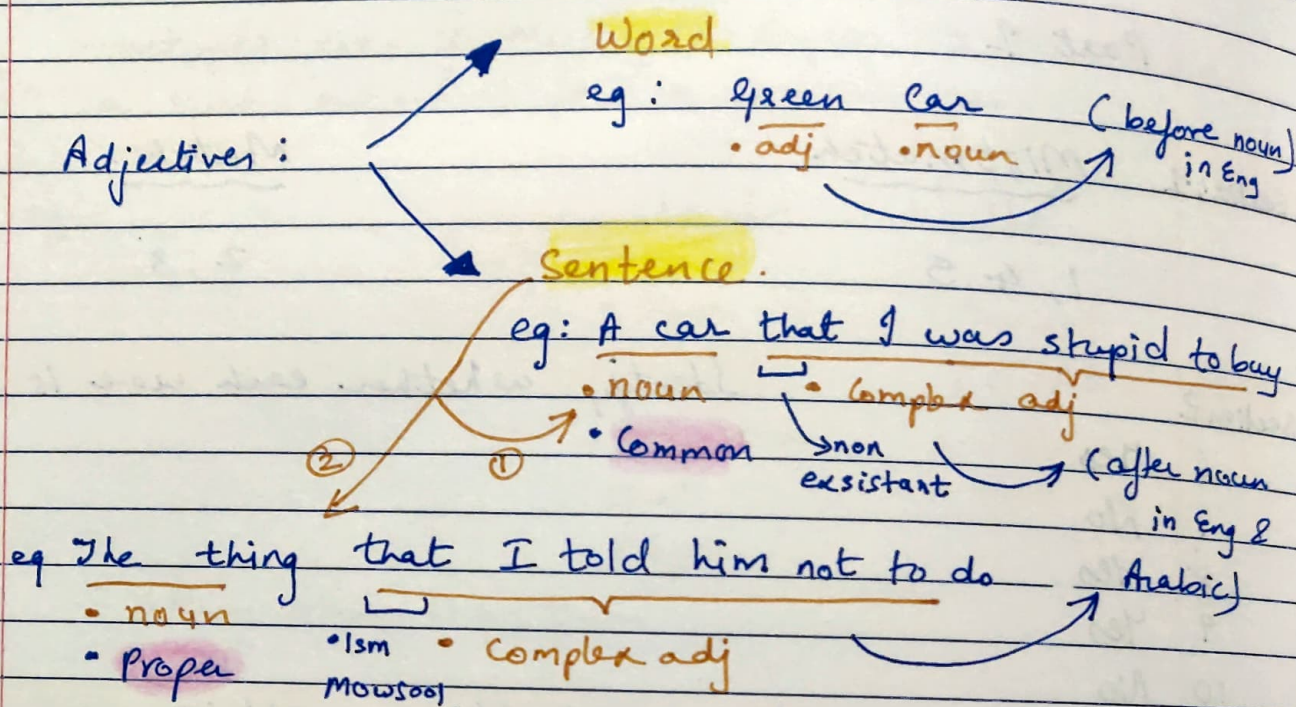


Match & Mismatch.

[DAY: 12]



- Ism Mawsool & Silatul Mawsool can act as a complex adjective
- Proper noun with a complex adjective → Ism Mawsool is used.
- Common noun with a complex adjective → no need of Ism Mawsool.
- A'id makes the match & mismatch clear.
- But not necessary only, the pronouns should match between Ism 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'id matches yet there is a mismatch.

Match (No A'id expected)

eg:

dem Mawsool + Silatul
Mawsool.

match

الزى يحبر

The one who worship

Mismatch (A'id expected)

dem Mawsool + Silatul
Mawsool

mismatch

eg: الزى يحبره

The one who he worship.

