Chapter 1 : Syntax

Chapter 2 : The Nominative and Subjective Cases of The Aorist Tense Verb

Chapter 3 : The Jussive Cases of The Aorist Tense

Chapter 4 : Nominative Cases of A Noun: The Actor

Chapter 5 : Nominative Cases of A Noun: Subject of A Predication

Chapter 6 : Nominative Cases of A Noun: Inchoative and Predicate

Chapter 7 : Incomplete And Appropinquation Verbs

Chapter 8 : Particles Which Resempe Verb

Chapter 9 : Objective Compliment

Chapter 10 : Verbs of Wonder

Chapter 11 : Ishtighal

Chapter 12 : Cognate Accusative

Chapter 13 : Adverbial Qualification

Chapter 14 : Adverbal Qualification of Time And Place

Chapter 15 : The MA-‘ Accusative

Chapter 16 : Exceptive
1. What does syntax teach us?

2. Do all words combine with other words in the same way?

3. How does one know what the end of an indeclinable word is?

4. How does one know what the end of a declinable word is?

1. Syntax teaches us the states of words when they are combined with other words.
2. There are two types of words that are combined with other words:

· Indeclinable: the end of the word does not change.

· Declinable: the end of the word changes due to the different functions that it serves.

3. There is no rule in determining the end of an indeclinable word.

4. The end of declinable words is determined by the rules that one learns from syntax. One will learn when a verb is put into the nominative, subjective or jussive cases and when a noun is put into the nominative, accusative, or genitive cases.

Chapter 2: The Nominative and Subjective Cases of The Aorist Tense Verb

5. When is an aorist tense verb put in the nominative case?

6. How many kinds of subjective prepositions are there?

7. How many essential subjective prepositions are there?

8. How many subjective prepositions come after the implied an?

9. What are the conditions of the an preposition?

10. What are the conditions of the idhan preposition?

5. An aorist tense verb is always put into the nominative state unless preceded by a subjective preposition, jussive preposition, or is indeclinable. For example: النَّصِيرُ ُثمرُ (The tree produced fruit.)

6. There are two types of subjective prepositions: essential subjective prepositions and subjective prepositions that come after the implied an.

7. There are four essential subjective prepositions: انْ، اَن For example: أَنْ أَتَعْلَمْ أَنْ ذَٰلِكَ (I want to study.)

8. There are four subjective prepositions that come after the implied an: اِلْيَتَابَتْ اَنْ، اَنْ، اَنْ For example: اِلْيَتَابَتْ اَنْ (Hit the criminal so he repents.)
9. The preposition an puts a verb into the subjective state if it creates the meaning of an infinitive.

10. The preposition idhan puts a verb into the subjective state on two conditions:
    · It is at the beginning of the response
    · There are not any words in between the preposition and the verb.

For example: اِحترم رئسک إذن کرمش (Respect your boss so that he will be generous to you.)

Chapter 3 : The Jussive Cases of The Aorist Tense

11. When is an aorist tense verb put into the jussive case?

12. How many types of jussive prepositions are there?

13. How many jussive prepositions are there that make one verb jussive?

14. How many jussive prepositions are there that make two verbs jussive?

15. What are the two jussive verbs called?

16. Are any of the jussive prepositions considered a noun?

17. Are all of the jussive prepositions declinable or indeclinable?

18. When is the conditional إن implied?

19. Is the conditional verb and its result in the aorist tense or the preterite tense?

20. When is it necessary to add a fa- to the result?

21. When is it permissible to add a fa- to the result?

22. What state is the result in if a fa- is added to it?

23. What function do the conditional ما، مهما، أي have?
24. What function do the conditional ح? تما، أن؟، نما؟، ان؟، مت؟ have?

25. What state does the conditional ك؟ فما، ك؟ فما have?

11. An aorist tense verb is put into the jussive case if it is preceded by one of the sixteen jussive prepositions.

12. There are two types of jussive prepositions, one that makes one verb jussive and the other that makes two verbs jussive.

13. There are four jussive prepositions that make one verb jussive, for example:

• لَم، for example: لم أذهب؟ لم (Nobody came.)
• لَمْا، for example: لما و القراءة لتعلم: ل، لما (He learned how to read and has not written.)
• The imperative la-m, for example: لما لتعلم (Feel comfortable.)
• The prohibition la-m, for example: الله رحمه من است؟ لا (Don't loose hope in Allah's mercy.)

14. There are twelve jussive prepositions that put two verbs into the jussive state. All of them are conditional. For example:

• إن، for example: إن تكسل تخر (If you are lazy you will loose.)
• إن، for example: إن تتقدم تنقدم إذا (If you learn you will progress.)
• من، for example: من تطلب، من (Whoever searches will find.)
• من، for example: من فعل، من (Whatever you do, I will do.)
• من، for example: من أفعاله، من (Whenever you command something good I will do it.)
• من، من، for example: من، من (Whoever strives will be successful.)
• من، for example: من تجلس، من (Whoever you sit I will sit.)
• من، for example: من تجلس فما ترجع، من (Whenever you return we will respect you.)

15. The first jussive verb is called a conditional verb and the second jussive verb is called a result.

16. All of the jussive prepositions are really nouns except إن and أَنْ. They are real prepositions.

17. All of the jussive prepositions are indeclinable except أَنْ which is declinable.

18. The conditional إن is implied if it comes after a requisition and puts an aorist tense verb into the jussive state. For example: إن تَتَعلّم تَفز was originally تَثَّمُ لتَتَعلّم تَفز (If you study you will succeed.)

19. The conditional verb and its result can be:

   · Two aorist tense verbs, for example: تَتظَفَر تَتظَفَر (If you show patience you will be victorious.)

   · Two preterite tense verbs, for example: ظَفَرَتْ صبرت (If you were patient you would have succeeded.)

   · A combination of tenses, for example: تَتظَفَرْتَ صبرت or تَتظَفَرْتَ صبرت. If the first verb is in the preterite tense and the second in the aorist tense, the second verb can be put into the jussive or nominative cases.

20. In the following six cases it is obligatory to add a fa-‘ to the result:

   · If the result is in the preterite tense preceeded by نَتَصْرَتْ, for example: خَلَصَتْ فَقَأْمَتْ إن (If you believed you would have become pure.)

   · If the result is made negative by نَلْسَتْ or نَقَأْتْ, for example: أرْنَتْ فَمَا فَا؟ض جاءني إن (If a guest comes to me I will not reject him.)

   · If the result is a requisition verb, for example: بَيَأْتْ فِي أَنْ تَتَسَكَتْ سَقْطَ أن (If your enemy falls do not become happy about it.)

   · If the result is an aplastic verb, for example: ظَعَنْ أَنْ رَبِّي ﴿؟غَنِّي؟﴾ فَعَسْ مَا أَقْلَ تَنَزِ أَن (If you see me...
poor have hope that my Lord will make me rich.)

· If the result is preceded by a si-n or ٰ، for example: فسأراورك زرتني إن (If you visited me I will soon visit you.)

· If the result is a nominal sentence, for example: لفضانه مستعد فانى أردت مهما (Whenever you desire I will surely help you settle it.)

21. In the following two cases it is permissable to add a fa-ٰ to the result:

· If the result is in the aorist tense and made negative by a ٰ، for example: إن زرتني فسأزورك (If you visited me I will soon visit you.)

· If the result is a positive aorist tense verb, for example: من طلب فجده (Whoever searches will find.)

22. If a fa-ٰ is added to the result, it is forbidden to put it in the jussive case, instead one must put it in the nominative case as a subjective compliment for an implied inchoative. For example: من طلب فجده من طلب فجده (Whoever searches will find.) is really: جده من طلب (Whoever searches will find.)

23. The conditional أیُ، من، مهما، ما ایُ have the following conditions:

· Inchoative if followed by an intransitive verb. For example: جتهد ؟ نجح ؟ أيُ؟ (Whoever strivest will be successful.)

· Objective compliment if followed be a transitive verb that has not taken an objective compliment. For example: من الكرم من (Whoever you respect I will respect.)

· Genitive prepositional phrase or the word after a prefixed noun, for example: من تذهب بمن (Whoever you take I will take.)

24. The conditional ٰح؟ ٰح؟ ٰح؟ ٰح؟ are in the accusative state because it is an adverbal noun of time or place. For example: من نتمن مماك؟ (Whenever you sleep I will sleep.)

25. The conditional ٰح؟ is in the accusative state because it is a ha-l accusative. For example: من نتوجع؟ (However you face it, it will pass positively.)
Chapter 4: Nominative Cases of A Noun: The Actor

26. What is an actor?

27. How many kinds of actors are there?

28. Does the verb remain the same if the actor is feminine?

29. Does the verb change if the actor is a noun in the dual form?

30. Does the verb change if the actor is a noun in the plural form?

31. When is it permissible to make the verb masculine or feminine?

32. What is a sentence comprised of a verb and an actor called?

26. An actor is a noun that is mentioned after an active verb and indicates the doer of the verb. For example: زُنْبُ الصّغُر (the child played.)

27. An actor can be:

- A clear noun, for example: الشمس طلعت (The sun rose.)
- A mentioned pronoun, for example: النجحت في الامتحان (I passed the exam.)
- An implied pronoun, for example: نجح المجتهد (A hardworking student will succeed.)
- An verb that is changed into the infinitive form because of the an preposition, for example: بلغني أنك نجحت (It has reached me that you have been saved.)

28. If the actor is feminine the verb is made feminine:

- in the preterite tense by adding a vowel-less ta-‘i to the end of the verb. For example: سافرت (Maryam traveled.)
- in the aorist tense by adding the feminine letter to the beginning of the verb. For example: سافر (Maryam is traveling.)
29. The dual letters are not added to the verb if the actor is a clear noun in the dual form, rather it remains single. For example: الْرَجَالَانَ قَامَ (Two men stood up.)

30. The plural letters are not added to the verb if the actor is a clear noun in the plural form, rather it remains single. For example: الخَطَبَاءُ نَكَلَّمَ (The speakers spoke.)

31. A verb can be put into the feminine or masculine form in three cases:

   - If the actor is feminine and is separated from the verb, for example: مَرَّ ومَرَّ بَالْسَافِرَ أو سافَرَتْ (Maryam traveled today.)
   - If the actor is an unnatural feminine, for example: أُنْتَمِرَ أو أُنْتَمِرَتْ (The tree produced fruit.)
   - If the actor is a broken plural, for example: الجَوَارِيَ جَاءَ أو جاعَتْ (The female servants came.)

32. A sentence that is comprised of a verb and an actor is called a verbal sentence. For example: المَطْرُ نَزَّلَ (Rain fell down.)

**Chapter 5: Nominative Cases of A Noun: Subject of A Predication**

33. What is a subject of the predication?

34. What should be done if the verb is transitive and takes on more than one objective compliment?

35. Does the verb remain in the same form if the subject of the predication is feminine?

36. Does the verb change if the subject of the predication is a noun in the dual form?

37. Does the verb change if the subject of the predication is a noun in the plural form?

38. What is a sentence comprised of a verb and a subject of the predication called?

39. A subject of the predication is an objective compliment that comes after a passive verb and takes the place of the actor that has been erased. For example: النَّصُّ قُطِلَ (The thief was killed.)

40. If the verb is transitive and takes on more than one objective compliment, the first objective compliment is put into the nominative case as the subject of the predication and the second
objective compliment remains in the accusative case. For example: مَالَاً رُزِقَ (The poor man was given money.)

35. If the subject of the predication is feminine the verb is made feminine:

· in the preterite tense by adding a vowel-less ta-‘ to the end of the verb, for example: ساعة سُرِقت (A watch was stolen.)

· in the aorist tense by adding a feminine letter to the beginning of the verb, for example: تُغَرَسُ (The tree was planted.)

36. The dual letters are not added to the verb if the subject of the predicate is a clear noun in the dual form, rather it remains single. For example: اللُّصانِ ضُرِبَ (The two thieves were hit.)

37. The plural letters are not added to the verb if the subject of the predicate is a clear noun in the plural form, rather it remains single. For example: الشَّهودُ سُمِعَ (The witnesses were heard.)

38. A sentence that is comprised of a verb and a subject of the predicate is called a verbal sentence. For example: الحب زُرعَ (The grains were planted.)

Chapter 6 : Nominative Cases of A Noun: Inchoative and Predicate

39. What is an inchoative?

40. What is a predicate?

41. What is the rule regarding inchoatives and predicates?

42. Is it possible for an inchoative to be an indefinite noun?

43. When does the predicate come before the inchoative?

44. What is a sentence comprised of an inchoative and a predicate called?

45. How many types of predicates are there?

39. An inchoative is a noun in the nominative case that is mentioned at the beginning of a sentence. For example: نافع العلم (Knowledge is beneficial.)

40. A predicate is a word that completes the meaning of the inchoative. For example: المطرُ غزَّ (The rain is heavy.)

41. The inchoative is a definite noun that comes first and a predicate is an indefinite noun, if it is a noun, which comes after the inchoative.

42. The inchoative can be indefinite if it is useful. For example: شمسٌ مضَّت ظَهَرَت (A luminous sun appeared.)

43. The predicate comes before the inchoative if:
   - the inchoative is intended by itself. For example: لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا عَلَّامَ (There is no just being except Allah.). This means that Allah, nothing else, was intended.
   - the predicate is a adverbial noun of time or place or a genitive prepositional phrase and the inchoative is indefinite. For example: لصنٍّ ت؟الب في (A thief is in the house.)
   - the predicate is one of the words that must come at the beginning of a sentence. For example: ﴿اَلَّذِي نَعْمَانَ أَيْنَ؟﴾ (Where is the path?)
   - if the inchoative is connected to a pronoun that refers to the predicate. For example: ﴿الداَرُّ فِي صاحبِها﴾ (The owner of the house is in the house.)

44. A sentence comprised of an inchoative and a predicate is called a nominal sentence. For example: الفقرُ عاقبتهَا الكسلُ (The end of a lazy person is poverty.)

45. There are three types of predicates:
   - Noun, for example: ﴿عَلَىٰ أَلِب﴾ ('Ali is a lion.)
   - Sentence, for example: ﴿الفَلْقُ عَاقِبَتُهُ الفَقْرُ﴾
   - Fragment, for example: ﴿مِنِ اللَّهِ مُنَذِّبٌ﴾ (Man's tribulations come from the tongue.)

Chapter 7: Incomplete And Appropinquation Verbs
46. What is an annular?

47. What is the rule of annulars if they are verbs?

48. What are incomplete verbs?

49. How many incomplete verbs are there?

50. Are these incomplete verbs always incomplete?

51. How many kinds of predicates of incomplete verbs are there?

52. When does the predicate of an incomplete verb come before its subject?

53. Is it permissible to add a 'ba' to the predicate of an incomplete verb?

54. What makes the verb ka-na stand out from all of its sisters?

55. What is an appropinquation verb?

56. How many appropinquation verbs are there?

57. Do the meanings of these verbs always have something to do with closeness?

58. What form is the predicate of an appropinquation verb in?

46. An annular is a word that is added to an inchoative and predicate and changes their situation. An annular is either a verb (incomplete verbs or appropinquation verbs) or prepositions (particles which resemble a verb and the la- which denies a whole genus).

47. If an annular is a verb it is added to an inchoative and predicate and makes the inchoative its subject and puts it in the nominative case and puts the predicate in the accusative case. For example: أتَصَفَ الْجُوُورُ كَانَ (The weather was clear.)

48. Incomplete verbs are verbs that denote the state of a person or thing. They are not completed with the subject alone, rather they are in need of a predicate to complete the meaning as well. For example: ضَرَأَمَرُ الرجُلُ كَانَ (The man was sick.)
49. The incomplete verbs are:

- بَأَتْ، مَـآذَام ،ْمُ؟ أَسَن، صَارَ، ظَلَّ، مُّ؟ أَضَحَ، أَصِيحَ، كَانَ.
- انفُكَّ ما، بَرِحَ ما، مُّ؟ أَفتَتَ ما، مُّ؟ أَنْفَذَ وَمَا، مُّ؟ أَماَلَ.

All of these are conjugated in the preterite, aorist, and imperative tenses.

50. No, sometimes they have complete meanings, just like any other regular verb. This is the case when they denote an event not a state. For example: ﱐُلْلَا، كَانَ (It was night.)

51. The predicate of incomplete verbs is the same as the predicate of inchoatives in that they can be nouns, sentences, or fragments. For example: ﱐَرَيْطَحَ فِي أَصِيحَم (‘Ali was a lion.) or ﱐُؤَدَ لَعَلَّ ﱐُكَانَانِ (They were found in a heavy state of grief).

52. The predicate of an incomplete verb comes before the subject in the same cases that was mentioned of the predicate of an inchoative coming before the inchoative.

53. Yes, it is permissible to add a ba- to the predicate of an incomplete verb if:

- the incomplete verb is ﱐُبْطَالِم، اللَّهُ كَانَ ما، ﱐُلْلَا (Allah was not an oppressor.)

- the incomplete verb is ﱐُلْلِعْبُ ﱐُبْطَالِم، اللَّهُ سَالِلٌ، ﱐُلْلَا (Allah is not oppressive to servants.)

54. Ka-na stands out because it is added after a ma- of wonder and it is erased with its subject after a conditional in or law. For example: ﱐُمَلِكُ كَانَ ﱐُلْلَا، ﱐُمَلِكُ كَانَ ﱐُلْلَا، ﱐُمَلِكُ كَانَ ﱐُلْلَا، ﱐُمَلِكُ كَانَ ﱐُلْلَا، ﱐُمَلِكُ كَانَ ﱐُلْلَا، ﱐُمَلِكُ كَانَ ﱐُلْلَا (An oppressor will become destroyed even if (the oppressor was) a king.)

55. Appropinquation verbs are verbs that denote the closeness of an occurrence, hope of an occurrence, or the start of an action. Similar to the incomplete verbs, appropinquation verbs have a subject in the nominative case and a predicate in the accusative case. For example: ﱐُلْلَا، كَادَ ﱐُلْلَا، كَادَ ﱐُلْلَا، كَادَ ﱐُلْلَا، كَادَ ﱐُلْلَا، كَادَ (The boy was about to drown.)

56. The appropinquation verbs are:

- ﱐُمَوْشَكَ، كَبَرَ، كَادَ، which denote the closeness of an occurrence

- ﱐُمَخْرَحَ، ﱐُحْلَوْقَ, which denote the hope of an occurrence
Heb. علق طلق شرع، جعلن، أخذ. which denote the start of an action

57. No, sometimes they are used as transitive or intransitive verbs. In these cases they are like any other regular verb. For example: الطالولة عن الكتاب أخذت (I took the book off of the table.)

