Lesson Thirteen: The Noun of Time and Place

PRINCIPLE ONE
The noun of time and place (اسم الظرف) 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 مفعول 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 مفعول or مفعول (table 13.1). A given set of base letters will use only one of these two patterns. For example, replacing the الفا’ ( ف ٌ ) ‘ain ( ع ِ ) , and لام ( ل ) positions in this pattern with س-ج-د (to prostrate) forms مسجد (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 voweling 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 voweling of their last letter. Two dammabs (ُ) indicate the state of rafa’ (رفع), two fathabs (َ) indicate the state of nasb (نصب), and two kasrabs (ٍ) indicate the state of jarr (جر).

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 (غير منصرف). They neither permit double vowels (tanwin) nor a single kasra on their last letter. Therefore, for the ghair munsarif, a single dammab (ُ) indicates the state of rafa’ (رفع), and a single fathab (َ) indicates the states of nasb (نصب) and jarr (جر).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MASCULINE</th>
<th>BROKEN PLURAL</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>فَعَلْ</td>
<td>مَفْعَلَانِ</td>
<td>مَفْعَلٍ</td>
<td>رفع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>times or places of doing</td>
<td>two times or places of doing</td>
<td>a time or place of doing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فَعَلْ</td>
<td>مَفْعَلَانِ</td>
<td>مَفْعَلٍ</td>
<td>نصب</td>
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<td>مَفْعَلَانِ</td>
<td>مَفْعَلٍ</td>
<td>جُرَّ</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>