

Idafah with Pronouns and Adverbs

Attached pronouns as Mudaf Ilayhi — and Arabic adverbs in the Idafah

The Language of Quran · Book One · Lesson L10-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** — detached pronouns are fixed in rafa' and the mudaf ilayhi must be jarr — only an attached pronoun can do the job: **بَيْتُهُ**, never **هُوَ بَيْتُهُ**.
- False** — it is a dharf (adverb) acting as a mudaf — **مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ** is a murakkab idafii, not a murakkab jarri. Some textbooks misclassify it.
- True** — the first-person ya always forces a kasra on the letter before it — context alone reveals the case (السِّيَاق).
- b) Jarr — it is the mudaf ilayhi** — **بَيْتُهُ** = his house: the pronoun is the possessor, second part of an idafah, always jarr.
- a) and c)** — **عِنْدَ** and **بَيْنَ** form a murakkab idafii with what follows; **إِلَى** and **مِنْ** are true prepositions forming a murakkab jarri.
- رَبَّنَا . رَبُّهُمْ . بَيْتُهُ**
- مَعَكُمْ . بَيْنَهُمْ** — adverb as mudaf + attached pronoun as mudaf ilayhi.
- A murakkab idafii: the adverb **مَعَ** is the mudaf; **الصَّابِرِينَ** is the mudaf ilayhi in jarr (SMP **بَيْنَ**). The whole phrase functions as the khabar. **مَعَ** is NOT a harf of jarr.
- رَبِّ** — mudaf, in nasab (the vocative "O our Lord") + **نَا** — attached pronoun as mudaf ilayhi. **رَبِّ** appears ~975 times in the Quran, ~600 of them with an attached pronoun.
- In **بَيْنَهُ** the pronoun follows an ISM — it is the mudaf ilayhi of an idafah. In **مِنْهُ** it follows a HARF OF JARR — it is the ism majruur of a prepositional phrase. The two causes of jarr, side by side.

Marking: points shown beside each question

Total = 25 pts