

Numbers structure

Marhaba, Hello welcome back, today we will talk about some structures about Arabic numbers, it's very helpful.

As we said before in Unit 1 that Arabic have singular noun, dual noun & plural noun; because of that for number 1 we use singular instead of using number one like we say a student طالب (Taaleb) or student one طالب واحد (Taaleb waahed) you can see that waahed (one) comes after the noun that we count, so this is opposite of English, as you know in English they put the number then the noun that we count.

What about number Ethnaan (Two)?

I think you remember that we have a dual in Arabic, it means that you don't need to put the number in this case, or you have the choice to put it the same way like number waahed (One).

For example: it is easy to change singular noun to dual

Taaleb طالب + aan = Taalebaan,

You can say : Taalebaan, or Taalebaan Ethnaan

Tabaq طبق (dish)+ Tabqaan= an or Tabqaan ethnataan

when you have one of these numbers (3 - 10) you have to put a plural noun after these numbers.

After (11- infinity) you have to put singular noun.

Now are you ready to learn some vocabulary to see how we do this structure:

Reyal ريال (Singular), Reyaalaat ريات (plural), as you know this the Saudi Arabia currency, for example: Thalaath Reyaalaat, 67 Reyal

Shobbaak شُبَّاك (Window) , Shabaabeek شَبَابِيك (Windows)

3ashar shabaabeek, Khamseen Shobbaak

Baab باب (Door), Abwaab أبواب (Doors)

Saba3 Abwaab أبواب, 99 baab

So that means always you will use the Singular nouns after numbers except (3 to 10) must have after plural nouns.

Remember to use singular noun and dual when you count (1 or 2).

Note: we said in Unit 1 that Arabic has a gender in nouns, Adjectives and verbs, so if you have Singular feminine noun we will say (waahe^{dah}) instead of (waahed) in the masculine noun, like:

Taaleb waahed (Singular masculine student)

Taalebah waahe^{dah} (Singular feminine Student)

Dual feminine noun it will ends with the sound (taan) instead of (aan) in the masculine like: taalebata^{aan} (2 female students), and if you want to follow it with number Ethnaan here we change it to Ethnata^{aan} , that means also numbers can be feminine or masculine.

Taalebtaan ethnaan (2 masculine students)

Taalebataan ethnata^{aan} (2 feminine Students)