



## بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

### Lesson 13

#### The Objective Clause + Nisbah

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سَمِعْتُ أَنَّ الرَّجُلَ ذَهَبَ إِلَى هُنَاكَ.  
سَمِعْتُ أَنَّ الرِّجَالَ ذَهَبُوا إِلَى هُنَاكَ.  
سَمِعْتُ أَنَّ الْفَتَيَاتِ ذَهَبْنَ إِلَى هُنَاكَ.  
سَمِعْتُ أَنَّ الرِّسَالَةَ وَصَلَتْ إِلَى هُنَاكَ.

##### The Objective Clause

كَتَبَ الصِّدِّيقُ.  
وَصَلَ مُحَمَّدٌ إِلَى بَرَلِينَ.  
كَتَبَ الصِّدِّيقُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا وَصَلَ إِلَى بَرَلِينَ.  
سَمِعْتُ أَنَّ الْوَفْدَ وَصَلَ أَمْسَ.

The function of an objective clause can also be fulfilled by an equational sentence. The normal word order does not change. The subject follows **أَنَّ** in the accusative, as is the case in the verbal sentence. The predicate remains in the nominative:

"I have heard that Muhammad is ill."      سَمِعْتُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا مَرِيضٌ.

##### Nisbah (Ascription)

The suffix **ِيّ** and **ِيَّةٌ** is sometimes added to a word to denote that someone or something is ascribed by it. It is comparable to the English suffixes **-al**, **-en**, **-ian** and **-ese**. Then ending **ة** or **ِيَا** will be omitted then.

سياسي (political/politician)      «      سياسة (policy/politics)  
لُبْنَانِي      «      لُبْنَان  
سوري      «      سوريا  
(golden)      «      (gold)      ذَهَبِي