

Lesson 6

عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ عَنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ:

«لَوْ كَانَ لابنِ آدَمَ وادٍ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ أَحَبَّ أَنْ لَهُ
وَادِيًا آخَرَ، وَلَنْ يَمَلَأَ فَاهُ إِلَّا التُّرَابُ. وَاللَّهُ يَتُوبُ
عَلَى مَنْ تَابَ.»

رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ فِي كِتَابِ الزَّكَاةِ بِرَقْمِ 117.

If man were to possess a valley full of gold, he would like to have another one. Nothing will fill his mouth except dust. And Allaah turns with forgiveness to him who returns to Him with repentance.

Translation of Meaning (In Parts)

«لَوْ كَانَ لِابْنِ آدَمَ

If man were to possess...

وَادٍ مِّنْ ذَهَبٍ

a valley full of gold,

أَحَبَّ أَنْ لَهُ

he would like to have ...

وَادِيًا آخَرَ،

another one.

وَلَكِنْ يَمْلَأُ فَاهُ

Nothing will fill his mouth ...

إِلَّا التُّرَابُ.

except dust.

وَاللَّهُ يُتُوبُ

And Allaah turns with forgiveness...

عَلَى مَنْ تَابَ.».

to him who returns to Him with repentance.

شَرْحُ الْمُفْرَدَاتِ

ابْنُ آدَمَ (literally: son of Adam), man.

وَادٍ :

A وَادٍ in the context of the Arabian Peninsula, is a large and deep dry water course which flows with water after rain.

Its plural is أَوْدِيَةٌ.

مَلَأْتُ الْإِنَاءَ مَلْأً (a-a), to fill.

امْتَلَأَ الْإِنَاءُ (viii), to be filled.



إيضاحات نحوية²⁶

- «لَوْ كَانَ لِابْنِ آدَمَ وَادٍ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ أَحَبَّ أَنْ لَهُ وَادِيًا آخَرَ،» :

You have learnt in **دروسُ اللغة العربية** Book 3: Lesson 12 that **لَوْ** is used to express an unfulfilled condition in the past, e.g.:

لَوْ تَأَخَّرْنَا خَمْسَ دَقَائِقَ لَفَاتْنَا الْقِطَارُ.

Had we been late by five minutes, we would have missed the train.

It means that we were not late, and so we did not miss the train.

- The *jawaab* of **لَوْ** mostly takes a *laam* as in the above-mentioned example, but may be omitted as in this *Hadiith*:

«لَوْ كَانَ لِابْنِ آدَمَ وَادٍ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ أَحَبَّ أَنْ لَهُ وَادِيًا آخَرَ،»

- لو is also used to express a hypothetical condition as in this *Hadiith*.

Here is another example:

لَوْ كُنْتُ مَكَانَكَ مَا تَرَكَتُهُ يَخْرُجُ.

If I were you, I would not have allowed him to get out.

- «... وَادٍ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ» :

