L63

1. **The plural of paucity and the plural of plenty (جمعُ القِلّةِ و الكثرة)**

The plural of paucity signifies the number between three and ten and has four

well known patterns: أفعِلَة، أفعُل، فِعلَة، أفعال

The plural of plenty indicates three and above. Its patterns are the patterns of the

irregular plural.

2. **The Ultimate Plural (مُنتَهَى الجُموع)**

It is an irregular plural that has two voweled letters or three letters (and the

middle letter is *Saakin*) after the *Alif*.

3. **Collective and Generic Nouns (إسم الجمع و الجِنس)**

The collective noun is the noun that signifies more than two and does not have a

singular form, as 'قَوم' (people). The generic noun signifies a genus which applies

on any instance of it and its sign is addition of feminine *Taa'* or the relative *Yaa'*.

تَمرٌ-تمرَةٌ   يَهود، يَهودى

Section Three

The Relative Adjective (المَنسوب)

A *Yaa'* is suffixed to its ending. The *Yaa'* known as the relative *Yaa'* indicates its

relation to the noun from which it is derived, as 'إيرانى' is relative to 'ايران'.

If some original letters are omitted from the word, they return when forming the

relative adjective. This happens in most cases and there are some examples:

أب (أبو)، أَبَوى

سَنة (سَنَو)، سَنَوى

The *Maqsoor* word will have its *Alif* converted to 'و' when it is a three letter word,

as in 'رُبا ← رَبَوى'.

The noun ending with the letter *Yaa'* that possesses *Shaddah*, if its *Taa'* is preceded by only one letter, the second *Yaa'* will be converted to 'و' and the *first Yaa'* will revert to its original state, as in 'حَيّ ← حَيَوى'. If the *Yaa'* follows two letters, one of the *two Yaa'* will be removed and the other will convert to 'و', as in 'عَلِيّ ← عَلَوىّ'. If *Yaa'* follows three or more letters, the first will be omitted but if one *Yaa'* is an original letter, it is better to convert the original to 'و', as in ' مَعنَى ← مَعنَوى'