Investigating Non-famous Words Signifying Numbers

Sahebali Akbari[1]
Associate Professor in Quranic Studies, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran

Extended Abstract
1. Introduction

The word number is defined as:«عددت الشیئ عداً حبسته وأحصیته» و«عددت الشیئ إذا أحصیته والاسم العدد» .

In Quran, we read: نعـدّهم عـداً. Therefore, the word "عـدّ" means to count something and determine the amount of that thing. However, the term is used to determine the quantity and value of things and individuals. Number is used for identifying the quantity of something. Many say that number is an answer to quantity. One definition given for number is that number is equal to the sum of halves of two neighboring margins. This is such as اثنین (two) whose low margin is واحدone and whose upper margin is ثلاثه three, and their aggregate sum will be اربعه(four). Half of four is two. Margin here means the two sides of a number (the previous and next number) since the amount of decrease in the previous number is equal to the increase of the next one. Previous number is called minor margin and the next one is major margin. In simple terms, if previous and next numbers are aggregated and divided by two, the middle number will be the answer. Counting the number to determine values (including weight, area and space) has been an important issue for human beings since their birth. Since man is a social being, he is in need to have relationship with others to live. Such a relationship makes men to have exchange and trading with each other, and they needed umbers to count days and amounts. At the beginning and prior to the emergence of arithmetics, the values were ambiguous (such as a fistful or a palmful etc), and since there were not specific and fixed, men began to think of other criteria for fixed values, which later ended in discovery of numbers. As we know, famous words for numbers are twelve: one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, hundred and thousand and the non-famous values of these numbers that are obtained in the following forms: dual value, addition, additional and composition. For example, two thousands is a dual value; three hundred is an addition; forty is a composition. As a matter of fact, here we do not aim at counting major numbers, but we look for words used for men, animals, things and values, yet famous words not signify numbers since famous words could be easily found in old and new grammar books.

2. Theoretical Framework
Some of these books were specifically written for numbers from which one could refer to the following:

1 Corresponding Author: hesam.hajmomen@gmail.com

1. Numbers in Arabic, written by Dr. Mustafa Alnahas, Maktab Alfalah Press, Kuwait
2. Numbers in Arabic, By Fouad Hassanein, the Journal of Literature at Cairo University.
3. Numbers in Arabic, By Ibrahim Al-Samarrai, the Sumer Journal in Baghdad

The mentioned references have discussed famous words. From among them, Numbers in Arabic, written by Dr. Mustafa Alnahas is the most complete with 295 pages. This book is a comprehensive study of major numbers, and it uses only four non-famous words. Due to the vastness of Arabic language and given the numerous tough efforts on the part of philologists, especially those that have done their best in developing terminological lexicons, the author of this article believes that it is possible to provide precise answers to the given questions by properly investigating information of men, animals and objects and also values such as area, space, weight and scale. After considerable search and investigation of old and new terminological books, the following results were obtained. These results are based on studying non-famous words signifying numbers in different books, lexicons and dictionaries.

3. Conclusion

Non-famous words that Arabs use for men, animals, objects, area, space, weight and scale are divided into four groups:

a) Units (single numbers)
b) Tens
c) Hundreds
d) Thousands

The study of numbers and their application by Arabs shows that they were more mindful of tens.

Investigations showed that there are some numbers that signify numbers after thousand including.

Keywords: non-famous numbers, philologists, tribes, Arabic dictionary, values

References (In Arabic)

Abd-al-Bari, S. M. I. A. I. (1880). *Alkavkeb aldoriya ali motamah aljarumiah*. Beirut, Lebanon: Dar al Kotob al ilmiyah.

Abd-al-Ḥamīd, M. M. a.-D. (n.d.). *Eda alsalek ela tahghigh ozah almasalek*. Beirut, Lebanon: Al-maktabah Al-'asriyah.

Abdullah, A. A. A. B. M. I. A. I. (1996). *Jomhurah allughat* (H. Elshazly, Edited.). Beirut, Lebanon: Alam Al Kutub.

Abu Abid al-Ghasim, I. S. (1996). Al-Qarib al-Mosnaf. (M. M. M. Alobaidi, Edited). Almajm al Tunesi Lilolum va Adab va Fonun va Dar Shahnun

Abu Omar,I. H., & Bin Omar, O. (n.d.). *Alizah fi sharh almofassal* (M. Binay alAlili, Edited). Baghdad, Iraq: Maktaba al-Ani.

Abu Omar,I. H., & Bin Omar, O. (n.d.). *Shah al-wafiyah, nazm al-wafiya* (M. Binay alAlili, Edited). Baghdad, Iraq: Al-Mustansiriya University Press.

Abulhussein Ali, I. S. (n.d.). Al-Mokhassas. Beirut, Lebanon: Dar al Afagh.

