

79:11

Now we have to

understand this issue with

different examples of Arabic

NUMBER

ARABIC

۷۹

سبعون

5500 خَمْسَةُ أَلْفٍ وَخَمْسَمِائَةٍ

6650 بِسِتَّةِ أَلْفٍ وَسِتِّ مِائَةٍ وَخَمْسِينَ

302

ثَلَاثُ مِائَةٍ وَاثْنَانِ

(FOR MASCULINE)

ثَلَاثُ مِائَةٍ وَاثْنَانِ

(FOR FEMININE)

Another style of writing 302

ثَلَاثُ مِائَةٍ وَاثْنَانِ

ثَلَاثُ مِائَةٍ وَاثْنَانِ

NUMBER

ARABIC

1217

ألف و مائتان وسبعة عشر
(FOR MASCULINE)

ألف و مائتان و سبع عشر
(FOR FEMININE)

أربعة آلاف و سبعمائة و ثلاثون
(FOR MASCULINE)

أربعة آلاف و سبعمائة و ثلاثون
(FOR MASCULINE)

You have noted That in Arabic

First we Translate thousands

Then Hundreds

Then Units

Then Tens

Mostly This order is adopted
at the time of counting

However against this order

We are allowed to count

for Example

4036

FOR MASCULINE

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

EXERCISE NO: 75 'A'

رقم التهجئة اكراني

Write the counting of rom

81 to 99

(Eighty one) (Ninety nine)

EXERCISE NO: 75 'B'

رقم التهجئة اكراني

Write in Arabic Masculine
and for Feminine of Following
Numbers

7310 1405 2180

615 943 8765

EXERCISE NO 75 'ج'

رَضِمَ التَّمْرِينَ ٥٧٤ ج'

Write following Numbers in

English.

تَمَامًا بِنَاءُ الْآلِ فِي وَ مَا تَعْتَهُ

تَسْتَصْحِرُ الْبَلَاءَ وَ عَيْشِي عِة

تَسْتَهْتَهُ الْآلِ فِي وَ تَسْتَصْحِرُ الْبَلَاءَ وَ تَسْتَهْتَهُ

الْأَقَانِ وَ مَا يَتَّكِنُ وَ أَيْتُنَا عَيْشِي
تَسْتَهْتَهُ الْبَلَاءَ وَ آرَ بَلْعِ

تَلْتَهْتَهُ الْآلِ فِي وَ تَسْتَهْتَهُ وَ تَسْتَهْتَهُ

NOUNS OF NUMBERS 'B'

اسماء والأعداد جزئية

79:1 We have already studied in last lesson that the numbers which are used to show the

RATIO PROPORTION (تناسبات)

of things are called

FRACTIONAL NUMBERS

أجزاء أو
OR

(FRACTIONS)

كسور

Arabic of Fraction Half is (نصف)

And all remaining Fractional Numbers are Formatted on the Pattern (جزئية) of $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$

From the original Number

(شواجزية)

كسور

FOR EXAMPLE _:

NUMBER ARABIC TRANSLATION

١/٣

1/3

ثالثية

Third

1/4

رابع

Fourth

1/5

خامس

Fifth

1/6

سليم

Sixth

1/7

سبع

Seventh

1/8

ثمانية

Eighth

1/9

تاسع

Ninth

1/10

عاشرة

Tenth

The Plural of all above Numbers are formatted on the pattern of

عاشرة

ARABIC MUST BE WRITTEN OR READ FROM RIGHT TO LEFT, LIKE FIRST YOU READ ثلث Then ثلثية

FOR EXAMPLE:-

The

Plural of

ثَلَاثٌ

is

ثَلَاثَاتٌ

The Plural of

is

ثَلَاثَاتٌ

There is no difference of
Masculine or Feminine

ثَلَاثَاتٌ وَثَلَاثَاتٌ

in Fractional Numbers

Those are Same For any gender

79:2 Except the Examples
as describe above

ثَلَاثَاتٌ

or less than

Fractions are formatted
in a very special way

which can be understandable

as under

NUMBER

ARABIC

۲/۵

سبعتين

 $3/4$

Three Fourth ثلثة ارباع

 $6/7$

Six Seventh ستة ارباع

 $4/9$

Four Ninth اربعة ارباع

 $7/10$

Seven Tenth سبعة ارباع

The arabic of $2/3$ is used as

ثلثان

The Fractional Number more than **79:3** can be formatted

as below

4/11 **اربعون احدى عشر**

11/20 **عشرون احدى عشر**

or **عشرون احدى عشر**

79:3 Two Two, Three Three

The method of formation of Two Two, Three Three is

that, format them on the pattern of

عشرون احدى عشر or **عشرون احدى عشر**

:- VOCABULARY :-

فصل سات

تَرْكُ (ن) تَرْكًا وَ تَرْكًا

LEAVING SOME THINGS.

