



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson 62

### 'أَيّ' the Conjunctive

أَيّ كَمَا وَ أَعْرَبَتْ مَا لَمْ تُضَفِّفْ  
وَ صَدْرُ وَصَلِهَا ضَمِيرٌ انْحَدَفَ

'أَيّ' is like 'مَا' (in keeping the same form)  
while its clause begins with an omitted (yet assumed) pronoun

An example:

يَعْجِبُنِي أَيّهُمْ هُوَ قَائِمٌ  
*I admire the one who is standing*

There are three alternative statuses for 'أَيّ':

1. 'أَيّ' is added and the pronoun is mentioned, such as in  
'يَعْجِبُنِي أَيّهُمْ هُوَ قَائِمٌ'
2. 'أَيّ' and the pronoun are both omitted, such as in 'يَعْجِبُنِي أَيّ قَائِمٌ'
3. 'أَيّ' is not added but the pronoun is mentioned, such as in  
'يَعْجِبُنِي أَيّ هُوَ قَائِمٌ'
4. 'أَيّ' is added but the pronoun is not mentioned, such as in  
'يَعْجِبُنِي أَيّهُمْ قَائِمٌ'

In the first three forms, 'أَيّ' is *mu'rab* but it is *mabni* upon *damm* in the fourth.

An example of the fourth status in Qur'an:

«ثُمَّ لَنَنْزِعَنَّ مِنْ كُلِّ شِيعَةٍ أَيُّهُمْ أَشَدُّ عَلَى الرَّحْمَنِ عِتِيًّا» مريم/69

*"Then from every group We shall draw whichever of them was more defiant towards the All-beneficent."*