







(البلد: 15)

#### Question



Am I right to say that red words above are feminine?

If this is true then why masculine ذات is used instead of feminine ذات

### Reply from Admin (checked by our Shaykh):

In the above aayah, اغ is a na't of يتيماً which is masculine.

So its نعت is masculine.

In the following aayah, فعت is a خو of فعت:

In the following aayah, ذِي is a نعت of (كا) : ربِّـا (ك)

In the following two aayahs, ذات is a نعت of السماء and which are feminine words:

An indication that ذو، وذا، وذي are a نعت of the words before them, is proven by the fact that they follow the إعراب of the words preceding them, as a منعوت follows its

Here the نعت (in red) is منعوت because the منصوب (in green) is منصوب

يَتِيماً ذَا ...

مِسْكِيناً ذا...

Here the نعت is بجرور:

تبارك اسمُ ربِّكَ ذِي...

والسماءِ ذَاتِ ...

والأرضِ ذَاتِ...

Here the نعت is مرفوع:

ويبقى وجهُ ربِّكَ ذُو ...

Admin







(الحديد: 21)

#### Question

Is the word ذُو always a نعت?

#### Reply from Admin (checked by our Shaykh):

No, it can have various i'raabic roles.

This is determined by its position in the *jumlah*.

In the following خبر and therefore خبر:

In this آیة it is a نائب فاعل and مرفوع:

In this آیة it is an اسم مجرور because of:

In this آیة it is a منادی and مضاف, so it is آیة

Admin







(آل عمران: 195)

#### Question

What is the difference between أجاب and إسْتَجَابَ

### Reply from Admin (checked by our Shaykh):

in day-to-day usage, means to reply to a question with any kind of reply. The questioner may not like the reply but the question has been answered. This is

also means to grant a prayer or request.

in the Qur'aan: In the following aayah it means: to grant a prayer:

And in this aayah it means: to grant a request:

In this aayah it means: to respond favourably:

in the Qur'aan: Most of the time, it means أجاب – as in this aayah:

But in the following aayah, it means ردٌ:







(الحجر: 3)

#### Question

Why is the word in this aayah يَأْكُلُونَ and not يَأْكُلُونَ and not

Are there more examples of this in the Qur'aan?

#### Reply from Admin (checked by our Shaykh):

. جَوَابُ الطلبِ because it is مَجْزُوم is مَجْزُوم.

The concept is explained in Madinah Book 3, dars 13.

Here are 12 more *Qur'aan*ic examples of this:

in green; جُوَابُ الطلبِ in green; جُوَابُ الطلبُ

﴿ وَقَالُوا كُونُوا هُوداً أو نَصَارَى تَهْتَدُوا ﴾ (البقرة: 135)

﴿ قَالَ رَبِّ أَرِنِي أَنْظُرْ إليكَ ﴾ (الأعراف:143)

﴿ فَاذْكُرُونِي أَذْكُرُكُم ﴿ (البقرة: 152)

﴿ فَارْجِعْنَا نَعْمَلْ صالِحاً ﴾ (السجدة: 12)

﴿ قَالَ آتُونِي أُفْرِغْ عليه قِطْراً ﴾ (الكهف: 96)

﴿ قَاتِلُوهُمْ يُعَذِّبْهِم اللَّهُ بِأَيْدِيكُمْ ... ﴿ (التوبة: 14)

﴿ فَافْسَحُوا يَفْسَحِ اللهُ لَكُم ﴾ (الجادلة: 11)

﴿ وَهُزِّيْ إِلِيكِ بِجُذْعِ النَّخْلَةِ تُسَاقِطْ عليكِ رُطَباً جَنِيّاً ﴾ (مرم: 25)

﴿ هذه ناقةُ اللهِ لكم آيةً، فَذَرُوهَا تَأْكُلْ فِي أَرْضِ اللهِ ﴾ (الأعراف: 73)

﴿ قُلْ تَعَالَوْا أَتْلُ مَا حَرَّمَ رَبُّكُم عليكم ﴿ (الأنعام: 151)

﴿ يَا قُومَنَا أَجِيبُوا دَاعِيَ اللهِ وآمِنُوا بِهِ يَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ مِنْ ذُنُوبِكُمْ ... ﴾ (الأحقاف: 31)

﴿ قَالَ فَخُذْ أَرْبَعَةً مِنَ الطَّيْرِ ....ثُمَّ ادْعُهُنَّ يَأْتِينَكَ سَعْياً ﴾ (البقرة: 260)

In the last aayah quoted, في محل جزم is في محل جوم because the verb is







(الأنعام: 17)

#### Question

﴿ وَإِنْ يَمْسَسْكَ اللهُ بِضُرٍّ فَلاَ كَاشِفَ له إِلاَّ هو ﴾ (الأنعام: 17)

Could you please explain why كَاشِفَ is ?

#### Reply from Admin (checked by our Shaykh):

It is not منصوب.

مبني على الْفَتْحِ، في محلِ نَصْبٍ and is اسمُ "لاً" النافية للجنس is كاشفَ

منصوب is مضاف is مضاف, then it is منصوب.

Here are 10 more *Qur'aan*ic examples of اسمُ "لا" النافية للجنس being مبني على الْفَتْح، في محلِ نَصْب:

﴿ وَلَا خِدَالَ فِي الْحَجَّ فَلاَ رَفَتُ ولا فُسُوقَ ولا جِدَالَ فِي الحج ﴿ (البقرة:197)







(يوسف: 19)

#### Question

The *i'raab* of اهْذَا in this aayah (above) is a أَعْبُتَدُأ .

Can you give more *Qur'aan*ic examples of an إشارة as a اسم إشارة!

## Reply from Admin (checked by our Shaykh):

in: مبتدأ a أسم إشارةٍ

﴿ هَٰذَا كِتَابُنَا ﴾ (الجاثية: 29)

- ﴿ وَهَذَا كِتَابٌ ﴾ (الأنعام: 155)
- ﴿ وَهَذَا أُخِي ﴾ (يوسف: 90)
- ﴿ ... هَذَا يَوْمُ الدِّينِ ﴾ (الصافات: 20)
- ﴿ هَٰذًا يَوْمُ الْفَصْلِ ﴾ (الصافت: 21)
- ﴿ هَذِهِ نَاقَةُ اللَّهِ ﴾ (الأعراف: 73)
- ﴿ هَٰذِهِ جَهَنَّهُ ﴾ (الرحمن: 43)
- ﴿ هَذِهِ النَّارُ التي . . . ﴿ الطور: 14)
- ﴿ ذَلِكَ رَبُّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴾ (فصلت: 9)
- ﴿ ذَلِكَ الفوزُ الْكَبِيرُ ﴾ (البروج: 11)
- ﴿ ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ ﴾ (البقرة: 2)
- ﴿ ذَلِكَ يَوْمُ الْخُرُوجِ ﴾ (ق: 42)

- وَ تِلْكَ آياتُ اللهِ ﴿ (البقرة: 252)
- وَ مِلْكَ الْجَنَّةُ التي ... ﴿ مريم: 63)
- ﴿ وَتِلْكَ حُدُودُ اللهِ ﴾ (الطلاق: 1)
- ﴿ أُولَئِكَ أَصْحَابُ الْجَنَّةِ ﴾ (الأحقاف: 14)
- ﴿ أُولَئِكَ حِزْبُ الشَّيْطَانِ ﴾ (الجادلة: 19)
- ﴿ أُولئك هُمُ الرَّاشِدُونَ ﴾ (الحجرات: 7)







(الرحمن: 54)

#### Question

Can you please give examples of a جملة اسْمِيّة as a na't in the Qur'aan? i.e. the sentence is a نعت .

#### Reply from Admin (checked by our Shaykh):

10 Qur'aanic examples of a جملة اسْمِيّة as a :

The نعت (a complete sentence here) is in blue; the منعوت in red:

Here the نعت is fii maHalli raf:

﴿ فَأَصَابِهَا إِعْصَارٌ فِيهِ نَارٌ ﴾ (البقرة: 266)

Here the نعت is fii maHalli naSb:

Here the نعت is fii maHalli jarr:







(فصلت: 45)

#### Question

I have two questions regarding the aayah:

- 1. Here the verb خَلَتْ is feminine. Is it because the faa'il اَجْنِنَّ وَٱلْإِنس are coming in place of أُمَّةٌ, or because of some other reason?
- 2. Is أُمَمُ an ism jins jam'iyy similar to أُمَمُ عناحة تفّاحة تفّاحة الله عنامة أُمَمُ عنامة أُمَمُ عنامة ع

#### Reply from Admin (checked by our Shaykh):

is a جَمْعُ تَكْسِيرٍ (broken plural).

is the plural of an عاقل noun, but it is treated as feminine singular in the above aayah, due to its being a جمع تكسير.

These nouns can take a masculine or feminine verb in classical Arabic and literary writings.

Here are two more aayaat that show this:

In the following two *aayaat*, the فاعل – which is -رُسُلُ is a جمع تكسير. Although it is the plural of an *"aaqil* noun, its verb too, is feminine singular:

Please note: The فاعِل of خَلَتْ is a:

أُمَم which refers to ضَمِير مُسْتَتِر، تَقْدِيرُه: هِيَ

#### Useful Notes:

a) A جمع تكسير - when treated as feminine singular – can take a feminine singular pronoun, instead of a plural "aaqil pronoun, as in the aayah:

﴿ يَا أَيُهَا الذَّين آمَنُوا اذْكُرُوا نِعْمَةَ اللهِ عليكم إِذْ جَاءَتْكُمْ جُنُودٌ فَأَرْسَلْنا عليهم رِيحاً وَجُنُوداً لَمْ تَرَوْهَا ﴾ (الأحراب: 9)

(and not كُمْ تَرَوْهُمْ).

is the plural of an "aaqil noun and is a جُنُودٌ .

It has also taken a feminine singular verb:

And in the Hadiith line:

Just as diners (الأكلة) flock together around their ( الأكلة) bowl...

(It is not: قَصْعَتِهِمْ).

أكلة is the plural of an "aaqil noun and is a الأكلة .

(Ref: On line Hadith lesson 5)

b) A اسمُ إِشَارَةٍ instead of a masculine جمع تكسير instead of a masculine one as in:

A final note: The above usage is particular to the Qur'aan, and literary writings, and should not be used in non-literary writing (day-to-day

usage). This is because day-to-day usage does not use this style, so someone who lacks knowledge of the correctness of such usage, may misunderstand the meaning.







(الأنعام: 92)

#### Question

Can you please give examples of a جملة فعليّة as a na't in the Qur'aan?
i.e. the sentence is a نعت .

#### Reply from Admin (checked by our Shaykh):

10 Qur'aanic examples of a جملة فعليّة as a : نعت :

The نعت (a complete sentence here) is in blue; the منعوت in red:

Here the نعت is fii maHalli raf:

﴿ وَهَذَا كِتَابٌ أَنْزَلْنَاهُ ﴾ (الأنعام:92)

- ﴿ قَالَ لَا يَأْتِيكُمَا طَعَامٌ تُرْزَقَانِهِ إِلاَّ ... ﴿ (يوسف: 37)
- ﴿ ... جَنَّاتُ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ ﴿ الحديد: 12)
  - ﴿ أَلَهُمْ أَرْجُلُ يَمْشُونَ بِهَا ﴾ (الأعراف: 195)
- ﴿ عَلَيْهَا مِلاَئِكَةٌ غِلاَظٌ شِدَادٌ لا يَعْصُونَ اللهَ مَا أَمَرَهُمْ ﴾ (التحريم: 6)

