



## Lesson 3

### IMPERATIVE VERBS I

*Al-Fi'l al-'Amr*      الفعل الأمر

The verb which is used to command or order is known as *الفعل الأمر* (Al-Fi'l al-'Amr). This form of the verb can only be used for second person (masculine or feminine).

It is made from the *مضارع* (Mudari) form of verb in the following manner:

Plural جمع	Dual مثنى	Singular مفرد	
تَفْعَلُونَ	تَفْعَلَانِ	تَفْعَلُ	مذكر
فُعَلُوا	فُعَلَا	فَعَلْ	Step one
افْعَلُوا	افْعَلَا	افْعَلْ	Step two
You (all) do (it)	You (two) do (it)	You do (it)	Final step
			Masculine
تَفْعَلْنَ	تَفْعَلَانِ	تَفْعَلِينَ	مؤنث
فُعَلْنَ	فُعَلَا	فَعَلِيْ	Step one
افْعَلْنَ	افْعَلَا	افْعَلِيْ	Step two
You (all) do (it)	You (two) do (it)	You do (it)	Final step
			Feminine

1. The format shows that the مضارع (present / future tense) sign ت is dropped.
2. A ْ is placed on the last letter of masculine singular.
3. The last letter ن is dropped for the masculine dual and plural verbs, indicating a ْ.
4. ن is also dropped for the feminine singular and dual verbs, indicating a ْ.
5. The ن for feminine plural remains as it is.
6. The four nun's which are dropped are the nun's for the i'raab. In this case, their absence indicates a ْ.
7. It is seen in the chart that after the مضارع (present/future tense) sign is dropped the following letter is left with a ْ (which cannot be pronounced without a preceding letter with a harakah)
8. A hamza is placed before the letter with a ْ.
9. This hamza is placed with a — if the middle letter of the verb has a — or a ْ .e.g.:

Middle letter —		
اضْرَبُ	يَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبَ

Middle letter ْ		
اسْمَعُ	يَسْمَعُ	سَمِعَ

10. The hamza is placed with a    if the middle letter of the verb has a   .

Middle letter <u>  </u>		
اَقْعُدْ	يَقْعُدْ	قَعَدَ

Middle letter <u>  </u>		
اُخْرِجْ	يُخْرِجْ	خَرَجَ

11. This *hamza* is called *همزة الوصل (Hamzat ul-wasal)*. When it is preceded by any word, it is

not pronounced; e.g.: وَأَفْعَلُوا، فَاجْعَلْ، وَأَنْصُرْ

12. Any *hamza* which is not pronounced because of the preceding word is called *همزة الوصل (Hamzat ul-wasal)*. It can be from the nouns as well; e.g. إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ، وَالْقَمَرَ، وَاللَّهُ

13. The *همزة الوصل (Hamzat ul-wasal)* for the three lettered verbs (imperative) will **never**

carry a   .

*The following are some examples:*

يَتَأْتِ أَفْعَلْ مَا تُؤْمَرُ

Oh my father **do** what you are commanded. (37:102)

فَأَفْعَلُوا مَا تُؤْمَرُونَ

So **do** (you all) what you (all) are commanded. (2:68)

وَاذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا

And **remember** Allah often. (8:45)

فَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

And know (you all) it that (there is) no God except Allah. (47:19)

وَأَذْكُرْ مَا يَتْلَىٰ فِي بُيُوتِكُمْ

And recite what is rehearsed to you in your homes. (33:34)

أَرْجِعْ إِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ

Come back to your Lord. (89:28)

فَادْخُلْ فِي عِبَادِي

Enter you then among my devotees. (89:29)

وَادْخُلْ جَنَّتِي

And you enter my heaven. (89:30)

أَذْهَبَا إِلَىٰ فِرْعَوْنَ

Go both of you to Pharaoh. (20:43)

يَا مَرْيَمُ اقْنُتِي لِرَبِّكِ

Oh Mary, worship your Lord devoutly. (3:43)

وَأَسْمَعُوا وَأَطِيعُوا

And listen and obey. (64:16)

وَأَشْكُرُوا لِلَّهِ

And be grateful to Allah. (2:172)