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Adab Al-Rafidayn Journal

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Editor-in-chief

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Functions and Effects of Particles in English and Arabic

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*Hala khalid Najim**

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Abstract

Particles are functional words which syntactically and semantically cannot stand alone without association with other words like the verbs and the nouns.

This study handles the category of the particles which is not clear-cut in English and Arabic. It also talks about the effects on time reference of the particles when they combine with the verbs. In addition, it deals with the functions of the particles in English and Arabic.

This study hypothesizes that there are differences in using of the particles in the English and Arabic, particles in Arabic have time reference which cannot be indicated by English ones and different functions can be expressed in English and Arabic particles.

This study basically aims at confirming or denying what has been hypothesized by describing the particles in English and Arabic as they are ones of the parts of speech in both languages.

The model for this study is Quirk et al. (1985) and Cappelle (2005) for English grammar, while Al-Murady (1992) and Bilhaf (2009) for Arabic grammar. These are used to shed light on these similarities and differences through a thick description of the particles in both languages.

The results show that the English particles do not have any effects on time reference while the Arabic particles have the ability to change the whole tense from present to past or to future. In addition, the functions of the particles are different in every language.

Keywords: tools, functions, letters.

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Chapter One

1.1 Introduction

Particles are dependent functional words. They are dependent words because they cannot come alone in sentences unless they connect with verbs. They are functional since they do not carry the main meaning of sentences. However, they refer to functional meanings in sentences like “continuation” in combining of the particle “on” with some verbs as “go on” in English. In Arabic, they change of the time reference in particles like “لن” (never) in combining with verbs as in “لن يأتي عمر” (Omer will never come).

In English, Quirk et al. (1985:444) define the English particles (up, across ...etc.) as prepositional adverbs which function as adjuncts and which are formally identical to or related to prepositions, and which often behave like prepositions with elliptic complement. In contrast, Al-Murady (1992:23) defines the Arabic particles as “words” that refer to meanings in relation to other parts of speech and they are divided into two types: (الغير مخصصة) non-specified particles which come with the nouns and verbs such as “ف” (then/hence/thus) and (المخصصة) the specified particles which are subdivided into those are specialized for the nouns like حروف الجر (prepositions) and those are specialized for the verb like particles of jussive.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The particles in both English and Arabic languages combine with verbs which in turn, in both languages encode the time reference. Thus, we try to answer the following questions:

1. Do particles affect the time reference in both languages?
2. Do particles function similarly in English and Arabic?

1.3 Hypotheses

This study has the following hypotheses:

1. Particles in Arabic have time reference which cannot be indicated by English.

2. Different functions can be expressed in Arabic and English particles.

1.4 Aims of the Study

The study aims at:

1. Describing the particles in English and Arabic.
2. Contrasting particles in English and Arabic in order to confirm or deny our hypothesis and answer the above questions.

1.5 The Model

The adopted models in this study are Quirk et al. (1985) and Cappelle (2005) for English language while Al-Murady (1992) and Bilhaf (2009) for Arabic language.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study is limited to the standard written English and Arabic languages.

1.7 Value of the Study

The value of this study is represented in: simplifying of teaching for the particles in both languages, better understanding of the functions of particles for both languages, giving useful insights of the convergences and divergences which exist among particles and use them in making dictionaries and translating issues.

Chapter Two

English particles

2.1 What are English Particles?

According to Quirk et al. (1985:713), Biber (2007:78) and Olteanu (2012:33), the particles are of a dual nature since they are similar to the adverbs and the prepositions. However, they are grammatically distinctive from the prepositions since they can come alone in sentences without complements and they are distinctive from the adverbs since they can move before the lexical verbs.

Crystal (2008:352) defines the particles as invariable functional words which do not fit into the main grammatical classification of English parts of speech.

Larsen (2014:8) states that in spite of vast literature and shared ideas by linguists on the “particles” but they are not easy to define them clearly. This difficulty represents in finding definitions that “holds crosslinguistically”.

