

Introduction to Arabic Grammar

Lesson 5



tasneeminstitute
ENRICHING THE SOUL

Relative Pronouns الأسماء الموصولة

الأسماء الموصولة - Relative pronouns

Definition: An **إِسْمٌ مَوْصُولٌ** is an **إِسْمٌ مَعْرِفَةٌ** whose meaning/purpose is understood through the sentence, which comes after it, which is called **صِلَةٌ**.

- An **إِسْمٌ مَوْصُولٌ** cannot form a complete part of a sentence on its own. It must have a **صِلَةٌ** which relates (refers back) to it. The **صِلَةٌ** which is generally a **جُمْلَةٌ خَبَرِيَّةٌ** must have a **ضَمِيرٌ** (visible or hidden) referring to the **إِسْمٌ مَوْصُولٌ**. This **ضَمِيرٌ** is called **عَائِدٌ**.

Relative Pronouns الأسماء الموصولة

الأسماء الموصولة للمذكر

وَاحِدٌ	الَّذِي	who, that, which	
تَنْبِيْةٌ	الَّذَانِ	those two who, that, which	فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ
تَنْبِيْةٌ	الَّذَيْنِ	those two who, that, which	فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ وَجَرٍ
جَمْعٌ	الَّذِينَ	those who, that, which	

Relative Pronouns الأسماء الموصولة

الأسماء الموصولة للمؤنث

وَاحِدٌ	الَّتِي	who, that, which	
تَشْنِيَةٌ	الَّتَانِ	those two who, that, which	فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ
تَشْنِيَةٌ	الَّتَيْنِ	those two who, that, which	فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ وَجَرٍ
جَمْعٌ	الَّتَاتِي	those who, that, which	
جَمْعٌ	الَّلَوَاتِي	those who, that, which	

Relative Pronouns الأسماء الموصولة

Examples

1. جَاءَ الَّذِي نَصَرَكَ **The one** (masculine) who helped you, came.
2. جَاءَ الَّذَانِ نَصَرَكَ **The two** (masculine) who helped you, came.
3. رَأَيْتُ اللَّذَيْنِ نَصَرَكَ I saw **the two** (masculine) who helped you.
4. لَقِيتُ الَّذِينَ نَصَرُونِي I met **those** (masculine) who helped me.
5. جَاءَتِ الَّتِي نَصَرْتِكَ **The one** (feminine) who helped you, came.
6. جَاءَتِ اللَّتَانِ نَصَرْتَاكَ **The two** (feminine) who helped you, came.
7. رَأَيْتُ اللَّتَيْنِ نَصَرْتَاكَ I saw **the two** (feminine) who helped you.
8. جَاءَتِ اللَّاتِي نَصَرْنَكَ **Those** (feminine) who helped you, came.

Relative Pronouns الأسماء الموصولة

2. أَيٌّ and أَيَّةٌ

- They are generally مُعْرَبٌ and used in إِضَافَةٌ.
- أَيٌّ has the meaning of الَّذِيّ.
e.g. مِنْ أَيِّ كِتَابٍ from which book...
- أَيَّةٌ has the meaning of الَّتِيّ.
e.g. أَيَّةُ بِنْتٍ which girl...

Relative Pronouns الأسماء الموصولة

3. ال which appears before an **إِسْمٌ فَاعِلٍ** and an **إِسْمٌ مَفْعُولٍ**, has the effect of **إِسْمٌ مَوْصُولٌ**.

e.g.

السَّامِعُ

would equal

الَّذِي سَمِعَ

الْمَسْمُوعُ

would equal

الَّذِي سُمِعَ

السَّامِعُونَ

would equal

الَّذِينَ سَمِعُوا

Relative Pronouns الأسماء الموصولة

4. ذُو

According to the dialect of the tribe *بنو طي*, it is an *اسم موصول*.

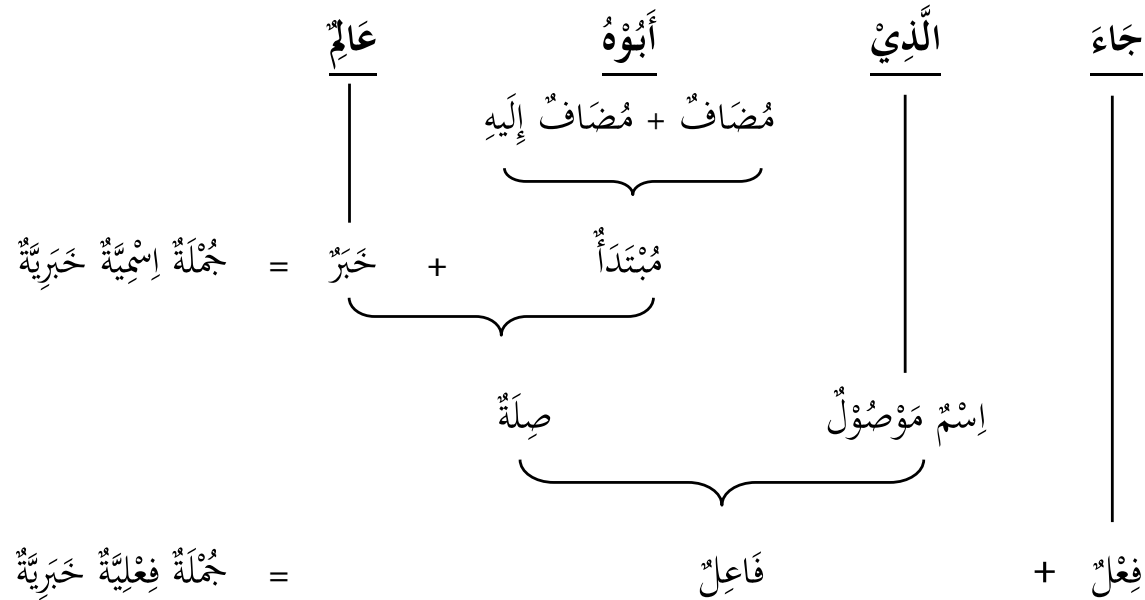
It is used for all genders and all numbers, without its form changing.

