

عربی انشاء صاف و آسان

Subjunctive Particles

OF IMPERFECT

(VARIATIONS OF IMPERFECTS. 2)

Changes of

Q1:- There will be many reasons of Subjunctive mood of Imperfect we will discuss few important reasons of Subjunctive mood of Imperfect. Many matters will be discussed in the last part of the book. Four (4) words are called Subjunctive Particles of Imperfect

عربی انشاء صاف و آسان

It means if those words written before Imperfect then Imperfect changed in Subjunctive Mood (عربین) and Real (عقل)

Subjunctive Particles are only those 4 words.

عربی انشاء صاف و آسان

written in the Holy Quran as

عربی انشاء صاف و آسان

We shall describe all 4 words Separately to discuss their literal and intellectual changes

عليا في سيرة و شيا في سيرة في سيرة في سيرة

Because word **عند** is used mostly in all these **عند** Subjunctive words (عند لى). That's why we need to discuss this word first of all.

4-1:2 :- Please note word **عند** has not any separate meaning but when this word is used before Imperfect (عند لى) Then there will be 2 type of intellectual (سيرة) changes occur in the Imperfect.

NO:1 word **عند** will produce a Very Strong negation Sence in the Sent sence.

NO:2 Very important factor is that the meaning of Sentence is Specifically decided as future Tense.

FOR EXAMPLE

هو **عند** **عند**

He shall definitely never do.

We can say that the meaning of

عین is similar to As

will/shall definitely not that

Now we are giving the Paradigm of Nominal Imperfect (عین) and Subjunctive Imperfect (عین) with word عین. In Arabic, word is described:

عین عین عین

He shall definitely not do / He does or He will do

Those two men definitely never do / Those two men do or will do

Those more than two men will definitely not do / Those more than two men do or will do

She will definitely not do / She does or She will do

Those two women definitely not do / Those two women do or will do

in English we need to use word 'They' instead

of 'Those two men' But As we already described

that English is Arabic or Persian. By saying word they, it

is not clear that those people are men or women. One, two, three

Please note in English you have to carefully read all Paragraph before the word. They then you can understand Men or women

Future 2014 Scholars of Islam Specially in England Must be very competent in Arabic & Persian as well as their native language English

مواضع الجمع - جمع الجمع

Subjunctive Imperfect Nominal Imperfect

لن يفعلن فعلن
will

These all women definitely not do / These all women will do..

لن يفعل فعلن

You one man definitely will not do / You one man will do or will do

لن يفعلوا فعلوا
You Two Men will definitely do / not / You Two Men do or will do

لن يفعلوا فعلوا
You more than two men def. do / will do / You more than two men do or will do

لن يفعل فعلن
You one woman will definitely do / You one woman do or will do

لن يفعلن فعلن
You two women will definitely not do / You two women do or will do

لن يفعلن فعلن
You will definitely not do / You more than two women do or will do

لن يفعل فعلن
You shall definitely not do / You shall do or shall do

لن يفعل فعلن
You shall definitely not do / You shall do or shall do

لن يفعل فعلن
Two men (Two men) فعلن
We do or shall do

29-7-14
01:35
D.N.W.D
Definitely not do
We shall definitely do or shall do
We do or shall do
More than two men (more than two men)

