

أستاذ المادة: م.د. أبانر الزبيدي ٢٠١٨-٢٠١٩

It is also possible for the second noun in such a relationship to govern a third noun, as in the phrase 'the dog of the king of the land' *kalab šar mātīm*. Here, the noun 'dog' is in the construct state before the noun 'king' and the noun 'king' is in the construct state before the noun 'land'.

However, there is another way, other than the one just mentioned, to denote a genitive relationship between two nouns. This is done by using the particle *ša* (meaning "of") between the two nouns. The first noun takes the appropriate case ending while the second noun is put in the genitive, example :

'The dog of the man' can be put in Akkadian as follows :

kalab awēlim
or
الرضو *kalbum ša awēlim*
النصب *kalbam ša awēlim*
الجر *kalbim ša awēlim*

5. Genders of Nouns

In Akkadian, there are two genders of nouns only, masculine and feminine. There is no neuter nouns. However, there are a few nouns which are of common gender. Masculine nouns have no special endings such as the following nouns which are all given in the nominative case :

<i>kalbum</i>	dog	<i>awēlum</i>	man
<i>šarrum</i>	king	<i>alpum</i>	ox
<i>sulum</i>	peace	<i>ālum</i>	town
<i>lisānum</i>	speech		
<i>libbum</i>	heart		
<i>abum</i>	father		

The characteristic mark of a feminine noun is a - t - before the case ending, or at the end of the word where there is no case ending. Thus, a feminine noun can be formed as follows :

		مذكر	مؤنث	
		Masculine	Feminine	
The	<i>mlk</i>	<i>malkum</i>	<i>malkatum</i>	prince
	<i>bēl</i>	<i>bēlum</i>	<i>bēltum</i>	lord
	<i>mār</i>	<i>mārum</i>	<i>mārtum</i>	son

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Nom.	šarratum	beltum
Acc	šarratam	beltam
Gen.	šarratim	beltim

Numbers of the Noun :

Akkadian noun has three numbers : singular, dual and plural .

Singular nouns :

Nouns in the singular have no special ending. Singular nouns are, of course, associated with the idea of singleness, examples :

malkum	:	prince
alpum	:	ox
ālum	:	city
bitum	:	house
mātum	:	land

It might also be used to denote collective nouns, such as :

umānum	:	cattle
šēnum	:	sheep and goats

A vowel may be inserted before the feminine ending or before the final root consonant under certain phonetic conditions in order to avoid consonantal cluster within a syllable. Thus the feminine forms of :

šarrum is not šarrtum but šarratum
and of *لا تاربع الحية*
kalbum is not kalbtum but kalbatum

Certain ancient nouns denoting female creatures or some parts of the body are treated as feminine nouns although they have no endings which qualify them as feminine such as :

ummum	mother
enzum	she - goat
idum	hand
īnum	eye
lišānum	tongue

The feminine singular takes case - endings and mimation precisely as the masculine singular does :

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b. Dual nouns :

المثنى

The dual is a form which is used in Akkadian, and other Ancient Arabic Languages, where the number of things mentioned is two . In Old Akkadian, this form was used for any pair of identical objects, such as *šalmām* 'two statues' *susirān* 'two bracelets' . Since the Old Babylonian period it was mainly used for things which occur naturally in pairs, example :

<i>inān</i>	'two eyes'
<i>šipān</i>	'two feet'
<i>ubānān</i>	'fingers' (on both hands)
<i>šinnān</i>	'teeth' (on both jaws)

The dual form is marked by the ending -*ān* when the noun is in the Nominative case and -*in* when the noun is in the Accusative and Genitive case.

c. Plural nouns :

الجمع

Plural nouns in Akkadian, masculine and feminine alike, have two cases only : nominative case, which is marked by long *ū*, and accusative - genitive which is marked by a long *-ī* .

الرفع (المؤنث)

انū (ن) (الذكر)

انī (ن) (المؤنث)

a. Masculine plural :

جمع المذكر

Masculine plural can be formed by two main ways. The oldest, and more common, way is by lengthening the case vowel, *-ū* in the nominative case and *-ī* in the accusative - genitive case . The other way of forming masculine plural is by adding the suffix *-ānu*, in the nominative case, and *-āni*, in the accusative and genitive cases, to the stem of the noun. However, some nouns occur with one type of plural only, some with the other . It should be noted that masculine plural nouns never take mimation, example :

الرفع	Nominative	<i>šarrum</i>	= king	<i>šarrū</i>	<i>šarrānu</i>	kings
النصب	Accusative	<i>šarram</i>		<i>šarrī</i>	<i>šarrāni</i>	
الجر	Genitive	<i>šarrim</i>		<i>ilū</i>	<i>ilānu</i>	
		<i>ilu</i>			<i>ilī</i>	<i>ilāni</i>

b. Feminine plural :

جمع المؤنث

The main way of forming feminine plural nouns is by adding the affix *āta* to the stem of the noun. The long vowel marks the plural while the element marks the feminine. After the affix *-āti* - is put, the appropriate case ending with the mimation then follows, example :