

The Five Single-Letter Particles of Jarr

Baa · Taa · Kaaf · Laam · Waaw — inseparable huruf of jarr with pronouns

The Language of Quran · Book One · Lesson L08-P2 · Watch the lesson at ilmhub.org

A gentle reminder: these model answers are for checking, not studying. Reading them before attempting the quiz is futile — nothing is learnt that way. Attempt the full quiz from memory first; the struggle to recall is where the learning happens. Then return here and mark your own work honestly.

- False** — a single letter cannot stand alone in Arabic — they are always fused to the word that follows.
- True** — always تَالله — the most restricted harf of jarr.
- False** — only بَاء and لَام attach to pronouns; تَاء, كَاف and وَاو do not.
- b) إِلِكِتَابِ** — the hamzatul wasl of اَل is not written after لِ — and with اَلله the laams merge: اَلله.
- a) and c)** — تَاء swears by Allah only; وَاو swears by Allah or anything He swears by — time, the sun, the Quran.
- لَهُ** — laam takes fatha before pronouns, except لِي, where the first-person ya demands a kasra.
- A phonetic rule: when هُ is preceded by a kasra (or a sakin ya), it shifts to هِ — the same shift gives عَلَيْهِم and بِهِم throughout the Quran.
- An oath — the kasra ending of الْعَصْرِ shows it is majruur, which only a harf of jarr can cause. The conjunction “and” would leave the noun’s own i’raab unchanged.
- لِ (harf of jarr, “belonging to”) + هُ (attached pronoun, majruur) = “to Him belongs...” — one of the most frequent forms in the Quran.
- Single-letter particles fuse onto the next word in writing: بِسْمِ = بِ + سَمِ; كَالْفُجَارِ = كَ + اَلْفُجَارِ. The reader must learn to see the particle inside the fused form.

Marking: points shown beside each question

Total = 25 pts