

L27

Section Three

الفِعْلُ الناقِص

الناقص الواوي

According to the rules of *I'laal*, the verb cannot remain on the pattern 'فَعَلَ' since the weak letter cannot support its own vowel. The vowel on the weak letter is elided leaving it saakin. *The saakin* weak letter transforms to *Alif*.

دَعَوَ ← دَعَا

This does not happen in the 2nd *seeghah*.

The procedure in the 3rd:

دَعَوْا ← دَعَاؤا ← دَعَوَا

The procedure in the 4th:

دَعَوْتُ ← دَعَاتُ ← دَعَتُ

The fifth *seeghah* only adds an *Alif* to the 4th. Beginning with the sixth *seeghah*, the third original letter must be *saakin* as a rule.

دَعَا، دَعَوَا، دَعَوَا، دَعَتُ، دَعَتَا، دَعَوْنَ
دَعَوْتُ، دَعَوْتُمَا، دَعَوْتُمْ، دَعَوْتِ، دَعَوْتِمَا، دَعَوْتُنَّ
دَعَوْتُ، دَعَوْنَا

The first *seeghah* of the present tense active voice is based on the pattern of 'يَفْعَلُ'. In the first *seeghah* the weak letter becomes *saakin* to complement the preceding vowel.

يَدْعُو ← يَدْعَو

In order to let the 2nd *seeghah* to add the Dual suffix, the weak letter takes a *Fathah*.

يَدْعُوَانِ

Forming the 3rd *seeghah* results in two *saakin* letters meeting each other and therefore the weak letter is elided.

يَدْعُونَ ← يَدْعُونَ

The 4th and 5th *seeghah* are similar to the 1st and 2nd. No *l'laal* occurs in the 6th. In the 10th the weak letter is elided. And the preceding vowel changes to *Kasrah* for agreement.

يَدْعُو، يَدْعُوَانِ، يَدْعُونَ، تَدْعُو، تَدْعُوَانِ، يَدْعُونَ
تَدْعُو، تَدْعُوَانِ، تَدْعُونَ، تَدْعِيْنَ، تَدْعُوَانِ، تَدْعُونَ

أَدْعُو، نَدْعُو