(٧)الدَّرْسُ السَّابِعُ

Noun of Indication	تلْكَ– اسْمُ الإِشَارَةِ
This a doctor and <u>that</u> is a nurse.	هَذِهِ طَبِيبَةٌ وَتلْكَ مُمَرِّضَةٌ

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

Noun of indication	تِي– اِسْمُ الإِشارَةِ
The laam is for the far/distant	لِ — اَللامُ لِلْبُعْدِ
Particle of address	كَ– حَرْفٌ خِطَابٌ

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 تِلْكَ:

Indicates, points to	الإِشَارَةُ إِلَى
The far/distant	الْبَعِيْدُ
The feminine	اَلْمُؤَنَّثُ
The singular	الْمُفْرَدُ

All the أَسْمَاءُ الإِشَارَةِ nouns of indication are مَعْرِفَةٌ definite.

The letter يْ in تِيْ is dropped when joined to the laam and kaaf and the laam takes a sukoon تِلْكَ.

أَسْمَاءُ الإِشَارَة لِلْبَعِيْد	أَسْمَاءُ الإِشَارَة لِلْقَرِيْب
ذَلِكَ حامدٌ	هَذَا مُحَمَّدٌ
تِلْكَ زَيْنَبُ	هَذه آمَنَةُ

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التَّعْرِيْفُ:

اَلإِعْرَابُ هُوَ: تَغْيِيْرُ أَوَاخِرِ الْكَلِمِ لِاخْتِلافِ الْعَوَامِلِ الدَّاخِلَة عَلَيْهَا لَفْظاً أَوْ تَقْدِيْراً.

The Definition:

The I'raab is: Changing of the endings of the words because of the changing of the active elements entering upon them (the change is) apparent or not-apparent.

حَالاتُ الإِسْمِ The cases of the ism	عَلامَاتُ الإِعْرَابِ الأَصْلِيَّةُ The origin signs of 'Iraab	أَنْوَاعُ الإِعْرَابِ Types of 'Iraab
مَرْفُوْعٌ	ـُ / ـُ	اَلرَّفْعُ
مَنْصُوْبٌ	ـَ / ـَ	اَلنَّصْبُ
مَجْرُوْرٌ	ـِ / ـِ	اَلْجَرُّ

The above definition for ***I'raab*** mentions the <u>ending of words changing</u> what is meant by this is the changing of vowel markings that are on the end or last letter of a word. It also mentions that it is the <u>active elements</u> that enter upon a word that cause the change at the ending of a word, an example of active elements are the حُرُوْفٌ (letters/particles). The active element is called اَلْعَامِلُ (al-'aamil) in Arabic and the plural is اَلْعَوَامِلُ.

The definition also mentions that the change of a word can be apparent or not apparent. What is meant by لَفْظاً <u>apparent</u> change is when the vowel markings at the end of a word can be <u>pronounced</u> and when the vowel

markings at the end of a word <u>cannot</u> be <u>pronounced</u> then the change is تَقْدِيْرًا <u>not apparent</u>. This part will be explained in more depth later.

The table above illustrates types of *I'raab* and its origin signs.

الرَّفْعُ (ar-raf'u) is when the end or last letter of a word takes a dhammah or dhammataan ⟹ بَيْتٌ / الْبَيْتُ

النَّصْبُ (an-nasbu) is when the end or last letter of a word takes a fatha or fathataan ⟹ بَيْتاً / الْبَيْتَ
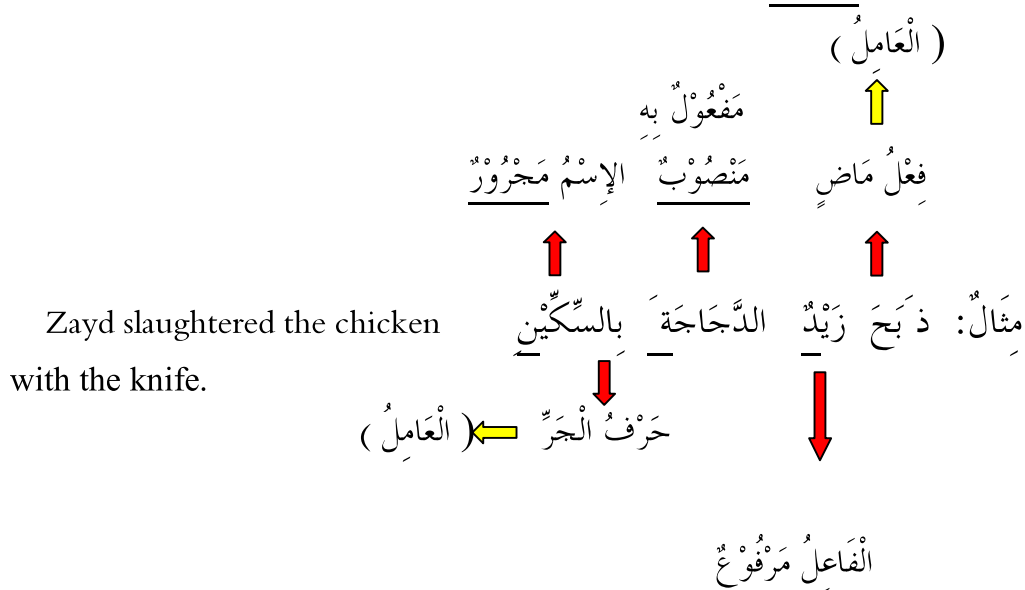
الْجَرُّ (al-jarru) is when the end or last letter of a word takes a khasrah or khasrataan ⟹ بَيْتٍ / الْبَيْتِ

