

# DEFICIENT VERBS - 1

## :- PAST ACTIVE -;

ناقص جزائلي

سالمى مصروف

### 74: 1

We have already studied in Paragraph No 65:5 that if a حرف علة weak letter

Waaoo واو or YAA يا

Existed in the Place of letter Lam

كاهل Then This verb is called (DEFICIENT VERB) ناقص

Please note if واو is Existed in the Place of (كاهل) Then it is called

DEFICIENT VERB WITH WAAOO, ناقص واو

and if يا is existed in the Place of كاهل Then it is called

DEFICIENT VERB WITH "YAA" ناقص ياء

There are more changes occurred in the Nouns and Verbs of DEFICIENT VERBS

Compare to (فعل ناقص) as Hollow VERBS

(فعل ناقص) The main

cause is that few changes are occurred in accordance with the Rules of DEFICIENT VERBS.

There are many rules of

Previous Lessons are also applied that why it is very important

to understand those changes

with more attention, consideration

and Concentration. Please note

it is very important to perfectly

memorise the rules as discussed in Hollow VERB Lessons.

**74:2** We have already discussed in the first Rule of **اجوف** that if weak letter

is vowel **متحرك** (حرف علة)

and there **متحرك** is a **فتحة** (weak letter) on the letter before it.

Then **ا** will be

changed into **ا**.

At the time of applying this

rule in **اجوف** The **ا** will be changed into only **ا**

(only)

For Example

قَوَّلَ ← قَالِ

بَيَّعَ ← بَاعَ

But when we apply this rule in writing of **الف** will be different in

ناقص وادى

ناقص يادى

Please carefully understand this difference.

① When **و** is changed into **الف** in **ناقص وادى** (ثلاثى مجرد) DEFICIENT VERB WITH WAADUO

(SIMPLE TRILITERAL VERB)

Then it will be only written

as الف

for Example..

(He called)

دَعَا

(He followed)

تَلَا

But when و is changed into الف in

تَلَوْا

Then الف will be changed into

the form of

الف مقصوره

which means

س

For Example

(He walked)

سَـو

(He disobeyed)

سَو

Please note this very special matter in this regards that if there is a

ضمير مفعول

## (OBJECTIVE PRONOUN)

is existed after Past Verb of *jeeli* (سئل) (silma) Them *solu* and *lali* both are written with *alf*

For Example-

(They called them

دعا قولا  
لهم

He disobeyed me

كفرت بي

**74:3** Now you have noted this matter that when first rule of

*alf* is applied in *alf*

Then following Dual Persons

(مثنى) (مثنى)

# سینیں

are Excluded

① Third Person Dual Masculine

## ثالث شخص دو

Which Mean the Pattern of

فَعَلَا

Plural

عَبَّ

فَعَلُوا

Dual

تَبَّ

فَعَلَا

Singular

وَأَبَّ

فَعَلَ

فَعَلُوا

فَعَلَا

فَعَلَتْ

Third Person

ثالث

فَعَلْتُمْ

فَعَلْتُمَا

فَعَلْتِ

2nd Person

مخاطب

فَعَلْتُمْ

فَعَلْتُمَا

فَعَلْتِ

FIRST Person

فَعَلْنَا

فَعَلْنَا

فَعَلْنَا

مخاطب

For Example The Dual

فَعَلَا

of

(فَعَلَا) -

The Dual **لِينِيْس** of

**لِينِيْس** ← **لِينِيْس**

Both **لَسَس** and **لِينِيْس**

will be used without any change.

