



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson 49

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Wiqaya Noon

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When the first person 'ي' comes with a verb, a 'ن' must accompany it in order to protect the verb from getting *kasra* at the end; such as 'أَكْرَمَنِي'. This 'ن' is called 'نُونُ الْوَقَايَةِ'.

و «لِيَتَنِي» فَشَا و «لِيَتِي» نَدْرَا
و مع «لَعَلَّ» اَعْكَس و كُنْ مَحْيَرًا (في الباقيات)
'لِيَتِي' is common but 'لِيَتَنِي' is not

However, 'لَعَلِّي' is more common than 'لَعَلَّنِي'; and be free in the rest (of the verb-like prepositions)

Only 'مِنْ' and 'عَنْ' can come with *Wiqaya-noon*.

(في الباقيات) و اضطراراً خَفَفَا
مَتَّى و عَنِّي بَعْضُ مَنْ قَدْ سَلَفَا
... and in necessity, some have used
'مِنِّي' and 'عَنِّي' instead of 'مَتَّى' or 'عَنِّي'

Examples in the Qur'an:

يَا لِيَتَنِي كُنْتُ مَعَهُمْ

'لَعَلِّي أَبْلُغُ الْأَسْبَاب'

In the verb-like preposition, other than 'لَيْتَ، لَعَلَّ', there is no preference:
'إِنِّي/إِنَّنِي، أُنِّي/أَنَّي، كَأُنِّي/كَأَنَّي، لَكِنِّي/لَكِنَّنِي'



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و في لدنّى لدنى قلّ و في
قدنى و قطنى الحذف ايضاً قد يفى
(In nouns) it is rare to say 'لدنى' instead of 'لدنّى'
and to deduct 'ن' from 'قطنى/قدنى'

Eloquence requires to say 'لدنّى' and not 'لدنى'; such as in Qur'an: 'قد بلغت من لدنّى عذراً' according to the prominent narration/recitation.

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