58. The predicate of appropinquation verbs is always a verb in the aorist tense. For example: كاد غرق؟ الوّل

Chapter 8: Particles Which Resemblle Verb

59. What are particles which resemble a verb?

60. How many particles are there which resemble a verb?

61. Why do these particles resemble verbs?

62. What is the ruling concerning these particles if a ma- is added to them?

63. How many types of predicates of particles which resemble a verb are there?

64. When is it obligatory for the predicate of particles which resemble a verb to come before the subject?

65. When is it permissible for the predicate of particles which resemble a verb to come before the subject?

66. When is the hamzah of inna given a kasrah?

67. When is the hamzah of inna given a fath?ah?

68. Is the inchoative la-m added to the subject or predicate of inna?

69. Is anything added to the particles which resemble a verb?

70. What is the ruling of the la- that denies a whole genus?

59. Particles which resemble a verb are added to an inchoative and predicate and make the
inchoative, its subject, in the accusative form and put the predicate into the nominative form. For example: لَعَنَّا، وَتَلاَلَ، لَكُنَّ، كَانَّ، أَنَّ، إِنْ، إنِّ لَعَنَّا، (Verily, the cold weather is severe.)

60. There are six particles which resemble a verb: لَعَنَّا، وَتَلاَلَ، لَكُنَّ، كَانَّ، أَنَّ، إِنْ.

61. The reason that these particles resemble a verb is because they carry the meaning of a verb. أَنْ, إنْ, and إن have the meaning of emphasis, كَانَّ has the meaning of similarity, لَكُنَّ has the meaning of but, تَلاَلَ has the meaning of an impossible hope, and لَعَنَّ has the meaning of hope.

62. If a ma- is added to one of these particles they do not put the inchoative into the accusative case and they may be written before nouns or verbs. For example: (Verily, patience is useful.)

63. The predicate of particles which resemble a verb is either a noun, for example: أَسَدَ أَنْ لَكَنَّ ('Ali is like a lion.), a sentence, for example: إنْ نَجَحُ (Hopefully the students will be successful.), or a fragment, for example: (Verily Sadiq is with us.)

64. It is obligatory for the predicate of these particles to be mentioned before the subject if the predicate is an adverbial noun of time or place or a prepositional phrase and:

· the subject is indefinite. For example: (Verily, with difficulty there is ease.)

· the subject is connected to a pronoun that refers to the predicate. For example: (Verily in the house is its owner.)

65. It is permissible for the predicate of these particles to be mentioned before the subject if the predicate is an adverbial noun of time or place or a prepositional phrase and the subject is definite, for example: (Verily in fasting there is health.)

66. The hamzah of inna given a kasrah if:

· it is at the beginning of a sentence, for example: (Verily Allah is forgiving.)

· it is after the verb ق ق, for example: (I said: “Verily you are friendly.”)

· it is after a request, for example: (Get up for verily dawn has arrived.)

· it is after a vocative, for example: (O' Peter, you have disbelieved in me.)

· it is after ثم, for example: (Then, verily he got up and spoke.)

it is after حثب, for example: (From one viewpoint he is a scholar who speaks eloquently.)

it is after لاحم الله إن ذنب, for example: (Repent, for surely Allah is merciful.)

it is after the interrogative دامك إن ذنب, for example: (Don't you know that the world is like a dream.)

67. The hamzah of inna given a fath?ah if it, with its predicate, have the meaning of an infinitive. Examples of this in the different cases are:

· in the nominative case: (It has reached me that you are leaving.)

· in the accusative case: (I know that you are coming.)

· in the genitive case: (Learn in your youth because of short time.)

68. The inchoative la-m added to the subject or predicate of inna for emphasis. It is added to whichever one comes last. For example: (Verily Allah is forgiving) or (Verily Zayd is in the house.).

69. Yes, the la- that denies a whole genus is added to the particles which resemble a verb and performs the same action that the particles do. For example: (No man is present.)

70. The la- that denies a whole genus puts its subject into the accusative state if it is prefixed to another word. For example: (No foolish book is praised.) It makes its subject indeclinable on the accusative sign if it is not prefixed to another noun. For example: (No pilgrim is with you.)

Chapter 9 : Objective Compliment

71. What is an objective compliment?

72. Where is the objective compliment placed in a sentence?
73. When is it obligatory for the actor to come before the objective compliment?

74. When is it obligatory for the objective compliment to come before the actor?

75. When is it obligatory for the objective compliment to come before the actor and the verb?

76. Do some verbs take more than one objective compliment?

71. An objective compliment is a noun that indicates what the verb was performed on and does not change the form of the verb. For example: قلماً، أَنْثَمَتْ بَيْ (The student sharpened a pencil.)

72. It is permissible to write the objective compliment before or after the actor except in the cases where it is obligatory to put the actor first or the cases where it is obligatory to put the objective compliment first. For example: مَ؟؟بَعثَهُ اللَّدَيْنَ مُبَرَّرًا (Abraham built the house.)

73. It is obligatory for the actor to come before the objective compliment if:

- it would be confused, for example: أَحَيَ فَتَاكَ مُنْزَلَتْ (Your son hit my brother.)
- the actor is a connected pronoun, for example: الرَّسُوَلُ أَكْرَمْتُ (I was generous to the messenger.)
- the objective compliment is an exceptive, for example: نَجَاَّ أَنْ أَجْتَهَدْ نَالًا؟ لا (He who strives will not reach anything except success.)

74. It is obligatory for the objective compliment to come before the actor if:

- there is a pronoun connected to the actor that refers to the objective compliment, for example: عَدِيدُهُ، أَلَسْ كَرُمُ (The master's slave was generous to the master.)
- the objective compliment is a connected pronoun and the actor is a noun, for example: عَذْبَني، المَرَضُ (The sickness is torturing me.)
- the actor is an exceptive, for example: بَثْ بَعْضَ الْمَرْضَ يَلَاءُ المَرَضَ، إِلَّا مَاً، أَلَّهُ النَّطَرُ (Nothing can cure the disease except the doctor.)

75. It is obligatory for the objective compliment to come before the actor and the verb if:

- the objective compliment is one of the words that only come at the beginning of a sentence, for example a conditional noun or an interrogative noun. For example: مَنْ رَأَيْتُ (Who did you see?)
the objective compliment is a separated pronoun, for example: ﷺاٰكِِدَكَ؟! (We worship you.)

76. Yes, some verbs take more than one objective compliment. Most of the verbs that have the meaning of giving take more than one objective compliment. For example: مَالَا رَآاظَفْ لُغْنِتْنِي؟أعطَ (The rich person gave the poor person money.)

