

Lesson 21

ضَمَائِر

Using pronouns – ضَمَائِر – with مركب إضافي

Pronouns are words used as a substitute for a noun like he, she, his, her, their, them, I, It, etc.

We've learnt that ضَمَائِر are اسم – nouns so we need to know the four properties of ضَمَائِر and they are:

1. (اعراب) – the case, what position the pronoun is in.
2. (جنس) – the gender, masculine or feminine.
3. (عدد) – the number, single, dual or plural.
4. (قسم) – the type, definite or indefinite.

We know that ضَمَائِر are معرفة definite.

Let us look at the two charts below to learn the other three.

ضَمَائِر / رفع				
جمع	مثنى	واحد		
هُمْ	هُمَا	هُوَ	مذكر	غَائِب 3 rd person
هُنَّ	هُمَا	هِيَ	مؤنث	
أَنْتُمْ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتَ	مذكر	مُخَاطَب 2 nd person
أَنْتُنَّ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتِ	مؤنث	
نَحْنُ		أَنَا	مذكر	مُتَكَلِّم 1 st person
			مؤنث	

The first person (مُتَكَلِّم) is the one who is speaking, e.g. (أَنَا – I).

The second person (مُخَاطَب) is the one who is being addressed, e.g. (أَنْتَ - you).

The third person (غَائِب) is the person or thing that is being spoken about, e.g. (هُوَ - he).

ضَمَائِر - نصب / جر				
جمع	مثنى	واحد		
هُم - هُنَّ	هُمَا	هُ	مذَكَّر	غَائِب 3 rd person
هُنَّ	هُمَا	هَا	مؤنَّث	
كُم - كُنَّ	كُما	كَ	مذَكَّر	مُخَاطَب 2 nd person
كُنَّ	كُما	كِ	مؤنَّث	
نَا		ي	مذَكَّر	مُتَكَلِّم 1 st person
			مؤنَّث	

To learn ضَمَائِر in جر / نصب say the word “attached” because they come attached to an اسم noun, فعل verb or حرف particle.

In مركب إضافي the ضَمَائِر comes as مضاف اليه so we are going to use the ضَمَائِر those are in نصب / جر .

Note that these attachments ضَمَائِر occur in the Qur'an almost 10,000 times!

They are extremely important. Make sure that you practice them thoroughly.

Let us practice the ضَمَائِر with the word رَبّ. The word رَبّ occurs 970 times in the Qur'an.

Practice:

Zaid's Lord	رَبُّ زَيْدٍ
his Lord	رَبُّهُ
their (two) Lord	رَبُّهُمَا
their (all) Lord	رَبُّهُمْ
her Lord	رَبُّهَا
their (two f) Lord	رَبُّهُمَا
their (two f) Lord	رَبُّهُنَّ
your Lord	رَبُّكَ
your (two) Lord	رَبُّكُمَا
your (all) Lord	رَبُّكُمْ
your (f) Lord	رَبُّكِ
your (two f) Lord	رَبُّكُمَا
your (all f) Lord	رَبُّكُنَّ
my (m / f) Lord	رَبِّي
our (m / f) Lord	رَبِّنَا

The ضمير of واحد مذكر غائب (3rd person singular) هُ there are different ways of writing and reading it.

1. If there is dammah or fathah (ُ), (َ) before هُ , the هُ will be written like

this هُ e.g كِتَابُهُ كِتَابَهُ .

2. If there is kasrah (ِ) before هُ , the هُ will be written like this هِ

e.g كِتَابِهِ .

3. If there is **ي** before **هـ** , the **هـ** will be written like this **هـ** e.g **فِيهِ**

4. If there is sukoon (◌ْ) or (◌َ) before **هـ** , the **هـ** will be written like this **هـ**
e.g **مِنْهُ** **كِتَابَاهُ** .

The ضمير of غائب (3rd person) **هُنَّ** **هُمَّ** **هُمَا** there are different ways of writing and reading them.

1. If there is **ي** before them.

2. If there is **ي** before them.

They will be written like this **هُنَّ** **هُمَّ** **هُمَا**

Examples:

بِهِمَا **بِهِمْ** **بِهِنَّ**
عَلَيْهِمَا **عَلَيْهِمْ** **عَلَيْهِنَّ**

The ضمير of واحد متكلم (1st person) **ي** demands kasrah (◌ِ) before it.

So in مركب إضافي the ضمير of واحد متكلم (1st person) **ي** will be the same in all three cases.

Examples:

رفع	نصب	جر
كِتَابُ + ي = كِتَابِي	كِتَابَ + ي = كِتَابِي	كِتَابِ + ي = كِتَابِي

When جمع مذكر سالم and مضاف are the ضمير of واحد متكلم (1st person) **ي** comes then the ضمير of واحد متكلم (1st person) **ي** will have a fathah (◌َ).

Examples:

رفع	نصب / جر	
كِتَابَا + ي = كِتَابَايَ	كِتَابِي + ي = كِتَابِيَّ	مثنى
بَنُو + ي = بَنِيَّ	بَنِي + ي = بَنِيَّ	جمع

After Alif (ا) the ضمير of واحد متكلم (1st person) ي, will be read with a fathah (َ)

Example : عَصَايَ

When joining the word after the ضمير of واحد متكلم (1st person) ي, it can be read with a fatha (َ) or without a fatha (ِ)

Example: with a fatha رَبِّيَ اللهُ

Example: without a fatha لَا يَنَالُ عَهْدِي الظَّالِمِينَ