



Quick revision on فِعْل

It could be one of these six:

- Past
- Present
- Past passive
- Present passive
- Command
- Forbid

There are two kinds of فَاعِل

When you find the فِعْل, then you find the فَاعِل (doer) (outside doer must be anywhere after the فِعْل and in رَفَع status)

- Inside Doer (past tense eg: أَنَا-نَصَرْتُ) (present tense eg: أَنَا-أَنْصُرُ)
- Outside Doer (look for it only if the فِعْل is هُوَ or هِيَ version (outside doer must be anywhere after the فِعْل and in رَفَع status)

continued

Mof'ool therefore nasb.

مَفْعُول

I ate an apple yesterday quickly outside
out of hunger.

It answers the question about the فِعْل

There are two kinds of questions about the فِعْل

1. Who did the action – فَاعِل ?

2. What are some details about فِعْل -who,when,how etc?

The reason details are نَصَب is because they are مَفْعُول

Fi'l
Faa'il
Mafoo'l
Muta'lliq
bil fi'l

مُتَعَلِّقٌ بِالْفِعْلِ

- its a detail about the فِعْل
- its in جَرِّ مَجْرُور fragment (instead of nasb)

Note: Sometimes the detail is not just one word that's nasb, sometimes the detail, its a package of jarr majroor. Eg: I drove to Colorado in my old car.

Note: When you have a jarr majroor as a detail, its not called a mafoo'l first, its called a muta'lliq bil fi'l.

Note: mbk vs mbf How will I know if its mbf or mbk?
answer: when you have a fi'l, and jarr majroor makes sense as the detail of that fi'l, then it must be muta'alliq bil fi'l. if there is no fi'l, and its a jumla ismiyya without a fi'l in it, then it must be a muta'lliq bil khabar.

Important: Are all the jarr-majroor muta'liliq bil fi'l?
Answer: Not all the jarr-majroor are muta'lliq bil fi'l. Only when you have a jumla fi'liyya and you have a faa'l,fi'l, and then you have a jarr majoor, then it is a muta'lliq bil fi'l. jarr-majroor becomes the detail of the fi'l

I ATE AN APPLE YESTERDAY OUTSIDE QUICKLY OUT OF HUNGER.

Details are different questions.

- What did I eat?
- When did I eat?
- Where did I eat?
- How did I eat?
- Why did I eat?

HOW DO YOU
KNOW IF ITS
JUMLA FI'LIYYA OR
JUMLA ISMIYYA?
IF THERE IS A FI'L
ITS JUMLA FI'LIYYA.

I HELPED MARYAM COOK HERE YESTERDAY SLOWLY.

- Who helped? = فاعل
- Who did I help? Maryam
- What did I help do? Cook
- Where did I help? Here
- When did I help? Yesterday
- How did I help? Slowly

HOW DO YOU
KNOW IF ITS
JUMLA FI'LIYYA OR
JUMLA ISMIYYA?
IF THERE IS A FI'L
ITS JUMLA FI'LIYYA.

EG: THE MESSENGER OF ALLAH (SAV) TAUGHT THE COMPANIONS THE QURAN PATIENTLY IN MAKKAH AND MADINAH FOR 23 YEARS.

- He did what? Teach (fi'l)
- Who did the teaching? The Messenger of Allah (faail)
- Who did he he teach? The Companions (m.bihi)
- What did he teach? Quran (m.bihi)
- How did he teach? Patiently (m.haal)
- Where did he teach? In Makkah and Madinah (m.fiihi)
- How long did he teach? For 23 years (mbf)

1. Fi'l
2. Faa'il
3. Muta'lliq bil fi'l
4. Mofoo'l bihi
5. Mofoo'l fiihi
6. Mofoo'l haal
7. Mofoo'l lahu

- Who did it? فَاعِلٌ – its always رَفَع
- Who & What details are called مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ (only detail)
- When & where Details are called مَفْعُولٌ فِيهِ
- How details are called مَفْعُولٌ حَالٌ
- Why details are called مَفْعُولٌ لَهُ

مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ

its always someone or something) eg: I saw you (faail=I. fi'l=saw. mafoo'l bihi=you)

Note: أَصْبَحُوا فِي دَارِهِمْ جَائِمِينَ

“by morning they were mangled in their homes”

