

Introduction to Arabic Grammar

Lesson 12



tasneeminstitute
ENRICHING THE SOUL

State/Condition حال

حال – State / Condition

Definition: It is an **إِسْمٌ** which describes the condition of either the **فَاعِلٌ** or the **مَفْعُولٌ** or both at the time the action contained in the **فِعْلٌ** takes place.

e.g. جَاءَ زَيْدٌ رَاكِبًا

Zayd came while mounted/riding.

جِئْتُ زَيْدًا نَائِمًا

I came to Zayd while he was sleeping.

كَلَّمْتُ زَيْدًا جَالِسَيْنِ

I spoke to Zayd while both of us were sitting.

State/Condition حال

4. If the **ذُو الْحَالِ** is **نَكِرَةٌ**, the **حَالٌ** is brought before the **ذُو الْحَالِ**.

e.g. **جَاءَنِي رَاكِبًا رَجُلٌ**

A man came to me riding/while he was mounted.

5. The **ذُو الْحَالِ** can be a **ضَمِيرٌ**.

e.g. **زَيْدٌ أَكَلَ جَالِسًا**

Zayd ate sitting.

Here, the **ذُو الْحَالِ** is **هُوَ**, which is the hidden **ضَمِيرٌ** in **أَكَلَ**.

State/Condition حال

6. The **حَالُ** can be a sentence.

- If the **حَالُ** is a **جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ**, then a **وَإَوْ** (with or without a **ضَمِيرٌ**) is added to give the meaning of **حَالُ**.

e.g. لَا تَقْرُبُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَأَنْتُمْ سُكْرَى

Don't come near *salah* while you are intoxicated.

- If the **حَالُ** is a **جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ** and the **فِعْلٌ** is **اَلْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي**, **قَدْ** has to appear before the **اَلْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي**.

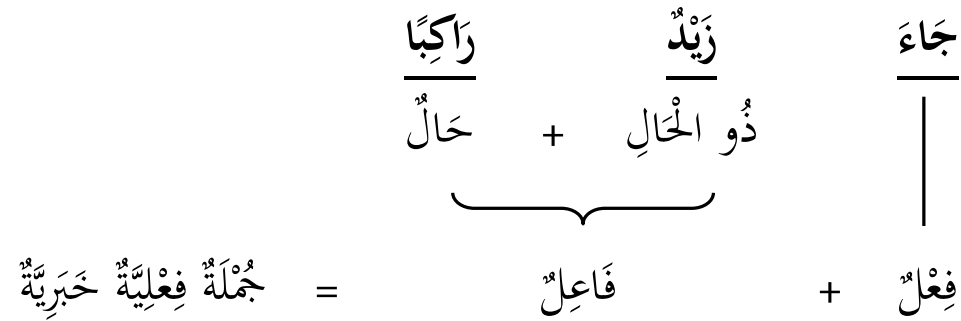
e.g. جَاءَ زَيْدٌ وَقَدْ خَرَجَ خَادِمُهُ

Zayd came while his servant had left.

State/Condition حال

Sentence Analysis:

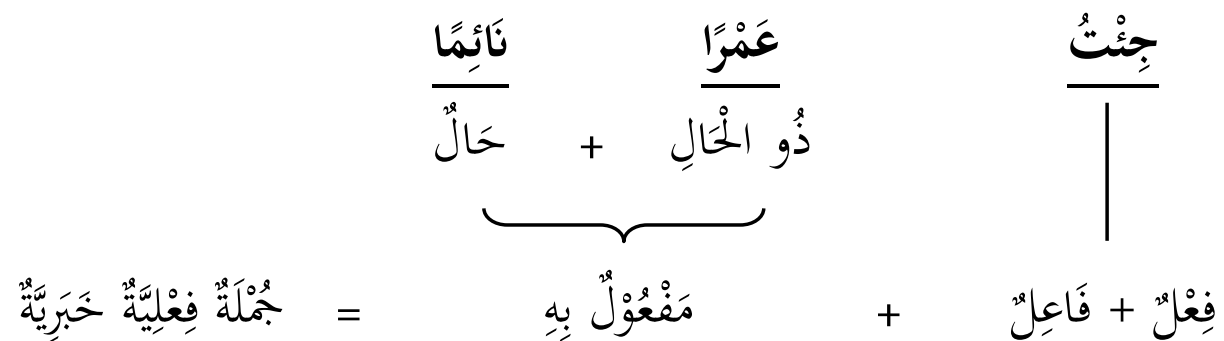
1. جَاءَ زَيْدٌ رَاكِبًا Zayd came riding/while he was mounted.