فعل مضارع

Imperfect Indefinite

PLURAL جمع	DUAL ثنتين	SINGULAR أبداً و	
<p>لَفَعَلُوا They do or they will do</p> <p>لَفَعَلْنَ They do or they will do</p> <p>لَفَعَلُوا They do or they will do</p>	<p>لَفَعَلَانِ They (Two) do or they will do</p> <p>لَفَعَلَانِ They do</p> <p>لَفَعَلَانِ They will do</p>	<p>لَفَعَلُ He does or He will do</p> <p>لَفَعَلِ She does or She will do</p>	<p>Masculine رَفَعُوا</p> <p>Feminine رَفَعْنَ</p>
<p>لَفَعَلْتُمْ You all do or you will do</p> <p>لَفَعَلْتُمَا You (Two) do or you will do</p> <p>لَفَعَلْتَ You do or you will do</p>	<p>لَفَعَلْتُمَا You do or you will do</p> <p>لَفَعَلْتُمَا You will do</p>	<p>لَفَعَلْتَ You do or you will do</p> <p>لَفَعَلْتِ You will do</p>	<p>Masculine رَفَعْتُمْ</p> <p>Feminine رَفَعْتُنَّ</p>
<p>لَفَعَلْنَا We do or we will do</p> <p>لَفَعَلْنَا We do</p> <p>لَفَعَلْنَا We do</p>	<p>لَفَعَلْنَا We do or we will do</p> <p>لَفَعَلْنَا We do</p> <p>لَفَعَلْنَا We do</p>	<p>لَفَعَلْنَا We do or we will do</p> <p>لَفَعَلْنَا We do</p> <p>لَفَعَلْنَا We do</p>	<p>Masculine رَفَعْنَا</p> <p>Feminine رَفَعْنَا</p>
<p>لَفَعَلُوا They do or they will do</p> <p>لَفَعَلْنَا We do or we will do</p> <p>لَفَعَلُوا They do or they will do</p>	<p>لَفَعَلْتُمْ You all do or you will do</p> <p>لَفَعَلْتُمَا You (Two) do or you will do</p> <p>لَفَعَلْتُمْ You all do or you will do</p>	<p>لَفَعَلْتُمْ You all do or you will do</p> <p>لَفَعَلْتُمَا You (Two) do or you will do</p> <p>لَفَعَلْتُمْ You all do or you will do</p>	<p>Masculine رَفَعُوا</p> <p>Feminine رَفَعْنَا</p>

THIRD PERSON
ثالث

SECOND PERSON
ثاني

FIRST PERSON
أول

426 عقود و افعال

Imperfect Subjunctive

Shared Meaning (... will/shall definitely not do)

PLURAL عقود	DUAL اثنين	SINGULAR واحد	
They لن يفعلوا	They will definitely not do لن يفعلوا	He will definitely not do لن يفعل	Masculine ذكر
They will... لن يفعلوا	They will... لن يفعلوا	She will def... لن تفعل	Feminine مؤنث
You will... لن تفعل	You will... لن تفعل	You will... لن تفعل	Masculine مذكر
You will... لن تفعل	You will... لن تفعل	You will... لن تفعل	Feminine مؤنث
We shall... لن نفعل	We shall... لن نفعل	We shall... لن نفعل	Masculine مذكر
We shall... لن نفعل	We shall... لن نفعل	We shall... لن نفعل	Feminine مؤنث
We shall definitely not do لن نفعل	We shall definitely not do لن نفعل	We shall definitely not do لن نفعل	Masculine مذكر
We shall definitely not do لن نفعل	We shall definitely not do لن نفعل	We shall definitely not do لن نفعل	Feminine مؤنث

FIRST PERSON
أنا

SECOND PERSON
أنت

THIRD PERSON
هو/هي

41:3

We hope that you have

noted (in the Paradigms discussed on pages 423 to 426. Actually it is

the couple of two Paradigms of Imperfect indefinite (عَلِيٌّ عَلِيٌّ) and Imperfect Subjunctive (عَلِيٌّ

(عَلِيٌّ) are repeated to show every small detail of both

Paradigms) ① There is a 45 in the form of the letter

ف having DHAMMAH 45 in the form of the letter

ف Both forms of Plural feminine never accept any change and their feminine noun

kept as same as in the girls kept Imperfect indefinite.

③ However the Diacritical Nouns

of Remaining 7 forms are omitted or removed.

Please also note the matter which is that when the Diacritical Noun of both forms of Sound Plural Masculine (عَلِيٌّ) is vanished then

one (al) is added in the last part of word. This (al) is not read but it must be written

in the last part of word. This (al) is not read but it must be written

in the last part of word. This (al) is not read but it must be written

in the last part of word. This (al) is not read but it must be written

④

Two forms are

(عَلِيٌّ عَلِيٌّ or عَلِيٌّ عَلِيٌّ)

for Example - the words (يُنْفِئُ) and (يُنْفِئُ) should be as (يُنْفِئُ) and (يُنْفِئُ)

after omitting diacritical marks (يُنْفِئُ) But actually these words are written as

with addition of an extra 'Alif' at the end of words

يُنْفِئُ and يُنْفِئُ

41:4 Please note that the practice of writing 'al' in the last part of word in Arabic is also introduced in the 2nd chapter Page No- 19 Paragraph- No-19, But in case of nouns case like objective case (مَنْعِيَّة) from

