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## الدَّرْسُ التَّاسِعُ عَشَرَ - Lesson 19

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### مُقَدِّمَةٌ - Introduction

- In this lesson we will learn the following things, In-Shā'-Allāh (God Willing):
  - We will learn Number Phrase and the rules relating to the use of the numbers 1 to 10 for masculine nouns.

English	Transliteration	Arabic	
		Phrase	Number
One book	/Kitābun Wāhidun/	كِتَابٌ وَاحِدٌ	وَاحِدٌ
Two pens	/Qalamāni Ithnāni/	قَلَمَانِ اثْنَانِ	اِثْنَانِ
Three books	/Thalāthatu Kutubin/	ثَلَاثَةُ كُتُبٍ	ثَلَاثَةٌ
Four men	/Arbaḡatu Rijālin/	أَرْبَعَةُ رِجَالٍ	أَرْبَعَةٌ
Five boys	/Khamsatu Awlādin/	خَمْسَةُ أَوْلَادٍ	خَمْسَةٌ
Six Riyals (Saudi currency)	/Sittatu Riyālātin/	سِتَّةُ رِيَالَاتٍ	سِتَّةٌ

Seven doors	/Sabaḡatu Abwābin/	سَبْعَةُ أَبْوَابٍ	سَبْعَةٌ
Eight stories	/Thamāniyatu Atibbā'in/	ثَمَانِيَةُ قِصَصٍ	ثَمَانِيَةٌ
Nine brothers	/Tisaḡatu Ikhwatin/	تِسْعَةُ إِخْوَةٍ	تِسْعَةٌ
Ten Quroosh	/ḡaasharatu Qurūshin/	عَشْرَةُ قُرُوشٍ	عَشْرَةٌ

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### المُرَكَّبُ العَدَدِيُّ (مَعَ وَاحِدٍ وَاثْنَيْنِ) - Number phrase (with one and two)

- In this section we will learn the use of first two numbers in Arabic, In-Shā'-Allāh (God Willing).
- In Arabic language the phrase comprising of a number and a noun following that number is called a Number Phrase i.e., **المُرَكَّبُ العَدَدِيُّ**
- The number is called /ʿadad/ i.e., **العَدَدُ** and the noun describing that number is called /Maʿdūd/ **المَعْدُودُ** i.e., the noun that the number is counting.
- The number phrase for number "one" and "two" are treated as an Adjective Phrase. We have already learnt the rules for the Adjective Phrase in ([Lesson 9 section 2](#))
- The nouns for the numbers "one" and "two" always precede the number i.e., they come before the number, and the number following them is treated as an adjective of these nouns, i.e.: the number will take the same case as the noun and it will take the same gender.
- Let us take some examples:

○ One book will be translated as **كِتَابٌ وَاحِدٌ**

○ Two chairs will be translated as **كُرْسِيَّانِ اثْنَانِ**

- In Arabic the numbers (one and two) i.e., **وَاحِدٌ - اثْنَانِ** are usually omitted and the single or the dual form is considered to be sufficient to suggest the meaning of (one and two) i.e., in order to say one glass it is sufficient to say **كَأْسٌ**, and in order to say two glasses it is sufficient to say **كَأْسَانِ**. However the words **وَاحِدٌ - اثْنَانِ** are used for emphasis.
- Let's take some examples to understand this rule:

Picture	Translation	Arabic
---------	-------------	--------

	One pen is on my desk	عَلَى مَكْتَبِي قَلَمٌ وَاحِدٌ.
	I saw one soldier	رَأَيْتُ جُنْدِيًّا وَاحِدًا.
	Ali sat on one chair	جَلَسَ عَلَيَّ عَلَى كُرْسِيٍّ وَاحِدٍ.
	These are two brothers	هَذَانِ أَخَوَانِ اثْنَانِ.
	I visited two friends	زُرْتُ صَدِيقَيْنِ اثْنَيْنِ.
	You stood on two desks	وَقَفْتَ عَلَى مَكْتَبَيْنِ اثْنَيْنِ.

