



Overview of Status:

1. Forms (R, N, J)
2. How to Tell Status (Ending Sounds, Ending Combinations)
3. Light or Heavy (normally, a word is heavy and must have a reason to be light)
4. Flexibility

In class today, we covered our last lesson on status, the flexibility of a word, and took the following notes:

Flexibility:

1. Flexible (most words)
 2. Non-Flexible (few words)
 3. Partly Flexible (special words)
1. Flexible words: Most words in Arabic are like play dough—you can bend them however you want. You can take a word like **مُسْلِمٌ** and bend it to be **مُسْلِمًا**, or bend it again and turn it into **مُسْلِمٍ**. We can bend them however we want, in terms of status. All words on pg.6, and any word consistent with the endings on pg.6, are flexible words.
 2. Non-flexible words: There are a few words in Arabic that sound the same whether you say them in Raf, Nasb, or Jarr status, and will not change at all. Words that sound like they end in an alif behave this way, such as: **هُدَى حُسْنَى هَذَا يَحْيَى زَكْرِيَّا**
 3. Partly Flexible words: While fully flexible words look different in their Raf', Nasb, or Jarr status, and Non-flexible words look the same regardless of their status, partly flexible words have a slightly different way of showing their status. I've listed the Raf', Nasb, and Jarr versions of a fully-flexible word (هُود) and a partly flexible word (يوسف):

هُودِ	هُودًا	هُودٌ
يُوسُفَ	يُوسُفَ	يُوسُفُ

Do you notice the differences? يوسف isn't heavy in any status, and Its Jarr version looks just like its Nasb version. This is because a partly flexible must always be light, and cannot take an 'i' or كسرة sound. Remember than lightness means that a word cannot have double accents like 'un,' 'an,' or 'in,' nor can its combination end with a ن.

In class, we limited our discussion to two kinds of partly flexibles: names of places and non-Arab names. There are four Arab Prophets: مُحَمَّدٌ, شُعَيْبٌ, هُودٌ, and صَالِحٌ. These names will not be considered partly-flexible because they are Arabs. All other names of prophets, therefore, will be considered non-Arab. This eliminates the guessing game for you. Otherwise, you would have been left in the dark wondering which are Arab in the Quran and which aren't.

EXERCISES:

- A. Use the following as a guide to make the Raf', Nasb, and Jarr versions of each of the following words. The answer key is attached.

صَالِحٌ صَالِحًا صَالِحٍ (fully flexible)

يَعْقُوبُ يَعْقُوبُ يَعْقُوبَ (partly flexible because he's not Arab)

يُونُسُ	إِسْرَائِيلُ	إِسْحَاقُ	إِسْمَاعِيلُ	مُحَمَّدٌ
فِرْعَوْنُ	مُوسَى	هَارُونَ	شُعَيْبٌ	هُودٌ

- B. Using the translation as a clue, tell whether the words in red are partly flexible:

The nation of Ibraheem	1. مِلَّةَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
The establisher of prayer	2. مُقِيمِ الصَّلَاةِ
The reward of the workers	3. أَجْرُ الْعَامِلِينَ
The book	4. الْكِتَابُ
Taqwa	5. تَقْوَى
The well-grounded ones	6. الرَّاكِعُونَ
Dawood	7. دَاوُدُ
The people of Yathrib	8. أَهْلَ يَثْرِبَ
The love of desires	9. حُبُّ الشَّهَوَاتِ
Ilyaa s	10. إِلْيَاسَ