

ARABIC INTENSIVE



NAHW 101

SESSION 4

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:

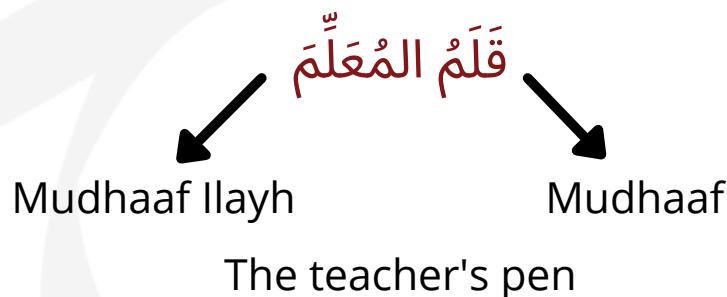
The teacher's pen

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.



- A word will have Jarr for one of the following reasons.
 - It comes after a Harf Jar
 - It is a Mudhaaf Ilayh
- Words can also show possession through the attached pronouns.
 - Examples:

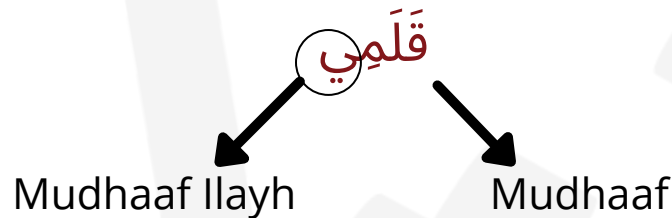
My pen

Her car

Their (m) book

قَلَمِي
سَيَّارَتُهَا
كِتَابُهُمْ

- These words are also considered Mudhaaf/Mudhaaf Ilayh.



- Why does the Mudhaaf not have **ال** or tanween?
 - The main purpose of adding an **ال** is to make the noun definite.
 - When we add a possessor (Mudhaaf Ilayh) we are making the Mudhaaf definite through specifying who the object belongs to.
 - Tanween can not be added because it would make the Mudhaaf nakira, however it is already marfia.
- The **Mudhaaf** is automatically **marifa** so it does not need **ال** or tanween.
- Examples:

We went to the teacher's house.

I broke Zayd's pen.

The doctor's food is delicious.

The girl's car is fast.

ذَهَبْنَا إِلَى بَيْتِ الْمُعَلِّمِ
كَسَرْتُ قَلَمَ زَيْدٍ
طَعَامُ الطَّبِيبَةِ لَذِيزٌ
سَيَّارَةُ الْبِنْتِ سَرِيعَةٌ

Attached Pronouns

- These include:

Yours (2/m)	كُما	His	هُ
Yours (p/m)	كُـم	Their (2/m)	هُـمَا
Yours (f)	كِـ	Their (p/m)	هُـم
Yours (2/f)	كُـمَا	Her	ها
Yours (p/f)	كِـنَّ	Their (2/f)	هُـمَا
Mine	يـ	Their (p/f)	هُنَّ
Ours	نَا	Yours (m)	كَ

- They are attached to the noun or verb.
- They always come **after** the noun or verb.
- They are generally in the state of nasab/jarr because they come as the object or the possessor.
- When used with a noun, they give the meaning of possession.

My pen is new.

Your (m) house is beautiful.

Her food is delicious.

Your (plural/m) lesson has begun.

قَلَمِي جَدِيدٌ
بَيْتُكَ جَمِيلٌ
طَعَامُهَا لَذِيذٌ
بَدَأَ دَرْسُكُمْ

- When used with a verb, the attached pronoun becomes the object.

I found **her** in the class.

We remembered **them (m)** today.

He asked **you (f)** about his mother.

I helped **you all (f)**.

وَجَدْتُهَا فِي الْفَصْلِ
ذَكَرْنَا هُمْ الْيَوْمَ
سَأَلْتُكِ عَنْ أُمِّهِ
أَنَا نَصَرْتُكُنَّ