Now this 'al' matter is specifically used in the Subjunctive mood of Imperfects (مَنْعِيَّة) Please note its similarity with (مَنْعِيَّة) so and words of nouns are related with addition of an 'al' in the last part of

word:-

41:4 This is the same rule for Form of Third Person Masculine Plural of Past Tense

كاتبوا يكتبون

كاتبوا يكتبون

It is also called

Waaoo - Al-Jamaa

Mean Plural with Letter Waaoo, Arabic Alphabet

Please note there is an exception of writing 'al' after word Plural of Waaoo

(عاشوا) which is that, if there will be an objective pronoun

will come after form of Tassise or Subjunctive of Part

i.e. (يكتبون) is a being written after the form of Plural of Waaoo.

Then this 'al' is not written

عاشوا يكتبون

(All Those men have beaten him) done this matter to him

Again Please check if the objective pronoun is written

خ, ل, هـ, ي, ن are after Plural Waaoo of Tassise or Subjunctive Mood of Imperfect of Part, then

This 'al' is not written after (عاشوا) for Example (عاشوا يكتبون)

Related

Same as 'All These Men will definitely not done this matter with him'
 $\text{كُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ رِجَالٍ سَيُفْعَلُونَ بِهَذَا الشَّيْءِ مَعَهُ}$

All These men will definitely not help him.
 $\text{كُلُّ هَؤُلَاءِ رِجَالٍ سَيُفْعَلُونَ بِهَذَا الشَّيْءِ مَعَهُ}$

دليلاً: Please note that The rule for writing an extra اِوَل (Alph) after the (the word) Plural with Letter واو (e.g. سِلَابٍ) is only for the Verbs of the forms (type) of Masculine Plural (فِعْلٌ مَجْرُومٌ).

When a Diacritical نُون (نُونٌ) of Second Masculine Plural (فِعْلٌ مَجْرُومٌ) of واو (while being possessed) is omitted (or deleted) then This extra Alph (اِوَل) is not added.

EXAMPLE:

From مَدِينَةٍ to مَدِينَاتٍ

For example $\text{مَدِينَاتٌ مَسْكُونَةٌ}$

From مَدِينَةٍ to مَدِينَاتٍ
 $\text{مَدِينَاتٌ مَسْكُونَةٌ}$
 Muslims of every city

Matter has a vast meaning, when we say فِعْلٌ مَجْرُومٌ So any task or action can be under stand.

أهل المدينة
أهل مكة

People of Madinah

7:1:6: Except word سب
rearranging Subjunctive سب of Imperfect
[عشيرة (سب) سب]

Which were discussed earlier in this
Chapter) when written before Imperfect
then they change Imperfect into
Subjunctive Mood (Means impose a سب
on the last part of word verb imperfect)
and made changes as described above
in the different forms of Imperfects.
It means that the Paradigm will be written
with these Subjunctive (عشيرة سب)
(سب, عشيرة سب) same as written with سب.

Certainly (However) we are writing
the meaning of those letters (عشيرة)
(Technically) these of words consisting on
more than one letter)
So that you can understand the
Intellectual changes (سب) of
of their use with Imperfect
(عشيرة سب)

4:7 ② أَتَى (that) for example

أَتَى بِرَسُولٍ

"I ordered him that he may go."

③ أَتَى (or) أَتَى

In that case - again, then afterwards that why (أَتَى) have all. Similar words can be used in English according to circumstances and conditions in the Arabic sentences. For Example:

"Then He will be successful."

"In that case, you (people) will be very happy."

