

Mawsoof/Siffah

- In english we can add descriptive words to a noun to add depth to a sentence.
- This concept is also present in the Arabic language with the use of a mawsoof and a sifah.
 - Mawsoof: the word being described (noun)
 - Sifah: the word describing the noun (adjective)
- This is not a full sentence!
 - Other words must be added to this phrase to make it a full sentence.
- When this phrase is made in english, the adjective comes first and the noun comes second.
- **However, in Arabic, the noun comes first and the adjective comes second.**
 - Examples:

The tall man
A small girl
The big book

الرَّجُلُ الطَّوِيلُ
بِنْتُ صَغِيرَةٍ
الْكِتَابُ الْكَبِيرُ

How Is This Fragment Made?

- In order to make a descriptive phrase, the 4 qualities of a noun must match each other.
- The 4 qualities of a noun are:
 - اعراب - Refers to the fatha, dhumma, and kasrah
 - عَدَد - Number/quantity
 - مَعْرِفٌ / نَكِيرٌ - Proper/common
 - جِنْسٌ - Gender
- Example:

The tall man الرجلُ الطويلُ

- In the phrase above both words match in all 4 qualities. They are both:
 - In the status of rafa
 - Singular
 - Marifa (have) الـ
 - Masculine
- If any of the 4 qualities do not match, the sentence would be translated differently and it would not be a descriptive phrase.
 - If the first word is marfia and the second word is nakira, it will become a complete sentence rather than a fragment.

The tall man الرجلُ الطويلُ

VS

The man is tall الرجلُ ظویلٌ

Examples of Fragments

The tall man	الرَّجُلُ الطَّوِيلُ
A smart boy	وَلَدٌ ذَكِيٌّ
The righteous Muslims	الْمُسْلِمُونَ الصَّالِحُونَ
A small pen	قَلْمَنْ صَغِيرٌ
The 2 beautiful cars	السَّيَّرَتَانِ الْجَمِيلَتَانِ

Examples of Full Sentences

The man is tall.	الرَّجُلُ طَوِيلٌ
The boy is smart.	الوَلَدُ ذَكِيٌّ
The Muslims are righteous.	الْمُسْلِمُونَ صَالِحُونَ
The pen is small.	القَلْمَنْ صَغِيرٌ
The 2 cars are beautiful.	السَّيَّرَتَانِ جَمِيلَتَانِ

Huroof ul Jar

- Harf is the 3rd type of word (after ism and fil).
- 2 categories of particles
 - ٰ - عَامِل - Causative particle
 - A harf that causes change in Iraab in the word after it
 - Ex: **فِي**
 - ٰ - غَيْر عَامِل - Non-causative particle
 - A harf that causes no change in Iraab in the word after it
 - Ex: **وَ ثُمَّ**
- A harf jar is a word whose meaning can not be understood without joining an Ism to it.
- Huroof ul Jar put a jar, or kasrah, on the word that comes after it, only if the word is a noun.
 - The noun will then be known as majroor.

- This rule stumps all previous rules. Even if the noun is a doer or an object, when a harf ul jar comes before it, it will get a kasrah.
- This is one of the two reasons that a word will ever have a kasrah on it.
- There are 17 huroof ul jar. We will cover the following 11:

With, or for help/assistance	بِ
For oaths only with name of Allah	ثَ
Like	كَ
Belongs to/for, to show reason	لِ
From	مِنْ
For oaths and for other meanings	وَ
To or towards	إِلَى
In	فِي
On/upon/against	عَلَى
From or regarding/about	عَنْ
Until or up to	حَتَّى

- Examples within sentences:

I left from the house.	خَرَجْتُ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ.
The fast car belongs to Ali.	السيَّارَةُ السَّرِيقَةُ لِعَلِيٍّ.
What is on the chair?	مَاذَا عَلَى الْكُرْسِيِّ؟
The food is on the table.	الطَّعَامُ عَلَى الطَّاولةِ.
We went to the school.	ذَهَبْنَا إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ.
She put his shirt in his room.	وَضَعَتْ قَمِيسَهُ فِي غُرْفَتِهِ.
I wrote with a red pen.	كَتَبْتُ بِقَلْمَنْ أَحْمَرَ.
We learned about the sky in our class.	تَعَلَّمْنَا عَنِ السَّمَاءِ فِي فَصِلِّنَا.
Her house is like my house.	بَيْتُهَا كَبَيْتِي.
All praise belongs to Allah.	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ.
The men prayed until the athan of fajr.	صَلَّى الرِّجَالُ حَتَّى أَذَانِ الْفَجْرِ.