

At-Taghaabun (64:13)

اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ وَعَلَى اللَّهِ فَلْيَتَوَكَّلِ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ

الله لا اله الا هو > - - -

الله : Mubtada

الله : Mubtada absolutely no one

Laa Naafiyah Lil Jinns (Absolute Negation) *

الله : Khabar except HE

Allah, there is absolutely no one to be worshipped, loved or obeyed whatsoever except HE

وعلى الله فليتكول المؤمنون

و Harf Atf و على الله

على الله : MBF Mukaddam on Allah

فليتكول : Faa Sababiyyah therefore & ل : should

يتوكول : Fi'l mudare هو version so he should rely

المؤمنون : outside doer believers

And therefore believers should rely **only** on Allah

“Allah, there is absolutely no one to be worshipped, loved or obeyed whatsoever except HE. Therefore the believers should then rely only/exclusively on Allah”.

*Absolute Negation – لا نافية للجنس

Template : [Absolute no..... whatsoever]

لا followed by Nasb/singular /light/common (I, N, L, C) then its called **Laa Naafiyah Lil Jinns**

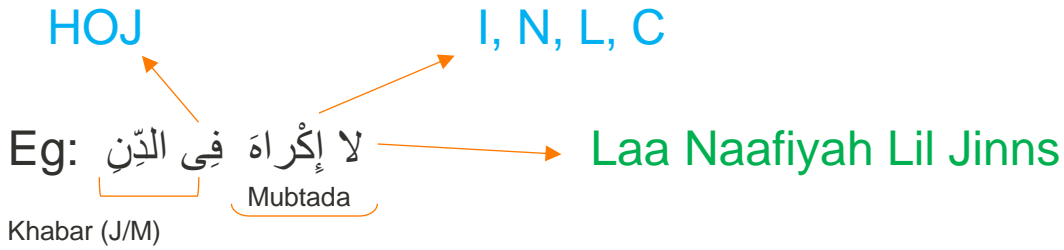
لا + I, N, L, C = لا نافية للجنس

Eg : اللهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا

لا نافية للجنس

I, N, L, C

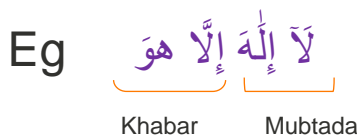
- Also **Laa Naafiyah Lil Jinns + it's Ism =Mubtada**
- Such sentences don't have straight Khabar
- They either have Harf like إِلَّا /HOJ / Dharf (usually MBK in normal sentences)
- اللهُ لَا إِلَهَ
Mubtada
- But what use to be MBK in normal sentence is **Khabar** in **Laa Naafiyah Lil Jinns**
- لا نافية للجنس is translated as “Absolute no..... whatsoever”
- Categorically ‘NO’ in Arabic language
- It's a strongest form on negating an Ism



‘There is absolute no forcing/compulsion whatsoever in the religion’.

- In normal sentence في الدين would have been MBK
- All in normal sentence there is an ‘is’ between Mubtada & Khabar

But in **Laa Naafiyah Lil Jinns** there won’t be ‘is’ between Mubtada & Khabar as ‘is’ already after La Naafiyah Lil Jinns



‘There **is** absolute no one worth of worship, love & obedience whatsoever except HE’.

- When Lafdul Jalaala is Mubtada sometimes it carries on to different Khabar in the different sentences with the same pronoun
- Eg Aayat al kursi has Lafdul Jalaala as Mubtada & Khabar to 9 sentences with same pronoun هو / هُ. It’s one gaint sentence.
- When Lafdul Jalaala comes back in the sentence means a new sentence has started

Sarf :

تَوَكَّلَ يَتَوَكَّلُ تَوَكُّلاً مُتَوَكِّلٌ he relied/ depended

آمَنَ يُؤْمِنُ إِيمَاناً مُؤْمِنٌ he believed