- It must be noted that the dual form of أَخٌ is أَخَوَانِ and not أَخَانِ

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### تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). To answer the questions:
  - o Type the complete answer for the following questions by selecting the question and using the on-screen keyboard or your actual keyboard.
  - o Use the Shift key to enter characters on the upper portions of the letters and use full diacritics in your answers – e.g. fathah, kasrah, sukūn etc.
  - o Do not use diacritics in the following cases:
    - § The Alif followed by laam **ال** (while the laam itself can be signed with a vowel)
    - § The laam followed by alif **لا** (while the Alif itself can be signed when it comes with hamzah).
    - § Do not put the small Alif on words like **هذا**.
    - § Do not put diacritics on long vowels.
  - o Upon completion of all questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answer and to get your mark.

For more instructions click [here](#).

اَكْتُبِ الْعَدَدَيْنِ، وَاحِدًا وَاثْنَيْنِ وَاجْعَلْ الْكَلِمَاتِ الْآتِيَةَ مَعْدُودًا لِهَمَا (مَرَّةً مَعَ وَاحِدٍ وَمَرَّةً مَعَ اثْنَيْنِ)

- The Arabic sentence above means "Write the two numbers, one and two and make the following words as nouns for these two numbers - once with one and then with two". In each of the boxes below type the word again followed by the numbers one and then two (in the next box) using the keyboard (as above) including the vowel-marks and punctuation. Each word is repeated twice.

<b>Mark</b>			<b>Reset</b>		
 قَلَمٌ	 كِتَابٌ	 كِتَابٌ			
 تَاجِرٌ	 تَاجِرٌ	 قَلَمٌ			
 أَحٌ	 طَالِبٌ	 طَالِبٌ			
 ابْنٌ	 ابْنٌ	 أَحٌ			
<b>Mark</b>			<b>Reset</b>		

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### المُرَكَّبُ العَدَدِيُّ (مِنْ ثَلَاثَةٍ إِلَى عَشْرَةٍ) - Number phrase (from 3 to 10)

- In this part of the lesson we will learn the Arabic numbers from 3 to 10 and the rules relating to their use, In-Shā'-Allâh (God Willing).
- In Arabic language, for the numbers 3 to 10, the following rules are applied:
  - The number always precedes the noun, i.e., the noun always appears after the number, e.g., **ثَلَاثَةٌ أَقْلَامٍ** meaning "Three pens"
  - The noun should always be in plural form whereas the number always appear in singular form, e.g., **أَرْبَعَةٌ جُنُودٍ** meaning "Four soldiers"
  - The number will take different cases according to the situation, but the noun will always take the genitive case, i.e., **سَبْعَةٌ أَيَّامٍ** meaning "Seven days"
  - The noun is mostly indefinite, and hence it takes the double /kasrah/ e.g., **عَشْرَةٌ أَشْخَاصٍ** meaning "Ten people"
  - The number of the masculine noun is always feminine with a /tā' marbūtah/ as the last letter i.e., whenever there is a masculine noun, the number for that noun should always be in feminine form e.g., **خَمْسَةٌ رِجَالٍ** meaning "5 men".
- Let us cover some examples for a better understanding of the rule:

Picture	Translation	Arabic
	In the house, there are three boys.	فِي الْبَيْتِ ثَلَاثَةٌ أَوْلَادٍ.

	Ahmad sat with six teachers	جَلَسَ أَحْمَدُ مَعَ سِتَّةِ مُدَرِّسِينَ.
	Wajid ate nine grapes	أَكَلَ وَاجِدٌ تِسْعَةَ أَعْنَابٍ.
	Khalida visited eight countries	زَارَتْ خَالِدَةُ ثَمَانِيَةَ بِلَادٍ.
	Nasir opened four doors	فَتَحَ نَاصِرٌ أَرْبَعَةَ أَبْوَابٍ.
	In my bag there are five pens	فِي حَقِيْبَتِي خَمْسَةُ أَقْلَامٍ.

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### تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). To answer the questions:
  - o Type the complete answer for the following questions by selecting the question and using the on-screen keyboard or your actual keyboard.
  - o Use the Shift key to enter characters on the upper portions of the letters and use full diacritics in your answers – e.g. fathah, kasrah, sukūn etc.
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    - § Do not put diacritics on long vowels.
  - o Upon completion of all questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answer and to get your mark.

