

JUSSIVE PARTICLES

المحروف الجازمة *Al-Huruf al-Jazimah*

Should	لَ	Not yet / when	لَمَّا
Do not / should not	لَا	If	إِنْ
Did not / was not	لَمْ		

When any of the above words precede the **مضارع** (present / future tense), the verb will end with a **ـُ** (instead of **ـَ**).

1. **لَ** meaning 'should' is used for imperative 3rd and 1st persons. This has been discussed in detail in Lesson 4.
2. **لَا** meaning 'don't / shouldn't' is used for prohibition. This has also been discussed in detail in Lesson 5.
3. **لَمْ** meaning 'did not / was not' is used for forceful negation of an act which never happened or was never done. Besides changing the *i'raab* the **لَمْ** also changes the present / future tense into past tense.

Examples:

لَمْ يَكِلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

He begets not nor is He begotten.. (112:3)

أَلَمْ نَجْعَلْ لَهُ عَيْنَيْنِ

Have We **not** made for him a pair of eyes... (90:8)

أَلَمْ تَعْلَمْ أَنَّ اللَّهَ يَعْلَمُ

Did you **not** know that Allah knows? (22:70)

Note: The table format for لَمْ, لَمَّا and لَئِنْ is the same as for ل ('should') and لَا ('do not / should not') in Lessons 4 and 5.

Remember that the evident ْ is seen on the singular, third person masculine and feminine, also on the singular and plural first persons. The absence of the ِ for all other forms (except feminine plurals) indicates a ْ .

4. لَمَّا has two meanings:

a. When لَمَّا is followed by the present/future tense it means 'not yet'.

Examples:

وَالْآخَرِينَ مِنْهُمْ لَمَّا يَلْحَقُوا بِهِمْ

Others of them who have **not yet** joined them. (62:3)

وَلَمَّا يَدْخُلِ الْإِيمَانُ فِي قُلُوبِكُمْ

The belief has **not yet** entered your hearts. (49:14)

وَلَمَّا يَعْلَمِ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ جَاهَدُوا مِنْكُمْ

Allah has **not yet** seen those who strive amongst you. (3:142)

In the last two examples, the verbs end with a — instead of a °, because the last letter of the verb must be connected with the following letter with a °. The general rule in such cases is that the ° is changed to a — (there are exceptions).

- b. When لَمَّا is followed by the past tense it means 'when', and it has no effect on the *i'raab* of the past tense verb.

Examples:

فَلَمَّا وَضَعَتْهَا

So **when** she delivered her... (3:36)

فَلَمَّا فَصَلَ طَالُوتُ بِالْجُنُودِ

When Talut set forth with the armies.. (2:249)

فَلَمَّا رَأَى الشَّمْسُ

When he saw the sun...(6:78)

5. **إِنْ** meaning 'if', is placed in the beginning of a conditional sentence, generally followed by

two مضارع verbs, both ending with a °.

Examples:

وَإِنْ تَشْكُرُوا يَرْضَهُ لَكُمْ

If you are grateful He is pleased with you...(39:7)

إِنْ تَعُودُوا نَعُدْ

If you return (to the attack), so shall we. (8:19)

وَإِنْ تَطِيعَ أَكْثَرُ مَنْ فِي الْأَرْضِ يُضِلُّوكَ

If you follow the majority on earth, they will lead you astray. (6:116)

وَإِنْ تَعْدِلْ كُلُّ عَدْلٍ لَا يُؤْخَذُ مِنْهَا

If (any soul) offers every ransom, none will be accepted. (6:70)

In the following examples, the imperative verb is preceded by a suppressed / hidden conditional word

إِنْ 'if', therefore the *i'raab* of the following مضارع is a — (sukun).

وَأَدْخِلْ يَدَكَ فِي جَيْبِكَ تَخْرُجَ بَيْضَاءَ مِنْ غَيْرِ سُوءٍ

Now put your hand into your chest and it will come forth white without harm. (27:12)

تَعَالَوْا يَسْتَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Come, the messenger of Allah will pray for you. (63:5)

فَتَعَالَى الْيَوْمَ الْأَمِيرُ

Then come, I will provide for you your enjoyment and set you free. (33:28)

قُلْ تَعَالَوْا أَنِ اتْلُ مَا حَرَّمَ رَبِّي عَلَيْكُمْ

Say: Come, I will rehearse what Allah has (really) prohibited you from. (6:151)

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا

Oh you who believe! Fear Allah and say a word direct to the right. (33:70)

يُصْلِحْ لَكُمْ أَعْمَالَكُمْ وَيَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ ذُنُوبَكُمْ

That He may make your conduct whole and sound and forgive you your sins. (33:71)