CHAPTER IV
CHAPTER IV
CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH–ARABIC
SIMPLE TRANSFORMATIONAL RULES

A. SIMPLE TRANSFORMATIONAL RULES IN ENGLISH

Phrase structure grammar produces the basic sentences that underlie the more complex sentences we actually use in speaking. All the basic sentences generated by PS grammar are active (rather than passive), statements (rather than questions), affirmative (rather than negative) and neutral (rather than commands or any special emphasis). Obviously, passives, questions, negative and emphatic sentences are generated by transformational grammar (T.G.) by applying certain transformational operations to the basic underlying sentences.22

1. The passive sentences

The PS grammar produces active sentences by means of rewrite rules. Passive sentences are generated from certain types of active sentences by an optional transformational rule. This rule reverses the subject and object noun phrase, inserts a 'by' element in front of the original subject noun phrase which follows the main verb and adds (be-en) to the auxiliary.
In otherwords, generation of the passive sentences involves three elementary rules which are as follows:  

1. NP switch rule: reversal of the two NPs.
2. 'By' insertion rule: insertion of 'by' element in front of the original NP, and
3. 'Be-en' insertion rule: insertion of the auxiliary verb 'be' in front of the MV and the change of the MV to the past participle form.

The above mentioned elementary rules can be formulated as follows:

\[
NP_1 \text{(Aux)} \ MV \ NP_2 \implies NP_2 \text{(Aux)} \ MV \ by \ NP_1 \\
\text{Aux.} \implies \{T(M) \ (have-en) \ (be-ing)\} \\
T \implies \{\text{present}\} \\
M \implies \{\text{can, may, must, will, shall-etc.}\} \\
\text{Perf.} \implies \{\text{have-en}\} \\
\text{Prog.} \implies \{\text{be-ing}\}
\]

This transformational rule can be exemplified and displayed in the following tree-diagrams:
(i)  

a. John killed the lion.  

b. The lion was killed by John.

a.  

\[ S \]

\[ NP1 \]

\[ N.prop. \]

John Sing.

\[ T \]

\[ MV \]

Past kill Spec

killed The lion Sing.

b.  

\[ S \]

\[ NP2 \]

\[ Aux. \]

\[ VP \]

By flip-flop rule

\[ Art. \]

\[ N \]

\[ T \]

be-en MV

by N kill+en

John killed
(ii) a. Ahmed breaks the window ===>
   b. The window is broken by Ahmed.

a.

b. By flip-flop rule
(iii) a. Marry might have written the letter. 

b. The letter might have been written by Marry.

a.
b.

By flip-flop rule

May + past = might
be+en = been
write+en = written
(iv) a. Suad is singing the song

b. The song is being sung by Suad

a. 

```

S

NP1

N

No T

Prog MV

be-ing

Pres.

NP2

Art N No

-s

Suad sing. is ing sing

--------the song sing.
```
2. Questions

There are two types of questions in English. They are as follows:

(i) Yes-No questions, and

(ii) Question word questions.

By flip-flop rule: 

- be+s = is
- be+ing = being
- -en+sing = sung
The Yes-No questions are formed from the underlying statement sentences by moving the first verb to the front of the subject noun-phrase e.g.

Your name is Ahmed ===> is your name Ahmed?
He will be able to leave ===> will he be able to leave?
You can come ===> can you come?

Yes-No question switch rule 1:

\[ \text{NP} \quad \text{T} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{Aux} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{T} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{Aux} \quad \text{NP} \]

Examples:

John past may come ===> past may John come?

might

Marry -s have -en go ===> -s have Marry -en go?

has gone

Ahmed -s be -ing write ===> -s be Ahmed -ing write?

is writing

Yes-No question switch rule 2

\[ \text{NP} \quad \text{T} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{T} \quad \text{NP} \]

He -s be mad ===> -s be he mad?

is

The queen -s have -en go ===> -s have the queen -en go?

has gone

has gone
Do insertion rule

\[ \text{Tense } X \implies \text{Tense Do } X \]

The above mentioned Yes-No question transformational rules may be illustrated in the following examples:

(i) Does he write the lesson?

By 'Yes-No' question switch rule 2:

\[ \text{NP } T \implies \text{T NP} \]
\[ \text{he pres. } \implies \text{pres. he} \]

By 'Do' insertion rule: do

By 'flip flop' rule: does
(ii) Is she well?

By 'Yes-No question' switch rule 1: -s be she

By 'flip-flop' rule:

be-s

is
(iii) Did you send the letter?

By 'Yes-No' question Switch rule 2:

Past you

By 'Do' insertion rule: do

By 'flip-flop' rule \( \downarrow \) \( \text{do-past} \)

\( \text{did} \)
(iv) Is Ali coming?

By 'Yes-No' question switch rule 1: -s be Ali -ing come

By 'Flip-flop' rule: be -s -ing come
             is coming
(iv) Is she ill?

By 'Yes-No' question switch rule 1: -s be she

By 'Flip-flop' rule  

be -s

is
(v) Might he leave the school?

By 'Yes-No' question Switch rule 1:
Past may he leave?

By 'flip-flop' rule = may-past
might
The second major type of questions is called "question-word question" because it begins with a question word. E.g., who, whom, how, which, what, where, when, why, how often, how much, how many. Question word questions ask for specific pieces of information not just agreement or disagreement.

The question word switch rule may be formulated as follows:

\[ X_1 \quad X_2 \quad \ldots \quad Q \text{ word} \quad \ldots \quad X_N \Rightarrow Q \text{ word} \quad X_1 \quad X_2 \quad \ldots \quad X_N \]

[Where Q-word = who, whom, what, how.... etc.
X = any grammatical element (except Q word)]

Examples are as follows:
(i) Where have you been?

Q where have you -en be =

Where Q have you -en be

have been

By question word switch rule: Where have you -en be?

By 'flip flop' rule = be-en

been
(ii) What did they say?

By 'Yes-No' question switch rule 2: Past -they

By question word switch rule: What past they say.

By 'Do' insertion rule: do

By 'Flip-flop' rule

---
did
(iii) How does she go?

By 'Yes-No' question switch rule 2: pres. she

By question switch rule: how pres. she go?

By 'Do' insertion rule: do

By 'Flip-flop' rule do-s

does
(iv) Who makes noise?

By 'Yes-No' question switch rule 2: -s who

By question word switch rule: who -s

By 'Flip-flop' rule  make-s

makes
(v) When did you come?

By 'Yes-No' question switch rule 2: past you
By question word switch rule: when past you go?
By 'Do' insertion rule: do

By 'Flip-flop rule':

\[ \text{do-past} \]

\[ \text{did} \]
3. Negative Sentences

(i) Sentences in English are made negative by the use of 'not'.

(ii) Question tags.

English affirmative sentences are transformed into negative by the use of 'not'. The placement of 'not' is governed by the 'not' insertion rule when the underlying statement contains a helping verb of the main verb, 'not' is inserted directly after the first verb.  

The form of the question tag is completely determined by the form of the main sentence. The tag consists of elements that are either copied from the main sentence (the tense and the subject noun-phrase), or, are determined by the nature of the main sentence (the positive -negative reversal). If the main sentence is affirmative, the tag is negative and vice-versa.

'Not' insertion rule may be formulated as follows:

\[ T \ V \ Aux \rightarrow T \ V \ Aux \ Not \]
\[ T \rightarrow T \ not \]

This rule can be illustrated in the following examples:
(1) Zaid has not finished his work

By 'not' insertion rule: not

By 'Flip-flop' rule: have -s finish -en
(2) Ahmed isn't going to school.

By 'not' insertion rule: not

By 'Flip-flop' rule:  

be \(-s\)  go-ing

is  going
(3) Hasan didn't eat the apple.

By 'not' insertion rule: not
By 'Do' insertion rule: do
By 'Flip-flop' rule: do-past
           ---------
           did
(4) He doesn't play football.

By 'Do' insertion rule: do
By 'not' insertion rule: not
By 'Flip-flop' rule: does

Question Tag insertion rule

NP \ T \ V \ Aux \ X_1 \ X_2 \ \ldots \ X_N \implies NP \ T \ V \ Aux. \ X_1 \ X_2 \ \ldots \ X_N

NP \ T \ V \ Aux.
Question tag insertion rule may be exemplified as follows:

(1) It is snowing, isn't it?

By question tag insertion rule: It is snowing be-ing snow is
By 'Yes-No' switch rule: -s be it
By 'not' insertion rule: not
By 'Flip-flop' rule: be -s snow-ing be -s

be -s
snow -ing
be -s

is
snowing
is
(2) Salim did not know the answer, did he?

By question tag insertion rule: Salim past know the answer Salim past

By 'Yes-No' switch rule 2: Past Salim

By 'not' insertion rule: not

By 'do' insertion rule: do

By 'Flip-flop' rule: did
(3) Salma is laughing, isn't she?

By question tag insertion rule: Salma -s be-ing laugh,

She -s be

By 'Yes-No' switch rule 1: -s be she

By 'not' insertion rule: not

By 'Flip-flop' rule

be -s laugh-ing be -s

is laughing is
(4) It is not hot, is it?

