THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF ARABIC DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS IN THE GLORIOUS QURAN: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Mahmood Ibrahim Hamdan

Department of Translation

College of Arts

Tikrit University

mibarts@tu.edu.iq

ترجمة أسماء الإشارة في القرآن الكريم دراسة مقارنة
محمود إبراهيم حميد
جامعة تكريت كلية الآداب

الخلاصة

يتناول هذا البحث دراسة أسماء الإشارة في اللغتين العربية والانجليزية. يعد علم اللغة المقارن أحد أقدم واهم فروع علم اللغة الحديث، وهو يعنى بدراسة النظام النحوي في كل لغات العالم، يختص بمقارنة اللغات ببعضها وذلك لإبراز نقاط التطابق والاختلاف بين هذه اللغات. يهتم البحث بدراسة أسماء الإشارة من حيث تصنيفها في اقسام الكلام وأنواع هذه الأسماء في كلا اللغتين العربية والانجليزية، ثم يقوم بتمييز الاسماء التي تستخدم بكثرة منها ووظائفها واستخداماتها. من ثم تحليل العديد من الآيات القرآنية التي استخدمت فيها مختلف أسماء الإشارة في اللغة العربية حيث تمت استشارة تراجم القران الكريم لأفضل المترجمين الكفء من مختلف انحاء العالم، وتحليل هذه الترجمات لبيان مواضع الشبه والاختلاف بين اللغتين، وأخيرا خلص البحث الى نتائج مهمة فيما يخص المشتركات والفوارق في استخدام أسماء الإشارة بين اللغتين العربية والانجليزية.

Key words: Demonstrative pronouns (DPs); Glorious Quran; Subject and Predicate; Topic and Comment;

Abstract

This research is concerned with the study of demonstrative pronouns in Arabic and English languages. Contrastive linguistics is one of the oldest approach of modern linguistic science .It is concerned with the studying of the linguistic system in different languages, comparing them with each other, in order to highlight the similarities and differences between languages .

The recent research deals with Demonstrative pronouns in terms of classification in speech parts, and types of demonstrative pronouns in in Arabic and English. In addition, to figure out the most commonly used demonstrative. The function, uses and the analysis of some Quranic verses in which DPS are used, considering the translation to show the aspects of agreement and difference in between Arabic and English. Finally, the research concludes the results of common and different features between the two languages.

1. Introduction

Contrastive linguistic is considered as one of the oldest approaches of modern linguistic and one of the most important science in the field of linguistics, it deals with the study of language system in various languages and makes comparison between them. Therefore, linguists from different backgrounds have done multiple studies on some phenomena in their language and other languages. Since Demonstrative, pronouns are of the most important global phenomenon in languages, in addition to the existence of some aspects of agreement and difference among languages. The subject of discussion in this research will be demonstrative pronouns in English and Arabic for the following causes.

1-The importance and prevalence of this phenomena in both languages.

2-The importance and universality of both languages, and the world's interest in their wide-ranging study, though English is more widely used in science, politics and economics than Arabic.

3-The importance of contrastive studies in comprehending languages, highlighting their features and characteristics.

4- To intensify the efforts of researchers and scholars in the study of common phenomena between Arabic and other languages.

For this purpose, the following criteria are followed in order to achieve the prior points.

1-The exact structural descriptive of the two languages involved in this study.

2-A brief summary of all structures.

3-The actual comparison of the structure patterns in the two languages and conclusion of similarities and differences.

The research consists of three sections:

1.Section one: the classification of demonstrative pronouns as a part of speech in Arabic and English, the common used pronouns, and then their function and use.

2.Section two : the analysis of some the Quranic verses in which the demonstrative pronouns are used in order to study their translation and show the aspects of agreement and difference between the two languages . The interpretation of elite translators of Quran were adopted in this study for prevalence of these translations . And for the lack of translation notes re.g.arding this subject.

3.Section three: presents the findings of the research , the common characteristics and differences between the two languages.

2. Section one

2.1: The classification of DPs in Arabic:

Arabic speech is divided into three types : noun ,verb and preposition . nouns like (Rajul,man)(faras,horse)…etc., verbs have tenses, either past or present or future e.g..(darasa, studied (yadrusu,studied)(will study , sayardusu) or saufa yadrusua , the third part of speech in Arabic are what is not of the above mentioned two parts , they are used for a purpose and they are neither nouns nor verbs .

Arabic grammarians classify the parts of speech into three main types , though , there is a disagreement about the foundation of classification they are accustomed to ,in this division

1-The Noun :what indicates the meaning by itself and not associated with tense, like the subjects , adverbs and pronouns….etc. .(Ali-Al-jarjany.2004:23).

2- The Verb : What indicates the meaning in itself associated with a certain time like(دخل entered , يدخل enters, ادخل enter) (ibid: 141)

3: Preposition: What does not indicate any meaning when used alone, but meaningful when used with other parts of speech, and not associated with time like (عن , and في) (ibid: 141)

What is important is the nominal group, because the demonstrative pronouns, the subject of the recent research, are classified under the nominal group in Arabic language.

Arab grammarians differed in the inventory of demonstrative pronouns (Assuti, 911 H : 2) indicates that they exceeded thirty demonstrative pronouns.

Perhaps ,the most famous opinion of (Ibn-Malik,672 H: 97) in his book (Alfyyat Ibn Malik) , he indicates five signs of the noun , this does not mean that all these signs are realized in each section, but there are three signs should be achieved in DPs :

1: Preposition .

2: Vocative.

3: Subject.

There are modern grammarians who criticize this division, especially those who are interested in the modern language study, the most known of them (Ibrahim Anis 1737,H: 279) , (Mehdi Makhzoumi, 1414 ,H :21) , (Tamam Hasan, 1432 H) and (Fadhil Al-Saqi ,1397 : 139) .

They see that Greek philosophers in their classification of Arabic speech parts influence Arab Grammarians. The grammarians were disturbed in the development of a certain concept of the noun, verb and preposition. Therefore, they differed in the definitions and specified the signs of these parts.

Tamam Hasan(1994 : 87) believes that this division (noun , verb, preposition) needs to be reviewed and based on the aspects of structure and meaning : based on that classification , he classifies Arabic parts of speech as follows:

1 : Noun.

2 : Verb .

3 : Pronoun.

4 : Adjective.

5 : Adverb .

6 : Particle.

7 : Succession

And put the DP under the section of pronoun, it is contrary to the prevailing tripartite classification . According to him, pronouns in classical Arabic are subdivided into three sections:

1 : Personal pronouns.

2 : Demonstrative Pronouns.

3 : Relative pronouns .

Now, it is praiseworthy to mention that the old and modern classifications have pros and cons , economy is one of the pros of the classic classification, modern linguistic theories support this trait in linguistic rules where the researcher can access all language books effortlessly , but, one of the disadvantages is the divergence among Arab grammarians in this respect. The advantage of modern classification of (Tamam Hasan) , is that it takes into consideration the construction and meaning as a basis for the abovementioned classification; but one of the disadvantages is the overlap in some parts and the disturbance of construction of the parts of speech. Therefore, the research will rely on the classical classification (noun, verb, and preposition), DPs are part of noun.

2.2-The classification of DPs in English

There are three methods to follow in English speech classification (stageberg ,N and Oak .D ,2000:163)

1-classification according to the function.

2-classification according to the position.

3-classification according to the form.

It can be represented by the following example:

-The teacher will go to school. (Stageberg 2000:203)

The word (teacher) is the subject according to its function in the sentence. This position is confined to nouns. Demonstrative pronouns could function as subject or object, the classification according to the position can be listed under nouns, but according to form it can be classified the tag of pronouns (Huddleston 1984:90). Classification according to form in the most popular, it says that the English speech falls into Eight parts, they are as follows (sweet, H, 1898:54)

1-Nouns

2-verbs

3-pronouns

4-Adjectives

5-Adverbs

6-Prepositions

7-conjections

8-Interjections

The third part of speech pronouns, in this classification is the main concern of the researcher, because the demonstrative pronouns are classified as a part of the English language pronouns. Therefore, it is clear now that Tammam Hassan is influenced by this classification. Where he classified the Arabic demonstrative pronoun within the section of pronouns as they are in English.

The pronoun in English is the word that is used to substitute the noun 'pronoun is a word used instead of a noun' (Gleason, 19665:114) pronoun are classified into seven types. (Quirk and Greenbaum 1973:163)

1-Personal pronoun   (e.g.: I)

2-possessive pronoun (e.g.: my)

3- Reflexive pronoun   (e.g.: myself, yourself)

4-Demonstrative pronoun (e.g.: this)

5-Interrogative pronoun (e.g.: who)

6-Indefinite pronoun   (e.g.: somebody)

7- Relative pronoun   (e.g.: that)

2. 3: The use of DPs

2.3.1: The use of DPs in Arabic:

Demonstrative Pronouns (asmaa ishaara) are determiners used with nouns or instead of nouns to show either distance from or proximity to the speaker (Ryding 2009: 315). Like "this", "that", "these", "those". Arabic has richer multiplicity demonstratives. In fact, classical Arabic has a convoluted system of sets and subsets of demonstratives (wright, 1967:1:264).

Demonstrative pronouns are a kind of ambiguous part, but, they are constructed to include the meaning of DP; the subject of the statement is to enrich the meaning (Bin –Yaeesh, wd: 82). They include two things (meaning and referent), when we say, "This is a garden "the referent is a garden " the reference is "this" which is the DP at the same time.

Usually, Arab Grammarians divide DPs according to the referent into two types:

1: It should be noted in terms of (number, gender, person and neuter) and this type is subdivided into:

1: Masculine singular, person or neuter, the most common in use (هذا)

E.g.:

This is a loyal worker.	هذا عامل مخلص
This is a perfect work.	هذا عمل جيد

2: Person or neuter , feminine , the most common in use is (هذه) " this"

E.g.:

This is a hardworking girl.	هذه عاملة مجدة
This is a burning sun.	هذه شمس حارقة

3: Dual(masculine) , person or neuter, the most common in use (هذان وهذين)

These are two students.	هذان طالبان
These are two students.	ان هذين طالبين

4: Dual (feminine) , person or neuter, the most common "هاتان و هاتين "

E.g.:

These are two (girl) students.   هاتان طالبتان

These are two (girl) students.   ان هاتين طالبتين

5: Plural ,person or neuter , masculine or feminine , the most common are " اولاء و أولئك"

E.g.:   أولئك جنود شجعان they are a brave soldiers

أولاء عاملات مخلصات

they are a faithful workers

6 : Place , the most common demonstratives in use are " هنا و ثم "

E.g.: هنا لندن Here is London

فثم وجه الله There is the face of Allah

(Pickthall, 1981, 385)

2: THE referred to, must be noted in terms of distance and proximity

1: DPs that are used for NEAR objects, singular dual plural, person or neuter. هذا هذه هذان ,هاتان .هؤلاء

2: DPs that are used for FAR objects:

ذلك، تلك ،أولئك

3: DPs that are used for middle distance between NEAR and FAR.

Consequently, it has to be taken into consideration that the previous divisions depend onto the referred to, in terms of number, gender, person or neuter and distance.

2.3.2. The use of demonstrative pronouns in English

They are called Demonstrative pronouns as previously mentioned, and they are part of pronoun in English , they are limited terms in English, the most common are THIS,THAT,THESE,THOSE,HERE,THERE

There are two terms used for the above mentioned pronouns.

1-Demonstrative pronoun

2-Demonstrastive adjectives (Halliday and Hasan,1976:57)

The following two examples illustrate the difference between them .

