

إِذَا in Jumlah Fi'liyah

[DAY: 125]

&

يَوْمَ as Special Special Mudaf.

In JI إِذَا of surprises is known as إِذَا الْفَجَائِيَّةِ

• (إِذَا Al Fajaaziyah) which is translated as "All of a sudden".

• The sentence following إِذَا is a mudafilah
so its "Fi Mahalli Tari".

• Mudaf + Mudafilah = fragment.

• So إِذَا with its mudafilah is a fragment
& not a sentence.

• Sentence Then is more to it before it makes
a sentence or more before it.

• But on its own it is not a sentence
b'og إِذَا makes it into a fragment.

• It is a part of a bigger thing

إِذَا in Jumla Fi'liyaah :-

1) إِذَا - passive mudale' (aa aa sound)
 future
 → إِذَا تُنْتَلَى (mudale')
 when they are being read (continuously)
 → إِذَا تَلَيْتَ (maadi)
 when they are read (once)

"when they are read --- x42 happens" (present/future)

in the future
 bag of إِذَا

eg pg 141
وَإِذَا تُنْتَلَى عَلَيْهِ آيَاتُنَا وَتَلَى مُسْتَكْبِرًا
 • Haal • he turns away (mutaadi) • outside Naabul Faail • mukaddam mudale' • passive • when and • ayat (outside NF) are read. • its read continuously bag of mudale. (over & over)

- 2) • When إِذَا comes with a Fi'l Maadi it is called إِذَا الشرطية, the conditional إِذَا & it pushes the meaning to the future tense.
 • It translates as "when" & always comes with a sep second part (when x happens, y)
 • The first portion (x) is Mudaf.
 • The use of Fi'l Maadi means it happened only once.

يَوْمٌ - Special Special Mudaf

Vocab:- A day ← يَوْمًا يَوْمٌ [tanween]
 (all 3 status)

The day ← اليَوْمُ [Raf + ال]

Today ← اليَوْمَ اليَوْمُ [Nasb/Tanween + ال]
 (without adjective)

(fragment) (mudaf ilaih) --- يَوْمٌ يَوْمٌ يَوْمٌ [mudaf]

eg The day of ---

(fragment)

يَوْمُ الْقِيَامَةِ
 يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ
 يَوْمَ الدِّينِ

[mudaf]

Compound Mudaf ilaih (sentence) + يَوْمٌ

eg

→

يَوْمٌ يُكْشَفُ

The day on which ---

|

يَوْمٌ يُرْعَوْنَ إِلَى السُّجُودِ

|

يَوْمٌ هُمْ بَارِزُونَ

→ followed by a sentence

eg from Qur'an:-

The day of --- ← يَوْمُ التَّغَابِينِ 1)

mudaf + mi

Bemindful of a day ← وَاقْوَا يَوْمًا 2)

Nasb

(tanween)

3) يَوْمُ الْقِيَامَةِ ← The day of ----
Adalah

4) الْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ ← Today ----

الْيَوْمَ نَخْتِمُ ← Today ---

Surat Al Naba:-

1) إِنَّ يَوْمَ الْفُضْلِ
The day of

2) يَوْمَ يُنْفَخُ فِي الصُّورِ

The day on which

(يَوْمَ followed by Muclasi' sentence)

3) يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الرُّوحُ

The day on which

4) ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمَ الْحَقُّ ← "That is the true day"
adjective of the day

(It's not Maj'ool Fiki)
 • Maj'ool Fiki
 complex giant one.

5) يَوْمَ يَنْظُرُ الْمَرْءُ مَا قَدَّمَتْ يَدَاهُ وَ
 ----- m I ----- mudaf

يَقُولُ الْكَافِرُ يَلِيَّتِي كُنْتُ تُرَابًا
 ----- (fragment) ----- And the day on which ----

• "The day on which (starts) → يَوْمَ يَنْظُرُ ----- till end of Surah is mI.

