



## Extension

### الإِعْرَابُ الْأَصْلِيَّةُ وَالتَّبَعِيَّةُ

A noun receives its case-ending (إِعْرَاب) in two ways:

| 2                                                                 | 1                                                                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| تَبَعًا (بِالتَّبَعِيَّةِ)<br>Due to “following”                  | أَصْلًا (بِالْأَصَالَةِ)<br>Directly.<br>It does not follow another word. |
| The case-ending is not original.<br>The case-ending is dependent. | The case-ending is original.                                              |

#### Note 1:

The case-ending (إِعْرَاب) is regarded as original if it is due to the word being from any of the following:

| 3                                                 | 2                                                                             | 1                                                                        |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| مَجْرُورَات                                       | مَنْصُوبَات                                                                   | مَرْفُوعَات                                                              |
| There are only two:<br><br>المضاف إليه<br>المجرور | Examples:<br><br>اسمُ إِنَّ<br>خبرُ كَانَ<br>المفعول به<br>المفعول فيه<br>حال | Examples:<br><br>الفاعل<br>المبتدأ<br>الخبر<br>نائب الفاعل<br>اسمُ كَانَ |

- All of the above receive their respective case-ending DIRECTLY.
- This means the case-ending is NOT due to following another other word.

## Note 2:

If the case-ending (إعراب) is not directly a result of one of the above, rather it is due to “following” the إعراب of another word, then it is known as:

الْإِعْرَابُ التَّبَعِيَّةُ

Example:

نَصَرْتُ رَجُلًا مَرِيضًا.  
I helped an ill man.

Note the reason for the respective case-ending of each noun:

| 2                                                                                                                                                                     | 1                                                                                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| تَبَعًا (بِالتَّبَعِيَّةِ)<br>Due to “following”                                                                                                                      | أَصْلًا (بِالْأَصَالَةِ)<br>Direct                                                             |
| مَرِيضًا                                                                                                                                                              | رَجُلًا                                                                                        |
| This case-ending is not original.<br>This word is in the accusative case because it is a follower (تَابِع).<br>It is following the case-ending of the word before it. | This case-ending is original.<br>This word is in the accusative case because it is the object. |

### Note 3:

- Nouns that receive their case-ending (إعراب) due to following another word are five in total.
- In other words, there are a total of five تَوَابع.
- These are as follows:

|                                       | Name of “follower”<br>اسم التابع                    |                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| These two have been covered.          | The Adjective                                       | النَّعْتُ (الصفة)     | 1 |
|                                       | The Substitute                                      | الْبَدَل              | 2 |
| This will be covered in this handout. | Conjunction via Particles<br>(Connective Particles) | الْعَطْفُ بِالْحَرْفِ | 3 |
| These are yet to be covered.          | The Emphasis                                        | التَّأْكِيدُ          | 4 |
|                                       | The Clarification                                   | عَطْفُ الْبَيَانِ     | 5 |

We will now look at another follower: “conjunction via particles”.

## Conjunction via particles

### الْعَطْفُ بِالْحَرْفِ<sup>1</sup>

1. This is a follower where whatever is linked to the متبوع is also linked to the تابع.
2. In most cases, both the تابع and متبوع are the objective and intended<sup>2</sup>.
3. Between the تابع and متبوع there must be any one of the ten particles of conjunction.
4. The ten particles of conjunction are:

| 10     | 9    | 8   | 7    | 6      | 5    | 4      | 3     | 2    | 1 |
|--------|------|-----|------|--------|------|--------|-------|------|---|
| لَكِنْ | بَلْ | لَا | أَمْ | إِمَّا | أَوْ | حَتَّى | ثُمَّ | فَاء | و |

### حُرُوفُ الْعَطْفِ

#### Particles of Conjunction (Connective Particles)

*These particles are not governors.  
This means they do not “influence” the case ending of another word.*

5. You will notice that some of the above particles also have other uses.
6. Each particle has a specific usage. Some will be discussed later.
7. Note the following:

جَلَسَ زَيْدٌ وَخَالِدٌ.

Zaid and Khalid sat.

<sup>1</sup> ويسمى أيضاً: عطف النسق.

<sup>2</sup> Unlike the substitute, where it is البدل that is the objective.

8. Note the relevant terminology:

| 2                                | 1                                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| خَالِدٌ<br>(تَابِع)<br>مَعْطُوفٌ | زَيْدٌ<br>(مَتَّبِع)<br>مَعْطُوفٌ عَلَيْهِ |

**Definition:**

- This is a follower<sup>3</sup>, where whatever is linked to the مَعْطُوفٌ عَلَيْهِ (مَتَّبِع), is also linked (via a particle) to the مَعْطُوفٌ (تَابِع).
- In the above example, “sitting” is linked to Zaid, and the same is also linked to Khalid via the particle وَ.
- Both the مَتَّبِع and تَابِع are the objective and intended.
- As you will have realised, this تَابِع is used a lot, and you will have come across numerous examples.
- Note that between this تَابِع and مَتَّبِع there is another word, i.e. a connective particle. In both نَعْت (صِفَة) and بَدَل, there is no word that comes in between the مَتَّبِع and تَابِع.

<sup>3</sup> This is a broad definition, and at times may not fully apply, due to the different usages of some of the particles.

# Particles of Conjunction

## حُرُوفُ الْعَطْفِ

Below are details of some of the commonly used حُرُوفُ الْعَطْفِ.

| Example              | Usage                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                       | حُرُوفُ الْعَطْفِ                                           |   |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| جاء زيد و خالد .     | <p>This could mean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Both came at the same time.</li> <li>b) Both came at different times.</li> <li>c) Does not necessarily mean Zaid came before Khalid.</li> <li>d) Hence, does not imply any order.</li> <li>e) This particle gives the most general method to join (connect).</li> </ul> | <p>تُفِيدُ جَمْعًا مُطْلَقًا ،<br/>فَلَا تُفِيدُ<br/>تَرْتِيبًا<br/>وَلَا تَعْقِيبًا .</p> <p>Used for absolute joining without any specific order or time delay.</p> | <p>وَ</p> <p>And</p>                                        | 1 |
| جاء زيد ف خالد .     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Zaid came first then Khalid came, but <b>without</b> any delay.</li> <li>b) Implies order and immediate follow up.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                   | <p>تَكُونُ<br/>لِلتَّرْتِيبِ وَ التَّعْقِيبِ<br/>بِلَا مُهْلَةٍ .</p> <p>Used for a sequence with immediate succession (no time delay).</p>                           | <p>فَ</p> <p>Then/So</p> <p>Immediately after</p>           | 2 |
| جاء زيد ثُمَّ خالد . | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Zaid came first then Khalid came, but <b>after a while</b> (thus there is a delay).</li> <li>b) Implies order with a delay.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                          | <p>تَكُونُ<br/>لِلتَّرْتِيبِ وَ التَّرَاخِي .</p> <p>Used for a sequence with a delay or gap in time.</p>                                                             | <p>ثُمَّ</p> <p>After that / Then</p> <p>A while after.</p> | 3 |

| Example                                                                                             | Usage                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                          | حَرْفُ الْعُطْفِ               |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| غَلَبَكَ النَّاسُ<br>حَتَّى الصِّبْيَانِ.                                                           | Used to show that the follower is the ultimate end, extreme, or limit of the preceding word.<br><br>“The people overpowered you, even the children”.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | تَكُونُ لِلْجَمْعِ وَالتَّارْتِيبِ<br>بِمُهْلَةٍ قَلِيلَةٍ.                              | حَتَّى<br><br>Until /<br>Even  | 4 |
| جَاءَ سَعِيدٌ لَا خَالِدٌ.                                                                          | Negates the ruling for the word after the conjunctive particle, while affirming it for the preceding word.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | تَكُونُ لِلنَّفْيِ وَإِثْبَاتِ الْحُكْمِ<br>لِمَا قَبْلَهَا وَنَفْيِهِ عَمَّا بَعْدَهَا. | لَا<br><br>No / Not            | 5 |
| مَا مَرَرْتُ بِوَلَدٍ شَرِيرٍ<br>لَكِنْ صَالِحٍ.<br><br>قَامَ زَيْدٌ<br>لَكِنْ خَالِدٌ لَمْ يَقُمْ. | This particle is used for correction / rectification (with maybe some clarification as well).<br><br>The first example means that “I did not pass by a naughty boy”, and with the particle you highlight that it was a “good boy” I passed by.<br><br>Important: This particle must be <b>preceded by a negation or a prohibition</b> .<br><br>Do not confuse this particle with لَكِنَّ (from the family of إِنَّ). | تَكُونُ لِلِاسْتِدْرَاكِ،<br><br>يَلْزَمُهَا النَّفْيُ<br>قَبْلَهَا أَوْ بَعْدَهَا.      | لَكِنْ<br><br>But /<br>However | 6 |

