## Ism Studies

4 Properties of the Ism:

1. **Status**
   a. Forms
      - Raf(doer)
      - Nasb(detail)
      - Jarr(after of)
   b. How to Tell
      - Ending sounds
      - Ending Combination
      - Pronouns are weird (pg 18)
         o Raf: Independent pronouns
         o Nasb/Jarr: attached pronouns
            ▪ Nasb: attached to HoN or fi'l.
            ▪ Jarr: attached to HoJ or ism.
   c. Light vs. Heavy
      - Heavy: Default, page 6
      - Light: Remove extra "n" sound. Only 4 reasons for light.
   d. Flexibility
      - Fully Flexible (page 6)
      - Non Flexible: Only 1 form can only tell R, N or J by context.
      - Partly Flexible: No Kasrah, always light. Location names , non-Arab names.

2. **Number**
   a. Singular/Pair/Plural
      - Masculine/Fem page 6
      - Brkn Plural pg 6
   b. Brkn Plurals
      - NHBP treated as "she" grammatically
      - HBP treated as "she" or reality.
   c. **Note:** All non human plurals are treated as a "she". Page 6 masc pair and plural include fem also. Fem pair and plural fem only.

3. **Gender**
   a. Feminine
      - Real fem (biological)
      - Fake Fem(
         o Words ending in ة ى آء
         o Body parts in pairs
         o Broken plurals
         o Arabs said so (page 12)

4. **Type**
   a. Proper. Seven reasons for proper:
   1. Words with ال
   2. proper names
   3. the one being called
   4. pronouns
   5. pointing words
   6. الذي words
   7. the mudahf if the MIL is proper.

## Fragments

1. Idafah
   - Mudhaf: ism before "of"
   - Mudhaf Ilayh: ism after "of"
   - No distance
   - MIL determines type of Mudhaf
   - Three kinds:
      i. "Of" translation
      ii. Attached pronoun (pg 18)
      iii. Special Mudhafs

2. Mowsoof Sifah (Noun Adjective)
   - Mowsoof(noun):
      o Only one
      o Always first
      o never a pronoun, pointer word, or ism mowsool
   - Sifah(adj):
      o 4 properties match mowsoof
      o Can be more than one
      o Long distance ok.
      o never a proper name, pronoun, or pointer word

3. Harf of Jarr (pg 27)
   - HoJ makes ism after it jarr
   - No distance.
   - 17 HoJ, 11 in Quran

   ▪ ب ت ك ل و مِنْ في عَنْ عَلى حَتّى إلى ▪

4. Harf of Nasb(pg 28)
   - HoN makes its ism nasb.
   - Distance ok.

   ▪ إنَّ أَنَّ كَأَنَّ لَيْتَ لَكِنَّ لَعَلَّ بِأَنَّ ▪

5. Ism Isharah
   - Either a sentence or a fragment:
      o Sentence: no ال after pointer.
      o Fragment:
         ▪ ال right after pointer.
         ▪ 4 properties of pointer match 4 properties of pointed-at (musharun ilyahi)

### Finding the Invisible "IS"

1. Independent pronouns usually followed by "IS"
2. Pointer word followed by other than ال
3. HoN and its ism
4. Proper followed by common
5. Break in the chain

## Fi'Is

1. Fi'Is are not verbs. Every fi'l contains an in-built doer.

2. 2 kinds:
   i. past tense
   ii. present/future tense.

3. Past Tense Chart (pg 33)

4. Present Tense Chart(pg 39)
   - Pg 39 words are "normal"
   - Light Present Tense
      ▪ هن and أنتن don't change
      ▪ If ends in ُ change to َ
      ▪ Else, remove last ن

   ▪ أَنْ لَنْ لِكَيْ إذاً حَتّى ▪

   - Lightest Present Tense
      ▪ هن and أنتن don't change
      ▪ If ends in ُ change to ْ.
      ▪ Else, remove last ن

   ▪ إنْ لَمْ لَمّا لِ ▪

   - Commanding:
      ▪ لا + lightest 2nd person.
   - Forbidding
      ▪ Start with lightest 2nd person
      ▪ Remove first ت
      ▪ Add helper alif if needed.

5. Attaching Pronouns to Fi'Is
   - Pronouns attached to fi'ls are nasb because they are details.
   - Steps to translate:
      ▪ Identify and ignore attached pronoun
      ▪ Translate the fi'l
      ▪ Translate attached pronoun
      ▪ Put it all together

6. Inside Doer vs. Outside Doer
   - Inside doer: doer is a pronoun.
   - Outside doer: doer is not a pronoun.
      ▪ Outside doer rules:
         o Fi'l is in هو or هي form only.
         o Doer is after fi'l and raf.
         o Doer does not have to be right after the fi'l.