

ضَمِيرُ الْمُتَّصِلِ وَضَمِيرُ الْمُنْفَصِلِ



In Arabic a pronoun is called **ضمير**. The plural of this is **ضمائر**. Pronouns are **مبني**, their endings do not change because of their grammatical state. Instead, there are separate pronouns for each grammatical state. **ضمير مرفوع**, **ضمير منصوب**, **ضمير مجرور**

(1) Kinds of pronouns

Pronouns are either separate (**الْمُنْفَصِلُ**) or attached (**الْمُتَّصِلُ**).

The separate pronouns are independent and not attached to any other word. They usually occur at the start of a sentence. They also occur after **ألا**, e.g.:

أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ.

'I am a Muslim.'



مَا فَهِمَ الدَّرْسَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ.

'No one understood the lesson except you.'

رَأَيْتُ إِيَّاكَ.

'It is you that I saw.'



مَا رَأَيْتُ إِلَّا إِيَّاكَ.

'I saw none but you.'

The attached pronouns are not independent, but are always attached to other words, e.g.:

رَأَيْتُكَ and **رَأَيْتُكَ**

'I saw you.'

Here **-tu** is the attached pronoun meaning **I** and **-ka** is the attached pronoun meaning **you**.

We know that nouns indicate their functions in the sentence by changing their endings, e.g.:

دَخَلَ الْوَلَدُ. (al-walad-u)



سَأَلْتُ الْوَلَدَ. (al-walad-a)

قُلْتُ لِلْوَلَدِ. (al-walad-i)



But pronouns do not change their endings; they change themselves entirely, e.g.:

؟ **مَنْ أَنْتَ**، but **أَسْأَلُكَ**. So **أَنْتَ** is *marfū'* form and **كَ** is the *manṣūb* form.

So there are two sets of pronouns one for *raf'*, and the other for *naṣb* and *jarr*. And each of these two sets has two forms: one separate and the other attached.

Each of the **ضمير مرفوع**, **ضمير منصوب**, and **ضمير مجرور** consist of fourteen pronouns. Each pronoun represents a different number, gender, and person.



The Pronouns of *RAF* مرفوع

The separate forms:

Third person

هُوَ، هُمَا، هُمْ هِيَ، هُمَا، هُنَّ

Second person

أَنْتَ، أَنْتُمَا، أَنْتُمْ أَنْتِ، أَنْتُمَا، أَنْتِنَّ

First person

أَنَا، نَحْنُ



The attached forms:

The following are the attached pronouns of *raf*: مرفوع



- 1) *mutaharrik tā*, as in ذَهَبْتُ، ذَهَبْتُمَا، ذَهَبْتُمْ، ذَهَبْتِ، ذَهَبْتِنَّ (-tu,-tumā,-tum,-ti,-tunna).
- 2) the *alif* of the dual, as in إِذْهَبَا، تَذْهَبَانِ، يَذْهَبَانِ، ذَهَبْتَا، يَذْهَبَانِ (-ā)
- 3) the *wāw* of the plural, as in إِذْهَبُوا، تَذْهَبُونَ، يَذْهَبُونَ، ذَهَبْتُمْ، يَذْهَبُونَ (-ū)
- 4) the *yā* of the second person feminine, as in إِذْهَبِي، تَذْهَبِينَ، يَذْهَبِينَ (-ī)
- 5) the *nūn* of the feminine plural, as in إِذْهَبْنَ، تَذْهَبْنَ، يَذْهَبْنَ، ذَهَبْتُنَّ (-na)
- 6) the *nā* of the first person plural, as in ذَهَبْنَا (-nā)

The attached pronouns of *raf* are hidden in the following forms:

a) the *māḍī*: in the following two forms ذَهَبَ and ذَهَبْتَ.

Note that the *t* in ذَهَبْتَ is not a pronoun. It is a particle denoting feminine gender.

b) the *muḍāri*: in the following four forms يَذْهَبُ، تَذْهَبُ، أَذْهَبُ، نَذْهَبُ.

يَذْهَبُ	هُوَ	يَذْهَبُ To Go 	أَذْهَبُ	أَنَا
تَذْهَبُ	هِيَ		تَذْهَبُ	أَنْتَ
يَذْهَبَانِ	هُمَا (مذكر)		تَذْهَبِينَ	أَنْتِ
تَذْهَبَانِ	هُمَا (مؤنث)		يَذْهَبَانِ	أَنْتُمَا
يَذْهَبُونَ	هُم		تَذْهَبُونَ	أَنْتُمْ
يَذْهَبْنَ	هُنَّ		يَذْهَبْنَ	أَنْتِنَّ
نَذْهَبُ	نَحْنُ			

A **ضمير مرفوع** is used to refer to a noun in the **مرفوع** state, namely the **مبتدأ** and the **فاعل**.

