Lesson 5 and 6 Putting Together the Sentence

Recap

Recognizing verbs

Go through the first 10 ayats of Surah Al-Baqarah and look for fi’l in them.

# What is the Arabic Sentence

Sentences (jumlah) are made up of fragments (shu’bul jumlah)

جملة. Sentence

 شعب الجملة Fragment of the sentence

# Types of Arabic sentences

Jumlah Ismiyah – nominal sentence (sentence that starts with an ism that is raf’)

الجملة الاسمية

Jumlah fi’liyah. – verbal sentence (sentence that starts with a fi’l)

الجملة الفعلية

In the video, the endings of the ism was called the “status”. On checking the standard books, especially those in English, the endings of the ism that are declinable (changeable) are usually called the “case”. So we will use this term instead of status.

The ism has many properties

One of the properties is its “case”

Case has to do with the role of the ism in the sentence, that is its grammatical role.

The three major roles of the ism

DOER: Ism is either the subject of a jumlah ismiyyah or a doer of the act so is highlighted – raf’: رَفْعٌ

The last consonant letter in the word is pronounced with an U – dhomma

In grammar this is also called the nominative case or المَرْفُوعُ

Here is an example of the ism marfu’

The student drank chocolate milk in the kitchen

الطالبُ

The Ism marfu’ is “the student”

In this case, the student is the doer.

The sky is blue – there is no doer

Jumlah Ismiyyah

What happens to the “is”

The student can also be a subject of a jumlah ismiyyah

The student is smart – there is no doer

The jumlah ismiyyah can be divided into the Subject (Mubtada’) المبتدأ and the Predicate (Khabar) الخبر

In this case there are no verbs, just the subject and the description of the subject

In this case, both the student and smart are raf. The ism smart (which is a name for a quality of something) is called the khabar الخبر or predicate

The khabar completes the meaning of the subject so both are raf’

الطَالِبُ ذَكِيٌّ

DETAIL: The Ism describes the details or the object of the act: نصب

The last consonant letter in the word is pronounced with an A- fatha

In grammar this is also called the accusative case or المَنْصُوبُ

Here is an example of the ism mansub

The student drank chocolate milk in the kitchen

The ism mansub is chocolate milk since it is the object of the action “drank”

POSSESSIVE: The Ism is in the possessive form (genitive)

There are two kinds of possessiveness

The first is when the ism is possessed by or occurs after a preposition (it’s possessed by the preposition,: جَرٌّ

The last consonant letter in the word is pronounced with an EE – kasra

In grammar this is also called the genitive case or المَجْرُورُ

The ism after a harf jarr (preposition) is majrur e.g., in في with ب from من

Here are two examples of the ism majrur

The student drank chocolate milk in the kitchen

Both “chocolate” and “the kitchen” are ism majrur

The kitchen is majrur because it occurs after the hurf jarr “in”

The second kind of possesiveness is when one ism takes possession of another ism

This “after of” structure is also an example of a special kind of شعب الجملة called idafah (genitive phrase) الإضافة

Which means “appending” or “adding”.

In the example: The student drank chocolate milk in the kitchen

The phrase “chocolate milk” is an idafah and should be read “milk of chocolate”, the milk is the mudof (the head or first noun) or governing ism or added ism, and what is added to it is the second ism, chocolate, the mudof ilaihi (second or governed ism). The mudof ilaihi adds to the mudof and answers the question, “what type of milk?” The second noun that comes after depend on the first noun, so that the second noun is the dependent and the first noun is the head. In this iḍāfa relation the second noun will always be found in the genitive case majrūr (مجرور).

حليبُ الشوكولاتةِ

Some other examples of this structure

Messenger of Allah رسولُ اللهِ

Imam of a mesjid إمامُ مسجدٍ

Quick note:

Common ism مسجدٍ and specific ism المسجدِ

Name of Allah in Bismillah “With the name of Allah”

Whether or not a an arabic ism is raf’, nasb or jarr is called its halatul ‘irab حالة الاعراب “the situation of its case”

There’s an app called Quran Irab that lists ALL the حالة الاعراب

There’s a website that also lists all the irab <https://corpus.quran.com>, click on Word by Word

Using this ayat from al-Baqarah 20, find the ‘irab for the ism in the ayat

يَكَادُ الْبَرْقُ يَخْطَفُ أَبْصَارَهُمْ ۖ كُلَّمَا أَضَاءَ لَهُم مَّشَوْا فِيهِ وَإِذَا أَظْلَمَ عَلَيْهِمْ قَامُوا ۚ وَلَوْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ لَذَهَبَ بِسَمْعِهِمْ وَأَبْصَارِهِمْ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