State/Condition حال

2. جِئْتُ عَمْرًا نَائِمًا

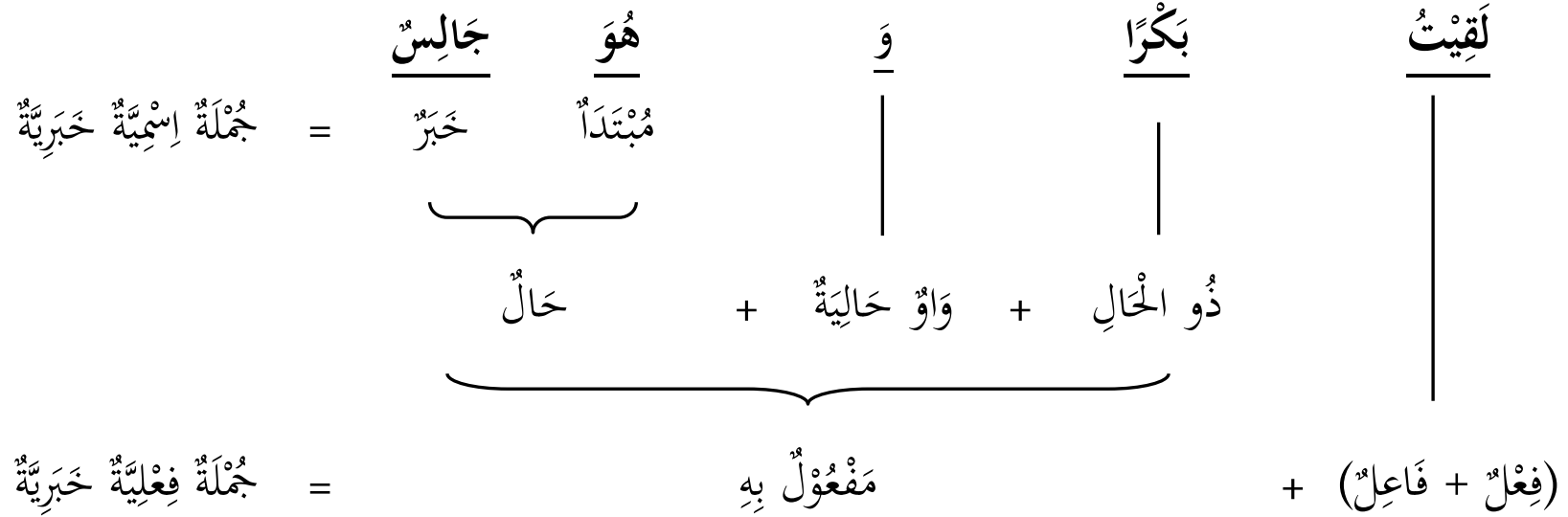
I came to 'Amr while he was asleep.