خَلَقَ (ن) خَلْقًا وَ خَلْقًا

To Create

طَوَّابٌ (ن) طَوَّابًا

To be Looking good

(OR) Looking good

جَسَدٌ (ن) جَسَدًا

تَوَجَّهَ (ن) تَوَجُّهًا وَ تَوَجُّهًا

To be Marry

one time

مرَّةً

EXERCISE NO 76

رقم التمجيد ٤٤

Translate Following Verses of
Holy Quran by Pointing the
Fractional Numbers

(اعداد كسرية)

① فَتَلَوْنَهَا وَمَنْ لَهَا مَا تَرَدُّدٌ

② فَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْكَبِيرِ

③ فَهُمْ فِي الْآخِرِ

④ وَلَا يُؤْتِيهِمْ لِكْفَالِهِمْ

لَقَدْ جِئْتُمُونَنَا فَرَادَى كَمَا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ

أَوَّلَ مَشْرُوعٍ

فَإِنَّ كَانَ لِحَسَنٍ وَلَوْ فَلَّيْمِ الشَّرِّعِ

هَذَا مَشْرُوعٌ

فَاتْلُوهُمَا مَا طَابَ لِلشَّيْءِ
مِثْلُ النِّسَاءِ مِثْلِي وَمِثْلُكَ مِثْلِي

مِثْلُكَ مِثْلِي وَمِثْلُكَ مِثْلِي وَمِثْلُكَ مِثْلِي

أَنْ تَقُولُوا لِلَّهِ مِثْلِي

وَمِثْلُكَ مِثْلِي وَمِثْلُكَ مِثْلِي

NOUNS NUMBERS _ 3

أشياء المرور جنثانث

80:1 -! you have already studied in Paragraph no. 79:1 that for showing order (ترتيب) of things or the grade of things, (مرتبة)

مرور و مرور (مرتبة) مرور ترتيب

ATTRIBUTE ORDER NUMBER NUMBER

From 2 to 10 Order Numbers are formatted on the pattern of **ألفانث** and its feminine (مؤنث)

will be formatted on the pattern of **ألفانث** However for 1

and its feminine (مؤنث) order number is bit different as compare to the rule above described.

Let we understand the Arabic of ORDER Number

NUMBER	MASCULINE	FEMININE
	ذكر	مؤنث
FIRST	الْأَوَّلُ	الْأُولَى
SECOND	الْثَّانِي	الْثَّانِيَّةُ
THIRD	الْثَّالِثُ	الْثَّالِثَةُ
FOURTH	الرَّابِعُ	الرَّابِعَةُ
FIFTH	الْخَامِسُ	الْخَامِسَةُ
SIXTH	الْسَّادِسُ	الْسَّادِسَةُ
SEVENTH	السَّابِعُ	السَّابِعَةُ
EIGHTH	الْثَّامِنُ	الْثَّامِنَةُ
NINTH	التَّاسِعُ	التَّاسِعَةُ
TENTH	الْعَاشِرُ	الْعَاشِرَةُ

81:2 From Eleven 11 to 21

Order Numbers are used as under.

NUMBER	MASCULINE	FEMININE
--------	-----------	----------

11	حَدَس	حَدَسَات
----	-------	----------

Eleventh	الْحَادِي عَشْرَ	الْحَادِي عَشْرَةَ
----------	------------------	--------------------

Twelfth	الثَّانِي عَشْرَ	الثَّانِي عَشْرَةَ
---------	------------------	--------------------

Nineteenth	التَّاسِعَ عَشْرَ	التَّاسِعَةَ عَشْرَةَ
------------	-------------------	-----------------------

81:3 All Tenth's (مِائَاتٍ, Hundred)

مِائَةٌ one Hundred

أَلْفٌ one thousand

are also used in same formation as Order Numbers But mostly an is added before them

مِائَاتٍ
 مِائَاتِي
 مِائَاتِي

NUMBER

ARABIC

٢٥

عشرون

Twenty five

العشرون

Twenty one

العشرون (For MASCULINE)

Twenty one

العشرون (For Feminine)

