

Surah Al-Munafiqun

وَإِذَا رَأَيْتُهُمْ تُعْجِبُكَ أَجْسَامُهُمْ وَإِنْ يَقُولُوا تَسْمَعْ لِقَوْلِهِمْ كَأَنَّهُمْ حُشْبٌ مُسَنَّدٌ يَحْسَبُونَ كُلَّ صَيْحَةٍ عَلَيْهِمْ هُمُ الْعَدُوُّ فَأَحْذِرْهُمْ قَتْلَهُمُ اللَّهُ أَنَّى يُؤْفَكُونَ

And when you see them, their forms please you, and if they speak, you listen to their speech. [They are] as if they were pieces of wood propped up - they think that every shout is against them. They are the enemy, so beware of them. May Allah destroy them; how are they deluded?

فَأَحْذِرْهُمْ قَتْلَهُمُ اللَّهُ أَنَّى يُؤْفَكُونَ

فَأَحْذِرْهُمْ

ف : so / therefore (Faa Sababiyyah)

أَحْذِرْ : To check if its

Ism : sukoon at end so no ending sound

Fi'l Maadi : no match

Fi'l Mudare' : no match

Amr : so it's got to be Amr حَذِرْ like سَمِعْ حَذِرْ huwa version

Sarf : حَذِرْ يَحْذِرْ حَذْرَاً (to watch out for something – st)

it's anta version حَذِرْ & Amr حَذِرْ it's anta version means Watch out!

هُمْ : attached pronoun (detail)

“Therefore watch out for them!”

قتلهم الله

فَاتَّلَ : fought جاهد family

Ism : no match

Fi'l maadi : matches

هو فاتل is in فاتل version so we need to look for an outside doer

هم : attached pronoun so it's a detail (Ma'foo'l bihi)

الله : Lafdu'l Jalaala is after & Raf' so it's an outside Faa'il

“ Allah fought them”

Note: Past tense is used for than just the past. In Balagha there are 6 reasons for it to be Fi'l maadi.

Here the reason is praying for someone so the translation would be:

“ May Allah fight them/destroy them” OR Allah has destroyed them

Also it's in the جاهد family which means extreme (stronger words are used in Balagha) so the translation would be:

“ May Allah annihilate them”

أَنَّى يُؤْفَكُونَ

أَنَّى : denotes How/to where /from where

يُؤْفَكُونَ : Sarf أَفِكَ إِفْكَ (to deviate)

سمع يسمع (masdars are different)

يُؤْفَكُونَ is U – A sound so it's Passive (doer is unknown)

Naaeebul Faa'il is هم (they)

“ How do they get deviated”?

(its not casual since How & Where is being used.)

