



المَمْنُوعُ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ

Diptotes



Diptotes Are of Two Kinds

1. Proper names, or

2. Common nouns.

Examples of Proper Names

زَيْنَبُ،

وَلِيمُ،

أَحْمَدُ،

آمنة.

Examples of Common Nouns

أَسْوَدُ،

مَسَاجِدُ،

أَحْمَرُ،

أَصْدِقَاءُ،

فُقَرَاءُ.

أَلْ With Proper Names

As a rule, most proper names do not have أَلْ like

لَنْدَنُ،

Landan-u (London),

بَرْلِينُ،

Barliin-u (Berlin),

وَيْلَمُ

Wilyam-u.

But the Arabs add اَلْ to some proper names like:

الْبَرَازِيلُ

al-Baraaziil-u (Brazil),

الْأَرْجَنْتِينُ

al-Arjantiin-u (Argentina),

الْيَابَانُ.

al-Yaabaan-u (Japan).

Now, these nouns are diptotes, but they have been incapacitated from operating as diptotes by the اَلْ.

They are like a singer who has been incapacitated from singing by a sore throat.

Proper Names As *Mudaaf*

A proper name which does not have اَلْ, may happen to be a *muDaaf*, in which case also it ceases to operate as a diptote.

E.g.:

لَنْدَنْ بَرِيْطَانِيَا أَكْبَرُ مِنْ لَنْدَنْ كَنْدَا.

Landan-u Biriiṭaaniyaa 'akbar-u min Landan-i Kanadaa.

The London of Britain is bigger than the London of Canada.

فَاطِمَتُنَا أَحْسَنُ مِنْ فَاطِمَتِكُمْ.

Faaṭimatu-naa 'aḥsanu min Faaṭimati-kum.

Our Faaṭimah is better than your Faaṭimah.

أل With Common Nouns

A common noun, which is also a diptote, is like any other common noun.

It may take أل when required by the context.

E.g.:

هَذَا مَنْدِيلٌ أَحْمَرٌ. الْمَنْدِيلُ الْأَحْمَرُ نَظِيفٌ.

هَؤُلَاءِ فُقَرَاءٌ. أَيْنَ الْأَغْنِيَاءُ؟

In this case it takes *kasrah* when it is *majruur*, like a regular noun, because it has been prevented from functioning as a diptote because of its taking *أل*.

E.g.:

الرَّئِيسُ الْأَمْرِيكِيُّ فِي الْبَيْتِ الْأَبْيَضِ.

هَذَا الطَّعَامُ لِلْفُقَرَاءِ.

Common Nouns As *Mudaaf*

A common noun which is also a diptote, may also be *muDaaf* when required.

In this case it takes *kasrah* when it is *majruur*, like a regular noun, because it has been prevented from functioning as a diptote because of its being *muDaaf*.

E.g.:

هَذِهِ الْكُتُبُ لِأَصْدِقَاءِ بِلَالٍ.

المَمْنُوعُ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ

Summary

Diptotes are of two kinds:

- 1.** Proper names, or
- 2.** Common nouns.

Most proper names do not take **أَلْ**, but common nouns do take **أَلْ** if required.

If a diptote takes **أَلْ**, or becomes *muDaaf*, it takes *kasrah* like a regular noun.