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الدَّرْسُ السَّابِعُ وَالْعِشْرُونَ - Lesson 27

الاسْمُ الْمَقْصُورُ وَالْمَنْقُوصُ وَالْمَمْدُودُ - The Maqṣūr, Manqūṣ and Mamdūd Nouns

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مُقَدِّمَةٌ - Introduction

- In this lesson, we will study the nouns that end with vowels In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). The vowels are described as "weak letters" that cannot have diacritic signs (e.g. ḍammah, fathah, kasrah, sukūn). The importance of this is that these words do not change in the physical sense in different cases – e.g. the word is said to have an "assumed" Kasrah – even though in reality it has no Kasrah visible.
- The weak letters in the Arabic language are (أ) "alif", (و) "wāw", and (ي) "yā". We will find that some Arabic nouns end with an alif maqṣūrah, and are therefore called (اسْمٌ مَقْصُورٌ) "maqṣūr noun" or "ism maqṣūr" [a noun ending with a long alif /-ā/]. Look at the examples below, pay particular attention to coloured words in the 2nd and 3rd examples which would normally end with a Kasrah on the last letter but have no vowel mark:

ḥaḍara Muṣṭafā ilā al-mustashfā Mustafa came to the hospital.	حَضَرَ مُصْطَفَى إِلَى الْمُسْتَشْفَى
satazūru 'ukhtī Hudā Parīs My sister Huda will visit Paris.	سَتَزُورُ أُخْتِي هُدَى بَارِيسَ
yaḵlisu abī ṣalā al-maqhā	يَجْلِسُ أَبِي عَلَى الْمَقْهَى

My father sits at a café.

- Some Arabic nouns end with the letter (ي) (yā') /-ī/ and are called (اسْمٌ مَنْقُوصٌ) "manqūsh noun" or "ism manqūsh" [a noun ending with the long vowel '-ī']. The same rule as discussed above regarding diacritical marks applies here. Notice for example that normally the word in the first sentence below would have a ḍammah as it is in the nominative case (as it is the subject of a verbal sentence) please view the examples below:

حَضَرَ الْقَاضِي مُبَكَّرًا

ḥaḍara al-qāḍī mubakkira-n

The judge came early.

الثَّوْبُ الْغَالِي جَمِيلٌ

al-thawbu al-ghâlī jamīlu-n

The expensive garment is beautiful.

اسْمُ أَخِي شَادِي

ismu akhī Shādī

My brother is called Shadi

- There is a third type of noun, which does not end with a vowel but with a (ء) "hamzah" [glottal stop], which is a semi-weak letter. This type of nouns is called (اسْمٌ مَمْدُودٌ) "mamdūd noun, or ism mamdūd" [a noun ending with a hamzah (ء) preceded by a long alif]

الْجَوُّ نَظِيفٌ فِي الصَّحْرَاءِ

al-jawwu naḍhīfu-n fi aṣ-ṣaḥrâ'

Air is clean in the desert.

اسْمُ أُخْتِي حَسَنَاءُ

Ismu ukhtī ḥasnā'

My sister's name is Hasnā

هَذِهِ حَقِيْبَةٌ زَرْقَاءُ

Hādhihī ḥaqībatu-n zarqā'u

This is a blue bag

- We will also learn how we can write the dual and plural of these numerals In-Shā'-Allāh (God Willing). For example:

Plural in the nominative case	Plural in the accusative and genitive cases	Dual in the nominative case	Dual in the accusative and genitive cases	Type	Word
الْجَمْعُ الْمَرْفُوعُ	الجمع المنصوب والمجرور	الْمُثَنِّي الْمَرْفُوعُ	الْمُثَنِّي الْمَنْصُوبُ وَالْمَجْرُورُ	نَوْعُهَا	الْكَلِمَةُ
مُصْطَفَوْنَ	مُصْطَفَيْنَ	مُصْطَفَيَانِ	مُصْطَفَيَيْنِ	مَقْصُورٌ	مُصْطَفَى
Mustafawna	Mustafayna	Mustafayāni	Mustafayayni	Maqṣūr	Mustafā
قَاضُونَ	قَاضِينَ	قَاضِيَانِ	قَاضِيَيْنِ	مَنْقُوصٌ	قَاضِي
Qādūna	Qādīna	Qāḍiyāni	Qāḍiyayni	Manqūṣ	Qāḍī
بَنَّاؤُونَ	بَنَّائِينَ	بَنَّاؤَانِ	بَنَّاؤَيْنِ	مَمْدُودٌ	بَنَّاؤٌ
Bannā'ūni	Bannā'īni	Bannā'āni	Bannā'ayni	Mamdūd	Bannā'

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الاسْمُ الْمَقْصُورُ - The maqṣūr noun

