

Numerals: A Comparative Study between Classical and Hijazi Arabic

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Abstract. The present article attempts to propose morphosyntactic principles for the classification of numerals in Hijazi Arabic (H.A.) in comparison with numerals in Classical Arabic. The study classifies Hijazi numerals into two main classes and then into sub-classes on a morphosyntactic bases. This classification aims at highlighting the distinctive morphosyntactic aspects of numerals in Hijazi Arabic. Also, the study provides, in certain cases, semantic justifications for certain syntactic behavior of numerals in H.A. It is hoped that the study is a contribution in providing new insights for the study of linguistics in general and Hijazi Arabic in particular.

1.1 Introduction

This article is an attempt to propose certain principles for classifying numerals in Hijazi Arabic (H.A.). The study aims at comparing Hijazi morphosyntactic aspects with those in Classical Arabic (C.A.) in order to highlight these aspects of Hijazi Arabic.

Numerals are the quantity of entities expressed, on some occasions, by the letters of the alphabet, and on other occasions by the numerical figures. We are proposing the definition hoping that it describes the class of numerals in its broad terms. Haywood and Nahmad⁽¹⁾ say that it is easy to learn the Arabic numerals for colloquial use. That is because they follow a simple and general pattern.

Arabic numerals have one of the trickiest morphosyntactic aspects. These aspects include their class and sub-class forms, along with their grammatical behavior. Numerals, in this study, include the classes of cardinals and ordinals, and their sub-

(1) J. Haywood and H. Nahmad, *A New Arabic Grammar* (London: Lund Humphries Press, 1984), p. 301.

classes, namely: single, compound, whole tens, and conjoined. Because we are dealing with a dialect of Arabic (which is different from Classical Arabic C.A.) that has peculiar terms of classifying numerals, as we shall see later in the study, therefore the terms used in this study for labeling the classes and sub-classes of numerals are taken from Quirk et al.⁽²⁾ This approach of using English terms for classifying Arabic numerals aims at providing insights for the classification of numerals in Arabic dialects.

Previous morphosyntactic studies on Hijazi Arabic (e.g., Sieny,⁽³⁾ Kheshaifaty,⁽⁴⁾ among others) have paid little attention to numerals. This study aims at describing their morphological features and analysing their syntactic function in relation to certain parts of speech, namely, nouns and adjectives. As the researcher is a native speaker of Hijazi Arabic (the dialect spoken in Makkah), his intuition is being used to describe the morphosyntactic aspects of numerals in H.A.

1.2 Numeral classes

Haywood and Nahmad⁽⁵⁾ point out that the best way to describe numerals in Arabic is to deal with them in groups. Grouping numerals on a morphosyntactic basis simply means to put them into classes and sub-classes, and this is what we intend to do in this study. Such classification makes it easy for the reader to understand how the morphosyntactic aspects of numerals work in Arabic dialects in general and in Hijazi Arabic in particular. Also, by knowing the numeral forms in classical Arabic, we can qualify the patterns of numerals in the dialect concerned. Ibn Yaṣīf⁽⁶⁾ indicates that the class of numerals is treated, grammatically, as one of the classes of nouns and it is, therefore, called "asma ʔu l-ṣ adad." He states⁽⁷⁾ that asma ʔu l-ṣ adad include 12 words. These are:

/wa:hid/ "one," /iθ na:n/ "two," /θala:θa/ "three," /arba ṣ a/ "four," /xamsa/ "five," /sitta/ "six," /sab ṣ a/ "seven," /θama:niya/ "eight," /tis ṣ a/ "nine," /ṣ aʔara/ "ten," /ma: ʔah/ "hundred," /ʔalf/ "thousand." He states⁽⁸⁾ that these asma ʔu l- adad are divided into three categories:

- 1- The first category includes the numerals one to nine.
- 2- The second is the numeral ten exclusively.

(2) R. Quirk, S. Greenbaum, G. Leech, and J. Svartvik, *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (London: Longman, 1986), pp. 393-94.

(3) M. Sieny. *The Syntax of Urban Hijazi Arabic* (London: Longman, 1978).

(4) H. Kheshaifaty. "The Anaphoric Pronominals in Hijazi Arabic." *Abhath Al-Yarmouk, Literature & Linguistics Series*, Irbid, Jordan: Yarmouk University, 11, No. 2 (1993), 28-45.

(5) Haywood and Nahmad, p. 301.

(6) Ibn-Yaṣīf, *ʔarh Al-MufaSSal* (Beirut: Ṣ a:lam Al-Kutub), vi, p. 5.

(7) *Ibid.*, vi, pp. 5-8.

(8) *Ibid.*

3- The third comprises hundred and thousand.

The rest of the numerals, he adds, are derivations of these three categories. Al-Nahḥa:s⁽⁹⁾ points out that in Classical Arabic the 12 above-mentioned words are considered the basic numerical units from which any numerical form can be derived. The derivation is, as we shall see later in the discussion, done either by conjoining or by compounding. It is worth noting, in this regard, that in the English language, the words “eleven” and “twelve” are added to the 12 words mentioned earlier to constitute the basic numerical unit.⁽¹⁰⁾

Al-Nahḥa:s⁽¹¹⁾ states that numerals in Semitic languages are taken from commonly used words, and that there are many similarities amongst such languages in terms of their morphosyntactic aspects (i.e., their forms and the way they are used in structures), in addition to their phonetic values.