2.2 Particles as Parts of Speech

According to Quirk et al. (1985: 67-68), parts of speech are divided into two main groups: The open-class items (Noun: John, Adjective: happy, Full verb: grow, Adverb: steadily) which are able to be increased in number and have new words to enter their class as well as they do not have the exclusive property in which the existence of one item does not exclude the existence of the other. The closed-system items (Preposition: of, Pronoun: he, Determiner: the, Conjunction: and, Modal verb: can, Primary verb: be) which have reversed properties of the formers. The minor class of the English words are those which are marginal and anomalous (Numerals: one and Interjections: oh). Then they (ibid:1150-1151) describe the particles as “invariable morphologically” and “belong[s] to two distinct but overlapping categories” which are the prepositions and spatial adverbs and they have close associations with the verbs. They divide the particles into the following classes: **Prepositions** only like “against”, **Prepositions** or **Spatial adverbs** like “about” and **Spatial adverb** only like “aback”.

According to Aart (2001:178-181), the particles have many controversies on their category by linguists. For instance, the particles have been regarded as intransitive prepositions that head the prepositional phrases and have no complements in phrasal verbs, while they take complements in the simple and regular verbs. As in:

1. John went in. (the head of the prepositional phrase is “in” which does not have a complement because it is an intransitive preposition).

2. John went in the shower. (the head of the prepositional phrase is “in” which has a complement because it is a transitive preposition)

O’dwyer (2007:132-133) and Olson (2013:43-45) use the term “adverbial particle” to make the “proper particles” different from “to-infinitive, negator “not” and the whole “discourse particles” like “yes, uhm and well” and even to specify that they handle verb + particle combinations like “call up” not verb + preposition like “call on”.

Over all above a hazy view for the category of the particles, Bolinger (As cited in Olson, 2013:8) solve such a problem saying that also it is common for adjective to function as adjective and the same for other parts of speech but “functions and categories are not always so happily wedded to each other. In “She threw away the key”, “away” is purely adverbial; but in “She threw the key away” it becomes somewhat adjectival, modifying key as to location. There is a partial change in the constituents of the sentence. . . [T]hese are subtle differences, but who says that semantic distinctions have to be gross?”. Some scholars provide such notion of a multi-category of the same form and differentiate between the particles and prepositions as in the following:

A. The particles can come before and after the NPs while the prepositions can only come before the NP (Cappelle, 2005:78 and Olteanu, 2012:28), e.g.

3. John ran up a small mountain.
4. John ran up a small bill / Jim ran a small bill up.

B. The particles must follow unaccented pronoun while the prepositions can just come before it. (Cappelle, 2005:79, Olteanu, 2012:28 and Elenbaas, 2007:10), e.g.

5. That small mountain, John ran up it.
6. *That small hill, John ran it up.
7. *That small bill, John ran up it.
8. That small bill, John ran it up.

D. The particles cannot move to the initial position in questions while the focused prepositions with wh-word can do so. (Cappelle, 2005:79 and Olteanu, 2012:28), e.g.

9. Up which mountain did John run?

10. *Up which bill did John run?

E. Passive transformations is acceptable in verb-particle combinations while it is not acceptable in verb-preposition combinations. (Cappelle, 2005:80), e.g.

11. *A small mountain was run up by John.

12. A small bill was run up by John.

From the above, it can be concluded that in English the same form can function variously like noun, verb, adjective and adverb as the word “double”. Dehé (2002:4) provides such view saying that “particles are homomorphy with prepositions “up” or simple adverbs “away”.

2.3 Combinations of Particles

2.3.1 Verb-Particle Combinations

According to Quirk et al. (1985: 1162-1163) and Olteanu (2012: 66), verb-particle combinations can be classified into Idiomatic vs non-idiomatic. Quirk et al. (1985: 1152), Dehé (2002:5) and Langacker (2008:403) say that the idiomatic combinations show their unity in accepting “single-unit verb” like visit for call for, summon for call up, omit for leave out.... etc. They also mention that the meanings of the idioms cannot be predicated through the meaning of their parts. This is represented in changing of meaning when one of the elements changes. Besides, Quirk et al. (1985: 1153) and Dehé (2002:17) say that in the syntactic cohesion, the non-idiomatic combinations accept of inserting the adverbs “right or straight” between the verbs and the particles as “Go right/straight on”.

