

NAHW DAY 20



M.A

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

12/29/20

Quiz: 1. فَتَحْنَا =we

2. نَصَرَ-تَقَدَّمَ =he

3. نَصَرَ-كَانَ =he

4. أَنْتُمْ-تَوَلَّيْتُمْ =you all

5. هُمْ-ءَامَنُوا =they

Note: some words in arabic have “uu” ءَامَنُوا at the end and some have “av” تَوَلَّوْا

–إِهْتَدَوْا they are the هُمْ “they” version (advanced sarf)

Quiz: 1. فَاعِل-نَصَرَكُمْ =هُوَ he مَفْعُول =كُمْ all of you

2. فَاعِل-قَاتَلُونَا =هُمْ they مَفْعُول =نَحْنُ we

3. فَاعِل-كَفَيْنَاكَ =نَحْنُ we مَفْعُول =أَنْتَ you

4. فَاعِل-عَلِمْتُمْوَهُ =أَنْتُمْ all of you مَفْعُول =هُوَ he

5. فَاعِل-خَانَتَاهُمَا =نَصَرْتَا both of them مَفْعُول =هُمَا both of them

Note: عَلِمْتُمْ eg: تَمُو becomes تُمْ only past tense when you attach a pronoun the

becomes عَلِمْتُمْوَنَا we you attach a pronoun.

Note: Also the independent pronoun هُمْ becomes هُمُو if you connect it to another word.

Note: الرُّسُلُ 1F or 3 Reality

تِلْكَ الرُّسُلُ 1F (this one is talking about more messengers)

أُولَئِكَ الرُّسُلُ 3M

Notes: Connector Letters – حُرُوفُ الْعَطْفِ

These connections can come between isms (أَسْمَاء - plural - singular) Fragments, or sentences. They are called حُرُوفُ الْعَطْفِ (حُرُوف - plural - singular)

حُرُوفُ الْعَطْفِ = idafah “letters of joining”

حُرُوفُ – “ closes to english would be “prepositions”

الْعَطْفِ – “joining”

When these حُرُوفُ are used to connect between two or more isms they carry over the same status of that ism. most common حُرُوفُ الْعَطْفِ is “and” وَ, there is also حَرْفُ الْجَرِّ, the difference is حَرْفُ الْجَرِّ will always jarify, and حَرْفُ الْعَطْفِ will carry on what was happening before.

حَرْفُ الْعَطْفِ will can carry over norm, light, lightest of present tense fi'l as well.

Eg: رَبُّ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَ خَالِقُهُمَا

Q&A

1st question:

Comparatives: أَكْبَرُ أَكْثَرُ أَظْلَمُ

Attached to prnouns would be

أَكْبَرُهُمْ أَكْثَرُكُمْ أَظْلَمُنَا (here they are mudaf)

Question is “are they still comparative?”

Answer: whenever a comparative becomes mudaf it then it goes from comparative to superlative.

2nd question:

أَنْ+any fi'l

إِسْلَامًا-masdar-idea=“to surrender”

أَنْ يُسَلِّمَ-“to surrender” (it can be m.ilaih, it can be after hoj)

أَنْ + يُسَلِّمَ = they act like an ism/idea/masdar

Student is asking if it only happens with قَبْلَ (sp mudaf) like shown in the eg

on day 14 مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ يَأْتِيَهُمْ. **Answer:**no it can happen with بَعْدَ-

مِنْ بَعْدِ أَنْ نَزَعَ الشَّيْطَانُ

Note:

Bakara 127 وَإِذْ يَرْفَعُ

When you see إِذْ then the present tense after it gives the meaning of the past tense.

When you see إِذَا whatever is after it the meaning is future tense.

Note:

إِذْ – when for the past.

إِذَا - when for the future.

إِذْنُ – light harf, in that case.

Note:

طَيَّبَتْ مَا – idafah

Note:

إِذْنُ and إِذَا are same thing. “in that case”

Note:

إِذَا here حَتَّى is a hoj and إِذَا is majroor, its non flex it cant show its status.

Note:

قَدَّمَتْ أَيْدِيَهُمْ

يَدٌ-hand

يَدٌ يَدًا يَدٍ يَدَانِ يَدَيْنِ

أَيْدٍ plural rafa

أَيْدِيًا plural nasb

أَيْدٍ plura jarr

Light versions:

أَيْدِيَّ أَيْدِيَّ أَيْدِيَّ (RNJ) rafa and jarr look the same.

