Noun Morphology

Two Categories of Nouns

• Primitives: These are NOT derived from a verb, e.g., [bint] بنت ‘girl’ [ʔard] أرض ‘earth’

• Derivatives: These are derived from verbs or other nouns.

Derivative Nouns

• The verbal noun
• The active and passive participles
• Nouns of Instance
• Nouns of Place
• Nouns of Intensity, Profession/Occupation
• Diminutives
• Adjectives: Comparative/Superlative
• Relational Nouns/Adjectives

Verbal Nouns

• These are nouns derived from verbs to depict the event expressed by the verb.

• The verbal noun of Pattern I verbs is the least predicable.

• Forty-four types of Pattern I verbs are attested, only a dozen of which are frequently used (see page 146).

Verb Nouns

• Some verbal nouns derived from Pattern I verbs bear a special semantic meaning (pages 146-147). The following slides list some of them.
**CuCu:C** – فُعول

Intransitive verbs of motion

- [ruʒuʔ] رجوع ‘returning’
- [nuzu:l] نزول ‘going down’
- [tˁuːluː] طلوع ‘going up’
- [xuruːʒ] خروج ‘going out’

* Predict the masdar of these roots:
- ‘to fall’ \( \rightarrow \) ?? ‘falling’
- ‘to enter’ \( \rightarrow \) ?? ‘entering’
- ‘to escape’ \( \rightarrow \) ?? ‘escaping’

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**CiCa:Ca(t)** – فَعَالة

Professions, crafts, or activities

- [sˁiːna] صناعة ‘industry’
- [niʃa:ra] نجارة ‘carpentry’
- [tiʒa:ra] تجارة ‘commerce’

* What is the مصدر of each of the following roots?
- طبع ‘to print’ \( \rightarrow \) ??? ‘printing’
- زرع ‘to plant’ \( \rightarrow \) ??? ‘agriculture’
- سباحة ‘to swim’ \( \rightarrow \) ??? ‘swimming’

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**CuCu:C** – فُعولة

Physical or abstract qualities

- [suxuːna] سخونة ‘hotness’
- [b ruːda] برودة ‘coldness’
- [suʃuːba] صعوبة ‘difficulty’
- [tˁufuːla] طفولة ‘childhood’

* Predict:
- مرن ‘flexible’ \( \rightarrow \) ??? ‘flexibility’
- بطل ‘hero’ \( \rightarrow \) ??? ‘heroism’
- رجل ‘man’ \( \rightarrow \) ??? ‘manliness’
**CuCu:Ca(t)**

Physical or abstract qualities

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- [suʕu:ba] صعوبة ‘difficulty’
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**Physical or abstract qualities**

- Predict:
  - مرن ‘flexible’ → ﻣُرونة ‘flexibility’
  - بطل ‘hero’ → ﺑَطَل ‘heroism’
  - رجل ‘man’ → رِجْوَة ‘manliness’

**CuCa:C**

Illnesses

- [suʕa:l] سعال ‘cough’
- [zuk:m] زكام ‘nasal congestion’
- [sˁuda:] صداع ‘headache’

**Illnesses**

- Predict:
  - دار/يدور ‘to circle around’ → دُوار ‘dizziness’

**Verbal nouns of Patterns II-X**

- Verbal nouns of Patterns II-X are easily predictable, as we discussed before the break. Here is the list again.

  - II. فعل ﺖَفَعَّل تفعيل 
  - III. فعل ﺛَدِرْس تدرّس
  - IV. فعل ﺛَمَرْفُل تمرّف
  - V. فعل ﺛَدْرَوُل تدرّور

**The verbal noun in the dialects**

- In general, the verbal nouns of patterns II-X are much less used in speech, where masdars of pattern I are often used, when available.

- So, ‘power outage’ is expressed in two ways:
  - (only in educated speech) كھرباء فطع "power outage"
  - (regular speech) كھرباء مساعدة فطع "power outage"
Active and Passive Participles

The Active Participle

- The active participle denotes the doer of the event, hence the 'active' meaning.
- From Pattern I verbs, it is formed as الفاعل اسم الفاعل, hence the name.
- Examples:
  - كتاب ⚫ كاتِب (hollow verb)
  - دارِس ⚫ دارس
- Now predict:
  - حَكَم (to rule)
  - دَام (to last)

The Passive Participle

- The passive participle denotes the thing affected by the event, hence the 'passive' meaning.
- As we should expect, passive participles are formed from transitive verbs for the most part.
- From Pattern I verbs, it is formed as المفعول اسم الفاعل, hence the name.
- Examples:
  - مكتوب ⚫ كتاب
  - مدرِّس ⚫ يدِرس
- Now predict:
  - حَكَم ⚫ (to rule)
  - شَرب ⚫ (to drink)

Patterns II-X

- Deriving participles from patterns II-X is easy to form: Simply replace theـ of the imperfect verb form byـ and put a kasra on the letter before the last.

1. يَدِرس ⚫ مَدِرس
2. يَسَاعِد ⚫ مُساعدة
3. يَصِلِح ⚫ مَصلِح
4. يَتَخَرَّج ⚫ مَتَخَرَّج
5. يَدِير ⚫ مَدير

没
Patterns II-X

• Deriving اسم المفعول from patterns II-X is also easy to form: simply replace the -ـ of the imperfect verb form by ﻃ and put a fatha on the letter before the last.
• As you should expect, patterns that have a passive or reflexive meaning are less likely to have passive participles.

Patterns II-X

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>retir/retiree</td>
<td>مَتَقَاعِد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retire</td>
<td>مَتَقَاعِد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retiree</td>
<td>مَتَقَاعِد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use</td>
<td>مُسَـعَد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to resign</td>
<td>مُسَـعَد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exchange</td>
<td>مُـتَبَـعَد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exchanged</td>
<td>مُـتَبَـعَد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>starting</td>
<td>مَـنْفَطَع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>starting point</td>
<td>مَـنْفَطَع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consult</td>
<td>مَـسَـعَد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consultant</td>
<td>مَـسَـعَد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consult, consultant</td>
<td>مَـسَـعَد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shared</td>
<td>مَـشَـرَك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shared, shared</td>
<td>مَـشَـرَك</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Uses of اسم الفاعل

• Active and passive participles can be used as nouns or as adjectives.

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اسم المفعول

Patterns II-X

• It can also be used to indicate the future.

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اسم الفاعل

Patterns II-X

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>use</td>
<td>مُـسَـعَد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user</td>
<td>مُـسَـعَد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resign</td>
<td>مُـسَـعَد</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Uses of اسم الفاعل

• It can also be used to indicate the future.

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Noun of instance

• A noun of instance refers to a singular occurrence of the event denoted by the masdar.
• It is formed by adding [‐a(t)] to the masdar.
• Examples:
  ضَحْك  ضَحْكة
  رَقْص  رَقْصة
  نَوم  نَومة
• Now predict:
  ضَرْب
  أَكْل

Noun of instance

• Instance nouns may also be derived from collective nouns in the same way:
  سمك  سمكة
  شجر  شجرة
  تمر  تمرة
• Now predict:
  بُرتُقال  بُرتُقالة
  دجاج  دجاجة
  تُفّاح  تُفّاحة

Next class agenda

• Continue our discussion of noun morphology:
  Nouns of place, nouns of instrument, diminutives, relational adjectives.
• Also number, gender, and case. Holes’ chapter 4, pp. 162-175.
• Adjectives (also in Holes’ chapter 4, pp. 157-160).