

## Lesson 7

### The Genitive of Possession

#### (مُرَكَّبٌ إِضَافِيٌّ)

1. The compound in which both parts are nouns and the first noun is related to the second noun is called (مُرَكَّبٌ

إِضَافِيٌّ). Examples:

(كِتَابُ زَيْدٍ) – the book of Zaid or Zaid's book

(خَاتَمٌ فَضَّةٌ) – the ring of silver

(مَاءُ النَّهْرِ) – the water of the river.

2. Such a relationship between the two nouns is known as (الإِضَافَةُ).

3. The first part of (مُرَكَّبٌ إِضَافِيٌّ) is called (مُضَافٌ) while the second part is called (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ).

4. Neither does the definite article (الْ) precede the (مُضَافٌ) nor is the tanwīn appended to it. Look at the above examples.

5. The (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ) is always (مَجْرُورٌ) - in the genitive case.

6. The (مُضَافٌ) always precedes the (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ).

7. The (مركب اضافي), like (مركب توصيفي)<sup>31</sup>, is not a complete sentence but is part of a sentence, e.g. (مَاءُ النَّهْرِ عَذْبٌ) – The water of the river is sweet. In this sentence, (مَاءُ النَّهْرِ) is the subject while (عَذْبٌ) is the predicate.

8. Sometimes there are several (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ) in one construction, e.g. (بَابُ بَيْتِ الْأَمِيرِ) – the door of the house of the leader; (بَابُ بَيْتِ ابْنِ الْوَزِيرِ) - the door of the house of the minister's son.

The middle (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ) becomes the (مُضَافٌ) of the succeeding words. Therefore (أَلٌ) cannot precede it nor can the tanwīn be appended to it.

9. You have learnt in the first lesson that when an indefinite

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<sup>31</sup> See 3.8.

noun is related to a definite noun, it also becomes definite, e.g. (غُلَامٌ زَيْدٍ) – the slave of Zaid; (غُلَامٌ الرَّجُلِ) the slave of the man. The word (غُلَامٌ) – slave – has become definite in these sentences.

10. In Arabic, because the (مُضَافٌ) precedes the (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ) and no word can interpose between them, the adjective of the (مُضَافٌ) has to succeed the (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ), e.g.

(غُلَامٌ الْمَرْأَةِ الصَّالِحِ) – the pious slave of the lady. In this example, the word (الصَّالِحِ) is the adjective of the word (غُلَامٌ). Therefore it is (مرفوع),<sup>32</sup> singular, masculine and definite.

Hereunder are more examples. Understand the differences properly.

وَلَدُ الرَّجُلِ الصَّالِحِ	The pious son of the man
↑ Adjective of the (مُضَافٌ)	

<sup>32</sup> in the nominative case. See Lesson 10.

وَلَدُ الرَّجُلِ الصَّالِحِ ↑	The son of the pious man
Adjective of the (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ)	
بِنْتُ الرَّجُلِ الصَّالِحَةِ ↑	The pious daughter of the man
Adjective of the (مُضَافٌ)	
بِنْتُ الْمَرْأَةِ الصَّالِحَةِ ↑	The daughter of the pious woman
Adjective of the (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ)	

Note: More rules of (الْإِضَافَةُ) are discussed in Lesson 11.

## Vocabulary List No. 6

Word	Meaning
أَسَدٌ	lion
إِطَاعَةٌ	obedience

أَعُوذُ	I seek refuge
أَلَا	listen, beware
حِكْمَةٌ	wisdom
حَمْدٌ	praise
ذَاهِبٌ	going
رَأْسٌ	head
رَحْمَانٌ	very beneficent
رَحِيمٌ	very merciful
رَجِيمٌ	rejected one
زَوْجٌ	husband
زَوْجَةٌ	wife
سُخْطٌ أَوْ سَخَطٌ	anger
سُلْطَانٌ	king, overpowering
سَّمَاءٌ	sky
طَلَبٌ	to seek
طِيبٌ	fragrance
ظِلٌّ	shadow

قَدِيرٌ	very powerful
كُلٌّ	every, each
كُلُّ شَيْءٍ	everything
لَحْمٌ	meat
مَا (موصولة)	whatever
مَخَافَةٌ	fear
مِرْآةٌ	mirror
مِلْحٌ	salt, salty
نَسِيَانٌ	to forget
وَالِدَانٌ	parents
مَعَزٌ ، مَاعِزٌ	goat
آفَةٌ	calamity
نَسِيَانٌ	forgetfulness
عَادِلٌ	just
مَشْرِقٌ أَوْ شَرْقٌ	east
مَغْرِبٌ أَوْ غَرْبٌ	west

Hereunder are some (حُرُوفٌ جَارَّةٌ) which appear before nouns and convert them to (حالة الجر) - the genitive case.



