



M.A

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

NAHW DAY 60



03/04/21

## 00:04:45 QUICK RECAP ON ATTACHED PRONOUN (MOFOOL BIHI)

- **اللَّهُ نَصَرَنِي** Allah helped me. (**normal order**) **Attached pronoun has to go right after the fi'l**, then add anything else after.
- **اللَّهُ نَصَرَكَمُ بَدْرٍ** Allah helped you at the occasion of Badr. (**normal order**)

## CHAPTER 7 VOCABULARY

الحروف الناصبة للمضارع	الحروف الجازمة للمضارع
To أَنْ	If إِنَّ
Will not لَنْ	Did not لَمْ
So that, in order to لِكَيْ	Not yet لَمَّا
Until, to the point that, so that حَتَّى	And should وَ
	Then should فَ
	Should لِ

Qur'anic Arabic: certainly Modern Arabic: might	قد + مضارع	have/already	قد + ماضٍ	will	سَوْفَ + مضارع
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# المصطلحات

فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ	a present tense فعل
فِعْلٌ أَمْرٍ	a commanding فعل
فِعْلٌ نَهْيٍ	a forbidding فعل
فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ	a normal present tense فعل
فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنصُوبٌ	a light present tense فعل
فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجزُومٌ	a lightest present tense فعل
الحُرُوفُ النَّاصِبَةُ	حرف of light
الحُرُوفُ المَجزُومَةُ	حرف of lightest

## NORMAL – LIGHT (MANSOOB) – LIGHTEST (MAJZOOM) 00:16:34

- The **present tenses** that end with “U”. “U” is **normal**, “A” is **light**, and “SUKOON is **lightest**.
- The **present tenses** that end with **AANI, OONA OR EENA**, the **normal** version is the one with **AANI, OONA, EENA**, and the **light** or **lightest** version is **AA, OO, EE**.

- They fem (يَنْصُرْنَ) and YOU ALL fem (تَنْصُرْنَ) look the same in normal, light, or lightest.

### 00:26:42 SPECIAL CASE FOR يُرِيدُ and يَقُولُ

- يُرِيدُ normal
- يُرِيدَ light
- يُرِيدُ lightest
- يَقُولُ normal
- يَقُولَ light
- يَقُولُ lightest

### 00:31:49 HOW TO MAKE A COMMAND – تَقُولُ

- Start with a present tense, make it lightest, get rid of ت.
- The و vowel gets removed, = تَقُلْ
- Command = قُلْ (surah ikhlas)

### LIGHT HARF: AL HUROOF AL NAASIBAH AL MUDAARI'

#### LIGHT

MEMORIZE الحروف الناصبة للمضارع along with their meanings.

To	أَنَّ
Will not	لَنْ
So that, in order to	لِكَيْ
Until, to the point that, so that	حَتَّى

#### \*\*\*Note

- كَيْ is a compound حرف. The لام can be used on its own and so can كَيْ, or they can be used together. The meaning remains the same.
- حَتَّى can come before a فعل ماضٍ as well. In this case, it means "until" or "to the point that". Since الفعل الماضي does not change, the حرف has no effect.

To make a فعل light (منصوب):

- 1) If it ends in a ضمة, change it to a فتحة
- 2) If it ends in a ن, get rid of the ن
- 3) The هن and أنتن forms ALWAYS remain the same

## LIGHT HARF IN USE

وَأَنْزَلْنَا إِلَيْكَ الذِّكْرَ لِتُبَيِّنَ لِلنَّاسِ **Mbf muqaddam.**

We sent down the reminder so that you can clarify for the people  
We sent the reminder down **especially** to you so that you  
may clarify for people

كَيْ نُسَبِّحَكَ كَثِيرًا

So that we can glorify You a lot.

وَأِنَّا لَنَ نَدْخُلُهَا حَتَّىٰ يَخْرُجُوا مِنْهَا

We definitely will not enter it until they exit from it.

وَعَرَّتْكُمْ الْأُمَانِي حَتَّىٰ جَاءَ أَمْرُ اللَّهِ

False hopes deluded you until the command of Allah came.

Notice that حتى is followed by a فعل ماضٍ.

## 00:39:13 3 WAYS OF SAYING THE LIGHT HARF لِيَكِي

- لِي - كِي - لِيَكِي
- there is also **lightest harf** لِي. how to tell if it's the lightest harf لِي or the light harf لِي ?
- لِيَكِي ends with a fatha so the لِي ("so that") here is a **light harf**.

## 00:53:00 TWO KINDS OF لَمَّا

- لَمَّا **lightest harf** with present tense = “not yet”.
- لَمَّا with **past tense** = “when”.

## 00:55:28

- لَمَّا يَذُوقُوا عَذَابِ they have not yet tasted my punishment.
- Why عَذَابِ is not **missing** the يِ (the speaker can get rid of the يِ and just leave a kasrah, **and it still counts as a يِ**.)
- عَذَابِ is short for عَذَابِي (eg duas رَبِّ – رَبِّ it's two words)

## LIGHTEST HARF

### LIGHTEST

**MEMORIZE** الحروف الجازمة للمضارع along with their meanings.

If	إِنْ
Did not	لَمْ
Not yet	لَمَّا
And should	وَأَنْ
Then should	فَلَنْ
Should	لِيُ

### \*\*\*Note

- إِنْ can sometimes affect two فعل and gives an “if, then” meaning
- لَمْ gives a past-tense meaning (did not) despite the fact that it comes only before a فعل مضارع.
- Also know that لَمَّا can come before a فعل ماضٍ. In this case, it means “when” and has no effect on the فعل.

To make a فعل lightest (محزوم):

- 1) If it ends in a ضمة, change it to a سكون
- 2) If it ends in a ن, get rid of the ن
- 3) The هن and أنتن forms **ALWAYS** remain the same

يَنْصُرُوا	يَنْصُرَا	يَنْصُرْ
يَنْصُرْنَ	تَنْصُرَا	تَنْصُرْ
تَنْصُرُوا	تَنْصُرَا	تَنْصُرْ
تَنْصُرْنَ	تَنْصُرَا	تَنْصُرِي
تَنْصُرْ		أَنْصُرْ

Take a look at the following examples. Notice how the **حروف** affect the **أفعال** after them

إِنْ تَنْصُرُوا اللَّهَ يَنْصُرْكُمْ

*If you aid Allah, He will aid you.*

Notice that that **إن** is affecting two words: (تَنْصُرُوا) and (يَنْصُرْكُمْ).

لَمْ يُنَزِّلْ بِهِ سُلْطَانًا

*He **did not** send down any authority for it.*

لَمَّا يَذُوقُوا عَذَابٍ

*They have **not yet** tasted My punishment.*

وَلَمَّا قَامَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ

*And **when** the slave of Allah stood up.*

Notice that **لَمَّا** is followed by a **فعل ماضٍ**. In this case, it translates as "when" and has no effect on the **فعل**.