الإضافة - The Idafa Construction

Part 1 - What is an idafa construction?

A common construction in Arabic is the إضافة. It is made up of two nouns next to each other. The first is called مضاف and can be any grammatical role (e.g. فاعل مفعول به, etc.). The second of these nouns is called مجرور and is always مجرور, which usually means it ends with a كسرة. Examples of and idafa constructions:

The book of the student, or the student's book ربُّ الناسِ
The Lord of men

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The مضاف إليه, the second part of the إضافة, is usually a definite noun (see the article on what makes nouns definite). The relationship between the two nouns is often translated as "x of y", a construction indicating possession, the مضاف being the possessed and the مضاف إليه being the possessor. The إضافة construction by itself is not a full sentence but rather part of a جملة فعلية or جملة فعلية محملة اسمية.

Other examples:

رِجَالُ المَدِينةِ
The men of the city
رِجَالُ المَدِينةِ
Messengers of Allah
The biography of the Messenger, peace be upon him
My house

Note: The مضاف إليه does not take a تنوين The مضاف إليه can take either of these.

Part 2 - Details

1) When the مضاف is a sound masculine plural or dual noun you must omit the نون. For example:

The Muslims (masc. pl.) of the city

The two Muslims (masc.) of the city

The two Muslims (fem.) of the city

2) The إضافة can be indefinite:

سَبْعَ سَمَاوَاتٍ seven heavens مَعْبُعُ سَمَاوَاتٍ a book of a student or a student's book

3) A common mistake by students is calling the noun after a demonstrative pronoun (البدل a topic which it is not as it is البدل, a topic which is discussed in the "Foundations of Grammar" course.

For example,

In all three cases above the noun الرجل which follows the demonstrative pronoun is changing cases and not always مضاف إليه as a مجرور should be.