Langacker (2008:404) says that the syntactic difference between idioms from free combinations is the inability of particles in idioms to move after the noun phrase whereas in idiomatic combinations it is allowed.

13. look at the fence.

14. *look the fence at.

In transitive phrasal verb combinations, the particles can move before and after short and non-pronominal objects. (Quirk et al., 1985:1154, Biber,2007:405, Jackendoff, 2005:32, Langacker, 2008:403, Oros, 2009:25-26 and Larsen, 2014:1), e.g.

15. John looked up the term in the glossary.

16. John looked the term up in the glossary.

However, Quirk et al. (1985:1154), Langacker (2008:403), Elenbaas (2007:14), Oros (2009:25-26) and Olson (2013:31) state that the particles can come before stressed pronominal objects. and, e.g.

17. Work out THESE, not THOSE

2.3.2 Fixed Idiomatic Combinations of Particles

In addition to the verb-particle combinations, there are some fixed idiomatic combinations of the particles with other parts of speech rather than the verbs.

18. James suspected the affair **all along**.

Particles can even combine with interjections like “Right on!” in informal exclamation of encouragement. Besides, it can also be combined with a noun as “Breakdown” in

19. He had a Breakdown. (Oros, 2009:14, Millward, 2012: 317 and Olson, 2013:43)

2.4 Meanings of Particles

It has been mentioned previously that the particles have dependent meanings in which they cannot be inferred without association with the verbs. For example, “up” does not mean putting something or someone **up** in “give up”. In some other cases, the particles have developed their literal (prepositional) meanings to refer to **Completeness** as in “blot out”, **Exhaustion** as in “die out” and **Openness** as in “bring out”. Consequently, the particles have three types of meanings in their combinations with the verbs as the following:

A. The **literal/directional** meaning. This meaning can be understood in looking for the meaning of the verb plus the particle.

20. James gets down the heavy box.

B. The **Aspectual** meaning. This meaning relies on the meaning of the verb and which shows continuation of an action.

21. James keeps on looking on the girl.

C. The **Figurative** meaning. This meaning depends on a metaphorical extension of either the **literal** or **aspectual** phrasal verb. In the sense that if the hearer can imagine the original metaphor, the figurative meaning can be understood easily.

22. James hangs up the phone. (Originally phones were on the wall and one hangs up when finished). (Brinton: 1999:124, Dehé, 2002:6, Elenbaas, 2007: 21, Olteanu, 2012:60-61, Thim, 2012:13, Olson, 2013:15,34 and Larsen, 2014:5)

2.5 Functions of Particles

According to Biber (2007: 78) and Olteanu (2012:50-51), the particles have the following functions:

A. They create new or subsidiary meanings.

23. Long T-shirt has gone out this year. (Ceased to be fashionable)

B. They give a stress emphasis or a sense of completion.

24. Let me finish this off before.

C. They aid in making collocations that retain literal meanings.

25. Helen got in her car and drove away without noise.

D. They can function as specifiers for the head of preposition phrases.

26. Up on the wall hung beautiful paintings I have ever seen.

E. The particles affect the meaning and promote the object without changing the grammatical status of the simplex verb.

27. My mug! You broke my favourite mug!

F. They change of the transitivity of the verbs. According to Quirk et al. (1985:734), Cappelle (2005:300), Oros (2009:17), Los et al., (2012: 16) Olteanu (2012:23) and Larsen (2014:113), the particles can change of valency of the transitive verb to become intransitive and vice versa.

