

## Chapter :- 18 → أَفْعَالُ الشَّرُوعِ (Fi'l of beginning) [DAU: 40]

In Arabic means to begin/ شروع ←  
beginning.

→ set of Fi'l that comes before an ordinary Fi'l. ← أَفْعَالُ الشَّرُوعِ

→ inside pronouns are same.

Plural

Singular

أَفْعَالُ الشَّرُوعِ

فِعْلُ الشَّرُوعِ

→ eg:- He began walking.

• فِعْلُ الشَّرُوعِ • Fi'l

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

→ In Qus'an the only فِعْلُ الشَّرُوعِ used is →

inside pronoun same

→ It means i) to start

ii) to begin quickly

طَفِقَ يَطْفُقُ

• to start suddenly/  
to start immediately

eg He began studying ← طَفِقَ يَدْرُسُ

• inside pronoun  
is same

(still in the past  
tense)



## Example from Qur'an:-

فَأَعْلَلْنَا مِنْهَا فَبَدَتْ لَهُمَا سِوَاتُهُمَا وَطَفِقَا يَخْصِفَانِ  
 • Present • past • there • outside • to • She became from • both • So  
 • 2 fil's back to back • (Ray') • private parts • version • exposed it • parents ate

(inside does is same in both the Fil's)

سأى:- بَرَأَ يَبْرَأُ بَرَاءً مَبْرُوءٌ فَهُوَ بَارٍ  
 (he appeared)

سأى:- بَرَأَ يَبْرَأُ بَرَاءً مَبْرُوءٌ فَهُوَ بَارٍ  
 (he began)

بَرَأَ different from each other

## أَفْعَالُ الشَّرْعِ in other literature:-

أَفْعَالُ الشَّرْعِ commonly used:-

- 1) بَرَأَ يَبْرَأُ → • fil's back to back
- 2) جَعَلَ يَجْعَلُ → • So all these 3 means:- "to start"
- 3) أَخَذَ يَأْخُذُ →

→ On its own بَرَأَ means → to start

جَعَلَ means → to make

أَخَذَ means → to take.



eg1.

بَدَأَ يَكْتُبُ فِي كُتُبَةٍ

(Same pronoun) He started writing

'He started writing in his notebook.'

eg2

اَتَفَضَّلُوا يَضْرِبُونَهُ حَتَّى أَغْمِيَ عَلَيْهِ

(Same pronoun) They started beating

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

eg.3

جَعَلَتْ تَرَاقِبَ الطَّلَابِ

Same pronoun: She started observing.

'She started observing the students.'

رَاقِبَ يُرَاقِبُ

(he observed)

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

eg

→ In such cases فعل follows فعل الشروع all the rules that a normal Fi' does when it has an outside doer.

أَخَذَ النَّاسُ يَضْرِبُونَهُ

• Pronoun match (هَمْز)

ordinarily Fi'      • outside doer. (فَاعِل)

• Pronoun مَقْرُون

فعل الشروع

'The people started hitting him'

• outside doer      • فعل الشروع

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



## Chapter - 19 التَّعْجِبُ (expression of amazement)

- **تَعْجِبُ** → amazement
- it can be positive or a negative expression.

→ There are 6 kinds of **التَّعْجِبُ** :-

- 1) **يَعْجَبُ** } sister words → positive expression: "What an amazing ---!"  
"How amazing --- is!"
- 2) **يُبْشِرُ** → negative expression: "What a terrible ---!"  
"How terrible --- is!"
- 3) **يُحْسِنُ** } sister words → positive expression: "How amazing/beautiful --- is!"
- 4) **يُسَاءِلُ** → negative expression: "How terrible/evil --- is!"
- 5) **مَا أَفْعَلُ** → positive (negative) : "How --- he is!" (double impact)
- 6) **أَفْعَلُ** → positive / negative : "What a ---!"  
expression.

### Taking 2 elements & merging:-

- If we merge these 2 it becomes twice as bad.
- ① **يُبْشِرُ الْبَزْلُ** → "What a terrible exchange!"
  - ② **يُسَاءِلُ بَزْلًا** → "How terrible it is an exchange?"

(It became twice as bad since took elements from both sentences)

• Tamayuz → **يُبْشِرُ بَزْلًا**  
 ↳ took from 2nd sentence  
 ↳ took from 1st sentence

- Fusion for Balagha season is called **Itmaaj** (taking the elements from both & merging it)



## الْمُعْجَبُ - 6 ways to say

1) نَعَمَ الْكِتَابُ → (+ve expression) "What an amazing book!"  
 رَجَى

2) يَنْفَسُ الْكِتَابُ → (-ve) "What a terrible book!"  
 رَجَى

(at times نَعَمَ & يَنْفَسُ can take Tamyeez)

3) سَاءَ الْكِتَابُ → (-ve) "What a terrible book!"  
 Tamyeez  
 (Nasb / Singular / common)

4) خَسَّنَ الْكِتَابُ → (+ve) "What an amazing / beautiful book!"  
 Tamyeez

5) @ مَا أَخْسَنَ الْكِتَابُ → (+ve) [doubled] "How amazing / beautiful that book is!"  
 مَا + أَفْعَلَ + مَا  
 0

6) @ مَا أَمْوَّءَ الْكِتَابُ → (-ve) [doubled] "What a terrible book it is!"

