

علم الصرف

The Verb with a Hamza

الفِعْلُ المَهْمُوز



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The Verb with a Hamza

The Verb with a Hamza (الْفِعْلُ الْمَهْمُوزُ) is any verb that contains a Hamza in any of the 3 base letters.

e.g.

يَأْمُرُ – أَمَرَ (مَهْمُوزُ الْفَاءِ) to command

يَسْأَلُ – سَأَلَ (مَهْمُوزُ الْعَيْنِ) to ask

يَقْرَأُ – قَرَأَ (مَهْمُوزُ اللَّامِ) to read/recite

Verbs whose 3 base letters contain a Hamza are not weak verbs. They conjugate regularly with a few exceptions. The exceptions occur in the command forms of the following verbs:

سَأَلَ, أَخَذَ, أَكَلَ, أَمَرَ

The exceptions will be mentioned later on.

To determine which category a verb belongs to we will need to consult a dictionary such as the Hans Wehr to determine this.

مَلَأَ *mala'a a* (مَلَأَ *mal'a*, مَلَأَ *mal'a*, مَلَأَ *mil'a*)
 to fill, fill up (ب or من or ▲ s.th. with);
 to fill out (▲ a form, a blank); to take
 up, fill, occupy (▲ space); to fill (▲ a
 vacancy) | مَلَأَ الدَّهْرَ (*dahra*) his (its) fame
 spread far and wide; مَلَأَ السَّاعَةَ (*sā'ata*)

The verb (مَلَأَ) is مَفْعُوزُ اللَّامِ and belongs to the category بَابُ فَتْحٍ

It's present tense form is يَمْلَأُ

أَصْلَ *aṣṣala u* (أَصَالَة *aṣāla*) to be or become
 firmly rooted; to be firmly established;
 to be of noble origin II to found (▲ s.th.),

The verb (أَصْلَ) is مَفْعُوزُ الْفَاءِ and belongs to the category بَابُ كَرَمٍ

It's present tense form is يَأْصِلُ

This root (ب ر أ) occurs in 2 different categories.

¹بَرَأَ *bara'a a* (بَرَأَ *bar'*) to create (أ s.th., said of God)

بَرَأَ *bar'* creation

بَرِيَّة *barīya* pl. -āt, بَرَائِيَا *barāyā* creation (= that which is created); creature; see also ²بَرَأَ

الْبَارِئُ *al-bāri'* the Creator (God)

The verb (بَرَأَ) is مَهْمُوزُ اللَّامِ and belongs to the category بَابُ فَتْحٍ

It's present tense form is يَبْرَأُ

²بَرَأَ *bari'a a* (بَرَآءَةً *barā'a*) to be or become free, be cleared (من from, esp. from guilt, blame, etc., إِلَى toward s.o.); to recover (من from an illness) II to free, clear, acquit, absolve, exculpate (أ s.o., من from suspicion, blame, guilt) | بَرَأَ سَاحَةَ الرَّجُلِ

The verb (بَرَأَ) is مَهْمُوزُ اللَّامِ and belongs to the category بَابُ سَمْعٍ

It's present tense form is يَبْرَأُ

رأس *ra'asa a* (رئاسة *ri'āsa*) to be at the head,
be the chairman, be in charge (▲ of s.th.);
to preside (▲ over s.th.); to head, lead,
direct, manage, run (▲ s.th.); — **رؤس**

The verb (رأس) is مَهْمُوزُ الْعَيْنِ and belongs to the category باب فَتَحَ

It's present tense form is يَرَأْسُ

هنا *hana'a u a i* (هنا *han', hin',* هنا *hand'*)
to be beneficial, wholesome, healthful,
salutary, salubrious (ل or • to s.o.), do
s.o. (ل or •) good; — **هنا** *hani'a a* (هنا *hana'*)
to be delighted (ب with), take

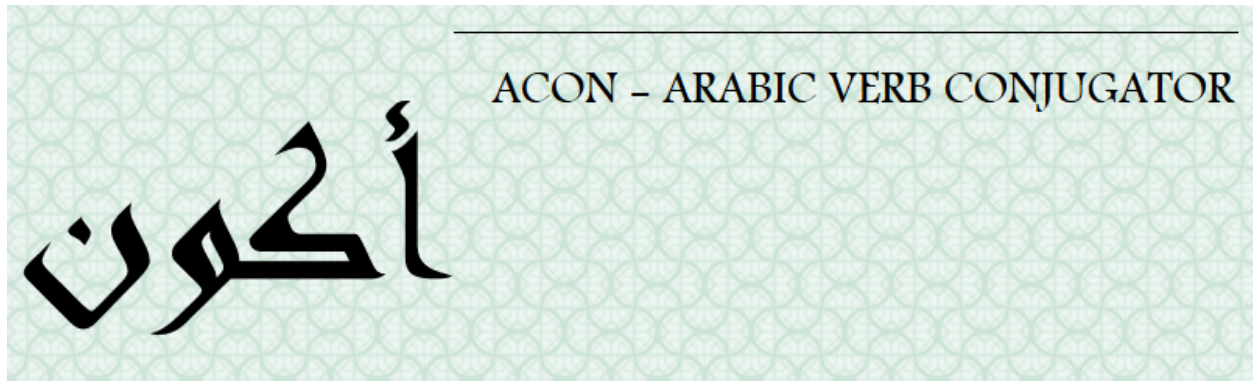
The verb (هنا) is مَهْمُوزُ اللَّامِ and belongs to the 3 categories

