

English	Transliteration	Arabic	Sing. / Dual / Plural	Masc. / Fem.
This (masculine)	/Hādhā/	هَذَا	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمُذَكَّرُ
These (two)	/Hādhāni/	هَذَانِ	الْمُتَنَّى	
These (all)	/Hā'ulā'i/	هَؤُلَاءِ	الْجَمْعُ	
This (feminine)	/Hādhihi/	هَذِهِ	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمُؤَنَّثُ
These (two)	/Hātāni/	هَاتَانِ	الْمُتَنَّى	
These all	/Hā'ulā'i/	هَؤُلَاءِ	الْجَمْعُ	

And we will learn the Dual form of the Personal Pronouns for the third person:

English	Transliteration	Arabic	Sing. / Dual / Plural	Masc. / Fem.
He	/Howa/	هُوَ	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمُذَكَّرُ
They (two)	/Humā/	هُمَا	الْمُتَنَّى	
They all	/Hum/	هُمْ	الْجَمْعُ	
She	/Hiya/	هِيَ	الْمُفْرَدُ	الْمُؤَنَّثُ
They (two)	/Humā/	هُمَا	الْمُتَنَّى	
They all	/Hunna/	هُنَّ	الْجَمْعُ	

We will also learn a new interrogative Article in this lesson In-Shā'-Allâh

How many?/ kam/ كَمْ؟

18-02 - The dual – الْمُثَنَّى

We are still in lesson eighteen of our free Arabic language course. This Arabic course with images and audios will help you learn Arabic.

In Arabic, nouns fall into three categories namely

Singular - which relates to a single noun

Dual - which indicates two of something

Plural - which indicates more than two of something

In order to change a singular Arabic noun to the Dual the following steps are involved:

Nominative Case:

To change a singular masculine noun to the case of dual the following changes occur:

The last letter of the word has its vowel replaced with a single /fatḥah/ (i.e. replacing /the ḍammah/ or /dammatain/)

The suffix of **انِ** is added to the word.

See some examples below:

طَالِبٌ will become **طَالِبَانِ**
الطَّالِبُ will become **الطَّالِبَانِ**

To change a singular feminine noun with nominative case to the Dual, the following changes occur:

The last letter **ة** /tā' marbūtah/ is changed to the letter **ت**

The last letter (which is now) **ت** has its vowel replaced with a single fatḥah (i.e. replacing /the ḍammaḥ/ or /dammatain/),

The suffix of **انِ** is added to the word.

See some examples below:

طَالِبَةٌ will become **طَالِبَتَانِ**
الطَّالِبَةُ will become **الطَّالِبَتَانِ**

Genitive and Accusative Case:

To change a singular masculine noun with accusative or genitive case to the Dual:

A single /fatḥah/ is added on the last letter instead of the accusative case with a /fatḥah/ or genitive case with a kasrah/

The suffix /Ya'-Nūn/ **يْنِ** i.e., a Ya' with /Sukūn/ and /Nūn/ with a /Kasrah/ is added.

See some examples below:

مَعَ مُدَرِّسٍ will become **مَعَ مُدَرِّسَيْنِ**
عِنْدَ الْمُدَرِّسِ will become **عِنْدَ الْمُدَرِّسَيْنِ**

To change a singular feminine noun with accusative or genitive case to the Dual:

The last letter **ة** /tā' marbūtah/ is changed to the letter **ت**

A single fatḥah is added on the last letter instead of the accusative case with a /fatḥah/ or genitive case with a /kasrah/

The suffix /Ya'-Nūn/ **يْنِ** i.e., a /Ya'/ with /Sukūn/ and /Nūn/ with a /Kasrah/ is added.

See some examples below:

فِي حَقِيبَةٍ will become **فِي حَقِيبَتَيْنِ**
فَوْقَ الشَّجَرَةِ will become **فَوْقَ الشَّجَرَتَيْنِ**

Let's look at some more examples for a better understanding of the rule:

English	Arabic
A brother in the house Two brothers in the house	أَخٌ فِي الْبَيْتِ. أَخَوَانِ فِي الْبَيْتِ.
Two daughters with a teacher Two daughters with two teachers	بَنَتَانِ مَعَ مُدَرِّسَةٍ. بَنَتَانِ مَعَ مُدَرِّسَتَيْنِ.
A book in the bag Two books in the two bags	كِتَابٌ فِي الْحَقِيبَةِ. كِتَابَانِ فِي الْحَقِيبَتَيْنِ.

