الحديث الشريف

«فَرَجَعَ مُتَغَيِّرَ الْحَالِ قَدْ حَرِجَ».



Question

Dear Shaykh

I was reading the story of Muṣʿab Ibn ʿUmair (مصعب بن عمير) and came across this line:

I can't work out the *naḥw* nor meaning of the following part:

Faḍīlat al-Shaykh Dr. V. Abdur Rahim (حفظه اللهُ) replies:



وعليكم السلام

Both «فَدْ حَرِجَ» and «قَدْ حَرِجَ» are instances of حَال

The first is حَالٌ مُفْرَدَةٌ, it is muḍāf and muḍāf ilayhi.

«مُتَغَيِّرُ» is muḍāf,

«الْحَالَ» is muḍāf ilayhi.

Here is another example:

دَخَلَ الْوَلَدُ الْمُسْتَشْفَى مَكْسُورَ الْيَدِ، وَخَرَجَ مِنْهُ بَعْدَ أَيَّامٍ سَلِيمَ الْيَدِ قَدْ عَادَتْ كَمَا كَانَتْ.

The boy entered the hospital with a broken arm, and left the hospital after a few days with his arm cured, after it had been restored to its original shape.

«مَكْسُورَ الْيَدِ»، «سَلِيمَ الْيَدِ» are also أُمُفْرَدَةٌ ; muḍāf and muḍāf ilayhi.

is *jumlah fi'liyyah* functioning as $h\bar{a}l$, in which case عُرِج has to be prefixed to it.

The رَابط is the damīr mustatir in حَرِجَ.