Here the نعت is fii maHalli naSb:

- ﴿ وَاتَّقُوا يَوْماً تُرْجَعُونَ فِيهِ إِلَى اللهِ ﴾ (البقرة: 281)
- ﴿ وَابْعَتْ فِيهِمْ رَسُولاً ... يَتْلُو عَلَيْهِمْ آياتِكَ ﴾ (البقرة: 129)
  - ﴿ فَأَنْذُرْتُكُمْ نَاراً تَلَظَّى ﴾ (الليل: 14)
  - ﴿ ... أَحْمِلُ فُوقَ رَأْسِي خُبْزاً تَأْكُلُ الطَّيْرُ مِنْهُ ﴾ (يوسف: 36)

Here the is fii maHalli jarr:

﴿ تَعْرُجُ الْمَلائِكَةُ وَالرُّوحُ إِلَيْهِ فِي يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ خَمْسِينَ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ ﴾ (الماج: 4)







(يوسف: 93)

## Question

What is the *i'raab* of اهْدُا in the above aayah?

## Reply from Admin (checked by our Shaykh):

It is a نَعْت.

The meaning of:

بِقَمِيصِي هَذَا

is:

بِقَمِيصِي الْمُشَارِ إليهِ

Here are five more Qur'aanic examples of is as a na't:

- ﴿ لَقَدْ لَقِينَا مِنْ سَفَرِنَا هَذَا نَصَباً ﴾ (الكهف: 62)
  - ﴿ وِيَأْتُوكُمْ مِنْ فَوْرِهِمْ هَذَا ﴾ (آل عمران: 125)
- ﴿ فَابْعَثُوا أَحَدَكُمْ بِوَرِقِكُمْ هَذِهِ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ ﴾ (الكهف: 19)
- ﴿ وقِيلَ الْيَوْمَ نَنْسَاكُمْ كَمَا نَسِيتُمْ لِقَاءَ يَوْمِكُمْ هَذَا ﴾ (الحاثية: 34)
  - ﴿ قَالَ بَلْ فَعَلَهُ كَبِيرُهُمْ هَذَا ﴾ (الأنبياء: 63)







(البقرة: 208)

#### Question

is *Haal* but it does not agree with the *SaaHib al-Haal* in number and gender. Is this an exception or is there something more to the concept of *Haal* I should know about?

#### Reply from Admin (checked by our Shaykh):

This is not an exception.

is a *maSdar*, or has the meaning of a *maSdar*.

A maSdar occurring as a Haal is common in Qur'aanic Arabic.

The maSdar here, takes the meaning of an ism faa'il.

So the meaning of:

is:

So عَامَلِينَ or مُجْتَمِعِينَ stands for كافةً

Here are three more *Qur'aan*ic examples of a *maSdar* occurring as a *Haal*:

(واعتصِموا بحبل اللهِ مُجْتَمِعِينَ).

(...يأتينك مُسْرِعَاتٍ).

(... أن تأتيهم بَاغِيَةً ).

DrVaniya.com Admin's Q & A

# القرآن الكريم



(آل عمران: ۱۷۹)

#### Question

If جَوَابُ الشَّرْطِ is one of these conditions then we insert :

اسْمِيّةٌ، طلبِيّةٌ، بِجامِدِ بِما لَنْ قَدْ تَنْفِيس :Conditions

Please explain which condition is applicable in the following āyah?:

Answer from Admin (Admin's answers are checked by our Shaykh)

The condition applicable is اسْمِيَّة. The original sentence order is:

مبتدأ is a أُجْرُّ

خَبَر is a ﴿لَكُمْ ﴾

But the *āyah* has brought forward the خَبَر for عَبَر.

