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## Lesson 9 - الدَّرْسُ التَّاسِعُ

### Adjective Clause - المُرَكَّبُ الوَصْفِيُّ

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#### Introduction - مُقَدِّمَةٌ

- In this lesson we will In-Shā'-Allâh learn the following things:
  - The formation of a new expression called **المُرَكَّبُ الوَصْفِيُّ** in Arabic (called "The Adjective Clause" in English). The Adjective Clause is an expression formed by two or more words to describe a pronoun.

Adjective Clause	المُرَكَّبُ الوَصْفِيُّ
A small boy	وَلَدٌ صَغِيرٌ
The new bag	الحَقِييبَةُ الجَدِيدَةُ

- A new type of pronoun which shows reference or relation between the nouns. This pronoun is called a Conjunctive pronoun or Relative pronoun in English and **الاسْمُ المَوْصُولُ** in Arabic. If the pronoun refers to a human being it is to be translated "who" and if it refers to non human beings or an object it is translated as "which (or that)".

Relative pronoun	الاسْمُ المَوْصُولُ
Who (for human beings)	الَّذِي

Which / That (for non human beings /  
objects)

**Part** [1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#) [7](#)

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Continued

- In this lesson we will learn the formation of a new clause called **المُرْكَبُ الوَصْفِيُّ** in Arabic and "The Adjective Clause" in English, In-Shā'-Allâh (God-Willing).
- In Arabic the adjective (a word describing the noun - e.g. **red** book, **large** house etc) is either called "Naẓt" **نَعْتٌ** or "Aṣ-ṣiffah" **الصِّفَةُ**, and the noun it qualifies is called "Manẓūt" **مَنْعُوتٌ** or "Al-mawṣūf" **المَوْصُوفُ** and the clause thus formed is called either **النَّعْتُ وَالْمَنْعُوتُ** or **المُرْكَبُ الوَصْفِيُّ**. We will also learn the rules for the formation of the Adjective Clause.
- Following are the rules pertained for the formation of the adjective clause:
  - In the English language, when we want to describe a noun we say for example, "Good boy" or "Lazy student" etc. - i.e., the adjective (description) comes before the noun. However in Arabic the word being used for the description (adjective) comes after the noun, e.g. **وَلَدٌ جَيِّدٌ** or **طَالِبٌ كَسْلَانٌ** if translated linguistically means "Boy good" or "student lazy" but literally it means "Good boy" or "Lazy student".

Translation	Transliteration	المُرْكَبُ الوَصْفِيُّ
A dirty handkerchief	Mindīlun Wasikhun	مَنْدِيلٌ وَسِيحٌ
An intelligent student	tâlibatun Dhakiyyatun	طَالِبَةٌ ذَكِيَّةٌ

- The adjectives that express feelings normally end with (-an) and bear no Tanwīn on their

ending letters e.g.:

English	Arabic
Thirsty	عَطْشَانُ
Hungry	جَوْعَانُ
Full	مَلَّانُ
Angry	غَضَبَانُ
Happy	فَرَحَانُ

- The adjective always follows the noun which it is describing in gender. The adjective of a masculine noun is masculine and that of a feminine noun is feminine .e.g.: we say **وَلَدٌ صَغِيرٌ** meaning "A young boy" and **بِنْتُ صَغِيرَةٌ** meaning "A young girl".

Translation	Transliteration	Arabic
A famous engineer	Muhandisun Shahīrun	مُهَنْدِسٌ شَهِيرٌ
A tasty apple	Tuffāhatun Ladhīdhatun	تُفَّاحَةٌ لَذِيذَةٌ

- Both the adjective and the noun are either definite or indefinite. Therefore if the noun is definite, then the adjective which is describing the noun will also be definite e.g. **الْمَكْتَبُ الْقَدِيمُ** meaning "The old table" and when the noun is indefinite the adjective will also be indefinite e.g. **كِتَابٌ جَدِيدٌ** meaning "A new book".

Translation	Transliteration	Arabic
The big city	Almadīnatu Alkabīratu	الْمَدِينَةُ الْكَبِيرَةُ

A poor man

Raġulun Faqīrun

رَجُلٌ فَقِيرٌ

- The adjective also has the same case as the noun i.e., if the noun is in the nominative case, the adjective will also be in the nominative case e.g., **الدَّرْسُ الصَّعْبُ** meaning "The difficult lesson", if the noun is in the accusative case then the adjective will also be in the accusative case and if the noun is in the genitive case then the adjective will also be in the genitive case e.g. **ذَهَبَ أَحْمَدُ إِلَى صَدِيقٍ مَرِيضٍ** Ahmad went to an ill friend.

