

Arabic Grammar for Understanding Quraan¹ Part I

Abu Raihan Mostofa Kamal

Professor, CSE Department
Islamic University of Technology (IUT)
Gazipur-1704 Bangladesh
✉ raihan.kamal@iut-dhaka.edu
☎ +8801843925543

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Chapter Outline

3 Types of Arabic Words

Properties of Ism **إِسْمٌ** or Noun

Properties of Ism **إِسْمٌ**: Status

Ism: Light Vs Heavy

Flexibility of Ism

Pronouns

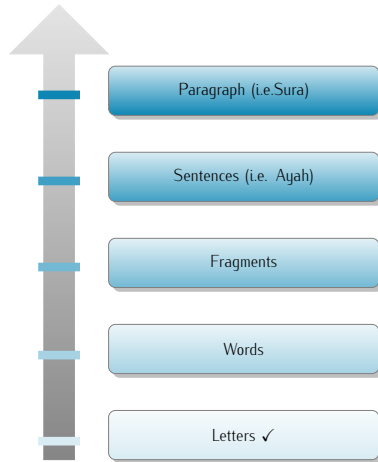
Harf of Nasb

Idafa

Course Objectives¹

1. To get familiar with Arabic Grammar in an easy way (avoiding complicated terminologies of classical Arabic)
2. To understand the deep-rooted meaning of the Noble Quraan
3. To apply this knowledge in all possible acts of worships especially Salah
4. To pass this knowledge to the next generation

Birds Eye View of the Tutorial



3 types of Arabic Words

In Arabic all words can be categorized as follows¹:

1. Ism إسم or Noun
2. Fil فِعْل or Verb
3. Harf حَرْف or Particle (like preposition in English but actually it covers more)

¹This part of the tutorial will explain Ism إسم in details

Harf حَرْفٌ

In Arabic all words can be categorized as follows:

3. **Harf حَرْفٌ** or **Particle**: A word that **does not make any sense itself** unless it is combined with another word.

Example Sentence: Somebody asks you, "Where are you going?"

And you answered, "To" In this case your answer says nothing.

But if you say, "To the school", now it makes sense. So the word "To" is a Harf.

Examples: About, Around, Toward, In, At, The, Until, Like, on

Harf حَرْف (Cont.)

Harf حَرْف is **broader than Preposition** in English (as Harf is commonly understood as preposition in English)

In the context of Arabic Language, Harf حَرْف can be conceptualized in the following categories:

- Prepositions and Conjunctions
- Words indicating Emphasis
- Particles of Negation
- Conditional Particles
- Particles of Interrogation
- Connectors

Harf حَرَف: Examples

- A particle comes before the word that it links to. It can be composed of **one, two, or three letters**.

Examples:

إِلَى towards	فِي In	مِنْ from	لِ for	بِ in/with
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Fil فِعْلٌ Verb

2. Fil فِعْلٌ or Verb: A word that is **stuck in time** (present, past or future).

Fil فِعْلٌ has the many formats often termed as **Verb Conjugation Forms**, which will be covered by other lesson.

Examples: He **went** home yesterday. I **will attend** the meeting next month. We **exercise** everyday.

Ism اسم or Noun

1. Ism اسم or Noun. An Ism can be typically described as an Noun.

It could mean the name of:

- Person, Place, Thing, Idea (not physical), Adjective, Adverb and more.

Properties of Ism اسم

4 Chapters / Properties of Ism اسم

1. Status
2. Number
3. Gender
4. Type

Status of Ism إسم

There are 3 status of Ism إسم:

1. Raf' رَفْع (Nominative): Doer of the verb
2. Nasb نَصْب (Accusative): Details of the verb
3. Jarr جَرّ (Genitive): The word after "OF"



Status of Ism إسم: Example in English

Consider the following sentence:

The student ate his sandwich slowly outside the class early in the morning.

Now we can ask the following questions:

1. Who ate lunch? Ans: The student



Status of Ism إسم: Example in English

Consider the following sentence:

The student ate his sandwich slowly outside the class early in the morning.

Now we can ask the following questions:

1. Who ate lunch? Ans: The student
2. What did the student eat? Ans: sandwich



Status of Ism إسم: Example in English

Consider the following sentence:

The student ate his sandwich slowly outside the class early in the morning.

Now we can ask the following questions:

1. Who ate lunch? Ans: The student
2. What did the student eat? Ans: sandwich
3. Where did he eat? Ans: Outside the class



Status of Ism إسم: Example in English

Consider the following sentence:

The student ate his sandwich slowly outside the class early in the morning.

Now we can ask the following questions:

1. Who ate lunch? Ans: The student
2. What did the student eat? Ans: sandwich
3. Where did he eat? Ans: Outside the class
4. When did he eat? Ans: Early in the morning



Status of Ism إسم: Example in English

Consider the following sentence:

The student ate his sandwich slowly outside the class early in the morning.

Now we can ask the following questions:

1. Who ate lunch? Ans: The student
2. What did the student eat? Ans: sandwich
3. Where did he eat? Ans: Outside the class
4. When did he eat? Ans: Early in the morning
5. How did he eat? Ans: Slowly



Status of Ism إسم: Example in English

Consider the following sentence:

The student ate his sandwich slowly outside the class early in the morning.

Now we can ask the following questions:

1. Who ate lunch? Ans: The student
 2. What did the student eat? Ans: sandwich
 3. Where did he eat? Ans: Outside the class
 4. When did he eat? Ans: Early in the morning
 5. How did he eat? Ans: Slowly
- Here Only Question 1 is all about **the doer of the verb** (eat) whose answer is **"the student"** so, it is **Raf' رَفْع** (note: here "ate" is the verb)



Status of Ism إسم: Example in English

Consider the following sentence:

The student ate his sandwich slowly outside the class early in the morning.

Now we can ask the following questions:

1. Who ate lunch? Ans: The student
 2. What did the student eat? Ans: sandwich
 3. Where did he eat? Ans: Outside the class
 4. When did he eat? Ans: Early in the morning
 5. How did he eat? Ans: Slowly
- Here Only Question 1 is all about **the doer of the verb** (eat) whose answer is **"the student"** so, it is **Raf' رَفْع** (note: here "ate" is the verb)
 - While others are all **details of the verb** (i.e. eat) so all of them (ans to other questions) they are **Nasb نَصْب**

Status of Ism إسم: Example in English

Previous sentence:

The student ate his sandwich slowly outside the class early in the morning.

- Here we find "his sandwich" which can be written as "sandwich **of his**"
- Similarly, we can write "Allah's Messenger" as "Messenger **of Allah**"
- "Our religion" → "Religion **of ours**"
"Your life" → "Life **of yours**"

In these examples, the words "**his, Allah, ours, yours**" appear after "of" so they are **Jarr جرّ**



Status of Ism إسم: in Arabic

- **الـِعرَاب** or Case: The term Irb reflects a specific role that every noun carries.

1. **Raf' رَفْع (Doer)** ends with ^{رَافِعٌ} or ^{رَافِعَةٌ}
2. **Nasb نَصْب (Details of verb)** ends with ^{نَاصِبٌ} or ^{نَاصِبَةٌ}
3. **Jarr جَرّ (word after OF)** ends with ^{جَارٌّ} or ^{جَارَّةٌ}

We may use the acronym "RUNAJI" to remember them.

Status of Ism **إِسْمٌ** in Arabic (Cont.)

Example: The world **مُسْلِمٌ** A Muslim

Raf' رَفْع (Doer)	Nasb نَصْب (Details of verb)	Jarr جَرّ (word after OF)	—
رَافِعٌ or مُرَفِّعٌ	أَوْ or لَ	مُورِثٌ or مُرِثٌ	—
مُسْلِمٌ	مُسْلِمًا	مُسْلِمٍ	

- The word is in رَفْع status, in Arabic it is مَرْفُوعٌ
- Similarly, in نَصْب status called it is مَنْصُوبٌ
- And in جَرّ status called it is مَجْرُورٌ

Ending sounds are Important in Arabic!

- In **English** for instance, **order of words in a sentence matters significantly** but in **Arabic** the **ending sounds of the words matters significantly** (order has some effects, but it does not change the main theme completely)
- In English: we may write:
Joe kicked Bob Now if we interchange 1st and 3rd words we get:
Bob kicked Joe The meaning is **entirely changed**.

Next slide will explain it in the context of Arabic.

Ending sounds are Important in Arabic! (Cont.)

Example in Arabic: Suppose we know the meanings of the following 3 words:

سَاعَدَ → to help (verb/Fil)

المُدَّرِّسُ → the teacher

الطَّالِبُ ↔ the student

- Now consider the following Arabic Sentence:

سَاعَدَ المُدَّرِّسُ الطَّالِبَ which means **"The teacher helped the student"**

Ending sounds are Important in Arabic! (Cont.)

Example in Arabic: Suppose we know the meanings of the following 3 words:

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- Now consider the following Arabic Sentence:

سَاعَدَ الْمُدَرِّسُ الطَّالِبَ which means "The teacher helped the student"

- Now we **change the order of the words**:

الْمُدَرِّسُ سَاعَدَ الطَّالِبَ which means the same i.e. "The teacher helped the student"

Ending sounds are Important in Arabic! (Cont.)

Example in Arabic: Suppose we know the meanings of the following 3 words:

سَاعَدَ → to help (verb/Fil)

المُدَّرِّسُ → the teacher

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- Now we **change the order of the words**:

المُدَّرِّسُ سَاعَدَ الطَّالِبَ which means the same i.e. "The teacher helped the student"

- Here the same Sentence with **a minor variation of ending sounds**:

سَاعَدَ الطَّالِبِ المُدَّرِّسَ which means "The student helped the teacher"

The meaning is entirely changed!!

Ending sounds: Example from the Quran – The word **اللَّهُ**

1. **Raf' رَفْع (Doer)** ends with ^ف or ^ة

Example– 39:4

لَوْ أَرَادَ اللَّهُ أَنْ يَتَّخِذَ وَلَدًا لَأَصْطَفَىٰ مِمَّا يَخْلُقُ مَا يَشَاءُ ۚ سُبْحَانَهُ ۚ هُوَ اللَّهُ الْوَاحِدُ الْقَهَّارُ (٤)

If **Allah had intended** to take a son, He could have chosen from what He creates whatever He willed. Exalted is He; He is Allah, the One, the Prevailing. (4)

Ending sounds: Example from the Quran – The word **اللَّهُ** (Cont.)

2. **Nasb نَصَب** (Details of verb) ends with **أ** or **ـ**

Example– 39:4

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ إِلَيْكَ بِالْحَقِّ فَاَعْبُدِ اللَّهَ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ (٢)

Indeed, We have sent down to you the Book, [O Muhammad], in truth. So **worship Allah**, [being] sincere to Him in religion. (2)

Ending sounds: Example from the Quran – The word **الله** (Cont.)

3. **Jarr جرّ** (word after OF) ends with **or**

Example– 39:4

وَأَرْضُ **اللهِ** **وَأَسِعَةً** قُلْ (١٠)

And **Allah's earth** (i.e. **Earth of Allah**) is spacious. (10)

Arabic Number and Gender¹: (no details included)

- In Arabic unlike English (where we have only Singular and Plural) we have:
 1. Singular (1 entity)
 2. Dual (2 entities)
 3. Many (3 or more entities)
- In Arabic a noun can be either **Masculine** or **Feminine**

¹Purposefully the Arabic terms are omitted here

Muslimun Table

Plural	Duel	Singular	Status
مُسْلِمُونَ 3R	مُسْلِمَانِ 2R	مُسْلِمٌ 1R	← Rafa رَفَعَ (Doer)
مُسْلِمِينَ 3N	مُسْلِمَيْنِ 2N	مُسْلِمًا 1N	← Nasb نَصَبَ (Details of verb)
مُسْلِمِينَ 3J	مُسْلِمَيْنِ 2J	مُسْلِمٍ 1J	← Jar جَرَّ (after OF)

Table 1: The Muslimun Table

Muslimun Table General Pattern

Plural	Duel	Singular	Status
ثَمُونٌ 3R	ثَمَانِ 2R	ثَمَانٍ or ثَمَانٍ 1R	← Rafa (Doer)
ثَمِينٌ 3N	ثَمِينِ 2N	ثَمَانٍ or ثَمَانٍ 1N	← Nasb (Details of verb)
ثَمِينٌ 3J	ثَمِينِ 2J	ثَمَانٍ or ثَمَانٍ 1J	← Jar (after OF)

Table 2: The Muslimun Table- General Pattern

Note: Pattern for 2N=2J and 3N=3J

¹The pattern without ن in Singular Column are light version which will be discussed soon

Muslimun Table for Feminine (مُسْلِمَةٌ)

Example: The word مُسْلِمَةٌ which means One Muslim (who is Female)

Plural	Duel	Singular	Status
مُسْلِمَاتٍ 3R(f)	مُسْلِمَتَانِ 2R(f)	مُسْلِمَةٌ 1R(f)	← Rafa (Doer)
مُسْلِمَاتٍ 3N(f)	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ 2N(f)	مُسْلِمَةٌ 1N(f)	← Nasb (Details of verb)
مُسْلِمَاتٍ 3J(f)	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ 2J(f)	مُسْلِمَةٌ 1J(f)	← Jar (after OF)

Table 3: The Muslimun Table-Feminine

Side by Side: Masculine and Feminine (Need to Memorize)

Plural	Duel	Singular	Status
مُسْلِمُونَ 3R	مُسْلِمَانِ 2R	مُسْلِمٌ 1R	رَفْعٌ ←
مُسْلِمِينَ 3N	مُسْلِمَيْنِ 2N	مُسْلِمًا 1N	نَصْبٌ ←
مُسْلِمِينَ 3J	مُسْلِمَيْنِ 2J	مُسْلِمٍ 1J	جَرٌّ ←

Table 4: The Muslimun Table: **Masculine**

Plural	Duel	Singular	Status
مُسْلِمَاتٌ 3R(f)	مُسْلِمَتَانِ 2R(f)	مُسْلِمَةٌ 1R(f)	رَفْعٌ ←
مُسْلِمَاتٍ 3N(f)	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ 2N(f)	مُسْلِمَةً 1N(f)	نَصْبٌ ←
مُسْلِمَاتٍ 3J(f)	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ 2J(f)	مُسْلِمَةٍ 1J(f)	جَرٌّ ←

Table 5: The Muslimun Table- **Feminine**

General Pattern Both Masculine and Feminine (Need to Memorize)

Plural	Duel	Singular	Status
ثَمُونٌ 3R ثَاتٌ 3R(f)	ثَانِ 2R	ثِيءٌ or ثِيءٌ 1R	رَفْعٌ ←
ثَمِينٌ 3N ثَاتٍ 3N(f)	ثَيْنِ 2N	ثَاءٌ or ثَاءٌ 1N	نَصْبٌ ←
ثَمِينَ 3J ثَاتٍ 3J(f)	ثَيْنِ 2J	ثَاءٌ or ثَاءٌ 1J	جَرٌّ ←

Table 6: The Muslimun Table- Combined Pattern

Note: Pattern for 2N=2J and 3N=3J

Combination and Sound

Plural	Duel	Singular	Status
ثُونٌ 3R ثَاتٌ 3R(f)	ثَانِ 2R	ثُ or ث 1R	رَفْع ←
ثَيْنٌ 3N ثَاتٍ 3N(f)	ثَيْنِ 2N	ثَا or ثا 1N	نَصْب ←
ثَيْنٌ 3J ثَاتٍ 3J(f)	ثَيْنِ 2J	ثَا or ثا 1J	جَر ←

Table 7: The Muslimun Table- Combined Pattern

- Patterns as per the Column Heading Singular (1R, 1N, 1J) are called **Sounds**
- Patterns as per the Column Heading Duel (2R, 2N, 2J) and Plural (3R, 3N, 3J) are called **Combinations** (combo in short)
- So, there are 3 sounds and 6 combos.
- **To identify** one ism status we must **apply Combo first then Sound**

Practice Session¹ to detect جَرّ and نَصْب رَفْع

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. الْكِتَابَ | 7. وَاحِدَةً |
| 2. النَّاسُ | 8. اللَّهُ |
| 3. مَا كَثِيرَ | 9. حُوبًا |
| 4. عَوَجًا | 10. الْحَمْدُ |
| 5. الْبُنُونَ | 11. شَيْءٍ |
| 6. الْبَحْرَيْنِ | 12. قَدِيرٌ |

¹We will not spend time in meaning of the words rather the objective is to test if we can apply our knowledge of pattern to detect them correctly.

Answer Sheet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرّ and نَصْب رَفْع

1. الْكِتَابُ →

Answer Sheet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرّ and نَصْب رَفْع

1. الْكِتَابُ → 1N (Sound)



Answer Steet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرٌّ and نَصْبٌ رَفْعٌ

1. الْكِتَابُ → 1N (Sound)

2. النَّاسُ →



Answer Steet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرّ and نَصْب رَفْع

1. الْكِتَابُ → 1N (Sound)

2. النَّاسُ → 1R (Sound)

Answer Steet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرّ and نَصْب رَفْع

1. الْكِتَابَ → 1N (Sound)

2. النَّاسُ → 1R (Sound)

3. مَا كِثِينَ →

Answer Steet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرٌّ and نَصْبٌ رَفْعٌ

1. الْكِتَابُ → 1N (Sound)
2. النَّاسُ → 1R (Sound)
3. مَا كَيْشِنْ → 3NJ (Combo)

Answer Sheet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرٌّ and نَصْبٌ رَفْعٌ

1. الْكِتَابُ → 1N (Sound)

2. النَّاسُ → 1R (Sound)

3. مَا كَيْشِنَ → 3NJ (Combo)

4. عَوَجًا →

Answer Steet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرٌّ and نَصْبٌ رَفْعٌ

1. الْكِتَابُ → 1N (Sound)
2. النَّاسُ → 1R (Sound)
3. مَاكِثِينَ → 3NJ (Combo)
4. عَوَجًا → 1N (Sound)

Answer Sheet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرّ and نَصْب رَفْع

1. الْكِتَابَ → 1N (Sound)
2. النَّاسُ → 1R (Sound)
3. مَا كِثِينَ → 3NJ (Combo)
4. عَوَجًا → 1N (Sound)
5. الْبُنُونُ →



Answer Sheet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرٌّ and نَصْبٌ رَفْعٌ

1. الْكِتَابُ → 1N (Sound)
2. النَّاسُ → 1R (Sound)
3. مَا كِثِينَ → 3NJ (Combo)
4. عَوَجًا → 1N (Sound)
5. الْبُنُونَ → 3R (Combo)

Answer Steet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرٌّ and نَصْبٌ رَفْعٌ

1. الْكِتَابُ → 1N (Sound)

2. النَّاسُ → 1R (Sound)

3. مَاكِثِينَ → 3NJ (Combo)

4. عَوَجًا → 1N (Sound)

5. الْبُنُونَ → 3R (Combo)

6. الْبَحْرَيْنِ →

Answer Steet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرٌّ and نَصْبٌ رَفْعٌ

1. الْكِتَابُ → 1N (Sound)
2. النَّاسُ → 1R (Sound)
3. مَاكِثِينَ → 3NJ (Combo)
4. عَوَجًا → 1N (Sound)
5. الْبُنُونَ → 3R (Combo)
6. الْبَحْرَيْنِ → 2NJ (Combo)

Answer Sheet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرّ and نَصَب رَفْع

1. الْكِتَابَ → 1N (Sound)
2. النَّاسُ → 1R (Sound)
3. مَا كِثِينَ → 3NJ (Combo)
4. عَوَجًا → 1N (Sound)
5. الْبُنُونَ → 3R (Combo)
6. الْبَحْرَيْنِ → 2NJ (Combo)
7. وَاحِدَةً →

Answer Sheet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرّ and نَصْب رَفْع

1. الْكِتَابَ → 1N (Sound)
2. النَّاسُ → 1R (Sound)
3. مَاكِثِينَ → 3NJ (Combo)
4. عَوَجًا → 1N (Sound)
5. الْبُنُونَ → 3R (Combo)
6. الْبَحْرَيْنِ → 2NJ (Combo)
7. وَاحِدَةً → 1J (Sound)

Answer Sheet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرّ and نَصْب رَفْع

1. الْكِتَابَ → 1N (Sound)
2. النَّاسُ → 1R (Sound)
3. مَا كِثِينَ → 3NJ (Combo)
4. عَوَجًا → 1N (Sound)
5. الْبُنُونَ → 3R (Combo)
6. الْبَحْرَيْنِ → 2NJ (Combo)
7. وَاحِدَةً → 1J (Sound)
8. اللَّهُ →

Answer Sheet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرّ and نَصْب رَفْع

1. الْكِتَابَ → 1N (Sound)
2. النَّاسُ → 1R (Sound)
3. مَا كِثِينَ → 3NJ (Combo)
4. عَوَجًا → 1N (Sound)
5. الْبُنُونَ → 3R (Combo)
6. الْبَحْرَيْنِ → 2NJ (Combo)
7. وَاحِدَةً → 1J (Sound)
8. اللَّهُ → 1N (Sound)

Answer Sheet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرٌّ and نَصْبٌ رَفْعٌ

1. الْكِتَابُ → 1N (Sound)

2. النَّاسُ → 1R (Sound)

3. مَاكِثِينَ → 3NJ (Combo)

4. عَوَجًا → 1N (Sound)

5. الْبُنُونُ → 3R (Combo)

6. الْبَحْرَيْنِ → 2NJ (Combo)

7. وَاحِدَةً → 1J (Sound)

8. اللَّهُ → 1N (Sound)

9. حُوبًا → 1N (Sound)

Answer Sheet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرَّ and نَصَب رَفْع

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. الْكِتَابَ → 1N (Sound) | 7. وَاحِدَةً → 1J (Sound) |
| 2. النَّاسُ → 1R (Sound) | 8. اللَّهُ → 1N (Sound) |
| 3. مَا كَثِيرَ → 3NJ (Combo) | 9. حُوبًا → 1N (Sound) |
| 4. عَوْجًا → 1N (Sound) | 10. الْحَمْدُ → 1R (Sound) |
| 5. الْبُنُونَ → 3R (Combo) | |
| 6. الْبَحْرَيْنِ → 2NJ (Combo) | |

Answer Sheet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرَّ and نَصَب رَفْع

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. الْكِتَابَ → 1N (Sound) | 7. وَاحِدَةً → 1J (Sound) |
| 2. النَّاسُ → 1R (Sound) | 8. اللَّهُ → 1N (Sound) |
| 3. مَا كَثِيرَ → 3NJ (Combo) | 9. حُوبًا → 1N (Sound) |
| 4. عَوْجًا → 1N (Sound) | 10. الْحَمْدُ → 1R (Sound) |
| 5. الْبُنُونَ → 3R (Combo) | 11. شَيْءٍ → |
| 6. الْبَحْرَيْنِ → 2NJ (Combo) | |

Answer Sheet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرَّ and نَصَب رَفْع

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. الْكِتَابَ → 1N (Sound) | 7. وَاحِدَةً → 1J (Sound) |
| 2. النَّاسُ → 1R (Sound) | 8. اللَّهُ → 1N (Sound) |
| 3. مَاكِثِينَ → 3NJ (Combo) | 9. حُوبًا → 1N (Sound) |
| 4. عَوَجًا → 1N (Sound) | 10. الْحَمْدُ → 1R (Sound) |
| 5. الْبُنُونَ → 3R (Combo) | 11. شَيْءٍ → 1J (Sound) |
| 6. الْبَحْرَيْنِ → 2NJ (Combo) | |

Answer Sheet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرّ and نَصْب رَفْع

1. الْكِتَابَ → 1N (Sound)

2. النَّاسُ → 1R (Sound)

3. مَا كِثِينَ → 3NJ (Combo)

4. عَوَجًا → 1N (Sound)

5. الْبُنُونَ → 3R (Combo)

6. الْبَحْرَيْنِ → 2NJ (Combo)

7. وَاحِدَةً → 1J (Sound)

8. اللَّهُ → 1N (Sound)

9. حُوبًا → 1N (Sound)

10. الْحَمْدُ → 1R (Sound)

11. شَيْءٍ → 1J (Sound)

12. قَدِيرٌ →

Answer Sheet of Practice Session¹ to detect جَرَّ and نَصَب رَفَع

1. الْكِتَابَ → 1N (Sound)

2. النَّاسُ → 1R (Sound)

3. مَاكِثِينَ → 3NJ (Combo)

4. عَوَجًا → 1N (Sound)

5. الْبُنُونَ → 3R (Combo)

6. الْبَحْرَيْنِ → 2NJ (Combo)

7. وَاحِدَةً → 1J (Sound)

8. اللَّهُ → 1N (Sound)

9. حُوبًا → 1N (Sound)

10. الْحَمْدُ → 1R (Sound)

11. شَيْءٍ → 1J (Sound)

12. قَدِيرٌ → 1R (Sound)

Example from the Quran

Example from Surah Fahita:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

- الْحَمْدُ → 1R



Example from the Quran

Example from Surah Fahita:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

- الْحَمْدُ → 1R
- لِلَّهِ → 1J

Example from the Quran

Example from Surah Fahita:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

- الْحَمْدُ → 1R
- لِلَّهِ → 1J
- رَبِّ → 1J

Example from the Quran

Example from Surah Fahita:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

- الْحَمْدُ → 1R
- لِلَّهِ → 1J
- رَبِّ → 1J
- الْعَالَمِينَ → 3NJ



Our Status So far..

- Upto now we know how to determine **status, gender and number** for a given noun.
For example: when we say (3NJ الْعَالَمِينَ) we are essentially determining its status (i.e. here it is either Nasb or Jar), its gender (default is Masculine) and its number (i.e. many)
- The Big Picture** looks like:

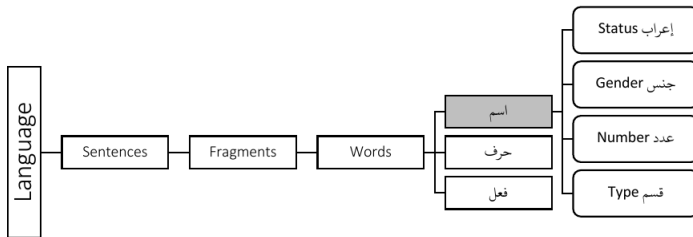


Figure 1: Big Picture¹

¹ Image adopted from Bayyannah Dream Text Book

Ism: Light Vs Heavy

- Lightness and heaviness are not from among the four properties of the اسم. Rather, the discussion of light and heavy is a **sub-topic** that falls under status.
- An اسم is heavy (by-default) or it may have another short version called Light. But they do mean the same thing, i.e. number and status will remain same.

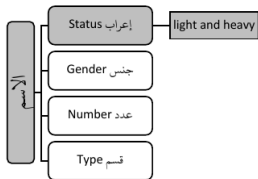


Figure 2: Ism: Light Vs Heavy

Ism: Light Vs Heavy (Cont.)

