

1. 'جائز الوجهين' (both-permissible), in which each one is permissible and that is when the 'عامل' gives 'نصب' to two pronouns as its objects, the first of which is known more than the second.

Example: الكتاب أعطيتك إياه / الكتاب أعطيتكاه

Or when the second pronoun is accusative by 'كان' and its family. In this case the second pronoun can be apart or connected.

Example: الصديق كنته – الصديق كنت إياه

2. 'نون الوقاية مع الضمانر'

'نون الوقاية' (protective Nun) is a 'مبنى' (inflexible) letter with Kasra which comes after some 'عامل's (effecters) when they come on the first person 'ى' to prevent confusion between the words.

It is used in two ways:

A) 'واجب' (necessary), that is when the 'عامل' of 'ى' is a verb or a verb-noun or 'قَطْ', 'قَدْ', 'لَنْ', 'عَنْ', 'مِنْ', 'لَيْتْ'.

Example: "وَإِذْ قَالَ مُوسَىٰ لِقَوْمِهِ يَا قَوْمِ لِمَ تَتُودُونَنِي" (When Moses said to his people, 'O my people! Why do you torment me...')

Example: "يَوْمَ يَنْظُرُ الْمَرْءُ مَا قَدَّمَتْ يَدَاهُ وَيَقُولُ الْكَافِرُ يَا لَيْتَنِي كُنْتُ تُرَابًا" (the day when a person will observe what his hands have sent ahead and the faithless one will say, 'I wish I were dust!')

B) 'جائز' (permissible), and that is when it is preceded by 'لَئِنْ', 'أَنْ', 'إِنَّ', 'لَعَلَّ' and 'كَأَنَّ'.

Example: "إِنِّي أَنَا اللَّهُ"

Example: "إِنِّي ظَنَنْتُ أَنَّي مُلَاقٍ حِسَابِيهِ"

Note:

When 'نون الوقاية' gets together with the 'ن' of plural feminine or of emphasis, they cannot merge (ادغام).

Example: "قَالَ رَبِّ السَّجْنُ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِمَّا يَدْعُونَنِي إِلَيْهِ"

Example: "حَتَّى تُؤْتُونَ مَوْتِقًا مِّنَ اللَّهِ لَتَأْتُنَّنِي بِهِ"

And when it gets together with the 'ن' in the five-verbs (the present tense verbs which have 'ن' except seeghah 6 & 12), it is permissible to merge, to part or to omit one of them.

Example: "إِنَّ الْقَوْمَ اسْتَضَعُّونَنِي وَكَادُوا يَقْتُلُونَنِي"

Example: "قُلْ أَفَعَبَّرَ اللَّهُ تَأْمُرُونَنِي أَعْبُدُ أَيُّهَا الْجَاهِلُونَ"

