

CHAPTER: 10 الأفعال الناقصة [DAY: 84]

Fa'al Naqis :- ناقص → deficient (pg: 128 to 130)

- imperfect
- flawed

It is used for certain words:-

Called "كان & her sisters"  
Incomplete Fi'l ← he was كان  
He ate / He studied / He helped (complete)

Incomplete Fi'l ← he is not لَيْسَ  
He helps / He studies (complete)

Incomplete Fi'l ← he became أَصْبَحَ

كان وأخواتها  
Incomplete ← he was صار

is كان & most commonly used  
Incomplete ← he was still / he remained ظَلَّ

فعل ناقص  
Incomplete ← he was (at night) بَاتَ

We have two types of Naqis:-

- 1) ناقص in Saif → word that have weird saif.
- 2) ناقص in Nahw → words that have incomplete meanings. (which we will cover in this chapter)

Note:- Both words are used in different sciences but they mean different.

• Fi'l Naqis is the core of Jumlah Ismiyah.

• "is" not there in Arabic.

• So all the incomplete Fi'l (Fi'l Naqis) are related to the word "is"

∴ all are Jumlah Ismiyah.

• A sentence that contains a Fi'l Naqis is not even considered a Jumlah Fi'liyah. It is considered a Jumlah Ismiyah.

• Part before "is" → Mubtada  
Part after "is" → Khabar or MBK. ] in regular JI

• Part before 'was' (or any sister of 'is') → Mubtada  
Part after " " " " → Khabar or MBK.

• Difference :- In regular JI "is" invisible.

- "was" or any sister of 'is' is not invisible
- It is part of Mubtada.

egs) They remained in the house.  
• Mubtada • MBK

2) We were surprised.  
• Mubtada • Khabar (in Nasb status)

3) Those gangsters became firefighters.  
• Mubtada • Khabar

## Mubtada in English Sentences:-

Mubtada is made up of 2 components:-

- 1) Fi'l Naqis is labelled as → Fi'l Mudare or Fi'l Maadi
- 2) The word/fragment that comes before it, is called Ok pul (or any of its sisters) - It is the doer.

eg.1 They remained in the house

• Ism Nakis • Fi'l Naqis

We were surprised.

• Ism Nakis • Fi'l Naqis

Those gangsters became firefighters.

• Ism Naqis • Fi'l Naqis

## Mublada in Arabic Sentences:-

Mubtada is made up of 2 components:-

- 1) Fi'l Naqis
  - 2) Ism Naqis
- outside → ism is in Raj & after Fi'l  
→ Fi'l must be in ~~is~~/~~so~~ form.
- inside → pronoun is inside Fi'l  
→ Fi'l conjugates according to the pronoun.

كَانَ → He was.

- Past tense can be used to talk about the present or the future when you're declaring it a solid fact.

eg

كَانَ اللَّهُ عَفُورًا رَحِيمًا

- Allah was forgiving, loving & caring (in the past)
- Allah has always been forgiving, loving & caring. (another way)
- Past is guaranteed, so sometimes the present & the future is talked about in the past tense to give the sense that they are guaranteed like the past itself.

- Allah has been \_\_\_\_\_ in the past, & that past evidence is also proof of Allah still & always <sup>been</sup> being the same way when the past tense is used.

eg

سَبَّحَ لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ

• Perfection of Allah

(past-declared)

• Balaagha past tense

يُسَبِّحُ لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ

(present)  
- declares