- The Combined Table 7 is the **default** pattern set: they are **heavy**. **They all end with a ن sound**. More precisely they end with either نَ نِ نٌ
- **Removing ending ن sound** will convert them to **Light** (Remove ending نَ نِ نٌ) **NOT** the ن which is already part of the original word.
- For example: مُسْلِمُونَ (Heavy) → مُسْلِمُو (Light)
- Light version **will not change its status/gender/number**. In the above example the light version isم مُسْلِمُو is still 3R (Masc.)

Ism: Light Why?

There are 4 reasons:

1. It is **partly flexible** (will be covered soon), name of place, non-arab names, certain plurals and adjectives, comparatives.
2. If it is a Mudaf (possessive form like x of y, here x is mudaf, will be covered later)
3. When one being called then it is light. **Example:** We say: يَارَحْمَنُ
4. For strong / absolute negation. **Example:** لَا إِلَهَ



Ism with ال Heavy-Light Not Applied

- Note that the discussion of heavy and light becomes **irrelevant** when the **word has an ال** on it.
- This is because نيونت and ال **NEVER** come together.
Example: the word **المُسْلِمِ** is **incorrect**. The **correct** word is **المُسْلِمُ**
- The words that end in ن on the other hand, keep their ن even when there is an ال on the word.
Example: The word **المُسْلِمُونَ** is **correct**. No need to drop ن

Light version of مُسْلِمٌ

Plural	Duel	Singular	Status
مُسْلِمُونَ 3R	مُسْلِمَانِ 2R	مُسْلِمٌ 1R	رَفْعٌ ←
مُسْلِمِينَ 3N	مُسْلِمَيْنِ 2N	مُسْلِمًا 1N	نَصْبٌ ←
مُسْلِمِينَ 3J	مُسْلِمَيْنِ 2J	مُسْلِمٍ 1J	جَرٌّ ←

Table 8: The Muslimun Table: Default (Heavy)

Plural	Duel	Singular	Status
مُسْلِمُو 3R	مُسْلِمَا 2R	مُسْلِمٌ 1R	رَفْعٌ ←
مُسْلِمِي 3N	مُسْلِمَي 2N	مُسْلِمَ 1N	نَصْبٌ ←
مُسْلِمِي 3J	مُسْلِمَي 2J	مُسْلِمٍ 1J	جَرٌّ ←

Table 9: The Muslimun Table: Light Version

Light version of مُسْلِمَةٌ

Plural	Duel	Singular	Status
مُسْلِمَاتُ 3R(f)	مُسْلِمَتَانِ 2R(f)	مُسْلِمَةٌ 1R(f)	رَفْعٌ ←
مُسْلِمَاتٍ 3N(f)	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ 2N(f)	مُسْلِمَةٍ 1N(f)	نَصْبٌ ←
مُسْلِمَاتِ 3J(f)	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ 2J(f)	مُسْلِمَةٍ 1J(f)	جَرٌّ ←

Table 10: The Muslimun Table- **Feminine**

Plural	Duel	Singular	Status
مُسْلِمَاتُ 3R(f)	مُسْلِمَتَا 2R(f)	مُسْلِمَةٌ 1R(f)	رَفْعٌ ←
مُسْلِمَاتٍ 3N(f)	مُسْلِمَتَيْ 2N(f)	مُسْلِمَةٍ 1N(f)	نَصْبٌ ←
مُسْلِمَاتِ 3J(f)	مُسْلِمَتَيْ 2J(f)	مُسْلِمَةٍ 1J(f)	جَرٌّ ←

Table 11: The Muslimun Table- **Feminine Light** Version

Light and Heavy version: Example

Heavy	→	Light
رَسُولٌ	→	رَسُولٌ
رَسُولًا	→	رَسُولَ
جَنَّاتٍ	→	جَنَّتَا

Note: رَسُولًا i.e. رَسُولٌ → رَسُولَ

Tests for Heavy and Light Isms

1. طَالِبَاتٍ

¹ Extra Alif l after the ة is used for reading only. See Tajweed Rules Slides for details

Tests for Heavy and Light Isms

1. طَالِبَات 3NJ(F) Light.

¹ Extra Alif l after the ة is used for reading only. See Tajweed Rules Slides for details

Tests for Heavy and Light Isms

1. طَالِبَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is طَالِبَاتٍ

¹ Extra Alif l after the ة is used for reading only. See Tajweed Rules Slides for details

Tests for Heavy and Light Isms

1. طَالِبَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is طَالِبَاتٍ
2. عَيْنًا

¹ Extra Alif I after the ة is used for reading only. See Tajweed Rules Slides for details

Tests for Heavy and Light Isms

1. طَالِبَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is طَالِبَاتٍ
2. عَيْنًا 2R Light.

¹ Extra Alif I after the ة is used for reading only. See Tajweed Rules Slides for details

Tests for Heavy and Light Isms

1. طَالِبَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is طَالِبَاتٍ
2. عَيْنَا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is عَيْنَانِ

¹ Extra Alif l after the ة is used for reading only. See Tajweed Rules Slides for details

Tests for Heavy and Light Isms

1. طَالِبَاتٍ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is طَالِبَاتٍ
2. عَيْنَانِ 2R Light. Its Heavy version is عَيْنَانِ
3. عَيْنَ عَيْنَ

¹ Extra Alif I after the *z* is used for reading only. See Tajweed Rules Slides for details

Tests for Heavy and Light Isms

1. طَالِبَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is طَالِبَاتٍ
2. عَيْنَا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is عَيْنَانِ
3. عَيْنَ 1N Light.

¹ Extra Alif l after the ة is used for reading only. See Tajweed Rules Slides for details

Tests for Heavy and Light Isms

1. طَالِبَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is طَالِبَاتٍ
2. عَيْنَا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is عَيْنَانِ
3. عَيْنَ 1N Light. Its Heavy version¹ is عَيْنًا

¹ Extra Alif ى after the ة is used for reading only. See Tajweed Rules Slides for details

Tests for Heavy and Light Isms

1. طَالِبَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is طَالِبَاتٍ
2. عَيْنَا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is عَيْنَانِ
3. عَيْنَ 1N Light. Its Heavy version¹ is عَيْنًا
4. كَلِمَاتِ

¹ Extra Alif ى after the ء is used for reading only. See Tajweed Rules Slides for details

Tests for Heavy and Light Isms

1. طَالِبَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is طَالِبَاتٍ
2. عَيْنَا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is عَيْنَانِ
3. عَيْنَ 1N Light. Its Heavy version¹ is عَيْنًا
4. كَلِمَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light.

¹ Extra Alif ى after the ء is used for reading only. See Tajweed Rules Slides for details

Tests for Heavy and Light Isms

1. طَالِبَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is طَالِبَاتٍ
2. عَيْنَا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is عَيْنَانِ
3. عَيْنَ 1N Light. Its Heavy version¹ is عَيْنًا
4. كَلِمَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is كَلِمَاتٍ

¹ Extra Alif ى after the ء is used for reading only. See Tajweed Rules Slides for details

Tests for Heavy and Light Isms

1. طَالِبَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is طَالِبَاتٍ
2. عَيْنَا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is عَيْنَانِ
3. عَيْنَ 1N Light. Its Heavy version¹ is عَيْنًا
4. كَلِمَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is كَلِمَاتٍ
5. رُسُولًا

¹ Extra Alif I after the ة is used for reading only. See Tajweed Rules Slides for details

Tests for Heavy and Light Isms

1. طَالِبَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is طَالِبَاتٍ
2. عَيْنَا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is عَيْنَانِ
3. عَيْنَ 1N Light. Its Heavy version¹ is عَيْنًا
4. كَلِمَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is كَلِمَاتٍ
5. رُسُولَا 2R Light.

¹ Extra Alif ى after the ء is used for reading only. See Tajweed Rules Slides for details

Tests for Heavy and Light Isms

1. طَالِبَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is طَالِبَاتٍ
2. عَيْنَا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is عَيْنَانِ
3. عَيْنٌ 1N Light. Its Heavy version¹ is عَيْنَانِ
4. كَلِمَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is كَلِمَاتٍ
5. رُسُولَا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is رُسُولَانِ

¹ Extra Alif l after the ء is used for reading only. See Tajweed Rules Slides for details

Tests for Heavy and Light Isms

1. طَالِبَاتٍ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is طَالِبَاتٍ
2. عَيْنًا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is عَيْنَانِ
3. عَيْنًا 1N Light. Its Heavy version¹ is عَيْنَانِ
4. كَلِمَاتٍ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is كَلِمَاتٍ
5. رُسُولًا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is رُسُولَانِ
6. رُسُولَ

¹ Extra Alif l after the ء is used for reading only. See Tajweed Rules Slides for details

Tests for Heavy and Light Isms

1. طَالِبَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is طَالِبَاتٍ
2. عَيْنَا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is عَيْنَانِ
3. عَيْنَ 1N Light. Its Heavy version¹ is عَيْنًا
4. كَلِمَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is كَلِمَاتٍ
5. رُسُولَا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is رُسُولَانِ
6. رُسُولَ 1N Light.

