

الاسم في اللغة العربية

NOUNS IN ARABIC

The Arabic word can be: A noun, a verb or a particle.

Particle حَرْفٌ		Verb فِعْلٌ		Noun اِسْمٌ	
Preposition	حَرْفُ جَرٍّ: في، على، إلى..	Past tense	الفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي	Human	إِنْسَانٌ
Conjunction	حَرْفُ عَطْفٍ: و، أو، ثمَّ، ف..	Present tense	الفِعْلُ الْمُضَارِعُ	Animal	حَيَوَانٌ
Negation	حَرْفُ نَفْيٍ: لا	Command	فِعْلُ الْأَمْرِ	Solid	جَمَادٌ
Calling Particle	حَرْفُ نِدَاءٍ: يا			Plant	نَبَاتٌ
Etc.				Place	مَكَانٌ
				Time	زَمَانٌ
				Adjective	صِفَةٌ
				Pronoun	ضَمِيرٌ
				Demonstrative	اسْمٌ إِشَارَةٌ
				Relative Pronoun	اسْمٌ مَوْصُولٌ
				Etc.	

How to recognize a noun?

- 1- It can have Tanween (وَلَدٌ) تَنْوِينٌ
 - 2- It can have ال of definition (الْوَلَدُ) الِ التَّعْرِيفِ
 - 3- It can have a calling particle (يَا مُحَمَّدُ) حَرْفُ نِدَاءٍ before
 - 4- It can have a preposition (فِي الْبَيْتِ) حَرْفُ جَرٍّ before
 - 5- It can show possession (بَيْتُ مُحَمَّدٍ، بَيْتُ الْوَلَدِ) مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ
- *In Arabic possession is expressed - in most cases - by a noun without ال (بَيْتُ) (the thing possessed/owned) followed by another noun that has ال (الْوَلَدِ) or a proper name (مُحَمَّدٍ) (The possessor/owner). In few cases the possessor comes indefinite.
- 6- It can have (غُرْفَةٌ) تَاءٌ مَرْبُوطَةٌ
 - 7- We can give information (الْبَيْتُ جَمِيلَةٌ) حَبْرٌ about it

The types of nouns

1- Definite or indefinite

Definite مَعْرِفَةٌ	Indefinite نَكْرَةٌ
When the noun is specific. Examples of the most common types of nouns:	When the noun is not specific: بِنْتُ
1- Proper noun مُحَمَّدٌ :الْعَلْمُ	
2- The nouns starting with ال of definition: الْكِتَابُ	
3- The noun added to a definite noun to give meaning of possession كِتَابُ الطَّالِبِ (The book of the student) the word كِتَابُ here is definite because it is followed by a definite possessor.	
4- The pronoun هُوَ، هُمْ، أَنْتَ... :الضَّمِيرُ	
5- Demonstrative هَذَا، هُوَءَاءِ... :اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ	
6- Relative Pronoun الَّذِي، الَّذِينَ... :الاسْمُ الْمَوْصُولُ	
7- The human, animal or anything we call (يَا فَاطِمَةُ)	

2- Conjugated or built on one form

- **Conjugated مُعْرَبٌ**: means that the last mark of the noun will **change** when it comes in a different position in the sentence.

Ex. الْكِتَابُ مُفِيدٌ - أَقْرَأُ الْكِتَابَ - أَقْرَأُ فِي الْكِتَابِ

Notice the difference of the last mark in the word الْكِتَابِ in each example.

- **Built on one form مَبْنِيٌّ**: means that the noun will have **the same mark** on the last letter, even if its position changes.

Ex. The pronoun هُوَ (he) is, in all cases ending with a Fat-hah فَتْحَةٌ

﴿ هُوَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ ﴾

The pronouns, the demonstratives, the relative pronouns are **examples** of the most common مَبْنِيّ nouns.

a- The pronouns الضَّمَائِرُ

All pronouns with no exception are built on one form مَبْنِيّ

For more details, please see file about "Arabic Pronouns". Download from here.

<http://quranicarabic.wordpress.com/quraanic-arabic/quraanic-arabic-advanced-level/>

b - The demonstratives اَسْمَاءُ الْاِشَارَةِ

	الْبَعِيدُ That/Those	الْقَرِيبُ This/These
المُفْرَدُ الْمَذَكَّرُ	ذَلِكَ	هَذَا
المُفْرَدَةُ الْمُؤَنَّثَةُ	تِلْكَ	هَذِهِ
المُتَنَّى الْمَذَكَّرُ	ذَانِكَ	هَذَانِ / هَذَيْنِ
المُتَنَّى الْمُؤَنَّثُ	تَانِكَ	هَاتَانِ / هَاتَيْنِ
جَمْعُ الْمَذَكَّرِ / الْمُؤَنَّثِ	أُولَئِكَ	هَؤُلَاءِ

