

اسم الإشارة (demonstrative noun)

Definition:

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

Divisions:

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

أسماء الإشارة العامة					
المؤنث			المذكر		
الجمع	التثنية	المفرد	الجمع	التثنية	المفرد
أولاء، أولى	تان، تين	ذو، ذي، تيه تي، تا	أولاء، أولى ^٣	ذان، ذين ^٢	ذا

B) 'خاص' (particular), which points only at place. It includes 'هنا' and 'ثمّ'

The demonstrated is either close (قريب) or far (بعيد) or between close and far (متوسط). The previously mentioned demonstrative nouns are used for the close except 'ثمّ' which is only for the far.

Sometimes 'ها' is added for emphasis; such as «هَذَا، هَذَانِ، هَذَيْنِ، هَذِهِ-هَذِي، هَاتَانِ- هَاتَانِ»
'هاهنا' and 'هاتين، هؤلاء-هؤولى'.

Example: رَبِّ اجْعَلْ هَذَا بِلْدًا آمِنًا (O Lord, make this land safe)

Example: إِنَّا هَاهُنَا قَاعِدُونَ (we will sit (and stay) here)

Sometimes 'ك' would be added at the end of the demonstrative noun for the middle distance; such as «ذَاكَ، ذَاتِكَ، ذِيكَ-ذِيكَ، تَانِكَ-تَيْنِكَ، أَوْلَاكَ، أَوْلَاكَ»
and 'هناك'.

Example: 'فَذَانِكَ بُرْهَانَانِ مِنْ رَبِّكَ' (these two are proofs from your Lord)

Sometimes 'ل' is added to the demonstrative noun for the far distance before the 'ك' (of addressing) except in the dual and in 'أولاء'; such as «...، ذَلِكُ» and 'هُنَالِكَ'.

Example: "ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ" (This is the Book, there is no doubt in it, a guidance to the Godwary.)

As for the dual, 'ك' is added to it and its 'ن' gets 'و'; such as 'ذَانِكُ'. 'أولاء' is used for the far and the middle distance. 'هنا' is sometimes used for the far distance with 'و' and is said as 'هنا'.

Notes:

1. Sometimes the demonstrated is mentioned after the demonstrative noun.

Example: "ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ"

In this case it will have the *i'rab* of the demonstrative noun as a 'تابع' (follower in *i'rab*), so if it is 'جامد' (non-derivative), it will be 'عطف بيان' or 'بدل' and if it is 'مشتق' (derivative), it will be a 'صفة' (adjective).

Sometimes the 'قرينة' (indicator) gets omitted.

Example: "فَلَمَّا جَنَّ عَلَيْهِ اللَّيْلُ رَأَىٰ كَوْكَبًا ۖ قَالَ هَٰذَا رَبِّي" (When night darkened over him, he saw a star and said, 'This is my Lord!') i.e. 'هذا الكوكب'.

2. The demonstrative noun must accord with the demonstrated in definiteness, quantity and gender.

Example: “لَا أُقْسِمُ بِهَذَا الْبَلَدِ - وَأَنْتَ حِلٌّ بِهَذَا الْبَلَدِ” (I swear by this town, as you reside in this town)

Example: the poem:

دُمَّ المنازل بعدَ منزلة اللّوى و العيشَ بعدَ أولئك الأيّامِ

Except when it is an irregular plural in which it can be singular feminine.

Example: “و تِلْكَ الْأَيَّامُ نُدَاوِلُهَا بَيْنَ النَّاسِ” (and We bring these days to people by turns)