**(IN THIS SITUATION)**

Weak letter is **و** Voweled **و** and There is a **و** on the letter before the **و** weak letter

(**لَسَس**)

(Patterns) of

② First Four Dual Persons of

Imperfect active Verb

# فعل مضارع و ناقص

THIRD PERSON	DUAL	MASCULINE
THIRD PERSON	DUAL	FEMININE
SECOND PERSON	DUAL	MASCULINE
SECOND PERSON	DUAL	FEMININE

ثالث شخص ذكوري **لَسَس**  
 ثالث شخص انثوي **لِينِيْس**  
 ثاني شخص ذكوري **لَسَس**  
 ثاني شخص انثوي **لِينِيْس**

# تصريف فعل مضارع

Plural جمع  
 Dualثنائية  
 Single واحد

يُفَعِّلُونَ      يُفَعِّلَانِ      يُفَعِّلُ (م)  
 يُفَعِّلُنَّ      تُفَعِّلَانِ      تُفَعِّلُ (ف)  
 يَفَعِّلُونَ      تَفَعِّلَانِ      تَفَعِّلُ (م)  
 تَفَعِّلُنَّ      تَفَعِّلَانِ      تَفَعِّلُ (ف)

يَفَعِّلُونَ      تَفَعِّلَانِ      تَفَعِّلُ (م)  
 تَفَعِّلُنَّ      تَفَعِّلَانِ      تَفَعِّلُ (ف)

يَفَعِّلُونَ      تَفَعِّلَانِ      تَفَعِّلُ (م)  
 تَفَعِّلُنَّ      تَفَعِّلَانِ      تَفَعِّلُ (ف)

يَفَعِّلُونَ      تَفَعِّلَانِ      تَفَعِّلُ (م)  
 تَفَعِّلُنَّ      تَفَعِّلَانِ      تَفَعِّلُ (ف)

M for Masculine  
 F for Feminine

THIRD  
 غائب

2nd  
 حاضر

FIRST

متكلم

مؤنث



تَفْعِلَانِ تَفْعِلَانِ

Those 4 Pattern are Painted  
In Page No 1077 with Pink  
lines are excluded.

with Example of تَفْعِلَانِ

تَفْعِلَانِ

تَفْعِلَانِ

and with Example of تَفْعِلَانِ

تَفْعِلَانِ

تَفْعِلَانِ

Those all above Four Patterns  
are used without any changes.

IF The Root is *س ع ن*

*يَسْعِيَانِ*

*تَسْعِيَانِ*

if the Root is *س ع ن*

Those words are also used without any change.

*يَلْقِيَانِ*

*تَلْقِيَانِ*

Please note However, *س ع ن* in every word

*س ع ن* is vowelized and there is a *ق* and there is a *ق*

on the letter which is before weak letter.

**74:4** First Rule of DEFICIENT VERB

is that if weak letter (*س ع ن*) (*ن ا ق ص*)

of letter *ك* *ل* *م* *ن* *ه* *و* *ي* and the weak letter of the Person *م* *ن* *ه* *و* *ي*

Existed together The weak letter  
of Letter Lam

مرفعة (مرفعة لام)

will be omitted or deleted.

Then we have to Examine

(ii) if there is a FATAH  
existed on Letter AIN فتحة

Then this Fatah will be  
remain as it is (مرفعة عين)

For Example:- The original formation  
of Third Person Plural of Past active Verb

لبنه غائب جمع من غاب ماضي صريف

لَبَنُوا (لَبَنُوا)

is

لَبَنُوا

When و of its letter Lam (ل) is omitted then →

لَبَنُوا

Now The FATAH OF LETTER AIN (عين) will be remain as it is That's why it

will be used as

لَبَنُوا

Same as **كثيرا** (He threw)

The original formation of

Third Person Plural of Past active Verb

ثلاثة من كثر **كثيرا** **كثيرا**  
 will be **كثيرا**

But when "S" of **كثيرا**  
 will be omitted then

will be kept **كثيرا**

And it will be used as it is

(ii) IF There is **كثيرا** or  
 is existed on **كثيرا**

Then we have to keep it

Compatible (with) in accordance with  
 weak letter of Person

(**كثيرا** حرف علة)

For Example The original formation  
of Third Person Plural of Past active

(Masculine)

مِنَ تَلَبَّ بِمَنْزِلِ الْاِسْمِ

of

لَقِيَ (To meet)

is

تَقْوَا

The "S" of تَقْوَا will be  
omitted then

تَقْوَا

Left, Now

The (T) &

of (يُتَلَبُّ) is not compatible with

The وَاوُ of Person (Arif)

That's why this & will be

Changed into

Use this word

Arif as

تَقْوَا

Another Example in This regard  
 is that The original Formation of Third Person  
 Plural masculine of Past active verb

of **صِيغَةُ غَائِبٍ فِي جَمْعٍ مذكرٍ ماضِي**

is

سَكَّرُوْا  
 سَكَّرُوْا

When the **واو** of **فعل**  
 omitted Then

Left **سَكَّرُوْا**

Now The **أفعل** (2) of **فعل**  
 IS compatible (**متوافق**) with the  
**واو** of Person **أفعل**

That's why it will be used as  
**أفعل** (only)

**أفعل**

Please Revise the Compatibility of **حروف علة** with **حركات** (Vowels)  
 (WEAK LETTERS) This is very important Discussion.  
 IN Page No:

### 74:5

#### Second Rule of DEFICIENT

VERB is that if a letter which is after a weak letter in the word of Person (فعل) is motionless **سالم** and there is a **نسي** on the letter which is before **مفعلة** Then the weak letter will be omitted.

For Example with the Root **وعى**

The Third Person Singular Feminine of Part Active Verb

**عانت** **عانت** **عانت** **عانت**

The original formation of word will be

**عانت**

So the letter after weak letter is motionless (سالم) and there is **نسي** on the letter which is before weak letter that **عانت** will be omitted that why its useable formation will be

**عانت**

Please note if the letter after weak letter will be motionless and there is no ا on the letter before weak letter then the weak letter will not be omitted. But remain as it is.

For Example the original form of Third Person Singular feminine of Past active verb

of قَاتِلَتْ قَاتِلَتْ قَاتِلَتْ

is

قَاتِلَتْ

Here the letter after weak is motionless (سكون) and there is no ا on the letter before weak letter. (Please note there is a سكون under (ق))

That's why 2nd Rule is not applied in this case. Hence it will be used as قَاتِلَتْ

قَاتِلَتْ



## THE RESULT OF 74:5

Sometimes there will be change

in the Pattern **فَتَلْتِ** of **تَلْتِ**

Which is Third Person Singular

Feminine of Past active Verb.

بعض ما يفتتح بالياء في الماضي

And Some there be no change occurred

Please understand the Rule as it was applied in Page No 1084 and 1085

### FOR THE VERBS OF DEFICIENT

Where there is capacity of applying Rule No 3 (A) Hollow Verb

(اجوف)

**THERE CHANGE WILL OCCUR**

**BUT RULE NO 3 (B) IS NOT APPLIED**

FOR EXAMPLE

تَلْتِ ← تَلْتِ

2.: IN Those Verbs Where

There is no capacity of applying

The Rule NO 3A of hollow verbs

Those will be used without any change

**THERE WILL BE NO CHANGE**

FOR EXAMPLE

لَقِيَتْ

74:5.: Now you have to note this matter that

Third Person Dual feminine of Part active verb

فِيهِ تَشْبِيهِ غَائِبٌ مَوْنٌ فِيهَا مَائِي حُرُوفٌ

Which is formed from the Usable formation of its Singular (وا)

