

L31

Principles in 'فاعل':

A. The original principle is that 'فاعل' does not precede its 'عامل' (effector).

Example: "لَقَدْ مَنَّ اللَّهُ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ إِذْ بَعَثَ فِيهِمْ رَسُولًا مِنْ أَنْفُسِهِمْ يَتْلُو عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتِهِ"

B. The original principle is that 'فاعل' does precedes the 'مفعول'.

Example: "وَرِثَ سُلَيْمَانُ دَاوُدَ"

Sometimes 'مفعول' precedes 'فاعل' and this is necessary:

1. When the pronoun that refers to 'مفعول' is attached to 'فاعل'.
2. When the pronoun that refers to 'مفعول' is attached to the 'فعل' and the 'فاعل' is not a connected pronoun.

Example: "فَنَادَتْهُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ وَهُوَ قَائِمٌ ..."

3. When the 'فاعل' is exclusive by 'إِلَّا' or 'إِنَّمَا'.

Example: "إِنَّمَا يَخْشَى اللَّهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلَمَاءُ" or "وَمَا يَعْلَمُ تَأْوِيلَهُ إِلَّا اللَّهُ"

... and permissible when an indicator signifies it.

Example: "وَلَقَدْ جَاءَ آلَ فِرْعَوْنَ النَّذْرُ" (Certainly the warnings did come to Pharaoh's clan)

C. The original principle in 'فاعل' is to be brought, but sometimes it is omitted.

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