

**Al-Mustansiriyah University**

**College of Arts**

**Translation Department**

## **CONTRASTIVE GRAMMAR OF ENGLISH AND ARABIC**

### **TEXTBOOKS**

- **Khalil (2010) *A Contrastive Grammar of English and Arabic*.**  
Chapter (8) → SYNTACTIC CONSTRUCTIONS  
Chapter (9) → CONJUNCTIONS
- **Aziz (1988). *A Contrastive Grammar of English and Arabic*.**  
Chapter (11) → ADVERBS  
Chapter (8) → NUMBER, GENDER, CASE  
Chapter (19) → THE COMPLEX NOUN PHRASE

# CONTRASTIVE GRAMMAR

## Chapter Eight / SYNTACTIC CONSTRUCTIONS

Grammar is divided in Two Sub-Categories: Syntax and Morphology.

Morphology is the study of morphemes. Syntax is the study of the processes by which sentences are formed

### Passive Constructions

Passive Constructions in English	Passive Constructions in Arabic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>English passives are periphrastic</li> <li>which use auxiliaries ,</li> <li>derived from basic corresponding active sentences.</li> <li>'agentive' and 'agentless'</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arabic passives are morphological</li> <li>which do not use auxiliaries</li> <li>basic sentences in which the passive form of the verb is derived by internal vowel change.</li> <li>JUST 'agentless'</li> </ul>
<p>❖ <b>TYPES OF PASSIVE IN ENGLISH</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The English passive can be classified into two major types and four minor ones:</li> </ul> <p><b>A-</b> The two major ones are 'agentive' and 'agentless'</p> <p><b>B-</b> The minor four are "GET passive , 'causative passive , 'pseudo-passive' , and ' adjectival passive'</p> <p><b>1- agentive vs. agentless</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ž The glass was broken (by John).</li> <li>ž The glass was broken with a stone.</li> </ul> <p><b>2- GET passive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ž He got killed in the accident.</li> <li>ž The door got damaged.</li> <li>ž He didn't get hurt.</li> <li>ž They got the car washed.</li> </ul> <p>(1)The GET passive is commonly used in informal, colloquial style.</p> <p>(2) Get passive is more common than Be passive.</p> <p>(3) Unlike BE passive, GET passive occurs only with verbs that express actions and processes.</p> <p>(4) It is used with get married/ divorced/ washed/ started/ dressed/ engaged/ arrested/ run over.</p> <p><b>3- causative passive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ž I had my car washed yesterday.</li> <li>ž I had the oil changed last week.</li> </ul> <p>The focus is on what is done and the intention of the subject.</p> <p><b>4- 'pseudo-passive'</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ž History is repeated.</li> <li>ž History repeats itself.</li> </ul> <p>A pseudo passive has an intransitive verb but with no passive BE, and the subject refers to the recipient of the action. An agent is implied.</p> <p><b>5- adjectival passive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ž The door was broken .(no agent implied)</li> </ul> <p>This sentence is ambiguous.</p>	<p>❖ <b>TYPES OF PASSIVE IN ARABIC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Arabic passive can be classified into 3 types</li> </ul> <p>1- regular passive كُتِبَ (internal vowel change)</p> <p>2- أَنْفَعَلَ 'verbs of receptiveness' انكسر البابُ ( أفعال المطاوعة)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of أَنْفَعَلَ passive meaning comes from 3 sources:-</li> </ul> <p>A- First, both the regular and the أَنْفَعَلَ passive are agentless.</p> <p>B- Secondly, both occur in the Qur'an</p> <p>C- Thirdly, the passive in contemporary Arabic dialects almost exclusively expressed by the أَنْفَعَلَ</p> <p>3- impersonal passive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>verbal noun المصدر: اُحْتَفِلَ احتفالاً عظيماً</li> <li>time adverbial ظرف زمان: صيَمَ يوم الخميس</li> <li>place adverbial ظرف مكان: وَقَفَ أمامَ المسجدِ</li> <li>prepositional phrase جار و مجرور: نُظِرَ إليها</li> <li>in MSA وتم احالة المشروع في المجلس: تم</li> </ul>

The functions of English passive	The functions of Arabic passive
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- The passive is used to foreground the object and background the subject.</li> <li>2- The passive enables the writer to generate agentless sentences. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The subject/agent is deleted for any of the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1- economy of expression,</li> <li>• 2- anonymity,</li> <li>• 3- redundancy or irrelevancy of the agent</li> <li>• 4- deliberate concealment of the identity of the agent to avoid assigning of responsibility.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>3- The passive gives prominence to the agent of the active sentence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who has typed this <u>report</u>? (give inf. Sub.)</li> <li>• It has been typed by <u>Mary</u>. (New inf. Obj.)</li> </ul> </li> <li>4- The passive has a discursual function. This process of <b>packaging information</b>. It refers to the distribution of information conveyed by different sentences in discourse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harry hit John.</li> <li>• John was hit by Hary. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Even these two sentences have the same truth condition but lack 'discourse equivalence'</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>5- The passive enables the writer to elaborate about the agent in final position in sentence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The glass was broken <b>by John</b>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>6- The passive is used to create suspense in speech.</li> <li>7- The passive is used as a stylistic hook in the sentence.</li> <li>8- The passive is mainly used in scientific discourse.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- The passive is used when the agent of the action is unknown. <p>سرق الكتاب</p> </li> <li>2- When the writer chooses to hide the identity of the agent. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a- fear of the agent who has done something wrong كسر القلم</li> <li>b- wish to protect or not to embarrass the agent who has done something wrong مزقت الصحيفة</li> <li>c- aversion for the agent who has been involved in an abominable act هدم البيت</li> </ol> </li> <li>3- The passive can be used to create suspense, especially in storytelling, the identity of the agent is revealed in the second sentence. <p>قتل النعمان ، رماه رجل من اهل اليمن</p> </li> <li>4- Different appellations are used to describe passive: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- الفعل المبني للمجهول</li> <li>2- الفعل الذي لم يسم فاعل</li> <li>3- فعل ما لم يسم فاعله</li> <li>4- ما لم يسم فاعله</li> <li>5- فعل المفعول الذي لم يسم فاعله</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

### Contrast between functions of passive in English and Arabic

English	Arabic
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- The English passive is more restricted in its use.</li> <li>2- The English passive allows the mention, and even the highlighting, of the agent.</li> <li>3- The English passive is syntactically and semantically related to the corresponding active. English active-passive pairs have the same propositional meaning.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- The Arabic passive is more restricted in its use.</li> <li>2- The Arabic passive is always agentless.</li> <li>3- The Arabic passive is agentless provides evidence for the non-synonymity of active-passive pairs.</li> </ol>

## CONSTRAINTS ON THE USE OF PASSIVE IN ENGLISH AND ARABIC

English	Arabic
<p>1- Sentences with reflexive verbs have no passive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mary hurt herself</li> <li>Herself was hurt by Mary.</li> </ul> <p>2-The following transitive stative verbs do not passivize: (resemble, contain, possess, lack, have, cost, weigh, marry, fit.)</p> <p>3-the following ditransitive verbs do not allow the indirect object to become subject in a passive sentence: ( mix , pour, fetch, make )</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He fetched me the report.</li> <li>I was fetched the report.</li> </ul> <p>4- some verbs occur only on passive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He was born in London.</li> <li>It is rumored that the President will resign.</li> </ul> <p>5- Modals will express different meanings in active and passive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ He cannot do it.(ability)</li> <li>❖ It cannot be done .(possibility)</li> </ul>	<p>❖ Some verbs only occur in passive: دُهِشَ ، هُرِعَ ، أُغْمِيَ ، بُهِتَ ، اِنتَقَعَ جَنَّ ، زُكِمَ ، حُمَ ، أُلِغَ ، فُلِحَ ، نُفِستَ ، أُغْمِيَ عَلَيْهِ ، اِنتَقَعَ لُونَهُ ، جَنَّ جَنُونَهُ ، نُفِستَ الْمَرْأَةُ</p> <p>❖ This indicates that both English and Arabic have certain constraints on the use of passive. While Arabic constraints are lexical , English has both lexical and syntactic.</p>

### concluding remarks

<p>1- English has two passives: agentive and agentless, Arabic has only agentless.</p> <p>2- Different types, formations and functions for English and Arabic passive.</p> <p>3-English passive is marked more than the Arabic one. Thus , literature has proved more difficulties encountered by Arab (Iraqi) EFL learners.</p> <p>4- English agentive passive can be rendered into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- an Arabic active sentence</li> <li>-an Arabic passive sentence</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">❖ This poem was written by Shakespeare.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">❖ شكسبير كتب هذه القصيدة</p> <p style="text-align: right;">❖ هذه القصيدة كتبها شكسبير</p> <p style="text-align: right;">❖ كتب هذه القصيدة شكسبير</p> <p style="text-align: right;">❖ كتب هذه القصيدة شكسبير</p> <p style="text-align: right;">❖ كتبت هذه القصيدة من قبل شكسبير</p> <p style="text-align: center;">❖ من جانب ، على يد ، بواسطة، بسبب</p>
---	---

# RELATIVE CLAUSES

❖ **Relative clauses (RC)** are adjectival clauses postmodifying the referent of the head noun.

## English relative clauses

- English relative clauses in terms of the possible

(A) relativizable position

(B) types of the relative pronoun

(c) choice of the relative pronoun

### (A) relativizable position

- 1- **Subject** - Ex/ The boy who is standing in the corner is my brother.
- 2- **Object** - Ex/ The boy whom you met is my brother.
- 3- **Indirect object** - Ex/ The boy whom you sent the letter to is John
- 4- **Object of preposition** - Ex/ The boy from whom you received the letter is John
- 5- **Genitive** - Ex/ The boy whose car is BMW is John
- 6- **Object of comparison** - Ex/ The boy who(m) Ali is taller than is John.

### (B) Types of relative clauses

- English has three types of relative clauses:

- 1- **Restrictive relative clause**
- 2- **Non-restrictive relative clause**
- 3- **Free relative clause.**

#### 1- Restrictive relative clause

- A restrictive clause provides information necessary for the identification of the antecedent noun mentioned in the main clause.
- The relative clause functions as an adjective clause that postmodifies the antecedent and restricts its reference.  
Ex/ The boy WHO left is Japanese.  
Ex/ I saw the actor WHO won the Oscar.  
Ex/ I enjoyed the meal WHICH/THAT/ Ø you made us.  
(The relative pronoun 'who' is anaphoric to the antecedent 'boy' and assumes its function (i.e, subject). The relative which boy we are talking about.)

- A restrictive relative clause that functions as an adjective phrase is called reduced relative clause.
- Both the relative pronoun and the copula are deleted
- The relative clause can be

- A. Present participial phrase. Ex/ The boy standing in the corner is blind
- B. Past participial phrase. Ex/ Students taught by means of the computer learn faster.
- C. Prepositional phrase. Ex/ The pen on the table is broken
- D. Infinitive. Ex/ Mary was the only person to offer her help.

#### 2- Non- Restrictive relative clause

- Doesn't restrict or define the meaning/reference of the antecedent proper noun mentioned in the main clause.
- The information given in the relative clause is secondary to the one in the main clause.  
Ex/ John, who always makes jokes, never comes to class on time.
- It should be noted here that the relative pronoun THAT cannot be used in non-restrictive relative clauses.

- Moreover, a non-restrictive relative clause may come at the end of a complex sentence, as in,  
Ex/ I met John's father, WHO lives in London.
- In spoken English, a non-restrictive relative clause forms a separate tone group. There is a drop in pitch and pauses precede and follow it.
- In writing, in contrast, commas separate off the non-restrictive relative clause from the main clause.
- The relative pronoun and the copula can be deleted, producing a reduced non-restrictive relative clause.  
Ex/ Ali, our new teacher, is living in Ramallah.
- Another type of non-restrictive relative clauses is the sentential relative clause, which modifies the main clause.  
Ex/ He invited the chairperson, WHICH surprised us all.  
In the above examples, 'which' stands for the whole main clause (whole action)

• In contrast to restrictive relative clauses, in which the antecedent is always a noun (phrase), the antecedent in a sentence with a non-restrictive relative clause may be:-

- A- a whole sentence,
- B- a noun phrase
- C- expressions of time
- D- expressions of place

Ex/ John didn't invite the teacher, WHICH surprised us all.

• A sentence may contain a restrictive or a non-restrictive relative clause, each of which has a different implication

- (1) My sister WHO lives in Jerusalem is leaving for Amman
- (2) My sister, WHO lives in Jerusalem, is leaving for Amman tomorrow.

(In the first sentence the restrictive clause identifies which of my sisters is referred to. It implies that I have other sisters who live somewhere else. In contrast, the non-restrictive relative clause in the second sentence implies that I have only one sister.)

