المرتجل، المنقول و بالغلبة .3-2

'علَم' is of three types with regard to the way it is coined:

1. '**مرتجل**' (original) that is coined as 'علَم' since the first time and has not been used before that in something else.
   Example: 'فَقَعَس' and 'أُدَد'

2. '**منقول**' (transferred) that has been coined first for a thing and then has been transferred to another thing. It gets transferred from such words as:

A) '**جامد**' (non-derivative) noun, be it infinitive such as 'فضل' or other than that, such as 'أسد'

B) '**وصف**' (attribute), such as 'صالِح' (qualified) or 'محمّد' (praised)

C) '**فعل**' (verb), such as 'شَمَّر' or 'تَغلِب'

D) '**جملة**' (sentence), such as 'ما شاء الله' or 'تأبّط شَرّاً'

E) '**حرف**' (preposition), such as 'رُبَّ' when it is a name for someone.

F) '**علم آخر**' (another proper noun), such as 'أُسامة'

3. '**العلم بالغلبة**' (by overuse) that is coined first for a general concept and then it gets predominantly used in one of its instances and thereby it becomes proper noun for it.
   Example: 'المدينة', 'المُصحَف' and 'ابن عباس'

الإسم و الكنية و اللقب .4-2

'علم' is of three types with regard to its signification:

A) '**إسم**': a proper noun that signifies a specific thing without any addition such as complimenting or blaming; such as 'علىّ'.

B) '**كنية**': a proper noun that is a 'مركّب إضافى' and begins by «أُمّ، أب، ابن، بنت، ابنة، أخ، أخت، عمّ، عمّة، خال، خالة» . Usually respect is meant, such as 'أبوالحسن' and sometimes blame, such as 'أبى لهب'.

C) '**لقب**': a proper noun that signifies a certain thing (usually a person) and praise or blame is meant, according to its lexical meaning; such as ' أمير المؤمنين', 'الصادق' and 'كذّاب'.

كيفيّة استعمال العلم و إعرابه

When there are both 'اسم' and 'لقب' in a sentence, the 'اسم' comes first.
Example: 'علىّ فاروق الحقّ'

Except when the 'لقب' is well-known.
Example: 'أمير المؤمنين علىّ' (PBUH)

'كنية' can be anywhere, though.
In all three, the following (in the sentence) gets the i'rab of 'تابع' (follower in i'rab)
Example: 'جاء علىُّ زينُ العابدين'

Definition:

It is a noun on which 'أل' has come and has become definite and specified by it; such as 'الرجل'

Divisions

'أل' is of two types:

1. **'إسميّة'** which is a 'موصول' that often comes on some derivative nouns and its *i'rab* appears in its 'صلة'. This was mentioned before.

2. **'حرفيّة'** that is either 'أصليّة' or 'زائدة'.