

Chapter :- 18 → أفعال المشروع (Fi'l of beginning) [DAY: 40]

In Arabic means to begin/ شروع ← beginning

→ set of Fi'l that comes before أفعال المشروع ← an ordinary Fi'l.

→ inside pronouns are same.

Plural

Singular

أفعال المشروع

فِعْلُ الْمُشْرُوعِ

→ eg:- He began walking.

فِعْلُ الْمُشْرُوعِ Fi'l

→ There are very few cases in Arabic that you will see back to back Fi'l's together.

→ In Qur'an the only فِعْلُ الْمُشْرُوعِ used is → inside pronoun same

→ It means i) to start

ii) to begin quickly

طَفْقٌ يَطْفَقُ

to start suddenly/  
to start immediately

eg He began studying ← طَفْقٌ يَطْرُشُ

inside pronoun  
is same

(still in the past  
tense)

Example from Qur'an:-

فَأَعْيَ مِنْهَا فَبَرَتْ لَهُمَا سَوْعَانُهُمَا وَظِفْقَا يَنْخَفَانِ -

• present • past • this • outside to • She became • from • both • so  
• T T • doer of them exposed it parents  
• 2 fil's back to back • (Raj') • version • ate  
• they immediately • private  
began sticking parts

(inside doer is same in

both the Jil's) Saif:- بَرَا يَبْدُو بُرُو مَبْدُو فَهُوَ بَارِي (he appeared)

Say:-

افحال شروع ➡ افعال

بَرَا يَبْدُو بُرُو مَبْدُو فَهُوَ بَارِي بَرَا يَبْدُو بُرُو فَهُوَ بَارِي

(he began)

يَبْدُو  
different  
from each  
other

بَرَا

أفعال الشروع in other literature:-

Commonly used أفعال الشروع :-

1) بَرَا يَبْدُو →  
2) جَعَلَ يَجْعَلُ →  
3) أَخْرَ يَأْخُرُ →

• fil's back to back  
• so all these 3 means:-  
"to start"

→ On its own

برَا means → to start

جَعَلَ means → to make

أَخْرَ means → to take.

eg 1.

بَرَأَ يَكْتُبُ فِي دَفْتِرٍ

(same pronoun) He • started writing

'He started writing in his notebook.'

eg 2

أَخْذُوا يَضْرِبُونَهُ حَتَّىٰ أَغْمَىٰ عَلَيْهِ

(same pronoun) They • started beating

'They started beating him up until he passed out.'

eg. 3

جَعَلَتْ تُرَاقِبُ الطَّلَابَ

Same pronoun: She started  
observing.

'She started observing the students.'

رَاقِبٌ يُرَاقِبُ

(he observed)

Note:- Sometimes an outside doer is between the  
 فعل الشروع & an ordinary Fi'l.

eg

→ In such cases فعل  
 follows فعل الشروع

• all the rules that a  
 normal Fi'l does

when it has an outside  
 doer.

→ Outside doer is in between فعل الشروع & Fi'l: the inside pronoun of  
 the outside doer matches with the 2nd Fi'l (ضم)

آخر الناشر يُضْرِبُونَهُ

ordinarily

Fi'l

• pronoun match (ضم)

out side doer.

فعل الشروع (الثانية)

'The people started hitting him'

• outside doer

أَفْعِلُ الشروع

## Chapter - 19 التَّهْمِيَّةُ (expression of amazement)

→ تَهْمِيَّةً → amazement  
 → it can be positive or a negative expression.

→ There are 6 kinds of تَهْمِيَّةً :-

- 1) نَعْمَ ] sister → positive expression: "what an amazing...!"  
 words "How amazing --- is!"
- 2) بَشَّرَ ] sister → negative expression: "what a terrible ---!"  
 words "How terrible --- is!"
- 3) خَسْرَانٌ ] sister → positive expression: "How amazing / beautiful --- is!"  
 words
- 4) سَاءَ ] → negative expression: "How terrible / evil --- is!"
- 5) مَا أَفْعَلَهُ ] → positive (negative) : "How --- he is!" (double expression impact)
- 6) أَفْعَلَ بِهِ ] → positive / negative : "what a ---!"  
 expression.

Taking 2 elements & merging:-

if we merge [ what a terrible exchange! ] بَشَّرَ الْبَرَّا! ①

these 2 it becomes twice as bad. [ How terrible it is an exchange! ] بَشَّرَ بَرَّا! ②

(It became twice as bad since took elements from both sentences) تَمَاهِي! ← "جِي جِي"  
 • took from 1st sentence      • took from 2nd sentence sentence

• Fusion for Balaghah reason is called Itmaaj  
 (taking the elements from both & merging it)

## النحو ثانية: 6 ways to say

نِعْمَ الْكِتَابُ (+) → (+ve expression) "what an amazing book!"  
Raj:

بَعْسَ الْكِتَابُ (-) → (-ve) "what a terrible book!"  
Raj:

(at times نِعْمَ & بَعْسَ can take Tamyeeg)

3) سَاءَ الْكِتَابُ → (-ve) "what a terrible book!"  
Tamyeeg

(Nasb) Singular / Common

4) حَسْنَ الْكِتَابُ → (+ve) "what an amazing / beautiful book!"  
Tamyeeg

5) مَا أَخْسَنَ الْكِتَابَ! → (+ve) [doubled] "How amazing / beautiful  
that book is!"  
ما + أَخْسَنَ + الْكِتابَ!

6) مَا أَسْوَءَ الْكِتَابَ! → (-ve) [doubled] "what a terrible  
book it is!"  
ما + أَسْوَءَ + الْكِتابَ!

6) ④ أَكْبَسَ بِالْكِتابَ! → (+ve) "what a great book!"  
majroor + بِ + أَكْبَسَ + الْكِتابَ!

6) ⑤ أَسْبَوَ بِالْكِتابَ! → (-ve) "what a terrible book!"  
majroor + بِ + أَسْبَوَ + الْكِتابَ!

# التَّعْجُب : Expression of amazement

أَفْعِلْ بِهِ	مَا أَفْعَلَهُ	حَسْنَ ← → سَاءَ	بِئْسَ ← → نَعْمَ
<u>Format</u>  بِهِ + أَفْعِلْ Who possesses this shocking trait (Jarr Majroor) ↳ Is attached with a majroor so Jarr	<u>Format</u>  هُ + أَفْعَلْ + مَا Who possesses this shocking trait (Nasb- Ma'ool Bihi) What is shocking/amazing trait Word of amazement	Sisters	Sisters
<p>-ve and +ve expressions</p> <p><b>Appears only twice in the Qur'an</b></p>		+ve expression of amazement	-ve expression of amazement
<p>أَبْصِرْ بِهِ وَ أَسْمِعْ "How amazingly he sees &amp; how amazingly he hears!"</p> <p>أَسْمِعْ بِهِمْ وَ أَبْصِرْ " How amazingly well they hear &amp; how amazingly well they see! "</p> <p><small>أَبْصِرْ &amp; أَسْمِعْ are not Amrs but because Arabs said so)</small></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many a times they have Faa'il which is Ra'f.</li> <li>But they in many cases take Tamyeez as well which is Nasb/Singular/Common</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whatever comes after it is Ra'f</li> <li>They are Laazim so they are never Ma'ool. Therefore, always followed by an Ism which is Ra'f. (at times, they do take Tamyeez)</li> </ul>
<p>وَ حَسْنَ أُولَئِكَ رَفِيقًا</p> <p>Tamyeez (Nasb/Singular /Common)</p> <p>"How amazing/wonderful those people are!"</p>	<p>وَ سَاءَتْ مَصِيرًا</p> <p>Tamyeez (Nasb/Singular /Common)</p> <p>"What a horrible place to be!"</p>	<p>* مَا often appears as Faail for بِئْسَ entire Silah is Faail.</p> <p>بِئْسَ لِلظَّالِمِينَ بَدَلًا</p> <p>Tamyeez (Nasb/Singular /Common)</p> <p>"How terrible it is an exchange for wrongdoers!"</p>	<p>وَ نَعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ</p> <p>Ra'f</p> <p>"What an amazing caretaker!"</p>

## CHAPTER 18 – أفعال الشروع

### 18.1 INTRODUCTION

The word **تُشْرِعُ** in Arabic means “to begin” or “beginning”. The **أفعال الشروع** are a special set of that come directly before an ordinary **فعل** to denote the beginning of that action.

In the sentence, “He began walking,” for example, the word “began” would be the  **فعل الشروع** and the word “walking” would be the normal  **فعل**.

This is one of the few cases in Arabic that you will see two  **فعل** back-to-back.

There is one  **فعل شروع** that is used in the Quran and several that are used in other forms of literature. Let us take a look at examples of each to better understand how they are used.

### 18.2 **طَفِقَ يَذْرُشُ** أفعال الشروع في القرآن [Translation in present]

The only  **فعل شروع** that is used in the Quran is the word  **طَفِقَ يَظْلَقُ**. This, like every other  **فعل شروع** means to start. It, however, has a unique implication that the other **أفعال الشروع** do not have. This word in particular connotes **speed and urgency**.

To capture this implication, we can translate  **طَفِقَ يَظْلَقُ** as “to start immediately” or “to start suddenly”.

**فَأَكَلَا مِنْهَا فَبَدَثُ لَهُمَا سَوْءَاتُهُمَا وَظَفَقَا يَخْصَفَانِ عَلَيْهِمَا مِنْ وَرَقِ الْجَنَّةِ ...**  
 **to stick on / to cover**  **He became exposed**

So they **both ate from it**, then **their privates became apparent to them**, so they **immediately began sticking over themselves from the leaves of paradise...**

- Notice that the context necessitates a certain  **immediacy** and **franticness**; thus  **طَفِقَ** is chosen over the other **أفعال الشروع**.
- Also notice that the two  **فعل** that are **back-to-back** have the same inside pronoun. This is a grammatical rule of the **أفعال الشروع**.

**(يَبْنَىءَ إِدَمَ لَا يَفْتَنَنُكُمُ الشَّيْطَانُ كَمَا أَخْرَجَ أَبْوَيْكُمْ مِنَ الْحَنَّةِ يَنْزِعُ عَنْهُمَا لِيَأْسَهُمَا لِيُرِيهِمَا سَوْءَاتِهِمَا إِنَّهُ وَيَرْكُمْ هُوَ وَقَبِيلُهُ وَمِنْ حَيْثُ لَا تَرَوْهُمْ إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا الشَّيْطَانَ أَوْلِيَاءَ لِلَّذِينَ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ) [الأعراف ٢٧]**

## 18.3 أفعال الشروع IN OTHER LITERATURE

The most commonly used أفعال الشروع are:

أَخَذَ يَقْبَلُ / جَعَلَ يَعْبَلُ  
"He started praying"

1) بَدَأَ يَبْدَأُ <b>To start</b>	All of these can be used to mean "to start"
2) جَعَلَ يَجْعَلُ <b>To make</b>	All of these can be used to mean "to start"
3) أَخَذَ يَأْخُذُ <b>To take</b>	All of these can be used to mean "to start"

The word بَدَأَ always means "to begin" whether it is used with another فعل or not. When جَعَلَ and أَخَذَ appear directly before another فعل they mean "to begin". Otherwise, they each have their unique meanings.

Take a look at the following examples.

أَخَذَ / جَعَلَ / بَدَأَ يَكْتُبُ فِي دَفْرِهِ

He started writing in his notebook.

Notice that the two فعل appear back-to-back and have the same inside pronoun.

### \* Arabic expression \*

أَخَذُوا يَضْرِبُونَهُ حَتَّى أَغْبَيَ عَلَيْهِ

They started beating him up until he passed out.

Notice that the two فعل appear back-to-back and have the same inside pronoun.

رَاقَبَ يُرَاقِبُ **To observe**

جَعَلَتْ ثُرَاقِبُ الطُّلَابَ

She started observing the students.

Notice that the two فعل appear back-to-back and have the same inside pronoun.

Note that it is possible for an outside فعل الشروع to interrupt the ordinary فعل الشروع. For instance, it would be possible to say جَعَلَتِ الْأَسْنَادَةَ ثُرَاقِبَ الطُّلَابَ or أَخَذَ النَّاسُ يَضْرِبُونَهُ or بَدَأَ الْوَلَدُ يَكْتُبُ فِي دَفْرِهِ. In such cases, the second فعل follows all the rules that a normal فعل does when it has an outside فاعل. The pronoun in the second فعل matches with the pronoun that the outside فاعل represents. For instance, in أَخَذَ النَّاسُ يَضْرِبُونَهُ the pronoun in the second فعل (النَّاسُ) is هُمْ. It matches with the outside فاعل (يَضْرِبُونَهُ).

# CHAPTER 19 – التَّعْجُب

## 19.1 INTRODUCTION How awesome, terrible, wonderful!

The words تَعْجُب means “amazement” and can have either a positive or a negative connotation. In grammar, صَيْغَ التَّعْجُب are expressions that the Arabs use to show their amazement. Let us learn these expressions.