### 3- Free relative clause.

- are headless ,i.e., they do not refer back to any head noun phrase in the main clause  
Ex/ I will stay WHERE you stay.
- In sentences, which contain relative adverbs, the head NPs can be optionally deleted.  
Ex/ He knows (the place) WHERE we are going.  
Ex/ He knows (the time) WHEN we are meeting.  
Ex/ He knows (the reason) WHY we are meeting.
- If the relative adverb how is used, the head NP must be deleted.  
Ex/This is HOW he dances. (head NP deletion) .  
Ex/This is the way o he dances. (relative adverb deletion)

## (C) choice of the relative pronoun

- 1- in the following Restrictive relative clause , **that** can't replace **which** since it is preceded by a preposition:  
Ex/ The novel **for which** he won the prize is selling like hot cakes.
- 2- The relative pronoun **can't be omitted** when it functions as **subject**, in contrast it **can be omitted** when used as **object**:  
Ex/ The boy who was leaving for London was seen again.  
Ex/ The boy (whom) I saw yesterday left for London.
- 3- **Whom** is used in formal style? It can be replaced by both **who** or **that** ,except when preceded by a preposition:  
Ex/ The man **whom/who/that/Ø** I saw yesterday left for London. (replaced by both **who** or **that**)  
Ex/ The man **to whom** I sent the letter has never replied. (can't replace by both **who** or **that**)

## Arabic relative clauses

- They are known as **الاسماء الموصولة**
- Arabic relative pronoun **الاسم الموصول** agrees with antecedent NP in number, gender, and case (only in dual) and with the resumptive pronoun **العائد** in number and gender
- A resumptive pronoun **العائد** is a pronoun that marks the position of the relativized noun in RC, with exception of subject position:

- القرآن هو الكتاب الذي أنزل الله.
- وصل الذي دعوت/دعوته.
- وصلت التي دعوت/دعوته.
- استلمت رسالة لم أقرأها حتى الآن.
- وصل الذي كتبت إليه.
- جاء الرجل الذي إياه أحترم.

- In the second, third and fifth examples the head is deleted. The resumptive pronoun can't be deleted when:
  - It is preceded by a preposition, as in the fifth example.
  - It is coreferent to an indefinite antecedent, as in the fourth example.
  - The object is an independent accusative pronoun **اسم منصوب**

It is clear that the grammatical function of the relativized noun is assumed by the relative pronoun, whereas it is assumed by the resumptive pronoun in Arabic

- This section describes possible
  - A- relativizable positions
  - B- types of relative clauses
  - C- the use of the resumptive pronoun
  - D- Some MSA relative constructions.

### A- relativizable positions

- There are five positions:

1- Subject: **هرب الولد الذي كسر الباب:**

- We notice that no resumptive pronoun appears when the relativized position is subject.
- However, when a headless relative clause has coordinate NPs, a resumptive pronoun appears.

**جاء الذي هو وابي لا يتفقان**

2-Direct object: **جاء الرجل الذي قابله أبي**

- We notice that the resumptive pronoun (هـ) preserves the normal word order of the basic structure, i.e., VOS. Its deletion changes the meaning of the sentence

3-Indirect object: **أعرف الولد الذي أعطاه المعلم القلم**

- In this example, (هـ) the resumptive pronoun cannot be deleted.
- However, it can be deleted when the relative pronoun (ما)

**لا اعبد ما تعبدون/ الذي تعبدون**

4-Object of preposition: **ما زلت اسكن في البيت الذي ولت فيه**

- Since Arabic does not allow preposition stranding, the resumptive pronoun (فيه) cannot be deleted

5- Genitive: **جاء الرجل الذي أبوه غني**

Both English and Arabic have the same positions for the RC. Except (Object of comparison) just in English.

## B- Types of relative clauses

- ❖ In Arabic we have two types of RC depending the grammatical definiteness of the head NP:
  - 1- **Syndetic (definite):** رأيتُ الولدَ الذي كسر البابَ
  - 2- **Asyndetic (indefinite):** رأيتُ بيتاً بناه عليّ
- ❖ Also we have free (or headless) RC: وصلَ الذي دعوتهُ
- ❖ English and Arabic have different types of RC, even ‘free RC ‘ or headless RC is in both

### 1- Syndetic (definite)

- ❖ the antecedent NP must be definite.
- ❖ a relative pronoun is always present. لا يَحذف  
رأيتُ الولدَ الذي كسر البابَ
- ❖ in the following example the relative pronoun is used substantively as a head NP. That is, the main clause has no head NP. We can call this construction a free (headless) وصلَ الذي دعوتهُ

### 2- Asyndetic (indefinite)

- ❖ is used when the antecedent is indefinite
- ❖ relative pronoun cannot be used
- ❖ resumptive pronoun cannot be deleted.  
رأيتُ بيتاً بناه عليّ (asyndetic)

## C- the use of the resumptive pronoun

- ❖ the resumptive pronoun both marks the relativized position in the relative clause the relative pronoun.
- ❖ it ties the relative clause to the relative pronoun. Since it has the same signification as the relative pronoun. they agree in number and gender  
القران هو الكتاب الذي أنزل \ أنزله الله .  
وصلت الذي دعوت \ دعوته .  
(definite / optional)
- ❖ the resumptive pronoun cannot be deleted when it is preceded by a preposition. when it is coreferent to an indefinite antecedent, nor when object is an independent accusative pronoun.
  1. (can't be deleted preceded by a preposition ) وصل الذي كتب اليه.
  2. (coreferent to an indefinite antecedent ) استلمت رسالة لم اقراها حتى الان
  3. (object is an independent accusative pronoun) . جاء الرجل الذي اياه احترم .

## D- Some MSA relative constructions.

- ❖ Arabic allows the conversion of verbal RC into participial phrases:  
Ex/ I visited the city whose houses have been destroyed.  
زُرْتُ المدينةَ التي دُمِرَت بيوتها.  
زُرْتُ المدينةَ المدمرةَ بيوتها.
- ❖ Also sentential relativization is rendered by a special construction:  
Ex/ John has resigned ,which surprised us all.  
استقال جون . الامر الذي فاجأنا جميعاً

# CONTRASTS

relative clause in English	relative clause in Arabic
<p>1- The relative pronoun in English assumes the grammatical function of the relativized noun.</p> <p>2- The relative pronoun appears whether the antecedent is definite or indefinite.</p> <p>3- The relative pronoun and the copula (BE) can be deleted.</p> <p>4- The relative pronoun can be optionally deleted when it replaces an object NP.</p> <p>5- English allows preposition fronting placing the preposition before the relative pronoun.</p> <p>Ex/ The city about which you spoke is Jerusalem.</p> <p>6- English ones do not.</p> <p>7- English requires zero anaphora.</p> <p>8- English relative pronouns show animate inanimate distinctions (who vs. which)</p>	<p>1- The resumptive pronoun assumes this function.</p> <p>2- The relative pronoun is used only if the antecedent is definite.</p> <p>3- In Arabic this is not possible.</p> <p>4- Arabic does not allow the deletion of the relative pronoun since it functions as a tie between the main clause and the relative clause.</p> <p>5- Arabic doesn't allow fronting placing the preposition.</p> <p>المدينة التي تحدث عنها هي القدس</p> <p>6- Arabic relative clauses require a resumptive pronoun that is coreferential with the object relative pronoun.</p> <p>7- Arabic requires pronominal anaphora in relative clauses.</p> <p>8- Arabic relative pronouns show number, gender and, only in the dual, case distinctions.</p>

# Indirect speech

## Indirect Speech in English

- ❖ Direct speech is a direct quotation of the speaker's speech.
- ❖ Quotation marks are used.
- ❖ Verbs like said, told, etc. ,are used preceded by a comma:  
Ex/ "I will resign", said John.  
John said (that) he would resign.
- ❖ Indirect or reported speech triggers shifts
  - 1- Tense backshift.
  - 2- Pronouns shift
  - 3- Demonstratives shift
  - 4- time and place adverbials shift
  - 5- word order shift
  - 6- Sentence types shift.

### 1-Tense backshift

- Is referred to as 'tense harmony' or 'the sequence of tense' rule.
- if the reporting verb is in the past tense, the tense of the direct statement backshifts as follows:
 

Present → past  
Past → past perfect

Ex/ "I want to leave at seven", he said.  
He said he wanted to leave at seven.
- If the time reference of the direct statement is still valid at the moment of reporting, the tense of the direct speech can be retained:  
Ex/ The earth is round, said the teacher.  
The teacher told us that the earth is round.

### 2- Pronouns shift

- If the direct utterance has first person pronoun, this pronoun changes into third person.  
Ex/ "I need a pen", said John.  
- he said that he needed a pen.
- Second person pronoun shifts to first or third person, depending on the identity of the reporter:  
Ex/ "you look tired", she said.  
She told me that I/ he looked tired.

### 3- Demonstratives shift

- the near demonstrative pronouns change into the remote pronouns  
this → that // those → these  
Ex/ "This problem is worrisome", said he.  
He said that that problem was worrisome.

### 4- time and place adverbials shift

- the following time and place adverbials shift in indirect speech:

<u>Direct</u>	<u>Indirect</u>
Yesterday	→ the day before
Now	→ then (at that time)
Here	→ there
Tomorrow	→ the next day
Today	→ that day

Ex/ "They arrived yesterday", said John.

John told us that they had arrived the day before.

### 5- word order shift

- Subject-auxiliary inversion that occurs in direct questions is not retained in indirect question.  
Ex/ "Are they late? She asked.  
She asked if they were late.

### 6- Sentence types shift

- A direct imperative shifts to a declarative sentence  
Ex/ "Leave the room!"  
He ordered me to leave the room.  
Ex/ "don't go! "  
He told me not to go.

## Indirect Speech in Arabic

- ❖ Arabic Indirect speech in terms of :

- 1- Tense
- 2- word order
- 3- Demonstratives shift

### 1- Tense

- ❖ Arabic indirect speech does not trigger tense backshift:

سأسافر غداً.  
قال انه سيسافر غداً/ في اليوم التالي.

- ❖ The past tense is represented by using قال and still the main verb in the future, since no coincidence between the two verbs in one sentence( or no sequence).English has such sequence.
- ❖ The time adverbial غدا can be retained or changed into في اليوم التالي.English enforces the second alternative.

### 2- word order

- ❖ Since Arabic has no auxiliaries, the word order of the sentence does not change:

ماذا تُريد؟  
سألني ماذا أريد

### 3- Demonstratives shift

- ❖ The demonstrative pronouns change from near forms to the distant ones:

" لا اريد هذا القلم" قال الولد  
قال الولد انه لا يريد ذلك القلم

## Contrast

- ❖ English Indirect Speech triggers tense backshifts and word order.

- ❖ Arabic Indirect Speech doesn't.

# CONTRASTIVE GRAMMAR

## Conditional sentence

- It is a type of subordinate or adverbial clauses, consists of two clauses:  
A- **Main clause** (Apodosis) contains set of condition.  
B- **Conditional clause** (Protasis) contains the consequential statement whose fulfillment depends on the fulfillment of the proposition expressed in the conditional clause.

Conditional sentence in English	Conditional sentence in Arabic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>English has two subordinators that are used in conditional clauses: if and unless.</li> <li>It also has two types of conditional sentences: real/ possible and unreal / impossible.</li> <li>These types are signaled by the sequence of verb forms used in the main and conditional clauses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An Arabic conditional sentence consists of two clauses: الشرط 'condition' and الجواب 'answer'.</li> <li>The conditional clause الشرط normally precedes the main clause الجواب .</li> <li>Arabic has three conditional particles: إن و إذا و لو</li> <li>These particles determine the type of the condition expressed.</li> <li>The first two ( إن , إذا ) occur in fulfillable conditions ,while the third ( لو ) occurs in unfulfillable conditions:</li> </ul>
<p>❖ <b>TYPES OF CONDITINAL SENTENCE IN ENGLISH</b></p> <p><b>1- Real condition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This type of condition refers to possible situations in the present or future : Ex/ If John leaves early, he will catch the 8 o'clock train. Ex/ I am not going out unless it stops raining.</li> <li>The condition "John leaves early" is viewed as a possible situation in the present.</li> </ul> <p><b>2- Unreal condition in the present</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This condition refers to contrary-to-the-fact situations in the present future: Ex/ If they had enough money, they would travel to Paris. Ex/ If I were you, I would not resign.</li> <li>The implication here is that the conditions are not the case, i.e., they don't exist. In other words, the conditions are hypothetical, or imagined.</li> </ul>	<p>❖ <b>TYPES OF CONDITIONAL SENTENCE IN ARABIC</b></p> <p><b>1- fulfillable conditions</b></p> <p><b>A- إن expresses possible condition.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verb of the conditional clause is in the (perfect الماضي) or (المضارع المضارع).</li> <li>The main clause has الفاء prefixed to the verb , if is not in the perfect الماضي . إن جاء فسأخبره عنك. إن تدرس تتنجح.(فعل مجزوم والاصل ان درست نجحت)</li> </ul> <p><b>B- إذا expresses probability.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verb of the conditional clause must be in the perfect الماضي.</li> <li>The main clause has الفاء prefixed to the verb, if is not in the perfect الماضي. إذا حضر فأخبره عن الحادث. إذا حضر فسأخبره عن الحادث. إذا حضر أخبرته عن الحادث. ( بدون ف لان الفعل بالماضي)</li> </ul>

### 3- Unreal condition in the past

This condition is impossible or contrary-to – the- fact in the past. It describes a past situation that didn't happen:  
Ex/ If I had had enough money, I would have bought a new car.  
The implication is that I did not have enough money.

- **The other conditional subordinator besides "if " is "unless".** It is used in a negative conditional and means " except if"  
Ex/ I am not going out unless it stops raining.
- **English has conditional sentences without the conditional subordinator "if"**  
Ex/ Had she arrived earlier, I would have seen her.  
(Triggers subject-auxiliary inversion)

### 2- Unfulfillable conditionals

- They are known as “contrary-to-fact conditionals”.
- لو is used
- The particle لو is prefixed to the verb of the main clause .

لو حضر لأخبرته عن الحادث.

If he came ,I would tell him about the accident.

If he had come ,I would have told him about the accident.

- The two verbs in the Arabic sentence are in الماضي .
- It is clear that fulfillable conditionals correspond to the English real and unreal conditions in the present. The unfulfillable conditionals, on the other hand, correspond to the English unreal conditions in the past.

## CONSTRAINTS ON THE USE OF CONDITIONAL IN ENGLISH AND ARABIC

English	Arabic
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In English , the conditional clause may precede or follow the main clause,</li> <li>2. in English , condition type is determined by the sequence of verb forms.</li> <li>3. The tense of the verb of English sentences that express impossible conditions is past perfective.</li> <li>4. The English conditional subordinator " if "</li> <li>5. Only English has sentences without conditional subordinator " if ".</li> <li>6. The verbs of the two clauses that comprise an English conditional sentence agree in tense. (tense harmony)</li> <li>7. There are no verbless clause in conditional sentences. ( both clause contain verb)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. in Arabic the conditional clause typically precedes the main clause.</li> <li>2. in Arabic, the use of the different conditional particles determine the type of condition ,</li> <li>3. Whereas in the Arabic counterpart, the verb is in the perfect tense. ماضي بسيط</li> <li>4. "if" has three counterparts in Arabic : إذا ، إن ، لو ،</li> <li>5. Cannot be formed without subordinator " if "</li> <li>6. whereas in Arabic no such tense agreement is required.</li> <li>7. In Arabic, no tense agreement is required.</li> <li>8. The main clause in Arabic conditional clauses may consist of an equational (verbless) clause.</li> </ol>

# Sentence Negation

Negation in English	Negation in Arabic
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>• Formation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>English negation can be realized by : Not</li> <li>If the affirmative subject has one or more auxiliary or a verb to be , in negation (not) is suffixed to the first auxiliary or verb to be. Ex/ It <u>has not</u> been playing.</li> <li>If there are no auxiliary or a verb to be, dummy operator (do) is introduced. It precedes (not) and carries tense marker Ex/ She took exam last day. She didn't take exam last day.</li> <li>Negation is realized in three ways : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negating verbal elements with (not) Ex. He is not late</li> <li>Using negative forms (Never ,nobody, no ,nothing , etc.' Ex/ He is never no time.</li> <li>Using Semi-negatives like scarcely, rarely, hardly, little ,few ,seldom, etc. Ex/ He rarely visits me.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>❖ Five negative particles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ما</li> <li>2. لا</li> <li>3. لم / لما</li> <li>4. لن</li> <li>5. ليس</li> </ol> <p>❖ Their use is <b>governed by the tense /aspect of the verb they negate.</b></p> <p>❖ The negative particles precede the verb or noun</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>❖ TYPES OF NEGATION IN ENGLISH</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Three types of negation</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Clausal Negation: negates the whole clause</b> Ex/ I haven't seen her.</li> <li><b>Local Negation: ( non- clausal) , negates only one constituent.</b> Ex/ They live not far from here.</li> <li><b>Affixal Negation: negating items by adding negative affixes. (un, a , dis , in , non , less)</b> Ex/ That is untrue.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>❖ TYPES OF NEGATION IN ARABIC</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>ما</b> <p>❖ It is used to negate a verb in a <b>verbal</b> sentence</p> <p>- ما أحب هذا. (أحب فعل مضارع) - ما لعبت. (لعبت فعل ماض وهما في جاز استخدام لا بدلا عن ما: لا يلعب) - لا اعبد ما تعبدون * ولا انتم عابدون ما اعبد</p> <p>- negate a noun phrase in an <b>equational</b> sentence. ما الظلم نافع.</p> </li> <li><b>لم \ لما</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>لم</b> negates the verb in the <b>imperfect jussive</b>. - لم يحظر</li> <li>• <b>لما</b> negates the verb and the <b>negation extends to the moment of speaking</b>, implying that action may happen in the <b>future</b> - وعد أن يحضر ولما يصل</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

### Scope of negation

- ❖ The scope of negation refers to the effect of negative items on the part of the clause that follows them.

Compare :

#### 1. ( some) is outside the scope of negation

Ex/ She didn't type some of the reports.

- In this sentence, she typed some reports, but not all indicating that some reports were not typed.

#### 2. (any) is inside the scope of negation

Ex/She didn't type any of the reports.

- In this sentence, she didn't type any reports some all are still not typed.

#### 3. (No) has a more focused and emphatic scope of negation.

EX/ I had no money. ( more focused)

### 3. لا

- A. this negative particle negates: A verb in a **verbal** sentence (**imperfect**)  
- لا اشعر بالتعب الآن  
- ينبغي ألا تغلق الباب أمام الناس  
- لا تكذب  
- فلا صدق ولا صلي
- B. A noun phrase in an **equational** sentence  
- لا شكر على واجب  
- لا طالب حاضر

### 4. لن

- Imperfect subjunctive مضارع منصوب
- This negative particle negates imperfect verbs in the subjunctive mood and expresses an emphatic future negation

- لن اعطيك شيئاً

### 5- ليس

- This defective verb فعل ناقص is one of the auxiliary verb كان وأخواتها .
- It typically negates an equational sentence. It is marked for person, number , and gender if there is no explicit subject  
ليس عليّ قادماً - ( explicit الفاعل )  
ليس قادماً . ( implicit الفاعل )
- ❖ Verbal sentence  
( مضارع مرفوع present indicative )  
- لست أحب هذا
- ❖ It occurs in negative questions.  
- ألسنت قادماً معنا ؟ ( في صيغة سؤال منفي )

## CONSTRAINTS ON THE USE OF NEGATION IN ENGLISH AND ARABIC

English	Arabic
1. In English, " not " is not used with all tenses.	1. In Arabic, the use of negative particles is governed by the verb tense.
2. English has clausal, local and lexical negation.	2. Arabic mainly has clausal negation.
3. English has post-auxiliary negation.	3. Arabic has preverbal negation.

## Existential sentences

Existential in English	Existential in A.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It brings the existence of a <b>proposition</b> to the hearer's attention</li> <li>It has nonreferential <b>there</b> or <b>it</b> in subject position.</li> </ul> <p><b>A. There- constructions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This type of sentences has <b>two</b> subjects</li> <li>(1) <b>there</b> (2) <b>the NP that follows the verb</b></li> <li><b>There</b> is called <b>grammatical</b> subject</li> <li><b>The NP</b> is the <b>notional</b> subject</li> <li>It has a <b>textual</b> function: to move the indefinite NP to the position following the verb, for <b>end focus</b>.</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There + <b>copula</b> + <b>indefinite NP</b> Ex / There was a fight.</li> <li><b>There</b> + <b>copula</b> + <b>indefinite NP</b> + <b>Locative comp.</b> Ex/ There is a man at the door.</li> <li><b>There</b> + <b>copula</b> + <b>predicate complement</b> Ex/ There were some students present.</li> <li><b>There</b> + <b>copula</b> + <b>relative clause</b> Ex/ There was one student that kept asking questions</li> <li><b>There</b> + <b>copula</b> + <b>indefinite NP</b> + <b>non-finite clause</b> Ex/ There are some boys plying tennis.</li> <li><b>There</b> + <b>copula</b> + <b>NP</b> + <b>infinitive</b> Ex/ There is Mary to consider for the past.</li> <li><b>There</b> + <b>copula</b> + <b>Locative complement</b> Ex/ There are two mistake in the report.</li> <li><b>There</b> + <b>intransitive verb</b> + <b>indefinite NP</b> Ex/ There remain many problems.</li> </ol> <p><b>B. Intransitive verbs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A limited number of intransitive verbs can occur in existential sentences:</li> <li>Verbs of existence :exist, stand, lie, dwell</li> <li>Verbs of motion or direction: go, come, fly, walk</li> <li>Verbs denoting that something is developing or happening: happen, arise, occur, emerge, appear, take place</li> </ul> <p><b>C. It-constructions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. This empty it occurs in sentences denoting time, distance, weather ,and temperature: Ex/ It's ten o'clock. Ex/ It's 50 miles to Basrah. Ex/ It's snowing.</li> <li>B. Function as a syntactic device in cleft-sentence to highlight a</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arabic existential sentences formed by:</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A prepositional phrase.</b> - في الدار رجلٌ</li> <li><b>adverb of place. هناك \ ثمة</b> - ثمة رجلٌ في الدار - هناك رجلٌ في الدار</li> <li><b>يوجد</b>  يوجد رجلٌ في (MAS) الدار</li> </ol>

particular sentence constituent. Ex/ It's the letter that John wrote. • It can be used to extrapose a clausal subject: Ex/ It is a pleasant meeting you. <b>D. Have-construction</b> Ex/ I have a brother working in London. - Instead of (My brother works in London.) Ex/ We have five books missing from the library. -Instead of ( Five books are missing from the library.)	
--	--

### CONSTRAINTS OF Existential sentences IN ENGLISH AND ARABIC

English	Arabic
1. English has counterpart of <b>there plus verb</b> . 2. English has counterpart of the nonreferential expletive (it).     It's 5 o'clock now —————→ It's raining —————→	1. Arabic has no counterpart of <b>there plus verb</b> . 2. Arabic has no counterpart of the nonreferential expletive (it) , 3. ' it ' rendered in Arabic by using as subjects the lexical items that refer to time , distance and atmospheric conditions (sky, weather, etc.)  الساعة الآن الخامسة. انها تمطر (ها refer to implicit subject (sky) )

=====

## CHAPTER Eight NUMBER, GENDER, AND CASE

### • Nouns are subject to three categories

**A- NUMBER:** is a system which usually concerns count nouns and denotes whether the speaker is referring to one, two , three ,etc.

**B- GENDER:** corresponds to sex in the outside world. In English, three genders are categorized: masculine, feminine, and neuter.

**C- CASE:** refers to the function of the noun in the sentence. This is determined by its position and its relations with the other elements of the sentence.

- Number and Gender are **inherent** while Case is **syntactic** category
- Pronouns can also have person as the fourth category.

### 1. NUMBER

#### NUMBER in English

- The system of number in English comprises two terms: singular and plural. Singular denotes one, plural more than one.
- With regard to these two numbers , nouns may be classified into two main groups : variable and invariable.

- Variable nouns have number contrast ,i.e., they have a singular and a plural form: book –books , knife –knives.
- Invariable nouns have no number contrast; they are either singular: news- gold- music , or plural : scissors- cattle- the poor.
- Variable nouns are classified into regular plural nouns and irregular plural nouns.
- Variable nouns are predictable in that they take ‘ s ’ , Invariable nouns are not predictable.

### A. Invariable Nouns

- Invariable nouns are either **1. singular** or **2. plural** invariable :
- **1. SINGULAR** invariables are:
  1. abstract mass nouns → music , courage , freedom
  2. concrete mass noun → gold , iron , sugar
  3. singular nouns ending in ‘s’ → news , linguistics , physics
  4. proper nouns → Baghdad , Paris , Ali
  5. non-personal adjective heads → the good , the bad , the evil
- **2. PLURAL** Invariable are:
  1. summation plural → trousers, scissors
  2. other plural nouns ending in ‘s’ → contents, goods, annals
  3. certain proper nouns → The Midlands, The Netherlands, The Highlands
  4. unmarked plural nouns → cattle, police , vermin
  5. personal adjective heads → the rich, the poor, the sick

### B. Variable Nouns

- Variable nouns have **both singular and plural** forms.
- Their plurals are divided into **(1) regular (2) irregular**.

