

THE BRIEF REVISION OF RULES OF CHANGES IN SOUND IMPERFECT AS

افعال يجمع غير سالم

AND WEAK VERBS

افعال ممتك

فلا صه قواعد توضيحات

افعال يجمع غير سالم

افعال ممتك

THE RULES FOR HAMZATED

قواعد ممتك

1- If There are Two **همزة** are
coupled (**متجا**) in one
word (**كلمة**) and First is

Vowelled **مفتوح** and Second is motionless **ساكن** The Compulsory

Rule is That

SECOND will BE CHANGED

IN TO THE WEAK LETTER

COMPATIBLE WITH THE VOWEL

(مفتوح) OF FIRST HAMZAH

موقوف حرف على

Please note **الف** is compatible with **فتوح**

" " **س** is compatible with **فتوح**

" " **ج و** is compatible with **فتوح**

For Example



فتوح (1)
ساكن (2)

اِسْرَافٌ = اِسْرَافٌ

اِسْرَافٌ = اِسْرَافٌ

اِسْرَافٌ = اِسْرَافٌ

اِسْرَافٌ = اِسْرَافٌ

2ND RULE OF اِسْرَافٌ

If there are two Fatahatised HAMZAH'S

(اِسْرَافٌ) are omitted

in the start of a word

Then second اِسْرَافٌ must be changed with اِسْرَافٌ

For example From Root **ر م ل**

رمل = رمل

From Root **ر م ل**

رمل = رمل

3RD RULE OF

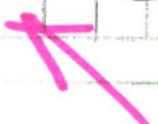
A motionless or Fatahtrised

Hamzah can be changed in to the **هـ** **هـ** **هـ**

Weak letter compatible to the vowel of letter which is before this HAMZAH. Compatibility details can be found on page No 1201

EXAMPLE:-

رمل = رمل



رأس

رأس ← رأس

رأس ← رأس

Please note رأس in original forms is only used as foundation or

(Base)

However in Second (Formation) are pronounced properly.

رأس ← رأس

رأس ← رأس

4TH RULE OF

جاء

IF a yin is existed after motionless واو or س

واو ساکن . یا س ساکن

Then First we have to change this

yin is same weak letter

(الف اعلة)

and after changing the الف is Then assimilate فعلی in the

Same weak letter

For Example

جاء

جاء

جاء

This یا Assimilated in the next last س That's why there is س vowel on last س

جاء

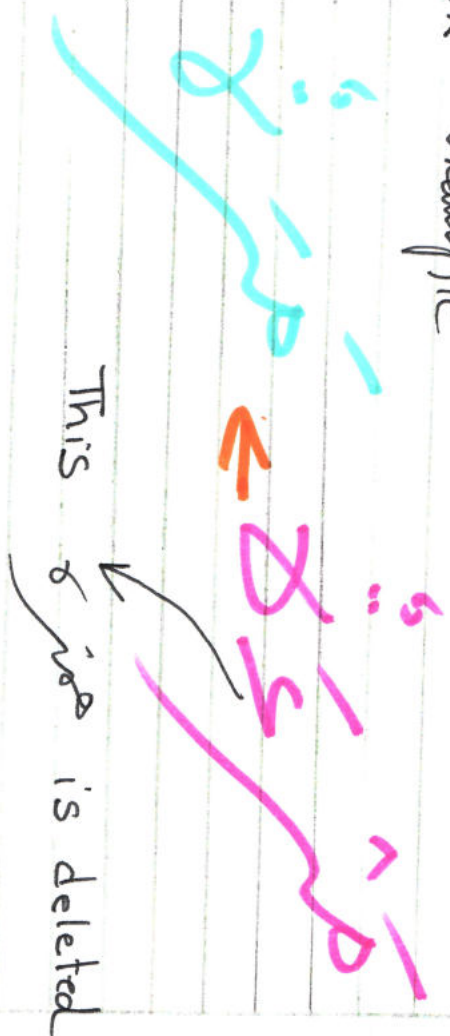
جاء

the pattern of س is from this

STH RULE OF

If a *ya* is inserted after a
 voiceless sound letter **صوت بلا حرف**
 Then we transfer its vowel **حرف**
 to the sound letter **حرف**
 and delete **حذف**. This *ya*

