

LESSON 23

In this lesson we learn the following:

1) The *i'râb* (declension) of the sound masculine plural: We have learnt the sound masculine plural in Book 1, e.g.: مُسْلِمُونَ، مُهَنْدِسُونَ، مُدَرِّسُونَ، فَلَاَحُونَ .

In the nominative case it has '-ûna' ending, and in the accusative and the genitive cases it has '-îna' ending, e.g.:

Marfû' : خَرَجَ الْمُدَرِّسُونَ 'The teachers went out.' (al-mudarris-ûna)

Mansûb : رَأَيْتُ الْمُدَرِّسِينَ 'I saw the teachers.' (al-mudarris-îna)

Majrûr : ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى الْمُدَرِّسِينَ 'I went to the teachers.' (al-mudarris-îna)

Note that the sound masculine plural has the same ending for the *mansûb* and the *majrûr*.

Here are some more examples:

ذَهَبَ الْمُهَنْدِسُونَ إِلَى مَكَاتِبِهِمْ 'The engineers went to their offices.'

رَأَيْتُ الْفَلَاحِينَ فِي الْحُقُولِ 'I saw the farmers in the fields.'

هَذِهِ بُيُوتُ الْمُدَرِّسِينَ 'There are the houses of the teachers.'

2) The numbers عِشْرُونَ ... تِسْعُونَ : These numbers are called the '*uqûd* (العُقُود) .

They have the form of the sound masculine plural, and so their *i'râb* is like that of the sound masculine plural, e.g.:

Marfû' : فِي الْفَصْلِ عِشْرُونَ طَالِباً 'There are 20 students in the class.'

Mansûb : قَرَأْتُ عِشْرِينَ كِتَاباً 'I read 20 books.'

Majrûr : اشْتَرَيْتُهُ بِعِشْرِينَ رِيَالاً 'I bought it for 20 riyals.'

3) We have learnt the numbers 21-30 with the masculine *ma'dûd*. Now we learn the same numbers with the feminine *ma'dûd*:

Note the following:

a) 21 : the first part the number with the masculine *ma'dûd* is وَاحِدٌ and with the

feminine إِحْدَى :

وَاحِدٌ وَعِشْرُونَ طَالِباً / إِحْدَى وَعِشْرُونَ طَالِبَةً

b) 22 : the first part of the number with the masculine *ma'dûd* is اِثْنَانِ and with the feminine اِثْنَتَانِ :

اِثْنَانِ وَعِشْرُونَ طَالِبًا / اِثْنَتَانِ وَعِشْرُونَ طَالِبَةً

c) 23-29 : the first part of these numbers with the masculine *ma'dûd* is feminine, and with the feminine is masculine :

ثَلَاثَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ طَالِبًا / ثَلَاثٌ وَعِشْرُونَ طَالِبَةً

d) The 'uqûd have the same form with the masculine as well as the feminine *ma'dûd*.

4) Note this :

لَا أَكَلْتُ وَلَا شَرِبْتُ 'I neither ate nor drank.'

لَا قَرَأَ وَلَا كَتَبَ 'He neither read nor wrote.'

To convey the idea of 'neither...nor', the negative particle لَا is used with the *mâdi* instead of مَا.

5) Note: المَوْطَأُ لِلْإِمَامِ مَالِكٍ Al-Muwatta' by Imâm Mâlik

لِسَانُ الْعَرَبِ لِابْنِ مَنْظُورٍ Lisân al-Arab by ibn Manzûr.

In such examples لِ is used to refer to the author of the book and is translated by the word 'by'.

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.
2. Read these examples of the sound masculine plural.
3. Write the sound masculine plural of the following nouns.
4. Learn the 'uqûd.
5. Learn the i'râb of the sound masculine plural.
6. Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the word given in the brackets after necessary changes.
7. Fill in the blank in each of the following phrases with the word given in the brackets after necessary changes.
8. Read the following sentences, and then write them replacing the figures with words.
9. Learn the numbers 21-30 with the feminine *ma'dûd*.

10. Read the following sentences, and then write them replacing the figures with words.

11. Learn these examples of 'neither...nor'.

Vocabulary

اجتماعُ meeting

قصةُ story

نبيُّ prophet

ثانيةُ second (unit of time)

أسرةُ family

جائزةُ prize

قاعةُ hall

نَجَحَ يَنْجَحُ (a-a) to pass an
examination

رَسَبَ يَرْسُبُ (a-u) to fail an
examination