#### 1. Regular Plural

- Regular plurals are Predictable
- Formed by adding ‘-s / -es’ to the singular form.
- This ‘-s’ has three oral realizations:
  1. /ɪz/ after –s, -z,-x, /s/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/ and /dʒ/
  2. /z/ after vowels and voiced sounds other than those mentioned earlier
  3. /s/ after voiceless sounds

#### 2. Irregular plural

- Irregular plurals are not predictable.
- Voicing +s. These are formed by changing a voiceless sound to a voiced sound, then ‘-s’ is added.
- **A)** Three types of voicing are here:
  - 1- /θ/ ---- /ð/ mouth---- mouths
  - 2- /f/----/v/ knife---- knives
  - 3- /s/ ----/z/ house ---houses
- **B)** Mutation the medial vowel of the noun is changed → man --- men

- C) Plural ending in (en) → child--- children , ox --- oxen
- D) Zero plural → sheep---sheep
- E) foreign plural → criterion---criteria , curriculum---curricula , basis --- bases

### NUMBER in Arabic

- There are three numbers in Arabic: 1. **singular** , 2. **dual** , 3. **plural**.
- There are nouns which are invariably found in the plural form ناس ، شعب ، شجاعة ، غبار
- There are always used in the singular الرافدان ، الأصفغان ، الكريمتان ، الإبرادان ،
- There are also nouns which are used in dual, due to idiomatic aspects as in Variable nouns can be classified into **A. regular** , **B. irregular**.

#### A. Regular plurals (are predictable, related to gender.)

##### Plural

1. They are either (Masculine) جمع المذكر السالم  
by adding (الواو و النون) or (الياء و النون)  
معلم : معلمون : معلمين
2. Or they are (Feminine) جمع المؤنث السالم  
by adding (الالف والتاء) : معلمة : معلمات

##### Dual

- The dual number can be formed by (ين or ان) as in قلم - قلمان - قلمين

#### B. Irregular plurals

- Irregular plurals are not predictable,
- 29 forms for deriving TRILATERAL forms divided into جمع كثرة or جمع قلة (aspects - وجوه - اوجه)
- 1. Plurals of paucity (جمع قلة) (4 forms) → (أفعل - أبجر : فِعلة - اخوة : أفِعة - ازمنة : أفعال - امطار)
- 2. Plurals of abundance (جمع كثرة)
  - or are PARTIALLY PREDICTABLE in that they are derived from certain forms.
  - 2 or 3 forms for QUADRILATERAL or more forms.

### COMPARISON of NUMBER in English and Arabic

English	Arabic
1. English distinguishes between singular and than plural.	1. Arabic distinguishes between singular, dual and plural.
2. In English, there is number agreement between the subject and the verb. Ex/ The boy is reading Ex/ The boys are reading.	2. Arabic distinguishes between 3-10 (plural of paucity) and more than 10 (plural of abundance)
3. In English, there is no number agreement between the head noun and the modifying adjective. Ex/ The clever boy. Ex/ the clever boys.	3. In Arabic, the number category is complicated: ذهب الولد/ الولدان/ الاولاد الاولاد ذهبوا/ الولدان ذهبوا/ الولد ذهب
	4. There is a number agreement between the head noun and the modifying adjective: الفتاة الجميلة

## 2. GENDER

- Gender in language = sex in the outside world
- Living things are with identifiable sex (**male or female**), whereas inanimates are sexless.
- Languages are of different orientations towards this category: some are with distinctive genders whereas others don't have such gender recognition.
- English is of **THREE** genders : **masculine , feminine , or neuter**. This correspondence to male, female , or neither (sex distinction is not relevant).
- Arabic is of **TWO** genders : **masculine or feminine**. This is valid for animates and inanimates.
- The Basic Distinction: The division in both languages is sometimes performed morphologically by adding suffixes ; hero – heroine , معلم - معلمة

Gender in English	Gender in Arabic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender in English is realized by SUBSTITUTION, i.e, replacing a personal noun by a pronoun.</li> <li>• The man/woman came late. (he/she)</li> <li>• This led many grammarians to deny that English nouns have gender.</li> <li>• No difficulty with suffixed –gender nouns. (princess)</li> <li>• Nouns can be divided into ANIMATE and INANIMATE.</li> </ul> <p><b>1. ANIMATES NOUNS</b></p> <p><b>A. gender of personal Nouns</b></p> <p>FIVE kinds of personal nouns can be recognized:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. MASCULINE GENDER can be replaced by HE or WHO</li> <li>2. FEMININE GENDER can be replaced by SHE or WHO</li> <li>3. DUAL GENDER where both masculine and feminine can be referred to :teacher</li> <li>4. COMMON GENDER where both personal (masculine he or feminine she) and non-personal (it) nouns be treated :baby ,child</li> <li>5. COLLECTIVE GENDER where collective nouns can be recognized as personal or non-personal on the one hand ,and singular or plural on the other: government ,family, team.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The correspondence between gender and sex is almost complete. Therefore, gender in Arabic is GRAMMATICAL, not affected by psychological factors.</li> <li>• For inanimate things FORMAL BASIS (whether the noun has certain morphological markers) can be traced:</li> <li>• Masculine is the UNMARKED while feminine is MARKED.</li> </ul> <p><b>1. Feminine Gender</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three markers for feminine : ة ، ي ، ا معلمة ، ذكرى ، صحراء</li> </ul> <p>(1)Personal nouns referring to males but with one of these three markers is called مؤنث مجازي as in طلحة, which sometimes pluralized as feminine عبيدة. طلحات</p> <p>(2) feminine nouns without these markers as in زينب.</p> <p>(3) some inanimates are treated as feminine as in أرض، كأس، بئر،</p> <p>(4) some inanimates are both masculine or feminine as in طريق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEMANTIC CONTENT HAS PRIORITY OVER FORM.</li> <li>• There is sometimes A CORRELATION BETWEEN GENDER AND NUMBER : نحل masculine – نحلة feminine</li> <li>• Gender also involves ADJECTIVES WHICH AGREES WITH THE HEAD NOUN: الولد الذكي / البنت الذكية</li> </ul>

## B. GENDER OF NON-PERSONAL NOUNS

- NON-PERSONAL NOUNS are of FOUR kinds:

1. MASCILINE HIGHER ANIMALS :dog
2. FEMININE HIGHER ANIMALS : cow
3. HIGHER ORGANISMS these are referring to ships, countries, and other inanimate things which can be involved EMOTIONALLY. Ships are replaced by SHE, cars and trains by HE or SHE depending on the speaker's psychology. All can be replaced by IT or WHICH.
4. LOWER ANIMALS are replaced by IT or WHICH: fly ,snake.

### 2. INANIMATES NOUNS

- can easily be replaced by (IT or WHICH)

- Gender affects verb selection :  
جاء الولد/ جاءت البنت
- Which indicates a kind of AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SUBJECT AND ITS VERB.  
ثم خرج في الحال النساء إلى خارج المدينة  
\*\* in this sentence a masculine verb is used for feminine subject because the subject is SEPARATED from its verb.

### ❖ MODERN ARABIC

In modern Arabic irregular plurals of inanimates are treated as singular feminine for the sake of subject verb agreement:

ظهرت الجبال الرواسي  
هذه الجبال عالية وخطرة

Occasionally , this is also true for جمع التكسير :  
قالت الحكماء

## Comparison of Gender in English and Arabic

English	Arabic
<p>1. English has three genders, masculine, feminine and Neuter which correspond neatly to male personal nouns, female personal nouns and non -personal and Inanimate nouns.</p> <p>2. Very few nouns are marked for gender in English; thus gender is more relevant to pronouns. Verbs and adjectives have no gender or are not involved in gender agreement. Ex/ The tall doctor came, he / she was walking slowly. جاء الطبيب الطويل وكان يمشي بطيئاً جاءت الطبيبة الطويلة وكانت تمشي بطيئاً</p> <p>3. In English, it is quite usual to move from one type of gender to another because of emotive factors. - the car it (he, she) هي السيارة - a dog it (he, she) هو الكلب - a cow It (she) هي البقرة</p>	<p>1. Arabic has two genders, masculine and feminine. Masculine is used for male creatures and formally unmarked nouns referring to inanimate things. Feminine is used for female creatures and for formally marked nouns referring to inanimate things.</p> <p>2. Most Arabic nouns are marked for gender, which is also relevant to pronouns, verbs and adjectives. Ex/ The tall doctor came, he / she was walking slowly. جاء الطبيب الطويل وكان يمشي بطيئاً جاءت الطبيبة الطويلة وكانت تمشي بطيئاً</p> <p>3. The gender of a noun in Arabic is relatively stable; It is not affected by emotive factors (psychology) of the speaker). - the car it (he, she) هي السيارة - a dog it (he, she) هو الكلب - a cow It (she) هي البقرة</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The pronouns between brackets refer to emotive uses.</li> </ul> <p>4. English has nouns with Dual gender  doctor طبيب ، طبيبة  teacher معلم ، معلمة</p> <p>5. English has Common and collective gender nouns.  baby (it / he or she) طفل – هو – طفلة – هي  the team (they, it) الفريق – هو</p>	<p>4. Arabic nouns are either masculine or feminine  doctor طبيب ، طبيبة ;  teacher معلم ، معلمة</p> <p>5. Arabic nouns correspond to single gender.  baby (it / he or she) طفل – هو – طفلة – هي  the team (they, it) الفريق – هو</p>
---	---

### 3. CASE

- **Case is syntactic** category
- Determined by its position and its relations with the other elements of the sentence.
- The contrast between one case and the other is normally expressed explicitly in the morphology of the language.
- Thus English has 'the boy: the boy's only ; whereas Arabic recognizes three cases:  
الجر ، النصب ، الرفع

Case in English	Case in Arabic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>English has two cases:</li> </ul> <p>1. <b>Common case as in :</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>A. subjective</b></p> <p>↓</p> <p>Ex/ The boy came in.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>B. objective</b></p> <p>↓</p> <p>Ex/ I met the boy.</p> </div> </div> <p>2. <b>Genitive Case as in: ('s / s')</b>  Ex/ This is the boy's bag.</p> <p>❖ <b>The basic meanings of the genitives in English are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Possessive</b> → Ali's bag = Ali has a bag</li> <li><b>Subjective</b> → The prisoner's escape = the prisoner escaped</li> <li><b>Objective</b> → the prisoner's release = the authorities released the prisoner</li> <li><b>Descriptive</b> → teacher's college = a college for teachers</li> <li><b>Origin</b> → a lady's story = the story originated by the lady</li> <li><b>Measurement</b> → five minutes' walk</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Arabic has three cases:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subjective/nominative indicated by الضمة</li> <li>Objective / accusative indicated by الفتحة</li> <li>Genitive indicated by الكسرة</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>In dual number:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الكاتبان for nominative : الالف و النون</li> <li>الكاتبين for accusative and genitive: الياء والنون</li> </ul> </li> <li>In addition , in Arabic , we have indeclinable nouns or dipotets الممنوعة من الصرف where no inflection is seen ,as in : كتاب احمد</li> <li>These cases are essential in Arabic grammar because they normally identify grammatical functions:</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"> اكل الرجل السمك  اكل السمك الرجل  اكل الرجل السمك  اكل السمك الرجل </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thus, the determining factor in identifying</li> </ul>

= a walk which will take five minutes

### ❖ The Genitive and 'of constructions'

The relation expressed by the genitive construction is normally realized either by the

(1) s' genitive or by (2) 'of' construction

e.g. - Europe's history

- The history of Europe.

This does not mean that the 's' genitive and the 'of' constructions may be used one in place of the other Indiscriminately.

#### 1. 's' genitive

- Is normally used in the following cases, but the 'of' construction is also possible in most of them.

(1) **Personal names:** Susan's book.

(2) **Personal nouns:** the student's brother.

(3) **Collective nouns:** the team's efforts.

(4) **Higher animals:** the dog's meat.

\*\*\* (1)- (4) are animate nouns, where the "'s' genitive is the usual construction.

The 's' genitive is also used with inanimate nouns

(5) **Geographical names:** Eden's economy

(6) **Temporal nouns:** acceptable; e.g. a day's work: a moment's thought.

(7) **Nouns of Special interest:** the brain's activity

#### 2. 'of' construction

- The 'of' genitive is more common in inanimate nouns lower in the scale of gender,  
Ex/ the colour of the leaves.  
Ex/ the cover of the book  
Ex/ the width of the door.
- The difference between the "'s' genitive and the 'of' construction has been the subject of many discussions.
- It has been explained in different ways. The traditional explanation is based on

the subject AGENT and the object GOAL in Arabic sentences is normally the case.

In English it is always the position. Further examples are :

يأتي يومٌ لا يفيد فيه الندم

Ex/ There will come a day when regret will be of no use.

يأتي يوماً يقول انه على ما فعل نادم

Ex/One day he will come and say he is sorry for what he has done.

- These two sentences has a difference between the subject يومٌ and the adverb يوماً .