Wright⁽¹²⁾ indicates that numerals are expressed sometimes by the alphabet letters in the ancient order of Hebrew and Aramaic. He adds that, just as in Arabic, in these two languages, numerals are written from right to left. Armed with all the above mentioned terms used after Quirk et al.⁽¹³⁾ for the different classes and sub-classes of numerals, we provide the scheme outlined in Fig. 1. By classifying numerals of the Hijazi Arabic spoken in Makkah into classes and sub-classes, the author aims at establishing a definite label to clearly identify each group of numerals in the dialect concerned.

So far we have only considered a useful way in which the different classes and sub-classes of numerals are easily identifiable as separate elements.

1.3 Cardinals

Before we proceed in discussing the morphosyntactic aspects of cardinals in H.A., we find it appropriate to schematize the cardinal classes in Classical Arabic. Al-Nahḥa:s⁽¹⁴⁾ classified cardinal numerals in classical Arabic into 5 classes. His classification is based on the distinctive morphosyntactic aspects of cardinal numerals. The 5 classes are:

- a- Al-Mufradah, (or single) and they include the numerals one and two only.
- b- Al-MuDa:fah, (which are added to nouns) and these are the numerals three to ten.

(9) M. Al-Nahḥa:s. *Al-Ṣ adad fi Al-Luyah* (Kuwait: Da:r Al-Nafa:yes Press, 1979), p. 23.

(10) Quirk et al., p. 386.

(11) Al-Nahḥa:s, p. 24.

(12) W. Wright, *A Grammar of the Arabic Language*, 3rd. ed. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1962), ii, p. 28.

(13) Quirk, et al., pp. 261-62.

(14) Al-Nahḥa:s, p. 129.

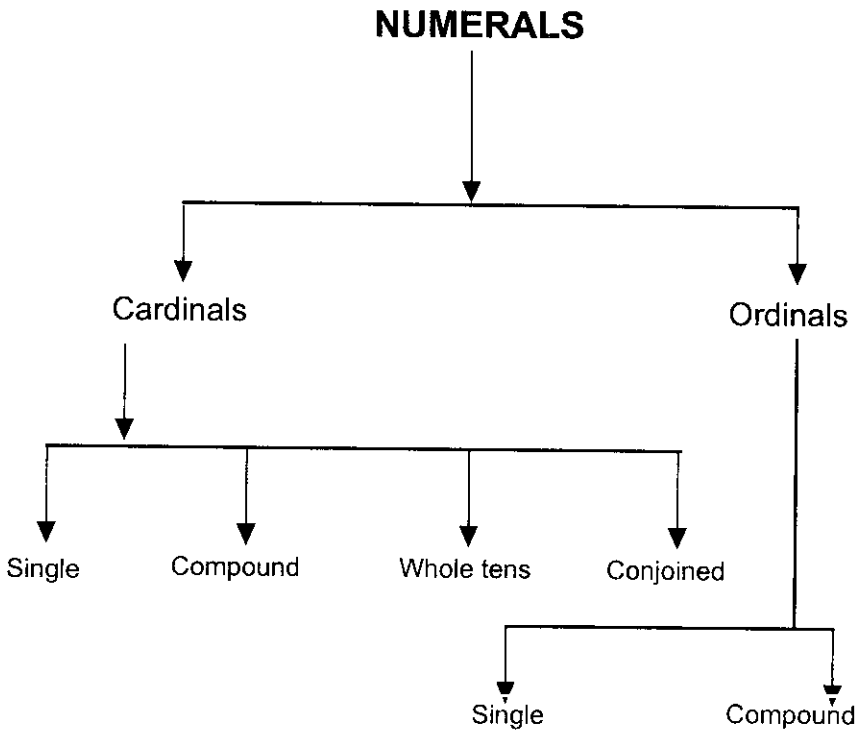


Fig. 1. Scheme for classes and sub-classes of numerals in H.A.

c- Al-Mabniyyah, (or compound) and these are the numerals eleven to nineteen.

d- Al-MuDa: ζ afah, (whole tens) and they consist of the numerals tens, hundreds and thousands.

e- Al-MuTlaqah, and these are free numerals (e.g., one, two, three up to ten).

The present study adopts a distinctive approach in classifying numerals in Hijazi Arabic. The adopted approach describes numerals morphologically as well as syntactically. The four classes of cardinals in H.A. are morphologically marked, either by attached affixes or by detached bound morphemes. We will deal with each of the numerals concerned by grouping them according to their morphosyntactic aspects.

1.3.1 Single cardinals

Wright⁽¹⁵⁾ states that the numerical figures (1-10) have been adopted by the Arabs

(15) Wright, p. 28.

from the Indian numeral system, and are therefore called the "Indian notation." The patterns of classifications of single cardinals in classical Arabic has strict morphosyntactic rules. According to Al-Nahḥās,⁽¹⁶⁾ the feminine forms of the single cardinals "1" and "2" are, as is the case with regular nouns, morphologically marked with the feminine singular and feminine dual markers /-a/ and /-ta:n/. The masculine form of the cardinals concerned is unmarked. These two single cardinals behave morphologically like nouns. The words denoting single cardinals "1" and "2" in classical Arabic are as follows:

1- The words /wa:ḥid/ and /iθna:n/, respectively, denote the masculine form for "1" and "2".