Consequently, there are two sets of **ضمير المبتدأ**.
1. **ضمير المبتدأ** مرفوع

2. **ضمير الفاعل**

ضمير المبتدأ

The following pronouns are used as **المبتدأ**.

	English	ضمير المبتدأ	صيغة
M: Masculine	He / It	هُوَ	الغائبُ
F: Feminine	They (m/d)	هُمَا	الغائبانِ
	They (m/p)	هُنَّ	الغائبونَ
S: Singular	She / It	هِيَ	الغائبةُ
D: Dual	They (f/d)	هُمَا	الغائبتانِ
P: Plural	They (f/p)	هُنَّ	الغائباتُ
	You (m/s)	أَنْتَ	المُخاطَبُ
	You (m/d)	أَنْتُمَا	المُخاطَبانِ
	You (m/p)	أَنْتُمْ	المُخاطَبونَ
	You (f/s)	أَنْتِ	المُخاطَبةُ
	You (f/d)	أَنْتُمَا	المُخاطَبَتانِ
	You (f/p)	أَنْتُنَّ	المُخاطَباتُ
	I	أَنَا	المُتكلِّمُ
	We	نَحْنُ	المُتكلِّمونَ



There are two types of **فاعل** pronouns.

مستتر pronouns which are **hidden** within the verb

بارز pronouns which are **visible** at the end of the verb

In the following table the **ضمير مستتر** and **ضمير بارز** are written in brackets after the verb.

English	المُضَارِعُ	الْمَاضِي	صِيغَةُ
He / It	يَفْعَلُ (هُوَ)	فَعَلَ (هُوَ)	الْغَائِبُ
They (m/d)	يَفْعَلَانِ (إِ)	فَعَلَا (إِ)	الْغَائِبَانِ
They (m/p)	يَفْعَلُونَ (و)	فَعَلُوا (و)	الْغَائِبُونَ
She / It	تَفْعَلُ (هِيَ)	فَعَلَتْ (هِيَ)	الْغَائِبَةُ
They (f/d)	تَفْعَلَانِ (إِ)	فَعَلْتَا (إِ)	الْغَائِبَتَانِ
They (f/p)	يَفْعَلْنَ (نَ)	فَعَلْنَ (نَ)	الْغَائِبَاتُ
You (m/s)	تَفْعَلُ (أَنْتَ)	فَعَلْتَ (تَ)	الْمُخَاطَبُ
You (m/d)	تَفْعَلَانِ (إِ)	فَعَلْتُمَا (تُمَا)	الْمُخَاطَبَانِ
You (m/p)	تَفْعَلُونَ (و)	فَعَلْتُمْ (تُمْ)	الْمُخَاطَبُونَ
You (f/s)	تَفْعَلِينَ (يَ)	فَعَلْتِ (تِ)	الْمُخَاطَبَةُ
You (f/d)	تَفْعَلَانِ (إِ)	فَعَلْتُمَا (تُمَا)	الْمُخَاطَبَتَانِ
You (f/p)	تَفْعَلْنَ (نَ)	فَعَلْتُنَّ (تُنَّ)	الْمُخَاطَبَاتُ
I	أَفْعَلُ (أَنَا)	فَعَلْتُ (تُ)	الْمُتَكَلِّمُ
We	نَفْعَلُ (نَحْنُ)	فَعَلْنَا (نَا)	الْمُتَكَلِّمُونَ





The Pronouns of *Nashb* مَنْصُوبٌ

The separate forms:

You have not been introduced to these forms before. These forms are composed of the word **إِيَّا** plus the attached pronouns of **nashb** which you already know, e.g. **إِيَّاكَ** (iyyā-ka).

