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I-Wāw Verbs in Search of ة *Tāʾ Marbūʿa*

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第1語根弱動詞 (*Wāw*) とター・マルブータ

一般に女性単数を示すアラビア語のター・マルブータには多くの機能があるが、それ自体を包括的に論じる研究はない。これを準備する過程の中で、第1語根に *Wāw* を持つ弱動詞に固有の動名詞 (*Wāw* が脱落し語末にター・マルブータを持つ) がいくつ存在するのか、それはどのような動詞で分布割合はどうかについて、古典語辞書を元に調査した。意味の記載に重点を置く古典語辞書は文法情報が不明確な場合もあり、確認作業が不可欠だからである。その結果、対象動詞数340、前述の動名詞数48のほか、未発見の5動詞グループなどを確認した。従来の曖昧さを正し新たな知見を追加するため、根拠となる調査結果の語彙リストと合わせ、発表する。

0. The framework of this study

This study is a little contribution to our deeper understanding about the exact number of biliteral verbal nouns with *tāʾ marbūʿa* for Arabic *I-Wāw* verbs¹⁾ in the basic stem²⁾ (I) in particular, and about the precise picture of such *I-Wāw* verbs in general. Or to be strict, this is a preliminary work to the more comprehensive study about *tāʾ marbūʿa* I am preparing now, which required me to grasp the exact number of biliteral verbal nouns with *tāʾ marbūʿa* in the basic stem of *I-Wāw* verbs (called “*I-Wāw* verbs” henceforth).

As is known, a certain number of *I-Wāw* verbs have two types of verbal nouns, a trilateral one and a biliteral one with *tāʾ marbūʿa*, such as وَصَفٌ *waṣf-un* ‘description’ and صِفَةٌ *ṣif-at-un* ‘attribute, quality’ for the *I-Wāw* verb وَصَفَ *waṣafa* ‘to describe, ascribe’, often with a differentiation of meanings between them.

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1) Namely those trilateral verbs in Arabic whose first root consonant is *wāw*. For abbreviations and symbols, please refer to the beginning of section 4 and *References*, except C for a consonant and V for a vowel.

2) “Basic stem” is the term used by Fischer (p. 97), which is also labeled as the “first or ground-form” (Wright: vol. 1, pp. 29-31) in contrast to the “derived” stems/forms II – XV in the Arabic grammars. Among recent reference grammars, Badawi-Carter-Gully (p. 59) prefers ‘stem’, while Buckley (p. 395) uses ‘form’.

Here questions arise what *I-Wāw* verbs have such a biliteral verbal noun with *tāʾ marbūʿa*, how many there are, and what they precisely are. To get such statistical data, reliable dictionaries should be looked up carefully, and what follows in this study is simply some results of this checking work in the dictionary sources, which entangled me in quite an exhausting process for the reasons stated below.

1. *I-Wāw* verbs and biliteral verbal nouns with ٥ *tāʾ marbūʿa*

1.1. Biliteral nouns with ٥ *tāʾ marbūʿa*

As is known, there are four types of biliteral nouns that have *tāʾ marbūʿa* at the end of the word in Arabic.

- (1) Biliteral nouns without loss of any root consonant:³⁾

عِصَّةٌ ‘(thorny) tree’,⁴⁾ أَمَةٌ ‘maid’ سَنَةٌ ‘year’, كُرَّةٌ ‘ball’

- (2) Biliteral nouns that lose *wāw* from the *I-Wāw* triliteral root: صِفَةٌ ‘attribute’.

- (3) Biliteral nouns that lose *wāw* from the *III-Wāw* triliteral root:

حِطَّةٌ ‘favor from woman’ (< حظو), قُلَّةٌ ‘piece of wood for play’⁵⁾ (< قلو)

- (4) Biliteral nouns that lose *hamza* from triliteral roots that have it as one of them:⁶⁾

هُبَّةٌ ‘apparatus’ (< أَهْبَةٌ), لُْمَةٌ ‘equal, mate’ (< *lumʾat < لُْمَةٌ)

Nöldeke (1897:15) writes that the formation of type (3) seems to have been influenced both by words of type (1) and by “die im Arabischen zahlreichen Wörter” of type (2).⁷⁾

In this study we are not concerned with type (1), for they have nothing to do with the function of *tāʾ marbūʿa* to be discussed in this study (cf. the end of section 1.2.), and type (3) as well as (4) is also left beyond the scope of my checking, seeing that Nöldeke (1910) has discussed many of type (3) nouns among 61 words in his study, together with those of type (1), and he says that they came into being under the influence of types (1)

3) Wright (vol. 1, p.194) lists 11 of them in connection with the formation of their sound plurals.

4) Often spelled as عِصَاهُ (Lane, p. 2076b, part 5) as a result of reinterpretation in the triliteral system, which is a cognate of Akkadian *iṣ-um* ‘tree’ and Hebrew *‘ēṣ(-āh)* ‘tree/wood’, but عِصَّةٌ ‘portion, sect, lie’ is quite another, for the latter falls into the type (3) here and belongs to the root عَضو.

5) Was (p. 786b, vol. 2) writes: a small piece of wood, thick in the middle and thin in the edges, which, put on the ground and hit by مِثْلَاءُ ‘(a kind of) a bat’, flies in the air like an arrow, and after which children run. A similar trick used for hunting for a gazelle (LA, p. 3732a-b, vol. 5) or a wild ass (Nöldeke 1910:159) is also called قُلَّةٌ. The verb for this play or hunting is قَلَا (do.).

6) Nöldeke (1910: 164-165) lists four words of this type. The word formation of بُلَّةٌ (see footnote 35) is like هُبَّةٌ (Lane p. 120b, part 1). The other is دُرَّةٌ ‘maize, millet’ < دُرَّةٌ* from دَرَأَ ‘to sow (the ground)’. Both لُْمَةٌ ‘accessories of saddle, plough’ (WKAS II, p. 64a) and دُرَّةٌ ‘gray hair on the forehead’, of the same root, are still used in another sense, and strangely the pattern is all of *CuC-at*. Cf. Fleisch, vol. 1, p. 253.

7) For type (2), Nöldeke (1897:15) lists “وَحْمٌ von حَمَةٌ” with two other examples: صِفَةٌ and دَعَةٌ, and in Nöldeke (1910:154) he compares the first with Biblical Hebrew *hēmā/hāmaʿ* ‘heat, poison, anger’ (HAL, 313a), assuming that حَمَةٌ ‘vehemens of fire, poison, sting of scorpions’ comes from حَمَةٌ*, i.e., a verbal noun of وَحِم of which Biblical Hebrew equivalent is *YHM* meaning ‘be on rut, in heat’ (HAL, 389b). Indeed وَحِمٌ means ‘desire intensely, lust’ in addition to what is listed in the list at the end of this work (this meaning is not included in it owing to the lack of it in Hava’s entry; see section 2.1. for the rule in checking the lexical sources). Since, however, حَمَةٌ from حَمَةٌ* is a bit awkward and the Arabic triliteral system would not have lost حَمَةٌ*, it would be safer to compare verbs and nouns separately, *YHM* with وَحِمٌ, *hēmā* with حَمَةٌ, which Arab lexicographers understand to be derived from حَمِيَ ‘be hot (fire, sun, etc.), be angered’.

and (2). Rather it is more urgent for me to identify type (2) nouns, about which Nöldeke says there are many in Arabic.

Now it is to be asked, indeed, how numerous (*zahlreich*) these nouns are in Arabic.

1.2. General scheme of *I-Wāw* verbs

In order to identify type (2) nouns, it is necessary to know the general scheme of *I-Wāw* verbs.⁸⁾ Table 1 is a revised version of part of the teaching material for the so-called “weak verbs” used in my intermediate class of Arabic for many years. To prepare this table, Wright (vol. 1, pp. 78-81) and Fischer (pp. 114-116)⁹⁾ are heavily relied on and efforts were made to provide students with a bird’s-eye view of the entire scheme of *I-Wāw* verbs, since textbooks mostly put main emphasis on the loss of *wāw* in imperfect and imperative forms only.

Perfect Stem Type		فَعَلَ		فَعِلَ			فَعُلَ
Imperfect Stem Vowel		i	a	i	a	i/a	U
Group Name		A	B	C	D	E (C + F)	G
Perfect		وَصَفَ	وَهَبَ	وَثَقَ	وَسَعَ	وَهِنَ	وَجَلَ
Imperfect		يَصِفُ	يَهَبُ	يُثَقِّ	يَسْعُ	يُوهِنُ / يُؤْهِئُ	يُوجِلُ
Imperative		صِفْ	هَبْ	ثَقِّ	سَعْ	إِيهِنْ / هِنْ	إِجِلْ
Verbal Noun	biliteral + ّ	صِفَّةٌ	هَبَّةٌ	ثِقَّةٌ	سَعَةٌ	—	— ¹⁰⁾
	triliteral	وَصْفٌ	وَهْبٌ	وُثُقٌ	وُسْعٌ ¹¹⁾	وَهْنٌ	وَجَالَةٌ
Meaning		depict	give	trust	be wide	be weak	be afraid
Number of Verbs (340)		188	20	16	4	8	62
							42

Table 1: Regular Groups for *I-Wāw* Verbs*

(*) notes to the table:

- 1) As to triliteral verbal nouns, the one which I judge to be the simplest or the most typical is listed if there are more than one. This is true in all other tables in this study.
- 2) Numbers given in ‘Number of Verbs’ is the total number of verbs for each verb group and are equal to the total count of occurrences in the list given in section 4. Regarding how to judge a verb to be independent, i.e. different from others, see what follows.

Some important points specific to *I-Wāw* verbs, including part of the results in this

8) Terms for this class of verbs: *الفِعْلُ الْمِثَالُ*, assimilated verb (Buckley and many others), *verbum primae radicalis infirmae wāw* (with its variation, Wright), *I-Weak verb* (Fischer), *1st radical w- verb* (Badawi-Carter-Gully), 頭弱動詞 ‘head-weak verb (Japanese)’. Of these, the second is popular in textbooks. S.de Sacy correctly explains the Arabic term in his famous Arabic grammar (vol. 1, p. 161): they are named *مِثَالٌ* by Arabs, *assimilé*, for their conjugation in perfect conforms to the regular verbs (*transl.* by the author). In fact, *assimilé* may mean ‘assimilated’ but here ‘similar (to the regular verb)’. They should be renamed “semi-regular verbs”. It seems that the name “assimilated verb” is nowadays reinterpreted as referring to the assimilation in VIII stem/form.

9) This pagination is from the 1st (1972) and the 2nd eds. (1987). In the English version of the 3rd ed., pp. 129-131. The description of Fleisch (vol. 2, pp. 354-358) mostly follows that of Wright.

10) See the discussion in section 3.1.

11) See footnote 62.

research, are the following:

- (1) Those verbs that drop *wāw* in the imperfect inflection¹²⁾ is limited to groups A-D and to a variant of two imperfect forms in E.
- (2) Nonetheless, the percentage of those verbs (A-D) is only 67% (228, two thirds), while the rest 104 verbs (F-G) do not drop it (30%, a third). In other words, quite a number of *I-Wāw* verbs conjugate regularly in the basic stem (I). We are required to rename *I-Wāw* verbs as “semi-regular verbs” (see footnote 8), without regard to the actual frequency of usages in the modern prose.
- (3) There is no verb, of which the imperfect stem vowel is *u* (i.e., *يُفْعَلُ*) for the perfect stem (*فَعَّلَ*). Yushmanov explains this as a result of dissimilation.¹³⁾ See, however, section 3.2 and footnote 46.
- (4) Biliteral verbal nouns with *ṣ* for *I-Wāw* verbs are to be found only in groups A-D, but not in groups E-G, which do not drop *wāw* in the imperfect or imperative.

