

CHP-5 :-

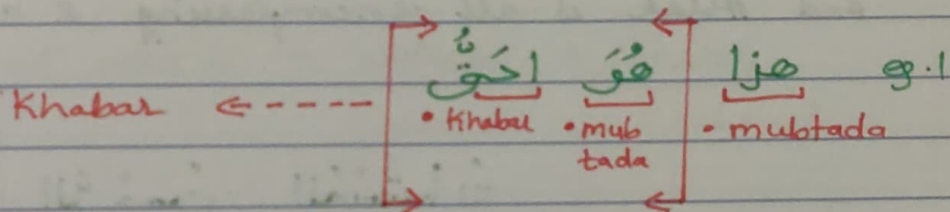
Jumlah Ismiyyah - Complex Sentences. [DAY-41]

(pg - 66 to pg 68)

We know: JI has 3 buckets.

Namely: Mubtada, Khabar & MBK.

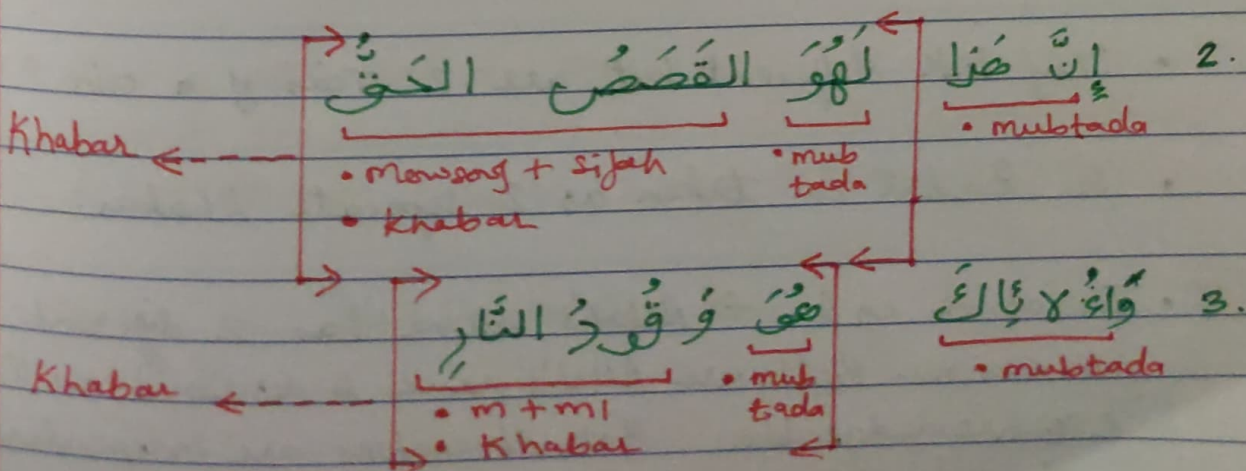
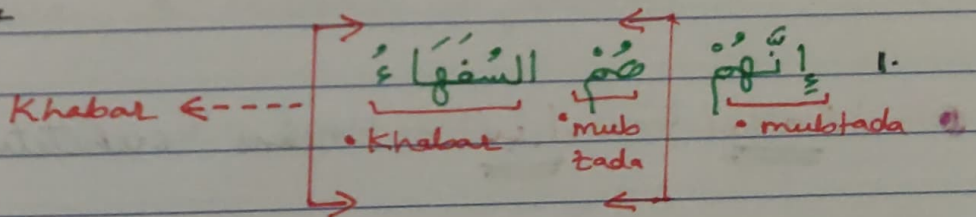
- Complex Sentences deals with the Khabar bucket.
- A Khabar bucket can hold a full sentence within it.
- It can have JI & JF. (Jumlah Ismiyyah & Fi'liyyah)



"This, it is the truth."

Khabar has a sentence inside of it.

Drill 7: pg 67



Multiple Khabaar without A Half Atf :-

Back to back Khabaar (2 or more) without Half Atf is a possibility. Commonly with the names of Allah.

multiple
Khabaar
no
Half Atf.