E.g.:

1-this is a black bird.

2-this bird is black.

In this first example, it is considered as a demonstrative pronoun because of the presence of the verb after it, whereas, in the second example, it is considered as a demonstrative adjective, because a noun then a verb follow it.

The following illustrate the luminosity of this demonstrative pronoun, their uses and position in the sentence:

1-THIS: is used for the near masculine and feminine, personal and neuter.

1-This boy is a good student.

2-This tiger is exiguous.

3-This rose is beautiful.

4-This girl beautiful.

5-I want this.

6-Can I work with this.

Obviously, it can be observed that (this) is neutral as far as gender, person, number are concerned, but it is used for near objects only. It could be a subject as in the first four examples, or object as in the No5 example or genitive as in No6 example.

2-THAT: is used for the far singular masculine and feminine, person and neuter.

e.g.

1-That young man is a good student.

2-That tiger is exiguous.

3-That rose is beautiful.

4-That girl is beautiful.

5-I want that.

6- Can I work with that?

It is important to state that (THAT) is used for the far objects, things only. It is neutral as for person and gender; it is not neutral for number. It can be a subject as in the first four examples or object as in No5.example or genitive as in No.6 example.

3-THESE: is used for Near plural, masculine and feminine, personal and neuter.

E.g..

1-These young men are good teachers.

2-These tigers are predators.

3-These girls are clever.

4-These roses are beautiful

5 - We want these.

6- Can I stand between these?

As we have seen that (these) is, person, and gender neutral, but not so with number, distance, it is used for near plural only. It operates as a subject as in first for example, object as in No.5 example and genitive as in No.6 example.

4: THOSE: is used with FAR PLURAL, person and neuter,

E.g. :

 1: Those young men are good students.

 2: Those tigers are wild animals.

 3: Those girls are intelligent.

 4 : Those trees are beautiful.

 5 : We want those roses.

 6 : Can he sit between those.

 Similarly , it can be noted that " those " is neutral with re.g.ard to gender and person, but it not so, for number and distance, it is used with plural only. THOSE is a subject in the first four examples , object in example No. 5 and genitive in No.6 example.

5 : HERE (locative) and THERE(existential) : Originally , these demonstratives are used as adverbs(place) but they are used as DPs if the context of the sentence indicates this. HERE is used with NEAR objects, THERE is used with FAR objects/things. E.g.

Here in the university.هنا في الجامعة.

The school is there.المدرسة هناك.

I want to train here/ there.اريد ان اتدرب هنا /هناك

 Lastly, from the previous examples, it turns out that DPs act as a subject as in first and second examples and object as in No.3 example.

3. The analysis of some Quranic verses

 Demonstratives are mentioned in many verses of the holy Quran , with various uses ,the aim of using these verses is to analyze them ,shedding lights on the translation of demonstrative pronouns , analyzing the structure of them in English too. They were selected carefully to cover the widest range of DPs in Arabic as well as English .A number of famous translations of the Glorious Quran were consulted to achieve this study.

1.　"And whenever Sura is revealed there are some of them would say " did THIS Sura strengthen your faith of anyone among you" (Rashad:1989:217) .	١.　" واذا ما انزلت سورة فمنهم من يقول ايكم زادته هذه ايمانا"　التوبة:١٢٤
2.　"THIS Quran has been inspired to me" (Ibid:128)	٢.　"واوحي الي هذا القران" :الانعام:١٩
3.　"He who made the sun radiate a brilliant light and the moon reflects a lustre ,and ordained for it proper stage that you might know count of years and the rocking of time, nowise did ALLAH create THIS but in truth and righteousness"　(Sher Ali, 1955: 273)	٣."هو الذي جعل الشمس ضياءا والقمر نورا وقدره منازل لتعرفوا عدد السنين والحساب ما خلق الله ذلك الا بالحق" يونس:٥
4.　"THESE two opponents dispute with each other about their Lord" (Khan.1970:362)	٤." هذان خصمان اختصموا في ربهم" الحج: ١٩

