

القرآن الكريم

﴿صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ
وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ﴾



(الفاتحة: ٧)

Question

Respected Shaykh, in *Al-Fātihah*, āyah 7:

1. Why is there *fāṭḥah* on ﴿صِرَاطَ﴾ and *kasrah* on ﴿غَيْرِ﴾ ?
2. Why is the *ism manṣūb* after ﴿غَيْرِ﴾ and ﴿لَا﴾ ?

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



1. ﴿صِرَاطٌ﴾ in this *āyah* is a *بدل* of the word ﴿الصِّرَاطُ﴾ in the previous *āyah*.

﴿غَيْرٌ﴾ is *majrūr* because it is a *بدل* of ﴿الَّذِينَ﴾ which is *في محل جر* because it is *مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ*.

﴿صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ﴾ means:

«صِرَاطَ الْمُنْعَمِ عَلَيْهِمْ».

2. You say that the *ism* is *manṣūb* after *غَيْرٌ*? How is it possible?

غَيْرٌ is always *مُضَافٌ* and the noun following it is *مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ* and therefore it is *مَجْرُورٌ*.

Hope this answers your questions.