Translation	Case	Arabic
This is a new teacher	Nominative	هَذَا مُدَرِّسٌ جَدِيدٌ.
The pen is in the small bag	Genitive	الْقَلَمُ فِي الْحَقِيْبَةِ الصَّغِيْرَةِ.
The old book is at home	Nominative	الْكِتَابُ الْقَدِيمُ فِي الْبَيْتِ.
The water is in a broken glass	Genitive	الْمَاءُ فِي كَأْسٍ مَكْسُوْرٍ.

Picture	English	Arabic
	America is a big country	أَمْرِيْكَأ بَلَدٌ كَبِيْرٌ.
	This is the new fan	هَذِهِ الْمَرْوَحَةُ الْجَدِيْدَةُ.



Ahmad entered into a vast  
building

دَخَلَ أَحْمَدُ فِي مَنْزِلٍ كَبِيرٍ.



A sparrow is a beautiful bird

العُصْفُورُ طَيْرٌ جَمِيلٌ.



This is a crowded road

هَذَا طَرِيقٌ مُزْدَحِمٌ.



The clean room

الْعُرْفَةُ النَّظِيفَةُ.

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### Adjective Clause - المُرَكَّبُ الوَصْفِيُّ

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### تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). To answer the questions:
  - o Type the complete answer for the following questions by selecting the question and using the on-screen keyboard or your actual keyboard.
  - o Use the Shift key to enter characters on the upper portions of the letters and use full diacritics in your answers – e.g. fathah, kasrah, sukūn etc.
  - o Do not use diacritics in the following cases:
    - § The Alif followed by laam **ال** (while the laam itself can be signed with a vowel)
    - § The laam followed by alif **لا** (while the Alif itself can be signed when it comes with hamzah).
    - § Do not put the small Alif on words like **هذا**.
    - § Do not put diacritics on long vowels.
  - o Upon completion of all questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answer and to get your mark.

For more instructions click [here](#).

ضَعْ نَعْتًا مُنَاسِبًا فِي الْمَكَانِ الْخَالِيِ وَاضْبِطْ آخِرَهُ

The Arabic sentence above means "Place an appropriate adjective in the blank space including the vowel marks". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below.

Mark Reset

 الإِنْكَلِيزِيَّةُ لُغَةٌ .....  
(English is a difficult language)

 أَحْمَدُ تَاجِرٌ .....  
(Ahmad is a rich merchant)

 أَنَا مُدْرَسٌ .....  
(I am a new teacher)

 مُحَمَّدٌ طَبِيبٌ .....  
(Muhammad is a good doctor)

 الْقَاهِرَةُ مَدِينَةٌ .....  
(Cairo is a vast city)

 التُّفَّاحُ فَاكِهَةٌ .....  
(The apple is a tasty fruit)

 الْعَرَبِيَّةُ لُغَةٌ .....  
(Arabic is an easy language)

 أَأَنْتَ طَالِبٌ .....  
(Are you a lazy student)

 إِيمَانُ طَالِبَةٌ .....  
(Iman is a hard-working student)

 الْغُصْفُورُ طَيْرٌ .....  
(The sparrow is a beautiful bird)

Mark Reset

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### Adjective Clause - المَرْكَبُ الوَصْفِيُّ

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who - الَّذِي

- A relative pronoun is a pronoun which refers or relates to some noun preceding it e.g., if we say:

English	Arabic
This is Muhammad who has passed	هَذَا مُحَمَّدٌ الَّذِي نَجَحَ
This is the door which is in front of the mosque	هَذَا الْبَابُ الَّذِي أَمَامَ الْمَسْجِدِ
This is the cat that has sat	هَذَا الْقِطُّ الَّذِي جَلَسَ

- In the above sentences, the nouns Muhammad, door and cat are called antecedents and the words who, which and that refer to them respectively. In Arabic however all these three words (who, which and that) are represented by a single word الَّذِي

Translation	Transliteration	الاسْمُ الْمَوْصُولُ
Allah who has created	Allâh al-ladhî khalaqa al	اللَّهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ.

humans	insān	
The student who is in a school	At-tālibu al-ladhī fi madrasatin	الطَّالِبُ الَّذِي فِي مَدْرَسَةٍ.

Picture	English	Arabic
	The beautiful pen which is on a desk belongs to the teacher	الْقَلَمُ الْجَمِيلُ الَّذِي عَلَى مَكْتَبِ الْمُدْرَسِ.
	The bed that is in Khalid's room is broken	السَّرِيرُ الَّذِي فِي غُرْفَةِ خَالِدٍ مَكْسُورٌ.
	The student who is sitting is from Indonesia	الطَّالِبُ الَّذِي هُوَ جَالِسٌ مِنْ إِنْدُونِيسِيَا.
	The house which is in front of the mosque belongs to the Muadhin (person who gives the "Adhaan" - call for prayer).	الْبَيْتُ الَّذِي أَمَامَ الْمَسْجِدِ لِلْمُؤَذِّنِ.