تَدْرِيبٌ – 01 – Exercise – 18-03

Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions.

Question 1 - What is the dual form of مَطْبَخٌ ؟

- مَطْبَخَانِ
- مَطْبَخَتَانِ
- مَطْبَخَيْنِ
- مَطْبَخَيْنِ

Question 2 - What is the dual form of مَكْتَبٌ ؟

- مَكْتَبَيْنِ
- المَكْتَبَانِ
- مَكْتَبَانِ
- مَكْتَبَانِ

Question 3 - أَيْنَ الْكِتَابَانِ ؟

- الْكِتَابَانِ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ
- الْكِتَابَانِ فِي الْحَقِيبَةِ
- كِتَابَانِ فِي الْحَقِيبَةِ
- الْكِتَابَيْنِ تَحْتَ الْكُرْسِيِّ

Question 4

Change the following sentence to the dual form الولدُ في الحديقةِ

- الْوَلَدَانِ فِي حَدِيقَتَانِ
- الْوَلَدَانِ فِي الْحَدِيقَةِ
- الْوَلَدَيْنِ فِي الْحَدِيقَةِ
- الْوَلَدَيْنِ فِي الْحَدِيقَتَيْنِ

Question 5 - أَيْنَ الْمِفْتَاحَانِ ؟

المِفْتَاحَانُ عَلَى السَّرِيرِ
المِفْتَاحَانِ عَلَى الْكُرْسِيِّ
المِفْتَاحَيْنِ عَلَى السَّجَّادَةِ
مِفْتَاحَانِ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ

ماذا فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ؟ - Question 6

فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ قَلَمَيْنِ
فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ سَاعَتَانِ
فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ كِتَابَانِ
فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ كُرَّاسَتَانِ

The Correct Answer for Exercise 17-03 - Exercise – 01

Question 1 - What is the dual form of مَطْبَخٌ ؟

مَطْبَخَانِ

Question 2 - What is the dual form of مَكْتَبٌ ؟

مَكْتَبَانِ

Question 3 - أينَ الْكِتَابَانِ ؟

الْكِتَابَانِ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ

Question 4

Change the following sentence to the dual form الولدُ في الْحَدِيقَةِ

الولدَانِ فِي الْحَدِيقَةِ

Question 5 - أينَ المِفْتَاحَانِ ؟

المِفْتَاحَانِ عَلَى الْكُرْسِيِّ

Question 6 - ماذا فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ ؟

فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ كِتَابَانِ

18-04 - The dual – المثنى

In this part of the lesson we will learn the dual form of the Arabic demonstrative pronouns (i.e. this and that), In-Shā'-Allâh (God willing).

In Arabic language the pronouns also have dual form. We have already learnt the singular form of masculine and feminine demonstrative pronouns for the nearby objects in (Lesson 1 section 1) and (Lesson 6_section 2) respectively. We have also learnt the plural form of the Arabic demonstrative pronouns for the nearby objects for both the masculine as well as the feminine nouns in (Lesson 13 section 2)

In this part of the lesson however, we will learn the dual form of the demonstrative pronouns for the nearby objects representing the masculine and the feminine nouns, In-Shā'-Allâh (God willing).

In order to change the demonstrative pronouns for the near objects (masc. and fem.) to the Dual form, the following steps are involved:





To change a demonstrative pronoun for the near object representing a masculine noun to **مُتَنَّى** i.e., Dual form, **نِ** i.e., a /Nūn/ with a /Kasrah/ is added, e.g.:

هَذَا will become **هَذَانِ**

To change a demonstrative pronoun for the near object representing a feminine noun **هَذِهِ** to **مُتَنَّى** i.e., Dual form, the last letter **هـ** ha is changed to the letter **ت** and a single /Kasrah/ is replaced with a single /fatḥah/ and the suffix /Alif-Nūn/ **انِ** i.e., a long vowel /Alif/ and /Nūn/ with a /Kasrah/ is added i.e.,

هَذِهِ will become **هَاتَانِ**

Let's examine some more examples for a better understanding of the rule:

Picture	English	Arabic
	This is a pen These are two pens	هَذَا قَلَمٌ. هَذَانِ قَلَمَانِ.
	This is a girl These are two girls	هَذِهِ بِنْتُ. هَاتَانِ بِنَتَانِ.
	This boy is with your father These two boys are with your father	هَذَا الْوَلَدُ عِنْدَ أَبِيكَ. هَذَانِ الْوَلَدَانِ عِنْدَ أَبِيكَ.
	This door is closed These two doors are closed	هَذَا الْبَابُ مُغْلَقٌ. هَذَانِ الْبَابَانِ مُغْلَقَانِ.

