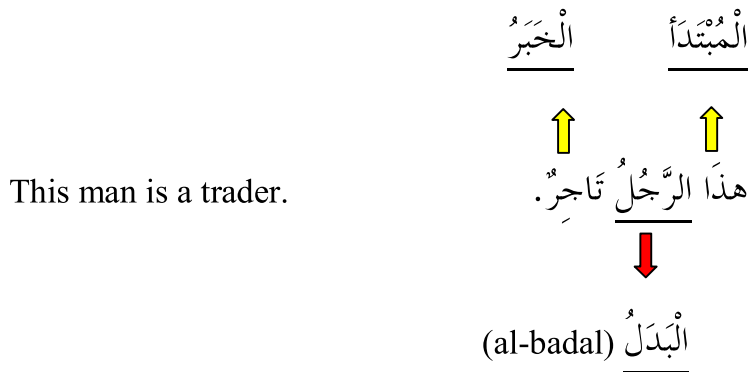


(٨) الدَّرْسُ الثَّامِنُ

الْبَدَلُ – (al-Badal)



In the above example the ism الرَّجُلُ is grammatically known as الْبَدَلُ (al-badal), it used in a sentence in order to give تَوْكِيدٌ (emphasis) and بَيَانٌ (clarity or explanation) to the word that precedes it. So in the above example the ism الرَّجُلُ is giving emphasis and clarity to the word هَذَا, it is telling us that the one being indicated to is ‘the man’.It can also be understood that the badal is the same the thing as the word which precedes it, i.e. the man is the one being indicated to and the one being indicated to is the man.

Another example can be used to explain this, if I had a book in my hand which I was indicating to and I said to my teacher, ‘this is new’ هَذَا جَدِيدٌ. It would be understood that the book is new and if I was to mention the book in my sentence I would say in Arabic, هَذَا الْكِتَابُ جَدِيدٌ. By mentioning 'الْكِتَابُ', I have put a زِيَادَةٌ (extra or additional word in the sentence which is known as الْبَدَلُ (al-badal). It is important to note

here that if I were to say in Arabic, 'هَذَا الْكِتَابُ' this would not be considered to be a complete or beneficial sentence. To make it a beneficial sentence we must add a خَبَرٌ (khabar), as shown in the example above. The subject of الْبَدَلُ and the types of al-badal will be covered later on inshaallaah.

<u>الإِسْمُ الْمَقْصُورُ</u>	<u>الإِسْمُ الْمَقْصُورُ</u>
↑	↑
The teacher is from America	الْمُدْرِسُ مِنْ أَمْرِيكَا وَ الطَّالِبُ مِنْ إِنْكَلْتْرَا.
and the student is from England.	

Hamid went to the hospital.

حَامِدٌ ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمُسْتَشْفَى.

↓

الإِسْمُ الْمَقْصُورُ

التَّعْرِيفُ: الإِسْمُ الْمَقْصُورُ هُوَ اسْمٌ مُعْرَبٌ آخِرُهُ أَلِفٌ لَازِمَةٌ مَفْتُوحَةٌ مَا قَبْلَهَا وَ تُقَدَّرُ عَلَيْهِ جَمِيعُ الْحَرَكَاتِ.

Definition: al-ismul-maqsoor, it is an ism mu'rab which has an inseparable or binding alif on its end and the letter before it takes a fatha and all the vowel markings on it are not apparent.

The words مُسْتَشْفَى، إِنْكَلْتْرَا، مُوسَى، أَمْرِيكَا all end with an binding alif or the letter ى which looks like the letter ي (ya) except that it doesn't have the two dots but it is pronounced as an alif. Also the ismul-maqsoor is مُعْرَبٌ (mu'rab) it takes اَلْإِعْرَابُ (al-I'raab) but the I'raab is تَقْدِيرٌ (taqdeer) not apparent. The examples above illustrate this, the ismul-maqsoor (nouns

ending with the binding alif at the end) are preceded by حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ but the change caused by the حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ is not apparent, the case of الْجَرُّ (al-jarr) cannot be seen. The Ismul-maqsoor falls into one of the categories or types of words where the I'raab is تَقْدِيرًا (please refer back to the definition of I'raab).