6) @ أَكْبَسَ بِلِكْتَابِ → (+ve) "What a great book!"  
 مَجْرُور + بِلِكْتَابِ  
 أَفْعَلَ

6) @ أَمْوَّءَ بِلِكْتَابِ → (-ve) "What a terrible book!"



# التَّعَجُّبُ : Expression of amazement

أَفْعِلْ بِهِ	ما أَفْعَلَهُ	سَاءَ ↔ حَسُنَ	بِئْسَ ↔ نَعْمَ		
<p><u>Format</u></p> <p>أَفْعِلْ + بِهِ</p> <p>Who possesses this shocking trait (Jarr Majroor)</p> <p>ب Is attached with a majroor so Jarr</p>	<p><u>Format</u></p> <p>ما + أَفْعَلَ + هُ</p> <p>Who possesses this shocking trait (Nasb- Ma'ool Bihi)</p> <p>What is shocking/ amazing trait</p> <p>Word of amazement</p>	<p>Sisters</p> <p>Sisters</p> <p>•These 4 expressions of amazement have no conjugation chart (no changes in them)</p> <p>•Always in هُوَ form</p>			
<p>-ve and +ve expressions</p>		<p>+ve expression of amazement</p>	<p>-ve expression of amazement</p>	<p>-ve expression of amazement</p>	<p>+ve expression of amazement</p>
<p>Appears only twice in the Qur'an</p>		<p>•Many a times they have Faa'il which is Ra'f.</p> <p>•But they in many cases take Tamyeez as well which is Nasb/Singular/Common</p>		<p>• Whatever comes after it is Ra'f</p> <p>• 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)</p>	
<p>أَبْصَرَ بِهِ وَ أَسْمِعَ</p> <p>"How amazingly he sees &amp; how amazingly he hears!"</p> <p>أَسْمِعَ بِهِمْ وَ أَبْصَرَ</p> <p>" How amazingly well they hear &amp; how amazingly well they see! "</p> <p>أَبْصَرَ &amp; أَسْمِعَ are not Amrs but because Arabs said so)</p>	<p>ما أَكْفَرَهُ</p> <p>"How disbelieving he is!"</p> <p>فَمَا أَصْبَرَهُمْ عَلَى النَّارِ</p> <p>"So how patient they are with fire!"</p>	<p>وَحَسُنَ أُولَئِكَ رَفِيقًا</p> <p>Tamyeez (Nasb/Singular /Common)</p> <p>"How amazing/ wonderful those people are!"</p>	<p>وَسَاءَتْ مَصِيرًا</p> <p>Tamyeez (Nasb/Singular /Common)</p> <p>"What a horrible place to be!"</p>	<p>* ما 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>وَنِعَمَ الْوَكِيلُ</p> <p>Ra'f</p> <p>"What an amazing caretaker!"</p>



## CHAPTER 18 – أفعال الشروع

### 18.1 INTRODUCTION

The word **شروع** in Arabic means “to begin” or “beginning”. The **أفعال الشروع** are a special set of أفعال 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 أفعال الشروع في القرآن **طَفِقَ يَذْزُسُ He began studying [Translation in present]**

The only فعل شروع that is used in the Quran is the word **طَفِقَ يَطْفُقُ**. 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 يَطْفُقُ** as “to start immediately” or “to start suddenly”.

**بَدَا يَبْدُو بَزْدٌ بَادٍ حَقِيفٌ بَغِيفٌ He became exposed**  
فَأَكَلَا مِنْهَا فَبَدَتْ لَهُمَا سَوْءَاتُهُمَا وَطَفِقَا يَخْصِفَانِ عَلَيْهِمَا مِنْ وَرَقِ الْجَنَّةِ ...

*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.

(يَبْنِي عَادَمَ لَا يَفْتِنَنَّكُمُ الشَّيْطَانُ كَمَا أَخْرَجَ أَبَوَيْكُم مِّنَ الْجَنَّةِ يَنْزِعُ عَنْهُمَا لِبَاسَهُمَا لِيُرِيَهُمَا سَوْءَ تِهِمَا إِنَّهُ يَرُوكُمْ هُوَ وَقَبِيلُهُ مِن حَيْثُ لَا تَرَوْنَهُمْ إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا الشَّيَاطِينَ أَوْلِيَاءَ لِلَّذِينَ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ) [الأعراف ٢٧]



### 18.3 أفعال الشروع IN OTHER LITERATURE

The most commonly used أفعال الشروع are:

أَخَذَ يُعْنِي / جَعَلَ يُعْنِي  
"He started praying"

- 1) بَدَأَ يُبْدَأُ To start
  - 2) جَعَلَ يَجْعَلُ To make
  - 3) أَخَذَ يَأْخُذُ To take
- 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 دَفْتَرِهِ

*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 أُغِيِيَ 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.