With regard to the enumeration of various groups of *I-Wāw* verbs, Fischer and Wright not only cover all the groups (A-G) but try to give a rough image of the occurrences of them. Wright (vol. 1, pp. 78-79) gives numbers of verbs belonging to some groups: 8 for B as “those that most commonly occur”, 8 for C, “a few more” (in effect 6) for E, while Fischer (p. 130) refers to F as “a few verbs”. These numbers or their rough image, however, should be amended according to *Table 1* above.

As to the coverage of groups, Buckley (pp. 443-447) picked up practically all, listing many examples, but neither refers to E group (free variation of two imperfect forms) nor distinguishes it from F, while in Blachère (pp. 133-134) groups E and G are lacking and Badawi-Carter-Gully (p. 67) mentions F briefly after the inflection table of A.

Concerning the point (4), it has been difficult so far to describe accurately what verbs do possess such verbal nouns due to the lack of statistical data, seeing that even the sentence (4) above leaves a room for the misunderstanding that all the verbs in groups A-D might have them. Brief and clear as descriptions of Fischer’s and Wright’s¹⁴⁾ are, they still do not delimit the range of *I-Wāw* verb groups in question.¹⁵⁾

1.3. Delimiting the group E

As discussed above, the position of group E among *I-Wāw* verbs, with two variants in imperfect and imperative, has been ambiguous and, indeed the total number is small

12) This is a prerequisite in this study, and will not be touched upon.

13) His explanation runs as follows (p. 50) [*transcriptions changed into Arabic script and verb patterns added by the author*]: ... conditioned by the initial radical *w* which, since it is incompatible with the vocalization in *-u-*, dissimilates it into *-i-*, and formally turns the first type (*فَعَّلَ* - *يُفْعَلُ*) into the second (*فَعَّلَ* - *يُفْعِلُ*), e.g. وَلَدَتْ ‘she gave birth’, تَلِدُ ‘she gives birth’, and the second (*فَعَّلَ* - *يُفْعِلُ*) into a special fifth type (*وَرِثَ* - *يَرِثُ*, added by the author), peculiar to verbs with an initial *w* (the *فَعَّلَ* - *يُفْعِلُ* type is preserved even when the initial radical is *w*, but this type is generally rare in the language).

14) Of the two, Fischer’s is quoted (p. 130): “The imperfect base without *w* is used to form verbal substantives.” Cf. Wright (vol. 1, p. 118).

15) For this, see section 3.1.

enough (8) to be neglected. On top of it, one set of the alternative يَهْنُ - وَهْنُ (Table 1) can belong to the group C while the other set of يَوْهَنْ - وَهْنُ to F, as far as the stem type is concerned. They all have the same meaning irrespective of the inflection as C or F (see Table2).

Perfect	Group	Imperfect	Verbal Noun	Meaning
وَجَرَ	E	يَوْجِرُ/يَجِرُ	وَجْرٌ	be filled with rage
وَعَرَ	E	يَوْعَرُ/يَعَرُ	وَعْرٌ	be hard and rugged (soil), be difficult

Table 2: Group E (the same meaning)

But the point here is that there are verbs of the same root in C and F whose meaning differs depending on whether they are inflected as C or F (see Table 3 below). It is to be admitted that these pairs have a vague sense in common between them, but it is quite natural for they are made up of the same root. If we do not set up an independent group as E, it results in the doubling of the number of these verbs.

Perfect	Group	Imperfect	Verbal Noun	Meaning
وَرِكَ	C	يَرِكُ	وُرُوكٌ	recline on the side (on the ground)
وَرِكَ	F	يَوْرِكُ	وَرَكٌ	have large hips
وَرِهَ	C	يِرُهُ	وَرَّةٌ	be very fat (woman)
وَرِهَ	F	يَوْرُهُ	وَرَّةٌ	be stupid, be violent (wind), rain heavily (cloud)
وَرِيَ	C	يَرِي	وَرِيٌّ	be compact (marrow, flesh)
وَرِيَ	F	يَوْرِي	وَرِيٌّ	yield fire (flint or stick for kindling fire)

Table 3: Group C and F (different meanings)

Some vocabularies with weak roots, it is true, have a sort of vagueness in meaning and form presumably as a result of trilateral systematization or lexicalization of existing words, and at times two or more resemble each other. Wright quotes two “excessively rare” cases, saying that they are “probably a combination of the two forms”.¹⁶⁾ Seeing that pairs in Table 3 show clear differentiation in form and meaning, verbs in Table 2 (i.e. E) cannot be regarded as the same with the pairs in Table 3.

1.4. Biliteral verbal nouns and “compensatory tā' marbūṭa”

It is evident that the two verbal nouns go back to their inflectional stem (see Table 1): a trilateral one to the perfect stem *waṣaf-a* ‘he depicted’ and a biliteral one to the imperfect

16) They are يَرْكَنُ - رَكْنٌ and أَبْنَى - بَنَى (Wright, vol. 1, p. 58 and 93). He says the former is a combination of يَرْكَنُ / رَكْنٌ and يَرْكُنُ / رَكْنٌ.

stem *ya-ṣif-u* ‘he depicts’. Also it is important that biliteral verbal nouns never fail to take *tāʾ marbūṭa* at its word-final position.

Arab traditional grammarians and lexicographers had a good recognition about this phenomenon, i.e. the elision of the first root consonant and the addition of *-at-un* (*tāʾ marbūṭa*), and such *tāʾ marbūṭa* is called *عَوَضَ* ‘*iwaḍ*’ or *بَدَلَ* *badal*, both meaning ‘substitute or compensation’.¹⁷⁾

Similar cases, where *tāʾ marbūṭa* is used in compensation for what is dropped or for what falls short of some norm, are to be observed in other cases in Arabic grammar. This type of the usage of *tāʾ marbūṭa*, properly speaking, bears the function of phonetic compensation, and should be termed as “compensatory *tāʾ marbūṭa*”.

It should be admitted, however, that the notion of ‘compensation’ here is slightly different from that of ‘compensatory lengthening’ known in sister languages. Two examples from Biblical Hebrew will suffice.

1) **haʾ-ʾāḇ* > *hā-ʾāḇ* ‘the father’ (the loss of gemination with glottal stops)¹⁸⁾

2) **dag-u* > *dāḡ* ‘fish’ (the loss of case endings)¹⁹⁾

In Arabic these phonetic changes are known in relation to glottal stops/*hamza*.

1) *ʾaʾ* > *ʾā*, *ʾiʾ* > *ʾī*, *ʾuʾ* > *ʾū*:

**ʾaʾtār* > *ʾātār* أَتَار ‘traces’ (plural of أَتْر *aṭar*)

**ʾaʾkul* > *ʾākulu* أَكُل ‘I eat’ (1st person/imperfect of أَكَلَ *ʾakala*)²⁰⁾

2) *ʾaCʾV* > *ʾāCV*:²¹⁾

ʾabʾār > *ʾābār* أَبَار ‘wells’ (plural of بئر *biʾr*)²²⁾

ʾarʾām > *ʾārām* أَرَام ‘white gazelles’ (plural of رِيَم *riʾm*)

ʾanwuq > *ʾanʾuq* > *ʾānuq* أَنْق ‘she-camels’ (plural of نَاقَة *nāq-at*)

(**ʾarʾāy* >) **ʾarʾā* > *ʾārā* آراء ‘ideas’ (plural of رَأْي *raʾy*)

Indeed 1) is far commoner but it is also a dissimilation in which *hamza* is changed into something different with an adjacent vowel in the same syllable. In contrast, 2) is rather limited in Arabic, but the fact that the loss of *hamza* brings about the vowel lengthening in the preceding syllable justifies calling it “compensatory lengthening”.

Seeing that the term “compensatory lengthening” has not been used for the case 2) and that the Arab grammarians have long used “compensation” for the function of *tāʾ*

17) Wright (vol. 1, p. 118), following the Arab traditional grammar, writes “The termination ʾ, with which these nouns are furnished, is a compensation for the lost radical” (i.e. the first root consonant *wāw*). The same is noted also in Brockelmann (p. 74) and in Buckley (p. 447).

18) Blau 2010: 83

19) Blau 1976: 31.

20) This case is widespread in modern Arabic dialects, where the 1st person imperfect form has become the norm: *yākul* ‘he eats’. Cf. Fischer-Jastrow, p. 67.

21) Examples are taken from Fischer (p. 25). He writes: if the first of two consecutive syllables beginning with ‘ ends in a consonant, the second ‘ may be dropped as the vowel of the first syllable is lengthened.

22) Wright (vol. 1, p. 211) adds “by transposition” as if the root were transposed from BʾR to ʾBR, which is not the case. For ‘wells’ there is another set: أَبْر > أَبْوَر, similar to the third one أَنْق (plurals are from Lane).

marbūʿa referred to above, it would be safe to call it “compensatory *tāʾ marbūʿa*”, leaving little to be misunderstood.²³⁾

2. Steps for checking *I-Wāw* verbs

2.1. Sources used

At the end of section 1.2., we stated that misunderstanding may possibly occur that all the verbs in groups A-D might have biliteral verbal nouns with ّ for *I-Wāw* verbs, and that Fischer and Wright did not delimit the range of *I-Wāw* verb groups that have them. To remove this ambiguity, it was essential for me to check all the *I-Wāw* verbs in the dictionary sources available. For this work, following principles were laid down.

- (1) Lexical items should be Classical Arabic that Arab lexicographers worked on, and this meant using the dictionary sources compiled for Classical Arabic: Hava, LA, Lane, Mun, Sal, St and Was.²⁴⁾
- (2) Among the seven sources, *I-Wāw* verbs in the basic stem are confined to those registered in Hava, and the range of meanings are also limited to what is given in Hava, with sporadic exceptions where some basic notion becomes clearer.
- (3) Verbs and meanings that are marked as dialectal or modern in Hava are ignored.
- (4) Those entries that do not have both Perfect and Imperfect stem vowel as a set explicitly are ignored, since they cannot be identified with any of the group (A-G), but they were very rare.²⁵⁾

Quite naturally, dictionaries are compiled to provide users with meanings and this holds good for a dictionary of Classical Arabic all the more because users expect more meanings not found in those of Modern Arabic, which forces grammatical information to be supplied as compactly as possible.

In *Source A*, this is achieved in an artistic way and may be an ideal description with perfect stem, imperfect stem vowel and verbal noun for three different verb groups (A, F and G). But this kind of entry is rather rare in the dictionaries of a classical language, since, in this entry, meanings are simple in two clearly separate significations only.

وَرَّاهُ يَرَّاهُ وَرَّاهُ يَرَّاهُ وَرَّاهُ يَرَّاهُ
To be impudent, shameless, barefaced (man). To be hard (hoof).

Source A (Hava, p. 885b)

Efforts for brevity, however, sometimes make a sacrifice of grammatical precision. *Source B* is just one of many entries, in which grammatical information paid the heaviest

23) Nonetheless, see my forthcoming study “The Linguistics of ّ *Tāʾ Marbūʿa*” for more details, including other cases of this compensatory function.

