

عَدَدٌ

Number

Numbers (عَدَدٌ singular: أَعْدَادٌ)

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

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

Mummaiyyiz and Tameez مُمَيِّزٌ وَ تَمِييزٌ :

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

Three students. ثَلَاثَةُ طُلَّابٍ

In this example number three is مُمَيِّزٌ and madud students will be called تَمِييزٌ .

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

Adad and Madood Rules

Number 1-2

- (1-2) **وَاحِدٌ** **إِثْنَانِ** 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 تَمْيِيز

For Example:

The "نِ" in **كِتَابَانِ** is a sign of dual, so it doesn't need a tamyeez تَمْيِيز.

- 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 manoot, so the عدد and the معدود follow all the rules of نَعْتٌ و مَنَعُوتٌ
- If after any masculine noun (**وَاحِدٌ** **إِثْنَانِ**) a number comes or after any feminine noun (**وَاحِدَةٌ** **إِثْنَانِ**) a number comes then these numbers will be used as a quality (naat) of these nouns.

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

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| نعت | منعوت | نعت | منعوت |
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| (Two books) اِثْنَانِ | كِتَابَانِ | (One book) وَاحِدٌ | كِتَابٌ |
| (Two sisters) اِثْنَانِ | أَخْتَانِ | (One sister) وَاحِدَةٌ | أُخْتُ |

| عدد | مَدَّسِرٌ | مُونَّتٌ |
|-----|------------|-------------|
| 1 | وَاحِدٌ | وَاحِدَةٌ |
| 2 | اِثْنَانِ | اِثْنَانِ |
| 3 | ثَلَاثٌ | ثَلَاثَةٌ |
| 4 | رُبْعٌ | رُبْعَةٌ |
| 5 | خَمْسٌ | خَمْسَةٌ |
| 6 | سِتٌّ | سِتَّةٌ |
| 7 | سَبْعٌ | سَبْعَةٌ |
| 8 | ثَمَانِيٌّ | ثَمَانِيَةٌ |
| 9 | تِسْعٌ | تِسْعَةٌ |
| 10 | عَشْرٌ | عَشْرَةٌ |

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 الْفُضْلِ ثَلَاثَةُ طُلَّابٍ / فِي الْفُضْلِ ثَلَاثُ طَالِبَاتٍ

This room is for three students.

هَذِهِ الْعُرْفَةُ لِثَلَاثَةِ طُلَّابٍ / هَذِهِ الْعُرْفَةُ لِثَلَاثِ طَالِبَاتٍ

I saw three students.

رَأَيْتُ ثَلَاثَةَ طُلَّابٍ / رَأَيْتُ ثَلَاثَ طَالِبَاتٍ

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

تَمْيِيزُ مَحْنُوفٍ

كَمْ (رِيَالًا) مَعْنَى هَذَا؟ How much is it

In this sentence the tamyeez of "كَمْ" is absent that can be دُولَارًا or رِيَالًا. In Arabic language some words are omitted if the sentence is understandable. This rule is also used in Quran.