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Adab Al-Rafidayn Journal

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Verb-like Particles in Arabic Language with Reference to English
Radwan Nafie Hamid *
Abdul Rahman Ahmed Abdul Rahman *

Abstract:
Allah Almighty distinguishes Arabic by making it as a container of His speech. Hence, it becomes eternal by the eternity of Allah and conserves by His immortality. So, Arabic is a unique language in terms of its grammatical and idiomatic structures, and in terms of its using of ways that English lacks due to the wide gap between the two languages.

Verb-like particles are considered as one of the peculiarities of Arabic which are unmatched in English. The nature, functions and meanings of verb-like particles are complicated since Arabic is flexible, and this flexibility enables it to have particles with more than one meaning. I'nna and its sisters are extensively used in Arabic. They play essential semantic and stylistic multiple roles. Some of the rare meanings and uses of verb-like particles are unmatched in English.

Keywords: Verb-like, Particles, I'nna, A'nna and Translation.

Introduction
Allah Almighty distinguishes Arabic by making it as a container of His speech. Hence, it becomes eternal by the eternity of Allah and conserved by His immortality.

Verb-like particles are part of the class of Arabic words that are known as nawaasix (نوااسخ). They are usually used as subordinating conjunctions linking two clauses in spite of I'nna itself may also be used at the primacy of the sentence. Verb-like particles have the

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Grammatical impact by making the subject (المبتدأ) in the following clause accusative, and in the case that subject is covert, a suffix pronoun is attached to the particle (Ryding, 2005: 422).

This term is related only to I'nna and its sisters (إنّ وأخواتها) amongst other annulling particles (الحُروف النّاسِخَة). Seebaweih for instance, devotes a section for verb-like particles which act on what are after them as the verbs do. He states that verb-like particles are in the rank of what are after them but are not verbs (Seebaweih, 1988: 131). This term is also clarified by Al-Mubarrad when he categorizes a section for this purpose (Al-Mubarrad, 2010: 107).

In this study, the title Verb-like Particles is opted because there is a rapport between this term and its significance. Az-Zajjaji, Ibn Jinni and Al-Jurjani talk about the significance of these particles and their act besides their assimilation to the verbs in terms of:

1-Specialization of nouns only.

2-They are opened endings as the past verb.

3-Their significance is the significance of the verbs in confirmation (التَوْكيد), similitude (التّشبيه), hope (الإسْتِدْنَاد) and retractation (الترْجَحِي) (Az-Zajjaji, 1988: 51-52; Ibn Jinni, 1988: 41; Al-Jurjani, 1982: 443).

Seebaweih (1988:131) classifies verb-like particles into five particles, I'nna(إنّ), A'nna(آنّ), Laki'nna(لكنّ), Layta(لِدَ) and Laa'lla(لَعَلَّ) considering the opened A'nna as a branch of the reduced one. Al-Mubarrad, Ibn As-Sarraj and Az-Zajjaji consider verb-like particles as five (Al-Mubarrad, 2010: 107). But, Al-Jurjani considers them six when he separates between I'nna and A'nna (Al-Jurjani, 1982: 443).
Consequently, verb-like particles are named by such a term because*:

1-All these particles are structured on opening (مَبْنِيّة عَلى الفَتْح).

2-They are on the measure of the verb (عَلى وَزْن الفِعْل).

3-They have the significance of the verbs, for example, I’nna (إنَّ) and A’nna (آنَ) have the meaning of that I accomplished (حَقّقْت) and that I confirmed (أَكَّدت).

Kaa’nna (كَانَ) has the meaning of that there is a similitude (شَهَيْتَ), Laki’nna (لكنَّ) has the meaning of that I retracted (تُرْجِحْتَ), Laa’lla (لعلَّ) (الأَسْتَدْرَكْتَ) and finally, Layta (ليَّ) (تَمْتَيْتَ).

4-These particles are specific to nouns just as that in verbs. Verb-like particles operate on nominal sentence by opening (تُصَنُّب) the subject (المُبْتَدِأ) and regularity (رفع) the predicate (الخِبَر).