English	Arabic
5. " THIS is the scripture whereof there is no doubt a guidance unto those who ward off(evil) (Pickthall.1981:2)	٥. "ذلك الكتاب لا ريب فيه هدى للمتقين" البقرة:٢
6. " HE replied ,the food which you are given shall not come to you ,but I shall inform you of the interpretation thereof before it comes to you; THIS is on account of what my Lord has taught me" (Sher Ali.1955:238)	٦. "قال لا ياتيكما طعام ترزقانه الا نباتكما في تاويله قبل ان ياتيكما ذلكما مما علمني ربي" يوسف:٣٧
7. " It is the evil one that suggest to you the fear of his votaries" (Yusuf Ali.1979:73)	٧. "انما ذلكم الشيطان يخوف اولياءه" ال عمران:١٧٥
8. " She said : THIS is he, about whom you blamed me" (Pickthall.1981:253)	٨ . " قالت فذلكن الذي لمتنني فيه" يوسف:٣٢
9. "THESE depend on guidance of their Lord , THESE are the successful" (Ibid:2)	٩. " أولئك على هدى من ربهم" البقرة:٥
10. "You are THOSE who dispute" (Sher Ali.1955:238)	١٠. " ها انتم هؤلاء حاججتم" ال عمران:٦٦
11. "THIS continued to be their proclamation" (Rashad,1989:379	١١. " فما زالت تلك دعواهم "الأنبياء:١٥
12. "Not to marry his wives after him ever, surely THIS is grievous in the sight of ALLAH" (Maulana.2010:495)	١٢. " ولا ان تنكحوا ازواجه من بعده ابدا ان ذلكم كان عند الله عظيما" السجدة:٥٣
13. "Did I not forbid you both from THAT tree" (Shakir.1992:251)	١٣. "الم انهكما عن تلكما الشجرة" الأعراف:٢٢
14. " They have also said , whatever exists in the wombs of THESE animals belongs to our people alone" (Sarwar.1981:149)	١٤. " وقالوا ما في بطون هذه الانعام خالصة لذكورنا" الانعام:١٣٩
15. " He said ; I desire to marry one of THOSE two daughters of mine to thee" (Maulana.2010:390)	١٥. " قال اني اريد ان انكحك احدى ابنتي هاتين" القصص:٢٧
16. " THERE did Zakariah pray to his lord" (Yusuf ALI.1979:58)	١٦. " هنالك دعا زكريا ربه " ال عمران:٣٨
17. "And THERE we brought near the others" (Maulana.2010:467)	١٧. " وازلفنا ثم الاخرين" الشعراء:٦٤
18. " THESE indeed are but small band" (Khan.1970:461)	١٨. " ان هؤلاء لشرذمة قليلون "الشعراء: ٥٤

4.   **1. Discussion of the analysis of Arabic DPs.**
The following is the main points about the usage of the demonstrative pronouns in Arabic as far as Arabic is concerned.

1. The majority of DPS are mentioned in the Holy Quran, they were used in singular, duel, plural, personal and neuter .personal, masculine and feminine –far and near objects.

2. DPS may operate in verbal sentences as in the examples No1, 2, 3 or as a part of the nominal sentence as in the rest of the examples, furthermore, they are used in the nominal sentence more than they appear in the verbal sentence.

3. Demonstrative pronoun may be attributed to something before it in the sentence as in the examples (1,3,6,8,9,12,16)

4. DPS have different locations in Arabic syntax; it can operate as a subject in example no.1 or actor as in example No. 2, or a subject as in example No. 3 or topic as in examples Nos. 4-9, or comment for a topic as in example no 10.

5. It can operate as a noun for (kaana wa Akhawatha) as in example No 11 or noun (Inna wa akhawatha) as in example No12. It can be tugged with preposition as in example No13 and 14, DP can be an adverb as in example no16 and 17.

6. Therefore, their distribution multiple, they   at the be.g.inning or in the middle or at the end of sentence. This makes it one of the basic structures in Arabic.(Ahmed 1407,p:52)

7. All Demonstrative pronoun conform to the referent number.

8. In term of gender, singular, duel, plural Demonstrative pronouns conform to referent in gender (masculine or feminine) only in singular and dual, while in plurals, they are identical for mescaline and feminine.

9. They do not coincide in terms of definite most and indefinite, although, it is noted that most of DPS are definite, most sentences start with them as an object, whereas the referent could be definite or indefinite.

10. There are no special DPS for the near or far things, originally all DPS are to be used to the near referent (tam kaf and lam) are added as in No.4, 6,8 examples, or (kaf) is added as in example No9, then they refer to the far or mediation objects after these additions.

11. DPS may alternate each with other in terms of near or far reference .what is used for distant objects may be used for near objects as in example No5 . However, this is not workable with gender and number.

4.1.2.   The analysis of English DPs.

In what follows are some notes on the analysis of the English Translation of the holy Quran.

 1: English demonstratives are neutral in terms of gender and person, they are equal in this perspective.

2: Number should coincide with the referred to, "this, that" are used with singular," these, those" are used with plural, and dual as in e.g. no. 4.

3: Proximity and distance demonstratives for NEAR objects/ things are "this, these", FAR objects/things are" that, those"

4: Demonstratives are neutral in terms of syntactic structure, they act as the subject of a sentence as in e.g. No.2, or an object as in e.g. No.3, or as a genitive as in e.g.No.5.

5: They act as a definite nouns therefore definite article "the" cannot be used with them as it is clear in all the examples above.

6: Demonstratives usually followed by a noun as in e.g. No.1, or by a pronoun as in e.g. No.15.

7: Sometimes they do not indicate a particular name as in e.g. No.10

4. The Findings.

   Arabic and English descend from two different families, Arabic is part of Semitic languages family and one of the most important in this group,(Prasad, 2012:193).On the other hand, English descends from Indo-European languages family, which is quite different, (Ibid :196),they differ in the places they are used and spread (Nicolas, 2011:622) .

      Despite the great divergence between them in terms of structure and linguistic connotations, the two languages share some points of consensus and similarity as well as differ in other perspectives.

The following are some the common and different aspects of both languages:

1: Demonstrative Pronouns exist in both languages, this makes it a global linguistic phenomenon.

2: Demonstrative pronouns in English are named Demonstrative Nouns (asmaa al-ishara) in Arabic, but, they are similar in some terms

THIS: used for Near Singular, person or neuter in both languages.

THAT: used for Far Singular, person or neuter in both languages

THESE: used for Far Plural, masculine or feminine, person or neuter.

THOSE: used for Far Plural, masculine or feminine, person and neuter.

Likewise, it can be easily noticed that demonstrative pronouns are neutral in terms of person or non-person in both languages. However, there are specific DPs for proximity, distance and number.

 3: Demonstratives are used in the basic structure of the sentence in both languages, this indicates that they are basic expressions in the this structure.

4: They function as a statement and description of what is before or after them in the sentence.

5: The majority of DPs are not similar to the words that overlap with them in function.

6: They are flexible with re.g.ard to the notion of rank. In fact, they act as, subject, object, topic and comment and genitive in Arabic language. Likewise, subject object and genitive in English.

7: DPs are considered as definite nouns in Arabic and English. Definite article "the" and "al" cannot be used with them.

5. Conclusion

Given these points, after the study of this linguistic phenomenon in Arabic and English to discover the similarity in the formulation and construction, here are some points to take into consideration.

1-DPs exists in both languages, which makes it a global linguistic phenomenon.

2-The use of DPs in the basic sentence which indicates that it is basic in terms of syntax and linguistic construction in both languages and not intended for illustration only.

3-The majority of Demonstrative pronouns are not similar to other words that overlap with them in function, they are also, specific, confined words, which makes them more clear and distinct in construction.

4-They are flexible with re.g.ard of their position in the sentence, they are used at the be.g.inning, middle and at the end of the sentence.

5-they can act as a subject, an object, or subject and the predicate of that subject, or genitive construction in Arabic. They are used as subject, object and genitive construction in English too.

6-The DP and the pronoun can be confined in Arabic and English sentence.

7-Conformity is required between the DP and the referred to, in terms of number (singular, dual, plural)in Arabic ,whereas there is no specific form for dual in English, therefor DPs that are used in Arabic, more than those used in English .

References

- Al-Jurjani, Ali .92004). Mujam Al-Tarefat. Mohammad Al-Minshawi.Dar Al-Fadhilah.Cairo.

- Huddleston, R.(1984), Introduction to Grammar of English. Cambridge University press, Cambridge.

- Ibn Yaeesh, M. (w d) . Sharh Al-Mufassal. Ahmad Al-Sayyid. Cairo: Al-Mukhatabah Al-Tawfqiyyah.

- Khan M. Zafrullah,(1970). The Quran ,Preager Publisher. New York, USA.

- Mawlana ,M. Ali.(2010) . The Holy Quran Text. Ahmadyya Anjuman . Lahore Publications, UK.

- Prasad, T. (2012). A Course in Linguistics.PHI Learning. New Delhi.

- Quirk, R and Greenbaum. S. (1973). University Grammar of Englih, Longman, London.

- Shakir .M.H. (1992). The Quran Arabic Textand English Translation. Ansaryan Publications.

- Stageberg, N and Oaks, D. (2000). An Itrodutory English Grammar.Earl McPeek, USA.

- Wright William: (1979) .A Grammar of the Arabic Language, 3rd edn -2 Vols in one, Cambridge University Press, UK.

-Al-Makhzumi, M. (1966). Fi Al-Nahu Al-Arabi: Qawaid wa Tatbeeq, Al-Bab Al-Halabi, Cairo.

-Al-Saqi. F. (1397 H). Al-Kalam Al-Arabi min Haith Ak-SHAKL wa Al-Wazifah, Maktabat Al-Khanji, Cairo.

-Al-Suyouti, J. (1423 H). Al-Ashbah wa Al-Nazhair fi Al-Nahw .ED. Abdulal Mukram, 3rd EDn. Alam Al-Kutub,Beirut.

-Anees, I. (1987). Min Asrar Al-Lughah.6th Edn . Maktabat Anglo, Cairo.

-Gleason, H. (1965), Linguistic and English Grammar.Holt, Reinehart and Winston, New York;London.

-Halliday, M. and Hasan, R. (1976). Cohesion in English, London.

-Ibn Malik, J. (1422 H). Sarh Al-Tashil. Al-Sayyid, T and Ata, M. 1st EDn.Dar Al-Kutub Al-Ilmiyyah, Beirut.

-Karin Ryding: (2009). A Reference Grammer of Modern Standard Arabic, Cambridge University Press, UK.

-Pickthall Muhammad Marmaduke (1981) The Meanings of the Glorious Quran. Dar Al-Kitab Al-Lubnani, Beirut.

-Rashad Khalifa (1979). Quran: The Final Testament. Islamic Production, Arizona, USA.

-Sarwar Mohammad (1981) Contemporary English Translation of the Quran Surray, England.

-Sher Ali (1955) English Translation of the Holy Quran Islam International Publications Ltd.

-Sher Ali, Maulawi. (1955) .English Translation of The Holy Quran, Islam International Publications: LTD.

-Sweet, H. (1898). A New English Grammar, Logical and Historical.Clarendon Press, Oxford, UK.

-Yusuf, Ali.1979 The Holy Quran: Text, Translation and Commentary. Islamic Propagation Centre International, Birmingham.