- In Arabic we call a noun that fulfils the following criteria a Maqṣūr noun [a noun ending with a long fathah '-ā']:
 - The noun ends with the alif Maqṣūrah (e.g. مُرْتَضَى)
 - The letter before the alif Maqṣūrah has a fathah on it.
 - The noun is a declinable noun (اسْمٌ مُعْرَبٌ). Thus, the word (عَلَى) "ʿalā" is not a maqṣūr noun, because it is a preposition, not a noun. The same also applies to the word (يَسْعَى) "yasʿā" because it is a verb and the demonstrative noun (هَذَا) "hādhā" because it is an indeclinable noun.
- We have learnt that when a word is affected by declension as a result of a certain rule in grammar, the last letter is normally affected by taking a certain diacritical mark (e.g. fathah, ḍammah, kasrah). For example, "ʿalā al maktabī" – upon the table, "al maktabī" takes a Kasrah on the last letter because it is preceded by a preposition ("ʿala" meaning "on").
- However, in this lesson we learn that in certain cases there is an "assumed" declension – i.e we assume that the word is in a certain case but we do not see the physical Kasrah as the example above shows. This may appear to be a difficult concept to grasp but it is quite simple – i.e. we do not put the normal diacritical mark on the letter but we assume that it is there.
- The diacritical signs of declension are assumed and do not appear on the long Alif of the maqṣūr noun. For example:

مَرْفُوعٌ بِضَمَّةٍ مُقَدَّرَةٍ

Murtada attended the

حَضَرَ مُرْتَضَى

<p>(لَيْسَتْ ظَاهِرَةً)</p> <p>It is nominative case with an assumed ḍammah (not visible)</p>	<p>meeting.</p>	<p>الاجْتِمَاعِ</p> <p><i>ḥaḍara Murtaḍâ al-iġtimāʿa</i></p>
<p>مَنْصُوبٌ بِفَتْحَةٍ مُقَدَّرَةٍ</p> <p>(لَيْسَتْ ظَاهِرَةً)</p> <p>It is accusative case with an assumed fathah</p>	<p>I saw Murtada in the school.</p>	<p>رَأَيْتُ مُرْتَضَىٰ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ</p> <p><i>Ra'aytu Murtaḍâ fi al-Madrasah</i></p>
<p>مَجْرُورٌ بِكَسْرَةٍ مُقَدَّرَةٍ</p> <p>(لَيْسَتْ ظَاهِرَةً)</p> <p>It is genitive case with an assumed kasrah</p>	<p>I went with Murtada to the club.</p>	<p>ذَهَبْتُ مَعَ مُرْتَضَىٰ إِلَى النَّادِي</p> <p><i>A dhahabtu maʿa Murtaḍâ ilā al-nādī</i></p>

- The word *Murtaḍâ* is a masculine noun in the nominative case in the first sentence. The sign of the nominative case is an assumed ḍammah, because it is the verb doer – i.e. the subject of the verbal sentence.
- In the second sentence, the same word is in the accusative case because it is the object of the verbal sentence – i.e. the thing / person upon which the action is done. In the third sentence the word is in the genitive case. In all of them, the sign of declension is (مُقَدَّرَةٌ) "*muqaddarah*" assumed or virtual. This means that the three signs are not spoken and this is called (إِعْرَابٌ تَقْدِيرِيٌّ) "*iʿrâb taqdīrī*", i.e. assumed or virtual declension – that is, it does not appear on the word-final.
- This applies to all maqṣūr nouns. For example:

<p>Picture</p>	<p>Sentence</p>
----------------	-----------------



نَامَتْ سَلْمَى مُبَكَّرَةً

nāmat salmā mubakkiratan

Salma slept early.



هَذِهِ أُخْتِي لَيْلَى

hādhihi ukhtī laylā

This is my sister Layla.



الْبَيْتُ هُوَ مَأْوَى الْأُسْرَةِ

al-baytu huwa ma'wā al-usrah

Home is the shelter of the family.



اسْمُ أَخِي مُوسَى

ismu akhī musā

My brother's name is Musa.

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تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing).
- Click (✓) under the correct option related to each of the following sentences. Upon completing all the questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answers and obtain your mark.

أَيُّ الْأَسْمَاءِ الْآتِيَةِ مَقْصُورٌ وَأَيُّهَا غَيْرُ ذَلِكَ؟

- The sentence above says: "Which nouns of the following are Maqṣūr and which are not?"

