

ARABIC INTENSIVE

NAHW 101



SESSION 4

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

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:

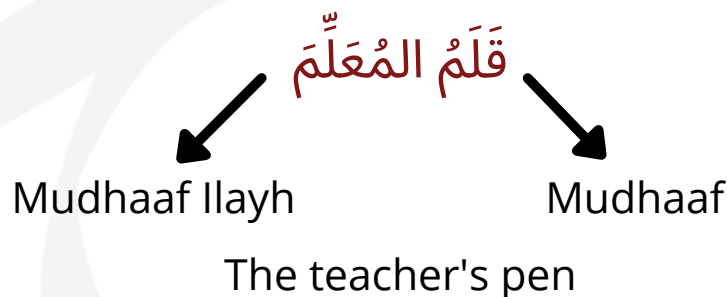
The teacher's pen

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:

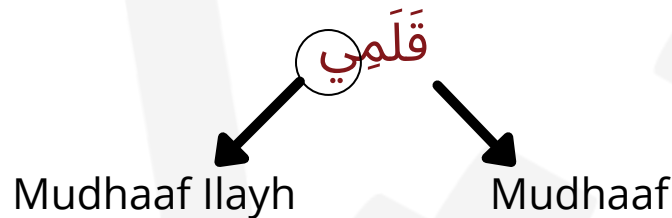
My pen

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 الطَّيِّبَةِ لَذِيذٌ
سَيَّارَةُ الْبِنْتِ سَرِيعَةٌ