

القرآن الكريم



﴿ مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ يَأْتِيَ يَوْمٌ ﴾

(إبراهيم: 31)

Question

I would like to know if a word that denotes *Zarf* (ظرف المكان أو الزمان) like **اليوم** or **شهر** or **ليل** or other types of *Zarf* can come as a **فاعل**? – meaning that this *Zarf* can be the **فاعل** literally without having the meaning of **في**?

If yes, does it denote the *Zarf* is really the **فاعل** of the verb or does it take another meaning?

Reply from Admin (checked by our Shaykh):

Yes, words like **يوم** and **ليل** and **شهر** which are used as a **ظرف** can take other *i'raabic* roles like being a **فاعل**.

ظرف is of two types:

1. those that are **مُتَصَرِّفٌ** and

2. those that are **غَيْرُ مُتَصَرِّفٍ**.

The first type means those words normally used as a **ظرف**, can be used as a *non-Zarf*.

These can take other *i'raabic* roles – like a **فاعل** or **مفعول به** or **خبر**.

When they take an *i'raabic* role other than a **ظرف**, they no longer have the meaning of **في** – which denotes time or place.

Qur'aanic example of **يوم** as a **ظرف**:

﴿ ثُمَّ يُنَبِّئُهُمْ بِمَا عَمِلُوا **يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ** ﴾ (المجادلة: 7)

Qur'aanic example of **يوم** as a **فاعل**:

﴿ مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ يَأْتِيَ **يَوْمٌ** لَا بَيْعَ فِيهِ وَلَا خِلَالَ ﴾ (إبراهيم: 31)

Qur'aanic example of **يوم** as a **مفعول به**:

﴿ وَاتَّقُوا **يَوْمًا** تُرْجَعُونَ فِيهِ إِلَى اللَّهِ ﴾ (البقرة: 281)

Qur'aanic example of **يوم** as a **خبر**:

﴿ هَذَا **يَوْمُ** الْفَصْلِ الَّذِي كُنْتُمْ بِهِ تُكَذِّبُونَ ﴾ (الصافات: 21)

Qur'aanic example of **يوم** as a **بدل**:

﴿ ذَلِكَ **الْيَوْمُ الْحَقُّ** ﴾ (النبأ: 39)

Qur'aanic example of **يوم** as an **اسم إن**:

﴿ إِنَّ يَوْمَ الْفُصْلِ كَانَ مِيقَاتًا ﴾ (النبا: 17)

Regarding the word ليل:

Qur'aanic example of ليل as a ظرف:

﴿ قَالَ رَبِّ إِنِّي دَعَوْتُ قَوْمِي لَيْلًا وَنَهَارًا ﴾ (نوح: 5)

Qur'aanic example of ليل as a فاعل:

﴿ فَلَمَّا جَنَّ عَلَيْهِ اللَّيْلُ ﴾ (الأنعام: 76)

Qur'aanic example of ليل as a مفعول به:

﴿ يُغْشِي اللَّيْلَ النَّهَارَ ﴾ (الرعد: 3)

Qur'aanic example of ليل as a مبتدأ:

﴿ وَآيَةٌ لَهُمُ اللَّيْلُ ﴾ (يس: 37)

Qur'aanic example of ليل as a مضاف إليه:

﴿ إِنَّ نَاشِئَةَ اللَّيْلِ هِيَ أَشَدُّ وَطْأً وَأَقْوَمُ قِيلاً ﴾ (المزمل: 6)

Qur'aanic example of ليل as an اسم مجرور:

﴿ وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا يَغْشَى ﴾ (اليل: 1)

Regarding the word شهر:

Qur'aanic example of شهر as a مبتدأ:

﴿ شَهْرُ رَمَضَانَ الَّذِي أُنزِلَ فِيهِ الْقُرْآنُ ﴾ (البقرة: 185)

Qur'aanic example of شهر as a تمييز:

﴿ وَحَمَلُهُ وَفِصَالُهُ ثَلَاثُونَ شَهْرًا ﴾ (الأحقاف: 15)

Example of شهر as a فاعل:

مَرَّ بِنَا شَهْرٌ كَامِلٌ.

A complete month passed (us) by.