• There are 2 files : يَنْظُرُ is maj'ool mudaf of وَ of كَا يَقُولُ

• So there are 2 JF's i) from يَنْظُرُ to يَرَاهُ

ii) from يَقُولُ to تُرَابًا

• eg "The day on which I sleep during class & eat ice cream later is (fragment) not a sentence.

• Similarly the above sentence is a fragment.

Surah Al mufadhdun : - [fragment] إِذَا جَاءَكَ الْمُنَافِقُونَ
 ----- m I Fi Mahalli mudaf Jarr
 (sentence -----)

"When the hypocrites come to you ----"

• What do they say ---- They say 'x' when they come to you. maj'ool Fiki mukaddam of they say.

Yaa Nisbah

إذا فُجائية

إذا

إذا can come with a **جملة اسمية** and a **جملة فعلية**, both **ماض** and **مضارع**. It translates differently depending on what follows.

يَا → Yaa with shadda → Yaa Al-Nisbah (adjective)

الجملة الاسمية WITH إذا

When it comes with a **جملة اسمية**, it is called **إذا الفجائية**, the **إذا** of surprise, and translates as "suddenly" or "surprisingly".

عَرَبِيٌّ
أُرْبِيٌّ



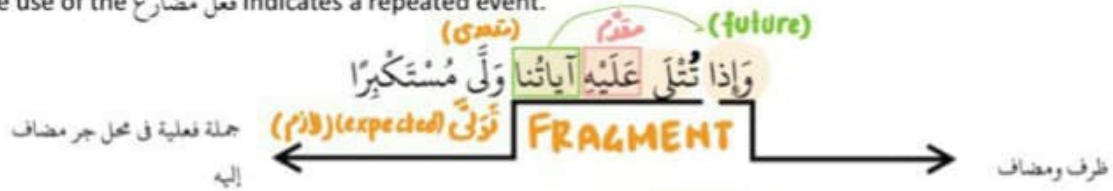
Then he threw it down, and suddenly, it was a fast-moving snake.

الجملة الفعلية WITH إذا

When it comes with a **فعل ماض**, it is called **إذا الشرطية**, the **إذا** conditional, and it pushes the meaning to the future tense. It translates as "when" and always comes with a second part (when x happens, y). Only the first portion (the x) is considered a **مضاف**. The use of the **فعل ماض** indicates a single event.



The use of the **فعل مضارع** indicates a repeated event.



And when our miraculous signs are recited to him (repeatedly), he turns away arrogantly.

future إذا (تتلى) Because of Modaari

when they are read (single instance) إذا تليت (present + future) in english

YAUMA & IT'S TYPES

يَوْمٌ Special special Mudaf

يَوْمٌ means "day" and can come with both a جملة اسمية and a جملة فعلية. In both cases, it translates as "the day on which..."



A day	J N R يَوْمٌ يَوْمًا يَوْمِ ①
The day	أَلْيَوْمُ (Rafa) ②
Today (without adjective)	أَلْيَوْمُ أَلْيَوْمِ (N/J) ③ اليَوْمِ الأخر - Last Day
The day of (Mudaf) يَوْمُ التَّغَابُنِ	يَوْمٌ يَوْمَ يَوْمِ + مضاف اليتا ④ [Fragment - - - - -] يَوْمِ الدين ، يَوْمِ القيامة ، يَوْمِ المِجْعَةِ
The day on which....	Compound Mudaf Ilayh + يَوْمُ (N) ⑤ [Sentence - - - - -] [Mudaf] يَوْمٌ نَكشَفَ يَوْمٌ يُدْعَوْنَ إِلَى سُجُودِ

And be cautious of a day

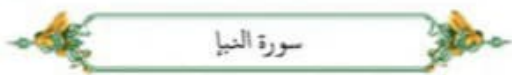
وَاتَّقُوا يَوْمًا

Day of Judgement

يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ

Today

الْيَوْمَ أَكَلْتُمْ



سورة النبا

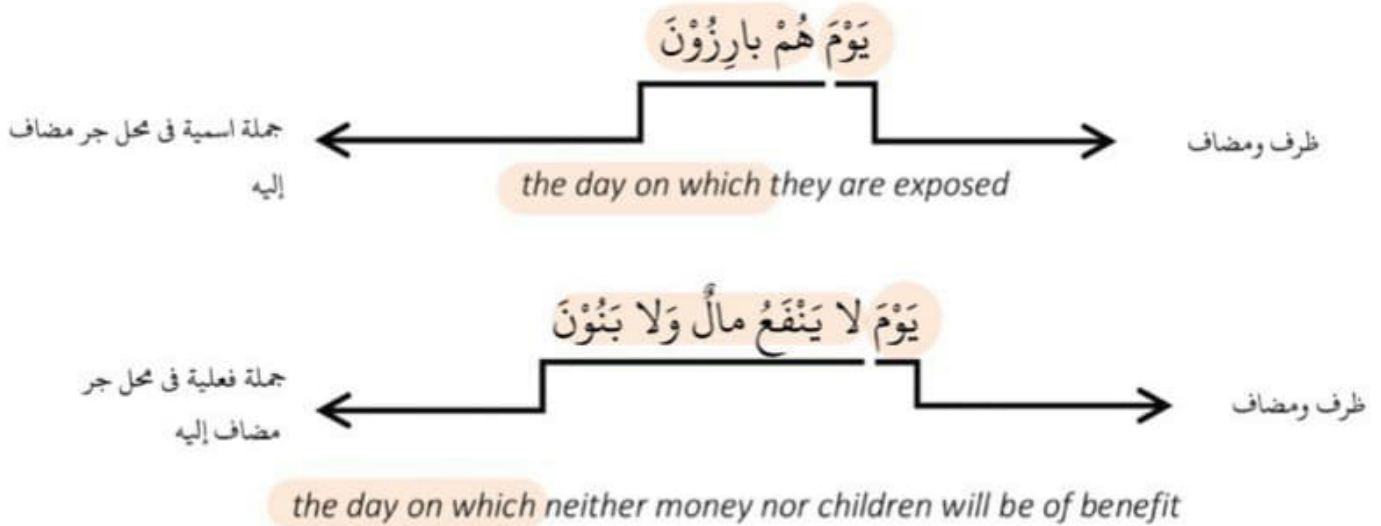
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

عَمَّ يَتَسَاءَلُونَ ﴿١﴾ عَنِ النَّبَاِ الْعَظِيمِ ﴿٢﴾ الَّذِي هُمْ فِيهِ مُخْتَلِفُونَ ﴿٣﴾ كَلَّا سَيَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٤﴾ ثُمَّ
كَلَّا سَيَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٥﴾ أَلَمْ نَجْعَلِ الْأَرْضَ مِهْدًا ﴿٦﴾ وَالْجِبَالَ أَوْتَادًا ﴿٧﴾ وَخَلَقْنَاكُمْ أَزْوَاجًا ﴿٨﴾
وَجَعَلْنَا نَوْمَكُمْ سُبَاتًا ﴿٩﴾ وَجَعَلْنَا اللَّيْلَ لِبَاسًا ﴿١٠﴾ وَجَعَلْنَا النَّهَارَ مَعَاشًا ﴿١١﴾ وَبَنَيْنَا فَوْقَكُمْ
سَبْعًا شِدَادًا ﴿١٢﴾ وَجَعَلْنَا سِرَاجًا وَهَاجًا ﴿١٣﴾ وَأَنْزَلْنَا مِنَ الْمُعْصِرَاتِ مَاءً ثَمَجًا ﴿١٤﴾ لِنُخْرِجَ
بِهِ حَبًّا وَنَبَاتًا ﴿١٥﴾ وَجَنَّتِ الْفُفَاةُ ﴿١٦﴾ إِنَّ يَوْمَ الْفُضْلِ كَانَ مِيقَاتًا ﴿١٧﴾ يَوْمَ يُنْفَخُ فِي الصُّورِ
فَتَأْتُونَ أَفْوَاجًا ﴿١٨﴾ وَفُتِحَتِ السَّمَاءُ فَكَانَتْ أَبْوَابًا ﴿١٩﴾ وَسُيِّرَتِ الْجِبَالُ فَكَانَتْ سَرَابًا ﴿٢٠﴾ إِنَّ
جَهَنَّمَ كَانَتْ مِرْصَادًا ﴿٢١﴾ لِلطَّلَعِينَ مَسَابًا ﴿٢٢﴾ لَلسِّبْثِينَ فِيهَا أَحْقَابًا ﴿٢٣﴾ لَا يَذُوقُونَ فِيهَا بَرْدًا
وَلَا شَرَابًا ﴿٢٤﴾ إِلَّا حَمِيمًا وَغَسَّاقًا ﴿٢٥﴾ جَزَاءً وَفَاقًا ﴿٢٦﴾ إِنَّهُمْ كَانُوا لَا يَرْجُونَ حِسَابًا ﴿٢٧﴾
وَكَذَّبُوا بِآيَاتِنَا كِذَابًا ﴿٢٨﴾ وَكُلُّ شَيْءٍ أَحْصَيْنَاهُ كِتَابًا ﴿٢٩﴾ فَذُوقُوا فَلَنْ نَزِيدَكُمْ إِلَّا عَذَابًا
﴿٣٠﴾

