

M.A
TATWA

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

NAHW DAY 44



02/04/21

وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا أُولَادَكُمْ مِنْ إِمْلَاقٍ نَحْنُ نَرْزُقُكُمْ وَإِيَّاهُمْ

mubtada

إِيَّاهُ doesn't create "only" because it's not muqaddam, it's after the fil narzuku.

Parenthesis: After the **mubtada** you can only have a khabar, so the entire **khabar** is a **JI**.

Mbf.

Mofool lahu fee mahalli nasb – answers "why" question.

Mofool bihi.

La+lightest fil mudaari' 2nd person antum.

وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا وَلَادَكُمْ خَشِيَّةً إِمْلَاقٍ نَحْنُ نَرْزُقُكُمْ وَإِيَّاكُمْ

#1 المفعول به

The مفعول به tells you WHO or WHAT was the action done to. This is the most common of the six مفاعيل. The مفعول به can take two forms. It can either appear as a regular اسم in the sentence or as a pronoun attached to the فعل.

Any pronoun that is attached to a فعل is ALWAYS a مفعول به and is always في محل نصب.

*****Note:** when attaching a pronoun to the أنت form of a فعل, a helper و goes between the فعل and the pronoun to make the pronunciation of the word smoother.

#2 المفعول فيه

The مفعول فيه tells you WHEN or WHERE the action took place. It often appears as a special مضارف of time or place. It can also appear as an اسم that denotes time but is not a مضارف. When في appears in a فعلية جملة, مفعول فيه is a جار مجرور that.

وَرَفَعْنَا فَوْقَكُمُ الظُّرُورَ

And We raised the mount over you.

Where did we raise the mount? Over you. فوْقَ is a special مضارف.

#3 - المفعول له

The مفعول له tells you WHY the action took place. It is often translated as "because of" or "out of" but is not limited to these translations. Most often, the مفعول له is a مصدر. We will learn to recognize a مصدر when we study صرف.

صَبَرُوا ابْتِغَاءَ وَجْهِ رَبِّهِمْ

They persevered for the pleasure of their Master.

Why did they persevere? For the pleasure of their Master.

- Most of the time, if a masdar makes sense, it's a **mofool lahu**.
- I ate a burger because of hunger.
- Hunger is an idea=masdar.
- Masdars can be used in a sentence (when you make them nasb) to be the **mofool lahu**.

#4 - المفعول المطلق

The مفعول مطلق has three main functions.

1. to emphasize the action (when the مفعول مطلق is a single word)

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2. to describe the action (when the مفعول مطلق has a صفة)

3. to indicate the number of times an action happened (when the مفعول مطلق has a number)

It appears as a مصدر that shares the same root letters as the فعل. Again, we will learn more about this when we study صرف.

وَكَلَمَ اللَّهُ مُوسَى تَكْلِيْمًا

And Allah spoke to Musa directly.

#5 - الحال

The حال tells you **HOW** the action took place. It describes the state of the doer or the action. It often translates as an adverb (e.g angrily) or as "while" or "as," but is not limited to these translations.

فَخَرَجَ مِنْهَا خَابِفًا

Then he left it fearfully.

In what state did he leave? He left fearfully.

وَانْقَلَبُوا صَاغِرِينَ

And they returned belittled.

In what state did they return? They returned in the state of being belittled.

***Note that a مفعول جملة فعلية does not require to be considered complete. There is no limit to how many مفاعيل there can be in one sentence.

#6 - المتعلق بالفعل

جار و مجرور a جملة فعلية a متعلق بالخبر Within a is labelled as a جملة اسمية a مفعول is. Recall that a متعلق بالخبر is labelled as a متعلق. Literally, متعلق means "related to" or "associated with". There are many أفعال that are associated with a حرف.

For example, نظر, which means to look, comes with إلى. So if we wanted to say "He looked at him," we would say نظر إلى rather than نظر. There are many such examples. A فعل coming with an accompanying حرف is very common.

***Note that حروف that are associated with أفعال do not always have to be translated.

MOFOOL

- Its the detail about the act
- I ate
- What,where,how,why,when,with who

Doesn't happen in the quran.

- Who/What? I ate an apple. (**what** was the eating done to?) **mofool bihi**.
- Who/what? I taught you. (who was the teaching done to?) **mofool bihi**.

- ذلِكَ فَوْزٌ عَظِيمٌ that is a great success. **Sentence**.

- ذلِكَ هُوَ فَوْزٌ عَظِيمٌ that and that alone is a great success. **Sentence**.

- ذلِكَ هُوَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ that, and that alone is the ultimately great success. **Sentence**.

- ذلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ that great success. **Fragment**.

- ذلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ that is the ultimate ultimate great success. **Sentence**. **looks like a fragment/Sentence**.