From translations, it is clear that before those sentences there is another sentence whose result or reaction is described (or showed) by أَتَى

④ أَتَى (SO THAT)

١٠
١١
١٢
١٣
١٤
١٥
١٦
١٧
١٨
١٩
٢٠
٢١
٢٢
٢٣
٢٤
٢٥
٢٦
٢٧
٢٨
٢٩
٣٠
٣١
٣٢
٣٣
٣٤
٣٥
٣٦
٣٧
٣٨
٣٩
٤٠
٤١
٤٢
٤٣
٤٤
٤٥
٤٦
٤٧
٤٨
٤٩
٥٠
٥١
٥٢
٥٣
٥٤
٥٥
٥٦
٥٧
٥٨
٥٩
٦٠
٦١
٦٢
٦٣
٦٤
٦٥
٦٦
٦٧
٦٨
٦٩
٧٠
٧١
٧٢
٧٣
٧٤
٧٥
٧٦
٧٧
٧٨
٧٩
٨٠
٨١
٨٢
٨٣
٨٤
٨٥
٨٦
٨٧
٨٨
٨٩
٩٠
٩١
٩٢
٩٣
٩٤
٩٥
٩٦
٩٧
٩٨
٩٩
١٠٠

١٠ read So that you both can understand.

Please note Real, actual Subjunctive of Imperfect

only 4 Except those (4) are

There are two (2) letter of Subjunctive (١) which are that those

two letters are actually attached for

with those 4 Subjunctive Imperfect

١٠
١١
١٢
١٣
١٤
١٥
١٦
١٧
١٨
١٩
٢٠
٢١
٢٢
٢٣
٢٤
٢٥
٢٦
٢٧
٢٨
٢٩
٣٠
٣١
٣٢
٣٣
٣٤
٣٥
٣٦
٣٧
٣٨
٣٩
٤٠
٤١
٤٢
٤٣
٤٤
٤٥
٤٦
٤٧
٤٨
٤٩
٥٠
٥١
٥٢
٥٣
٥٤
٥٥
٥٦
٥٧
٥٨
٥٩
٦٠
٦١
٦٢
٦٣
٦٤
٦٥
٦٦
٦٧
٦٨
٦٩
٧٠
٧١
٧٢
٧٣
٧٤
٧٥
٧٦
٧٧
٧٨
٧٩
٨٠
٨١
٨٢
٨٣
٨٤
٨٥
٨٦
٨٧
٨٨
٨٩
٩٠
٩١
٩٢
٩٣
٩٤
٩٥
٩٦
٩٧
٩٨
٩٩
١٠٠

There detail is of under

41:8:

١٠
١١
١٢
١٣
١٤
١٥
١٦
١٧
١٨
١٩
٢٠
٢١
٢٢
٢٣
٢٤
٢٥
٢٦
٢٧
٢٨
٢٩
٣٠
٣١
٣٢
٣٣
٣٤
٣٥
٣٦
٣٧
٣٨
٣٩
٤٠
٤١
٤٢
٤٣
٤٤
٤٥
٤٦
٤٧
٤٨
٤٩
٥٠
٥١
٥٢
٥٣
٥٤
٥٥
٥٦
٥٧
٥٨
٥٩
٦٠
٦١
٦٢
٦٣
٦٤
٦٥
٦٦
٦٧
٦٨
٦٩
٧٠
٧١
٧٢
٧٣
٧٤
٧٥
٧٦
٧٧
٧٨
٧٩
٨٠
٨١
٨٢
٨٣
٨٤
٨٥
٨٦
٨٧
٨٨
٨٩
٩٠
٩١
٩٢
٩٣
٩٤
٩٥
٩٦
٩٧
٩٨
٩٩
١٠٠

١٠
١١
١٢
١٣
١٤
١٥
١٦
١٧
١٨
١٩
٢٠
٢١
٢٢
٢٣
٢٤
٢٥
٢٦
٢٧
٢٨
٢٩
٣٠
٣١
٣٢
٣٣
٣٤
٣٥
٣٦
٣٧
٣٨
٣٩
٤٠
٤١
٤٢
٤٣
٤٤
٤٥
٤٦
٤٧
٤٨
٤٩
٥٠
٥١
٥٢
٥٣
٥٤
٥٥
٥٦
٥٧
٥٨
٥٩
٦٠
٦١
٦٢
٦٣
٦٤
٦٥
٦٦
٦٧
٦٨
٦٩
٧٠
٧١
٧٢
٧٣
٧٤
٧٥
٧٦
٧٧
٧٨
٧٩
٨٠
٨١
٨٢
٨٣
٨٤
٨٥
٨٦
٨٧
٨٨
٨٩
٩٠
٩١
٩٢
٩٣
٩٤
٩٥
٩٦
٩٧
٩٨
٩٩
١٠٠

However it works as

According to meaning sense and according to make Subjunctive the Imperfect For example

