



M.A

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

NAHW DAY 42



02/02/21

NAKIRAH MUBTADA MUAKKHAR

- $\text{فِي الْمَسْجِدِ وَكَذَلِكَ}$ “there is a boy in the masjid”. Qurans way of saying “there is...”
Other jarr-majroors (not ل) followed by nakirah mubtada, typically you get a translation like above.
- New word هُنَاكَ “there is”
 $\text{هُنَاكَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ وَكَذَلِكَ}$ there is a boy in the masjid. New way of saying there is...”

APPENDIX II

In Modern Standard Arabic, there is another template to create the “There Is” sentence structure. It is made up of the word هُنَاكَ followed by a مبتدأ مؤخر followed by a متعلق بالخبر. This template is unique to modern Arabic and does not occur in the Quran. Below shows how the previous “there is” sentences would be expressed in modern Arabic:

$\text{هُنَاكَ مَرَضٌ فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ}$

There is a disease in their hearts.

$\text{هُنَاكَ حِجَابٌ بَيْنَهُمَا}$

And there is a barrier between the two of them.

In this template, the مبتدأ must be common.

- **DHARF**

ظرف - عِنْدَ can mean “with, has, near, has possession of, closeness.

أَنَا عِنْدَ الْمَسْجِدِ i'm right by the masjid.

Possession eg

- وَعِنْدَهُ أُمُّ الْكِتَابِ and with him only is the essence of the book.

Proper mubtada muakkhar.
Ikhtisas created.

Idafah mbk muqaddam.

- وَعِنْدَهُ مَفَاتِيحُ الْغَيْبِ and with him exclusively are the keys to the unseen. Plural.

Idafah-Proper mubtada
muakkhar.
Ikhtisas created.

Idafah mbk muqaddam.

“There is” sentence. mbk muqaddam followed by nakirah mubtada muakkhar=“there is”

- فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَرَضٌ there is a disease in their hearts.

Nakirah
mibtada
muakkhar.

Jarr-majroor+idafah.
Mbk muqaddam.

Sidenote: in Arabic words that sound like

مَسَاجِدُ , are **plurals**.

مَفَاتِيحُ

Sidenote: in arabic, things that are tools, they are called ism a'la.

All the tools in arabic have a certain spelling. They are

spelled with م.

Sidenote: if a plural rhymes with مَسَاجِدُ , it could be a **place**.

WHEN PAST TENSE IS USED WHERE PRESENT WAS EXPECTED.

- To show you that it is as sure as the past.
- It is something almost done – about to happen (like in ikaamah)
- Optimism (if you were grateful, I will increase you)
- When you are talking positively to “A” but the same words are heard by “B” as an insult” (“A” hasn’t done the wrong yet/hasnt done the good yet but “B” has already done the wrong or failed to do the good) لَئِنْ أَشْرَكْتَ لَيَحْبَطَنَّ عَمَلُكَ (if you at all you (prophet) did shirk, all your deeds will become null and void. (التعريض))
- When you expect something to happen just once. (if I ate a burger vs if I eat a burger)
- praying for someone or praying against someone.

NOTE: WHEN كَانَ (HE WAS) comes with a present tense creates a past continuous meaning.

- كَانَ HE WAS
- يَعْمَلُ HE DOES
- كَانَ يَعْمَلُ HE HAS BEEN DOING

SURAH MUNAFIQOON

وَإِذَا رَأَيْتَهُمْ تُعْجِبُكَ أَجْسَامُهُمْ وَإِنْ يَقُولُوا تَسْمَعُ لِقَوْلِهِمْ كَأَنَّهُمْ خَشُبٌ مُّسْتَدَّةٌ

WHEN YOU SEE THEM THEIR BODIES IMPRESS YOU, AND IF THEY SPEAK THEN YOU LISTEN TO THEIR SPEECH AS THOUGH THEY ARE LEANING PLANKS OF WOOD.

SARF

أَعْجَبَ - يُعْجِبُ - إِعْجَابًا TO IMPRESS.

سَمِعَ - يَسْمَعُ - سَمْعًا TO LISTEN/HEAR.

رَأَى - يَرَى - رَأْيَةً TO SEE.

كَانَ يَكُونُ كَوْنًا كَائِنًا

MBK

AMR
MUBTADA.

MOFOOLBIHI
MUQADDAM IKHTISAS.

كُنْ AMR

بَلِ اللّٰهُ فَاعْبُدْ وَكُنْ مِنَ الشَّاكِرِينَ

SO WORSHIP ONLY ALLAH AND BE AMONG THE GRATEFUL PEOPLE.

كَانَ HE WAS

كُنْ BE!

كُنْ شَاكِرًا BE GRATEFUL

6.3 الفاعل

The فاعل is the doer of the action. There are two types of فاعل:

- 1) **INSIDE فاعل** (الصَّمِيْرُ الْمُسْتَتِرُ) – this is the built-in pronoun that every فعل contains.
- 2) **OUTSIDE فاعل** – this type of فاعل is used when the doer is someone or something other than a pronoun (e.g “Muhammad” rather than “he”).

The rules for an outside فاعل are as follows:

- 1) it must come **AFTER** the فعل
- 2) it must be **مرفوع**
- 3) the فعل must be in either the **هو** form or the **هي** form
- 4) the فعل will **MATCH** the فاعل in **GENDER**

Take a look at the following examples.

The Muslimah helped.	نَصَرَتْ الْمُسْلِمَةَ (5)	The Muslim helped.	نَصَرَ الْمُسْلِمَ (1)
The two Muslimahs helped.	نَصَرَتِ الْمُسْلِمَتَانِ (6)	The two Muslims helped.	نَصَرَ الْمُسْلِمَانِ (2)
The Muslimahs helped.	نَصَرَتِ الْمُسْلِمَاتُ (7)	The Muslims helped.	نَصَرَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ (3)

Notice that only the هو form and the هي form are used despite the variety in the number of the outside فاعل. Also notice that the فعل and outside فاعل match in gender.

Know that every جملة فعلية must have a فاعل, whether it be inside or outside. But you cannot have both.

➤ **DRILL 3** Inside or outside doer? If you find an outside doer, circle it. If you find an inside doer, write out the pronoun.

١ / ٠	قَالَ لَهُ مُوسَى	١ / ٠	وَدَخَلَ جَنَّتَهُ	١ / ٠	فَمَا رَجَحَتْ تِجَارَتُهُمْ
١ / ٠	وَاتَّبَعْنَا الرَّسُولَ	١ / ٠	أَخَذَتْهُمْ الرَّجْفَةُ	١ / ٠	فَاسْتَظَعُوا أَهْلَهَا
١ / ٠	خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ تُرَابٍ	١ / ٠	قَالُوا رَبُّكُمْ أَعْلَمُ	١ / ٠	عَلَّمَنِي رَبِّي