

NOUN QUANTIFICATION IN ENGLISH AND MODERN STANDARD ARABIC : A DESCRIPTIVE MORPHOLOGICAL COMPARISON

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INTRODUCTION :

The idea of quantification involves the numerous modes by which one can refer to how many entities or how much of a substance there exist. Some linguists have defined quantification as a linguistic term; and although their definitions may differ, they all agree that means for quantification of entities do exist among languages. For instance, Otto Jespersen (1954) gives any word that has meaning of quantity, number, amount, and degree the term 'quantifier'. Others give quantifiers different terminology relating to the quantification of units or entities. Krusinga and Erades (1960 : 540), for example, identify quantifiers as indefinite pronouns which indicate quantification; they say that words which "... are traditionally classed as indefinite pronouns are essentially identical with indefinite numerals, indeed the two groups are really one...". Quantification, therefore, operates in different ways in languages with reference to the formation of countability of units.

There are different methods used for the purpose of quantification in different languages. English, for example, uses noun inflections for number (singular and plural), partitive constructions, collective nouns, numeral quantifiers, and non-numeral quantifiers such as "all, both,

every,... etc." Modern Standard Arabic, also, uses noun inflections for number (singular, dual and plural), partitive constructions, collective nouns, numeral quantifiers, and non-numeral quantifiers.

This paper examines quantifiers from a morphological point of view. It will focus on number in nouns, partitive constructions, collective nouns, numeral quantifiers, and non-numeral quantifiers in both English and Modern Standard Arabic. The paper falls into three parts:

- I. English Quantifiers.
- II. Modern Standard Arabic Quantifiers.
- III. A brief comparison between English Quantifiers and Modern Standard Arabic Quantifiers.

I. ENGLISH QUANTIFIERS:

A. NUMBER:

In English, number is inflected for the **singular** and the **plural**. Singular nouns refer to 'one' unit or entity of the referent, and plural nouns refer to 'more than one' units or entities of the referent. Verbs are in agreement in number with their grammatical subjects if they are count nouns.

Singular nouns are marked with the zero morpheme for singularity. The plural is marked by the {S1} morpheme as a suffix for the majority of English nouns as in 'ship : ships, car : cars, house : houses,...etc.'. Nevertheless, there are four major exceptions to the formation of the English plural. First, some English nouns change in the base when the plural morpheme is added as in 'half : halves and thief : thieves'. Second, the noun undergoes morpheme internal change to form the plural, as in 'man : men, mouse : mice, foot : feet,...etc.'. Third, the plural is formed without any change in the singular form, for example 'deer : deer and fish : fish'. Fourth, few English nouns are formed by the

addition of -en as a suffix such as 'ox : oxen'. Foreign words, on the other hand, form the plural by either keeping their foreign plural marker as in 'criterion : criteria, basis : bases, stimulus : stimuli, ...etc.'; by taking only the English plural marker as in 'museum : museums, virus : viruses,...etc.'; or by having two forms for the plural one with English plural marker and the other with the foreign plural marker as in 'index : indexes / indices, syllabus : syllabuses / syllabi,...etc'.

B. PARTITIVE CONSTRUCTIONS:

Non-count nouns, in English, are not inflected for number; yet the quantification of some non-count nouns can be treated like count nouns. For instance, the noun 'cheese' can be pluralized as 'the cheeses' which means 'different kinds or brands of cheese'.

One way to quantify non-count nouns involves the use of partitive constructions. Quirk (1973 : 69) maintains that some quantifiers such as partitive constructions "... provide a means of imposing countability on non-count nouns...". Partitive constructions in English consist of **measure nouns**⁽¹⁾, a count noun which functions as a head. The count noun (the measure noun) is followed by a prepositional phrase made of the preposition **of** and a noun phrase that contains the non-count noun (definite or indefinite) to be quantified. The term partitive refers to the prepositional phrase and its complement the partitive noun (the non-count noun to be quantified). The structure of a partitive in English is as follows:

- (1) Examples of measure nouns in English are words like piece, pound, loaf, bit, etc. Examples of measure nouns in Modern Standard Arabic are words like keelo [ki:lɔ:] 'kilogram', habah [habat] 'unit' etc.527

article / + **measure noun** + QF + **non-count noun**
quantifier

Examples :

a	piece	of	paper
two	loaves	of	bread
one	cup	of	tea
a	spoon	of	sugar

English also makes use of partitive count nouns as in 'hundreds of eggs' and 'thousands of soldiers'.

C. COLLECTIVE NOUNS:

English employs collective nouns as a technique of quantification. Collective nouns are singular in form but may behave in many aspects as plurals. They may condition agreement with verbs as plurals and be replaced by plurals although they appear singular. For example it is possible to say "The government has achieved peace" or "The government have achieved peace". Collective nouns, according to Celce and Freeman (1983 : 192) "... have a potential duality of number" which can be observed through anaphoric forms such as reflexives, possessives, and relative pronouns.

Some collective nouns are count nouns such as 'army-tribe', some are non-count nouns such as 'public-aristocracy', and some are proper nouns such as 'Congress'. It is also possible to treat plural nouns as singular in sentences such as "The United States is ...", and in this sense, "The United States" is treated as a collective noun.

D. NUMERAL QUANTIFIERS:

Numeral quantifiers are divided into two main classes. The class of cardinal numbers (one, two, ...) and the class of ordinal numbers (first, second, ...).

E. NON-NUMERAL QUANTIFIERS :

Non-numeral quantifiers are a complex set of forms that express quantity without specifying the exact quantity of the non-count noun to be quantified. Non-numeral quantifiers are used as determiners with both count and non-count nouns. They are quite a large set which is sub-classified for positive and negative non-numeral quantifiers.

The positive non-numeral quantifiers, which are used with singular count nouns, are: " every, either, each and whole"; those which are used with plural count nouns are: "a couple of, (a) few, several and many". Some English non-numeral quantifiers can be used with both plural count nouns and non-count noun, they are: "a lot of, lots, some, plenty of and most (of)". Other non-numeral quantifiers are used with singular and plural count nouns and with non-count nouns and these are:"all (of), half of and enough". Positive non-numeral quantifiers such as "a little, much, and a great deal of" can also be used with non-count nouns.

The negative non-numeral quantifiers are also used with count nouns and non-count nouns in English. "Neither" is used with singular count nouns; "few and not many" are used with plural count nouns; "not a lot, any, hardly any and scarcely any" are used with plural count nouns and with non-count nouns; "no, not all, not half, and none (of)" are used with singular and plural count nouns and with non-

count nouns; and "little and not much" are used with mass nouns.

One difference between the positive and negative sets of non-numeral quantifiers can be illustrated with the following examples from Celce and Freeman (1983 : 193): "He took **a few** (= some, several) biscuits with the result that **few** (= not many) were left for the rest of us". **A few** has positive meaning while **few** has negative one.

Some positive and negative classifications of non-numeral quantifiers show interesting distinctions. For example, '**a few** relatives' (Positive) and '**few** relatives' (Negative) differ in their meanings. **A few** means 'several' while **few** means 'not much'. Also, '**a little** knowledge' (Positive) and '**little** knowledge' (Negative) are different in meaning. **A little** is equivalent to 'some' but **little** means 'not much'.

II. QUANTIFIERS IN MODERN STANDARD ARABIC:

A. NUMBER:

Number in Modern Standard Arabic is inflected for the **singular**, the **dual**, and the **plural**. The singular, as in English, refers to 'one' unit or entity of the referent, the dual refers to 'two' units or entities of the referent, and the plural refers to 'more than two' units or entities of the referent. Verbs in Modern Standard Arabic agree with their grammatical singular and dual subjects and their genders. As for the plural subjects, they agree with their grammatical verbs only in certain cases as mentioned later.

It must be taken into consideration that Modern Standard Arabic uses gender for its referents. Therefore, gender can be found in nouns, verbs, adjectives, number,

and many other places where there is a need to clarify meaning or where correct grammatical usage is required.