e.g.	جَاءَ ذُو نَصْرِكَ	equals	جَاءَ الَّذِي نَصْرِكَ	The one who helped you, came.
	رَأَيْتُ ذُو نَصْرِكَ	equals	رَأَيْتُ الَّذِي نَصْرِكَ	I saw the one who helped you.
	مَرَرْتُ بِذُو نَصْرِكَ	equals	مَرَرْتُ بِالَّذِي نَصْرِكَ	I passed by the one who helped you.

Relative Pronouns الأسماء الموصولة

Sentence Analysis:

جاءَ الَّذِي أَبُوهُ عَالِمٌ The person whose father is knowledgeable, came.



أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ Demonstrative Nouns

أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ – Demonstrative *isms*

Definition: An إِسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ is an إِسْمٌ which is used to point at something. This إِسْمٌ is of two types.

- i. لِلْقَرِيبِ: It is used for pointing at something near.
- ii. لِلْبَعِيدِ: It is used for pointing at something far.

أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ Demonstrative Nouns

أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ لِلْمُذَكَّرِ

	لِلْقَرِيبِ			لِلْبَعِيدِ		
وَاحِدٌ	هَذَا	this		ذَلِكَ	that	
تَثْنِيَةٌ	هَذَانِ	these two...	حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ	ذَانِكَ	those two...	حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ
تَثْنِيَةٌ	هَذَيْنِ	these two...	حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ وَالْجَرِّ	ذَيْنِكَ	those two...	حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ وَالْجَرِّ
جَمْعٌ	هَؤُلَاءِ	these		أُولَئِكَ	those	

أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ Demonstrative Nouns

أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ لِلْمُؤَنَّثِ

	لِلْقَرِيبِ			لِلْبَعِيدِ		
وَاحِدٌ	هَذِهِ	this		تِلْكَ	that	
تَثْنِيَّةٌ	هَاتَانِ	these two...	حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ	تَانِكَ	those two...	حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ
تَثْنِيَّةٌ	هَاتَيْنِ	these two...	حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ وَالْجَرِّ	تَيْنِكَ	those two...	حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ وَالْجَرِّ
جَمْعٌ	هَؤُلَاءِ	these		أُولَئِكَ	those	

Demonstrative Nouns أسماء الإشارة

e.g.	ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ	that book
	هَؤُلَاءِ النِّسَاءُ	these women
	أُولَئِكَ الرِّجَالُ	those men

أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ Demonstrative Nouns

Notes:

1. In the case of **أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ لِلْقَرِيبِ**, for both masculine and feminine, the **هـ** in the beginning is not part of the actual **إِسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ**. It is, in fact, a **حَرْفٌ تَنْبِيهِيٌّ**. However, it is so often used with the **أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ لِلْقَرِيبِ** that it is normally considered a part of them.

أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ Demonstrative Nouns

2. The ك of إِسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ (الْبَعِيدُ) is sometimes changed according to the gender or the number of persons being addressed. The meaning is not affected.

e.g. ذَلِكُمَا رَبُّكُمَا He is the Lord of both of you.

3. If the مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ is a مُشَارٌ إِلَيْهِ, then the إِسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ comes after the مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ.

e.g. كِتَابُكَ هَذَا this book of yours

أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ Demonstrative Nouns

4. If the إِشَارَةُ اسْمٌ occurs as a مُبْتَدَأٌ, then the خَبْرٌ is generally a نَكْرَةٌ.

e.g. هَذَا كِتَابٌ This is a book.

However, if the خَبْرٌ is also مَعْرِفَةٌ, then a suitable ضَمِيرٌ should be added between the مُبْتَدَأٌ, which is an إِشَارَةُ اسْمٌ, and the خَبْرٌ for it to remain a complete sentence.

e.g. هَذَا هُوَ الْكِتَابُ This is the book.

If no ضَمِيرٌ is added, it would be an incomplete sentence.

e.g. هَذَا الْكِتَابُ this book

أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ Demonstrative Nouns

5. If the **خَبْرٌ** is a **مُضَافٌ**, then there will be no need for a **ضَمِيرٌ** to be added between the **مُبْتَدَأٌ** and the **خَبْرٌ**.

e.g. هَذَا ابْنُ الْمَلِكِ This is the son of the king.

6. **هُنَا** or **هَهُنَا** (here) and **هُنَاكَ** (there) are also **أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ**. However, they do not have any special rules.