24) Each dictionary has its own merits and demerits but the copiousness in the root, the verb and the meaning is more or less the same, except for LA and Lane. Hava, Sal and St certainly consulted many Arab lexica. For the detailed information about Arab lexicographies, Lane might have been sufficient, but owing to the known fact that after the letter ّ he himself could not complete the work, LA is indispensable.

25) See section 2.2. The number of verbs, not found in Hava but in others, will be roughly within fifteen, which means that the result of my checking work is quite reliable, *esp.* concerning ratios of various distributions.

cost to brevity.

★ (وَأَب) فلان - (يَب) وَأَبَا، وَأَبْنَة : أطرق
رأسه . و - أَيْف . و - من الأمر : استحيا منه
ونخري وانقبض . و - [الحاير - وَأَبَا، و وَأَبْنَة :
انضمت سنابك .
(وَب) فلان - (يَوَب) وَأَبَا : غضب .

Source B (Was, p. 1048a, vol. 2)

sources. In this case, LA helped us choose يَأَب [B] and Lane's information convinced me to add the same meaning to يَكِب [i.e. A]. For this result, see the very first item in section 4, where the source(s) is given on which authority the choice has been made in ambiguous cases.

Here a few words are due. Arabic dictionaries should not be so stingy with space as to cause such ambiguity as mentioned above. They should print the imperfect form itself explicitly, instead of (a/i/u), for every verb except for completely regular verbs.

2.2. Ambiguous information and new groups of *I-Wāw* verbs

Still there are other types of ambiguity. Efforts explained above notwithstanding, very few verbs are met with whose imperfect stem vowel has not been listed. This means that it is impossible to classify it into our scheme of *I-Wāw* verbs (*Table 1*). Such a case obliges us to abandon its identification and to omit it from our list.

In addition to وَحَم [E], Hava gives us a verb وَحَم 'satisfy the craving of (a pregnant woman)' whereas in LA, Mun and St the meaning is 'go towards (a place), try to get there' and, what is worse still, no source supplies it with an imperfect stem vowel.

Apparently all the sources had recognized the want of information about its imperfect stem vowel, which was unavailable for them all, and yet they entered this verb for the benefit of readers who seek meanings.

There are even cases where clarifying efforts of such an opacity forces us to posit a new group, hitherto unknown, accordingly not incorporated in *Table 1* yet. Positing a new group J in *Table 4* is one of such cases, which shows how inconsistent sources are in the case of verbs وَبَة and وَبَة, and please follow the comment for each source there.

In this case, information for imperfect forms as well as verbal nouns is so defective as to compel us to judge as a whole, everything combined. In pursuit of their imperfect forms, and facing lack of (usual) entry in Lane and Was at that, LA gave us يَوَبَة supported by Mun, whether it is for وَبَة or for وَبَة. There still remains, however, a question if either of the two might have يَبَة, but be it so, *Ibn Manẓūr*, compiler of LA, would have registered it and other sources must have found it too, seeing that وَبَة / يَبَة pattern is rare (group B, see *Table 1*), when the opposite possibility of group D, which is extraordinarily rare (only 4, see again *Table 1*), i.e. وَبَة / يَبَة pattern, should not be a wise choice. For the result of analysis, see *Table 4*. This is the only choice conceivable

at present, and moreover there are three other verbs belonging to this new group [J].

source	entry	meaning 1	meaning 2	comment
Hava	وَبَهُ a وَبَهَا	become proud		1: two forms distinguished
	وَبَهُ وَوَبِه a وَبَهَا		take into account, mind a.th.	2: imperfect unclear: يَبُّ or يَوُبُّ?
St	(وبه) wabah, A, wabh	be haughty, arrogant, proud	think of, be concerned at, etc.	1: two forms, but one usage 2: imperfect unclear
	— wabih, A, wabh	id.		
Sal	وَبَهُ/وَبِه A (n. ac. وَوَبُهُ)	be proud	pay attention to, heed	1: two forms, but one usage 2: a new verbal noun وَبَهُ
Mun	وَبَهُ وَوَبِه يَوُبُّ وَبَهَا وَوَبَهَا	—	فَطَّن	1: two forms, but one usage 2: imperfect, but for both? 3: a new verbal noun وَوَبُهُ
Was	no entry			
LA	وَبَهُ لِلشَّيْءِ وَبَهَا وَوَبُوها وَوَبَهُ لَهُ وَبَهَا وَوَبَهَا وَحَبْتُ لَهُ أَوْبَهُ وَبَهَا	الْكِبْرُ	الْفِطْنَةُ، فَطَّن	1: two forms, but one usage 2: imperfect clear 3: وَبَهُ for وَبَهُ only
Lane	incomplete entry in one line, suggesting that the two forms have no difference			
Result of Analysis	وَبَهُ [F] يَوُبُّ be proud; be aware (of), think (of), mind وَبَهُ [J] وَوَبُهُ = وَبَهُ [F]			

Table 4: Ambiguity and a new group (J) for *I-Wāw* verbs

Similar cases led us to posit anomalous groups (H-L), not described in any grammar, however small the number of member verbs may be.²⁶⁾

3. Results of the research: statistical data

3.1. 48 biliteral verbal nouns with *ö* for *I-Wāw* verbs

To answer questions stated in the last paragraph of the first section is a culminating part of this rather simple study that needed, on the contrary, a complicated process of working out in the ways exposed in the preceding sections. Scholars have, of course, noted this type of verbal nouns and listed examples.²⁷⁾

26) See section 3.2. and for other three, see the list in section 4.

27) Blachère (p. 135): دَعَا، دِيَّة، ثِقَّة، صِفَّة، صَلَّة; Brockelmann (p. 74): دَعَا، دِيَّة، عِدَّة; Buckley (p. 447): ثِقَّة، لِدَّة، زِنَّة، صَلَّة، صِفَّة; Fleisch (vol. 2, p. 357): دَعَا، سَعَّة، شِيَّة، عِظَّة، عِدَّة، صَلَّة، صِفَّة; Fischer (p. 130): دَعَا، زِنَّة، عِظَّة، عِدَّة، صَلَّة، صِفَّة، هِبَّة، ضَعَّة / ضَعَّة; Wright (vol. 1, p.118): دَعَا، دِيَّة، عِدَّة، عِظَّة، زِنَّة.

Here is a table of biliteral verbal nouns with ة for *I-Wāw* verbs that are found as a result of my checking work (Table 5). The answer to “how many?” is 48 out of all the basic stem (I) of *I-Wāw* verbs, and that to “what are they precisely?” is the following list.

(1)			(2)			(3)			(4)		
إِبَّةٌ	وَأَبٌ	A	دَعَّةٌ	وَدَعٌ	B	سِنَّةٌ	وَسِنٌَّ	F	فَحَّةٌ/فَحَّةٌ	وَفَحٌ	A
إِرَّةٌ	وَأَرٌ	A	دِيَّةٌ	وَدَى	A	شِيَّةٌ	وَشَى	A	قِدَّةٌ	وَقَدٌ	A
بِتَّةٌ	وَبَتٌ	A	ذِئَّةٌ	وَذَأٌ	B	صِفَّةٌ	وَصَفٌ	A	فِرَّةٌ	وَفَرٌ	A
بِصَّةٌ	وَبَصٌ	A	رِثَّةٌ	وَرِثٌ	C	صِلَّةٌ/صُلَّةٌ	وَصَلٌ	A		وَقُرٌ	G
رِجَّةٌ	وَرَجٌ	A	رَعَّةٌ	وَرَعٌ	B	ضِحَّةٌ/ضَحَّةٌ	وَضَحٌ	A	كِمَّةٌ	وَكِمٌ	C
تِدَّةٌ	وَتَدٌ	A		وَرَجٌ	E	ضِعَّةٌ/ضَعَّةٌ	وَضَعٌ	B	لِجَّةٌ	وَلَجٌ	A
تِرَّةٌ	وَتَرٌ	A	رِفَّةٌ	وَرَفٌ	A		وَضَعٌ	F	لِدَّةٌ	وَلَدٌ	A
تِنَّةٌ	وَتَنٌ	A	رِيَّةٌ	وَرَى	A		وَضَعٌ	G	مِقَّةٌ	وَمَقٌ	C
ثِبَّةٌ	وَثَبٌ	A		وَرِيٌ	F	طِفَّةٌ/طَأَّةٌ	وَطِئٌ	D	نِبَّةٌ	وَنَى	A
ثِقَّةٌ	وَثِقٌ	C	زِرَّةٌ	وَزَرَ	A		وَطَوٌ	G		وَنَى	F
جِبَّةٌ	وَجَبٌ	A		وَزَرَ	F		وَطَأٌ	H	هِبَّةٌ	وَهَبٌ	B
جِدَّةٌ	وَجَدٌ	A	زِنَّةٌ	وَزَنٌ	A	طِحَّةٌ	وَطَحٌ	A		وَهَبٌ	C
جِدَّةٌ	وَحَدٌ	A	سِبْطَةٌ	وَسَطٌ	A	طِدَّةٌ	وَطَدٌ	A	هَثَّةٌ	وَهَثٌ	A
	وَجَدٌ	F	سِعَّةٌ/سَعَّةٌ	وَسِعٌ	D	عِدَّةٌ	وَعَدٌ	A			
حِنَّةٌ	وَحَنٌ	A		وَسِعٌ	G	عِظَّةٌ	وَعِظٌ	A			
	وَحَنٌ	F	سِمَّةٌ	وَسَمٌ	A	فِرَّةٌ	وَفَرٌ	A			

Table 5: List of 48 biliteral verbal nouns with ة for *I-Wāw* Verbs

The percentage of 48 out of all *I-Wāw* verbs (340, see Table 1) is 14%, and the same out of verbs which drop *wāw* (228, groups A-D) is 21%, namely a fifth. In the light of this result, whether more or fewer than expected, Buckley’s wording²⁸⁾ reflects the fact, while the phrases of others²⁹⁾ should be amended.

The form of these verbal nouns with ة is عِلَّةٌ (the first root ف being dropped) and the pressure of this pattern is so strong that 4 out of 5 in the B group verbs, whose imperfect stem vowel is *a*, are molded on this pattern with one exception: دَعَّةٌ. Despite

28) Buckley (p. 447) writes: “Some [italics by Takashina] assimilated verbs that omit the و in the imperfect active may also omit it in the verbal noun. The omitted و is compensated for by tā° marbūṭa.”

29) Blachère (*la plupart de verbes*, p.135), Wright (vol. 1, p. 118) and Yushmanov (p.56). The remarks of the latter two could include all groups A-D. Cf. footnote 14.

Blachère's remark³⁰⁾ that the pattern is عِلَّة when the second or the third root is a laryngal, رِعَّة follows عِلَّة. Indeed 5 verbs have both عِلَّة and رِعَّة (see Table 5), but these عِلَّة are variants to رِعَّة. Hence دَعَّة alone is a real exception to the pattern عِلَّة, being devoid of a variant دِعَّة*.³¹⁾

On the basis of these data, some observations are possible: (1) the majority of them derive from the group A verbs (36, 75%); (2) those from groups E-G all share the same word with one or more groups A-D, enabling us to conclude that E-G groups do not form this type of verbal noun by themselves, with only one exception [F] explained immediately below; (3) their existence in E-G groups, amounting to 10 (20%), has blurred a clear-cut distribution until now (11 minus one exception).