١٠
١١
١٢
١٣
١٤
١٥
١٦
١٧
١٨
١٩
٢٠
٢١
٢٢
٢٣
٢٤
٢٥
٢٦
٢٧
٢٨
٢٩
٣٠
٣١
٣٢
٣٣
٣٤
٣٥
٣٦
٣٧
٣٨
٣٩
٤٠
٤١
٤٢
٤٣
٤٤
٤٥
٤٦
٤٧
٤٨
٤٩
٥٠
٥١
٥٢
٥٣
٥٤
٥٥
٥٦
٥٧
٥٨
٥٩
٦٠
٦١
٦٢
٦٣
٦٤
٦٥
٦٦
٦٧
٦٨
٦٩
٧٠
٧١
٧٢
٧٣
٧٤
٧٥
٧٦
٧٧
٧٨
٧٩
٨٠
٨١
٨٢
٨٣
٨٤
٨٥
٨٦
٨٧
٨٨
٨٩
٩٠
٩١
٩٢
٩٣
٩٤
٩٥
٩٦
٩٧
٩٨
٩٩
١٠٠

مَنْ يَتَّقِ اللَّهَ يَجْعَلْ لَهُ مَخْرَجًا

I have given you (shown) a book

So that you (can) read.

We hope that you can understand that why the ج is called

جِ

Because it is also mentioned

meaning of same as word نِ

But the words نِ

جِ and نِ are

used in the same manner.

41:9-: Sometimes ج and نِ

Joined in the form of

جِ نِ (So that) نِ

The word جِ نِ is normally used

before Imperfect Negative

and in this way (جِ نِ) is

We use it in the form of جِ نِ

It is read and written as جِ نِ

I have give you (may) a book
So that you will not be ignorant.

40:10

Same as there is another
Subjunctive Imperfect is
(HATTA) This is also actually

word is
حَتَّى (until know) that)

in which (حَتَّى) is being
(not described) or (not showed, not understood)

(we can say حَتَّى is deleted in sense
or meaning) and only the word
is used. But please note

Imperfect is make Subjunctive (was)
due to this word (حَتَّى)

for E example (حَتَّى) means
(until he will be happy)

It is clear that The use of this (حَتَّى)
is also as **حَتَّى** and **حَتَّى** means, is
used in the

Sentence (in a ^{Next} sentence) which is
after an preceding sentence (A.P. هَاتِي)

Next sentence (حَتَّى) preceding sentence
(حَتَّى) never came in beginning (هَاتِي)

There are many uses of (حَتَّى) concept
Those words never came in beginning (هَاتِي)

Subjunctive of imperfect which you will study
in further lessons of this Book.

All This confusion will clarified in
the Arabic sentence as
the Arabic sentence as
the Arabic sentence as

استعمال حتى عند مبتدئ الجملة
استعمال حتى عند خبر الجملة
استعمال حتى في جملتين متتاليتين
استعمال حتى في جملة شرطية

EXERCISE NO: 40. 'A'

تفسير من رقيم ده انى

Write Paradigm (تفسير) of following verbs (كلمات) and write the meaning of every Form **Arabic**

1. يَلْمِزُ (يَلْمِزُ) لَمْ يَلْمِزْ

2. يَلْمِزُ (يَلْمِزُ) لَمْ يَلْمِزْ

3. يَلْمِزُ (يَلْمِزُ) لَمْ يَلْمِزْ

EXERCISE NO: 40. 'B'

تفسير من رقيم ده انى

Translate following sentences in English

1. لَمْ يَلْمِزْ يَلْمِزُ يَلْمِزُ لَمْ يَلْمِزْ

لَمْ يَلْمِزْ يَلْمِزُ يَلْمِزُ لَمْ يَلْمِزْ

Handwritten notes at the top of the page, including the date and religious context.