5-Noon of separation (نون الِوقَاية) links with these particles as that in verbs

(Eنني، لَيْتَني، كَانَنِي، أَكَّدتني، كافَّانِي، أعْطَانِي).

1. I’nna (إنَّ)

In this verb-like particle Al-Hamza is reduced (مُكسورة الهمزة) and An-Noon (النون) is geminated (مُشَدَّدة). It operates on the nominal sentence which contains the subject (المُبْتَدِأ) and the predicate (الخِبَر), opening the former to be its noun and regularity the latter to be its predicate (Ar-Rummani, 1981: 109).

Grammarians state that I’nna (إنَّ) has several significances. It can be used as:

*The translation of all Arabic grammatical expressions and terminologies are taken from Muajam Mustalahat Al-Eerrab Wa Al-Binaa Fi Qawaed Al-Arabiya Al-Aalamiya(1988).
A. A particle of confirmation (التأكيد) and authenticity as in:

(Allah has power over all things) *
The entering of Al-Lam (السلام) on its predicate increases the conformation as in:

(Verily, Allah stands not in need of any of the Alamin (mankind, jinn and all that exists) (Al-Asmar, 2005: 83).

In English certain adverbs use to express confirmation i.e. either to confirm or deny the action of the verb. They are also used to reinforce the action that is described by the verb such as (surely, certainly, indeed, ...etc.) (Haddad, 2005:133).

B. A particle of causality (التعليل) as in:

(and invoke Allah for them. Verily, your invocations are a source of security for them)

C. A particle of answer which means yes (نعم) when I’anna recites in geminated case as in:

(They said: "Verily, these are two magicians. Their object is to drive you out of your land with magic) (Al-Asmar, 2005: 83; Yaqub, 1995: 139).

*All given Qu’ranic verses in this study are translated by Khan and Al-Hilali(1996).
The two above functions of I'nna (إنّ) are unmatched in English, since Arabic is a flexible language, and this flexibility enables it to have particles with more than one meaning. However, English uses conjunctions of causality to explain how something works and why is happened. These conjunctions may be subordinating conjunctions such as since, because, as…. etc., or coordinating conjunctions such as yet and so (Haddad, 2005:135).

2. A'nna (أنّ)

In this verb-like particle, Al-Hamza is opened and An-Noon (النون) is gminated (مُفتوحة النَّونة وُمَشْدَدَة النَّون) operates on the nominal sentence which contains the subject (المُبتدأ) and the predicate (الخبر), opening the former to be its noun and regularity the latter to be its predicate (Ar- Rummani, 1981:109).

A. This particle is used as a particle of confirmation (توكي) as in:

(RIEND ٩١٦) (البقرة: ١٩٦)

(and know that Allah is Severe in punishment) (Ghalayini, 2004: 298).

This function is also expressed in English by adverbs of confirmation which are mentioned in I'nna (إنّ) such as (surely, certainly, indeed…..etc.).

B. It can be used to mean Laa'lla (لعّل) as in:

(ثمار يبنيكم أنّا لله كذبتم ولكنكم لاتؤمنون) (الأنعام: ١٠٩)

(and what will make you (Muslims) perceive that (even) if it (the sign)
came, they will not believe?) (Al-Lughawi: 130). Also, this meaning is unique and unmatched in English.

3. Kaa'nna (كأنّ)

Grammarians disagree about the structure of Kaa'nna (كأنّ) into two views:

The first view says that Kaa'nna is a combination of Kaf of similitude (كَافْ التَّشْبيه) and the confirmative A'nna (إنّ المؤكِدة). Al-
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Khaleel bin Ahmad Al-Farahidy and Ibn Jinni are among those who adopt this view. Their argument is the existence of Kaf of similitude alone as an independent letter and the same case with confirmative A’nna.

The second view says that the simplicity is the origin and the extraordinary is the combination (Yaqub, 1995: 343). The argument of the second view is that if Kaa'nna (كان) is combined, in this case Al-Kaf (الكاف) will be a preposition which requires being related to something, and at the same time it is not redundant. Hence, the complete sentence will be the segment one and it means that the assumption (التقدير) in the sentence:

(كان زيدا قائم) هو (كقيام زيد)

(As if Zaid is standing) is (As standing of Zaid), and here there is a need for something to complete this sentence; this is incorrect since كأن (زيدا قائم) (Zaida Qaim) considers a complete speech by itself (Ibid: 344).

Kaa'nna (كان) is one of verb-like particles. An-Noon is geminated. Kaa'nna (كان) operates on the nominal sentence which contains the subject (المبتدأ) and the predicate (الخبر), opening the former to be its noun and regularity the latter to be its predicate (Ash-Shareef, 1996: 801).

A. A confirmative similitude (التشبيه المؤكد) as in:

قائدته تلبين مرضع

(as if they were a solid structure.) (Mutar, 1986: 80).

As if and as though, which are conjunctions, use in English to express similitude i.e. to talk about imaginary position that may not be true but is probable or possible.

B. A certitude (اليقين)
Az-Zarkashi states that Kaa'nna (كان) with (وَيَ) used for certitude as in:

لا ويحكده لا يذهب الكفر

(القصص: 82)

(ah! Know that the ungrateful are never successful) (Ahmed, 2013: 36).
This meaning considers as one of Arabic language's peculiarities, which is unmatched in English.

4. *Laki’nna* (لكن)

It is a simple particle (non-combined) according to some grammarians, whilst according to others it is formed by combining *Laa* (لا) and *A’nna* (آن); *Al-Kaf* (الكاف) is redundant and *Al-Hamza* is omitted because of heaviness (المثلث). Al-Farraa believes that it is a combination of *Lakin* (لكن) and *A’nna* (آن), then *Al-Hamza* of (الهمزة) and *A’nna* (آن) of *Lakin* (لكن) and *An-Noon* (الندون) of *Lakin* (لكن) are omitted (Al-Lughawi: 170).

The majority of grammarians agree that *Laki’nna* (لكن) is considered as one linguistic unit (Al-Muradi, 1976: 566).

*Laki’nna* is the verb-like particles which is used with a nominal sentence that contains the subject (المبتددأ) and the predicate (الخبر), opening the former to be its noun and regularity the latter to be its predicate (Ash-Shareef, 1996:98).

*Laki’nna* (لكن) has two significances:

**A. It can be a particle of retractation** (إسْتَدِرَاك) which is used to negate what is foresaid (Ibn Hisham, 1987: 290).

(Zaid is not brave but generous) (As-Samirraei, 1987:332). If there is no disagreement on what is said after *Laki’nna* and that said before it, the significance will be a confirmation (توكي).

(Zaid is not asleep but awake) (Al-Azhary: 212).

**B. Some grammarians say that Laki’nna (لكن) is always used for confirmation** (التوكي) which is accompanied by retractation as in:

(If Allah had willed, they would not have fought against one another, but Allah does what He likes)

Retractation in English is expressed by the conjunction But which uses to negate what is foresaid.
5. Laa'lla (لعلّ)

It is one of verb-like particles that operates on the nominal sentence which contains the subject (المبتددأ) and the predicate (الخبر), opening the former to be its noun and regularity the latter to be its predicate (Ar-Rummani, 1981: 124-125).

Al-Lam (اللام) of Laa'lla (لعلّ) may omit to become (علّ). Grammarians disagree about this Lam. Some of them say that this Lam is original whilst others consider it is a redundant (Al- Muradi, 1976:529).

Laa'lla (لعلّ) is used to mean agreeable or disagreeable thing. The former is called hope (الرّجاء) and the latter is called pity (الإشفاق).