Chapter 10 : Verbs of Wonder

77. How many forms of wonder verbs are there?

78. What are the conditions for a verb of wonder?

79. What is the ruling of أفعَل

80. What is the ruling of أفعِل

81. How are verbs of wonder made in the past or future tenses?

77. There are two forms of wonder verbs: ب أفعال أو أفعال

78. The conditions for a verb of wonder are the same for comparative/superlative nouns.

79. The ruling of the form أفعال is that it must come after a ma- of wonder and the noun that comes after it is in the accusative state being an objective compliment. For example: اضَنِ!الزَّ منظَرَ أَجَمُّلَ مَا ﷺ (What a beautiful view of the garden.)

80. The ruling of the form أفعال is that the noun after it is put into the genitive case because of the ba-` preposition. For example: اضَنِ!الزَّ بمنظَرَ أفعال ﷺ (What a beautiful view of the garden.)

81. The verb of wonder is put into the past tense by adding a between the ma- of wonder and the أفعال form. For example: اضَنِ!الزَّ منظَرَ أَجَمُّلَ مَا ﷺ (What a beautiful view of the garden it was.)

The verb of wonder is put into the future tense by adding a between the ma- of wonder and the أفعال form. For example: اضَنِ!الزَّ منظَرَ أَجَمُّلَ مَا ﷺ (What a beautiful view of the garden it will be.)

Chapter 11 : Ishtighal

82. What is ishtighal?

83. What is the noun that comes first called?

84. When is it obligatory to put the noun of ishtighal in the accusative case?

85. What function does the noun of ishtighal have if it is in the accusative case?

86. When is it obligatory to put the noun of ishtighal in the nominative case?

87. What function does the noun of ishtighal have if it is in the nominative case?

88. When is it permissible to put the noun of ishtighal in the accusative or nominative cases?

82. Ishtighal is a noun that comes before the verb that is affected by a pronoun which refers to the first noun. For example: الکتاب قرأتُهُ (The book, I read it.)

83. The noun that comes first is called the noun of ishtighal.

84. It is obligatory to put the noun of ishtighal in the accusative case if it comes after:

· a conditional word, for example: إنِ الْعِلْمَ خَدَمَتَهُ فَأحسِن هَذِهِ (Verily, I put myself in the service of knowledge and it did good to me.)

· after , for example: افْتَوْنَ الْمَجْهَدَ نَكْ ذَكْ ذَلَّلَتْ (Why don’t you be like the striving student?)

· after , for example: ذَلَّةِ تَنْفِيْكَ رَكَّ زِيَا (The best for yourself, don’t you want it?)

· after , for example: أهْتَنَكَ مَا أُسِّلْتُ (Did you disrespect Sali-m?)

85. If the noun of ishtighal is in the accusative case it is an objective compliment of an implied verb which is explained by the mentioned verb. For example: لأكْلْتَهُ الْثَّمَرَ (The date, did you eat it?) was really: النَّصُرُ أكْلْتُهُ ؟ أكْلْتُ هل: (Did you eat it?)

86. It is obligatory to put the noun of ishtighal in the nominative case if it comes:

· after , for example: أَيْوَ هُدِّنَصْخُهُ الْوَلْدُ فَإِذَا تَلَّبَّ دَخَلْتُ (I entered the house, and all of a sudden there was a father who was scolding his son.)

after a h?a-l accusative hlasjwa-w, for example: 
(I traveled while the youth, the speaker was forbidding him from war.)

before conditional words, interrogative words, أَلاً، هَلْ، the inchoative la-m, the negative ma-, the informative kam, the annular prepositions, and conjuncts.

87. If the noun of ishtighal is in the nominative case it is an inchoative and the verbal sentence after it is the predicate in the nominative case.

88. It is permissible to put the noun of ishtighal in the accusative or nominative cases in any other case that was not mentioned. For example: التﱡفاحةُ أکلتُھا (The apple, I ate it.)

Chapter 12: Cognate Accusative

89. What is a cognate accusative?

90. What word can take the place of a cognate accusative if it is used for emphasis?

91. What words can take the place of a cognate accusative if it is used for explanation?

89. A cognate accusative is an infinitive mentioned after a verb from the same root as the verb for:

- emphasis: قَتَلَ الحارسُ الّصﱠ قَتْلًا (The guard killed the thief, a killing.)

- explanation of the type: لاَأَعَمَّ صبراً أصِبَر (Be patient, a beautiful patience.)

- explanation of number: نَدْقَتْ الساعةُ دَقْتُ (The watch ticked twice.)

90. If the cognate accusative is used for emphasis it can be replaced by a synonym. For example: وُقَفًا وقُفًا (I stood up, a standing.)

91. If the cognate accusative is used for explanation it can be replaced by:
• an adjective: ﷺ ﺍذِكِروا ﷺ (Remember Allah a lot.)

• the words لِلعِلْمِ ﻋَلَى ﻣَالِ ﻣَالِ ﯽ ﯽ (He inclined a full inclination.)

• demonstrative pronouns: القول ذلك قال (He said those words.)

• numbers: جُلِدَ ﻣَالِ ﻣَالِ ﯽ ﯽ (The thief was whipped ten whips.)

• tools: ضَرَبتُ ﺍ ذَلِﻛَ ﻣَالِ (I hit him, whipping.)

Chapter 13: Adverbial Qualification

92. What is an adverbial qualification?

93. Is an adverbial qualification always in the accusative state?

92. An adverbial qualification is an infinitive which is mentioned after the verb in order to describe the cause of the verb. For example: ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ (The army stopped in order to respect the commander.)

93. The adverbial qualification can either be:

• in the accusative state with the accusative sign, for example: ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ (I fled out of fear.) This is usually the case when the infinitive does not have an alif-la-m and is not prefixed to another word.

• in the accusative state with the genitive sign, for example: ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ (I hit my son to teach him manners.) This is usually the case when the infinitive does have an alif-la-m and is prefixed to another word.

Chapter 14: Adverbial Qualification of Time And Place

94. What is an adverbial qualification of time and place?

95. How many kinds of adverbial qualifications of time and place are there?

96. Are all of the adverbial nouns indeclinable?
97. Does an adverbial noun of time or place need to refer to something?

98. What are the adverbial nouns of time that are able to be put into the accusative state?

99. What are the adverbial nouns of place that are able to be put into the accusative state?

100. Mention some adverbial nouns of place that are able to be put into the accusative state.

101. What represents an adverbial noun of time or place?

94. An adverbial qualification of time and place is a noun mentioned to describe the time or place of the action. For example: المعلم أمام صباحاً حضرتُ (I was present in the morning in front of the teacher.)