Third person إِيَّاهُ، إِيَّاهُمَا، إِيَّاهُنَّ إِيَّاهُمْ، إِيَّاهُنَّ

Second person إِيَّاكَ، إِيَّاكُمَا، إِيَّاكُنَّ إِيَّاكُمْ، إِيَّاكُنَّ

First person إِيَّايَ، إِيَّانَا

English	الْمَنْصُوبُ الْمُنْفَصِلِ	
He / Him	إِيَّاهُ	الْغَائِبُ
They / Them (m/d)	إِيَّاهُمَا	الْغَائِبَانِ
They / Them (m/p)	إِيَّاهُمْ	الْغَائِبُونَ
She / Her	إِيَّاهَا	الْغَائِبَةُ
They / Them (f/d)	إِيَّاهُمَا	الْغَائِبَتَانِ
They / Them (f/p)	إِيَّاهُنَّ	الْغَائِبَاتُ
You (m/s)	إِيَّاكَ	الْمُخَاطَبُ
You (m/d)	إِيَّاكُمَا	الْمُخَاطَبَانِ
You (m/p)	إِيَّاكُمْ	الْمُخَاطَبُونَ
You (f/s)	إِيَّاكِ	الْمُخَاطَبَةُ
You (f/d)	إِيَّاكُمَا	الْمُخَاطَبَتَانِ
You (f/p)	إِيَّاكُنَّ	الْمُخَاطَبَاتُ
I / Me	إِيَّايَ	الْمُتَكَلِّمُ
We / Us	إِيَّانَا	الْمُتَكَلِّمُونَ





WHEN TO USE THE SEPARATE PRONOUNS OF *NASB*

A ضمير منصوب is used to replace a noun in the منصوب state, namely the مفعول به and the إن of اسم. Consequently, there are two sets of ضمير منصوب.

ضمير المفعول به

ضمير اسم إن

The pronoun of *nasb* should be separate in the following cases:

1) If it is *maf'ul bihi*, and precedes the verb, e.g.:



نَعْبُدُكَ 'We worship You.', but

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ (الفاتحة: ٥) 'It is You that we worship.'

We cannot say كَ نَعْبُدُ, as كَ is an attached pronoun, and cannot stand alone.

2) If it is a *maf'ul bihi* of a *maṣdar*, e.g.: When it occurs as an object for the verbal noun and it's doer فاعل is the *mudaaf-ilahi*.



نَنْتَظِرُ زِيَارَةَ الْمُدِيرِ إِيَّانَا. 'We are awaiting the headmaster's visit to us.'

Here إِيَّانَا is the object of the *maṣdar* زِيَارَةَ.

Here is another example

مُسَاعَدَتُكَ إِيَّايَ كَانَتْ قَبْلَ مُسَاعَدَتِي إِيَّاكَ. 'Your help to me was before my help to you.'

3) If it occurs after a conjunction, e.g.:

وَأَوْفُوا بِعَهْدِي أَوْفٍ بِعَهْدِكُمْ وَإِيَّايَ فَارْهَبُونَ (البقرة: ٤٠)

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رَأَيْتَكَ وَإِيَّاهُ. 'I saw you and him.'

قَالَ رَبِّ لَوْ شِئْتَ أَهْلَكْتَهُمْ مِّنْ قَبْلُ وَإِيَّايَ (الأعراف: ١٥٥)

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Here we cannot say وَهُ رَأَيْتَكَ, as هُ is an attached pronoun and cannot stand alone.

In the same way we say:

إِنِّي وَإِيَّاكَ نَاجِحَانِ. 'Indeed I and you have passed.'

We cannot say وَكَ إِنِّي nor can we say وَأَنْتَ إِنِّي because أَنْتَ is a pronoun of *raf'*.

التحذير

(5) إِيَّاكَ وَالْكِلَابَ means 'Beware of dogs!'

This is called التحذير (warning).

F.2 حَذَرٌ - حَذَرٌ
تَحْذِيرٌ

Note that the noun after the *waw* is *mansūb* to warn someone using the expression

إِيَّاكَ is for masculine singular. For masculine plural it is إِيَّاكُمْ, feminine singular إِيَّاكَ and for

feminine plural إِيَّاكنَّ. It may consist of the particle إِيَّا to which the second person pronoun is suffixed to it.

Here is a *hadīth*:

إِيَّاكُمْ وَالْحَسَدَ، فَإِنَّ الْحَسَدَ يَأْكُلُ الْحَسَنَاتِ كَمَا تَأْكُلُ النَّارُ الْحَطَبَ.

'Beware of jealousy, for jealousy eats up good deeds just as fire eats up firewood.'

أُسْلُوبٌ تحذير، إِيَّاكُمْ ضمير مبني على سكون مفعول به لفعل محذوف تقديره: احذروا.



The attached forms:

These forms cannot be mentioned independently. They should be attached to a verb or to إِنَّ or one of its sisters.

