

L65 & 66

**Notes:**

Sometimes the 'إِلاّ' is an adjective as 'غير', rather than for exception. In this case it is called 'وصفيّة' and it is a 'مبنى' noun that its 'حركة' will be transferred to the next noun.

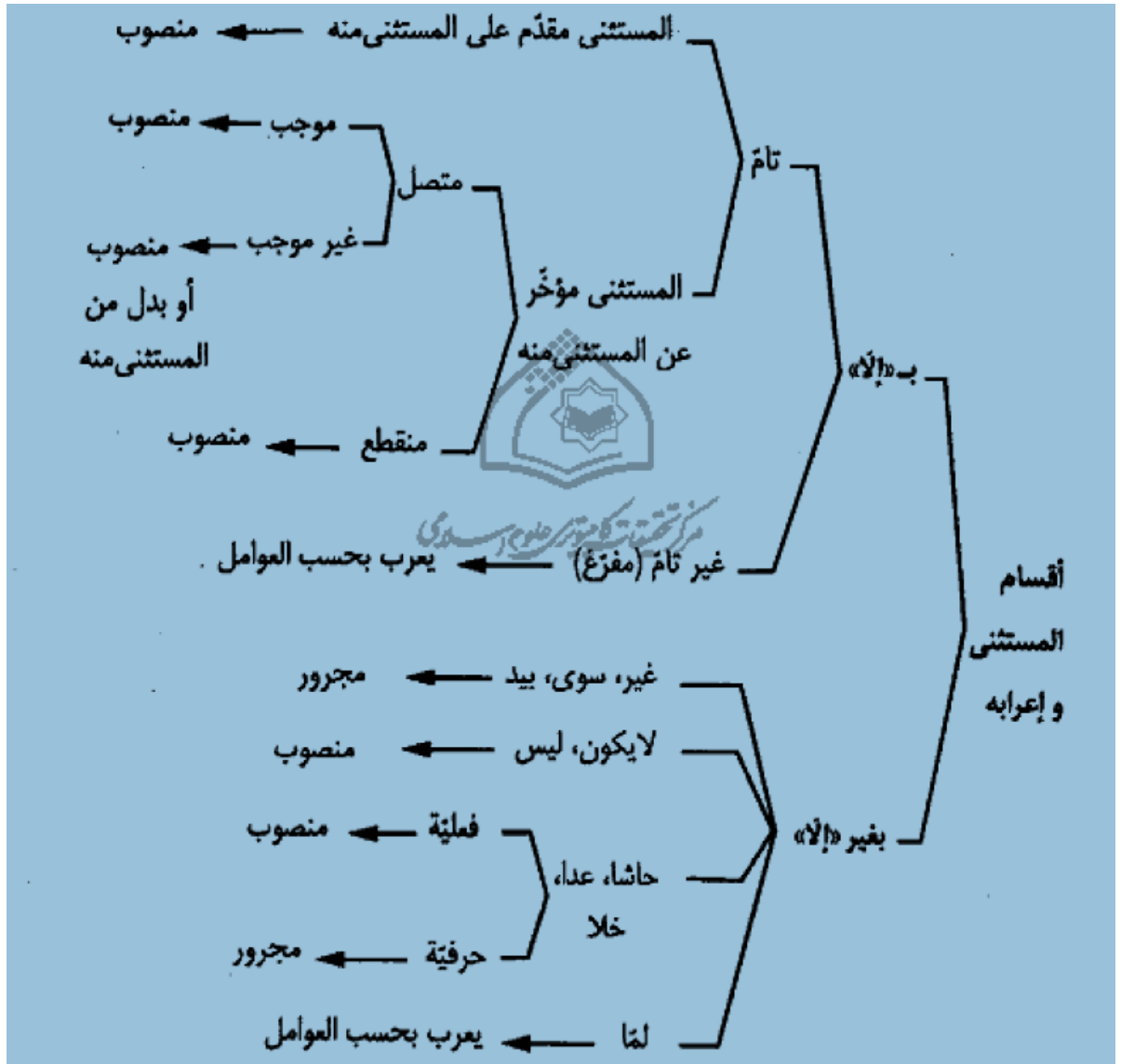
**Example:** "لَوْ كَانَ فِيهِمَا ءِالَهَةٌ إِلاّ اللهُ لَفَسَدَتَا"

'إِلاّ' takes the *i'rab* of the excepted by 'غير'.

**Example:** 'جاء القوم غيرَ زيدٍ'

Sometimes there is a sentence after the 'إِلاّ' and this happens most often in 'الإستثناء المفرّغ'.

**Example:** "وَمَا أَهْلَكْنَا مِنْ قَرْيَةٍ إِلاّ لَهَا مُنذِرُونَ"



## المجرورات

The genitives are only nouns and they are:

1. 'المجرور بالإضافة' (genitive by addition) and it is called 'المضاف إليه'
2. 'المجرور بالحرف' (genitive by preposition)

## الإضافة

### Definition:

It is a constraining relation between a noun and another word, that make the second, genitive.

### Parts and *I'rab*:

1. 'مضاف' (added) that is the preceding noun that joins the other word after it and its *i'rab* is according to its position.

**Example:** "و نَفِخَ فِي الصُّورِ ذَلِكَ يَوْمَ الْوَعِيدِ"

2. 'مضاف إليه' (added-to) that is the word to which the 'مضاف' is added and is subsequent to it. It is always genitive. It can be:

A. noun, such as 'يَوْمُ الْوَعِيدِ'

B. sentence, such as "يَوْمَ يُنْفَخُ فِي الصُّورِ"

The effecter is the 'مضاف'.

### Divisions and Usage:

1. 'معنوية' that is the addition that results the definiteness of the 'مضاف' when the 'مضاف إليه' is definite and results its specification when the 'مضاف' is indefinite. This happens when the 'added' is a non-derivative noun such as 'يوم' or when it is a derivative added to other than its affected, such as 'جاء كاتب القاضي' in 'كاتب'.

2. 'لفظية' that is the addition that results contraction in the 'added' by omission of 'ن' or tanween. This is when the derivative noun is added to its affected, such as in "إِنَّا مُرْسِلُوا النَّاقَةَ فِتْنَةً"

The 'معنوية' is of three types:

1. 'ظرفية'
2. 'بيانية'
3. 'اختصاصية'

Refer to page 209

