

How the Harf of Jarr Functions in Sentences

The Murakkab Jarri in Jumlah Ismiyyah and Jumlah Fi'liyyah

The Language of Quran · Book One · Lesson L09-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** — exactly two: after a harf of jarr, or as mudaf ilayhi in an idafah (Lesson 10). There is no third.
- True** — as in **السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ** — the prepositional phrase IS the predicate.
- False** — a murakkab jarri can NEVER be the subject — when it stands first, it is a khabar muqaddam (fronted predicate).
- b) When the subject is indefinite** — **فِي الْمَسْجِدِ إِمَامٌ** — “there is an imam in the mosque”: khabar muqaddam + muftada’ mu’akhhkar.
- a) and c)** — in b) it follows a verb (verbal sentence); in d) the khabar is an ordinary ism, not a prepositional phrase.
- “The imam is in the mosque” — definite subject first, normal order. “There is an imam in the mosque” — the subject is indefinite, so it must be delayed after the fronted predicate.
- هُوَ مِنْهُمْ** — pronoun muftada’ + murakkab jarri as khabar, with the attached pronoun.
- Khabar muqaddam = **لَهُمْ** (for them); muftada’ mu’akhhkar = **عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ** — indefinite, so it must follow the predicate. Translate with “there is...” / “awaits them”.
- إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَى** ends in alif maqsura — a fixed ending (Lesson 7) — so its jarr is hidden, though the adjective is still majruur by copying.
- 1) It follows a harf of jarr (Lessons 8–9). 2) It is the mudaf ilayhi — the second noun of an idafah — taught in Lesson 10. Knowing both closes the jarr case completely.

Marking: points shown beside each question

Total = 25 pts