28. This boy was chatting (*this girl).

29. This boy was chatting up this girl. (Intransitive verb shifts to transitive)

**Chapter Three
Arabic Particles**

3.1 What are Arabic Particles?

The Arabic particles refer to functional words which cannot stand alone without connections with the verbs or the nouns. They are called “حرروف المعاني” (letters of meanings) which are distinctive from the alphabetical letters in their possession of various meanings. For instance, the alphabetical letter “ب” in the noun “بلبل” is different from the letter of meaning “ب” in “كل بالملعقة” (Eat by the spoon) because the former does not give meaning while the later refers to the instrument which is used for eating. These particles or letters of meanings are one of the main Arabic parts of speech (the noun, the verb and the particle).

Al-Murady (1992:19-21) defines the particles as words which have their meanings in relations to other words. He differentiates the particles from the alphabetical letters and excludes other Arabic parts of speech like the verbs and the nouns which have independent meanings.

Al-Afghany (1971:339), Al-Samraay (2014:25) and Al-Alwusy (2011:80) define the particles as words which do not go under the change by any additions of the verbs and the nouns. According to the number of the alphabetical letter, they divide the particles into five types monopartite, bipartite, tripartite, quadripartite and quinary.

3.2 Category of Particles

In Arabic, the word is classified into three types: the verb, the noun and the letter (particle). Every class has its own characteristics. The nouns like “قلم” (a pen) have independent meanings and do not refer to any tense (past, present and future). However, they have special markers (features) that are not available in the verbs or the particles. Like:

A. Its combination with prepositions like “ت” in Genitive case (nouns which occur after prepositions which ends with Kasra “ِ” short /i/ or “ين”) as in

30. تالله (In the name of Allah).

B. Having “ن” (Nunnation) at the end of the word mostly in pronunciations like “كتاب” which will be written as “كتابين”.

C. The definite article “ال” (the).

31. الليل (The night).

The verbs are word like “يأكل” (eat) have independent meanings and refer to specific tenses (past, present and future). They are divided into three forms:

A. The past verb form refers to an event that takes place before the time of speaking.

32. سافر عمر (Omer traveled).

B. The present verb form refers to an event in the current time and future.

33. يسافر عمر (Omer travels).

C. The imperative verb form which is a command to do something.

34. أقرأ الكتاب (Read the book). (Bilhaf, 2009:115-116)

3.3 Divisions, Combinations and Meanings of Particles

Ibn-Aqeel (1980: 24), Al-Murady (1992:25) and Al-Samraay (2014:18) divide the particles into three types:

3.3.1 Specified for Nouns

These particles are specified for the nouns can be either attached with the nouns. In this case, they will not have effects on the nouns like “س”, or not attached. In this case, they will attract the nouns and put them in a nominative case (nouns which are used as subject of nominal and verbal sentences as well as the predicate of the nominal sentences. Their markers are: Dhamma “ُ” short /o/, nunnation, “ان” and “ون”) or an accusative case (when the nouns are used as object in verbal sentences. Their markers are used Fatha “َ” short /a/, nunnation “ن” and “ين”) depending on their resemblance to إِنَّ (verily / indeed) and its sisters which attract the following nouns but if they are alike to the verbs, they will put the Topic in the

accusative case and the Comment in the nominative case. They are as the following:

