FUNCTION D: COUNTING AND USING NUMBERS

1. **Listen to these numbers and then practise counting from 0-10.**

0	*séfr*	صفر	.
1	*waaḥed*	واحد	١
2	*tneen*	اثنين	٢
3	*tlaate*	ثلاثة	٣
4	*arbɛa*	أربعة	٤
5	*khamse*	خمسة	٥
6	*sétte*	ستّة	٦
7	*sabɛa*	سبعة	٧
8	*tmaane*	ثمانة	٨
9	*tésɛa*	تسعة	٩
10	*ɛashara*	عشرة	١٠

TELEPHONE NUMBERS ⚬ The simplest way to say your telephone number is by using single digits as follows:

sétte, sétte, sétte, tésɛa, tlaate, séfr, tmaane   ٦٦٦ ٩٣٠٨

Although Arabic is written from right to left, you must read Arabic numbers from left to right. The question and answer you would use to ask for someone's telephone number is

A   *shu raqam talifoonak?*   شو رقم تليفونك؟   أ

B   *raqam talifooni 666-9308*   رقم تليفوني ٩٣٠٨ ٦٦٦.   ب

Note the pronouns *-i* ـي (my) and *-ak* ـك (your) are attached to *raqam talifoon* رقم تليفون (telephone number).

2. **Read these telephone numbers. Remember to begin reading the number from the left.**

a. ٦٦٨٧٠١   b. ٦١٣٠٥٧٢

c. ٧١١٥٤٠٢   d. ٤٥٠١١٣٥

e. ٩٤٠١٨٨٤   f. ٨٦٦٣٠٠٨

g. ٦٧٢١١٢٧   h. ٢٠٢٥٨٠٩

[◯●]

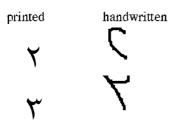**3. Listen to the conversation and write in the telephone number you hear.**

A *shu raqam talifoonak?*   ؟شـو رقـم تـلـيـفـونـه‌   أ

B *raqam talifooni* _____ رقـم تـلـيـفـونـي   ب

Now work with a teacher or classmate. Take it in turn to ask each other your telephone number and note the number here:

HANDWRITTEN NUMBERS ●◦ All except two numbers look the same when written by hand. Unfortunately, a handwritten "three" looks like exactly like a printed "two". Compare the printed and handwritten numbers below.

printed	handwritten
٢	٣
٣	٢

[◯●]

4. Listen to these numbers and then practise counting from 11-19.

11	*id-aʕsh*	ايـدعـش	١١
12	*tn-aʕsh*	أثـنـعـش	١٢
13	*tlétt-aʕsh*	ثلثـعـش	١٣
14	*arbat-aʕ sh*	أربـتعـش	١٤
15	*khamést-aʕsh*	خمـسـتـعـش	١٥
16	*sétt-aʕsh*	سـتعـش	١٦
17	*sabat-aʕ sh*	سبـتـعـش	١٧
18	*tmént-aʕsh*	ثمـنـتعـش	١٨
19	*tasat-aʕsh*	تسـتعـش	١٩

[◯◉]

5. Listen to these numbers and then practise saying the multiples of 10.

20	*ɛéshriin*	عشرين	٢٠
30	*tlaatiin*	ثلاثين	٣٠
40	*arˤbɛiin*	أربعين	٤٠
50	*khamsiin*	خمسين	٥٠
60	*séttiin*	ستّين	٦٠
70	*sabɛiin*	سبعين	٧٠
80	*tmaaniin*	ثمانين	٨٠
90	*tésɛiin*	تسعين	٩٠

DOUBLE DIGITS➡ When counting numbers from 21 to 99, you begin from the right, not the left. In other words, 21 is "one-and-twenty". Note that unlike when they are used alone, numbers 3-9 all end in an 'a' sound.

[◯◉]

6. Listen to these assorted numbers between 21 and 99, then practise saying them.

21	*waahed wˤ-ɛshriin*	واحد و عشرين	٢١
32	*tneen wˤ-tlaatiin*	أثنين و ثلاثين	٣٢
43	*tlaata w-arˤbɛiin*	ثلاثة و أربعين	٤٣
54	*arˤbɛa w-khamsiin*	أربعة و خمسين	٥٤
65	*khamsa w-séttiin*	خمسة و ستّين	٦٥
76	*sétta w-sabɛiin*	ستّة و سبعين	٧٦
87	*sabɛa wˤ-tmaaniin*	سبعة و ثمانين	٨٧
98	*tmaana w-tésɛiin*	ثمانة و تسعين	٩٨
29	*tésɛa wˤ-ɛshriin*	تسعة و عشرين	٢٩

[◯◉]

7. Listen to these numbers and write them down as you hear them. If you can't write them in Arabic immediately, first write them in English then in Arabic when you have finished listening.

a. _____   b. _____

c. _____   d. _____

e. _____   f. _____