

Sarf - The Irregular Verb - ناقص - Part 2

Disclaimer: This post is due to a major contribution from Humairah (blogging [here](#)). Any mistakes, of course, are mine.

We have already [discussed](#) the ماضى of the ناقص verb. In this post, Insha Allah, I will discuss the

تعليل patterns for the same and we will see how some conjugations undergo مزارع.

In the مزارع of the ناقص verb, 6 conjugations do not have تعليل since they rhyme with their صحيح

counterparts. These are conjugations number 2,5,6,8,11, and 12 i.e. the 4 duals and the 2 plural

feminines. For example, the set of these 6 conjugations from the يرمى table will rhyme with

يسمع whereas the set of these 6 conjugations in the يرضى table will rhyme with يضرب.

Below, I will give the complete listing of the مزارع for 3 ناقص verbs:

1	يَدْعُوْ	يَرْمِيْ	يَرْضَى
2	يَدْعُوَانِ	يَرْمِيَانِ	يَرْضَيَانِ
3	يَدْعُوْنَ	يَرْمُوْنَ	يَرْضَوْنَ
4	تَدْعُوْ	تَرْمِيْ	تَرْضَى
5	تَدْعُوَانِ	تَرْمِيَانِ	تَرْضَيَانِ
6	يَدْعُوْنَ	يَرْمِيْنَ	يَرْضَيْنَ
7	تَدْعُوْ	تَرْمِيْ	تَرْضَى
8	تَدْعُوَانِ	تَرْمِيَانِ	تَرْضَيَانِ
9	تَدْعُوْنَ	تَرْمُوْنَ	تَرْضَوْنَ
10	تَدْعِيْنَ	تَرْمِيْنَ	تَرْضَيْنَ

11	تَدْعُوَانِ	تَرْمِيَانِ	تَرْضِيَانِ
12	تَدْعُونِ	تَرْمِينِ	تَرْضِينِ
13	أَدْعُوْ	أَرْمِيْ	أَرْضِيْ
14	نَدْعُوْ	نَرْمِيْ	نَرْضِيْ

Only the 5 singulars (1,4,7,13,14) and 3,9, and 10 have تَعْلِيل in them. Note that we include conjugation 14 in the singular group since it *looks like* a singular

If you remember, the [edge rule](#) for a نَاقِص verb states that “any لام position و (i.e. occurring at the edge

of a word) preceded by a كَسْرَة will change to ي”. However, look at the cases of يَرْضِيَانِ or

تَرْضِيَانِ or تَرْضِينِ . They all have و at the لام position since we know that the base letters in

the يَرْضِيْ table are ر ض and و . Thus the first example should have been يَرْضُوَانِ because the و is

not preceded by a كَسْرَة . However, it is changing to a ي . On top of this, we have also stated that

that there is no تَعْلِيل in this conjugation. To address this anomaly we say that since the final form of

the verb is still rhyming with its صحيح counter part i.e. يَفْعَلَانِ , therefore there has only been a

change of a letter rather than a full blown تَعْلِيل . To explain the change of the letter (i.e. و to ي) we

state a rule which deals with a و or ي occurring beyond the third position in a نَاقِص verb. This rule can

be named “**Fourth position or beyond rule**” and states that:

If a و comes in the fourth position or later in a word and it is not preceded by a ضَمَّة or a سَاكِن

, it changes into a ي .

Having noted this aspect, we now move on to deal with those conjugations which have full تَعْلِيل in them.

First conjugation : In the case of يَدْعُوْهُ it was actually يَدْعُوْهُ rhyming with يَنْصُرُهُ . The final ضَمَّة was awkward on و and was dropped. In the case of يَرْمِيْهُ this was actually يَرْمِيْهُ . Again, the ضَمَّة was dropped since it was awkward on the ي . For the case of يَرْضَاهُ the original was يَرْضَاهُ . The و is at the fourth position so change it to ي according to the “Fourth position or beyond rule”. This leave us with يَرْضَاهُ which has a ي which is مُتَحَرِّك and is preceded by a فَتْحَة so this is changed to ا according to the [Simple Change to Alif rule](#) , giving us يَرْضَاهُ

Third Conjugation: Here يَدْعُوْنَ was originally يَدْعُوْنَ . The ضَمَّة on the و was dropped which leaves us with two و which are سَاكِن . Thus, one of these و is dropped giving us يَدْعُوْنَ

The above process can actually be encompassed in a two step rule which states that: “Whenever there is a لام position و or ي preceded by a ضَمَّة or a كَسْرَة , make the و or the ي as سَاكِن . Now, if the و or ي is preceded by an appropriate short vowel and followed by an appropriate long vowel (see [here](#) for this discussion) then drop this و or ي.” This rule also takes care of the 9th conjugation of يَدْعُوْهُ as well as the 10th conjugation of يَرْمِيْهُ .

For the يَرْضَاهُ table, the third conjugation was originally يَرْضَاهُ rhyming with يَسْمَعُوْنَ .

The و was changed (according to the Fourth position rule) to ى since it is preceded by a فَتْحَة giving us ىِرْضَیُونَ. Now we have a ى which is مُتَحَرِّكٌ and is preceded by a فَتْحَة so we change it to an ا using the [Simple Change to Alif rule](#) , the introduction of which results in gathering of two ساکین letters. Thus, the ا is dropped, leaving us with ىِرْضُونَ

10th Conjugation : The starting point for this conjugation was تَدْعُوینَ rhyming with تَنْصُرِینَ.

The کَسْرَة is inappropriate before the و so the کَسْرَة was moved to the letter before it. This resulted in gathering of two ساکین letters. The و was dropped, leaving us with تَدْعِینَ . This transformation is governed by the following general rule: “If a و is preceded by a ضَمَّة and followed by a ى , the preceding letter is made ساکین and the vowel on و is transferred to the preceding letter. Then the و changes into a ى and falls off due to gathering to two ساکین letters”

In the case of تَرْمِینَ this was originally تَرْمِینَ rhyming with تَضْرِبْنَ. The کَسْرَة was inappropriate on the ى so the کَسْرَة was dropped, leaving us with two ساکین letters. Thus, one of the ى is dropped giving us تَرْمِینَ.

The 10th conjugation in the ىِرْضِی table was originally تَرْضَوِینَ rhyming with تَسْمَعِینَ.

The و is changed to ى according to the Fourth position or beyond rule. This leaves us with

تَرَضِيَيْنَ. Again, one of the ى is dropped due to the gathering of two سَاكِن letters giving us

تَرَضِيَيْنَ

Almost of these rules can also be applied when constructing the passive conjugations for the مُضَارِع

of the نَاقِص verb. In some future post I will Insha Allah try to list all the rules governing تَعْلِيل. Until

then, hopefully, this introduction will come in handy for the students of Classical Arabic.