2- the words /wa:ḥid-a/ and /iθna-ta:n/ refer to the feminine forms of the same single cardinals "1" and "2".

As it is well known, the rest of the single cardinals, i.e., "3" to "10" reverse the genders by adding the feminine singular marker for the masculine form as follows:

3- masc. /θala:θa-tu/, fem. /θala:θu/ "3"

4- masc. /arba ṡ a-tu/, fem. /arba ṡ u/ "4"

5- masc. /xamsa-tu/, fem. /xamsu/ "5"

6- masc. /sitta-tu/, fem. /sittu/ "6"

7- masc. /sab ṡ a-tu/, fem. /sab ṡ u/ "7"

8- masc. /θama:niya-tu/, fem. /θama:ni/ "8"

9- masc. /tis ṡ a-tu/, fem. /tis ṡ u/ "9"

10- masc. /ṡ aḵara-tu/, fem /ṡ aḵru/ "10"

Haywood and Nahmad⁽¹⁷⁾ add that the gender of the numeral depends on the singular of the noun, not its plural. For instance, /ba:b/ "door" is masculine but its broken plural /abwa:b/ "doors" is, grammatically, feminine singular. Nevertheless, one says /arba ṡ a-tu abwa:b/ "four doors," treating the noun as masculine.

The class of single cardinals in H.A. includes numerals from "1" to "10." They can be defined as uninflected single morphs. It is to be noted, in passing, that the term morph is used in this study after Yule,⁽¹⁸⁾ to refer to the numerals which are composed of numerical units only. Each of the single morphs consists of an uninflected lexical morpheme. It is to be realised that, in H.A., only the single cardinal "1" exhibits gender distinction as in Classical Arabic. Thus, one says /wa:ḥid/ for male and /waḥda/ for

(16) Al-Nahḥās, p. 129.

(17) Haywood and Nahmad, p. 303.

(18) G. Yule, *The Study of Language* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991), p. 63.

female. However, the rest of the single cardinals (i.e., 2-10) have one form, and it is used for both masculine and feminine. Because the dialect under investigation does not have the Classical Arabic /tanwi:n/ or (nunation) and because the interdental fricative consonant /θ/ is not part of the H.A. phonological system, therefore, the single cardinals (1-10) are pronounced as follows:

- 1- masc. /wa:ħid/, fem. /wa:ħida/
- 2- masc. & fem. /itne:n/
- 3- masc. & fem. /tala:ta/
- 4- masc. & fem. /arba ʕ a/
- 5- masc. & fem. /xamsa/
- 6- masc. & fem. /sitta/
- 7- masc. & fem. /sab ʕ a/
- 8- masc. & fem. /tamanya/
- 9- masc. & fem. /tis ʕ a/
- 10- masc. & fem. /ʕ aʕara/

In Hijazi Arabic the single cardinals /wa:ħid/ "1" and /itne:n/ "2" are usually used for enumeration. Because the cardinal "1" exhibits morphological gender distinction, it is usually used in association with nouns. One, usually, says /wa:ħid riġa:l/ "one man" or /wa:ħid-a ħurma/ "one woman." One may use the cardinal "1" before singular nouns, but it is rarely used after singular nouns except in an answer to a question like, "How many women came to the party?" The answer to such a question can be either, /waħid-a ħurma/ or /ħurma waħid-a/ both of which mean "one woman."

The single cardinal "2," also, is not usually used before dual nouns, e.g., /itne:n ħurma-te:n/ "two woman." It is rarely used after dual nouns for emphasis as in, /jo: ħurma-te:n itne:n/ "two women came." This is to emphasize that only two women came and not more. The single cardinal "2" is generally used for enumeration. However, there are certain cases in which the single cardinal "2" is used in declarative statements with plural nouns. For example, one may say, /itne:n riġa:l jo:/ two men came, or /itne:n ħari:m jo:/ two women came. The justification in using plural nouns with the single cardinal "2" is to emphasize the gender of the referents and not their number. The single cardinal "2" and the numbered noun, in both examples, can be prefixed with the definite /-al/ to become, /al-itne:n ar-riġa:l jo:/ "the two men came" or /al-itne:n al-ħari:m jo:/ "the two women came."

The single cardinals "3" to "10," do not show morphological gender distinction in H.A. Syntactically, they are used with plural nouns of both genders. Thus, one says,

/tala:ta rija:l/ “three men,” /tala:ta hari:m/ “three women,” or /ʕaʕara rija:l/ “ten men,” /ʕaʕara hari:m/ “ten women.” Moreover, the cardinals “3-10” can be prefixed with the definite article /al/ “the,” and they may precede or follow the numbered noun. For instance, one may say /al-xamsa rija:l/ “the five men,” in which the numeral precedes the numbered noun. Alternatively, one can say /ar-rija:l al-xamsa/ “the five men,” whereby the numbered noun precedes the numeral. In the second case, the single cardinal behaves as an attributive adjective, i.e., it follows definite nouns. Both examples are semantically the same.

