

Demonstrative Pronouns (الإِسْمُ الإِشَارَةُ)

- There are different **أَسْمَاءُ الإِشَارَةِ** for close/distant, singular/dual/plural, and male/female nouns.
 - Plural forms of **أَسْمَاءُ الإِشَارَةِ** are only for **عَاقِل** nouns (things of intellect), never for **غَيْرُ عَاقِل** nouns (things without intellect).
 - Nouns that are **عَاقِل**: humans
 - Nouns that are **غَيْرُ عَاقِل**: anything other than humans, such as objects or animals
 - The only **أَسْمَاءُ الإِشَارَةِ** used for **غَيْرُ عَاقِل** nouns are singular feminine ones. So even if a sentence refers to the plural of a male noun, the **إِسْمُ الإِشَارَةِ** used to reference it will be singular female.
 - Example: **هَٰذِهِ الطَّاوِلَاتُ** (These tables)
vs. **هَٰؤُلَاءِ طُلَّابٌ** (These are students)
 - This applies for the **خَبَر** of a sentence as well. For example, if the subject is “the pencils” and the predicate is “are broken”, you would say “**الْأَقْلَامُ مَكْسُورَةٌ**”.
- The table below lists the **أَسْمَاءُ الإِشَارَةِ** used for various nouns

The Distant			The Near		
الإِشَارَةُ إِلَى الْبَعِيدِ			الإِشَارَةُ إِلَى الْقَرِيبِ		
جمع (ppl)	تثنية	واحد	جمع (ppl)	تثنية	واحد
أُولَئِكَ	ذَانِكَ/ذَيْنِكَ	ذَلِكَ	Masculine	هَؤُلَاءِ	هَٰذَا
أُولَئِكَ	تَانِكَ/تَيْنِكَ	تِلْكَ	Feminine	هَؤُلَاءِ	هَٰذِهِ

Detached Pronouns (ضَمِيرٌ مُنْفَصِلٌ)

- Detached pronouns always come *before* the noun or verb
 - Example: هُوَ يَذْهَبُ إِلَى الْفَصْلِ
- The chart below lists the different detached pronouns

Detached Pronouns						
ضمير مُنْفَصِل (مرفوع)						
Plural	جمع	Dual	تثنية	Singular	واحد	
They	هُم	They - 2	هُمَا	He	هُوَ	3 rd Person (Male)
They - Female	هُنَّ	They - 2 - Female	هُمَا	She	هِيَ	3 rd Person (Female)
You - All	أَنْتُمْ	You - 2	أَنْتُمَا	You	أَنْتَ	2 nd Person (Male)
You - All - Female	أَنْتُنَّ	You - 2 - Female	أَنْتُمَا	You(F)	أَنْتِ	2 nd Person (Female)
We		نَحْنُ		I	أَنَا	1 st Person

Attached Pronouns (ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ)

- Attached pronouns always come *after* the noun or verb
 - Example: كِتَابُهُمْ (Their book)
- The chart below lists the attached pronouns depending on the grammatical state of the verb/noun it is attached to.

Attached Pronouns						
ضمير متّصل (منصوب/مجرور)						
Plural	جمع	Dual	تثنية	Singular	واحد	
Their	هُم - هِمْ	Their (2)	هُمَا - هِمَا	His/Him	هُ - هِ	3 rd Person (Male)
Their (F)	هُنَّ - هِنَّ	Their (2) (F)	هُمَا - هِمَا	Her	هَا	3 rd Person (Female)
Your (all)	كُمْ	Your (2)	كُما	Your	كَ	2 nd Person (Male)
Your (all) (F)	كُنَّ	Your (2) (F)	كُما	Your (F)	كِ	2 nd Person (Female)
Our		نَا		My	نِي - ي	1 st Person

- Any attached pronoun at the end of a noun is a **مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ** (possessor). So, it will have a grammatical state of **جَر** even if the **كَسْرَة** is not present. The **حَرَكَة** the attached pronoun takes will depend on its placement in the sentence.
 - Example: **رَأَيْتُ مَدْرَسَتَهُمْ** (I saw their school.)
 - Example: **ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى مَدْرَسَتِهِمْ** (I went to their school.)
- Any attached pronoun at the end of a verb is a **مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ** (object)
 - Example: **ضَرَبَنِي** (He hit me). "Me" is the **مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ**

ضمير متّصل entering on **إِنَّ**

- Pronouns enter upon **إِنَّ** just as they enter upon nouns and verbs.
 - Pronouns attached to **إِنَّ** are its **إِسْم**, so they will be in a state of **نَصْب** even if the **فَتْحَة** is not shown

Example: **إِنَّهُ رَجُلٌ كَرِيمٌ**

مَنْصُوبٌ and is **إِسْمٌ إِنَّ** ← **خَبَرُ إِنَّ**

Adverbs (ظُرُوفٌ / ظَرْفٌ)

- A ظَرْفٌ is a word that refers to the time or place of something happening, such as “after” (بَعْدَ) or “above” (فَوْقَ).
- A ظَرْفٌ is a مُضَافٌ and will always come as مَنْصُوبٌ with one فَتْحَةٌ
 - Only one فَتْحَةٌ because a مُضَافٌ can't have تَنْوِينٌ
 - Also, since it is a مُضَافٌ, the word after it will be مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ and will have a كَسْرَةٌ
 - Example: بَيْنَ السَّمَاءِ وَ الْأَرْضِ
 - Some special ظُرُوفٌ are not strictly مَنْصُوبٌ and can come in رَفْعٌ and جَرٌ statuses as well. However, the noun after it is still مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ and will be مَجْرُورٌ.
- The charts below list some regular and special ظُرُوفٌ.

By default نَصْبٌ

Example from Quran	Meaning	Dharf	Example from Quran	Meaning	Dharf
حَوْلَ جَهَنَّمَ	Around/about	حَوْلَ	بَيْنَ السَّمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ	Between	بَيْنَ
فَوْقَ الْعَذَابِ	Above/On top of	فَوْقَ	مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ	beside	دُونِ
بَعْدَ مَوْتِهَا	After	بَعْدَ	مِنْ لَدُنْكَ رَحْمَةً	Especially from/near	لَدُنْ
أَمَامَهُ	Ahead/In front of	أَمَامَ	وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ سَدًّا	behind	خَلْفَ
قَبْلَ مَوْتِهِ	Before	قَبْلَ	إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ	With	مَعَ
وَرَاءَ حِجَابٍ	Behind/Beyond	وَرَاءَ		Right in front of	قُدَّامَ
تَحْتَ أَقْدَامِنَا	Below/under	تَحْتَ	وَاللَّهُ عِنْدَهُ خُسْنُ الثَّوَابِ	With, at, has, by/beside	عِنْدَ

Can be رَفْعٌ/نَصْبٌ/جَرٌ

Example from Quran	Meaning	Dharf	Example from Quran	Meaning	Dharf
بَعْضُ آيَاتِ رَبِّكَ	Some, some of	بَعْضُ	بِاللَّهِ غَيْرَ الْحَقِّ	Other than	غَيْرُ
كُلُّ أَنَاثٍ مَشْرَبُهُمْ	Each, all, every, the whole	كُلُّ	أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا	Which, any	أَيُّ