

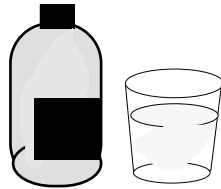
## EXERCISES

## FUNCTION A: COUNTING THINGS



1. Listen to this typical drinks menu. Then write the words under the appropriate pictures below.

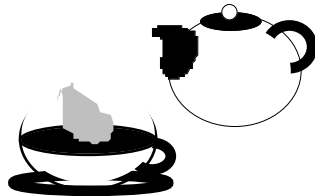
<i>él-mashruubaat</i>	Drinks	المشروبات
<i>mayy</i>	water	مي
<i>éasiir bértqaan (fresh)</i>	orange juice (fresh)	عصير برتقان (فريش)
<i>éasiir leemuun</i>	lemon juice	عصير ليمون
<i>koola</i>	cola	كولا
<i>biira</i>	beer	بيرة
<i>nbiit ahmar</i>	red wine	نبيذ أحمر
<i>nbiit abyaa</i>	white wine	نبيذ أبيض
<i>éaraq</i>	araq	عرق
<i>qahwe</i>	coffee	قهوة
<i>shacy</i>	tea	شاي
<i>zuhuuraat</i>	herbal tea	زهورات
<i>argiile</i>	hubble bubble pipe	أركيلة



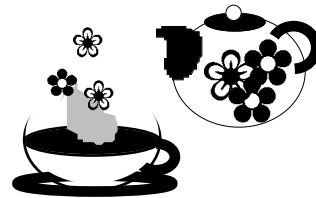
a. \_\_\_\_\_



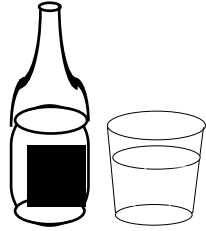
b. \_\_\_\_\_



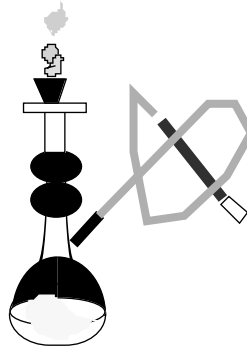
c. \_\_\_\_\_



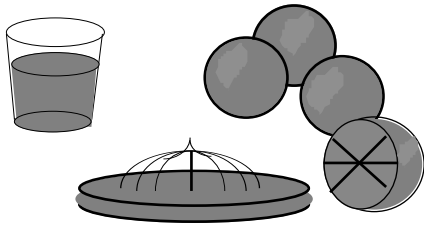
d. \_\_\_\_\_



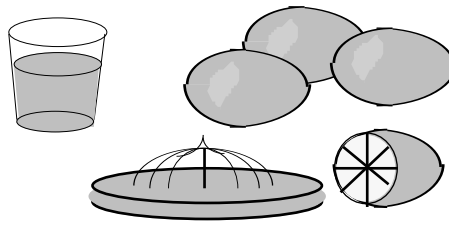
e. \_\_\_\_\_



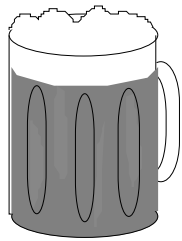
f. \_\_\_\_\_



g. \_\_\_\_\_



h. \_\_\_\_\_



i. \_\_\_\_\_



j. \_\_\_\_\_



k. \_\_\_\_\_



l. \_\_\_\_\_

**USE OF "ONE"** ♦ The number *waahed* واحد (one) is only used for clarification or emphasis. Syrians simply use the singular indefinite noun by itself to express "one" of anything.