Mark Reset

Choices		Nouns
Maqsuur	Not Maqsuur	
مَقْصُورٌ	غَيْرُ مَقْصُورٌ	
		أَبِي /abī/ My father
		فَتْوَى /Fatwā/ Religious advisory opinion

		رَضَوَى /radwā/ A female proper name	
		دُنْيَا /dunyā/ Life	
		مَشَى /mashā/ He walked	
		الضُّحَى a/l-duhā/ Forenoon	
		شَادِي /shādī/ A proper name	
		فَاطِمَةُ /fāṭimah/ A female proper name	
		النَّادِي /an-nādī/ Culb	
		عَلَى /'alaa/ On - above	
<input type="button" value="Mark"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/>			

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الاسم المنقوص - The manqūṣ noun

- The declinable noun (اسْمٌ مُعْرَبٌ) ending with the letter (ي) "yā" /-ī/ preceded by a short kasrah is called (اسْمٌ مَنْقُوسٌ) "manqūṣ noun". That is, it is a noun ending with a long yā' /-ī/ preceded by a short kasrah, such as sāḡī (سَاعِي), qāḡī (قَاضِي), ghālī (غَالِي), etc. These are the same conditions that we described above in section 2 relating to the Maqṣūr noun.
- The diacritical signs of declension only appear when the manqūṣ noun is in the accusative case. For example:

Sentence	Transliteration	Translation
رَأَيْتُ قَاضِيَّ الْمَدِينَةِ	<i>ra'ytu qāḡī-a al-madīnah</i>	I saw the judge of the city

- If the manqūṣ noun is in the nominative or genitive cases, the diacritical signs (ḡammah in the nominative and kasrah in the genitive cases) do not appear. For example:

Sentence	Transliteration	Translation	الإعرابُ Declension
جَاءَ قَاضِي الْمَدِينَةِ	<i>jā'a qāḡī al-madīnah</i>	The judge of the city came.	مَرْفُوعٌ Nominative

هَذَا بَيْتُ الْقَاضِي	<i>hādhā baytu al-qāḍī</i>	This is the judge's house.	مَجْرُورٌ Genitive
------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------

- The letter (ي) "yā" /-ī/ is always omitted in the manqūṣ noun except in the following three cases:

1- When it is preceded by definite article (ال) "al-":

جَاءَ الْقَاضِي

ḵā'a al-qāḍī

The judge came.

2- When it is (مُضَافٌ) "muḍāf" (annexed) (the first part of a construct phrase):

جَاءَ قَاضِي الْمَدِينَةِ

ḵā'a qāḍī al-madīnah

The judge of the city came.

3- When it comes in the accusative case with the diacritical sign of short fathah:

رَأَيْتُ قَاضِيًا

Ra'aytu qāḍiya-n

I saw a judge.

- In cases other than the three mentioned above, the (ي) "yā" of the manqūṣ noun is omitted, and it is written with tanwīn (an un-voweled *nūn* at the end of a noun). For example:

مَرْفُوعٌ	مَنْصُوبٌ	مَجْرُورٌ
Nominative	Accusative	Genitive

Definite, prefixed with (ال)	هَذَا الْقَاضِي <i>hādhā al-qāḍī</i> This is the judge.	زَارَ أَبِي النَّادِي <i>zara abī al-nādī</i> My father visited the club.	هَذَا بَيْتُ الْقَاضِي <i>hādhā baytu al-qāḍī</i> This is the judge's home.
Annexed (muḍāf) Not prefixed with (ال)	هَذَا قَاضِي الْمَدِينَةِ <i>hādhā qāḍī al-madīnah</i> This is the city's judge.	أَنَا أُحِبُّ نَادِي الشَّمْسِ <i>ana uhibbu nādiya al-shams</i> I love al-Shams Club.	مَرَرْتُ بِنَادِي الصَّيْدِ <i>marartu bi-nādī aš-šaydi</i> I passed by the Shooting Club.
Indefinite, without (ال), and not annexed	هَذَا قَاضٍ <i>hādhā qāḍī-n</i> This is a judge.	رَأَى أَخِي نَادِيًا كَبِيرًا <i>ra'a akhī nadiya-n kabīra-n</i> My brother saw a big club.	مَرَرْتُ بِنَادٍ كَبِيرٍ <i>marartu binādī-n kabīri-n</i> I passed by a big club.

- In column 1 (examples on the nominative), the ḍammah does not appear on the word (الْقَاضِي) "al qāḍī" (the judge) in the first sentence, but we write the letter (ي) "yā" because the manqūṣ noun is prefixed with the definite (ال) "al-".
- In the second sentence of this column: (هَذَا قَاضِي الْمَدِينَةِ) the ḍammah does not appear on the word (قَاضِي) "qāḍī" (judge), because it is an annexing noun.
- In the third sentence of the first column: (هَذَا قَاضٍ) "*hādhā qāḍī-n*" (This is a judge), the yā' is omitted because the word "qāḍī" is indefinite (not prefixed with (ال)), and not annexing to another noun.
- What has been said about the nominative case in which the diacritical sign ḍammah is assumed or virtual is also applied to the genitive case, so the diacritical sign of kasrah is assumed. The omission of the final-word (ي) "yā" /-ī/ depends on whether the word is definite, indefinite, or annexed.
- The accusative case is the only different case where the diacritical sign fathah appears on the

manqūsh noun. The final-word (ي) "yā" /-ī/ in the manqūsh noun is always written. This is because the (ي) is omitted when the manqūsh noun is indefinite, not annexed, or not in the accusative case ending with the short fathah. But when it ends with the short fathah, the letter (ي) is written, even if the word is not annexed or indefinite. Consider examples no. (2):

<p>مَنْصُوبٌ وَفِيهِ "الْ"</p> <p>accusative and definite</p>	<p>زَارَ أَبِي النَّادِيَّ</p> <p><i>zara abī al-nādiy-a</i></p> <p>My father visited the club.</p>
<p>مَنْصُوبٌ وَلَيْسَ مُضَافًا وَلَيْسَ فِيهِ "الْ"</p> <p>In the accusative and indefinite</p>	<p>رَأَى أَخِي نَادِيًا كَبِيرًا</p> <p><i>ra'ā akhī nādiya-n kabīra-n</i></p> <p>My brother saw a big club.</p>
<p>مَنْصُوبٌ وَمُضَافٌ</p> <p>In the accusative and annexed</p>	<p>أَنَا أَحِبُّ نَادِيَّ الشَّمْسِ</p> <p><i>anā uhibbu nādiya al-shams</i></p> <p>I love al-Shams Club.</p>
<p>مَنْصُوبٌ وَلَيْسَ مُضَافًا وَلَيْسَ فِيهِ "الْ"</p> <p>In the accusative, indefinite and not annexed</p>	<p>رَأَى أَبِي نَادِيًا كَبِيرًا</p> <p><i>ra'ā abī nādiya-n kabīra-n</i></p> <p>My father saw a big club.</p>

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- Click (✓) under the correct option related to each of the following sentences. Upon completing all the questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answers and obtain your mark.

أَيُّ الْأَسْمَاءِ الْآتِيَةِ مَنْقُوصٌ وَأَيُّهَا غَيْرُ ذَلِكَ؟

- The sentence above says: "Which nouns of the following are Manqūṣ and which are not?"

Mark Reset

Choices		Nouns
Manqus مَنْقُوصٌ	Not Manqus غَيْرُ مَنْقُوصٍ	
		قاضي /qādī/ Judge
		مُسْتَشْفَى /mustashfā/ Hospital

		رَجَاءٌ /rajā/ Hope	
		النَّادِي /an-nādī/ The club	
		بَآكِيسْتَانِيّ /pakistāniyy/ Pakistani	
		بِلَادِي /bilādī/ My country	
		دَاعِي /dāʿī/ Caller or inviter	
		حَيَاتِي /hayaati/ My life	
		هُدَى /hudā/ A female proper name	
		هَادِي /hādī/ Quite	

Mark Reset

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الاسْمُ الْمَقْصُورُ وَالْمَنْقُوصُ وَالْمَمْدُودُ - The Maqṣūr, Manqūṣ and Mamdūd Nouns

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الاسْمُ الْمَمْدُودُ - The mamdūd noun

- The mamdūd noun (اسْمٌ مَمْدُودٌ) is a singular noun ending with a hamzah (ء) preceded by a long alif. Being a singular means that the words (نِسَاءٌ) "nisā", (أَهْوَاءٌ) "ahwā" and (آبَاءٌ) "ābā", for instance, are not mamdūd nouns, because they are plural. Before we discuss the the rules for mamdūd nouns, let us look at some examples of these nouns:

Transliteration	Translation	الاسْمُ الْمَمْدُودُ
sahrā'	Desert	صَحْرَاءُ
bayḏā'	White	بَيْضَاءُ
hasnā'	Pretty	حَسَنَاءُ
khaḏrā'	Green	خَضْرَاءُ

- Here we should note that the letter hamzah (ء) is not a (حَرْفٌ عِلَلٌ) "ḥarfu ʿillah" (defective/weak letter), but it is a semi-weak letter, because it comes after a long alif, which is similar to the defective letters:
- As for the declension of the masculine mamdūd noun, the three diacritical signs appear on it. Here

we should highlight two important points: the mamdūd noun may be a masculine, such as (بَنَّاءٌ) "bannā" (builder) and (قَرَّاءٌ) "qarrā" (reciter) and here the noun must be declinable like the ordinary singular noun, i.e. the short ḍammah, fathah and kasrah will appear in the nominative, accusative and genitive cases, respectively. For example:

الْجُمْلَةُ Sentence	الْمَعْنَى Meaning	الإِعْرَابُ Declension	الْعَلَامَةُ Diacritical sign
هَذَا قَرَّاءٌ لِلْقُرْآنِ <i>hādhā qarrā'u-n lil-qur'ān</i>	This is a reciter of the Qur'an	مَرْفُوعٌ Nominative	الضَّمَّةُ ḍammah
أُحِبُّ قَرَّاءَ الْقُرْآنِ <i>uhibbu qurrā'a al-qur'ān</i>	I love the Qur'an reciters.	مَنْصُوبٌ Accusative	الْفَتْحَةُ fathah
عَمِلْتُ مَعَ بَنَّاءٍ جَيِّدٍ <i>ḡamiltu maḡa banāna'ī-n ḡayid</i>	I worked with a new builder	مَجْرُورٌ Genitive	الْكَسْرَةُ kasrah

- But if the mamdūd noun is feminine, such as (صَحْرَاءٌ) "saḡrā", (خَضْرَاءٌ) "khaḡrā" and (بَيْضَاءٌ) "bayḡā"; here the long alif is called (أَلْفُ التَّائِيثِ الْمَمْدُودَةُ) or the feminine long alif. The noun in this case will be a diptote (مَمْنُوعٌ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ) "mamūḡu-n mina aḡ-ḡarf" or prohibited from variation, and therefore the diacritical signs will be the ḍammah for the nominative case and the fathah for both the accusative and genitive cases. But (like all diptotes) it can be in the genitive case with the diacritical sign kasrah in case it is (مُضَافٌ) (annexing) or prefixed with definite (ال). Let us review some examples below:

الْجُمْلَةُ Sentence	الْمَعْنَى Meaning	الإِعْرَابُ Declension	عَلَامَةُ الإِعْرَابِ Diacritical sign
حَضَرَتْ حَسَنَاءُ الْإِجْتِمَاعِ	Hasnā attended the meeting.	مَرْفُوعٌ Nominative	الضَّمَّةُ Ḍammah

<i>ḥaḍarat ḥasnā'u al-ijtimā'ā</i>			
رَأَيْتُ الصَّحْرَاءَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ <i>ra'aytu al-ṣaḥrā'a</i> <i>al-gharbiyyata</i>	I visited the Western Desert.	مَنْصُوبٌ Accusative	الْفَتْحَةُ Fathah
ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى الْحَجِّ بِأَثْوَابٍ بَيْضَاءَ <i>dhahabtu ilā al-ḥajji</i> <i>bi'athwābi-n bayḍā'a</i>	I went to perform Hajj with white clothes.	مَجْرُورٌ Genitive	الْفَتْحَةُ Fathah
عِنْدِي كَثِيرٌ مِنَ الْأَثْوَابِ الْبَيْضَاءِ <i>ʿindi kathīru-n mina</i> <i>al-athwābi al-bayḍā'i</i>	I have many white clothes.	مَجْرُورٌ Genitive	الْكَسْرَةُ Kasrah
تَجَوَّلتُ فِي صَحْرَاءِ السُّعُودِيَّةِ <i>tajawwaltu fi ṣaḥrā'i</i> <i>al-saʿūdiyyati</i>	I roamed in the Saudi desert.	مَجْرُورٌ Genitive	الْكَسْرَةُ Kasrah

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تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing).
- Click (✓) under the correct option related to each of the following sentences. Upon completing all the questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answers and obtain your mark.

أَيُّ الْأَسْمَاءِ الْآتِيَةِ مَمْدُودٌ وَأَيُّهَا غَيْرُ ذَلِكَ؟

- The sentence above says: "Which nouns of the following are Mamdūd and which are not?"

Mark Reset

Choices		Nouns
Mamduud مَمْدُودٌ	Not Mamduud غَيْرُ مَمْدُودٌ	
		أولاد awlād Boys
		آباء /abā'/ Fathers

		أَقْوَى /aqwā/ More powerful	
		سَمَاء /samā'/ Sky	
		صَحْرَاء /Sahraa'/ Desert	
		بَلَاء /balā'/ Affliction - trial	
		نِسَاء /nisā'/ Women	
		بَيْغَاء /babbaghâ'/ Parrot	
		بَنَّاء /bannā'/ Builder	
		هَوَاء /hawā'/ Air	
<input type="button" value="Mark"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/>			

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The Dual and the Plural of the Maqṣūr, Manqūṣ and mamdūd nouns

- In the previous parts we studied everything about the maqṣūr, manqūṣ and mamdūd nouns when they are singular. Now we will study how to transform these nouns into the dual and plural In-Shā'-Allāh.

1- Maqṣūr Noun

A. The dual:

- To transform a maqṣūr noun into the dual case, we look at the root of the word. It has two probabilities:
 - If the noun is trilateral (consists of three letters) the final Alif has to be turned back to its root (wāw) or (ya') from which it was converted. This is depending on the lexical origin of the final Alif of the word (the long alif in any Arabic word is not a lexical letter, so it must be converted from wāw or yā'. The advanced practice of the derivatives helps to find the origin from which the Alif was converted, otherwise we need to look it up in the dictionary. After transforming the final Alif to its root the noun should be suffixed with (ان) "-ani" in the nominative case, and (ين) "-yni" in the accusative and genitive cases. Consider the following examples:

