

63:5

Six Commands:

(1:3)

تَعَالُوا & تَعَالِيَا & تَعَالِ

(oo)

(aa)

no sukoon was b3
taken away
aliy maksom
was taken away

1st 3 past tenses:

تَعَالَوْا تَعَالِيَا تَعَالَى

Past tense 'They' & command are the same.

eg in English:-

- i) Read! → Command
 - ii) Children read → Present Tense
 - iii) I know to read. → Idea.
- ← Same spellings but each one does diff thgs.

- i) Book the tickets. → same spellings.
- ii) I bought a book. → but different meanings.

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وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ "تَعَالُوا يَسْتَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ"

Naaibul Faalil Fi Mahalli Raf'

تَعَالُوا ← Command
Talab.

يَسْتَغْفِرْ ← Present Tense lightest
Jawab al Talab.

eg in English:-

- i) Punch me, I will punch you back
 - Command
 - Talab
 - Present Tense lightest
 - Jawab al Talab.

2) Eat your food, you will feel better

- Command
- Taleb.
- If you listen to the command
- then you will get the consequence.
- Jawab al Taleb.

- So Taleb is a command that makes a demand.
- Jawab al Taleb is a present tense that responds to that demand. [what will happen if u listen to that demand]
- Taleb → command form
[sukoon aa oo ee aa na & removal of Present Tense 'will']

63:5 You can translate the ayah as:

- When it is said to them, ["Come! The messengers will ask forgiveness even for you!"]
- When ["Come! The messengers of Allah will ask forgiveness even for you"] is said to them.

- The entire quote is Ma'ribul Faail. (in both sentences)
- The distance between when ---- is said to them in second translation sound weird in English (makes less sense)
- 1st translation is better & its OK to translate that way as far as grammar part is taken care of.

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They turned smthg around = لَوَّأُوا

* هَزَلِي خَدِيَا خَزَيُوا
instead ↓

✓ خَزُوا

Similarly: ✓ لَوَّأُوا [turn around]
(S omitted)

(It is from عَلَم family but messed up family)

They turn ? back. ← لَوَّأُوا

↓
Their heads ← رُءُوسُهُمْ

their heads ← رُءُوسُهُمْ

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Fi'l maadi - رُءُوسُ
Jae'il - رُءُوسُ

Maj'ool bihi - رُءُوسُ
Hay Aj and ← رُءُوسُ

you see them ← رَأَيْتَهُمْ

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* رَأَيْتَهُمْ
↓
رَأَوْا
↓
رَأَوْا

• Maj'ool
bihi
• أنت - Jae'il

✓ رَأَوْا
'ي' is dropped

✓ رَأَيْتَهُمْ
'ي' comes back in

رَأَيْتَهُمْ
رَأَيْتَهُمْ
رَأَيْتَهُمْ
رَأَيْتَهُمْ

• رَأَيْتَهُمْ
(أَنْتَ)

and remain from Anta till Nahnu.

Jumlah Haliah

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They blocked themselves & others. ← يَصْرُونُ
 • Fi' mudaa'
 • Jaaf- qo'

eg: I saw a man walking.
 Doer Fi' Maj'ool biki • Haal of man (condition of man)

I heard a dog barking. (haal of maj'ool biki)
 Doer Fi' Maj'ool biki • Haal of dog.

- In Arabic if the Present Tense comes after Maj'ool biki means it's a Haal of Maj'ool biki: qo' in the
- 2 Fi's comes together with a Maj'ool biki

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Haal of يَصْرُونَا ← قَرَأْتَهُمْ fi' maadi
 • Present Tense
 • Maj'ool biki.
 • anta-faa'il
 • You (1 person)

Its Haal Fi Mahalli Nasb • (they) ↔ • (they) • Prophet
 ↓
 Talking about people (they) talking abt Prophet (1 person)

So يَصْرُونُ is a Haal of Maj'ool biki 'qo'
 Its Haal Fi Mahalli Nasb.

Allah say "you see them blocking them blocking themselves & others".

Another eg of Haal: with 2 Fi'ls together: in Surah Yusuf.

جَاءُوا أَبَاهُمْ عِشَاءً يَبْكُونَ
 • crying • Nabb • maf'ool • Father • Fi'l maadi
 • Haal fi • at • bihi • They came
 Mahalli night • Faa'il - ^{ya} _{oo} ^{oo} _{oo} ^{oo} _{oo}
 Naab • Their father

'They came to their father at night crying.'

- Pronoun will tell you the answer of Haal.
- Haal can be of pronoun or Faa'il (maf'ool bihi)
- How was their state: they were crying. (Haal)

eg: in English whereby Haal Haal is of Doer:-

I walked crying
 Doer Fi'l • Haal.
 (how did I walk)

- State (condition)

• In the ~~example~~ eg above also note that

جَاءُوا is plural → they came.

أَبَا is singular → father.

يَبْكُونَ is plural → ^{ya} _{oo} ^{oo} _{oo} ^{oo} _{oo} (they)

يَبْكُونَ is Haal fi Mahalli Naab جَاءُوا

[وَ هُمْ مُسْتَكْبِرُونَ] II

- Its a Jumlah Ismiyyah
- وَ هُمْ - muqtada
- مُسْتَكْبِرُونَ - 1st Raj. (info)
- - Ism Faa'il
- - Khabar.
- - How is their condition.

∴ Haal of هُمْ.

"And they are arrogant" → while they are being arrogant

- If there are 2 Fi'ls & there is also وَ & pronoun & simple Jumlah Ismiyyah then chances are that the entire II is Jumlah Haliah.

∴ Haal is not just a word or an act, it can be an entire sentence called Jumlah Haliah.

eg in English:

I was teaching while Maryam was eating.
II & JH

- If you see while or as → whatever comes after that is a Haal. (b'cz 2 thing are happening at the same time)
- Jumlah Ismiyyah can be Jumlah Haliah too.

eg in Arabic: Surah

وَلَا تَمُوتُونَ إِلَّا وَأَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ

Jumlah Ismiyyah + Jumlah Haliah (وَ & pronoun) (وَ - means while, not and)

'Don't you ever die except while you are Muslims'

• Also if there is a JI on the end of ayah there are chances of it to be Jumlah Khatiah as well.

• whenever it is Jumlah Khatiyah with a 'w' it's translated as 'while' not 'and'.

Another eg: Surah Anfal.

وَمَا كَانَ اللَّهُ لِيُعَذِّبَهُمْ وَأَنْتَ فِيهِمْ وَمَا كَانَ اللَّهُ لِيُعَذِّبَهُمْ وَأَنْتَ فِيهِمْ وَمَا كَانَ اللَّهُ لِيُعَذِّبَهُمْ وَأَنْتَ فِيهِمْ

• Jumlah Ismiyah

• Jumlah Khatiah.

• Jumlah Ismiyah

• Jumlah Khatiah

"Allah will never be the one to punish them while you are among them. Allah will never be the one to punish them while they ask for forgiveness."

Note:- Surah Ab Mufajikorn 63:5 وَهُمْ مُسْتَكْبِرُونَ

• ISM → permanent

(hypocrites have so much Khibar in them that it does not come and goes but its permanent)

↓
ISM Faa'il

وَهُمْ يُسْتَفْزَرُونَ

• Fi'l → temporary

↓
Fi'l mudare'

(if some istagfaar is happening then Allah won't destroy the nation)