This lesson deals with the numbers. All the rules about the numbers mentioned before have been put together here. We summarise these rules under the following headings:

1) The rules regarding the numbers:

a) واحدٌ / إثَّنان : These agree with the ma'dûd, and follow the ma'dûd as adjectives, e.g.:

b) ثَلاثَةُ : These numbers do not agree with the ma'dûd. If the ma'dûd is masculine, these are feminine, and vice versa, e.g.: ثلاثَةُ رجالِ، وثلاثُ نِساءِ

c) أَحَدَ عَشْرَ / إِثْنَا عَشَرَ : Both the parts agree with the ma 'dûd, e.g.:

d) تَلْأَتُهُ عَشَرَ ... تِسْعَهُ عَشَرَ : The second part agrees with the ma'dûd, and the first part does not, e.g.: ثَلاَثَهُ عَشْرَ طالباً، ثَلاثَ عَشْرَةً طالِبَةً

e) عِشْرُونَ ... تِسْعُونَ، ا مِائَةٌ، أَلْفٌ : These numbers do not change for gender, e.g.:

f) مِأْتَان / الْفَان : When the $ma'd\hat{u}d$ is mentioned the $n\hat{u}n$ is omitted, e.g.:

2) the rules regarding the ma'dûd:

a) the ma'dûd of 3-10 is genitive plural, e.g.: ثُلاَثَةُ كُتُب

b) the ma'dûd of 11-99 is accusative singular : أُحَدَ عَشَرَ كُو كُبًا

أ the alif in عني is not pronounced. It is also written without this alif: عبدة أ

- c) The ma'dûd of 100 and 1000 is genitive singular : أَلْفُ رِيالِ
- 3) The i'rab of the numbers:
- a) وَاحِدٌ / إِثْنَان : These are used as adjectives, e.g.:

نُلاثَة ... عَشَرَة (b) ثلاثة ... عُشَرَة : These are regularly declined, e.g.:

d) أَحَدَ عَشَرَ ... تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ : These numbers are *mabnî* (indeclinable). They remain unchanged except the words اِثْنَتَا and اِثْنَا e.g.:

are declined like the dual إِثْنَتَا عَشْرَةً and اِثْنَا عَشَرَ in اِثْنَا عَشْرَةً

remain unchanged, e.g.: عَشْرَةَ

d) The 'uqûd (غِشْرُونَ ... تِسْعُونَ) are declined like the sound masculine plural, e.g.:

e) مَانَةً / أَلْفٌ : These are declined regularly, e.g.:

f) أَلْفَا / أَلْفَا : These are dual, and are declined as such, e.g.:

g) عَالَةُ is majrûr because it is مِائة is majrûr because it is mudâf ilaihi. In these numbers the mudâf is joined to the mudâh ilaihi in writing. The mudâf takes the case required in the sentence, e.g.:

Note that ثَمَانِيمِاتَةٍ is originally ثَمَانِيمِاتَةٍ. The $y\hat{a}$ has been omitted. So the $\dot{\upsilon}$ in this word remains unchanged.

4) The word أُلْف may be a number and a ma'dûd at the same time, e.g.:

'one hundred thousand riyals' مِانَةُ أَلفِ ريالِ

In these examples the word ألف (or آلاف) is a ma'dûd with regard to the previous number, and it is a number with regard to the following word.

5) If the number is *mudâf*, it has no tanwîn when the *ma'dûd* is mentioned, and has tanwîn when the *ma'dûd* is omitted, e.g.:

'For how much did you buy this watch?' بكم اشْتَرَيْتَ هذه السَّاعةَ؟

6) Reading the number: While reading the number it is better to start with the units, and then go to tens, and then to hundreds, and then to thousands, e.g.: 6543

if the ma'dûd is masculine : ثلاثةً وأرْبعونَ وحَمْسُمائةٍ وسِتَّةُ آلافِ ريال

if the ma'dûd is feminine : ثَلاثٌ وأَرْبَعُونَ وحَمْسُمِاتَةٍ وسِتَّةُ آلاف رُوبِيةٍ