When the جواب الشرط for تَوْكِيد then fā of جواب الشرط is prefixed to the خَبَر مُقَدَّم so يَوْفَلُكُمْ :خَبَر مُقَدَّم

Here are five more āyāt that show this:

# القرآن الكريم

#### Question

And how do you differentiate?

#### Answer from Admin (Admin's answers are checked by our Shaykh)

is a noun. رَادُّو

رَدَّ يَرُدُّ : The verb is

The ism al-fā'il, masc. sing. is: رَادُّ

The ism al-fā'il, masc. plural is: رَادُّونَ

In the  $\bar{a}yah$ , it is  $mud\bar{a}f$  so the  $n\bar{u}n$  is omitted: (نُّو وَالْخُو

The «٥» in ﴿وَاقُوهُ is muḍāf ilayhi.

To differentiate, look at the context and grammar.

It is preceded by ﴿إِنَّا ﴿. So khabar inna is also plural: رَادُّو (٥)

Here is an āyah with the الفاعل :

And an āyah with the المفعول:

And an āyah with the فعل ماضِ:

And an  $\bar{a}yah$  with the فعل ماض passive:

And an āyah with the : مضارع

And an āyah with the مضارع passive:

And an āyah with the فعلُ أمرِ :

And an āyah with the مُصْدر:

And an āyah with the مَصْدُر مِيمِي:

# القرآن الكريم



(الملك: ٧)

#### Question

Is the proper noun جُهَنَّهُ masculine or feminine?

Answer from Admin (Admin's answers are checked by our Shaykh)

It is feminine as proven by the following eight  $\bar{a}y\bar{a}t$ :

﴿ يَوْمَ نَقُولُ لِجَهَنَّمَ هَلِ امْتَلاَّتِ وَتَقُولُ هَلْ مِنْ مَزِيدٍ ﴾ (ق: ٣٠)

﴿ وَإِنَّ جَهَنَّمَ لَمُحِيطَةٌ بِالْكَافِرِينَ ﴾ (التوبة: ٩٤)

﴿ وَإِنَّ جَهَنَّمَ لَمَوْعِدُهُمْ أَجْعَيِنَ \* لَهَا سَبْعَةُ أَبْوَابٍ... ﴿ (الحجر: ٣٣-٢٤)

﴿ وَأَعَدَّ لَهُمْ جَهَنَّمَ وَسَاءَتْ مَصِيراً ﴾ (الفتح: ٦)



(النمل: ٣٥)

#### Question

Is بما the same as بم

#### **Answer from Admin** (Admin's answers are checked by our Shaykh)

ب and بما are two different words, with different types of  $m\bar{a}$ .

اسْتفْهَاميَّة This mā is بم

When it is preceded by a *harf jarr*, it gets joined to mā.

Then the *alif* of  $m\bar{a}$  is dropped in spelling and pronunciation.

Here is an *āyah*:

But when it is not preceded by a *ḥarf jarr*, there is no change to its spelling, as in:

نما : This  $m\bar{a}$  can be either:

- «مَا» الْمَوْصُولَةُ (1
- «مَا» الْمَصْدَرِيَّةُ (2
- «مَا» الزَّائِدَةُ (3

- according to the context it occurs in. Its alif is not dropped.

Here is an *āyah* with *mā* as مَوْصُولَة:

And an *āyah* with *mā* as مُصْدُريَّة:

أَيْ: بِسَبِ إِفْسَادِهِمْ.

And an āyah with mā as زَائِدُة:

In:

- the  $m\bar{a}$  is استفهاميّة since its alif is omitted due to being preceded by a harf jarr.

Here is an āyah with هما» الاستفهاميّة preceded and joined to a ḥarf only (not a ḥarf jarr) so there is no change to the spelling of mā:





(إبراهيم: 31)

#### Question

I would like to know if a word that denotes Zarf (ظرف المكان أو الزمان)

like المكان أو الزمان) or other types of Zarf can come as a أيْل or other types of Zarf can be the الْيُوْم meaning that this Zarf can be the فاعل literally without having the meaning of في ?

