



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson 54

The Demonstrative Nouns

بِذَا لِمُفْرَدٍ مَذَكَّرٍ أَشِيرَ
بِذِي وَذِهِ تِي تَا عَلَى الْإِنْثَى اقْتَصِرَ
Point at a singular male by 'ذا'
And use 'ذِي، ذِهِ، تِي، تَا' for female

وِذَانٍ تَانٍ لِّلْمُثَنَّى الْمَرْتَفِعِ
وَ فِي سِوَاهُ ذَيْنِ تَيْنِ إِذْكَرُ تُطْعِ
In the state of raf', 'ذَان/تَان' is used
and in nasb/jarr, say 'ذَيْن/تَيْن'

وَبِأَوْلَى أَشِيرَ لَجْمَعٍ مُطْلَقًا
وَالْمُدَّ أَوْلَى وَ لَدَى الْبُعْدِ انْطِقَا
And point at the plural, absolutely (male/female-intelligent/unintelligent), by
'أَوْلَى'
and extension (أولاء) is better; and when pointing at the far ...

بِالْكَافِ حَرْفًا دُونَ لَامٍ أَوْ مَعَهُ
وَ اللَّامُ إِنْ قَدَّمْتَ "هَا" مَمْتَنَعَةٌ
Use 'ك' with 'ل' or without it
and if you used 'ه', 'ل' must not be used

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

Note:

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 'ك' and 'ل', such



as 'ذا'; the third is pointed at with 'ك', such as 'ذاك'; and the second is pointed at with 'ل' and 'ك', such as 'ذالك'.

و بِهِنَا أَوْ هُهُنَا أَشِيرُ إِلَى

دَانِي الْمَكَانِ وَ بِهِ الْكَافَ صَلَا

And by 'ههنا-ههنا' point at

Close place and connect 'ك' to them ...

فِي الْبُعْدِ أَوْ بَتَّمَ فَهُ أَوْ هُنَّا

أَوْ بِهِنَا لِكَ انْطِقَنَّ أَوْ هِنَّا

For far distance, or say 'هنا-هنا لك-هنا'