



M.A

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

NAHW DAY 59



03/03/21

6.3 الفاعل

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

- 1) **INSIDE** **فاعل** (الضَّمِيرُ 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 NORMALLY**

Take a look at the following examples.

The Muslimah helped.	نَصَرَتْ الْمُسْلِمَةَ (5)	The Muslim helped.	نَصَرَ الْمُسْلِمُ (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 **جُمْلَةٌ فَعْلِيَّةٌ** must have a **فاعل**, whether it be inside or outside. But you cannot have both.

- **inside faa'is called الضَّمِيرُ الْمُسْتَتِرُ**
- **outside faai'l is just فاعل**
- **00:06:18 normally the the فعل and the outside فاعل match in gender.**

- So **huva** would have a **masculine faai'l**, and **hiya** would have a **feminine faai'l**.
- **00:07:05** نَفَعَتِ الْمَوَاعِيظُ the sermons benefited. Fi'l in hiya version 1f and **faail** is a **NH broken plural 1F**. **Gender matching Normal case**.
- **00:08:36** نَفَعَ الْمَوَاعِيظُ **gender not matching**, slightly rhetorical. نَفَعَ is 1M and الْمَوَاعِيظُ is NHBP 1F. **Not a normal case**. The fi'l was **expected to be hiya version** for the **NHBP faai'l**, but it's not. When it doesn't match in gender then **something special is happening**.
- **00:09:52** قَالَ نِسْوَةٌ women said, but this includes more than just women (men were talking to). **masc faail** was **expected**, but it's fem. **Special case**. **The masculine fi'l in Arabic includes more (balagha rule)**
- **00:16:23** quick recap: with a **masc fi'l** you would **expect** a **masc faai'l** and with a **fem fi'l** you expect a **fem faail**, but if you get a **masc fi'l** and a **fem faai'l**, then more is included. قَالَ نِسْوَةٌ

- قَالَتِ الأَعْرَابُ normal case fem fi'l and HBP faail 1F.

MASCULINE 00:18:53

- نَصَرَ المُسْلِمُ The Muslim helped.
- نَصَرَ المُسْلِمَانِ The two Muslims helped.
- نَصَرَ المُسْلِمُونَ the Muslims helped.

FEMININE 00:21:42

- نَصَرَتِ المُسْلِمَةُ The Muslimah helped.
- نَصَرَتِ المُسْلِمَتَانِ The two Muslimahs helped.
- نَصَرَتِ المُسْلِمَاتُ The Muslimahs helped.

6.4 المفعول

The **مفعول** is defined as a detail that pertains to the action. The **detail** refers to additional information about the action. Such information includes:

- **WHO/WHAT** the action was **DONE TO**
- **WHERE** the action took place
- **WHEN** the action took place
- **HOW** the action took place
- **WHY** the action took place

Take a look at the following example:

Ahmed ate chocolate at home yesterday happily because he was hungry.

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
action what where when how why

The sentence above contains five details:

1. Chocolate – this tells us **WHAT** the action was done to
2. At home – this tells us **WHERE** the action took place
3. Yesterday – this tells us **WHEN** the action took place
4. Happily – this tells us **HOW** the action took place
5. Because he was hungry – this tells us **WHY** the action took place

When searching for a detail in a sentence, follow a two-step process:

1. Identify the action
2. Look at each bit of information in the sentence related to the action and ask yourself:
 - Who/what did (doer) (verb)? (e.g. What did Ahmed eat? → chocolate)
 - Where did (doer) (verb)? (e.g. Where did Ahmed eat? → at home)
 - When did (doer) (verb)? (e.g. When did Ahmed eat? → yesterday)
 - How did (doer) (verb)? (e.g. How did Ahmed eat? → happily)
 - Why did (doer) (verb)? (e.g. Why did Ahmed eat? → because he was hungry)

The answer to these questions is the **مفعول**. Remember that details are **منصوب**. There are six types of details (**مفاتيح**), each answering a different question.

