القرآن الكريم

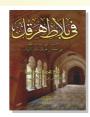
﴿ وَنَادَيْنَاهُ أَنْ يَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ



(الصَّافَّات: ١٠٤)

Question

The Shaykh explains "أُنْ» الْمُفَسِّرَةُ in



as follows:

Quote:

«فَزَعَمْتَ أَنْ لاً».

هَذِهِ ﴿أَنْ ﴾ الْمُفَسِّرَةُ، وَتَقَعُ بَعْدَ جُمْلَةً فِيهَا مَعْنَى الْقَوْلِ دُونَ حُرُوفِهِ كَمَا فِي قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿فَأُوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْهِ أَنْ اصْنَعِ الفُلْكَ ﴾ (المؤمنون: ٢٧). كَالَّهُ وَالْهُمْوَنَ عَالَى: ﴿فَأُوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْهِ أَنْ اصْنَعِ الفُلْكَ ﴾ (المؤمنون: ٢٧).

End quote

What does «مَعْنَى الْقَوْلِ دُونَ حُرُوفِهِ» mean, and when is أَنْ الْمُفَسِّرَةُ used?

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



Consider the following sentences:

In the first sentence the verb $\hat{\mathbf{U}}$ is used while in the other two sentences verbs other than $\hat{\mathbf{U}}$ have been used, but they convey the same meaning.

When verbs other than قَالَ are used, but convey the meaning of قَالَ, the أَنْ المُفَسِّرَةُ أَنْ المُفَسِّرَةُ is used as in the above examples.

Here are some *āyāt*:



Hope this has helped you to understand أَنْ التَّفْسِيرِيَّةُ

والسلام abdur rahim