Hope (الرّجاء) as it has mentioned is to expect an agreeable thing. It is the famous significance of Laa'lla (لعلّ) as in:

(May Allah have mercy on us)

Pity is the expectation of disagreeable thing as in:

(Perhaps the enemy is advancing towards the city) (Ibid: 343).

English uses certain adverbs to express hope such as (perhaps, maybe, perchance) (Haddad, 2005: 232).

A. Laa’lla (لعلّ) can be referred to causality (التقليل)

This function has been proved by Al-Kissaei and Al-Akhfash (Ibn Malik, 1967: 78).

(And speak to him mildly, perhaps he may accept admonition of fear (Allah)

B. Laa'illa has the significance of similitude (التشبيه)

This significance states by At-Tabari from Ibn Abbas and Qatada as in:

(as if you will live therein for ever) (At-Tabari, 1970: 612-613).
These two meanings are unmatched in English and consider also one of Arabic language's peculiarities.

**C. It can be for interrogation (الاستفهام)**

This significance has proved by Kophians and Ibn Malik by saying that La'lla is used for interrogation as in:

(And how can you know that he might become pure (from sins?).)


The last three functions of Laa'lla (لعل) consider within the rare use of this particle in Arabic which unmatched in English.

6. **Layta (ليْتَ)**

This verb-like particle operates on the nominal sentence which contains the subject (المُبتددأ) and the predicate (الخَبدر), opening the former to be its noun and regularity the latter to be its predicate (Ar-Rummani, 1981: 113).

With respect to the significance of Layta (ليْتَ), most grammarians state that its famous function is wish or optative (التّمنّ).

Wish is the request to have something usually impossible to happen as in:

(If only youth

(ليْتَ الشبابُ يعودُ يَوما

returns)

or something possible that is unexpected to happen as in:

(If only Saeed travels with

(ليْتَ سعِيدا يُسافِر مَعا

us)


Layta (ليْتَ) doesn't occur with the inevitable cases as in:

(If only tomorrow comes)

(ليْتَ غدا آتً)

because the coming of tomorrow is an inevitable thing (Ibid: 343).

English uses I wish, I wish I had, if only, would that to express wishing (Murphy, R. 1998: 80).
Conclusions

In the light of our investigation of verb-like particles in Arabic with reference to English, some significant conclusions have been arrived at:

1- I’nna (ٰٰ) and its sisters have played multiple semantic and stylistic roles in Arabic.
2- Some of verb-like particles have rare meanings and functions that are misunderstood by translators and consequently, mistranslated into English.
3- Having one function only, some verb-like particles have stable English translation, while others could not have fixed translation because of their multiple functions in Arabic.

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الأحرف المشابهة بالفعل في اللغة العربية
مع الإشارة إلى اللغة الإنجليزية

رضوان نافع حميد* و عبدالرحمن أحمد عبدالرحمن**

المستخلص

فقد ميّز الله اللغة العربية بأن جعلها وعاءً لكلماته، فخّلدها بخلوده وحفظه
بحفظه؛ لذا فإنها لغة فريدة من حيث التركيب النحوي والإصطلاليّة، وكذلك من ناحية
استخدامها لأساليب تفترض بإبها اللغة الإنجليزية، وذلك للبولن الشاسع بين اللغتين.
ولئّد الأحرف المشابهة بالفعل إحدى خصوصيات اللغة العربيّة، التي ليس لها
مثيل في اللغة الإنجليزية، إن طبيعة ووظائف ودلالات الأحرف المشابهة بالفعل مركّبة؛
لأنّ اللغة العربية لغة مرنة، وهذه المرونة مكنتها من إعطاء هذه الحروف أكثر من
معنى.

وتستخدم الأحرف المشابهة بالفعل في اللغة العربية بشكل كبير؛ إذ تؤدّي دورًا
متعادلاً دلالياً وأسلوبياً، وهناك بعض المعاني واستخدامات النادرة للأحرف المشابهة
بالفعل ليس هناك مثيلاتها في اللغة الإنجليزية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: مشابهة بالفعل، حروف، إنّ، أنّ، ترجمة.

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