SIX WAYS OF PRAISING	SIX WAYS OF CONDEMNING
نعمَ الْكِتَابُ - What an amazing book!	بَشَّرَ الْكِتَابُ - What a horrible book!
حَسْنَ الْكِتَابَ - What an incredible book!	سَيِّءَ الْكِتَابَ - What a terrible book!
مَا أَحْسَنَ الْكِتَابَ What an amazing book!	مَا أَشَوَّدَ الْكِتَابَ - What a terrible book!
أَخْسَنَ بِالْكِتَابِ - What a great book!	أَشَوَّدَ بِالْكِتَابِ - What a terrible book!

## ما أَعْلَمَ (3A)

How incredibly knowledgable she is!

- How incredibly pohent you'll are!

How incredibly weird ppl are!

Whoever is that amazing (M.Bihil)

ما أَعْجَبَ النَّاسَ فَمَا أَصْبَرُهُمْ عَلَى الْكَارِ

How incredibly patient they are with fire!

أَوْبِلَ بِهِ (3B)

أَنْلَمْ هَا - How amazingly knowledgeable she is!

- How amazingly patient you ppl are!

- أَيْقُنْ بِالنَّاسِ how ppl are!

أَيْقُنْ بِهِ وَأَسْبِقْ

Possessor of shocking trait

## كُنْسَةً (2A)

positive amazement  
always have a فاعل always have a tamyeez. "as"

رَفِيقًا رَفِيقًا  
وَحَسْنَ أُولَئِكَ

How wonderful those ppl are as friends!

سَارَ سَارَ سَارَ سَارَ سَارَ

How amazingly patient they are with fire!

أَوْبِلَ بِهِ (2B)

أَنْلَمْ هَا - How amazingly knowledgeable she is!

مَهَارَ يَعْتَزِزُ مَهَارَ يَعْتَزِزُ

What a terrible place to be

Fusion of سَارَ سَارَ (doubled)  
لَا سَارَ مَا يَنْذِرُونَ → فاعل

How amazingly patient you ppl are!

- أَيْقُنْ بِالنَّاسِ how ppl are!

How terrible what they're carrying (tamyeez mahzoof: as a punishment)

## بَيْسَنَ (1B)

Remains unchanged word following is Rafa "What a horrible..." "what a terrible..." "what an amazing..."

Laazim → No M.Bihil  
Never conjugates

Ism Mousool is often appears as فاعل of يَبْسُنَ يَبْسُنَ يَبْسُنَ يَبْسُنَ يَبْسُنَ

سَارَ سَارَ سَارَ سَارَ سَارَ

How horribly it is as a meal!

يَسْسَأَ الطَّعَامَ يَسْسَأَ الطَّعَامَ

How terrible whatever they sold themselves for is!

أَفَتَجِدُونَهُ وَرَبِيعَهُ أَوْلَيَاءَ مِنْ ذُرِّيَّةِ

How horrible it is as an exchange!

يَسْسَأَ الْبَرَنَ يَسْسَأَ الْبَرَنَ

What a terrible terrible exchange!

يَسْسَأَ عَدُوِّي يَسْسَأَ عَدُوِّي

How terrible whatever they sold themselves for is!

## نَفْمَ (1A)

Remains unchanged word following is Rafa & has Al on it\* "what an amazing..."

Laazim → No M.Bihil  
Never conjugates

فَرَادُهُمْ إِيمَانًا وَقَالُوا حَسِبْنَا اللَّهَ وَنَعْلَمُ مُؤْكِلًا

وَيَسْمَعُ أَخْرَجَ الْمُتَدَلِّيَنَ what an amazing/ how incredible the reward of those who do!

يَسْسَأَ أَشْتَرُ وَيَدِيَ أَنْفَسَهُمْ

يَسْسَأَ لِلظَّلَمِيَّنَ يَسْسَأَ لِلظَّلَمِيَّنَ

Are you taking him (devil) & his offspring as protective friend as opposed to Me, while they're enemies to every single one of you

يَسْسَأَ الْقَوْمَ الَّذِينَ كَرَدُوا إِيَّا نَحْنَ لَهُمْ

How terrible the example of the nation that belied the Ayaat of Allah!

يَسْسَأَ مِثْلَ الْقَوْمِ الَّذِينَ كَرَدُوا إِيَّا نَحْنَ لَهُمْ

How terrible the example of the nation that belied the Ayaat of Allah!

يَسْسَأَ مِثْلَ الْقَوْمِ الَّذِينَ كَرَدُوا إِيَّا نَحْنَ لَهُمْ

How terrible the example of the nation that belied the Ayaat of Allah!