ضمير الشأن و القصة

'خسمير الشأن و القصّة' is a singular third person pronoun that is interpreted by the sentence after it and signifies the glory and significance of that sentence. If the subject in the sentence is masculine, the pronoun comes in masculine and is called 'ضمير الشأن' then.

"قُل هُوَ اللهُ أَحَدٌ" Example:

If the subject in the sentence is feminine, the pronoun comes in feminine and is called 'ضمير القصة' then.

نفإذا هي شاخِصَة أبصار الذين كفروا : Example: 'فإذا

The features:

- 1. It is always singular
- 2. Is not interpreted except by the sentence
- 3. Is not followed by another word in i'rab
- 4. Its reference is the sentence after it
- 5. It is always used as 'مبتدا'

'ضمير الفصل'

'ضمير الفصل' is a nominative apart pronoun which accords what is before it and comes between definite 'مبتدا' and 'خبر ' and denotes emphasis,

specification of the 'خبر' for the 'مبتدا and preventing confusion between the 'خبر ' and a 'خبر (follower in i'rab).

Example: "و اولئک هم المفلحون" (it is they who are the felicitous.)

Example: "كُنتَ أنتَ الرَّقيبَ عليهم" (You Yourself were watchful over them)

(demonstrative noun) اسم الإشارة

Definition:

It is an inflexible noun (مبنى), coined to point at something.

Divisions:

A) 'ala' (general), which points at place and other things.



B) نَتْمَ (particular), which points only at place. It includes 'نْمَ and 'شَمَ' and 'شَمَ'