

**Notes:**

2. 'ظرف' is of two types:

A) 'متصرف' which is used as 'ظرف' or other than that, such as 'يوم' or 'يمين'

**Example:** "قال الله هذا يومٌ ينفعُ الصادقين صدقُهم"

B) 'غير متصرف', which is always a 'ظرف' and it is of two types:

A. 'تام', which does not ever get genitive, such as 'قط'

B. 'ناقص' which sometimes gets genitive by 'من' or 'في', such as 'عند'

**Example:** "وَمَا النَّصْرُ إِلَّا مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ"

1. Sometimes some words represent 'المفعول فيه':

A) A noun that is added to 'ظرف', such as in "تَوَتَّى أَكَلَهَا كُلَّ حِينٍ بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهَا"

B) An adjective of the omitted 'ظرف', such as in "وَمَهْلَهُمْ قَلِيلاً" i.e. 'زَمناً قَلِيلاً'

C) a number that the 'ظرف' is its 'تمييز', such as "وَوَاعَدْنَا مُوسَى ثَلَاثِينَ لَيْلَةً"

الحال

**Definition and I'rab**

It is a word that expresses the status of another word (ذو الحال) and it is accusative by its effecter.

الحال	ذو الحال	العامل
ضِعْفًا <sup>٢</sup>	الإنسانُ	﴿خُلِقَ﴾

The 'ذو الحال' is a subject or an object or a genitive or a khabar.

**Example:** "و رجع موسىٰ إلى قومه غضبانَ أسفًا"

### Forms and rules:

1. 'مفردة' (word), which is often derivative and sometimes is not.

2. 'جملة' which is 'خبرية'

**Example:** "فأخذتكم الساعةُ و أنتم تنظرون"

3. 'شبه جملة' (sentence-like) (الظرف/ الجار و المجرور :), which must be 'مستقر'

**Example:** "فخرج على قومه في زينته"