Also when an ism is in the state of الرَّفْعُ (ar-raf'u) it is called مَرْفُوْعٌ (marfoo').

When an ism is in the state of النَّصْبُ (an-nasbu) it is called مَنْصُوْبٌ mansoob).

When an ism is in the state of الْجَرُّ (al-jarru) it is called مَجْرُوْرٌ (majroor).

(الْعَامِلُ)

⇑

مَفْعُوْلٌ به

فِعْلُ مَاضٍ   مَنْصُوْبٌ   الإِسْمُ مَجْرُوْرٌ

مِثَالٌ: ذَ بَحَ زَيْدٌ الدَّجَاجَةَ بِالسِّكِّيْنِ

Zayd slaughtered the chicken with the knife.

حَرْفُ الْجَرِّ ⟸ (الْعَامِلُ)

الْفَاعِلُ مَرْفُوْعٌ

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The example above shows the three types of *I'raab* , زَيْدٌ is مَرْفُوْعٌ the فِعْلُ مَاضٍ (active element) which is causing it to be مَرْفُوْعٌ is the عَامِلٌ (past tense verb) ذَبَحَ , the عَامِلٌ (active element) مَنْصُوْبٌ is الدَّجَاجَةَ which is causing it to be مَنْصُوْبٌ is the فِعْلُ مَاضٍ (past tense verb) ذَبَحَ, السِّكِّيْنِ (knife) is مَجْرُوْرٌ the عَامِلٌ (active element) which is causing it to be مَجْرُوْرٌ is the (بِ) حَرْفُ الْجَرِّ .

The words which fall into the definition of *I'raab* as mentioned above are known in Arabic as مُعْرَبٌ (mu'rab).

الْبِنَاءُ (al-binaa)

الْبِنَاءُ (al-binaa) are words which do not show change in their endings and they are considered by the grammarians to be the opposite of words which take الْإِعْرَابُ (al-I'raab), as mentioned above. The words which fall into this category are called مَبْنِيٌّ (mabni).

تَعْرِيْفُ الْمَبْنِيِّ :مَا لَا يَتَغَيَّرُ آخِرُهُ بِسَبَبِ الْعَوَامِلِ الدَّاخِلَةِ عَلَيْهَا.

Definition of مَبْنِيٌّ (mabniyy): That which it's ending doesn't change because of the active elements entering upon it.

The definition explains that words which are مَبْنِيٌّ their endings do not change because of the عَوَامِلُ (active elements) entering upon them, but rather they are built upon one ending which doesn't change at all. However, these words can grammatically have a place in *I'raab* but they

will be in the position or state of الرَّفْعُ،النَّصْبُ،الْجَرُّ due to their place in the sentence. This point will be elaborated upon later.

مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى ..... Built upon......	أَمْثلةٌ Examples	أَنْوَاعُ الْبَنَاءِ Types of Al-binaa
مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى سُكُوْن	مَنْ، هذا، نَعَمْ، فِي	سُكُوْنٌ – ْ
مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى ضَمَّة	نَحْنُ، حَيْثُ	ضَمَّةٌ – ُ
مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى فَتْحَة	أَيْنَ، ذَهَبَ، أَنْتَ	فَتْحَةٌ – َ
مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى كَسْرَة	هَذِهِ، أَنْتِ، لِ، هَؤُلاءِ	كَسْرَةٌ – ِ

The table above shows that words which are مَبْنِيٌّ can fall into four types of endings which do not change due to the عَوَامِلُ entering upon them, rather they are fixed or built upon that particular ending. There are four possible endings, سُكُوْنٌ، ضَمَّة، فَتْحَة، كَسْرَة.

مُضَافٌ   مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ

Whose book is this?   مِثَالٌ: كِتَابُ مَنْ هذا؟

مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى سُكُوْنٍ

The above example shows that the word مَنْ is مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ and we know that the mudhaaf ilaih is always <u>majroor</u> (takes kasrah), however the word

مَنْ (who) is مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى سُكُوْنٍ (built upon a sukoon) so the ending will always show a <u>sukoon</u> even though it is in the position or state of الْجَرِّ (al-jarr) due to its place in the sentence. So the عَامِلٌ (active element) does not affect the ending of a word that is مَبْنِيٌّ (mabni).