- A. Prepositions, they put the following nouns in the genitive case. they are: ب (by/in), ت (By), ل (for), في (in/inside) etc.
35. جاء ليلعب (He comes to play). (Al-Murady,1992:95, Al-Mawzuay,1993:371 and Abu-Talib,2010:60)
- B. Particle of Exception, it excludes of something from the other things. It is إلا (except/unless). (Thatcher, 1922: 306/315, Al-Maliqy, 1974:85, Ibn-Hisham, 1991:83, Al-Murady, 1992: 510, Al-Harawy, 1993: 173 and Al-Mwzuay, 1993:108), e.g.
36. جاء الكل إلا زيد (They all come except Zayd).
- C. Particles of Vocation, they are used to call up someone. They are: يا (O/Oh), أي (O/Oh), أيا (O/Oh) etc.
37. يا عمر (O Omer). (Thatcher, 1922:327, Socin, 1922:60, Al-Afghany, 1971:343, Al-Maliqy, 1974:451, Ibn-Hisham, 1991:429, Al-Murady, 1992:181/354 and Al-Mawzuay, 1993:543)
- D. Adjective Particles, they put the Topic in the accusative and the Comment in the nominative case. They are: إِنَّ (surely/verily), كَأَنَّ (as if/as though) etc.
38. كأن على رؤوسهم الطير (as if there are birds on their heads). (Al-Rumany, 1981:120 and Al-Samraay,2000:308vol.1)
- E. Particles of Notice, they are used to get attention of someone. They are: ها (O/Ah) and ألا (O/Ah).
39. ها انتم هؤلاء . (Al-Imran:66) (Ah! Ye are those who) (Ali,1987:25). (Al-Afghany, 1971: 342 and Al-Murady, 1992: 346)
- F. Particles of Negation, they are used to negate of something. They are: لا (no/not), ما (no/not) and إِنَّ (nothing).
40. ولا ت حين مناص (Saad:3) (no longer time for being saved!) (Ali,1987:227). (Al-Afghany,1971:345, Al-Murady,1992:485 and Fischer, 2001:174)
- G. Particle of Definition, it is used for things or bodies which are definite for a hearer. It is: ال (the). (Al-Afghany, 1971: 341, Al-Maliqy, 1974:77, Al-Rumany, 1981:65, Al-Murady,

1992: 195, Ibn-Hisham, 1991:63, Al-Mwzuay, 1993:92 and Al-Bayaty, 2005:22), e.g.

41. جعلنا من الماء كل شيء حي. (Al-Anbiyaa:30) (We made from water every living thing) (Ali,1987:156).

3.3.2 Specified for Verbs

If the particles are attached with the verbs, they will not operate (affect) and if not, they will operate (affect) and put the verbs in the jussive mood (verbs take no vowels at all (السكون), and if the verbs ends in one of suffixes (ين، ان، ون), the final (ن) is deleted). and they operate other than jussive like the accusative if they are similar to those have such operation like complementizers “إنّ” (verily / indeed) and its sisters. They are:

- A. Subjunctive particles, they refer to an attitude toward an action such as desire, wishing, doubt, or necessity. They are: أنّ (verily/indeed), لن (not/never), ل (for).... etc.
42. أن تصوموا خير لكم. (Al-Baqara:184) (And it is better for you that ye fast) (Ali,1987:12). (Al-Afghany, 1971: 341/344, Al-Maliqy, 1974:108, Al-Rumany, 1981:72 and Ibn-Hisham, 1991:37)
- B. Particles of Jussive, Jussive is a mood when the final inflected vowel is deleted and inflected by Sukwn “◌ْ”. They are: لم (not), لمّا (not/not yet), imperative ل (do).... etc.
43. لم يأكل. (He did not eat) . (Abdulh-Fady, 1921:82/92, Thatcher, 1922: 308, Al-Afghany, 1971: 342, Al-Maliqy, 1974:280, Al-Rumany, 1981:100, Ibn-Hisham, 1991:305, Al-Murady, 1992:266 and Al-Mawzuay,1993:397)
- C. Particles of Condition, they are used if there are two events one of them depends on the fulfilment of another. They are: أن (if/in case), لو (if), أمّا (whatever/however) etc.
44. إن تعودوا نعد. (Al-Anfal:19) (if ye return [to the attack], so shall We) (Ali,1987:81). (Thatcher, 1922: 315/322, Al-Afghany, 1971: 341, Al-Maliqy, 1974:104, Al-Rumany, 1981:75, Ibn-Hisham, 1991:31, Al-Murady,1992:207 and Al-Mwzuay,1993:169/180)
- D. Complementizers, they are conjunctions which introduce complement clauses that seem as a single subject, a topic or

an object. They are: أن (if/when), ما (no/not), كي (to / in order to) etc.

