



M.A

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

NAHW DAY 45



02/05/21

HARF OF NASB

- إِنَّ certainly, for sure.
- أَنَّ that.
- كَأَنَّ as though, as if.
- بِأَنَّ because.
- لِيَتَّ if only (regret)
- لَكِنَّ however.
- لَعَلَّ so that, hopefully, however.

MOFOOL LAHU

#3 – المفعول له

The المفعول 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 المفعول 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 often the mofool lahu is a **madar**. Masdar=idea. “to words” to teach, to surrender, to help etc.

MASDAR AS A **MAFOOL LAHU** لَهْ (“WHY”)

- **فُئْتُ تَكْرِيْمًا** | STOOD OF RESPECT.

MASDAR.

Why?: out of respect.

HARF OF NASB AS **A MOFOOL LAHU** = ANSWERS “WHY” QUESTION.

- **بِأَنَّ** – “because”. Every time you have a “why”?, you have a “because”.

Sometimes the “because” is a whole sentence, and that sentence will start with a **بِأَنَّ**-because. So **بِأَنَّ** becomes mofool lahu sometimes.

- **لَعَلَّ** – “so that”. Can also be a mofool lahu- answer to “why” question.
Why did Allah give us fasting? **So that** we can have taqwa.

LIGHT HARF لِكِي "so that" AS MOFOOL LAHU.

- After either of these harf, there is a Present tense that becomes light.

"I stood up so that I could eat.

When you see either of these harf, they are probably a **mofool lahu**, because they answer "why" something happened.

لِكِي - كِي - لِي

THE HARF OF JARR لِي AS MOFOOL LAHU.

- لِي hoj (meaning "because of" sometimes)

MOFOOL MUTLAQ HAS 3 PURPOSES

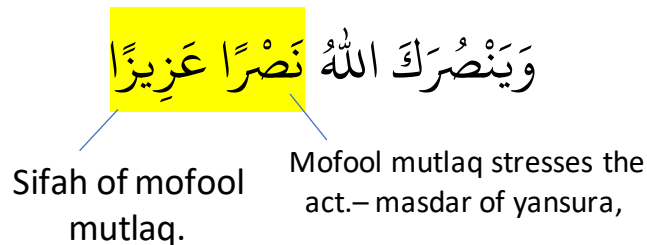
1. To **emphasize** the action (when mofool mutlaq is a single word) **by** using the **masdar** from the same family or similar meaning masdar.

يَنْصُرُ نَصْرًا he helps a lot! He really really helps!

Mofool mutlaq stresses the act.– masdar of yansuru.

Stressing the word "help" by Using the masdar from the same family.

2. To **describe** the **action** (when the mofool mutlaq has a **sifah**) The **sifah** gets added as a description to what happened.



3. To **indicate** the **number** of times an action happened (when **mofool mutlaq** has a **number**) it appears as a **masdar** that shares **the same root letters** as the **فِعْل**.

وَكَلَّمَ اللَّهُ مُوسَى تَكْلِيمًا

Mofool mutlaq stresses the act-masdar of kallama.

- دُكَّتِ الْأَرْضُ دَكًّا دَكًّا
- دُكَّتَا دَكَّةً وَاحِدَةً both of them were beat down a single time really hard.

#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

MOFOOL HAAL

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.

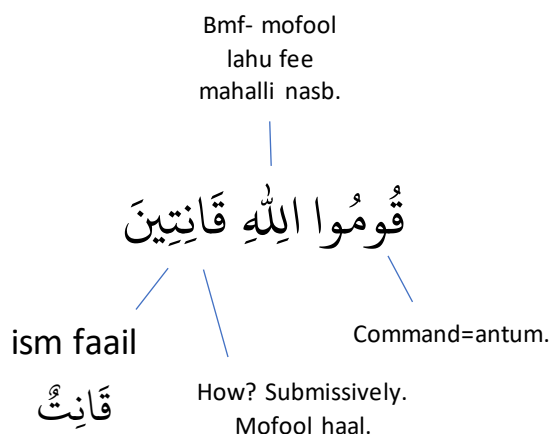
وَأَنْقَلَبُوا صَاغِرِينَ

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.

- **Mofool Haal:** when its nasb it can come as an **ism faail** or **ism mofool**.



ISM FAAI'L (noun doer in a dictionary-active participle noun)

- **Small family:** حَاسِبٌ - ضَارِبٌ - سَامِعٌ - فَاتِحٌ - نَاصِرٌ
- **Big family:** مُقْتَرِبٌ - مُتَسَاءِلٌ - مُتَعَلِّمٌ - مُعَلِّمٌ - مُجَاهِدٌ - مُسَلِّمٌ
- مُنْقَلِبٌ - مُسْتَغْفِرٌ

ISM MOFOOL (done to in a dictionary-passive participle noun)

- **Small family:** فَحْسُوبٌ - مَضْرُوبٌ - مَسْمُوعٌ - مَفْتُوحٌ - مَنْصُورٌ
- **Big family:** مُقْتَرِبٌ - مُتَسَاءِلٌ - مُتَعَلِّمٌ - مُجَاهِدٌ - مُعَلِّمٌ - مُسَلِّمٌ
- مُسْتَغْفِرٌ

- **Note:** usual thing to use for **mofool haal** is **ism faail** or **ism mofool**, sometimes **masdar** will be used.

- **Note: ism faail or ism mofool** sometimes come **nasb** in a **sentence**. When they do, they might be describing how something happened.

This **ism faail** is no long a person. It's describing the person. How did he leave?
Fearfully.

فَخَرَجَ مِنْهَا خَائِفًا

Then he left it **fearfully**.

خَائِفٌ in the dictionary means

“fearer, but when it comes as nasb in the sentence, it becomes the adverb (haal) of the person doing the act.

خَائِفٌ fearer.

NOTE ON IKHTISAS 1:34:42

1. **MUBTADA** IS USUALLY **PROPER** AND IN THE BEGINNING FOLLOWED BY **KHABAR** FOLLOWED BY **MBK**. **NO IKHTISAS**.

2. **MUBTADA** IS USUALLY **COMMON** AND **MUAKKHAR** AND **DELAYED** BY 1 **MBK MUQADDAM**. **NO IKHTISAS**.

DELAYED BY 2 MBK.

NOTE ON IKHTISAS: EVEN IF THE MUBTADA IS NAKIRAH AND IT'S MUAKKHAR AND DELAYED BY 2 MBK MUQADDAM, THEN THERE IS IKHTIISAS.

لِلرِّجَالِ عَلَيْهِنَّ دَرَجَةٌ

Mubtada nakirah MbK 2 MbK 1
muakkhar. muqaddam. muqaddam.