

## Indeclinable Nouns and Verbs

246. What is indeclinable?

247. What nouns are indeclinable?

248. What are they indeclinable on?

249. What verbs are indeclinable?

250. What are preterite tense verbs indeclinable on?

251. What are imperative verbs indeclinable on?

252. What are aorist tense verbs indeclinable on?

253. Is there another *nān* other than the *nān* of emphasis and the feminine *nān*?

254. Is the *nān* of protection only added to verbs?

246. Indeclinable words are words that do not change due to the different places of a sentence it is put in. for example: **أَيْنَ الْكِتَابُ** (where is the book?), **أَيْنَ ذَهَبْتَ** (Where did you go?), and **مِنْ أَيْنَ جِئْتَ** (Where did you come from?)

247. Indeclinable nouns are: pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, conjuncts, conditional nouns, interrogative words, adverbial nouns of time or place.

248. Indeclinable nouns are indeclinable on:

- *Sakān*, for example: **مَنْ** (who)
- *Dummaḥ*, for example: **حَيْثُ** (how)
- *Fathah*, for example: **أَيْنَ** (where)
- *Kasrah*, for example: **أَمْسَ** (yesterday)

249. The preterite tense, imperative tense, and aorist tense verbs that are connected to the feminine *nān* and the *nān* of emphasis are indeclinable.

250. The preterite tense verb is indeclinable on:

- *Fathah*, for example: شَرِبَ (he drank)
- *Dummah*, if it is connected to the plural *wāw*, for example: شَرِبُوا (they drank)
- *Sakān*, if it is connected to a nominative voweled pronoun, for example: شَرِبْتُمْ (we drank)

251. The imperative verbs are indeclinable on:

- *Sakān*, for example: اشْرِبْ (drink)
- Erasing the *nān*, if it is connected to the plural *wāw*, dual *alif*, or the feminine second person pronoun, for example: اشْرِبَا (drink, addressed to three or more people).
- Erasing the weak letter, if it is a defective verb, for example: اِرْمِ (throw).

252. The aorist tense verbs are indeclinable on:

- *Sakān*, if it is connected to the feminine *nān*, for example: يَضْرِبَنَّ (she is hitting)
- *Fathah*, if it is connected to the *nān* of emphasis, for example: يَضْرِبَنَّ (he is hitting!)

253. Yes, there is another *nān* called the *nān* of protection. This *nān* separates the verb from the first person *yā'*. For example: ضَرَبَنِي (he hit me).

254. No, the *nān* of protection is attached to some prepositions as well. For example: مِنِّي (from me).

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