45. يفرحني أن تقرأ. (I become happy when you read). (A-Maliqy, 1974:111, Ibn-Aqeel, 1980:138, Ibn-Hisham, 1991:37 and Al-Murady, 1992: 216)

E. Particles of Incitement, they are used to refer to an act of encouraging someone for doing something. They are: ألا (will you not/why do not you), هلا (will you not/why do not you), أما (will you not/why do not you) etc.

46. ألا تحبون أن يغفر الله لكم. (Al-Noor:22) (do you not wish that Allah should forgive you?) (Ali,1987:171). (Al-Afghany, 1971: 343, Al-Maliqy, 1974:96, Ibn-Hisham, 1991:82, Al-Murady, 1992: 509, Al-Harawy,1993: 165 and Al-Mwzuay, 1993:100)

F. Particles of Future, they are used to refer to future tense. They are: س (will) and سوف (will).

47. سيقول السفهاء. (Al-Baqara:143) (The fools among the people will say) (Ali,1987:10). (Al-Afghany, 1971: 340, Al-Maliqy, 1974:396, Al-Rumany,1981:43, Ibn-Hisham,1991:158 and Al-Murady, 1992: 59)

G. Particle of Deterrence, it refers to deter someone for doing something. It is: كلا (no/never). (Al-Rumany, 1981:122 and Al-Murady, 1992: 577), e.g.

48. كلا إن معي ربي سيهدين (Al-Shuaraa:62) (By no means! my Lord is with me! Soon will He guide me) (Ali,1987:180)

H. Particle of Certainty, Al-Murady (1992: 254) states that the particle “قد” (already) can be used with both the present verb form if it is not jussive, subjunctive or has not “س” and the past verb form if it is variable to emphasize or confirm aspect. (Abdulh-Fady, 1921:95, Thatcher, 1922:307, Al-Maliqy,1974:392, Al-Rumany, 1981:99, Ibn-Hisham, 1991:193 and Al-Murady, 1992: 255), e.g.

49. قد قامت الصلاة. (the pray has already begun).

3.3.3 Non-Specified Particles

These repeated particles will not operate (have effects) since they are not specified for a specific class like the nouns or the verbs. They are:

- A. Copulative Particles, these particles are used to join equivalent syntactic units. They are: و (and), ف (then/hence/thus), ثم (then/thereupon/next) etc. (Beamont, 1861: 127, Thatcher, 1922: 314, Al-Maliqy, 1974:410, Al-Rumany, 1981:59, Ibn-Hisham, 1991:408, Al-Murady, 1992: 158, Al-Mawzuay, 1993:519 and Al-Samraay, 2000:216 vol.3), e.g.
54. عمر يصرخ و زيد يركض (Omer is crying and Zayd running)
- B. Particles of Negation, these are used to negate of something. They are: ما (no/not), لات (no/not), لا (no/not) etc. (Abdulh-Fady, 1921: 85, Thatcher, 1922: 308, Al-Murady, 1992:290 and Al-Mawzuay, 1993:434), e.g.
55. لا تأكل بسرعة (Do not eat quickly)
- C. Particles of Reply, they are used as a reply for a question. They are: نعم (yes), بلى (yes), إي (yes).... etc. (Al-Afghany, 1971: 341, Al-Maliqy, 1974:136, Al-Murady, 1992: 234, Al-Mwzuay, 1993:187, Al-Samraay, 2000: 276 vol.4 and Al-Bayaty, 2005:47), e.g.
56. إي وربّي إنه الحق (Yunus:53) (Aye! by my Lord! It is the very truth!) (Ali, 1987:96)
- D. Particles of Interrogation, these particles are used to ask for something. They are: هل/ء (do/does/did), ما (what) and أي (which). (Al-Afghany, 1971:339/343, Al-Maliqy, 1974:44/406, Al-Rumany, 1981:33/202 and Ibn-Hisham, 1991:19/403), e.g.
57. هل رأيت زيد (Do you see Zayd?)
- E. Particles of Interpretation, they are used to interpret a speech. They are: أي (that is to say/namely) and أن (that/to). (Al-Maliqy, 1974:134, Ibn-Hisham, 1991:90, Al-Murady, 1992: 233 and Al-Mwzuay, 1993:188), e.g.
58. وجدت الذهب الاسود أي النفط (I found the black gold namely the oil)
- F. Particles of Commencement, they are used to form sentences. They are: ألا (will not you), أما (why you not) and لولا (if not/unless/were it not for). (Al-Maliqy, 1974:97 and Al-Murady, 1992:390), e.g.
59. أما سمعت ذلك (will not you hear that?)

