

# ARABIC INTENSIVE

## NAHW 101

مفتاح

### SESSION 3

#### Pronouns

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

#### Detached Pronouns

- Detached pronouns are physically detached from it's 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)	هُمْ
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 أُمُّ أَحْمَدَ  
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

- There are two types of sentences in Arabic:
  - Jumla Ismiyyah: a sentence that begins with a noun
    - In this type of sentence, the subject (Mubatada) must be Marifa and the predicate (Khabar) will generally be Nakira
  - Jumla Fi'liyyah: a sentence that begins with a verb
- Jumla Ismiyyah rules:
  - The Mubtada comes first and the Khabar follows it
  - The Mubtada must be a noun in the state of Rafa'
  - The Khabar must match the Mubtada in Irab, number, and gender
- Jumla Ismiyyah translation:
  - There is no word for "is" in Arabic, but it must be added to the translation in order for it to make sense
- Examples:

The boy is tall.

The sister is truthful.

The little boy is smart.

The student's house is big.

الْوَلَدُ طَوِيلٌ  
 الْأُخْتُ صَادِقَةٌ  
 الْوَلَدُ الصَّغِيرُ ذَكِيٌّ  
 بَيْتُ الطَّالِبِ كَبِيرٌ

## 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

A man's car

The two boy's book

قَلَمُ الْمُعَلِّمِ

سَيَّارَةُ رَجُلٍ

كِتَابُ الطَّالِبَيْنِ

- Rules:
  - The Mudhaaf will **never** have **ال** or tanween.
    - When a noun does not have **ال** 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**

