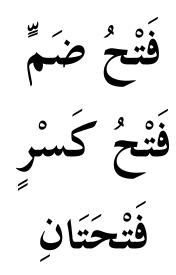
What is This Riddle in the Form of a Poem?

Can you figure out the subject matter of it?



ضم ضم

كَسْرُ فَتْحِ كَسْرَتَانِ

عَيْنُ الكَلِمَةِ - Clue: It deals with the Second Radical

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

Triliteral Verbs.doc Page 8

The Unique Characteristic of the Second Radical -مَيْنُ الكَلِمَةِ - of the Three Letter Arabic Verb

Fatah will change into Dummah	ضَمَّ	فَتْحُ	A changes into U
Fatah will change into Kasrah	كَسْرٍ	فَتحُ	A changes into I
Or Fatah will remain Fatah	فَتْحَتَانِ		A remains same A
Dummah will always be Dummah	ضَمّ	ضَب	U will always be U
Kasrah will change into Fatah	فَتْحٍ	كَسْرُ	I will change into A
Or it will remain same	كَسْرَتَانِ		Or I will remain same I

= Groups.

عَيْنُ الكَلِمَةِ there is a Fatah on the الفِعْلُ المَاضِي If in the

it can change into Dummah in the الفِعْلُ المُضَارِعُ

it can change into Kasrah

it can remain same

for example (Group A-U) نُصُرُ or or

for example (Group A -I) ضَرَبَ : يَضْر or

for example (Group A – A) فَتَحُ : يَفْتَحُ .

الفِعْلُ الْمُضَارِعُ then in الفِعْلُ المَاضِي in عَيْنُ الكَلِمَةِ but if it has Dummah on the

it will always have Dummah

الفِعْلُ المَاضِي has a Kasrah in عَيْنُ الكَلِمَةِ

it will change into Fatah in الفِعْلُ المُضارِعُ

it will remain same

for example (Group I-A) أَسُمِعُ : يَسْمَعُ or

for example (Group I - I) خُسبُ : يَحْسبُ .

Triliteral Verbs.doc Page 9