Addition in Modern Standard English and Syndesis(al'atf) in Modern Standard Arabic
A Contrastive Analysis

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Abstract

The present study is an analysis of addition in Modern Standard English(henceforth MSE) and syndesis(al'atf) in Modern Standard Arabic(henceforth MSA). In English, there are particles showing the sense of addition, e.g. , **and**, **moreover**, **in addition(to)**, **furthermore,** etc.. On the other hand, Arabic has only nine letters concerning atf- anasak, the type of syndesis which is under investigation. The results the researcher arrived at are four similarities and nine differences. The similarities lie in: (i) The definition that concerns addition and syndesis, (ii) The sharing of the particles of addition and letters of syndesis in showing other meanings rather than the one under discussion, (iii) The particles or letters that are used with singular or plural, and (vi) Negation.

The differences are counted in: (i) The parts of speech showing addition and syndesis, (ii) Their sentence positions, (iii) The conditions that govern both addition and syndesis, (iv) The number of addition particles compared with the letters of syndesis, (v)Whether there are words or phrases that imply the meaning of addition and syndesis, (vi) The kinds of syndesis and that of addition, (vii) The punctuation marks used with them, (viii) Where and how to use negation in both terms, and (ix) The extra certain elements occurring with letters of syndesis and addition.The present research comprises four sections besides the introduction. Section one identifies **addition** in Modern Standard English(hencefroth MSE). Section two talks about **syndesis** in Modern Standard Arabic(henceforth MSA). Section three is contrastive analysis of the study, ie, shows points of similarities and differences between the two grammatical terms in MSE and MSA. The final section is devoted to the conclusions and recommendations.

Introduction

Addition is the action or process of adding something to something else, e.g. The addition of an East European dimension to the EC◦ (Hornby,١٩٩٥:١٤).

The present study attends to answer the following questions:

i) Are there any difficulties between Modern Standard English and Modern Standard Arabic concerning 'addition'?

ii)What are the points of similarity if any?

iii)What are the points of difference if any?

The aim of this investigation is to identify the similarities and differences in the two languages in this field , ie, **addition**. It is hypothesized that : (i) differences are more than similarities in the two languages, (ii) Arabic shows more difficulty than English in the field of 'addition'. The present study also reviews a description of expressions showing 'addition' in English and syndesis in Arabic. Then, a contrastive analysis will be done to predict the points of similarity as well as those of difference in both languages. It is confidently hoped that the study would serve

as a simple guide used by university learners of English and Arabic.

Section One

١. Addition in Modern Standard English(MSE):

In English, addition can mainly be expressed by different means :
(i) prepositions: **in addition to, as well as,** and **besides;** (ii) coordinate constructions: **and, but, or, not only…….but(also) ,etc.** ; (iii) adverbials: **also, too, as well** and **so, etc.** ; and (vi) conjunctions: **moreover, furthermore, what's more, however, nevertheless, in spite of, although, though, yet, still, despite, otherwise, hence, thus, accordingly, consequently, on top of (that), then, again, only, additionally, in any case, in addition, both…. and, either/neither + auxiliary + subject, subject + negative auxiliary + or/nor, etc.** (Leech and Svartvik,١٩٩٤:١٢١)

١,١   Prepositions

Following (Swan,١٩٨٠:١٠٦; Frank,١٩٩٣:١٦٩ and Leech and Svartvik,١٩٩٤:١٢١), the following are the prepositions which show the meaning of 'addition' when we want to add new information to what is already known:

١,١,١ in addition to:

١) They stole three valuable paintings, **in addition to** the money.

١,١,١ as well as/ besides:

According to Frank(١٩٩٣:١٦٩), in this use, **as well as** is a preposition equivalent to the conjunction **and**, e.g., 'John **and** his wife Mary have often expressed a desire o live in Europe.'

٢) **As well as/Besides** eating a four-course meal, they drank three
bottles of wine.

١,١,٢ in spite of/ despite/ notwithstanding/ for all:

In this case, all the following prepositions imply the meaning of 'addition'. For example:

٣) We are enjoying ourselves **in spite of** the weather. (There is bad weather added to the enjoyment)

٤) **Despite** her fabulous wealth, Sara's only property is a humble house in the oldest part of Seville. (fabulous wealth and a humble house are mentioned)

٥) **Notwithstanding** state aid, the local governments are continuing to seek extra revenue. (state aid and extra revenue)

٦) **For all** his skill, he has accomplished very little. (= 'Despite his great skill……'),(his skill and accomplishing very little)

١,٢ Coordinate constructions

In a coordinate construction, the idea of 'addition' can be simply conveyed by the following:

١,٢,١ and:

According to Greenbuam and Quirk(١٩٩٠:٢٦٦-٧), **and** indicates that there

٢٢

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is some relation between the contents of the linked clauses. The relation can generally be made explicit by the addition of adverbials, as indicated in parentheses in the examples:

(a) The event in the second clause is chronologically *sequent* to that in the first:

٧) I washed the dishes **and** (**then**) I dried them.

(b) The event in the second clause is a *consequence* or *result* of the event in the first:

٨) He heard an explosion **and** he (**therefore**) phoned the police.

(c) The second clause introduces a *contrast*:

٩) Peter is secretive **and** (**in contrast**) David is open.

(d) The first clause has *concessive* force:

١٠)   She tried hard **and** (**yet**) she failed.

(e) The first clause is a *condition* of the first:

١١)   Give me some money **and** (then) I' ll do the shopping.

(f) The second clause makes a point *similar* to the first:

١٢)   A trade agreement should be no problem, **and** (similarly) a cultural exchange could be easily arranged.

(g) The second clause is a 'pure' *addition* to the first:

١٣)   He has long hair **and** (**also**) he often wears jeans.

(h) The second clause adds an appended *comment* on, or *explanation* of, the first:

١٤)   They disliked John – **and** that's not surprising in view of his behaviour.

١٥)   There's only thing to do now – **and** that's to apologize.
The money (was stolen) **and** three valuable paintings were stolen.

١,٢,٢ not only……..but(also):

١٦) **Not only** the money, **but(also)** three valuable paintings were

stolen.   (Greenbuam and Quirk١٩٩٠:١٢١)

١,٢,٣ The (and) group:

The conjunctions in this group suggest 'addition', e.g.:

١٧) On the table for tea there were cakes **and** biscuits **and** tarts **and** sandwiches.

Frequently in sentences of this type only the final **and** is used, the other being replaced by commas (Swan,١٩٨٠:٥١), e.g.:

١٨) On the table for tea there were cakes, biscuits, tarts, **and** sandwiches.

The 'addition' introduced by **and** is generally something that would naturally be rather expected, e.g.:

١٩) The fur coat was soft **and** warm.

٢٠) The car is almost new **and** in excellent condition.(we should expect a car that was almost new to be in good condition).

Other connectives of this group, i.e., implying the meaning of' **and**' are as follows:

٢١)The fur coat was soft **as well as** warm.

٢٢) The fur coat was soft **and also** warm.

٢٣) **Not only** was the coat soft; it was **also** warm.

٢٤) The car was almost new; **furthermore/ besides/ likewise/ moreover/ again**, it was in excellent condition.

(www.fortunecity.com)

١,٢,٤ **The (or) group:**

١,٢,٤,١ **or:**

As a coordinator, **or** occurred between different grammatical units: clauses, clause element, or words. In other words, it is used to link equivalent units (Leech and Svartvik, ١٩٩٤:٢٦٤):

(a) Typically, **or** is *exclusive*: it excludes the possibility that the contents of both clauses are true or to be fulfilled:

٢٥) You can sleep on the coach in the lounge **or** you can go to a   hotel.

Even when both alternatives are clearly possible, **or** is normally interpreted as exclusive:

٢٦) You can boil an egg **or** (**else**) you can make some sandwiches.

