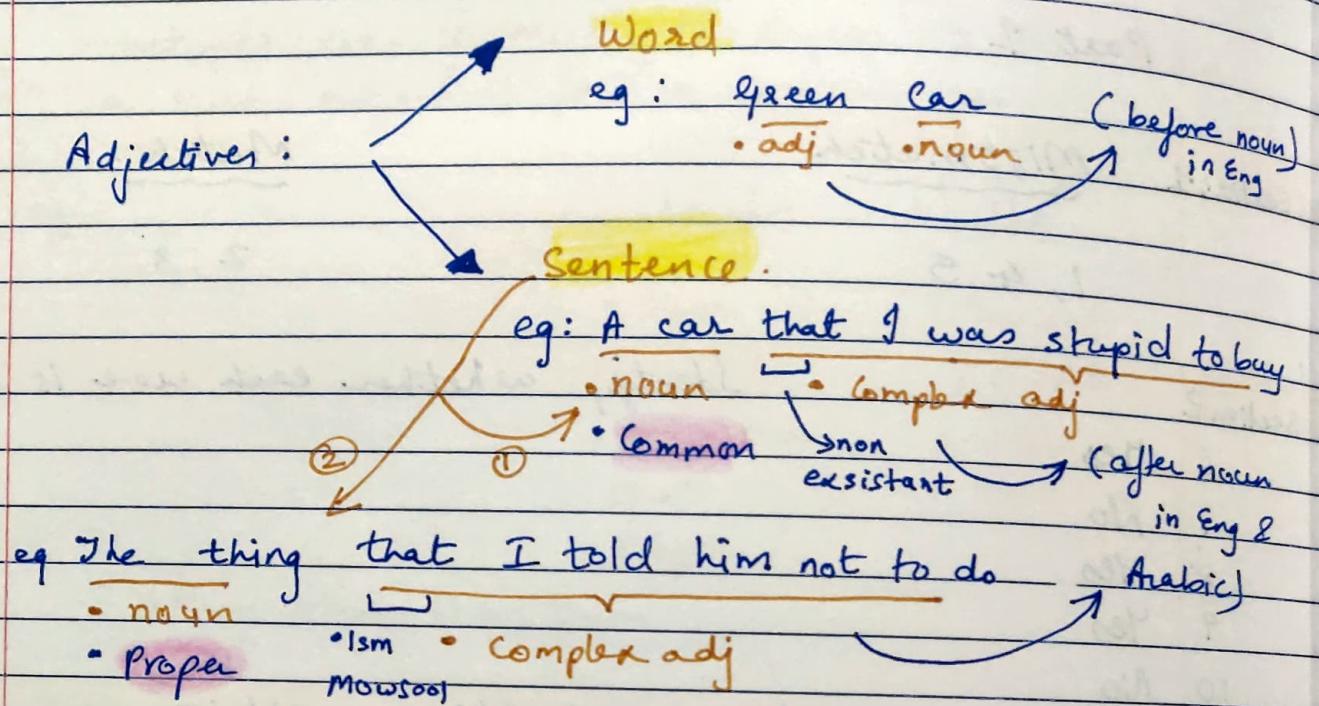


Match & Mismatch.

[DAY: 12]



- I'm Mawsool \Rightarrow Silatul Mawsool can act as a complex adjective
- Proper nouns with a complex adjective \rightarrow I'm Mawsool is used.
- Common nouns with a complex adjective \rightarrow no need of I'm Mawsool.
- A'aid makes the match & mismatch clear.
- But not necessary only the pronouns should match between I'm Mawsool & Silatul Mawsool.
- It is also that person/ thing being referred to should ~~not~~ be same.
- Sometimes only context & common sense will tell us when A'aid matches yet there is a mismatch.

Match (No Aid expected)

↓ done Mawsoot + Silated
Mawsoot.

eq:

match

الذى يعبد
The one who worship

Mismatch (A did expected)

Baird is mentioned
(creates restriction)

A'iid is not mentioned
(creates openness)

↓ dom Mawsool + Sijahul
↑ Mawsool

mismatch

eg: الّذِي يُحِبُّ دُّنْدُونْ The one who he worship.

ADV. NAHW DAY 11,12

Ism Mousool as complex Adjective

Proper: Ism Mowsool + Sila 

Ahmed spent the week doing the thing that **g** told him.

Ahmed spent the week doing a thing that **g** told him.

Common Ism + Sentence adjective 

mismatch → علامة

same person هو (match)
↓ ↓
الذى يعبد → The One who worships (Human/worshipper)
الذى يعبد → The One who he worships (Allah SWT)
↓ ↓
(mismatch) هو he (person) هو Allah (swt)

الَّذِي يَأْكُلْ → The one who eats

→ الَّذِي يَأْكُلُ The one who eats it The thing which he eats Context will determine

Ism mowsool is 3rd person always.