### ❖ SUBJECTIVE CASE

The subjective case is the case of:

1. the subject of active sentence: جاء عليّ

2. the subject of a passive sentence: بيعت الدار

3. the subject and predicate المبتدأ والخبر

عليّ مدرسٌ

4. the subject of كان وأخواتها

5. the predicate of إن وأخواتها

6. the predicate of generic لا

7. the subject of ما زيدٌ ذاهباً ; ما

### ❖ OBJECTIVE CASE

1.the object of active declarative sentence

كتب المعلم قصيدة

2. the cognate object المفعول المطلق

قاتلوا قتالاً عنيفاً

3. certain adverbs of time and place

جاء الضيف مبكراً

4.circumstantial adverbs الحال

جاء الأمير راكباً حصاناً اسود

5. construction of exception أسلوب الاستثناء

جاء الطلابُ إلا زيداً

6. vocative النداء

يا رجلاً ساعدي : سرت

7. the object of association المفعول معه

والنهرَ اشتعل رأسه شيباً

8. the object of specification التمييز

قلت ذلك اكراماً لك

10. the predicate of كان وأخواتها

11. the subject of إن وأخواتها

12. the subject of the generic لا

لا ضيرَ في ذلك

13. the predicate of ما العاملة عمل ليس

## 1. Gender:

- A- Nouns higher in the scale of gender prefer the 's' genitive.  
(s) + nouns of higher gender
- B- Nouns lower in the scale of gender often use 'of' genitive.  
(of) + nouns of lower gender

2. Another explanation has been put forward based on 'new' and 'given' information. Briefly, 'new' means mentioned for the first time in a context (use 'of'), and 'given' means a second mention of a noun in a certain context (use 's')

of + new information



Ex/ we have to measure the **depth of the well**.

As you know the **well's depth** is important.



's + given information

## ❖ GENITIVE CASE

- The genitive case has 2 main uses:

### 1. Noun in the contract المضاف اليه

#### A. Possession:

كتاب التلميذ, the student's book

#### B. Subject relation

مغادرة الطائرة, the departure of the plane

#### C. Object relation

مقتل التور, the killing of the ox

#### D. descriptive function

كلية البنات, woman 's college

#### E. Origin قصة الفتاة, the girl's story

#### F. Describe measurement

مسيرة يوم, a day's journey on foot

#### G. Material of which is made

خاتم ذهب, a gold ring

#### H. Partitive meaning

بعض الرجال, some men

### 2. Noun after preposition

الاسم المجرور بحرف الجر

#### A. bound morpheme attached to the noun

- these are inseparable prepositions made up of one root consonant and are limited in number . ( four members ل , و , ت , ب )

( تا by God ت ) , ( في , by , at in ب )

( ورب الكعبة , و ) , ( ل , for to )

#### B. Independent or free morphemes

##### 1. proposition proper

( الى \ حتى \ على \ عن \ في \ لدى \ مع \ من \ منذ )

##### 2. Indeclinable noun in the accusative or objective case.

( بين \ بعد \ امام \ تحت \ فوق \ قبل \ وراء \ وسط )

## Comparison of Case in English and Arabic

English	Arabic
1. Cases are inflected forms of nouns or pronouns which express grammatical relations.	1. Cases are inflected forms of nouns or pronouns which express grammatical relations.
2. English has two cases for nouns ( subject & object), three for pronouns	2. Arabic has three cases which are expressed explicitly in (nouns, pronouns

( subjective: he \ objective; him \ genitive: his ) and no case for adjectives.

3. The grammatical functions in English is determined by three factors:
- A. the position of the subject before the verb in a statement,  
Ex/ The **boys love** their fathers.
  - B. The agreement between the subject and the verb.  
Ex/ The **boy loves** his father
  - C. Inversion of the subject and the verb in the interrogative sentence.  
Ex/ **Does the boy** love his father?

4. The grammatical and semantic relations In English are expressed by two different words,

**A. a preposition    B. a conjunction.**

ورب الكعبة (By the Lord of Ka'ba)  
ورب الكعبة (and the Lord of Ka'ba)

5. Without indicating the case explicitly a noun phrase may ambiguous. In the following examples the adjective may belong to either of the preceding nouns:

شعر الرجل الطويل  
مدخل البستان الكبير  
اوراق الاشجار الصغيرة

- In Arabic the case will help to disambiguate such noun phrases.

يعجبني شعر الرجل الطويل  
هذا مدخل البستان الكبير  
احب اوراق الاشجار الصغيرة

6. In English, disambiguation in such cases may be achieved In a different way:

Ex/ the garden's big wall / the big garden's wall or      the big wall of the garden / the wall of the big garden.

and adjectives).

3. The grammatical functions in Arabic is determined by Two factors:

A. the subjective case ( حالة الرفع )

B. The agreement between the subject and the verb.

يحب الولد اباه \ تحب الفتاة اباه

- There is **NO** inversion in the interrogative sentence in Arabic: هل يحب الولد اباه ؟  
\* and the position is often (not always) Irrelevant as illustrated by يحب الولد ، اباه يحب الولد ، الولد اباه، الولد يحب اباه

4. In the structure where the case is **not explicitly indicated**, the position becomes **important**.

رأت ليلي سلوى

Here the subject ليلي , comes before the object سلوى and after the verb رأت , and the positions of elements are as fixed as those in English.

5. The case may express semantic relations as in the following examples.

1- يا رجل ساعدني ( O man ,help me)

- The vocative is expressed by means of the subjective case, refers to a specific Individual.

2 - يا رجلا ساعدني ( Somebody , help me)

- The vocative is expressed by the objective case and refers to an indefinite (unspecified) person.

6. The Arabic case expresses grammatical and semantic relations.

ورب الكعبة (By the Lord of Ka'ba)  
ورب الكعبة (and the Lord of Ka'ba)

7. In Arabic the case will help to disambiguate such noun phrases.

## Conjunctions in English and Arabic

- Conjunctions are uninflected words that link words, phrases or clauses.
- There are 2 major subclasses of conjunctions : (1) coordinating (2) subordinating
- **Coordinating conjunctions** combine two independent clauses into a compound sentence.
- **Subordinating conjunctions** integrate a subordinate clause into a superordinate clause, creating a complex sentence.

### • English Conjunctions

Coordinating Conjunctions in English	Subordinating Conjunctions in English
<p><b>A. (Simple Coordinating Conjunctions )</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• English has three simple coordinating conjunctions ( <b>and , but , or</b> )</li> </ul> <p><b>A. The coordinating conjunction (AND)</b> denotes a number of meanings or relationships:</p> <p><b>1-Consequence / result (cause and effect)</b> Ex/ She quarreled with her boss, resigned and left the country.</p> <p><b>2-Chronological sequence</b> Ex/ We fixed the car and went to the shops. أصلحنا السيارة ثم ذهبنا الى المحلات.</p> <p><b>3-Contrast (meaning but)</b> Ex/ The teacher is worried and the students are happy.</p> <p><b>4-Concession (meaning but / yet)</b> Ex/ We tried our best and couldn't save the child. عملنا ما بوسعنا ولكن لن نستطيع انقاذ الطفل</p> <p><b>5-Condition (if)</b> Ex/ Buy this car, and save your money. اذا اشتريت هذه السيارة ستوفر نقودك</p> <p><b>6-Addition</b> Ex/ She plays the piano and sings pop songs. .....</p> <p><b>B. (OR)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unlike AND, this conjunction is disjunctive. That is , it denotes selection among two or more alternatives: Ex/ You can stay or leave. يمكنك البقاء او المغادرة. .....</li> </ul> <p><b>C. (BUT)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ž Like AND this conjunction is conjunctive. However, it differs from AND and OR in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>English subordinators are classified</b> in terms of the type of the subordinate clause they introduce. English has four major types of subordinate clauses: (nominal, adverbial , comparative and relative clauses)</li> </ul> <p><b>A. Nominal clauses \ complement clause</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nominal clauses are introduced by 'that- 'wh-words', or ' if ', and may function as</li> </ul> <p>ž <b>subject</b> as in Ex/ That they are right remains to be proven.</p> <p>ž <b>Direct object</b> as in Ex/ I believe that he is right. .....</p> <p><b>B. Adverbial clause</b></p> <p>ž Adverbial clauses modify the verb in the superordinate clause or the whole superordinate clause itself. They are introduced by subordinating conjunctions that express different adverbial meanings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Time:</b> since, as soon as, until, when, whenever, while, before, after, as long as , once , etc. Ex/ I will stay until the bell rings.</li> <li>2. <b>Place:</b> where , wherever Ex/ They lived wherever they found work</li> <li>3. <b>Manner:</b> as , as if, as though Ex/ He looks as if he is obsessed.</li> </ol>

being limited to two-term coordination.

It express contrast:

Ex/ This boy is thin but short.

هذا الولد نحيفاً ولكنه قصير

Ex/ Ali wanted to leave, but Mohammed didn't. أراد عليّ المغادرة لكن محمد رفض

ž These two sentences indicate clearly that with BUT two different features or actions are stated.

## B. (Correlative coordinators conjunctions)

- English has three correlative coordinators (both....and ; either ...or ; neither ...nor)

### 1. ( BOTH ...AND)

ž This pair of correlative coordinating conjunctions expresses additive meaning:

Ex/ They both sing and dance. هم غنوا ورقصوا

ž This simple sentence is problematic since the use of BOTH indicate plural in English and dual in Arabic , and such translation can be seen كلاهما غنا ورقصا

### 2. (EITHER ... OR)

- This pair expresses exclusive meaning or alternative coordination, i.e., choice between two possibilities:

Ex/ You can either stay or leave.

إما أن تبقى أو تغادر

Ex/ Either we accept the offer or we cancel the deal. إما أن نقبل العرض أو نلغي الاتفاق.

### 3. (NEITHER ... NOR)

- This pair is used to join two negative ideas or terms:

Ex/ He neither called us nor sent a letter.

لم يتصل بنا ولم يرسل رسالة

Ex/ Neither Ali nor Mohammed came.

لم يأتي علي ولا محمد/ لا علي ولا محمد أتى

- English allows the shortening of coordinate structures through a process called conjunction reduction. For example, the two simple clauses (1) and (2) are conjoined into (3):

- (1) John stole a car.
- (2) He was caught by the police.
- (3) John stole a car and was caught by the police.

4. **Degree:** as far as, as much as

Ex/ They ran as far as they could.

5. **Cause/reason:** because, since, as, for, in as much as

Ex/ He can't attend the meeting because he is busy.

6. **Condition:** if , unless, as long as, so that

Ex/ They might come if you invited them.

7. **Concession:** if, yet, although, even though, despite the fact that, however

Ex/ Although he is poor, he is willing to share.

8. **Purpose:** so that, in order that, so as to

Ex/ He told the boss about the accident so that he wouldn't be blamed.

## C. Comparative clauses

ž Comparative clauses are introduced by pairs of correlative subordinators like ‘ (as/so ...as) and (so... that)

Ex/ He is as old as I am.

Ex/ They walked so quickly that they got exhausted.

## D. Relative clauses

ž Relative clauses are introduced by ‘ that’ or ‘wh-words’:

Ex / I told the man that you met yesterday to come again.

## • Arabic Conjunctions

Coordinating Conjunctions in Arabic	Subordinating Conjunctions in Arabic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arabic has حروف العطف 'conjunctive particles'. There are (9) coordinating :               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الواو } additive</li> <li>الفاء }</li> <li>ثم }</li> <li>بل } adversative</li> <li>لكن }</li> <li>أو } disjunctive</li> <li>أم }</li> <li>لا → negative conjunctive</li> <li>إما ... أو : إما ... وإما → correlative                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الواو (and)</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>This is an additive conjunctive particle that links nouns, phrases, clauses and paragraphs. It may occur sentence initially and at the beginning of paragraph. It is the most frequently used conjunctive particle. In listing , it is replaced by 'comma' in English:               <p style="text-align: center;">جاء المعلم والبننت و الولد</p> <p>Ex/ The teacher ,the boy and the girl came</p> <p style="text-align: center;">اكل الولد وشرب</p> <p>Ex/ The boy ate and drank.</p> </li> <li>In translation , الواو can be omitted , as in:               <p style="text-align: center;">غادرت البيت وهي تحمل طفلها</p> <p>Ex/ She left the house carrying her baby.</p> </li> <li>When used at the beginning of each paragraph, in a narrative , الواو has a textual function , which is to signal the beginning of a new event or episode.               <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>2. الفاء (and so / and then)</b></p> </li> <li>This inseparable sequential particle links constituents and implies sequencing or succession of events الترتيب . It does not ,however, necessarily imply an interval between the occurrences of the two actions. It has two meanings:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arabic has (8) subordinators conjunctive particles.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>حتى until/ in order to</li> <li>لان because</li> <li>إذا if</li> <li>إن if</li> <li>ولو even if</li> <li>لو.. ل if ... then</li> <li>أن that</li> <li>أن that</li> </ol> </li> <li>حتى until/ in order to               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to introduce a temporal clause ( until + perfect) Ex/ I studied the lesson until I understood it</li> <li>a clause of purpose : ( in order to + subjunctive) Ex/ I went to the library in order to read. .....</li> </ol> </li> <li>لان because               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>links two clauses to express a causative relationship as in لم اذهب لانه لم يدعني EX/ I didn't go because he didn't invite me. .....</li> </ul> </li> <li>إذا if               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This particle takes a verb in the perfect tense. سأذهب إذا دعاني Ex/ I will go if he invites me .....</li> </ul> </li> <li>إن if               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This particle introduces a verbal clause. إن تدرس تنجح Ex/ If you study ,you will succeed .....</li> </ul> </li> <li>ولو even if               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This particle introduces a concessive clause with a verb in the perfect tense. لن اذهب ولو طلب مني ذلك Ex/ I won't go even if he asks me to. .....</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### A. الترتيب / التعقيب gradation/succession

وصل الرئيس فالوزراء

Ex/ The President arrived and then the ministers.

