

Day 5:

PART 1: SUMMARY OF THE ENTIRE SESSION

We covered a few major concepts yesterday. Here they are in a nutshell:

1. The words listed on page 22 serve as مضاف 99% of the time. I like to call them 'special مضاف' they don't exactly produce an 'x' or 'y' meaning
2. The words listed on page 27 serve as جَرّ. They, just like a مضاف make the next word جَرّ but we don't call any of them مضاف because they aren't an اسم and a مضاف has to be an اسم.
3. The words listed on page 28 serve as حرف التّصّب. They affect the اسم following them only in that they force it to the نصب status.
4. What is the status of the attached pronoun; نصب or جَرّ in a given case?

PART 2: Extra Vocabulary

In addition to the special mudhafs, there is a short list of 5 أسماء (plural of اسم) that, when serving as مضاف shows its status with a و for رفع instead of a ضَمّة ('u' sound), with an ل for نصب instead of a فَتْحَة ('a' sound) and a ي for جَرّ instead of a كسرة ('i' sound).

The five special isms are:

Father أَبٌ Brother أَخٌ Possessor-of ذُو (this word is always a مضاف) Father-in-law حَمٌّ Mouth فَمٌّ

Here are some examples where these words are used as مضاف.

1. أَبُو إِبرَاهِيمَ أَبَا إِبرَاهِيمَ أَبِي إِبرَاهِيمَ Ex: أَبُو أَبَا أَبِي
2. أَخُو مُوسَى أَخَا مُوسَى أَخِي مُوسَى Ex: أَخُو أَخَا أَخِي
3. ذُو الْقَرْنَيْنِ ذَا الْقَرْنَيْنِ ذِي الْقَرْنَيْنِ Ex: ذُو ذَا ذِي
4. حَمُّهَا حَمَاهَا حَمِيهَا Ex: حَمُّ حَمَاهَا حَمِيهَا
5. فَمُّ حُوتٍ فَا حُوتٍ فِي حُوتٍ Ex: فَمُّ فَا فِي

PART 3: The Harf of Jarr

The grammar of this lesson is very easy. This is a group of 11 words that force the next ism into جَرّ status. These 11 words, listed on page 27 are all حرف so they don't have any properties like status, number, gender or type. This, by this way, is what makes these 11 words different from the special mudhafs. Those words do have status that goes through change such as قَبْلُ, قَبْلُ and قَبْلُ so they are considered اسم, not حرف. These words (the ones on page 27) have no properties whatsoever. Their only function is to convert the next word to جَرّ. You MUST memorize these 11

words as one sequence and build familiarity with their meanings overtime. I'm writing them out here just so you can use this for memorization:

ب ت ك ل و م ن في عن على حتى إلى

Read the following passages from Suratul An'am and pay close attention to the highlighted حرف جر and the words that follow. Can you see their impact?

لِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ الَّذِي خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَجَعَلَ الظُّلُمَاتِ وَالنُّورَ ۗ ثُمَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا بِرَبِّهِمْ يَعْدِلُونَ ﴿١﴾ هُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ طِينٍ ثُمَّ قَضَىٰ أَجَلًا ۗ وَأَجَلٌ مُّسَمًّى عِنْدَهُ ۗ ثُمَّ أَنْتُمْ تَمْتَرُونَ ﴿٢﴾ وَهُوَ اللَّهُ فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَفِي الْأَرْضِ ۗ يَعْلَمُ سِرَّكُمْ وَجَهْرَكُمْ وَيَعْلَمُ مَا تَكْسِبُونَ ﴿٣﴾ وَمَا تَأْتِيهِمْ مِنْ آيَةٍ مِنْ آيَاتِ رَبِّهِمْ إِلَّا كَانُوا عَنْهَا مُعْرِضِينَ ﴿٤﴾ فَقَدْ كَذَّبُوا بِالْحَقِّ لَمَّا جَاءَهُمْ ۗ فَسَوْفَ يَأْتِيهِمْ أَنْبَاءُ مَا كَانُوا بِهِ يَسْتَهْزِئُونَ ﴿٥﴾ أَلَمْ يَرَوْا كَمْ أَهْلَكْنَا مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ مِنْ قَرْنٍ مَكَنَّاهُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ مَا لَمْ نُمَكِّنْ لَهُمْ ۗ وَأَرْسَلْنَا السَّمَاءَ عَلَيْهِمْ مِدْرَارًا وَجَعَلْنَا الْأَنْهَارَ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهِمْ فَأَهْلَكْنَاهُمْ بِذُنُوبِهِمْ وَأَنْشَأْنَا مِنْ بَعْدِهِمْ قَرْنًا آخَرِينَ ﴿٦﴾ وَلَوْ نَزَّلْنَا عَلَيْكَ كِتَابًا فِي قِرطاسٍ فَلَمَسُوهُ بِأَيْدِيهِمْ لَقَالِ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا إِنَّ هَذَا إِلَّا سِحْرٌ مُّبِينٌ ﴿٧﴾

PART 4: The Harf of Nasb

A much smaller حرف group is listed on page 28. This group has one major grammatical function; that of ensuring that the following word is نصب. The seven حرف النصب that you must memorize are:

إِنَّ أَنْ كَأَنَّ بِأَنَّ لَيْتَ لَكِنَّ لَعَلَّ

Any اسم following any of the حروف (plural of حرف) above must be نصب. Look at the following excerpts:

إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لِرَبِّهِ لَكْفُورٌ ۗ إِنَّ الْمُنَافِقِينَ فِي الدَّرَكِ الْأَسْفَلِ مِنَ النَّارِ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَعْلَمُ مَا يُبْسِرُونَ وَمَا يُعْلِنُونَ
يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ حَقَّ تَقَاتِهِ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ ۗ وَلَكِنَّ الْبِرَّ مَنْ آمَنَ بِاللَّهِ

PART 5: Addition Comments About The Status Of Pronouns

These notes fuse concepts that we have discussed and those that we haven't. Make sure you understand them:

1. Independent pronouns are all رفع
2. Attached pronouns can only be نصب or جر
3. An attached pronoun is:
 - a. جر when it is attached to an اسم (because it becomes a مضاف إليه like all the cases on page 24).

- b. جرّ when it is attached to a حرف الجرّ (because anything after حرف الجرّ on page 27 is جرّ).
- c. نصب when it is attached to a حرف النصب (because anything after حرف النصب on page 28 is نصب).
- d. نصب when it is attached to any فعل (something we haven't studied yet).

Based on these notes, the word كُمْ in لَكُمْ is جرّ because it is attached to a حرف النصب .

The very same pronoun كُمْ is جرّ if it is attached to any اسم for example دِينُكُمْ because in this case it is a مضاف إليه .

PART 6: Answers to the Practice Exercise in the notes from Day 4

الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ is not an idafah.

يَدْعُ الْبَيْتِمْ is not an idafah.

طَعَامِ الْمُسْكِينِ is an idafah.

فَوَيْلٌ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ is not an idafah.

صَلَاتِهِمْ is an idafah.