

# ARABIC INTENSIVE

## NAHW 101

مفتاح

S E S S I O N S

### Pronouns

- There are two types of pronouns in Arabic.
  - Attached (Muttsasil **مُتَّصِل**)
  - Detached (Munfasil **مُنْفَصِل**)

### Detached Pronouns

- Detached pronouns are physically detached from its noun!
- There are 14 detached pronouns:

You both (m)	أَنْتُمَا	He	هُوَ
You all (m)	أَنْتُمْ	They both (m)	هُمَا
You (f)	أَنْتِ	They all (m)	هُنَّ
You both (f)	أَنْتُمَا	She	هِيَ
You all (f)	أَنْتُنَّ	They both(f)	هُمَا
I	أَنَا	They all (f)	هُنَّ
We	نَحْنُ	You (m)	أَنْتَ

- Examples:

**He** is a boy

**She** is Ahmad's mother

**You** are a brother

هُوَ وَلَدٌ  
هِيَ اُمُّ أَحْمَدٍ  
أَنْتَ أَخٌ

- **Detached pronoun rules:**
  - They come **before** the noun or verb.
  - They always play the role of the **subject**.
  - They are always in the state of **rafa** (even though they may not have a dhumma) because they are the subject.

# Jumla Ismiyyah

## Mudhaaf/Mudhaaf Ilayh

- This is known as a possessive phrase.
  - Ex: The girl's house, a student's pen, the teacher's class
- The first word, the **Mudhaaf**, is the **possession**
- The second word, the **Mudhaaf Ilayh**, is the **possessor/owner**
- Examples:

The teacher's pen

قَلْمَنْ المُعَلِّم

A man's car

سَيَّارَةُ رَجُلٍ

The two boy's book

كِتَابُ الطَّالِبَانِ

- Rules:

- The Mudhaaf will **never** have **الـ** or tanween.
  - When a noun does not have **الـ** or tanween, we recognize that it is a mudhaaf.
- The Mudhaaf Ilayh will **always** have jarr (kasra).
- The Mudhaaf will always come **before** the Mudhaaf Ilayh.
- This is a phrase, **not a complete sentence**