All demonstratives are مَبْنِيّ except those for the الْقَرِيبِ مُتَنَّى they follow the same conjugation of dual nouns.

c- The relative pronouns الأَسْمَاءُ الْمُوصُولَةُ

المُفْرَدُ الْمُدَكَّرُ	الَّذِي
المُفْرَدَةُ الْمُؤَنَّثَةُ	الَّتِي
المُنْتَهَى الْمُدَكَّرُ	الَّذَانِ / الَّذِينَ
المُنْتَهَى الْمُؤَنَّثُ	الَّتَانِ / اللَّتَيْنِ
جَمْعُ الْمُدَكَّرِ	الَّذِينَ
جَمْعُ الْمُؤَنَّثِ	اللاتي/ اللاتي
Human الْعَاقِلُ	مَنْ
Non human غَيْرُ الْعَاقِلِ (but can be used for human in some cases)	مَا

All relative pronouns are مَبْنِيٌّ except those for dual; they follow the same conjugation of dual nouns.

3- Singular, dual or plural nouns

In English, a noun may be singular or plural. Plural refers to more than one.

In Arabic, a noun may be singular, dual or plural. Plural refers to more than two.

The Singular المُفْرَدُ:

The singular is what shows one masculine or one feminine.

Ex. **الْكِتَابُ، الْكِتَابَ، الْكِتَابِ** / **رَجُلٌ، رَجُلًا، رَجُلٍ**

The conjugation of a singular noun is:

The Cases (الْحَالَةُ)	Examples for positions under different cases	Mark of the last letter
مَرْفُوعٌ	First noun in a sentence: مُبْتَدَأٌ Information about the: خَبَرٌ: مُبْتَدَأٌ Doer of the verb: فَاعِلٌ:	ضَمَّةٌ (وَلَدٍ)
مَنْصُوبٌ	Object: مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ: A noun that shows the time or: ظَرْفٌ: the place	فَتْحَةٌ (وَلَدًا)
مَجْرُورٌ	Noun after preposition: اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ: Noun showing the possessor: مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ:	كَسْرَةٌ (وَلَدِ)

For an easy explanation of the different cases of Arabic Grammar, please go to <http://quranicarabic.wordpress.com/2010/04/10/quraanic-arabic-lesson-3/>

The Dual المثنى:

The dual noun is formed from the singular, by adding **ألف** (ان) **وَتُون** when the noun is **مَرْفُوعٌ** and **يَاءٌ وَتُون** (يَيْن) - **with a فَتْحَة before ياء** - when the noun is **مَجْرُورٌ** or **مَنْصُوبٌ**

Ex.

كِتَابٌ ← كِتَابَانِ أَوْ كِتَابَيْنِ / وَدٌ ← وَدَانِ أَوْ وَدَيْنِ

When changing a singular noun ending with **تاء مَرْبُوطَةٌ** to dual, the **تاء مَرْبُوطَةٌ** change to a **ت**, to which dual ending is attach

Ex. مَدْرَسَةٌ ← مَدْرَسَتَانِ أَوْ مَدْرَسَتَيْنِ / مُسْلِمَةٌ ← مُسْلِمَتَانِ أَوْ مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ

The Cases (الْحَالَةُ)	Examples for positions under different cases	Letters which change
مَرْفُوعٌ	<p>First noun in a sentence: مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>Information about the Doer of the verb: حَبْرٌ: مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>Doer of the verb: فَاعِلٌ:</p>	<p>أَلِفٌ</p> <p>(وَلَدَانِ)</p>
مَنْصُوبٌ	<p>Object: مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ:</p> <p>A noun that shows the time or the place: ظَرْفٌ:</p>	<p>يَاءٌ</p> <p>(وَلَدَيْنِ)</p>
مَجْرُورٌ	<p>Noun after preposition: اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ:</p> <p>Noun showing the possessor: مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ:</p>	<p>يَاءٌ</p> <p>(وَلَدَيْنِ)</p>

Important comments:

1- The **أَلِفٌ** and the **يَاءٌ** are what change in the dual, in the different positions, not the last mark as in the singular.

2- The letter **ن** with **كَسْرَةٌ** at the end of dual **المثنى**, has no relation with the conjugation of the dual. It is only an alternative to the sound of Tanween that you hear in the singular.

This **ن** might be deleted, if the dual is followed by a possessor **مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ**

Ex. **بَنَاتُ النَّبِيِّ** (the two daughters of the prophet)

No ن at the end of بَنَاتَانِ

The Plural الْجَمْعُ:

In Arabic, there are three types of plural: Sound masculine plural, sound feminine plural and broken plural.

1- The Sound Masculine Plural جَمْعُ الْمَذَكَّرِ السَّالِمِ

It is so called 'sound', because the singular form remain intact or sound, i.e. the singular is same and only different endings are added to it.

