

◆ الحال الحقيقية

◆ والحال السببية

Just like the نَعْتٌ , the حَالٌ is also of two types:

1) الحَالُ الحَقِيقِيَّةُ

2) الحَالُ السَّبَبِيَّةُ

1) الحَالُ الحَقِيقِيَّةُ

The first type which most of the readers must be familiar with, describes the circumstance of the صَاحِبُ

الحَالِ.

e.g.: جَاءَنِي الْوَلَدُ بَاكِئًا، وَرَجَعَ ضَاحِكًا.

The boy came to me crying and went back laughing.

2) الْحَالُ السَّبَبِيَّةُ

The الْحَالُ السَّبَبِيَّةُ does not describe the circumstance of its صَاحِبُ الْحَالِ.

It describes the circumstance of someone or something connected to its صَاحِبُ الْحَالِ by a pronoun.

In: جَاءَنِي الرَّجُلُ ضَاحِكًا

the *Haal* ضَاحِكًا describes the manner of the man's coming. It is *Haal Haqiqiyyah*.

But in:

جَاءَنِي الرَّجُلُ ضَاحِكًا وَلَدُهُ

the *Haal* ضَاحِكًا does not describe the manner of the man's coming. It describes the manner of his boy at the time of the man's coming. This is *Haal sababiyyah*.

And in this example the word وَلَدُهُ (هُ) is the فَاعِل of the *Haal* ضَاحِكًا .

This sentence may be reconstructed as follows:

جاءني الرجلُ وولدهُ يضحكُ.

The man came to me with his son laughing.

* * *

The noun following the **الحال السببية** may also be its **نائب فاعل**,

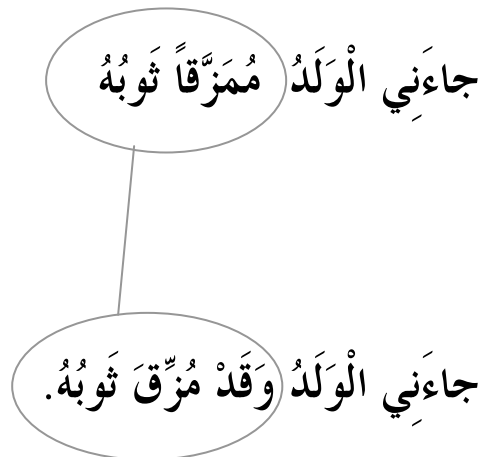
e.g.:

جاءني الولدُ ممزقاً ثوبه.

The boy came to me with his clothes torn.

In this example **ثوبه (ه)** is the **نائب فاعل** of the *Haal* **ممزقاً**, as the sentence:

may be reconstructed in the following way :



Here are some more examples of **الحال السببية** :

١. كَلَّمْتُ زَيْنَبَ **حَاضِرًا** زَوْجِهَا.

I spoke to Zaynab with her husband present.

٢. تَلَقَّيْتُ هَذِهِ الرَّسَالَةَ **مَنْزُوعَةً** طَوَائِعُهَا.

I received this letter with its stamps removed.

٣. اشْتَرَيْتُ السَّيَّارَةَ **مُجَدَّدَةً** وَثَائِقُهَا.

I bought the car with its papers having been renewed.

٤. أَتَبِيعُ سَيَّارَتَكَ **مَكْسُورًا** زُجَاجُهَا؟

Are you selling your car with its glass broken?

٥. وَصَلَ الْجَرِيحُ الْمُسْتَشْفَى **مُتَدَفِّقًا** دَمُهُ.

The wounded man arrived at the hospital with his blood gushing out.

Note that in: **رَأَيْتُ وَلَدًا مُمَزَّقًا** ثَوْبُهُ،

the word **مُمَزَّقًا** is **نَعْتُ سَبَبِيَّةٍ**.

But in: رَأَيْتُ الْوَلَدَ مُمَزَّقًا ثَوْبُهُ،

the word مُمَزَّقًا is حَالٌ سَبَبِيَّةٌ.

Here مُمَزَّقًا cannot be نَعْتُ سَبَبِيَّةٌ because الْوَلَدُ is مَعْرِفَةٌ.

But مُمَزَّقًا can be made its نَعْتُ by changing it to مَعْرِفَةٌ:

رَأَيْتُ الْوَلَدَ الْمُمَزَّقَ ثَوْبُهُ.

Here are some آيَاتٍ. Please determine whether

حَالٌ سَبَبِيَّةٌ or نَعْتُ سَبَبِيَّةٌ in each of them is مُخْتَلِفًا :

﴿وَهُوَ الَّذِي أَنْشَأَ جَنَّاتٍ مَعْرُوشَاتٍ وَغَيْرَ مَعْرُوشَاتٍ وَالنَّخْلَ وَالزَّرْعَ

مُخْتَلِفًا أُكْلُهُ﴾ [الأَنْعَامُ (٦) ١٤١]

﴿ثُمَّ يُخْرِجُ بِهِ زُرْعًا مُخْتَلِفًا أَلْوَانُهُ﴾ [الزُّمَرُ (٣٩) ٢١]

﴿أَلَمْ تَرَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ أَنْزَلَ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً فَأَخْرَجْنَا بِهِ ثَمَرَاتٍ مُخْتَلِفًا

أَلْوَانُهَا﴾ [فَاطِرٍ (٣٥) ٢٧]