



M.A

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

NAHW DAY 61



03/08/21

00:02:44 FORBIDDING

7.4 COMMANDING AND FORBIDDING

Recall that there are three types of فعل. We have already learned about الفعل الماضي and الفعل المضارع. The third on the list is فعل الأمر, the commanding فعل. The forbidding فعل النهي, فعل النهي, is considered a type of

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command, which is why it is grouped together with فعل الأمر. Both of these types are constructed using الفعل المضارع as a frame, which is why they are usually studied alongside الفعل المضارع.

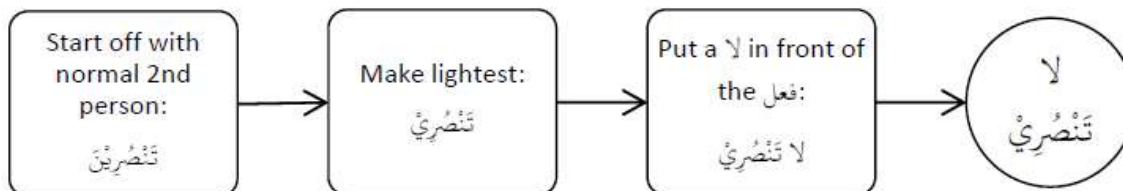
When it comes to commanding and forbidding, we are concerned only with the SECOND PERSON PRONOUNS (أَنْتَ through أَنْتِ) because you cannot command or forbid yourself (first person) or someone who is not present (third person).

FORBIDDING – فعل النهي

We will begin by learning how to construct النهي, because it is simpler. Follow a three-step process:

- 1) Begin with your فعل in the SECOND-PERSON مضارع FORM and make sure that the pronoun matches with the one being forbidden
- 2) Put the فعل in the LIGHTEST FORM
- 3) Put a "لا" in front of the فعل

If you wanted to command Maryam not to help, for instance, you would follow this process:



Below is the forbidding chart. **MEMORIZE** it along with the pronouns and meanings.

أَنْتُمْ لَا تَنْصُرُوا All of you don't help!	أَنْتُمَا لَا تَنْصُرَا You two don't help!	أَنْتَ لَا تَنْصُرُ You don't help!	masculine
أَنْتِنَّ لَا تَنْصُرْنَ All of you don't help!	أَنْتُمَا لَا تَنْصُرَا You two don't help!	أَنْتِ لَا تَنْصُرِي You don't help!	feminine

HOW TO RECOGNIZE A فعل نهى

In order for a فعل to be a فعل نهى, look for two things:

1. a لا
2. a فعل that is lightest

Note that "لا" can be used to negate a فعل مضارع as well as to forbid. If the فعل following the "لا" is **NOT** in the lightest form, it is negation, **NOT** forbidding. Negation differs from forbidding in that it is a simple statement of fact or an observation, whereas فعل النهي demands action from the listener by forbidding.

لا تَنْصُرِي, for example, is in the forbidding form because it is lightest. It translates as "Don't help!"

Compare this to لا تَنْصُرِينَ, which is not lightest. It is a negative statement that translates as "You do not help".

Both occur frequently in the Quran, so learning how to distinguish between them is important.

➤ **DRILL 4** Is the following in the forbidding form (F) or is it a statement (S)?

F / S لا تَقْعُدُ

F / S وَلَا يَنَالُونَ مِنْ عَدُوِّ نَيْلًا


F / S لا يُؤْمِنُونَ بِهِ

F / S فَلَا تَنْتَصِرَانِ

F / S لا تَقُولُوا عَلَى اللَّهِ إِلَّا الْحَقَّ

F / S لَا تَقُمْ فِيهِ أَبَدًا

3RD PERSON FORBIDDING (not as strong as direct forbidding)

- يَنْصُرُ he helps.
- لَا يَنْصُرُ he doesn't help.
- لَا يَنْصُرُ he shouldn't help. (**3rd person forbidding – weaker forbidding indirect**)
- لَا تَنْصُرُ don't help! (**2nd person forbidding – stronger forbidding direct**)
- **Remember to look for an outside فاعِل** when the forbidding fi'l is in **huva** or **hiya** version, if the one being forbidden is **not the inside pronoun**.
- لَا + 3rd person fil mudaari' majzoom.

- In grammar it's also called forbidding, but in balagha it's **not as strong as direct forbidding** (2nd person), it's less than a command.
- It's like a strong recommendation, a strong complaint.
- It's not an absolute no.

X SHOULD NOT Y

Recall that it is not possible to directly forbid someone who is not present. It is, however, possible to say "someone should not do something." This is what is known as an indirect forbidding or a third person forbidding.

هُمْ لَا يَنْصُرُوا They should not help.	هُمَا لَا يَنْصُرَا They (2) should not help.	هُوَ لَا يَنْصُرُ He should not help.	masculine
هِنَّ لَا يَنْصُرْنَ They should not help.	هُمَا لَا تَنْصُرَا They (2) should not help.	هِيَ لَا تَنْصُرُ She should not help.	feminine

Remember to look for an outside فاعل if the one being forbidden is not a pronoun. Take a look at the following examples.

لَا يَتَّخِذُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ الْكَافِرِينَ أَوْلِيَاءَ

The believers should not take the disbelievers as friends.

فَلَا يَحْزُنُكَ كُفْرُهُ

His disbelief should not sadden you.

QUESTION

- إِذَا is an ism? **answer:** yes, it's a **special special mudaf** of time and place, like قَبْلَ, تَحْتَ, فَوْقَ.
- If a **sentence starts with إِذَا** is it a jumla ismiyya? **Answer:** no
- A jumla ismiyya is a **mubtada** in **rafa status** or with **inna + ismuhaa**, even if you did see a special mudaf, even if it was a jumla ismiyya **it wouldn't be the mubtada, it would be the mbk.**

- What makes it **double special** is that إِذَا **doesn't** make the **next word jar** but فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ and the next word can even be a فِعْلٍ fee mahalli jarr.
- إِذَا جَاءَ
- إِذَا is the مُضَافٌ.
- جَاءَ is فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ fi'l maadi fee mahalli jarr, mudaf ilaih.