1.3.2 Compound cardinals

By compound cardinals, we are referring to the numerical figures from 11 to 19, which are morphologically composed of two numerical units (or morphs). These are: a single morph (e.g., /arba ʕa/ “4,” /xamsa/ “5,” etc.) being combined with any of the two allomorphs of “teen,” namely, /ʕ / or /ʕʕar/, regardless of their syntactic functions. It is to be realised, in this regard, that these two “teen” allomorphs are used in Hijazi Arabic. Haywood and Nahmad⁽¹⁹⁾ state that the numerals (11 to 19) are morphologically grammaticalised, i.e., exhibiting gender distinction. That is to say, there are two allomorphs in Classical Arabic for each of the combined cardinals (11-19); a masculine as well as a feminine allomorph for compound cardinals. They are as follows.

- 1- masc. /ahada ʕaʕar/, fem. /ihda: ʕaʕra-ta/ “11”
- 2- masc. /iθna: ʕaʕar/, fem. /iθnata: ʕaʕra-ta/ “12”
- 3- masc. /θala:θa-ta ʕaʕar/, fem. /θala:θ ʕaʕra-ta/ “13”
- 4- masc. /arba ʕa-ta ʕaʕar/, fem. /arba ʕa ʕaʕra-ta/ “14”
- 5- masc. /xamsa-ta ʕaʕar/, fem. /xamsa ʕaʕra-ta/ “15”
- 6- masc. /sitta-ta ʕaʕar/, fem. /sitta ʕaʕra-ta/ “16”
- 7- masc. /sab ʕa-ta ʕaʕar/, fem. /sab ʕa ʕaʕra-ta/ “17”
- 8- masc. /θama:niya-ta ʕaʕar/, fem. /θama:niya ʕaʕra-ta/ “18”
- 9- masc. /tis ʕa-ta ʕaʕar/, fem. /tis ʕa ʕaʕra-ta/ “19”

As for the syntactic aspects of this class of numerals in Classical Arabic, it should be pointed out that they are used with singular nouns. This is exemplified by the following two examples:

- 1- /waSala sitta-ta ʕaʕara tilmi: ʕan/ 16 pupils arrived

(19) Haywood and Nahmad, p. 304.

- 2- /marartu bi sab ʕa ʕaʕra-ta imraʔatan/ I passed by 17 women

It is worth noting that in C.A. the “teen” allomorph /ʕaʕar/ is used for enumeration. By comparing compound cardinals in H.A. with those in C.A., it appears that the cardinals concerned exhibit morphological similarity and dissimilarity. The morphological similarity lies in that the allomorph /ʕaʕara/ is used in both varieties of Arabic. The allomorph /ʕaʕara/ is used, as is seen earlier, with masculine nouns only in C.A., while in H.A. it is used with both masculine and feminine nouns, e.g., one may say /ʕaʕara awla:d/ “ten boys” and /ʕaʕara bana:t/ “ten girls.” The dissimilarity lies in having the feminine “teen” allomorph /ʕaʕra-ta/ in C.A., which is used with masculine nouns. The morphological allomorphs of combined cardinals (11-19) in H.A. are /- ʕʕ/ or /- ʕʕar/ as the following cardinals show:

- 1- masc. & fem. /ihda- ʕʕ/ or /ihda- ʕʕar/
- 2- masc. & fem. /iTna- ʕʕ/ or /iTna- ʕʕar/
- 3- masc. & fem. /TalaTTa- ʕʕ/ or /TalaTTa- ʕʕar/
- 4- masc. & fem. /arba ʕ Ta- ʕʕ/ or /arba ʕ Ta- ʕʕar/
- 5- masc. & fem. /xamaSTa- ʕʕ/ or /xamaSTa- ʕʕar/
- 6- masc. & fem. /siTTa- ʕʕ/ or /siTTa- ʕʕar/
- 7- masc. & fem. /saba ʕ Ta- ʕʕ/ or /saba Ta- ʕʕar/
- 8- masc. & fem. /tamanTa- ʕʕ/ or /tamanTa- ʕʕar/
- 9- masc. & fem. /tisa ʕ Ta- ʕʕ/ or /tisa ʕ aTa- ʕʕar/

There are two types of syntactic behavior of compound cardinals in H.A. and they are morphologically based. First of all, the compound cardinal “teen” /ʕʕ/ is used only for enumeration. Secondly, the compound cardinal /- ʕʕar/ is used with singular nouns as in the following example:

- 1- /tisa ʕ Ta- ʕʕar rijja:l jo:/ “19 men came”

Needless to say that the compound cardinal /- ʕʕar/ always precedes nouns in H.A. In conclusion to the discussion of compound cardinals, it appears that compound cardinals exhibit similar and dissimilar morphosyntactic aspects to Classical Arabic.