State/Condition حال

3. لَقِيتُ بَكْرًا وَهُوَ جَالِسٌ

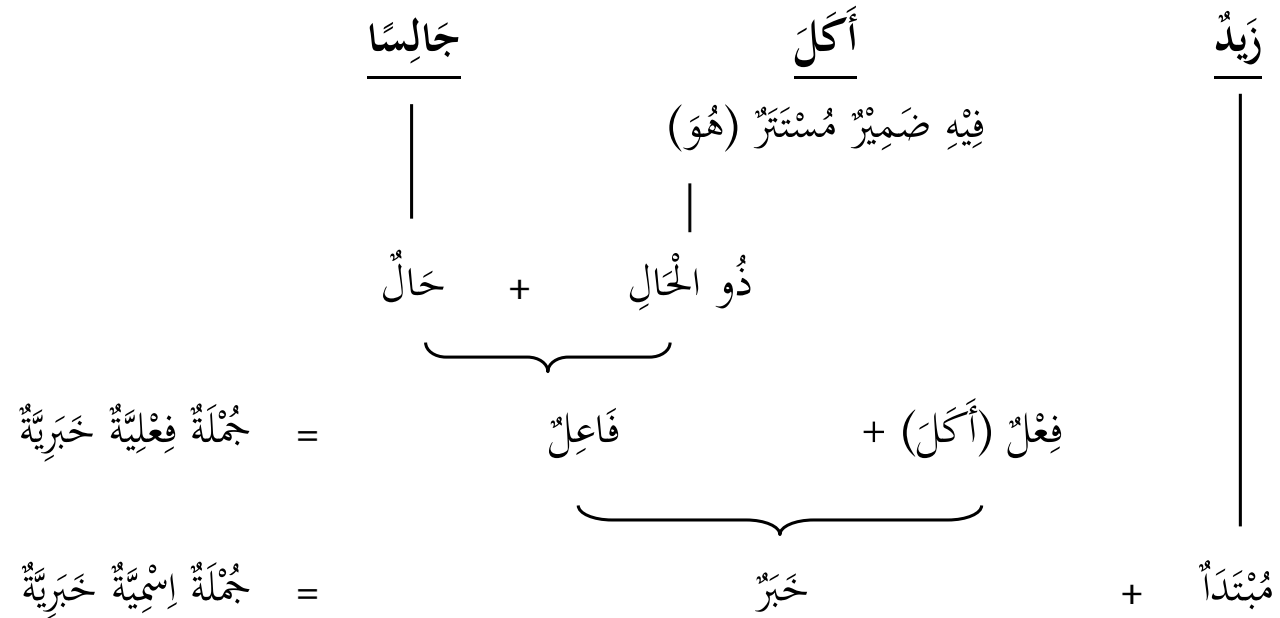
I met Bakr while he was sitting.



State/Condition حال

4. زَيْدٌ أَكَلَ جَالِسًا

Zayd ate while sitting.



تميز Specification

تَمِيْزٌ / تَمِيْزٌ

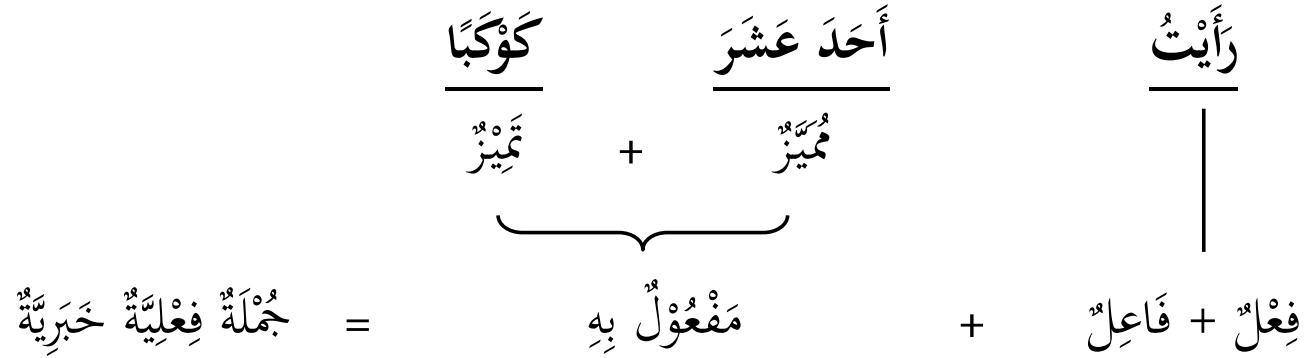
Definition: It is an **إِسْمٌ نَكْرَةٌ** which removes the ambiguity or vagueness created by the preceding **إِسْمٌ**. This ambiguity may be in distance, weight, measure, number, etc.

e.g. رَأَيْتُ أَحَدَ عَشَرَ كَوْكَبًا I saw eleven stars.

