

## Day 2:

### PART 1

On Day 1, we were introduced to status being defined by ending sounds and two groups of ending combination (the pair and plural). Yesterday, we added a third group to this scenario; the feminine plural group. In other words, the scheme that is in your notes should be as follows:

#### Pair Group:

AANI AYNI AYNI as in مُسْلِمَانِ مُسْلِمَيْنِ مُسْلِمَيْنِ

#### Plural Group: (masculine and more than 2)

OONA EENA EENA as in مُسْلِمُونَ مُسْلِمِينَ مُسْلِمِينَ

#### Feminine Plural Group: (feminine & more than 2)

AATUN AATIN AATIN as in مُسْلِمَاتُ مُسْلِمَاتٍ مُسْلِمَاتٍ

### PART 2: Notes on Light & Heavy Status

- Normally a word should be heavy, and we must have reason for making it light.
- All words on page 6 are heavy (and so are any words in Arabic that have endings similar to the words on page 6) Each of them can be lightened by removing the extra ن sound.

This can be done in two ways. Firstly, if you see a double accent in words such as كِتَابٌ or

مُهَاجِرٍ, you can lighten a word by removing the extra ن from its ending combination. In

cases like كَافِرُونَ and مُشْرَفِينَ light versions would be كَافِرُونَ and مُشْرَفِينَ respectively. For

practice, make sure you can identify the words on page 7 as either light or heavy.

- In class I told you that there are altogether four major reasons for an ism to be light. We will fill out those reasons on page 8 throughout the course.

**PART 3: Flexibility of Status**

Your notes should look like the following:

1. Fully Flexible/ Normal (all the words on page 6 and any word consistent with the endings on page 6)
2. Non Flexible (words that show no change regardless of R, N, J) Examples:

مُوسَى عَيْسَى هَذَا ذَلِكَ زَكْرِيَّا هُدَى الَّذِي الَّذِي هُوَ لَأَيُّ

3. Partly Flexible

In class we limited our discussion to two kinds of partly flexibles; specific names of places & non-Arabs. Partly flexible have a slightly different scheme when going from raf' to nasb to jarr.

While a regular Arabic word like صالح would have the scheme صَالِحٌ for Raf', صَالِحًا for Nasb and صَالِحٍ for Jarr, a partly flexible ism like إِسْمَاعِيلُ (non-Arab) would have the scheme for إِسْمَاعِيلٌ for Raf', إِسْمَاعِيلًا for Nasb and إِسْمَاعِيلٍ for Jarr.

In other words, partly flexible isms have to be light and can never take an 'i' or كسرة sound. Recall that lightness means that the word cannot have double accent like 'un' 'an' 'in', nor can its combination end with a ن.

4. In class I shared with you that only four of the prophets are Arabs according to a hadith of the Messenger (S).

These four are مُحَمَّدٌ, هُوْدٌ, شُعَيْبٌ and صَالِحٌ. These names will not be considered partly flexible because they are Arabs. All other names of prophets therefore will be assumed non-Arab. This eliminates the guessing game for you. Otherwise you would have been left in dark wondering which names are Arab in the Qur'an and which aren't. Here are some raf' nasb and jarr schemes for a variety of words that are fully, partly and non-flexible.

Explanation	Jarr	Nasb	Raf'
Fully flexible	صَالِحٍ	صَالِحًا	صَالِحٌ
Partly flexible because he's not Arab	يَعْقُوبَ	يَعْقُوبًا	يَعْقُوبٌ

## Dream Worldwide Unit 1

Partly flexible because it's a location	مَكَّة	مَكَّة	مَكَّة
Partly flexible because it's a location	يَثْرِب	يَثْرِب	يَثْرِب
Partly flexible for two possible reasons: it is a non-Arab word originating from Persian and, of course it's a location.	جَهَنَّمَ	جَهَنَّمَ	جَهَنَّمَ
Fully flexible because it's a regular Arab name	زَيْدٍ	زَيْدًا	زَيْدٌ
Partly flexible because he's a non-Arab	إِبْرَاهِيمَ	إِبْرَاهِيمَ	إِبْرَاهِيمُ
Non-flexible even though we were expecting partly flexible being that he's non-Arab. It is non-flexible because of the way it's spelled. It ends with an <i>alif</i> which cannot carry any accents. Since that is the case, we can't modify the word at all. Therefore, it is the same in raf', nasb or jarr i.e. non-flexible	مُوسَى	مُوسَى	مُوسَى
Same as مُوسَى	عِيسَى	عِيسَى	عِيسَى

5. The Exception: Places or Non-Arabs can be treated as regular Arabic words, i.e. fully flexibles if they are spelled with three letters. So even though the following words are non-Arabs and places, they aren't considered partly flexible. The following words are examples of exceptions:

نُوحٌ نُوحًا نُوحٍ Non Arab Prophet, but name is spelled with three letters.

لُوطٌ لُوطًا لُوطٍ Non Arab Prophet, but name is spelled with three letters.

عَادٌ عَادًا عَادٍ Non Arab name, spelled with three letters.

عَدْنٌ عَدْنًا عَدْنٍ Name of place, spelled with three letters.

Recall that مَكِّي and آدم are not qualified because they aren't actually three letters (two ك's in مَكَّة and two ا's in آدم make them four letters each). Their raf' nasb jarr scheme will therefore be just like some of the partly flexibles illustrated in point 4.