يَهْنَأُ, It's present tense form is يَهْنَأُ, باب نَصَرَ

يَهْنَأُ, It's present tense form is يَهْنَأُ, باب فَتَحَ

يَهْنَأُ, It's present tense form is يَهْنَأُ, باب ضَرَبَ

We will get accustomed to a very helpful website which will perform conjugations for any verb type in the Arabic language. [<http://acon.baykal.be>]



Let's conjugate the following verb يَأْمُرُ – أَمَرَ

perfectum active

(past tense active)

أَمَرْتُ		أَمَرْنَا
أَمَرْتَ	أَمَرْتُمَا	أَمَرْتُمْ
أَمَرْتُ	أَمَرْتُمَا	أَمَرْتُنَّ
أَمَرَ	أَمَرَا	أَمَرُوا
أَمَرْتُ	أَمَرْتَا	أَمَرْنَ

imperfectum active
(present tense active)

أَمْرُ		نَأْمُرُ
تَأْمُرُ	تَأْمُرَانِ	تَأْمُرُونَ
تَأْمُرِينَ	تَأْمُرَانِ	تَأْمُرْنَ
يَأْمُرُ	يَأْمُرَانِ	يَأْمُرُونَ
يَأْمُرِينَ	يَأْمُرَانِ	يَأْمُرْنَ

All forms of this type of verb (الفِعْلُ المَهْمُوز) do not undergo change except with a few exceptions. These changes occur when there is the meeting of 2 hamzas. These rules will be very helpful in conjugating passive forms and command verbs.

Rules for the meeting of the Hamzas. The process of change that takes place is known in Arabic as تَخْفِيفُ الهمزة

$$\text{آ} = \text{أَ} \text{أُ}$$

$$\text{أُو} = \text{أُ} \text{أُ}$$

$$\text{إِي} = \text{إُ} \text{إُ}$$

The 1st person singular active form is on the pattern of أَفْعُلُ

When we conjugate the مَهْمُوزُ الْفَاءِ then there will be the meeting of 2 hamzas (a hamza with a fatha followed by a hamza with a sukoon) . The result is an elongated Alif: آمُرُ

perfectum passive
(past tense passive)

أُمِرْتُ		أُمِرْنَا
أُمِرْتَ	أُمِرْتُمَا	أُمِرْتُمْ
أُمِرْتُ	أُمِرْتُمَا	أُمِرْتُنَّ
أُمِرَ	أُمِرَا	أُمِرُوا
أُمِرْتُ	أُمِرْتَا	أُمِرْنَ

imperfectum passive (present tense passive)

أُؤْمَرُ		نُؤْمَرُ
تُؤْمَرُ	تُؤْمَرَانِ	تُؤْمَرُونَ
تُؤْمَرِينَ	تُؤْمَرَانِ	تُؤْمَرْنَ
يُؤْمَرُ	يُؤْمَرَانِ	يُؤْمَرُونَ
تُؤْمَرُ	تُؤْمَرَانِ	يُؤْمَرْنَ

The 1st person singular passive form is on the pattern of أَفْعَلُ

There will be the meeting of 2 hamzas (a hamza with a Dhamma followed by a hamza with a sukoon) . The result is a change of the second Hamza to a waaw i.e.

أُؤْمَرُ

In the video lessons, we will deriving the command verb from the present tense verb.

Active command

Person	Gender	Plurality	English Equivalent	Derived from	Final form	صيغة
3 rd	Masculine	Singular	He	يَأْمُرُ	لِيَأْمُرْ	1
		Dual (2)	They (M2)	يَأْمُرَانِ	لِيَأْمُرَا	2
		Plural (>2)	They (M>2)	يَأْمُرُونَ	لِيَأْمُرُوا	3
	Feminine	Singular	She	تَأْمُرُ	لِتَأْمُرْ	4
		Dual (2)	They (F2)	تَأْمُرَانِ	لِتَأْمُرَا	5
		Plural (>2)	They (F>2)	يَأْمُرْنَ	لِيَأْمُرْنَ	6
2 nd	Masculine	Singular	You (M)	تَأْمُرْ	أَوْمُرْ (مُرْ)	7
		Dual (2)	You (M2)	تَأْمُرَانِ	أَوْمُرَا (مُرَا)	8
		Plural (>2)	You (M>2)	يَأْمُرُونَ	أَوْمُرُوا (مُرُوا)	9
	Feminine	Singular	You (F)	تَأْمُرِينَ	أَوْمُرِي (مُرِي)	10
		Dual (2)	You (F2)	تَأْمُرَانِ	أَوْمُرَا (مُرَا)	11
		Plural (>2)	You (F>2)	تَأْمُرْنَ	أَوْمُرْنَ (مُرْنَ)	12
1 st	Masculine and Feminine	Singular	I (M/F)	أَمُرْ	لَأْمُرْ	13
		Plural (≥2)	We (M/F≥2)	نَأْمُرْ	لِنَأْمُرْ	14

NOTE: the command verbs in brackets are the shortened forms and can also be used along with the usual form.

In the verbs أَكَلَ and أَخَذَ it is obligatory to use the shortened form due to the usage of the Arabs i.e. كُلْ and خُذْ

and the rest of their conjugations.