Regarding the sole exception سِنَّ [F] 'sleep', attention must be paid to the fact that it shares its form with sister languages. Its verb يَوَسِّن / وَسِّن 'to sleep deeply' [F] corresponds to Biblical Hebrew *yāšēn/yīšān*³²⁾ 'to sleep' with its noun *šēnā* (< *sinat). Thus سِنَّ precedes the formation of Classical Arabic rule for building a biliteral verbal noun with ة from *I-Wāw* verbs, and, after the rule had begun to work, came to belong to the F group, with سِنَّ becoming quite an exception.³³⁾

Here mention must be made of three nouns resembling a biliteral verbal noun with ة in Table 6. It is indeed very curious that no dictionary source says these are verbal nouns, and this might well imply that these can be traced back far into history. They came into being when this type of word formation was still productive, as a verbal noun or as a common noun, and it was only afterwards that their function as a common noun was fixed. Seeing that the border between the two can be vague, it is of some importance that Classical Arabic has such nouns, of the same make but not used as a verbal noun.

As far as جَهَّة is concerned, however, its verb وَجَّه is probably a denominative based on وَجَّه 'face', positioned anew as its verbal noun later, for the meaning of the verb is too specific. Then the story becomes a little different in the way that جَهَّة was formed directly

30) Blachère, p. 135.

31) Also صِلَّة is a variant (LA p.4850b-c, vol. 6). دَعَّة resembles Hebrew *daʿa* 'knowledge' (< *yādaʿ* 'know') and Akkadian *diʾ(a)t-um/daʾat-um* 'do.' and Nöldeke (1910, pp. 202-203) compares *yādaʿ* with the root of أَيْدَع in the phrase أَيْدَعُوا حَجًّا تَمَامًا "sie zeigten (oder ähnlich) vollkommene Wallfahrt". It is difficult for me, frankly, to understand this, even if 'show (a full pilgrimage)' is 'let know'; rather, وَدَعَ 'put/place at rest > bid farewell, deposit' (see this entry in section 4) and دَعَّة 'rest, calmness' will better lead to 'knowledge < what is put at rest in a person's mind'. If so, the form of دَعَّة goes back into antiquity with its vowel, which could explain why this is an only exception here and make it easier to compare cognates between Arabic and other sister languages.

32) *yāšēn* (Blau 1976:31, but *yāšāntī* 'I slept')/*yīšān* (HAL 427a). The imperfect derives from **yišān* < **yiwšān* < **yawšān*, corresponding directly to يَوَسِّن, whereas its perfect was fluctuating between *yāšēn* (وَسِّن) and *yāšān-tī* (وَسِّنْت*) because of Philippi's law (Blau 1976:49). But in Arabic, beyond Philippi's law, the pattern pressure of فَعِل for 'a temporary state' helped to preserve وَسِّن, hence وَسِّنْت. Cognates are amply attested from Akkadian (*šitt-um* 'sleep', *šunat-um* 'dream'), Ugaritic, Old Aramaic to Modern Aramaic, etc.

33) For similar cases with cognates in sister languages, see first Wright, vol. 1, p. 119.

from *وَجْهٌ* ‘face’. This speculation that *جَهَةٌ* antedates denominative *وَجْهٌ* is highly probable, which in turn suggests the antiquity of the word formation of *جَهَةٌ*.

<i>جَهَةٌ</i> (<i>جَهَةٌ/جَهَةٌ</i>) ³⁴ ‘front side’	<i>وَجْهٌ</i>	A	<i>وَجْهٌ</i>	strike on the face
<i>دَكَّةٌ</i> ‘fatness’	<i>وَدِكَ</i>	F	<i>وَدَكٌ</i>	be fat
<i>رَقَّةٌ</i> ‘the first vegetation after rain’	<i>وَرَقٌ</i>	A	<i>وَرَقٌ</i>	put forth leaves (tree)

Table 6: List of words resembling a biliteral verbal noun with *ة*

Last in this section, some words of queer provenance, found during my checking work, are recorded in the footnote.³⁵

3.2. Anomalous Groups of *I-Wāw* verbs

As seen in section 2.2. (Table 4), ambiguity or insufficiency in the source data forced us to posit a new group [J] of verbs. In view of several other cases, it will be advised to tabulate such new verb groups to keep conformity to the general scheme shown in Table 1. Only a few words here about why they are looked upon as independent.

Perfect Stem Type		فَعَلَ				فَعِلَ
Imperfect Stem Vowel		a	i/a	a	u	a
Group Name		H	I	J	K	L (D + F)
Perfect		وَرَأَى	وَهَلَ	وَبَأَى	وَجَلَ	وَلَعَ
Imperfect		يَرَأَى / يَرُؤَى	يَهَلُ / يَوْهَلُ	يُؤَبِّئُ	يُوجِلُ	يُولَعُ / يَلَعُ
Verbal Noun	biliteral + <i>ة</i>	—	—	—	—	—
	triliteral	وَرَعٌ	وَهْلٌ	وَبْءٌ	وَجْلٌ	وَلَعٌ
meaning		repel	surmise	point out	fear more	be fond of
Number of Verbs (II)		3	1	4	2	1

Table 7: Anomalous Groups of *I-Wāw* Verbs³⁶

- (1) Group H could be of B but for a variant in imperfect that retains *wāw*.
- (2) Group I could be of E because imperfect variants are exactly so; nonetheless, the perfect stem of this one and only verb is, strikingly, of A-B type.
- (3) For group J, see section 2.2.
- (4) Group K is really a wonder, though only two in membership, since it is *u* that they have as imperfect stem vowel (i.e., *يُفَعِّلُ*) for the perfect stem (فَعَلَ), which breaks Yushmanov’s statement (see footnotes 13 and 46).

34) Now that *جَهَةٌ* is not a verbal noun, the other one in the pattern of *عَلَّةٌ* (namely *صَلَّةٌ*, see footnote 31) is almost going out of the category in the light of the discussion here.

35) *بُلَّةٌ* (= *أَبْلَةٌ* < *أَبْلَةٌ*) ‘bundle of firewood or dry herbage’ (Lane, p. 9a, vol. 1; Nöldeke 1910:165; see footnote 6), *قَبَّةٌ* (= *قَبَّةٌ*) ‘ventricle of a lamb, tripe of a sheep’ (Lane, p. 2478b, vol. 7; Nöldeke 1910:155), and also *جَعَّةٌ* ‘kind of beer, barley-wine’, not in Nöldeke 1910, have nothing to do with *وَبَل* or *وَقَب* or *وَجَع*.

36) In view of the limited occurrences of these verbs, imperative forms are not given.

(5) Group L might have been of F (as in Modern Arabic) but for its variant يَلْعُ, which, though sources are inconsistent, is in all probability correct (*cf.* footnote 75).

The number of verbs in each of new groups is very small, to be sure, but setting up new groups is justified by different sets of perfect/imperfect stems, of which importance for a verb to be a verb has been reiterated so far. Nevertheless, they are named here “anomalous groups” because of paucity in member verbs and of rare occurrences in modern texts except for one or two, but almost negligible instances can often claim for great significance in linguistic studies, as in the case of groups I and K here. This anomaly might be a part of vestiges in the historical development of Classical Arabic.

Here it must be repeated (see section 2.1.) that dictionaries should have imperfect forms printed explicitly, instead of (a/i/u), excepting completely regular verbs.

3.3. Distribution types of triliteral verbal nouns in *I-Wāw* verbs

Apart from biliteral verbal nouns with ة, the count list of normal triliteral verbal nouns is given here in *Table 8*. Numbers with shading added are the highest for each verb group (A-G), and those in parentheses show frequency as a doublet or for cases with a different verbal noun for a different meaning of the verb.

	فَعْلٌ	فَعْلَةٌ	فَعْلٌ	فَعْلٌ	فُعُولٌ	فُعُولَةٌ	فَعَالٌ	فَعَالَةٌ	فُعِيلٌ	فُعَالَةٌ	others	total
A	170	(2)	(1)	1 (1)	12 (6)		2	1 (1)	(2)	1	1 (1)	188
B	19	1										20
C	10		1	3	2			(1)		(1)		16
D	1			1							2	4
E	2			6								8
F	6			56								62
G	1	1		2	1	2	1	34				42

*Table 8: Triliteral Verbal Noun Patterns of I-Wāw Verbs and their Distribution*³⁷⁾

In view of the principle for the choice of triliteral verbal nouns,³⁸⁾ it must be admitted that this distribution is only a general tendency. A general rule for verbal nouns is, according to Wright (vol. 1, pp. 112-113): فَعْلٌ is from transitive verbs of فَعْلٌ and فَعْلٌ (A-C), فَعْلٌ from intransitive verbs of فَعْلٌ (D-F), while فُعَالَةٌ and فُعُولَةٌ from verbs of فُعُولٌ (G). In short, *Table 8* reflects this in a faithful distribution.

4. List of *I-Wāw* verbs

What follows is the list of all *I-Wāw* verbs in the basic stem checked for this study

37) “Others” in *Table 8* means: for A, فُعِيلَةٌ (once) and فُعِيلٌ (once as a doublet); for D, فَعْلٌ (once) and a verb with no verbal noun (وَدَرَ).

38) For this, see the beginning of the next section that explain the verb list.

that forms the base for analyses above. In view of the ambiguities or inconsistencies referred to above, this study must be accompanied by this result of checking all candidate entries in dictionary sources.

Here are some explanations about the list.

(A) Rules for the selection of entries:

General principles are stated in section 2.1. and please see four particular points stated there. If, however, Hava's presentation is clumsy or in confusion without doubt, precedence was given to precision; therefore some verbs may appear different from what is in Hava. In need of explicitness, some entries or specific meanings not found in Hava were taken from other sources.

(B) Order of the entry:

Different verbs of the same root are arranged according to the alphabetical order of the verb groups A-L (see *Tables 1, 7*).

(C) Grammatical data:

Imperfect forms are always given in the third person, masculine, singular even for verbs used in the meaning specific to women or females. Prepositions used with a verb in a specific meaning were dispensed with.

(D) Numbers at the top of the list:

1: perfect, 2: group, 3: imperfect, 4a: biliteral verbal noun with ة , 4b: triliteral verbal noun, 5: meaning.

(E) Symbols and abbreviations:

<xxx> shows dictionary source(s). Abbreviations for them are found in *References*.

(F) Description of meanings:

Hava's principle is followed, i.e., xxx (*man*) for the subject, xxx (*a man*) for the object. Many meanings may be divided by a semicolon. If a different verbal noun is allotted to a different meaning, the entry is divided accordingly. When a verb has more than one verbal noun, the simplest or the most typical one is listed.

1	2	3	4a	4b	5
وَأَبَّ	A	يَبُّ	إِبَّةٌ	وَأَبَّ	contract oneself, shrink into oneself, be ashamed
				وَأَبَّةٌ ³⁹⁾ = وَأَبَّ [B] <Lane, Was>	
وَأَبَّ	B	يَأَبُّ ⁴⁰⁾		وَأَبَّةٌ	be contracted in the edges, solid and strong (hoof)
وَأَبَّ	F	يَوَّءُ ⁴¹⁾		وَأَبَّ	be angry
وَأَدَّ	A	يَدُّ		وَأَدَّ	bury a girl infant alive

39) Lane says that this is a mistake for وَأَبَّ and إِبَّةٌ, but in view of the same verbal noun for وَأَبَّ [B] of the same meaning, it would be hard to accept this, and hence وَأَبَّةٌ is correct.

