

L4

The first original letter is referred to as 'فَاءُ الْكَلِمَةِ', the second as 'عَيْنُ الْكَلِمَةِ' and the third as 'لَامُ الْكَلِمَةِ'. If an original letter is repeated, its corresponding

letter in the pattern will be repeated as well. E. e. فَعَّلَ: سَلَّمَ. The additional letters however, exist in the pattern as they are in the word. E. g. فاعِل: عالم.

The vowels or Harakaat in the pattern must correspond with them in the word. This is the case except when the vowel has been changed due to the rules governing the conversion of weak letters or other rules in which the

vowels are altered. E. g. فَعَلَ: قَالَ for it is changed from 'قَوْلٌ'. If the letter has a shaddah (ّ-), and both the letters (gathered in shaddah) are original

letters, the pattern will be without shaddah; e. g. فَعَلَ: مَرَّ and if they are

additional, the shaddah remains; e. g. اِفْعَوَّال: اِجْلَوَّاز. When it is known which one of the doubled letter is an original letter and which is additional, the

pattern is made without shaddah; e. g. فَعِيل: سَيِّد but if it is not known, the shaddah remains; e.g. فَعَّال: عَمَّار.

If. Due to 'إِعْلَالٌ' or other rules, the original letter is removed, the corresponding letter will also be removed from the pattern; e. g. فُل: فُل or ف: ف. If conversion or 'قَلْبٌ' occurs i.e. the sequence of the original letters is disrupted, the pattern will reflect that; e. g. عَفَلَ: (وَجَه) جاه.

The benefit of knowing the pattern of a word is the ability to distinguish the original letters from the additional ones. By doing so, it becomes easier to recognize what type of word it is and its construction.