إِنَّ لِلْمُتَّقِينَ مَفَازًا ﴿٣١﴾ حَدَائِقَ وَأَعْنَابًا ﴿٣٢﴾ وَكَوَاعِبَ أَتْرَابًا ﴿٣٣﴾ وَكَأْسًا دِهَاقًا ﴿٣٤﴾ لَا
يَسْمَعُونَ فِيهَا لَغْوًا وَلَا كِذْبًا ﴿٣٥﴾ جَزَاءً مِّن رَّبِّكَ عَطَاءً حِسَابًا ﴿٣٦﴾ رَبِّ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ
وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا الرَّحْمَنِ لَا يَمْلِكُونَ مِنْهُ خِطَابًا ﴿٣٧﴾ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الرُّوحُ وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ صَفًّا لَا يَتَكَلَّمُونَ
إِلَّا مَن أِذِنَ لَهُ الرَّحْمَنُ وَقَالَ صَوَابًا ﴿٣٨﴾ ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمَ الْحَقُّ فَمَن شَاءَ اتَّخَذْ إِلَىٰ رَبِّهِ مَسَابًا ﴿٣٩﴾
إِنَّا أَنْذَرْنَاكُمْ عَذَابًا قَرِيبًا يَوْمَ يَنْظُرُ الْمَرْءُ مَا قَدَّمَتْ يَدَاهُ وَيَقُولُ الْكَافِرُ يَلَيْتَنِي كُنْتُ تُرْبًا

يَوْمٌ

يَوْمٌ means "day" and can come with both a **جملة اسمية** and a **جملة فعلية**. In both cases, it translates as "the day on which..."



Note that يَوْمٌ does not come with a فعل ماضٍ.

Also note that though يَوْمٌ has the potential to create a compound اسم, it can also act as an ordinary ظرف and can be followed by a regular اسم.



معنای **معنای الیہ**

إِنَّا أَنْذَرْنَاكُمْ عَذَابًا قَرِيبًا يَوْمَ يَنْظُرُ الْمَرْءُ مَا قَدَّمَتْ



يَدَاهُ وَيَقُولُ الْكَافِرُ يَلَيْتَنِي كُنْتُ تُرَابًا

[Fragment] And the day on which

Mafool Bihi 2

Bayaan

Mafool Bihi 1

إِنَّا أَنْذَرْنَاكُمْ عَذَابًا قَرِيبًا يَوْمَ يَنْظُرُ الْمَرْءُ مَا قَدَّمَتْ



يَدَاهُ وَيَقُولُ الْكَافِرُ يَلَيْتَنِي كُنْتُ تُرَابًا

[Fragment] إِذَا جَاءَكَ الْمُنَافِقُونَ

[Sentence _____][Mudaf]

قَالُوا نَشْهَدُ إِنَّكَ لَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ إِنَّكَ لَرَسُولُهُ

They say 'X' when they come to you....