If yes, does it denote the Zarf is really the فاعل of the verb or does it take another meaning?

#### Reply from Admin (checked by our Shaykh):

Yes, words like فوف and شهر which are used as a ظرف can take other i'raabic roles like being a فاعل.

is of two types:

1. those that are مُتَصَرِّفٌ and

## 2. those that are غيرُ مُتَصَرِّفِ.

The first type means those words normally used as a فرف , can be used as a *non-Zarf*.

These can take other i'raabic roles – like a فاعل or خبر or مفعول به or خبر.

When they take an *i'raabic* role other than a ظرف, they no longer have the meaning of في – which denotes time or place.

Qur'aanic example of يوم as a غرف:

Qur'aanic example of يوم as a فاعل:

Qur'aanic example of يوم as a يوم:

Qur'aanic example of يوم as a يوم:

Qur'aanic example of يوم as a بدل:

Qur'aanic example of يوم as an أنسم إنَّ as an:

Regarding the word ليل:

Qur'aanic example of ظرف as a طرف:

Qur'aanic example of ليل as a فاعل:

Qur'aanic example of ليل as a ليل :

Qur'aanic example of ليل as a مبتدأ:

Qur'aanic example of ليل as a إليه as a

Qur'aanic example of ليل as an اسم مجرور:

Regarding the word شهر:

Qur'aanic example of شهر as a مبتدأ:

Qur'aanic example of شهر as a عييز:

Example of شهر as a فاعل:

A complete month passed (us) by.







(الأنعام: 78)

### Question

Is a second *manSuub* noun after سَمِع and رأى البصرية and رأى البصرية ard ورأى البصرية عنولًا به ثانِ عنولًا به ثانِ

## Reply from Admin (checked by our Shaykh):

- a) If the first manSuub noun is نكرة then the second is a نكرة
- b) If the first manSuub noun is معرفة then the second is a حال.

E.g.

سَمعْتُ طفلاً بَاكياً.

is a نعت and means:

I heard a crying child.

But in:

is a حال and means:

I heard the child, crying.

Here are two aayahs on this pattern:

.سَمع of مفعول به is the first مُنَادِياً

منادیا of نعت a sentence) is a یُنادي of منادیاً.

. سَمع of مفعول به is the first آیاتِ

آیاتِ of حال a sentence) is a کُفُرُ بھا of آیاتِ.

Here are 5 Qur'aanic examples with رأى البصرية followed by a

Here the خال is manSuub (in blue):

Here the حال is a sentence so it is على نصب:







(طه: 17)

#### Question

I do not understand when the مبتدأ is اسمُ استفهام and when it is خَبرَ and when it is مبتدأ (Can you please explain in light of this extract (Madinah Book 3)?

#### Reply from Admin (checked by our Shaykh):

:اسمُ استفهام of an إعراب:

1. Answer the question (i.e., make up an answer).

- 2. Look at the إعراب of the word that is the reply to the اعراب.
- 3. The إعراب of the word that replies to إغراب , is the إعراب of the word that replies to إعراب of the going the place.

### Examples:

### ما بك؟ .1

(answer the question): بي صُدَاعٌ

is the reply to ما

مبتدأ is صداع.

is therefore أمبتدأ.

(مبتدأ are both a شبه جملة and a شبه جملة does not come as a مبتدأ).

بلالٌ مَرِيضٌ.

بِلاَلٌ > مبتدأ

مَنْ > مبتدأ

مَنْ في الفصل؟ . 3

الْمُدَرِّسُ في الفصلِ.

الْمُدَرِّسُ > مبتدأ

# أينَ أنت؟ . 7

.أين > خبر

# أيُّ لغةٍ أسهلُ؟ . 8

العربية أسهل

العربية > مبتدأ

أيّ > مبتدأ.

