

Lesson 17

مُرَكَّب (Compounds)

Any word either it be an اسم or فعل or حرف when it is by its self, in Arabic it's called مُفْرَد (Muf'rad)

A combination of two or more words is called مُرَكَّب (Murak-kab).

$$\text{مفرد} + \text{مفرد} = \text{مرکب}$$

Compounds are of two types:

1. مُرَكَّب نَاقِص (Murak-kab Naaqis) incomplete.
2. مُرَكَّب تَام (Murak-kab Taam) complete.

An incomplete compound (مُرَكَّب نَاقِص) is a combination of words from which no information is understood. It is an incomplete statement, e.g. – a good man; a man's book.

A complete compound (مُرَكَّب تَام) is a combination of words from which some information is understood, e.g. – The man is good. This statement provides us with the information that the man is good.

مُرَكَّب تَام – also known as جُمْلَةٌ (Jumlah).

Incomplete compounds – مُرَكَّب نَاقِص are of several types, here are only four of them.

مُرَكَّب إِشَارِيّ	2	مُرَكَّب تَوْصِيفِيّ	1
مُرَكَّب جَارِيّ	4	مُرَكَّب إِضَافِيّ	3

Lesson 18

مركب توصيفي (descriptive phrase)

The descriptive phrase is a combination of two nouns wherein the second noun describes the first. In such cases the second noun will be an adjective. e.g. (رَجُلٌ صَالِحٌ) – a pious man.

The first part of مركب توصيفي is called موصوف (Mawsoof) while the second part is called the صفت (Sifat). In the above example, the word (رَجُلٌ) is موصوف while the word (صَالِحٌ) is صفت.

صفت will be in full agreement with موصوف in terms of:

TYPE – قسم : definite (معرفة) and indefinite (نكرة).

If the موصوف is a definite noun then the صفت will also be definite. Similarly if the موصوف is an indefinite noun then the صفت will also be indefinite.

GENDER – جنس : masculine and feminine.

If the موصوف is masculine then the صفت will also be masculine and vice versa.

NUMBER – عدد : singular, dual and plural.

If the موصوف is singular then the صفت will also be singular. Similarly is the case for dual and plural.

CASE – إعراب :

If the موصوف is in رفع, نصب or جر case, the صفت will also be in the رفع, نصب or جر case respectively.

In غَيْرِ موصوف construction if the موصوف is plural non-human غَيْرِ noun then the صفت will be singular feminine but plural masculine and plural feminine can also come.

When you want to make مركب توصيفى from English to Arabic, first find out whether the مركب توصيفى construction is definite (معرفة) or indefinite (نكرة).

If the phrase starts with “a”, “an”, “few” or “some” the phrase is نكرة.

“a pious man” is مركب توصيفى indefinite (نكرة) construction.

“an ugly man” is مركب توصيفى indefinite (نكرة) construction.

“some pious men” is مركب توصيفى indefinite (نكرة) construction.

“few tall men” is مركب توصيفى indefinite (نكرة) construction.

If the phrase starts with “the” the phrase is معرفة.

“the pious man” is مركب توصيفى definite (معرفة) construction.

“the ugly man” is مركب توصيفى definite (معرفة) construction.

“the tall men” is مركب توصيفى definite (معرفة) construction.

In English the (صفت) comes first and then (موصوف) e.g. a pious man.

To make “a pious man” مركب توصيفى in Arabic follow the steps below;

1. Remove the “a” or “the”.

2. Start from the right, write down the Arabic nouns like this;

pious man



صَالِحٌ

رَجُلٌ

Note: Always make the phrase in رفع case with dammatain (ُ)

Examples:

نكرة		
مؤنث	مذكر	
بِنْتُ صَالِحَةٍ a pious girl	وَلَدٌ صَالِحٌ a pious boy	واحد
بَنَاتٌ صَالِحَاتٍ two pious girls	وَلَدَانِ صَالِحَانِ two pious boys	مثنى
بَنَاتٌ صَالِحَاتُ pious girls	أَوْلَادُ صَالِحُونَ pious boys	جمع

Examples:

معرفة		
مؤنث	مذكر	
الْبِنْتُ الصَّالِحَةُ the pious girl	الْوَلَدُ الصَّالِحُ the pious boy	واحد
الْبَنَاتُ الصَّالِحَاتُ the two pious girls	الْوَلَدَانِ الصَّالِحَانِ the two pious boys	مثنى
الْبَنَاتُ الصَّالِحَاتُ the pious girls	الْأَوْلَادُ الصَّالِحُونَ the pious boys	جمع

Examples:

جمع غَيْرِ عَاقِلٍ		
مؤنث	مذكر	
صُحُفٌ مُطَهَّرَةٌ pure books	أَبْوَابٌ مَفْتُوحَةٌ opened doors	
أَيَّامٌ مَعْدُودَاتٌ fixed days	أَيَّامٌ مَعْدُودَةٌ fixed days	
بَقَرَاتٌ سِمَانٌ fat cows	أَشْهُرٌ مَعْلُومَاتٌ known months	

Examples from the Qur'an:

The clear book	[12:1]	الْكِتَابُ الْمُبِينُ	1
A clear book	[5:15]	كِتَابٌ مُبِينٌ	2
A noble book	[27:29]	كِتَابٌ كَرِيمٌ	3
A clear recitation	[15:1]	قُرْآنٌ مُبِينٌ	4
The glorious recitation	[50:1]	الْقُرْآنُ الْمَجِيدُ	5
A noble recitation	[56:77]	قُرْآنٌ كَرِيمٌ	6
A glorious recitation	[85:21]	قُرْآنٌ بَاقٍ	7
The mighty recitation	[15:87]	الْقُرْآنُ الْعَظِيمُ	8
An ample mercy	[6:147]	رَحْمَةً وَاسِعَةً	9
Another sign	[20:22]	آيَةٌ أُخْرَى	10
The last day	[2:126]	الْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ	11
A great day	[11:3]	يَوْمٌ كَبِيرٌ	12
A severe punishment	[3:4]	عَذَابٌ شَدِيدٌ	13
The severe punishment	[10:17]	الْعَذَابُ الشَّدِيدُ	14
A mighty day	[6:15]	يَوْمٌ عَظِيمٌ	16
A great reward	[3:172]	أَجْرٌ عَظِيمٌ	17
A noble reward	[57:11]	أَجْرٌ كَرِيمٌ	18
A mighty punishment.	[2:7]	عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ	19
A great reward	[11:11]	أَجْرٌ كَبِيرٌ	20
A faithful messenger	[26:107]	رَسُولٌ أَمِينٌ	21
A noble messenger	[14:17]	رَسُولٌ كَرِيمٌ	22
The secure town	[95:3]	الْبَلَدُ الْأَمِينُ	23
Another god	[15:96]	إِلَهٌ آخَرُ	24
A clear messenger	[43:29]	رَسُولٌ مُبِينٌ	25
The first and the last	[57:3]	الْأَوَّلُ وَالْآخِرُ	26