

## Lesson 20 B

### ***The Emphasized Imperfect Tense***

(المضارع مع لام التأكيد و نون التأكيد)

1. Sometimes a (ل) is prefixed to the (المضارع) tense and (ن) which is called (نون ثقيلة) or (ن) which is called (نون خفيفة), is appended to it. This (ل) and (ن) create emphasis in the meaning. Therefore they are called (لام التأكيد و نون التأكيد), e.g. from the verb (يكتب), the word (ليكتبن) or (ليكتبن - He will certainly write) is created.

2. Changes occur in the (المضارع) due to this (ل) and (ن) which you can observe in the following paradigm. In order to note the differences, the ordinary (المضارع) tense has also been inserted.

Changes	المضارع مع لام التأكيد والنون الخفيفة	المضارع مع لام التأكيد والنون الثقيلة	المضارع الساذجُ plain, simple.
The (لام الكلمة) is (مفتوح).	لَيَكْتُبُنَّ	لَيَكْتُبُنَّ	يَكْتُبُ
The (نون اعرابية) is deleted. See Lesson 10. Note 2.		لَيَكْتُبَانِ	يَكْتُبَانِ
The (واو الجمع) and the (نون اعرابية) are deleted.	لَيَكْتُبُنَّ	لَيَكْتُبُنَّ	يَكْتُبُونَ
The (لام الكلمة) is (مفتوح).	لَتَكْتُبُنَّ	لَتَكْتُبُنَّ	تَكْتُبُ
The (نون اعرابية) is deleted.		لَتَكْتُبَانِ	تَكْتُبَانِ
One alif has been added.		لَيَكْتُبَانِ	يَكْتُبَانِ
The (لام الكلمة) is (مفتوح).	لَتَكْتُبُنَّ	لَتَكْتُبُنَّ	تَكْتُبُ
The (نون اعرابية) is deleted.		لَتَكْتُبَانِ	تَكْتُبَانِ
The (واو الجمع) and the (نون اعرابية) are deleted.	لَتَكْتُبُنَّ	لَتَكْتُبُنَّ	تَكْتُبُونَ
The (ي) and the (نون اعرابية) are deleted.	لَتَكْتُبُنَّ	لَتَكْتُبُنَّ	تَكْتُبِينَ
The (نون اعرابية) is deleted.		لَتَكْتُبَانِ	تَكْتُبَانِ
One alif has been added.		لَيَكْتُبَانِ	يَكْتُبَانِ
The (لام الكلمة) is (مفتوح).	لَأَكْتُبُنَّ	لَأَكْتُبُنَّ	أَكْتُبُ
The (لام الكلمة) is (مفتوح).	لَنَكْتُبُنَّ	لَنَكْتُبُنَّ	نَكْتُبُ

Note 1: In the paradigm of (نُونٌ ثَقِيلَةٌ), there are six word-forms where an alif appears before the nūn. These six word-forms do not appear with (نُونٌ خَفِيفَةٌ). See the above paradigm.

Note 2: Sometimes the (نُونٌ خَفِيفَةٌ) is changed to tanwīn, e.g. (لَنَسْفَعًا = لَنَسْفَعُنَّ بِالنَّاصِيَةِ) – We will certainly drag them by the hair of the forehead.

Note 3: The (لَا مُؤْنُ التَّأْكِيدِ وَ تُونُ التَّأْكِيدِ) (المضارع) is most often used after an oath, e.g. (وَاللَّهِ لَأَشْرَبَنَّ اللَّبَنَ) – By Allāh, I will drink the milk.

Note 4: The (لَا مُؤْنُ التَّأْكِيدِ) (المضارع) can have the (لَا مُؤْنُ التَّأْكِيدِ) only prefixed to it. No change occurs in the word. However, as far as the meaning is concerned, the (المضارع) becomes specific with the present tense, e.g. (لَيَكْتُبُ زَيْدٌ) – Zaid is writing.

- 1) نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ – to help
- 2) خَرَجَ يَخْرُجُ – to exit
- 3) دَخَلَ يَدْخُلُ – to enter
- 4) طَلَبَ يَطْلُبُ – to find, to want, to desire
- 5) سَتَرَ يَسْتُرُ – to hide
- 6) سَقَطَ يَسْقُطُ – to fall
- 7) بَلَغَ يَبْلُغُ – to arrive, to reach
- 8) رَقَدَ يَرْقُدُ – to sleep
- 9) نَفَخَ يَنْفُخُ – to blow
- 10) تَرَكَ يَتْرُكُ – to leave
- 11) مَكَثَ يَمْكُثُ – to stay
- 12) نَشَرَ يَنْشُرُ – to spread
- 13) ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ – to hit
- 14) غَلَبَ يَغْلِبُ – to overpower
- 15) كَسَبَ يَكْسِبُ – to earn
- 16) قَصَدَ يَقْصِدُ – to intend
- 17) غَفَرَ يَغْفِرُ – to forgive



- 18) كَسَرَ يَكْسِرُ – to break
- 19) جَلَسَ يَجْلِسُ – to sit
- 20) صَبَرَ يَصْبِرُ – to have patience
- 21) رَجَعَ يَرْجِعُ – to return
- 22) كَشَفَ يَكْشِفُ – to uncover
- 23) حَلَقَ يَحْلِقُ – to shave
- 24) غَسَلَ يَغْسِلُ – to wash
- 25) حَمَلَ يَحْمِلُ – to carry
- 26) رَكَبَ يَرْكَبُ – to ride
- 27) شَرَبَ يَشْرَبُ – to drink
- 28) حَمِدَ يَحْمَدُ – to praise
- 29) شَهِدَ يَشْهَدُ – to testify
- 30) لَبَسَ يَلْبَسُ – to wear
- 31) ضَحَكَ يَضْحَكُ – to laugh
- 32) جَهِلَ يَجْهَلُ – to be ignorant, to not know
- 33) عَلِمَ يَعْلَمُ – to know
- 34) فَهَمَ يَفْهَمُ – to understand

- 35) سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ – to know
- 36) فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ – to open
- 37) ذَهَبَ يَذْهَبُ – to go
- 38) جَدَّ يَجْدُ – to deny
- 39) رَفَعَ يَرْفَعُ – to lift
- 40) قَطَعَ يَقْطَعُ – to cut
- 41) مَنَعَ يَمْنَعُ – to stop
- 42) طَبَخَ يَطْبَخُ – to cook
- 43) صَرَخَ يَصْرَخُ – to scream
- 44) سَبَحَ يَسْبَحُ – to swim
- 45) قَرُبَ يَقْرُبُ – to be close
- 46) بَعُدَ يَبْعُدُ – to be far
- 47) بَصُرَ يَبْصُرُ – to see
- 48) كَثُرَ يَكْثُرُ – to be plenty
- 49) صَعِبَ يَصْعَبُ – to be difficult
- 50) حَسِبَ يَحْسِبُ – to assume