Because gender affects Modern Standard Arabic number in nouns, each of the three inflections of number in nouns is discussed individually. Gender is marked only in singular feminine nouns whether they are definite or indefinite; gender is also marked in feminine verbs and adjectives while the masculine nouns, verbs, and adjectives are marked by the zero morpheme for gender. The feminine gender may be attached to singular nouns as [h] or [t] and their variants in the form of a suffix. For example:

[nɑdʒm]	`star'	singular-masculine
[qɪ ʕh]	`story'	singular-feminine

The **dual** in Modern Standard Arabic is used with nouns, too. The term `dual' refers to two entities of the same kind. Hassan (1981 I : 118-9) maintains that the number marker `two' can appear on nouns, verbs, or adjectives; he explains further that this marker does not mean singular nor does it mean `more than two'; in addition, it does not refer to two different entities as in the word `parents' which refers to `mother' and `father' (two different entities); he asserts that the term dual specifically refers to two entities of the same kind. The following examples demonstrate Hassan's concept of the dual in Modern Standard Arabic:

[nɑdʒm]	`one star'	(masculine)
[nɑdʒmeɪn]	`two stars'	(masculine)

From these examples, it can be inferred that the dual refers to any two entities of the same kind.

The dual marker is affected by gender. The masculine dual is marked by the suffixes [ein] or [a:n]; while the

feminine dual is marked by the suffixes [tein] or [ta:n] as in the following examples:

[nʌdʒmeɪn] or [nʌdʒma:n] 'two stars' (masculine)
[qɪʃteɪn] or [qɪʃta:n] 'twostories' (feminine)

Modern Standard Arabic treats the concept of the **plural** in a unique way. The plural is defined by Hassan (1981 I : 138-9) as a reference to more than two; it is not less than three and not more than ten. If reference has to be made to more than ten items of the same kind, then the exact number of items, in the form of a cardinal number, is placed before a singular noun of the these entities; the verb will be in agreement with the singular noun. Examples are the following (See also the section on numeral quantifiers) :

10 [ʃʌdʒərə:t] '10 trees' (plural)
35 [ʃʌdʒərə:h] '35 tree ' (singular)

There are two types of plural in Modern Standard Arabic. 'Saved Plural' and the 'Broken Plural'. The term 'Saved Plural' refers, as Hassan (1981 I : 137) mentions, to any plural form in which the singular form remains in the internal structure of the plural form without change where only a masculine or feminine suffix is added. 'Broken Plural' is used for plurals which singular forms have a long vowel or a diphthong in their structures, consequently when the singular form is pluralized it undergoes morpheme internal structure change.

Saved plural is marked for gender. There are two types of Saved Plural in Modern Standard Arabic: the masculine saved plural and the feminine saved plural. The masculine saved plural marker is either [u:n] or [i:n]; while the feminine saved plural marker is only [a:t] instanced below:

[rʌsa:mu:n] or [rʌsa:mi:n] 'artists' (masculine)
[ʃʌdʒərə:t] 'trees' (feminine)

Saved plural subjects, masculine or feminine, agree with the verbs they take.

Modern Standard Arabic employs about thirty different forms of the broken plural as mentioned by Hassan (1981 IV : 607). A difference in usage of broken plurals than saved plurals lies in the fact that broken plurals can be used for any number of items which is more than three without using numeral quantifiers before the noun.

[ʔadʒərəh]	'a tree'	singular	(feminine)
[ʔadʒərətein]	'two trees'	dual	(feminine)
[ʔadʒərə:t]	'3-10 trees'	saved plural	(feminine)
[ʔadʒa:r]	'3 or more trees'	broken plural	

B. PARTITIVE CONSTRUCTIONS:

Partitive constructions and their structures in Modern Standard Arabic are not much different from English partitives. In Modern Standard Arabic definite non-count nouns can be quantified with partitive constructions as in English using a measure noun (count noun), followed by the preposition *mina* [min 'of' and then comes the non-count noun to be quantified. The structure of a partitive in Modern Standard Arabic is as follows :

	measure noun	+	OF	+	non-count noun
	ragheef		mina		alkhubiz
[raʔi:f		minə		əlXubiz]
Translation :	'a loaf		of		bread def.
	'ka'as		mina		al'aseer
[kaʔs		minə		əlfaʔi:r]
Translation:	'a glass		of		juice def.'
	kees		mina		alqamh
[ki:s		minə		əlqamħ]
Translation:	'a sack		of		wheat def.'

Indefinite non-count noun in Modern Standard Arabic are quantified quite differently. There is no preposition used in the partitive structure:

	measure noun	+	non-count noun
	ragheef		khubiz
	[rʌʁi:f		Xubiz]
Translation:	a loaf	of	bread'
	ka'as		'aseer
	[kaʔs		Si:r]
Translation:	`a glass	of	juice'
	kees		qamh
	[ki:s		qamh]
Translation:	`a sack	of	wheat'

C. COLLECTIVE NOUNS:

Modern Standard Arabic employs collective nouns as a technique of quantification. It has already been established that in Modern Standard Arabic number is inflected for singular, dual, and plural; an additional classification for number is identified under collective nouns which are plural in form but different from the saved plurals (feminine/masculine) or broken plural of the noun as shown in the following examples:

	[wʌrʌqəh]	`paper'	singular	(feminine)
	[wʌrʌqtein]	`two papers'	dual	
(feminine)				
	[wʌrʌqa:t]	`paper'	saved plural	(feminine)
	[ʔawra:q]	`papers"	broken plural	
	[wʌrʌq]	`paper'	collective noun	

Some collective nouns in Modern Standard Arabic are formed especially for nouns which refer to certain occupations such as:

	[qʌna:ʂh]	`hunters'	collective noun
	[qʌna:ʂi:n]	`hunters'	saved plural (masculine)

collective nouns in Modern Standard Arabic always take plural verbs.

D. NUMERAL QUANTIFIERS:

Numeral quantifiers in Modern Standard Arabic can be classified into two classes: the class of cardinal numbers as in "wahid [wa:hid] `one', thnain [θnein] `two',..." and the class of ordinal numbers as in "awal [ʌwəɪ] `first', thani [θa:ni] `second',...". Al-Nahhas (1979 : 10) states that numeral quantifiers which appeared in all languages were restricted to one, two, and many at early times only. In addition, he states that language comparisons have pointed to linguistic rules for numeral quantifiers ranging from the structure of one digit numbers and more than one digit numbers, and to masculine and feminine referents. Almost all Semitic languages, Arabic is one, agree on one system for numeral quantifiers.

Modern Standard Arabic classifies numeral quantifiers into five different classes as Al-Nahhas (1979: 127-63) explains. They are:

1. Singular Numerals : one and two only.
2. Added Numerals : three through ten.
3. Compound Numerals : eleven through nineteen.
4. Doubled Numerals : tens, hundreds, thousands.
5. Absolute Numerals : those which are restricted to counting rather than quantifying.

Singular numerals refer to those numerals which cannot be added to their referents. **Added numerals** are those added to the referent. **Compound numerals** deal with numerals between eleven and nineteen. **Doubled numerals** are constructed out of two digits, three digits, or four digits and higher. **Absolute numerals** do not need a referent; they are used strictly as numbers.

1. Singular Numerals :

These are 'one' and 'two' masculine or feminine in form:

[wa:ħid]	'one'	(masculine)
[iθna:n]	'two'	(masculine)
[wa:ħidəh]	'one'	(feminine)
[iθneta:n]	'two'	(feminine)

It is incorrect to use the referent next to these numerals; they are used alone without any noun referents. For example, when asked : "How many men were there?", the answer (two men or less) will take either [rʌdʒvʌ] 'a man' or [wa:ħid] 'one-masculine' alone; [rʌdʒvʌla:n] 'man-dual' or [iθna:n]. Answers to the question: "How many women were there?" (if two or less) will not need the noun referents in the forms [ʔimrʌʔəh] 'a woman' or [wa:ħid h] 'one-feminine' alone; [ʔimrʌʔə ta:n] 'woman-dual' or [iθnə ta:n] 'two-feminine'.