Ahmad, A. A. M. I. (2001). *Tahzib alloghat* (A. a.-S. M. Hārūn, Edited.). Beirut, Lebanon: Dar Ihya al-Turath al-Arabi.

Al-Akhtal, G. i. G. a.-T. (1986). *Diwan*. Beirut, Lebanon: Dar al-kotob al-ilmiyah.

Al-Farahidi, A.-K. i. A. (1988). *Alein* (M. Makhzoum & I. Samarrai, Edited.). Beirut, Lebanon: Müessesetü'l-A'lemi li'l-Matbuat.

Alhanai, K. A. A. (1989). *Almontakhab men gharib kalam alarab* (M. A. Alomri, Edited.). Mecca, Saudi Arabia: Jameat Om Alqari.

Alhasan, A. A. A. M. I. (1966). *Jomhourah alloghat*. Hyderabad, India: Dar El Maaref Ottoman.

Alhasan, A. R. A. M. I. (1998). *Sharh kafiyat Ibn al-Hajib* (I. B. Yaqub, Edited.). Beirut, Lebanon: Dar al Kotob al ilmiyah

Ali, A. A. I. A. A. I. M. I. (1971). *Majib alneda ela sharh ghatar alnadi* (2nd ed.). Cairo, Egypt: Maktabah Albabi Alhalbi.

Ali, I. Y. M. A. Y. I. (n.d.). *Sharh almofasal*. Beirut, Lebanon: Alem al Kitab.

Al-Jaj, R. b. b. (1980). *Diwan* (2nd ed.). Beirut, Lebanon: Dar al Jadeed.

Alkhatfi, J. e. A. (n.d.). *Diwan*. Beirut, Lebanon: Dar al Sadr.

Almostaneer, Q. A. A. M. I. (1987). *Al-faragh* (K. I. Atiyah, Edited.). Cairo, Egypt: Dar Alsaghafe al Dini.

Aloghavi, S. E. A. S. (1985). *Alfaragh* (H. Al-Zaman, Edited. 2nd ed.). Beirut, Lebanon: Mu'assasat Al-risālah.

Al-Tha'alibi, A. (1993). *Fiqh al-lughah wa-sirr al-'Arabīyah* (R. Ahmed, Edited.). Beirut, Lebanon: Dar al Kitab Al Arabi.

A'sha, M. e. Q. (1994). *Diwan*. Beirut, Lebanon: Dar Sader.

Hammad, A. j. I. i. (1984). *Alsahah* (A. A. Attar, Edited. 2nd ed.). Beirut, Lebanon: Dar Al Malayin.

Hasan, A. (n.d.). *En-nahvü'l-vafi* (3rd ed.). Cairo, Egypt: Dar Al Marref.

Hasan, A. H. I. M. A. (n.d.). *Al Takmala v alzalila va alsala* (A. A. al-Tahawi, I. E. Alabiari & M. I. A. Ibrahim, Edited.). Cairo, Egypt: Dar al Kotob al ilmiyah.

Ibn al-Sakeit. (n.d.). *Islah al-mantiq*(A. M. Shakir & A. M. Harun). Dar al-Marif

Ibn Qutayba, A. M. ʿ. I. M. (1963). *Adab alkitab* (M. M. Aldin Adol Hamid, Edited. 4th ed.). Cairo, Egypt: Matba Alsadat.

Muhammad, A.-K. S. (1978). *Alhashiya ali sharh ibn aghil*. Beirut, Lebanon: Dar Al-Fikr.

Muhammed, a.-A. (n.d.). *Almohit fi asvat alrabi va nahveha va sarfaha* (3rd ed.). Beirut, Lebanon: Dar Al Shorouk.

Ramadan, A. M. (1993). *Sharh kitab alhodud abdollah Ibn ahmad alfakahi*. Cairo, Egypt: Maktabah Roheba.

Saban, M. I. A. (n.d.). *Alhashiya ail sharh alshamuni ali alghi Ibn Malik*. Cairo, Egypt: Dar Ahya Alkitab Altabah.

Yaghub, A. N. a.-D. M. I. (1987). *Qamus al mohit* (2nd ed.). Beirut, Lebanon: Maktab al-Risālah.

Zabiani, A. e. D. A. (1968). *Diwan* (S. Alhadi, Edited.). Beirut, Lebanon: Dar El Marefah.

Zakaria, I. F. A. A. I. F. B. (1969). Moajam moghayes alloghat (A. M. Haroon, Edited. 2nd ed.). Cairo, Egypt: Sherkah Matba Mostafa Albabi Alhalabi va Oladeh.

Zakaria, I. F. A. A. I. F. B. (n.d.). *Alsahabi* (A. Saghar, Edited.). Cario, Egypt: Matba Isa Albabi Alhalabi va Shoraka.

Zia, A. M. A. A. (n.d.). *Alsalek ela ozah almasalek.* Cairo, Egypt: Maktabaj Ibn Taymiyyah