¹ Extra Alif I after the ء is used for reading only. See Tajweed Rules Slides for details

Tests for Heavy and Light Isms

1. طَالِبَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is طَالِبَاتٍ
2. عَيْنَا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is عَيْنَانِ
3. عَيْنَ 1N Light. Its Heavy version¹ is عَيْنًا
4. كَلِمَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is كَلِمَاتٍ
5. رُسُولَا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is رُسُولَانِ
6. رُسُولَ 1N Light. Its Heavy version is رُسُولًا

¹ Extra Alif l after the ء is used for reading only. See Tajweed Rules Slides for details

Tests for Heavy and Light Isms

1. طَالِبَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is طَالِبَاتٍ
2. عَيْنَا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is عَيْنَانِ
3. عَيْنَ 1N Light. Its Heavy version¹ is عَيْنَانِ
4. كَلِمَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is كَلِمَاتٍ
5. رَسُولَا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is رَسُولَانِ
6. رَسُولَ 1N Light. Its Heavy version is رَسُولَانِ
7. ظَالِمِي

¹ Extra Alif l after the ء is used for reading only. See Tajweed Rules Slides for details

Tests for Heavy and Light Isms

1. طَالِبَاتٍ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is طَالِبَاتٍ
2. عَيْنًا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is عَيْنَانِ
3. عَيْنًا 1N Light. Its Heavy version¹ is عَيْنَانِ
4. كَلِمَاتٍ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is كَلِمَاتٍ
5. رُسُولًا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is رُسُولَانِ
6. رُسُولًا 1N Light. Its Heavy version is رُسُولَانِ
7. ظَالِمِي 3NJ Light.

¹ Extra Alif l after the ة is used for reading only. See Tajweed Rules Slides for details

Tests for Heavy and Light Isms

1. طَالِبَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is طَالِبَاتٍ
2. عَيْنَا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is عَيْنَانِ
3. عَيْنٌ 1N Light. Its Heavy version¹ is عَيْنَانِ
4. كَلِمَاتِ 3NJ(F) Light. Its Heavy version is كَلِمَاتٍ
5. رُسُولَا 2R Light. Its Heavy version is رُسُولَانِ
6. رُسُولٌ 1N Light. Its Heavy version is رُسُولَانِ
7. ظَالِمِي 3NJ Light. Its Heavy version is ظَالِمِينَ

Note: Pay attention for the distinction between no. 5 and 6.

¹ Extra Alif I after the ة is used for reading only. See Tajweed Rules Slides for details

Quiz for Heavy and Light Isms

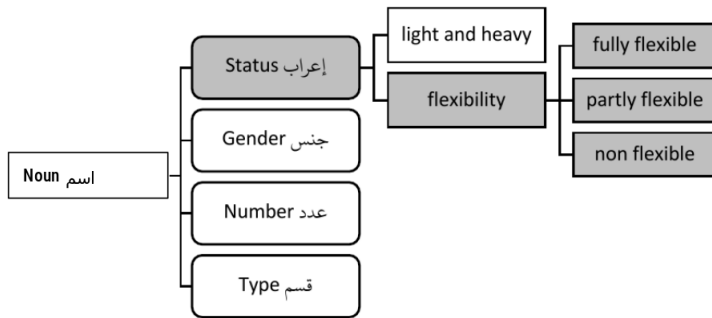
LIGHT, HEAVY, OR IRRELEVANT	WORD
L / H / I	1. الْكُبْرَى
L / H / I	2. مَعَانِمَ
L / H / I	3. مَجْمُوعٌ
L / H / I	4. مُتَحَيِّزًا
L / H / I	5. إِدْرِيسَ
L / H / I	6. الصَّابِرِينَ
L / H / I	7. مُتَبَرِّجَاتٍ
L / H / I	8. مَأْجُوجٌ
L / H / I	9. مَلُومِينَ
L / H / I	10. الْجَنَّةَ

Quiz for Heavy and Light Isms: Answer Key

LIGHT, HEAVY, OR IRRELEVANT	WORD
L / H / I	1. الْكُبْرَى
L / H / I	2. مَعَانِمَ
L / H / I	3. مَجْمُوعٌ
L / H / I	4. مُتَحَيِّزًا
L / H / I	5. إِذْرِيسَ
L / H / I	6. الصَّابِرِينَ
L / H / I	7. مُتَبَرِّجَاتٍ
L / H / I	8. مَأْجُوجٌ
L / H / I	9. مَلُومِينَ
L / H / I	10. الْجَنَّةَ

Flexibility¹ of Ism

Flexibility is not one of the four properties of the إسم. Rather, it is a sub-topic under status.



¹ Details in Section 2.4 NAK Dream Textbook

Flexibility

- The discussion of flexibility only pertains to words that have an ENDING SOUND. For flexibility we are only focused on the following parts of the Muslim Chart:

Plural	Dual	Singular	Status
مُسْلِمُونَ 3R	مُسْلِمَانِ 2R	مُسْلِمٌ 1R	← Rafa رَفَعَ (Doer)
مُسْلِمِينَ 3N	مُسْلِمَيْنِ 2N	مُسْلِمًا 1N	← Nasb نَصَبَ (Details of verb)
مُسْلِمِينَ 3J	مُسْلِمَيْنِ 2J	مُسْلِمٍ 1J	← Jar جَرَّ (after OF)

Table 14: Flexibility is applicable for Ending Sound (Singular) only

Flexibility

3 Forms of Flexibility:

1. **Fully-flexible (F):** It is the default state for a word. It has 3 status with 3 unique endings i.e. J N R ج ن ر
2. **Partly-flexible (P):** 3 status with 2 endings i.e. J N R ج ن ر **Note:** it can never take تنوين
3. **Non-flexible (N):** They have 3 status with 1 sound. They don't change. This means that they look the **same** in the رفع نصب جر status.

Fully-flexible are already covered in our earlier lessons, all previous tables/charts are fully-flexible. So, here only last 2 will be discussed.



Fully-flexible (F): Examples

مُحَمَّدٌ	مُحَمَّدًا	مُحَمَّدَ
هُودٍ	هُودًا	هُودَ
صَالِحٍ	صَالِحًا	صَالِحَ
شُعَيْبٍ	شُعَيْبًا	شُعَيْبَ

Figure 3: Fully-flexible: generally Arab Names

Fully-flexible (F): Examples

- There is one **exception** to this rule. Three-letter names with a سُكُون on the middle letter are always fully-flexible, even if they are non-Arab names.

جر	نصب	رفع
لُوطٍ	لُوطًا	لُوطٌ
نُوحٍ	نُوحًا	نُوحٌ

Figure 4: Fully-flexible even they are non-Arab names

Partly-flexible (P)

How do we identify them?

Need to **memorize** them, but some generic guideline can be given as below:

- Most **Non-Arab** words are Partly-flexible (P).

Example: J N R يُوسُفُ يُوسُفَ يُوسُفَ

- Arab words of **Names of Places** are also Partly-flexible (P)

Example: J N R يَثْرِبُ يَثْرِبُ يَثْرِبُ

(the name of a place, now called Madina)

- The word **Madina** مَدِينَةٌ is a general Arabic Word which means a city, so it it F
مَدِينَةٌ مَدِينَةٌ مَدِينَةٌ is a correct format.



Partly-flexible (P) Cont.

How do we identify them?

- All **feminine names** are partly-flexible. Masculine names that have no feminine counterpart are also partly-flexible.
- There are times when a **partly-flexible word can be made fully flexible** by showing a ى in جر form in 2 ways:
 1. by adding an ال
 2. by making it a (possessive) مُضَاف

Partly-flexible (P): Example

- A. All **Non-Arab** names are partly-flexible.

جر	نصب	رفع
يُوسُفَ	يُوسُفَ	يُوسُفُ
إِسْمَاعِيلَ	إِسْمَاعِيلَ	إِسْمَاعِيلُ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ	إِبْرَاهِيمَ	إِبْرَاهِيمُ
يَعْقُوبَ	يَعْقُوبَ	يَعْقُوبُ
مَرْيَمَ	مَرْيَمَ	مَرْيَمُ

Figure 5: Partly-flexible: 3 status 2 forms

Partly-flexible (P): Example (Cont.)

- B1. All **feminine names** are partly-flexible.

جر	نصب	رفع
عَائِشَةُ	عَائِشَةُ	عَائِشَةُ
خَدِيجَةُ	خَدِيجَةُ	خَدِيجَةُ
زَيْنَبَ	زَيْنَبَ	زَيْنَبُ
إِيمَانَ	إِيمَانَ	إِيمَانُ

Figure 6: Partly-flexible: All Feminine Names

Partly-flexible (P): Example (Cont.)

- B2. Masculine names that have no feminine counterpart are also partly-flexible.

حَمْزَةٌ	حَمْزَةٌ	حَمْزَةٌ
مُعَاوِيَةَ	مُعَاوِيَةَ	مُعَاوِيَةُ
عُمَرَ	عُمَرَ	عُمَرُ
عُثْمَانَ	عُثْمَانَ	عُثْمَانُ

Figure 7: Partly-flexible: Unique Masculine Names

Partly-flexible (P): Example (Cont.)

