

Lesson 29

Vocative نداء (To Call)

Two vocative حرف نداء are used the most.

1. يَا

2. مَّ

يَا yaa

The منادى after حرف نداء is called منادى.

The منادى is in رفع case and does not have the article ال or تنوين.

Examples:

O man	يَا رَجُلُ
O boy	يَا وَلَدُ
O Salih	يَا صَالِحُ
O earth	يَا أَرْضُ
O heaven	يَا سَمَاءُ
	يَا نَارُ

يَا أَيُّهَا yaa ayyuha

معرف باللام مذكر is used if منادى is يَا أَيُّهَا.

Examples:

O man	يَا أَيُّهَا الرَّجُلُ
O boy	يَا أَيُّهَا الْوَلَدُ
O people	يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ

يَا أَيَّتُهَا *yaa ayyatuha*

يَا أَيَّتُهَا is used if معرّف باللام مؤنث is منادى.

Examples:

O content soul	يَا أَيَّتُهَا النَّفْسُ الْمُطْمَئِنَّةُ
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If منادى is مضاف then منادى will be in نصب case.

Examples:

O Abdullah	يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ
O messenger of Allah	يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ
O people of the book	يَا أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ
O my sons	يَا بَنِيَّ
O Children of Isra'il	

OMISSION OF THE VOCATIVE PARTICLE حرف نداء.

It is quite common for there to be no حرف نداء before رَبِّ and رَبَّنَا:

Examples:

O my lord forgive me	رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي
O my lord I invited my people day and night	رَبِّ إِنِّي دَعَوْتُ قَوْمِي لَيْلًا وَ نَهَارًا
Our Lord, give us good in this world and good in the Hereafter, and save us from the punishment of Fire	رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَ قِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ
O our Lord, we have wronged ourselves	رَبَّنَا ظَلَمْنَا أَنْفُسَنَا

Sometimes the first person singular passive pronoun **ي** which follows a noun is omitted and replaced by “**ت**” to denote emotional feelings towards the addressee. Like *yd abati*, from *ab*, is found eight times: 12:4; 12:100; 19:42; 19:43; 19:44; 19:45; 28:26 and 37:102. [The corresponding form from *umm* does not occur.]

Examples:

O my father do what you have been commanded	يَا بَتِ افْعَلْ مَا تُؤْمَرُ
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م

م comes only with the word الله.

اللَّهُمَّ allahumma

Allahumma as the vocative of alldh occurs five times: 3:26; 5:114; 8:32; 10:10; and 39:46.

Examples:

O Allah, Lord of the Kingdom	قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ مَلِكُ الْمُلْكِ
	اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Lesson 30

The Relative Pronouns الأِسْمُ الْمَوْصُولُ

We use relative pronouns:

- after a noun, to make it clear which person or thing we are talking about:

The person **who** phoned me last night is my teacher.

- to tell us more about a person or thing:

We had fish and chips, **which** is my favourite meal.

In English, the relative pronouns are **that, what, which, whom, who, whoever, whomever and whichever**.

In Arabic some حروف إستفهام are used as relative pronouns, three حروف إستفهام are used the most, they are مَا, مَنْ, أَيُّ.

مَا is also used as a الأِسْمُ الْمَوْصُولُ meaning 'that which', 'what', 'whatsoever'.

If مَا is immediately followed by a فعل or a اسم, it is likely to be the الأِسْمُ الْمَوْصُولُ:

Example:

you knew what you did	عَلِمْتُمْ مَا فَعَلْتُمْ
half of what he left	نِصْفُ مَا تَرَكَ

If مَا is immediately followed by a مركّب جارّي, it is likely to be the الأِسْمُ الْمَوْصُولُ:

Example:

what is in the heavens and the earth	مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَ الْأَرْضِ
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If مَا follows an اسم إشارة, it is likely to be the الأِسْمُ الْمَوْصُولُ:

Example:

this is what the Merciful promised	هَذَا مَا وَعَدَ الرَّحْمَنُ
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مَنْ is also used as a **الِاسْمُ الْمَوْصُولُ** meaning 'he who', 'she who', 'those who'.

Under all normal circumstances, مَنْ is treated grammatically as a masculine singular, even when it refers to the feminine or the plural.

Examples:

the one in whose possession we found our goods	مَنْ وَجَدْنَا مَتَاعَنَا عِنْدَهُ
will you place in it someone who will cause mischief in it?	أَتَجْعَلُ فِيهَا مَنْ يُفْسِدُ فِيهَا
whoever acts righteously it is to his own advantage	مَنْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا فَلِنَفْسِهِ
those who are in the heavens and earth do not know the unseen	لَا يَعْلَمُ مَنْ فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَ الْأَرْضِ الْغَيْبَ
can you rescue those who are in the fire?	أَفَأَنْتَ تُنْقِذُ مَنْ فِي النَّارِ

The Relative Pronouns **الِاسْمُ الْمَوْصُولُ**

جمع	مثنى		واحد	الِاسْمُ الْمَوْصُولُ
	حالة نصب / جر	حالة رفع		
الَّذِينَ those who	الَّذَيْنِ theoe two who	الَّذَانِ those two who	الَّذِي he who	مُذَكَّر
الَّتِي/الَّتَيْنِ those who (f)	الَّتَيْنِ theoe two who (f)	الَّتَانِ theoe two who (f)	الَّتِي she who	مُؤَنَّث

The single and plural form of **الْإِسْمُ الْمَوْصُولُ** are **مبنى** – indeclinable.

There must be a **جمله** after the **الْإِسْمُ الْمَوْصُولُ** known as the **الصِّلَةُ**.

In **الصِّلَةُ** there must contain a **ضمير** that refers to the **الْإِسْمُ الْمَوْصُولُ** known as the **عائد**.

Examples:

The boy who is with you is pious	الْوَلَدُ الَّذِي عِنْدَكَ صَادِقٌ
The two boys who are at the door are orphans	الْوَلَدَانِ اللَّذَانِ عِنْدَ الْبَابِ يَتِيمَانِ
Those women are in the house are believers	النِّسَاءُ اللَّاتِي فِي الْبَيْتِ مُؤْمِنَاتٌ

Allah is the one there is no god except Him	اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ
He is who has sent His messenger with the guidance	هُوَ الَّذِي أَرْسَلَ رَسُولَهُ بِالْهُدَى
then fear the Fire whose fuel is men and stones	فَاتَّقُوا النَّارَ الَّتِي وَقُودُهَا النَّاسُ وَالْحِجَارَةُ
Those who believed and did righteous deeds	الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