For example



PLEASE NOTE RULE 142
 ARE COMPULSORY AND
 ALL REMAINING ARE OPTIONAL

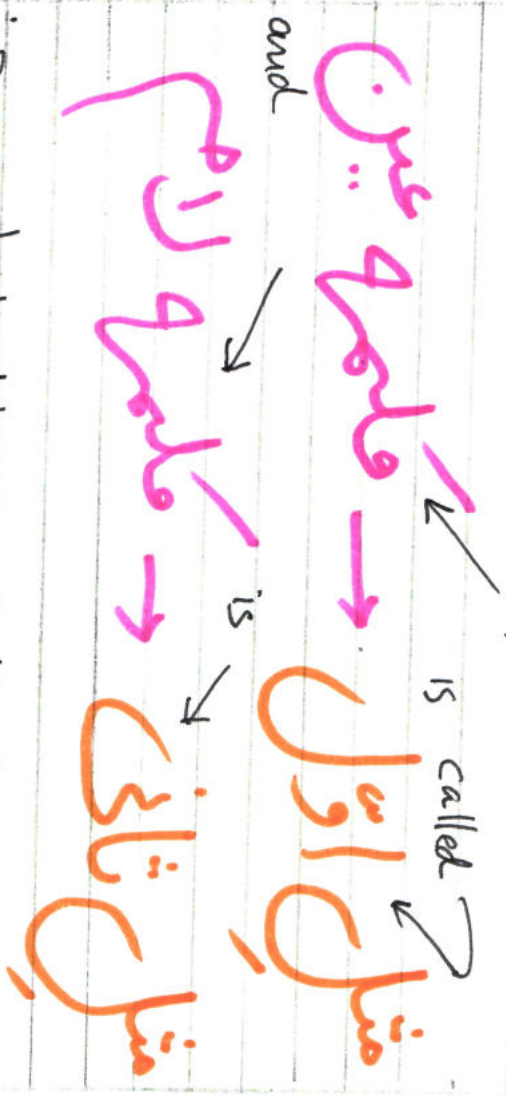
قَالَ وَ قَالَ
 قَالَ وَ قَالَ
 قَالَ وَ قَالَ

THE RULES OF DUPLICATED

:- VERB :-

قو اول مضارع

(ii) Please note The letter existed in the place of



IF قو اول and قو اول both are Vowelled, Then we have to assimilate with the vowel of قو اول for Example

قو اول مضارع → قو اول مضارع

قو اول مضارع → قو اول مضارع

(ادغام)

(ii) If (ج ل و) is motionless (موتوم) and (ت ث د ذ) is vowelless (موتوم) then both letters are also assimilated

(تثاد)

For Example



(iii) If (ج ل و) is vowelless (موتوم) and the letter before 't' is motionless (موتوم) then the vowel (ت) of (ج ل و) is transferred (تحويل) to

before 't', then assimilate them according to Rule No. 2



This is the original format of (تثاد) imperfect

سَیِّدٌ = سَیِّدٌ = سَیِّدٌ = (ن) د د د د

Just to describe again for clarity

(iv) If سَیِّدٌ is Vowelled (سَیِّدٌ) and سَیِّدٌ is originally motionless

Then we must not assimilate

(فک ادغام)

For example
The Sine Person
of Part [سَیِّدٌ]

سَیِّدٌ

سَیِّدٌ ← سَیِّدٌ

Here: سَیِّدٌ is originally motionless

(سَیِّدٌ)

(v) if مِلْ is Vowelled (مِثْرَك)

and مِلْ is Temporarily motionless

because it is in Jussive mood

(سَاتِي عَارِضِي)

(مَجْزُوع)

Then it is Permissible both options

That you can assimilate or not assimilate.

(ادخا ص أو فلك ادخا ص)

For Example

There is مِلْ ضَمَّةٌ

That's why 3 formations of assimilation are allowed as on left side

كَمْ يَمْ يَمْ
كَمْ يَمْ يَمْ
كَمْ يَمْ يَمْ

نعم يفيز نعم يفيز نعم يفيز

Because there is τ and α on
جول that why only
Two formation of فعل
are allowed.

THE RULES OF SAME POINT OF LETTERS ASSIMILATION

قواعد ادغام حروف بين الحروف

Same Point of articulation (letter
(حروف عيني الحرف ج)

ث د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ

The assimilation of letters of Same Point of articulation will be occurred in those Categories (الوالب) of increased Triliterals (افعال ثلاثي الحرفية) where **ت** is existed in the ~~past~~ past and imperfect Verbs (افعال سالبة و سالبة) which means

افتعال ج، تفضل تفاعل استفعال

MAIN CONDITION ..

When Those **ف، ح، ج، د، ر، ز** will be existed in the Place of **(لِ اَهِلِّ)**

باب انتقال

if **ز، د، ح، ج، ف** are existed in the Place of **لِ اَهِلِّ** Then **ت** will be changed into those Letters

for Example

ذَكَرَ
أَذْكَرَ
أَذْكَرَ
يَذْكَرُ

IF **ظ، ط، ض** are existed in the Place of **لِ اَهِلِّ** Then **ت** will change into **ط**

صنبا: اشتراک الهمزة

اَشْتَرَا

يَشْتَرِي

اَضْطَرَّ

يَضْطَرُّ

باب تفعل. تفاعل (2)

ل ت فعل ، تفاعل

If any letter from 2. is

is existed in the Place of 1a

then Imperfect Verb of Part Verb and

will be changed

into those letters of Same articulation points

(حروف عين الهمزة)

زک ر

باب تفعل

أَزَّكَرَ - أَزَّكَرْتُ - أَزَّكَرْتُهُ
 تَزَكَّرَ - تَزَكَّرْتُ - تَزَكَّرْتُمْ
 يَزْكُرُ - يَزْكُرُونَ - يَزْكُرُونَ

درک

باب تفاعل

أَزَّكَرْتُكَ - أَزَّكَرْتُكَ
 تَزَكَّرْتُمَا - تَزَكَّرْتُمَا
 يَزْكُرَانِ - يَزْكُرَانِ

باب استظهار

3

in this category (باب)

IF a letter of same Point of Articulation existed in the Place of **ث** Then the **ث** of Past and Imperfect Verb

(ع) lies, (سبب ع) (الفعل)

will be deleted (حذف)

For example.

ط و ع

استظرو ع استظرو ع استظرو ع

استظرو ع

NOTE:- Please note the Rules are compulsory for Rules are optional for Remaining categories (الواجب) (الواجب)

RULES FOR ASSIMILATED

VERBS

قوا على مثال

Two types of Ma'oo **واو** and **او**

(**مثال واری**) (assimilated verbs with Ma'oo) are omitted or deleted.

1 The Ma'oo of **باب فتح، نصب، تنوين** of imperfect active صرف **فعل ثلاثي مجرد** of Simple Trilateral

2 The Ma'oo of that Verbs of imperfect active صرف **فعل ثلاثي مجرد** of **باب سجع** in which Gutturals letters

(**حروف حلقی**)

(**ك ه ح خ ج**)

are omitted in its Roots **مادة**

FOR EXAMPLE

يَهْدِي (ف) **يُؤْمِنُ** (ف) **يَهْدِي**

وَرِثَ (ج) **يُؤْرِثُ** (ج) **يَهْدِي**

وَجَدَ (هـ) يَجِدُ - يَجِدُ
وَسِعَ (س) يَسِعُ - يَسِعُ

2. in

باب افتعال The Waars

مثال واری of
must be changed into

and " optional will be
changed into (Assimilated Verb with)
EXAMPLE

(اختیاری)

وَجَدَ (ك) (ک)

اَوْجَدَ اَجِدُ

يُؤَجِدُ - يَجِدُ

اَوْجِدُ اَجِدُ اَجِدُ

س (س) ر (ر) (س)

اِسْتَمِعْ اِسْمِعْ (OR) اِسْمِعْ

اِسْمِعْ اِسْمِعْ (او) اِسْمِعْ

اِسْمِعْ اِسْمِعْ اِسْمِعْ

3 IF a τ (س) is existed

On the First letter before Motromless Waao

(واو ساكن) Then This

Waao will be changed into 'S' (واو)

For Example

The First Person (أنت) **وَجَل**

of Imperative verb **فعل أمر** From

اِسْمِعْ اِسْمِعْ اِسْمِعْ

C) If There is a ^{is} 'is' is omitted on the First letter Before motionless 'س' (بائے سالن) Then this 'س' must be changed into 'و'

