

The Six Separable Huruf of Jarr

Min · Fi · An · Ala · Hatta · Ila — with attached pronouns

The Language of Quran · Book One · Lesson L09-P1 · 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** — they stand as independent words — unlike the single-letter group (وَ، لِ، كَ، تَ، بِ). A prefix like فَ may attach to their front, as in فَمِنْهُمْ.
- True** — detached pronouns are fixed in rafa'; the attached pronoun becomes the ism majruur: مِنْهُ, never مِنْ هُوَ.
- False** — مِنْ leads with ~3,226 occurrences; حَتَّى appears only ~95 times.
- b) The protective noon** — نُونُ الْوَقَايَةِ stands before the ya (which demands a kasra), and the two noons merge with a shadda — the same shape appears in مَنَّا and عَنِّي.
- a) and c)** — بِ and كَ are single-letter, inseparable particles from Lesson 8.
- عَنْهَا · عَنْهُمْ · عَنْهُمَا · عَنْهُ.
- After the sakin ya of فِي, the pronoun هُ shifts to وَ → فِيهِ. With the first-person ya, the two yas merge with a shadda → فِيَّ.
- حَتَّى governs مَطْلَع — the kasra ending shows the jarr case. (مَطْلَعُ الْفَجْرِ is also an idafah construct — coming in Lesson 10.)
- إِلَى (to/towards) + اللَّهُ majruur — the kasra on the laam is the evidence. (فَ prefixed to the verb: "so flee".)
- A word anchored to something already known enters long-term memory far more reliably — e.g. عَلَى inside فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ or فِي السَّلَامِ عَلَيْكُمْ. Any of the six anchors earns the mark.

Marking: points shown beside each question

Total = 25 pts