The road that is near the school is  
crowded

الطَّرِيقُ الَّذِي عِنْدَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ  
مُزْدَحِمٌ.

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### Exercise - تَدْرِيبٌ

- In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). To answer the questions:
  - o Type the complete answer for the following questions by selecting the question and using the on-screen keyboard or your actual keyboard.
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  - o Upon completion of all questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answer and to get your mark.

For more instructions click [here](#).

ضَعْ فِي الْمَكَانِ الْخَالِي فِي الْجُمْلِ الْآتِيَةِ مَنْعُوتًا مُنَاسِبًا وَاضْبِطْ آخِرَهُ

The Arabic sentence above means "Place an appropriate noun in the blank including the vowel marks". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below.

Mark Reset

أَنَا ..... قَدِيمَةٌ  
(I am an old teacher)

الْعَرَبِيَّةُ ..... سَهْلَةٌ  
(Arabic is an easy language)

هَذَا ..... مَكْسُورٌ  
(This is a broken pen)

مُحَمَّدٌ ..... غَنِيٌّ  
(Muhammad is a rich merchant)

فَيْصَلٌ ..... كَسْلَانٌ  
(Faisal is a lazy student)

الْمُنْدِيلُ ..... مُفِيدٌ  
(The handkerchief is a useful thing)

Mark Reset

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- In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). To answer the questions:
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  - o Upon completion of all questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answer and to get your mark.

For more instructions click [here](#).

## إِمْلَأِ الْفَرَاغَ فِيمَا يَلِي بِالنَّعْتِ الَّذِي بَيْنَ الْقَوْسَيْنِ بَعْدَ تَحْلِيَّتِهِ بِـ ا لْ عِنْدَ اللُّزُومِ

- The Arabic sentence above means "Fill in the following blanks with the adjectives which are in brackets after adding 'Al' to them wherever necessary". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below - e.g. for the first question, click on the question and type as below (include vowel-marks).

Mark Reset

أَيْنَ الْمُدْرَسُ .....؟  
(جَدِيدٌ)  
Where is the new teacher

التَّاجِرُ ..... فِي السُّوقِ  
(كَبِيرٌ)  
The elder merchant is in the market

أَنَا طَالِبٌ .....  
(قَدِيمٌ)  
(I am an old student)

مَنْ هَذَا الْوَلَدُ ..... الَّذِي خَرَجَ؟  
(طَوِيلٌ)  
(Who is this boy who went out)

الْكِتَابُ الَّذِي عَلَى ..... لِلْمُدْرَسِ  
(مَكْتَبٌ)  
(The book that is on the desk belongs to the teacher)

Mark Reset

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### Revision - مُرَاجَعَةٌ

- In this lesson we have learnt the following things:

- The Adjective Clause المُرَكَّبُ الوَصْفِيُّ
- Use of Relative Pronoun الاسمُ المَوْصُولُ which shows a relation or a reference between the nouns.

### Vocabulary Revision - مُرَاجَعَةُ المَفْرَدَاتِ

The described noun	المَوْصُوفُ	The adjective	الصِّفَةُ
Described noun	مَنْعُوتٌ	Adjective	نَعْتٌ
Thirsty	عَطْشَانٌ	Lazy	كَسْلَانٌ
Full	مَلآنٌ	Hungry	جَوْعَانٌ
Happy	فَرِحَانٌ	Angry	غَضَبَانٌ
The fan	المِرْوَحَةُ	Famous	شَهِيرٌ

Bird	طَيْرٌ	Sparrow	عَصْفُورٌ
Crowded	مُزْدَحِمٌ	Road	طَرِيقٌ
Passed	نَجَحَ	That, who, which	الَّذِي
Created	خَلَقَ	Sat	جَلَسَ
Thing	شَيْءٌ	The humans	الْإِنْسَانُ
Tall	طَوِيلٌ	Useful	مُفِيدٌ

- Now that you have covered this lesson, please also try some of the additional features we have including:
  - o [Discussion Forum](#)– Discuss the grammatical topics learnt and any areas of confusion.
  - o [Vocabulary Flashcards](#)– Practice your vocabulary by category.
  - o [Questions Flashcards](#)– Practice questions related to the grammatical topics covered in the lessons.
- We will be updating the features above to help you throughout the course In-Shā’-Allāh (God willing).

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