



Quick revision on فِعل

It could be one of these six:

- Past
- Present
- Past passive
- Present passive
- Command
- Forbid

There are two kinds of فَاعِل

When you find the فِعل, then you find the فَاعِل (doer) (outside doer must be anywhere after the رَفع فِعل and in رَفع status)

- Inside Doer (past tense eg: أَنَا-نَصَرْتُ) (present tense eg: أَنَا-أَنْصَرُ)
- Outside Doer (look for it only if the فِعل is هُوَ or هِيَ version (outside doer must be anywhere after the رَفع فِعل and in رَفع status)

continued

Mof'ool therefore nasb.

مَفْعُول

I ate an apple yesterday quickly outside out of hunger.

It answers the question about the فعل

There are two kinds of questions about the فعل

1. Who did the action – فاعل ?

Fi'l
Faa'il
Mafoo'l
Muta'lliq
bil fi'l

2. What are some details about فعل -who,when,how etc?

The reason details are نَصْبٌ is because they are مَفْعُول

مُتَعَلِّقٌ بِالْفَعْل

- its a detail about the فعل
- its in جَرْ مَجْرُورٍ fragment (instead of nasb)

Note: Sometimes the detail is not just one word that's nasb, sometimes the detail, it's a package of jarr majroor.
Eg: I drove to Colorado in my old car.

Note: When you have a jarr majroor as a detail, it's not called a mafoo'l first, it's called a muta'lliq bil fi'l.

Note: mbk vs mbf How will I know if it's mbf or mbk?
answer: when you have a fi'l, and jarr majroor makes sense as the detail of that fi'l, then it must be muta'lliq bil fi'l. if there is no fi'l, and it's a jumla ismiyya without a fi'l in it, then it must be a muta'lliq bil khabar.

Important: Are all the jarr-majroor muta'lliq bil fi'l?
Answer: Not all the jarr-majroor are muta'lliq bil fi'l. Only when you have a jumla fi'liyya and you have a faa'l, fi'l, and then you have a jarr majroor, then it is a muta'lliq bil fi'l. jarr-majroor becomes the detail of the fi'l

I ATE AN APPLE YESTERDAY OUTSIDE QUICKLY OUT OF HUNGER.

Details are different questions.

- What did I eat?
- When did I eat?
- Where did I eat?
- How did I eat?
- Why did I eat?

HOW DO YOU KNOW IF ITS JUMLA FI'LIYYA OR JUMLA ISMIYYA? IF THERE IS A FI'L ITS JUMLA FI'LIYYA.

I HELPED MARYAM COOK HERE YESTERDAY SLOWLY.

- Who helped? = فاعل
- Who did I help? Maryam
- What did I help do? Cook
- Where did I help? Here
- When did I help? Yesterday
- How did I help? Slowly

HOW DO YOU KNOW IF ITS JUMLA FI'LIYYA OR JUMLA ISMIYYA? IF THERE IS A FI'L ITS JUMLA FI'LIYYA.

EG: THE MESSENGER OF ALLAH (SAV) TAUGHT THE COMPANIONS THE QURAN PATIENTLY IN MAKKAH AND MADINAH FOR 23 YEARS.

- He did what? Teach (fi'l)
- Who did the teaching? The Messenger of Allah (faail)
- Who did he teach? The Companions (m.bihi)
- What did he teach? Quran (m.bihi)
- How did he teach? Patiently (m.haal)
- Where did he teach? In Makkah and Madinah (m.fiihi)
- How long did he teach? For 23 years (mbf)

1. Fi'l
2. Faail
3. Muta'lliq
bil fi'l
4. Mofoo'l
bihi
5. Mofoo'l
fiihi
6. Mofoo'l
haal
7. Mofoo'l
lahu

- Who did it? – فاعل its always رفع
- Who & What details are called مفعول به (only detail)
- When & where Details are called مفعول فيه
- How details are called مفعول حال
- Why details are called مفعول له

مفعول به

its always someone
or something) eg: I
saw you (faail=I.
fi'l=saw. mafoo'l
bihi=you)

1. Fi'I
2. Faa'il
3. Muta'lliq
bil fi'I
4. Mofoo'l
bihi
5. Mofoo'l
fiihi
6. Mofoo'l
haal
7. Mofoo'l
lahu

Note: أَصْبَحُوا فِي دَارِهِمْ جَاثِمِينَ

“by morning they were mangled in their homes”

Note: دَعَوْا اللَّهَ مُخْلِصِينَ

“They called Allah Sincerely”

Note:

- مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ = who & what, when they are the detail (never the doer)

- مَفْعُولٌ فِيهِ = where & when detail

Note: there are other mof'ool fiihi also.

