

Ism Ishaarah - Demonstrative Pronouns

- These are words which help to point something out.
- There are different words used based on the distance, number, and gender of the object.
- When used in a sentence, they play the role of the **subject**.
- The words **هذا/هذه** are used for **close** objects.

This (m)
This (f)
These 2 (m)
These 2 (f)
These (m/f)

هذا
هذه
هذان/هذين
هتان/هتئن
هؤلاء

- Examples:

This is her house.
These are 2 righteous doctors.
This girl is tall.
These are 2 new cars.
These students are hardworking.

هذا بيتها
هذان طيبان صالحان
هذه البنات طوله
هتان سياراتان جديدان
هؤلاء الطلاب مجهودون

- The words **ذلك/تلك** are used for objects which are **far away**.

That (m)	ذلك
That (f)	تلك
Those 2 (m)	ذَاهِنَكَ/ذَاهِنَكَ
Those 2 (f)	تَاهِنَكَ/تَاهِنَكَ
Those (m/f)	الْأَهِنَكَ

- Examples:

That is her house.	ذلك بَيْتُهَا
Those are 2 righteous doctors.	ذَاهِنَكَ طِبِيبَانِ صَالِحَانِ
That girl is tall.	تِلْكَ الْبَنِيَّةُ طَوِيلَةٌ
Those are 2 new cars.	تَاهِنَكَ سَيَّارَتَانِ جَدِيدَتَانِ
Those students are hardworking.	الْأَهِنَكَ الْطَلَابُ مُجْتَهِدُونَ

- Notice** the word after an Ism Ishaarah can be marifa **or** nakira!
 - When the word after is marifa, it will create a fragment.
 - A nakira description must be added to complete the sentence.

This pen is new.	هذا القَلْمَنْ جَدِيدٌ
This girl is small.	هَذِهِ الْبَنِيَّةُ صَغِيرَةٌ
That mother is kind.	تِلْكَ الْأُمُّ لَطِيفَةٌ
Those students are smart.	الْأَهِنَكَ الْطَلَابُ أَذْكِيَاءٌ

- When the word after is nakira, it will create a full sentence.

This is a pen.	هذا قَلْمَنْ
This is a girl.	هَذِهِ بَنِيَّةٌ
That is a mother.	تِلْكَ أُمٌّ
Those are students.	الْأَهِنَكَ طَلَابٌ

Status - إعراب

- There are 3 kinds of statuses:
- Dhumma = Rafa (رفع)
 - The natural state of a noun is rafa.
 - When there is a verb, the **doer** of the verb generally takes the status of rafa.
 - When there is no verb, the noun naturally has a dhumma as the **subject** of the sentence.

The **man** ate my food

أَكَلَ الرَّجُلُ طَعَامِي

The **fasting male** sat

جَلَسَ الصَّائِمُ

The **boy** is tall

الْوَلَدُ طَوِيلٌ

The **book** is new

الْكِتَابُ جَدِيدٌ

- Fatha = Nasab (نصب)

- The object of the sentence generally takes the status of nasab.
- Generally, if there is no verb, there will be no nasab.

The student helped the **boy**

نَصَرَ الطَّالِبُ الْوَلَدَ

I hit the **boys**

صَرَبْتُ الْوَلَدَ

Allah SWT struck an **example**

صَرَبَ اللَّهُ مَثَلًا

She drank the **water**

شَرِبَتِ الْمَاءَ

- Kasrah = Jarr (جر)

- A word that comes after a harf jarr takes the status of jarr.

Examples of harf jar: مِن، إِلَى، عَن، عَلَى، فِي، لِ، بِ

The book is **on the table**

الْكِتَابُ عَلَى الطَّاولةِ

I left **from the house**

خَرَجْتُ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ

The boy is **in the kitchen**

الْوَلَدُ فِي الْمَطَبِخِ