By question tag insertion rule: it -s be hot, it -s be

By 'not' insertion rule: not

be-s

By 'Flip-flop' rule:-------
is
4. Emphatic Sentences

The "Emp, insertion rules" may be as follows:

2. T MV ===> T Emp. MV

If tense is followed by a helping verb or 'be' as a main verb, Emp, is placed after the first helping verb or 'be'. e.g.,

He past can ---- Emp win
          could

I Ø have Emp, -en meet her
          met

She -s be  Emp, -ing sleep
          is  sleeping

Illustrative examples are as follows:
(1) You must be honest

By Emp insertion rule 1: Emp.

By 'flip-flop' rule:  

\[
\text{must } \emptyset
\]

\[
\text{must}
\]
(2) They did have a car.

By Emp insertion rule 2: Emp.

By 'Do' insertion rule: do

By 'Flip-flop' rule: do-past

did
(3) I did meet him.

By 'Emp' insertion rule 2: Emp.

By 'Do' insertion rule: do

By 'Flip-flop' rule do-past did
(4) You should marry her.

By Emp insertion rule: Emp.

By 'flip-flop' rule: should Ø

should
B. SIMPLE TRANSFORMATIONAL RULES IN ARABIC

As mentioned earlier, the structure of the Arabic sentence consists of three essential constituents which are as follows:

1. musnad (M) 'predicate of the sentence'
2. musnad ?ilayhi (MI) 'subject of the sentence or the topic', and
3. Fazlah (F), 'adjunct or all constituents which are neither M nor MI'. The relation which holds among these structural constituents is called /?isna:d/ (IS) 'configurational predication'. The IS-node is dominated by the highest K-node or sentence.

In addition to these constituents, another new constituents called /?ada:t/ (AD) 'particle' may be introduced. This constituent is capable of transforming the basic structure to a new structure. This constituent (AD) can be different syntatic categories such as Q-word, Neg-word, and conditional word.

As it has been mentioned in the preceeding chapter, P.S. rules are capable of producing the basic affirmative, Active statement sentences. Obviously, passive, interrogative, negative and emphatic sentences can be generated by transformational grammar by applying certain
transformational operations to the underlying basic structure.

1. The Passive Sentences

The active voice of the verb is called in Arabic ("known"), whereas the passive is termed ("unknown"). The passive is formed by merely changing the vowelling of the active, and is standard for all verbs, irrespective of varied vowelling of the active. It is characterised by zamma on the first syllable, so that in unvowelled Arabic, when it is desired to draw the reader’s attention to the fact that a verb is passive, the placing of zamma over the first syllable usually considered sufficient to indicate this.

The passive of the perfect in Arabic is formed according to the patterns /fu'ila/, /mu'af/ and /fu'ila/, /ma'af/. e.g.

Act. /kataba al-waladu ud-darsa/
'The boy wrote the lesson'

Pass. /kutiba ad-darsu/
'The lesson was written'

Act. /tarjama al-mutarjimu ul-kita:ba/
'The translator (has) translated the book'
The imperfect indicative passive of all simple transitive verbs is formed according to the patterns /yufealu/, 'yefel, and /yufaelalu/, 'yafeel 27 e.g.

Act. /taktubu ul-bintu ud-darsa/
'The girl writes the lesson'

Pass. /yuktabu ud-darsu/
'The lesson is written'

Act. /yutarjimu ul-mutarjimu ul-kita:ba/
'The translator translates the book'

Pass. /yutarjamu ul-kita:bu/
'The book is translated'

* The Arabs do not term the subject of the passive verb its "agent"; they call it, instead, "The deputy or representative of the agent".

The perfect and imperfect active sentences are transformed into passive with the application of the following transformational rules:

Perfect transformational rule:

M + MI + F ===> M+/FuEila, fuEila/ + F
$V + NP_1 + NP_2$ $\Longrightarrow$ $V+/fu^\text{E}ila, fu^\text{E}lila/+ NP_2$

$V + (\text{Det.}) + N_1 + (\text{Det}) + N_2$ $\Longrightarrow$ $V+/fu^\text{E}ila, fu^\text{E}lila/+ (\text{Det}) + N_2$

Note: The perfect trilateral passive verb pattern is /fu^\text{E}ila/. The imperfect quadrilateral passive verb pattern is /fu^\text{E}lila/.

Imperfect transformational rule:

$M + MI + F$ $\Longrightarrow$ $M+/yuf\text{E}alu, yufa\text{E}lalu/+ F$

$V + NP_1 + NP_2$ $\Longrightarrow$ $V+/yuf\text{E}alu, yufa\text{E}lalu/+ NP_2$

$V + (\text{Det.}) + N_1 + (\text{Det}) + N_2$ $\Longrightarrow$ $V+/yuf\text{E}alu, yufa\text{E}lalu/+ (\text{Det}) + N_2$

Note: The imperfect trilateral passive verb pattern is /yuf\text{E}alu/. The imperfect passive quadrilateral verb pattern is /yufa\text{E}lalu/.

These rules can be exemplified and presented in the following tree-diagrams:
(1) a. /kataba al-waladu ud-darsa/ $\implies$  
'The boy wrote the lesson

b. /kutiba ad-darsu/  
'The lesson was written'

a.
b.

K

M

V

NP2

Det.

N

darsu

ad

{Deputy of the agent Nom.}

kutiba

fu:ida/

{Pass.

perf.

verb}
(2) a. /kasarat al-bintu uz-zuja:ja/ . ==> 'The girl broke the glass'

b. /kusira az-zuja:ju/
'The glass was broken'

a. 

K

M

V

NI

NP1

Det. N1

kasarat /fa[a]la/

{3rd. pers.
{Nom.Agent} fem. sing.
{Act. Perf.
Verb)

al bintu uz zuja:ja

{Acc.obj.}

NP2

Det. N2

* /t/ is a feminine marker connected with the verb.
b.

kusira /fuE1a/  {Pass. perf. verb}

az zuja:ju  {Deputy of the agent Nom.}
(3) a. /yašrabu ul-waladu ul-maːʔa/  
   'The boy drinks the water'

b. /yušrabu ulmaːʔu/  
   'The water is drank'

a. 

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{K} \\
\text{M} \\
\text{V} \\
\text{N} \\
\text{Det.} \\
\text{Yašrabu} \\
\text{yafEalu/} \\
\{\text{Imperf. act. verb. 3rd.Pers. Masc.Sing.}\} \\
\text{ul} \\
\text{waladu} \\
\text{ul} \\
\text{maːʔa} \\
\{\text{Nom.Agent} \} \\
\{\text{Acc.obj.}\} \\
\end{array}
\]
b.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{yušrabu} \\
yafτalu/ \\
\text{Imperf.} \\
\text{pass.} \\
\text{verb}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{ul} \\
\text{ma:?u} \\
\text{Deputy of the} \\
\text{agent Nom.}
\end{array}
\]
(4)  a. /yutarjimu u1-mutarjimu u1-kita:ba/  ==>  
'The translator translates the book'

b. /yutarjamu u1-kita:bu/  
'The book is translated'

a.  

```
M
/
/V

M1  F

NP1  NP2

Det.  N  Det.  N

yutarjimu  u1  mutarjimu  u1  kita:ba

----------  {Nom.Agent}  {Acc.obj.}
```
b.

```
M

V

yutarjamu
/yufatula/  
{Imperf. Pass. verb}

K

F

NP2

Det

N

ul kita:bu

{Deputy of the agent. Nom.}
```
(5) a. /yağribu ul muʕalimu ut-tilmi: Já/  
   'The teacher beats the pupil'

b. /yuzrabu ut-tilmi: Já/  
   'The pupil is beaten'
b.

K

M

V

NP2

Det

N

yuzrabu
/yuf\'alu/

\{Imperf. pass. verb\}

ut tilmi:ju

\{Deputy of the agent Nom.\}
It is to be noted that, in the preceding passive sentences, the agent is deleted. The NP2 is the deputy of the agent in the nominative case which refers to the agent of the verb.

2. Questions

All interrogative functionals occur at the beginning of the sentence except that a preposition may precede. A statement is converted into a question by the initial functional /?a/ or /hal/; these donot necessarily entail any other change in the sentence structure, but they can be accompanied by certain inversions bringing the term which is the point of the enquiry to the position of a logical theme, at the beginning of the sentence, so in this case a formal predicate can precede the formal theme and an object term precede the verb. Thus, the unmodified structures /?a-?anta ja:hilun/ 'are you ignorant' and /?a-qluta ha:ja:/ 'did you say this?' are paralleled by /?a-ja:hilun ?anta/ which might be rendered as 'is it ignorant that you are?' and /?a-ha:ja:qluta/ 'is it this that you said?'

Arabic language shows two question structures which are as follows:

(i) Yes-No Questions, and
(ii) Information Questions.(IQ)
(i) Yes-No Questions

The Yes-No question in Arabic has roughly the same structure as the basic structure. The only difference is that the question particles which are used in such a structure are generated under the AD-node. The question particles in Arabic transform the basic structure into a question structure. The rules of the Yes-No questions are presented below:

\[
\begin{align*}
K & \quad \rightarrow \quad AD + IS \\
AD & \quad \rightarrow \quad Q \\
Q & \quad \rightarrow \quad \{ \text{ho} \} \\
& \quad \rightarrow \quad \emptyset \\
IS & \quad \rightarrow \quad \{ M + MI + F \} \\
& \quad \rightarrow \quad MI + M + F
\end{align*}
\]

Examples are as follows:
(1) {?a hal} zaydun zaraba Amran?

'As for Zaid, did he hit Amr?'
(2) {  }  zaraba  €amrun  zaydan?
   hal  'Did Amr hit Zaid?'

The diagram shows the syntactic structure of the sentence with the following labels:

- **K**: Main clause
- **AD**: Adverbial
- **IS**: Infinitive
- **Q**: Question
- **M**: Main
- **MI**: Middle
- **F**: Final
- **V**: Verb
- **NP**: Noun Phrase

The sentence structure is represented as follows:

1. **{ ?a } hal**
   - **?a**: Question marker
   - **hal**: 'Did Amr hit Zaid?'

2. **zaraba €amrun zaydan?**
   - **zaraba**: 'hit'
   - **€amrun**: 'Amr'
   - **zaydan**: 'Zaid'

The diagram illustrates the hierarchical relationships between these elements, showing how they contribute to the overall meaning of the sentence.
(3) ?a hal katabat al-bintu ud-darsa?

'Did the girl write the lesson'

/t/ suffix which is a connected with the verb indicates the 3rd person singular feminine.
As far as the information question (I.Q.) is concerned, the phrase structure rules of it are basically drawn from the frame work proposed earlier. These rules are presented as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
K & \quad \longrightarrow \quad AD + IS \\
AD & \quad \longrightarrow \quad \{ +Q \} \\
Q & \quad \longrightarrow \quad \emptyset \\
IS & \quad \longrightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c}
M + MI + F \ (Q\text{-phrase}) \\
M + (Q\text{-phrase}) + M + F
\end{array} \right\}
\end{align*}
\]

According to the above mentioned rules any element of a sentence may be questioned. Question-phrase in Arabic is generated in two different positions. The first position is called an MI-position. The second position is called an F-position in the verbal structure or M-position in the equational structure. Here the Q-phrase is generated in different positions under the IS-node and moved to the Q-position. This can be seen in the following configurations:
(1) Verbal structure

a. /man zaraba zaydun?/
   whom hit Zaid

   'Whom did Zaid hit?'

b. [Diagram of the verbal structure]
(2) Equational Structure

a. ?ayna zaynabun?
   ------
   where zaynab

   'Where is Zaynab?'

b. 

[Diagram of equational structure with labels for AD, IS, Q, MI, V, F, taku:nu, Q-phrase, prop., and hiya]
(3) Nominal verbal structure

a. man ja:?a Q-pro ?
   who came he
   'Who came?'

b. 

```
\[ \text{AD} \rightarrow \text{Q} \rightarrow \text{M} \rightarrow \text{MI} \rightarrow \text{IS} \rightarrow \text{K} \]
```

```
\[ \text{ja:?a huwa} \rightarrow \{\text{Nom.Agent}\} \]
```

\[ \text{M} \rightarrow \text{MI} \rightarrow \text{IS} \rightarrow \text{K} \]

\[ \text{Q-phase} \rightarrow \text{ja:?a huwa} \rightarrow \{\text{Nom.Agent}\} \]
(4) Nominal Equational Structure

a. man fil-haqli?
   Who in the field
   'Who is in the field?'

b. [Diagram of the structure]
In short, Arabic shows two question structures: (i) Yes-No question, and (ii) information-question (I-Q) Syntactically, these two structures are subject to different transformations, which produce different meanings. Semantically, these two structures share the same semantic aspects, i.e. they generate specific and general meanings. The syntactic and semantic operations must be constrained in a certain structural environment in order to generate grammatical structures.\textsuperscript{30}

3. Negative Sentences

The most generalized negative functional is /la:/ 'don't', but there are others with specialized uses. Apart from /laysa/ 'is not', all negative functionals modifying a verb immediately precede the verb.\textsuperscript{31} The particle /lan/ 'never' is used to express the negative of the future, on one hand, and /lam/ 'did not' is used to express the negative of the perfect, on the other.

The suffix set verb with dynamic aspect is regularly negatived by /ma:/. Unlike /lam/, this negative functional enters into other structures as well. It is in free alternation with /laysa/ for the negative of a non-verbal predicate, with /la:/ as negativing a prefix-set verb item
when this depicts a situation contemporaneous with the moment of utterance; and it will sometimes be found negating the suffix-set item of a modifying verb, in place of /lam/ + prefix - set item. /laysa/ is a modifying verb showing differentiation of the agent pronoun by means of suffix morphemes only, and has no contrasting prefix set. In other respects it is structured exactly like the modifying /kwn/, including the transformation of a simple noun predicate from independent to subordinate status. But it comports only pure negative modification, not past time or notional value, for which appropriately negatived forms of /kwn/ must be used. Hence /ha: Ya: sahi: han/ 'this is true', /laysa ha: Ya: sahi: han/ 'This is not true', but /lam yakun ha: Ya: sahi: han/ 'This was not true', /?anla: yaku: na ha: Ya: sahi: han/ 'that this should not be true'. As to position, since /laysa/ itself has the status of a verb, the normal rule for placing of a negative is neutralized, and it can occur either before the theme (which then becomes its agent) or before the predicate: /laysa ha: Ya: sahi: han/ or /ha: Ya: laysa sahi: han/ 'This is not true'. A simple noun predicate of a negatived proposition /bi/ in the place of the syntactic marker of subordinate status e.g. /ma: ha: Ya: bi-sa:hibin/, /laysa ha: Ya: bi sa:hi:hin/. 

The negative transformational rules may be formulated as follows:

**Neg. Perf. Trans. Rule**

\[ K \rightarrow M + MI + F \rightarrow AD + IS (M + MI + F) \]
\[ S \rightarrow V + NP + NP \rightarrow \text{Particle} + IS (V + NP + NP) \]
\[ V \{\text{Perf}\} + NP + NP \rightarrow \{\text{lam}\} + V \{\text{Imperf.}\} + NP + NP \]
\[ V \{\text{Perf}\} + (\text{Det.}) + N + (\text{Det.}) + N \rightarrow \{\text{lam}\} + V \{\text{Imperf.}\} + (\text{Det.}) + N + (\text{Det.}) + N \]

**Neg. Imperf. Trans. Rule**

\[ K \rightarrow M + MI + F \rightarrow AD + IS (M + MI + F) \]
\[ S \rightarrow V + NP + NP \rightarrow \text{Particle} + V + NP + NP \]
\[ V \{\text{Imperf}\} + NP + NP \rightarrow \{\text{lam}\} + V \{\text{Imperf.}\} + NP + NP \]
\[ V \{\text{Imperf}\} + (\text{Det.}) + N + (\text{Det.}) + N \rightarrow \{\text{lam}\} + V \{\text{Imperf.}\} + (\text{Det.}) + N + (\text{Det.}) + N \]

* It is to be noted that the imperfect in Arabic refers to both the present and future tenses.

** /la:/, apart from being a negative functional, it does give the idea of prohibition when it precedes the 2nd. persons of the jussive mood. e.g.,
/la: taktub ar-risa:lata/ 'don't write the letter'
/la: ta'habi: ma'ahu/ 'don't go with him (fem.)'
/la:ta'sraba: al-hali:ba/ 'don't drink the milk (dual)'
/la: takun saxi:fan/ 'don't be silly'.

Examples of affirmative sentences, along with their negative counterparts, are presented in the following tree-diagrams:

(1) a. /šariba al-waladu ul-ma:?a/  
   'The boy drank the water'

* The 3rd-person masc.sing. pronoun /hwa/ 'he' is implied in the verb and indicated by the suffix /-a/
b. /lam yašrab al-waladu ul-ma:?a/
'The boy did not drink the water'

* The perfect verb of the 3rd person masc. sing. is converted to the imperfect tense when the negative perfect particle /lam/ precedes it.
(2) a. /katabat al-bintu ud-darsa/  
'\textit{The girl wrote the lesson}'.

\begin{itemize}
  \item The 3rd.person fem.sing. pronoun /hiya/ 'she' is implied in the verb and indicated by the suffix /-t/.
  \item The /l/ of the definite article is assimilated to the following letter /d/ /ad-darsa/.
\end{itemize}
b. /lam taktub al-bintu ud-darsa/
'The girl did not write the lesson'

* The perfect verb of the 3rd person fem. sing. is converted to the imperfect tense when the negative particle /lam/, precedes it.
(3) a. /qatala ?Ahmadun āmran/  
   'Ahmed killed Amr'

a.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>MI</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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qatala  
{Perf. verb of the 3rd.person Masc. sing.}

?Ahmadun  
{Nom. Agent}

āmran  
{Acc.obj.}

* The 3rd.person masc. sing. pronoun /huwa/ 'he' is implied in the verb and indicated by the suffix /-a/
b. /lam yaqtul ?Ahmadun ?amran/
'Ahmed did not kill Amr'

* The perfect verb of the 3rd person masc. sing. is converted to the imperfect tense being preceded by the negative particle /lam/.
(4) a. /ʔakalat suʕadu at-tufaːhata/

'Suad ate the apple'

a. 

* The 3rd person fem. sing. pronoun /hiya/ 'she' is implied in the verb and indicated by the suffix /-t/ which refers to 'Suad'.

* The 3rd person fem. sing. pronoun /hiya/ 'she' is implied in the verb and indicated by the suffix /-t/ which refers to 'Suad'.

* The 3rd person fem. sing. pronoun /hiya/ 'she' is implied in the verb and indicated by the suffix /-t/ which refers to 'Suad'.
b. /lam ta?kul su£a:du at-tufa:hata/
"Suad did not eat the apple"

* The perfect verb is converted to the imperfect tense because of the preceding negative particle.

** The /I/ of the definite article is assimilated to the following letter /t/ /at-tufa:hata/
(5) a. /yazribu-l-mu\djalimu ut-tala:mi:\ya/
'The teacher beats the pupils'

*a.*

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(Perf. verb of
the 3rd. person
Masc.sing.)
```

```
{Nom. Agent} {Acc.obj.}
```

* The 3rd. person masc.sing. pronoun /huwa/ 'he' is implied in the verb and indicated by the suffix /-u/ which refers to /al-mu(alim)/

** The /l/ of the definite article is assimilated to the following letter /t/ /ut-tala:mi:)a/
b. /Ian yazriba al-mufalim ut-tala:mi:ya/  
'The teacher will never beat the pupils'

* The perfect verb /yazribā/ is converted to /yazriba/  
because of the preceding negative future particle /Ian/. 
(6) a. /yalğabu ul-ʔawla:du fil-haqli/
   'The boys play in the field'

a. 

---Diagram---

** /fi-l-haqli/ is 'attaching and attached' in the genitive case.

** The 3rd person masc. pl. pronoun /hum/ 'they' is implied in the verb and indicated by the plural masc. suffix /-u/ referring to /al-ʔawla:du/.
b. /lan yalʃaba al ?awla:du fil-ḥaqli/

'The boys will never play in the field'

* The imperfect verb /yal(aba)/ is changed to /yalʃaba/ because of the preceding negative future particle /lan/.
(7) /la: ?asrabu ul qahwata/
'I don’t drink coffee'

* The 1st person masc.sing. pro. /?ana/ 'I' is implied in the verb and indicated by the suffix /-u/
4. Emphatic Sentences

Emphasis in Arabic is of two kinds which are as follows:

(1) Verbal

(2) Logical

The verbal consists in the repetition consecutively of the whole or part of a proposition. e.g.,

a. /ja:ʭani ?Ahmadun ?Ahmadun/ 'Ahmed Ahmed came to me'
b. /ʕahabat suʕa:dun suʕa:dun/ 'Suad Suad went'
c. /qa:ma zaydun qa:ma zaydun/
   'Zaid stood up Zaid stood up'

The logical emphasis is used for the purpose of giving expression to a sentence; as the word 'all' or the words "themselves, herself, himself etc." e.g.

a. /ʕahaba ar-rajulu nafsahu/
   'The man went himself'
b. /ja:ʭa al-ʔami:ru nafsahu/
   'The prince came himself'
c. /ʕahabat suʕa:dun nafsaha: (ʕaynaha:)/
   'Suad went herself'
d. /ja:ʭat Hindun (ʕaynaha: wa-n-nisa:ʔu ?aʕyunihinna/
   'Hind came herself and the women themselves'

The rules for the generation of the emphatic sentences may be formulated as follows:
This can be illustrated in the following examples:

a. /jaːʔa ħaliyun ħaliyun/ 'Ali Ali came'
(2) ِyahabat sufa:dun ِyahabat sufa:dun/

Suad went Suad went.
(2) Yahabat su'a:dun Yahabat su'a:dun/
Suad went Suad went.

K

AD IS

V M MI MI

V NP NP

Yahabat Yahabat su'a:dun su'a:dun
(3) /qa:ma ar-rajulu nafsahu/

'The man himself stood up'
(4) /ja:?at an-nisa:?u ?a€yunihinna/

'The women themselves came'
Apart from verbal and logical emphasis, the particle /la/ is also used for emphasis e.g. /la ?aźribannaka/ 'I shall certainly strike you' /la∑umruka/ 'by thy life'.

This particle is often omitted in translation.
C. COMPARISON AND CONTRAST

It is because of the shortcomings of the phrase structure grammar that Chomsky came to the view that notions of PS grammar are quite adequate for a small part of the language and the rest of the language can be derived by the repetitive applications of a rather simple set of transformation to the strings given by the PS grammar to cover the entire language directly.

PS grammar produces the basic active affirmative sentences by means of rewrite rules. Passive, interrogative, negative and emphatic sentences are generated by certain transformational operations applied to the basic underlying structures.

Passive transformation

The contrast of the passive transformational rules of Arabic with that of English reveals the fact that passive transformation in Arabic is somehow complex. Two types can be distinguished which are as follows:

(1) Perfect transformation of trilateral verbs of the pattern /fu£ila/ and of quadrilaterals of the pattern /fu£lila/.
(2) Imperfect transformation of trilateral verbs of the pattern /yuf£alu/ and of quadrilaterals of the pattern
In addition to these, the passive participle can be distinguished. It is formed according to the pattern /maʃu:lu/ for the simple trilateral verbs, e.g., /maʃtu:lu/ 'opened', /maʃtu:mun/ 'written', /maʃfu:mun/ 'understood'. The passive participle (past participle) is declined like other nouns and takes the sound plural and broken plural of the pattern /maʃfu::lu/. e.g.,

/masə:jnu/ 'prisoners' plural of /masjnu:nun/
/majə:nunu/ 'madmen' plural of /majnu:nun/
/maktu:bu/ 'letters' plural of /maktu:mun/

English passive sentences are formed from the active sentences by the reversal of the two NPS, insertion of 'by' element in front of the original NP, insertion of the auxiliary 'be' in front of the 'MV' and changing of the 'MV' to past participle form.

Unlike English, the passive in Arabic is formed by merely changing the vowelling of the active, and is standard for all verbs, irrespective of varied vowelling of the first syllable i.e. to 'u'.

The NP2 of the Arabic active sentences functions as an object in the accusative and as a deputy or representative of the doer in the nominative case in the passive sentences, referring to the agent of the verb.
(agent deletion). The 'By' insertion rule of English does not apply to Arabic at all.

Interrogative Transformation

Both English and Arabic show two kinds of question structures, viz. Yes-No questions and information questions. Syntactically, Arabic question structures are subject to different transformations capable of producing different meanings. Semantically, they share the same semantic aspects, i.e. they generate specific and general meanings. The syntactic and semantic operations must be constrained in certain structural environment in order to generate grammatical structures. The yes-no questions of Arabic have the same structure as the basic. The only difference is that the question particles used in such structure are generated under the AD-node.

The information question rules are basically drawn from the same rules of Yes-No question. According to information question rules, any element of a sentence may be questioned. Question-phrase is generated in two different positions: an MI-position and an F-position. The question-phrase is generated under the IS-node and moved to the Q-position.
Negative Transformation

As far as negative sentences are concerned, Arabic differs from English in the use of the negative particles. English shows two types of negative structures, viz., negative sentences by the use of 'not' insertion rule and the question tags. The form of tag questions is completely determined by the form of the main sentence. Tag structure consists of elements that are either copied from the main sentence (the tense and the subject) or, are determined by the nature of the main sentence (the positive-negative reversal).

Arabic, in contrast, uses an entirely different negative particles that are placed before the subject in the nominal structure and before the verb in the verbal structure. The verb of the negative sentences is changed from the perfect to the imperfect form. While the form of the imperfect verbs of the negative sentences remains the same as that of the affirmative.

Emphatic transformation

English emphatic sentences are generated by means of Emp. insertion rule. If tense is followed by a helping verb or 'be' as a main verb, Emp. is placed after the first helping verb or 'be'. Arabic differs from English by having two types of emphasis, viz. verbal and logical. The verbal consists in the repetition consecutively of the
whole or part of a proposition. The logical emphasis is used for the purpose of giving expression to a sentence as the word 'all' or the words 'themselves', 'herself', 'himself' etc. Apart from these two types of emphasis, Arabic does use the particle /la/ 'shall' for emphasis, but it is often omitted in translation. E.g.,

/la ?azribannaka/ 'I shall certainly strike you'.

A comprehensive set of examples, in the form of tree-diagrams, dealing with English-Arabic transformational rules have been given in the fourth chapter.