الاسْمُ

المُشْتَمَلُ الْمَرْفُوعُ

المُشْتَمَلُ الْمَنْصُوبُ وَالْمَجْرُورُ

Noun	Nominative dual	Accusative and genitive dual
هُدَى Hudā	هُدَيَانِ Hudayān-i	هُدَيَيْنِ Hudayayn-i
عَصَا ʿaṣā	عَصَوَانِ ʿaṣawāni	عَصَوَيْنِ ʿaṣawayni

- If the word is Non-triliteral (consists of more than three letters) the final long alif "-ā" must be transformed into (ي) "yā" and the noun be suffixed with (ان) "-ani" in the nominative case, and (ين) "-yni" in the accusative and genitive cases, as in the following examples:

الاسم Noun	المثنى المرفوع Nominative dual	المثنى المنصوب والمجرور Accusative and genitive dual
مُصْطَفَى Mustafā	مُصْطَفَيَانِ Mustafayān-i	مُصْطَفَيَيْنِ Mustafayayn-i
مُسْتَشْفَى Mustashfā	مُسْتَشْفَيَانِ Mustashfayān-i	مُسْتَشْفَيَيْنِ Mustashfayayn-i

B. The Masculine Plural:

- If we transform the maqṣūr singular noun into masculine plural, the long alif must be omitted and replaced with the masculine plural ending, and a short vowel (a) remains before the plural suffix to indicate the omitted long alif. See the following example:

الاسم المقصور Maqṣūr noun	جمع مرفوع Nominative plural	جمع منصوب أو مجرور
------------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------

		Accusative or genitive plural
مُصْطَفَى (اسْمٌ مُذَكَّرٌ)	مُصْطَفَوْنَ	مُصْطَفَيْنَ
Muṣṭafā (masculine)	Muṣṭafū-na	Muṣṭafayna

C. The feminine plural:

- If we transform the maqṣūr singular noun into feminine plural, we look at the root of the word. It has two probabilities:
 - If the noun is trilateral (consists of three letters), such as (هُدَى) "hudā" and (عَصَا) "ḥaṣā", the long alif must be turned to its original root from which it converted (i.e. wāw or yā' (ي) or (و) depending on the lexical origin of the final Alif of the word, then we add the feminine plural suffix. Consider the following examples:

الاسْمُ الْمَقْصُورُ	جَمْعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ	جَمْعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ أَوْ مَجْرُورٌ
Maqṣūr noun	Nominative plural	Accusative or genitive plural
هُدَى (اسْمٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ)	هُدَايَاتٌ	هُدَايَاتٍ
Hudā (feminine)	Hudayātu-n	Hudayāti-n
عَصَا (اسْمٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ)	عَصَوَاتٌ	عَصَوَاتٍ
Ḥaṣā (feminine)	Ḥaṣawātu-n	Ḥaṣawāti-n

- If the Maqṣūr noun is more than three letters, the long alif must be transformed to yā', then we add the feminine plural sign. Consider the following example:

الاسْمُ الْمَقْصُورُ	جَمْعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ	جَمْعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ أَوْ مَجْرُورٌ
Maqṣūr noun	Nominative plural	Accusative or genitive plural

نَجْوَى (اسْمٌ مُؤنَّثٌ)

Najwā (feminine)

نَجْوَيَاتٌ

Najwayātun

نَجْوَيَاتٍ

Najwayātin

2- Manqūṣ noun

- The manqūṣ noun ends with a (ي), (i.e. a long yā') preceded by a short kasrah, such as (قَاضِي, (قَاضِي, (دَانِي), (دَانِي)). In the dual the noun does not change, but dual sign is suffixed to it. In the plural form the final long vowel (yā') has to be omitted, and replaced with the plural suffix. If the plural is masculine, the suffix has to be preceded by a ḍammah in the nominative case, and a kasrah in the accusative or genitive cases, for the convenience. For example:

الاسْمُ Noun	المُشْتَى المَرْفُوعُ Nominative dual	المُشْتَى المَنْصُوبُ وَالْمَجْرُورُ Accusative and genitive dual	الْجَمْعُ المَرْفُوعُ Nominative plural	الْجَمْعُ المَنْصُوبُ وَالْمَجْرُورُ Accusative and genitive plural
قَاضِي qāḍī	قَاضِيَانِ qāḍiyān-i	قَاضِيَيْنِ qāḍiyayn-i	قَاضُونَ qāḍūn-a	قَاضِينَ qāḍīn-a
قَاصِي qāṣī	قَاصِيَانِ qāṣiyān-i	قَاصِيَيْنِ qāṣiyayn-i	قَاصُونَ qāṣūn-a	قَاصِينَ qāṣīn-a
دَانِي dānī	دَانِيَانِ dāniyān-i	دَانِيَيْنِ dāniyayn-i	دَانُونَ danūn-a	دَانِينَ danīn-a