40) Hava, LA, Was.

41) Lane's spelling, or يَوَّأَبُ in the spelling of Mun and Was.

وَأَرَّ	A	يَعْرِ	إِرَّة	وَأَرَّ	prepare (a place) for fire; frighten
وَأَصَّ	A	يَعِصُّ		وَأَصَّ	throw onto the ground
وَأَاطَ	A	يَعِطُّ		وَأَاطَ	visit
وَأَلَّ	A	يَعِلُّ		وَأَلَّ	seek shelter
وَأَى	A	يَعِي		وَأَى	promise
وَبَأَ	B	يَبَأُ		وَبَأَ	yearn to her young, fondle (she-camel) <Hava, Sal, Lane>
وَبَأَ	J	يُؤَبَأُ		وَبَأَ	make a sign, point out; set in order (the furniture)
وَبِئَ	F	يُؤَبِئُ		وَبِئَ	be plague-stricken (land)
وَبُوَ	G	يُؤَبُوُ		وَبَأَ = وَبِئَ [F]	
وَبَتْ	A	يَبِثُّ	42) بَتَّة	وَبَتْ	stay, remain
وَبَدَ	F	يُؤَبَدُ		وَبَدَ	be poor with a large family (man), be worn out (clothes); be hot (day), be angry
وَبَرَ	A	يَبِرُّ		وَبَرَ	stay
وَبِرَ	F	يُؤَبِرُّ		وَبِرَ	have thick soft hair (camel, goat, hare); become pollinated (palm-tree)
وَبِشَ	F	يُؤَبِشُّ		وَبِشَ	be white-spotted (nails, camel skin)
وَبَصَّ	A	يَبِصُّ	43) بَصَّة	وَبَصَّ	flash (lightning), open eyes (whelp); be luxuriant (land)
وَبِصَ	F	يُؤَبِصُّ		وَبِصَ	be brisk
وَبِطَ	A	يَبِطُّ		وَبِطَ	prevent, revile; open (a wound)
				وَبِطَ = وَبُوَطَ [F]	
وَبِطَ	F	يُؤَبِطُ		وَبِطَ	be weak, be cowardly
وَبُطَ	G	يُؤَبُطُ		وَبِطَ = وَبَاطَةُ [F]	
وَبَعَ	A	يَبِغُّ		وَبَعَ	rebuke
وَبِقَ	A	يَبِيقُ		وَبِقَ	perish
وَبِيقَ	E	يُؤَبِيقُ / يَبِيقُ		وَبِقَ = وَبِيقَ [A]	
وَبِيقَ	F	يُؤَبِيقُ		وَبِقَ = وَبِيقَ [A]	
وَبَلَ	A	يَبِلُّ		وَبَلَ	pour down a heavy rain (sky), run vehemently (horse); hunt (the game), strike (a man)
وَبُلَ	G	يُؤَبُلُ		وَبَالَ	be unhealthy, be noxious (land)

42) Only from St.

43) LA, Mun, Was.

وَبِهَ	F	يُؤْبَهُ	وَبِهَ	be proud; be aware (of), think (of), mind
وَبَهَ	J	يُؤْبَهُ	وَبَهَ = وَبِهَ [F]	
وَتَأْ	B	يَتَأْ	وَتَأْ	step along slowly and heavily
وَتَبْ	A	يَتَبْ	وَتَبْ	remain motionless
وَتَحْ	A	يَتَحْ	وَتَحْ	give only a little
وَتُحْ	G	يُوتُحْ	وَتَاَحَ	be very little, be mean (gift)
وَتَحْ	A	يَتَحْ	وَتَحْ	beat
وَتَدْ	A	يَتَدْ	وَتَدْ	fix (a peg) in the ground, be fixed
وَتَرْ	A	يَتَرْ	وَتَرْ	make something odd in number and make it alone, do wrong, fasten the string of the bow (to use it as one bow)
وَتَغْ	F	يُوتَغْ	وَتَغْ	perish, commit an error, sin
وَتَنْ	A	يَتَنْ	وَتُونْ	flow continuously
وَتَأْ	B	يَتَأْ	وَتَأْ	deaden (flesh), bruise
وَتِيْ	D	يَتَأْ	وَتَأْ	be bruised, be luxated (limb or bone)
وَتَبْ	A	يَتَبْ	وَتَبْ	leap, jump (to a position); sit down (in Himyar dialect)
وَتُحْ	G	يُوتُحْ	وَتَاَحَ	be thick and dense
وَتَرْ	A	يَتَرْ	وَتَرْ	beat or tread soft
وَتُرْ	G	يُوتُرْ	وَتَارَ	be smooth and soft
وَتَغْ	A	يَتَغْ ⁴⁴⁾	وَتَغْ	beat and smash (one's head)
وَتَفْ	A	يَتَفْ	وَتَفْ	put (a pot) on the trivet
وَتِقْ	C	يَتِقْ	وَتُونْ	trust
وَتُقْ	G	يُوتُقْ	وَتَاَقَ	be firm, be steadfast
وَتَمْ	A	يَتَمْ	وَتَمْ	pound, grind
وَتَمْ	F	يُوتَمْ	وَتَمْ	produce scanty plants (land)
وَتَمْ	G	يُوتَمْ	وَتَاَمَ	be muscular (flesh)
وَتَجْ	J	يُوتَجْ ⁴⁵⁾	وَتَجْ	stab (with a knife), hit (with a hand), lie (with a woman)
وَجَبْ	A	يَجِبْ	وَجُوبْ	be necessary; set (sun), fall down (wall), fall dead; repel
			وَجِيبْ	throb (heart)
			وَجِبَةُ	eat once a day

44) St gives “A” as imperfect stem vowel, which is a simple error.

45) Lane: sometimes يَجِئُ.

وَجِبَ	G	يُوجِبُ		وُجُوبٌ	be cowardly
وَجَدَ	A	يَجِدُ	جَدَّةٌ	وَجَدٌ	find, [have found and] know; find enough and become rich; become angry ⁴⁶⁾
				وَجْدٌ	love passionately; = وَجْدٌ [G] <LA, Lane>
وَجَدَ	F	يُوجِدُ		وَجْدٌ = وَجْدٌ	[G] <Lane, Sal> ⁴⁷⁾
وَجَدَ	G	يُوجِدُ		وَجْدٌ	grieve, mourn <Lane, St>
وَجَرَ	A	يَجِرُ		وَجْرٌ	pour medicine into the mouth, say unpleasant things
وَجَرَ	F	يُوجِرُ		وَجْرٌ	Fear
وَجَرَ	A	يَجِرُ		وَجْرٌ	make (the speech) brief, = وَجَزٌ [G]
وَجَرَ	G	يُوجِرُ		وَجَارَةٌ	be brief in speech (speaker)
وَجَسَ	A	يَجِسُ		وَجَسٌ	be seized with fear; remain unperceived
وَجَعَ	F	يُوجِعُ		وَجْعٌ	feel a pain, ache
وَجَفَ	A	يَجِفُ		وَجْفٌ	be moved, totter; run and rush (horse)
وَجَلَ	F	يُوجِلُ		وَجَلٌ	be afraid
وَجَلَ	G	يُوجِلُ		وَجَالَةٌ	be very old (man)
وَجَلَ	K	يُوجِلُ		وَجَلٌ	surpass (a man) in fear, fear more than
وَجَمَ	A	يَجِمُ		وَجَمٌ	be silent with downcast eyes, strike with the fist; abhor
وَجَنَ	A	يَجِنُ		وَجْنٌ	beat (the cloth), throw (to the ground)
وَجَهُ	A	يَجُهُ		وَجَةٌ	strike on the face; surpass in dignity ⁴⁸⁾
وَجَهُ	G	يُوجُهُ		وَجَاهَةٌ	enjoy being a man of distinction
وَجَى	A	يَجِي		وَجِيٌّ	find worthless
وَجَى	F	يُوجِي		وَجَى	be footsore, suffer in the hoofs (horse)
وَجَجَ	F	يُوجِجُ		وَجَجٌ	seek refuge
وَحَدَ	A	يَحِدُ	حَدَّةٌ	وَحْدٌ	be alone, be identical
وَحَدَ	F	يُوحِدُ	حَدَّةٌ	وَحْدٌ = وَحْدٌ	[A]
وَحَدَ	G	يُوحِدُ		وَحْدٌ = وَحَادَةٌ	[A]

46) This verb allows an extraordinary imperfect يَجِدُ when used in the sense of ‘become angry’ <Hava, LA, Lane and St>, while Mun fails to be explicit for this verb. Cf. section 3.2. and Fleisch (vol. 2, p. 354).

47) This verb seems to lack a secure ground; LA does not give its imperfect form and cites on the authority of al-Lihyānī and Hava’s notation is very awkward. Lane (p. 2924c, vol. 8) writes “the former (i.e. وَجَدَ / يَجِدُ [A]) is the only form generally known” for this meaning.

48) No source gives جَهَةٌ ‘front side’ as its verbal noun. See the discussion at the end of section 3.1.

وَجَرَ	E	يُوحِرُ/يَجِرُ	وَحَرَ	be filled with rage
وَجَرَ	F	يُوحِرُ	وَحَرَ	be poisoned by lizards (food), eat food infected by lizards
وَحَشَ	A	يَحِشُ	وَحَشَ	throw away everything in fleeing (and become savage)
وَحَشَ	G	يُوحِشُ	وَحَاشَةً	abound with wild beasts; become savage
وَحَصَ	A	يَحِصُ	وَحَصَ	drag on the ground
وَحَفَ	A	يَحِفُ	وَحَفَ	throw oneself down on the ground, make haste
وَحِفَ	F	يُوحِفُ	وَحَفَ	be dense (plant, hair)
وَحِفَ	G	يُوحِفُ	وَحَافَةً = وَحِفَ [F]	
وَجَلَ	F	يُوجِلُ	وَجَلَ	fall into the mud
وَجَمَ	E	يُوجِمُ/يَجِمُ	وَجَمَ	long for particular food (pregnant woman) Cf. section 2.2.
وَحَنَ	A	يُوحِنُ ⁴⁹⁾	وَحَنَ	be angry <Hava, LA, Mun, Was>
وَحَنَ	F	يُوحِنُ ⁵⁰⁾	وَحَنَ = وَحَنَ [A]	
وَحَى	A	يُوحِي	وَحَى	suggest, inspire, reveal, write; hasten, send a messenger
وَحَدَ	A	يُوحِدُ	وَحَدَ	make long strides (ostrich, camel), step apace
وَحَرَ	A	يُوحِرُ	وَحَرَ	prick with a needle or a spear; appear on the head (gray hair)
وَحَشَ	G	يُوحِشُ	وَحَاشَةً	be cheap, be lowly
وَحَصَ	A	يَحِصُ	وُحُوصَ	quiver, stir
وَحَضَ	A	يَحِضُ	وَحَزَ = وَحَضَ	
وَحَطَ	A	يَحِطُ	وَحَطَ = وَحَزَ ; وَحَدَ ;	earn and lose (in trade)
وَحَفَ	A	يَحِفُ	وَحَفَ	beat and moisten to make fit for food (marsh mallows), become thick (mallow); abuse
وَحَمَ	F	يُوحِمُ	وَحَمَ	suffer from indigestion
وَحَمَ	G	يُوحِمُ	وَحَامَةً	be unhealthy (food, land), be difficult and bad
وَحَى	A	يُوحِي	وَحَى	aim at, go straight (to the destination)
وَدَأَ	B	يَدَأُ	وَدَّءَ	make even and flat (the ground), ill-treat
وَدِئَ	F	يُودِئُ	وَدَأَ	be cut off (news)
وَدَجَ	A	يَدِجُ	وَدَجَ	cut the jugular vein (a beast); settle (a dispute)

49) Sources are in confusion and inexplicit, and this form is taken from Mun and Was. See the discussion in section 2.2.

