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ABSTRACT

Case is a universal grammatical concept that can be found in all languages, but it is realized differently. In English, it is the structural position of the noun phrase (NP) that determines the case, whereas in Modern Standard Arabic case is realized morphologically. This paper deals with the identification of the three types of cases, including Nominative, Accusative, and Genitive in Arabic NPs in some selected Iraqi quatrains, depending on the position of each noun within a sentence. Furthermore, the current investigation aims at presenting theoretical information about Filmore's Case theory and showing how the case can be assigned to NPs of Arabic language structures represented by some Iraqi quatrains "Abuthiyat". To achieve the aims above, it is hypothesized that despite the difficulties of reading the Quatrains "Abuthiyat" in the Iraqi dialect regarding the disappearance of case markers "harakat" on which case theory depends and word order, the three types of cases (nominative, causative, and genitive) can be identified depending on parsing strategy and even the meaning of Arabic words and sentences. Finally, the investigation ends with a conclusion that all types of cases can be found in the selected Iraqi quatrains. Each case type is identified according to the function of the noun phrase within each line of the quatrain.

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التعرف على أنواع الحالات في بعض الرباعيات العربية العراقية المختارة "أبوذيات"

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الخلاصة:

الحالة هي مفهوم نحوي عالمي يمكن العثور عليه في جميع اللغات، ولكن يتم تحقيقه بشكل مختلف. في اللغة الإنجليزية، فإن الموقع الهيكلي للعبارة الاسمية (NP) هو الذي يحدد الحالة، بينما في اللغة العربية الفصحى الحديثة تتحقق الحالة شكلياً. يتناول هذا البحث تحديد أنواع الحالات الثلاثة، بما في ذلك الرفع والنصب والمجرّب في الأسماء العربية في بعض الرباعيات العراقية المختارة، وذلك اعتماداً على موقع كل اسم في الجملة. علاوة على ذلك، يهدف البحث الحالي إلى تقديم معلومات نظرية حول نظرية حالة فيلمور وإظهار

كيف يمكن إسناد الحالة إلى NPs في تراكيب اللغة العربية المتمثلة في بعض الرباعيات العراقية "الأبوثيات". ولتحقيق الأهداف المذكورة أعلاه يفترض أنه رغم صعوبة قراءة رباعيات "الأبوثيات" في اللهجة العراقية فيما يتعلق باختفاء علامات الحالة "الحركات" التي تعتمد عليها نظرية الحالة وترتيب الكلمات، فإن أنواع الحالات الثلاثة (الاسم، والاسم، والسببية والمضاف إليها) يمكن تحديدها اعتماداً على استراتيجية التحليل وحتى معنى الكلمات والجمل العربية. وأخيراً، ينتهي التحقيق باستنتاج مفاده أنه يمكن العثور على جميع أنواع الحالات في الرباعيات العراقية المختارة. يتم تحديد كل نوع حالة وفقاً لوظيفة العبارة الاسمية داخل كل سطر من الابوذيات.

لكلمات المفتاحية: الحالة باللغة الإنجليزية، الحالة باللغة العربية، الابوذيات العربية العراقية

1.Introduction

A grammatical category having a value that specifies the grammatical function of a noun, pronoun, adjective, participle, or numeral in a phrase, clause, or sentence is known as a case. The case determines the inflected form of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, determiners, participles, prepositions, numerals, articles, and their modifiers in several languages. Despite losing much of its case system, English still possesses three cases that are condensed versions of the nominative, accusative, and genitive cases. The case has been described formally as "a system of marking dependent nouns for the type of relationship they bear to their heads." Case theory is concerned with a unique quality that all noun phrases are supposed to possess. If they lack this property, the statement containing the phrase will be grammatically incorrect. Case can be found in the grammar of all languages since each NP should be assigned a case; the difference between languages is in the type of case and whether it is morphologically assigned or can be detected from the NPs positions within the sentences. In English, the case can be identified according to the NPs position in the sentences. In contrast, in the Arabic language, the case is assigned morphologically since the affixes (suffixes), which are called "harakat"

determine the type of case. This study concentrates on identifying the three types of cases in the Iraqi Arabic language (i.e., nominative, accusative, genitive) in some selected Iraqi quatrains depending on the position of words within sentences since colloquial Arabic and especially poetry of colloquial Iraqi is not assigned by case markers.