- C. **Names of Places (Proper Names)** are partly-flexible.

جر	نصب	رفع
مَكَّةَ	مَكَّةَ	مَكَّةُ
يَثْرِبَ	يَثْرِبَ	يَثْرِبُ
جَهَنَّمَ	جَهَنَّمَ	جَهَنَّمُ

Figure 8: Partly-flexible: Names of Places

Partly-flexible (P): Example (Exception)

- **C (Exception)** Some names of places have an ال . In such cases, the name is fully-flexible.

رفع	نصب	جر
العِرَاقُ	العِرَاقَ	العِرَاقِ
الهِندُ	الهِندَ	الهِندِ

Figure 9: Fully-flexible: Names of Places with an ال

Non-flexible

- They have **only one form** in any status. They will have same form in all places/roles.
- Words that end with اَلِفٌ مَّقْصُورَةٌ i.e. ي or normal اَلِفٌ i.e. ا are non-flexible.
Example: J N R مُوسَى مُوسَى مُوسَى
- All **pointing words** (both singular and plural) are **non-flexible**.

الأسماء الموصولة	
الَّذِينَ	الَّذِي
الَّتِي	الَّتِي، الَّتِي، الَّتِي
مَنْ	مَا

أسماء الإشارة	
هَذَا	ذَلِكَ
هَذِهِ	تِلْكَ
هَؤُلَاءِ	أُولَئِكَ

Figure 10: Non-flexible: All pointing words and some others

Pronouns الضمير

Pronouns are a special type of اسم that do not display their four properties in a standard way. We will learn about **two types** of pronouns in this lesson:

- (i) **Independent** Pronouns
- (ii) **Attached** Pronouns

Independent Pronouns

third person	Plural	Pair	Singular	
	هُمْ	هُمَا	هُوَ	masculine
	They	Both of them	He	
	هُنَّ	هُمَا	هِيَ	feminine
	They	Both of them	She	
second person	All of you	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتَ	masculine
	أَنْتُمْ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتَ	feminine
	All of you	You two	You	
	أَنْتُنَّ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتِ	feminine
	All of you	You two	You	
first person	نَحْنُ		أَنَا	both
	We		I	

Figure 11: Independent Pronouns : always رفع status

- Independent pronouns are **always in the رفع status (i.e. Doer)**. (do not look into its ending sound or combination.)
- As for **type**, pronouns are **always proper**.
- For **number** and **gender** follow the charts given.

Independent Pronouns Memorize Them

third person	Plural	Pair	Singular	
	هُمْ They	هُمَا Both of them	هُوَ He	masculine
	هُنَّ They	هُمَا Both of them	هِيَ She	feminine
second person	أَنْتُمْ All of you	أَنْتُمَا You two	أَنْتَ You	masculine
	أَنْتُنَّ All of you	أَنْتُمَا You two	أَنْتِ You	feminine
first person	نَحْنُ We		أَنَا I	both

Figure 12: Independent Pronouns : always رفع status

Independent Pronouns Example

Remember **Independent Pronouns** are always **رفع** or **Doer**.

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

Say, "He is Allh, [who is] One.

112:1

Independent Pronouns Example 2

Remember Independent Pronouns are always رفع or Doer.

هُوَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ عَلَيْكَ لِكِتَابٍ مِنْهُ ءَايَاتٌ مُّحْكَمَاتٌ هُنَّ أُمُّ لِكِتَابٍ

It is He **who** has sent down to you, [O Muammad], the Book; in it are verses [that are] precise – **they** are the foundation of the Book...

3:7 (part)



Attached Pronouns

third person	Plural	Pair	Singular	
	هُمْ هُم They	هُمَا هِما Both of them	هُ هِ He	masculine
	هِنَّ هُنَّ They	هُمَا هِما Both of them	هَا She	feminine
second person	كُم All of you	كُما You two	كَ You	masculine
	كُنَّ All of you	كُما You two	كِ You	feminine
first person	نا We	نِي (نصب) ي (جر) ا		both

Figure 13: Attached Pronouns : either in نصب or جر status

- So far we have learned 12 Independent Pronouns, each of them has an attached counterpart which is called **Attached Pronouns**.
- They are called **Attached Pronouns** because they **always come at the end of a word i.e. attached to a word**.
- Attached pronouns are **always either in the نصب or جر status**.



Attached Pronouns Memorize Them

		Plural	Pair	Singular		
third person	{	هُمُ هِمْ They	هُمَا هِمَا Both of them	هُ هِ He	masculine	
		هُنَّ هِنَّ They	هُمَا هِمَا Both of them	هَا She	feminine	
second person	{	كُمُ All of you	كُما You two	كَ You	masculine	
		كُنَّ All of you	كُما You two	كِ You	feminine	
first person	{	نا We	نِي (نصب) ي (جر) ا		both	

Figure 14: Attached Pronouns : either in نصب or جر status

Attached Pronouns Examples

- Attached pronouns are **always either in the نصب or جر** status. But how do we identify them exactly? Wait for further lessons!!!
- These pronouns are attached to words and may seem a single word, actually it is (word+pronoun)

Examples of Attached Pronouns in Red Color

إِلَيْكَ On you. عَلَيْهِمْ on them. أَنْزَلْنَاهُ We revealed it. قَوْمَكَ Your people. رَبِّكُمَا Your (of two) Lord إِنَّكَ Indeed you رَبِّ My Lord أَوْزِعْنِي Encourage me.

Pronouns in Action

- Remember:
 - ✓ رفع → Doer
 - ✓ نصب → Details about the Verb
 - ✓ جر → The word after "OF"
- Example in English: He/him/his
 - ✓ رفع Doer: **He** is merciful.
 - ✓ نصب Details of Verb: We respected **him**.
 - ✓ جر The word after "OF": I looked at **his bag** (i.e. Bag OF him).
- Example in Arabic:
 - ✓ رفع Doer: **هُوَ** الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ **He** is the Forgiving, the Merciful
 - ✓ نصب Details of Verb: أَنْذَرْتَهُمْ You warn **them**.
 - ✓ جر The word after "OF": رَبُّكَ **Your** Lord i.e. Lord **OF** yours



Harf of Nasb حرف النصب Memorize Them

Rule:

Noun or Pronoun in **Status (a-status) نصب** ← إِنَّ لَكِنَّ أَنَّ لَعَلَّ كَانَ بَأَنَّ لَيْتَ لِأَنَّ



Harf of Nasb حرف النصب Memorize Them

Rule:

Noun or Pronoun in **Status (a-status) نصب** ← إِنَّ لَكِنَّ أَنَّ لَعَلَّ كَأَنَّ بَأَنَّ لَيْتَ لِأَنَّ

Meanings:

However	لَكِنَّ	Certainly	إِنَّ
So that/hopefully/maybe	لَعَلَّ	That	أَنَّ
Because	بَأَنَّ	As though/as if	كَأَنَّ
Because	لِأَنَّ	If only	لَيْتَ

Table 15: Harf of Nasb حرف النصب

Harf of Nasb حرف النصب Example

Rule:

Noun or Pronoun in **Status (a-status) نصب** ← إِنَّ لَعَلَّ أَنْ لَعَلَّ كَانَ بِأَنَّ لَيْتَ لِأَنَّ

- Surely he → إِنَّهُ → إِنَّ + هُوَ

Harf of Nasb حرف النصب Example

Rule:

Noun or Pronoun in **Status (a-status) نصب** ← إِنَّ لَعَلَّ أَنْ لَعَلَّ كَانَ بِأَنَّ لَيْتَ لِأَنَّ

- Surely he → إِنَّهُ → إِنَّ + هُوَ
- Surely Allah → إِنَّ اللَّهَ → إِنَّ + اللَّهُ

Harf of Nasb حرف النصب Example

Rule:

Noun or Pronoun in **Status (a-status) نصب** ← إِنَّ لَعَلَّ أَنْ كَانَ بَأَنَّ لَيْتَ لِأَنَّ

- Surely he → إِنَّهُ → إِنَّ + هُوَ
- Surely Allah → إِنَّ اللَّهَ → إِنَّ + اللَّهُ
- Surely you (one) → إِنَّكَ → إِنَّ + أَنْتَ



Harf of Nasb حرف النصب Example from the Quran

إِنَّكَ مَيِّتٌ وَإِنَّهُمْ مَّيِّتُونَ (٣٠)

You (O Prophet) will certainly die, and they will die too.

39:30

Harf of Nasb حرف النصب Example (with Noun) from the Quran

أَعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ يُحْيِي الْأَرْضَ بَعْدَ مَوْتِهَا^ج

Know **that Allah** gives life to the earth after its lifelessness.

57:17 (partial)

Harf of Nasb حرف النصب Example (with Noun) from the Quran

أَعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ يُحْيِي الْأَرْضَ بَعْدَ مَوْتِهَا ۚ

Know **that Allah** gives life to the earth after its lifelessness.

57:17 (partial)

- Note that here the word **اللَّهُ** is the Doer of the sentence but it takes the **نصب** form (i.e. **اللَّهُ**) because of the **أَنَّ** particle.