The exclusive meaning can be strengthened by the conjuncts **else** or alternatively.

(b) Sometimes **or** is *inclusive*. We can add a third clause that makes this inclusive meaning explicitly:

٢٧) You can boil an egg, (**or**) you can make some sandwiches, **or** you can do both.

And can replace **or** in its *inclusive* meaning.

(c) The alternative expressed by **or** may also be a restatement or a *corrective* to what is said in the first conjoin:

٢٨) They are enjoying themselves, **or** (**at least**) / (**rather**) they appear to be enjoying themselves.

(d) In addition to introducing alternatives as indicated above, **or** may imply a *negative condition*. Thus in:

٢٩)Switch on the radio **or** we'll miss the news.

The implication can be paraphrased by the negative conditional clause:

٣٠) Switch on the radio. If you don't switch on the radio, we'll miss the news.

The conditional use of **or** is thus the negative analogue of the conditional use of **and**. Unlike **and**, however, **or** typically follows a negative imperative clause:

٣١) Don't be too long, **or** you'll miss the bus.

In this case, the most appropriate paraphrase with an *if-clause* is positive instead of negative:

٣٢) If you are too long, you'll miss the bus.

(Greenbuam and Quirk,١٩٩٠:٢٦٧)

The sense of **or** when joining words, phrases or sentences is used to explain:

(i) a choice of one of two as in:

٣٣) Take this book **or** that one.

٣٤) You must work harder **or** go into another class.

(ii) an approximation as in:

٣٥) The work will cost £ ١٥ **or** £ ١٦.

Other connectives in this group are as follows:

١,٢,٤,٢ **either ……..or:**

٣٦) **Either** my answer **or** yours is wrong.

١,٢,٤,٣ **neither……..nor:**

It has the meaning of 'not one of two' as in:

٣٧) Your answer is not right, **neither** is mine.

٣٨) **Neither** your answer **nor** mine is right.

Both of **either ….or** and **neither …..nor** grammatically take a singular verb.

١,٢,٤,٤ **otherwise:**

٣٩)You must work harder; **otherwise** you will be put into another class.

١,٢,٥ **The (but) group:**

But expresses a *contrast*. On the other hand, the following conjunctions may imply the meaning of 'addition' as in:

(a) The content of the second clause is unexpected in view of the contrast of the first:

٤٠) John is poor, **but** he is happy. (the two adjectives are mentioned, ie poor and happy)

In this use, **but** can be replaced by **and yet.**

(b) The second clause expresses in positive terms what the negation in the fist clause conveys:

٤١) Jane did not waste her time before the exam, **but** (**on the contrary**) studied hard every evening. (didn't waste time and studied hard)

٤٢) I am not **objecting to his marks, but** (**rather**) to his manners.(his marks and his manner)

   In this case, **but** can be emphasized by the conjuncts (**on the contrary**) or(**rather**). It normally does not link two clauses, but two lesser constituents.

                                                    (Greenbuam and Quirk,١٩٩٠:٢٦٨-٩)

   According to Eckersley and Eckersley(١٩٦٠:٣٠٨-٩), the connectives in this group suggest 'contrast'; the addition introduced by them is generally something that would hardly be expected. Other connectives showing the meaning of 'addition' can be illustrated by the following:

١,٢,٥,٢ **yet/ still/ however/ nevertheless:**

٤٣) The car was quite old; **yet/ still/ however/ nevertheless** it was in excellent condition.

١,٢,٥,٣ **though(although):**

٤٤) **Though** the car was quite old, it was in excellent condition.