50) The imperfect form is supplied explicitly only in Mun and Was. See the discussion in section 2.2.

وَدَرَ	A	يَدِرُ		وَدَرَ	be dead-drunk; avert (a face)
وَدَسَ	A	يَدِسُ		وَدَسَ	be hidden, be unseen, be covered with grass (ground); hide part of speech (i.e. stop speaking all)
وَدَصَ	A	يَدِصُ		وَدَصَ	hide a part (in the speech)
وَدَعَ	B	يَدَعُ	دَعَّةٌ	وَدَعَ	bid farewell; deposit (clothes); let, permit ⁵¹⁾ = وَدُعَ [G]
وَدُغَ	G	يُودِغُ		وَدَاعَةً	be calm, be in a state of ease
وَدَفَ	A	يَدِفُ		وَدَفَ	melt and drip, trickle; give but little
وَدَقَ	A	يَدِقُ		وَدَقَ	become near, become possible and familiar, be sharp (sword), be flabby (belly); drop rain (sky), drop (rain); = وَدُقَ [G]
وَدَقَى	F	يُودِقُ		وَدَقَى	= وَدُقَ [G]; have red spots (eye, bloodshot)
وَدُقَى	G	يُودُقُ		وَدُقَى	be at heat or rut (she-ass, mare)
وَدَكَ	F	يُودَكَ		وَدَكَ	be fat
وَدَلَ	A	يَدِلُ		وَدَلَ	shake (a skin bag of milk) to make butter
وَدَنَ	A	يَدِنُ		وَدَنَ	moisten; deck (a bride); beat; shorten
وَدَنَ	F	يُودَنُ		وَدَنَ	give birth to a weak child (woman)
وَدَهُ	A	يَدُهُ		وَدَهُ	prevent
وَدَى	A	يَدِي	دِيَّةٌ	وَدَى	pay the blood-price; flow (wadi); bring near
وَدَأَ	B	يَدَأُ	دَوَّةٌ ⁵²⁾	وَدَأَ	rebuke, despise, scare away
وَدَخَ	F	يُودَخُ		وَدَخَ	suffer from inflammation in the inner sides of thighs
وَدَرَ	A	يَذِرُ		وَدَرَ	cut (the meat) into slices, wound
(وَذَرَ)	D	يَذِرُ		—	let, leave alone ⁵³⁾
وَدَغَ	B	يَدَغُ		وَدَغَ	flow (water)
وَدَفَ	A	يَذِفُ		وَدَفَ	melt and flow (grease), waddle
وَدَمَ	F	يُودَمُ		وَدَمَ	be broken (bucket strap or rope for carrying)
وَرَأَ	H	يُورَأُ/يَرَأُ		وَرَأَ	repel; be surfeited, be satiated
وَرَبَ	A	يَرِبُ		وَرَبَ	make aslant

51) In this meaning, perfect is not used as in the case of وَذَرَ. Cf. footnote 31.

52) Only in Sal and St.

53) Only imperfect and imperative forms are attested, but the tradition assumes its perfect to be as given here.

وَرَبَ	F	يُورِبُ		وَرَبَ	be corrupt (man, root)
وَرِثَ	C	يَرِثُ	رِثَةً	وَرِثَ	inherit
وَرِخَ	F	يُورِخُ		وَرِخَ	become soft and thin
وَرَدَ	A	يَرُدُ		وُودَ	come down to the watering-place, come to; be present at, oppose, attack; run into (an error); blossom (tree, e.g. وَرْدٌ 'a rose')
وَرْدَ	G	يُورِدُ		وُودَةً	be of a red and bay color, be tawny (horse)
وَرَسَ	A	يَرِسُ		وُروسَ	become green (a plant)
وَرَسَ	F	يُورَسُ		وَرَسَ	become covered with green moss or sea-weed
وَرَشَ	A	يَرِشُ		وَرَشَ	eat greedily, be greedy, come (to a meal) uninvited; incite
وَرَشَ	F	يُورَشُ		وَرَشَ	be swift (beast)
وَرَصَ	A	يَرِصُ		وَرَصَ	lay eggs (hen)
وَرَضَ	A	يَرِضُ		وَرَضَ = وَرَضَ	
وَرَعَ	B	يَرِعُ	رِعَةً ⁵⁴⁾	وَرَعَ = وَرِعَ [E],	be faint-hearted
وَرِعَ	E	يُورِعُ/يَرِعُ	رِعَةً ⁵⁵⁾	وَرِعَ	be pious, abstain
وَرُعَ	G	يُورُعُ		وَرُعَ = وَرَاعَةً [E],	be faint-hearted
وَرَفَ	A	يَرِفُ	رِفَةً	وَرَفَ	spread afar (shadow), be luxuriant (plant)
وَرَقَ	A	يَرِقُ		وَرَقَ	put forth leaves (tree), strip off the leaves ⁵⁶⁾
وَرَكَ	A	يَرِكُ		وَرَكَ	stay (in a place); be able to do
وَرِكَ	C	يَرِكُ		وُروِكَ	recline on the side (on the ground)
وَرِكَ	F	يُورِكَ		وَرِكَ	have large hips
وَرِمَ	C	يَرِمُ		وَرِمَ	be swollen (skin), become tall (plant), swell with anger (nose)
وَرِهَ	C	يَرِهَ		وَرِهَ	be very fat (woman)
وَرِهَ	F	يُورِهَ		وَرِهَ	be stupid, be violent (wind), rain heavily (cloud)
وَرَى	A	يَرِي		وَرَى	wound (a man) in the lungs, corrode the flesh (pus)
			رِيَةً	وَرَى	be kindled (fire), = وَرِيَ [F]; be fat (camel)
وَرِيَ	C	يَرِي		وَرِيَ	be compact (marrow, flesh)
وَرِيَ	F	يُورِيَ	رِيَةً	وَرِيَ	yield fire (flint or stick for kindling fire)

54) Only from Was.

55) LA and Was.

56) No source gives رِفَةً 'the first vegetation after rain' as a verbal noun. See the discussion section 3.1.

وَزَّأ	B	يُزَّأ ⁵⁷⁾		وَزَّأ	dry (the meat); drive asunder and repel (the people)
وَزَب	A	يَزُب		وَزُوب	flow (water)
وَزَّر	A	يَزِّر	وَزَّر ⁵⁸⁾	وَزَّر = وَزَّر [F] وَزَّر، وَزَّر وَزَّر، وَزَّر وَزَّار ⁵⁹⁾	carry (a heavy burden); overcome, conquer; fill up (a fissure) be a vizier
وَزَر	F	يُوزِّر	وَزَّر ⁶⁰⁾	وَزَّر	commit (a sin), be burdened with (a crime)
وَزَعَ	B	يَزِع		وَزَعَ	restrain, urge, keep in battle-order (an army)
وَزَع	A	يَزِع		وَزَع	urinate in gush (she-camel)
وَزَف	A	يَزِف		وَزَف	go in haste, come near; urge to make haste
وَزَم	A	يَزِم		وَزَم	return (a debt); eat only once a day, blunt by breaking a bit
وَزَن	A	يَزِن	زَنَّة	وَزَن	weigh (often for paying), be equal to (value, weight); compose verses in a poetic measure
وَزُن	G	يُوزُن		وَزَانَة	be estimated to be heavy, be prudent
وَزَى	A	يَزِي		وَزَّى	be gathered and heaped up, irritate (thing)
وَسَب	A	يَسِب		وَسَب	abound in grass (place)
وَسِب	F	يُوسِب		وَسَب	be soiled and dirty (clothes)
وَسَج	A	يَسَج		وَسَج	go quickly (camel)
وَسَخ	F	يُوسَخ		وَسَخ	be dirty (clothes, body)
وَسَط	A	يَسِط	سِطَة	وَسِط	be in the middle of
وَسْط	G	يُوسْط		وَسَاطَة	be in a central position and distinguished
وَسِع	D	يَسِع	سِعَة، سَعَة	وَسِع ⁶²⁾	be wide (place) ⁶¹⁾ ; be wide enough to hold (place, vessel) be possible for (a man), be capable of (a thing)
وَسُع	G	يُوسُع	سَعَة	وَسَاعَة	be wide (place) be active (boy), be a good walker (horse)

57) يُوزَّأ only in Mun.

58) Lane, Sal, St and Was.

59) وَزَّار in Sal and Was, but LA admits both.

60) Lane and Mun, but no reference in LA. Moreover وَزَّر is not registered in Was.

61) For this meaning LA (p. 4835a, vol. 6) admits يَسِع also, followed by Hava and Mun.

62) Unlike Modern Standard Arabic, only St accepts this as a verbal noun in Classical Arabic, which LA and others list as a noun ‘power, ability’.

وَسَّعَ	J	يُوسِّعُ		وَسَّعَ	make easy and rich (God)
وَسَّقَ	A	يَسْقُ		وَسَّقَ	gather and heap up, load (a camel, a ship), gather tears (eye), veil things in the dark (night); be pregnant (camel)
				وَسِيقَ	drive along (camels)
وَسَّلَ	A	يَسْلُ		وَسِيلَةً	entreat God
وَسَّمَ	A	يَسِّمُ	سَمَةً	وَسَّمَ	mark (a beast) by branding; describe; surpass in beauty
وَسَّمْ	G	يُوسِّمُ		وَسَامَةً	be handsome in face
وَسِنَ	F	يُوسِّنُ	سِنَةً	وَسِنَ	sleep deeply, slumber; be stifled by the evil air of a well
وَشَّجَ	A	يَشَّجُ		وَشَّجَ	be entangled and complicated, tie securely with a thong (a carrying basket)
وَشَّرَ	A	يَشِّرُ		وَشَّرَ	saw (a piece of wood), sharpen teeth (woman)
وَشَّرَ	C	يَشِّرُ		وَشَّرَ	make haste
وَشَّطَ	A	يَشَّطُ		وَشَّطَ	fracture (a bone) a little, fix (an axe-head) on a wooden handle; join the larger party of travelers (smaller party)
وَشَّعَ	B	يَشَّعُ		وَشَّعَ	mix; ascend
وَشَّقَ	A	يَشَّقُ		وَشَّقَ	cut (the meat) in slices, pierce (spear)
وَشَّكَ	G	يُوشِكُ		وَشَاكَةً	be quick (affair)
وَشَّلَ	A	يَشَّلُ		وَشَّلَ	fall by drops (water)
				وُشُولَ	(feign to) be destitute (man)
وَشَّمَ	A	يَشَّمُ		وَشَّمَ	tattoo (a hand, an arm)
وَشَّى	A	يَشِّي	شِيَةً	وَشَّى	imprint colors and figures on (cloths), embellish (also with false words)
وَصَّى	F	يُوصِّئُ		وَصَّأَ	be dirty (clothes)
وَصَبَ	A	يَصِبُ		وُضُوبَ	last, remain, be diligent (in an affair)
وَصَبَ	F	يُوصَبُ		وَصَبَ	be ill
وَصَدَ	A	يَصِدُ		وَصَدَ	weave (cloths); remain firm, abide
وَصَفَ	A	يَصِفُ	صِفَةً	وَصَفَ	describe, praise; walk gracefully (colt)
وَصَفَ	G	يُوصَفُ		وَصَافَةً	be old enough and apt for service (boy, girl)
وَصَلَ	A	يَصِلُ	صِلَةً، صِلَةً	وَصَلَ	connect, make a (friendly, loving) connection with, get connected with (by giving), connect words in speech (without a stop)
			صِلَةً	وُضُولَ	arrive at, reach