EXAM

Identify whether each case is a match or mismatch.

{هَذِهِ جَهَنَّمُ الَّتِي يُكَذِّبُ بِهَا الْمُجْرِمُونَ}. (هُوَ) mismatch X

↑ ↓ ↓
هي fem. fem.

{هُوَ الَّذِي يُصَوِّرُكُمْ فِي الْأَرْحَامِ كَيْفَ يَشَاءُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ}.

↑ ↑ ↑
هُوَ match ✓

قَدْ سَمِعَ اللَّهُ قَوْلَ الَّتِي تُجَدِّلُكَ فِي رَوْجِهَا

↑ ↑ ↑
هي match ✓

{هَذِهِ النَّارُ الَّتِي كُنْتُمْ بِهَا تُكَذِّبُونَ}. (أَنْتُمْ)

↑ ↑
هي mismatch X

وَيُعَلِّمُكُمْ مَا لَمْ تَكُونُوا تَعْلَمُونَ

↑ ↑ ↑
أَنْتُمْ هُوَ mismatch X

Identify whether each case has an خاتمة.

{هَذِهِ جَهَنَّمُ الَّتِي يُكَذِّبُ بِهَا الْمُجْرِمُونَ}.

↑ ↑
هي خاتمة (هي)
✓

{هُوَ الَّذِي يُصَوِّرُكُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ كَيْفَ يَسْأَءُ لَإِلَهٍ إِلَّا هُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ}.

عَالَم : Pronoun matches

قَدْ سَمِعَ اللَّهُ قَوْلَ أَنَّتِي تُجَدِّلُكَ فِي زَوْجِهَا

↓ ↓ ↓
هي هي هي

عَالَم : Pronoun matches : No

{هَذِهِ النَّارُ أَنَّتِي كُنْتُمْ بِهَا تُكَذِّبُونَ}.

↑ ↑ ↑
هي أنت هي أنت
↑
هي

عَالَم : Pronoun mismatch

وَيُعَلِّمُكُمْ مَا لَمْ تَكُونُوا تَعْلَمُونَ

↑ ↑ ↑
هو أنت أنت

عَالَم : Mismatch but no

Identify whether عَالَم is possible.

عَلَى الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَعَلَى رَبِّهِمْ يَتَوَكَّلُونَ N.P

وَيُعَلِّمُكُمْ مَا لَمْ تَكُونُوا تَعْلَمُونَ P

سَبَّحَ لِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ N.P

الَّذِينَ هُمْ فِي صَلَاتِهِمْ خَلِشُونَ N.P

وَسَيِّقَ الَّذِينَ أَنْقَوْا رَبِّهِمْ إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ زُمَّارًا N.P

True/ False

1. A common ism cannot have a complete sentence as an adjective **X False**
2. A Proper ism cannot have a complete sentence as an adjective without an اسم موصول. **✓ True**
3. The Ism Mowsool 'ما' should come with 'عائدة' if needed. **✓**
4. A Sila-tul-Mowsool can be a Jumla Ismiya or a Jumla Filiya. **✓**
5. Silatul Mowsool always follows the status of Ism Mowsool. **X**
6. Silatul Mowsool comes right after Ism Mowsool. **✓**
7. A Jaar Majroor by itself, or a special مضافٌ by itself can be a Silatul Mowsool. **✓** **الذين مُخْرِجُون**
8. When the عائدة is present, it gives specificity, & when it is absent, it creates ambiguity. **X** **(open-ness)**
9. 'ما' & 'من' are more ambiguous than 'ىـل' & its siblings. **✓**
10. Not every 'ما' is ism mowsool. **✓** **ما، من** → **نكرة** in balaghah.
11. Every 'من' is an ism mowsool. **X** **(ambiguity)**
12. The pronoun associated with 'من' can be 'هم'. **✓**
13. When a sentence is an adjective to common ism, it can have an سُلْطَن, even though there is no ism mowsool. **✓**
14. The سُلْطَن is not a grammatical necessity. **✓**
15. An Ism Mowsool cannot be a Mudaf Hayh. **X**

SPECIFIC/ AMBIGIOUS/ RESTRICTED/ OPEN

Specificity in statement → الَّذِي وَالْجَمِيعُ family

الَّذِي قَالَ → The one who said

Speaker trying to be a little bit ambiguous → مَا، مِنْ

مِنْ قَالَ → whoever said

When عَانِهُ is present → Restricted

الَّذِي قُلْتُ → That which I said

(I am referring to exact statement that I made & I am restricting this claim to that exact statement)

When عَانِهُ is absent → Open-ended تَوْسُّعٌ

الَّذِي قُلْتُ → That which I said

(I am not restricting it to exact statement I made but also beyond this the other things I could have said)