### B. التعليل reason/cause

مرض فمات

Ex/ He became sick and died.

.....

### 3. ثم (then / thereupon / next)

- Like الفاء, this additive conjunctive particle is sequential, but it implies an interval between the occurrence of the two actions:

جلس ثم نهض

Ex/ He sat down and then got up.

.....

### 4. بل (but / but rather)

- This conjunctive particle expresses an adversative meaning : اضراب

ما حضر خال بل علي

Ex/ Khalid did not come but Ali did.

- It can also precede by a positive clause:

رايت زيدا بل عليا

Ex/ I saw Zayd, but rather Ali.

.....

### 5. لكن (but)

- Like بل, this conjunctive particle also expresses an adversative meaning. However, it must be preceded by a negative or prohibitive clause:

ما شربت ماءً لكن عصيرا

Ex/ I didn't drink water but juice.

.....

### 6. أو (or)

- This particle is disjunctive and denotes.
  - Choice among inclusive alternatives. That is, it allows the possibility of more than one disjunct being true:

تعال اليوم او غدا

Ex/ Come today or tomorrow.

#### 2. division التقسيم

الكلمة اسم او فعل او حرف

Ex/ The word is a noun, a verb, or a particle.

#### 3. doubt or uncertainty الشك

لبثنا يوما او بعض يوم

Ex/ We stayed (perhaps) a day, or part of a day.

### 6. لو.. ل if ... then

- This particle introduces a hypothetical conditional clause.

لو درست لنجحت

Ex/ If you had studied, you would have succeeded.

.....

### 7. أنْ that

- This particle occurs in sentences that express facts.

علمت أن علياً (قد) اشترى بيتاً جديداً

Ex/ I have heard that Ali has bought a new house.

.....

### 8. أنْ that

- This particle occurs with verbs of wanting. (verb in subjunctive mood)

يريد أن يدرس المشروع

Ex/ He wants to study the project.

### 7. أم (or)

- This particle is disjunctive, but it denotes choice between two mutually exclusive alternative. That is , it does not allow the possibility of more than one of disjunct being true: احترم صديقك فقيرا كان ام غنيا

Ex/ Respect your friend whether he is poor or rich.

.....

### 8. لا (and not)

- This negative conjunctive particle links noun phrases:

افعل خيرا لا شرا

Ex/ Do good rather than evil.

فلا صدق ولا صلى ( لا ..... ولا )

Ex/ so he gave nothing in charity, nor did he pray.

.....

### 9. (Either ... or) إما ، إما....وإما ، إما...أو

- These correlative conjunctives express exclusive meaning:

إما أن تجلس أو تنصرف

Ex/ Either you sit down or you leave.

اقرأ إما نحوا وإما صرفا

Ex/ Read either syntax or morphology.

## CONSTRAINTS ON THE USE OF Conjunctions IN ENGLISH AND ARABIC

English	Arabic
1. English 'and' rarely occurs at the beginning of sentences and never at the beginning-of paragraphs.	1. In Arabic الواو and ' frequently appears at the beginning of both sentences and paragraphs.
2. The disjunctive 'or' has two counterparts in Arabic.	2. The disjunctive 'or' has two counterparts in Arabic 'am ام and 'aw او (ام) particle conveys exclusive disjunction. (او) particle conveys inclusive disjunction.
3. English (and) only appears before the last constituent in a compound noun phrase or sentence.	3. In Arabic (الواو) appears before each constituent of a compound noun phrase.
4. English subordinators tend to express syntactic functions, and then their meanings are related to the positions they may occupy.	4. Arabic subordinators are not so evident as their coordinating ones. Thus, their functions and meanings are derived from their lexical reference.

## Adverbs in English and Arabic

- The term ADVERB is used to include heterogeneous lexical terms which have few common characteristics.
- Traditionally, adverbs mean adverbs of time, adverb of place and adverbs of manner.
- Many adverbs end in (ly).
- Arabic grammarians traditionally classify adverbs into ظروف الزمان and ظروف المكان.

.....

### • English Adverbs

#### • Functions of Adverbs in English

1. They may be a constituent of a sentence.

Ex/ John is reading **slowly**. ( optional – deleted)

Ex/ John is **here**. (not optional – not deleted)

- 2- They may modify an another element of the sentence. (modify adj , adv, NP)

Ex/ The food is **really** good. (modify adjective)

Ex/ The boys walked **unusually** slowly. ( modify adverb)

Ex/ That was **quite** a story. ( modify noun phrase)

- The distinction of adverbs into adjuncts, disjuncts and conjuncts is based on their integration in a clause.

#### • Types of Adverbs in English



1. Adjunct	2. Disjunct	3. Conjunct
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>a constituent of a sentence</b></li> <li>1- They cannot usually occur initially in a negative sentence: Ex/ Quickly he didn't walk.</li> <li>2- They can be contrasted with another adverb in the interrogative sentence: Ex/ Did he walk quickly or slowly?</li> <li>3- They can be contrasted with another adverb in the negative sentence: Ex/ He didn't walk quickly; he walked slowly.</li> <li>• <b>Several kinds of adjuncts may be distinguished.</b></li> <li>• <b>Three of these are common in traditional grammar.</b></li> <li>A- adverbs of time</li> <li>B- adverbs of place</li> <li>C- adverbs of manner</li> <li>• <b>Nine types of adjuncts have been recognized.</b></li> <li>1- <b>View point adjuncts:</b> they are derived from nouns by adding (ly). They are paraphrased as 'from the point of view of ( politically , physically)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Associated with the whole sentence.</b></li> <li>• Two types of disjuncts are identified:</li> <li>1- <b>Style disjuncts:</b> they may be paraphrased by using a clause in which the subject is the first person and the disjunct is replaced by a corresponding adjunct.</li> <li>Ex/ <i>Strictly speaking</i>, smoking is not allowed during the meeting.</li> <li>Ex/ <i>Personally</i>, I don't believe what he has said.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>join what is said with what follows</b></li> <li>1- <b>Enumeration:</b> first, secondly, ...</li> <li>2- <b>Reinforcing:</b> further, also, moreover</li> <li>3- <b>Equation:</b> equally, likewise, similarly</li> <li>4- <b>Transition:</b> incidentally, now</li> <li>5- <b>Summation:</b> altogether, overall, then</li> <li>6- <b>Apposition:</b> namely, thus</li> <li>7- <b>Result:</b> accordingly, consequently</li> <li>8- <b>Inference:</b> else, otherwise, then</li> <li>9- <b>Reformulation:</b> better, rather</li> </ul>

<p>Ex/ <u>Morally</u>, what he did was wrong.</p> <p><b>2- Focusing Adjuncts:</b> they are either limiters (to limit what is said to a certain part of the sentence) or additive (to add the part on which the adjunct focuses).</p> <p>-Limiters: only, just, merely, purely, simply,          - Additives: also, too, even          Ex/ He only said this to please you.          Ex/ He also mentioned another point.</p> <p><b>3- Intensifying Adjuncts:</b> they indicate a point on the scale of intensification which may be high or low. They are of three types:</p> <p>A- emphasize (scale upward)          - (definitely, obviously, frankly, honestly)          B- amplifiers (to scale upward from a certain point)(absolutely, completely, entirely, thoroughly          C- downtoners (scale downwards from a certain point) (partly, slightly, hardly, barely, almost, nearly)</p> <p><b>4- Process Adjuncts:</b> they comprise</p> <p>A- manner adjuncts (slowly, carelessly)          Ex/ they behaved <u>carelessly</u>.          B- instrument (microscopically)          Ex/ it was analyzed <u>microscopically</u>.          C- means (intonationally, figuratively)          Ex/ these differences are important <u>intonationally</u></p> <p><b>5- Subject Adjuncts:</b></p> <p>- These are associated with the agent of the sentence and the process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(resentfully, bitterly, manfully)</li> </ul> <p>Ex/ Manfully, he fought his way to success in those hard times.</p> <p><b>6- Formulaic Adjuncts:</b></p> <p>- These adjuncts are normally used as markers of courtesy.</p> <p>-( kindly, humbly, cordially, please.)          Ex/ will you <u>kindly</u> speak up?</p> <p><b>7-place Adjuncts:</b> these adjuncts refer to a position, direction or movement. ( here / abroad/ down /up)          Ex/ the manager is abroad.</p> <p><b>8- Time Adjuncts:</b> these adjuncts refer to a point of time, direction or length. (today, yesterday, now)          Ex/ we arrived yesterday.</p> <p><b>9- Other kinds of Adjuncts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source adjuncts (from + place)</li> <li>Origin adjuncts (by + noun)</li> <li>Cause adjuncts (because + ....)</li> </ul>	<p><b>2- Attitudinal disjuncts:</b> they express the opinion of the speaker concerning the content of the sentence. The speaker's judgment is either conviction (assuredly) or doubt (perhaps).</p> <p>Ex/ <u>Possibly</u>, they were delayed in the airport.</p> <p>Ex/ <u>Fortunately</u>, the heavy rains stopped on the third day.</p>	<p>10-<b>Replacement:</b> again, alternatively, rather</p> <p>11- <b>Concession:</b> anyhow, anyway, besides</p> <p>12- <b>Antithesis:</b> contrariwise, contrastingly, instead</p> <p>13- <b>Temporal transition:</b> meantime, meanwhile</p>
---	--	--

- The main difference between disjunct and conjunct is related to attitude.
- Disjunct states something about the attitude of the speaker or about the content (frankly, obviously, briefly).
- Conjunct joins what has been said with what follows (therefore, besides).

## • Arabic Adverbs

- Adverbs in Arabic are heterogeneous.
- They belong traditionally to particles and nouns.
- Two kinds of particles: inseparable and separable.

particles		Nouns	
Inseparable particles	Separable particles	A. Small group	B. Larger group
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inseparable particles is a small group comprising</li> <li>1- the interrogative الهمزة</li> <li>2 the futurity particle س</li> <li>3- <b>The particle لا</b> as in               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) oaths لا جازينه والله</li> <li>b) conditional sentence introduced by لو as in لو لا فعلت هذا لندمت</li> <li>c) emphatic sentences لا as in لانتهم افضل منهم</li> <li>d) The predicate of إن as in إنه لحكيم</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Semantically, These three functions of لا are attitudinal disjuncts (certainly)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Separable particle adverbs comprise a large group. They are 30 particles</li> <li>1. أجل ( yes)</li> <li>2. فإذا ( suddenly)</li> <li>3. اذا ذلك ( then)</li> <li>4. اذا، اذا (in that case)</li> <li>5. إن ( certainly)</li> <li>6. (Only) انما يعاقب المذنب</li> <li>7. (how) أنى لي ان اعرف ذلك</li> <li>8. (that is) اي</li> <li>9. ( where) اين</li> <li>10. ( but) بل</li> <li>11. ( yes) بلى</li> <li>12. ( while) بين ، بينما</li> <li>13. (there is \ are) ثمة</li> <li>14. ( only , merely) فقط</li> <li>15. ( already) قد</li> <li>16. (never) قط</li> <li>17. (thus), كذلك (like wise) كذا</li> <li>18. (no) كلا</li> <li>19. ( negative) لا</li> <li>20. ( but, yet ) لكن</li> <li>21. ( past negative) لم</li> <li>22. (not yet) لما</li> <li>23. ( will not ) لن</li> <li>24. ما</li> <li>25. متى (when)</li> <li>26. نعم (yes)</li> <li>27. هكذا ( thus)</li> <li>28. هل ( interrogative)</li> <li>29. هلا</li> <li>30. هنا ( here)</li> </ul>	<p>The first kind comprises a small group of nouns which are used either as prepositions (declinable) followed by a genitive noun , or as adverbs, in which case they are always put in the <b>subjective case</b>.</p> <p>من تحت ( beneath)</p> <p>من بعد (afterwards)</p> <p>من فوق (above)</p> <p>من قبل (before)</p> <p>الى حيث ( where to )</p> <p>من حيث ( where from )</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When used as prepositions, they are declinable.</li> </ul> <p>نزل من فوق التل (he came down from the hill)</p>	<p>This subtype of adverbs comprises a large group of adverbs which are usually classified by Arab grammarians as nouns. They are in the <b>objective case</b>:</p> <p>صباحا</p> <p>مساء</p> <p>خارجا</p> <p>داخلا</p> <p>ليلا</p> <p>نهارا</p> <p>شمالا</p> <p>غدا</p> <p>جنوبا</p> <p>لاسيما</p> <p>جدا</p> <p>لامحالة</p>