وَصَمَّ	A	يَصِمُّ		وَصَمَّ	break, spoil, tie hastily
وَصَّى	A	يَصِي		وَصَّى	connect; have a dense vegetation (land), grow densely (plant)
وَضَأَ	B	يَضَأُ		وَضِءٌ	surpass in cleanliness
وَضُوْ	G	يُوضُوْ		وَضَاءَةٌ	be clean, be comely
وَضَحَ	A	يَضِخُ	ضَحَّةٌ، ضَحَّةٌ	وُضُوْخٌ	be clear, evident
وَضَخَ	A	يَضِخُ		وَضَخٌ	fill (a bucket) to the half
وَضِرَ	F	يُؤْضِرُ		وَضَرٌ	be greasy and dirty
وَضَعُ	B	يَضَعُ		وَضَعٌ	put down, put lower (the power, a neck for killing), lessen (a debt or a tax), impose (a tax), compose (a book), bring forth a child (woman), take off a veil (woman), make (camels) graze near water
			ضِعَّةٌ، ضِعَّةٌ ⁶³⁾	وَضَعٌ	humble and abase (oneself)
وَضِيعَ	F	يُؤْضِيعُ	ضِيعَةٌ، ضِعَّةٌ	وَضِيعٌ	suffer losses (in trade)
وَضُعُ	G	يُؤْضِعُ	ضِيعَةٌ، ضِعَّةٌ	وَضَاعَةٌ	be vile, be humbled
				وَضَاعَةٌ	be an adoptive or illegal son
وَضَفَ	A	يَضِفُ		وَضَفٌ	make haste, go apace (camel)
وَضَمَّ	A	يَضِمُّ		وَضَمَّ	place (the meat) on a plank for drying
وَضَنَ	A	يَضِنُّ		وَضْنٌ	lay (a thing) close upon another, plait (a hair-strap), fold
وَطِئَ	D	يَطَأُ	طِئَةٌ ⁶⁴⁾	وَطْءٌ	tread under foot, ride (a horse), ramble in (a country)
وَطُوْ	G	يُوطُوْ	طِئَةٌ، طَاءَةٌ ⁶⁵⁾	وَطَاءَةٌ	be well trodden, be flat, be soft (bed)
وَطَأَ	H	يُوطَأُ/يَطَأُ ⁶⁶⁾	طِئَةٌ ⁶⁷⁾	وَطْءٌ	tread under foot, level, make plain
وَطَحَ	A	يَطِخُ	طِخَةٌ	وَطَحٌ	push back violently
وَطَدَ	A	يَطِطُّ	طِدَّةٌ ⁶⁸⁾	وَطْدٌ	be firm and lasting; tread under feet, flatten (the ground), consolidate, fix and press one thing to another (e.g. stones at the entrance)

63) ضِعَّةٌ / ضِعَّةٌ in this meaning of وَضَعَ [B] is certain: Hava, LA, Mun, Sal and Was.

64) Only from Lane.

65) طِئَةٌ only from LA, and طَاءَةٌ from Lane.

66) Hava gives (a) for the imperfect stem vowel, by which he means يُوطَأُ, while Sal gives يَطَأُ, and both LA and Lane fail to specify it. Was, St and Mun do not register this item.

67) Only from Lane.

68) LA, Lane, Sal, St, Was.

وَطَسَ	A	يَطِئُ		وَطَسَ	tread (the ground), smash
وَطَشَ	A	يَطِشُ		وَطَشَ	tell only a part of (the news), give little, speak obscurely; repel, beat
وِطَفَ	F	يُؤْطِفُ		وَطَفَ	have thick eyebrows, pour down (rain, from clouds hanging low)
وَطَنَ	A	يُطِنُ		وَطَنَ	inhabit
وَطَبَ	A	يُطِبُّ		وَطَبَ	tread upon (the ground)
				وُطِبَ	attend to (a thing) zealously
وِظَرَ	F	يُؤْظِرُ		وَظَرَ	be fat
وَظَفَ	A	يُظِفُ		وَظَفَ	shorten the tether (a camel), wound the shank of (a camel); follow, join
وَعَبَ	A	يَعِبُ		وَعَبَ	take altogether
وَعِثَ	F	يُوعِثُ		وَعِثَ = وَعُثَ	[G]; be broken (hand)
وَعَثَ	G	يُوعِثُ		وَعَاثَ	be too soft to go (road), be rugged; be difficult
وَعَدَ	A	يَعِدُ	عِدَّةٌ	وَعَدَ	promise, promise an evil, threaten
وَعَرَ	A	يَعِرُّ		وَعَرَ = وَعَرَ	[E]; hinder
وَعِرَ	E	يُوعِرُ / يَعِرُّ		وَعَرَ	be hard and rugged (soil), be difficult
وَعُرَ	G	يُوعُرُ		وَعَارَ = وَعَرَ	[E]
وَعَزَ	A	يَعِزُّ		وَعَزَ	set an example beforehand to do or not to do, hint; order
وَعَسَ	A	يَعِسُ		وَعَسَ	tread under foot
وَعَظَ	A	يَعِظُ	عِظَةٌ	وَعَظَ	exhort, warn of (future reward or punishment), preach
وَعَفَ	A	يَعِفُ		وَعُوفَ = وَعَفَ	[G] <Was only>
وَعُفَ	G	يُوعِفُ		وَعُوفَ	be weak (eyesight) <Hava, Mun>
وَعَفَ	K	يُوعِفُ		وَعُوفَ = وَعَفَ	[G] <St, Sal>
وَعَقَ	A	يَعِقُّ		وَعَقَ	have a rumbling noise in the belly when going (horse)
وَعَقَ	C	يَعِقُّ		وَعَقَ	hurry, go quickly
وَعُقَ	G	يُوعُقُ		وَعَمَّةٌ	be ill-tempered
وَعَاكَ	A	يَعَاكَ		وَعَاكَ	be intense (heat), make (a man) weaker (fever), roll (a thing, a man) on the hot ground or in the hot dust; break into pieces and make flat
وَعَلَ	A	يَعِلُّ		وَعَلَ	stand high, tower

وَعَمَ	A	يَعُمُ		وَعَمَ	bid a greeting of the day to (the tents of a tribe) ⁶⁹⁾
وَعِمَ	C	يَعِمُ		وَعِمَ = وَعَمَ [A]	
وَعَى	A	يَعِي		وَعِي	be restored (broken bone); gather and flow (pus in the wound), gather in a vessel or in memory, learn, know
وَعَبَ	G	يُوعِبُ		وَعَابَةٌ	be big and strong (camel)
وَعَدَ	A	يَعِدُ		وَعَدٌ	serve as a servant
وَعَدَ	G	يُوعِدُ		وَعَادَةٌ	be weak (of body and mind), be mean and foolish
وَعَرَ	A	يَعْرُ		وَعَرَ	be very hot (midday, sun), = وَغَرَ [F]
وَعَرَ	F	يُوعِرُ		وَعَرَ	burn with anger (bosom, man)
وَعَفَ	A	يَعِفُ		وَعَفٌ	be dim (eyesight); step apace, hasten
وَعَلَ	A	يَعْلُ		وُعُولٌ	enter and become unseen in, go far to be unseen, come (to a feast) uninvited (and become unseen among the guests)
وَعَمَ	A	يَعُمُ		وَعَمَ	tell uncertain news
وَعِمَ	F	يُوعِمُ		وَعِمَ	brood hatred
وَعَدَ	A	يَعِدُ		وَعَدٌ	come (to a king, a governor), arrive
وَعَرَ	A	يَعْرُ	فِرَّةٌ	وَعَرَ = وَفَرَ [G];	make abundant, return abundantly (a gift)
وَعَرَ	G	يُوعِرُ		وَعَارَةٌ	be abundant
وَقَضَ	A	يَقْضُ		وَقَضٌ	go in haste
وَقَقَ	C	يَقِقُ		وَقَقٌ	be fit (thing), be fit for (a thing), find (a thing) suitable
وَقَلَ	A	يَقْلُ		وَقْلٌ	peel, husk
وَقَهُ	H	يُوقَهُ/يَقَهُ ⁷⁰⁾		وَقَهُ	be a churchwarden
وَقَى	A	يَقِي		وَقَاءٌ	fulfil (a promise), pay (a debt)
				وُقِيٌّ	be plentiful, be complete
وَقَبَ	A	يَقِبُ		وَقَبٌ	set (sun), be hidden (moon, thing), disappear (in a cave)
وَقَتَ	A	يَقِتُ		وَقَتٌ	appoint the time of

69) This is used in the phrases such as عَمَ صَبَاحًا ‘good morning!’. For the derivation of this verb, see Fischer (p. 129) and Wright (vol. 1, p. 78) who say عَمَ is shortened from اِنْعَمَ or اَنْعَمَ and Wright even says that it is the only instance of a Pē-Nūn verb with the loss of nūn in the imperative as in Hebrew and Aramaic. Arab lexicographers too recognized the difficulty, for which see LA (p. 4876, vol. 6), but some scholar thought of a verbal noun for the sake of completeness and others posited even وَعِمَ [C] as an alternative. We include them both as part of Arab transmission of the tradition.

70) St, Was: يُوقَهُ , Hava, Sal: يَقَهُ , Mun: يَقَهُ. LA and Lane lack this verb.