- مَفْعُولٌ حَالٌ = how detail

- مَفْعُولٌ لَهُ = why detail

- مَفْعُولٌ مُظْلَقٌ = emphaser-stressor

(Masdar of the same fi'l or similar meaning masdar)

IMPORTANT NOTE:
SPECIAL MUDAFS (TIME AND PLACE) ARE ALWAYS مَفْعُولٌ فِيهِ IN JUMLA FI'LIYYA

IMPORTANT NOTE:
EVERYTIME YOU HAVE A FI'L AND YOU HAVE A ATTACHED PNOUN, THE PNOUN IS ALWYAS مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ

Note on مَفْعُولٌ مُظْلَقٌ = emphaser-stressor

إِسْتَغْفَرَ إِسْتِغْفَارًا – he like so askeeeeed for forgiveness like

wow!

إِسْتِغْفَارٌ = masdar “to ask for forgiveness”

Eg from the Quran: وَيَنْصُرَكُ اللَّهُ نَصْرًا “And Allah greatly helps you!”

مَفْعُولٌ مُظْلَقٌ مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ

QUIZ

1. فَاعِل - فِعْل مُضَارِع = تَأْكُلُونَ = all of you

2. فَاعِل - فِعْل مُضَارِع = تُحِبُّونَ = all of you

3. فَاعِل - فِعْل مَاضِع = دُكْتِ لَأَرْضٍ = the land

Hiya version past tense because its actually dukkat with a sukoon, but when you connect a word it, it usually gets a kasrah.

4. أَحَدٌ = فَاعِل - مُضَارِع = يُعَذِّبُ = يُعَذِّبُ.

5. أَحَدٌ = فَاعِل - مُضَارِع = يُوَثِّقُ = يُوَثِّقُ.

Surah Jumuah Note:

Ism
mowsool
Present
tense "to
whoever he
wants"
Mo'ool bihi.

New sentence.
Present
tense+pnoun
"he gives it"
Pnoun=mofoo'l
bihi.

"is the favor of
allah"
idafah=chained.
Second rafa.
entire chain is
khabar.

"that"
Pointer. First
rafa=mubtada
If something
was chained
to it, then it
would be in
the same
mubtada.
There is no
mushaaron
ilaih. So no
chain.

من يشاء

Ism mowsool+fi'l
mudaari'.
Mofoo'l bihi

يُوتِيه

Fi'l mudaari'
Faail-he.
Pnoun=Mofoo'l
bihi.

فضل الله

j1mp r1mc

ذلك



ذُو الْفَضْلِ الْعَظِيمِ وَالله

Sometimes Harf atf can be used to connect a sentence to an entire new sentence, to continue the conversation. You dont have to connect it grammatically.

First
rafa=mubtada.
"And Allah is
the possessor
of the great
favor"

When you have jumla ismiyya cases like this, usually when you have a word and then you have the matching mudaf-m.ilaih (especially idafah) then its ok for you to say that, this is **mubtada** and this is **khabar**. Because there is nothing else being said after that. It doesnt make sense to consider them mowsoof-sifah, then that would mean "and allah the possessor of great favor" what about it?

Note: there is nothing that says, four matching properties cannot make mubtada and khabar. They can. If you leave it a fragment then its an incomplete part of a speech. So thats why there is an "is" common sense.

"And Allah is the possessor of the great favor"

Surah Al-Qadr

لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ [٦٥] مِنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ

Hoj+majroor,
Mudaf+m.ilaih=**chained**
mbk=**one bucket.**

Second rafa.
Not chained.
Khabar.

First
rafa=**mutbada.**
Chained
idafah=**one bucket.**

– لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ – “the night of power”

– حَيْرٌ – “better”

– مِنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ – “than a thousand
months”

Note: It doesn't make sense
if you don't mention the
khabar, eg: “the night of
power than a thousand
months”) (sometimes you
may not mention the
khabar) That's why khabar
and mbk are not the same. mbk
is related to the khabar.