

L69

In the phrases using 'نِعَمَ' or 'بِنَسْ', Pronoun of Consequence (ضَمِيرُ الشَّانِ) and Pronoun of Narration (ضَمِيرُ القِصَّةِ), what comes after the mention of the pronoun clarifies it.

## Section Four

### The Demonstrative Noun (إِسْمُ الإِشَارَةِ)

This is a noun which signifies something specific by a gesture or indication, as 'هُنَا' (here)

The demonstrative noun that is used to indicate things that are near:

ذَا (this) و ذَانِ، ذَيْنِ (these two (m.))، أُولَى، أَوْلَاءِ (these plural m.)، تَا، تَى، تِهَ، ذَى،  
ذِهَ (this (f.))، تَانِ، تَيْنِ (these two f.)، إُولَى، أَوْلَاءِ (these plural f.).

Most often, these demonstratives are found with the particle 'ها':

هَذَا، هَذَانِ، هَذِهِ، هَتَانِ، هَوْلَاءِ

Demonstratives for the medium distance:

ذَاكَ، ذَانِكَ/ذَيْنِكَ، أَوْلَائِكَ، تَاكَ/تَيْكَ، تَانِكَ/تَيْنِكَ، أَوْلَائِكَ

Demonstratives for the remote distance:

ذَلِكَ، ذَانِكَ/ذَيْنِكَ، أَوْلَائِكَ، تَلِكَ، تَانِكَ، أَوْلَائِكَ

Basically, when 'ل' is combined with 'ك', they indicate that the demonstrative is for the remote distance. This 'ك' is called the 'حَرْفُ الخِطَابِ' that usually differs with the subject, as 'ذَاكَ يَا رَجُلُ' or 'ذَاكُمْ يَا رِجَالُ'.

The demonstrative that is specific to place is 'هُنَا', 'هُنَاكَ' (medium distance) and 'هُنَالِكَ' (remote distance).

## Section Five

## The relative Noun (الموصول)

The relative noun or *Mawsool* connects what follows it to that which was mentioned or understood before it; as in: 'تَبَارَكَ الَّذِي بِيَدِهِ الْمَلِكُ' (blessed is He in whose hand is the kingdom...).

A sentence always follows the relative noun which refers back to it, most often with a pronoun known as the 'Aa'id (عائد).

- **The Particular Relative Noun (الموصول المختص)**; which is particular to the singular, dual, plural, masculine and feminine; so it is of six forms;

الَّذِي (m. singular)

الَّذِينَ، الَّتَانِ (m. dual)

الَّذِينَ، الْأُولَى، الْأَوْلَاءِ (m. plural)

الَّتِي (f. singular)

الَّتَانِ، اللَّاتِي (f. dual)

... اللَّاتِي، اللَّائِي، ... (f. plural)

Example: "زَيْدٌ الَّذِي ..."

**The General Relative Noun (الموصول المشترك)**; that is used for the masculine and feminine, singular, dual and plural:

مَنْ (who)

مَا (that)

أَلْ (the)

أَيُّ (whichever, which)

ذَا (he, it, that)

ذُو (that)