١,٣ **Conjunctions:**

١,٣,٤ **The 'so' group:**

١,٣,١,١ **so:**

   So as a conjunction suggests 'consequence' as in:

٤٥) The rain began to fall, **so** we went home.(ibid:٣١١)

   Other conjunctions in this group are:

١,٣,١,٢   **therefore:**

٤٦) There is fog at Heathrow; the plane, therefore, has been diverted.(Thomson and Martinet,١٩٨٦:٢٨٩)

١,٣,١,٣   **Accordingly, thus, hence, consequently:**

٤٧) Very shortly afterwards, however he began to suffer from attacks of angina pectoris. (**Accordingly**, **Thus, Hence, Consequently**) he was excused all serious exertion. .(Leech and Svartvik,١٩٩٤:١٠٧)

١,٣,١,٤ **then:**

٤٨) We worked until six; **then** we went home.

١,٣,١,٥ **only:**

٤٩) He is clever; **only** he can't be trusted.

In this sentence, **only** can be replaced by **but** without changing the meaning.

١,٣,١,٦ **again:**

٥٠) Sometimes he is pleasant; **again** , he can be very unpleasant.

(Eckersley and Eckersley, ١٩٦٠:٣١١)

١,٤ **Adverbials:**

١,٤,١ **too, as well, not…..either, also:**

Too and **as well** usually go in the end position in an affirmative sentence:

٥١) He is there **too**.

٥٢) I do **too.**

٥٣) I like you **as well**.

Also does not occur at the end of clause, but is normally put with the verb:

٥٤) I **also** want some coffee.

In negative sentences, **too, as well** and **also** are replaced by **not……either** or **neither/nor……:**

٥٥) He isn't there **either.**

٥٦) I **don't** like you **either.**

٥٧) I **don't** want any coffee **either.**

٥٨) **Neither/ Nor** do I.

(Swan,١٩٨٠:٤٥ and Alexander,١٩٩٧:١٤١)

١,٤,١ **in any case(=and also):**

٥٩) I don't want to go and **in any case**, I haven't been invited.

١,٤,٢ **moreover(=used to add information and also more importantly):**

٦٠) It was a good car, and it was, **moreover**, a fair price they ask for it.

١,٤,٣ **on top of(that)(=in addition**, especially something unpleasant**):**

٦١) We missed the train, and **on top of that** we had to wait for two hours for the next one.

١,٤,٤ **what's more(=additionally and importantly):**

٦٢) He won the race, and **what's more**, he broke the world record.

(www.wikipedia.org)

١,٥ **Words and phrases meaning (and, but,** and **so):**

١,٥,١ **and:**

٦٣) Sarah often works late. She works on Sundays sometimes, **too/as well**.

٦٤) Sarah often works late. She **also** works on Saturdays sometimes.

٦٥) Arlene Black has yacht **and** a helicopter. **In addition**, she has five cars.

٦٦) I'm not inviting my cousin, I don't like him. **Besides**, he didn't invite me to his party.

٦٧) The buildings are in a very poor condition. **Furthermore**, there is no money to repair them.

١,٥,٢ **but:**

٦٨) I haven't been very well recently. **Still**, it could be worse.

٦٩) Niche is in love with Rita. Rita , **however**, is in love with Tom.

٧٠) Everyone thought that Emma should accept the offer. **Nevertheless/ all the same**, she turned it down.

٧١) I don't want to be late for the meeting. **On the other hand**, I   don't want to get there too early.

١,٥,٣ **so:**

٧٢) The holiday had been a complete disaster. We **therefore** decided to fly home early if we could.

٧٣) Someone switched the freezer off. **Consequently/ as a result**, all the food was spoilt.

(Eastwood,١٩٩٢:٣٦٦)

   Note:

      And, then, and **so** are from a group of conjunctions(both, as, because, even, for, if, that, since, and seeing) called *copulative conjunctions*, ie, the conjunctions that denote *addition, a cause, a consequence* or *supposition.*(en.wikibook.org)

Section Two

٢. Addition in Modern Standard Arabic(MSA)

٢,١   Introduction

   In Arabic, the nearest equivalent to the term 'addition' is **syndesis(al'atf).**The term **syndesis** can be classified into two types. The first is called (**atf-albayan**) and the second is (**atf-anasak̠**) (ibid:١٥٤). The researcher will discuss the latter, ie, (**atf-anasak̠)** since it, like **addition** in English, has particles or letters and can be easily analyzed and compared.

alwaw (=and); الواو =   This term can be shown by means of some letters, like:
بل = bal = hatta (= even, as well, and, too); حَتَّى = aw (= or); أو = alfa'(= then); الفاء
= thumma (= then); andثُمَّ = lakin (= but, however); لكن = la (= none, no); لا(= but);
= 'am (= or) أمْ
(Atturfi,١٩٨٦:١٥٤).

   After **syndesis** letters comes what is called **'alma'tuf'**, and **'alma'tuf – aleih'** comes before it. **'alma'tuf'** follows **'alma'tuf – aleih'** in structure and meaning, or they may differ from each other.(ibid:)

٢,٢   The letters of syndesis:

٢,٢,١ الواو = alwaw (=and)

It is used for (i) participating and plural, as in:

- ٤)الفاتحة:.   (قالَ تعالى: ايّاكَ نعبُدُ وايّاكَ نستعينْ

- "You (alone) we worship, **and** you (alone) we ask for help(for each **and** everything)"   (Al-Hilali and Khan,١٤١٤ AH:١)

- وصلَ القطارُ و السّيارةَ.

- The train **and** the car arrived. (The researcher's translation)

In this sentence, **alma'tuf**(car) and **alma'tuf – aleih**(train) share in the meaning of 'arrival'.

(ii) it indicates sequence of time and duration:

- ٢٦) الحديد   (ولقد أرسلنا نوحاً و ابراهيم. قال تعالى:-

That is, the very late **alma'tuf**(ابراهيم – **alma'tuf** was added to the preceding) **aleih**(نوح)the time of(نوح), the date is fixed and the time of (ابراهيم.).

(Hassan,١٩٧٦:٥٥٨-٩)

٢,٢,٢ **الفاء** = alfa'(= then):

This letter refers to two senses, ie, (i) arrangement and (ii) sequence:

- فنضجهُ فحصادهُ. نفعنا بذرُ القمح للزراعةِ فإنباته

- Seeding wheat for agriculture, planting, ripeness, and harvesting have benefited us.(arrangement), (The researcher's translation)

- رمى الصّيّادُ الطائرَ فـقتلهُ.

The sequence here shows that **alma'tuf** is resulted from **alma'tuf – aleih**.

- The hunter shot the bird **and** killed it. (sequence)

(ibid:٥٧٤)

٢,٢,٣ أو = 'aw (= or):

It is used with singulars and clauses:

(i) singulars:

- طلعَ علينا فلانُ طلوعَ الصُّبحِ المنيرِ أو الشَّمسِ المشرقةِ.

The letter(أوThe) attached in this sentence(الشمس) to (الصبح.)

- Someone came up like the rising morning **or** the shining sun. (The researcher's translation)

(ii) clauses:

.أعوذَ باللهِ منْ أمرٍ يزيِّنُ لي   شتمُ العشيرةِ أو يدني منَ العارِ-

- God forbid a matter that makes me abuse the tribe **or** approach to shame. (The researcher's translation)

(ibid:٦٠٣)

This letter(أو) has the following four meanings: *permission* and أوchoice provided that is preceded by 'an order', and *suspicion* and أو*choice* provided that *ambiguity* when there is a statement before أو.

a)الاباحة = permission: It means to leave the addressee free in choosing either **alma'tuf** or **alma'tuf – aleih** or both as in:

- تمتعْ بمشاهدةِ اثار الفراعينِ في الصعيدِ الاعلى أوالجيزةِ.

- Enjoy the sight of the Pharaohs traces in the higher highland **or** Al-Jeeza. (The researcher's translation)

b)التخيير = choice: On the other hand, in choice meaning the addressee is free to choose only one of **alma'tuf** or **alma'tuf – aleih** as in:

- منْ أتمَّ دراستَهُ الثانويّةِ العلميةِ فليدخلْ كليّةَ الطبِّ أو الهندسةِ.

- He who has completed his scientific secondary study may attend the college of medicine **or** the college of engineering. (The researcher's translation)

(ibid)

c)الشك = suspicion from the addressee in judgment as in:

- قضيتُ في السباحةِ ثلاثينَ دقيقةً أو أربعينِ.

- I have spent thirty **or** forty minutes in swimming. (The researcher's translation)

d) الابهام = ambiguity from the speaker upon the addressee as in:

- يسأل: متى تسافرْ لاشاركك؟ فاذا كنتَ لا ترغب في مصاحبتهِ أجبتَ: كمن

- قد أسافرْ يومَ الخميسِ أو السبتِ.

- When do you travel to accompany you?
- Maybe on Thursday **or** Saturday.

That is to say, the ambiguity is obviously intended.

e) التفصيل = detailing without condition, after(الاجمال) = summation, ie, (الانواع) = division to show the types as in:نوبيا التقسيم

- فعلٌ، أوحرفٌ. الكلمةُ أسمٌ، أو

- The word is: a noun, a verb, **or** letter.

f)الأضراب = prevention, when someone wants to do something and suddenly changes his mind to do something else, and there should be an order or negative as in:

- أذهبْ الى زيدٍ أو دغْ ذلكَ فلا تبرح اليومَ.

- Go to Zeid **or** forget it to stay today. (The researcher's translation)

g)الاشتراك: = participation between **alma'tuf** and **alma'tuf – aleih:**

- جلسَ الضيفُ بينَ صاحبِ الدار أو أبنهِ.

- The guest sat down between the host and his son. (The researcher's translation)

(أو) in the sentence means the letter(الواو.)

- The guest sat down between the host **or** (and) his son. (The researcher's translation)

(Hassan,١٩٧٦:٦٠٣-٨ and Al-Ansari,١٩٩٧:٤٩٧)

٢,٢,٤ **حتّى** = hatta(=as well, and, too)

According to Hassan(١٩٧٦:٥٨٠), this letter(hatta) refers to the aim, **alma'tuf** reaches increasingly or decreasingly in relation to **alma'tuf – aleih**:

- حبسَ البخيلُ أموالَهُ **حتّى** الدِّرهَمَ.

- The miser held his money back even the dirhem. (The researcher's translation)

٢,٢,٥ **بلْ** = bal(= but)

It is considered one of the letters of **syndesis** if it is preceded by such expressions as: *positive*, *order, negative* or *prohibition.* On the one hand, when

preceded by positive or order it means to cancel the judgment before it, and بلْ make the judgment for what follows it.

- قامَ زيدٌ **بلْ** عمرو.
- ليقمْ زيدٌ **بلْ** عمرو.

- Zeid did not stand up **but** Amro did. (The researcher's translation)
- Zeid should not stand up **but** Amro should. (The researcher's translation)

means to change the meaning that precedes it into the one بلْOn the other hand, that follows it when using either *order* or *prohibition*.

- ما قامَ زيدٌ **بلْ** عمرو.
- لا يقمْ زيدٌ **بلْ** عمرو.

- Zeid did not stand up, **but** Amro.
- Zeid should not stand up, **but** Amro.

(Atturfi,١٩٨٦:١٥٨ and Al-Ansari,١٩٩٧:٤٨٢)

= la(=none, no)لا٢,٢,٦

Following Hassan(١٩٧٦:٦١٨), this letter of **syndesis** is used to negate the judgment on **alma'tuf** after fixing it on **alma'tuf – aleih** as in:

- يفوزُ الشَّجاعُ **لا** الجبانُ.

- The brave win not the coward.

Such a letter can not show **syndesis ,** but by existence of one of the following five conditions:

(i) **alma'tuf** should be *singular*:
(Al-Ansari,١٩٩٧:٤٨٢)

- هذا زيدٌ **لا** عمرو.

