

# NAHW DAY 20



M.A

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

12/29/20

Quiz: 1. فَتَحْنَا - نَحْنُ = we

2. نَصَرَ - تَقَدَّمَ = he

3. نَصَرَ - كَانَ = he

4. أَنْتُمْ - تَوَلَّتُمْ = you all

5. هُمْ - إَمَّا مَنْوَأ = they

Note: some words in arabic have "uu" at the end and some have "av" - تَوَلَّوا - تَوَاصَوا - دَعَوا - هُمْ دَعَوا - إِهْتَدَوا

Quiz: 1. مَفْعُولُهُ = فَاعِلٌ - نَصَرَكُمْ = all of you

2. مَفْعُولُهُمْ = فَاعِلٌ - قَاتَلُوَا = we

3. مَفْعُولُنَّ = فَاعِلٌ - كَفِيَنَاكَ = you

4. مَفْعُولُهُمْ = فَاعِلٌ - عَلِمْتُمُوهُ = all of you

5. مَفْعُولُهُمَا = فَاعِلٌ - خَانَتَاهُمَا = both of them

Note: أَنْتُمْ only past tense when you attach a pronoun the تُمْ becomes تُمُوا eg: تُمُوا عَلِمْتُمُوهُ

becomes عَلِمْتُمُونَا we you attach a pronoun.

Note: Also the independent pronoun هُمْ becomes هُمُوا if you connect it to another word.

Note: الرُّسُلُ 1F or 3 Reality

1F (this one is talking about more messengers) تِلْكَ الرُّسُلُ

3M أُولَاءِكَ الرُّسُلُ

## حُرُوفُ الْعَظْفِ

Notes: Connector Letters –

These connections can come between isms - أسماء (plural - أسماء singular)

Fragments, or sentences. They are called حَرْفُ الْعَظْفِ - حُرُوفُ الْعَظْفِ (plural - حُرُوفُ الْعَظْفِ singular)

حَرْفُ الْعَظْفِ = حُرُوفُ الْعَظْفِ idafah “letters of joining”

حُرُوفُ – “closes to enlish would be “prepositions”

– العَظْفِ “joining”

When these حُرُوفُ are used to connect between two or more isms they carry over the same status of that ism. most common وَ حُرُوفُ الْعَظْفِ is “and”, there is also حَرْفُ الْجَرِّ which is “oath”, the difference is حَرْفُ الْجَرِّ will always jarify, and حُرُوفُ الْعَظْفِ will carry on what was happening before.

حَرْفُ الْعَظْفِ will can

carry over

norm, light, lightest of  
present tense fi'l as well.

Eg: رَبُّ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَحَالَفُهُمَا:

## Q&A

### 1<sup>st</sup> question:

Comparatives: أَكْبَرُ أَكْثَرُ أَظْلَمُ

Attached to prnouns would be

أَكْبَرُهُمْ أَكْثَرُكُمْ أَظْلَمُنَا (here they are mudaf)

Question is “are they still comparative?

**Answer:** whenever a comparative becomes mudaf it then it goes from comparative to superlative.

### 2<sup>nd</sup> question:

أَنْ + any fi'l

إِسْلَامًا - masdar-idea="to surrender"

أَنْ يُسْلِمَ “to surrender” (it can be m.ilaih, it can be after hoj)

أَنْ + يُسْلِمَ = they act like an ism/idea/masdar

Student is asking if it only happens with قَبْلَ (sp mudaf) like shown in the eg

on day 14. مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ يَأْتِيَهُمْ بَعْدٌ - Answer: no it can happen with

مِنْ بَعْدِ أَنْ نَزَعَ الشَّيْطَانُ

**Note:**

Bakara 127  وَإِذْ يَرْفَعُ

When you see إِذْ then the present tense after it gives the meaning of the past tense.

When you see إِذَا whatever is after it the meaning is future tense.

**Note:**

إِذْ – when for the past.

إِذَا - when for the future.

إِذْنْ – light harf, in that case.

**Note:**

ـ ظِبَّتِ مَا – idafah

**Note:**

إِذْنْ and إِذَا are same thing. “in that case”

**Note:**

إِذَا here حَتَّى is a hoj and إِذْ is majroor, its non flex it cant show its status.

**Note:**

قَدَّمْتُ أَيْدِيهِمْ

يَدُّ-hand

يَدًا يَدِيَانِ يَدِينِ

أَيْدِي plural rafa

أَيْدِيًا plural nasb

أَيْدِي plura jarr

**Light versions:**

أَيْدِي أَيْدِي أَيْدِي (RNJ) rafa and jarr look the same.