# كَمْ بنتاً لَها؟ . 9

لَهَا بِنْتَانِ

بنتانِ > مبتدأ

كَمْ > مبتدأ.

.بنتاً > تَمييز

# بِكُمْ ريالا هذا؟ .10

هذا بِرِيَالَيْنِ.

بريالينِ (شبه جملة) > خبر.

بكم (شبه جملة) > خبر \*.

. شبه جملة of the إعراب This is the

The اسمُ استفهام - which is the word عراب is: . في محل جر بالباء.

#### Qur'aanic examples:

(the reply to the اسم استفهام is in the aayah that follows):

1):

2):

has the meaning of: إِنَّا أُرسلنا:

خطبُنا أنَّا أرسلنا ...

3):

الذي > خبر

مَنْ > خبر.

4):

في سدرٍ (شبه جملة) > خبر مَا > خبر.

5):

The reply to this question can be construed from the context and may be something like:







(فصلت: 47)

#### Question

I ran into this aayah that uses ما النافية as neither-nor:

In Book 3 we learned the usage of لا النافية to mean: neither...nor e.g.:

I noticed in the aayah, مضارع is used with the first two مضارع verbs followed by النافية. لا النافية

can also be used to mean: present time (Book 2).

The verbs in the *aayah* do not seem to be limited to the present time. Is some other rule at work here?

## Reply from Admin (checked by our Shaykh):

can be followed by **النافية** an be followed by **النافية** which is naafiyah – with the meaning: neither... nor.

This 's is called لا الزائدة لتوكيد النفى .

It is غير عامل (does not affect the *i'raab* of the following word).

It is preceded by واو العطف as in the above aayah.

is used to emphasize a negation. So the sentence will start with a negation.

The نفى that is being emphasized, is of different types.

For example, emphasis can be given to:

- ما النافية (a
- لا النافية (b
- لا النافية للجنس (c)
- لا الناهية (d
- e) ليس
- لا: الْمُشَبَّهَةُ بـ: ليس (f

- لن (g
- غير (h

Qur'aanic examples follow:

ما النافية (a

3 examples of ما النافية followed by الزائدة لتوكيد النفي meaning neither...nor :

b) النافية (b:

2 examples of الزائدة لتوكيد النفي followed by الزائدة لتوكيد النفي meaning neither...nor:

c) النافية للجنس ك:

﴿ لا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِنَّ فِي آبائِهِنَّ ولا أبنائِهِنَّ ولا إِخْوَانِهِنَّ ولا أبناءِ إخوانِهنَّ ﴿ (الأحزاب: 55)

d) الناهية:

﴿ لا تَسْجُدُو لِلشَّمْسِ ولا لِلْقَمَرِ وَاسْجُدُوا لِلهِ ﴾ (فصلت: 37)

﴿ وَلاَ تَذَرُنَّ وَدّاً ولا سُواعاً ولا يَغُوثَ ... ﴿ (نوح: 23)

e) ليس :

﴿ لَيْسَ عَلَى الضُّعَفَاءِ وَلاَ عَلَى الْمَرْضَى وَلاَ عَلَى الذَينَ لاَ يَجِدُونَ مَا يُنْفِقُونَ حَرَجٌ إذا نَصَحُوا لله ورَسُولِهِ ﴾ (التوبة: 91)

لا المُشَبَّهةُ بـ ليس (f

﴿...فَلاَ خَوْفٌ عليهم ولا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ ﴾ (الأحقاف: 13)

لَنْ (g

﴿ لَنْ تُغْنِيَ عنهم أَمْوَالُهُمْ ولا أولادُهُمْ مِنَ اللهِ شَيْئاً ﴾ (الجادلة: 17)

غير (h

﴿... غيرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عليهم ولا الضَّالِّينَ ﴾ (الفاتحة: 7)

﴿ وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ يُجَادِلُ فِي اللَّهِ بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ ولا هُدًى ولا كِتَابٍ مُنِيرٍ ﴾ (لقمان: 20)