

## *Lesson Thirteen: The Noun of Time and Place*

### [إِسْمُ الظَّرْفِ]

#### PRINCIPLE ONE

The *noun of time and place* (إِسْمُ الظَّرْفِ) describes either the *time when* or the *place where* the action described by the base letters occurs. For example, the letters ف-ع-ل mean “to do” and its *noun of time and place* مَفْعَل refers to a *place* or a *time of doing*.

#### PRINCIPLE TWO

The *noun of time and place* is constructed by placing the three base letters on the pattern of either مَفْعَل or مَفْعِل (table 13.1). A given set of base letters will use only one of these two patterns. For example, replacing the *fā'* ( ف ), *‘ain* ( ع ), and *lām* ( ل ) positions in this pattern with س-ج-د (to prostrate) forms مَسْجِد (a place of prostration).

#### PRINCIPLE THREE

The *noun of time and place* does not have a feminine form.

#### PRINCIPLE FOUR

The dual for the *noun of time and place* is constructed in a manner similar to that outlined for the dual of the *active participle* (lesson eleven).

#### PRINCIPLE FIVE

Unlike the previously discussed noun forms, the *noun of time and place* uses the broken plural. As mentioned in *Lesson Eleven*, the broken plural for any given singular noun must be memorized. *Table 13.1* illustrates a common pattern of the broken plural for the *noun of time and place*.

## PRINCIPLE SIX

Recall that nouns express their *grammatical states* through (1) changes in vowelings on the last letter of the word or (2) changes in lettering at the end of the word. As a general rule, broken plurals express their *grammatical states* through changes in the vowelings of their last letter. Two *dammabs* ( ُ ) indicate the *state of rafa'* (رَفْع), two *fathabs* ( َ ) indicate the *state of nasb* (نَصْب), and two *kasrabs* ( ِ ) indicate the *state of jarr* (جَرّ).

## PRINCIPLE SEVEN

The broken plural for the *noun of time and place* varies from the above principle and allows only a single *dammab* ( ُ ) or a single *fathab* ( َ ) on its last letter (*table 13.1*). Such words are classified as *ghair munsarif* (غَيْرُ مُنْصَرِفٍ). They neither permit double vowels (*tanwīn*) nor a single *kasrab* on their last letter. Therefore, for the *ghair munsarif*, a single *dammab* ( ُ ) indicates the *state of rafa'* (رَفْع), and a single *fathab* ( َ ) indicates the *states of nasb* (نَصْب) and *jarr* (جَرّ).

## ESSENTIAL NOTE

The conjugations of the *noun of time and place* must be memorized (*table 13.1*) before moving to the next lesson.

TABLE 13.1

THE TWO PATTERNS FOR THE NOUN OF TIME AND PLACE

MASCULINE			
BROKEN PLURAL	DUAL	SINGULAR	
مَفَاعِلُ times <i>or</i> places of doing	مَفْعَلَانِ two times <i>or</i> places of doing	مَفْعَلٌ a time <i>or</i> place of doing	رَفْعٌ
مَفَاعِلَ times <i>or</i> places of doing	مَفْعَلَيْنِ two times <i>or</i> places of doing	مَفْعَلًا a time <i>or</i> place of doing	نَصْبٌ
مَفَاعِلٍ times <i>or</i> places of doing	مَفْعَلَيْنِ two times <i>or</i> places of doing	مَفْعَلٍ a time <i>or</i> place of doing	جَرٌّ

MASCULINE			
BROKEN PLURAL	DUAL	SINGULAR	
مَفَاعِلُ times <i>or</i> places of doing	مَفْعَلَانِ two times <i>or</i> places of doing	مَفْعَلٌ a time <i>or</i> place of doing	رَفْعٌ
مَفَاعِلَ times <i>or</i> places of doing	مَفْعَلَيْنِ two times <i>or</i> places of doing	مَفْعَلًا a time <i>or</i> place of doing	نَصْبٌ
مَفَاعِلٍ times <i>or</i> places of doing	مَفْعَلَيْنِ two times <i>or</i> places of doing	مَفْعَلٍ a time <i>or</i> place of doing	جَرٌّ