2. Case in English

Case theory is a linguistic theory that emphasizes the significance of various aspects of a phrase (i.e., sentence structure). It recognizes the grammaticality of a sentence and identifies the constituents and elements used in a particular form. Case grammar was devised in the 1960s by American linguist Charles J. Fillmore, who saw it as a substantive modification to the theory of grammatical or inflectional classification of nouns and pronouns (Ye, 2015, p.122). transformational grammar. Case is a prominent attribute and a

The feature of a sentence is determined by its purpose. This linguistic methodology is used to analyse the grammatical classifications of words or their corresponding phrases with the intention to their syntactic roles in about other constituents within a sentence. Examples of such categories include verbs, prepositions, and nouns. For instance, the pronoun "I" can be identified as a first-person singular pronoun in the nominative case, and it fulfills the role of a subject by appearing before a verb. On the other hand, the pronoun "me" can be classified as an accusative case pronoun and serves as an object by appearing after a verb (Igaab and Al-Manhalawey, 2020, p. 1). The term "case" pertains to a grammatical feature found in nouns and pronouns, whereby it serves as a marker or suffix indicating the word's grammatical relationship or function within a sentence. This term pertains to the genitive case. It is said that the case of nouns is a crucial aspect of their definition and classification. It was the most grammatically distinct category of

classical inflexion. It has no analogue in the disciplines of logic, epistemology, or metaphysics (Lyons, 1979, p. 289).

Furthermore, the case system should have the fewest number of cases that are sufficient for the categorization of all verbs in a language. Furthermore, the case system should be global, which means that it should be usable in all languages (Cook, 1989, p.8-10). In English, there are six primary sorts of common cases:

1- Nominative Case

Because all other cases flow from the nominative case, it is used to name things and people (Dinneen, 1967, p.116). The case theory proposed by Chomsky in 1981 states that "NPs are assigned case if and only if they occur in particular locations in the sentence. Particularly, the specifier of finite T is allocated the nominative case (Carnie, 2001, p. 232). The subject is in the nominative case, which is one of its morphosyntactic properties. The subject or deputy-agent case is the nominative case, for instance;

-The chairs were sold yesterday. (Miller, 2002, p. 93)

2- Accusative Case

An accusative noun is a verb's object. The word order indicates the case because the word is unmarked. The word form is the same whether the noun is a verb's object or other sentence elements. Because of this, linguists emphasize that terms such as 'accusative' can be misleading (Crystal, 2003, p. 6). A requirement that may be added to the definition of direct objects is the accusative case (Miller, 2002, p. 95). As an object case, the accusative is practically universally employed in all languages (Onions, 1971, p.85). The accusative word refers to a causative case and is derived from an old mistranslation of the Greek word. It serves as the transitive verbs' object. Many of these objects relate to items or people that the

verb's action affects (Robin, 1965, p. 292). The main ways to use the accusative case are:

1. The object of transitive verbs, for instance,
 - They murdered the king.
 - 2- The object of prepositions, for instance;
 - all the world over (instead of "over all the world")
 - 3- An adverbial phrase that describes the relationship of time, place, measure, or way, with or without a word, for instance;
 - The river is a mile broad just here (The river is higher by two feet).
- (Onions, 1971, pp. 12, 95).

The object, in traditional grammar, is an entity to which the subject applies the predicate, and the complement identifies a nominal or adjectival group that refers to or describes the subject (Betti, 2020, p. 187). The linear sequence is essential for classifying the type of case:

- Jennifer swatted Steve. ("Steve" is the object)
- Steve swatted Jennifer. ("Jennifer" represents the object, and they are in the accusative cases).

The forms of these two names in nominative cases are identical, but their positions are distinct (Carnie, 2001, p. 231).

There is a new accusative case in modern English termed "accusative of description." It is made up of an adjective equivalent that describes something about the item, like its size, shape, age, price, or job. With the noun, which is the expression's original form, the preposition "of" may be used instead:

- Jennifer swatted Steve. ("Steve" is the object)
- The towers were the same height.
- What price is that article?

- What age is she? She might be any age (or anything) between twenty and thirty.
- The earth is the shape of an orange (it is orange-shaped) (Onions, 1971, pp. 10,87).

