

When the 'حال' is a derivative noun, it needs a link and the link is:

1. **Pronoun:**

- A) In a derivative noun; such as “و لا تَعْتَوُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ مَفْسِدِينَ”
- B) In a sentence-like compound; such as “فخرج على قومه في زينته”
- C) In a 'جملة فعلية' that its verb is 'مضارع' and without 'قد'; such as “و مَالِي لَا أَرَى” or it is negated by 'ما' or 'لا'; such as “جاءوا أباهم عشاءً يكون الهدهد”
- D) In a 'جملة فعلية' that its verb is past tense and after 'إلا'; such as “يا حَسْرَةً”
- ”على العباد ما يأتيهم من رسولٍ إلا كانوا به يستهزئون”
2. 'ذی الحال' and it is In a sentence without the pronoun the refers to the 'ذی الحال'; such as “قالوا لئن أكله الذئب و نحن عصبه أنا إذا لخاسرون”
3. **Both** 'و' and the pronoun, and this is in a 'جملة فعلية' that its verb is 'مضارع' with 'قد' and in a 'جملة اسمية' that begins with the pronoun of the 'ذی الحال'.

Example: “لَمْ تُؤذُونِي وَ قَدْ تَعْلَمُونَ أَنِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ إِلَيْكُمْ” and “أَلَمْ تَرَ إِلَى الَّذِينَ خَرَجُوا”

”من ديارهم و هم أوفّ حذر الموتِ”

The principles in 'حال':

1. **The 'حال' is indefinite** and the 'ذو الحال' must be definite or a non-absolute indefinite.

Example: “و خُلِقَ الْإِنْسَانُ ضَعِيفًا” and “و قَدَّرَ فِيهَا أَقْوَاتَهَا فِي أَرْبَعَةِ أَيَّامٍ سِوَاءً”

”للسائلين”

If the 'حال' was definite, it must be interpreted as indefinite.

Example: "و إِذَا ذُكِرَ اللهُ وَحْدَهُ اشْمَأَزَّتْ قُلُوبُ الَّذِينَ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْآخِرَةِ" i.e. 'منفرداً'

2. The 'ذو الحال' is mentioned, but sometimes it is omitted.

Example: "بَعَثَهُ اللهُ رَسُولاً" i.e. "أَ هَذَا الَّذِي بَعَثَ اللهُ بَشِيراً رَسُولاً"

3. The 'حال' is after the 'ذو الحال' and the 'عامل', but sometimes it is not.

Example: "وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا كَافَّةً لِلنَّاسِ"