2. Added Numerals :

These are numerals between three to ten. This type of numerals is quite complicated and may be considered as a major source of difficulty for many users of Modern Standard Arabic natives and non-natives. This difficulty stems from the fact that the feminine markers of Arabic [əh] or [ət] and their variants appear on numerals referring to masculine quantified nouns; in addition they are dropped when using feminine quantified nouns as in the following examples :

[θʌla:θət ridʒa:l]	'three men'
[θʌla:θ bəna:t]	'three girls'

3. Compound Numerals:

These include the numbers 1 - 9 combined with ten. In other words, they are the numbers between eleven and nineteen. They are structured in a unique way because two digits are used for each number. Eleven, for example consists of the numbers one plus ten, twelve consists of two plus ten, thirteen consists of three plus ten,...etc. Numerals here are subdivided into two groups: the first group deals with the numbers eleven and twelve; and the second group deals with the numbers thirteen through nineteen.

The first group which includes eleven and twelve handles gender in a different manner than the other group. Both digits of numbers eleven and twelve take the same gender of quantified noun which form remains in the singular as shown below:

[ʌhəd ʒʌʃʌr rʌdʒʊd]	`eleven (man-singular)'
[iθna: ʒʌʃʌr rʌdʒʊd]	`twelve (man-singular)'
[iħda: ʒʌʃʌr t bint]	`eleven (girl-singular)'
[iθnəta: ʒʌʃʌr t bint]	`twelve (girl-singular)'

In the above examples both words for 'one' and 'ten' take the masculine gender with 'man' and take the feminine gender with 'girl'.

For the second group of numbers, gender handles numbers differently. The gender of the first digit is feminine and the gender of the second digit is masculine for masculine quantified nouns; while the gender of the first digit is masculine and the gender of the second digit is feminine for feminine quantified nouns. Furthermore, the referent noun must be put in the singular form because it is already quantified with the preceding number as in the following examples:

[θwla:θət ʔwʃar rʌdʒvʌ]	`thirteen	(man-singular)'
[xwmsət ʔwʃar rʌdʒvʌ]	`fifteen	(man-singular)'
[θwla:θ ʔwʃar t bint]	`thirteen	(girl-singular)'
[xwms ʔwʃar t bint]	`fifteen	(girl-singular)'

In the above examples, the gender of the number 'three' is feminine and that of the number 'ten' is masculine with 'man'; and the gender of the number 'three' is masculine and that of the number 'ten' is feminine with 'girl'.

4. Doubled Numerals:

These include numbers which consist of two digits (higher than nineteen) and more such as twenty, thirty, forty, ...etc.; one hundred, two hundred, three hundred, ...etc; one thousand, two thousand, ...etc. There are two classifications here, one for the two digit group and the other for the three digit and higher group.

For the first group, the first digit takes the treatment of singular and dual numbers if it is either the number 'one' or 'two', and it takes the treatment of added number if it is between the numbers 'three' and 'ten' taking into consideration the gender of the quantified noun. As for the second digit, both masculine and feminine quantified nouns take the same form which is masculine saved plural; while the quantified noun itself remains in the singular form. The first digit is connected to the second digit in this group with the conjunction [wa] 'and'. Examine the following examples:

[ʔi]ru:n rʌdʒvʌ]	`twenty	(man-singular)'
[waʔhid wə θwla:θu:n rʌdʒvʌ]	`thirty-one	(man-singular)'
[iθna:n wə ʔarβʔu:n rʌdʒvʌ]	`forty-two	(man-singular)'
[θwla:θəh wə xwmsu:m rʌdʒvʌ]	`fifty-five	(man-singular)'
[sʌβʔəh wə situ:n rʌdʒvʌ]	`sixty-seven	(man-singular)'
[ʔi]ru:n bint]	`twenty	(girl-singular)'

[ihida: wə θʌla:θu:n bint]	` thirty-one	(girl-singular)'
[iθnəta: wə ?ʌrbəʃu:n bint]	` forty-two	(girl-singular)'
[θʌla:θ wə xʌmsu:m bint]	` fifty-five	(girl-singular)'
[sʌbʃ wə situ:n bint]	` sixty-seven	(girl-singular)'

