

## What is This Riddle in the Form of a Poem?

Can you figure out the subject matter of it?

فَتَحُ ضَمُّ

فَتَحُ كَسْرٍ

فَتَحَاتَانِ

ضَمُّ ضَمُّ

كَسْرُ فَتَحٍ

كَسْرَتَانِ

Clue: It deals with the Second Radical – عَيْنُ الْكَلِمَةِ

Are you able to figure out what the poem really means? Try to memorize it.

# The Unique Characteristic of the Second Radical - عَيْنُ الْكَلِمَةِ - of the Three Letter Arabic Verb

Fatah will change into Dummah	ضَمُّ      فَتْحُ	A changes into U
Fatah will change into Kasrah	كَسْرُ      فَتْحُ	A changes into I
Or Fatah will remain Fatah	فَتْحَتَانِ	A remains same A
Dummah will always be Dummah	ضَمُّ      ضَمُّ	U will always be U
Kasrah will change into Fatah	كَسْرُ      فَتْحُ	I will change into A
Or it will remain same	كَسْرَتَانِ	Or I will remain same I

أَبْوَابٌ = Groups.

If in the **الفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي** there is a Fatah on the **عَيْنُ الْكَلِمَةِ**

it can change into Dummah in the **الفِعْلُ الْمُضَارِعُ**

for example (Group A – U) **نَصَرَ : يَنْصُرُ** or

it can change into Kasrah

for example (Group A – I) **ضَرَبَ : يَضْرِبُ** or

it can remain same

for example (Group A – A) **فَتَحَ : يَفْتَحُ** .

But if it has Dummah on the **عَيْنُ الْكَلِمَةِ** in **الفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي** then in **الفِعْلُ الْمُضَارِعُ**

it will always have Dummah

for example (Group U – U) **كَرَّمَ : يَكْرُمُ** .

If the **عَيْنُ الْكَلِمَةِ** has a Kasrah in **الفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي**

it will change into Fatah in **الفِعْلُ الْمُضَارِعُ**

for example (Group I – A) **سَمِعَ : يَسْمَعُ** or

it will remain same

for example (Group I – I) **حَسِبَ : يَحْسِبُ** .