(4) آلدَرْسُ الرَّابِعُ

Particle of Jarr
حرفُ الْجَرَّ

From- من

On/Above- عَلَى

In- فِي

حرفُ الْجَرَّ

(1) حَرَفُ الْجَرَّ is a Letter/Particle that enters upon an ism only.

(2) حَرَفُ الْجَرَّ changes the state of the ism to مَجْرُوْرُ (majroor), meaning the ism takes kasrah/kasrataan on the last letter.

(3) حَرَفُ الْجَرَّ can have many meanings and its meaning is not known or complete until it enters upon a sentence. Then its exact meaning is known from the context of the sentence.
Muhammad is in the house

أَنَاُّ - أَنِّيُّ أَسْتَفْهَاهُ لِلْمَكَانِ

or Place Noun of Questioning

أَيْنَُّ - أَسْتَفْهَاهُ لِلْمَكَانِ

is an ism which is used to ask a question about the whereabouts of someone/something.

Where is the book?

أَيْنَُّ الْكِتَابُ؟

It is on the desk/table?

هُوَ عَلَى الْمَكَّبِثْ؟

-Detached Pronoun

الضَّمْرُ الْمُنْفَصُّلُ

is a type of ism that is used to indicate upon the غَاءُبُ (Absent), or the مُخَاطِبُ (Addressed), or the مُتَكَلَّمُ (Speaker).

you can begin a sentence with it.
3) is a type of a مُبتدأً (an absolute modifier).

4) is مَعْرَفَةً (a definite modifier).

5) The dhameer هوً and هيً can be used for those who possess intellect and things that do not possess intellect. If they are used for the latter they will have the meaning ‘it’.

Where is ‘Aaisha? 
أينَ عَائِشَةُ؟

She is in the room 
هيَ فِي الْمَرْفَعَةِ

Where is the watch? 
أينَ السَّاعَةُ؟

It is on the bed 
هيَ عَلَى السَّريرِ
The table below shows the properties of (the Detached Pronouns):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>عددَةَ</th>
<th>جنسَ</th>
<th>يُدَلَّ عَلَى</th>
<th>المَضَمِّرُ المُتَفَصَّلُ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مُفرَّدَةُ</td>
<td>المُتَنَزِّلُ</td>
<td>الْعِبَادُ – The Absent</td>
<td>مُتَنَزِّلُ – He/It</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>مَذَكِّرُ</td>
<td>الْعَاميَّةُ – The Absent</td>
<td>مَذَكِّرُ – She/It</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مُفرَّدَةُ</td>
<td>مُؤَلَّثُ</td>
<td>المُخاطِبُ – The Addressed</td>
<td>مُؤَلَّثُ – You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>مَذَكِّرُ</td>
<td>المُخاطِبةُ – The Addressed</td>
<td>مَذَكِّرُ – You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مُفرَّدَةُ</td>
<td>مُؤَلَّثُ</td>
<td>المَتمَكِّنُ – The Speaker</td>
<td>مُؤَلَّثُ – I/Me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>مَذَكِّرُ</td>
<td>المَتمَكِّنُ – The Speaker</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


(Prevented from Tanween) is a Term that is used for a particular group of nouns which do not accept tanween and when they are in a state of مَجْرَوْرَةُ (kasra) they take Fathah. This particular group of nouns further divides up into many categories and from them is the category known in the Arabic language as:

المَعْلَمِيَةُ مَعَ التَّلَّاِثِ بِغَيْرِ أَلِفٍ مُّعَلَّمٍ

Female Names Without Alif

This category contains Female Names which do not accept tanween but there is a condition for them not accepting tanween and that is, that the names are made up of more than 3 letters. This category of names is divided up into 3 types with regards to their femininity.
The (Round Taa)  is a letter that is added at the end of an ism and it signifies femininity of a word.

The diagram above shows that there are 3 categories of femininity in female names without alif:

1) In wording and meaning - names which are feminine in their wording i.e. they end in taa marboota and in their meaning i.e. they are names which are used for females.
2) In meaning - names which are used for females but not feminine in wording.
3) In wording - names which are feminine in wording but not meaning, they are names which are used for males.

The origin of nouns ending with the (Round Taa) is only to distinguish the feminine from the masculine. And you will mostly find that with the (Adjectives) i.e. كَرِيمٌ/كَرِيمَةٌ (Generous, Noble).
The Definition:

**الفَعَّالُ** (the Doer) is an ism which is مُرفوعٌ takes dammah or dammataan on the last letter and mentioned before it is its فعلُ verb.

For every action we have a doer or the one who performs the action. In Arabic the doer of the action is called **الفَاعِلُ** (al-faa’il).

Where is Abbaas?

أين عبّاس؟

He went to the head teacher

ذهب إلى المدير
Haamid went to the mosque

You will find that ِالفَاعِلُ is not always apparent after the verb ِذَهَبَ. That is because in the past-tense verbs for the Male Absent if ِالفَاعِلُ is not apparent then the ِضَمَيْرُ (pronoun) ِهُوَ (He) will be ِالفَاعِلُ. And this dhameer is known as ِالضَّمَيْرُ ِالمُسْتَثْبَرُ (The Hidden Dhameer), you will not see it in writing or pronounce it even though it is there.

Where is Muhammad?

He left from the mosque
There are 4 signs by which an ism is known, and you will not find these signs entering upon the verbs or particles/letters, so they are specific to the nouns. These 4 signs can be used to distinguish between the أسماء (nouns) and the أفعال (verbs) and الرفع (particles).

(1) The first sign is that the ism accepts تونين (tanween).

(2) The second sign is that الألف (alif and laam) can enter upon the ism.

(3) The third sign is that حرف الجر (particles of jarr) can enter upon the ism.

(4) The fourth sign is that the ism can take حرف الجر (kasrah/kasrataan) on the last letter.

Muhammad prayed in the mosque

مَحْمَدْ صَلَّى فِي الْمَسْجِدِ

(kasrah)