The second group deals with three and four digit numbers. With this group the quantified noun always takes the singular form. The three digit numbers (hundreds) and four digit numbers (thousands) are separated by the conjunction [wa] 'and' combining with singular, added, compound, or other doubled numerals. The following are examples of this group:

a. Singular Numerals :

[mɪ?əh wə wa:hid]	` one hundred and one'	(masculine)
[mɪ?teɪn wə iθna:n]	` one hundred and two'	(masculine)
[?ʌlf wə wa:hidəh]	` one thousand and one'	(feminine)
[?ʌlfeɪn wə iθnəta:n]	` two thousand and two'	(feminine)

b. Added Numerals:

[θʌla:θ mɪ?əh wə θʌla:θət rɪdʒa:l]	` 303 men'
[xʌmsət əlx wə θʌla:θ bəna:t]	` 5003 girls'

c. Compound Numerals:

[mɪ?əh wə ʌhəd ʃʌʃr rʌdʒu:l]	` 111	(man-singular)'
[?ʌlf wə iθna: ʃʌʃr rʌdʒu:l]	` 1012	(man-singular)'
[mɪ?əteɪn wə ihda: ʃʌʃrət bint]	` 211	(girl-singular)'
[?ʌlfeɪn wə iθnəta: ʃʌʃrət bint]	` 2012	(girl-singular)'
[?ʌlf wə θʌla:θət ʃʌʃr rʌdʒu:l]	` 1013	(man-singular)'
[mɪ?əh wə xʌmsət ʃʌʃr rʌdʒu:l]	` 115	(man-singular)'
[mɪ?əh wə θʌla:θ ʃʌʃrət bint]	` 115	(girl-singular)'
[?ʌlf wə xʌms ʃʌʃrət bint]	` 1015	(girl-singular)'

d. Doubled Numerals:

[ʔʌlf wə mɪʔəh wə θʌla:θət ʔʌr rʌ dʒɪ] `1113 (man-singular)
[ʔʌlf wə mɪʔəh wə θʌla:θ ʔʌr bɪnt] `1115 (girl-singular)

5. Absolute Numerals:

These are numbers which are not restricted to a quantified noun or referent. They are used in counting one, two, three, ... etc. [wa:ħid, iθna:n, θʌʔəh, ...].

E. NON-NUMERAL QUANTIFIERS:

As mentioned earlier, non-numeral quantifiers refer to the set of forms which express quantity without specifying the exact quantity of the non-count noun to be quantified. Hassan (1981 III : 568) identifies a number of non-numeral quantifiers as used in Modern Standard Arabic, but gives prominence to interrogative [kʌm] which means either 'how much or how many' and to informative [kʌm] which means only 'many'.

Non-numeral quantifiers in Modern Standard Arabic form a smaller set than their English counterparts. They are subclassified into positive and negative. The positive non-numeral quantifiers can be employed with count and non-count nouns. [kʌl] which stands for any of the meanings 'every, each, and whole' can be used with singular count nouns. It is used to mean 'a lot' with plural count nouns and with non-count nouns. [kila] and [kilta] which mean 'both' masculine and feminine respectively. [dʒʌ mi:ɪ] 'plenty of or most of' is used with plural count nouns and non-count nouns. [qʌli:l] 'a few' and [kʌθi:r] 'several or many' may be used with plural count nouns. [niʃf] 'half of' is used with plural count nouns and with non-count nouns. When [qʌli:l] is used as 'a little' and

[kʌθi:r] as 'much' they quantify non-count nouns. The negative Modern Standard Arabic non-numeral quantifiers [qʌli:l], as with 'few' in English, can be used with plural count nouns; [aj], as with English 'which', is used with plural count nouns and with non-count nouns, it is also used interrogatively to mean 'which' with singular, dual, and plural referents; [la:] like English 'no', can be used with singular and plural count nouns and with non-count nouns; [qʌli:l], as with 'little' in English, is used with non-count nouns. In Modern Standard Arabic non-numeral quantifiers in partitive constructions do not function as pronouns; therefore, there is no confusion between the functions of quantifiers as determiners or pronouns. However, there is a semantic function identified for non-numeral quantifiers in Modern Standard Arabic. It is the assertion function. Non-numeral quantifiers are used to express assertion in Arabic syntax see Ni'ma (1985 : 54). Assertion is applied in Modern Standard Arabic when a non-numeral quantifiers such as [kʌl] 'every' to give assertion of the wholeness of all parts of the noun used in context regardless if it is a count or non-count noun.

