

ARABIC INTENSIVE



NAHW 101

SESSION 5

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 siffah.
 - Mawsoof: the word being described (noun)
 - Siffah: 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
 - مَعْرِفَ / نَكِرَ - Proper/common
 - جِنْس - Gender
- Example:

The tall man الرَّجُلُ الطَّوِيلُ

- In the phrase above both words match in all 4 qualities. They are both:
 - In the status of rafa
 - Singular
 - Marifa (have ال)
 - 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 الرَّجُلُ الطَّوِيلُ

VS

The man is tall الرَّجُلُ طَوِيلٌ

Examples of Fragments

The tall man
A smart boy
The righteous Muslims
A small pen
The 2 beautiful cars

الرَّجُلُ الطَّوِيلُ
وَلَدٌ ذَكِيٌّ
الْمُسْلِمُونَ الصَّالِحُونَ
قَلَمٌ صَغِيرٌ
السَّيَّرتَانِ الْجَمِيلَتَانِ

Examples of Full Sentences

The man is tall.
The boy is smart.
The Muslims are righteous.
The pen is small.
The 2 cars are beautiful.

الرَّجُلُ طَوِيلٌ
الْوَلَدُ ذَكِيٌّ
الْمُسْلِمُونَ صَالِحُونَ
الْقَلَمُ صَغِيرٌ
السَّيَّرتَانِ جَمِيلَتَانِ

Huroof ul Jar

- Harf is the 3rd type of word (after ism and fil).
- 2 categories of particles
 - **عَامِلٌ** - Causative particle
 - A harf that causes change in Iraab in the word after it
 - Ex: **فِي**
 - **غَيْرَ عَامِلٍ** - Non-causative particle
 - A harf that causes no change in Iraab in the word after it
 - Ex: **ثُمَّ** and **وَ**
- 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
 For oaths only with name of Allah
 Like
 Belongs to/for, to show reason
 From
 For oaths and for other meanings
 To or towards
 In
 On/upon/against
 From or regarding/about
 Until or up to

بِ
 تَ
 لِكَ
 لِ
 مِنْ
 وَ
 إِلَى
 فِي
 عَلَى
 عَنْ
 حَتَّى

- Examples within sentences:

I left from the house.

The fast car belongs to Ali.

What is on the chair?

The food is on the table.

We went to the school.

She put his shirt in his room.

I wrote with a red pen.

We learned about the sky in our class.

Her house is like my house.

All praise belongs to Allah.

The men prayed until the athan of fajr.

خَرَجْتُ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ.

السَّيَّارَةُ السَّرِيعَةُ لِأَلِي.

ماذا على الكرسي؟

الطَّعَامُ عَلَى الطَّاوِلَةِ.

ذَهَبْنَا إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ.

وَضَعْتُ قَمِيصَهُ فِي غُرْفَتِهِ.

كَتَبْتُ بِقَلَمٍ أَحْمَرَ.

تَعَلَّمْنَا عَنِ السَّمَاءِ فِي فَصْلِنَا.

بَيْتُهَا كَبَيْتِي.

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ.

صَلَّى الرِّجَالُ حَتَّى أَذَانِ الْفَجْرِ.