

Types of Laam

14pos of Lawn

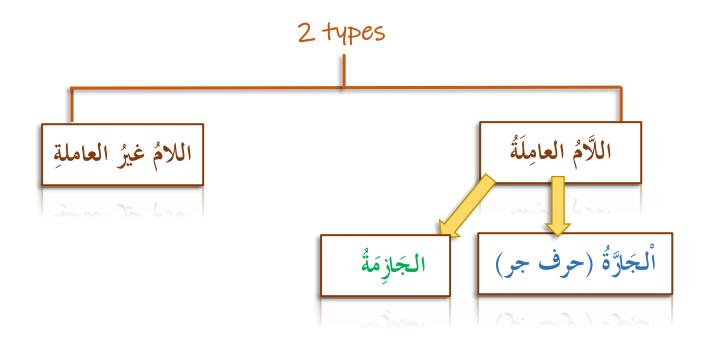


Transcription of Shaykh's lecture

Shaykh's lecture

اللاَّمَاتُ

Types of Laam





is a strong type of negation.

is a Harf jarr.

Alt is used only with مَا كَانَ ولَمْ يَكُنْ.

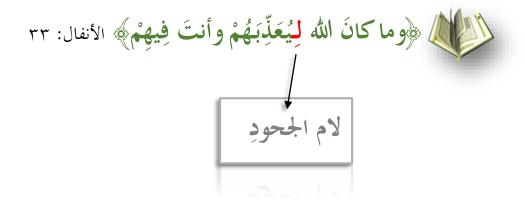
The headmaster would *never* expel a student like you.

It is *not proper* that the headmaster expel a student like you.

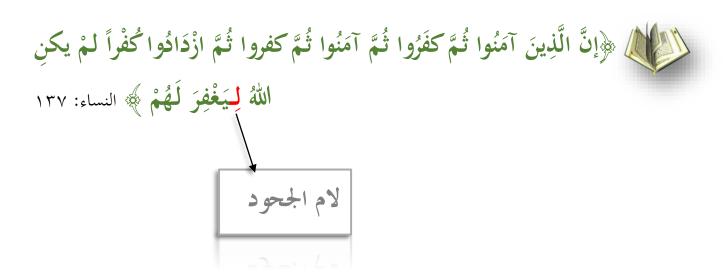
It stands for:

and is equal to:

In the Qur'aan:



It means:



The masdar mu'awwal in these constructions is related to



اللامُ غيرُ العاملةِ





٢. اللام المزحلقة

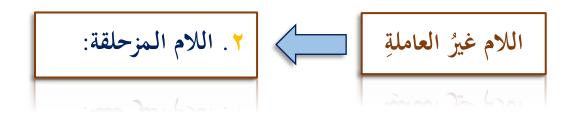
١. لام الابتداء

٣. اللام الْفَارِقَةُ

٤. اللام المُوَطِّئةُ للقسمِ

٥. لامُ الجوابِ

٦. لامُ البُعْدِ

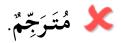


زَحْلَقَ، تَلْفَزَ،

قال هذا الوزيرُ في حَدِيثٍ مُتَلْفَزٍ.

The minister said this in a televised talk.

There is an error in the sub-continent, they say:



Many who say this in the Indian sub-continent, are those who study Arabic.

The correction is:



اللام المزحلقة في القرآن:

﴿ الحمدُ للهِ الذي وَهَبَ لي على الْكِبَرِ إِسْمَعِيلَ وإِسْحَقَ، إِنَّ رَبِّي لَسَمِيعُ الْكِبَرِ إِسْمَعِيلَ وإِسْحَقَ، إِنَّ رَبِّي لَسَمِيعُ اللهِ الذي وَهَبَ لي على الْكِبَرِ إِسْمَعِيلَ وإِسْحَقَ، إِنَّ رَبِّي لَسَمِيعُ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ الذي اللهِ المِلْمُ اللهِ المَا اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ المَا اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ المِلْمُ المَا اللهِ ال

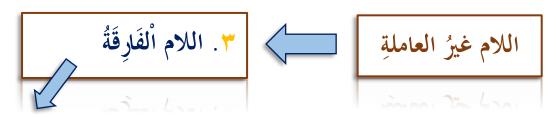




is used in 3 positions:

- 1. Regular khabar
- اسمُ "إنَّ" المؤخرُ وهو نكرة: .2

ضمير الفصل: 3.



إنَّ. This is used with the lightened form of

to be light خَفَّ

to lighten خَفَّفَ

الأفعال الناسخة are كان وكاد

They are so called because they abrogate the *mubtada* and *khabar* and turn them into *ismu inna* and *khabar inna*.

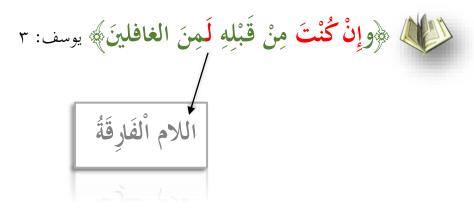
In translating part of aayah 12:3

Many translators translate وإنْ كنت as:

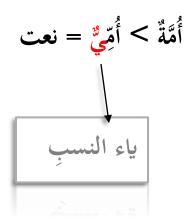
"even though".

إنْ الشرطيّة. This is wrong as this is not

But (the translation by) Muhsin Khan is very correct.







is usually prefixed to the singular noun, but (also on the plural) if the plural has a special meaning e.g.:

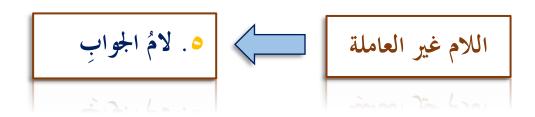


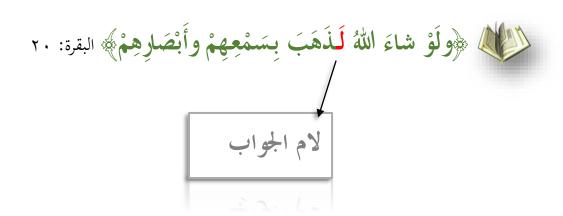
is attached to the plural because أنصار has become like a proper noun.



:ئبز there is a hidden *qasam* there

The meaning is:





If Allaah did not check one set of people by means of another...

(same meaning)

We can drop \(\frac{1}{2} \) because there is enough evidence here to prove that the \(jawaab \) is not future (else has \(nuun \) and \(laam \)) nor present (else has \(laam \)).



Originally they are:

ذَاكَ، تِيْكَ.

تِلْك:



تَـِلْكَ. but when *laam* is used it becomes

ذاك:



When ذَالْكَ is used it becomes لأم البعدِ

Instead of omitting the alif, the laam gets a kasrah to become:

ذَلِكَ

is used for (something/someone) not so far.

is used for (something/someone) further.

(end of lecture)