• Adverbs in Arabic has been divided into:

1. Adjunct	2. Disjunct	3. Conjunct
1. Time (سوف ، إذا ، بينما ، لم ، لما ، متى ، ماء ، قط) 2. Place ( هنا ، حيث ، أين ) 3. Confirmation ( نعم ، بلى ، أجل ) 4. Denial ( لا ، كلا ) 5. Restriction ( فقط ، إنما ) 6. Interrogative ( هل ، أ ) 7. Urging ( هلا )	Disjunct usually convey the attitude of the speaker ( قد ، إن ، لام ) (with perfect & imperfect)	Conjunct join what has been said with what follows: 1. Inferential أذن 2. Opposition اي 3. Antithetic بل 4. Transitional ثم 5. Equative كذلك ، كذا ، هكذا 6. Concessive لكن

**CONSTRAINTS ON THE USE OF (adverbs) IN ENGLISH AND ARABIC**

- The class termed adverbs: serves various syntactic function which are different in the two languages:-
  - The adverbs of interrogation (هل \ أ) in Arabic realize a function, which In English Is realized by means of the operator and Inversion.
  - The adverb of futurity (لن) in Arabic has as its nearest equivalent In English the modal verb (shall/ will + not)
  - Some of the English process adjuncts are found to be Incorporated In the sense of the verb in Arabic  
(blow violently عصف / move quickly اسرع / eat enough اشبع / do well احسن)
  - In both Languages, the adverb often indicates time, place, manner (modifying a process) (now الان / here هنا / quickly مسرعا)
  - Certain adverbial constructions In Arabic are traditionally considered nouns functioning as object  
(المفعول المطلق) (ضربه ضربا He hit him violently, where ضربا is a cognate object)
  - English adverbs have two common functions: modifiers and constituents of a sentence. While the Arabic adverb is basically a constituent of the sentence; very few adverbs In Arabic function as modifiers, (سريع جدا very fast).
  - The position of adverbs In English and Arabic **is not fixed**, they may occur initially, medially and finally.  
Most of the particle adverbs In Arabic occur at the beginning.  
The exception to this are (اذن حكيم), which may occur medially (جئت لزيارتك فقط) (لم اراه قط) which normally occur finally, (فقط، قط)
- The relative position of adverbs  
In English is: process, place, time. (They watched him carefully here yesterday.)  
The adverbs in Arabic is: time, Place, process (وقفت البارحة هنا طويلا)  
However, It is difficult to generalist about position of adverbs In the two languages since determining the position of adverb is subject to several factors which we are often stylistic rather than grammatical.
- Adverbs in English are not separable. Adverbs in Arabic are either nouns or particles divided into (inseparable and separable).

# CONTRASTIVE GRAMMAR

## The Complex noun phrase

- There are two types of noun phrases (1) the basic noun phrase (2) the complex noun phrase.
- The basic noun phrase consists of the head and its closed modifier(s); which may precede or follow the head, In English they normally premodify the head; In Arabic they premodify and postmodify. This means that In English, all postmodifiers belong to an open class and therefore fall outside the structure of the basic noun phrase. In Arabic, however, closed system items may precede, e.g. the article (ال) or follow, e.g. the possessive pronoun. (ي)
- The complex noun phrase consists of both closed system and open system items.

### • The Complex noun phrase in English

- English complex noun phrases consist of
  - (a) The head
  - (b) premodification
  - (c) postmodification

e.g. the big boy In the car

### Q/ why is the head syntactically and semantically the most important element?

1. Syntactically, It is Important because it is the element round, which premodifiers and postmodifiers are clustered. It also determines the concord between the noun phrase and other elements (e.g. the verb) If such concord is required.
2. Semantically, it is important because It determines the basic meaning of the noun phrase.

Ex/the big black car parked In the middle of the street.

'is basically' a car. If this head is replaced by 'plane' then the speaker is talking about a plane. The speaker may further change some of the elements of this noun phrase. This is another proof of the semantic Importance of the head; the change will be in the direction of choosing suitable elements for the new head.

### Postmodification in English

- The types of postmodification in English are realized:

Main types	Minor types
(1) a finite clause	(1) Certain adverbs
(2) a non-finite clause	(2) certain adjectives
(3) a prepositional phrase.	(3) mode qualifies.

- The main types of postmodification in English

#### (1) A finite clause

- There are two kinds of **finite clauses** are used as postmodifiers;

(A) Relative clauses	(B) Appositive clauses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Relative clauses</b> are either (A) restrictive or (B) nonrestrictive.</li> <li>• (A) Restrictive identifies the head by narrowing its application to a certain individual(s).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apposition is less frequent than relative clause.</li> <li>• Like relative clause, appositive clauses can be restrictive, or non-</li> </ul>

<p>Ex/ The man <u>who is sitting In the garden</u> Is the owner of the house.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(B) Nonrestrictive only add information, they don't identify the head.</li> </ul> <p>Ex/ My father, <u>who Is sitting in the garden</u>, is the owner of the house.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relative clauses are introduced by the relative pronouns, who, whom, whose, which, that, and zero.</li> </ul> <p>Ex/ The man who said this was a historian.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The adverbial relatives 'where, 'when' and 'why' also Introduce postmodification, but they are limited to certain antecedents. 'Where' is used with nouns referring to place, 'when' with nouns referring to time, and 'why' is nearly always used with the word 'reason'.</li> </ul> <p>Ex/This Is the place where she lives. Ex/ That was the time when we were still students. Ex/ This is the reason why only few people attended the concert.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some people prefer to use the clause without antecedent. such clauses are no longer pastmodifiers but adverbial</li> </ul> <p>Ex/ This is <u>where</u> she lives. (adv.)</p>	<p>restrictive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appositives are introduced by 'that or infrequently by 'zero'.</li> <li>The difference between relative clauses and appositive clauses.</li> </ul> <p>(A) 'That' is used in restrictive and non-restrictive appositive clauses. While in relative clause is used only in restrictive clause.</p> <p>(B) The antecedent is a factive abstract noun.</p> <p>Ex/ <u>The fact that he wrote several books on grammar</u> does not prove that he is a remarkable grammarian. (restrictive)</p> <p>Ex/ Your brilliant suggestion, <u>that we spilt ourselves into two groups</u>, has very few advantages. (nonrestrictive)</p>
---	--

## (2) a non-finite clause

- Postmodification by a non-finite clause may be realized by means of the (A)'ing' clauses (B) the past participle clauses (C) the Infinitive clauses.
- These nonfinite postmodifiers may be regarded reduced relative clauses, but they are less explicit than the relative clause since each nonfinite clause may correspond to several relative clauses.

(A)'ing' clauses	(B) the past participle clauses	(C) the Infinitive clauses.
<p>Ex/ The student reading newspaper is John.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 'ing' clause may correspond to any one of the following relative clauses. (The student who reads/ who Is reading/ who was reading/ who will be reading/ who read / a newspaper Is John.)</li> <li>Stative verbs may appear in '-Ing clauses' but they correspond to the simple non-progressive finite clauses.</li> </ul> <p>Ex/ She Is carrying a box containing hair-pins. (This corresponds to She Is carrying a box <u>which contains</u> hair-pins.)</p>	<p>Ex/ The house <u>painted yellow</u> belongs to a friend of mine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This clause corresponds to several finite clauses</li> </ul> <p>(The house which will be painted yellow / which is painted yellow/ which was painted yellow / which Is being painted yellow/ which was being painted yellow / belongs to a friend of mine.</p>	<p>Ex/ The book <u>to read</u> is Language by Bloomfield.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This corresponds to (The book which you should read is language by Bloomfield.)</li> </ul>

### (3) a prepositional phrase.

- They are commonly used as postmodifiers.  
Ex/ The man in the garden is Ali, the lawyer.
- The relation between the head and the postmodifier may be expressed by the verb  
Ex/ The road to Baghdad is over there.
- One of the commonest prepositional phrases used as postmodifier is the 'Of construction'.  
Ex 1 / The door of the garden is painted white.  
(has the basic meaning of possession)  
Ex 2/ The shooting of the elephant was a cruel act.  
(the head and the postmodifier are in objective relation. the modifier is the object of the head, somebody shot the elephant )  
Ex 3/ The escaping of the prisoners must have taken place between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning.  
(Is subjective, i.e. the modifier is the subject of the head (The prisoners escaped).
- This relation sometimes leads to ambiguity, when the modifier can be interpreted either as subject or as object:  
Ex/ 'the love of God' means  
either ' We love God' (objective) or 'God loves us' (Subjective).
- **Double genitive**, where (of) and ('s) are combined  
Ex/ a friend of Ali's  
Ex/ a poem of Milton's
- This construction is subject to the following restrictions:
  - (1) The noun used in ('s) genitive must be personal and definite.
  - (2) The preceding head of (of) must be indefinite.

Ex/ a play of Shakespeare's.

#### • The minor types of postmodification in English

(A)Adverbs	(B)adjectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adverbs are sometimes used as postmodifiers. Ex/ The journey <u>back</u> was uneventful. Ex/ The sentence <u>below</u> illustrates the point. Ex/ The cliffs <u>above</u> looked formidable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjectives Certain are used in postmodifying position. Although English adjectives normally premodify the head.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. These are certain adjectives derived from French Ex/ attorney general Ex/ the heir apparent Ex/ the president elect</li> <li>2. Adjectives modifying complex indefinite pronouns ending in (- body, - one, - thing, - where) Ex/ somebody stronger Ex/ someone brighter Ex/ something cheaper Ex/ somewhere quieter.</li> <li>3. A few adjectives beginning with (a-) ( ablaze, afloat) and the adjectives (absent, present, concerned, Involved) and a few other prefer postposition;</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

	<p>Ex/ the persons concerned Ex/ the house ablaze</p> <p>4. Most adjectives taking complementation maybe postposed Ex/ Soldiers <i>brave enough to cony out this</i> mission should receive a medal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sometimes a change in the position of the adjective Involves a change In Its manning Ex/ (visible stars) → that are seen always (stars visible) → that may be seen on that Occasion</li> </ul>
--	--

### Multiple postmodification

- Such constructions may lead to ambiguity as in  
Ex/ Here are the books of the writers that you like.  
(Does the relative clause 'that you like' belong to the books or to the writers)

## **Premodification in English**

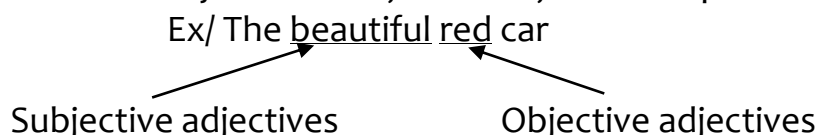
- The types of premodification in English are realized:

Main types of premodification	Minor types of premodification
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjectives</li> <li>present (-ing) and past participles</li> <li>('s) Genitive</li> <li>Nouns.</li> </ol> <p>These items occur between the determiner and head Ex/ the brown book.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are a few minor types of premodification <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fossilized expressions</li> <li>conversation styles.</li> </ol> </li> <li>These are adverbial phrases and finite classes. Ex/ his far –away farm</li> </ul>

- Main types of premodification**

### **1. Adjectives**

- The most common type of premodifiers Is the adjectives.
- It Is usually helpful to recognize two subtypes of adjectives: subjective and objective adjectives
- Subjective adjectives** usually express the opinion of the speaker,  
Ex/ The beautiful picture.  
( It does not identify one beautiful picture among the other ugly picture; it merely expresses the opinion of the speaker about the picture)
- Objective adjective**, usually Indicate a quality or property of the head; they are therefore modifying,  
Ex/The tall man  
Ex/ the round object  
Ex/ the red car  
(All these adjectives help to identify the head. The subtypes of objective adjectives are (1) colour, (2) age, (3) on and (4) Shape.)
- Objective adjectives usually follow subjective adjectives in premodificatlon



## 2. Participle (present (-ing) and past participles )

- Present and past participles are commonly used as premodifiers. Often they indicate a permanent quality,  
Ex/ a born musician, an Interesting person, or a temporary quality,
- participle may indicate an active or a passive sense, but the active past participle is not commonly used as a premodifier unless it is modified by an adverb  
Ex/ a newly- arrived couple.
- The passive participle is common in premodifying position  
Ex/ The stolen treasure.
- The present participle normally convey active sense  
Ex/ the shouting man

.....

