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) وَاحِدٌ / اِثْنَانِ : These agree with the *ma'dûd*, and follow the *ma'dûd* as adjectives, e.g.:

كِتَابٌ وَاحِدٌ، كِتَابَانِ اثْنَانِ

سَيَّارَةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ، سَيَّارَتَانِ اثْنَتَانِ

b) ثَلَاثَةٌ ... عَشَرَةٌ : These numbers do not agree with the *ma'dûd*. If the *ma'dûd* is masculine, these are feminine, and vice versa, e.g.: ثَلَاثَةُ رِجَالٍ، وَثَلَاثُ نِسَاءٍ

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

أَحَدَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا، إِحْدَى عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً

اثْنَا عَشَرَ طَالِبًا، اثْنَتَا عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً

d) ثَلَاثَةَ عَشَرَ ... تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ : The second part agrees with the *ma'dûd*, and the first part does not, e.g.: ثَلَاثَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا، ثَلَاثَ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً

e) عِشْرُونَ ... تِسْعُونَ، مِائَةٌ [1]، أَلْفٌ : These numbers do not change for gender, e.g.:

خَمْسُونَ مُسْلِمًا / مُسْلِمَةً ؛ مِائَةُ طَالِبٍ / طَالِبَةٍ

f) مِائَتَانِ / أَلْفَانِ : When the *ma'dûd* is mentioned the *nûn* is omitted, e.g.:

مِائَتَا رِيَالٍ ، أَلْفَا دُولَارٍ

2) the rules regarding the *ma'dûd*:

a) the *ma'dûd* of 3-10 is genitive plural, e.g.: ثَلَاثَةُ كُتُبٍ

b) the *ma'dûd* of 11-99 is accusative singular : أَحَدَ عَشَرَ كَوْكَبًا

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[1] the *alif* in مِائَة is not pronounced. It is also written without this *alif* : مِئَةٌ .

c) The *ma'dūd* of 100 and 1000 is genitive singular : أَلْفُ رِيالٍ

3) The *i'rāb* of the numbers:

a) وَاحِدٌ / اِثْنانِ : These are used as adjectives, e.g.:

عِنْدِي رِيالانِ اثْنانِ   عِنْدِي رِيالٌ واحِدٌ

أُرِيدُ رِيالَيْنِ اثْنَيْنِ   أُرِيدُ رِيالاً واحِداً

هذا القَلَمُ بِرِيالَيْنِ اثْنَيْنِ   هذا القَلَمُ بِرِيالٍ واحِدٍ

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

عِنْدِي خَمْسَةُ رِيالاتٍ   (khamsat-u)

أُرِيدُ خَمْسَةَ رِيالاتٍ   (khamsat-a)

هذا القَلَمُ بِخَمْسَةِ رِيالاتٍ   (khamsat-i)

d) أَحَدَ عَشَرَ ... تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ : These numbers are *mabnî* (indeclinable). They remain

unchanged except the words اثْنا and اثْنَتا e.g.:

عِنْدِي خَمْسَةَ عَشَرَ رِيالاً   (khamsata 'ashara)

أُرِيدُ خَمْسَةَ عَشَرَ رِيالاً   (khamsata 'ashara)

هذا القَلَمُ بِخَمْسَةَ عَشَرَ رِيالاً   (khamsata 'ashara)

Only the words اثْنا and اثْنَتا in اثْنا عَشَرَ and اثْنَتا عَشْرَةَ are declined like the dual.

The words عَشَرَ and عَشْرَةَ remain unchanged, e.g.:

عِنْدِي اثْنا عَشَرَ رِيالاً (ithnâ)   عِنْدي اثْنَتا عَشْرَةَ رُوبِيَّةً (ithnatâ)

أُرِيدُ اثْنَيْ عَشَرَ رِيالاً (ithnai)   أُرِيدُ اثْنَتَيْ عَشْرَةَ رُوبِيَّةً (ithnatai)

هذا القَلَمُ بِاثْنَيْ عَشَرَ رِيالاً (ithnai)   هذاالقَلَمُ بِاثْنَتَيْ عَشْرَةَ رُوبِيَّةً (ithnatai)

d) The *'uqūd* (عِشْرُونَ ... تِسْعُونَ) are declined like the sound masculine plural,
e.g.:

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أَعِنْدَكَ سِتُّونَ رِيالاً؟ (sitt-ûna)

أُرِيدُ سِتِّينَ رِيالاً (sitt-îna)

هذا الكِتَابُ بِسِتِّينَ رِيالاً (sitt-îna)

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

مُرَتَّبُهُ أَلْفُ دُولارٍ 'His salary is $1000.' (alf-u)

أَخَذْتُ أَلْفَ دُولارٍ منه 'I took $1000 from him.' (alf-a)

اِشْتَرَيْتُهُ بِأَلْفِ دُولارٍ 'I purchased it for $1000.' (alf-i)

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

أُجْرَتُهُ أَلْفَا رِيال 'His wages are 2000 riyals.' (alf-â)

ما يُرِيدُ أَلْفَيْ رِيال 'He does not want 2000 riyals.' (alf-ai)

يَعْمَلُ بِأَلْفَيْ رِيال 'He works for 2000 riyals.' (alf-ai)

g) ثَلاثُمِائَةٍ ... تِسْعُمِائَةٍ : In these numbers the word مِائَةٍ 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.:

عِنْدِي ثَلاثُمِائَةِ رِيال (thalâth-u mi'at-i)

أُرِيدُ ثَلاثَمِائَةِ رِيال (thalâth-a mi'at-i)

اِشْتَرَيْتُهُ بِثَلاثِمِائَةِ رِيال (thalâth-i mi'at-i)

Note that ثَمَانِمِائَةٍ is originally ثَمَانِيمِائَةٍ. The *yâ* has been omitted. So the ن in this word remains unchanged.

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

ثَلاثَةُ آلافٍ رِيال 'three thousand riyals'

سِتَّةَ عَشَرَ أَلْفَ رِيال 'sixteen thousand riyals'

ثَلاثُونَ أَلْفَ رِيال 'thirty thousand riyals'

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مِائَةُ أَلْفِ رِيالٍ 'one hundred thousand riyals'

In these examples the word   أَلْــف (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.:

كَم رِيالاً عِنْدَكَ ؟

عِنْدِي عَشَرَةٌ   or   عِنْدِي عَشَرَةُ رِيالاتٍ

بِكَم اشْتَرَيْتَ هذه السَّاعَةَ؟ 'For how much did you buy this watch?'

بِــأَلْفٍ يا أَخِي   or   بِــأَلْفِ رِيالٍ

كَم رِيالا تُرِيدُ ؟

عِشْرِينَ أَلْفاً يا أَخِي   or   أُرِيدُ عشرينَ أَلفَ رِيال

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.:
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if the *ma'dûd* is masculine : ثَلاثَةٌ وأَرْبعونَ وخَمْسُمائةٍ وسِتَّةُ آلافٍ رِيال

if the *ma'dûd* is feminine : ثَلاثٌ وأَرْبَعُونَ وخَمْسُمِائةٍ وسِتَّةُ آلافٍ رُوبِيةٍ

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