

**ISM:**

- Person
- Place
- Thing
- Adjective
- Adverb
- Special Mudafs (more)
- Idea

Ism: Idea

Fi'l: past, present, future. Cried, cries, to cry= idea=ism

(أَنْ light harf (to) يَنْصُرُ – he helps. أَنْ يَنْصُرَ to help. When light

harf+present tense (مُضَارِع) come together أَنْ + فِعْل = act as though they are an Ism-idea. This “ism” will have a status, not like a regular ism.

eg: نَاصِرٌ - a helper (rafa)

eg: أَنْ يَنْصُرَ – it wont show rafa, nasb, jarr but in your mind you will understand.

قَبْلَ الْإِسْلَامِ - before islam

قَبْلَ أَنْ يُسْلِمَ – أَنْ + فِعْل = are considered ism.

m.ilaih

mudaf

فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ – jarr
at heart

Surah Munafiqoon note:

مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ يَأْتِيَهُمْ

mudaf hoj

مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ

Where jarr was suppose to go

IDEA: Submission, explanation, compilation, complication, education, introduction, conclusion, (to eat, to ride, to sleep, to fly cannot be فعل because it doesn't have a past, present, future tense. They are ism-idea. Flying, helping, jogging, running, learning can be fi'l and ism idea in english.

eg: running is healthy - has no tense, its ism-idea.

eg: she was running - past tense fi'l

eg: are they going? - Future tense fi'l

eg: going to class is fun- ism-idea

- Light harf (makes present tense light) أَنْ لَنْ لِيَكُنْ إِذَنْ حَتَّى
- أَنْ - to
- يَنْصُرُ - he helps
- أَنْ يَنْصُرَ - to help. (cant keep "he")
- To help-idea-ism
- أَنْ يَنْصُرَ equal to an ISM
- The rafa, nasb, jarr of أَنْ يَنْصُرَ is never visible but always understood. (not treated as an ism but respected as an ism).

فِي مَحَلِّ رَفَعٍ - جَرٍّ - نَصْبٍ

فِعْلٍ + أَنْ = ism

Surah munaafiqun note:

- مِنْ قَبْلِ الْإِسْلَامِ
- مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ يَأْتِيَ

Can act as ism

فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ

Where jarr was suppose to go.

FOUR PROPERTIES OF ISM:

1. Status إغراب :

A) Forms of status:

1: R-N-J فِي مَحَلِّ (not obvious)

B) How to tell status:

1: ending sounds: u-un rafa/ a-an nasb/ i-in jarr

also: u-rafa/a-nasb/a-jarr for partly flexibles, also non flexibles don't change at all.

2) Ending combinations: aani-ayni-ayni 2RNJ. Oona-eena-eena 3RNJ. Aatun-aatin-aatin 3RNFJ

C) Light vs Heavy:

1: light means to get rid of "n" sound: no tanween, no noon from combinations. Normally a word should not be light but if it is there are 1 of 4 possible reasons.

- Mudaf
- Partly flexible
- Being called يَا وَكَدُ
- Absolutely no لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

D) Flexibility:

1: fully flexible: (sounds and combos both light and heavy)

2: partly flexible: u-rafa/ a-nasb/ a-jarr

- foreign names
- places
- comparatives (but when you add ال they become fully flex and superlative, also they become fully flex and superlative when they are مُضَاف
- Colors and body defects (the ال and مُضَاف rule applies to them too)

2. Number عَدَدُ

a) Singular: (ending sound)

b) Pair: (pair combos)

c) Plural: (oona-eena-combos) people only

d) Fem plural: (aatun-aatin combos) people or things

e) Plural because arabs said so: (Qawm-Naas-Qarn)
ending sounds

f) Broken plural: (human 1F/3reality) vs (non human 1F or 3F if less than 10)

3. Gender جنس

a) Masc vs Fem

b) Real vs fake

c) Fake:

- (ة على آء) most words, fem superlatives, also if its a three letter word with the fourth being آء. for fem colors and females with body defects/disability.
- Fem because arabs said so pg36
- Broken plural (re-read rules from above)
- Body parts in pairs

4. TYPE قسم

Common vs proper

1. Al on words (hates tanween, doesnt hate noon on combinations)
2. Names
3. Pronouns
4. Pointers (with ال they are fragment, without ال they create "is")
5. Ism mowsool
6. The one being called (the one being called becomes light no ال. Also, if its a mudaf then is becomes نصب.

يا آدَمُ - يا أَحْمَدُ - يا مَرْيَمُ) - يا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ

يا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ - يا رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ نصب

7. if مضاف إليه is proper then the مضاف is proper.