Harf of Jarr حرف الجر Memorize Them

Rule:

Noun or Pronoun in جر Status (e-status) ← بَ تَ كَ لَ وَ مِنْ فِي عَنْ عَلَى حَتَّى إِلَى

Harf of Jarr حرف الجر Memorize Them

Rule:

ب ت ك ل و مِن فِي عَنْ عَلَى حَتَّى إِلَى ← Status (e-status) جر Noun or Pronoun in

Meanings:

I swear by (Allah only)	تَ	With	بَ
For (possession)	لَ	Like	كَ
From	مِنْ	I swear by	وَ
About/Away from	عَنْ	In	فِي
Until	حَتَّى	On/Upon/Against	عَلَى or عَلَيَّ
		To/ Towards	إِلَى or إِلَيَّ

Table 16: Harf of Jarr حرف الجر

Few Examples ¹

- بِسْمِ اللَّهِ In the name of Allah.(1:1)
- مِنْ شَرٍّ From evil.(114:4)
- كَمَثَلِ غَيْثٍ Like example of rain. (57:20)
- عَلَى الْعَرْشِ On/upon the throne (57:4)
- الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ All praise for Allah. (1:2)
- فِي النَّهَارِ In days (57:6)
- وَالْعَصْرِ I swear by Time(103:1)
- حَتَّىٰ مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ Until the dawn (97:5)

¹Often they appear like one single word but it is actually a combination of a noun and harf

More Examples

- صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ The path of those upon whom You have bestowed favor.. (1:7)
- ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ This is the Book about which there is no doubt in it..(2:2)
- وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْكَ And who believe in what has been revealed to you ..(2:4)
- خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ Allah has set a seal upon their hearts.. (2:7)

Idafa الإضافة Possession

- In English we write: "The house of Allah" and "Allah's House" without any difference. But in Arabic, we only write "The house of Allah". Here "The house" is called Mudaf **مُضَاف** and the word after "OF" (i.e. Allah) is called Mudaf Elaihi **إِلَيْهِ**.



- In Arabic there is no word for "OF". Two words sit next to each other and the desired properties of these words will reveal that there is an invisible "OF" between them.

Idafa الإضافة Possession: Conditions

- Mudaf ¹ مُضَاف must meet 2 conditions:
 - i. The Mudaf مُضَاف **must be light** (no n sound at the end)
 - ii. The Mudaf مُضَاف can **not have definite article ال**
- Mudaf Elaihi إِلَيْهِ مُضَاف must meet 1 condition:
 - i. It must be in the جر status.

Special Note: Remember **both** Mudaf مُضَاف and Mudaf Elaihi إِلَيْهِ مُضَاف **must be Noun²** اسم and they must appear next to each other, no word should come between them.

¹It can be in any status (R/N/I)

²Second one may be a Pronoun, in general we call them here as Noun

Idafa ضافة : 3 Examples

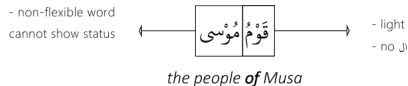
- In **Fully Flexible Noun** it is very easy to recognize (with e sound)



- In Partly Flexible Noun it appears as "a" sound in place of "e" sound.



- In Non-Flexible (N) noun it remains unchanged:



Idafa الإِضافة : Examples

مُضَاف ← Next Word مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ

رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ Lord OF the worlds.

- Here, رَبِّ is Light and there is no ال so, it is مُضَاف
- Now the second word, الْعَالَمِينَ could be J or N, but since we have already got a مُضَاف we give the **benefit of doubt** and confirm that it must be in جر status as a required condition to be a مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ

Idafa الإضافة Chain: Multiple "OF"

Basic Concept in English Language:

- Example: **My brother's toy** -> **Toy OF Brother OF Mine**. There may be multiple OF in one fragment of a sentence.

Idafa الإضافة Chain: Multiple "OF"

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- The Middle word (here Brother) can be both مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ and مُضَافٌ.



Idafa الإضافة Chain: Multiple "OF"

Basic Concept in English Language:

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- The Middle word (here Brother) can be both مُضَافٌ and مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ.
- When we consider **Toy OF Brother** the word 'Brother' is مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ, but for the part **Brother OF Mine** the word 'Brother' is مُضَافٌ



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- The presence of **more than one "OF"** creates what we call an **الإضافة chain**.

Idafa الإضافة Chain: Multiple "OF"

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- When we consider **Toy OF Brother** the word 'Brother' is مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ, but for the part **Brother OF Mine** the word 'Brother' is مُضَافٌ.
- The presence of **more than one "OF"** creates what we call an **الإضافة chain**.
- We will see the identical structure in Arabic Language soon.

Idafa الإضافة Chain: Example

Lets consider 1:4 from Quran: **مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ** the Owner OF the Day OF Judgment¹.

الدِّينِ **يَوْمِ** **مَالِكِ**

- Here, **مَالِكِ** is مُضَاف (No ال and it is light)
- And **يَوْمِ** here is مُضَاف إِلَيْهِ.

مَالِكِ **يَوْمِ** **الدِّينِ**

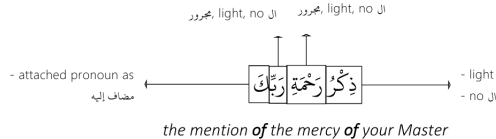
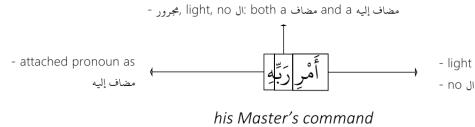
- Here, **يَوْمِ** is مُضَاف (No ال and it is light)
- And **الدِّينِ** here is مُضَاف إِلَيْهِ.

So, the middle word here **يَوْمِ** is both مُضَاف and مُضَاف إِلَيْهِ.

¹Note: "the" is implicit for مُضَاف in translation

Idafa الإِضَافَةُ Chain: More Examples

- The **Middle Word** serves both as مُضَافٌ and مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ



Speicial Mudaf مضاف

- There is a handful of words in Arabic that **always appear as مُضَاف**
- Any "ism" after these words **must be مُضَاف إِلَيْهِ** i.e. **it is مَجْرُورٌ** [we don't need to apply any rule to determine it]
- They **do not** show the functionality "OF"

between	بَيْنَ	in front of	أَمَامَ	above	فَوْقَ
around/surrounding	حَوْلَ	behind	خَلْفَ	under	تَحْتَ
with/at/by	عِنْدَ	right in front of	قَدَّامَ	before	قَبْلَ
with/in support of	مَعَ	far behind	وَرَاءَ	after	بَعْدَ
especially from	مِنْ لَدُنْ	in the presence of	لَدَى	besides/other than/less than	دُونِ

Speical Mudaf مضاف : Example

Next word must be **مَجْرُورٌ** or equivalently **مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ** (e sound at the end)

- **عِنْدَ اللَّهِ** Near Allah
- **عِنْدَ رَبِّكُمْ** Near your Lord
- **حَوْلَكُمْ** Around you
- **حَوْلَهَا** Around it (feminine)
- **فَوْقَ الْعَذَابِ** On the punishment (16:88)
- **فَوْقَ الْأَرْضِ** Above the earth

Exercise¹ on مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ and مُضَافٌ

1. لَعَلَّ السَّاعَةَ
2. مِنْ اللَّهِ
3. كِتَابَ الْأَبْرَارِ
4. إِنَّ اللَّهَ
5. خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ
6. خَلَقِ السَّمَاوَاتِ
7. الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
8. غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ
9. مِلَّةَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ (16:123)
10. رَبِّ مُوسَى
11. عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ
12. حَذَرَ الْمَوْتِ 2:19 fear of death

¹Students will write Y/N on a separate sheet with reason

Exercise on مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ and مُضَافٌ Explained

1. لَعَلَّ السَّاعَةَ **NO.** Because, لَعَلَّ is not an إسم rather it is a **Harf of Nasb حرف** **النصب** (Note: Both must be إسم) (Perhaps the Hour)

Exercise on مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ and مُضَافٌ Explained

1. لَعَلَّ السَّاعَةَ **NO.** Because, لَعَلَّ is not an إسم rather it is a **Harf of Nasb حرف** **النصب** (Note: Both must be إسم) (Perhaps the Hour)
2. مِنَ اللَّهِ **NO.** Because, لَعَلَّ is not an إسم rather it is a **Harf of Jarr حرف الجر** (From Allah(swt))

Exercise on مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ and مُضَافٌ Explained

1. لَعَلَّ السَّاعَةَ **NO.** Because, لَعَلَّ is not an **إِسْمٌ** rather it is a **Harf of Nasb حرف** **النصب** (Note: Both must be **إِسْمٌ**) (Perhaps the Hour)
2. مِنَ اللَّهِ **NO.** Because, لَعَلَّ is not an **إِسْمٌ** rather it is a **Harf of Jarr حرف الجر** (From Allah(swt))
3. كِتَابَ الْأَبْرَارِ **YES.** Because, the first **إِسْمٌ** is **كِتَابٌ** having **no ال** and it is also **light**. So, it is a **مُضَافٌ** The second **إِسْمٌ** is **الْأَبْرَارِ** is a **مَجْرُورٌ** so it a **مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ** (Book of the righteous)