وَاسِعٌ عَلِيمٌ
• Khabaar 2

eg. 1 وَاللَّهُ
• mubtada

"And Allah is all-encompassing & all-knowing."

الرَّحْمَنُ الْمُسْتَعَانُ
• Khabaar 2

eg 2 وَرَبُّنَا
• m + m
• mubtada
• in the beginning.
(i'Raaf) Rabba

Muzaa (ism Mg'ad)
Sound:
the one whose help

"And our masla is the merciful & the one who is relied upon."

Badal - البدل - means substitute.

- Two words are replaceable with each other. (interchangeable)
- They look different but are 2 sides of a coin
- So Badal is taken as 2 separate Khabaar.
- In above eg 1. → Allah's name has 2 different dimensions. Both are Allah's name & described as ① vast & ② Knowledgeable. Both dimensions are independent of each other.

- Badal usually on its own makes sense.
- In English translation we put "and" when there is a Badal even though there is no 'و'

eg. 1 My sister, Fatima went to school.

One way of saying is: My sister went to school.

& the other way of saying: Fatima went to school.

eg. 2. That man is a warrior, a scholar.

Khabar 1

Khabar 2

- when there is a Badal there is no 'و'

The Refree Pronoun :-

we know if no ال on the word following Ismul Ishaara a sentence is formed.

(Normal) This is a house. ← هَذَا بَيْتٌ ①

(Fragment) This house ← هَذَا الْبَيْتُ ②

- Now if we want to say "This is the house" we would require ال. So we add ال along with a Refree Pronoun between Ismul Ishaara & following word.

(Sentence) This is the house ← هَذَا هُوَ الْبَيْتُ ③

Khabar (proper)

Refree Pronoun.

- Usually Khabar is common.
- Making Khabar PROPER is unusual (al)
- Pronoun (refree) + Proper Khabar = Khabar.
(it's a sentence).
- Number & gender matches.
- So now there will be "is" & "the" in the sentence.
- Whenever the speaker wants to make Khabar PROPER → there is ال and Refree Pronoun.

(Normal) That is a great success ← زَلَيْكَ فَوْزٌ عَظِيمٌ ①

(Fragment) That great success ← زَلَيْكَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ ②

(Sentence) That alone is the great success. ← زَلَيْكَ هُوَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ ③

- In eg ④
- Sometimes when the speaker wants to say intence a fragment can be looked as sentence with ^{NO} refree Pronoun.
 - we can tell it by context.
 - It has more stress.

That is the greatest success. ← الفوز العظيم (Khabar) زِلَاء (Mubtada) eg. ④

- This time it's not a fragment but a sentence without Reflex Pronoun.
- Speaker was eager to get to the Khabar, he didn't acknowledge the Reflex Pronoun.
- It's intense with lot of stress.
- As a special context this will be looked as a sentence.

- It's unexpected.

← الكتاب (Khabar) زِلَاء (Mubtada) eg. ⑤
 "That is the book." (sentence)

- It is not a fragment but a sentence.
- It's unexpected but the more unexpected the more stronger the language becomes.
- Things got intensified.
- No reflex pronoun used.
- Ex ④ & ⑤ are similar with no reflex pronoun but yet a sentence with al.

Drill 8 : pg 68

Sentences

without removing "ال"

أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ

تِلْكَ الدَّارُ الْآخِرَةُ

هَذَا هُوَ الْبَلَاءُ

هَذِهِ هِيَ الْيَدُ

هَؤُلَاءِ كُنَّ الْمُؤْمِنَاتُ

Fragments

① أُولَئِكَ الْمُفْلِحُونَ

Those successful people

② تِلْكَ الدَّارُ الْآخِرَةُ

That final home.

③ هَذَا الْبَلَاءُ

This test.

④ هَذِهِ الْيَدُ

This hand

⑤ هَؤُلَاءِ الْمُؤْمِنَاتُ

These believing women.