



Lesson 9

(عَدَدٌ :singular أعدَادٌ) Numbers

Number (1): In Arabic language ism adad is the ism that is used to enumerate or count a thing.

. The noun being counted with a number is called maedud مَعْدُودٌ

: مُمَيَّز و تَمِييز Mummaiyyiz and Tameez

In arabic language Number is also called (مُمَيَّز) Mummaiyyiz and then madood will be called تَمِيز Tameez.

. تَمِيرَ and madud students will be called مُمَيَّز and madud students will be called

We will learn counting from 1-10 in this lesson.

Adad and Madood Rules

Number 1-2

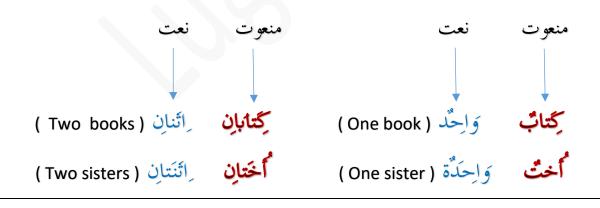
واحِدٌ اِثنَان (1-2) Because in Arabic, if an ism is wahid or tasnia the meaning of being singular or dual is inbuilt in them, so there is no need of bringing a separate

For Example:

The "نِ" in کِتَابَانِ is a sign of dual, so it doesn't need a tamyeez تَمِيرَ

- Hence the numbers 1 and 2 are used as Naat for emphasis.
- Both 1 and 2 follow the noun that they are emphasizing i.e., the
 نعت و منعوت follow all the عدد
- If after any masculine noun (وَاحِدٌ اِثنَانِ) a number comes or after any feminine noun (وَاحِدَةٌ اِثنَانِ) a number comes then these numbers will be used as a quality(naat) of these nouns.

It should be noted that Naat resembles the Mausoof in Aerab, gender , number, definiteness and indefiniteness.



'مُؤَّنثُ	'ھٰڏَگئر	عدد
و إحدَّة	وَاحِدُ	1
ِ اتَّنَتانِ	رِاتُنانِ	2
ثَلاَثُه	ۛ ؿؘڵٳؿؙ	3
أُو ُبعُة	ۘٷٛؠؾ۫ۼ	4
خُمْسُةُ	خمش	5
ستة	رسٿ	6
سُبُعُة	سُبع	7
ثَمَاِتَيَّة	تُمَاِيٌ	8
رتسعة	رِتسْتُع	9
عَشَرُةً	عَشْنُر	10

Lesson 9

Number Rules 3-10

Number 3 to 10 are used as mudaf.

The Ma'dud is always plural.

The Ma'dud is always genitive case because it is mudaf'ilaihi.

The adad and madood will be opposite in gender for numbers 3 to 10

So, for numbers 3-10, if the Madood is masculine then Adad will be feminine and if Madood is feminine then the Adad will be masculine.

The word denoting the number (Adad) may be in any of three cases: nominative, genitive, or accusative, depending upon its position in a sentence.

There are three students in the class room.

فِي الفَصْلِ ثَلاَّتُهُ طُلَّابٍ / فِي الفَصْلِ ثَلاثُ طَالِباتٍ

This room is for three students.

هَذِهِ الْعُرْفُة لِتَلاَثِة طُلَّلابٍ / هَذِهِ الْعُرْفُة لِثَلاثِ طَالِباتٍ رَأْيتُ ثَلاثَ طَالِباتٍ رَأْيتُ ثَلاثَ طَالِباتٍ رَأْيتُ ثَلاثَ طَالِباتٍ

I saw three students.

In the above examples number "ثَلَاثَة has three Aarabi` conditions.

كتميز محلوف

كُمْ (رَياًلا) ثَمَٰنُ هَذَا؟ How much is it

In this sentence the tamyeez of "كُم" is absent that can be دُولَارًا ro رَبَالًا or الْحُولَارًا ro. some words are omitted if the sentence is understandable. This rule is also used in Quran.