

"الإِضَافَةُ" Constructions "OF" and Possessive "S"

"الإِضَافَةُ" is a co-relation between two nouns which we call in Arabic: [Madinah Book-1, lesson # 5]

مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ

The Possessor

مُضَافٌ

The thing possessed

كِتَابُ مُحَمَّدٍ Book of Muhammad or Muhammad's book.
There is no equivalent of "OF" or Possessive "S" in Arabic.
Instead we use "Two Nouns" to get the meaning of "OF" or Possessive "S" i.e. **مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ** and **مُضَافٌ**

The Possessor

The thing possessed

Points to remember:

1. **مُضَافٌ** can "never" have **ال** (the definite article) nor tanween (the indefinite article). It will always have **one Dhamma** or **one Fatah** or **one Kasra** according to the context of the sentence.
2. **مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ** will always be **مَجْرُورٌ**. It can have **ال** with **single kasra** at the end or **tanween kasra** at the end.
3. **مُضَافٌ** can come as **مُبْتَدَأٌ** – i.e. **subject** or **خَبْرٌ** **predicate** or **مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ** i.e. **object of the verb** according to the context of the sentence.

* **مُبْتَدَأٌ**: **كِتَابٌ** مُحَمَّدٍ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ

* **خَبْرٌ**: هَذَا **كِتَابٌ** مُحَمَّدٍ

* **مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ**: رَأَيْتُ **كِتَابٌ** مُحَمَّدٍ

* **الْحَقِيبَةُ** **تَحْتَ**

الْمَكْتَبِ

↓
which is **مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ** (مجرور)

↓
ظَرْفٌ

↓
مُبْتَدَأٌ

(شبهُ الجُملةِ خَبْر)

4. There can be a chain of **مُضَافٌ** and **مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ** in a sentence, which we will learn and will be explained by the teacher