

L5

1. 'جمع' (plural), that signifies more than two, by an apparent or unapparent change in the 'مفرد'.

'جمع' is of two types:

A. 'الجمع المُكسَّر' (irregular plural) that has the root letters and the meaning in common with its singular, but the form of its singular has changed by an addition or a lack or a change in *harakat* (vowels).

Example: (قَلَم ← أقلام) (كِتَاب ← كُتُب) (فَلَك ← فُلُك)

This plural is of two types:

1. 'جمع القلَّة' that is an irregular plural which signifies three up to ten.

This has four patterns:

فِعْلَةٌ	أَفْعَلَةٌ	أَفْعَالٌ	أَفْعُلٌ
أخ - إخوة	طعام - أطعمَة	قلم - أقلام	بحر - أبْحُر

2. 'جَمْعُ الكَثْرَةِ' that is an irregular plural that signifies more than ten and has many patterns.

Note:

✚ Sometimes the irregular plural itself gets pluralized again and is called 'جمع الجمع'.

Example: بَيْت ← بُيُوت ← بُيُوتَات

✚ Sometimes the noun gets plural in a way that it cannot get pluralized again, in this case it is called 'مُنْتَهَى الْجُمُوع' (ultimate plural) and it is a plural pattern that after the 'ا' has two letters which have vowels on or three letters with a vowel-less 'ى' in the middle:

فَعَالِيل	فَعَالِل	فَعَائِل	فَوَاعِل	أَفَاعِيل	أَفَاعِل	مَفَاعِيل	مَفَاعِل
قَنَادِيل	جَعَاغِر	كِرَائِم	ضَوَابِط	أَسَالِيب	أَكَالِب	مَفَاهِيم	مَسَاجِد

B. 'الجمع السالم', that is of two types:

1. 'جمع المذكر السالم', in which the singular has not changed in form, a 'وَنَ' has been added to it in the nominative and a 'يْنَ' in the accusative or genitive *i'rab*.

Example: "قُلْ إِنَّ الْأَوَّلِينَ وَالْآخِرِينَ، لَمَجْمُوعُونَ إِلَىٰ مِيقَاتِ يَوْمٍ مَّعْلُومٍ" (Say, 'Indeed the former and later generations, will all be gathered for the tryst of a known day.)

There are two things which get plural by 'جمع المذكر السالم':

A) Every proper noun for a human male, which is without feminine 'ة', combination and the signs of dual and plural.

Example: زَيْد ← زَيْدُونَ- زَيْدِينَ

B) Every adjective for male human that is without feminine 'ة' and is not with 'أفعل' or 'فَعَلَاءَ' or 'فَعْلَان' or 'فَعْلَى' patterns or any pattern in which feminine and masculine have in common.

Example: مُسْلِم ← مُسْلِمُونَ، مُسْلِمِينَ

Some nouns which signify the plural but do not have its conditions join it and are called 'مُلْحَقَاتُ جَمْعِ الْمَذْكَرِ السَّالِمِ' (attachments of the regular masculine plural). Therefore they get the *i'rab* of the plural. They are 'عَالَمُونَ', 'أُولَئِكَ', 'عَشْرُونَ' and the like, 'سِنُونَ' and the like, 'أَهْلُونَ', 'بَنُونَ', 'أَرْضُونَ', 'دَوَوُ' and 'عَلِيُونَ'.

Example: "كَلَّا إِنَّ كِتَابَ الْأَبْرَارِ لَفِي عِلِّيِّينَ، وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا عِلِّيُّونَ" (Indeed, the record of the pious is in *Illeeyyun*. And what will show you what is *Illeeyyun*?)