From Example

لَقِيَتْ ← لَقِيَتْ ← لَقِيَتْ

After this Person (A) all those Persons are existed in which

فِيهَا مَائِي حُرُوفٌ is motionless. From There will be no change in all Persons

Complete Paradigm (تَمَامُ نَوْعٍ) is given on next page

Plural  
جمع

Dual  
ثنائي

Single  
واحد

فَعَلُوا

فَعَلَا

فَعَلَ

فَعَلُونَ

فَعَلَانِ

فَعَلْتُمْ

فَعَلْتُمْ

فَعَلْتُمَا

فَعَلْتَ

فَعَلْتُمْ

فَعَلْتُمَا

فَعَلْتُمْ

فَعَلْنَا

فَعَلْنَا

فَعَلْنَا

فَعَلْنَا

فَعَلْنَا

فَعَلْنَا

M Third

ثالث

M 2nd

م 2nd

M First

م First

## EXERCISE NO. 70

## ریشه التعمیر

Describe Big conjugation  
of original and changed

Formation of following Roots of  
Part active Tense

Please big conjugation means 14 Persons  
as given on Page No 1088

To forgive (ع) و (ن) ①

To Guide (ب) (س) ②

To Forget (س) (س) ③

To Be Nobel (س) و (ك) ④

To Try (س) (ع) (ف) ⑤

# DEFICIENT VERB. 2

## IMPERFECT ACTIVE

فعل ناقص (جبرئالی)  
مفارع صروف

### 75:1

We had understood in the last lesson the changes in the Part active of DEFICIENT VERB with few Previous Rules. Now we have to understand the possible changes in the Imperfect active of DEFICIENT VERB. with the help of a new rule and few Previous Rules.

### 75:2

Third Rule of DEFICIENT VERB is that if there is a **ق** Dhawmah, before a Dhawmahless Waaoo

قوا و صروف و ا و

Then this Waaoo will be turned into wotroless

قوا ← قوا ← قوا ← قوا

If there is a ~~ش~~ before a  
Dhammatized S

سجسوسا

Then this S will be turned as  
matomless س

س ← سجسوسا

For Example Root

سوسا

Original Imperfect is

سوسا

According to Rule in Page-NB. 1090  
It will be changed into

سوسا

Same as the

From Root

سوسا

The original Imperfect will be

Formatted as سجسوسا

But according to this rule سجسوسا

It will be changed in to **يُضَيِّقُ**

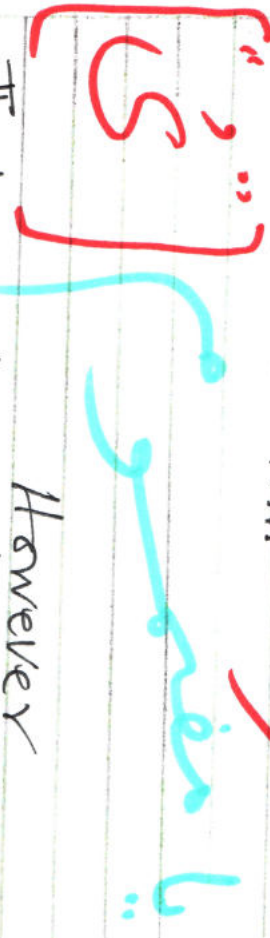
Now we have to consider a different Example

From Root **(س ي ق ن)**

Its original Imperfed will be formatted as

There will be no change in it according to **يَلْقَى** above rule

Because There is no Dhawmantised "YAA" before



However That's why There will be

First Rule of Hollow Verb **يَلْجِ اجْتَفَى** will be applied

Main Cause is That There is a **يُضَيِّقُ** imposed before the Voweled weak letter

**(يُضَيِّقُ يَلْجِ اجْتَفَى)**

Hence it will be changed into

# يلقي

From

75:3 We have already studied in the Paragraph No: 74:3 that the

First Four Dual Persons **أشبهت** DEFICIENT verbs of Imperfect active are Excluded from any changes

That's Now we have to consider Third Person Plural Masculine of Imperfect active

جمع من غائب مفرد معروف

يفعلون

From → يَدْعُو (يَدْعُو)

Originally will be **يَدْعُوون**

Formatted for Third Person Plural Masculine **يَدْعُوون** جمع من غائب مفرد معروف

Now here the weak letter of **ق** and weak letter of Person are together That's why first rule of DEFICIENT **القاص** will be applied



