

The Jussive Cases of the Aorist Tense

11. When is an aorist tense verb put into the jussive case?

An aorist tense verb is put into the jussive case if it is preceded by one of the sixteen jussive prepositions.

12. How many types of jussive prepositions are there?

There are two types of jussive prepositions, one that makes one verb jussive and the other that makes two verbs jussive.

13. How many jussive prepositions are there that make one verb jussive?

There are four jussive prepositions that make one verb jussive, for example:

- لم , for example: لَمْ يَذْهَبْ أَحَدٌ (Nobody came.)
- لَمَّا , for example: تَعَلَّمَ الْقِرَاءَةَ وَ لَمَّا يَكْتُبُ (He learned how to read and has not written.)
- The imperative /إِمْ, for example: لِتَطِيبِ نَفْسُكَ (Feel comfortable.)
- The prohibition /إِمْ, for example: لَا تَيْاسَ مِنْ رَحْمَةِ اللَّهِ (Don't loose hope in Allah's mercy.)

14. How many jussive prepositions are there that make two verbs jussive?

There are twelve jussive prepositions that put two verbs into the jussive state. All of them are conditional. For example:

- إِنْ , for example: إِنْ تَكْسَلْ تَخْسِرَ (If you are lazy you will loose.)
- إِذَا , for example: إِذَا تَتَعَلَّمَ تَتَقَدَّمُ (If you learn you will progress.)
- مَنْ , for example: مَنْ يَطْلُبُ يَجِدُ (Whoever searches will find.)
- مَا , for example: مَا تَفْعَلْ أَفْعَلُ (Whatever you do, I will do.)
- مَهْمَا , for example: مَهْمَا تَأْمُرُ بِالْخَيْرِ أَفْعَلُهُ (Whenever you command something good I will do it.)
- أَيُّ , for example: أَيُّ يَجْتَهِدِ يَنْجَحُ (Whoever strives will be successful.)

- كَيْفَمَا , for example: كَيْفَمَا تَجْلِسُ أَجْلِسُ (However you sit I will sit.)
- مَتَى , for example: مَتَى تَرْجِعُ نُكْرِمُكَ (Whenever you return we will respect you.)
- أَيَّانَ , for example: أَيَّانَ تَسْأَلُنِي أَجِيبُكَ (Whenever you ask me I'll answer you.)
- أَيْنَمَا , for example: أَيْنَمَا تَذْهَبُ تَنْجَحُ (Wherever you go you will succeed.)
- أَنَّى , for example: أَنَّى يَذْهَبُ صَاحِبُ الْعِلْمِ يُكْرَمُ (Wherever a scholar goes he will be respected.)
- حَيْثَمَا , for example: حَيْثَمَا تَسْقُطُ تَثْبُتُ (Wherever you fall you will remain.)

15. What are the two jussive verbs called?

The first jussive verb is called a conditional verb and the second jussive verb is called a result.

16. Are any of the jussive prepositions considered a noun?

All of the jussive prepositions are really nouns except **إِن** and **إِذَا** . They are real prepositions.

17. Are all of the jussive prepositions declinable or indeclinable?

All of the jussive prepositions are indeclinable except **أَيُّ** which is declinable.

18. When is the conditional **إِن** implied?

The conditional **إِن** is implied if it comes after a requisition and puts an aorist tense verb into the jussive state. For example: **إِن تَتَعَلَّمْ تَفْزُ** was originally **تَفْزُ تَعَلَّمْ تَفْزُ** (If you study you will succeed.)

19. Is the conditional verb and its result in the aorist tense or the preterite tense?

The conditional verb and its result can be:

- Two aorist tense verbs, for example: **إِن تَصْبِرْ تَظْفِرْ** (If you show patience you will be victorious.)
- Two preterite tense verbs, for example: **إِن صَبَرْتَ ظَفَرْتَ** (If you were patient you would have succeeded.)
- A combination of tenses, for example: **إِن تَصْبِرْ ظَفَرْتَ** or **إِن صَبَرْتَ تَظْفِرْ**. If the first verb is in the preterite tense and the second in the aorist tense, the second verb can be put into the jussive or nominative cases.

20. When is it necessary to add a **فَا** to the result?

In the following six cases it is obligatory to add a **فَا** to the result:

- If the result is in the preterite tense preceded by **قَدْ** , for example: **إِن آمَنتَ فقد خلصتَ** (If you believed you would have become pure.)
- If the result is made negative by **مَا** or **لَنْ** , for example: **إِن جاءني ضيفٌ فما أَرُدُّهُ** (If a guest comes to me I will not reject him.)

- If the result is a requisition verb, for example: **أَنْ سَقَطَ عَدُوُّكَ فَلَا تَسْمَتَ بِهِ** (If your enemy falls do not become happy about it.)
- If the result is an aplastic verb, for example: **إِنْ تَرَنِي أَقْلَ مَا لَأَفْعَسِي رَبِّي أَنْ يُغْنِيَنِي** (If you see me poor have hope that my Lord will make me rich.)
- If the result is preceded by a *ṣṣ* or **سوف** , for example: **إِنْ زُرْتَنِي فَسَأُزِيرُكَ** (If you visited me I will soon visit you.)
- If the result is a nominal sentence, for example: **مَهْمَا أُرِدْتَ فَأَتِي مُسْتَعِدٌّ لِقَضَائِهِ** (Whenever you desire I will surely help you settle it.)

21. When is it permissible to add a *f*' to the result?

In the following two cases it is permissible to add a *f*' to the result:

- If the result is in the aorist tense and made negative by a **لا** , for example: **إِنْ تَدْرُسْ فَلَا تَخْسَرُ** (If you study you will not fail.)
- If the result is a positive aorist tense verb, for example: **مَنْ يَطْلُبُ فَيَجِدُ** (Whoever searches will find.)

22. What state is the result in if a *f*' is added to it?

If a *f*' is added to the result, it is forbidden to put it in the jussive case, instead one must put it in the nominative case as a subjective compliment for an implied inchoative. For example: **مَنْ يَطْلُبُ فَيَجِدُ** (Whoever searches will find.) is really: **مَنْ يَطْلُبُ فَهُوَ يَجِدُ**

23. What function do the conditional **أي** , **مهما** , **ما** have?

The conditional **أي** , **مهما** , **ما** have the following conditions:

- Inchoative if followed by an intransitive verb. For example: **أَيُّ يَجْتَهِدُ يَنْجَحُ** (Whoever strives will be successful.)
- Objective compliment if followed by a transitive verb that has not taken an objective compliment. For example: **مَنْ تُكْرِمُ أُكْرِمُ** (Whoever you respect I will respect.)
- Genitive prepositional phrase or the word after a prefixed noun, for example: **بِمَنْ تَذْهَبُ أَذْهَبُ** (Whoever you take I will take.)

24. What function do the conditional **متى** , **أيان** , **أينما** , **أنى** , **حيثما** have?

The conditional **متى** , **أيان** , **أينما** , **أنى** , **حيثما** are in the accusative state because it is an adverbial noun of time or place. For example: **مَتَى تَنَامُ أَنَا نَامُ** (Whenever you sleep I will sleep.)

25. What state does the conditional **كيفما** have?

The conditional **كيفما** is in the accusative state because it is a *h* accusative. For example:

كَيْفَمَا نَتَوَجَّهُ نُصَادَفُ خَيْرًا (However you face it, it will pass positively.)

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