3- Mamdūd noun

- The mamdūd noun (اسْمٌ مَمْدُودٌ) is a singular noun ending with a hamzah (ء) preceded by a long alif, such as (بَنَاءٌ) "bannā", (قَرَاءٌ) "qarrā", (صَحْرَاءٌ) "ṣaḥrā" and (سَمَاءٌ) "samā". There are three rules for dual and plural forms, as follows:

- o If the hamzah is part of the origin of the word, such as (قَرَاءٌ) "qarrā'", which is taken from the verb (قَرَأَ) "qara'a" the hamzah will not change, as follows:

الاسْمُ Noun	المُشْتَبِي المَرْفُوعُ Nominative dual	المُشْتَبِي الْمَنْصُوبُ وَالْمَجْرُورُ Accusative and genitive dual	الْجَمْعُ الْمَرْفُوعُ Nominative plural	الْجَمْعُ الْمَنْصُوبُ وَالْمَجْرُورُ Accusative and genitive plural
قَرَاءٌ qarrā'	قَرَاءَانِ qarrā'an-i	قَرَاءَيْنِ qarrā'ayn-i	قَرَاءُونَ qarrā'ūn-a	قَرَائِينَ qarrā'in-a

- o If the hamzah's origin is (و), such as (سَمَاءٌ) "samā'" because it is derived from the verb (يَسْمُو) (سَمَا، يَسْمُو) the hamzah changes into (و) (i.e. it turns to its root), as follows:

الاسْمُ Noun	المُشْتَبِي المَرْفُوعُ Nominative dual	المُشْتَبِي الْمَنْصُوبُ وَالْمَجْرُورُ Accusative and genitive dual	الْجَمْعُ الْمَرْفُوعُ Nominative plural	الْجَمْعُ الْمَنْصُوبُ وَالْمَجْرُورُ Accusative and genitive plural
سَمَاءٌ samā'	سَمَاوَانِ samāwan	سَمَاوَيْنِ samāwyn-i	سَمَاوَاتُ samāwātu-n	سَمَاوَاتُ (جَمْعُ) مُؤَنَّثِ سَالِمٍ Samāwāti-n (intact feminine plural)

- o If the hamzah is a feminine sign (i.e. it is not a part of the root of the noun, rather it is an augmented letter as a feminine ending), such as (صَحْرَاءٌ) and (حَسَنَاءٌ), the previous two rules can be applied (facultatively) in this case. We can say (صَحْرَاءَانِ) or

(صَحْرًاوَانِ), and so the rest of mamdūd nouns where the hamzah is a feminine sign. For example:

الاسْمُ Noun	المُثَنَّى المَرْفُوعُ Nominative dual	المُثَنَّى المَنْصُوبُ وَالْمَجْرُورُ Accusative and genitive dual	الْجَمْعُ المَرْفُوعُ Nominative plural	الْجَمْعُ المَنْصُوبُ وَالْمَجْرُورُ Accusative and genitive plural
صَحْرَاءُ ṣaḥrā'	صَحْرَاءَانِ ṣaḥrā'āni	صَحْرَاءَيْنِ ṣaḥrā'yni	صَحْرَاءَاتُ ṣaḥrā'ātu-n	صَحْرَاءَاتٍ ṣaḥrā'āti-n
	صَحْرًاوَانِ ṣaḥrāwāni	صَحْرًاوَيْنِ ṣaḥrāwayni	صَحْرًاوَاتُ ṣaḥrāwātu-n	صَحْرًاوَاتٍ ṣaḥrāwāti-n
حَسَنَاءُ ḥasnā'	حَسَنَاءَانِ ḥasnā'āni	حَسَنَاءَيْنِ ḥasnā'ayni	حَسَنَاءَاتُ ḥasnā'ātu-n	حَسَنَاءَاتٍ ḥasnā'āti-n
	حَسَنًاوَانِ ḥasnāwāni	حَسَنًاوَيْنِ ḥasnāwayni	حَسَنًاوَاتُ ḥasnāwātu-n	حَسَنًاوَاتٍ ḥasnāwāti-n

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الدَّرْسُ السَّابِعُ وَالْعِشْرُونَ - Lesson 27

الاسْمُ الْمَقْصُورُ وَالْمَنْقُوصُ وَالْمَمْدُودُ - The Maqṣūr, Manqūṣ and Mamdūd Nouns

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تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). To answer the questions:
 - o Type the complete answer for the following questions by selecting the question and using the on-screen keyboard or your actual keyboard.
 - o Use the Shift key to enter characters on the upper portions of the letters and use full diacritics in your answers – e.g. fathah, kasrah, sukūn etc.
 - o Do not use diacritics in the following cases:
 - § The Alif followed by laam **ال** (while the laam itself can be signed with a vowel)
 - § The laam followed by alif **لا** (while the Alif itself can be signed when it comes with hamzah).
 - § Do not put the small Alif on words like **هذا**.
 - § Do not put diacritics on long vowels.
 - o Upon completion of all questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answer and to get your mark.

For more instructions click [here](#).