3- Dative Case

In languages with extensive case systems, the dative case conveys an indirect object relationship and identifies the experiencer subjects. It is demonstrated that in classical transformational grammar, such di-transitive constructions are associated with the dative movement transformation. An ethical dative (ethic dative or dative of benefit) denotes a person who has a special interest in an activity. The dative case is the animate creature that is influenced by the verb's status or activity (Crystal, 2003, p. 123). Tallerman (2008) claims that there is little reason to differentiate an indirect object from any other object. He continues, "The double object construction" refers to how the receiver noun phrase seems to be a direct object. The recipient has a similar structure to that of any object and is positioned immediately before the verb. The main purpose of the dative case is to designate the recipient of any given or transferred entity. (p. 180) As an example,

- He gave a book to Mary. (Mary is the one who receives the action of giving. The preposition "to" is used in this context)
(Matthews, 2007, p.91).

4- Vocative Case

When speaking to one or more people, the vocative is employed to draw their attention. It is an optional noun phrase that may be used at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence. Usually, it is connected to a particular intonation at the start or finish of the statement. To distinguish the vocative phrase from the sentence in spelling, use a comma. The vocative is distinguished from other cases since it serves no purpose inside the sentence (i.e., it does not designate a specific element

in the phrase as the nominative does)(Palmer, 1978, p. 96). The vocative has a long history and is distinguished by the use of the archaic "O" as a vocative particle when summoning someone or attracting his/her attention, for instance:

- We beseech thee, O Lord.

In the English language, a noun is used in the following manner:

- Bill, where are you? (in initial position)

- It's a lovely day, Mrs Johnson .(in final position)

- And you, my friends, will have to work harder (in the medial position)

(Matthews, 2007, p. 429)

5- Ablative Case

The ablative case is the form of a noun phrase that denotes the source of a movement away from particular places, whether it be a noun or a pronoun. Crystal (2003) shows how the following prepositions can be used to describe this idea: by, from, and with (p.2). Palmer (1978) also says that the ablative can be used with prepositions that mean "from" (p. 96). The word "ablative" is derived from a Latin word that means "taking away," (Miller, 2002, p. 105). For example,

- He departed from the city (Robins, 1965, p. 282).

- He did it with his hand (Crystal, 2003, p. 2).

- He left Rome(the meaning implies "from") (Mathews, 2007, p. 1).

6. Genitive Case

To convey grammatical connections (i.e., to identify nouns or noun phrases that are dependent on other nouns), noun phrases often take the form of a single noun or a pronoun in the genitive case. The apostrophe and s are often used to signify a

possessive relation or other closely related relationship. The phrase "of construction" is another way to convey the genitive case. Also known as the post-modifying genitive. Only the adjectival form of the genitive remains in use. It means "belong to" or "connected with". The possessive genitive is the most frequent form. It may be utilized:

1- Attributively, for instance,

- which is the doctor's house?

2- Predicatively, it is equivalent to a predicative adjective; for example,

- This house is the doctor's.

3- In some instances, there exists many possessives inside a phrase, with one possessive being reliant on the other.

- My father's brother's daughter (Onions, 1971, pp. 88-9).

3. Case in Arabic

Arabic is a Semitic language with a varied word order and a complex morphology. The basis of Arabic morphology is the patterns and roots from which words are generated. In addition, Arabic is a clitic-directed language. Clitic and affixes are often added to Arabic words. Affixes are inflectional indicators for tense, gender, and number. At the same time, clitics are morphemes that have a syntactic feature of a word but are morphologically tied to other words, e.g. (كتبنا) we wrote, (أكتب) I write, (كتبوا) they wrote (Mobubaidin et. al, 2013, p.3).

Habash et. al. (2007) pp.1085-87) distinguish between two kinds of clauses: verbal clauses (جمل فعلية) and nominal clauses (جمل اسمية). Verbal clauses are those that begin with verbs, including copula initial clauses like (كان) kan and her sisters. Nominal clauses begin with a nominal element (مبتدأ) followed by a predicate or a

complement(خبر), which is either a verbal clause, a nominal predicate or a prepositional predicate (pp.1085-87).

The concept of Case assignment is universal as demonstrated that unlike number and gender, which are inherent categories of nouns, the Case of a noun is determined by its use in a sentence. He added that the contrast between one Case and another is normally expressed explicitly in the morphology of the language. Thus, English has the boy: the boy's only while Arabic recognizes three Cases: (النصب والرفع والجر). Cases are essential in Arabic grammar because they normally identify grammatical function, they identify the subject (agent) from the object(goal), as in the following examples:

- اكل الرجل السمك (the man ate the fish)
- اكل السمك الرجل- (the man ate the fish)
- اكل السمك الرجل (the fish ate the man)
- اكل الرجل السمك - (the fish ate the man)

(Aziz, 1989, p.126)

Habash *et al* (2007, p.1084-1092) confirmed that in modern standard Arabic (MSA) , all nouns and adjectives have one of three cases:nominative (NOM) , Accusative (Acc), or, genetic (GEN). These three cases are discussed in detail as follows:

1. Subjective or Nominative Case (NOM) (الفاعلية)

It is the most important form of case since it may be employed without the usage of accusative or genitive cases. It is termed *alrafi9* because the speaker raises his or her lower jaw upward when pronouncing the nominative word. His/her two lips are also linked. For example: زيدٌ جاء (Zaid is going ahead). Nouns that serve as the sentence's focus are said to be in the nominative case. In contrast to accusative

nouns, as evidenced by the preceding example, it is impossible to delete " Zaidun or munTaliqun" from the sentence without altering its meaning (Al-BaSri, 1991, p.29). The subjective case is also called nominative case, which is marked by the affix (الضمة) –u or – un .It is the case that is assigned to the following NPs:

The subject : *جاء عليّ (Ali has come)*

- The subject of the passive (نائب الفاعل)

بيعت الدار (the house has been sold)s

- The subject and the predicate of a nominal clause (المبتدا و الخبر)

عليّ مدرّس (Ali is a teacher)

- The subject of (كان)and its sisters و اضحى و

اصبح

كان الطبيب حاضراً

(the doctor was present)

- The predicate of (انّ) and its sisters

- *لعل الرجل مهندس (perhaps the man is an engineer)*

- The subject of ما

ما زيد ذاهبا (Zaid is not going)

(Aziz,1989, p.129)

- The substitute of subject (the subject of the passive sentence)

خدع الجندي من عدوه (the soldier was deceived (by the enemy)

(Alantaki, 2012, p.69)

2. Objective or the accusative Case(ACC) (المفعولية)

The complement case without a preposition is known as the accusative case.It is known as alnaSub when the speaker opens his or her lips and moves their jaws

apart to pronounce an accusative word. For instance, ضربَ زيدُ عمرًا (Zaid hit Omar) (Al-BaSri, 1991, p.29). As with Habash et. al. (2007), the objective is also called accusative case. This case is marked by the affix (الفتحة) –a or – an. It is the case that is assigned to the following NPs:

- The object كُتِبَ أحمدُ كتاباً (Ahmad wrote a book)
- The cognate object (المفعول المطلق) قاتلوا قتالاً عنيفاً (they fought bitterly)
- Adverbs of time and place
3- اتجهنا غرباً (we turned westward)
- Construction of exception (الاستثناء), e.g.
جاء الطلابُ إلا زيداً (the students came except Zaid)
- Object of association (المفعول معه) سرتُ والنهر (I walked along the river)
- An indefinite vocative or a vocative in construct to another noun
يا رجلًا ساعدني (some man, help me), يا صاحبَ الفندقِ (O proprietor of the hotel)
- The object of specification (التمييز) اشتعلَ رأسُهُ شيباً (his head was covered with grey hairs)
- The object of purpose (المفعول لأجله) 4- قلتُ ذلكَ إكراماً لك (I said that to do you honor)
- The predicate of (كان) and her sisters كان زيدٌ تلميذاً (zaid was a student)

The subject of (إنَّ) and her sisters

إن زيداً حكيمٌ (Zaid is certainly wise)

(Habash et. al., 2007, p.1087-88),

3. Genitive Case (GEN)(الإضافة و الجر)

Nouns that follow a preposition or have the sense of "addition" are placed in the genitive case. The genitive is used in this way because it represents addition or annexation. The prepositions relate what comes before them to the speech that comes before the prepositions, as in: مررت بزید (I passed by Zaid)(Al-BaSri, 1991, p.29). The genitive case has two main uses :