<i>ṣaḥḥn</i>	one plate	صحن
<i>fénjaan</i>	one cup	فنجان
<i>kaase</i>	one glass	كاسة
<i>ḡaniine</i>	one bottle	قنينة

When *waahed* واحد is used for emphasis or clarification, it must match the noun in gender (masculine or feminine), for example

<i>ṣaḥḥn waahed</i>	one plate	صحن واحد
<i>fénjaan waahed</i>	one cup	فنجان واحد
<i>kaase waahde</i>	one glass	كاسة واحدة
<i>ḡaniine waahde</i>	one bottle	قنينة واحدة

**USE OF "GLASS"** ♦ Glasses are not classified according to their shape but rather according to whether they contain an alcoholic drink or not. An ordinary glass is *kaase* كاسة while one containing alcohol becomes *kaas* كاس.

**DUAL NOUNS** ♦ There is a special convention for talking about two of anything. Two of anything is called a 'dual'. The simple formula is to add *-een* -ين to the end of a singular noun, for example

<i>ṣaḥḥn</i>	one plate	صحن
<i>ṣaḥḥreen</i>	two plates	صحنين

Of course, if the noun ends in a *taa marbuuṭa* ة or ء it changes to *t* ت as follows

<i>kaase</i>	one glass	كاسة
<i>kaasteen</i>	two glasses	كاستين

**2. Look at the list of singular words below and write the dual in the space.**

a. <i>ṣaḥḥn</i>	_____ a person	_____	شخص
b. <i>kérsi</i>	_____ a chair	_____	كرسي
c. <i>ṭaawle</i>	_____ a table	_____	طاولة
d. <i>sékkiine</i>	_____ a knife	_____	سكين
e. <i>shooke</i>	_____ a fork	_____	شوكة
f. <i>maḡlaḡa</i>	_____ a spoon	_____	معلقة
g. <i>fénjaan</i>	_____ a cup	_____	فنجان
h. <i>kaase</i>	_____ a glass	_____	كاسة
i. <i>ḡaniine</i>	_____ a bottle	_____	قنينة
j. <i>ébrīḡ</i>	_____ a jug, a kettle	_____	إبريق
k. <i>ṣaḥḥn</i>	_____ a plate, dish	_____	صحن

**PLURAL NOUNS** ♦♦ From this chapter, both the singular and plural form of a noun are included in the vocab list. Unfortunately, in Arabic there is no simple formula--like adding 's'--for making singular nouns plural. After a while, you will begin to recognise various patterns. In the beginning however, trying to remember all the patterns at once is more confusing than helpful. We will explain only two simple patterns here.

First, many masculine nouns are made plural by adding *-iin* يـين to the end, for example

<i>m̄allem, m̄allemiin</i>	a teacher, teachers	معلم، معلمين
<i>mwazzaf, mwazzafiin</i>	an employee, employees	موظف، موظفين

Second, feminine nouns which end in a *taa marbuuṭa* ة or ء are often made plural by dropping the *taa marbuuṭa* ة or ء and adding *-aat* ات to the end, for example

<i>sayyaara, sayyaaraat</i>	a car, cars	سيارة، سيارات
<i>luḡha, luḡhaat</i>	a language, languages	لغة، لغات

**3. Select the plural from the words written underneath. Can you see any patterns? Draw a line between plurals with matching patterns.**

a. <i>shakh's</i>	_____	_____	شخص
b. <i>kérsi</i>	_____	_____	كرسي
c. <i>ṭaawle</i>	_____	_____	طاولة
d. <i>sékkiine</i>	_____	_____	سكينة
e. <i>shooke</i>	_____	_____	شوكة
f. <i>maḡlaḡa</i>	_____	_____	معلقة
g. <i>fénjaan</i>	_____	_____	فنجان
h. <i>kaase</i>	_____	_____	كاسة
i. <i>ḡanniine</i>	_____	_____	قنينة
j. <i>ébriiq</i>	_____	_____	إبريق
k. <i>ṣaḡḡn</i>	_____	_____	صحن

