

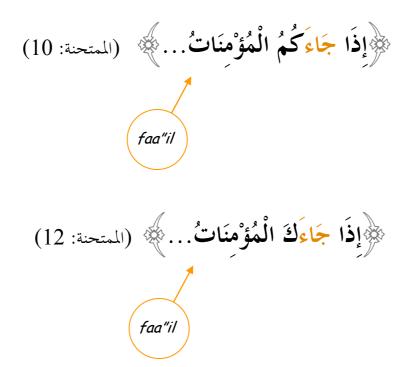


# تَذْكِيرُ الْفِعْلِ مَعَ فَاعِلِهِ الْمُؤَنَّثِ

Masculine Verb with Feminine Subject

# The Grammatical Element

In the following passages of the Glorious Qur'aan the verb is masculine though the *faa"il* of each verb is feminine:





# The Rule

The rule is that:

- a) if the faa"il is a biologically feminine noun, and
- b) is not separated from its fi"/by another word,

the verb *must* be feminine.

E.g.:

But if a biologically feminine faa''il is separated from its fi''l, the verb may be masculine, e.g.:

E.g.:

Here the faa"il is separated from its fi"l by the maf"uul bihii, the yaa.

Though the former construction is the more frequently used one.



Here is another example:

In both the *aayaat*, the *faa"il* is separated from the *fi"l* by the *maf"uul bihii*:

Ibnu Maalik says in his al-'Alfiyyah:



Separation may justify
the omission of the taa' (in فَعَلَتْ - تَـفْعَلُ in such a sentence as

أَتَى الْقَاضِيَ بِنْتُ الْوَاقِفِ



## Meaning:

The daughter of the *waaqif* (the donor of the *waqf* (endowment)) came to the judge.

Here the *faa"il* is a biologically feminine noun: بِنْتُ but the verb is masculine : أَتَى

This is because the faa"il is separated from its fi"/by the maf"uul bihii: القَاضي.

### Admin.'s Notes:

### Recommended Reading

This topic is discussed in the following books /courses by our Shaykh:

- 1) From Esfahan to Madinah In Search of Truth: *Hadiith* of Salmaan al-Faarisiyy (*raDiyallaahu "anhu*) With Lexical & Grammatical Notes
- 2) Selections from the Glorious Qur'aan With Lexical & Grammatical Notes (DVD3, Part A1)
- 3) كَتَابُ الْمُعَلِّمِ: دروس اللَّغة العربيّة Teacher's Guides for Madinah Arabic Course (Vol. 2.)
- الْمُسْعِفُ في لغة وإعرابِ سورة يوسف (4

(Lexical & Grammatical Exposition of Suurah Yuusuf) [Detailed discussion]