b) The sukūn of the jazm in the muda’af verbs, e.g. لَمْ أَخْرَجَ ‘I did not perform hajj’. Here (ahujj-u) drops the dammah after لَمْ and becomes لَمْ أَخْرَجَ (ahujj). As it involves the مُفْعَلُ، a fathah is added thereby rendering the sukūn latent, so it becomes لَمْ أَخْرَجَ (lam ahujj-a). See also Book 5, L 9.

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**Explanation of Some Grammatical Terms**

العَمَلُ

A change brought to the ending of a word is technically known as عمَل (action).

The noun الْبَيْضُ (al-bayt-u) changes to الْبَيْضٌ (al-bayt-i) after the preposition فِي. This change of the ending is called عَمَل، and the word which is called the مَعْمُول، i.e. the agent that brings about the change. The word الْبَيْضُ is called the مَعْمُول، i.e. the word which undergoes the change.

Here is another example. The noun الْوَلَدُ (al-walad-u) changes to الْوَلَدٌ (al-walad-a) when we introduce the verb رأيتُ الْوَلَدَ. Here:

- The عَامِل is the verb رأيتُ.
- The مَعْمُول is الْوَلَدٌ.
- The مَهْبُ in the word الْوَلَدٌ is the عَمَل.

Here is an example involving a verb. The mudāri’ verb يَكْتَبُ becomes لَمْ يَكْتَبَ after لَمْ. Here:

- The عَامِل isلَمْ.
- The مَعْمُول is يَكْتَبُ.
- The حَجْمٌ is the jazm which has affected the مَعْمُول because of the عَامِل.