تَدْرِيبٌ – 02 – Exercise – 18-05

Change the subjects of each of the following sentences to dual form as in the example. In each of the sentences below simply write the words again as in the previous questions and including the vowel-marks which have been omitted.

Example: المِثَالُ:

هَذَا كِتَابٌ = هَذَانِ كِتَابَانِ

هَذِهِ مِسْطَرَّةٌ = هَاتَانِ مِسْطَرَّتَانِ

هَذِهِ سَيَّارَةٌ
هَذَا قَلَمٌ
هَذِهِ الطَّالِبَةُ مِنَ الصِّينِ
هَذَا الطَّالِبُ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ
هَذِهِ الْبِنْتُ مَرِيضَةٌ
هَذَا الرَّجُلُ طَبِيبٌ
هَذِهِ السَّاعَةُ لِلْمُدِيرِ
هَذِهِ الْغُرْفَةُ لِلْمُدْرَسِ
لِمَنْ هَذِهِ الْمِلْعَقَةُ؟
لِمَنْ هَذَا الْمِفْتَاحُ؟

The Correct Answer for Exercise 17-05 - Exercise – 02

هَذِهِ سَيَّارَةٌ = هَاتَانِ سَيَّارَتَانِ

هَذَا قَلَمٌ = هَذَانِ قَلَمَانِ

هَذِهِ الطَّالِبَةُ مِنَ الصِّينِ = هَاتَانِ الطَّالِبَتَانِ مِنَ الصِّينِ

هَذَا الطَّالِبُ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ = هَذَانِ الطَّالِبَانِ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ

هَذِهِ الْبِنْتُ مَرِيضَةٌ = هَاتَانِ الْبِنَتَانِ مَرِيضَتَانِ

هَذَا الرَّجُلُ طَبِيبٌ = هَذَانِ الرَّجُلَانِ طَبِيبَانِ

هَذِهِ السَّاعَةُ لِلْمُدِيرِ = هَاتَانِ السَّاعَتَانِ لِلْمُدِيرِ

هَذِهِ الْغُرْفَةُ لِلْمُدْرَسِ = هَاتَانِ الْغُرَفَتَانِ لِلْمُدْرَسِ

لِمَنْ هَذِهِ الْمِلْعَقَةُ؟ = لِمَنْ هَاتَانِ الْمِلْعَقَتَانِ؟

لِمَنْ هَذَا الْمِفْتَاحُ؟ = لِمَنْ هَذَانِ الْمِفْتَاحَانِ؟

18-06 - The dual – الْمُتَنَّى

In this part of lesson we will learn the dual form of the Arabic personal pronouns (he, she). In Arabic language all types of pronouns have a dual form, not only demonstrative pronouns. We have already learnt the singular form of masculine and feminine personal pronouns for the third person (he / she) in (Lesson 4 section 7)

In this part of the lesson we will learn the dual form of the Personal Pronouns for the third person representing the masculine and the feminine nouns, In-Shā'-Allâh (God willing).

In order to change the personal pronouns for the third person representing masculine and feminine nouns to the Dual form, the following steps are involved:

To change a personal pronoun for the third person representing a masculine noun (هُوَ) to مُتَنَّى i.e., Dual form, the last letter وَ i.e., a /Wāw/ with a /fatḥah/ is replaced with مَا i.e., /Meem/ with /fatḥah/ and a long vowel /Alif/, e.g.: هُوَ will become هُمَا

To change a personal pronoun for the third person representing a feminine noun (هِيَ) to مُتَنَّى i.e., Dual form, the genitive case /kasrah/ of the letter /ha/ is replaced with the nominative case /ḍammah/ and the last letter يَ i.e., a /Ya/ with a /fatḥah/ is replaced with مَا i.e., /Meem/ with /fatḥah/ and a long vowel /Alif/, e.g.: هِيَ will become هُمَا

Let's look at some more examples for a better understanding of the rule:

English	Arabic
He is a student They both are students	هُوَ طَالِبٌ. هُمَا طَالِبَانِ.
She is a teacher They are both teachers	هِيَ مُدْرِّسَةٌ. هُمَا مُدْرِّسَتَانِ.
This boy is poor, he is an orphan as well These two boys are poor, they are both orphans as well	هَذَا الْوَلَدُ فَقِيرٌ، هُوَ يَتِيمٌ أَيْضًا. هَذَانِ الْوَلَدَانِ فَقِيرَانِ، هُمَا يَتِيمَانِ أَيْضًا.
This girl is a student, she is very hard working These two girls are students, they are both very hard working	هَذِهِ الْبِنْتُ طَالِبَةٌ، هِيَ مُجْتَهِدَةٌ جِدًّا. هَاتَانِ الْبِنَتَانِ طَالِبَتَانِ، هُمَا مُجْتَهِدَتَانِ جِدًّا.

18-07 - Exercise – 03 – تَدْرِيبٌ

In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learned In-Shā'-Allâh (God-Willing).

Change the following words to the dual form. In each of the words below simply write the word again in dual as Examples with the vowel-marks and punctuation,

سَيَّارَةٌ	طَبِيبَةٌ	وَلَدٌ
لُغَةٌ	صَدِيقٌ	تَاجِرٌ
مِلْعَقَةٌ	مُدَرِّسٌ	بَابٌ
إِسْمٌ	هَذَا	هَذِهِ
فَصْلٌ	هُوَ	هِيَ

The Correct Answer for Exercise 17-07 - Exercise – 03

سَيَّارَةٌ = سَيَّارَتَانِ	طَبِيبَةٌ = طَبِيبَتَانِ	وَلَدٌ = وَلَدَانِ
لُغَةٌ = لُغَتَانِ	صَدِيقٌ = صَدِيقَانِ	تَاجِرٌ = تَاجِرَانِ
مِلْعَقَةٌ = مِلْعَقَتَانِ	مُدَرِّسٌ = مُدَرِّسَانِ	بَابٌ = بَابَانِ
إِسْمٌ = اسْمَانِ	هَذَا = هَذَانِ	هَذِهِ = هَاتَانِ
فَصْلٌ = فَصْلَانِ	هُوَ = هُمَا	هِيَ = هُمَا

18-08 - How much- How many – كَمْ

In this part of the lesson we will learn a new Arabic Interrogative Article, In-Shā'-Allâh (God willing). We have already learnt the use of the Arabic Interrogative Articles in (Lesson 4 section 4).

In this part of the lesson we will learn the rules for the Interrogative Article كَمْ meaning (How many?), In-Shā'-Allâh (God willing). We have previously learnt that the noun following an interrogative article takes the nominative case i.e.,

single /ḍammah/ if the noun is definite and double /ḍammah/ if the nouns are indefinite. However this rule does not apply to the noun following the interrogative article كَمْ. The following rules are applied for the use of the interrogative article كَمْ:

The noun following the interrogative article كَمْ is mostly a singular indefinite noun e.g.:

كَمْ كِتَابًا عِنْدَكَ؟ i.e., How many books do you have?

كَمْ كُرَّاسَةً مَعَكَ؟ i.e., How many notebooks are with you?

The noun following the interrogative article كَمْ always takes an accusative case i.e., /fatḥatain/ double-/fatḥah/ on the last letter. It must however be remembered that a masculine indefinite noun takes an /Alif/ along with /tanwīn/ in the accusative case but the feminine indefinite noun ending in the ة /tā' marbūṭah/ does not take the /Alif/ - e.g.:

كَمْ قَمِيصًا هَذِهِ؟ i.e., How many shirts (masculine noun) are these?

كَمْ سَاعَةً فِي حَقِييبَتِكَ؟ i.e., How many watches (feminine noun) are in your bag?

Let's look at some more examples for a better understanding of the rule:

English	Arabic
How many brothers do you have Oh' Muhammad? I have one brother	كَمْ أَخًا لَكَ يَا مُحَمَّدُ؟ لِي أَخٌ وَاحِدٌ.
And how many sisters do you have? I have two sisters	وَكَمْ أُخْتًا لَكَ؟ لِي أُخْتَانِ.
How many wheels does a bicycle have Oh' Hamid? It has two wheels	كَمْ عَجَلَةً لِلدَّرَاجَةِ يَا حَامِدُ؟ لَهَا عَجَلَتَانِ.
How many Eid festivals are there in a year Oh' Baquir? There are two Eid festivals in a year: they are Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha	كَمْ عِيدًا فِي السَّنَةِ يَا بَاقِرُ؟ فِي السَّنَةِ عِيدَانِ: هُمَا عِيدُ الْفِطْرِ، وَعِيدُ الْأَضْحَى.