<i>fanaajiin</i>	<i>shookaat</i>	شوكات	فناجين
<i>kasaat</i>	<i>karaasi</i>	كراسي	كاسات
<i>ashkhaas</i>	<i>sakaakiin</i>	سكاكين	أشخاص
<i>shuun</i>	<i>ḡanaani</i>	قناني	صحون
<i>maḡaalat</i>	<i>abariiq</i>	أبريق	معالق
<i>ṭaawlaat</i>			طاولات

4. Below is a list of plural nouns of words you should know. Write the singular noun, for example

	<i>mhandesiin</i>	<i>mhandes</i>	مهندسين	مهندس
a.	<i>déblomaasiyiin</i>		ديبلوماسيين	
b.	<i>qaraayebiin</i>		قرايين	
c.	<i>mɛallemiin</i>		معلمين	
d.	<i>ésaatza</i>		أساتذة	
e.	<i>téllaab</i>		طلّاب	
f.	<i>madaares</i>		مدارس	
g.	<i>sfuuf</i>		صفوف	
h.	<i>wazaayef</i>		وظايف	
i.	<i>arqaam</i>		أرقام	
j.	<i>bwaab</i>		بواب	
k.	<i>shabaabiik</i>		شبابيك	
l.	<i>suwar</i>		صور	
m.	<i>kétob</i>		كتب	
n.	<i>dafaater</i>		دفاتر	
o.	<i>qawamiis</i>		قواميس	
p.	<i>wraaq</i>		أوراق	
q.	<i>shénaati</i>		شناتي	
r.	<i>jaraayed</i>		جرايد	
s.	<i>majallaat</i>		مجلّات	
t.	<i>sayyaaraat</i>		سيارات	
u.	<i>saaɛaat</i>		ساعات	
v.	<i>mafaatiih</i>		مفاتيح	
w.	<i>ghéraf</i>		غرف	
x.	<i>fanaadeɛ</i>		فنادق	
y.	<i>shawaareɛ</i>		شوارع	
z.	<i>méstashfayaat</i>		مستشفيات	
aa.	<i>mataahef</i>		متاحف	
bb.	<i>qahaawi</i>		قهاوي	
cc.	<i>mataaɛem</i>		مطاعم	
dd.	<i>byuut</i>		بيوت	
ee.	<i>shéɛɛ</i>		شقق	
ff.	<i>blaadi</i>		بلاد	

Can you identify any patterns? Write the matching plural words in groups.



**COUNTING BETWEEN 3-10** ➡ The most important rule about counting in Arabic is that the plural noun is used only following numbers 3-10. For counting objects numbering 11 or more, you use the SINGULAR noun. Look at the following examples

<i>ṣaḥīn</i>	one plate	صحن
<i>ṣaḥneen</i>	two plates	صحنين
<i>tlet ṣhuun</i>	three plates	ثلاث صحون
<i>ʿashara ṣhuun</i>	ten plates	عشر صحون
<i>idaʿshar ṣaḥīn</i>	11 plates	إيدعشر صحن

Note the number always comes before the noun.

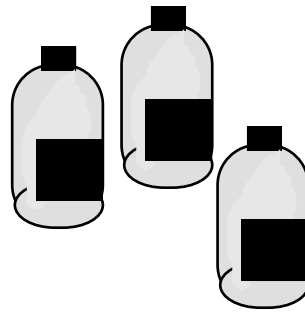
Note that the numbers are slightly different to the ones you learnt in the first chapter. The first difference is that the numbers 3-10 do not end in a *taa marbuuta* ة or ؃.

The second difference is that an *-ar* ر is added to the end of numbers 11-19. This means that if you are counting you would say *idaʿsh* إيدعش, but when you want to say “11 plates” you must say *idaʿshar ṣaḥīn* إيدعشر صحن.

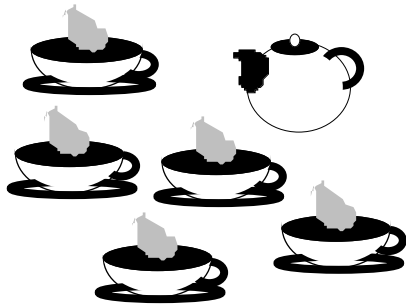
**6. Write the Arabic underneath each of the pictures below.**



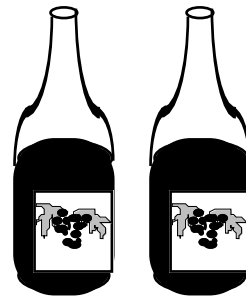
a. \_\_\_\_\_



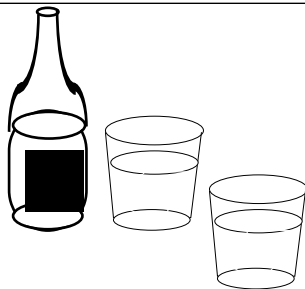
b. \_\_\_\_\_



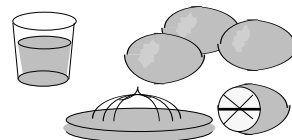
c. \_\_\_\_\_



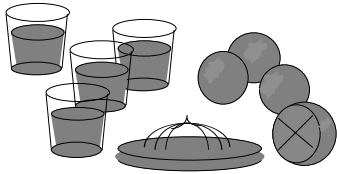
d. \_\_\_\_\_



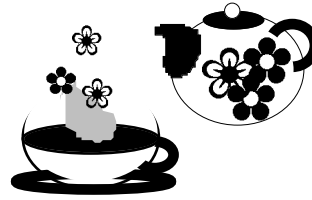
e. \_\_\_\_\_



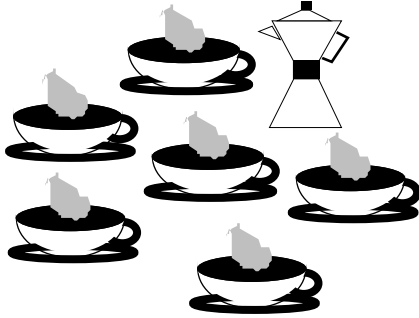
f. \_\_\_\_\_



g. \_\_\_\_\_



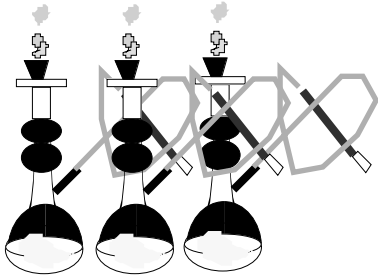
h. \_\_\_\_\_



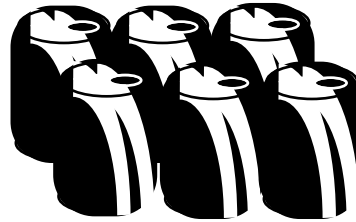
i. \_\_\_\_\_



j. \_\_\_\_\_



k. \_\_\_\_\_



l. \_\_\_\_\_

**HOW MANY ....?** ➔ The word *kam* كم (how many) followed by a SINGULAR noun is used to ask "how many...?". When you enter a restaurant for example, the waiter might ask you

*kam shakhs?*

how many people?

كم شخص؟

Don't forget that if you reply with a number between 3-10, you must use the plural noun, for example

*arbaʿ ashkhaas*

four people

أربع أشخاص

To ask "how many...are there?" you must put the *fii* في last. If *fii* في comes first it means "there are a few...". Compare these sentences.

*kam qaniinet biira fii?*

كم قنينة بيرة في؟

*fii kam qaniinet biira ʿa-t-ṭaawle*

في كم قنينة بيرة عالطاولة

**7. Work with a teacher or classmate. Look at the pictures beginning on page 137 and take it in turns to ask how many items there are in each picture, for example**

A *kam qaniinet biira fii?*

أ كم قنينة بيرة؟

B *bass waḥde.*

ب بس واحدة.





