

Specificative

118. What is a specificative?

A specificative is a noun in the accusative state which explains the goal of an unclear word that comes before it. For example: **إِشْتَرَيْتُ رَطْلًا زَيْتًا** (I bought a bucket of oil.)

119. How many types of specificatives are there?

There are two types of specificatives:

- essential specificatives, which clear up an unclear noun, for example: **إِشْتَرَيْتُ رَطْلًا عَسَلًا** (I bought a bucket of honey.)
- relative specificatives, which clear up an unclear sentence, for example: **طَابَ التَّلْمِيذُ نَفْسًا** (The student was clean, himself.)

120. How many types of words precede a specificative in the accusative state?

The words that precede a specificative in the accusative state are:

- words that denote weight, **إِشْتَرَيْتُ رَطْلًا سَمْنًا** (I bought a bucket of lard.)
- words that denote volume or weight of grains, **إِشْتَرَيْتُ مُدًّا قَمْحًا** (I bought a *mudd*¹ of wheat.)
- Words that denote area, **إِشْتَرَيْتُ ذِرَاعًا أَرْضًا** (I bought a *dhir*² of land.)
- Numbers from 11 to 99, **إِشْتَرَيْتُ عَشْرِينَ كِتَابًا** (I bought 20 books.)

121. Is it permissible for a specificative to be in a state other than the accusative state?

It is permissible to put the specificative of a weight, volume, or area:

- in the genitive case as a compliment to a prefixed noun, **إِشْتَرَيْتُ رَطْلًا سَمْنٍ** (I bought a bucket of lard.)
- in the genitive case with the preposition *min*, **إِشْتَرَيْتُ رَطْلًا مِنْ سَمْنٍ** (I bought a bucket of lard.)

1. An ancient form of measurement.

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