تَدْرِيبٌ – 04 – Exercise – 18-09

Answer the following questions using the dual form as in the example". For each of the questions below, type out the answers to the questions following the same method used in the example and including vowel-marks.

المِثَالُ: كَمْ طَالِبًا جَدِيدًا فِي فَصْلِكُمْ؟
فِي فَصْلِنَا طَالِبَانِ جَدِيدَانِ

كَمْ قَلَمًا عِنْدَكَ؟	كَمْ كِتَابًا عِنْدَكَ؟
كَمْ رِيَالًا عِنْدَكُمْ؟	كَمْ سَبُورَةً فِي فَصْلِكُمْ؟
كَمْ مَسْجِدًا فِي قَرْيَتِكَ؟	كَمْ عَمَّا لَكَ يَا أَمْنَةَ؟
كَمْ نَافِذَةً فِي هَذِهِ الْغُرْفَةِ؟	كَمْ فُنْدُقًا فِي هَذَا الشَّارِعِ؟
كَمْ وَلَدًا فِي الْمَلْعَبِ؟	كَمْ دَفْتَرًا هِيَ؟

كَمْ قَلَمًا عِنْدَكَ؟ عِنْدِي قَلَمَانِ	كَمْ كِتَابًا عِنْدَكَ؟ عِنْدِي كِتَابَانِ
كَمْ رِيَالًا عِنْدَكُمْ؟ عِنْدَنَا رِيَالَانِ	كَمْ سَبُورَةً فِي فَصْلِكُمْ؟ فِي فَصْلِنَا سَبُورَتَانِ
كَمْ مَسْجِدًا فِي قَرْيَتِكَ؟ فِي قَرْيَتِي مَسْجِدَانِ	كَمْ عَمَّا لَكَ يَا أَمْنَةَ؟ لِي عَمَّانِ
كَمْ نَافِذَةً فِي هَذِهِ الْغُرْفَةِ؟ فِي هَذِهِ الْغُرْفَةِ نَافِذَتَانِ	كَمْ فُنْدُقًا فِي هَذَا الشَّارِعِ؟ فِي هَذَا الشَّارِعِ فُنْدُقَانِ
كَمْ وَلَدًا فِي الْمَلْعَبِ؟ فِي الْمَلْعَبِ وَلَدَانِ	كَمْ دَفْتَرًا هِيَ؟ هُمَا دَفْتَرَانِ

18-10 - Revision - مُرَاجَعَةٌ

In this lesson we have learned the following things:

The dual form of the Arabic nouns,

The dual form of the Arabic demonstrative pronouns for the near objects (this)

A new Arabic interrogative article to ask "how many?"

مُرَاجَعَةٌ الْمُفْرَدَاتِ - Vocabulary Revision			
The two teachers	الْمُدْرَسَانِ	Dual	الْمُتْنَى
These two (masculine)	هَذَانِ	The two lady teachers	الْمُدْرَسَتَانِ
They (dual)	هُمَا	These two (feminine)	هَاتَانِ
Two teachers	مُدْرَسَيْنِ	How many?	كَمْ
The two trees	الشَّجَرَتَيْنِ	Two bags	حَقِيبَتَيْنِ
Two lady teachers	مُدْرَسَتَيْنِ	Two girls	بَنَاتَانِ
Two brothers	أَخَوَانِ	Two kitchens	مَطْبَخَانِ
Two boys	وَلَدَانِ	Two gardens	حَدِيقَتَانِ
The two books	الْكِتَابَانِ	Two keys	مِفْتَاحَانِ
Two pens	قَلَمَانِ	Two watches	سَاعَتَانِ
Two note-books	كُرَّاسَتَانِ	Two doors	بَابَانِ
A ruler / Two rulers	مِسْطَرَّةٌ مِسْطَرَّتَانِ	A poor man / Two poor men	فَقِيرٌ فَقِيرَانِ
An orphan / Two orphans	يَتِيمٌ يَتِيمَانِ	A wheel / Two wheels	عَجَلَةٌ عَجَلَتَانِ
The cycle	الدَّرَاجَةُ	An Eid festival / Two Eid festivals	عِيدٌ عِيدَانِ
Eid-ul-Fitr	عِيدُ الْفِطْرِ	Eid-ul-Adha	عِيدُ الْأَضْحَى