The last thing we did was go thru pg. 22 in our handout and say what the original pronoun was, which word was the مضاف إليه, and which word was the مضاف إليه إليه. Today, I told you why we say that. The definition of a مضاف is the word before ‘of’ and the مضاف إليه إليه is the word after ‘of.’ We also learned that the مضاف is light and never has الل, and the مضاف إليه إليه that always comes right after it is always Jarr.

Now if I say, ‘the book of mine,’ it’s a مضاف and مضاف إليه إليه because there’s an ‘of’ in there. ‘The book’ is before ‘of,’ so it would be the مضاف. ‘Mine’ would be the مضاف إليه إليه since it’s after ‘of.’ If I were to write the Arabic version of this, I would have to make sure I made the مضاف light and not put الل on it. The Arabic word for book is كتاب, so if I start with كتاب, make it light and don’t put الل on it, my مضاف would be كتاب.

كتابة ← كتاب

Now, I have to add ‘mine’ as the مضاف إليه إليه. ‘Mine’ comes from the pronoun ‘I,’ or أنا in Arabic. Since it’s the مضاف إليه إليه, and must be Jarr, I’d have to use the Jarr version of ي: أنا. Now I just put them together and get كتب to mean ‘book of mine’ or ‘my book.’

كتاب + ي = كتابي

We’ve said that pronouns can be stuck at the end of an ism, fi’l, or harf. But, you only call them مضاف إليه when they’re stuck to an ism.

Note: Whenever you have to add ي as the attached pronoun of أنا, you will usually have a kasra on the letter before the ي (like the ب in the above example). This isn’t a grammar rule, but the Arabs always like things to sound smooth. كتب doesn’t sound as smooth as كتابي, كتب, so they don’t say it. كتبي will look like كتب in raf’, nasb, and jarr and you will need to use the context (more on this later) to determine the status. This is NOT a grammar rule—just a phonetic one.
EXERCISES:

A. Use the isms listed below to create Idhafahs with a) her, b) both of yours, c) theirs, d) his, e) ﻦَﺤْﻦِ ﻟَو ﻲ ﻓَنِ. For example: My bag = ﺣﻘﻴﺒﺔٌ ﻟَو ﻲ ﻓَنِ

f) ﺍ، g) ﺍ، h) ﺍ. For example: My bag = ﺣﻘﻴﺒﺔٌ ﻟَو ﻲ ﻓَنِ

B. Now, try to come up with the Idhafah in Arabic by looking at the English:

1. ﻲ ﻓَنِ book
   a. My book
   b. Your book
   c. Her book
   d. Our book
   e. Their book

2.  ﺗَمْ ﻲ ﻓَنِ pen
   a. Their (2) pen (pen of both of theirs)
   b. Their pen
   c. Your (2) pen
   d. His pen
   e. Her pen

3.  ﺗَمْ ﻲ ﻓَنِ bag
   a. All of you ladies’ bag
   b. Their bag
   c. Your (2) bag
   d. Our bag
   e. Your (fem) bag
ANSWER KEY:

Section A:

1. a) كتبتُها (b) كتبواكما (c) كتبناهم (d) كتبتَه (e) كتبناك (f) كتبْكَهم (g) كتبْكم

2. a) قلمْها (b) قلمْكما (c) قلمْهم (d) قلمْه (e) قلمْنا (f) قلمْك (g) قلمْمكم

3. a) حقيقتها (b) حقيقتكما (c) حقيقتهما (d) حقيقتهما (e) حقيقتك (f) حقيقتكما (g) حقيقْكم

4. a) دفْرَها (b) دفرْكما (c) دفرْهم (d) دفرْه (e) دفرْنا (f) دفرْك (g) دفرْكم

5. a) سيارْتها (b) سيارْتكما (c) سيارْتهما (d) سيارْتهما (e) سيارْنك (f) سيارْتنك (g) سيارْمكم

Section B:

1. a) كتبت (b) كتبناك (c) كتبناهم (d) كتبناك (e) كتبْهم (g) كتبْكم

2. a) قلمْه (b) قلمْكما (c) قلمْهم (d) قلمْه (e) قلمْنها (f) قلمْك (g) قلمْمكم

3. a) حقَّقتْك (b) حقَّقتْكما (c) حقَّقتْهم (d) حقَّقتْه (e) حقَّقتْك (f) حقَّقتْكما (g) حقَّقتْكم