

Preterite, Aorist, and Imperative Verbs

5. What is a verb and how many types of verbs are there?
6. What is a preterit tense verb?
7. What is an aorist tense verb?
8. How are aorist tense verbs formed?
9. Is the state of the preterit tense changed if it is a trilateral verb?
10. Is the state changed if it is not a trilateral verb?
11. What is an imperative verb and how many types of imperative verbs are there?
12. What is the difference between an imperative by form and an imperative by a *lam*?
13. How are imperative verbs formed?
14. How is the vowel sign of the *alif* added to the beginning of imperative verbs determined?
5. A verb is a word that indicates a state, for example **حَسُنَ** or an action, for example: **يَأْخُذُ** in the past, present, or future. There are three types of verbs: preterit, aorist, and imperative.
6. A preterit tense verb is a verb that indicates a state or action that happened in the past, for example: **كَرُمَ**
7. An aorist tense verb is a verb that indicates a state or action that is happening in the present or will happen in the future. For example: **يَحْسُنُ**

Point: an aorist tense verb is specifically used for the future when a *sin* or **سوف** is added to the beginning of it, for example: **سَأَكْتُبُ**

Point: It indicates the past when it comes after the jussive **لَمْ** or **لَمَّا** , for example: **زُرْتِكَ و لم تكن في البيت**

8. An aorist tense verb is formed from the preterite form by adding an aorist letter to the beginning of it. This letter has a *dummah* if it is quadriliteral, for example: يُزْخِرِفُ and it has a *fathah* in any other case, for example: يَلْمَعُ
9. If the preterite form is trilateral, the first root letter is given and *sakān* and the second root letter is given a *dummah*, *fathah*, or *kasrah*. For example: يَنْصِرُ ، يَفْتَحُ ، يَجْلِسُ
10. If the preterite form is not trilateral and it has an additional *tā'* added to the beginning, it will remain the same, for example: يَنْعَلِمُ. If this is not the case the glottal stop at the beginning will be erased and the letter before the last letter will be given a *kasrah*, for example: يُرْسِلُ
11. The imperative tense verb is a verb that asks for a state or action in the future. For example: اُكْتُبْ. There are two types of imperatives: imperative by form and imperative by *lām*.
12. The imperative by form is only used with the second person in the active voice, for example: اِجْتَهِدْ. The imperative by *lām* is used with everything else in the active or passive voice, for example: لِيُكَافِ الْمُجْتَهِدُ
13. The imperative form is formed from the aorist tense by erasing the aorist letter from the beginning. Then, if the letter after the erased aorist letter has a vowel sign this will be the form, for example: تَعَلَّمَ. But, if the letter after the erased aorist letter has a *sakān* a glottal stop will be added to the beginning of the word, for example: اِنْتَبِهْ
14. The added glottal stop in the imperative form is given a *dummah* when the aorist tense verb is trilateral and the second root letter has a *dummah*, for example: اُنظُرْ. It is given a *fathah* when the verb is quadriliteral, for example: اُكْرِمْ. It is given a *kasrah* when any other case, for example: اِعْلَمْ. So, when the verb is quadriliteral the glottal stop is a *qat'* glottal stop and in every other case it is a *wasl* glottal stop.

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