A'id is mentioned
(creator restriction)

A'id is not mentioned
(creator openness)
تؤتى

ADV. NAHW DAY 11,12

Ism Mowsool as Complex Adjective

A car that I was stupid enough to buy
Noun Complex Adjective

Proper: Ism Mowsool + Sila mismatch → عاثة
 Ahmed spent the week doing the thing that أنا هو told him.
 Ahmed spent the week doing a thing that أنا هو told him.
 Common Ism + Sentence adjective mismatch

same person هو (match)
 الذي يعبُدُ → The One who worships (Human/Worshipper)
 الذي يعبُدُه → The One who he worships (Allah SWT)
 (mismatch) هو he (person) هو Allah (SWT)

الذي يأكلُ → The one who eats

الذي يأكلُه → The one who eats it Context will determine
 The thing which he eats

Ism mowsool is 3rd person always.

EXAM

Identify whether each case is a match or mismatch.

{هَذِهِ جَهَنَّمُ الَّتِي يُكَذِّبُ بِهَا الْمَجْرِمُونَ}. mismatch X

(هو)
↑ هي ↑
fem. fem.

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

هو

قَدْ سَمِعَ اللَّهُ قَوْلَ الَّتِي تُجَدِّلُ فِي رَوْجِهَا match ✓

هي

{هَذِهِ النَّارُ الَّتِي كُنْتُمْ بِهَا تُكَذِّبُونَ}. mismatch X

أنتم
↑ هي ↑

وَيَعْلَمُكُمْ مَا لَمْ تَكُونُوا تَعْلَمُونَ mismatch X

هو
↑ أنتم ↑

Identify whether each case has an عائد.

{هَذِهِ جَهَنَّمُ الَّتِي يُكَذِّبُ بِهَا الْمَجْرِمُونَ}. عائد ✓

هي (هو)
↑ عائد ↑
(هم)

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

No عائد : Pronoun matches

قَدْ سَمِعَ اللَّهُ قَوْلَ الَّتِي تُجَدِّلُكَ فِي زَوْجِهَا

↓ ↓ ↓

هي هي هي

عائد : No Pronoun matches

{هَذِهِ النَّارُ الَّتِي كُنْتُمْ بِهَا تُكَذِّبُونَ}

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

هي انتم هي انتم

↑

عائد : Pronoun mismatch

وَيُعَلِّمُكُم مَّا لَمْ تَكُونُوا تَعْلَمُونَ

↑ ↑ ↑

هو انتم انتم

عائد but no Mismatch

Identify whether عائد is possible.

عَلَى الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَعَلَى رَبِّهِمْ يَتَوَكَّلُونَ N.P

وَيُعَلِّمُكُم مَّا لَمْ تَكُونُوا تَعْلَمُونَ P

سَبَّحَ لِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ N.P

الَّذِينَ هُمْ فِي صَلَاتِهِمْ خَاشِعُونَ N.P

وَسِيقَ الَّذِينَ اتَّقَوْا رَبَّهُمْ إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ زُمَرًا N.P

True/ False

1. A common ism cannot have a complete sentence as an adjective. ✗ 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 'هو' or 'عائد' 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. ✗
6. Silatul Mowsool comes right after Ism Mowsool. ✓
7. A Jaar Majroor by itself, or a special إضافة by itself can be a Silatul Mowsool. ✓ الذين مفعول
8. When the 'عائد' is present, it gives specificity, & when it is absent, it creates ambiguity. ✗ (open-ness)
9. 'ما' & 'مَنْ' are more ambiguous than 'الذي' & its siblings. ✓
10. Not every 'ما' is ism mowsool. ✓
→ ما, من closer to توكيد in balaghah.
11. Every 'مَنْ' is an ism mowsool. ✗ (ambiguity)
12. The pronoun associated with 'مَنْ' can be 'هم'. ✓
13. When a sentence is an adjective to common ism, it can have an 'عائد', even though there is no ism mowsool. ✓
14. The 'عائد' is not a grammatical necessity. ✓
15. An Ism Mowsool cannot be a Mudaf Ilayh. ✗

SPECIFIC/ AMBIGUOUS/ RESTRICTED/ OPEN

Specificity in statement → **الَّذِي & family**

الَّذِي قَالَ → The one who said

Speaker trying to be a little bit ambiguous → **مَا، مَنْ**

مَنْ قَالَ → whoever said

When **عَلَّ** 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 **عَلَّ** is absent → **Open-ended** **تَوَشَّعَ**

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)