

L49

1) **The object must be mentioned**, but sometimes it can be omitted when there is an indicator.

Example: “وَلِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ يَغْفِرُ لِمَن يَشَاءُ” i.e. يَغْفِرُ الذَّنُوبَ لِمَن يَشَاءُ

2) **The effector in the object must be mentioned**, but sometimes it is omitted:

A. ‘جوازي’ when there is an indicator, as in answers:

Example: “وَيَسْأَلُونَكَ مَاذَا يُنْفِقُونَ قُلِ الْعَفْوَ” (they ask you as to what they should spend. Say, ‘All that is surplus.’)

B. ‘جوبى’

Refer to page 160.

الاختصاص

Definition and *I'rab*

It is specifying the predicate of a first or second person pronoun to a definite noun after it. That noun would be accusative by an estimated verb such as ‘أَخَصُّ’.

Example: “إِنَّمَا يَرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَيُطَهِّرَكُمْ تَطْهِيرًا” i.e. أَخَصَّ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ

Forms:

1. Definite by ‘أل’ or added to such a noun; such as ‘نحن المسلمين ننصر المظلوم’ or ‘نحن أبناء الإسلام ننصر المظلوم’.
2. Proper noun or the noun added to it.

Example: ‘أنا ابنَ أبي طالب أنصر المظلوم’ or ‘أنا علياً أنصر المظلوم’