'articles

ferred. On occasion, forms

هذيك *hādhīka*, pl. هؤلاك

her forms of the personal

ذلكِ *dhāki*, ذاكم *dhākum*,

tilkumā, etc. Reference

. Cf. §278.1.

omething present: يا هذا

أهذا أم هذا *a-hādhā ʾam*

o context ذا دع *daʿ dhā*

he context that follows:

s (that follows) is what

omething at a distance:

that (event), then'. ذلك

efers back to context.

preceding contexts in a

es, moreover, on the other

y), namely, to wit...'.

ves with articles (§142):

emonstratives come af-

books', أصحاب الحديث

adith'. Demonstratives

ttributive adjectives do

e the article, demonstra-

(ʾa)l-Ḥakamu الحكم هذا

hammadun hādhā 'this

onstratives call atten-

هؤلاء بناتي *hāʾulāʾi banā-*

panded with a circum-

---

stantial accusative (§§380 ff.) or clause (§§431 ff.): هذا رسول الله قد دخل *hādhā rasūlu ʾl-lāhi qad dakhala* 'Now the Messenger of God has come in'. This usage is restricted primarily to pre-classical Arabic.

Note 1. When ذاك *dhāka*, ذاكم *dhākum*, تلك *tilka*, etc., (§275.2) occur with this function, the direct deixis refers to the person being addressed: ذاكم صاحبكم *dhākum ṣāḥibukum* 'Here is your companion!'.

§279. a) A demonstrative referring to a person may occur in combination with the personal pronoun at the beginning of a phrase: أنا ذا *ʾanā dhā*, هو ذا واقف (واقفا) في دارك *huwa dhā wāqifun (wāqifan) fī dārika* 'There he is in your house' (§383 a).

b) In classical Arabic, *hā-* usually precedes the personal pronoun:

ها أنا ذي *hā-ʾanā-dhī* 'Here am I!'; ها أنا ذا *hā-ʾanā-dhā*, f. or (هآءَنَذَا) هأنذا

ها أنت ذا *hā-ʾanta-dhā*, f. (تا) ها أنت ذي *hā-ʾanti-dhī* (-tā);

ها هو ذا *hā-huwa-dhā*, f. (تا) ها هي ذي *hā-hiya-dhī* (-tā);

هانحن أولاء *hā-naḥnu-ʾulāʾi*, etc.

Note 1. إنّ *ʾinna* (§339) may replace the personal pronoun: ها إنّ ذا *hā-ʾinna-dhā*, ها إنّ ذي (تا) *hā-ʾinna-dhī* (-tā): ها إنّ ذي عذرة *hā-ʾinna-dhī ʿidhratun* 'There is an excuse!'.

Note 2. On occasion, the demonstrative is lacking: ها أنتم تعلمون *hā ʾantum taʿlamūna* 'You there sure know it!'

§280. Demonstratives that introduce clauses are: إذ *ʾidh*, إذا *ʾidhā*, usually فإذا *fa-ʾidhā* 'there was (and all of a sudden there was)...'.

a) إذ *ʾidh* introduces a verbal clause (§§355 ff.): إنّي لعندهم إذ أقبل عير *ʾinnī la-ʿindahum ʾidh ʾaqbala ʿīrun* 'I was with them, and there came a caravan' (§407.2).

b) A substantive or pronoun follows (ف) إذا *(fa-)ʾidhā*: نظرت إليها فإذا (هي) امرأة *naẓartu ʾilayhā fa-ʾidhā (hiya) ʾmraʾatun* 'I looked at her, and lo! it was a woman', دخل عليها فإذا هي قد نامت *dakhala ʿalayhā fa-ʾidhā hiya qad nāmat* 'He went in to her, and there she was already asleep'. The subject of the clause, which is something that appears suddenly, is frequently introduced by *bi-* (§294 d): فإذا بأبيه *fa-ʾidhā bi-ʾabīhi* 'There all

of a sudden was his father', فإذا هو بأبيه *fa-ʾidhā huwa bi-ʾabīhi* 'All of a sudden, he was face-to-face with his father'.

> **Note 1.** See §§443; 444 on *ʾidh, ʾidhā* introducing a main clause. See §442 on *ʾidh* introducing a subordinate clause, and §§464 f. on *ʾidhā* introducing a subordinate clause.

Definite Clauses (Relative Pronouns)

§281.

	Sing.		Dual		Plural	
m.	الّذي	(ʾa)*lladhī*	اللّذان	(ʾa)*lladhāni*	الّذين	(ʾa)*lladhīna*
f.	التّي	(ʾa)*llātī*	اللّتان	(ʾa)*llatāni*	اللّاتي	(ʾa)*llātī* or
					اللّواتي	(ʾa)*llawātī*

The singular and plural are not inflected. The dual has a nominal inflection: oblique اللّذين (ʾa)*lladhayni*, اللّتين (ʾa)*llatayni*. The (ʾa)*l-* at the beginning is the definite article (§§18.1; 142 b).

> **Note 1.** Pre-classical Arabic had masc. and fem. plurals الأولى (ʾa)*l-ʾulā* and الآئي (ʾa)*llāʾī* (§49 d).

> **Note 2.** ذو *dhū* with the same function, found in pre-classical poetry, is invariable. It is a feature of the dialect of the Ṭayyiʾ tribe.

§282. Relative pronouns make attributive clauses definite. Like adjectives (§§113 f.), they agree with the substantives to which they refer: الرّجل الّذي ضربته (ʾa)*r-rajulu 'lladhī ḍarabtuhū* 'the man whom I struck', (literally) 'the man who — I struck him', بالمرأتين اللّتين لقيتهما *bi-'l-marʾatay-ni 'llatayni laqītuhumā* 'with the two women whom I encountered', الرّجال الّذين ضربتهم (ʾa)*r-rijālu 'lladhīna ḍarabtuhum* 'the men whom I struck'. In addition, it functions without antecedent as an independent relative pronoun ('he who, that which'). See §§421 ff.

Nominal Demonstratives

§283. Meaning 'the (possessor, master) of ..., the one with ...' and always followed by a genitive (§391), the demonstrative ذو *dhū* is inflected nominally: (§150):

A GRAMMAR OF CLASSICAL ARABIC

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Third Revised Edition

Translated from the German by

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YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS
NEW HAVEN & LONDON