

## BAYYINAH

## 1.1 & 1.2 Properties of the Ism—Status

Today was our introduction to the ism, beyond the definition. The first thing I gave you was that the ism has four properties: status, number, gender, and type. I had you write this down, and asked you to remember them even if you don't understand them. I'll be teaching you the properties in this order, beginning with status:

Status is all about what a word is doing in the sentence. There are three kinds of Statuses:

- Doer Status (رفع Raf')
- 2. Detail Status (نصُب Nasb)
- 3. After "of" status ( جر Jarr)
- 1. Doer status is given to the Doer of the Fi'l and answers the question, who did the Fi'l? In the sentence: **He** ate his lunch. "He" did the eating, so "He" is considered the doer.
- 2. Detail Status refers to details of the Fi'l and answers additional questions related to the Fi'l like who, what, where, when, why, and how. For example:

He ate his lunch quickly outside yesterday.

What did he eat? Lunch When did he eat? Yesterday Where did he eat? Outside How did he eat? Quickly

All of these words are considered details of the Fi'l.

3. After "of" status words don't answer questions related to the Fi'l itself. It's easy to spot these words in cases like: Messenger of **Allah SWT**. Sometimes, the word "of" isn't as obvious and the words need to be rearranged so you can spot it. For example: "his lunch" can be rephrased to say: lunch of his. The word after "of" is now clear.

## **EXERCISES:**

A.	In <sup>1</sup>	the following sentences, circle the doer of the Fi′ا فعل, underline the details of the Fi′ا فعل, and box
	wo	ords that are after "of" status (the words in bold are Fi'ا فعل, so they don't get any of these labels).
	1.	a. The kids <b>played</b> in the room with a bat.
		b. They <b>broke</b> the lamp.
		c. Their mother <b>yelled</b> at them.
	2.	a. The kids <b>opened</b> a lemonade stand in the summer.
		b. The grown-ups <b>bought</b> all the lemonade.
		c. The teenagers <b>stole</b> their money.
	3.	a. His alarm clock <b>rang</b> loudly.
		b. He <b>hit</b> the "Snooze" button repeatedly.
		c. He <b>got stuck</b> in traffic.
В.	No	w, make questions out of the bold following words that reflect the word's role in the sentence:
	1.	a. The kids <b>played</b> in the room with a bat.
		Kids:
		In the room:
		Bat:
		b. They <b>broke</b> the lamp.
		They:
		The lamp:
		c. Their mother <b>yelled</b> at them.
		Mother:
		At them:

	Their:
2.	a. The kids <b>opened</b> a lemonade stand in the summer.
	Kids:
	Lemonade stand:
	In the summer:
	b. The grown-ups <b>bought</b> all the lemonade.
	Grown-ups:
	Lemonade:
	c. The teenagers <b>stole</b> their money.
	Teenagers:
	Money:
	Their:
3.	a. The alarm clock <b>rang</b> loudly.
	Alarm clock:
	Loudly:
	b. He <b>hit</b> the "Snooze" button repeatedly.
	He:
	The "Snooze" button:
	Repeatedly:
	c. He <b>got stuck</b> in traffic.
	He:
	In traffic: