

Generic and Proper Nouns

145. What is a generic noun?

146. What is a proper noun and how many types of proper nouns are there?

147. What is the ruling regarding a compound proper noun?

148. Does a proper noun become indefinite?

145. A generic noun is a word that is applicable for every instance of it and does not indicate one instance disregarding another, for example: **كتاب**.

146. A proper noun is a word that indicates one instance of a genius without regarding another. There are two types of proper nouns; a singular proper nouns, for example: **سليم**, and compound which is either by a compliment to a prefixed noun, for example: **عبد الله**, a real compound, for example: **بيت لحم**, or attribute, for example: **تأبط شراً**.

147. The ruling regarding a compound due to a compliment to a prefixed noun is that the prefixed word is put into whatever state that the previous situation calls for and the compliment is put into the genitive state, for example: **جاء عبد الله**. The ruling regarding the real compound noun is that the first word is indeclinable with a *fathah* and the second letter is declinable, for example: **أعجبني بيت لحم**. The ruling regarding the compliment due to being an attribute is that both words accept the signs of whatever state they are in, for example: **تأبط شراً**. Proper nouns are also divided into metonymy, which start with **ab** or *um*, for example: **أبو يوسف** and nicknames, which can either be positive or negative, for example: **المصطفى** which is the nickname of the last Prophet, Muhammad (s).

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