The Waaco "9" of فٲٲٲٲٲ

Will be omitted and the **فٲٲٲٲٲ** which is before فٲٲٲٲٲ

has **Compatibility** with the **Arif** of **فٲٲٲٲٲ** Person **Arif** of Waaco that's why **فٲٲٲٲٲ**

will be used

Same as

فٲٲٲٲٲ ← فٲٲٲٲٲ

The original Verbs will be formatted as **فٲٲٲٲٲ**

The Loan S of فٲٲٲٲٲ will be omitted and

The **و** which is before فٲٲٲٲٲ

has no **Compatibility** with Waaco **فٲٲٲٲٲ** of **فٲٲٲٲٲ**

Person **Arif** That's why **فٲٲٲٲٲ**

Will be changed into **Arif**

Then word **فٲٲٲٲٲ** will be used

فٲٲٲٲٲ ← فٲٲٲٲٲ

Let we check the Root **س ق ن**

originally Imperfect

will be formatted from

يَلْقَوْنَ

(يَلْقَى) يَلْقَى

The "S" of (S) qale will be omitted and the **ق** which is before (س) qale

will be remain as it is

Then changed word

will be used.

يَلْقَوْنَ

**75:4** Third Rule of Deficient Verb

(فعل ناقص) will be applied on (فعل ناقص)

2nd Person Singular Feminine

سألتها، وأرسلت لها

For Example original 2nd Person Singular Feminine will be formatted as

تَلْعَوْنَ

New We have to understand this issue  
with Examples in

تَدْعُو (Tad'oo)

According to first Rule of (Qadli (Qadli))

Waaoo ۛۛۛ of فِیۛۛۛ

will be omitted

"S" of Person (A'ind) is not compatible

with the ۛۛۛ (Simli)

which is imposed on letter before it

(Dhawwah of AIN (ay))

That's why ۛۛۛ will be changed into

(ۛۛۛ)

Then we have to use

تَدْعُوۛۛۛ

Same as original 2nd Person Singular  
feminine ۛۛۛۛۛ ۛۛۛ of

تلقين

will be formatted

for **تلقين** ← **تلقين**

Now the (S of **تلقين**) will be omitted the (S of **تلقين**) has compatibility with the (S of **تلقين**) of the letter which is before it Hence it will be used as

**تلقين**

Another E nample of

The original word **تلقين** (تلقين) **تلقين** (تلقين)

**تلقين**

is formatted. " " Now the (S of **تلقين**) will be omitted and the (S of **تلقين**) which was before **تلقين** will be remain as it is That's why **تلقين** will be used → **تلقين**

75:5 Now Please Carefully

Note This matter that There will be no change into the both Persons of Women Noon نون

(نون الانثوي)  
NOON OFFE  
(NOON OF FEMALE)

Which mean

Third Person Plural Feminine  
انها تذاكر انها تذاكر

2nd Person Plural Feminine  
انتم تذاكرن انتم تذاكرن

انتم تذاكرن انتم تذاكرن

However The Changes in First Persons of Imperfect with is occurred in accordance with the 3RD Rule of DEFICIENT VERB فعل ناقص

### EXERCISE NO 71

فعل ناقص فعل ناقص

Describe big conjugation of original and changed formations of the Root شال Imperfect active given in EXERCISE NO 70: شال

# DEFICIENT VERBS\_3 "PASSIVE"

ناقص جز ثالث

صجسول

76:1 The Rule No 4 (B) of deficient Verb is that "If there is a **تَسْرَة** **واو** which is

Before the **واو** at the last part of the word and mostly the **واو** of the Deficient Verb **ناقص** Relevant to **واو** which is called **ناقص واوي**

into them "This **واو** will be changed into **س** This Rules is applied on few specific verbs of Part indefinite active

Verb of **معرّف** of deficient **فعل ناقص واوي**

فعل ثلاثي مجرد (Simple trilateral verb)

and this Rule is applied on all Verbs of Part indefinite Passive Verb

فعل غير محمول

76:2... This Rule is applied when

ناقص واری

Deficient Verb (relevant to Maarof) is Formatted from category of

بانت يسوع

For Example

رضو

He was Pleased with Satisfaction

will be changed and used as

and

سینس

(He covered) will be changed

and used as and their big conjugation

سینس

is also Formatted with

سینس

س