- The first, which is similar to the English possessive called (المضاف اليه) the noun in the construct

كتاب زید (Zaid's book) نهاية الطريق (the end of the road)

- The second use is after preposition (الاسم المجرور)

أخي في البيت (my brother is in the house)

(Habash et. al., 2007, pp.1088-89),

4. Methodology

Arabic and English are two different languages in many respects; one of them is in the syntactic structure of both languages. Case is an aspect of grammar that is found in all languages. Thus, it is a universal concept, still its types and its assignment linguistic structures differ from one to another. So case in Arabic is different from that in English. In English, to assign the case to noun phrases depends on the word of sentences. Arabic case is morphologically marked. Still, these morphological markers (Harakat), i.e.(الرفع، النصب، والجر) can mark not only nouns but also adverbs, verbs, and pronouns.

In addition to that, a quatrain is a verse with four lines having a specific theme. The meter of the chosen Iraqi quatrain (Abuthyat) is called 'w āfir sea' (بحر الوافي),

in which each quatrain consists of four lines with united rhyme , alliterated verbal, different meanings, and the last line ends with (h) sound. It is based on harmony and rhetoric science, where correct constructions, verbal harmony, smooth flair, strength in meaning and strength in expressing ideas are required. The tone of these quatrains is known as ‘al-husja’ (الحسجة), which is the slang for southern Iraq . Sometimes. It is hard for a non- followers to know their meanings to dissolve their symbols; this study is based on applying Case Theory to the Arabic language in general and Iraqi colloquial in particular by identifying the three types of Arabic cases in some poetry structures represented by some selected Iraqi quatrains(Abuthiyat) taken from Al-batat (2007), 'Tarnimat.. Ma Bain Djla wa Alfurat', which is prepared by Iraqi writer Talib Al-battat.

5. Data Aalysis and Discussion

The researcher follows several tepts in identifying the case types; they are as follows:

1. Some Iraqi quatrains are selected randomly from a book called (Tarnimat.. Ma Bain Djla wa Alfurat).
2. The parsing strategy of the Arabic language is used to find out the cases.
3. The nouns that are found in each line of the quatrain, their transliteration, case, and syntactic function are shown in tables.

The following quatrains are analyzed and all nouns are assigned cases accordingly as shown in each table:

طبع بيه التسامح دوم و الطيب

ورضعت الجود من الانبار و الطيب

جروح الناس تبره بساع و تطيب

لجن جرحك يخوي اكف عليه

طبع بيه التسامح دوم والطيب

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
طبع	ṭabi ¹	NOM	Subject(مبتدأ)
التسامح	Altasāmuḥ	GEN	The noun in contrast (مضاف اليه)
الطيب	Al ṭīb	GEN	Noun after conjunction (اسم معطوف على التسامح)

ورضعت الجود من الأنبار و الطيب

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
الجود	Aljūd	ACC	Object
من الأنبار	Alanāb	GEN	After Preposition(اسم مجرور)
الطيب	Al ṭīb	GEN	Noun after conjunction (اسم معطوف على الأنبار)

جروح الناس تيره بساع و تطيب

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
جروح	Jrūḥ	NOM	Subject
الناس	Alnās	GEN	Noun in contrast(مضاف اليه)
بساع	Bsāa'	GEN	Object of preposition (اسم مجرور)

¹ The symbols of transliteration are retrieved from: <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cps0/romanization/arabic.pdf>

لجن جرحك يخوي اكلف علي

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
جرحك	Jarhak	NOM	Subject (مبتدأ)
يخوي	Yakhūys	ACC	Vocative in contrast to another noun (مناداة)

التسامح ارفع من الحقد و اسمه

و مثل الفرق بين الارض و اسمه

جم طيب لواه الغدر و اسمه

بالتاريخ اله صفحه زهيه

التسامح ارفع من الحقد و اسمه

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
التسامح	altasamuh	NOM	Subject (مبتدأ)
من الحقد	Min al-hiqid	GEN	Object of preposition (اسم مجرور)

و مثل الفرق بين الارض و اسمه

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
الفرق	Alfariq	GEN	Noun of contrast (مضاف اليه اول)
الارض	Alardh	GEN	Noun of contrast (مضاف اليه ثان)
(و) اسمه	Ismih	NOM	Noun after conjunction (اسم معطوف على الارض)

جم طيب لواه الغدر و اسمه

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
الغدر	alghadir	NOM	Subject
(و)اسمه	Ismih	NOM	(اسم معطوف على الارض)

بالتاريخ اله صفحة زهيه

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
بالتاريخ	biltār Īkh	GEN	(اسم مجرور)
صفحة	ṣafha	NOM	Subject (مبتدأ مؤخر)

عصت روجي فلا طاعت بالانهار

او مثل كت المزن دمعي بالانهار

كلام الليل يمحوه بالانهار

اهل هذا الوكت بيهم سجييه

عصت روجي فلا طاعت بالانهار

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
روجي	r Ūh Ī	NOM	Subject
بالانهار	bilanhār	GEN	(اسم مجرور)

او مثل كت المزن دمعي بالانهار

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
دمعي	Dama' Ī	NOM	Subject(مبتدا مؤخر)
المزن	almazan	GEN	Noun of contrast(مضاف اليه)
بالانهار	Bilanhār	GEN	Object of preposition(اسم مجرور)

كلام الليل يحونه بالانهار

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
كلام	kal ām	NOM	Subject(مبتداً و هو مضاف)
الليل	Alayl	GEN	Noun of contrast(مضاف اليه)
بالانهار	Bilanhār	GEN	Object of preposition(اسم مجرور)

اهل هذا الوكت بيهم سجية

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
اهل	Ahal	NOM	Subject(مبتداً و هو مضاف)
الوكت	Alwakit	GEN	Noun of contrast(مضاف اليه)
بيهم	Fihum	GEN	Object of preposition(اسم مجرور)
سجية	Sajyah	ACC	Object (مفعول به)

صايم عن لذيد العيش والماي

و على فراكك كلبي زاد والماي

اريد اويك يا مدلول ولماي

افرح واشكر الباري للمنيه

صايم عن لذيذ العيش و الماي

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
صايم	ṣ Āyim	NOM	Subject(مبتدأ)
عن لذيذ	a'an lathith	GEN	Object of preposition(اسم مجرور)
العيش	Ala'ysh	GEN	Noun of contrast(مضاف اليه)
والماي	Walmay	ACC	Noun after conjunction(اسم معطوف على العيش)

و على فراكك كلبي زاد و الماي

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
على فراكك	a'ala frākak	GEN	Object of preposition(اسم مجرور)
كلبي	Kalbi	NOM	Subject(مبتدأ مؤخر)
والماي	Walm ā y	GEN	Noun of contrast(مضاف اليه)

اريد وياك يا مدلول و الماي

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
يا مدلول	y āmadlŪl	ACC	Vocative in contrast to another noun(مناداة)

افرح و اشكر الباري للمنية

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
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الباري	albar Ī	ACC	Object pronoun(مفعول به)
للمنيه	Lilmenyah	GEN	Noun of contrast (مضاف اليه)

لهيب الهجر بالدلال دواي

ريح دواي العذول و خسر دواي

طبيب الجان هاك جروح دواي

طبيب الانس عن ادواي عيه

لهيب الهجر بالدلال دواي

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
الهجر	alhajir	GEN	Noun of contrast (مضاف اليه)
بالدلال	bildlal	GEN	Object of preposition (اسم مجرور)

طبيب الجان هاك جروح دواي

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
(يا) طبيب	Yātabib	ACC	Vocative in contrast to another noun (مناداة)
جروح	jr Ūh	ACC	Object pronoun(مفعول به)

طبيب الانس عن دواي عيه

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
طبيب	ṭab Īb	NOM	Subject (مبتدأ)
الانس	Alinis	GEN	Noun of contrast (مضاف اليه)
عن دواي	a'an dway	GEN	Object of preposition (اسم مجرور)

شهم يا معجز الأنذال والجار

بكرم الضيف و المحتاج و الجار

الزمن ياخوي اخبرك علي و الجار

يريد الغيرة تذهب و الحمية

شهم يا معجز الأنذال و الجار

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
يا معجز	Yāmu'jiz	ACC	Vocative in contrast to another noun (مناداة)
الأنذال	Alanthāl	GEN	Noun of contrast (مضاف إليه)
و الجار	Waljār	ACC	Noun after conjunction (اسم معطوف على الأنذال)

بكرم الضيف و المحتاج و الجار

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
بكرم	Bkaram	GEN	Object of preposition (اسم مجرور)
الضيف	Althaif	GEN	Noun of contrast (مضاف إليه)
و المحتاج	Walmuht āj	ACC	Noun after conjunction (اسم معطوف على الضيف)
و الجار	Waljār	ACC	Noun after conjunction (اسم معطوف على المحتاج)

الزمن ياخوي اخبرك علي و الجار

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
الزمن		NOM	Object of preposition (اسم مجرور)
يا خوي	y ākh ūy	ACC	Noun of contrast (مضاف إليه)
الغيرة	algh īra	ACC	Object pronoun (مفعول به)
والحمية	Alhayma	ACC	Noun after conjunction (اسم معطوف على الغيرة)

يريد الغيرة تذهب و الحمية

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
الغيرة	algh īra	ACC	Object pronoun (مفعول به)
الحمية	Alhayma	ACC	Noun after conjunction (اسم معطوف على الغيرة)

شريد اكتب شعر كلي يراعي

بعد ما من خليل الي يراعي

تنبه للغنم و احذر يراعي

نمر هذا الوكت اصبح اذية

شريد اكتب شعر كلي يراعي

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
شعر	Sh;ir	ACC	Object pronoun (مفعول به)
يراعي (ياراعي)	yarā'ī	ACC	Vocative in contrast to another

			(مناداة) noun
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بعد ما من خليل الي يراعي

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
من خليل	min khalīl	GEN	Object of preposition (اسم مجرور)

تنبه للغنم و احذر يراعي

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
للغنم	Lilghanam	GEN	Object of preposition (اسم مجرور)
يراعي (ياراعي)	Yarā'ī	ACC	Vocative in contrast to another noun (مناداة)

نمر هذا الوكت اصبح اذية

Arabic Noun	Transliteration	Case	Syntactic Function
نمر	Nimir	NOM	Subject (مبتدأ)

According to an analysis of case categories in the under investigation Iraqi quatrains, it is evident that the Arabic case differs from the English case. In English, the case plays a significant role in the definition and classification of nouns and pronouns. To assign the case to noun phrases depends on the word

sequence in sentences, whereas in Arabic, the case is morphologically marked. Still these morphological markers (Harakat) i.e. (الرفع، النصب، والجر) can mark not only nouns but also adverbs, verbs, and pronouns. Although these markers have disappeared in Iraqi colloquial poetry, especially the quatrains, depending on the parsing structure of sentences, the part of speech according to its position and occurrence in the sentences are identified. As a result, the position is an important aspect in identifying the sorts of cases. As it is shown in data analysis, all types of cases can be found in the selected Iraqi quatrains. Each case type is identified according to the function of the noun phrase within each line of the quatrain. Concerning the nominative case, it takes the position of a subject. For example, NPs are represented as a subject as "طبيب الانس عن دواي عيه" in which the NP "ṭabīb" represents a subject. Moreover, NPs that are considered genitive cases, as in "تنبه للغم و احذر يراعي", the word "Lilghanam" represents an object of a preposition. Finally, NPs that are referred to as accusative cases as in "شهم يا معجز الاندال و الجار" the NP "Yāmu'jiz" represents Vocative in contrast to another noun. Consequently, Arabic word order is flexible due to its case-marking system, which indicates elements' grammatical functions wherever they are in a sequence.

6. Conclusion

After identifying the three cases of noun phrases in 8 Iraqi quatrains, the researcher concludes that all noun phrases in those quatrains are assigned cases: Nominative, Accusative, and Genitive. These cases are identified depending on their position in the sentence rather than according to case markers assigned to the colloquial Arabic and especially to the poetry of colloquial Iraqi. This proves the validity of the study hypothesis that despite the difficulties of reading the Quatrains "Abuthiyat" in the Iraqi dialect regarding the disappearance of case markers "harakat" on which case theory depends and word order, the three types of cases (nominative, causative, and genitive) can be identified depending on parsing

strategy and even the meaning of Arabic words and sentences. In light of the implications above, a further study is recommended to compare between cases in English and Arabic poetry. Further studies should be done to analyze the types of cases in spoken contexts so as to urther insights into the effectiveness of syntactic functions.

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