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Notes:

- Sometimes the noun of place can be found with the feminine Taa' as 'مَقْبَرَة'.
- It also can be derived from the substantive noun on 'مَفْعَلَة'; as in 'مَأْسَدَة' or 'مَكْلَب'.

Section Seven

The Noun of Time (إِسْمُ الزَّمَانِ)

It indicates the time when a particular action occurs and has the same patterns as the noun of place but it is only derive from the verb. The feminine Taa' is also found suffixed to the noun of time:

'و إن كان ذو عسرة فنظرة إلى ميسرة' (if the debtor is in straitens, then let there be postponement until he is in ease).

Section Eight

The Noun of instrument (إِسْمُ الأَلَةِ)

The noun of instrument is the word that indicates the instrument which creates an action. The pattern is: 'مِفْعَل', 'مِفْعَلَة' or 'مِفْعَال', such as 'مِنْشَار' (scissors)

A few nouns of instrument are found on other patterns, such as 'مُكْحَلَة'.

Chapter Ten

The Masculine and Feminine Noun

المذكر و المؤنث

The masculine and feminine noun in Arabic are of two types:

Real masculine (المذكر الحقيقي)

Figurative masculine (المذكر المجازى)

Real feminine (المؤنث الحقيقى)

Figurative feminine (المؤنث المجازى)

The real or 'حقيقى' is the noun which signifies the gender among humans and animals.

