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The Nominative and Subjective Cases of the Aorist Tense Verb

5. When is an aorist tense verb put in the nominative case?
An aorist tense verb is always put into the nominative state unless preceded by a subjective preposition, jussive preposition, or is indeclinable. For example: **يُثمرُ الشَّجَرُ** (The tree produced fruit.)

6. How many kinds of subjective prepositions are there?
There are two types of subjective prepositions: essential subjective prepositions and subjective prepositions that come after the implied *an*.

7. How many essential subjective prepositions are there?
There are four essential subjective prepositions: **أن ، لَن ، إذن ، كي** For example: **أريدُ أن أتعَلَّمَ** (I want to study.)

8. How many subjective prepositions come after the implied *an*?
There are four subjective prepositions that come after the implied *an*: **حتى ، اللام ، أو ، الفاء ، الواو** for example: **اِضرِب المذنبَ حتى يَتوبَ** (Hit the criminal so he repents.)

9. What are the conditions of the *an* preposition?
The preposition *an* puts a verb into the subjective state if it creates the meaning of an infinitive.

10. What are the conditions of the *idhan* preposition?
The preposition *idhan* puts a verb into the subjective state on two conditions:
- It is at the beginning of the response
- There are not any words in between the preposition and the verb.

For example: **اِحترم رئيسک إذن يُكرِمَک** (Respect your boss so that he will be generous to you.)

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