

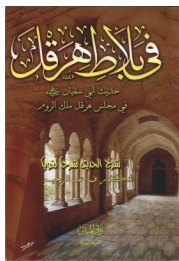
# Couplets

أَلَا يَا اسْلَمِي يَا دَارَ مَيِّ



## Question

I am studying «فِي بِلَاطِ هِرْقَلٍ».



I have understood the concept when «لَا» can be used with past tense verbs, however, I would be grateful if you could translate the verse of poetry given in Point 51.

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



Addressing the abandoned abode of his beloved Mayy, the poet  
ذُو الرُّمَّةِ (dhū l-rummah) says:

أَلَا يَا اسْلَمِي يَا دَارَ مَيِّ عَلَى الْبَلَى  
وَلَا زَالَ مِنْهَا بَجَرَعَائِكَ الْقَطْرُ



*Hear O abode of Mayy!*

*May you be safe and sound in spite of the decay (that has set in),*



*And may rain continue to pour down on thy sandy stretch.*



«أَلَا» is حَرْفُ اسْتِفْتَاَح . It is like: *look, o yes, hi*, etc.

Here the *ḥarf* يَا is to be left out in translation.

«مُنْهَلٌ» is اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ of اِنْهَلَ (vii) from هَلَ .

«جَرْعَاءٌ» means *a stretch of sand*.



«الْقَطْرُ» means *rain*.



Note that «دَارٌ» is feminine, and that is why it is «اسْمِي» .

بَلِيَ يَبْلِي بَلًى (i-a), *to decay*.



You had written *bilāṭ*. It is *balāṭ*.

abdur rahim