

Emphasis

Emphasis is used in all languages to draw attention to reader/listener. In a text document, we can underline words. **bold** it or use CAPITAL letters. The Quran was an oral tradition so the kinds of emphasis mentioned above couldn't have been seen. The Quran uses other kinds of emphasis & we will learn *some of them* in the next few chapters.

Chapter 22

لام التوكيد Laam of Emphasis

There are many kinds of لام in the Arabic language, such as:

- حرف الجر which makes the next اسم jarr, also use to show possessiveness
62:9 - إِذَا نُودِيَ لِلصَّلَاةِ مِنْ يَوْمِ الْجُمُعَةِ - when [the adhan] is called for the prayer on the day of Jumu'ah
25:16 - لَهُمْ فِيهَا مَا يَشَاءُونَ خَالِدِينَ - They will have whatever they wish in it forever
- لام التعليل which shows the cause of something to happen
16:44 - وَأَنْزَلْنَا إِلَيْكَ الذِّكْرَ لِتُبَيِّنَ لِلنَّاسِ - And We revealed to you the Remembrance so that you may make clear to the people
- لام الأمر which is a command/request
22:29 - ثُمَّ لِيَقْضُوا تَفَثَهُمْ وَلِيُوفُوا نُذُورَهُمْ وَلِيَطَّوَّفُوا بِالْبَيْتِ الْعَتِيقِ - so let the pilgrims perform their acts of cleansing, fulfil their vows, and circle around the Ancient House.

لام التوكيد Laam of Emphasis

- The لام التوكيد does not have an effect on the next word & always have a fathah.

- It can be used with any kind of word; harf, ism & fil.

eg with harf لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ فِي أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيمٍ

We have certainly created man in the best of stature;

- When used with a فعل, it pushes the meaning to future tense

eg. لَيَسْمَعُ He will certainly hear.

- When لام التوكيد comes on a مبتدأ, it is called لام الإبتداء.

eg 12:8 - لِيُوسَفُ وَأَخُوهُ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْنَا

Surely Joseph and his brother are more beloved to our father than us

Notes about لام مزحلقة

It is actually لام الإبتداء. It is called مزحلقة because it slipped off from the beginning of sentence disliking the beginning to have 2 emphasizers, so..

- it comes on خبر إن, not coz emphasizing خبر but coz إن is in the beginning

eg 81:19 - إِنَّهُ لَقَوْلُ رَسُولٍ كَرِيمٍ

eg 68:4 - وَإِنَّكَ لَعَلَى خُلُقٍ عَظِيمٍ

eg 16:124 - وَإِنَّ رَبَّكَ لَيَحْكُمُ بَيْنَهُمْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ فِيمَا كَانُوا فِيهِ يَخْتَلِفُونَ

- it comes on اسم إن but only if it has a long distance relationship (نكرة)

eg 2:248 - إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لآيَةً

- it comes on ضمير الفصل that confirms what's after it is a خبر and not a صفة

eg 3:62 - إِنَّ هَذَا لَهُوَ الْقَصَصُ الْحَقُّ

- it comes on detached pronouns that's emphasising an attached pronoun

eg 11:87 - إِنَّكَ لَأَنْتَ الْحَلِيمُ الرَّشِيدُ

لام الجحود

- A ل with a كسرة which is preceded by نفي and كان يكون
- The فعل after this لام will be منصوب with an implied أن (this is obligatory to be hidden)

ما كان المؤمنُ لِيَكْذِبَ ✓ VS ما كان المؤمنُ لِأَنْ يَكْذِبَ ✗ i.e

- This لام emphasizes the negation, and thus also known as لام النفي للتأكيد

eg 4:137 لَمْ يَكُنِ اللَّهُ لِيَغْفِرَ لَهُمْ وَلَا لِيَهْدِيَهُمْ سَبِيلًا

.... never will Allah forgive them, nor will He guide them to a way.

eg 3:179 مَا كَانَ اللَّهُ لِيَذَرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ عَلَىٰ مَا أَنْتُمْ عَلَيْهِ

Allâh will not leave the believers in the state in which you are now....

Exercise 25: Laam of Emphasis - Do iraab & translate the following ayat.

1. 17:40 إِنَّكُمْ لَتَقُولُونَ قَوْلًا عَظِيمًا

2. 88:7 إِنَّ كِتَابَ الْفُجَّارِ لَفِي سِجِّينٍ

3. 93:4 وَالْآخِرَةُ خَيْرٌ لَّكَ مِنَ الْأُولَىٰ

4. 79:26 إِنَّ فِي ذَٰلِكَ لَعِبْرَةً لِّمَن يَخْشَىٰ

5. 12:90 قَالُوا إِنَّكَ لَأَنْتَ يُوسُفُ ۖ قَالَ أَنَا يُوسُفُ وَهَٰذَا أَخِي

6. 7:79 لَقَدْ أَرْسَلْنَاكَ رَسُولًا مِّن قَبْلِكَ وَمَن نَّصَحْتُمْ لِكُمْ

7. 29:45 وَلَذِكْرُ اللَّهِ أَكْبَرُ ۗ وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ مَا تَصْنَعُونَ