

L 4

### الصحيح و غير الصحيح. 2-3

**Noun is of two types, in regard to its last letter:**

A: 'صحيح' (sound) that is the noun that does not have non-additional 'ا' or 'ى' at the end or a 'ء' that has an additional 'ا' before.

**Example:** فاطمة، حُبّ، أمر، قول، بيع

**Note:** nouns that –at the end- have 'و' or 'ى' preceded by '◌ْ' (*sukoon*) join the sound letters and are called as 'شبه الصحيح' (*ṣahih-like*).

**Example:** دَلُو، ظَنَى

B: 'غير الصحيح' (unsound), that is of different types:

1. 'مقصور' that has a non-additional 'ا' at the end.

**Example:** الهدى، المصطفى

2. 'منقوص', that has a non-additional 'ى' at the end, preceded by '◌ِ' (*Kasra*)

**Example:** الداعي، المنادي

3. 'ممدود' that has a 'ء' preceded by additional 'ا'.

**Example:** سماء، قرّاء

## تقسيم الاسم باعتبار حرفه الآخر

غير الصحيح			الصحيح
الممدود	المنقوص	المقصور	محمد، فاطمة
حمراء	الهادي	المصطفى	

### البسيط و المركب .4-2

Noun is of two types, regarding the number of its parts:

A. 'بسيط' (non-compound) that is not compounded of two words or more.

**Example:** على، فاطمة

B. 'مركب' (compound), that is formed of more than one word, but is as one word.

1. 'المركب الإسنادي', that originally one word of it is imputed to the other.

**Example:** رام الله (a city in Palestine)

2. 'المركب الإضافي', in that a word is originally added to the other.

**Example:** عبد الله (servant of God/ a name)

3. 'المركب المزجي' in that the compound is not originally 'إضافي' or 'إسنادي'.

**Example:** بعلبك، سبيويه

## تقسيم الاسم باعتبار البساطة والتركيب

المركب			البسيط
المزجي	الإضافي	الإسنادي	عليّ
سيبويه	عبد الله	رام الله	

### 2-5. المفرد و المثنى و المجموع

Regarding the quantity, noun is of three types:

#### 1. 'مفرد' (single) that signifies only one

**Example:** "إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الرَّزَّاقُ ذُو الْقُوَّةِ الْمَتِينُ" (Indeed it is **Allah** who is the All-provider, Powerful and All-strong.)

2. 'مثنى' (dual) that signifies two, which are identical in the word and the meaning, by addition of 'ان' when being nominative and by 'ين' when being accusative or genitive.

**Example:** "فَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُونَا رَجُلَيْنِ فَرَجُلٌ وَامْرَأَتَانِ" (and if there are not two men, then a man and **two women** ...)

Nouns which signify two but do not have the conditions of 'مثنى', join it and are called 'ملحقات المثنى' (attachments of dual) and therefore they have the same *i'rab* (ending sign). They are (اثنان، اثنتان، ثنتان).

**Example:** "وَقَالَ اللَّهُ لَا تَتَّخِذُوا إِلَهَيْنِ اثْنَيْنِ" (Allah has said, 'Do not worship **two gods**...)

Also 'كلا' and 'كلتا' are included, when they are added to a pronoun.

**Example:** “إِمَّا يَبْلُغَنَّ عِنْدَكَ الْكِبَرَ أَحَدُهُمَا أَوْ كِلَاهُمَا فَلَا تَقُلْ لَهُمَا أُفٌّ” (Should any of them or **both** reach old age at your side, do not say to them, ‘Fie!’)