Here, the word (كَوْكَبًا) clarifies what (أَحَدَ عَشَرَ) refers to.

تميز Specification

Sentence Analysis:



Specification تمييز

Notes:

- The ambiguous اسم is called مُمَيِّزٌ and the اسم which clarifies it is called تَمَيِّزٌ or تَمَيِّزٌ.
- The تَمَيِّزٌ is *mansoob* and gets two *fathahs*.
- Sometimes, the مُمَيِّزٌ is not mentioned in words but is understood from the meaning of the sentence (مَلْحُوظٌ).
e.g. حَسُنَ الْوَلَدُ كَلَامًا The boy is good in terms of (his) speech.
- If the مُمَيِّزٌ is a number, the rules with regards to the usage of numerals (on the next page) must be kept in mind.

أسماء العدد Numerals

Rules for أسماء العدد (numerals)

Before we proceed, it should be pointed out that

عَدَدٌ (number) is the مُمَيِّزُ and مَعْدُودٌ (the counted *ism*) is the تَمَيِّزُ.

One and two (1-2)

- The مَعْدُودٌ appears first and the عَدَدٌ appears second.
- The عَدَدٌ and the مَعْدُودٌ must correspond in all aspects.

e.g. وَلَدٌ وَاحِدٌ one boy

 بِنْتُ وَاحِدَةٌ one girl

Note: Normally, for one or two boys, girls, men etc., one simply says وَلَدٌ or وَلَدَانِ, etc.

However, at times, the number is used for emphasis.

أسماء العدد Numerals

Three through ten (3-10)

- From three onwards, the عَدَدُ appears first and the مَعْدُودُ second.
- The مَعْدُودُ is جَمْعٌ مَجْرُورٌ.
- The عَدَدُ and the مَعْدُودُ must be of opposite gender.

e.g. ثَلَاثَةُ أَقْلَامٍ three pens

خَمْسُ سَيَّارَاتٍ five cars

Note: In choosing the correct عَدَدُ gender, the singular form of the مَعْدُودُ is taken into account.

e.g. سَبْعَ لَيَالٍ وَثَمَانِيَةَ أَيَّامٍ seven nights and eight days

Here, the singular لَيْلَةٌ (night) of لَيَالٍ is feminine, and يَوْمٌ (day) of أَيَّامٍ is masculine.

- For ten, the masculine form is عَشْرٌ, and the feminine form is عَشْرَةٌ.

أسماء العدد Numerals

Eleven and twelve (11-12)

- From eleven onwards till 99, the **مَعْدُودٌ** is **وَاحِدٌ مَنْصُوبٌ**.
- The **عَدَدٌ** and the **مَعْدُودٌ** must have the same gender.

e.g. **أَحَدَ عَشَرَ كَوْكَبًا** eleven stars

إِثْنَتَا عَشْرَةَ بِنْتًا twelve girls

- From 11–19, the **ش** of **عشرة/عشر** gets a *fathah* when used with a masculine and a *sukoon* when used with a feminine.

أسماء العدد Numerals

Thirteen through nineteen (13-19)

- The مَعْدُودُ is وَاحِدٌ مِّنْصُوبٌ.
- The gender of the first part of the عَدَدٌ should be opposite of the gender of the مَعْدُودُ.
e.g. أَرْبَعَةٌ عَشْرَ رِجَالًا fourteen men
 تِسْعَ عَشْرَةَ بَنَاتًا nineteen girls
- The “ten” عشر (masc.)/عشرة (fem.) agrees with the مَعْدُودُ in terms of gender.