جَعَلَتْ تُرَاقِبُ الطَّلَابَ To observe

جَعَلَتْ تُرَاقِبُ الطَّلَابَ

*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 فاعل to interrupt the فعل الشروع and the ordinary فعل. For instance, it would be possible to say أَخَذَ النَّاسُ يَضْرِبُونَهُ or بَدَأَ الْوَلَدُ يَكْتُبُ فِي دَفْتَرِهِ or جَعَلَتِ الْأُسْتَاذَةُ تُرَاقِبُ الطَّلَابَ. In such cases, the 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 (يَضْرِبُونَهُ) is هم. It matches with the outside فاعل (النَّاسُ).



## CHAPTER 19 – التَّعَجُّبُ

### 19.1 INTRODUCTION How awesome ,terrible , wonderful!

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

#### SIX WAYS OF PRAISING

نِعْمَ الْكِتَابُ - What an amazing book!

حَسَنَ كِتَابًا - What an incredible book!

مَا أَحْسَنَ الْكِتَابَ What an amazing book!

أَحْسَنَ بَلِّكِنَابٍ - What a great book!

#### SIX WAYS OF CONDEMNING

بِشَسْ الْكِتَابُ - What a horrible book!

سَاءَ كِتَابًا - What a terrible book!

مَا أَشْوَأَ الْكِتَابَ - what a terrible book!

أَشْوَأَ بَلِّكِنَابٍ what a terrible book!



## مَا أَفْعَلَتْ (3A)

## كشَنَ (2A)

## بَشِيَ (1B)

## لَقِمَ (1A)

How incredibly  
كشَنَتْ Knowledgeable she is!

How incredibly  
كشَنَتْ patient you are!

How  
كشَنَتْ Ma أَيْجَبَ الناسَ

How incredibly  
كشَنَتْ Ma أَيْجَبَ الناسَ

How  
كشَنَتْ Ma أَيْجَبَ الناسَ

ما أَفْعَلْتُ + 8

whoever is  
that amazing  
(m. Bihni)

فَمَا أَصْبَرْتُمْ عَلَى النَّارِ

How incredibly patient  
they are with fire!

أَفْعَلْتُ بِهِ (3B)

How amazingly  
كشَنَتْ - أَعْلَمَ بِهَا knowledgeable she is!

How amazingly  
كشَنَتْ - أَمِيزَ بِلَمْ patient you are!

How weird  
كشَنَتْ - أَيْجَبَ بالناسِ now ppl are!

أَبْصَرَ بِهِ وَأَسْمَعَ

Possessor of shocking  
trait

- positive amazement
- always have a فاعل
- takes a tamyez. "as"

وَحَسَنَ أَوْلِيَّكَ رَفِيقًا

How wonderful those ppl are  
as friends!

## سَاءَ (2B)

- negative amazement
- always have a فاعل
- takes a tamyez. "as"

وَسَاءَتْ مَجِيدًا مَسَاءَ يَعْنِي

what a terrible place to be

Fusion of ساءَ + بَشِيَ (doubled)

أَلَا سَاءَ مَا يَزُرُونَ فاعل

How terrible what they're  
carrying (tamyez mahzooz:  
as a punishment)

- Remains unchanged
- word following is Rafa

"what a horrible..."  
"what a terrible..."

Laazim → No M. Bihni

Never conjugates

Ism Mousool Ma often  
appears as فاعل of بَشِيَ

سَاءَ + بَشِيَ : Fusion of  
in Balaaghah

each other. You can use بَشِيَ in  
meaning of ساءَ + بَشِيَ when  
given tamyez

فاعل: فاعل

سَاءَ طَعَامًا بَشِيَ لِنَفْعَامٍ

How horrible it  
is as a meal! terrible meal!

سَاءَ بَدَلًا

How horrible  
it is as an  
exchange!

سَاءَ بَدَلًا

بَشِيَ بَدَلًا

بَشِيَ بَدَلًا 2X impact

بَشِيَ بَدَلًا 2X impact

include meaning of both

- Remains unchanged
- word following is Rafa

"what an amazing..."

Laazim → No M. Bihni

Never conjugates

قَرَأْتُهُمْ إِيْمَانًا وَقَالُوا حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ  
what an amazing caretaker!

وَنِعْمَ أَخْبَرُ الْعَسَلِيْنَ

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

بَشِيَ شَرًّا وَلَيْدَةً أَنْفُسُهُمْ

How terrible whatever  
they sold themselves for!

أَفْتَحْتُمْ جُزْءَهُ وَذُرَيْتَهُ أَوْلِيَاءَ مِنْ دُونِي

وَهُمْ لَكُمْ عَدُوٌّ بَشِيَ لِلظَّالِمِينَ بَدَلًا

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

بَشِيَ مِثْلَ الْقَوْمِ الَّذِينَ كَذَبُوا بِحَاثِيَتِ اللَّهِ

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