Exercise on مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ and مُضَافٌ Explained

1. لَعَلَّ السَّاعَةَ **NO.** Because, لَعَلَّ is not an إسم rather it is a **Harf of Nasb حرف** (Note: Both must be إسم) (Perhaps the Hour)
2. مِنَ اللَّهِ **NO.** Because, لَعَلَّ is not an إسم rather it is a **Harf of Jarr حرف الجر** (From Allah(swt))
3. كِتَابُ الْأَبْرَارِ **YES.** Because, the first إسم is كِتَابٌ having **no ال** and it is also **light**. So, it is a **مُضَافٌ** The second إسم is الْأَبْرَارِ is a **مَجْرُورٌ** so it a **مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ** (Book of the righteous)
4. إِنَّ اللَّهَ **NO.** Because, إِنَّ is a **Harf of Nasb حرف النصب** (Indeed Allah (swt))

Exercise on مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ and مُضَافٌ Explained

5. **خَلَقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ** YES. Because, the first إسم is **خَلَقُ** No ال and **Light**. So it is a **مُضَافٌ** The second إسم is **السَّمَاوَاتِ** which could be either N or J. But given the benefit of doubt it is a J. So it is a **مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ** (Creation of the skies)

Exercise on مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ and مُضَافٌ Explained

5. خَلَقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ YES. Because, the first إسم is خَلَقُ No ال and Light. So it is a مُضَافٌ The second إسم is السَّمَاوَاتِ which could be either N or J. But given the benefit of doubt it is a J. So it is a مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ (Creation of the skies)
6. خَلَقِ السَّمَاوَاتِ YES. Same reasoning. **Note:** the مُضَافٌ can be with any status (R/N/J)

Exercise on مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ and مُضَافٌ Explained

5. خَلَقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ YES. Because, the first إسم is خَلَقُ No ال and Light. So it is a مُضَافٌ The second إسم is السَّمَاوَاتِ which could be either N or J. But given the benefit of doubt it is a J. So it is a مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ (Creation of the skies)
6. خَلَقِ السَّمَاوَاتِ YES. Same reasoning. **Note:** the مُضَافٌ can be with any status (R/N/J)
7. الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ NO. Because, the first إسم has ال.

Exercise on مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ and مُضَافٌ Explained

5. **خَلَقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ** YES. Because, the first إسم is خَلَقُ No ال and Light. So it is a مُضَافٌ The second إسم is السَّمَاوَاتِ which could be either N or J. But given the benefit of doubt it is a J. So it is a مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ (Creation of the skies)
6. **خَلَقِ السَّمَاوَاتِ** YES. Same reasoning. **Note:** the مُضَافٌ can be with any status (R/N/J)
7. **الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ** NO. Because, the first إسم has ال.
8. **غُفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ** NO. Because, the first إسم Noun غُفُورٌ is Heavy. (if the first ism is not a Mudaf then no point of checking the second one)

Exercise on مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ and مُضَافٌ Explained

9. **مِلَّةَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ (16:123)** YES. Because, the first **إِسْم** Noun **مِلَّةَ** has **no ال** it is **Light**. The second **إِسْم** Noun **إِبْرَاهِيمَ** is a **Non-Arab Name** which is **Partly Flexible (P)** having a format (كـ ء ء), so it is J. (Religion of Ibrahim)

Exercise on مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ and مُضَافٌ Explained

9. **مِلَّةَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ** (16:123) **YES.** Because, the first **إِسْم** Noun **مِلَّةَ** has **no ال** it is **Light**. The second **إِسْم** Noun **إِبْرَاهِيمَ** is a **Non-Arab Name** which is **Partly Flexible (P)** having a format (كـ َ َ), so it is **J**. (Religion of Ibrahim)
10. **رَبِّ مُوسَى** **YES.** Because, **رَبِّ** is **Light and No ال**. And **مُوسَى** is **Non-flexible (N)** having format َ َ َ (The lord of Musa)

Exercise on مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ and مُضَافٌ Explained

9. **مِلَّةَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ** (16:123) **YES.** Because, the first **إِسْم** Noun **مِلَّةَ** has **no ال** it is **Light**. The second **إِسْم** Noun **إِبْرَاهِيمَ** is a **Non-Arab Name** which is **Partly Flexible (P)** having a format (كـ َ َ), so it is J. (Religion of Ibrahim)
10. **رَبِّ مُوسَى** **YES.** Because, **رَبِّ** is **Light and No ال**. And **مُوسَى** is **Non-flexible (N)** having format َ َ َ (The lord of Musa)
11. **عَذَابُ أَلِيمٌ** **NO.** The first **إِسْم** Noun **عَذَابُ** is **NOT Light**.

Exercise on مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ and مُضَافٌ Explained

9. **مِلَّةَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ** (16:123) **YES.** Because, the first **إِسْم** Noun **مِلَّةَ** has **no** **ال** it is **Light**. The second **إِسْم** Noun **إِبْرَاهِيمَ** is a **Non-Arab Name** which is **Partly Flexible (P)** having a format (كـ ـــ ء), so it is J. (Religion of Ibrahim)
10. **رَبِّ مُوسَى** **YES.** Because, **رَبِّ** is **Light and No** **ال**. And **مُوسَى** is **Non-flexible (N)** having format ـــ ـــ ـــ (The lord of Musa)
11. **عَذَابُ أَلِيمٍ** **NO.** The first **إِسْم** Noun **عَذَابُ** is **NOT Light**.
12. **حَذَرَ الْمَوْتِ** **YES.** Because, the first **إِسْم** Noun **حَذَرَ** has **no** **ال** and it is **Light**. The second **إِسْم** Noun **الْمَوْتِ** is a **مَجْرُورٌ** (The fear of death (2:19))

More Exercise¹ on مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ and مُضَافٌ

- Mark them Y/N first then if Y then underline مُضَافٌ and مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ.

Y / N مُرْسِلُو التَّاقَةِ	Y / N عَصْفٍ مَاكُولٍ	Y / N كِتَابُ اللَّهِ
Y / N مَوْجٌ كَالْجِبَالِ	Y / N عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ	Y / N قَوْمَ يُؤَنَسُ
Y / N أَمْرٍ رَبِّهِ	Y / N جَاءَ الْحَقُّ	Y / N مِنْ قَوْمٍ مُوسَى
Y / N كِتَابٌ مَرْقُومٌ	Y / N بَعْدَ الذِّكْرِ	Y / N غَيْبُ السَّمَوَاتِ

¹Page 31, Dream Textbook Drill 4

More Exercise¹ on مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ and مُضَافٌ :Answer Sheet

- Mark them Y/N first then if Y then underline مُضَافٌ and مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ. (Answers)

Y / N <u>مُرْسِلُو النَّاقَةِ</u>	Y / N عَصْفٍ مَّاكُولٍ	Y / N <u>كِتَابُ اللَّهِ</u>
Y / N مَوْجٌ كَالْجِبَالِ	Y / N <u>عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ</u>	Y / N قَوْمَ يُونُسَ
Y / N <u>أَمْرٍ رَبِّهِ</u>	Y / N جَاءَ الْحَقُّ	Y / N مِنْ قَوْمٍ مُوسَى
Y / N كِتَابٌ مَرْقُومٌ	Y / N <u>بَعْدَ الذِّكْرِ</u>	Y / N <u>غَيْبُ السَّمَوَاتِ</u>

5 Special الأسماء الخمسة إسم Nouns:

Basic Concept:

- Consider the إسم Noun أَبٌ which means "Father".
- The Heavy version is: أَبٌ أَبَا أَبٍ the Expected Light version is: ~~أَبُ أَبُ أَبُ~~ which is wrong.
- But the **Correct Light Version** is أَبُو أَبَا أَبِي
- So, the Light version is achieved by adding a Long Vowel at the end.

5 Special أسماء الخمسة Nouns: Cont.

- Following 5 أسماء Nouns commonly appear as مُضَاف

		مضاف AS		
MEANING	مضاف NON	جر	نصب	رفع
father	أَبٌ	أَيُّ	أَبَا	أَبُو
brother	أَخٌ	أَخِي	أَخَا	أَخُو
father-in-law	حَمٌ	حَمِي	حَمَا	حَمُو
mouth	فَمٌ	فِي	فا	فُو
possessor of	---	ذِي	ذا	ذُو

Note: Remember that this only occurs when these words appear as مُضَاف. When they do not appear as مُضَاف, they look like any other إسم and display their status like any other إسم.

5 Special أسماء الخمسة Examples

Summary of 5 Special أسماء Nouns

If these word appear as مُضَاف (followed by a Noun/Pronoun) then they must take their light version (**adding a long vowel at the end.**)

Examples:

- إِذْ قَالَ يُوسُفُ لِأَبِيهِ when Yousuf said to his father (Ref.12:4).
- مِنْ أَخِيهِ from his brother (Ref.2:178)
- وَرَبُّكَ الْغَنِيُّ ذُو الرَّحْمَةِ And your Lord is the Free of need, the possessor of mercy. (Ref. 6:133)
- مِنَ اللَّهِ ذِي الْمَعَارِجِ From Allah, owner of the ways of ascent. (Ref.70:3)