

Day 4:

PART 1: Summary of the Entire Session

Once you go through this document, come back to this section and read these five points again. This lays out concepts that will be explained throughout this document.

1. An إِضَافَةٌ is a مُضَافٌ + إِلَيْهِ. It is defined loosely as any phrase with an 'of' in between.
2. The مُضَافٌ is the word before the 'of' and must be light without ال while the مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ must be جَرٌّ
3. Pronouns are all proper. There are two kinds of pronouns; independent and attached (pg 18).
4. Independent pronouns (white cells pg 18) are all رَفَعٌ while the attached ones (grey cells) can only be جَرٌّ or نَصَبٌ
5. When attached to an اسم, the pronoun must be جَرٌّ because it becomes a مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ

PART 2: Session Introduction

We've moved on from properties of the اسم to scenarios when they start coming together to form meaningful language.

Words coming together either create (a) fragments or (b) sentences. A fragment is anything more than a single word but less than a sentence. Before we deal with sentences, we mentioned that we'll try and tackle 5 different kinds of fragments on days 4, 5 and 6. These fragments are listed as follows:

1. The إِضَافَةٌ which is made up of the مُضَافٌ (the اسم before 'of') and the مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ (the اسم after 'of').
2. Adjectives or the study of مَوْصُوفٌ (the noun) and صِفَةٌ (the adjective)
3. جَرٌّ of حرف
4. نَصَبٌ of حرف
5. Pointing fragments made up of اسم الإشارة and the مَشَارٌ إِلَيْهِ

Once we understand at least these five fragments, we can have a healthy discussion about sentences which would be item 6: The sentence involving the اسم.

In yesterday's session we primarily dealt with the first of the five fragments mentioned above and that is the إِضَافَةٌ.

PART 3: الإضافة

- a. **Thinking About الإضافة in English:**

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Anytime you think of two words coming together with an 'of' in between them, chances are you are thinking of a case of إضافة. *The messenger of Allah, the house of Allah, the Muslim's faith, the teacher's book, the day of judgment, his house, your religion, our community* are all cases of إضافة because they all have an 'of' either spelled out explicitly or understood implicitly.

b. The Basic Concept of الإضافة in Arabic:

Arabic doesn't actually have a word for 'of'. In any phrase comprising 'x of y', there are certain rules that apply to 'x' (word before the 'of') and a separate condition that applies to 'y' (word after the 'of'). First, let us take note of some basic terminology:

The اسم before the 'of' is called مضاف

The اسم after the 'of' is called مضاف إليه.

The مضاف إليه is always جَرَّ. This seems to correlate with something we learned on the first day of class.

Remember جَرَّ was defined as 'after of'. In the next session we will see that مضاف إليه is the most popular case of جَرَّ but not the only case but don't worry about that for now.

Let us now turn our attention to the مضاف (the اسم before the 'of'). This word needs to meet two conditions without exception:

- i. A مضاف must be light
- ii. A مضاف cannot have ال in the beginning

Examples:

مِثْقَالٌ ذَرَّةً (the weight of a seed) رَبُّ الْعَرْشِ (the Lord of the Throne) دِينِ اللَّهِ (the religion of Allah) رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (the messenger of Allah) آيَاتُ الْقُرْآنِ (the ayaat of the Quran).

In each example above, the first اسم is a مضاف because it is light without ال and the second اسم is مضاف إليه because it is جَرَّ. Remember that a مضاف doesn't have to be جَرَّ, nor does a مضاف إليه have to be light. What I'm trying to say is that you should never confuse the criteria of a مضاف with that of the مضاف إليه. When you look at the first اسم, only ask yourself two questions if you want to see if it's a مضاف. Those two questions are "Is this اسم light and does it have ال?" If you find that the اسم is in fact a مضاف, turn to the اسم immediately after it and ask only one question: "Is this اسم in جَرَّ?". Don't look for things in a مضاف that you

should be looking for in a مضاف إليه and vice versa.

c. Special Mudhafs

Lastly, we discussed a list of 18 words that we call “special مضاف”. These words are considered a مضاف even though they do not always give an ‘of’ meaning. For example: بَيْنَ السَّدَّيْنِ (between the two mountains).