## 3. ('S) genitive

- Premodification by ('s) genitive is often found with noun heads which occur up the gender scale  
EX/ The girl's sister                      Ex/his father's picture.
- Two types of genitive may be distinguished, which often cause ambiguity;  
(1) specific (2) generic.  
Ex/A fisherman's cottage  
The example may mean  
(a cottage belonging ins particular fisherman) —————> this is specific genitive.  
It may also mean  
(a cottage similar to that belonging to fisherman) —————> this is generic genitive.
- An adjective occurring between the determiner and the genitive may cause ambiguity.  
Ex/ An old man's bicycle.  
( It is mean either that the man is old or the bicycle )
- The adjective either modifies the genitive or the head.  
Ex/ These lovely ladies dresses  
(Where the dresses either belong to lovely ladies or the lovely dresses belong to ladies)

.....

## 4. Nouns

- Nouns often function as adjectives are used as premodifiers.  
Ex/ a gold watch                      EX/a stone wall the Iron bar.
- These noun phrases may correspond to the (of) construction.  
EX/ A wall of stone.
- These nouns are said to be partially converted into adjectives and differ from adjectives in two main points.

**First**, they usually appear in the singular form even when the noun is normally used in the plural form.

EX/ trousers: trouser length.

- A few nouns amused in their plural form

Ex/ arms race            Ex/ promotions committee.

These may be considered exceptions to the this rule.

**Secondly**, although they function as adjectives, premodifying nouns have no comparative or superlative form

EX/\_a high wall → a higher wall

But, a stone wall    ✗ a stoner wall.

- Functionally, these premodifying nouns are classifiers; they allot the head to a certain class of person or thing

Ex/ a gold watch

( belongs to a subclass of watches made of gold)

.....

### Multiple Premodification

- A noun head may be premodification by more than one adjective

Ex/ an old American car.

adj.1    adj.2

- How these adjectives are arranged in relation to the noun had is a complicated subject, but the order is not arbitrary. There are stylistic and semantic factors, among others, which affect the position of a premodifier

1.Subjective adj. expressing attitude Ex/ an ugly black van	2. adj. of size, age ,colour . Ex/ a small new white house.	3. participle functioning as adj. Ex/ a wounded German citizen.	4. style or provenance adj. Ex/ Russian man	5. denominal adjective Ex/ Social life; economic solution	Head Noun
--	--	---	---	--	-----------

- The meaning different, if the position of premodifier changes

Ex. 1 / These dirty American magazines' meats

(dirty refers to the physical meaning of being not clean)

Ex.2 / These American dirty magazines

('dirty' In this sentence means obscene)

Ex. 1/ his last original article

( he has several original articles and this is the last one)

Ex. 2/ his original last article

( mean that his last article was original )

## • The Complex noun phrase in Arabic

- The complex noun phrase In Arabic is mainly based on postmodification. Most of the items (not all) occurring before the head, and they are not many, belong to closed systems and are part of the basic noun clause. (كتابي)

### Postmodification in Arabic

- Postmodification of the complex noun phrase is realized by

1. adjectives	2. participles	3. relative clauses	4. prepositional phrases	5. genitives	6. noun clauses
---------------	----------------	---------------------	--------------------------	--------------	-----------------

#### 1. Adjectives

- Adjectives In Arabic normally postmodify their head and agree with it in

( number, gender, definiteness and case)

Ex/ رجل طويل - a tall man , Ex/ رجلان طويلان - two tall men

- Adjectives form an open class and may be divided into several groups

( denominal, style, colour, age, size and general subjective adjectives)

- Main types of adjectives may be recognized:

1. subjective adjective	2. objective adjective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subjective adjective expresses the attitude of the speaker and is non-defining.</li> </ul> <p>Ex/ الرجل العاقل - the wise man</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective adjectives normally describe property of the head and often help to identify it.</li> <li>objective adjectives may be subdivided into:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) denominal adjectives, which are derived from nouns by adding ي: Ex/ اجتماعي - Social</li> <li>(2) Style adjectives. عراقي</li> <li>(3) Colour / age / size / shape طويل \ واسع \ صغير \ احمر</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

#### 2. Participles

- Participles are of two kinds

اسم الفاعل (present participle / nomen agentis)	اسم المفعول (past participle / nomen patientis)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 2 forms</li> <li>1. فاعل it is derived from a trilateral verb ex/ عامل ، كاتب</li> <li>2. مفعول it is derived from a quadrilateral verb فاعلي ex/ مقاتل ، مسافر</li> <li>The present participle has the sense of the active Ex/ رجل مسافر - a travelling man</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>his the form of مفعول ex/ مجروح - broken</li> <li>This participle has usually a passive sense. Ex/ شباك مكسور - broken window</li> </ul>

- These two types of participles behave like adjectives in that they agree with the noun head in definiteness, case, number and gender

Ex/ رجل مقاتل - a fighting man      ex/ امرأة مقاتلة - a fighting woman      ex/ رجالن مقاتلان

### 3. Relative clauses

- Relative clauses in Arabic are of two types



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first kind is introduced by</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a relative pronoun Ex/ الذي for masculine Ex/ التي for feminine</li> <li>2. Has a definite antecedent. Ex/ يعيش في البيت الذي بناه ابيه (he lives in the house which was built by his father)</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The second kind is introduced by</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Zero pronoun</li> <li>2. Indefinite antecedent Ex/ عاش في بيت صغير كان قد بناه والده ( he lived in a small house which his father had built)</li> </ol>
--	--

- Functionally, these relative clauses may be restrictive or non-restrictive.

Ex/ جاء الطلاب الذين اردت مقابلتهم

The students whom you wanted to interview have come. (Restrictive)

Ex/ هذا اخي الذي كتب الرواية

This is my brother, who wrote the novel. (Non-restrictive)

### 4. Prepositional phrases

- A noun head may be postmodified by a prepositional phrase:

Ex/ الطريق الى الكلية (the road to the college)

Ex/ فريق الامم المتحدة في جنوب لبنان (UN team in southern Lebanon)

- Comparative constructions are often postmodified by prepositional phrases.

Ex/ هذا افضل مكان للقراءة (this is the best place for reading.)

Ex/ هذه احسن غرفة في الشتاء (this is the most comfortable room for winter.)

### 5. Genitives

- Nouns in genitive state or (الإضافة) are realized by (the process of Juxtaposition)
- the two nouns are placed together and the second is governed in the genitive case (حالة الجر)
- Arab grammarians distinguish two types of (الإضافة Idhafa)



real or pure الإضافة الحقيقية	unreal, impure or verbal الإضافة الغير حقيقة
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the real genitive, the two juxtaposed items are (a) real nouns, (b) the first is always devoid of the definite article, (c) the second item may be definite or indefinite and is always placed in the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The second type of genitive consists of two items:</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. adjective or participle: حسن الوجه (handsome with regard to face) شديدة البرودة (very cold)</li> </ol>

genitive case.

Ex/ كتاب زيد (Zayd's book)

- Semantic relations are expressed by genitives
  - (1) It may mean possession, كتاب الولد (the boy's book)
  - (2) material, خاتم ذهب (a gold ring)
  - (3) subjective relation, هروب السجين the pensioner's escape
  - (4) objective relation, مقتل الفيل (the killing of the elephant)
  - (5) description, كلية البنات (a woman's college)
  - (6) partitive sense بعض الرجال (some men)
- the noun phrase is Indefinite (unspecified) If both items in the (الإضافة idhafa) are indefinite فستان حرير (a silk dress)
- If such phrases are to be made definite, the second noun only takes the definite article, the first remains as it is although its status becomes definite: كتاب التلميذ (the student's book).
- Thus the second noun governs the first concerning definiteness.

- In this type of genitive
  - (a) the second noun is usually definite. شديدة البرودة
  - (b) the first may be Indefinite In which case the phrase is indefinite or the first noun may be definite, In which case the noun phrase is definite حسن الوجه ex/ (indefinite: a man handsome with regard to face) (definite: the man handsome with regard to face).
- The (adj. + N) Constructions belonging to this second type are basically used as modifiers or function as adjectives they cannot be used as proper noun phrases though they are made up of an adjective plus a noun. طويل القامة Ex/
- There are semantic and syntactic differences between (عينتان واسعتان) which is proper noun phrase consisting of a head and a postmodifier, and (واسع العينين), which is a modifier consisting of two items in the genitive case. رايت عينين واسعتين (I saw two large eyes) the reference is to the two eyes; رايت واسع العينين (I saw the one with large eyes) The reference is to a person or thing, implied, not explicitly stated in this sentence, presumably because it can be retrieved from the context.

## 6. Nominal clauses

- Translated into English as relative clauses:-

Ex/ جاءني رجل كريم اخوه

There came to me a man whose brother is generous.

- The postmodifying noun phrase consists of

adjective	Noun + suffixed pronoun
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Which agrees in grammatical case and definiteness with the Preceding head noun.</li> <li>The adjective is normally used in the singular.</li> </ul> <p>مررت برجال كريم أباهم</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the head noun is definite then the adjective must be definite</li> </ul> <p>جاءني الرجل الكريم اخوه (The man whose brother is generous came to me.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The adjective may be feminine if the following noun is feminine or regarded as feminine.</li> </ul> <p>هذه فتاة كاملة اخلاقها (This is a young woman whose moral conduct is perfect)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a noun carrying a suffixed pronoun referring to the head noun</li> <li>The word order of clause may be reversed and the adjective follows the noun.</li> <li>in this case the two parts are placed in the <u>subjective case</u> because they are considered (subject + predicate)</li> </ul> <p>هذه فتاة اخلاقها كاملة</p>

## Premodification in Arabic

- In limpure or verbal genitive, It is not clear whether the construction is postmodification or premodification.
- in the elative form used in the genitive, the construction is undoubtedly one of premodification
  - افضل جواب (the best answer)
  - اجمل امرأة (the most beautiful woman)
- In this construction, the elative adjective has normally the masculine form.
- The adjective may agree with its head if the head is definite
  - ليلي فضلي النساء (Layla is the best of women)
  - ثم جاء كبرى الاخوات (Then came the eldest of the sisters)

**Q/ There are many differences between English and Arabic complex noun phrase, and these are:**

- 1- Both English and Arabic complex noun phrases consist of the head and certain items functioning as modifiers, (head + modifiers)
- 2- In English, all items of postmodification belong to open classes, they are therefore a characteristic of complex noun phrases.  
In Arabic, most of the postmodifying elements belong to an open class, but not all. Some of these elements belong to closed systems ,e.g., the possessive suffix in كتابي . Nevertheless, it is true to say that in Arabic most of the elements of a basic noun phrase (closed- system elements) occur in a premodifying position, e. g., the definite article, the demonstrative. Postmodifiers in Arabic mostly belong to open class words, and are therefore characteristic of the complex noun phrase.
- 3- Few adjectives in Arabic occur in premodifying positions: the relative form is one of them. The normal position of an open class adjective is after the head.  
In English, these adjectives normally precede the head only few adjectives follow the head. Thus if a comparison is drawn between multiple modification in English and Arabic, such comparison will involve premodification (in English ) and postmodification (in Arabic), as in  
Ex/The brave Iraqi soldier الجندي العراقي الشجاع
- 4- Owing to the number and high frequency of postmodifiers in Arabic, the generation of the structure of a noun phrase in Arabic seems to be from left to right or right-hand branching (i.e., the modifier + follows the head).  
In English, the reverse tendency is more usual, and the complex noun phrase seems often to be a left hand branching (i.e., the modifying element tends to precede the head).
- 5- Most of the major types of postmodification are used both in English and Arabic, namely relative clauses, participles and prepositional phrases. Arabic also uses a special kind of nominal phrases as postmodifiers , which are often rendered into English by a relative clause:  
Ex/Here is a man whose acts are praiseworthy. هذا رجل محمود افعاله
- 6- Certain minor types of postmodification in English, namely adjectives, are major constructions in Arabic. This affirms what has already been mentioned.
- 7- Premodification in complex Arabic noun phrases is a minor type, whereas it is a major type.

8- The ‘-s’ genitive in English is a case of premodification

Ex/ Ali’s book كتاب علي

9- Modifying relative clauses are found in both languages, but Arabic frequently uses restrictive clauses, non-restrictive clauses are not so frequent in Arabic; and sentential relative clauses are not used , they are normally expressed by two coordinate clauses joined by a conjunction, as in:

Ex/ I gave the books to the student who was sitting in the front row.

أعطيت الكتب إلى التلميذ الذي كان يجلس في الصف الأمامي

Ex/ I gave the books to Ali, who took them to the library.

أعطيت الكتب إلى علي فأخذها إلى المكتبة

10- Modification is often related in Arabic by mere juxtaposition, without any linking word: جاء رجل راسه كبير

In English, on the other hand, finite clause modification is usually linked to the head by means of a linking word:

Ex/ There came a man whose head was big.