

LESSON 5

In this lesson we learn the following:

1. Bilâl's book (*kitâbu bilâl-i-n*)

كِتَابُ بِلَالٍ

The imâm's house (*bait-u l-imam-i*)

بَيْتُ الْإِمَامِ

In كِتَابُ بِلَالٍ the first word is the thing possessed.

It is called **mudâf**. The second word بِلَالٍ is the possessor. It is called **mudâf ilaihi**.

Note:

- a) that the mudâf takes neither the definite nor the indefinite article. So it is wrong to say كِتَابُ بِلَالٍ or الْكِتَابُ بِلَالٍ. The mudâf is definite by position, and does not need the definite article.
b) the mudâf ilaihi is in the genitive case. It can have tanwîn as in the first example or ً as in the second example.

بِلَالٍ

Bilâl-u-n

بَيْتُ بِلَالٍ

bait-u Bilâl-i-n

الْإِمَامِ

al-imam-u

بَيْتُ الْإِمَامِ

bait-u l-imam-i

- c) كِتَابُ مَنْ؟ "whose book?". Note that مَنْ is not in the genitive case because it is indeclinable, i.e. it does not change to indicate its function. There are certain indeclinable nouns in Arabic which remain unchanged.
d) عَلَى مَكْتَبِ الْمُدَرِّسِ. Note that مَكْتَبِ is in the genitive case because of the preposition عَلَى and الْمُدَرِّسِ is in the genitive case because it is mudâf ilaihi.

2. تَحْتَ "under". The noun following تَحْتَ is in the genitive because it is mudâf

ilaihi: تَحْتَ الْمَكْتَبِ ، تَحْتَ الْكِتَابِ

3. يَا is a vocative particle. A noun following يَا has only one dammah:

يَا بِلَالُ not يَا بِلَالٌ ، يَا شَيْخُ ، يَا أَسْتَاذُ etc.

4. The words اِسْمُ and اِبْنُ commence with hamzatu l-wasl. When preceded by a word the initial «i-» is dropped in pronunciation.

اِسْمُ الْوَلَدِ بِلَالُ ، وَاسْمُ الْبِنْتِ آمِنَةُ .

ism-u l-walad-i bilâl-u-n, wa sm-u l-bint-i âminat-u

اِبْنُ الْمُدَرِّسِ طَيْبٌ ، وَابْنُ الْإِمَامِ تَاجِرٌ .

ibn-u l-mudarris-i tabîb-u-n wa bn-u l-imâm-i tâjir-u-n.

أَيْنَ ابْنُ حَامِدٍ؟

aina bn-u hâmid-i-n?

✍ Exercises:

Ex.1: Answer the following questions.

Ex.2: Form possessive phrase with the help of the two words.

Ex.3: Read and write with the correct ending. Note that the mudâf has «-u» ending, and the mudâf ilaihi has «-i» ending with or without tanwîn. If the mudâf is preceded by a preposition it has «-i» ending.

Ex.4: Read.

Ex.5: Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

Ex.6: Correct the following.

Ex.7: Read the following with the correct ending.

Note that the noun after يَا has no nunation, but only one dammah, e.g.

shaikh-u-n/ yâ shaikh-u.

Ex.8: Make questions on the pattern of the example with the help of the pictures.

Ex.9: Read the following keeping in mind the rules regarding the hamzatu l-wasl.

الرَّسُولُ	the messenger	تَحْتَ	under, beneath
الْعَمُّ	paternal uncle	الابْنُ	son
الشارِعُ	street	السيَّارةُ	car
الكعبةُ	the Ka'bah	هنا	here
الحالُ	maternal uncle	هناك	there
مُغْلَقٌ	closed, shut	البنتُ	daughter, girl
الاسْمُ	name	الطَّيِّبُ	doctor
الحَقِيْبَةُ	bag, case		