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The indeclinable nouns are:

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- The condition noun (إسمُ الشَرِطُ); that are ' أَيَّ، أَنَّى، أَيَّن، أَيَّانَ، كَيفَما، ' that are'
 تحيثُما، مَهما، إذما
- The interrogative noun (إسم الإستفهام); that are أيَّ، أيَّ، أيَّانَ، ' that are (إسم الإستفهام)
- 3. The adverb (ظُرف); that are ' مَنْذُ، قَطُّ، لَمّا، ' that are (ظُرف) 3. The adverb (
- 4. The metonymic noun (کِنایة); that is an ambiguous word that needs to be clarified to the listener: 'کَم، كَأَىّ، كَذَا، كَيتَ، ذَيتَ

5. The verbal noun (إسمُ الْفِعل) such as أَوَّه، آه، بَخِّ، وَيِكَ، آمينَ، هَيا، هَلُمَّ such as (إسمُ الْفِعل) Notes:

- In the three numbers 'إحدىٰ عَشرَ، حادى عَشرَ، ثانى عشرَ the ending of the first term is fixed with Sukoon. The numbers 'إثنا عشرَ، إثنتا عشرَ، الثنتا عشرَ duals.
- The noun degated by 'ل' used to negate a generic noun, as 'رَجُلَ' in ' رَجُلَ' in ' رَجُلَ', is fixed with Fathah.
- The singular definite vocative is fixed with Dhammah; as 'يا رَجُلانِ' or 'يا زيدُ'.
- The quotation nouns of sounds are fixed with their vowels; as 'قَبْ' (the strike of a sword), likewise are the nouns of sound (إسم الصَوت) that are sounds people use for animals and children; as 'هَلاهَلا' to rebuke a horse.
 Some miscellaneous nouns; such as the words that end with 'وَيه' as ' وَيه' and words such as 'بَعدُ، قَبْلُ، حَسبُ' when the Mudhaaf is implied only in the meaning. As 'من قبل ذلك و من بعده' i.e., 'meaning' i.e., 'من قبل ذلك و من بعده' .