③ كَانِ سَمِيحًا رَفِيحًا اِبْرَارًا فَفِي سَبِيحَةِ
 اَللّٰهِ اِبْرَارًا رِيحًا طَلْعًا اَلِيْسًا

④ اِذْ تُرِيْدُ اِلَيْهِ لَعْنَةً اَنْ تَكُوْنُ
 قَوْلًا مَّوَدِّعًا اَنْ تَكُوْنُ اَنْ تَكُوْنُ
 اَنْ تَكُوْنُ اَنْ تَكُوْنُ رِيَّةً رِيَّةً

⑤ اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّىْ اَسْأَلُكَ اَنْ تَكُوْنُ
 اَنْ تَكُوْنُ اَنْ تَكُوْنُ اَنْ تَكُوْنُ اَنْ تَكُوْنُ
 اَنْ تَكُوْنُ اَنْ تَكُوْنُ اَنْ تَكُوْنُ اَنْ تَكُوْنُ

TRANSLATE IN ARABIC:

① Shall definitely not drink coffee.
 today.
 (Another way to write above Sentence)

② (woman) will not drink coffee today.

③ ALLAH (الذّٰلِكُمْ) had created Human
 being So that (those) People will worship
 Him.

④ We recite Holy Quran So that
 we understand it.

④ They both will definitely not left until you ~~of~~ Permitt them (to go)

When you was knocking the door ^{and then} He opened door for you so that you will not be sad.

VOCABULARY -!

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
أَذِنَ (س)	To Permit	بَرِحَ (س)	To left
بَلَّغَ (ن)	To Send	كَتَبَ (ن)	To Sad
لَعَنَ (س)	To Lick	عَظِيمٌ (س)	Greatness
أَمَرَ (ن)	To order	كَرَعَ (ن)	To knock
بَدَأَ (ن)	To Slaughter	كَتَبَ (س)	Became Sad
أَنْفَعُ (ن)	To Give benefit to somebody.		

① If invited you give them permission to go.

② If it كَتَبَ means Trying to make Sad Somebody

③ If it كَتَبَ means became Sad due to any event. if somebody became Sad due to any event.

ظروا في جوارح الجوز

JUSSIVE MOOD OF IMPERFECT

(٣) جوارح الجوز
ظروا في جوارح الجوز

VARIATIONS OF IMPERFECT

PART-3

In the previous lesson we have examined few such type of operative letters (جوارح الجوز) which changed Imperfect (ظروا في جوارح الجوز) into Subjunctive Mood means when those words are written before an Imperfect its last letter changed from Dhawma to FATAH (ـَ to ـِ) ^{ظروا} to ^{ظروا} Now in this lesson we have to learn such factors which will change an Imperfect into Jussive Mood. Means from

جوارح الجوز to جوارح الجوز
all these words and nouns are called

جوارح الجوز (The Particles which govern the Jussive Mood)
or we can say that Particles Licenced for Jussive Mood)

Those are of two types
No-1 which are making Jussive only one Verb (Imperfect), or
No-2 which are making Two Verbs (Imperfect).

42:2 The words which convert one verb into Jussive Mood (فعل جازم) are actually 4 in Number like words of Subjunctive Mood (فعل مجزوم) (as we have discussed in previous lesson Means



Fit is called (فعل جازم) ③
Laa or order (Laa-ee-AMAR)

Fit is called (فعل مجزوم) ④
(Laa-ee-NAHEE)
Laa of negation

However the word who convert two Verbs into Jussive Mood is
The word 'لاي' is Conditional (فعل جازم) (IF)

Certainly few (فعل مجزوم) (IF)
(فعل مجزوم) (IF)

الاستفهام (Interrogation Nouns)
التوكيد (Emphatic Nouns)
(ASMAAA-E-ASTAFHAAAM)

ما شاء الله لا قوة الا لله

for Example **ما شاء الله** (Ma) (MAN)

ما شاء الله (MATAA) (Ayaana)

ما شاء الله (Ayaana) (Ayaana)

Certainly few interrogative nouns

also convert two (فعلين في) verbs into Jussive Mood. and those words are also converted called at this time