95. There are two kinds of adverbial qualifications: time or place.

96. No, there are some adverbial nouns of time and place that can be used as an adverb and as other than an adverb. Examples of these are: ? . These adverbs are declinable. Then there are some adverbs which can only be used as adverbial nouns, for example: لَنْنٌ، بَعْدَ، عندَ، فِيَّ . These adverbs are indeclinable.

97. An adverbial noun of time or place must always refer to either a verb or a noun that is similar to a verb (infinitive, active participle form, passive participle form, adjectives that are similar to verbs, and superlative/comparative forms). For example: صباحاً جئتُ (I came in the morning.) In this sentence 'morning' refers to the verb 'came.'

98. The adverbial nouns of time that can be put in the accusative case are the adverbial nouns of time that can be used as adverbs and other than adverbs. There are two conditions of this, one that the noun refer to a verb or a noun that is like a verb and two that the meaning of 'in' is implied. For example: شهرًا سافرتُ (I traveled for a month.)

99. The adverbial nouns of place that can be put in the accusative case are the adverbial nouns of place that can be used as adverbs and other than adverbs. There are two conditions of this, one that the noun refer to a verb or a noun that is like a verb and two that the meaning of 'in' is implied. For example: قَبْلَ (Stop [in the direction of] your right side.)

100. Some of the adverbial nouns of place that can be put in the accusative case are:

- The six directions: أَصَامُ (front), وراءُ، أَصَامُ (behind), مُنِئِدُ (right), مُنِئِدُ (left), فُوقُ (above), تحتُ (below)

Distance and weight: ﻝوکم (mile), ﺗوک (kilo)

101. The following words represent an adverbial noun of time or place:

- Infinitives: ﻟۍ طلوع ﺷم (I came at sunrise.)
- Adjectives: ﻟۍ ﻧﻤ (I slept for a long time.)
- Numbers: ﻟام ﻧﻬ ﻣ (I traveled for five days.)
- Demonstrative pronouns: ﻟا لالا ﻧُ (I stayed in that area.)
- Quantity words such as or ﻣ ﻣ (I walked the whole day.)

Chapter 15: The MA-‘ Accusative

102. What is the ma-‘ accusative?

103. What are the conditions of the ma-‘ accusative?

102. The ma-‘ accusative is a noun in the accusative state mentioned after a wa-w that has the meaning of with. For example: ﻟﯿ ﻧﻬ ﻣﻟو ﻣ (The patient died with the rising of the sun.)

103. The conditions for the ma-‘ accusative is that it is preceded by:

- A verbal sentence: ﻟا ﻟا ﻟا ﻟا (Travel by the street.)
- Or, the interrogative ma-‘: ﻟا ﻟا ﻟا ﻟا (What is your status with his brother?)
- Or, the interrogative kayf: ﻟا ﻟا ﻟا ﻟا (How are you with respects to knowledge?)

Chapter 16: Exceptive

104. What is an exceptive?

105. What are the sisters of لا

106. When is it obligatory to put the exceptive of لا in the accusative case?

107. When is it permissible to put the exceptive of لا in the accusative case?

108. When is the state of the exceptive of لا determined by what comes before it?

109. What is the ruling of an exceptive of سو or غ? ؟

110. What is the ruling of an exceptive of حاشا, خلا, عدا, حاذا

104. An exceptive is a noun mentioned after لا or its sisters and is in opposition to what was mentioned before it. For example: (The students left the school, except Kha-lid.)

105. There are five sisters of وحاشا خلا, عدا, حاذا, سو, ر، غ: إلا

106. It is obligatory to put the exceptive of noun in the accusative case when the sentence before is a complete positive sentence. For example: (The people live in comfort except lazy people.)

107. It is permissible to put the exceptive of exceptive in the accusative state or to have it follow the word it is an exceptive of if the sentence before the exceptive is complete and negative. For example: (The students did not succeed except Abraham.)

108. The state of the exceptive of is determined by what comes before it when the sentence before the exceptive is an incomplete sentence. For example: (Nobody came except Salim.)

109. The ruling regarding the exceptives of سو, غ, ر and غ, ر, غ is that it is always in the genitive state being a compliment of a prefixed noun. But the words ؟ and ؟ have the same rules as the exceptive of . For example: (The students succeed except lazy ones.) or ما (Nobody succeeds except the striver.)

prepositions and whatever comes after them is in the genitive state, for example: عِـدا الطالِب نـِجح الخَـلال

verbs and whatever comes after them is in the accusative state being the objective compliment, for example: الاَلخلاـلاً عـدا ما الطالِب نـِجح . they are always verbs if preceded by a infinitive ma-

Chapter 17 : HA-I ACCUSATIVE

111. What is a ha-l accusative?

112. How many types of h?a-l accusatives are there?

113. What is the condition of the singular h?a-l accusative and what it refers to?

114. When is the h?a-l accusative a singular definite noun?

115. When is the h?a-l accusative a singular apalistic noun?

116. How many kinds of h?a-l sentences are there?

117. What is the h?a-l sentence conditional on?

111. A h?a-l accusative is a noun mentioned after a complete sentence in order to describe the state of the actor, the objective compliment, or the prefixed noun when the verb took place. The noun can be replaced by a nominal sentence. For example: ظافراً القائد جاء (The leader came in a state of victory.)

112. There are three types of h?a-l accusatives:

· Single: ظافراً القائد جاء

· Sentence: فف أنت و العلم أطلب (Seek knowledge while you are young.)

· Fragment: (I saw the crescent moon in between the clouds.)

113. The condition of a singular h?a-l accusative is that it must be a non-apalistic indefinite noun and what it refers to must be definite. For example: عمراً الخي زرب (I visited the village while it was
A singular h?a-l accusative is definite if it can be explained as being indefinite. For example: جاء التلمذُ وَحَدَهُ (The student came alone.)

The singular h?a-l accusative is apalistic if it can be explained as a word derived from something. For example: كرﱠ عليﱞ أسدًا (‘Ali returned like a lion.)

There are two types of h?a-l sentences: nominal and verbal.

