

L65

There are exceptions to the rule of removing additional letters in words having four or more letters, as:

| | | |
|--------------|---|------------|
| مُصَيَّبِيح | ← | مِصْبَاح |
| مُسَيَّلِمَة | ← | مُسْلِمَة |
| رُعْفِرَان | ← | رَعْفِرَان |

Some examples for the irregular plural:

| | | |
|-------------|---|---------|
| كُتَبَات | ← | كُتُب |
| مُرِيَّمَات | ← | مَرِيَم |
| ضُؤِيرِبُون | ← | ضَارِب |

The diminutive of the compound word would be as:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|
| عَبِيدُ اللَّهِ | ← | عَبْدُ اللَّهِ |
| حُسَيْنَعَلَى | ← | حَسَنَعَلَى |

تَصْغِيرُ التَّرْخِيمِ

At times, the diminutive is formed from some of the indeclinable word, as:

| | | |
|----------|---|--------|
| ذِيَا | ← | ذَا |
| التِّيَا | ← | التِّي |

When the diminutive is formed in a noun by removing all of its additional letters and then forming the diminutive it is called *Tasgheer at-Tarkheem* (تَصْغِيرُ التَّرْخِيمِ).

For example 'حُمَيْدٌ' is the diminutive of 'أَحْمَدٌ، مَحْمُودٌ، حَامِدٌ، مُحَمَّدٌ'.

Chapter Twelve

The Definite and Indefinite Noun (المعرفة و النكرة)

The definite noun signifies something specific and known, as "مَكَّةٌ". Conversely the indefinite noun signifies something unspecific and unknown, as 'مَكَانٌ'. The

indefinite noun has the ability to accept the definite article (الـ). The definite noun is of seven divisions: