

A Semantic Study of Specification in Modern Standard English and At-tamyeez in Modern Standard Arabic

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1-Introduction

Specification is a process whereby a sentence element is specified by means of another element in order to make the meaning of the sentence clear . Consider the following instance stated by Biber et al (2000 :252) in which the quantifying noun heap is specified in the following "of-phrase":

1-I saw a heap of ashes .

In Arabic , at-tamyeez is an indefinite singular noun in an objective case (Assiyooti, 1998:262) . It is of two main types : at-tamyeez al- malfuuz and at-tamyeez al- malhuuz as illustrated in the following instances respectively :

2- [i'ndi ratlun a'salan] عندي رطل عسلا . I have a pound of honey .

3- [zara'tu alarda kutnan] زرعت الأرض قطناً . I planted the earth with cotton .

(Jadul-Kareem ,2002:196)

On the other hand , Al-Ashbeeli (1998:425) affirms that certain types of at-tamyeez

Al-malfuuz can be in a genitive case provided that the preceding noun is annexed to it or it is preceded by the preposition (من) [min] :

4- [i'ndi kadahu aruzin] عندي قدح أرز . I have a cup of rice .

[i'ndi kadahun min aruzin] عندي قدح من أرز .

5- [zara'tu alarda min kutnin] زرعت الأرض من قطن* .

It can be hypothesized that there are similarities and differences between specification in English and at-tamyeez in Arabic .Accordingly , the present study aims at investigating such points of similarities and differences .

The study under investigation is assumed to benefit those interested in translation as well as teachers of English and Arabic . Also it helps curriculum designers .

2-Specification in English

This section is concerned with specification in exclamatory sentences , numerals, quantities and measurements.

2.1 Exclamatory Sentences

Exclamatory sentences normally begin with a wh- word such as what or how that functions as an intensifying determiner and an adverb respectively (Quirk et al ,1985 :87-88):

6-What beautiful clothes she wears !

7- How well Philip plays the piano !

(Ibid)

The wh- element may be an object , a complement , or adverbial as illustrated in the following instances :

8-What a time we have had today ! (Od. S.V.A.)

9- How delightful her manners are ! (Cs.S.V.)

10- What a long time we've been waiting ! (A.S.V.)

(Ibid :833)

Specification can be noticed in (9) and (10) in which her manners and time specify delightful and long respectively .

Gramely and Patzold (1992: 174-175) point out that there is a type of exclamatory sentences in which the predicator is optional :

11-What a day (it was) !

12- How nice (they are) !

2.2 Numerals

Cardinal numerals begin with one which is specified by means of a singular noun:

13- I have one bag .

Other numerals such as two ,three, etc.. are specified by plural nouns following them :

14- He bought three books .

(Quirk et al ,1985 :261)

In the same respect , Thomson and Martinet (1986:308) indicate that hundred , thousand, million and dozen are not made plural ; yet , they are followed by plural nouns :

15- I met two hundred men .

However , if such numerals are mentioned to convey the idea of a large number , they must be plural and they are followed by an "of- phrase" :

16- I saw thousands of people .

(Ibid)

It can be concluded that men and of people in (15) and (16) specify hundred and thousands respectively .

2.3 Quantities

Akmajian et al (1997:173) state that "a quantifier is the grammatical category that includes words such as several , many, few and all". On the other hand , Kuiper and Allan (1996:289) indicate that "a quantifier is a miscellaneous category of words indicating quantity such as many , some , both, and few" . In this case , Sweet (1891:86-87) states that all expresses differences of "discrete quantity indifferently" .The main function of all is to indicate the total number or quantity of what is referred to. (Jespersen ,1909-1949 V.2 :592) :

17- All the world knows that .

Quirk et al (1985 : 262-264) classify quantifiers into two main types : closed and open .

2.3.1 Closed Class Quantifiers

This group is of two main types :

a: This type comprises many, (a)few, and several that are followed by plural count nouns :

18- There are many mistakes in your essay .

b: This type includes much and (a)little which are followed by non-count nouns :

19- She hasn't got much money .

2.3.2 Open Class Quantifiers

This class comprises three subtypes of quantifiers which are followed by of-phrase :

a: This type includes plenty of , a lot of and lots of which are followed by both plural

count and non-count nouns :

20- The room contained plenty of students (furniture) .

b: This type includes a great deal of , a good deal of , a large quantity of , and a small amount of which are followed by non- count nouns :

21- The box contained a great deal of money .

c: This type includes a great number of , a large number of , and a good number of which are followed by plural count nouns :

22- The hall contained a great number of people .

Krohn (1971 :60) and Swan (1995:319) state that a lot of and lots of are rather informal. The expressions a great deal of , a large number of , much or many are preferred in

more formal styles; moreover, many and much are chiefly mentioned in questions and negative statements :

23- I don't want much water .

2.4 According to Radford (2004: 356) quantifiers are classified into three groups as follows :

a: universal (all and both)

b: distributive (each and every)

c: partial (some and any)

Also(Ibid) states that "a quantifier phrase is the phrase whose head is a quantifier " :

24- There are many people in the market .

In this respect , Bloomfield (1933: 240) points out that each denotes a restricted field of choice, i.e., the individuals under question are related to a known part . According to Sweet (1891: 86) every is a separate pronoun of number . Some grammarians call every universal ; it is an indefinite positive universal pronoun (Quirk et al ,1985: 345) :

25- Every country has its own problems .

On the other hand , Azar (1989:210) affirms that each and every are mentioned with singular countable nouns :

26-Each student has a schedule .

whereas not any , no ,some ,most and others are used with both countable and uncountable nouns :

27- He has no books (money) .

Similarly , Nesfield (1939:28) classifies no as a quantitative adjective when associated with material or abstract nouns :

28- There is no solution to this problem .

It can be concluded that quantifiers mentioned in the previous sections are specified by means of the nouns following them whether count or non-count , singular or plural.

2.5 Quantifying Nouns

According to Biber et al (2000: 252- 253) quantifying nouns are mentioned to refer to quantifiers specified in a following of-phrase .Thus , quantifying nouns are classified as follows :

a: Nouns denoting a type of container . Accordingly , barrel is collocated with apples , brandy , fish , etc. e.g. a barrel of apples .

Box is collocated with books , cigars , soap , etc. e.g. a box of cigars .

Basket is collocated with eggs , flowers , bread , fruit , etc. e.g. a basket of eggs .

b: Nouns denoting shape . In this case , heap is collocated with ashes , bones , etc. e.g. a heap of ashes .

Pile is collocated with bills , bodies , bricks , etc. e.g. a pile of bricks .

Stick is collocated with celery , incense , etc. e.g. a stick of incense .

2.6 Standardized Measure Terms

This section comprises lists of measure terms mentioned for liquids, weight, length ,

height, age and others as illustrated in the following points :

a: Liquids such as water , milk , beer, blood , oil , etc. are measured by means of liter, pint , gallon and quart : e.g. a gallon of water .

(Ibid)

b: Weight is indicated by means of ounce , pound , ton , tonne , and kilo or kilogram : e.g.

Six pounds of sugar .

(Thomson and Martinet ,1986: 310)

c: Money is referred to by pence , penny and pound : e.g. Three pence of money .

(Swan ,2003: 17 3)

d: Length is measured by means of inch , yard , meter or centimeter : e.g. a yard of cloth .

(Biber et al ,2000 :253)

e: Height is measured by foot : e.g. six feet tall .

(Thomson and Martinet , 1986 : 310)

f: Age is referred to by year : e.g. five years old .

(Quirk et al ,1985 : 452)

It can be noticed that six and five in (d) and (f) are specified by feet and years respectively .

3- At-tamyeeZ in Arabic

This section is concerned with at-tamyeez in Arabic including its two main types : at-tamyeez al-malfuuz (التمييز الملفوظ) (noun specification) and at-tamyeez al-malhuuz (التمييز الملحوظ) (sentence specification) as well as other miscellaneous states in their objective genitive cases .

3.1 At-tamyeez Al- malfuuz

This type of at-tamyeez is mentioned to make the meaning of the preceding noun clear . Such nouns comprise five types :

a: Weight :

1- عندى رطل عسلا [Indi ratlun a'asalan] . I have a pound of honey .

b: Measure:

2- اشترى قدحا ارزا [ishtaraytu kadahan aruzan] . I bought a cup of rice .

c: Area :

3- زرع قطننا [zara'atu faddaanan kutnan] . I planted a plough with cotton .

d: Number :

4- قرأت عشرين كتابا [karaatu i'shriina kitaaban] . I read twenty books .

e: The specified noun is part of at-tamyeez :

5- اشترى خاتما ذهبيا [ishtaraytu xaataman thahaban] . I have bought a ring of gold .

(Jadul-kareem,2002:197) & (Al-Bakkaa,1989:107)

It can be noticed that the words (عسلا) [asalan] , (ارزا) [aruzan] , (قطننا) [kutnan] , (كتابا) [kitaaban] and (ذهبا) [thahaban] are called tamyeez in which case they specify the preceding nouns . Such specifying nouns are in an objective case in that each one ends with (تنوين الفتح) [tanwiin alfath] . However, Abu-Muslih(1989:217)& Al-

Ashbeeli(1998:425) affirm that specification can be in a genitive case provided that the preceding noun is annexed to it or it is preceded by the preposition (من) [min] :

6- [indi latru maain] عندي لتر ماء . I have a liter of water .

7- [indi latrun min maain] عندي لتر من ماء .

3.2 At-tamyeez Al-malhuuz

This type of at-tamyeez is mentioned to make the meaning of the sentence clear. It is originally related to:

a:subject:

8-a: [ana akthru minka nukuudan] أنا أكثر منك نقودا . I have more money than you(have) .

b: [nukuudi aktharu min nukuudika] نقودي أكثر من نقودك . My money is more than yours .

a : agent:

9- a: [tasabbaba zaydun arakan] تصبب زيد عرقا . Ali swated .

b: [tasabbaba araku zaydin] تصبب عرق زيد .

c:object:

10- a: [zaraatu alhadiikata azhaaran] زرعت الحديقة ازهارا: . I planted the garden with roses .

b: [zaraatu azhaara alhadiikati] زرعت ازهار الحديقة . I planted the roses of the garden .

d: predicate :

11-a: [haatha xaatamun thahaban] هذا حاتم ذهب . This is a ring of gold .

b: [alxaatamu thahabun] الخاتم ذهب . The ring is golden .

e: passive :

12-a: [biatu kaylawan thahaban] بيعت كيلوا ذهبا . I sold a kilo of gold .

b: [biia aththahabu] بيع الذهب . Gold was sold .

f: prepositional phrase :

13-a: [marartu bifaddaanin kamhan] مررت بفدان قمحا . I passed through a plough of wheat .

b: [marartu bikamhi lfaddani] مررت بقمح الفدان . I passed through the wheat of the plough .

(Jadu-Kareem,2002:196) & (Arrjihi,200:257)

There are certain types of at-tamyeez that can occur after :

a: the expressions (ما فعل) [maafala] and (افعل به) [afil bihi] that express exclamatory sentences :

14- [maashjaa aliyyan rajulan] ما أشجع عليا رجلا . What a brave man Ali is !

b: the pronoun:

15- [lillaahi daru zaydin a'aliman] الله در زيد عالما . What a scientist Zayd is !

c: the verb fill and other similar verbs :

16- [imtalaat alka'atu tullaaban] امتلات القاعة طلابا . The room is filled with students .

Some grammarians point out that (طلابا) [tullaaban] is related to the agent :

17- [malaa attullaabu alkaata] .The students filled the room .

However , other grammarians reject this idea .

d: [ni'ma] (نعم) with which the sentence that expresses praise begins :

18- [ni'ma aliyyun kaidan] . What a leader Ali is !

(Jadul-Kareem ,2002:196)

e: comparative degrees :

19- [anaa akallu minka waladan] . I have less sons than you (have) .

(Hanafi ,1977:197)

3.3 Sometimes an instrument of weight or measurement is specified by a following noun to which the instrument is annexed as illustrated in the following instances :

20- [indi manwa samnin] . I have two pounds of fat .

21- [ishtaraytu thiraa'a thawbin] .I bought a yard of cloth .

(Assiyooti,1998 :269)

On the other hand , the specified noun can be a part of at- tamyeez as illustrated in the following instance in which (نخلة) [tamratu] is a part of (نخلة) [naxlatin] :

22- [haathihi tamratu naxlatin] . This is a date of a date – palm .

(Ibid)

3.4 Each type of at-tamyeez can be preceded by the preposition (من) [min] except:

a: number :

23-a: [raaytu ishriina rajulan] I saw twenty men .

b: [raaytu ishriina min rajulin] رأيت عشرين من رجل *

b: superlative degree :

24-a: [zaydun akallu nukuudan] . Zaid has least money .

b: [zayd akallu min nukuudin] زيد اقل من نقود *

c: [ni'ma] (نعم) with which the sentence that expresses praise begins :

25-a: [ni'ma aliyyun shuja'an] . How brave Ali is !

b: [ni'ma aliyyun min shujain] نعم علي من شجاع *

d: at-tamyeez which is originally related to agent :

26-a: [tasabbaba zaydun a'arakan] .Zaid sweats .

b: [tasabbaba zaydun min a'arakin] تصيب زيد من عرق *

e: at-tamyeez which is originally related to object :

27-a: [zara'atu alarda kutnan] . I planted the earth with cotton .

b: [zara'atu alarda min kutnin] زرعت الارض من قطن *

(Ibid : 262)

3.5 At-tamyeeez is primarily postponed . However , in certain cases , it can occur between the verb and the agent on the one hand the verb and the object on the other hand as illustrated in the following instances respectively :

28-a: [taaba aliyyun nafsana] .Ali was in a good spirit .

b: [taaba nafsana aliyyun] طاب نفسا علي .

29-a: 12 [wafajjarna alarda u'yuunan] وفجرنا الارض عيونا...القمر:الاية 12 .

And we made water flow forth in the land in springs .(Shakir,2005 : 610) .

b: [wafajjarna u'yuunan alarda] وفجرنا عيونا الارض .

(Assiyooti ,1998: 268) & (Ibn Eisa,1998:52-53)

3.6 Number Specification

Ibn Jinni (1982: 137-138) affirms that at-tamyeez occurs after numerals and quantities :

30- [indi ahada ashara kitaaban] عندي احد عشر كتابا . I have eleven books .

However , Jadul-Kareem(2002:198-199) points out that :

a: numbers one and two have no specification (tamyeez) :

31- [kaabaltu rajulayn] قابلت رجلين . I met two men .

b: numbers three to ten have plural specification in a genitive case that is different from number in gender:

32- [ishtaraytu thalaathata kutubin waxamsa majallaatin]. اشتريت ثلاثة كتب و خمس مجلات .

I bought three books and five magazines .

c: numbers eleven and twelve have singular specification in an objective case that agrees with the number in gender :

33- [kara'tu ahada ashara kitaaban wa ihda asharata majallatan] قرأت أحد عشر كتابا واحدا عشرة مجلة .

I read eleven books and eleven magazines .

d: compound numbers thirteen to nineteen have singular specification in an objective case that is different from the first part of the number in gender :

34- [darrastu thalathata ashara rajulan wa arbaa asharata imraatan] درست ثلاثة عشر رجلا واربع عشرة امرأة . I taught thirteen men and fourteen women .

e: decades numbers twenty to ninety have singular specification in an objective case that is not conditioned by agreeing or disagreeing with the number :

35- [kabala almudiiru thalaathiina rajulan wa arbaaina imraatan] قابل المدير ثلاثين رجلا واربعين امرأة .

The manager met thirty men and forty women .

f: an interrogative question with (كم) [kam] has singular specification in an objective case :

36- [kam rajulan jaa'a] ؟ كم رجال جاء؟ How many men did come ?

Assiyooti (1998:275) points out that the interrogative (كم) [kam] ends with a question mark and it needs an answer as contrasted with the predicative (كم) [kam] that expresses an abundant number and it needs neither an answer nor a question mark ; moreover , its

specification is either singular or plural in a genitive case :

37- [kam a'ammatin laka yajariiru wa xaalatin] كم عمة لك يا جريرو و خالة .

How many aunts you have , Jareer.

38- [kam rijaalin kaabalta] كم رجال قابلت . How many men you met .

g: [kaayyin] كأيين is specified by a prepositional phrase with the preposition (من) [min] mentioned for the sake of emphasis :

[wa kaayyin min ayatin] وكأين من آية... يوسف الآية: 105-39

And how many a sign ... (Shakir, 2005: 297)

h: كذا [katha] is specified by a singular noun in an objective case and is often coordinated with itself:

40- [jaani katha wa katha zairan] جاءني كذا وكذا زائرا . So and so visitors came to me

4- Contrastive Analysis

4.1 Exclamatory Sentences

In English , exclamatory sentences begin with what and how (Quirk et al, 1985: 87) as in :

1- What a brave man Ali is !

In Arabic, such sentences begin with the expressions (ما أفعل) [ma'fala] or (افعل به) [afil bihi]

(Jadul-Kareem, 2002: 196)

2- [maashja'a aliyyan rajulan] ما أشجع عليا رجلا . What a brave man Ali is !

In the sentences (1) and (2) , what correlates with (ما) [maa] . Man and (رجلا) specify these two sentences respectively. On the other hand , Assiyooti (1998: 262) states an example in which the exclamatory sentence begins with the particle (يا) [yaa] as in :

3- [yaahusnaha laylatan] يا أحسنها ليلة . What a nice night it is !

Thus, specification in English exclamatory sentences is semantically similar to attamyeez in Arabic ones irrespective of certain syntactic differences .

At-tamyeez in Arabic sentences that express praise is also semantically similar to specification in English exclamatory sentences as illustrated in the following instances in which (عالما) [a' aliman] and a scientist specify the following sentences respectively :

4- [ni'ma aliyyun a'aliman] نعم علي عالما . What a scientist Ali is !

4.2 Quantifiers

English quantifiers such as many , much , (a)few , (a)little, several , all , both , each , every , some , any , most and no are specified by means of nouns ; some of which are countable and others are uncountable :

5- There are many books in the library .

6- He drank little water .

The other type of quantifiers such as a lot , lots , plenty , a great deal , a good deal , a large quantity , a small amount , a great number , a large number and a good number are specified by a following of- phrase :

7- The box contained a great deal of money .

In Arabic , such quantifiers are not in need of specification. Therefore , Arabic grammarians do not handle them in this field .

4.3 Quantifying Nouns

Quantifying nouns referring to quantifiers are specified in a following of-phrase : a heap

of ashes , a stick of incense , etc. (Biber et al ,2000:252-253) . Specification in such examples is semantically similar to at-tamyeez in their Arabic counterparts : (قدح (أرزا

[qadahun aruzan]a cup of rice (Jadul-Kareem,2002 :197) .At-tamyeez in such an instance is in an objective case . However , it can be in a genitive case when the preceding noun is annexed to it or it is preceded by the preposition (من) [min] (Al-Ashbeeli,1998:425) : (قدح أرز) [kadahu aruzin] , (قدح من أرز), [kadahun min aruzin] .

4.4 Measurements

1-Liquids are weighed by means of liter ,pint , gallon and quart (Biber et al ,2000 :252) as in:

a liter of water in which of water specifies liter . This is semantically similar to attamyeez in Arabic as in : (لتر ماء) [litrun ma'an] in which (ماء) [ma'an] specifies [litrun] (لتر) .

2- Certain types of measure are indicated by ton , tonne , ounce , pound , kilo or kilogram (Thomson and Martinet ,1986) as in a ton of bricks in which of bricks specifies ton . Specification here is semantically similar to at-tamyeez in Arabic which can be in an

objective as well as a genitive case (طن طابوق) [tannun tabuukan] , (طن طابوق), [tannu taabuukin] .

3- Money is indicated by pence , penny and pound (Swan ,2003:173) : Three pence of money . Here of money specifies pence . This corresponds to at-tamyeez in Arabic : (ثلاث بنسات نقودا) [thalathu pensaatin nukuudan] .

4- Length is measured by inch , mile , centimeter and yard (Thomson & Martinet,1986:310) as in :

a yard of cloth in which of cloth specifies yard . This corresponds to at-tamyeez in Arabic as in :

(ذراع قماش) [thira'un kimaashan] , (ذراع قماش), [thira'u kimaashin] .

5-Height is measured by foot (Ibid) as in : five feet tall in which feet specifies five and that the noun phrase five feet modifies tall (Quirk et al,1985:452) . In Arabic , the corresponding structure is (خمس اقدام طولاً) [xamsu akdaamin tuulan] in which (طولاً) [tuulan] is considered as tamyeez .

6-Age is expressed by means of year (Ibid) as in : six years old in which years specifies five and the noun phrase five years modifies the adjective old which functions as tamyeez in a corresponding Arabic structure : (ست سنين عمرا) [sittu siniina umran] .

4.5 Number Specification

1- In Arabic, one and two have no specification (Jadul-Kareem,2002 :198) :

8- [kara'tu kitaabayn] قرأت كتابين .

In English , one is specified by a singular noun whereas two is specified by a plural noun

9- I read one book and two magazines .

2- Numbers eleven to ninety have plural specification in English whereas in Arabic they have singular tamyeez :

10-I have twenty books .

11- [indi ishruuna kitaaban] عندي عشرون كتابا -

3- In English , the numerals hundred ,thousand , million and dozen are specified by plural

nouns "when used of a definite number "(Thomson and Martinet,1986:308) : six hundred

men .In Arabic ,such numerals are specified by a singular noun (ستمئة رجل) [sittumiati rajulin] .

4- When numerals in (3) above are mentioned to convey the idea of a large number (Ibid), they are specified by an of-phrase in English and plural nouns in Arabic : hundreds of men . (مئات رجالا) [miaatun rijaalan] .

5- In Arabic ,interrogative questions with (كم) [kam] has singular specification , whereas in English it has plural specification :

12- [kam kitaaban kara 'ta] كم كتابا قرأت ؟

13-How many books did you read ?

6- In Arabic , predicative (كم) [kam] has both singular and plural specification (Assiyooti, 1998:275) ,whereas in English it has always plural specification :

14- [kam a'ammaatin laka yaajariiru wa xaalatin] كم عممة لك يا جاريير وخالة

15- How many aunts you have ,Jareer.

16- [kam rijaalin kaabalta] كم رجال قابلت .

17- How many men you met .

7- [kaayyin] كأيين is specified by a prepositional phrase with (من) [min] in Arabic and this has no counterpart in English :

18-105- [wa kaayyin min aayatin] وكأيين من آية... يوسف الآية:105

And how many a sign ... (Shakir,2005:297) .

8- [katha] كذا is specified by a singular noun in Arabic , and this has no counterpart in English:

19- [jaani katha wa katha zairan] جاءني كذا وكذا زائرا

20- So and so visitors came to me .

4.6 Sentence Specification

1-In Arabic , at-tamyeez which is originally related to agent and object has no counterpart specification in English :

a: agent :

21- 14- [waishta'ala arraasu shayban] وأشتعل الرأس شييبا...مريم الآية:14

And my head flares with hoariness ... (Shakir,2005:361)

b: object:

22-12- [wafajjarna alarda uyuunan] وفجرنا الارض عيونا... القمر الآية:12

And we made water flow forth in the land in springs ..(Shakir,2005:610) .

On the other hand , at-tamyeez in Arabic ,which is originally related to subject , predicate , passive and a prepositional phrase , has a semantically similar counterpart in English as illustrated in the following points :

c: subject :

23- [anaa akallu minka kutuban] أنا أكل منك كتباً

24-I have less books than you (have) .

Here (كتباً) [kutuban] specifies the whole sentence in Arabic ,whereas in English books specifies the preceding comparative adjective less .

d: predicative :

25- هذا خاتم ذهباً [haatha xaatamun thahaban]

26-This is a ring of gold .

In this sentence , the prepositional phrase of gold specifies ring , and this is semantically similar to at-tamyeez (ذهباً) [thahaban] in Arabic .

e: passive :

27- بيع كيلو رزاً [bii'a kaylawan ruzzan] .

28-A kilo of rice is sold .

In these sentences the prepositional phrase of rice specifies kilo in English , and this is semantically similar to at-tamyeez (رزاً) [ruzzan] in Arabic .

f: prepositional phrase :

29- مررت بفدان قمحاً [marartu bifaddaanin kamhan] .

30- I passed through a plough of wheat .

Here of wheat specifies plough and it is semantically similar to at-tamyeez (قمحاً)

[kamhan] in Arabic which is originally a prepositional phrase (بقمح الفدان) [bikamhi alfaddaani] .

5- Conclusions

It can be concluded that there are semantic similarities and differences between specification in English and at-tamyeez in Arabic as illustrated in the following points :

5.1 Points of Similarity

Specification in English and at-tamyeez in Arabic are semantically similar in the following points :

1-Exclamatory sentences .

2-Sentences that express praise .

3-Quantifying nouns .

4-Weight .

5-Measure .

6-Money measure .

7-Length measure .

8-Height measure .

9-Age measure .

10-Numerals such as hundreds , thousands , millions and dozens which are mentioned to convey the idea of a large number .

11-Predicative (كم) [kam] .

12-At-tamyeez which is originally related to

a: subject

b: predicate

c: passive

d: prepositional phrase

5.2 Points of Differences

- 1- Quantifiers are specified only in English ,i.e. they don't have tamyeez in Arabic .
- 2- Numerals such as one and two have singular and plural specification respectively in English ,whereas in Arabic they don't have tamyeez .
- 3- Numerals such as eleven to nineteen have plural specification in English and singular tamyeez in Arabic .
- 4- Numerals such as hundred ,thousand , million and dozen are specified by plural nouns in English and singular nouns in Arabic when used of a definite number .
- 5- Interrogative questions with (كم) [kam] have plural specification in English and singular tamyeez in Arabic .
- 6- Predicative (كم) [kam] has plural specification in English and singular tamyeez in Arabic .
- 7- At-tamyeez in Arabic which is originally related to agent and object has no counterpart specification in English .

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