



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson 2

Broken Plural + Declension & Nunation

- The majority of nouns has the broken plural. There are hardly any rules according to which the appropriate plural form can be derived with certainty from the singular form. Therefore, the student has to learn (at least) two word forms for every noun, namely singular and plural form.
- There are numerous forms of the broken plural. The ones which occur most frequently are: أفعال، فِعال، فُعال.

For Example:

صحيح « صحاح
لوح « ألواح
بيت « بُيوت

There are some other patterns for the broken plural:

فُعل، فُعال، أفِعله، أفُعل، فواعل، فعائل، فعاليل، أفِعاء، فُعاء، فعائل.

An *-n (Nun)* is pronounced after the case endings *-u, -i, -a* as a characteristic of indefiniteness. This process is called *Nunation* (تنوين). Consequently, the endings *-un, -in, -an* are formed. *Nunation* is expressed in vocalized texts by doubling the respective sign that represents the vowel: ُ = *-un*, ِ = *-in*, َ = *-an*.

Other Examples

مُعَلِّم « معلِّم
مُعَلِّم « جديد
مُعَلِّم « جديد
مُعَلِّمًا « جديداً