In this lesson we learn the following:

#(1) لَامُ الأُمْرُ You have learnt the amr in Book Two, e.g., اَكْتَبْ ‘write.’ This form of the amr is used to command (or request) the second person. To command (or request) the third person, the form لَيْكُتُبُ (li-yaktub) is used. It means ‘let him write’ or ‘he should write’, e.g.,

‘Let every student write his name on this paper.’

‘Let every female student sit in her place.’

This form is also used with the first person plural, e.g., لَيْكُتُبُ (li-na’kul) ‘Let us eat.’

The لَامُ used in this form is called لَامُ الأمر. It is used with the mudāri‘

majzūm:

ِلَيْكُتُبُ، لَيْكُتِبْ، لَيْكُتُبُواَ لَيْكُتُبُ، لَيْكُتُبُ، لَيْكُتُبُ لَيْكُتُبُ

The لَامُ has kasrah, but it takes sukun after فَ، وَ, and, e.g.,


#(2) We have learnt لَا الْدَّاهِيَةُ in Book Two (Lesson 15). Here is an example:

‘Don’t sit here.’ There we have learnt the use of لَا الْدَّاهِيَةُ لَمَّا تَجَلَّسَهُمَا with the second person only. Now we learn its use with the third person, e.g.,

‘Let no one leave the class’ or ‘No one should leave the class.’

Note the difference between these two sentences:

‘A taxi does not enter the university.’ (la
tadkhulu).

A taxi *should not* enter the university. ' (la
tadkhul).

The ل in the first sentence is the *la naffa*، and in the second sentence it is the
*la naffa*;
The verb after the *la naffa* is *la naffa*; and after the *la naffa* it is

1 A *mudāri* preceded by an *amr* or a *nahy* is *majzūm*, e.g.,

*Read it again, and you will understand it.*

Don't be lazy, and you will pass.'

This is called *amr* بالطلَّب، i.e., the *mudāri* being *majzūm* because of *amr* or
*nahy*. The word *طلَّب* means 'demand' and is used to include both the *amr*
and *nahy* because both of them signify demand.

1- *Nahy* (النهي) is the negative *amr*, e.g. *لا تجلس هنا* 'Don't sit here.'

We have learnt *mudāri* *majzūm* in Book Two (Lessons 15, 21), and we
have been introduced there to three of the four particles that cause *jazm* in the
*mudāri*’. These are *لَمَّا*، *لا*، and a *lah*. And we have learnt the fourth particle
in this lesson: *لَامْ الأَمْرَ*. These four particles are called *جَوْاَزَمُ المُضارِعَ*.

*مَجَازْمُ* which contain these:

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Have We not made for him a pair of eyes, and a tongue and a pair of lips? (Qur’an, 90:8-9).

And faith has not yet entered into your hearts (Qur’an, 49:14).

Don’t grieve. Surely Allah is with us’ (Qur’an, 9:40).

‘Let man look at his food’ (Qur’an, 80:24).

#(6) آلم آه ā’am is a verb-noun meaning ‘I feel pain.’ Its fāʿil is a hidden pronoun representing ānāa.²

Exercises

General:

Answer the following questions.

لَامِ الأَمْرِ:

1) Point out all the instances of لَامِ الأَمْرِ occurring in the main lesson.
2) Point out the lām al-amr in each of the following examples, and vocalize it correctly.
3) Write each of the following verbs with lām al-amr, and vocalize the lām and the verb correctly.
4) Give five sentences containing lām al-amr.

لاِ الْتَّدْهِيْبَةِ:

1) Read the following examples of the lā al-nāhiyah, and vocalize the verb following it in each of them.
2) Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the verb given in brackets preceded by lā al-nāhiyah, and vocalize the verb correctly.
3) Give three examples of lā al-nāhiyah used with the third person.

1- For the verb-noun see Lessons 1 and 2.
Give four sentences of your composition each containing one of the four jawážim.

1) Point out the jawáh al-talab in each of the following sentences, and vocalize it correctly.
2) Fill in the blank in each of the following examples with the verb given in brackets after making the necessary changes.
3) Give three examples of 

Form the mudábah from the following nouns.

General questions:

1) Write the plural of each of the following nouns.
2) Write the singular of each of the following nouns.
3) Write the mudári' of each of the following verbs.
4) Oral exercise:
   a) Each student says to him colleague: أَرْوَى كِتَابَكَ/ سَاعَّدُكَ/ ذِفَارَكُ 'Show me your book/ watch/ notebook....'
   b) Each student says to him colleague pointing to another one: أُرْوَى كِتَابَكَ 'Show him your book...'

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1- The feminine form is: أَرَوْيَيْكَ/ كِتَابَكَ.