

بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَانِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

Lesson 54

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The Demonstrative Nouns

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بِذَا لمُفردِ مذكّرٍ أشِر بِذى و ذِه تى تا على الانثى اقتصر 'ذا' Point at a singular male by 'ذن' for female 'ذى، ذه، تى، تا' And use

و ذانِ تانِ للمثنّى المرتفع و فى سواه ذَينِ تَينِ اذكُر تُطِع In the state of raf', 'ذان/تان' is used 'ذَين/تَين' and in nasb/jarr, say

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و بأولَى أشِر لجمع مطلقاً و المدُّ أولَى و لدَى البُعد انطِقا

And point at the plural, absolutely (male/female-intelligent/unintelligent), by $``(\hat{j})'$

and extension (أولاء) is better; and when pointing at the far ...

بالكافِ حرفاً دونَ لامٍ أو معه و اللامُ إن قدّمتَ "ها" ممتنعة 'bor without it' ك' Use

and if you used '&', 'J' must not be used

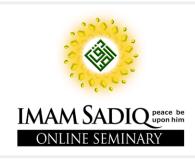
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Note: The ' \checkmark ' is an addressing letter which has no state of i'rab.

Note:

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The prominent idea is that there are three levels in demonstration: the close, the far and the distance between; the first is pointed at without 'ک' and 'ک', such



as 'ذا'غ; the third is pointed at with 'ک', such as 'ذاک'; and the second is pointed at with 'ک' and 'ک', such as 'ذالِک'.

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و بِهُنا أو هْهُنا أشِر إِلَى دانِي المَكان و به الكافَ صِلا And by 'هُنا- هْهُنا' point at 'ک' to them ...

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فى البُعد أو بثَمَّ فُه أو هُنّا أو بهنالِكَ انطِقَن أو هِنّا 'ثَمَّ-هُنّا-هُنالِكَ-هِنّا' For far distance, or say 'ثَمَّ-هُنّا-هُنالِكَ-هِنّا'

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