EXERCISE NO 78

رقم التحسين ٤٨

① سَمِعُوا لَوْنًا ثَلَاثَةً رَابِعَهُمْ مَلِجَهُ

② وَيَعْوَلُونَ خَمْسَةً سَادِسَهُمْ مَلِجَهُ

③ وَيَقُولُونَ سَبْعَةً وَثَانِيَهُمْ مَلِجَهُ

④ مَا يَلِدُونَ مِنْ جَوَائِزٍ ثَلَاثَةً إِلَّا هُوَ

رَابِعَهُمْ وَلَا خَمْسَةً إِلَّا هُوَ سَادِسَهُمْ

⑤ أَفَرَيْبَهُمُ اللَّاتُ وَالْعُزَّى

وَمَسْوَةَ الْخَالِزَةِ الْاَلْهَمَى

لَقَدْ نَفَرْنَا إِلَىٰ قُلُوبِ الْفٰرِسِ ۝

اللَّهُ تَالِيتُ نَجْمِ الْإِثْمَانِ ۝

۝ إِذْ أَرْسَلْنَا إِلَيْهِمُ الْمُرْسَلِينَ ۝

فَلَمَّا بَوَّهْنَا فَمَعَرَاةَ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ ۝

(فَعَرَاةَ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ)

- NUMERICAL COMPOUNDS

مترکب عددی

82:1 The collection (مجموعه) of Nouns Number (العدد)

and Numbered (مترکب عددی) is called Numerical Compound

It is also called (مترکب عددی)

NUMERAL COMPOUND

NUMBERED (مترکب عددی) - It is a Noun order (ترتیب) whose Number, (عدد) or attribute is (وصف) is being described

FOR Example we said "FOUR BOOKS"

Here FOUR is اربعه and Books are کتبه

تعداد وصف ترتیب

There are different Rules for the Formation of Numeral Compounds of different Noun Number (سماوات). Before we have to study the Rules of formation we have to understand following matters.

1. In the formation of **صواب** mostly Number is Exist ed First and Numbered (صواب) is after it. Except for Number 1 and Number 2.

2. There is a Compatibility (مطابقت) between **صواب** of **صواب** relevant to Masculine and Feminine (صواب) which means if Numbered (صواب) is Masculine (صواب) Then Noun of Number **صواب** will also be Masculine if Numbered (صواب) is Feminine (صواب) Then Noun Number (صواب) will also be Feminine (صواب).

NOTE: Please Note Tens (عشرون) One Hundred, one thousand and their Dual (أثنان) and Plural (أربعون) Masculine (صواب) and feminine (صواب) are numbered (صواب) used Same for the (صواب).

3:- Numbered (متراب) is mostly used as Common N.

(متراب تالیف)

Let we understand the

Method of Formation of Numeral Compound with an order.

We can say let we understand the rules of formation of Numeral Compound orderly.

82:2 Rule for 1 and 2 Numbers

For 1 and 2 Numbered (متراب) is Formatted First and Number 1 and 2 are written after it. And Same as adjectival compound

(متراب تالیف)

There is a must compatibility

(متراب) between Number and Numbered (متراب)

(متراب)

For Example

مَرَبِّي عَرَبِي

ONE PEN

قَلَمٌ وَاحِدٌ

For Masculine

قَلَمٌ وَاحِدٌ

مَرَبِّي

ONE Word

For Feminine

قَلَمَةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ

مَرَبِّي

Two books

MASCULINE

كِتَابَانِ

مَرَبِّي

Two female Teachers

FEMININE

مَرَبِّي

82:3 RULES FOR 3 To 10

Formation of Numerical compound

from 3 to 10 Number is

based upon Possessive

Compound

مَرَبِّي امْرَأَتِي

Noun Number (اسم العدد) will be

Light (خفيف) Like Possessed مضاف

and Numbered (معدود) will be

Plural and in Possessive case

(حالة جر)

Like Possessor

→ (مضاف اليه)

For EXAMPLE

NUMERAL COMPOUND ARABIC

(مئتان وستون) (مئتان وستون)

FOUR PENS
MASCULINE

أربع أقلام

(مذكر)

FIVE CAMELS
FEMININE

مئنتان

82:4

RULES FOR 11 TO 99

From 11 Eleven to Ninety nine 99
for Numeral compounds Numbered

(مركب) ←

will be Singular **واحد** and
Accusative (**مفعول**).