For Example -: The First Person (Ain) of Imperfect Verb & Liaison

From باب افعال of Particis
 جوتون ← يتقون

5 In those Verbs of Imperfect Verb (فعل ناقص) where واو is omitted or deleted their

INFINITIVE (مصدر)

Can be formatted on the Pattern (وزن) of
 قتلوا (واو) قتلوا

وضوح : وَضُحٌ - ضَوْحٌ

وصول : وَصَلَ - حَصَلَ

ورث : وَرِثَ - ارْتَثَ

وسع : وَسَّعَ - سَعَّاهُ

وهب : وَهَبَ - هَبَّاهُ

وصف : وَصَفَ - صَفَّاهُ

RULES FOR HOLLOW

1 قوا على اجوف

If weak letter is Vowelled **متحرك** (مرفعة) and there is a letter which is Fatahatised **متحرك** before this weak letter.

Then this weak letter will be changed in to **الف**

قوا ← قول

قوا ← جوف

قوا ← باع

2 If weak letter **مرفعة** is Vowelled **متحرك** and the letter before it is motionless **ساكن**

Then the vowel of weak letter is transferred to letter before it (which is motionless) and this

Weak letter will be changed into that weak letter which is compatible (موافق) with vowel of this weak letter (حرف علة)

يخوف ينزل

The Fatah of Waavo Transferred to KHAH (خ) Then Waavo instantly changed into ا which is compatible will FATAH

PLEASE CHECK DETAILS

IN CHAPTER OF الجوف

Page-NO:

3 IF There is a motionless letter existed after حرف علة Then this motionless letter (حرف ساكن) will be deleted and then The vowel of **ولهذا** of Simple Trilateral (جوف) **فلا** IF according to **Rule NO: 2** was Transferred **انتقل** Then this vowel will be **انتقل** existed as it was.

قول (ت) (صينه سادس) Six (6) Person
 Imperfect Active

مضارع معروف

يَقُولُونَ ← يَقُولُونَ ← يَقُولُونَ

(iii) F فتحة has فلهه فاء in

باب انزوم + باب نعتي

Then it will be changed into Z

and it will be changed into **صينه** **سرة**
 in the remaining categories

بقية ابواب

For Example

Sin Person (شخص) of Past active
 سألني معروف

سألني ← سألني ← سألني

خروف (س) Sin Person (س)

Part active (ماضی صروف) Part active

خروف (س) ← خوفین ← خوفین

بیدع (س) The Sin Person (س)

Part active ماضی صروف Part active

بیدع (س) ← بیدعین ← بیدعین

(4) Please note above rules are not applied on (INSTRUMENT NOUN)

Adjective of أفعل **أفعل الیهفعا** (i)

(RELATIVE NOUN) **أفعل الیهفیل** (ii)

Masculine Pattern **أفعل** (iv)
ألوان, **عیوب** (Colors and defects)

The increased Trilateral Categories

of

اِسْوَرٌ كِسْوَرٌ
اِسْوَرٌ كِسْوَرٌ
اِسْوَرٌ كِسْوَرٌ

اسما کے تعجب (SURPRISE NOUNS)

Please note Those

(5) Types are not

Governed by the

Rules described in

The Page No: 1221-T-1224

اسماء
افعال الهمزة
افعال التفعيل
الزمان، عيوب
اسما کے تعجب

(5) At the time of formatting
(THE ACTIVE PARTICIPLE)

مفعول الفاعل

Weak letter

Will be changed into

مفعول منزه

From

مفعول ← مفعول ← مفعول

(iii) The Pattern of **المفعول** (Passive Past Participle)

7 **الوصف والوصي**

[HOLLOW VERB WITH
WAAVU]

will be changed as follows

The correct Pattern of **المفعول**

7 **اجوف ياتي** is Formatted

ON ~~the~~ **مفعول** and

against Perception (قياس) on the
Pattern of

مفعول

6. If حرف علة Weak letter is

KasratISED

(موسور) and there

is a **ق** existed on the
letter before it Then this **ق**
will be changed into **س** and.

آء حرف علة will be changed into **س**

For Example..