1.3.3 Whole tens

The sub-class of cardinals that are whole tens includes the numerals 20-90. A1-

Nahha:s⁽²⁰⁾ states that ancient Arab grammarians, e.g., Ibn-Yaṣi:f⁽²¹⁾ incline to entitle this class of numerals /al-ṣuqu:d/ “decades,” which is the plural form of /ṣaqd/ “decade.” As it is known a “decade” is a period of 10 years. The term /al-ṣuqu:d/, which is used by Ibn-Yaṣi:f,⁽²²⁾ to refer to this class, is being derived from the real meaning of the word itself. Recent Arab linguists, however, e.g., hasa:n,⁽²³⁾ tend to refer to it as /al-aṣda:d al-muDa:ṣafah/ “the multiplied numerals.” This class of cardinals is based on multiplying the single cardinals 10 times. For example, the numeral “3” is being multiplied ten times. Therefore, hasa:n⁽²⁴⁾ appears to call it /al-muDa:ṣafah/ “the multiplied.” According to Haywood and Nahmad,⁽²⁵⁾ the class of whole tens (i.e., 20-90), as we call it, appears to have two forms in C.A., as follows:

- 1- masc. & fem. /ṣiḥ ru:n/ or /ṣiḥ ri:n/ “20”
- 2- masc. & fem. /ḥala:ḥu:n/ or /ḥala:ḥi:n/ “30”
- 3- masc. & fem. /arbaṣu:n/ or /arbaṣi:n/ “40”
- 4- masc. & fem. /xamsu:n/ or /xamsi:n/ “50”
- 5- masc. & fem. /sittu:n/ or /sitti:n/ “60”
- 6- masc. & fem. /sabṣu:n/ or /sabṣi:n/ “70”
- 7- masc. & fem. /ḥama:nu:n/ or /ḥama:ni:n/ “80”
- 8- masc. & fem. /tisṣu:n/ or /tisṣi:n/ “90”

This class of numerals exhibits no morphological gender distinction. The following example is taken from Haywood and Nahmad.⁽²⁶⁾

- 1- /fi ḥ-ḥahri ḥala:ḥu:n yawman/ there are 30 days in the month.

It seems that in the Hijazi dialect of Arabic, the class of whole tens is morphologically composed of a single morph cardinal (e.g., tala:t, arbaṣ, etc.) and the suffix /-i:n/ “tens” being added to it to become /tala:t-i:n/, /arbaṣ -i:n/, “30” and “40,” respectively. According to the present study, it appears that the main morphological aspect that distinguishes whole tens cardinals in H.A. from C.A. is the “tens” suffix. This morphological distinction is justified by the “tanween,” which exists in C.A. leading to the occurrence of the above mentioned /-u:n/ or /-i:n/ suffixes. The “tanween” is that in

(20) Al-Nahha:s, p. 151.

(21) Ibn-Yaṣi:f, pp. 5-8.

(22) Ibid., p. 5.

(23) T. hasa:n, *Al-Luyah Al-Ṣarabiyah maṣna:ha wa mabna:ha* (Casablanca: Da:r Al-ḥaq:fa, 1967), p. 82.

(24) hasa:n, p. 82.

(25) Haywood and Nahmad, pp. 304-305.

(26) Ibid., p. 305.

the nominative case the suffix will be /-u:n/ as in: /qadima arba ʕ-u:na rajulan/ “40 men came,” while in the accusative and genitive cases the suffix will be /-i:n/ as in /ra ʔaitu arba ʕ -i:na rajulan/ “I saw 40 men.”

As for the syntactic aspects of whole tens in H.A., they seem to have the same aspects of C.A., i.e., they are associated with singular nouns, e.g., /tala:ti:n rijja:l ma:to:/ “thirty men died.” Generally, the classes of compound and whole ten cardinals are syntactically similar in that they both behave like articles in Classical Arabic; that is to say they precede nouns and are never prefixed with the definite article.

1.3.4 Conjoined cardinals

It is the fourth sub-class of cardinals, which includes the numerals “21 to 29”; “31 to 39” up to “91 to 99.” These numerical units are called conjoined because they are formed by conjoining the two previously discussed sub-classes of cardinals. These are single cardinals and whole tens, and they are conjoined with the conjunction /wa/ “and.”

Al-Nahha:s⁽²⁷⁾ uses the term /al-a ʕ da:d al-Muta ʕ a:Tifah/ to refer to the class of conjoined cardinals. The word “al-Muta ʕ a:Tifa” is used in this context to indicate that 2 numerical units are continually linked by the conjunction /waw/ “and,” which is pronounced /wa/ in contexts. The following are representative examples of conjoined cardinals in C.A.:

- 1- /iθna:ni wa ʕ iʃru:n/ “22”
- 2- /θala:θatun wa θala:θu:n/ “33”
- 3- /arba ʕ atun wa arba ʕ u:n/ “33”
- 4- /xamsatun wa xamsu:n/ “55”
- 5- /sittatun wa sittu:n/ “66”
- 6- /sab ʕ atun wa sab ʕ u:n/ “77”
- 7- /θama:niyatun was θama:nu:n/ “88”
- 8- /tis ʕ atun wa tis ʕ u:n/ “99”

Haywood and Nahmad⁽²⁸⁾ indicate that when these conjoined cardinals are used for enumeration, they are indefinite or unprefixed with the definite article. However, when they are used in longer units, they they can either be definite or indefinite as the following two examples show:

- 1- /tis ʕ a-tun wa tis ʕ u:na rajulan qadimu:/ “99 men came”

(27) Al-Nahha:s, p. 24.

(28) Haywood and Nahmad, pp. 303-304.

- 2- /at-tis ζ a-tu wa t-tis ζ u:na rajulan qadimu:/ "the 99 men came"

As it is clearly seen in example (1) of C.A., when the first numerical unit /tis ζ atun/ "9" is not prefixed with the definite article, then it has the /tanwi:n/ "ending" /-tun/. In example (2), however, the /tanwi:n/ is dropped when the numerical unit has been prefixed with the definite article /at-tis ζ a-tu/. This is indicative of the fact that case endings is one of the significant aspects of conjoined cardinals in C.A. It appears to me, as a native speaker of the dialect under investigation, that semantically, examples (1) and (2) bear two different meanings. This semantic distinction is due to the presence and absence of the definite article with the conjoined cardinal and the numbered noun. As a result, example (1) means there were more than 99 men but only 99 of them came. Example (2), however, means that there were only 99 men and all of them came.

