

# HOLLOW VERBS FORM I–X

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Hollow verbs are those with *و* or *ي* as their middle root consonant. In form I there are two different inflectional classes for verbs with the middle root *و* and one for verbs with the middle root *ي*. In forms II–X all verbs with hollow roots are inflected the same way regardless of middle root. Note that hollow verbs in forms II–VI and IX are inflected exactly like strong verbs. The gray row shows the shortened form of 1s past tense applica- ble also to 2ms, 2fs, 1pl, 2mpl, and 3fpl (i.e. with the ending *مت, مت, منا, مت, or من*). Example verbs are taken from A Frequency Dictionary of Arabic by Tim Buckwalter and Dilworth Parkinson (Routledge 2011).

X	IX	VIII	VII	VI	V	IV	III	II	I <i>y</i>	I <i>w-b</i>	I <i>w-a</i>	
اِسْتَلَّ	اِسْتَلَّ	اِسْتَلَّ	اِسْتَلَّ	اِسْتَلَّ	اِسْتَلَّ	اِسْتَلَّ	اِسْتَلَّ	اِسْتَلَّ				Past
اِسْتَلْتُ	اِسْتَلْتُ	اِسْتَلْتُ	اِسْتَلْتُ	اِسْتَلْتُ	اِسْتَلْتُ	اِسْتَلْتُ	اِسْتَلْتُ	اِسْتَلْتُ	اِسْتَلْتُ	اِسْتَلْتُ	اِسْتَلْتُ	Past 1s
يَسْتَلِّي	يَسْتَلِّي	يَسْتَلِّي	يَسْتَلِّي	يَسْتَلِّي	يَسْتَلِّي	يَسْتَلِّي	يَسْتَلِّي	يَسْتَلِّي	يَسْتَلِّي	يَسْتَلِّي	يَسْتَلِّي	Present
اِسْتَلَّ	اِسْتَلَّ	اِسْتَلَّ	اِسْتَلَّ	اِسْتَلَّ	اِسْتَلَّ	اِسْتَلَّ	اِسْتَلَّ	اِسْتَلَّ	Irregular			<i>maṣdar</i>
مُسْتَلِّي	مُسْتَلِّي	مُسْتَلِّي	مُسْتَلِّي	مُسْتَلِّي	مُسْتَلِّي	مُسْتَلِّي	مُسْتَلِّي	مُسْتَلِّي				Act. part.
مُسْتَلَّ		مُسْتَلَّ	مُسْتَلَّ	مُسْتَلَّ	مُسْتَلَّ	مُسْتَلَّ	مُسْتَلَّ	مُسْتَلَّ	مُسْتَلَّ	مُسْتَلَّ	مُسْتَلَّ	Pass. part.
استطاع	اسود	احتاج	انهار	تناول	تجوز	أراد	حاول	حول	عاش	نام	قال	Example

## DEFECTIVE VERBS FORM I-X

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*Defective verbs are those that have و or ي as their third root consonant. In form I there are two different inflectional classes for verbs with the final root ي, and one for verbs with the final root و. In forms II-X all defective verbs are inflected the same way regardless of whether the final root is و or ي. The nunation ـ in active par-*

participles and maṣḍars is replaced with **ي** when the word is definite and in construct state (e.g. قاضي, القاضي, قاضي بغداد). Passive participles with **ى** are traditionally described as having an ending **ـُ**. This is however rarely enunciated or produced in print. Defective verbs in form IX are unattested in modern Arabic and very rare in

*Classical Arabic (see Wright's Grammar, vol.i, ¶59). The gray row shows the shortened form of 1s past tense applicable also to 2ms, 2fs, 1pl, 2mpl, and 3fpl (i.e. with the ending مَتَّ, مَتِّ, مَنَّا, مَتَّم, or مَنَ). Example verbs are taken from A Frequency Dictionary of Arabic by Tim Buckwalter and Dilworth Parkinson (Routledge 2011).*

X	VIII	VII	VI	V	IV	III	II	I w	I y-b	I y-a	
اِسْتَأْجَى	اِسْتَأْجَى	اِنْتَأْجَى	تَأْجَى	تَأْجَى	أَتَأْجَى	سَأْجَى	جَأْجَى	جَا	جَايِي	جَايِي	Past
اِسْتَأْجَيْتُ	اِسْتَأْجَيْتُ	اِنْتَأْجَيْتُ	تَأْجَيْتُ	تَأْجَيْتُ	أَتَأْجَيْتُ	سَأْجَيْتُ	جَأْجَيْتُ	جَايْتُ	جَايَيْتُ	جَايَيْتُ	Past 1s
يَسْتَأْجِي	يَسْتَأْجِي	يَنْتَأْجِي	يَتَأْجَى	يَتَأْجَى	يُتَأْجَى	يُسَأْجَى	يُجَأْجَى	يُجَاوُ	يُجَايِي	يُجَايِي	Present
اِسْتَأْجَاء	اِسْتَأْجَاء	اِنْتَأْجَاء	تَأْجَاء	تَأْجَاء	اِسْتَأْجَاء	مُسَأْجَاء	تَأْجِيَّة	Irregular			maṣdar
مُسْتَأْجٍ	مُسْتَأْجٍ	مُنْتَأْجٍ	مُتَأْجٍ	مُسْتَأْجٍ	مُسْتَأْجٍ	مُسَأْجٍ	مُجَأْجٍ			مُجَايٍ	Act. part.
مُسْتَأْجَى	مُسْتَأْجَى	مُنْتَأْجَى	مُتَأْجَى	مُسْتَأْجَى	مُسْتَأْجَى	مُسَأْجَى	مُجَأْجَى	مُجَاوُ	مُجَايِي	مُجَايِي	Pass. part.
استدعى	اشترى	انبعى	توالى	تمنى	أعطى	نادى	صلى	دعا	بقي	مشى	Example