- This is Zeid **not** Amro. (The researcher's translation)

(ii) **alma'tuf** should be preceded by *positive* or *order or vocative*:

- أضربْ زيداً **لا** عمراً.(ibid:٤٨٣)

- Hit Zeid **not** Amr. (The researcher's translation)

- يابنَ الغرِّ البهاليلِ **لا** السفلةِ الاوغادِ.(Hassan,١٩٧٦:٦١٩)

- You are the son of the kind and **not** lowly people. (The researcher's translation)

(iii) Hyponomy cannot be applied, ie, when **alma'tuf** is included in the meaning of **alma'tuf – aleih** or vice versa:

* جاءَني رجلٌ **لا** زيدٌ.(Al-Ansari,١٩٩٧:٤٨٣)

But it is right to say:

- رجلٌ **لا** امرأةٌ. جاءَني(ibid)

- A man **not** a woman came to me. (The researcher's translation)

لا cannot be accompanied by another letter of **syndesis** directly, otherwise لا(vi) is used for *negative* not for **syndesis**:

* أسابيعُ الشهرِ ثلاثةٌ، لا **بلْ** أربعةٌ.(Hassan,١٩٧٦:٦٢٠)

- A month has three weeks. **No, but** four. (The researcher's translation)

is no لا(v) No way to use an *adjective* or *predicate* or *manner*. In such cases, longer a letter of **syndesis**, but a negative particle:

* بيتٌ **لا** قديمٌ و **لا** جديدٌ. هذا-(adjective)

* شاباً. **لا** صبيٌّ و **لا** الغلامُ-(predicate)

* **لا** نافعاً و **لا** منتفعاً. العاطلَ عرفتُ-(manner)

- This house is **neither** old **nor** new. (The researcher's translation)
- The boy is **neither** child **nor** young. (=   =   =   )
- I know the idle is **neither** beneficial **nor** beneficiary. (=   =   =   )

(ibid:٦٢٠-١)

٢,٢,٧لكنْ(= but)= lakin

It is a letter of **syndesis** which denotes (الاستدراكreparation, ie, to comment) =
on the speech by taking away some ideas or illusions resulting from the speech:
ما. صاحبتُ الخائنَ **لكنْ** الامينَ -

Three conditions determine thatلكنْ**'syndesis'**: can be used as a letter of
ما-. قطفتُ الزَّهرَ **لكنْ** الثَّمَرَ.(i) **alma'tuf** should be singular not a clause:
- I picked no flowers **but** fruit. (The researcher's translation)
(ii) **alma'tuf** should not be preceded byالواو(directly:
لكنْ المحسِنَ. ما صافحتُ المُسيَ -

- I did not shake hands with the bad **but** the good. (The researcher's
translation)
(iii) **alma'tuf** must be preceded by either *negative* or *prohibition*: negative has
previously shown in (i) and (ii) and *prohibition* as in the following example:
لا تأكلْ الفاكهةَ الفجَّةَ **لكنْ** النَّاضجةَ.-

- Don't eat the unripe fruit **but** eat the ripe ones. (The researcher's translation)

(Hassan,١٩٧٦:٦١٦-٧)

٢,٢,٨ثُمَّ(= then,next)= thumma

It meansالترتيب و التراخي), ie, completion of long duration between the meaning (
on **alma'tuf – aleih** and that upon **alma'tuf** (Al-Ashmuni,١٩٩٨:٣٦٥) as in:
٢١-٢٢)عبس:(قال تعالى: فأقبرَهُ **ثُمَّ** اذا شاءَ أنشَرَه.
- and puts him in his grave. **Then**, when it is His Will, He will resurrect
him(again).
(Al-Hilali and Khan,١٤١٤ A H:٨١٦)

