

## Uses of the *ism* in Sentences

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## Start-up Stage

- \* Big mistake
- \* Non-word meanings (*istansaru*)
- \* Introduction to Sarf
- \* Introduction to Nahw
- \* Grammatical states
- \* Ways an *ism* can be used (22 places)

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## Purpose of Grammar

- \* To protect yourself from confusion
- \* Ibn Khaldun lists 4 sciences:  
vocabulary, grammar, rhetoric,  
literature

أَهْمُّهَا النَّحْوُ إِذْ لَوْلَاهُ لَجُهِلَ أَصْلُ التَّفَاهُمِ

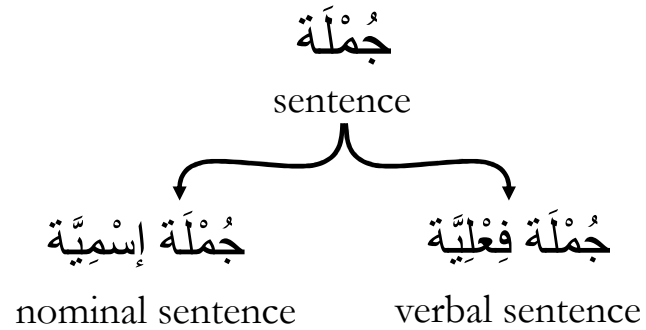
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## Two Parts of a Sentence

- \* Primary portion (subject)
  - Must be a noun / entity
- \* What you say about the primary portion (predicate)
  - May be another noun, an adjective, a verb or a compound structure

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## Two Types of Sentences



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## Verbal Sentence

- \* The doer of the verb must follow the verb

ذَهَبَ زَيْدٌ

Zayd went.

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## Nominal Sentence

- \* Some sentences don't have verbs

الْكِتَابُ جَدِيدٌ

The book is new.

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## Noun Followed by a Verb

- \* Nominal sentence with a verbal predicate

هُوَ  
زَيْدٌ ذَهَبَ

Zayd, he went.

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## Issue in verbal sentence

- \* Verb with multiple *isms*: which of the nouns is doing the verb and which of the nouns is the one upon which the verb is being done?
  - Urdu: *nay* and *kow*
  - English: order (subject – verb – object)
  - Arabic: grammatical states

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## Six ways of saying “Zayd hit Amr”

ضَرَبَ عَمْرًا زَيْدٌ

ضَرَبَ زَيْدٌ عَمْرًا

زَيْدٌ عَمْرًا ضَرَبَ

زَيْدٌ ضَرَبَ عَمْرًا

عَمْرًا زَيْدٌ ضَرَبَ

عَمْرًا ضَرَبَ زَيْدٌ

Zayd = زَيْدٌ    Amr = عَمْرًا    (he) hit = ضَرَبَ

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## Verbal Sentence

- \* Problem: sequence not determining grammar
- \* Solution: grammatical states, reflected on the ends of the *ism*

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## Issue in nominal sentence

- \* There is no “is”

الْكِتَابُ جَدِيدٌ

الْكِتَابُ الْجَدِيدُ

The book is new.

the new book

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## Phrase-level relationships

Phrase	translation	type of phrase
كِتَابُ زَيْدٍ	Zayd's book	possessive
وَلَدٌ طَوِيلٌ	tall boy	descriptive

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## Nominal sentence

- \* **Problem:** lack of “is”.
  - How do you know from where to where is the subject and where to where is the predicate?
- \* **Solution:** drop the “is” where the phrase level relationships end

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## Components of Sentence

	جُمْلَةٌ إِسْمِيَّةٌ nominal sentence	جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ verbal sentence
مُسْنَدٌ إِلَيْهِ subject	مُبْتَدَأٌ subject	فَاعِلٌ subject
مُسْنَدٌ predicate	خَبَرٌ predicate	فِعْلٌ verb

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## Grammatical States

Let's proceed to re-develop grammatical states in order to get to 15 of the 22 by first bringing back the slide used in the previous presentation – the “house” example.

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## Grammatical States

Example	Translation	Role of النَّبِيَّت in the sentence	Grammatical state of النَّبِيَّت	Reflection
سَقَطَ الْبَيْتُ	The house fell down	subject	رَفَع	ضَمَّةٌ ُ
دَخَلْتُ الْبَيْتَ	I entered the house	object	نَصَب	فَتْحَةٌ َ
بَابُ الْبَيْتِ	door of the house	possessive	جَرّ	كَسْرَةٌ ِ

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## Possible usages of the *ism*

- \* subject (doer of verb)
- \* object
- \* possessive
- \* subject of nominal sentence
- \* predicate of nominal sentence
- \* after a preposition
- \* numerous types of adverbs

TOTAL: 22

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## Why so many usages?

