

ARABIC INTENSIVE

NAHW 101



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.

قَلْمَنْ المُعَلِّم



Mudhaaf Ilayh



Mudhaaf

The teacher's pen

- 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	قَلْمِي
Her car	سَيَّارَتُهَا
Their (m) book	كِتَابُهُمْ

- These words are also considered Mudhaaf/Mudhaaf Ilayh.



- Why does the Mudhaaf not have **الـ** or tanween?
 - The main purpose of adding an **الـ** 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 **الـ** 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.

ذهَبَنَا إِلَى بَيْتِ الْمُعَلِّمِ
كَسَرْتُ قَلْمَ زَيْدٍ
طَعَامُ الطَّبِيَّةِ لِذِيَّ
سَيَّارَةُ الْبَنْتِ سَرِيعَةٌ

Attached Pronouns

- These include:

Yours (2/m)	كُمَا	His	هُ
Yours (p/m)	كُمْ	Their (2/m)	هُمَا
Yours (f)	كِ	Their (p/m)	هُمْ
Yours (2/f)	كُمَا	Her	هَا
Yours (p/f)	كُنَّ	Their (2/f)	هُمَا
Mine	يِ	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.

قَلْمِي جَدِيدٌ

Your (m) house is beautiful.

بَيْتُكَ جَمِيلٌ

Her food is delicious.

طَعَامُهَا لَذِيدٌ

Your (plural/m) lesson has begun.

بَدَأَ دَرْسُكُمْ

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

I found **her** in the class.

وَجَدْتُهَا فِي الْفَصْلِ

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

ذَكَرْنَاهُمْ الْيَوْمَ

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

سَأَلَكِ عَنْ أُمِّهِ

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

أَنَا نَصَرْتُكُنَّ