

(٢) الدَّرْسُ الثَّانِي

Noun of indication/pointing

ذَلِكَ - اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ

This is a house and that is a mosque

هَذَا بَيْتٌ وَذَلِكَ مَسْجِدٌ

ذَلِكَ is a noun of indication it is used to indicate/point to objects or people that are distant or far. ذَلِكَ can be broken down into three parts:

Noun of indication

ذَا - اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ

The laam is for the far/distant

لِ - اللَّامُ لِلْبَعْدِ

Particle of address

كَ - حَرْفُ خِطَابٍ

Some of the grammarians say that the 'كَ' particle of address also indicates upon far/distant and the 'لِ' shows upon even more or increased furtherness/distance.

The letter/particle of address 'كَ' is used if the person or object we are addressing is masculine.

The table below shows the properties of ذَٰلِكَ:

<i>Indicates, points to</i>	الإِشَارَةُ إِلَى
The far/distant	الْبُعِيدُ
The masculine	الْمَذَكَّرُ
the singular	الْمُفْرَدُ

All the اِسْمَاءُ الإِشَارَةِ nouns of indication are مَعْرِفَةٌ definite.

ذَٰلِكَ is pronounced ذَالِكٌ but is written without the alif.

Some of the grammarians say that the اِسْمَاءُ الإِشَارَةِ have three levels

: ثلاثُ مَرَاتِبَ

For the near/close هَذَا - لِلْقَرِيبِ

For the far/distant ذَٰلِكَ - لِلْبُعِيدِ

For the middle between near and far ذَٰكَ - لِلْوَسْطِ

لا يَجْتَمِعُ هَا لِلتَّنْبِيهِ وَلَا مِ الْبُعْدِ

The particle of alert/bringing to attention and the laam indicating upon the distant or far will never come together in a noun of indication i.e;

ذَٰكَ هَٰذَا -this is wrong 'خَطَأً'.