

M.A
مَدْرَسَةٌ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

NAHW DAY 60

03/04/21
٢٠٢١-٠٤-٠٣

00:04:45 QUICK RECAP ON ATTACHED PRONOUN (MOFOOL BIHI)

- **نَصَرَنِي اللَّهُ** Allah helped me. (normal order) Attached pronoun **has to go right after the fi'l**, then add anything else after.
- **نَصَرَكُمُ اللَّهُ بِيَدِهِ** Allah helped you at the occasion of Badr. (normal order)

CHAPTER 7 VOCABULARY

الحروف الناقصة للمضارع	
To	أَنْ
Will not	لَنْ
So that, in order to	لِكَيْ
Until, to the point that, so that	حَتَّى

الحروف الجازمة للمضارع	
If	إِنْ
Did not	لَمْ
Not yet	لَمَّا
And should	وَلْ
Then should	فَلْ
Should	لِ

Qur'anic Arabic: certainly Modern Arabic: might	قد + مضارع	have/already	+ قد ماض	will	سـ/سـوـفـ + مضارع
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المصطلحات

فعل مضارع **فَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ** a present tense

فعل أمر **فَعْلٌ أَمْرٌ** a commanding

فعل نهي **فَعْلٌ نَهْيٌ** a forbidding

فعل مضارع مرفوع **فَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ** a normal present tense

فعل مضارع منصوب **فَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ** a light present tense

فعل مضارع مجزوم **فَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ** a lightest present tense

حرف الْخُرُوفِ النَّاصِيَةَ **حَرْفُ الْخُرُوفِ النَّاصِيَةَ** of light

حرف الْخُرُوفِ الْجَازِيَّةَ **حَرْفُ الْخُرُوفِ الْجَازِيَّةَ** of lightest

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NORMAL – LIGHT (MANSOOB) – LIGHTEST (MAJZOOM)

00:16:34

- The **present tenses** that end with “U”. “U” is **normal**, “A” is **light**, and “SUKOON is **lightest**.
- The **present tenses** that end with **AANI, OONA OR EENA**, the **normal** version is the one with **AANI, OONA, EENA**, and the **light** or **lightest** version is **AA, OO, EE**.

- They fem يَنْصُرُنَ (يَنْصُرُنَ) and YOU ALL fem تَنْصُرُنَ look the same in normal, light, or lightest.

00:26:42 SPECIAL CASE FOR يُقُولُ and يُرِيدُ

- يُرِيدُ normal يَقُولُ normal
- يُرِيدَ light يَقُولَ light
- يُرِدْ lightest يَقُلُ lightest

00:31:49 HOW TO MAKE A COMMAND – تَقُولُ

- Start with a present tense, make it lightest, get rid of ت.
- The vowel و gets removed, = تَقُلُ
- Command = قُلْ (surah ikhlas)

LIGHT HARF: AL HUROOF AL NAASIBAH AL MUDAARI'

LIGHT

MEMORIZE الحروف الناصبة للمضارع along with their meanings.

To	أَنْ
Will not	لَنْ
So that, in order to	لِكَيْ
Until, to the point that, so that	حَتَّى

***Note

- لَكَيْ is a compound حرف لام. The لام can be used on its own and so can كي, or they can be used together. The meaning remains the same.
- حَتَّى can come before a فعل ماضٍ as well. In this case, it means "until" or "to the point that". Since الفعل الماضي does not change, the حرف has no effect.

To make a light فعل (متصوب):

- 1) If it ends in a ضمة, change it to a فتحة
- 2) If it ends in a ن, get rid of the ن
- 3) The هن and أشن forms ALWAYS remain the same

LIGHT HARF IN USE

وَأَنْزَلْنَا إِلَيْكَ الْذِكْرَ لِتُبَيِّنَ لِلنَّاسِ **Mbf muqaddam.**

We sent down the reminder **so that** you can clarify for the people
We sent the reminder down **especially** to you so that you
may clarify for people

كَيْ نُسَبِّحَكَ كَثِيرًا

So that we can glorify You a lot.

وَإِنَّا لَنْ نَدْخُلَهَا حَتَّى يَخْرُجُوْنَ مِنْهَا

We definitely will not enter it **until** they exit from it.

وَغَرَّتْكُمُ الْأَمَانِيُّ حَتَّى جَاءَ أَمْرُ اللَّهِ

False hopes deluded you **until** the command of Allah came.

Notice that حَتَّى is followed by a فعل ماضٍ.

00:39:13 3 WAYS OF SAYING THE LIGHT HARF لَيْكَ

- ل - گ - لِكَنْ
- there is also **lightest harf** لِ. how to tell if it's the lightest harf لِ or the light harf لِ ?
- لِتُبَيِّنَ ends with a fatha so the لِ ("so that") here is a **light harf**.

00:53:00 TWO KINDS OF لَمَّا

- لَمَّا **lightest harf** with present tense = “not yet”.
- لَمَّا with **past tense** = “when”.

00:55:28

- لَمَّا يَذُوقُوا عَذَابٍ they have not yet tasted my punishment.
- Why عَذَابٍ is not **missing** the ى (the speaker can get rid of the ى and just leave a kasrah, **and it still counts as a ى**.)
- عَذَابٍ is short for عَذَابٍ (eg duas رَبٌّ – رَبٌّ it's two words)

LIGHTEST HARF

LIGHTEST

MEMORIZE الحروف الجازمة للمضارع along with their meanings.

If	إِنْ
Did not	لَمْ
Not yet	لَمَّا
And should	وَلْ
Then should	فَلْ
Should	لِـ

***Note

- إِنْ can sometimes affect two فعل and gives an "if, then" meaning
- لَمْ gives a past-tense meaning (did not) despite the fact that it comes only before a فعل مضارع.
- Also know that لَمَّا can come before a فعل ماضٍ. In this case, it means "when" and has no effect on the فعل.

To make a فعل lightest (محزوم):

- 1) If it ends in a ضمة, change it to a سكون
- 2) If it ends in a ن, get rid of the ن
- 3) The هن and أنتن هن forms **ALWAYS** remain the same

يَنْصُرُوا	يَنْصُرا	يَنْصُرُ
يَنْصُرُنَّ	تَنْصُرا	تَنْصُرُ
تَنْصُرُوا	تَنْصُرا	تَنْصُرُ
تَنْصُرُنَّ	تَنْصُرا	تَنْصُرِيٌّ
نَنْصُرُ		أَنْصُرُ

Take a look at the following examples. Notice how the حروف أفعال affect the words after them

إِنَّ تَنْصُرُوا اللَّهُ يَنْصُرُكُمْ

If you aid Allah, He will aid you.

Notice that that إن is affecting two words: (تنصروا) and (ينصركم).

لَمْ يُنَزِّلْ بِهِ سُلْطَانًا

He did not send down any authority for it.

لَمَّا يَدْعُوكُمْ عَذَابٍ

They have not yet tasted My punishment.

وَلَمَّا قَامَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ

And when the slave of Allah stood up.

Notice that لَمَّا is followed by a فعل ماض. In this case, it translates as 'when' and has no effect on the فعل.