وَقَحَّ	A	يَقْحُ	وَقَاحَةٌ ⁷¹⁾ ، قَحَّةٌ، قَحَّةٌ	be impudent (man), be hard (hoof)
وَقَح	F	يُوقِح	وَقَح = وَقَح [A]	
وُقِح	G	يُوقِح	وَقَاحَةٌ = وَقَح [A]	
وَقَدَّ	A	يَقْدُ	قِدَّةٌ	be kindled and blaze (fire)
وَقَدَّ	A	يَقْدُ		strike (a man) to death, leave in a miserable condition, overwhelm (sleep)
وَقَرَّ	A	يَقِرُّ	قِرَّةٌ	make ears heavy and deafen (God), be deaf (ear); sit gravely; split (a bone) = وَقُر [G], وَقَارٌ be heavy and motionless, rest (in the heart)
وَقَر	F	يُوقِر		be deaf (ear); sit gravely; have a cracked hoof (beast)
وَقُر	G	يُوقِر	قِرَّةٌ	be heavy and grave, be staid with dignity, be patient
وَقَسَّ	A	يَقْسُ		spread on the body (scab); take off (the skin), mention (a shameful act)
وَقَشَ	A	يَقِشُ		be effaced (trace)
وَقَصَّ	A	يَقْصُ		be broken (neck), throw off (a rider) and break his neck, break (the hilltop) by treading heavily (horse)
وَقِصَ	F	يُوقِصُ		be short-necked
وَقَطَّ	A	يَقْطُ		beat fiercely, throw on (the ground), sit heavily on the stomach of (milk)
وَقَطَّ	A	يَقْطُ		beat fiercely; endure
وَقَعَ	B	يَقَعُ		fall (rain), kneel (camel), befall (event), light upon (bird) وَقَعٌ rush (upon the enemy), hurry, dishonor, deviate
وَقِعَ	F	يُوقِعُ		be barefooted, be hurt in the foot or hoof
وَقَفَ	A	يَقِفُ		stop (a man, a beast), prevent, postpone, let (a person) know (a sin or a fault), bequeath (a thing) unalienably وُقُوفٌ stand up or still, stop (man, beast), stop for waiting; pay attention, become aware, inquire after
وَقَلَّ	A	يَقْلُ		climb (a mountain), lift one foot while the other is standing

71) Hava, LA, Mun and Was do not list a trilateral verbal noun for this verb, while St lists وَقَحٌ, وَقَاحَةٌ and وَقُوحَةٌ, the latter two of which, Lane says, are common to وَقَح [A], وَقَح [F] and وَقَح [G]. In Sal we find وَقَحٌ.

وَقَمَّ	A	يَقَمُّ	وَقَمَّ	treat harshly, repel, subdue; sadden (thing); check (a horse) with the bridle, still the boiling (of a pot)
وَقَّهَ	C	يَقَّهَ	وَقَّهَ	Obey
وَقَّى	A	يَقِّي	وَقَّى	preserve (a man) from evil (God), be cautious (of evil); adjust, arrange well
وَكَبَّ	A	يَكِبُّ	وَكَبَّ	walk slowly, stand erect, attend zealously to
وَكَبَّ	F	يُوكِبُ	وَكَبَّ	become black (date), be dirty
وَكَّتْ	A	يَكِتْ	وَكَّتْ	walk in short steps; fill (a vessel), leave a trace, add diacritical points (to a book)
وَكَّحَ	A	يَكْحُ	وَكَّحَ	trample upon
وَكَّدَ	A	يَكِدُّ	وَكَّدَ	aim at, attain (an aim); fasten, tighten
			وَكَّدَ	stop and stay
وَكَّرَ	A	يَكِرُّ	وَكَّرَ	enter a nest (bird), fill (a vessel), go or run in leaps (beast); give a banquet when building a house is complete
وَكَّرَ	A	يَكِرُّ	وَكَّرَ	strike with the fist, drive back, thrust (with a lance), stick (a spear) into the ground
وَكَّسَ	A	يَكْسُ	وَكَّسَ	become less, make less and deficient
وَكَّظَ	A	يَكْظُ	وَكَّظَ	attend zealously to
وَكَّعَ	B	يَكَّعُ ⁷²⁾	وَكَّعَ	bump the head against the mother's udder for milk (lamb), sting (scorpion); strike on the nose, reprehend, scold
وَكَّعَ	F	يُوكَّعُ	وَكَّعَ	have a distorted toe
وَكَّعَ	G	يُوكَّعُ	وَكَّاعَةً	be vile (man), be strong (horse), be rough (skin)
وَكَّفَ	A	يَكِفُّ	وَكَّفَ	drop (water, tears), let out water (bucket), let (the rain) fall in drops from eaves (house, roof)
وَكَّفَ	F	يُوكَّفُ	وَكَّفَ	be unjust; have a defect, commit an offense
وَكَّلَ	A	يَكِلُّ	وَكَّلَ	become tired and slacken the pace (beast); put confidence in (God), entrust (with an affair)
وَكَّمْ	A	يَكِمُّ	وَكَّمْ	make (a man) sad, subdue
وَكَّمْ ⁷³⁾	C	يَكِمُّ	وَكَّمْ ⁷⁴⁾	be in anxiety, be sad

72) يَكَّعُ (Hava only) should be an error.

73) For وَكَّمْ [A] in this meaning from Mun, not adopted in this study, see section 2.2. The information is confusing and the notation in St suggests يُوكَّمْ. Lane lacks this verb. See footnote 24.

74) كِمَّة in Hava is not adopted, for which Sal lists كِمَّة. Though Mun mistakenly lists this meaning in the entry وَكَّم [A], he gives كِمَّة as a verbal noun for this particular meaning. وَكَّم is only from St.

وَكُنَّ	A	يَكُنُّ		وَكُنَّ	sit on the nest, brood (hen), sit down; go along vigorously
وَكَيَّ	A	يَكِي		وَكَيَّ	tie up (a skin bag)
وَلَبَّ	A	يَلُبُّ		وُلُوبٌ	go in haste, penetrate, reach
وَلَتَّ	A	يَلِتُّ		وَلَتَّ	impair (the due right) of (a person)
وَلَتَّ	A	يَلِتُّ		وَلَتَّ	strike (with a stick) only a little, make a weak promise or an agreement
وَلَجَّ	A	يَلِجُ	لَجَّةٌ	وُلُوجٌ	penetrate, go into
وَلَحَّ	A	يَلِخُ		وَلَحَّ	overburden (a beast)
وَلَدَ	A	يَلِدُ	لِدَّةٌ	وَلَادَةٌ	give birth to (a child), produce plants (land); assist (a woman) in childbirth (midwife)
وَلَسَ	A	يَلِسُ		وَلَسَ	stride along swiftly with outstretched neck; falsify news, cheat
وَلَعَ	B	يَلَعُ		وَلَعَ	tell a lie, do wrong (to others' right), detain or hinder
وَلَعَ	L	يُولَعُ/يَلَعُ ⁷⁵⁾		وَلَعَ	be fond of, covet <Hava, Mun>
وَلَعَّ	B	يَلَعُّ		وَلَعَّ	lick, lap (dog)
وَلَعَ	E	يُولَعُ/يَلَعُ		وَلَعَ = وَلَعَّ [B]	
وَلَفَّ	A	يَلِفُّ		وَلَفَّ	flash successively (lightning)
				وَلِيفٌ	come one after another (man)
وَلَقَّ	A	يَلِقُّ		وَلَقَّ	hurry on one's way, continue (telling a lie, speaking); thrust slightly (with a spear), strike (with a sword)
وَلَهُ	A	يَلُهُ		وَلَهُ	be sad, be afraid, be at a loss
وَلَهُ	E	يُولُهُ/يَلُهُ		وَلَهُ = وَلَهُ [A];	run (to his mother) in fear (child), yearn (for her child) (mother)
وَلَّى	A	يَلِي		وَلَّى	be near to, follow closely upon
وَلَّى	C	يَلِي		وَلَّى = وَلَّى [A]	
				وَلَايَةٌ	govern, be in charge of
				وَلَايَةٌ	be a friend or a helper of
وَمَأَّ	B	يَمَأُّ		وَمَمَّةٌ	give a sign (often with a head to), beckon
وَمَدَّ	F	يَوْمَدُّ		وَمَدَّ	be intensely hot (night); get angry
وَمَرَّ	A	يَمِرُّ		وَمَرَّ	turn up (a nose) in anger

75) Was (perhaps Sal and St too): يُولَعُ only. There is no entry in LA and Lane. 'Catch fire' is not classical.

وَمَسَّ	A	يَمَسُّ	وَمَسَّ	
وَمَضَّ	A	يَمِضُ ⁷⁶⁾	وَمَضَّ	flash slightly (lightning)
وَمَقَّ	C	يَمِقُّ	وَمَقَّ	love tenderly
وَمَهَّ	F	يَوْمُهُ	وَمَهَّ	be intensely hot (daytime)
وَنَكَ	A	يَنِكُ	وَنَكَ	settle in (a place) ⁷⁷⁾
وَنَمَّ	A	يَنِمُّ	وَنَمَّ	leave dirt (fly)
وَنَى	A	يَنِي	وَنَى	be weak, be remiss; forsake, give up; tuck up (the sleeves)
وَنَى ⁷⁸⁾	F	يُونَى	وَنَى = وَنَى [A]	
وَهَبَّ	B	يَهَبُّ	وَهَبَّ	give, admit, = وَهَبَ [C]
وَهَبَّ	C	يَهَبُّ	وَهَبَّ	surpass in liberality
وَهَتَّ	A	يَهْتُ	وَهَتَّ	press, compress, crush
وَهَتْ	A	يَهْتُ	وَهَتْ	be devoted to ⁷⁹⁾
وَهَجَّ	A	يَهْجُ	وَهَجَّ	blaze fiercely (fire), be very hot (sun, day or night)
وَهَجَّ	F	يَوْهَجُ	وَهَجَّ = وَهَجَ [A]	
وَهَرَ	A	يَهْرُ	وَهَرَ	lead (a person) into unescapable difficulty
وَهَزَّ	A	يَهْزُ	وَهَزَّ	tread under foot, crush (a louse), kick back and repel, kick and excite (a man to action)
وَهَسَّ	A	يَهْسُ	وَهَسَّ	tread under foot, crush, walk fast (man, camel); act cunningly (in an affair), act wrongfully (towards people)
وَهَصَّ	A	يَهْصُ	وَهَصَّ	break; tread or throw down
وَهَطَّ	A	يَهْطُ	وَهَطَّ	be languid, be weak; break; tread under foot; pierce (with a spear)
وَهَفَّ	A	يَهْفُ	وَهَفَّ	be near, draw near; be green and bloom (plant); be a sacristan
وَهَقَّ	A	يَهِقُّ	وَهَقَّ	put a noose on the neck or the feet of (a beast); hinder
وَهَلَ	F	يَوْهَلُ	وَهَلَ	be frightened; be weak, make a mistake in (a thing) by overlooking
وَهَلَ	I	يَوْهَلُ/يَهْلُ	وَهَلَ	be of an opinion about, surmise

76) In Hava the imperfect is يَمِضُ, which must be a printing error.

77) This verb is found only in Hava, Sal and St.

78) وَنَى [F] is found only in Hava, Mun and Sal.

79) Mun, Was.

وَهُمْ	A	يَهُمُّ	وَهُمْ	imagine, think of; form a wrong opinion about
وَهُمْ	F	يُوهَمُ ⁸⁰⁾	وَهُمْ	make a mistake in (a calculation), mistake
وَهُنَّ	A	يَهْنُ	وَهُنَّ	come at midnight; weaken and disable (a man);= وَهْنٌ [G]
وَهُنَّ	E	يُوهَنُ/يَهْنُ	وَهُنَّ	= وَهْنٌ [G]
وَهُنَّ	G	يُوهَنُ	وَهُنَّ	be weak, be unable to work
وَهَى	A	يَهِي	وَهْيٌ	be weak, be foolish, be so fragile as to fall at any time (wall), be torn (clothes), be broken (skin bag or rope), rain violently (cloud)
وَهْيَ	C	يَهِي	وَهْيٌ	= وَهَى [A]

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80) يُوْهَمُ and its verbal noun وَهْمٌ in Lane are errors found in the part of Supplement (Lane, p. 3061b, vol. 8) edited by Stanley Lane-Poole.

81) Abbreviations are also arranged in the alphabetical order.

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