ما شاء الله

These all words are used in the

Conditional Sentences. and these words

ما شاء الله

are also used to convert Jussive Mood. Please note

Verbs into Imperfect Verbs are (ب) in

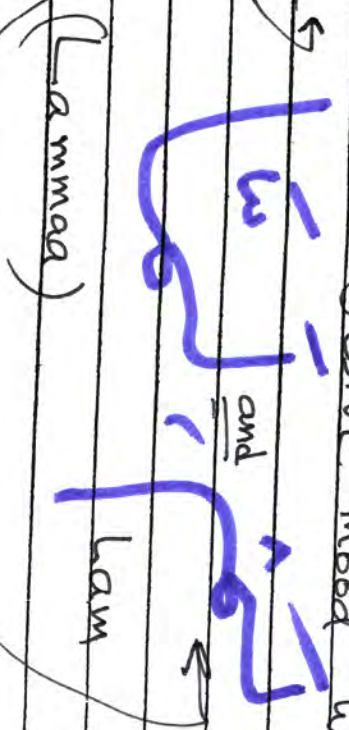
These two imperfect Verbs are (ب) in

ما شاء الله condition and 2nd is the

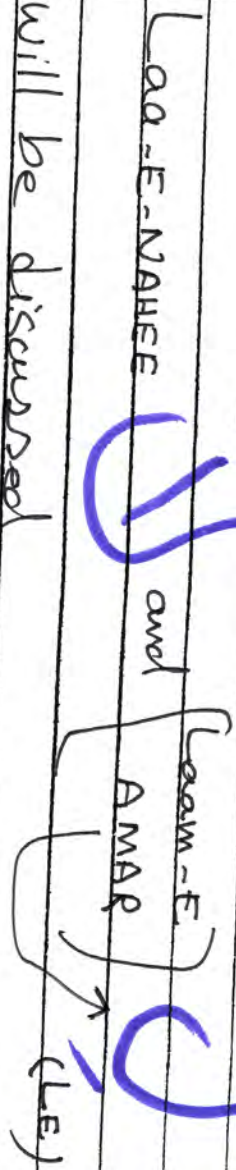
Sharat (Answer of condition) **ما شاء الله**



In this lesson we have to discuss first/next we use and meaning of the only these Jussive Mood words which convert one verb into Jussive Mood. Those are two Jussive Mood words which are



The remaining two words



will be discussed

IV SHA-ALLAH -

in the lessons of

SV لا اله الا الله

(VERB OF NEGATION) (VERB OF ORDER)

43:3 when the word is imposed in the beginning of Imperfect Verb

(E-lier la)

It ~~we~~ make two type of changes which are Diacritical (الاصوات) and Literal or Intellectual (الاصناف) changes

عبارتها في الاصناف والاصوات
في الاصناف والاصوات

Diacritical (الاصوات) Change is that Imperfect became in Jussive mood (فعل مضارع) its mean A Dhawimah (الاصوات) symbol (الاصوات) of silent (الاصوات) is imposed on the letter lam forms which have already Dhawimah (الاصوات) on them.
And Except Noon-E-Niswah (الاصوات) forms, noon (ن) of all, Diacritical forms will be omitted.

عبارتها (الاصوات)

4:2:4 :- The word ~~has not~~ has not any many, if used ~~but~~ but ~~it~~ it is written before Imperfect, then there will be two changes (Intellectual (الاصناف) occur in the Imperfect.
First is that, there will be a very strong negative sense is produced in the Imperfect. and Secondly the meaning of Imperfect is specified as **PAST** for Example Sawbhoody said

الشيء الذي

He definitely had not done this matter.

He had definitely not done this matter.

If word Imperfects is changed in negative sense.

then Part meaning is changed in negative sense.

She has not done this.

Definitely

But Please note that when word is imposed before Imperfect

Produced with strong manner as well with instantaneous style.

(سأخبرك بكل شيء)

Like in English we can say Definitely not.

So the correct Translation of **الشيء الذي** is

He definitely had not done this matter.
Now in next page we are giving the Paradigm of **ليس** of imperfect

Indefinite and Imperfect. In Jussive mood with So that you can understand and the changes occurred in all forms

ليس في صيغة الجازم - صيغة الجازم - صيغة الجازم

definitely

He ~~has~~ ^{or} not done (this task)

He has not done definitely.

If we write word "This task"

before Imperfect Then

Part tense changed into Part negative.

