Unit 24

The jussive

The jussive mood has a basic meaning of expressing a wish or a command beginning with 'may' or 'let' as in 'may he write' or 'let him write'. It has other uses in Arabic:

- making a negative command;
- · negating the past

Like the subjunctive, it is preceded by particles or controllers'

Cover-up & transparency 'Do not cover up the truth with falsehood nor conceal the truth knowingly.' For worldly gain, prestige or power over others, people have long been in the business of cover up and dirty tricks. It is sad to see whole so-called civilizations being built on such misrepresentation and distortion. The power of the global media and their ability to 'create' images, give the perpetrators of such distortions a terrible capacity for manipulation. While people should be more vigilant, the perpetrators of such crimes will ultimately be exposed. Transparency will have a new meaning and dimension. All will be revealed.

The Jussive mood (مجزوم) of the present tense verb is formed from the

- i. The forms which end with the final root letter lose their final vowel altogether and take a sukun, e.g.
- ii. The other forms are the same as in the subjunctive.

in the jussive is as follows کتب

Plural	Dual	Singular		Controllers
یکتُبُوا	يَكَتُبَ	یکٹُب	3.m.	لأ
یکتُبن	تَكَتُبَا	تکٹُب	3.f.	
تَكَتُّبُوا	تَكَتُبَ	تَكۡتُبۡ	2.m.	ا لَـ الْحَالَ الْحَالُ الْحَالَ الْحَالَ الْحَالَ الْحَالَ الْحَالَ الْحَالَ الْحَالُ الْحَالَ الْحَلْمُ الْحَلِمُ الْحَلْمُ لِلْمُلْمُ الْحَلْمُ
تَكَتُّبُن	تَكَتُبَا	تَكۡتُبِی	2.f.	
نَكَتُبُ		أُكُتُبُ	1.m.&f.	ول \

The Jussive is used for the following:

(1) Expressing a wish or command

The jussive is used to express a wish or a command - see lines 10, 11, and 13 opposite. In such cases, the jussive is sometimes preceded by \vec{J} or by (\bot + $\dot{}$). It is then translated as 'May he ...' or 'Let him ...'

Let him do righteous work. 18: 110 فليعمل عملا صالحاً

(2) Prohibition

The second persons of the jussive mood preceded by Y express prohibition: See lines 1, 2 3, 4, 5, and 6 opposite.

ک تجعار Do not make (singular). Do not make (plural).

(3) Negation of the past tense.

A common use of the jussive is to negate the past tense. In such cases, the jussive is controlled by the particle \downarrow . See lines 7, 8, 9, 14 and 15 opposite. He did not know.

Strengthening of the Jussive

The Jussive is frequently strengthened in the Qur'an by adding ن to the various endings and is translated into English as 'certainly':

And Allah shall certainly know those who وَلَيَعْلَمَنَّ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ صَدَقُوا have been truthful 29:11 have been truthful...29:11

You shall certainly enter the Sacred Mosque...48:27

Do not make with Allah another god (object of worship). 17: 22

And do not make equals to Allah. 2: 22

Do not prostrate to the sun nor to the moon. 41: 37

And (you both) do not approach this tree. 2: 35

Those are the limits of God - so do not approach them. 2: 187

Do not cover up the truth with falsehood. 2: 42

Did He not make their plan go astray? 105: 2

Did We not make the earth a cradle? 78: 6

Didn't you know that God knows whatever is in heaven and on earth? 22: 70

So let the human being consider from what he has been created. 86: 5

So let them worship the Lord of this house. 106: 3

Whoever does an atom's weight of good shall see it. 99: 7

Let him do righteous work. 18: 110

He (Allah) taught the human being what he did not know. 96: 5

He did not beget and He was not begotten. 112: 3

1 لَا تَجْعَلُ مَعَ اللَّهِ إِلَـٰهًا ءَاخَرَ

2 وَ لاَ تَجْعَلُوا لِلَّهِ أَنْدَادًا

٤ لا تَسْجُدُوا لِلشَّمْسِ وَ لاَ لِلْقَمْرِ

4 وَ لاَ تَقَرَبا هَلنهِ الشَّجَرةَ

5 تِلْكَ حُدُودُ اللَّهِ فَلاَ تَقَرَّبُوهَا

6 لاَ تَلْبِسُوا اللَّحَقَّ بِالْبَاطِلِ

7 أَلَمْ يَجْعَلُ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ

■8 أَلَمْ نَجْعَلِ الْأَرْضَ مِهَـٰدًا

و أَلَمْ تَعَلَمْ أَنَّ اللَّهَ يَعَلَمُ مَا فِي السَّمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ

■ 10 فَلْيَنْظُرِ الْإِنْسَانُ مِمَّ خُلِقَ

11 فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَلْذَا الْبَيْتِ

12 وَمَنْ يَعْمَلُ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ

13 فَلْيَعْمَلُ عَمَلاً صَالِحاً

14 عَلَّمَ الْإِنسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمُ

■15 لَمْ يَلِدُ وَلَمْ يُولَدُ

Notes for text above

Line 8: The sukun on the النجعل is replaced by a kasrah to provide a link in pronunciation to a following word. This is to ease the flow in reading and reciting.

The same principle is applied to other words or particles normally ending with a suk<u>u</u>n, such as the first word in line 10.

■ Line 10: من + ما is short for من - from what.

■ Line 15: 'He did not beget' means that He was not the father of anyone.

'He was not begotten' means that He was not born to anyone.

يُولَدُ and يُولَدُ (passive) are from the weak verb وَلَدَ / يَلِدُ , he begat/he begets.