

The Division of Verbs Into The Imperative, Preterite and Aorist Tenses

29. What is the preterite tense?

30. What is the aorist tense?

31. What is the imperative?

29. The preterite tense is a form of the verb that indicates a state or action that happened in the past. For example: **كَانَ نَدِمَ** (he repented, he was)

30. The aorist tense is a form of the verb that indicates a state or action that is happening in the present or will happen in the future. For example: **يَكُونُ يَنْدَمُ** (he is repenting, he is)

31. The imperative is a form of the verb that indicates a demand of a state or action in the future. For example: **كُنْ اَنْدَمْ** (repent, be)