

الْمُنَادَى الْمُضَافُ إِلَى يَاءِ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ

Question

In the expression

يَا أُخْتَاهُ (translated as 'O my sister'),

why does أُخْتٌ end with « اه » ?

يَا أُخْتَاهُ

Answer

Our Shaykh Dr. V. Abdur Rahim, **حَفِظَهُ اللهُ** replied (*quote*):

A noun which has the pronoun of the first person singular as its *muDaaf ilayhi*, like **أَخِي**, is known as:

المُضَافُ إِلَى يَاءِ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ.

If such a word is used as *munaadaa*, it can take five different forms.

If we take **يَا رَبِّي** as an example, these are the five forms:

1. **يَا رَبِّي** : This is the normal form.
2. **يَا رَبِّيَ** : This is like Form 1, but with *fatHah* added to the *yaa*.
3. **يَا رَبِّ** : This is like Form 1, but with the omission of the *yaa*.
4. **يَا رَبَّ** : This is like Form 3, but with a *fatHah* at the end of the word instead of a *kasrah*.
5. **يَا رَبَّا** : This is like Form 4, but with the addition of an *alif* after the last letter.

In Forms 4 and 5, *haa' al-sakt* (هَاءُ السَّكْتِ) may be added resulting in:

يَا رَبَّهٗ → يَا رَبَّ

يَا رَبَّاهُ → يَا رَبَّا

This rule has been discussed in *دُرُوسُ اللُّغَةِ*, Book 3, Lesson 26, #6 in the English Key.

For *haa' al-sakt*, see *دُرُوسُ اللُّغَةِ*, Book 2, Lesson 6, #6 in the English Key.

So,

يَا أُخْتَاهُ is actually:

يَا أُخْتِي in Form 5 → يَا أُخْتَا

plus *haa' al-sakt*:

يَا أُخْتَاهُ

O my sister.

Here is part of a *Hadiith*:

* « يَا أُمَّةً! اصْبِرِي... »

(O my mother! ...)

which is يَا أُمَّي in Form 4 plus *haa' al-sakt*.

Hope this has helped you.

والسلام

VAR

* رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ فِي الزُّهْدِ (٧٣).

Admin.'s notes :

For the lexical and grammatical notes of this entire, lengthy *Hadiith*, which is part of a collection of 20 *a-Haadiith*, please see our Shaykh's:

نُصُوصٌ مِنَ الْحَدِيثِ النَّبَوِيِّ الشَّرِيفِ

Related Q & A: [Q 33 al-Nidaa'](#)