

Rules of numbers 1-99

The numbers 1 and 2

Number - عَدَدٌ

Thing counted - مَعْدُودٌ

When the مَعْدُودٌ is 1 or 2 we do not mention the عَدَدٌ.

For example to say

One star - كَوْكَبٌ is sufficient

Two stars - كَوْكَبَانِ

But sometimes the number

1 - (f) وَاحِدَةٌ (M) - (f) وَاحِدَةٌ

2- (f) اِثْنَانِ (m) - (f) اِثْنَانٌ

will be used to emphasise. In such cases the numbers are used as صِفَةٌ and the مَعْدُودٌ will be مُوصَفٌ

Eg: إِلَهٌ وَاحِدٌ

It's mawsoof/sifat - so sifat will follow the mawsoof in all four properties

Another example

نَفْخَةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ

Note that the mawsoof is muannath so the number coming as sifat is used in the muannath form.

● The numbers 3 - 10

Number names

3- ثَلَاثَةٌ

4- أَرْبَعَةٌ

5- خَمْسَةٌ

6- سِتَّةٌ

7- سَبْعَةٌ

8- ثَمَانِيَّةٌ

9- تِسْعَةٌ

10- عَشْرَةٌ

These numbers when we count we use the feminine form.
For masculine just remove the round taa ة

Eg ثَلَاثَةٌ - muannath

ثَلَاثُ - mudhakkar

The only problem is in number 8 as when we remove the ة
we get Yaa tanween

▲ To make number 8 masculine remove ة ; we get - ثمانٰي - after going through the process of opening tanween and closing it up we get
ثمانٰ

So this is the raf status and the jarr status
Nasb status will be - ثمانٰي

Rules of numbers 3 - 10

1- The عَدَدْ will be of the opposite gender of the مَعْدُودْ if مَعْدُودْ (the thing counted) is masculine the عَدَدْ (number) will be feminine and if the مَعْدُودْ is feminine the عَدَدْ will be masculine

2- The مَعْدُودْ will be jamaa

3- The عَدَدْ and the مَعْدُودْ will be mudhaaf/mudhaaf ilaih

Summary for the adad and ma'dood 3-10

عَدَدْ

- 1- will be mudhaaf
- 2- will be of the opposite gender of مَعْدُودْ

معدود

- 1- will be mudhaaf ilaih so in jarr case
- 2- will be Jamaa (plural)

Eg

☆ 8 girls

The thing counted (ma'dood) is girls so the adad used will be masculine -
ثمانٰ

ثمانٰ بناتٰ

Since ثمانٰ is mudhaaf drop tanween

☆ 10 teachers

عَشْرُ مُعَلِّمَاتٍ

عَشَرَةُ مُعَلِّمِينَ

Rules of numbers from 11-99

The numbers from 11-99 need clarification and will have tamyeez.

Let's take a look at their rules one by one.

Rules for numbers 11 and 12

For number 11

Instead of أَحَدٌ we use واحدُ

Instead of إِحْدَى we use واحدةٌ

1- The معدود is waahid, nakirah, mansoob

2- The numbers 11 and 12 completely agree with معدود in gender. (if معدود is masculine the عدد used will be masculine and vice versa

3- These numbers are called اعداد مركب

4- The airaab of the murakkab is light. (no tanween- noon drops)

◆ أَحَدَ عَشَرَ كَوْكَبًا

11 stars

The ma'dood كوكباً is waahid, nakirah and mansoob.

The ma'dood is masculine so the adad used is masculine

◆ إِحْدَى عَشَرَةَ نَجْمَةً

Here the ma'dood نجمةً is feminine so the adad used is muannath

○ The number 11 is مبني على الفتحة - non flexible, it will be the same in all 3 status

⭐ The number 12 -

◆ إِثْنَا عَشَرَ رَجُلًا

12 men

The noon of إِثْنَانِ is dropped . The ma'dood is waahid ,

nakirah and mansoob

The ma'dood is masculine so the adad used is masculine

◆ إِثْنَتَا عَشَرَةِ اِمْرَأَةً

12 women

The ma'dood is feminine so the adad used is also feminine.

The first part of number 12 that is the units place is mu'rab - fully flexible ; it will change in all three status, while the second part that is the 10's place is mabni- non flexible
In raf status - إِثْنَتَا عَشَرَةِ or إِثْنَا عَشَرَ

In Nasb and jarr status

- إِثْنَتَيْ عَشَرَةِ or إِثْنَيْ عَشَرَ

🔴 Rules of numbers 20-99 🔴

Before we start with rules learn to count your numbers in 10's

These numbers are common for both masculine and feminine

Their form are like جمع مذكر سالم

In raf' status with oona ending

In Nasb and jarr status with eena eena ending

عِشْرُونَ - 20

ثَلَاثُونَ - 30

أَرْبَعُونَ - 40

خَمْسُونَ - 50

سِتُّونَ - 60

سَبْعُونَ - 70

ثَمَانُونَ - 80

تِسْعُونَ - 90

All the numbers listed above are in raf' status. To make them to Nasb or jarr case we change the ending to eena like

عشرينَ ثلاثينَ اربعينَ

Rules of numbers 20-99

We will have to split these group in three parts and apply different rules

Group-1  -20,30,40,50...

Group-2  - 21,22,31,32,41,42...

Group-3  The remaining numbers

Group-1

The numbers 20,30,40....mentioned above are common to both genders.

Only rule is ma'dood is waahid nakirah mansoob

For eg:

20 boys

عشرونَ ولدًا

20 girls

عشرونَ بنتاً

Group 2

21,22,31,32,41,42....

▲ Units place same gender as ma'dood, tens place is fixed

- ▲ there will be a و between the units and tens
- ▲ ma'dood is waahid, nakirah, mansoob
- ▲ Units place mabni when it's one and mu'rab when it's two

اَحَدَ وَعِشْرُونَ وَلَدًا - 21 boys

اَحْدَى وَعِشْرُونَ بِنْتًا - 21 girls

The adad will come in all three status but the units place is mabni only the tens place will change

For example 21 boys in Nasb status would be-

اَحَدَ وَعِشْرِينَ وَلَدًا

اِثْنَانِ وَعِشْرُونَ رَجُلًا - 22 men

The same in Nasb or jarr case is

اِثْنَيْنِ وَعِشْرِينَ رَجُلًا

Note that the noon of اِثْنَانِ and اِثْنَيْنِ is not dropped as it's not a mudhaf.

The rules are the same as that of what we learned for number 11 and 12 but the units part is not mudhaf nor number murakkab. So airaab will not be light.

● Group -3 - 23,24..29,33,34....39,43,44...49....

- ▲ There will be a و between the units and tens

▲ The units place will be of the opposite gender, tens place fixed

▲ The ma'dood will be waahid, nakirah mansoob

▲ They change in all three status

◆ **ثَلَاثَةُ وَعِشْرُونَ**

◆ **ثَلَاثَةُ وَعِشْرِينَ**

◆ **ثَلَاثَةُ وَعِشْرِينَ**

Note that the units part will match the tens part in status

إِنَّ اللَّهَ تِسْعَةُ وَتِسْعِينَ اسْمًا

The ma'dood (the thing counted) **اسْمًا** is masculine so the number used will be feminine.