

مطابقة الضمير و المرجع (accordance of the pronoun with the reference)

The original principle in the pronoun is to be in accordance with the reference in number and gender. That is a must in the singular, dual, regular masculine plural and feminine plural for human-regular or irregular-.

Example: “ **وَوَصَّيْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ بِوَالِدَيْهِ حُسْنًا وَإِنْ جَاهَدَاكَ لِتُشْرِكَ بِي مَا لَيْسَ لَكَ بِهِ عِلْمٌ فَلَا تُطِعْهُمَا** ” (We have enjoined man to be good to his parents. But if they urge you to ascribe to Me as partner that of which you have no knowledge, then do not obey them.)

Example: “ **وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ لَنُدْخِلَنَّهُمْ فِي الصَّالِحِينَ** ” (Those who have faith and do righteous deeds, We will surely admit them among the righteous.)

Example: “ **وَالْوَالِدَاتُ يُرْضِعْنَ أَوْلَادَهُنَّ حَوْلَيْنِ كَامِلَيْنِ ...** ” (Mothers shall suckle their children for two full years ...)

In the other cases two ways are allowed: accordance and feminine singular.

Example: “ **رِجَالٌ لَا تُلْهِيهِمْ تِجَارَةٌ وَلَا بَيْعٌ عَنْ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ** ” (by men whom neither trade nor bargaining distracts from the remembrance of Allah) and “ **وَإِذَا الرُّسُلُ أَقْبَتُ** ” (and time is set for the apostles [to bear witness])

Conditions of Pronoun Usage

The usage of pronouns is of three types:

1. واجب الإتصال (Compulsory connection), which is the original principle, so bringing apart pronoun is not allowed as long as the connected pronoun is possible to use.

Example: 'أكرمتُ إيتاك' cannot change to 'أكرمتُ إيتاك'

2. 'واجب الانفصال' that is when connection is not possible. This happens in some cases:

1. When exclusion is meant.

Example: "أَمَرَ أَلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ" (He has commanded you to worship none except Him.)

2. When it has preceded its 'عامل' effecter

Example: "إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ" (You [alone] do we worship, and to You [alone] do we turn for help.)

3. When it 'عامل' is 'معنوى' (virtual)

Example: "هُوَ الْأَوَّلُ وَالْآخِرُ وَالظَّاهِرُ وَالْبَاطِنُ وَهُوَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ" (He is the First and the Last, the Manifest and the Hidden, and He has knowledge of all things.)

4. When its 'عامل' is omitted

Example: "إِيَّاكَ وَ الْكَيْدِ" (you and (avoid) lie)

5. When its 'عامل' is a negation letter

Example: "مَا هُنَّ أُمَّهَاتِهِمْ" (they are not their mothers)

6. When it is separated from its 'عامل'

Example: "يُخْرِجُونَ الرَّسُولَ وَإِيَّاكُمْ" (they expel the Apostle and you)