Summarizing: إضافة

- An إضافة is made up of two parts; the مضاف and the مضاف إليه
- The مضاف is loosely defined as the اسم before ‘of’ and it must meet two conditions: Light, No ال
- The مضاف إليه is loosely defined as the اسم after ‘of’ and the only condition on it is that it must be جرّ.

PART 4: Practice Exercise

Are the highlighted portions of this سورة cases of إضافة?

رَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالذِّينِ ﴿١﴾ فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي يَدْعُ الْيَتِيمَ ﴿٢﴾ وَلَا يُخْضِعُ عَلَىٰ طَعَامِ الْمِسْكِينِ ﴿٣﴾ فَوَيْلٌ
لِّلْمُصَلِّينَ ﴿٤﴾ الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَن صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ ﴿٥﴾ الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَاءُونَ ﴿٦﴾ وَيَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ ﴿٧﴾

PART 5: An Introduction to Pronouns

By the end of the lesson, we made an attempt to tie the lesson on إضافة to this, the lesson on pronouns. First of all, recall that we have made mention of pronouns in passing during the first three sessions twice. Here’s what we have already noted down:

- Pronouns are one of the 7 kinds of اسم that are always proper.
- Pronouns cannot be identified as رفع, نصب or جر based on ending sounds or ending combinations. They are identified with a method unique to them.

We started by first going through the *independent pronouns* with their meanings (page 18, white cells). Then we took note of some critical study tips in regards to pronouns:

- Independent pronouns must be memorized. Here’s the sequence we used in class:

هُوَ هُمَا هُمْ هِيَ هُمَا هُنَّ أَنْتَ أَنْتُمَا أَنْتُمْ أَنْتِ أَنْتُمَا أَنْتُنَّ أَنَا نَحْنُ

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- ii. One must be able to recite each pronoun with its meaning from memory. (Use the chart above)
- iii. Core grammar involving the pronouns:
 - a. Independent pronouns (white cells on pg 18 or the table above) are all رَفَع.
 - b. All pronouns, independent or attached are proper.
 - c. Each independent pronoun has an attached version of itself. This attached version is used when expressing the pronoun in جَر or نَصَب. **It doesn't matter what sound you hear at the end of the independent or attached pronoun. That sound cannot be used to tell its status.** If you see any independent pronoun like أَنْتَ or هِيَ you know with certainty that it is رَفَع. If you see an attached pronoun such as كَ or نَا , you know for sure that it can't be رَفَع leaving behind only two other possibilities: جَر or نَصَب.
 - d. Students must memorize each attached version that corresponds to each independent version. Here's the raw list:

هُوَ is the independent (رَفَع) whose attached (جَر or نَصَب) version is هُوَ or هُ

هُمَا is the independent (رَفَع) whose attached (جَر or نَصَب) version is هُمَا or هُمَا

هُمْ is the original (رَفَع) whose attached (جَر or نَصَب) version is هُمْ or هُم

هِيَ is the original (رَفَع) whose attached (جَر or نَصَب) version is هَا

هِنَّ is the original (رَفَع) whose attached (جَر or نَصَب) version is هُنَّ or هُنَّ

أَنْتَ is the original (رَفَع) whose attached (جَر or نَصَب) version is كَ

أَنْتُمَا is the original (رَفَع) whose attached (جَر or نَصَب) version is كُمَا

أَنْتُمْ is the original (رَفَع) whose attached (جَر or نَصَب) version is كُمْ

أَنْتِ is the original (رَفَع) whose attached (جَر or نَصَب) version is كِ

أَنْتُنَّ is the original (رَفَع) whose attached (جَر or نَصَب) version is كُنَّ

أَنَا is the original (رَفَع) whose attached نَصَب is نِي and جَر is ي

نَا is the original (رَفَع) whose attached (جَر or نَصَب) version is نَا

PART 6: What Do Pronouns Have To Do With إِضَافَة?

An اسم with an attached pronoun forms an إِضَافَة. The اسم serves as the مضاف and the pronoun at the end of it serves as the مضاف إِلَيْهِ. For example:

أَنْفُسِكُمْ is the مضاف and كُمْ is the مضاف إِلَيْهِ

رَبُّكَ is the مضاف and كَ is the مضاف إِلَيْهِ

This makes complete sense. Think about رَبُّكَ Your Lord. Another way of saying that in English would be the 'Lord of yours' and since there is an 'of' here, it must be a case of مضاف and مضاف إِلَيْهِ.