



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson 24

Substitutive *I'rab* Signs in 'الاسماء الستة'

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'الاسماء الستة' in the state of *raf'*, *nasb* and *jarr*:

1. 'أَب' → 'أبو، أبا، أبي'
2. 'أَخ' → 'أخو، أخوا، أخي'
3. 'حَم' → 'حمو، حما، حمي'
4. 'هَن' → 'هنو، هنا، هني'
5. 'فَم' → 'فو، فاء، في'
6. 'ذُو' → 'ذو، ذا، ذي'

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- There is a condition for 'ذُو' to have substitutive *i'rab* signs and that is to signify possession. However, if it is used as a relative pronoun, it will be *mabni*.
- There is a condition for 'ذُو' to have substitutive *i'rab* signs and that is to omit 'م'. Therefore 'فَم، فَم، فَم' can become 'فو، فاء، في'.

Examples of 'الاسماء الستة' in the state of *raf'*, *nasb* and *jarr*:

"هذا فوه" (this is his mouth)

"رأيتُ فاه" (I saw his mouth)

"نظرت إلى فيه" (I looked at his mouth)

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