

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

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*.

العقولة المصغر (الرفع) *anū* (أ) a. Masculine plural : جمع المذكر  
العقولة المصغر (الجر) *anī* (ب)

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 النصب الجر	Nominative	<i>šarrum</i>	= king	<i>šarrū</i>	<i>šarrānu</i>	kings	ملوك
	Accusative	<i>šarram</i>		<i>šarrī</i>	<i>šarrāni</i>		
	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 *ātā* to the stem of the noun. The long vowel marks the plural while the element marks the feminine. After the affix -*ātā* - is put, the appropriate case ending with the mimation then follows, example :

	مفرد		جمع
	Singular	Singular	Plural
	masculine	feminine	feminine
Nominative	<u>šarrum</u>	<u>šarratum</u>	<u>šarrātum</u>
Accusative	<u>šarram</u>	<u>šarratam</u>	<u>šarrātum</u>
Genitive	<u>šarrim</u>	<u>šarratim</u>	<u>šarrātum</u>

The construct state of the feminine plural for all cases is šarrāt.

If the stem of the noun ends in a vowel, as in the noun *qibitum*, both vowels, that of the stem and that of the feminine plural *-āt* are represented although the two vowels may undergo erasis.

*qibitum* stem. *qibī + āt qibiātum*  
The construct state is *qibīt*.

الرفع  
النصب  
الجر

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