

Surah Al-Munafiqun

وَإِذَا رَأَيْتَهُمْ تُعْجِبُكَ أَجْسَامُهُمْ وَإِنْ يَقُولُوا تَسْمَعُ لِقَوْلِهِمْ كَأَنْهُمْ خَشَبٌ مُسْتَنْدَةٌ يَحْسَبُونَ كُلَّ صَيْحَةٍ عَلَيْهِمْ هُمُ الْعَدُوُّ فَاحْذَرْهُمْ قَاتَلَهُمُ اللَّهُ أَنَّى يُؤْفَكُونَ

And when you see them, their forms please you, and if they speak, you listen to their speech. [They are] as if they were pieces of wood propped up - they think that every shout is against them. They are the enemy, so beware of them. May Allah destroy them; how are they deluded?

فَاحْذَرْهُمْ قَاتَلَهُمُ اللَّهُ أَنَّى يُؤْفَكُونَ

فَاحْذَرْهُمْ

ف : so / therefore (Faa Sababiyyah)

احْذَرْ : To check if its

Ism : sukoon at end so no ending sound

Fi'l Maadi : no match

Fi'l Mudare' : no match

Amr : so it's got to be Amr احْذَرْ huwa version حَذَرَ like سَمِعَ

Sarf : حَذَرَ يَحْذَرُ حَذَرًا (to watch out for something – st)

حَذَرَ it's anta version تَحْذَرُ & Amr احْذَرْ means Watch out!

هُمْ : attached pronoun (detail)

“ Therefore watch out for them!”

قَاتَلَهُمُ اللَّهُ

قَاتَلَ : fought جَاهَدَ family

IsM : no match

Fi'l maadi : matches

قَاتَلَ is in هو version so we need to look for an outside doer

هُمْ : attached pronoun so it's a detail (Ma'ool bihi)

اللَّهُ : Lafdul Jalaala is after & Raf' so it's an outside Faa'il

“ Allah fought them”

Note: Past tense is used for than just the past. In Balagha there are 6 reasons for it to be Fi'l maadi.

Here the reason is praying for someone so the translation would be:

“ May Allah fight them/destroy them” OR Allah has destroyed them

Also it's in the جَاهَدَ family which means extreme (stronger words are used in Balagha) so the translation would be:

“ May Allah annihilate them”

أَنَّى يُؤْفَكُونَ

أَنَّى : denotes How/to where /from where

يُؤْفَكُونَ : Sarf يَأْفَكُ إِفْكَاً (to deviate)

Like (masdars are different) سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ

يُؤْفَكُونَ is U – A sound so it's Passive (doer is unknown)

Naaeebul Faa'il is هم (they)

“ How do they get deviated”?

(its not casual since How & Where is being used.)

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فَأَحْذَرَهُمْ

قَتَلَهُمُ اللَّهُ

- ① "Allah fought them" fought - جَاهَدَ - قَاتَلَ (literal translation)
- * Past tense has multiple [Praying against balaghah reasons someone]
- ② "Allah has destroyed them"
- ③ May Allah (SWT) annihilate them



Mafool Bihi

Making command



احْذَرُ

Ism/Madi/Mudan/Amr
↓
ي أَح ن ت
↓
does not match
تغيرت
Sukoon at end

So/therefore - ف (Sabbabiyah)

فَحَذَرَ سَبَبٌ - يَسْبَعُ
حَذَرَ - يَحْذَرُ - وَحْذَرًا
To watch out for st

وَإِذَا رَأَيْتَهُمْ تُعْجِبُكَ أَجْسَامُهُمْ وَإِنْ يَقُولُوا تَسْمَعُ لِقَوْلِهِمْ كَأَنَّهُمْ خِشْبٌ مُسْنَدَةٌ

يَخْسَبُونَ كُلَّ صَيْحَةٍ عَلَيْهِمْ هُمُ الْعَدُوُّ فَأَحْذَرَهُمُ اللَّهُ أَنَّى يُؤْفَكُونَ

Explanation of قَاتَلَهُمُ اللَّهُ from Ibn-e-Ashoor:

وجملة قَاتَلَهُمُ اللَّهُ دُعاءٌ مُستعملٌ في التَّعْجِيبِ، وهو مُرَكَّبٌ يُستعملُ في التَّعْجِيبِ من عَمَلٍ شَبِيحٍ، والمُفاعلةُ فيه لِلْمُبَالَغَةِ في الدُّعاءِ: أَي قَتَلَهُمُ اللَّهُ قَتْلًا شَدِيدًا. وجُمْلَةُ التَّعْجِيبِ مُستأنفةٌ كَشَأْنِ التَّعْجِيبِ.

The sentence قَاتَلَهُمُ اللَّهُ is a prayer against them & its meant to make you feel shocked And it is a phrase that is used to express shock when something really disgusting is being done. The family (مُخْبَصَةٌ) is due to Mubaligha in the dua (kill in the extreme form) meaning May Allah (SWT) kill them with the most intense Killing.....

أَنَّى يُؤْفَكُونَ

أَنَّى (معدودات ألفاظ القرآن)

أَنَّى للبحث عن الحال والمكان، ولذلك قيل: هو بمعنى كيف وأين^(١)، لتضمنه معناهما، قال الله عز وجل: ﴿أَنَّى لَكَ هَذَا﴾ [آل عمران: 37]، أَي: من أين، وكيف. و:

- ① How ?
- ② And to Where ?
- ③ From where ?

أَنَّى is a word used to find out about the situation & place of something (when & where). It comes in the meaning of how & when, so it can include both of their meanings.

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يُؤْفَكُ

Present Passive [OO-AA sound]
Done to
How are they deviated?
How do they get deviated?

يُؤْفَكُونَ

"to deviate"
أَفْكَ | يَأْفَكُ | إِفْكَاً
سَبَبٌ | يَسْبَعُ | سَبَباً