

اللغة العربية

المَقْصُور



Question

We learnt **الاسْمُ الْمَقْصُور** in many of the Shaykh's books.

Some of these nouns take a double *fathah* when indefinite, such as:

هُدًى، فَتًى

but some of these words do not get a *fathah tanwin* when indefinite such

as: رُجْعَى

Is there any morphological rule from which this can be determined?

Faḍīlat al-Shaykh Dr. V. Abdur Rahim (حفظه الله) replies:



القَوَاعِد

• المُنْصَرَفِ

If the **ألف** is the third radical, it is **مُنْصَرَفٍ**,

e.g.:

فَتَّى • عَصَا • مُسْتَشْفَى • مُصَلَّى • هُدَى

Etc.

• المَمْنُوعُ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ

A) If the **ألف** is the third radical, but the noun is **اسْمُ التَّفْضِيلِ**, it is **مَمْنُوعٌ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ** as it is on the measure of :

«أَفْعُلُ»

e.g.:

أَقْصَى • أَضْحَى • أَعْلَى

Etc.

B) And if the **أَلِفُ التَّائِيثِ** is not the third radical, then it is **مَمْنُوعٌ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ**,

e.g.:

فَتَوَى • فَوْضَى • دُنِيَ • دُنِيَ ← which is written ← دُنِيَ

والسلام,

abdur rahim