13

New words: *الوقت والنقود *al-waqt wa-n-nuqūd* Time and Money

1	تاريخ تواريخ	*tārīkh tawārīkh* date	بعد الظهر	*ba9d aẓ-ẓuhr* afternoon
	ساعة	*sā9a* hour, clock, watch	دقيقة دقائق	*daqīqa daqā'iq* minute
	سنوي	*sanawī* annual	سنة سنوات	*sana sanawāt* year
	صباح	*ṣabāḥ* morning	شهر أشهر	*shahr 'ashhur* month
	مدّة مدد	*mudda mudad* period	ظهر	*ẓuhr* midday
	يوم أيّام	*yowm 'ayyām* day	مساء	*masā'* evening
	درهم دراهم	*dirham darāhim* dirham	جنيه	*jinayh* pound (£)
	دينار دنانير	*dīnār danānīr* dinar	دولار	*dōlār* dollar
	مصرف مصارف*	*maṣrif maṣārif* bank	فرنك	*firank* franc
			يورو	*yūro* euro

* In unscripted speech, use فلوس *fulūs* (pl.) 'money', and بنك بنوك *bank bunūk* (7/3) 'bank'.

Open ***S134.wav***. **Read, listen and repeat** the vocabulary.

Cardinal numbers

2 Look back to 7/4 for the explanation of the Arabic numerals, including handwritten forms.

The officially correct pronunciation of the cardinal numbers (1, 2, 3 ...), and their spelling as words, is complicated. Most Arabs (including educated Arabs) have difficulty with it; they prefer to avoid it and to use instead a simplified colloquial pronunciation; many also avoid writing the numbers as words. You are strongly advised to do the same. The colloquial pronunciation varies by region, but the version given below is understood and accepted by all Arabs. In this list, beside the colloquial pronunciation you will find the variable official spellings, *for recognition and reference only*.

0	٠	صفر *ṣifr*	1	١	واحد\واحدة *wāḥid(a)*
2	٢	اثنين، اثنتين\اثنتان *ithnayn* (m.), *thintayn* (f.)			
4	٤	أربعة\أربع *'arba9a*	3	٣	ثلاثة\ثلاث *thalātha*
6	٦	ستّة\ستّ *sitta*	5	٥	خمسة\خمس *khamsa*
8	٨	ثمانية\ثمان *thamāniya*	7	٧	سبعة\سبع *sab9a*
10	١٠	عشرة\عشر *9ashra*	9	٩	تسعة\تسع *tis9a*

We need to note:

- *ṣifr* is a noun and is not used with a further noun.
- For 1 and 2, *wāḥid* and *ithnayn* are masculine, *wāḥida* and *thintayn* are feminine. 1 and 2 with a noun agree in gender with that noun; 2 with a noun is however often expressed not with a number, but with the dual of the noun itself (7/1); the number can be added for emphasis. In counting without a noun (stated or implied), we use the masculine form of 1 and 2.
- Numbers 3 to 10 have in colloquial pronunciation only one form for both genders. A counted noun following one of these numbers is made plural:

٦ عمّال *(sitta)* 6 workmen ١٠ ريالات *(9ashra)* 10 riyals

- Before a noun beginning with a vowel or with *hamza*, the final ـة.. of any of these numbers is pronounced *-at*:

٦ (ستّة) أسابيع *sittat 'asābī9* six weeks

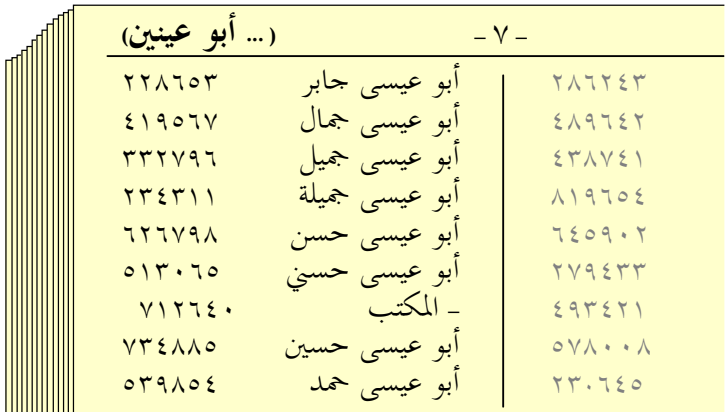
٣ (ثلاثة) أشهر *thalāthat 'ashhur* three months

You may need only the numbers 0 to 10; that suffices for reading out a number of any length. In that case, do Exercise 1 below and then skim through paragraphs 3 to 7. You can if necessary use them for reference later.

Alternatively, you may wish to work through these paragraphs more carefully, learning how to handle the higher numbers as well, including the clock and the calendar.

Exercise 1 In this fragment of a telephone book, find the numbers of

(a) *ḥasan 'abū 9īsa* (b) *jamāl 'abū 9īsa* (c) *ḥamad 'abū 9īsa*:



(... أبو عينين) – ٧ –

٢٢٨٦٥٣	أبو عيسى جابر	٢٨٦٢٤٣
٤١٩٥٦٧	أبو عيسى جمال	٤٨٩٦٤٢
٣٣٢٧٩٦	أبو عيسى جميل	٤٣٨٧٤١
٢٣٤٣١١	أبو عيسى جميلة	٨١٩٦٥٤
٦٢٦٧٩٨	أبو عيسى حسن	٦٤٥٩٠٢
٥١٣٠٦٥	أبو عيسى حسني	٢٧٩٤٣٣
٧١٢٦٤٠	– المكتب	٤٩٣٤٢١
٧٣٤٨٨٥	أبو عيسى حسين	٥٧٨٠٠٨
٥٣٩٨٥٤	أبو عيسى حمد	٢٣٠٦٤٥

The answers to this exercise follow paragraph 8 below.

3 If you wish to go further with the numbers, here are first 11 to 20, in colloquial pronunciation without the script:

12	١٢	*ithn9ashr*	11	١١	*'iḥd9ashr*
14	١٤	*'arba9t9ashr*	13	١٣	*thalatt9ashr*
16	١٦	*sitt9ashr*	15	١٥	*khamst9ashr*
18	١٨	*thamant9ashr*	17	١٧	*sab9at9ashr*
20	٢٠	*9ishrīn*	19	١٩	*tis9at9ashr*

Then the tens from 30 to 90:

40	٤٠	*'arba9īn*	30	٣٠	*thalāthīn*
60	٦٠	*sittīn*	50	٥٠	*khamsīn*
80	٨٠	*thamānīn*	70	٧٠	*sab9īn*
			90	٩٠	*tis9īn*

Compounds with the tens are assembled like 'five-and-twenty', with the units first, joined to the tens with و pronounced *u-*:

32	٣٢	*ithnayn u-thalāthīn*	21	٢١	*wāḥid u-9ishrīn*

– in which structure the final *-a* of *wāḥida* and of 3 to 9 is often dropped in pronunciation:

76	٧٦	*sitt(a) u-sab9īn*	45	٤٥	*khams(a) u-'arba9īn*

Although و pronounced *u-* consists of a weak vowel (see 3/2, 3), it is, exceptionally, never elided after a preceding vowel; if it were, the whole word would disappear.

From 100 upwards, you need to recognise in written words only 'hundred', 'thousand' and 'million':

100	١٠٠	مئة\مائة	*mīya* (the spelling مئة is commoner)
1000	١٠٠٠	ألف	*'alf*
1 million	١٠٠٠ ٠٠٠	مليون	*milyūn*

Here are the duals of these numbers, without the script:

200	٢٠٠	*mitayn*
2000	٢٠٠٠	*'alfayn*
2 million	٢٠٠٠ ٠٠٠	*milyūnayn*

Then the other compounds, for which we use the singular of 'hundred' but the plurals of 'thousand' and 'million':

300–900	٩٠٠–٣٠٠	*thalāthmīya, 'arba9mīya, khamsmīya, sittmīya, saba9mīya, thamanmīya, tis9amīya*
3000–9000	٩٠٠٠–٣٠٠٠	*thalāthat, 'arba9at* (etc.) *'ālāf* (pl.)
3–9 million	٩٠٠٠ ٠٠٠–٣٠٠٠ ٠٠٠	*thalātha* (etc.) *malāyīn* (pl.)

mīya and its multiples become *mīt* in pronunciation before a noun, which stands in the singular:

١٠٠ موظّف	*mīt muwaẓẓaf* 100 employees	} see * below.
٥٠٠ سنة	*khamsmīt sana* 500 years	

Read these higher compound numbers now. Note that we have *u-* between the components:

