



The Sound Masculine Plural

جَمْعُ الْمَذَكَّرِ السَّالِمِ

There are two types of plurals:

2	1
Broken Plural الْجَمْعُ الْمَكْسَرُ	Sound Plural جَمْعُ السَّالِمِ
<i>Where the form of the singular does NOT remain¹ in the plural.</i>	<i>Where the form of the singular remains in the plural.</i>

Examples in English and Arabic:

2		1	
Sound Plural		Broken Plural	
جَمْعُ السَّالِمِ		الْجَمْعُ الْمَكْسَرُ	
Examples in Arabic	Examples in English	Examples in Arabic	Examples in English
مُسْلِمُونَ	<i>Book = Books</i>	أَقْلَامَ (قَلَم)	<i>Loaf = Loaves</i>
حَافِظُونَ	<i>Pen = Pens</i>	بُيُوتَ (بَيْت)	<i>Leaf = Leaves</i>
عَائِدُونَ	<i>House = Houses</i>	بِرِجَالِ (رِجْل)	<i>Mouse = Mice</i>
جَالِسُونَ	<i>Toy = Toys</i>	أَوْلَادَ (وَلَد)	<i>Knife = Knives</i>

¹ There is a “significant” change in the original singular word.

Creating sound plurals from nouns such as the *Active Participle* and the *Passive Participle* (and from most adjectives) is very straightforward.

Note the following:

2		1	
Plural	Plural	Singular	
حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ وَالْجَرِّ (يُنْ)	حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ (وُنْ)		
سَاجِدِينَ	سَاجِدُونَ	سَاجِدٌ <i>Prostrater</i>	1
عَالِمِينَ	عَالِمُونَ	عَالِمٌ <i>Scholar</i>	2
مَنْصُورِينَ	مَنْصُورُونَ	مَنْصُورٌ <i>Helped</i>	3
مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمُونَ	مُسْلِمٌ <i>Muslim</i>	4
مُعَلِّمِينَ	مُعَلِّمُونَ	مُعَلِّمٌ <i>Teacher</i>	5
مُهَنْدِسِينَ	مُهَنْدِسُونَ	مُهَنْدِسٌ <i>Engineer</i>	6
تَاجِرِينَ	تَاجِرُونَ	تَاجِرٌ <i>Merchant</i>	7

1. The above examples also highlight which sound plural is used in which *حَالَة*.
2. Note that the ن of these plurals contains a Fatha.
3. The ن of the dual contains a Kasra.
4. Practice making the sound plural from the following:

2		1	
Plural	Plural	Singular	
حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ وَالْجَرِّ	حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ		
(يُنَ)	(وُنَ)		
		مُسَافِرٍ <i>Traveller</i>	1
		مُحَاسِبٍ <i>Accountant</i>	2
		طَالِبٍ <i>Student / Seeker</i>	3
		قَائِمٍ <i>Standing</i>	4
		عَاقِلٍ <i>Intelligent</i>	5
		صَائِمٍ <i>Fasting person</i>	6
		فَائِزٍ <i>Successful</i>	7
		شَاكِرٍ <i>Grateful</i>	8
		مُؤْمِنٍ <i>Believer</i>	9
		مُشْرِكٍ <i>Polytheist</i>	10
		مُصَنِّفٍ <i>Writer / Compiler</i>	11
		سَائِلٍ <i>Beggar / Questioner</i>	12

Note the following examples and complete the remainder.

Ensure you analyse and determine the reason of each case ending.

	Plural	Singular	
Nominative Case	الْمُؤْمِنُونَ جَالِسُونَ . <i>The believers are sitting.</i>	الْمُؤْمِنُ جَالِسٌ . <i>The believer is sitting.</i>	1
	.....	.....	2
	.....	سَجَدَ الْمُؤْمِنُ . <i>.....</i>	3
	كَانَ التَّاجِرُونَ فِي الْفُنْدُقِ . <i>The merchants were in the hotel.</i>	كَانَ التَّاجِرُ فِي الْفُنْدُقِ . <i>The merchant was in the hotel.</i>	4
Accusative Case	إِنَّ الْمُهَنْدِسِينَ مِنَ الْعِرَاقِ . <i>Indeed the engineers are from Iraq.</i>	إِنَّ الْمُهَنْدِسَ مِنَ الْعِرَاقِ . <i>Indeed the engineer is from Iraq.</i>	5
	نَصَرْتُ الطَّالِبِينَ . <i>I helped the students.</i>	نَصَرْتُ الطَّالِبَ . <i>I helped the student.</i>	6
	.....	لَا أَنْصُرُ الظَّالِمَ . <i>I will not help the transgressor.</i>	7
Genitive Case	ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى الْمُهَنْدِسِينَ . <i>I went to the engineers.</i>	ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى الْمُهَنْدِسِ . <i>I went to the engineer.</i>	8
	هَذَا بَيْتُ الْمُدَرِّسِينَ . <i>This is the house of the teachers.</i>	هَذَا بَيْتُ الْمُدَرِّسِ . <i>This is the teacher's house.</i>	9
	.....	قَلَمُ الطَّالِبِ مَكْسُورٌ . <i>The student's pen is broken.</i>	10

The Paradigm of the Active & Passive Participles

We can now look at the entire paradigm of both the *Active* and *Passive Participles*, containing:

- The Singular.
- Both Duals.
- Both Plurals.

Note the order of the paradigm and memorise.

Plural جَمْع		Dual تَثْنِيَّة		Singular وَاحِد	
سَاجِدِيْنَ	سَاجِدُوْنَ	سَاجِدَيْنِ	سَاجِدَانِ	سَاجِد	مذكّر
سَاجِدَاتٌ ²		سَاجِدَتَيْنِ	سَاجِدَتَانِ	سَاجِدَةٌ	مؤنث

Plural جَمْع		Dual تَثْنِيَّة		Singular وَاحِد	
عَابِدِيْنَ	عَابِدُوْنَ	عَابِدَيْنِ	عَابِدَانِ	عَابِد	مذكّر
عَابِدَات		عَابِدَتَيْنِ	عَابِدَتَانِ	عَابِدَةٌ	مؤنث

Plural جَمْع		Dual تَثْنِيَّة		Singular وَاحِد	
مَنْصُورِيْنَ	مَنْصُورُوْنَ	مَنْصُورَيْنِ	مَنْصُورَانِ	مَنْصُور	مذكّر
مَنْصُورَات		مَنْصُورَتَيْنِ	مَنْصُورَتَانِ	مَنْصُورَةٌ	مؤنث

² This is known as a "Sound Feminine Plural".

Now practice the above paradigm using the following words:

<i>Writer</i>	كَاتِب	1
<i>Memoriser / Protector</i>	حَافِظ	2
<i>Drinker / Someone drinking</i>	شَارِب	3
<i>One who repents.</i>	تَائِب	4
<i>Something written / letter</i>	مَكْتُوب	5
<i>Something protected</i>	مَحْفُوظ	6
<i>Someone questioned / Questionable (i.e. a responsible person)</i>	مَسْئُول	7
<i>Something opened.</i>	مَفْتُوح	8

Write down three NEW *Active* and three NEW *Passive Participles* and practice their Paradigm.

Translation	اسم الفاعل / اسم المفعول	
		1
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6

Exercise 1

1. Change the following sentences into Dual and Sound Plural form.
2. Analyse each sentence and also determine why you have used a particular case ending.
3. Do not forget to translate.

Plural	Dual	Singular	
هُمُ طَالِبُونَ.	هُمَا طَالِبَانِ.	هُوَ طَالِبٌ.	1
.....	الطَّالِبُ قَائِمٌ.	2
.....	إِنَّ الْمُدْرِسَ نَائِمٌ.	3
.....	كَانَ الْمُسَافِرُ جَائِعًا.	4
.....	إِنَّ الْخَادِمَ صَائِمٌ.	5
.....	ذَهَبُوا إِلَى الطَّالِبِ.	6
.....	هَذِهِ سَيَّارَةٌ الْمُهَنْدِسِ.	7
.....	دَخَلَ الْمُؤْمِنُ.	8
.....	إِنَّ الْمُعَلِّمَ صَالِحٌ.	9

Exercise 2

1. Change the following sentences into Dual and Sound Plural form.
2. Analyse each sentence and also determine why you have used a particular case ending.
3. Do not forget to translate.

Plural	Dual	Singular	
هؤلاء كَاتِبُونَ.	هَذَانِ كَاتِبَانِ.	هَذَا كَاتِبٌ.	1
.....	هَذِهِ كَاتِبَةٌ.	2
.....	ذَلِكَ عَاقِلٌ.	3
.....	تِلْكَ عَاقِلَةٌ.	4
.....	هُوَ جَائِعٌ.	5
.....	هِيَ جَائِعَةٌ.	6
.....	أَنْتَ مَرِيضٌ.	7
.....	أَنْتِ مَرِيضَةٌ.	8
.....	هُوَ شَاكِرٌ.	9

Exercise 3

- Find out the broken plural of the following word (some have been done for you).
- Memorise these plurals, as they will be needed in the next exercise.

Broken Plural	Translation	Word	
	Man	رَجُلٌ	1
	Child	طِفْلٌ	2
	Mother	أُمٌّ	3
أَبَاءٌ	Father	أَبٌ	4
أَبْنَاءٌ	Son	إِبْنٌ	5
	Grandfather	جَدٌّ	6
نِسَاءٌ	Woman	إِمْرَأَةٌ	7
أَطِبَّاءٌ	Doctor	طَبِيبٌ	8
	Friend	صَدِيقٌ	9
	Rich (person)	غَنِيٌّ	10
فُقَرَاءٌ	Poor (person)	فَقِيرٌ	11
تُجَّارٌ	Merchant / Businessman	تَاجِرٌ	12
	Scholar / Knowledgeable person	عَالِمٌ	13
	Boy / Child	وَلَدٌ	14
أَسَاتِذَةٌ	Teacher	أُسْتَاذٌ	15
خُدَّامٌ	Servant (male)	خَادِمٌ	16
تَلَامِيذَةٌ	Student	تَلْمِيزٌ	17
بَنَاتٌ	Girl / Daughter	بِنْتُ	18

Exercise 4

- The aim of this exercise is to use Broken and Sound Plurals in one sentence.
- Change the sentences into plural form, ensuring there is gender and number coordination.
- Convert all Nominal Sentences into Inna / Kaana and vice versa (and to dual).