Example

for example "Part Negative"

He has not done (This task)

But in word

There is an intense

and confirmation (or we can say

strictly strengthening or emphatically)

Sence with negation

فقط ليس هو الذي فعله (he did not do that)

Like in English we say "definitely not" or "certainly not"

correct meaning of "definitely not" will be, He definitely not

First Problem is Arabic eloquence
2nd thing is that
A Person who is

in Arabic But not very comfortable in English
Like me, (for) an English Speaking Person will find my way of English is very strange and odd. But I am trying to build a Bridge:

done (this task) or we can say that he has not completely done (this task) ...
Now in the following passage we are giving the paradigms of

فعل في الجاهلية Imperfect Indefinite

فعل في الجاهلية Imperfect in Jussive Mood

So that you will clearly understand the changes of all forms of both Imperfect Indefinite and Imperfect of Jussive Mood.

فعل في الجاهلية
فعل في الجاهلية
فعل في الجاهلية
فعل في الجاهلية

فعل في الجاهلية
فعل في الجاهلية
فعل في الجاهلية

This one man had definitely not done this task
He does or he will do (this task)

He had definitely not done this task
Please note in Arabic only one word 'فعل' And in English 'فعل' There are 8 words

(How it is hard to transfer the meaning of one word of Arabic into English.)

Arabic English: Please note the people who understand Arabic and English, Persian, or Urdu. Only those people know that language: the real sense and

Meaning of Arabic can not be transfer 100% in English. This is our extreme effort just for English students to learn.

معارف عربیة

لَهُمْ رِزْقٌ ② رِزْقًا لَّهُمْ ③

They definitely had not done (This task) They (two men) do or They will do

لَهُمْ رِزْقٌ ③ رِزْقًا لَّهُمْ ④

They definitely had not done This task They (3 or more than 3 men) do or they will do

لَهَا رِزْقٌ ④ رِزْقًا لَهَا ⑤

She definitely had not done This task She (one woman) do or She will do This task

لَهُنَّ رِزْقٌ ⑤ رِزْقًا لَّهُنَّ ⑥

They definitely had not done this task They (two women) do (or) They will do This task
They (3 or more than 3 women) do or They will do

I hope, when 2nd generation of English speaking students, who also learnt Arabic, they can easily fill the gaps of my way of English and there will be a very clear way from English to Arabic. But only for who is better than we is

فعل

فعل

You (one man) definitely had / You (one man) do
not done this Task / or you will do

لقد فعلت / فعلت
⑧

You (Two men) definitely had / You (Two men) do
not done " " " " " " " " " " " "

لقد فعلت / فعلت
⑨

You definitely had / You (3 or more than
not done " " " " " " " " " " " "

لقد فعلت / فعلت
⑩

You (one woman) had / You (one woman)
not done this Task / do or will do
This Task

لقد فعلت / فعلت
⑪

You (Two women) definitely had / You (Two women)
not done this Task / do or will
do " " " "

Task

" " " " " "

فعل مضارع

Plural جمع	DUAL اثنان	SINGULAR واحد	Tense
يُفْعَلُونَ	يُفْعَلَانِ	يُفْعَلُ	Masculine ذكر
يُفْعَلْنَ	يُفْعَلَانِ	يُفْعَلُ	Feminine مؤنث
يُفْعَلُونَ	يُفْعَلَانِ	يُفْعَلُ	Masculine مؤنث
يُفْعَلْنَ	يُفْعَلَانِ	يُفْعَلُ	Feminine مؤنث

THIRD PERSON
عابث

SECOND PERSON
عابث

FIRST PERSON
متكلم

فعل مضارع جزم

Plural جمع	DUAL ثنائي	SINGULAR و اطلاق	
لَمْ يَفْعَلُوا	لَمْ يَفْعَلَا	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ	Masculine مذكر
لَمْ يَفْعَلْنَ	لَمْ يَفْعَلَا	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ	Feminine مؤنث
لَمْ يَفْعَلُوا	لَمْ يَفْعَلَا	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ	Masculine مذكر
لَمْ يَفْعَلْنَ	لَمْ يَفْعَلَا	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ	Feminine مؤنث

THIRD PERSON
ثالث

لَمْ يَفْعَلُوا	لَمْ يَفْعَلَا	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ	Masculine مذكر
لَمْ يَفْعَلْنَ	لَمْ يَفْعَلَا	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ	Feminine مؤنث

SECOND PERSON
ثاني

لَمْ يَفْعَلُوا	لَمْ يَفْعَلَا	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ	Masculine مذكر
لَمْ يَفْعَلْنَ	لَمْ يَفْعَلَا	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ	Feminine مؤنث

FIRST PERSON
أول شخص