Word	Meaning	Example	Meaning	Example	Meaning
بِ	with, in	بِرَجُلٍ	with a man	بِالْقَلَمِ	with the pen
فِي	in	فِي بَيْتٍ	in a house	فِي الْبُسْتَانِ	in the garden
عَلَى	on	عَلَى جَبَلٍ	on a mountain	عَلَى الْعَرْشِ	on the throne
مِنْ	from	مِنْ زَيْدٍ	from Zaid	مِنْ الْمَسْجِدِ	from the musjid
إِلَى	to, till	إِلَى بَلَدٍ	to a city	إِلَى الْكُوفَةِ	till Kufah
لِ	for, to	لِزَيْدٍ	for Zaid	قُلْتُ لِزَيْدٍ	I said to Zaid
كَ	like, similar	كَرَجُلٍ	like a man	كَالْأَسَدِ	similar to the lion
عَنْ	from	عَنْ زَيْدٍ	from Zaid		

## Exercise No. 6

(A) Translate the following into English:

- (1) مَاءُ الْبَحْرِ (2) لَبْنُ الْبَقْرِ (3) لَحْمُ الشَّاةِ (4) أُذُنُ الْفَرَسِ (5) إِطَاعَةٌ
- الْوَالِدَيْنِ (6) بَيْتُ اللَّهِ (7) ضَوْءُ الشَّمْسِ (8) فِي السُّوقِ وَ الْبَيْتِ (9)
- إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ (10) كَالْفَرَسِ (11) بِالْمَاءِ وَ الْمِلْحِ (12) لِلْعُرُوسِ (13)
- عَنْ أَنَسٍ (14) مَاءُ الْبَحْرِ مِلْحٌ (15) لَبْنُ الْبَقْرِ وَ لَحْمُ الشَّاةِ طَيِّبَانِ (16)
- اسْمُ الْوَالِدِ مُحَمَّدٌ (17) الطَّيِّبُ لِلْعُرُوسِ (18) نَحْنُ ذَاهِبُونَ إِلَى
- الْمَدْرَسَةِ (19) الْمُعَلِّمُ جَالِسٌ عَلَى الْكُرْسِيِّ (20) الْمُسْلِمُ مِرَاةُ الْمُسْلِمِ
- (21) سَخَطَ الرَّبِّ فِي سَخَطِ الْوَالِدَيْنِ (22) آفَةُ الْعِلْمِ النَّسِيَانُ (23)
- رَأْسُ الْحِكْمَةِ مَخَافَةُ اللَّهِ (24) إِنَّ السُّلْطَانَ الْعَادِلَ ظَلَّ اللَّهُ فِي الْأَرْضِ
- (25) طَلَبُ الْعِلْمِ فَرِيضَةٌ عَلَى كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ وَ مُسْلِمَةٍ (26) لَيْسَ الْكَلْبُ
- كَالْأَسَدِ (27) لَيْسَ الْمَالُ لِزَيْدٍ (28) فَاطِمَةُ ٱبْنَتُ مُحَمَّدٍ ٱ رَسُولِ
- اللَّهِ هِيَ زَوْجَةُ عَلِيٍّ ٱ ، وَ الْحَسَنُ وَ الْحُسَيْنُ ٱ ابْنَانِ لِعَلِيٍّ ٱ (29) أَعُوذُ
- بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ (30) بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (31) الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
- رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ (32) وَ لِلَّهِ الْمَشْرِقُ وَ الْمَغْرِبُ (33) إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ
- قَدِيرٌ (34) أَلَا إِنَّ لِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَ مَا فِي الْأَرْضِ .



(B) Translate the following into Arabic

- (1) the goat's milk
- (2) the cow's head
- (3) the obedience of the mother
- (4) Zaid's wealth
- (5) the elephant's ear
- (6) the light of the moon
- (7) in the house
- (8) till the market
- (9) for Allāh and the Messenger
- (10) on the head and the eye
- (11) The boy's name is Hāmid.
- (12) They are going home.
- (13) We are sitting in the musjid.
- (14) The goat's milk is for the girl.
- (15) The obedience of Allāh is in the obedience of the Messenger.
- (16) Āishah رضي الله عنها, the daughter of Abū Bakr رضي الله عنه is the wife of Muhammad, the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ.
- (17) He is the son of the leader.
- (18) The anger of Allāh is on the oppressive king.
- (19) The ignorant one is not like the learned one.
- (20) The fragrance is not for the boy.
- (21) She is the daughter of Hāmid's son.

### Test No. 3

- (1) What is the difference between (جملة اسمية) and (جملة فعلية)?
- (2) What is the difference between (جملة اسمية) and (مركب توصيفي)?
- (3) How many parts does a (جملة اسمية) have? What is each part called?
- (4) What is the (اعراب)<sup>33</sup> of the subject and the predicate?
- (5) What is the Arabic term for the attaching word?
- (6) In how many factors does the predicate correspond to the subject?
- (7) If there are two subjects of different kinds in a sentence, which one is considered for the predicate?
- (8) What effect does the word (إِنَّ) have on the subject?
- (9) Attach (إِنَّ) to a dual word and a sound masculine and feminine plural word and read it.
- (10) How is a negative meaning and one of interrogation created in a (جملة اسمية)?
- (11) What is the paradigm<sup>34</sup> of the detached nominative

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<sup>33</sup> desinential inflection – that is, inflection of the final radical.

pronouns?

(12) In the paradigm of the pronoun, which words are similar?

(13) How do you pronounce the word (أنا)?

(14) Construct ten different kinds of (جملة اسمية).

(15) Define (مركب اضافي) and (إضافة).

(16) What cannot enter on the (مضاف)?

(17) What is the (اعراب) at the end of (مضاف اليه)?

(18) What effect do the (حروف جارة) have on the noun?

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<sup>34</sup> In grammar, a set of all the (especially inflected) forms of a word (e.g. write, writes, wrote, writing, written), especially when used as a model for all other words of the same type.