The condition of the h?a-l sentence is that it must have a connection with what it refers to either by:

- a pronoun, if it is a verbal sentence and it refers to a definite noun. For example: رِكْضَانُ الغلامُ جاء (The servant came riding [an animal].)

- a wa-w of h?a-l, if it is a nominal sentence. For example: فَآَلَهُمُ وَأَرَهُمُ مِنْ خُرْجُوا (They left their homes while they were in thousands.)

Chapter 18: Specificative

What is a specificative?

How many types of specificatives are there?

How many types of words precede a specificative in the accusative state?

Is it permissible for a specificative to be in a state other than the accusative state?

A specificative is a noun in the accusative state which explains the goal of an unclear word that comes before it. For example: إشتر بُطلًا؟ (I bought a bucket of oil.)

There are two types of specificatives:

- essential specificatives, which clear up an unclear noun, for example: عسلًا زَطَلاً؟ إشتر (I bought a
bucket of honey.)

· relative specificatives, which clear up an unclear sentence, for example: نَفْسًا دَمَّ النَّمَم طَأَبَ (The student was clean, himself.)

120. The words that precede a specificative in the accusative state are:

· words that denote weight, سمنًا رطلاً تُ؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟�( I bought a bucket of lard.)

· words that denote volume or weight of grains, قمحاً مِّداً تُ؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟� (I bought a mudd[1] of wheat.)

· Words that denote area, أرضًا ذراعًا تُ؟؟؟؟؟؟� (I bought a dhira-?15 of land.)

· Numbers from 11 to 99, كتابًا نً عشر تُ؟؟؟؟� (I bought 20 books.)

121. It is permissible to put the specificative of a weight, volume, or area:

· in the genitive case as a compliment to a prefixed noun, سمنٍ رطلاً تُ؟؟؟� (I bought a bucket of lard.)

· in the genitive case with the preposition min, سمنٍ من رطلاً تُ؟؟� (I bought a bucket of lard.)

Notes:


Chapter 19 : Vocative

122. What is a vocative?

123. How many vocative prepositions are there?

124. What forms does the vocative take?

125. What states does the vocative take?

126. When is the vocative indeclinable upon the nominative sign?
127. When is the vocative in the accusative state?

128. How is a vocative with the alif-la-m suffix formed?

129. What state does a noun after أَنْتُهَا or أَتُهَا have?

130. How is the word Allah made into a vocative?

122. A vocative is a noun that is brought to the listeners attention by a vocative preposition that represents the verb 'I call.' For example: رَجُلٌ (O' man.)

123. There are four vocative prepositions: اٰ، أَي، أَو

124. A vocative can be:

· a proper noun, أَسْبَعُ (O' fox.)

· an intended indefinite noun, غَاذِلًا (O' unaware person.)

· a non-intended indefinite noun, رَجُلًا (O' worker of good.)

· something similar to a prefixed noun and its compliment, فَلْخِرَ رَجُلًا (O' dignified man.)

125. There are two states for vocatives: indeclinable on the nominative sign and the accusative state.

126. The vocative is made indeclinable on the nominative sign if it is a proper noun or an intended indefinite noun.

127. The vocative is put into the accusative state if it is a non-intended indefinite noun, a prefixed noun, for example: اللَّهُ عَبْدُ أَو (O' servant) or an intended indefinite noun that is followed by an adjective, for example: رَجُلُ شَرِبَ رَجُلًا (O' this man.)

128. A vocative that has the alif-la-m suffix is put in the nominative state and preceded by:

· المسافِرُ أَو (O' traveler.)

· A demonstrative pronoun, أَنْتُهَا (O' this fox.)

129. The word that comes after أّھاًٰ or أّھاًٰ is:

· a substitute if it is apolistic, أّھاًٰ

· an adjective if it is non-apolistic, أّھاًٰ (O' honored person.)

130. Sometimes the word Allah is put into the vocative form by using one of the vocative prepositions, for example: إلّهَ. Sometimes it is put into the vocative form by adding a doubled mi-m to the end of Allah, for example: اللّهُمّ.

Chapter 20: ja-r Prepositions

131. How many ja-r prepositions are there?

132. Do all of these prepositions precede nouns in the same way?

133. What does رّبّ precede?

134. What does ta’-’ precede?

135. Do ja-r prepositions have to refer to something?

131. There are fourteen ja-r prepositions: مِن، إل، عَن، في، رُبّ، الباء، الكاف، الفاصل، الباء، اللام، القسم، التاء، القسم، حتّ، مذ، منذُ، عل، مُنذُ.

132. No, there are two categories of ja-r prepositions:

· those that precede apparent and implied nouns: عل، في، الـلام، الباء، عن، إل، من,

· those that only precede apparent nouns: حت، الكاف، وأو، القسم، تاء، القسم، منذ، مذ، ربد:

133. ربد precedes indefinite nouns that have an adjective. For example: ربد رجلٌ کرّ مثلاً: A man.

134. The ta’-’ precedes the word Allah, for example: لله

135. Yes, ja-r prepositions have to refer to something. They can either refer to apparent verbs or words that are similar to verbs, for example: (I put the book on the table.) Or, they can refer to implied verbs, for example: (The book is on the table.)
Chapter 21: Compliments To Prefixed Nouns

136. What is a compliment to a prefixed noun?

137. What is the rule regarding a prefixed noun if it has the alif-la-m suffix?

138. What is the rule regarding a prefixed noun if it is has nunation?

139. What is the rule regarding a prefixed noun if it is in the dual form or a sound masculine plural?

140. When is it permissible to add the alif-la-m suffix to a prefixed noun?

136. A compliment to a prefixed noun is a noun that is related to the noun before it. For example: خَادِمُ الأم؟ر (The commander's servant).

137. The alif-la-m suffix is erased from prefixed nouns. For example: المعلمُ كتبُ (The teacher's book).

138. The nunation is erased from prefixed nouns. For example: الصدآرة سورُ (The city's wall).

139. The nu-n is erased prefixed nouns if it is in the dual or sound masculine plural forms. For example: الرَجلُ اثنان! (The man's two hands).

140. It is permissible to add the alif-la-m suffix to a prefixed noun if it is an adjective (active participles, passive participles, adjectives that are similar to verbs, comparatives, and superlatives) in the dual or sound masculine plural form. For example: دُاهُ غبَ بو أ خالدَ دمشقَ الفاتحا (The two conquerors of Damascus are Kha-lid and Abu- ?Ubaydah.) Or, if the prefixed noun is an adjective and the compliment to the prefixed noun is made definite by the alif-la-m suffix, for example: المَتَّبع منصورُ الحقُ (He who follows the truth will be helped.)

