

Grammar Rules for HAAK

[DAY: 21]

- How to recognize a Haal in a sentence?
 - Haal is added on to a complete sentence.
 - Haal doesn't make a complete sentence.
 - It's added to a complete sentence so even if we remove HAAK, sentence still remains complete.
 - It gives additional stuff but ~~as~~ it is not necessary for a sentence.

eg. Bilal left crying

• Complete
Sentence

• Haal

even without Haal

- Isht is always PROPER. as it is the description of state.
- The HAAK can appear in one of 3 forms:-
 - 1) As an ISM in Nasb status
 - 2) IF
 - 3) II starting with 9 (called إِلْيَا)

ISM As A HAAK :-

- When a Haal appears as a ISM it can be one of the following -
 - ISM Fa'il
 - ISM Maj'ool
 - ISM Sifah
 - Masdar (Sometimes)

Isim Faa'il as Haal:-

eg.1

- Isim Faa'il
- Nasb
- sitting ← صَلَّى جَالِسًا
- (State of praying) • Haal (Nasb) • Maadi
- He prayed.
- on its own • complete sentence
- S. Haal
- Haal.

eg.2 Isim Maj'ool as Haal.

eg.2

- دَخَلَ مُسْلِمًا
- Haal
 - Isim Faa'il
 - Nasb
 - as a Muslim
 - Maadi
 - he entered

He entered as a Muslim.

• S. Haal

• Haal

Isim Maj'ool as Haal:-

eg.

- نَامَ مَكْرُوبًا
- Haal
 - Nasb
 - Isim Maj'ool
 - while stressed out
 - Maadi
 - He slept

He slept while stressed out

• S. Haal

• Haal.

* Most cases Isim Faa'il & Isim Maj'ool is used.

Masdar as Haal:-

eg.

عَصَا عَلَّمَ

- Huul
- maadi
- Nasb
- He taught
- Masdar
- angrily

He taught angrily.

• S-Haal

• Haal

[anger ← عَصَا]

* Masdar is used in extreme cases / intense situation

(More examples in Day 22)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

ADV. NAHW DAY 21

SURAH TAGHABUN

Stress: "over all things"

* إِيْتِمَامٌ * * إِفْتِخَامٌ * * إِفْتِخَامٌ * * إِفْتِخَامٌ *
مقدم MBK مقدم MBK مقدم MBK مقدم MBF
يُسَبِّحُ اللَّهَ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
implied (هو) implied (هو) implied (هو) implied (هو)
عطف جار مجرور صلت الموصول

سَبَّحَ → مجرد → swimming, floating

سَبَّحَ → مزید → to make something float, swim

HOJ + سَبَّحَ or just سَبَّحَ is also possible

→ Declares perfection of Allah (swt).

مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ vs. مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ
* extra emphasis *

يُسَبِّحُ اللَّهَ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ
↓ ↓ ↓
عطف / واد حاليت No عطف قدير
Balaghah: kamaal-ut-Itesal کمال ایتصال

اسم مفتحة
هُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ فَمِنْكُمْ كَافِرٌ وَمِنْكُمْ مُؤْمِنٌ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ بَصِيرٌ

خَلَقَ يَخْلُقُ خَلَقًا خَائِقًا / كَفَرَ يَكْفُرُ كُفْرًا كَافِرًا / آمَنَ يُؤْمِنُ إِيمَانًا مُؤْمِنًا / عَمِلَ يَعْمَلُ عَمَلًا

مفعول به (متعدي)

كفر

1. كَفَرَ الشَّيْءَ (S, A, Mgh, Msh, K, &c,) aor., in the sense first explained below : , (S, K,

لَبِصَرَ يَبْصُرُ
لَبِصِرَ يَبْصِرُ

1. بَصُرَ, [aor. 2,] (Sb, M, K,) and بَصَرَ, [aor. 2,]
(Lb, K,) inf. n. بَصْرٌ and بَصَارَةٌ and بَصَارَةٌ, (M, K,) [He saw; i. e.] he became seeing; syn. صَارَ مُبْصِرًا;

GRAMMATICAL RULES

- A حال can only appear in a complete sentence. If the حال is removed, the sentence should still be complete. Consider the previous examples. If the حال is removed, the sentence still conveys a complete meaning.

Bilal left while crying. → Bilal left.

The book came down gradually. → The book came down.

It ran toward me barking. → It ran toward me.

بَكَتْ بِلَالٌ
كَانَ بِلَالٌ يَبْكُ

- The صاحب الحال is almost always **PROPER**.
- The حال can appear in one of three forms:
 1. An اسم in the نصب status
 2. A جملة فعلية
 3. A جملة اسمية that starts with a و (called the حالة)

15.2 حال AS A اسم

- When a حال appears as an اسم, it often appears as an اسم فاعل or اسم مفعول. It can also appear as an مصدر, and sometimes as a اسم صفة.

Ism Faail → صَلَّى كَالِيسَا → He prayed while sitting.
دَفَنَ مُسْلِمًا

Ism Mafool → نَامَ مَكْرُوبًا → He slept while stressed out.

Masdar → عَلَّمَ غَضِبًا → He taught angrily [Masdar when used in place of Ism Faail/Mafool implies extreme form]