

## The Structure of a Noun

109. How many letters does a noun have?

110. Can a noun that has erased letters be less than two letters?

109. Principally, a noun has three letters, for example: قَلَمٌ, four letters, for example: جَعْفَرٌ, or five letters, for example: سَفَرَجَلٌ. Any noun that has less than three letters or more than five letters has either erased letters or added letters.

110. The erasing that takes place in nouns stops at leaving the word with two letters, for example: أَبٌ which is originally أَبُو. It does not become less than this unless it is a diptote, in this case it can be one letter, for example the pronoun تِيْ or two letters, for example: مَنْ.

## Maqsur, Mamdud and Manqus Nouns

111. How many types of declinable nouns are their in respects to the end of the word?

112. In how many cases is a *maqsur* noun stemmed from a defective verb?

113. In how many cases is a *mamdud* noun stemmed from a defective verb?

114. In how many cases is a *manqus* noun stemmed from a sound verb?

111. There are three types of declinable nouns in respects to the end of the word. The first kind is a *maqsur* noun which is a noun that ends in a necessary *alif*, for example: الْفَتَى. The second kind is a *mamdud* noun which is a noun that ends in a *hamzah* preceded by an added *alif*, for example: سَمَاء. The third type is a *manqus* noun which is a noun that ends in a necessary *y*' preceded by a *kasrah*, for example: الدَّاعِي.

112. A *maqsur* noun stems from a defective verb in four cases: First, when it is in the form أَنْعَلٌ indicating a color, defect, trickery, or the superlative/comparative case, for example: الْأَحْوَى. Second, in adverbial

nouns of time and place and *māʾim* infinitives, for example: **المَرْمَى**. Third, in the plural of the form **فِعْلَةٌ**, for example: **الحِلْيَ**. Fourth, the infinitive of the intransitive form **فَعِلَ**, for example: **الرِّضَى**.

113. A *mamdūd* noun stems from a defective noun in five cases: First, in infinitives of verbs with increase letters, for example: **الإِعْطَاء**. Second, what is formed from the infinitives in the form **تَأْسَاء**. Third, the exaggerated form **فَعَّال**, for example: **بَطَّاء**. Fourth, the form **فِعَال** which is made plural in the form **أَفْعِلَةٌ**, for example: **رِدَاء**. Fifth, the infinitives of the form **فَعَّلَ** of verbs which indicate sound or sickness, for example: **المُشَاء**.

114. A *mamdūd* noun stems from a sound verb in the female form of **أَفْعَل** indicating a color, for example: **الْحَمْرَاء**. All other *mamdūd* nouns do not have grammatical rules, for example: **الأنَاء**.

---

**Source URL:**

<https://www.al-islam.org/elementary-arabic-morphology-3-rashid-al-shartuni/structure-noun>