

الْمُتَمَوِّعُ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ

(Prohibited from declination)

Ism (Noun) originally is always نكرة (indefinite). It means it always has a tanween on the last letter .

We have learnt several groups of nouns and adjectives which do not have *tanween*.

Tanween is omitted when:

ال occurs on an اسم. e.g.

الكتابُ → كِتَابٌ

An اسم is a مضاف.

كتابُ حامِدٍ → كِتَابٌ

When حرف نداء occurs before an

يا أستاذُ → يَا أستاذُ . اسم

ممنوع من الصرف literally means "indeclinable"

مَمْنُوعٌ : Impermissible, prohibited.

[56:33] ﴿لَا مَقْطُوعَةٍ وَلَا مَمْنُوعَةٍ﴾

Neither limited [to season] nor forbidden,

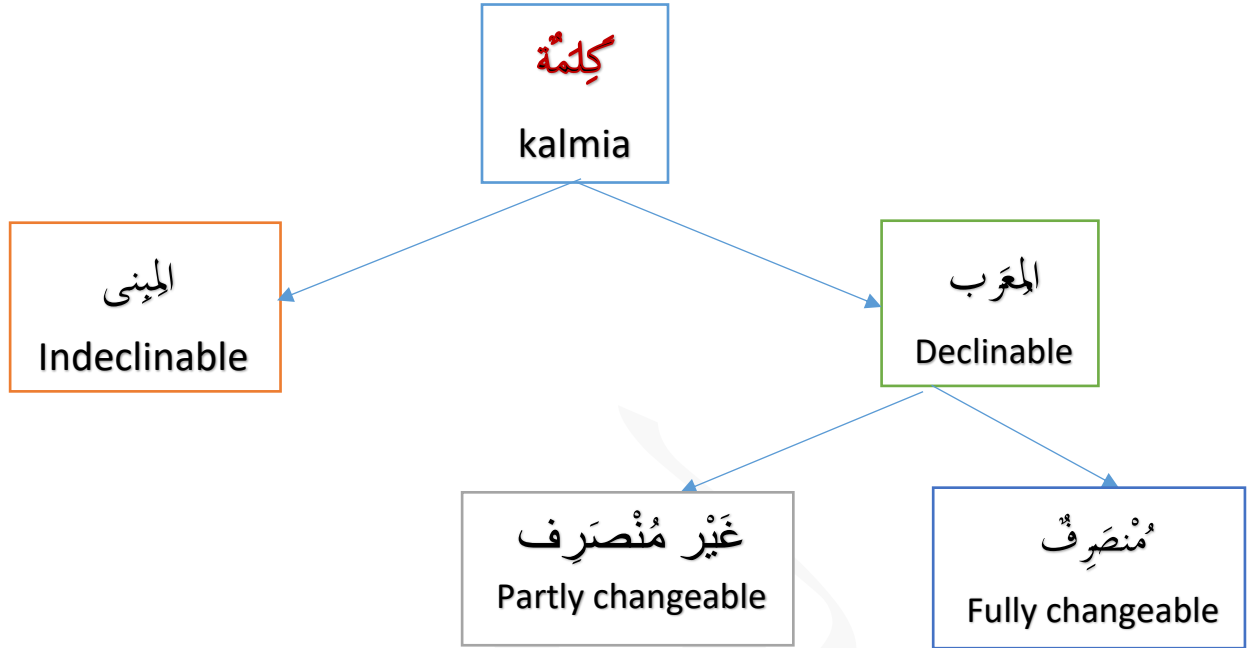
صَرَفٌ : (Inflection, declension) to change from one case to another.

[46:29] ﴿وَإِذْ صَرَفْنَا إِلَيْكَ نَفْرًا مِّنَ الْجِنِّ﴾

And [mention, O Muhammad], when We directed to you a few of the jinn,

You have already learnt that considering اعراب, noun is معرب declinable and مبني indeclinable.

Declinable (معرب) is of two types: غير منصرف and منصرف.



مُنْصَرَفٍ
Fully changeable

Fully changeable مُنْصَرَفٍ : Noun are fully changeable and display the case they are in, by (الإعراب بالحرف يا الإعراب بالحركة). They are called trip totes. Trip totes get a *tanween*, when they 're indefinite and decline to *kasrah* (كسرة) in the genitive (مجرور) case.

غَيْرُ مُنْصَرَفٍ
Partly changeable

Partly changeable: غَيْرُ مُنْصَرَفٍ Noun which are المَمْتَوِعُ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ are partly changeable and are called diptotes. Which never get a *tanween* and Their genitive(مجرور) case is represented by *fathah* (فتحة)

Following are some kinds of غير منصرف nouns and their causes/reasons.

الْمَمْنُوعُ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ لِعَلْتَيْنِ

Prohibited from declination for two reasons.

Kinds of Indeclinable noun

عَلَمٌ 2 Reasons of proper noun

Feminine proper noun (Women's names).

زَيْنَبُ ، فَاطِمَةُ

عَلَمٌ + تانيث معنوى

Masculine proper noun (Men's names which end on a round ة.)

حَمْرَةَ ، طَلْحَةَ ، مَكَّةُ ، جُدَّةُ

عَلَمٌ + تانيث لفظى

Names which end on ان and it is not part of the root.

عُثْمَانُ ، نُعْمَانُ

عَلَمٌ + الف نون (ا، ن) زائدتان

Masculine proper noun.

Men's names on the pattern of أَفْعَلُ.

أَحْمَدُ ، أَكْبَرُ

عَلَمٌ + وزن أَفْعَلُ

Non-Arabic proper noun.

اسْمَاعِيلُ ، بَاكِسْتَانُ

عَلَمٌ + عجمى

Not: If a non-Arabic proper noun is masculine, and is made up of three letters of which the second is sakin, it accepts the tanween, e.g

نُوحٌ ، لُوطٌ ، خَانٌ

العَلَمُ الأَعْجَمِيُّ ثَلَاثِي سَاكِنِ الوَسْطِ
مذکر عَلَمٌ منصرف

<u>Kinds of Indeclinable Adjectives noun</u>	2 Reasons of proper noun اسم صِفة
Attributive names on the pattern of أَفْعَلُ. (Best) أَحْسَنُ (Most big) أَكْبَرُ	وَصَف + وزن أَفْعَلُ
Attributive names on the pattern of فَعْلَانُ كَسْلَانُ ، جُوعَانُ	وَصَف + وزن فَعْلَانُ
Colors name on the pattern of أَفْعَلُ أَحْمَرُ أَسْوَدُ	وَصَف + وزن أَفْعَلُ

الْمُتَمَوِّعُ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ لِغَلَّةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ

Prohibited from declination for one reason.

<u>Kinds of Indeclinable noun</u>	<u>1 Reasons</u>
The following patterns of broken plural. (أَفْعَلَاءُ ، فُعَلَاءُ) أَصْدِقَاءُ ، فُقَرَاءُ	جمعُ مكسَّرٌ عَلَى وَزْنِ أَفْعَلَاءُ ، فُعَلَاءُ
Plural on the patterns of that is the, (school) مَدَارِسُ مَفَاعِلُ (keys) مَفَاتِيحُ مَفَاعِلُ	مُنْتَهَى الْجُمُوعِ عَلَى وَزْنِ مَفَاعِلُ ، مَفَاعِلُ

Note: The jarr- ending of the diptote is fathah instead of kasrah, e.g.

- When it has the definite article –al. e.g.

Write with the red pen. اُكْتُبُ بِالْقَلَمِ الْأَحْمَرِ

- When it is mudaf, e.g,

I taught in the schools of Madinah دَرَّسْتُ فِي مَدَارِسِ الْمَدِينَةِ