

Adverbial Nouns

238. What is an adverbial noun?

239. How many kinds of adverbial nouns are there?

240. How many kinds of declinable adverbial nouns?

241. How many kinds of adverbial nouns of time are there?

242. How many kinds of adverbial nouns of place are there?

243. How many indeclinable adverbial nouns are there?

244. What are the rulings of *haythu*, *ladun*, and *laday*?

245. What are the rulings of *idh*?

246. What are the rulings of *ams*?

247. What are the rulings of *mudh* and *mundh*?

248. What are the rulings of *qat*, *lim*, and *al*?

249. What are the rulings of *anna*, *ayy*, and *mata*?

238. An adverbial noun is that which takes the meaning of 'in' in places, for example: **حيث** and in time, for example: **مَنَى**.

239. There are two types of adverbial nouns: declinable and indeclinable.

240. There are two types of declinable adverbial nouns: adverbial nouns of place and adverbial nouns of time.

241. There are three types of adverbial nouns of time: unspecific, which denotes an unspecific time period, for example: **حين**, specific, which denotes a specific time period, for example: **يَوْمُ الْجُمُعَةِ**, and

numerical, for example: **ثَلَاثَةُ أَيَّامٍ**.

242. There are two types of adverbial nouns of place: unspecific, as in the six directions and the likes, for example: **فَوْقَ** , and limited, for example: **الْبَيْتِ** .

243. There are sixteen indeclinable adverbial nouns: six for place (**حَيْثُ** ، **لَدُنْ** ، **لَدَى** ، **أَيْنَ** ، **هُنَا** و **ثَمَّ**) , nine for time (**أَيَّانَ** ، **مَتَى** و **الآنَ**) , and one for both time and place (**أُنَى**).

244. **حَيْثُ** is not prefixed to anything except a sentence, for example: **لَدُنْ**: **تَاجِرٌ حَيْثُ أَخْوَكَ مُقِيمٌ** . **لَدَى** puts the noun that compliments them when they are prefixed into the genitive case, for example: **جَلَسْتُ**: **لَدَى الصَّدِيقِ** .

245. **إِذْ** usually is prefixed to: a preterit tense verb, for example: **إِذْ جِئْتُمْ جِئْنَا** , to a nominal sentence, for example: **إِذْ هُوَ فِي الْبَيْتِ**: **إِذْ يَقُولُ لِصَاحِبِهِ لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا**: **إِذْ** , or to a aorist tense verb, for example: **إِذْ يَقُولُ لِصَاحِبِهِ لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا**.

246. If **أَمْسَ** is intended to mean the day before it is given a *kasrah*, for example: **أَمْسَ الدَّابِرُ لَا يَعُودُ**, and if it is intended to mean a few days before, an *alif* and *lam* is added to it, or is prefixed it is given the normal vowel signs, for example: **كُلُّ يَوْمٍ يَصِيرُ أَمْسًا**.

247. **مُنْذُ** and **مُنْذُ** are sometimes prefixed to a singular noun, for example: **مَا رَأَيْتُهُ مُنْذُ يَوْمِ الْأَحَدِ** and sometimes to a sentence, for example: **مَا صَادَفْتُهُ مُنْذُ تَفَارَقْنَا**.

248. **قَطَّ** is an adverbial noun to emphasize the preterit tense in time and does not come expect after a negative preterit tense verb, for example: **لَمَّا**: **مَا فَعَلْتُ هَذَا قَطَّ** . **لَمَّا** is only prefixed to a sentence in the preterit tense, for example: **الآنَ**: **مَا تَلَاقِيَا أَتَّفَقَا** . **الآنَ** is an adverbial noun for the present.

249. **أُنَى** is an adverbial noun of place meaning **أَيْنَ**, for example: **أُنَى تَجَلِسُ أَجْلِسُ** , or meaning from where, for example: **أُنَى لَكَ هَذَا** , or is an adverbial meaning of time, for example: **أَيَّانَ وَ مَتَى**: **أُنَى جِئْتَ** . **أَيَّانَ وَ مَتَى** are adverbial nouns of time.

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