

## QUIZ

1. هُ = وَالْ مَفْعُول هُوَ = ال فَاعِل - عَلَّمَهُ.
2. نِي = وَالْ مَفْعُول هُوَ = ال فَاعِل - أَضَلَّنِي.
3. هُ = وَالْ مَفْعُول أَنْتُمْ = ال فَاعِل - أَخْلَفْتُمُوهُ.
4. كَ = وَالْ مَفْعُول هُمْ = ال فَاعِل - اتَّبَعُوكَ.
5. هُمْ = وَالْ مَفْعُول هُمَا = ال فَاعِل - خَافَاهُمْ.

**Note:** what is مَفْعُول

مَفْعُول is a detail. Eg: (عَلَّمَهُ) عَلَّمَ means “he taught” فَاعِل-doer is “he”

Who did he teach? The detail is a مَفْعُول, so هُ is the detail.

Some things we learned so far:

اسم  
RNJ  
FEM/NASC  
ENDING S/ENDING C  
(oona-eena)  
LIGHT VS HEAVY

↑  
These rules apply for  
an اسم and should  
not be confused with  
present tense fi'l  
rules.

فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ  
NORMAL VS LIGHT VS  
LIGHTEST

Also sounds like  
ending combo eg:

تَنْصُرُونَ-تَنْصُرِينَ

↑  
These rules apply for a  
Present tense fi'l and  
should not be confused  
with اسم rules.

**Note:** what ever comes after حَرَفِ عَطْفِ is labeled as مَعْطُوفٌ عَلَى \_\_\_\_\_

Eg of حَرَفِ عَطْفِ in use:

إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُسْلِمَاتِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَالْقَانِتِينَ وَالْقَانِتَاتِ وَالصَّادِقِينَ وَالصَّادِقَاتِ وَالصَّابِرِينَ وَالصَّابِرَاتِ وَالْخَاشِعِينَ وَالْخَاشِعَاتِ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقَاتِ وَالصَّامِينَ وَالصَّامَاتِ

**Note:** there are two kinds of sentences in arabic

They are called جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ and جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ

**Note:**

The جُمْلَةٌ where اسم is the president its جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ

The جُمْلَةٌ where فِعْلٌ is the president its جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ

When The the most important part of a sentence is the اسم and everything else is based on the اسم thats جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ

When everything else is revolving around the فِعْلٌ that becomes the جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ

**Note:** A جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ can have a فِعْلٌ in it, and a جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ can have an اسم in it. Thats not the problem though, the problem is who is in charge the فِعْلٌ or اسم

**Note:**

A جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ is made up of three parts maximum.

A-B-C. everytime you have an جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ its made up of at least two parts, A is always there, sometimes it has A-B and thats enough, sometimes A-C and thats enough, and sometimes all three parts A-B-C. when you are looking at a جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ you have to find out how many parts it has. Sometimes it can have A-A, B-C, basically you can have more than one same part. But part "A" is always there. There are various variations.

**The three parts are called:**

مُبْتَدَأٌ

خَبَرٌ

مُتَعَلِّقٌ بِالْخَبَرِ

## Q&A

Student is confused about Rafa Nasb Jarr terms.

**رَفَع** is the status

مَرْفُوع is the word that is in رَفَع status

There are multiple kinds of رَفَع

فَاعِل doer of the فِعْل

Basically when a word is in رَفَع status we call it مَرْفُوع

**نَصَب** is the status

مَنْصُوب is the word that is in نَصَب status

Kinds of nasb

إِنَّ - مَفْعُول

إِنَّ - hon

فِعْل - مَفْعُول detail of the

**جَرَّ** is the status

مَجْرُور is the word that is in جَرَّ status

two kinds of جَرَّ

مُضَاف إِلَيْهِ

مَجْرُور because of hoj

**Question:** why is جَمِيعٌ not in lightest form when there is لَمَّا before it?

وَإِنْ كُلُّ لَمَّا جَمِيعٌ لَدَيْنَا مُحْضَرُونَ

Because جَمِيعٌ is an اسم and لَمَّا makes present tense lightest, not an اسم

**Question:** what is the difference between حرف عطف and تابع

Eg: sifah follows (is a taabii) of mowsoof in four properties.

Mushaarun ilaih (is a taabi') of the ismul ishaarah in four properties.

A مَعْظَف (after وَ "and") is a follower of something before وَ in status only.

There are different types of followers. Some follow everything, some follow only in status.

**Sidenote:**

أَفَمَنْ

أ means its a question.

