Grammar 13c Broken Plural جمع تکسیر (2)

As you have seen earlier, there are two types of plurals in Arabic:

- > جمع سالم (Sound plural)
- (Broken Plural) جمع مکسّر

Grammatically, a broken plural of a thing (not a person) is treated as a singular feminine word! To remember this 'strange' rule, you can connect it to the punishment that the plurarity of this plural is gone and its gender is changed to feminine.

Let us do some exercises to help us learn this rule.

هِيَ بُيُوْتٌ وَفِيْهَا عِبَادٌ Those are houses and in them are slaves.	<b>←</b>	هُوَ بَيُثُّ وَفِيهِ عَبْدٌ It is a house and in it is a slave.
هٰذِهٖ بُيُوۡتُ	$\leftarrow$	هٰذَا بَيْتُ
تِلْكَ بُيُوْتُ	<b>←</b>	ذٰلِكَ بَيْتُ
ٱلْبُيُوْتُ الَّتِيُ	<b>←</b>	ٱلۡبَيۡتُ الَّذِيۡ
The houses which	`	The house which
أَصْبَحَتِ الْبُيُوْتُ جَدِيْدَةً	<b>←</b>	أَصْبَحَ الْبَيْتُ جَدِيدًا
The houses became new.		The house became new.
تُصْبِحُ الْبُيُوْتُ جَدِيْدَةً	←	يُصْبِحُ الْبَيْتُ جَدِيدًا
The houses become new.		The house becomes new.
بُيُوْتٌ وَاسِعَةً	$\leftarrow$	بَيْتُ وَاسِعٌ

Let us take another word: كَتَاب

هِيَ كُتُبٌ وَعَلَيْهَا أَقَلَامٌ	<b>←</b>	هُوَ كِتَابٌ وَعَلَيْهِ قَلَمٌ
هٰذِهٖ كُتُبُ	<b>←</b>	هٰذَا كِتَابٌ
تِلْكَ كُتُبُ	<b>←</b>	ذٰلِكَ كِتَابٌ
اَلُكُتُبُ الَّتِيُ	<b>←</b>	ٱلْكِتَابُ الَّذِيُ
أَصْبَحَتِ الْكُتُبُ قَدِيْمَةً	<b>←</b>	أَصْبَحَ الْكِتَابُ قَدِيْمًا
تُصْبِحُ الْكُتُبُ قَدِيْمَةً	<b>←</b>	يُصْبِحُ الْكِتَابُ قَدِيْمًا
كُتُبُ جَدِيۡدَةً	<b>←</b>	كِتَابٌ جَدِيْدٌ

Singular feminine words are used to refer to a Broken Plural. These words can be:

You can practice this rule using different words that you studied in the last lesson. We will take 3 examples from the Qur'an:

أَزْوَاجٌ مُطَهَّرةٌ	زَوْجُ مُطَهَّرً
كَتَبَتُ أَيْدِيُ	كَتَبَتُ يَدُّ
تَجْرِيُ أَنْهَارٌ	يَجْرِيْ نَهُرُّ

Let us take 2 examples from the Qur'anic verses: