



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Summary

Arabic Grammar (Nahw)

الخاتمة: أسماء العدد: Lesson 115

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a) Categories of the Ordinal Number

It was previously mentioned that the ordinal number indicates the rank of things.

Its roots are: «أول، ثانٍ، ثالث، رابع، خامس، سادس، سابع، ثامن، تاسع، عاشر».

Categories:

- a) Simple, which are: «...، أولى، ثانية and ...، أول، ثانٍ»
- b) Compound, which are: «...، حادية عشرة and ...، حادي عشر»
- c) Tens, which are: «...، عشرون»
- d) Conjoined, which are: «...، حادية و عشرون and ...، حادي و عشرون»

Ruling on its Gender

The ordinal number agrees with its counted noun in gender, except for the tens and «مئة» and «ألف» and their derivatives, for they have one form absolutely:

- الباب الأول
- الرسالة الأولى
- الإمام الثاني عشر



- الرسالة الثانية عشرة

Ruling on its Grammatical Analysis

The ordinal number occurs as an attribute for its counted noun, as mentioned, and is grammatically analyzed according to the governing factors if the counted noun is not mentioned, such as:

«مررت بالأول» and «رأيت الأول» and «هذا أول».

It is evident that the compound form of it is absolutely fixed (indeclinable), and the others are declinable.

Third: The Fractional Number

It is a number that divides a number above the fraction (numerator) by a number below it (denominator), such as: «10/ 1»

It is used in three categories:

1. With «على», such as «1 / 1»: «واحد على واحد»
2. With «من», and it is used like the previous category by replacing «على» with «من», so it is said: «1 / 1»: «واحد من واحد»
3. In a specific form:
 - «1 / 1»: «واحد»
 - «1 / 2»: «نصف»
 - The form «فُعْلُ» or «فُعْلُ» to express «3/ 1» to «10/ 1», such as: «تُلْتُ- تُلْتُ»
 - And their dual to express 2/3 to 2/10, as in: «فَإِنْ كَانَتَا اثْنَتَيْنِ فَلَهُمَا الثُّلَاثَانِ مِمَّا تَرَكَ»
 - And annexing the numerator to the plural form of the denominator to express 3/3 and above, such as: «ثلاثة أخماس»: «5/3»



The number may be referred to by specific terms, which are called Numerical Metonyms, and they are: «بِضْع، بِضْعَة، نَيْف، كَم، كَأَيْن، كَذَا».

«بِضْع و بِضْعَة»: They are used to refer to a number from one to ten. They are used like the simple numbers in all their rulings.

«نَيْف»:

- It is used to refer to one to ten.
- It is only used after the tens numbers and «عشرة» and «مائة» and «ألف» with one form for masculine and feminine, such as:
 - o عشرة و نَيْف
 - o ثلاثون و نَيْف
 - o مائة و نَيْف
 - o ألف و نَيْف

«كَأَيْن» and «كَم»، «كَذَا»

- They are used to refer to any number in general.
- A specification follows them:
 - o The specification for interrogative «كَم» and «كَذَا» is a singular noun in the accusative.
 - o The specification for declarative «كَم» is genitive - either by being annexed to it or by «من».
 - o The specification for «كَأَيْن» is usually genitive with «من», and it may sometimes come in the accusative.