It is known that H.A. does not have case endings in numerals. Therefore, the counterforms of the above-mentioned representative conjoined cardinals in C.A. are pronounced as follows in H.A.:

- 1- -/itne:n w ζ ifri:n/ "22"
- 2- /tala:ta w tala:ti:n/ "33"
- 3- /arba ζ a w arba ζ i:n/ "44"
- 4- /xamsa w xamsi:n/ "55"
- 5- /sitta w sitti:n/ "66"
- 6- /sab ζ a w sab ζ i:n/ "77"
- 7- /tamanya w tama:ni:n/ "88"
- 8- /tis ζ a w tis ζ u:n/ "99"

Conjoined cardinals in H.A. behave, syntactically, like those in C.A., i.e., they are, optionally, prefixed with the definite article when they are used in such contexts as:

- 1- -/tis ζ a w tis ζ i:n rijja:l jo:/ "99 men came"
- 2- /at-tis ζ a wa t-tis ζ i:n rijja:l jo:/ "the 99 men came"

By examining the above two examples, it appears that, semantically, the two sentences are different, and this difference is, as is the case in C.A., due to the presence and absence of the definite article. The same interpretations of examples (1) and (2) in C.a. are interpreted in examples (1) and (2) in Hijazi Arabic.

Needless to say, it is not necessary that the 2 conjoined cardinals (in examples 1 and 2 of H.A.) must always be prefixed with the definite article. That is to say, it is possible that only the first numerical unit, of the conjoined elements, is prefixed with the definite article, as in:

3- /at-tis ʕ a wa tis ʕ i:n rijja:l jo:/ “the 99 men came”

This class of cardinals is associated with singular nouns only as is the case with compounds and whole tens. The structural position of singular nouns follows the conjoined cardinal as we have seen in the above examples. My interpretation (as a speaker of the concerned dialect) of example (3) is that there were only 99 men and all of them came. It is worth noting that examples 2 and 3, though they are different (i.e., with respect to the presence and absence of the definite article), yet they normally receive the same interpretation, which is “there were only 99 men and all of them came.”

1.4 Ordinals

Ordinals comprise the second main class of numerals. They are classified, on a morphological basis, into 2 sub-classes: single ordinals and compound ordinals. Both sub-classes have distinctive morphosyntactic features as shall be seen in the following two sections.

1.4.1 Single ordinals

The ordinal numbers (1-10) are formed from the cardinals on the measure of the active participle /fa:ʕ il/. These ordinals have masculine as well as feminine forms. The masculine form (of the ordinals 1-10 in C.A.) is unmarked, morphologically, while the feminine form (of the ordinals 2-10) is suffixed with the feminine marker /-at/. Both forms are in the nominative case and they are as follows:

- 1- masc. /al-ʔ awwal-u/, fem. /al-ʔ u:l-a:/ “the first”
- 2- masc. /aθ-θa:ni/, fem. /aθ-θa:niya-tu/ “the second”
- 3- masc. /aθ-θa:liθ-u/, fem. /aθ-θa:liθa-tu/ “the third”
- 4- masc. /ar-ra:bi ʕ -u/, fem. /ar-ra:bi ʕ a-tu/ “the fourth”
- 5- masc. /al-xa:mis-u/, fem. /al-xa:misa-tu/ “the fifth”
- 6- masc. /as-sa:dis-u/, fem. /as-sa:disa-tu/ “the sixth”
- 7- masc. /as-sa:bi ʕ -u/, fem. as-sa:bi ʕ a-tu/ “the seventh”
- 8- masc. /aθ-θa:mīn-u/, fem. /aθ-θa:mīna-tu/ “the eighth”
- 9- masc. /at-ta:sī ʕ -u/, fem. /at-ta:sī ʕ a-tu/ “the ninth”
- 10- masc. /al-ʕ a:fīr-u/, fem. /al-ʕ a:fīra-tu/ “the tenth”

Syntactically, these forms are used after nominative singular nouns, e.g., /ar-rajul-u l-ʕ a:fīr-u/ “the tenth man.” As is the case in C.A., single ordinals in H.A. refer to the numerical units from “1 to 10.” In analysing the morphological aspects of this class of ordinals, it appears that the form /ʔ awwal/ “first” is peculiar in the sense that it has

singular, dual and plural forms of both genders: masculine and feminine (for more see Table 1).

