

## L51

The rules of I'laal, particular to noun

'و' or 'ى' will be converted to Hamzah in three situations:

- When following Alif, as (رِضَاءِ) رِضَاءِ
- When occurring after Alif, as (قَائِلِ) قَائِلِ
- In plurals on the pattern of 'فَعَائِلِ', or the resembling patterns, if one of the following two conditions are also present:

A. the third letter of the singular form is an additional long vowel, as:

عَجَائِزِ → عَجَاوِزِ → عَجْوَزَةٌ

If these two weak letters are *voweled*, I'laal does not occur, as in 'جَدَاوِلِ', the singular of which is جَدَوَلٌ, so there is not conversion.

B: that the *Alif* is between two weak letters, as in 'أَوَائِلِ' the plural of 'أَوَلٌ'. Likewise, when the first of two letters of a plural is 'و', the first of the two will be converted to *Hamzah*, as in 'أَوَاقِي (وَوَاقِي)'. 'و' is converted to 'ى' in cases such as:

سَيِّدِ	←	سَيُودِ
مَرْمِيَّ	←	مَرْمُوى
ضَارِبِيَّ	←	ضَارِبُوى
قِيَامِ	←	قِيَامِوى
ثِيَابِ	←	ثِيَابِوى
تَرَجِّيَّ	←	تَرَجِّوى
عُلْيَا	←	عُلُوى
دُنْيَا	←	دُنُوى

'ى' will be converted to 'و' in cases such as:

فَتْنَى	←	فَتْنُوى
---------	---	----------

At times, one or more of the original letters of a noun may be omitted. When this happens, another letter or no letter may be substituted for the original letter:

وَعْدٌ	←	عِدَّةٌ
سَمَوٌ	←	إِسْمٌ
بَنُو	←	إِبْنٌ
فَوَه	←	فَمٌ
سَنُو	←	سَنَّةٌ
أَبُو	←	أَبٌ
أَخُو	←	أَخٌ
دَمُو	←	دَمٌ
يَدَيٌّ	←	يَدٌ
عَدُو	←	عَدَا