القرآن الكريم





(النحل: ^)

Question

Can you please explain why these animal nouns are منصوب?

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



The word ﴿ الأنعامَ (in ayah 5.

And this noun is *manṣūb* because of اشْتغال.

الاشتغال

is a mode of expression wherein a *manṣūb* noun commences a sentence, and is followed by a verb containing a pronoun which refers to the noun mentioned before, e.g.,

If we say «خَالداً سَأَلْتُ» without the pronoun, then there is no problem.

Here «خَالِداً» is the maf^cūlun bihī of «خَالِداً».

But when we have the pronoun, the question arises about the نَاصِب of the noun «خَالداً».

The grammarians of the Kūfi School of Grammar maintain that the verb renders both the noun and its pronoun *manşūb*. The Başri School of Grammar holds that a verb does not influence a noun along with its pronoun. Its grammarians, therefore, maintain that the noun has been rendered *manşūb* by an omitted verb similar to the verb mentioned.

is: تقدير So the

سَأَلْتُ خَالداً سَأَلْتُهُ.

خالداً سَأَلْتُهُ

If the verb is intransitive, and takes a preposition as in

الْمَسْجِدَ مَرَرْتُ بِهِ

a suitable transitive verb is assumed, e.g.,

جَاوَزْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ مَرَرْتُ بِهِ

Ibn Mālik says in his ألفية:

إِنْ مُضْمَرُ اسْمٍ سابِقٍ فِعْلاً شَغَلْ عَنْهُ بِنَصْبِ لَفْظِهِ أَوِ الْمَحَلّ فَالسَّابِقَ انْصِبْهُ بِفِعْلِ أُضْمِرَا حَتْماً مُوَافِقٍ لِمَا قَدْ أُظْهِرَا

If the pronoun of a previously mentioned noun engages a verb by rendering it *manşūb* in its actual word or in its *i rābic* status, then render the previously mentioned noun *manşūb* by an assumed verb which is compatible with the verb already mentioned. This is imperative.

We say:

اشْتَغَلَ الْمُدَرِّسُ عَنِّي بِحامدِ

Which means,

'The teacher was busy with Hamid and paid no attention to me.'

This mode of expression is called اشْتَعَال because the verb is busy with the pronoun discarding the noun to which it refers.

abdur rahim