Table 1. Single ordinals in Hijazi Arabic.

m.s.ord.	f.s.ord.	m.du.ord	f.du.ord.	m.pl.ord.	f.pl.ord
ʔawwal- a:ni ʔawwal	ʔawwal- a:niyya ʔu:l-a	ʔawwal- a:niyye:n -----	ʔawwal- a:niyyate:n -----	ʔawwal- a:niyyi:n -----	ʔawwal- a:niyya:t -----
ta:ni Second	ta:ny-a -----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ta:lit Third	ta:lt-a -----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ra:bi ة Fourth	ra:b ة-a -----	-----	-----	-----	-----
xa:mis Fifth	xa:ms-a -----	-----	-----	-----	-----
sa:dis Sixth	sa:ds-a -----	-----	-----	-----	-----
sa:bi ة Seventh	sa:b ة-a -----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ta:min Eighth	ta:mn-a -----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ta:si ة ninth	ta:s ة-a -----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ʔa:ʔir Tenth	ʔa:ʔr-a -----	-----	-----	-----	-----

The rest of the single ordinals (i.e., the ordinals /atta:ni/ "the second," up to /alʔa:ʔir/ "the tenth") do not exhibit morphologically marked dual and plural forms. These morphological inflections of ordinals in Hijazi Arabic are in agreement with Egyptian Colloquial Arabic, according to Ingham⁽²⁹⁾ in his article on Meccan Arabic. Table (1) above is an illustration of single ordinals in Hijazi Arabic.

The table shows that the ordinal /ʔawwal-a:ni/ "first" have full-fledged forms for every gender and number. As can be seen in the table, the ordinal "first" has two forms for masculine and two for feminine: The feminine form of the masculine ordinal "first" /ʔawwal/ is /ʔu:la:/. The other feminine form /ʔawwal-a:niyya/ is being derived

(29) B. Ingham, "Some Characteristics of Meccan Arabic," *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, 34, No 2 (1971), 273-97.

from the masculine form /ʔawwal-a:ni/.

With regard to the syntactic features of the ordinals /ʔawwal/, “first” /ta:ni/ “second” /ta:lit/ “third” etc., it seems that in certain syntactic structures, they precede nouns, do not take the definite article and do not change for gender and number as in:

- 1- /ʔawwal walad/ “first boy”
- 2- /ʔawwal bint/ “first girl”

However, if an ordinal appears in a structure following a definite noun, then it has to be definite and it exhibits gender distinction as well. The following example is an illustration:

- 1- /al-walad al-ʔawwala:ni/ “the first boy”
- 2- /al-bint al-ʔawwala:niyya/ “the first girl”

Examples (1) and (2) indicate that the masculine and feminine singular ordinals /ʔalawwala:ni/ and /al-ʔawwala:niyya/ must agree with the preceding noun /al-walad/ and /al-bint/ in terms of definiteness, in addition to gender and number. Such a principle applies to the rest of the inflected forms of the ordinals concerned in similar syntactic structures.

Another syntactic aspect of this class of ordinals is that the singular, dual and plural forms (of both genders) of the ordinal “first” (which are suffixed with /-a:ni/, /-a:niyya-a/, /a:niyy-e:n/, /-a:niyya-te:n, /-a:niyy-i:n/, /-a:niyy-a:t/) seem to have a peculiar behavior, i.e., they follow nouns and are suffixed with the definite article as follows:

- 1- /al-walad-de:n al-ʔawwala:ni-e:n/ “The first two boys”
- 2- /al-bint-e:n al-ʔawwala:niyya-te:n/ “The first two girls”

The forms of the single ordinal “first” have distinctive syntactic aspects which are: they behave like both an article as well as an adjective as we have seen in the above examples.

To conclude, one may state the generalised syntactic aspects of the inflected single ordinal, in H.A., “first”:

- 1- The class of Single ordinals can behave like attribute adjectives, i.e, follow definite nouns and be definite as well.

1.4.2 Compound ordinals

Although compound ordinals refer to the same compound cardinal numerals (i.e., the numerical units from 11 to 19), yet they are morphologically distinguished as ordinals. That is to say, they are always prefixed with the definite article. In H.A., they are composed of a single morph in combination with either of the two “teen” allomorphs

/ʒ/ or /ʒar/.

In C.A., Haywood and Nahmad⁽³⁰⁾ indicate that there are 2 morphologically marked forms of what we tend to call compound ordinals. According to Haywood and Nahmad⁽³¹⁾ the 2 masculine and feminine forms in C.A. (i.e., from 11 to 19) read as follows:

- 1- masc. /al-ħa:diy ʒaʒar/, fem. /al-ħa:diya-ta ʒaʒra-ta/ "the eleventh"
- 2- masc. /aθ-θa:niy ʒaʒar/, fem. /aθ-θa:niya-ta ʒaʒra-ta/ "the twelfth"
- 3- masc. /aθ-θa:liθ ʒaʒar/, fem. /aθ-θa:liθa-ta ʒaʒra-ta/ "the thirteenth"
- 4- masc. /al-ra:bi ʒaʒar/, fem. /al-ra:bi ʒa-ta ʒaʒra-ta/ "the fourteenth"
- 5- masc. /al-xa:mis ʒaʒar/, fem. /al-xa:misa-ta ʒaʒra-ta/ "the fifteenth"
- 6- masc. /al-sa:dis ʒaʒar/, fem. /al-sa:disa-ta ʒaʒra-ta/ "the sixteenth"
- 7- masc. /al-sa:bi ʒaʒar/, fem. /al-sa:bi ʒa-ta ʒaʒra-ta/ "the seventeenth"
- 8- masc. /al-θa:min ʒaʒar/, fem. /al-θa:mina-ta ʒaʒra-ta/ "the eighteenth"
- 9- masc. /al-ta:si ʒaʒar/, fem. /al-ta:si ʒa-ta ʒaʒra-ta/ "the nineteenth"