Chapter 22: Adjectives

141. What is an adjective?

142. How many types of adjectives are there?

143. What is an essential adjective?

144. What is the ruling regarding an essential adjective?

145. What is a non-essential adjective?

146. What is the ruling regarding a non-essential adjective?

147. What state does the word that comes after a non-essential adjective have?

148. When is a sentence or fragment considered an adjective?

141. An adjective is a word that describes a characteristic found in the word before it. For example: المتحرّکُ التلم (The striving student came.)

142. There are two types of adjectives: essential and non-essential.

143. An essential adjective indicates a characteristic that is in the described word. For example: العاقلُ الرجلُ جاء (The rational man came.)

144. An essential adjective follows the described word in:

· being definite or indefinite: الممزّقُ الثوبُ (torn clothes)

· being masculine or feminine: مُحَذَّبُ ولدٌ (well-behaved child)

· being singular, dual, or plural: ماهران عاملان (two skilled workers)

· the state of the word: ن؟ماهرن ن؟عاملن (two stilled workers)

145. A non-essential adjective indicates a characteristic of a word that follows the described word. For example: المالّ ر؟الكث الرجلُ جاء (The man who has a lot of money came.)

146. A non-essential adjective is
always singular: رأيتُ الوَلَدَانَ الممزَّقَانَ (I saw two children with torn clothes)

follows the word after it in being masculine or feminine: أجلَّ عَالِمًا، عَالِمًا بَلْ رَأيتُ (I saw a servant whose sister was well behaved.)

follows the described word in being definite or indefinite and the state that the described word has: رأيتُ الوَلَدَانَ النِّمَزَقُ (I saw a servant whose mother was a scholar.)

147. The word that comes after the non-essential adjective is:

· an actor in the nominative state if the non-essential adjective is an active participle noun or an adjective that is similar to a verb: رأيتُ الوَلَدَانَ عَالِمًا بَلْ رَأيتُ (I saw a servant whose mother was a scholar.)

· a subject of the predication if the non-essential adjective is a passive participle: الممزَّقُ (I saw a servant whose mother was a scholar.)

148. A sentence or fragment can be an adjective only after an indefinite word, for example: سمعتُ شاعَرًا (I heard a poet reciting poetry.)

Chapter 23: Conjunctions

149. What is a conjunction?

150. How many conjunctional prepositions are there?

151. Are conjunctions used between all kinds of words?

152. How is a conjunction used with pronouns?

153. How is a conjunction used with connected pronouns in the nominative state?

154. How is a conjunction used with connected pronouns in the genitive state?

149. A conjunction is making a word follow another one by using a preposition. For example: كَسَرتُ القَلَمَ وَالدَّوَّاءَ (I broke the pen and ink bottle.)

150. There are nine conjunctional prepositions: َبَلَّ، بَلْ، لَا، لَكِنُ، أَيْ، أَوْ، ثُمَّ، أَلْفَاءُ، الْفُؤَادُ.
151. Conjunctions are used between nouns, for example: لَنَّ؟البخ وْ؟النَّ؟التَّ؟كَر* (The generous person and the stingy person came.) and between verbs, for example: سَجَدَ وْ؟الرجلٌ قَامٌ (The man stood up and prostrated.)

152. If the pronoun is implied it must be emphasized by a separated pronoun before the conjunction. For example: أَنَاُوْهُوُ جَاهَ (He and his father came.)

153. If the pronoun is a connected pronoun in the nominative state it must be emphasized by a separate pronoun before the conjunction, for example: أَخْوَكُ وْ؟أَنتَ جَنَّتَ (You and your brother came.)

154. If the pronoun is a connected pronoun in the genitive state the reason for it being in the genitive state (the genitive preposition or the prefixed noun) must be repeated before the word after the conjunct. For example: اِنْ هُوُ عَلَٰهُوُلْهُوُ جَئِمَتُ (I greeted him and his brother.)

Chapter 24: Emphasis

155. What is emphasis?

156. How many types of emphasis are there?

157. What do we do if we want to use a literated emphasis?

158. What do we do if we want to use an unliterated emphasis?

159. What do كُلَّاَ and كُلُّا emphasize?

155. An emphasis is a word that follows what it emphasizes. For example: نَفْسَهُ وْ؟وَعَلِيُّ (Yusef came himself.)

156. There are two types of emphasis: literated and unliterated.

157. If we want to use a literated emphasis we must repeat the word that we want to emphasize. For example:

· with nouns: جاء الصيف (Summer came, summer.)

· with verbs: جاء الصيف (Summer came, it came.)

· with prepositions: نعم (Yes, yes.)

· with sentences: النهار طلّع رأى به (Noon arrived. Noon arrived.)

158. If we want to use unlitered emphasis we must use one of the following eight words: نَفس، عَ، لا، کِ، کِلتا، لکُ،، أحمع، عامّة It is obligatory to add a pronoun to these words which follows the emphasized word. For example: نَهْ؟عَ؟الأم جاء (The commander came, himself.)

159. and emphasize words in the dual form. For example: هَا؟کُ؟والد أکرم (Respect your parents, both of them.)

Chapter 25: Substitutes

160. What is a substitute?

161. How many types of substitutes are there?

162. What is a substitute of the whole?

163. What is a substitute of the part?

164. What is a substitute of implication?

165. What is the condition of substitutes of the part and substitutes of implication?

160. A substitute follows what it indicates. For example: أخوكُ وسنّ؟جاء (Joseph, your brother, came.)

161. There are three types of substitutes: substitutes of the whole, substitutes of the part, substitutes of implication.

162. A substitute of the whole indicates the indicated word completely, for example: مُ؟إبراه أخوكُ قا؟صد (Your brother, Abraham, is our friend.)
163. A substitute of the part indicates part of the indicated word, for example: 

سَقَطَ البَّاَيْسَ؟ (The house, its ceiling, fell.)

164. A substitute of implication indicates an essential characteristic of the indicated word, for example: 

أطرَبني الْبَلَبْلُ تَغَرُّ دُهُ (I was moved by the nightingale's song.)

165. The condition of the substitutes of the part and substitutes of implication is that they have to be contracted to a pronoun that refers to the indicated word. For example: 

قرأتُ الْكِتَابَ نَصَائْحُهُ (I read the book, half of it.)