اكتبِ المُثَنَّى وَالْجَمْعَ لِكُلِّ مِنَ الْأَسْمَاءِ التَّالِيَةِ

- The Arabic sentence above means "write the dual and the plural of each of the following nouns".
- Please separate each of the two forms dual and plural with a space.
- Note that there are masculine nouns only, such as (أَقْوَى), (مُصْطَفَى) and (قَاصِي) regarding which you are required to find out the masculine dual and plural forms only. There are also some feminine words only, such as (دُنْيَا), (رَضْوَى), and (سُعْدَى). Others are masculine in the singular and dual forms but feminine in the plural, such as (مُسْتَشْفَى).

Mark Reset

Example

 رَضْوَى
رَضَوِيَّانِ رَضَوِيَّاتٌ

 سُعْدَى

 مُصْطَفَى

 بَنَاءٌ

 قَاصِي

 هُدَى

 عَلِيَاءٌ

Mark Reset

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تَدْرِيبٌ عَامٌّ - General Exercise

- In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). To answer the questions:
 - o Type the complete answer for the following questions by selecting the question and using the on-screen keyboard or your actual keyboard.
 - o Use the Shift key to enter characters on the upper portions of the letters and use full diacritics in your answers – e.g. fathah, kasrah, sukūn etc.
 - o Do not use diacritics in the following cases:
 - § The Alif followed by laam **ال** (while the laam itself can be signed with a vowel)
 - § The laam followed by alif **لا** (while the Alif itself can be signed when it comes with hamzah).
 - § Do not put the small Alif on words like **هذا**.
 - § Do not put diacritics on long vowels.
 - o Upon completion of all questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answer and to get your mark.

For more instructions click [here](#).

أَكْمِلِ الْجُمْلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ بِالاسْمِ الْمَقْصُورِ أَوِ الْمَنْقُوصِ أَوِ الْمَمْدُودِ الْمُنَاسِبِ

- The Arabic sentence above means "Complete the following sentences with the suitable Maqṣūr, Manqūṣ or Mamdūd nouns".

Mark Reset

Example



المسلم دائماً إلى الخير

The Muslim is alwaysgood
(seeking)

سَاعٍ



يَجْلِسُ أَبِي عَلَيَّ

My father sits at
(café)



الْبَيْتُ هُوَ الأُسْرَةَ

Home is the.....of the family
(shelter)



محمد مِنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

Muhammad is.....than Ibrahim
(stronger)



حَضَرَ الاجتماع

.... attended the meeting
(Murtada)



ذَهَبَ الْمَرِيضُ إِلَى

The patient was admitted to the.....
(hospital)



حَضَرَ إلى المحكمة

Thereached the court
(judge)



أَذْهَبُ إِلَى كلَّ يَوْمٍ

I go to theevery day
(club)



هذا ثوبٌ جَدًّا

This garment is very
(expensive)



هَذِهِ حَقِيبةٌ

This bag is.....
(black)



سَأَقْضِي العُطْلَةَ فِي

I will spend the holiday in the
.....
(desert)



نَزَلَ المَطْرُ مِنْ

Rain fell from the.....
(sky)



هذا الرجل جيِّدٌ



البنتُ عُيونها

**This man is a good.....
(builder)**

**The girl's eyes are.....
(blue)**

Mark **Reset**

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مُرَاجَعَةٌ - Revision

مُرَاجَعَةُ الْمَفْرَدَاتِ - Vocabulary Revision

English	Arabic	English	Arabic
Religious edict	فَتْوَى	The club	النَّادِي
World	دُنْيَا	Expensive	غَالِي
Walk	مَشَى	Judge	قَاضٍ
Shelter	مَأْوَى	Distant	قَاصٍ
Hope	رَجَاءٌ	Beautiful	حَسَنَاءُ
High	الْعَالِي	Café	الْمَقْهَى

Calm	هَادِي	The forenoon	الضُّحَى
My life	حَيَاتِي	My country	بِلَادِي
desert	صَحْرَاءُ	Black	أَسْوَدٌ - سَوْدَاءُ
Blue	أَزْرَقٌ - زَرْقَاءُ	White	بَيْضَاءُ \ أَبْيَضُ
Green	أَخْضَرٌ - خَضْرَاءُ	Red	أَحْمَرٌ - حَمْرَاءُ
The kings	الْمُلُوكِ	Hospital	مُسْتَشْفَى
The valley	الْوَادِي	Valley of the kings	وَادِي الْمُلُوكِ

- Now that you have covered this lesson, please also try some of the additional features we have including:
 - o [Discussion Forum](#)– Discuss the grammatical topics learnt and any areas of confusion.
 - o [Vocabulary Flashcards](#)– Practice your vocabulary by category.
 - o [Questions Flashcards](#)– Practice questions related to the grammatical topics covered in the lessons.
- We will be updating the features above to help you throughout the course In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing).

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