of Increased trilateral Verbs as below

افعال انتحل انفعال

and

استعمال

However there will be no changes in the Remaining 4 categories of Increased Trilateral.

تفعيل (افعال تفعيل)

Further more is that

Rule No 3(B) of Hollow

VERB (الوفى) is not applied

on any category of

Trilateral Verb

تفاعيل (افعال تفاعيل)

Increased

ابواب افعال منزيد فيه

73:9

The Four Categories (الابواب) of increased trilateral verb (ثلاثية جازية) which are not changed

Please note their Active Participle (مشارك) is used according to their correct pattern (وزن صحيح)

And in those categories of (ثلاثية جازية) where change is occurred all previous rules are applied.

Please revise those rules again for showing good experience. Now back to Examples

For Example from Root ع ر س ع

باب انفعال

This Root will be transformed as below

ع ر س ع (فعل ناقص) - ع ر س ع (فعل تام) - ع ر س ع (فعل ناقص) - ع ر س ع (فعل تام) - ع ر س ع (فعل ناقص)

To waste

Its original Formation of Active Participle will be

ع ر س ع (مشارك) - ع ر س ع (مشارك) - ع ر س ع (مشارك) - ع ر س ع (مشارك)

Now according to Rule No 2, Vowel
of **س** will be Transfer to the
letter before . And because

س is compatible with kasrah **سِ**

That's why **"س"** will be continue
to Exist. That's ^{why} it will be Transformed
as

سِ

سِ ← سِ ← سِ ← سِ ← سِ ← سِ ← سِ ← سِ
سِ ← سِ ← سِ ← سِ ← سِ ← سِ ← سِ ← سِ

Now we have to Check this Rule in

باب انتقال خون

From Root

خون افتان افتون افتان
خون افتان افتون افتان

(Dishonesty) The original formation

of its active participle

is

مخترون

المختر

(مخترون)

Now according to Rule no 1

واو will be changed into الف
Then it will be transformed into

(مختارون)

73:10 The Change in 4 categories
of Increased trilateral is

Relevant to (ثلاثي مزبدييه)
their Infinitives (صلا در) are as
below.

There are two types of changes
are occurred in their Infinitives

The Methodology of change in

باب افعال: باب استفعال

is different and the Methodology
of changes in

باب افعال: باب انفعال
is different.

73:10. The change in the Infinitive
 of باب انفعال (مصدر)

باب استفعال

is occurred in accordance of Previous Rules. But Please note as a result Two **الف** are gathered in one Place. In this situation one **الف** is omitted and a **ي** is added at the last Part of Word.

For example from Root **ع ر س ي**

Original Infinitive **ع ر س ي**

In **باب انفعال** **ع ر س ي** **ا ن ف ع ل**

is

ع ر س ي **ا ن ف ع ل**

" " **ا ن ف ع ل**

Now **ي** will

Transfer its Vowel to the letter before it, and will change in to **الف** Then it will look as

ا ن ف ع ل

and when we omit one **الف** at least part of
and add " it will look as
word Then **ذ**

أقسامها

أقسامها - **أقسامها** - **أقسامها** - **أقسامها** - **أقسامها**
أقسامها - **أقسامها** - **أقسامها** - **أقسامها** - **أقسامها**
أقسامها - **أقسامها** - **أقسامها** - **أقسامها** - **أقسامها**

Learn more **أقسامها**

Arabic is a **أقسامها**

Perfect Mathematical **أقسامها**

Language in all **أقسامها**

أقسامها

Please note from Root ع و ن

The Infinitive → م (see) باب الاستعجال

→ Will be firstly



Please note from Root ع و ن

The Infinitive in باب الاستعجال of استعجال

will be firstly استعجال, استعجال

which will be استعجال

and then will convert into استعجال

ع و ن. استعجال. استعجال. استعجال. استعجال

ع و ن. استعجال. استعجال. استعجال. استعجال

(HELP)