

:Surah Al-Munafiqun

Ayah 6 (Day 97)

سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ أَسْتَغْفَرْتَ لَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تَسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ لَنْ يَغْفِرَ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الْفَاسِقِينَ

It is all the same for them whether you ask forgiveness for them or do not ask forgiveness for them; never will Allah forgive them. Indeed, Allah does not guide the defiantly disobedient people.

سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ

هُوَ : it is (**Mubtada** was too obvious to be stated so we only get the khabar)

سَوَاءٌ : the same (**Khabar** : common - **the** is used to sound better even though if its common) **ال**

عَلَيْهِمْ : on them **MBK**

Here على means consequences

“It is the same result for them” (even though result is literally not there it’s

OK to add in translation since its in the word على)

أَسْتَغْفِرُ لَهُمْ أَمْ

أَسْتَغْفِرُ

انت Fi'l maadi / Faa'il

أَسْتَغْفِرُ got combined with أ & became اسْتَغْفِرُ

أ (whether)

X

أَمْ (or)

Y

لَهُمْ : for them **MBF**

Since أَمْ & أ we translate as:

“whether you asked forgiveness for them

X part

أَمْ : or

لَمْ تَسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ

لَمْ : did not

تَسْتَغْفِرْ : ask forgiveness

لَهُمْ : for them

“ Or you didn’t ask for forgiveness “

Y part

Note: ‘forgiveness for them’ is repeated - when you use more words than usual it is called إطباب

(to express anger/ to reinforce a decision)

لَنْ يَغْفِرَ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ (the same result)

لَنْ : will not (light Harf)

يَغْفِرَ : Fi’l mudare – ضرب family

اللَّهُ : outside doer

لَهُمْ : for them MBF

Sarf : عَفَرَ يَعْفُرُ مَعْفِرَةٌ غَافِرٌ to forgive

عُفِرَ يُعْفَرُ مَعْفِرَةٌ مَعْفُورٌ

إِعْفِرْ لَا تَعْفِرْ مَعْفَرٌ مَعْفِرَةٌ

“ Allah will not forgive them”

Sometimes ل is not translated

“It is the same result for them, whether you asked forgiveness for them or you didn’t ask forgiveness for them, Allah will not forgive them.”

NAHW DAY 97- 28.04.21

‘Whether you asked forgiveness for them or you didn’t ask forgiveness for them’
(kind of repetition)

الاهتاف: When you use more words than usual. It is a technique in Balaghah used for several reasons. Here, it is being used to **express anger / reinforce a decision**

أَسْتَفْعِرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تَسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ

↓ ↓

didn't ↑

whether x or y

أَمْ ، أَمْ

أَنْتَ إِسْتَفْعِرْتَهُمْ

أَسْتَفْعِرْتَهُمْ = إِسْتَفْعِرْتَهُمْ + أَ

علیهم (MBK)

علی here is referring to consequences
On them → for them

[سواء] (K) (M)

The Muftada is too obvious to be stated so we only get Khabar
Great! = (That is) Great!
Not some special thing rather normal phrasing
‘It is the same (outcome/result) for them’

سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ أَسْتَفْعِرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تَسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ لَنْ يَغْفِرَ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الْفَاسِقِينَ

Conclusion: the same result Whether x or y..... It is same

‘It is the same result for them; Whether you asked forgiveness for them or you didn’t ask forgiveness for them, Allah SWT will not forgive them’

Sometimes, MBF doesn't get translated literally

‘Allah (SWT) will not forgive **for** them’

‘Allah (SWT) will not forgive them’

لَنْ يَغْفِرَ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ

↓ ↓

فَاعِل Light Harf
"will not"

مَنْزُلاً	يُغْفِرُ	مَنْزُلاً
مَنْزُلاً	يَغْفِرُ	مَنْزُلاً