G. Particle of Emphasis, this particle “لا” (really/truly) is used with present verb form and the noun for emphasis. (Al-Rumany, 1981:51 and Al-Murady, 1992:124), e.g.

60. لأنتم أنشد (Al-Hashr:13) (Of a truth ye are stronger)
(Ali,1987:283)

3.4 Functions of Particles

According to Abu-Talib (2010:6), the functions of the Arabic particles are represented in understanding meanings and extracting rules from the holy Quran for doctrinal issues. However, according to what has been handled above, the functions of the Arabic particles are represented in:

- A. Connect the parts of speech as with Copulative particles “و”.
- B. Shifting the general meaning of a sentence like the particle of negation “لن”.

Chapter Four Comparison

4.1 Particles as Parts of Speech

It has been noticed that in English, the particles are functional words which always combine with the verbs to create phrasal verbs which in turn add extra meanings or verbs to the English.

61. James gets a book.

62. James gets up late.

In similar way, the Arabic particles are also functional words in the sense that they cannot come alone unless they associate with the verbs or the nouns.

63. لن ألعب ابدا (I will not play forever) (combines a verb)

64. أكلت بالملعقة (She eats by the spoon) (combines a noun)

Moreover, the Arabic particles are divided into those non-specified and the specified ones for either the nouns or the verbs while the English ones are not divided so.

4.2 Combinations of Particles

By comparing of the particles in both languages, it can be seen that the particles are dependent words which cannot come alone unless

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they associate with other parts of speech. In English, they combine with the verbs to create phrasal verbs. On the other side, in Arabic, they can combine with the verbs only, with the nouns only or with both the verbs and the nouns.

65. They give up smoking. (English particle with verb)
66. هو في المطار (He is in the airport). (Arabic particle with nouns only)
67. لم ينام (He did not sleep) (Arabic particle with verbs only)
68. جاء الناس حتى الأغبياء (All people come even the foolish) (Arabic particle not specified used with a noun)
69. جاء حتى يقاتله (He comes to fight him) (Arabic particle not specified used with a verb)

Finally, in Arabic, the particles can be integrated with the verbs or the nouns as “سيأكل” (He will eat) or they can be not integrated with the verbs or the nouns as in “سوف يأكل” (He will eat). However, in English the particles are not integrated with verb.

4.3 Meaning of Particles

In English, the meaning of the particles cannot be inferred unless the particles combine with the verbs. then this meaning is of three types:

- A. The **Directional** meaning.
 70. They get down the table.
- B. The **Figurative** meaning.
 71. They hang up the phone.
- C. The **Aspectual** meaning.
 72. They keep on moving.

While in Arabic, the particles can have one meaning or more like “ل” which has the following meanings:

73. للسيارة رقم (for the car a number plate) (possession)
74. جاء ليدرس (He comes to study) (reason)

4.4 Functions of Particles

In every language, the particles have different functions. In English, the particles have the following functions:

- A. Creating and Extending multi-word verb.
 - 75. She gives up on her bad habits.
- B. Creating a new meaning.
 - 76. She gets a book. (get=obtain).
 - 77. She gets up late. (get + up=wake up).
- C. Providing an aspectual sense like “completion”.
 - 78. They eat up the apple.
- D. Forming collocations.
 - 79. Jane talked away about her latest journey.