Third person

سَأَلَهُ، سَأَلَهُمَا، سَأَلَهُمْ سَأَلَهَا، سَأَلَهُمَا، سَأَلَهُنَّ

Second person

سَأَلْتُكَ، سَأَلْتُكُمَا، سَأَلْتُكُمْ سَأَلْتُكِ، سَأَلْتُكُمَا، سَأَلْتُكِ

First person

سَأَلْتَنِي، سَأَلْتَنِي (١)

¹ The attached form of the pronoun of the first person singular is *yā'* only. The *nīm* is the **نُونُ الْوَقَايَةِ** (the *nūn* of protection). See Book Two (Lesson 9).

English	Pronoun as اسْمُ إِنَّ	Pronoun as مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ	Individual Form	صِيغَةُ
He / Him	إِنَّهُ	سَمِعْتُهُ	هُ	الْغَائِبُ
They / Them (m/d)	إِنَّهُمَا	سَمِعْتُهُمَا	هُمَا	الْغَائِبَانِ
They / Them (m/p)	إِنَّهُمْ	سَمِعْتُهُمْ	هُمْ	الْغَائِبُونَ
She / Her	إِنَّهَا	سَمِعْتُهَا	هَا	الْغَائِبَةُ
They / Them (f/d)	إِنَّهُمَا	سَمِعْتُهُمَا	هُمَا	الْغَائِبَتَانِ
They / Them (f/p)	إِنَّهُنَّ	سَمِعْتُهُنَّ	هُنَّ	الْغَائِبَاتُ
You (m/s)	إِنَّكَ	سَمِعْتُكَ	كَ	الْمُخَاطَبُ
You (m/d)	إِنَّكُمَا	سَمِعْتُكُمَا	كُمَا	الْمُخَاطَبَانِ
You (m/p)	إِنَّكُمْ	سَمِعْتُكُمْ	كُمْ	الْمُخَاطَبُونَ
You (f/s)	إِنَّكِ	سَمِعْتُكِ	كِ	الْمُخَاطَبَةُ
You (f/d)	إِنَّكُمَا	سَمِعْتُكُمَا	كُمَا	الْمُخَاطَبَتَانِ
You (f/p)	إِنَّكُنَّ	سَمِعْتُكُنَّ	كُنَّ	الْمُخَاطَبَاتُ
I / Me	إِنِّي	سَمِعْتَنِي	نِي	الْمُتَكَلِّمُ
We / Us	إِنَّا	سَمِعْتَنَا	نَا	الْمُتَكَلِّمُونَ



Separate pronoun (الضمير المنفصل) comes after (الآ) in the case of selecting.

4) If it occurs after **الآ**, e.g.:



لَا نَعْبُدُ إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ. 'We worship none but Him.'

مَا سَأَلْتُ إِلَّا إِيَّاكَ. 'I asked none but you.'

5) If it occurs after an attached pronoun of *nashb*, e.g.:



أَيْنَ مَجَلَّةُ الْمَدِيرِ؟ أُعْطِيْتُهُ إِيَّاهُ.

'Where is the headmaster's magazine? I gave it to him.'

Here we cannot say أُعْطِيْتُهَا.



If both the pronouns belong to the same person - as in this example - the second pronoun should be separate. But if they belong to different persons, we may use either the attached or the separate pronoun, though it is better to use the attached pronoun, e.g.:



أَيْنَ كِتَابِي؟ 'Where is my book?' you say

أُعْطِيْتِكَ إِيَّاهُ/ أُعْطِيْتُكَهُ. 'I gave it to you.'

لِلَّهِ أَمْرٌ إِلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ ذَلِكَ الدِّينُ الْقَيِّمُ وَلَكِنَّ أَكْثَرَ النَّاسِ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ (يوسف: ٤٠)

أداة استثناء ضمير منفصل في محل نصب مفعول به

وَقَضَىٰ رَبُّكَ أَلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا إِمَّا يَبُلُغَنَّ عِنْدَكَ الْكِبَرَ أَحَدُهُمَا أَوْ كِلَاهُمَا فَلَا تَقُلْ لَهُمَا آفٌ وَلَا تُنْهَرْهُمَا وَقُلْ لَهُمَا قَوْلًا كَرِيمًا (الإسراء: ٢٣)

أداة استثناء ضمير منفصل في محل نصب مفعول به

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: " إِنْ فِي الْجُمُعَةِ لَسَاعَةٌ لَا يُوَافِقُهَا عَبْدٌ مُسْلِمٌ يَسْأَلُ اللَّهَ فِيهَا خَيْرًا إِلَّا أَعْطَاهُ إِيَّاهُ.

أداة استثناء فعل ماضٍ، مفعول به ضمير منفصل في محل نصب مفعول به

He reported Allah's Messenger as saying, "There is a time on Friday at which no Muslim will ask God for what is good without His giving it to him."

عَنِ الْمِقْدَامِ بْنِ مَعْدِيكَرِبَ، قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " إِذَا أَحَبَّ أَحَدُكُمْ أَخَاهُ فَلْيُعْلِمْهُ إِيَّاهُ.

فعل مضارع مجزوم، مفعول به . ضمير منفصل في محل نصب مفعول به

Al-Miqdam bin Ma'dikarib narrated that the Messenger of Allah (s.a.w) said: "When one of you loves his brother, then let him inform him of it."



The Pronouns of *Jarr* مَجْرُورٌ

The pronouns of *jarr* have only the attached form, and they are the same as the pronouns of *naṣb*, e.g.:

مِنْهُ، مِنْهُمَا، مِنْهُمْ مِنْهَا، مِنْهُمَا، مِنْهِنَّ
 مِنْكَ، مِنْكُمَا، مِنْكُمْ مِنْكَ، مِنْكُمَا، مِنْكُنَّ
 مِنِّي، مِنَّا

A ضميرٌ مَجْرُورٌ is used to replace a noun which is in the مَجْرُور state, i.e. the المضاف اليه and the مَجْرُور of a حرف جَارَةٌ.

English	Pronoun as مَجْرُورٌ	Pronoun as مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ	Individual Form	صِيغَةٌ
His / Him	لَهُ	رَبُّهُ	هُ	الْغَائِبُ
Their / Them (m/d)	لَهُمَا	رَبُّهُمَا	هُمَا	الْغَائِبَانِ
Their / Them (m/p)	لَهُمْ	رَبُّهُمْ	هُم	الْغَائِبُونَ
Hers / Her	لِهَا	رَبُّهَا	هَا	الْغَائِبَةُ
Their / Them (f/d)	لَهُمَا	رَبُّهُمَا	هُمَا	الْغَائِبَتَانِ
Their / Them (f/p)	لَهُنَّ	رَبُّهُنَّ	هُنَّ	الْغَائِبَاتُ
Your (m/s)	لَكَ	رَبُّكَ	كَ	الْمُخَاطَبُ
Your (m/d)	لَكُمْمَا	رَبُّكُمَا	كُمَا	الْمُخَاطَبَانِ
Your (m/p)	لَكُمْ	رَبُّكُمْ	كُمْ	الْمُخَاطَبُونَ
Your (f/s)	لِكَ	رَبُّكِ	كِ	الْمُخَاطَبَةُ
Your (f/d)	لَكُمْمَا	رَبُّكُمَا	كُمَا	الْمُخَاطَبَتَانِ
Your (f/p)	لَكُنَّ	رَبُّكُنَّ	كُنَّ	الْمُخَاطَبَاتُ
My / Me	لِي / لِي	رَبِّي	ي	الْمُتَكَلِّمُ
Our / Us	لَنَا	رَبُّنَا	نَا	الْمُتَكَلِّمُونَ



المصدر

(2) One of the patterns of the *maṣḍar* is **فَعِيلٌ** (fa‘īl-un), e.g.:

رَنَّ الْجَرَسُ. 'The bell rang' رَنِينَ 'ringing'



صَفَرَ. 'He whistled' صَفِيرٌ 'whistling'.

اِذَا وَقَعَ مَفْعُولًا لِمَصْدَرٍ مُضَافٍ إِلَى فَاعِلِهِ

عَنْ أَنَسٍ، أَنَّ رَجُلًا، قَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنِّي أُحِبُّ هَذِهِ السُّورَةَ (قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ) فَقَالَ " **إِنَّ حُبَّكَ** **إِيَّاهَا** يُدْخِلُكَ الْجَنَّةَ ."

مصدر
مضاف
مضاف إليه
مفعول به

Anas mentioned that a man said to the Prophet ﷺ, 'I really love this sūrah'. The Prophet replied, 'And your love for it will enable you to enter paradise'.

قال بشر الحافي رحمه الله ورضي عنه :اعلم أن البلاء كله في هواك والشفاء كله في **مخالفتك** **إياه** . .

مصدر
مضاف
مضاف إليه
مفعول به

Bashr-al-Hafi (r.a) said know that all afflictions is in your desires, all healing is in disobeying it.