

## L22

Whenever the particles 'و' and 'ف' precede the *Hamzah* of the command verb, the *Hamzah* will become silent (الهمزة الوصلة) to facilitate connection between the words.

و + إِسْأَلٌ ← وَاسْأَلْ  
ف + إِسْأَلٌ ← فَاسْأَلْ

In the verbs taken from the *Masdar* 'رُؤْيَةٌ' or 'رَأْيٌ', the present and command verb will have the *Hamzah* removed and its vowel will be placed on the preceding letter.

يَرَأَى ← يَرَى  
يُرَأَى ← يُرَى  
لَيَرَأَى ← لَيَرَى

## Chapter Three

### The Weak Verb (الفعل المضعف)

'مضعف' is the verb that has a weak letter (الحرف العلة) –which are 'و', 'ي' and 'أ'– as one of more of its original letters. 'أ' is a form of *Alif* known as shortened *Alif* (الألف المقصورة) that appears only at the end of words. The weak letters often undergo a process of transformation 'إعلال' –often to a long vowel- that is often related to the vowel on the preceding letter.

The weak *Kalimah* is of four types:

'مضعف': the first original letter is weak.

'أضعف': the second original letter is weak.

'ناقص': the third original letter is weak.

'أضعف': two original letters are weak.

## Section one

### الفِعْلُ المِثَالُ

If the first original letter is 'و', the *Kalimah* is called 'المِثَالُ الواوِي', as 'وَعَدَ' and if it is 'المِثَالُ اليائِي', 'ي'.