

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)

هذا

This (f)

هذه

These 2 (m)

هذان/هذَيْنِ

These 2 (f)

هتان/هتَيْنِ

These (m/f)

هؤلاء

- Examples:

This is her house.

هذا بَيْتُهَا

These are 2 righteous doctors.

هذانِ طَبِيبَانِ صَالِحَانِ

This girl is tall.

هذه الْبِنْتُ طَوِيلَةٌ

These are 2 new cars.

هتانِ سَيَّارَتَانِ جَدِيدَتَانِ

These students are hardworking.

هؤلاءِ الطُّلَابُ مُجْتَهِدُونَ

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

That (m)	ذَلِكَ
That (f)	تِلْكَ
Those 2 (m)	ذَانِكَ/ذَيْنِكَ
Those 2 (f)	تَانِكَ/تَيْنِكَ
Those (m/f)	أُولَئِكَ

- Examples:

That is her house.	ذَلِكَ بَيْتُهَا
Those are 2 righteous doctors.	ذَانِكَ طَبِيبَانِ صَالِحَانِ
That girl is tall.	تِلْكَ الْبِنْتُ طَوِيلَةٌ
Those are 2 new cars.	تَانِكَ سَيَّارَتَانِ جَدِيدَتَانِ
Those students are hardworking.	أُولَئِكَ الطُّلَابُ 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.	هَذَا الْقَلَمُ جَدِيدٌ
This girl is small.	هَذِهِ الْبِنْتُ صَغِيرَةٌ
That mother is kind.	تِلْكَ الْأُمُّ لَطِيفَةٌ
Those students are smart.	أُولَئِكَ الطُّلَابُ أَذْكِيَاءُ

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

This is a pen.	هَذَا قَلَمٌ
This is a girl.	هَذِهِ بِنْتُ
That is a mother.	تِلْكَ أُمٌّ
Those are students.	أُولَئِكَ طُلَّابٌ

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
 The **fasting male** sat
 The **boy** is tall
 The **book** is new

أَكَلَ الرَّجُلُ طَعَامِي
 جَلَسَ الصَّائِمُ
 الْوَلَدُ طَوِيلٌ
 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**
 I hit the **boys**
 Allah SWT struck an **example**
 She drank the **water**

نَصَرَ الطَّالِبُ الْوَلَدَ
 ضَرَبْتُ الْوَلَدَ
 ضَرَبَ اللَّهُ مَثَلًا
 شَرَبَتِ الْمَاءَ

- Kasrah = Jarr (جر)
 - A word that comes after a harf jarr takes the status of jarr.

Examples of harf jar: من، الى، عن، على، في، ل، ب

The book is **on the table**
 I left **from the house**
 The boy is **in the kitchen**

الْكِتَابُ عَلَى الطَّائِلَةِ
 خَرَجْتُ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ
 الْوَلَدُ فِي الْمَطْبَخِ