- \* *Ism* is very broad
  - \* Noun
  - \* Pronoun
  - \* Adjective
  - \* Adverb
- \* Portions of each kind of sentence  
are labeled differently

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## Nominal Sentence Specific

- \* Nominal sentences start off with  
*mubtada* and *khabr*
- \* Certain governing agents can  
“abrogate” the sentence and this  
will result in further usages

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## Verbal Sentence Specific

- \* Verbal sentence must have a subject (who?)
- \* Many verbs have an object (what?)
- \* Verbs can be passive

أَكَلَ زَيْدٌ تَفَاحًا                      أُكِلَ التَّفَاحُ  
Zayd ate an apple.                      The apple was eaten.

- \* Different kinds of adverbs

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## Different types of adverbs

Generic adverb	فَرِحْتُ كَثِيرًا I became <b>very</b> happy.
Adverb of time and place (When? Where?)	ضَرَبَ الْيَوْمَ زَيْدٌ عَمْرًا Zayd hit Amr <b>today</b> .
Adverb of reason and cause (Why?)	ضَرَبْتُهُ تَأْذِيبًا I hit him <b>for discipline</b> .
Circumstantial adverb (How?)	جَاءَنِي زَيْدٌ رَاكِبًا Zayd came to me <b>riding</b> .

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## Object of a Preposition

فِي الْبَيْتِ

in the house

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## How do we distinguish between the different usages of the *ism*?

- \* Type of word
- \* Type of sentence the word is in
- \* Grammatical state of the word

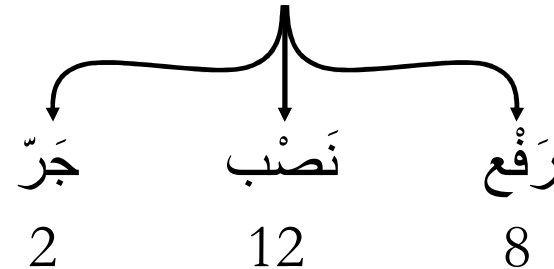
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## Grammatical States of the *ism*

Though the total amount of ways an *ism* can be used is 22, the amount of grammatical states and endings we need to resolve ALL confusion is just 3. All we need now is to understand how they are assigned. Here they are, once again.

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## Grammatical States of the *ism*



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## Places of *jarr*

\* 2<sup>nd</sup> half a possessive phrase مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ

door of the house بَابُ الْبَيْتِ

\* After a preposition

in the house فِي الْبَيْتِ

مَجْرُور

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## Places of *raf'*

\* Subject of a nominal sentence مُبْتَدَأٌ

\* Predicate of a nominal sentence خَبْرٌ

\* Subject of a verb فَاعِلٌ

\* Subject of a passive verb نَائِبُ فَاعِلٍ

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## Places of *nasb*

- \* Object مَفْعُول بِهِ
- \* Generic adverb مَفْعُول مُطْلَق
- \* Adverb of time and place مَفْعُول فِيهِ
- \* Adverb of reason and cause مَفْعُول لَهُ
- \* Circumstantial adverb حَال

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## *Kaana* sentence

The book is new.      الْكِتَابُ جَدِيدٌ  
*khabr mubtada*

The book was new.      كَانَ الْكِتَابُ جَدِيدًا  
*khabr ism of  
of kaana kaana*

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## *Inna* sentence

The book is new.      الْكِتَابُ جَدِيدٌ  
*khabr mubtada*

Indeed the book      إِنَّ الْكِتَابَ جَدِيدٌ  
is new.      *khabr ism of  
of inna inna*

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## Summary

Places of <i>raf'</i>	Places of <i>nasb</i>	Places of <i>jarr</i>
<i>mibtada</i>	<i>maf'ool bihi</i>	<i>mudhaaf ilayb</i>
<i>khabr</i>	<i>maf'ool mutlaq</i>	<i>majroor</i>
<i>faa'il</i>	<i>maf'ool fihi</i>	
<i>na-ib faa'il</i>	<i>maf'ool labu</i>	
<i>ism of kaana</i>	<i>haal</i>	
<i>khabr of inna</i>	<i>khabr of kaana</i>	
	<i>ism of inna</i>	



## Sample Reading

من كسر الأصنام؟

١ - بائع الأصنام

قبل أيامٍ كثيرةٍ . كثيرةٍ جداً .  
كان في قريةٍ رجلٌ مشهورٌ جداً .  
وكان اسمُ هذا الرجلِ آزرَ .

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