٦٤٢	*sittmīya u-thnayn u-'arba9īn*
٣٤٨٩	*thalāthat 'ālāf u-'arba9mīya u-tis9a u-thamānīn*

* A noun following a number is plural after 3 to 10, and singular after 11 upwards. With compound numbers, e.g. 105, the *last number quoted* determines the form of the noun. In this context you may encounter a singular noun with ـًا\ـةً\ـءً *tanwīn* (6/3); read the noun as it appears:

٥ دنانير	*khamsa danānīr* 5 dinars
٢٥ دينارًا	*khamsa u-9ishrīn dīnāran* 25 dinars
١٠٥ دنانير	*mīya u-khamsa danānīr* 105 dinars
١٠٠٠ دينار	*'alf dīnār* 1000 dinars
٣٠٠٠ دينار	*thalāthat 'ālāf dīnār* 3000 dinars

Exercise 2 Read aloud and translate:
(a) ٥٠٠ ريال (b) ٣٦٥ يومًا (c) ٤٦ دولارًا (d) ٢٤ ساعة (e) دينارين

Exercise 3 Write these numbers in Arabic numerals:
(a) 450 (b) 2028 (c) 779 4391 (d) 836 404 (e) 2440–99

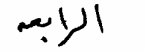
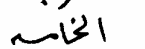
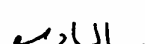
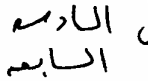
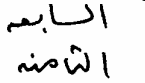
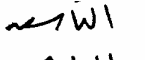
The answers to these exercises follow paragraph 8 below.

When reading the cardinal numbers aloud, you should use the unofficial colloquial form, which is always acceptable. (In fact, pronouncing the numbers in official form is regarded by some as affected.) When writing the cardinal numbers, use the numerals rather than words.

Ordinal numbers

4 For the ordinal numbers ('first', 'second', 'third' ...) the official pronunciation is used. We need only 'first' to 'twelfth'. Ordinal numbers are almost always definite. **Read and write:**

the...	*masculine/feminine*			
1st	الأُولى	الأوّل	الأوّل\الأولى	*al-'awwal/al-'ūla*
2nd	الثانية	الثاني	الثاني\الثانية	*ath-thānī/ath-thắniya*
3rd	الثالثة	الثالث	الثالث\الثالثة	*ath-thālith(a)*

4th	الرابع\الرابعة		*ar-rābi9(a)*
5th	الخامس\الخامسة		*al-khāmis(a)*
6th	السادس\السادسة		*as-sādis(a)*
7th	السابع\السابعة		*as-sābi9(a)*
8th	الثامن\الثامنة		*ath-thāmin(a)*
9th	التاسع\التاسعة		*at-tāsi9(a)*
10th	العاشر\العاشرة		*al-9āshir(a)*
11th	الحادي عشر\		*al-ḥādī 9ashr/*
	الحادية عشرة		*al-ḥādiyat 9ashra*
12th	الثاني عشر\		*ath-thānī 9ashr/*
	الثانية عشرة		*ath-thāniyat 9ashra*

Note the stress in *thāniya* '2nd', and the stress and the extra final *-t* in *ḥādiyat* and *thāniyat* for '11th' and '12th'. The ordinals from 3rd to 10th make their feminine form in the usual way.

Open *S135.wav*. Read, listen and repeat.

An ordinal number is an adjective, used in a Description (9/2), but equally often an expression with ordinals 1st to 10th takes a form similar to the Construct (Lesson 12). This quasi-construct version is indefinite in form, but has definite meaning; and its 'theme' is always masculine. **Read and write:**

المرّة الثالثة	*al-marra th-thālitha*	} the third time
ثالث مرّة	*thālith marra*	

Open *S136.wav*. Read, listen and repeat.

The ordinals with the article can be abbreviated in writing thus:

الـ٣ or ال٣ *ath-thālith(a)* الـ٤ or ال٤ *ar-rābi9(a)*

Fractions and percentages

5 Of the fractions, we need only 'half', 'third' and 'quarter'. **Read and write:**

نصف أنصاف	*niṣf 'anṣāf*	half
ثلث أثلاث	*thulth 'athlāth*	third
ربع أرباع	*rub9 'arbā9*	quarter
ثلثين	*thulthayn*	two-thirds
٥٠٪ (بالمئة)	*khamsīn bi-l-mīya*	50%

Open *S137.wav*. Read, listen and repeat.