Past Passive

ماضي مجزول

قول - قول - قول
قيل - قيل - قيل

بيع - بيع - بيع
بيع - بيع - بيع

7) on the Pattern of

ماضي will be

changed in to **س**

For Example

صوت: صوت ← صوت

(8) N increased trilateral

فصل ثلاثي منير فيه

(i) There will be no change in

باب تفصيل

باب تفعل

باب مفاعلة

باب تفاعل 'و'

(ii) The Maatb of Infinitive مصدر

باب انفعال

باب افتعال

will be changed into Yan

انفعال و (ver) The Infinitive

ق و د و د ا ن ق و ا ث ا ا ن ق ي ا ا

افتعال و (ver) The Infinitive

ج و ز و ا ا ج ي و ا ز ا ا ج ي ا ز ا

(iii) There will be following changes in the Infinitive (ver) of باب افطال

باب افطال

ط د ع

ا ط و ا ع ا ا ط ا ع ا ا ط ا ع ا

ا ط ا ع ا

There will be following changes occurred in the infinitive of

باب استفعال

From the Root ↓

ع و ن -

استخوانا ← استخوانا

استخوانا ← استخوانا

There will be no change in the باب استفعال of

Words

استخوانا

استخوانا

RULES FOR DEFICIENT

قواعل فعل ناقص

1) IF There is **فتحة** FATAH —
is existed before a Weak letter

(مرفیة)

Then this Weak Letter will be changed in to an **الف**

For Example, First Person of Past indefinite Verb

دعا ← دعا

سعى (ف) ← سعى

سعى

*1 When we are saying First Person its not means

سبب اختلاف

But First Person of the order

تصرف PARADIGM or

1232 (ثُمَّ) ٣ فَعَلُوا ③ فَعَلْنَا ⑥ فَعَلْتُمْ ⑨ فَعَلْنَا ⑫ فَعَلْنَا ⑮ فَعَلْنَا ⑱	1232 (ثُمَّ) ٤ فَعَلَا ② فَعَلْنَا ⑤ فَعَلِمَا ⑧ فَعَلِمْنَا ⑪ فَعَلِمْنَا ⑭ فَعَلِمْنَا ⑰	1 (SINGULAR) ٥ فَعَلْتُ ① (MASCULINE) فَعَلْتِ ④ (FEMININE) فَعَلْتُ ⑦ (MASCULINE) فَعَلْتِ ⑩ (FEMININE) فَعَلْتُ ⑬ (MASCULINE) فَعَلْتِ ⑯ (FEMININE)
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وَأَنَّ هَذَا صِرَاحٌ خَالٍ

THIRD PERSON SINGULAR MASCULINE

For Example in above Table

The word

So the words

are actually Third Person

Singular (ثُمَّ) ٥ described as FIRST PERSON, because when

We are reading (ثُمَّ) ٥ This is FIRST word we are pronouncing from our tongue. So FIRST PERSON is

غائب

THIRD PERSON

حاضر

SECOND PERSON

شامل

FIRST PERSON

فَعَلْتُ

فَعَلْتِ

فَعَلْتُ

فَعَلْتِ

Not Technically First Person But -
Technically it is Third Person Singular
Masculine

سوليا آيڤو فير اولو

Many People have another way
of saying it

as سوليا فير اولو آيڤو

Third Person

Masculine

Singular

Actually word

سوليا آيڤو

THIRD

PERSON

سوليا means who is not present
in the conversation, also who is
present and to be addressed and
فوليا is the person who is talking

NOTE: This Rule (i) is applied

on the First Person (in order Same) as described in details in

Page No: 1232, 4-1233. of

Part indefinite Verb

فعل غير متصل

and 4th, 7th, 13th and 14th


Persons of Imperfect active Verb

فعل غير متصل

The Clarification of No. are

a 15. Given in the Table at

Page No 1232, For Example 13th

Person is  in

Part indefinite active Verb

فعل غير متصل

(2) IF there is a **فَتْحَةٌ**

(DHAMMAH) before a

Dhammah-tised Waao

واو مضارع

(واو مضارع)

and a

كسرة

(KASRAH) before

Dhammah-tised YAA

يا تاء مضارع

دع و (ن) يلا تخو يلا تخو

رعي (ض) يجر صي ← يجر صي

NOTE: Above Rule is applied on
on the 1st, 4th, 7th, 13th and 14th
Persons of Imperfect active Verbs

فعل مضارع معرف