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أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ مُسْتَعْمِلًا الْعَدَدَ الْمَذْكُورَ بَيْنَ الْقَوْسَيْنِ:

- The Arabic sentence above means "Answer the following questions using the number mentioned within the brackets". For each of the sentences, type out the full sentence using the words below and include the vowel marks.

المِثَالُ: كَمْ كِتَابًا عِنْدَكَ؟ (٥)  
عِنْدِي خَمْسَةٌ كُتُبٌ

Mark Reset

كَمْ عَمًّا عِنْدَكَ؟ (٣)  
(How many paternal uncles do you have?)

كَمْ أَخًا عِنْدَكَ؟ (٤)  
(How many brothers do you have?)

كَمْ دَرَسًا فِي هَذَا الْكِتَابِ؟ (٩)  
(How many lessons are in this book?)

كَمْ ابْنًا عِنْدَكَ؟ (٢)  
(How many sons do you have?)

كَمْ رِيَالًا فِي جَيْبِكَ؟ (٦)  
(How many Riyals do you have in your pocket?)

كَمْ رَاكِبًا فِي الْحَافِلَةِ؟ (٨)  
(How many passengers are in the bus?)

كَمْ تَفَاحَةً مَعَكَ؟ (٧)  
(How many apples do you have?)

كَمْ بَابًا فِي هَذَا الْبَيْتِ؟ (٥)  
(How many doors are in this house?)

Mark Reset

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### تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt In-Shā'-Allāh (God-Willing). To answer the questions:
  - o Type the complete answer for the following questions by selecting the question and using the on-screen keyboard or your actual keyboard.
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اَكْتُبِ الْأَعْدَادَ بَيْنَ الْقَوْسَيْنِ وَاجْعَلِ الْكَلِمَاتِ الْآتِيَةَ مَعْدُودًا لَهَا:

- The Arabic sentence above means "Write the numbers within the brackets in words and make the given words as nouns for them". Type out the words and numbers and include the vowel marks

Mark Reset



(٥) كِتَابٌ



(١٠) قَلَمٌ



(٣) تَاجِرٌ



(٢) رَجُلٌ



(٦) سِتَّةٌ



(٩) رِيَالٌ



(١) قِرْشٌ



(٤) أَخٌ

Mark Reset

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### مُرَاجَعَةٌ - Revision

- In this lesson we have learnt the formation of the number phrase and the rules relating to its formation

### مُرَاجَعَةُ الْمَفْرَدَاتِ - Vocabulary Revision

The number	الْعَدْدُ	The number phrase	الْمُرَكَّبُ الْعَدَدِيُّ
One	وَاحِدٌ	The numbered noun	الْمَعْدُودُ
Three	ثَلَاثَةٌ	Two	اِثْنَانِ
Five	خَمْسَةٌ	Four	أَرْبَعَةٌ
Seven	سَبْعَةٌ	Six	سِتَّةٌ
Nine	تِسْعَةٌ	Eight	ثَمَانِيَةٌ

A soldier	جُنْدِيٌّ	Ten	عَشْرَةٌ
Grapes	عِنَبٌ \ أَعْنَابٌ	Countries / A country	بَلَدٌ \ بِلَادٌ
Pockets / A pocket	جَيْبٌ \ جُيُوبٌ	Passengers / A passenger	رَاكِبٌ \ رُكَّابٌ
The bus	الْحَافِلَةُ	Quarsh / Quroosh (Qursh = 1/10th of Riyal)	قُرْشٌ \ قُرُوشٌ

- Now that you have covered this lesson, please also try some of the additional features we have including:
  - o [Discussion Forum](#)– Discuss the grammatical topics learnt and any areas of confusion.
  - o [Vocabulary Flashcards](#)– Practice your vocabulary by category.
  - o [Questions Flashcards](#)– Practice questions related to the grammatical topics covered in the lessons.
- We will be updating the features above to help you throughout the course In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing).

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