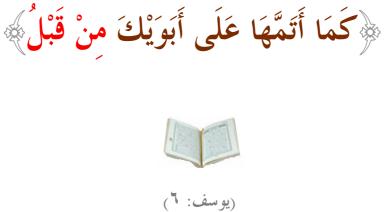
القرآن الكريم



Question

A *harf jarr* is followed by an *ism majrūr*.

But in many places the word مِنْ is preceded by مِنْ and it is *marfu*?

E.g. in sūrah Yūsuf:

﴿كَمَا أَتَمَّهَا على أَبُوَيْكَ مِنْ قَبْلُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَإِسْحَاقَ﴾ (يوسف: ٦)

And sūrah Jumu'ah:

﴿وَإِنْ كَانُوا مِنْ قَبْلُ لَفِي ضَلاَلٍ مُبِينٍ (الجمعة: ٢)

Fadīlat al-Shaykh Dr. V. Abdur Rahim (حفظه الله) replies:



Dear Brother,

السلام عليكم

The word قَبْلُ is always *muḍāf*, and the noun following it is *muḍāf ilayhi*, and therefore, it is *majrūr*, e.g.:

قَبْلَ الصَّلاةِ، قَبْلَ الأَذَانِ، قَبْلَ الدُّخُولِ.

Now, consider this sentence:

أَنَا الآنَ مُديرٌ، وكُنْتُ قَبْلَ ذَلكَ مُدَرِّساً.

Now I am a headmaster, and before that, I was a teacher.

Now, قَبْلَ ذَلِكَ 'before that' means:

'before being the headmaster'.

You can also say,

Now I am a headmaster, and earlier I was a teacher.

In this case you omit the mudaf ilavhi.

In the Arabic sentence, the mudaf ilayhi is the word ذلك

If we omit the *mudāf ilayhi* :

وكُنْتُ قَبْلَ ذَلِكُ مُدَرِّسًا.

the sentence becomes:

وكُنْتُ قَبْلَ مُدَرِّساً.

This is not possible in Arabic. So it is changed to:

وكُنْتُ مِنْ قَبْلُ مُدَرِّساً. أَنَا الآنَ مُدِيرٌ، وكُنْتُ مِنْ قَبْلُ مُدَرِّساً.

Now I am a headmaster, and earlier I was a teacher.

. مَبْنيٌّ عَلَى الضَّمِّ It is مَرْفُوع is not مَرْفُوع.

As you know, the *mabniyy* noun has a fixed ending, and is not influenced by the preceding word like the word أَيْنَ which has a fixed ending (which is the *fathah*) and does not change when preceded by the منْ harf jarr.

مِنْ قَبْسِلُ And we say:

But in the expression: مِنْ قَبْــلِـهِ, the word قَبْــلُ returns to its original nature of being *mu'rab* because its *muḍāf ilayhi* has been restored.

Hope this has helped you.

والسلام, abdur rahim