The sound masculine plural noun, is formed from the singular, by adding (ئُونَ) when the noun is مَرْفُوعٌ and (يْنَ) when the noun is مَنصُوبٌ or مَجْرُورٌ, **this ياء is a long vowel (ee) with a كَسْرَة before.**

Ex. صَالِح ← صَالِحُونَ، صَالِحِينَ / مُسْلِم ← مُسْلِمُونَ أو مُسْلِمِينَ

The Cases (الْحَالَةُ)	Examples for positions under different cases	Letters which change
مَرْفُوعٌ	First noun in a sentence: مُبْتَدَأٌ Information about the Doer of the verb: خَبْرٌ: مُبْتَدَأٌ Doer of the verb: فاعِلٌ:	واو (مُسْلِمُونَ)
مَنصُوبٌ	Object: مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ: A noun that shows the time or the place: ظَرْفٌ:	ياء (مُسْلِمِينَ)
مَجْرُورٌ	Noun after preposition: اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ: Noun showing the possessor: مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ:	ياء (مُسْلِمِينَ)

Important comments:

1- The واو and the ياء are what change in the dual in the different positions, not the last mark as the singular.

2- The letter نَ with فَتْحَة at the end of جَمْعُ الْمَذَكَّرِ السَّالِمِ has no relation with conjugation of the dual. It is only an alternative to the sound of Tanween تَنْوِينٌ that you hear in the singular.

- The general rule is that جَمْعُ الْمَذَكَّرِ السَّالِمِ is used for some masculine human but it may come, as an exception, with a few rare masculine, non-human.

Ex. (عَشْرِينَ) عَشْرُونَ (twenty) - (عَالَمِينَ) عَالَمُونَ (worlds)

2- The Sound Feminine Plural جَمْعُ الْمُؤَنَّثِ السَّالِمِ

It is so called sound because the singular forms remain intact or sound, i.e. the singular is same and only different endings are added to it.

The sound masculine plural noun is formed from the singular by adding

(اتُ) when the noun is مَرْفُوعٌ and (اتِ) when the noun is مَنصُوبٌ or مَجْرُورٌ .

Ex. السَّيَّارَةُ ← السَّيَّارَاتُ، السَّيَّارَاتِ / مُسَلِمَةٌ ← مُسَلِمَاتٌ أَوْ مُسَلِمَاتِ

Notice that we delete تَاءً مَرْبُوطَةً before adding the (اتِ)

The Cases (الْحَالَةُ)	Examples for positions under different cases	Marks which change
مَرْفُوعٌ	<p>First noun in a sentence : مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>Information about the : خَبْرٌ : مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>Doer of the verb : فَاعِلٌ</p>	<p>ضَمَّةٌ</p> <p>(مُسَلِمَاتِ)</p>
مَنصُوبٌ	<p>Object : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ</p> <p>A noun that shows the time or : ظَرْفٌ : the place</p>	<p>كَسْرَةٌ</p> <p>(مُسَلِمَاتِ)</p>
مَجْرُورٌ	<p>Noun after preposition : اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>Noun showing the possessor : مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ</p>	<p>كَسْرَةٌ</p> <p>(مُسَلِمَاتِ)</p>

* The general rule is that جَمْعُ الْمُؤَنَّثِ السَّالِمِ is used for feminine nouns (human and non-human) but it may be used in some cases for masculine.

Ex. حَمَّامَةٌ ← حَمَّامَاتٌ أَوْ حَمَّامَاتِ (bathroom)

3- The Broken Plural جَمْعُ التَّكْسِيرِ

- It is so called broken because it is formed by breaking up the singular pattern, by adding or removing vowels and letters: before, in between or after the singular. I does not have a pattern that you can follow, you need to learn them individually.
- It can be used for human and non-human.

Ex. الْكِتَاب ← الْكُتُبُ، الْكُتُبُ، الْكُتُبُ / رَجُل ← رِجَالٌ، رِجَالًا، رِجَالٍ

The Cases (الْحَالَةُ)	Examples for positions under different cases	Mark of the last letter
مَرْفُوعٌ	First noun in a sentence : مُبْتَدَأٌ Information about the : خَبْرٌ : مُبْتَدَأٌ Doer of the verb : فَاعِلٌ	ضَمَّةٌ (وَلَدٌ)
مَنْصُوبٌ	Object : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ A noun that shows the time or : ظَرْفٌ the place	فَتْحَةٌ (وَلَدًا)
مَجْرُورٌ	Noun after preposition : اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ Noun showing the : مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ : possessor	كَسْرَةٌ (وَلَدٍ)

Notice that the conjugation إِعْرَابِ of Broken Plural is exactly as الْمُفْرَدِ

In the next file إِنَّ شَاءَ اللَّهُ we will study the Nominative sentence, and its two main parts: الْمُبْتَدَأُ وَالْخَبْرُ and you will see more examples of the different types of nouns and their conjugation.