Plural	Singular	
الْأَبْنَاءُ صَالِحُونَ	الْأَبْنُ صَالِحٌ	1
.....	الْأُمُّ مُجْتَهِدَةٌ	2
.....	إِنَّ الْأَبَّ غَائِبٌ	3
.....	كَانَ الطِّفْلُ جَائِعًا	4
.....	إِنَّ الصَّدِيقَ حَاضِرٌ	5
.....	رَجَعَ الْفَقِيرُ وَالْغَنِيُّ مِنَ الْحَجِّ	6
.....	لَا يَدْخُلُ الطَّيِّبُ فِي الْعُرْفَةِ	7
.....	مَا دَخَلَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ فِي الْبُسْتَانِ	8
.....	إِنَّ الْجَدَّ قَائِمٌ	9

Exercise 5

- First convert the following sentences to an adjectival compound.
- Remember that the adjectival compound is NOT a complete sentence, and that the adjective is a “follower”.
- Then place the adjectival compound in a sentence. Use a variety of sentence structures, with every other sentence being either nominal or verbal.
- Do not forget to translate. The first one has been done for you.

Adjectival + Plural	Singular	
<p style="color: blue;">الْأَبْنَاءُ الصَّالِحُونَ .</p> <p>The pious sons.</p>	<p>الابنُ صالحٌ .</p> <p>The son is pious.</p>	1
<p>مَا أَكَلَ الْأَبْنَاءُ الصَّالِحُونَ الطَّعَامَ .</p> <p>The pious sons did not eat the food.</p>		

<p>.....</p>	<p>الْأُمُّ مُجْتَهِدَةٌ .</p> <p>.....</p>	2
<p>.....</p>		

<p>.....</p>	<p>الْأَبُ غَائِبٌ .</p> <p>.....</p>	3
<p>.....</p>		

<p>.....</p>	<p>الطِّفْلُ نَائِمٌ .</p> <p>.....</p>	4
<p>.....</p>		

.....	الصَّديقُ حَاضِرٌ.	5
.....		

.....	الفَقيرُ جَائِعٌ	6
.....		

.....	الطَّيِّبُ ناصِرٌ.	7
.....		

.....	المَراةُ صالِحَةٌ.	8
.....		

Extension - Exercise 6

Correct the following sentences.

The aim of this exercise is to highlight how important it is to use the correct case ending in Arabic.

Correct	Incorrect	
.....	أَكَلَ التُّفَّاحَ .	1
.....	فَتَحَ البَابَ .	2
.....	يَشْرَبُ العَصِيرُ .	3

The meaning can change even more drastically with the word “Allah”.

.....	خَلَقَ زَيْدٌ .	4
.....	خَلَقَ اللهُ (العباد بالله).	5
.....	يَعْبُدُ اللهُ .	6
.....	يَسْجُدُ اللهُ .	7

Discuss the importance of applying the correct case ending in Arabic.

Conclusion of Case Endings

Sound Feminine Plurals	Sound Masculine Plurals	Duals	Most singular nouns & broken plurals	
اتُ	وْنَ	انِ	و Dhamma	حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ Nominative Case
كَانَتِ الْمُسْلِمَاتُ	كَانَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ...	كَانَ الرَّجُلَانِ...	نَصَرَ الرَّجُلُ / الرَّجَالُ	
اتِ	يْنَ	يِنِ	- Fatha	حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ Accusative Case
إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمَاتِ	إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ...	إِنَّ الرَّجُلَيْنِ...	نَصَرْتُ الرَّجُلَ / الرَّجَالَ	
اتِ	يْنَ	يِنِ	Kasra -	حَالَةُ الْجَرِّ Genitive Case
إِلَى الْمُسْلِمَاتِ	إِلَى الْمُسْلِمِينَ	إِلَى الرَّجُلَيْنِ	إِلَى الْبَيْتِ / الْبُيُوتِ	

Which of the above is still to be covered in our lessons?

Modern Vocabulary – Shopping & Eating

Hot Drinks

Hot Drinks	مَشْرُوبَات سَاخِنَة	1
Hot Chocolate	شُوكُولَاتَة سَاخِنَة	2
Coffee and Tea	قَهْوَة وَ شَاي	3
Mint	نَعْنَاع	4
Mint Tea	شَاي النَعْنَاع	5
Pure Mint Tea	شَاي النَعْنَاع الصَّافِي	6
Mint Leaves	أَوْرَاقِ النَعْنَاع	7
Black Tea	الشَّايِ الأَسْوَد	8
Iced Tea	الشَّايِ المَعْلَج	9
Arabic Coffee	قَهْوَة عَرَبِيَّة	10
Turkish Coffee	قَهْوَة تُرْكِيَّة	11
Flavour	نَكْهَة	12
Mild Flavour	نَكْهَة مُعْتَدِلَة	13

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