For Example

NUMERAL COMPOUND **ARABIC**

سنة عشر عشر

Eleven Stars **واحد عشر**
For MASCULINE

Forty Six Mosques **أربعون وستة**
For MASCULINE

Eighty Three Gardens **ثمانون وثلاثة**
For FEMININE

Fifty nights **خمسون ليلة**

82:5 RULES FOR 100 & 1000 (NUMERAL COMPOUNDS)

The rules for one hundred, one thousand for their Dual and Plural numeral compounds.

The Numeral Compound for Dual and Plural of one hundred and one thousand is formed on the bases of Possessive Compound

(مركب اضافة)

العدد (Number) will be light

like Possessed (مضاف) (مضيف)

and Numbered (متردد) will be Singular and in Possessive case

like Possessive (حالة جبر) (مضاف الیه)

one hundred boys مائة واری

one thousand girls ألف بنت

Two hundred towns مئتا قرية

Two thousand chairs ألفا كرسي

ثَلَاثَ مِائَةِ جَمَلٍ

Four thousand angels "ثَلَاثَ مِائَةِ جَمَلٍ"

IN The Ayat No: 25 OF

Soorah - KAHAF

(سورة الكاف)

وَلَبِئْسَ مَا فِي كُتُبِهِمْ تِلْكَ مِائَةٌ مِائَةٍ

in above Ayah Mubarakah

"ثَلَاثَ" is NOT Formatted

as Possessed **ثَلَاثِ** and

Numbered **ثَلَاثًا** is Formatted
Plural.

PLEASE NOTE THIS IS AN

EXCEPTION (استثناء)

FROM THE RULE

82:6 As we have already described that Numbered **مترادف** is used in the form of Common **مترادف** However it can also be formatted as Proper with Lam

(مترادف باللام)

But in this situation it will be Plural **جمع** or Plural Noun **جمع** and word **مترادف** is used before it

For Example **مترادف** **مترادف**

Can also be written as

مترادف **مترادف**

82:7 Except 1 or 2 numbers

for all other numbers ٢١٢٣
will be formatted after ٢١٢٣٤٥٦٧

However some times ٢١٢٣٤٥٦٧

can be formatted before ٢١٢٣٤٥٦٧

In this situation there will be a style of exaggeration is produced.

(أَسْتَوْبِبُ بِمَا لَفَيْتَ)

For Example

أَسْتَوْبِبُ بِمَا لَفَيْتَ

SEVEN HEAVENS OF SEVEN

82:1 The non specified

Numbers from

(نِسْرِي)

3 to 9, their numerical compound will be formatted same as

from 3 to 10 numbers

For Example

Few male children and few

female children

بعضة اطفال و بعضة اطفال
بعضة اطفال و بعضة اطفال

82:9 The Numbered (سبعة)

which is existed after many
Numbers (سبعة العشر). It will be
expected by last number

for Example Translation of 1936 Years

One thousand nine hundred and
Thirty Six will be written as

ثلاثون و تسعين الف و ستون
ثلاثون و تسعين الف و ستون
ثلاثون سنين

Here **ثلاثون** is effected by

ثلاثون That's why **ثلاثون**

is Singular **واحد** and **واحد**
is Accusative

The Arabic of 1936 years
can also be as below

سِتْ سَوْتَا تُونْ وَ تِسْتِيهَا أَلَّة
وَ أَلْفْ سِنِيَّة

Here **سِنِيَّة** is Genitive

Because of word

مَجْرُورٌ
أَلْفْ

VOCABULARY

كلمات

رَبَّيْ (رب ص) ①

To wait or look out for

To wait

تفعل :-

رَبَّيْ (رب ص) ②

Making a voice /

To Bow or
To Familiar

سَبَّحَ (سب ص) ③
سَبَّحَ (سب ص) ③

Touring the cities and places

رَأَى (رأى) ④

To See

To watch (normally used for

Dreams)

نَبَاتٌ : نَبَاتٌ نَبَاتًا ①

Growing a plant

A place abounding in verdure,
a meadow, or a lawn

To cause to grow

افعال

جَلَدٌ : جَلَدٌ (ض) جَلْدًا ②
Whip
Lash.

To whip
جَلْدَةٌ

لَبِثٌ : لَبِثٌ (ض) لَبِثًا ③
To lash

To stay in some place

To live in some place

عَرَجٌ : عَرَجٌ (ض) عَرَجًا ④
عَرَجٌ (ض) عَرَجًا

سَوَّجٌ : سَوَّجٌ (ض) سَوَّجًا ⑤
(TO ASCEND)

سَوَّجٌ : سَوَّجٌ (ض) سَوَّجًا ⑤
SHEEP

OR a special type of sheep with
a fatty tail.