أسماء العدد Numerals

Twenty till ninety (20, 30, 40,...,90)

- The **مَعْدُودٌ** is **مَنْصُوبٌ** **وَاحِدٌ**.
- The gender of **عِشْرُونَ** to **تِسْعُونَ** (20,30,40,...90) remains the same irrespective of whether the **مَعْدُودٌ** is masculine or feminine.

e.g. **عِشْرُونَ رِجَالًا** twenty men

ثَلَاثُونَ بَنَاتًا thirty girls

أسماء العدد Numerals

Twenty-one and twenty-two (21-22)

- The **مَعْدُودٌ** is **وَاحِدٌ مَنْصُوبٌ**.
- The first part of the **عَدَدٌ** and the **مَعْدُودٌ** must have the same gender.

e.g. **وَاحِدٌ وَعِشْرُونَ رَجُلًا** twenty-one men

إِحْدَى وَعِشْرُونَ بِنْتًا twenty-one girls

- The same will apply to 31-32, 41-42...91-92.

أسماء العدد Numerals

Twenty-three through twenty-nine (23-29)

- The **وَاحِدٌ مِّنْصُوبٌ** is **مَعْدُودٌ**.
- The gender of the first part of the **عَدْدٌ** should be opposite of the gender of the **مَعْدُودٌ**.
e.g. **أَرْبَعَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ رَجُلًا** twenty-four men
سِتُّ وَعِشْرُونَ بِنْتًا twenty-six girls
- The same applies to 33-39, 43-49...93-99.
- The “tens” remain the same, irrespective of whether the **مَعْدُودٌ** is masculine or feminine.

أسماء العدد Numerals

Hundred (100)

- The **وَاحِدٌ مَجْرُورٌ** is مَعْدُودٌ.
- مِائَةٌ remains the same irrespective of whether the مَعْدُودٌ is masculine or feminine.
e.g. مِائَةٌ رِجُلٍ hundred men مِائَةٌ بِنْتٍ hundred girls
- For 200, مِائَتَانِ is used. (حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ وَ الْجَرِّ in مِائَتِي)
e.g. مِائَتَانِ بِنْتٍ two hundred girls
مِائَتَانِ بِنْتٍ two hundred girls
- Since مِائَةٌ is feminine, the number **before** مِائَةٌ is masculine.
e.g. أَرْبَعِمِائَةٍ رِجُلٍ four hundred men
أَرْبَعِمِائَةٍ بِنْتٍ four hundred women
- If there are units and tens with the 100's as well, their respective gender rules apply.
e.g. مِائَةٌ وَعَشْرَةٌ كُتُبٍ hundred and ten books
مِائَةٌ وَخَمْسُونَ كُرَاسَةً hundred and forty-five note-books

أسماء العدد Numerals

Thousand (1,000)

- The مَعْدُودٌ is وَاحِدٌ مَجْرُورٌ.
- أَلْفٌ remains the same, irrespective of whether the مَعْدُودٌ is masculine or feminine.

e.g. أَلْفٌ رَجُلٍ thousand men أَلْفٌ بِنْتٍ thousand girls

- Since أَلْفٌ is masculine, the number before أَلْفٌ is feminine.

e.g. أَرْبَعَةُ أَلْفٍ رَجُلٍ four thousand men
أَرْبَعَةُ أَلْفٍ بِنْتٍ four thousand women

Note: The plural for أَلْفٌ is أَلْفٌ.

أسماء العدد Numerals

Million (1,000,000)

- The مَعْدُوْدٌ is مَجْرُورٌ وَوَاحِدٌ.
- مِلْيُونٌ remains the same irrespective of whether the مَعْدُوْدٌ is masculine or feminine.

e.g. مِلْيُونُ رِجَالٍ million men

مِلْيُونُ بَنَاتٍ million girls

- Since مِلْيُونٌ is masculine, the number before مِلْيُونٌ is feminine.

e.g. أَرْبَعَةُ مِلْيُونِ رِجَالٍ four million men

أَرْبَعَةُ مِلْيُونِ امْرَأَةٍ four million women

Note: The plural for مِلْيُونٌ is مِلْيُونٌ.