In contrast, the functions of the Arabic particles represent in extracting meanings and rules from the holy Quran for doctrinal issues. For example, the particle “ت” (By) expresses reason that made the unbelievers punished “فكلا أخذنا بذنبه” (Al-Ankabwt:40) (Each one of them We seized for his crime) (Ali,1987:198)

Connecting of clauses.

- 80. زيد يشرب و عمر يأكل (Zayd is drink and Omer is eating)

Shifting the general meaning of sentences.

- 81. زيد يقرأ الدرس (Zayd is reading the lesson)
- 82. زيد لا يقرأ الدرس (Zayd is not reading the lesson)

Chapter Five

5.1 Conclusion

For the full descriptions that have been made for the particles in English and Arabic to confirm or deny what have been proposed for the convergences and divergences, the functions and effect of the particles on time reference for the particles in both languages, one can say that:

- A. The English particles affect aspect of the verbs that they combine with to give sense of perfective or continuation while the Arabic ones affect the tense of the verb then the whole sentence.
- B. In every language, the particles have their own distinctive functions. For example, the English ones are used to expand and build new words and impact the aspect of the action while the Arabic ones are used to extract meanings and rules

from the holy Quran and other Arabic expressions as well as they change the whole meanings of the sentences.

5.2 Recommendations

In pertinence to the above discussion of the English and Arabic particles, one can recommend the following:

- A. English speakers must take into consideration for restrictions in the particles' uses and the divergent meanings which are produced in phrasal verbs.
- B. The English learners must memorize the whole verb-particle combinations as their meanings cannot be infer through the meanings of the verb + the particle.
- C. The various meanings of the particles must be taken into consideration in translations.
- D. For the particles' importance roles in both languages, English and Arab grammarians must focus on the particles in their books.

5.3 Suggestions for further researches

Since this study does not handle every single particle in both languages in details, it is suggested to:

1. Study every particle in both languages in details, especially the Arabic ones because of their wide ranges of meanings with their huge in numbers.
2. Study every type of Arabic particles with reference to English.
3. Study particles in other languages like Kurdish, Turkman.... etc.
4. Make bilingual dictionaries handle these particles and their meanings.

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دراسة مقارنة للأدوات الإنكليزية والعربية

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المستخلص

الأدوات أو الحروف هي كلمات وظيفية لا يمكنها المجيء لوحدها نحوياً ومعنوياً ما لم ترتبط مع كلمات أخرى كالأسماء أو الأفعال، وهذه الدراسة تناولت تصنيف الأدوات في اللغة الإنكليزية والعربية وتأثيرها على الزمن حين ترتبط بالفعل، فضلاً عن وظيفتها في اللغتين الإنكليزية والعربية، وافترضت هذه الدراسة وجود تأثير للأدوات العربية على الزمن على عكس الأدوات في اللغة الإنكليزية، وافترضت وجود وظائف مختلفة للأدوات في كلا اللغتين، وتهدف الدراسة إثبات أو نفي ما افترضناه مسبقاً من خلال وصف الأدوات (الحروف) بوصفها قسماً من أقسام الكلام في كلا اللغتين، والمرجع في هذه الدراسة هما: كابيل Cappelle (2005)، وكويرك (1985) Quirk للغة الإنكليزية والمرادي (1992) و بلحاف (2009) للغة العربية، استعملت هذه المراجع لإلقاء الضوء على التشابه والاختلاف بوصف الأدوات في كلا اللغتين، ونتائج هذه الدراسة أظهرت أنّ الأدوات في اللغة الإنكليزية لا تمتلك تأثير على الزمن، بينما الأدوات في اللغة العربية تستطيع تغيير الزمن من المضارع إلى الماضي أو المستقبل، فضلاً عن ذلك، هناك اختلاف في وظائف الأدوات في كلا اللغتين.

الكلمات المفتاحية: أدوات، وظائف، حروف.

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