Note: دَعَوْا اللَّهَ مُخْلِصِينَ

“They called Allah Sincerely”

1. Fi'l
2. Faa'il
3. Muta'lliq bil fi'l
4. Mofoo'l bihi
5. Mofoo'l fiihi
6. Mofoo'l haal
7. Mofoo'l lahu

Note:

- مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ = who & what, when they are the detail (never the doer)
- مَفْعُولٌ فِيهِ = where & when detail
- مَفْعُولٌ حَالٍ = how detail
- مَفْعُولٌ لَهُ = why detail
- مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ = emphasizer-stressor (Masdar of the same fi'l or similar meaning masdar)

Note: there are other mofoo'l fiihi also.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

SPECIAL MUDAFS (TIME AND PLACE) ARE ALWAYS

مَفْعُولٌ فِيهِ

IN JUMLA FI'LIYYA

IMPORTANT NOTE:

EVERYTIME YOU HAVE A FI'L AND YOU HAVE A ATTACHED PNOUN, THE PNOUN IS ALWAYS

مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ

Note on مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ = emphasizer-stressor

إِسْتَعْفَرَ اسْتِغْفَارًا – he like so askeeed for forgiveness like wow!

إِسْتِغْفَارٌ = masdar “to ask for forgiveness”

Eg from the Quran: وَيَنْصُرَكَ اللَّهُ نَصْرًا “And Allah greatly helps you!”

مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ

مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ

QUIZ

1. تَأْكُلُونَ = فَاعِلٍ - فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ = all of you
2. تُحِبُّونَ = فَاعِلٍ - فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ = all of you
3. دُكَّتِ لَأَرْضٍ = فَاعِلٍ - فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ = the land

Hiya version past tense because its actually dukkat with a sukoon, but when you connect a word it, it usually gets a kasrah.

4. أَحَدٌ = فَاعِلٍ - مُضَارِعٌ = يُعَذِّبُ
5. أَحَدٌ = فَاعِلٍ - مُضَارِعٌ = يُوثِقُ

Surah Jumuah Note:

“that”
Pointer. First rafa=**mubtada**
If something was chained to it, then it would be in the same mubtada. There is no mushaarun ilaih. So no chain.

Ism mowsool
Present tense “to whoever he wants”
Mof’ool bihi.

New sentence.
Present tense+pnoun
“he gives it”
Pnoun=mofoo’l bihi.

“is the favor of allah”
idafah=chained.
Second rafa.
entire chain is **khabar**.

مَنْ يَشَاءُ

Ism mowsool+fi’l mudaari’.
Mofoo’l bihi

يُؤْتِيهِ

Fi’l mudaari’
Faail-he.
Pnoun=Mofoo’l bihi.

فَضْلُ اللَّهِ

j1mp r1mc

ذَلِكَ

r1mp



وَاللَّهُ ذُو الْفَضْلِ الْعَظِيمِ

Sometimes Harf atf can be used to connect a sentence to an entire new sentence, to continue the conversation. You dont have to connect it gramatically.

First rafa=mubtada.
“And Allah is the possessor of the great favor”

When you have jumla ismiyya cases like this, usually when you have a word and then you have the matching mudaf-m.ilaih (especially idafah) then its ok for you to say that, this is **mubtada** and this is **khabar**. Because there is nothing else being said after that. It doesnt make sense to consider them mowsoof-sifah, then that would mean “and allah the possessor of great favor” what about it?

Note: there is nothing that says, four matching properties cannot make mubtada and khabar. They can. If you leave it a fragment then its an incomplete part of a speech. So thats why there is an “is” common sense.

“And Allah is the possessor of the great favor”

Surah Al-Qadr [لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ] [خَيْرٌ] [مِنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ]

Hoj+majroor,
Mudaf+m.ilaih=**chained**
mbk=one bucket.

Second rafa.
Not chained.
Khabar.

First
rafa=**mubtada.**
Chained
idafah=one bucket.

لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ – “the night of power”

خَيْرٌ – “better”

مِنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ – “than a thousand months”

Note: It doesnt make sense if you dont mention the khabar, eg: “the night of power than a thousand months”) (sometimes you may not mention the khabar) Thats why khabar and mbk are not same. mbk is related to the khabar.