Clock

6 'One o'clock' is الساعة الواحدة *as-sā9a l-wāḥida*. Time on the hour above 'one' is written as e.g. 'the ninth hour', in definite ordinal form. 'At' is في . **Read and write:**

في الساعة الرابعة	*fi s-sā9a r-rābi9a*	at 4 o'clock
لساعة الثانية	*as-sā9a th-thāniya*	2 o'clock

Open *S138.wav*. Read, listen and repeat.

For time in the first half-hour we put the hour first followed by و (pronounced *wa-*) before the fraction or the minutes. **Read and write:**

الساعة الثانية وخمس دقائق *(wa-khams daqā'iq)*
five past two ('two o'clock and five minutes')

الساعة السابعة والربع *(wa-r-rub9)*
a quarter past seven

الساعة التاسعة والثلث *(wa-th-thulth)*
twenty past nine

الساعة الثامنة والنصف *(wa-n-niṣf)*
half-past eight

Note the pronunciation of و *wa-*, and the article added to the fraction.

Open *S139.wav*. **Read, listen and repeat**.

Time in the second half-hour is shown likewise, but with إلاّ *'illa* 'except for', 'minus' instead of و.

Read and write:

الساعة الرابعة إلاّ عشر دقائق *('illa 9ashr daqā'iq)*
ten to four ('four o'clock minus ten minutes')

الساعة الخامسة إلاّ الربع *('illa r-rub9)*
a quarter to five

الساعة السادسة إلاّ الثلث *('illa th-thulth)*
twenty to six

Open *S140.wav*. **Read, listen and repeat**.

In unscripted speech almost all Arabs use *cardinal* numbers for the hours, and pronounce و as *u-*: *as-sā9a thnayn/thalātha/'arba9a/khamsa/sitta u-rub9/sab9a u-**nuṣṣ**/thamā́niya 'illa thulth* (etc.).

Note the unscripted form *nuṣṣ* 'half', and the use of *nuṣṣ*, *rub9* and *thulth* with no article.

Time can of course be shown also with numerals (NB in *cardinal* form), the hours and minutes being separated with a comma:

في الساعة ٧،٣٠ at 7.30

قبل ١٠،٢٥ before 10.25

24-hour time is little used. Note instead the use of:

صباحًا\مساءً *ṣabāḥan/masā'an* a.m./p.m.



Calendar

7 Read and write the days of the week:

الجمعة *al-jum9a* Friday

السبت *as-sabt* Saturday

الأحد *al-'aḥad* Sunday

الاثنين *al-ithnayn* Monday

الثلاثاء *ath-thulāthā'* Tuesday

الأربعاء *al-'arba9ā'* Wednesday

الخميس *al-khamīs* Thursday

Open *S141.wav*. **Read, listen and repeat**.

The names of the days may be preceded by يوم *yowm*, in construct. 'On' with a day is في :

في يوم السبت *fī yowm as-sabt* on Saturday

Here are the names of the months; two sets, one used in African, the other in Asian Arab countries:

	Africa		*Asia*	
January	يناير	*yanāyir*	كانون الثاني	*kānūn ath-thānī*
February	فبراير	*fibrāyir*	شباط	*shubāṭ*
March	مارس	*māris*	آذار	*'ādhār*
April	أبريل	*'abrīl*	نيسان	*nīsān*
May	مايو	*māyū*	أيّار	*'ayyār*
June	يونيو	*yūniyū*	حزيران	*ḥazīrān*
July	يوليو	*yūliyū*	تمّوز	*tammūz*
August	أغسطس	*'aghusṭus*	آب	*'āb*
September	سبتمبر	*sibtambir*	أيلول	*'aylūl*
October	أكتوبر	*'oktōbir*	تشرين الأوّل	*tishrīn al-'awwal*
November	نوفمبر	*nūfimbir*	تشرين الثاني	*tishrīn ath-thānī*
December	دسمبر	*disembir*	كانون الأوّل	*kānūn al-'awwal*

The Muslim calendar is also in use in some countries. The Muslim year is lunar, 354 or 355 days long. Its year-count starts from the day of the flight of the prophet Muhammad (محمّد *muḥammad*) from Mecca to Medina, in 622 AD. Here are the names of the twelve months:

١	محرّم	*muḥarram*	٢	صفر	*ṣafar*
٣	ربيع الأوّل	*rabī9 al-'awwal*	٤	ربيع الثاني	*rabī9 ath-thānī*
٥	جمادى الأولى	*jumāda l-'ūla*	٦	جمادى الآخرة	*jumāda l-'ākhira*
٧	رجب	*rajab*	٨	شعبان	*sha9bān*
٩	رمضان	*ramaḍān*	١٠	شوّال	*shawwāl*
١١	ذو القعدة	*dhu l-qa9da*	١٢	ذو الحجّة	*dhu l-ḥijja*

In all calendars, dates are expressed as in Europe (day/month/year) with أوّل for the first of the month, and cardinal numbers for later days. Typical dates, with the (colloquial) pronunciation: (NB: Read each *number* from the left but the whole *date* from the right.)

*م ١٩٨٤\٧\٢٠ *9ishrīn yūliyū/tammūz sanat 'alf u-tis9amīya u-'arba9 u-thamānīn al-mīlādīya* 20/7/1984 AD

*م ٢٠١١\٣\٢١ *wāḥid u-9ishrīn māris/'ādhār sanat 'alfayn u-'iḥdashr al-mīlādīya* 21/3/2011 AD

*هـ ١٤١٩\٧\١١ *'awwal rajab sanat 'alf u-'arba9mīya u-tis9at9ashr al-hijrīya* 1/7/1419 AH

* م is ميلادية *mīlādīya* 'AD'; هـ is هجرية *hijrīya* 'AH' or *Anno Hegiræ*, 'the Year of the Flight'.

أبجد *'abjad* – Alphabetical numbering

8 In a European document we can use letters or Roman numerals to show sections, paragraphs etc: A/a, B/b, I/i, II/ii, III/iii etc. Arabic uses its alphabet in like manner; every letter has its own value, but not in alphabetical order. We need to know only the first ten; here they are, with their commonly used memory aid:

أبجد هوّز حطي *'abjad hawwaz ḥuṭī* (*'alif* always carries *hamza* in this use)
1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

أبجد *'abjad* means 'alphabet'; the other words have no meaning outside this context. **Read:**

أ – معلومات أساسية *'alif – ma9lūmāt 'asāsīya* A – Basic Information

ب – التمويل *bā – at-tamwīl* B – Financing

Exercise 4 Read aloud these dates, in the international calendar, with both Arabic forms for each month:

(a) ٢٠٠٢\١٢\١٢ (b) ١٩٩٩\٤\٢٤ (c) ٢٠٠٩\٨\١

The answers to this exercise are given below.

Answers to exercises

1 (a) 626798 (line 5) (b) 419567 (line 2) (c) 539854 (line 9)

2 (a) *khamsmīt riyāl* 500 riyals (b) *thalāthmīya u-khams u-sittīn yowman* 365 days

(c) *sitt u-'arba9īn dōlāran* 46 dollars (d) *'arba9 u-9ishrīn sā9a* 24 hours

(e) *dinārayn* 2 dinars

3 (a) ٤٥٠ (b) ٢٠٢٨ (c) ٤٣٩١ ٧٧٩ (d) ٤٠٤ ٨٣٦ (e) ٩٩–٢٤٤٠

4 (a) *ithn9ashr disembir/kānūn al-'awwal sanat 'alfayn u-thnayn*

(b) *'arba9 u-9ishrīn 'abrīl/nīsān sanat 'alf u-tis9amīya u-tis9 u-tis9īn*

(c) *'awwal 'aghusṭus/'āb sanat 'alfayn u-tis9a*

Tests

1 Read aloud and translate. The spelling of some numbers written as words will be unfamiliar. Pronounce them colloquially, as shown earlier in this lesson. For (h), read the time both 'formally' (i.e. as if reading from text), and 'unscripted':

(a) ستّة أسابيع (b) خمسمئة ريال سنويًا (c) في الساعة الثامنة (d) ١٥٪

(e) عشرين جنيهًا مصريًا (f) في سنة ١٩٩٩ (g) جنيهين

(h) بعد الساعة ٧،٣٠ مساءً (j) تسعة أشهر (k) ثلاثة آلاف ليرة

2 Read out the time, both 'formally' and 'unscripted', and translate:

(a) ٨،١٥ صباحًا (b) الساعة الرابعة إلاّ الثلث (c) ١٢،٢٥

*