These compound ordinals are generally used for enumeration. With respect to their syntactic behavior, compound ordinals seem to have the trickiest features of numerals in C.A. Al-Nahħa:s⁽³²⁾ states that, basically, al-a ʒ da:d al-Mabniyyah, (or compound numerals according to our terminology) have the second part (i.e., the two masculine and feminine allomorphs /ʒaʒar/ or /ʒaʒra-ta/) agree in terms of gender with the numbered noun. thus, the compound ordinal forms used with masculine nouns are: /al-ħa:diy ʒaʒar/, /aθ-θa:niy ʒaʒar/, /aθ-θa:liθa ʒaʒar/, etc. These forms are used with a masculine singular noun as the representative example below shows:

- 1- /raʔaitu r-rajula l-ħa:diy ʒaʒar/ "I saw the eleventh man"

Example (1) exhibits an agreement in terms of gender and definiteness between the ordinal /l-ħa:diy ʒaʒar/ "eleventh" and the masculine singular definite noun /r-rajula/ "man."

The compound ordinal forms used with a feminine singular noun are: /al-ħa:diya-ta ʒaʒra-ta/, /aθ-θa:niya-ta ʒaʒra-ta/, /aθ-θa:liθa-ta ʒaʒra-ta/, etc. An illustration of the syntactic usage of these forms is presented in the following representative example:

(30) Haywood and Nahmad, p. 318.

(31) Ibid.

(32) Al-Nahħa:s, p. 138.

2- /raʔaitu l-imraʔata al-ħa:diya-ta ʕaʃra-ta/ “I saw the eleventh woman”

As is the case in example (1), example (2) shows an agreement, in terms of gender and definiteness, between the feminine singular definite noun /l-imraʔata/ and the compound ordinal /al-ħa:diya-ta ʕaʃra-ta/.

One may conclude that the class of compound ordinals, in C.A., has a distinctive syntactic feature and that is it always follow the numbered noun, as can be seen in examples (1) and (2) above.

With respect to compound ordinals, in H.A., it seems that they are morphologically different from C.A. This is because they exhibit no case endings, which are governed by strict morphological rules. The compound ordinals in H.A. (11-19) are pronounced as: /al-ʔiħda ʕʃ/, “the eleventh,” /al-ʔiTna ʕʃ/ “the twelfth,” /aT-TalaTa ʕʃ/ “the thirteenth” etc., ending with the “ten” allomorph /ʕʃ/.

1- /al-walad al-ʔiħda ʕʃ/ “the eleventh boy”

2. /al-bint al-ʔiħda ʕʃ/ “the eleventh girl”

It appears that there are three syntactic features of compound ordinals in H.A. which can be deduced from examples 1 and 2 above. These are:

- a) The example exhibits an agreement in terms of definiteness between the compound ordinal and the numbered noun.
- b) The associated numbered noun is in the singular form.
- c) The position of the compound ordinal immediately follows the numbered noun.

It is worth noting that the above mentioned three syntactic features (i.e., a, b and c) of compound ordinals in H.A. are in line with C.A. That is to say, both C.A. and H.A. have the associated numbered noun in the singular and that it precedes the ordinal. In addition, the ordinal and the noun which are used in both varieties of Arabic (i.e., C.A. and H.A.) are definite. On the basis of the above discussion, one may state a morphologically-conditioned rule that accounts for the usage of the compound ordinal in Hijazi Arabic. The formula of the rule is as follows:

{ʕaʃar} → ʕʃ/ in the context of a single definite numeral

The formula reads: The compound ordinal allomorph /ʕaʃar/ becomes /ʕʃ/ when it is preceded by a single definite numeral, e.g., /al-ʔiħda ʃ/, /al-ʔiTna ʕʃ/, etc. So, the syntactic usages of the compound ordinal allomorphs are morphologically conditioned by their forms.

In conclusion, it seems evident, from the earlier treatment of the numerical forms

that the basic classification of numerals in H.A. is morphologically based. Morphosyntactic features of numerals appear to be significant for providing a clear-cut classification and description of numerals in Hijazi Arabic. The classification of numerals is intended to provide new insights by adopting a new approach, i.e., using English terms after Quirk, et al.⁽³³⁾ in classifying and describing numeral classes.

(33) Quirk, et al., pp. 261-62.

الأعداد : دراسة مقارنة بين العربية الكلاسيكية والحجازية الحضرية

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ملخص البحث. يقترح المقال الحالي منهجاً صرفياً ونحوياً يقدم فيه مبادئ معينة لتقسيم الأعداد في الحجازية الحضرية ومقارنتها بالكلاسيكية. يقوم البحث بتقسيم الأعداد في الحجازية إلى قسمين رئيسيين، ومن ثم إلى أقسام فرعية على أساس صرفي ونحوي. ويهدف هذا التقسيم إلى تسليط الضوء على الصفات الصرفية والنحوية المميزة لهجة الحجازية فيما يتعلق بالأعداد. تقوم الدراسة أيضاً بتقصي الأسباب الدلالية التي يمكن أن تفسر استعمال الأعداد في تراكيب لغوية معينة. نأمل أن تساهم الدراسة في إثراء الدراسات اللغوية بصفة عامة ولهجة الحجازية الحضرية بصفة خاصة.