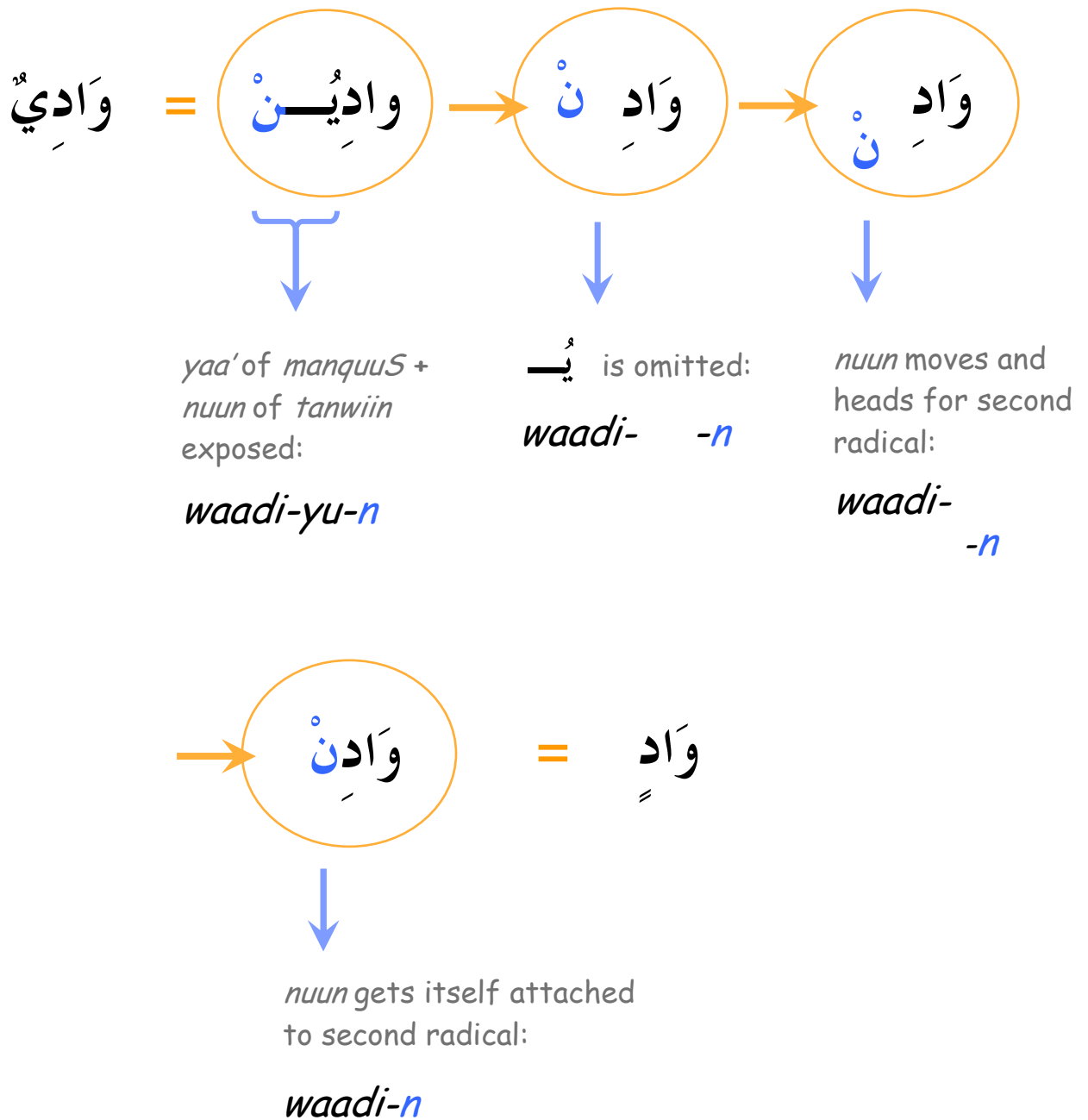
وَادٍ is a مَنْقُوصٌ noun.

It is originally وَادِيٌّ (waadi-yu-n).

According to the phonetic system of Arabic, ي (yu) is omitted.

After its omission the نُونُ of *tanwiin*, moves and gets itself attached to the second radical as follows:

Steps Showing Lexical Changes in the *manquuS*



That is why it is said that the sign of a *manquuS* noun being *marfuu*" is a *Dammah* which is attached to the omitted **يَاء** :

وَادِيْنَ → وَادٍ
waadi-yu-n *waadi-n*

The omitted *yaa'* is restored when the noun is *manSuub* as in the following example:

سَأَلَ قَاضٍ مُّحَامِيًّا عَنِ جَانٍ.

A judge asked a lawyer regarding a criminal.

• « لَنْ يَمْلَأَ فَاهُ إِلَّا التُّرَابُ »:

This is **اسْتِثْنَاءٌ مُّفْرَغٌ** as the *mustathnaa' minhu* is not mentioned.

The meaning of this statement is that when man is placed in the grave, and dust fills his mouth, all his wants will come to an end.