## Conclusion

| بِلا مُهْلَةٍ<br>No delay                                                             | مُهْلَةٍ<br>Delay                   | تَعْقِيب<br>Sequence | تَرْتِيب<br>Order                   | الْجَمْعُ مُطْلَقًا<br>Just combine | جَمْع<br>Combine                    |        |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                                                   |                                     |                      |                                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | واو    | 1 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                                                   |                                     |                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | فاء    | 2 |
|                                                                                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ميم    | 3 |
|                                                                                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                      |                                     |                                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | حتي    | 4 |
| تَكُونُ لِلنَّفْيِ وَإِثْبَاتِ الْحُكْمِ لِمَا قَبْلَهَا وَنَفْيِهِ عَمَّا بَعْدَهَا. |                                     |                      |                                     |                                     |                                     | لا     | 5 |
| تَكُونُ لِلْإِسْتِدْرَاكِ،                                                            |                                     |                      |                                     |                                     |                                     | لَكِنْ | 6 |

## Extension - Various Rules

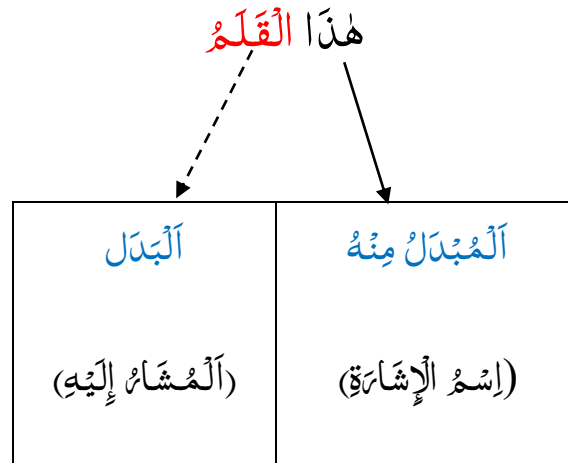
### الْقَوَاعِدُ الْمُتَفَرِّقَةُ

| Example(s)                                                                      | Rule                                      |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---|
| مَا جَاءَنِي زَيْدٌ لَكِنْ خَالِدٌ جَاءَ.                                       | يُعْطَفُ الظَّاهِرُ عَلَى الظَّاهِرِ.     | 1 |
| أَنَا وَأَنْتَ صَدِيقَانِ.<br>أَكْرَمْتُهُمْ وَإِيَّاكُمْ.                      | يُعْطَفُ الْمُضْمَرُّ عَلَى الْمُضْمَرِّ. | 2 |
| أَكْرَمْتُ خَالِدًا وَإِيَّاكَ.<br>جَاءَنِي زَيْدٌ وَأَنْتَ.                    | يُعْطَفُ الْمُضْمَرُّ عَلَى الظَّاهِرِ.   | 3 |
| مَا جَاءَنِي إِلَّا أَنْتَ وَزَيْدٌ.<br>مَا رَأَيْتُ إِلَّا إِيَّاكَ وَزَيْدًا. | يُعْطَفُ الظَّاهِرُ عَلَى الْمُضْمَرِّ.   | 4 |
| ضَرَبْتُ أَنَا وَزَيْدٌ.                                                        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>       |   |
| ضَرَبْتُ وَزَيْدٌ.                                                              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>       |   |
| ضَرَبَ هُوَ وَزَيْدٌ.                                                           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>       |   |
| ضَرَبَ وَزَيْدٌ.                                                                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>       |   |
| ضَرَبْتُ الْيَوْمَ وَزَيْدٌ.                                                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>       | 5 |
| مَرَرْتُ بِكَ وَبِزَيْدٍ.                                                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>       |   |
| مَرَرْتُ بِكَ وَزَيْدٍ.                                                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>       |   |

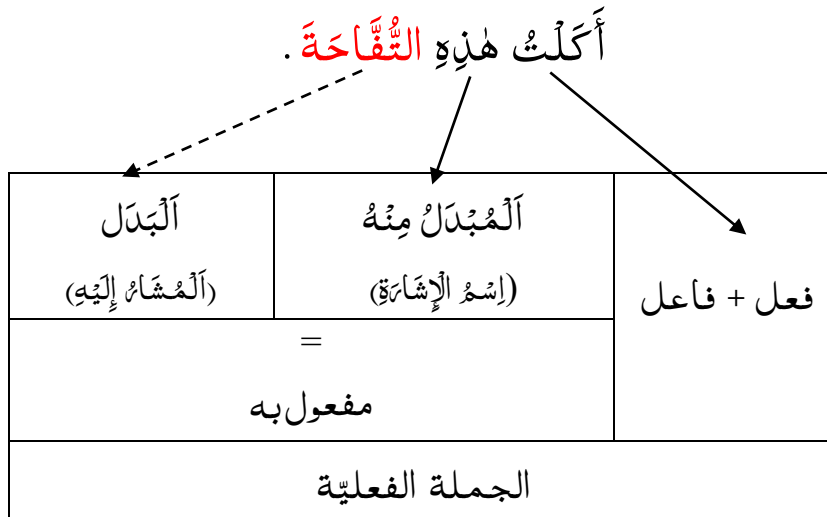
## Extension – The Demonstrative Pronoun

### إِسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ

Some grammarians regard the following as **الْبَدَل** and **الْمُبْدَلُ مِنْهُ**:



Note the following example:



## Extension

### The word **ابْن**

Analyze the following examples and determine the case-ending of **الْبَدَل** and **الْمُبْدَلُ مِنْهُ**.

|   |                                                          |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ . |
| 2 | حَمْرُؤُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ .                      |
| 3 | عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ .            |
| 4 | عَائِشَةُ بِنْتُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقِ .              |
| 5 | عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ بْنِ الْعَوَّامِ .       |

#### Notes:

1. The word **ابْن** and the مضاف إليه after it TOGETHER are the substitute for the name before it.
2. Hence the word **ابْن** will have the same case-ending as the word (name) before it.
3. The word (name) after **ابْن** will be in the genitive case (as it is the مضاف إليه).
4. The همزة of the word **ابْن** is همزة الوصل. This means it is dropped when reading from a previous word and read only when the sentence etc is started from it.

Example<sup>4</sup>:

| Incorrect<br> | Correct<br> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ                                                                                  | مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ                                                                                 |

<sup>4</sup> Another example is the همزة of the imperative of ALL “simple trilateral verbs”. This همزة is also dropped when reading from a previous word.

5. The opposite of همزة الوصل is همزة القطع. This همزة is never dropped. It is always recited.

Note how this همزة is written in the following examples:

| 3     | 2        | 1            |
|-------|----------|--------------|
| حروف  | أفعال    | أسماء        |
| أَوْ  | أَرْسَلَ | إِرْسَالَ    |
| إِذَا | أَخْرَجَ | أَبَ         |
| إِنَّ | أَبِي    | إِبْرَاهِيمَ |
| إِلَى | أَمَرَ   | أَحَدَ       |

### Rule 1:

- The Tanween that is on the name (عَلَم) is dropped, when it is followed by the word ابن.
- This is for ease, otherwise it would be very cumbersome to read such words.

Example:

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ .

You will not say :

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ .  
(مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ).

### Rule 2:

- In the above examples, note that the ألف of the word ابن is not written.
- The ألف of the word ابن WILL BE written (but not read) if the name after ابن is **not** the father. Example:

مُحَمَّدُ ابْنِ الْحَنْفِيَّةِ<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> This word refers to Muhammad's mum, and not his father. His father is the famous Caliph, Ali R.A.

- More examples of the أَلِف of the word ابن BEING written (but not read):

|   |                                           |
|---|-------------------------------------------|
| 1 | مُعَوِّذُ ابْنِ عَفْرَاءَ <sup>6</sup> .  |
| 2 | حَارِثَةُ ابْنِ الرَّبِيعِ <sup>7</sup> . |
| 3 | عِيسَى ابْنِ مَرْيَمَ.                    |
| 4 | شُرْحُبِيلُ ابْنِ حَسَنَةَ <sup>8</sup> . |

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<sup>6</sup> He is the one who killed Abu Jahal. His father's name is الحارث.

<sup>7</sup> His father's name is سُرَاقَة.

<sup>8</sup> He was commonly attributed to his mother rather than his father.

## Exercise - The word ابن

1. Read each sentence carefully and translate after you have analysed.
2. Note the case-ending of each word.
3. Appreciate the rules relating to the word ابن.
4. Also take note of the بدل, and highlight the reason for the case-ending.
5. These sentences are important, as they will come in the books of Hadith.

| Arabic |                                                                                                                |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ .                                                                       |
| 2      | عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ: أَنَّ الْحَارِثَ بْنَ هِشَامٍ سَأَلَ .                                    |
| 3      | عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ .                                                            |
| 4      | أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ ، أَنَّ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْأَنْصَارِيَّ قَالَ . |
| 5      | أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ .              |

In the following sentences, ensure you place the correct Harakah on the relevant words.

|    |                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6  | أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ:<br>أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ أَخْبَرَ أَنَّ أَبَا سُقْيَانَ بْنَ حَرْبٍ أَخْبَرَهُ .                       |
| 7  | مِنْ مُحَمَّدٍ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولُهُ إِلَى هِرَقْلَ عَظِيمِ الرُّومِ .                                                                                                                      |
| 8  | كَتَبَ عُمَرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ إِلَى عَدِيٍّ بْنِ عَدِيٍّ .                                                                                                                                |
| 9  | عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ وَابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ قَالَا .                                                                                                                                                     |
| 10 | حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ الثَّقَفِيُّ قَالَ:<br>حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ أَبِي قَلَابَةَ عَنْ أَنَسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ . |

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