

The Idafah — Mudaf and Mudaf Ilayhi

The possessive construct: rules, i'rab, and Quranic examples

The Language of Quran · Book One · Lesson L10-P1 · Watch the lesson at ilmhub.org

A gentle reminder: these model answers are for checking, not studying. Reading them before attempting the quiz is futile — nothing is learnt that way. Attempt the full quiz from memory first; the struggle to recall is where the learning happens. Then return here and mark your own work honestly.

- False** — the idafah construct itself carries that meaning — two nouns side by side, nothing in between.
- True** — the one unbreakable rule of the construct — and the second of the only two causes of jarr.
- False** — its i'rab follows its role in the sentence: رَأَيْتُ بَيْتَ الْمُعَلِّمِ has the mudaf in nasab as object of the verb. Only the mudaf ilayhi is fixed.
- d) It is always in jarr** — that is the mudaf ILAYHI's rule. The mudaf takes whatever case its sentence role demands.
- a) and c)** — mudaf (no tanween, no Al) + mudaf ilayhi in jarr. b) is a descriptive phrase; d) a prepositional phrase.
- مُعَلِّمٌ (tanween → single damma) · مُسْلِمٌ (noon of SMP removed) · مُسْلِمًا (noon of dual removed).
- كِتَابُ الْمُعَلِّمِ · كِتَابُ مُعَلِّمٍ — the definiteness of the whole idafah follows the mudaf ilayhi; the mudaf itself never takes ال.
- الدِّينِ · مَالِكٍ — mudaf (no tanween) · يَوْمٍ — mudaf ilayhi of مَالِكٍ AND simultaneously mudaf of the next link · الدِّينِ — final mudaf ilayhi, in jarr. Idafaḥs can chain.
- Becoming mudaf (or mudaf ilayhi) restores full declension — the ghayru munsarif noun then takes kasra in jarr like any regular noun, just as it does with ال (Lesson 7).
- 1) A word with a single vowel where tanween would be expected — and no ال; 2) a dual or sound masculine plural with its final noon missing. The word immediately after will be in jarr.

Marking: points shown beside each question

Total = 25 pts