



We have seen that most Arabic nouns are declinable. Some are indeclinable, i.e., they do not indicate their functions by changing their endings. The following groups are indeclinable (mabni).

الضَّمَائِرُ

1) The pronouns like: هُوَ، أَنْتَ، أَنا Likewise m and hu in رَأَيْتُهُ (I saw him) are pronouns.

You might have noticed that there are two sets of pronouns. One set is used as raf' pronouns, and another set as *nasb* and *jarr* pronouns, e.g.:



'We are students.'

? 'Did you see us?'





'This is our house.'

But the changes that the pronouns undergo have no pattern. So each form of the pronoun is regarded as a separate entity. That is why the pronouns are classed as indeclinable though they undergo changes to indicate their functions in the sentence.

## أسماء الإشارة

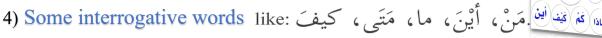
and هذانِ but هذا، هذهِ، ذلكَ، هؤُلاءِ، أُولَئِكَ :Demonstrative pronouns like are declinable (مُعْرَبُّ).

# أسماء المُوصُولة

are اللَّتَانِ and اللَّذَان but الَّذِي، الَّذِينَ، اللَّزِينَ، اللَّاتِي are declinable.



#### أسماء الاستفهام





### الظُّرُوفُ

5) Some adverbs like: إذا، حَيثُ، أمس، الآنَ



#### أسماءُ الفِعْل

6) The verb-nouns A verb-noun is a noun with the meaning of a verb, like:









### الأعداد المُركبة

along with their feminine forms. تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ up to تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ along with their feminine forms.

and the second s	
11	أخد غشر
17	إثنا عشر
15	ثلاثة عَشَرَ
	أربعة عَشَرَ
18	خمسة عشر
10	سِتَةً عَشَرَ
17	
1\	سبعة عشر
1/	ثمانية عشر
19	تِسْعَةً عَشَرَ
1 \	يَشْدُ غَشْنَ
18	

Only the first part of إِثْنَتَا عَشْرَةَ and إِثْنَا عَشْرَةً is declinable

With regard to a mu'rab noun we say it is marfū', manṣūb or majrūr, but with regard to a mabnī noun, we say: it is َّ جَلِّ جَوِّ i.e., it is in the place of raf', naṣb or jarr, because a mabnī noun cannot be marfū', manṣūb or majrūr, but it occupies a place that belongs to a marfū', manṣūb or majrūr noun; and if a mabnī noun were to be replaced by a mu 'rab one it will be marfū', manṣūb or majrūr,

in المفعولُ بهِ the noun المفعولُ به is manşūb because it is بالأ , but in أيتُ هذا is 'in the place of nașb' because it occupies the same

place as the *mansūb* yy.

