



M.A

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

NAHW DAY 44



02/04/21

وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا أَوْلَادَكُمْ مِنْ إِمْلَاقٍ نَحْنُ نَرْزُقُكُمْ وَإِيَّاهُمْ

mubtada

Mofoo'l bihi.

La+lightest fil mudaari'
2nd person antum.

إِيَّاءِ doesn't create "only" because it's not muqaddam, it's after the fil narzuku.

Parenthesis: After the **mubtada** you can only have a **khobar**, so the entire **khobar** is a **Jl**.

Mbf.
Mofool lahu fee mahalli nasb – answers "why" question.

وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا أَوْلَادَكُمْ خَشْيَةَ إِمْلَاقٍ نَحْنُ نَرْزُقُكُمْ وَإِيَّاهُمْ

#1 - المفعول به

The مفعول به tells you **WHO** or **WHAT** was the action done to. This is the most common of the six مفاعيل.
The مفعول به can take two forms. It can either appear as a regular اسم in the sentence or as a pronoun attached to the فعل.

Any pronoun that is attached to a فعل is **ALWAYS** a مفعول به and is always في محل نصب.

*****Note:** when attaching a pronoun to the أنتم form of a فعل, a helper و goes between the فعل and the pronoun to make the pronunciation of the word smoother.

#2 - المفعول فيه

The مفعول فيه tells you **WHEN** or **WHERE** the action took place. It often appears as a special مضاف of time or place. It can also appear as an اسم that denotes time but is not a مضاف. When في appears in a جملة فعلية, that جار مجرور is a مفعول فيه.

وَرَفَعْنَا فَوْقَكُمْ الطُّورَ

And We raised the mount over you.

Where did we raise the mount? Over you. فوق is a special مضاف.

#3 - المفعول له

The مفعول له tells you **WHY** the action took place. It is often translated as "because of" or "out of" but is not limited to these translations. Most often, the مفعول له is a مصدر. We will learn to recognize a مصدر when we study صرف.

صَبَرُوا ابْتِغَاءَ وَجْهِ رَبِّهِمْ

They persevered for the pleasure of their Master.

Why did they persevere? For the pleasure of their Master.

- Most of the time, if a masdar makes sense, it's a **mofool lahu**.
- I ate a burger because of hunger.
- Hunger is an idea=masdar.
- Masdars can be used in a sentence (when you make them nasb) to be the **mofool lahu**.

#4 - المفعول المطلق

The مفعول مطلق has three main functions.

1. to emphasize the action (when the مفعول مطلق is a single word)

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2. to describe the action (when the مفعول مطلق has a صفة)

3. to indicate the number of times an action happened (when the مفعول مطلق has a number)

It appears as a مصدر that shares the same root letters as the فعل. Again, we will learn more about this when we study صرف.

وَكَلَّمَ اللَّهُ مُوسَى تَكْلِيمًا

And Allah spoke to Musa directly.

#5 - الحال

The حال tells you **HOW** the action took place. It describes the state of the doer or the action. It often translates as an adverb (e.g. angrily) or as "while" or "as," but is not limited to these translations.

فَخَرَجَ مِنْهَا خَائِفًا

Then he left it fearfully.

In what state did he leave? He left fearfully.

وَأَنْقَلَبُوا صَاغِرِينَ

And they returned belittled.

In what state did they return? They returned in the state of being belittled.

*****Note** that a جملة فعلية does not require a مفعول to be considered complete. There is no limit to how many مفاعيل there can be in one sentence.

#6 - المتعلق بالفعل

Recall that a جار ومجرور within a جملة اسمية is labelled as a متعلق بالخبر. Within a جملة فعلية, a جار ومجرور is labelled as a متعلق بالفعل. Literally, متعلق means "related to" or "associated with". There are many أفعال that are associated with a حرف.

For example, نَظَرَ, which means to look, comes with إلى. So if we wanted to say "He looked at him," we would say نَظَرَ إِلَيْهِ rather than نَظَرَهُ. There are many such examples. A فعل coming with an accompanying حرف is very common.

*****Note** that حروف that are associated with أفعال do not always have to be translated.

MOFOOL

- Its the detail about the act
- I ate
- What,where,how,why,when,with who

Doesn't happen in the quran.

- Who/What? I ate an apple. (**what** was the eating done to?) **mofool bihi.**
- Who/what? I taught you. (who was the teaching done to?) **mofool bihi.**

- ذَلِكْ فَوْزٌ عَظِيمٌ that is a great success. **Sentence.**
- ذَلِكْ هُوَ فَوْزٌ عَظِيمٌ that and that alone is a great success. **Sentence.**
- ذَلِكْ هَوَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ that, and that alone is the ultimately great success. **Sentence.**
- ذَلِكْ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ that great success. **Fragment.**
- ذَلِكْ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ that is the ultimate ultimate great success. **Sentence. looks like a fragment/Sentence.**

