بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

Lesson 67

Omission of the Referring Pronoun (الضمير العائد)

• (When) the clause is not complete without it; for if the clause be complete, it would not be known that the pronoun is omitted, such as when there is a sentence after it e.g., 'جاء الذى هو ابوه منطلق'. This applies even with 'أىّ' and when the pronoun is not in the state of *raf'* as *mubtada'*.

If the referring pronoun is in the state of *nasb*, its omission is possible while:
• Being attached
• Being affected by a complete verb or a derivative noun

Example:

«... ضربت»	←	«جاء الذى ضربته»
«... معطيك ...»	←	«جاء الذى أنا معطيكه درهم»
"... خلقتُ ..."	←	«ذرنى و من خلقته وحيداً»
"... بعث ..."	←	«أهذا الذى بعثه الله رسولاً»