Some more details about some non-numeral quantifiers will assist in understanding how they operate as non-numeral quantifiers. As examples, [kʌm], and [kila] and [kilta], are further explained respectively.

[kʌm]:

It means 'how much or how many' Al-Nahhas (1979 : 176) states that [kʌm] does not refer to an exact number, yet it can refer to many or little or to referents between many and little. Furthermore, it can either be interrogative or informative. Informative [kʌm] is associated with big or high numbers, while interrogative [kʌm] is associated with either big numbers or small numbers. Abbas Hassan (1981 I : 266) considers [kʌm] a singular masculine noun which is

used to express big or small numbers. Informative [kʌm]: is used to ask about a quantity of entities which is unidentified as in: [kʌm rʌdʒvʌn ʕa:lɪh...] 'Many good men...'. Interrogative [kʌm] usually asks about numbers which are definite as in: [kʌm dirhamʌn lʌk] 'How much money do have?'.
[kʌm rʌdʒvʌn ʕa:lɪh...]

[kila] and [kilta]:

[kila] means 'both-masculine' and [kilta] means 'both-feminine'. For example, [kila ʔrʌdʒvʌn ʃvʌd a:] 'both men are brave' na [kilta ʔlʌlɪbʕatɪn nʌʃi:tʌh] 'both students (feminine) are active'. The referents of [kila] and [kilta] must have the following three conditions: First, they must refer to two and only two entities of the same kind; second, they must be in the form of one word; and third, they must be definite including the definite morpheme marker.

III. COMPARISON BETWEEN ENGLISH AND MODERN STANDARD ARABIC QUANTIFIERS:

This part of the paper deals with the similarities and differences between English and Modern Standard Arabic quantifiers. It must be acknowledged that both Modern Standard Arabic and English use the same modes for quantification, which are number with count nouns; partitive constructions with both count and non-count nouns; collective nouns; numeral quantifiers; and non-numeral quantifiers with count and non-count nouns.

A. Number:

Although number is found in both English and Modern Standard Arabic, it is classified in different ways. In English, number is divided into singular and plural whereas in Modern Standard Arabic it is divided into singular, dual, and plural. Gender affects Modern Standard

Arabic nouns and their number inflections only. Thus, two differences arise: the first is that Modern Standard Arabic nouns have an additional inflection for number, namely the dual, and the second is that gender is used in all noun number inflections in Modern Standard Arabic while it is not acknowledged in English.

B. Partitive Constructions:

Although both English and Modern Standard Arabic use **partitive constructions**, not much difference is found between the two languages. This is due to the fact that Modern Standard Arabic has a similar structure to that of English which is used for the same purpose. Nevertheless, partitive constructions can make some quantifiers function as pronouns in English, this does not occur in Modern Standard Arabic. However, Modern Standard Arabic is different from English because it can delete the preposition in partitive constructions. The deletion mainly affects the definiteness of the quantified noun rather than its quantification.

C. Collective Nouns:

Collective nouns are found in both languages, too. In English, depending on the dialect, collective nouns in subject position take either singular or plural verbs. Modern Standard Arabic collective nouns are always treated as plurals and consequently always must follow the plural rules for agreement with verbs. Examples: English: "The government is ..." or "The government are ..." MSA : "[wʌrʌq] `papers', [qʌna:ʕh] `hunters'"

D. Numeral Quantifiers:

As for the area of numeral quantifiers, the two languages use cardinal and ordinal numbers. The English numeral quantifiers are quite easy; however, in Modern

Standard Arabic cardinal and ordinal numbers are found under the subclassification of 'Absolute Numbers'. There are four additional subcategories in Modern Standard Arabic which are not found in English. They are Singular Numerals, Added Numerals, Compound Numerals, and Doubled Numerals. Each of these is influenced by referents' genders categories, and agrees in a different manner with its referents.

E. Non-Numeral Quantifiers:

Non-numeral quantifiers in English form a larger set than their counterparts in Modern Standard Arabic. This may be illustrated in the following tables.

NON-NUMERAL QUANTIFIERS				
	ENGLISH		M S ARABIC	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
(g.) Count Nouns	every either each whole	neither	[kʌl] 'every' 'each' 'whole'	-
(pl.) Count Nouns	a couple (of) a few several	few	[qʌli:l] 'a few' [kʌθi:r] 'several' 'many'	[qʌli:l] 'few'
many (pl.) Count Nouns & Non Count Nouns	a lot of lots of some plenty of most(of)	not a lot of any hardly any scarcely any	[kʌl] 'a lot' [dʒʌmi:l] 'plenty of' 'most of'	

(sg.) & (pl.) Count Nouns & Non Count Nouns	all (of) half (of) enough	no not all not half none(of)	[kʌl] `all of' [niʃf] `half of'	[la] `no'
Non Count Nouns	a little much a great deal	little not much	[qʌli:l] `little' [kθi:r] `much'	[qʌli:l] `little'

The distinction between a **few** / **few** and a **little** / **little** is present in English in the form of the non-numeral quantifiers which consequently leads to a difference in meaning. But in Modern Standard Arabic this distinction can not be made through the form of the non-numeral quantifiers themselves; however, they can be made through context and the class of the quantified nouns as count or non-count.

Syntactically, non-numeral quantifiers in English function as determiners; yet some determiners can function as pronouns only. Non-numeral quantifiers which function as pronouns are marked by the following partitive structures in English as in: None of the girls scored an A. But when they function as determiners they are preceded immediately by the quantified noun which substitutes other determiners as in: Many girls scored an A. In Modern Standard Arabic non-numeral quantifiers can do other functions which are not found in English such as `Al-Badal' (Exchange). In other words, both languages employ non-numeral quantifiers for other syntactic functions. The morphological and syntactic frames include the Arabic non-numeral quantifiers followed by a noun,

while their semantics point to an exchange occurring here either for the whole or part of the whole (the quantity word) which, in this case, is actually a non-numeral quantifier.

CONCLUSION :

I have outlined in this paper the major points of difference and similarity between the system of quantification in English and its counterpart in Modern Standard Arabic. I feel that these points merit investigation as their discussion could help eliminate the area of difficulty which English and Arab native speakers encounter in the process of learning the quantification systems in Modern Standard Arabic and English, respectively. I have refrained from treating or alluding to these points as their inclusion would fall outside the scope of the present paper.

KEY TO SYMBOLS OF TRANSCRIPTION

1. The Consonants:

IPA Symbol Employed	Phonetic Values of the Symbols
b	a voiced bilabial stop.
p	a voiceless bilabial stop.
m	a voiced bilabial nasal.
w	a voiced bilabial approximant
f	a voiceless labio-dental fricative.
ʃ	a voiced dental fricative.
θ	a voiceless dental fricative.
ɣ	a voiced pharyngeal fricative.
ħ	a voiceless pharyngeal fricative.
d	a voiced alveolar stop.
t	a voiceless alveolar stop.

t	a voiceless pharyngealized alveolar stop.
z	a voiced alveolar fricative.
ʒ	a voiced pharyngealized dental fricative.
s	a voiceless alveolar fricative.
ʃ	a voiceless pharyngealized alveolar fricative.
ʃ	a voiceless palatal fricative.
n	a voiced alveolar nasal.
l	a voiced alveolar lateral.
r	a voiced alveolar trill.
dʒ	a voiced palatal affricate.
tʃ	a voiceless palatal affricate.
j	a voiced palatal approximant.
g	a voiced velar stop.
k	a voiceless velar stop.
ɣ	a voiced uvular fricative.
q	a voiceless uvular stop.
X	a voiceless uvular fricative.
h	a voiceless glottal fricative.
ʔ	a glottal stop.

2. The Vowels:

The vowel system used in this paper is Daniel Jones.

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