2 KINDS OF FI'L 00:23:31

- **00:23:31** some fi'l have no problem adding a mfool bihi in nasb status, نَصَرَ he helped, add a mofool bihi, نَصَرَكَ he helped you.
- نَصَرَ أَحْمَدَ he helped Ahmed.
- **00:24:28** there are other fi'l where you can't add a mofool bihi in nasb status, the closest they get is, they take a jarr majroor **fee mahalli nasb mofool bihi**. eg: غَضِبَ he was angry. You can't say غَضِبَهَا because it doesn't make sense (he was angry her). **The correct way would be** غَضِبَ عَلَيْهَا he was angry at her. عَلَيْهَا is a **mbf, mofool bihi fee mahalli nasb**.
- **00:27:18** مُتَعَلِّقٌ بِالْفِعْلِ – Related to the Fi'l. **This is a General Comment.** Ahmed is related to Maryam=**General**. Ahmad is Maryam's Brother=**Specific**. **That's how fee mahalli is understood**, عَلَيْهَا is mbf, but it's general, if you want to be more specific (how it's related to the fi'l) you say **fee mahalli nasb mofool bihi**.

NEW INFO ABOUT FI'L AND DIFFERENT MEANINGS.

- **00:29:09** The same fi'l can have different meanings depending on which harf is being used, or if no harf is being used for **mofool bihi**.

- هَدَى He guided.
- هَدَى أَحْمَدَ He guided Ahmad.
- هَدَى إِلَى أَحْمَدَ He guided towards Ahmad.
- هَدَى بِأَحْمَدَ He guided through Ahmad.
- هَدَى لِأَحْمَدَ He guided all the way to Ahmad.

● **00:32:43 QURAN EG:**

- أَتَى he came/ he surrendered.
- أَتَى أَحْمَدَ He came to Ahmad – He attacked Ahmad.
- أَتَى بِأَحْمَدَ He brought Ahmad.

***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.

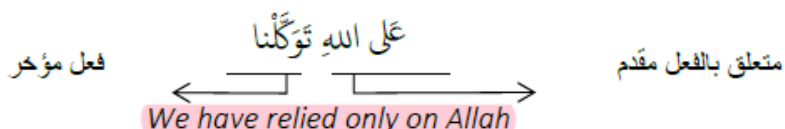
ABNORMAL SENTENCE STRUCTURE FOR JUMLA FI’LIYYA

00:37:58

6.6 ABNORMAL SENTENCE STRUCTURE

The standard order for a **جملة فعلية** is the **فعل** followed by the **فاعل** followed by the **مفعول**. Recall that one of the rules of the **فاعل** is that it must come **AFTER** the **فعل**. This holds true even when it comes to abnormal structures. **ONLY** the position of the **مفعول به** and the **متعلق بالفعل** can be shifted. They can either come before the **فاعل** or before the **فعل**.

As for the **مفعول فيه**, it is flexible in its position and it is not considered abnormal if it is shifted.



In the example above, the shift in order creates the meaning of exclusivity.

ATTACHED PRONOUNS

When it comes to attached pronouns, it is normal for the attached **مفعول به** to come before the **فاعل**. This is because it is attached to the **فعل** and cannot be separated. This is **NOT** considered an abnormal structure.

قَاتَلَهُمُ اللَّهُ

STANDARD ORDER FOR A JUMLA FI'LIYYA:

- فِعْل
- فَاعِل
- مَفْعُول
- مُتَعَلِّقٌ بِالْفِعْلِ

THE FI'L THAT CAN'T TAKE A MOFOOL (THEY LIKE HOJ) THE STANDARD ORDER IS:

- فِعْل
- فَاعِل
- مُتَعَلِّقٌ بِالْفِعْلِ

NOTE ON ATTACHED PRONOUN MOFOOL BIHI BEING NORMAL

قَاتَلَهُمُ اللَّهُ

- قَاتَلَ FI'L
- هُمْ MOFOOL
- اللَّهُ FAAIL
- even though it's not the regular order, attached pronouns get special treatment and **are considered normal** even when they are before the outside doer. There is no weirdness in these cases. So قَاتَلَهُمُ اللَّهُ is normal, because هُمْ wants to be attached to the fi'l.

COMPLEX SENTENCES 6.7 (KHABAR)

6.7 COMPLEX SENTENCES

HAVING A SENTENCE AS A **خبر**

Recall that a **جملة اسمية** can act as a **خبر**. Likewise, a **جملة فعلية** can also act as a **خبر**. When this occurs, the entire sentence is labeled as a **خبر**. This is the first tier of sentence-level labeling. As for the second tier, the sentence is pulled out of the **خبر** bucket and labeled like any other **جملة فعلية**. Take a look at the example below.

إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُّبِينًا

Certainly We, We have given you a clear victory.

We can now extract the contents of the **خبر** and label it.

فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُّبِينًا

Inside this **خبر**, we have a complete **جملة فعلية**. On a sentence level, the word **فتحننا** serves as the **فعل** as well as the **فاعل**. The fragment **لك** is a **متعلق بالفعل**, and **فتحننا مبينا** is a **مفعول مطلق**.

When the **خبر** is a **جملة فعلية**, the pronoun inside the **فعل** must match with the **مبتدأ** in number and gender. In the example above, the **مبتدأ** (**إن+نحن**) matches in number and gender with the pronoun inside the **خبر** (**فتحننا**).

Consider the sentence “المُسْلِمُونَ نَصَرُوا”.

→ The word **المسلمون** (the **مبتدأ**) is masculine/plural.

→ The masculine plural pronoun is “هم”.

→ The inside pronoun in the sentence **نصروا** (the **خبر**) is **هم**.

→ The **مبتدأ** and **خبر** match in number and gender.

➤ **DRILL 6** Convert the following **جمل فعلية** into **جمل اسمية**. Remember to match the **مبتدأ** and the **خبر**. The first one is done as an example.

QUOTES

Quotes in Arabic are considered to be a type of **مفعول به**, because they answer the question “What did x say?” The term for this in Arabic is **مَقُولُ الْقَوْلِ**.

A **مَقُولُ الْقَوْلِ** can contain either a **جملة اسمية** or a **جملة فعلية**.

وَقَالَ اللَّهُ إِنِّي مَعَكُمْ

And Allah said, “Certainly, I am with all of you”.

Here, the **مَقُولُ الْقَوْلِ** is a simple **جملة اسمية** that contains a **مبتدأ** and a **متعلق بالخبر**.

In some cases, the **مَقُولُ الْقَوْلِ** does not always have to be a sentence. Take a look at the example below.

قَالُوا نَعَمْ

They said, “yes”.

QUESTION WORDS

6.8 QUESTION WORDS

In Arabic, most question words have no grammatical effect and can simply be added to the beginning of a sentence, both **اسمية** and **فعلية**.

Below are some commonly used question words and their definitions.

أَيُّ	هَلْ/أَ	كَيْفَ	لِمَاذَا	أَيْنَ	مَتَى	مَاذَا/مَا	مَنْ
which	did	how	why	where	when	what	who

Take a look at how these question words are used with a **جملة فعلية**

Who studied?	مَنْ دَرَسَ؟
Did Zaynab study?	هَلْ/أَدْرَسَتْ زَيْنَبُ؟
When did Zaynab study?	مَتَى دَرَسَتْ زَيْنَبُ؟
Where did Zaynab study?	أَيْنَ دَرَسَتْ زَيْنَبُ؟
Why did Zaynab study?	لِمَاذَا دَرَسَتْ زَيْنَبُ؟
How did Zaynab study?	كَيْفَ دَرَسَتْ زَيْنَبُ؟
What did Zaynab study?	مَاذَا/مَا دَرَسَتْ زَيْنَبُ؟
At which school did Zaynab study?	فِي أَيِّ مَدْرَسَةٍ دَرَسَتْ زَيْنَبُ؟

Take a look at how these question words are used with a **جملة اسمية**