٢,٢,٩أمْ(= or)= am

It has two types, ie, connected and unconnected:
i) connected:
قال تعالى:- (سواءٌ عليهِمْ أأنذرتَهُمْ أمْ لمْ تُنذِرهُمْ البقرة:. ٦)
- It is the same to them whether you (O Muhammad) warn them or do not warn
them. (Al-Hilali & Khan,١٤١٤ A H:٤)
ii) unconnected (=بلْ):
قال تعالى:- (أمْ لهُ البناتُ ولكمُ البنونْ. الطور: ٣٩)
- Or has He(Allah) only daughters and you have sons? (ibid:٧١٦)
(Ibn-Akeel,n.d.:٢٥٣; Al-Ashmuni,١٩٩٨:٣٧٥-٦ and Assabban,١٩٩٩:١١٠٠)

Section Three
٣.Contrastive Analysis of **addition** and **syndesis(al'atf)** in MSE and MSA
٣,١ Similarities:
a) Both terms, ie, addition and syndesis are similar in meaning, ie, adding
something or some information to another:
وصلَ القطارُ و السّيارةَ.- (addition-Arabic)
- The train **and** the car arrived. (addition -English)

b) Some particles in MSE and MSA have more than one meaning other than addition:

In English, **and**, for example, can mean *sequence, concessive, contrast, consequence, comment, etc.;* **so** group: **therefore, accordingly, hence**, etc. can mean *consequence;* **or** which is used to identify *choice* and *approximation,* and **but** which may mean *contrast* (see ١,٢,١، ١,٣,١، ١,٢,٤,١ and ١,٢,٥ respectively). In Arabic, the letter أو means *permission,* الإباحة = *choice,* التخيير = *ambiguity*, etc. (see ٢,٢,٣). الشك *= suspicion,* الإبهام = *ambiguity*, etc. (see ٢,٢,٣).

c) Some particles concerning addition may be used with the singular or plural, and the same thing is right with syndesis. For example:

- The rain began to fall, **so** we went home.(English= 'we' indicates plural)
- He is clever; **only** he can't be trusted. (English= 'he' refers to singular)

ما- الأمين **لكنْ** الخائنَ صاحبتُ is singular)**لكن**   (Arabic=the word before and after

-أربعين أو دقيقةً ثلاثينَ السباحةِ في قضيتُ(Arabic=plural).)

d) In general, negation accompanies both particles of addition (see ١,٤,١) and letters of syndesis (see ٢,٢,٦).

٣,٢ Differences:

a) Addition in English is shown by using different parts of speech like: prepositions, conjunctions, adverbs, and words or phrases meaning addition, (letters ،ie ،while in Arabic only one part of speech حتّى، لكن، بلْ can show (.etc ، syndesis.

b) We have some addition particles like **in spite of/ despite/ notwithstanding/ for all** come at the beginning of sentences, some other ones come in the middle of sentences (**only, then, again**, etc.) and others end the sentences(**too, either, as well**) whereas all the letters of syndesis come in the middle only:

- **Despite** her fabulous wealth, Sara's only property is a humble house in the
   oldest part of Seville.(English=at the beginning)
- They stole three valuable paintings, **in addition to** the money.(English=in the
middle)
- I like you **as well**.(English=at the end)

ما- الثَّمَرَ **لكنْ** الزَّهرَ قطفتُ) (Arabic=in the middle)

   c) There are some conditions in relation to syndesis letters that function as syndesis in MSA (see ٢,٢,٥، ٢,٢,٦، and ٢,٢,٧). In contrast, no such conditions related to the addition particles in MSE.

d) The number of addition particles is nearly thirty five particles compared to only nine letters of syndesis.

e) In English, there are some words , phrases that imply the meaning of addition(see ١,٥), but in Arabic, nothing about such an implication:

- Someone switched the freezer off. **Consequently/ as a result**, all the food was
   spoilt.(English)

f) Syndesis in Arabic is of two types, ie, **albayan** and **anasak** whereas no types of addition in English but phrases and particles discussed in section(٢).

g) Most particles of addition are governed by punctuations, while only one is found in syndesis:

- There is fog at Heathrow**;** the plane**,** therefore**,** has been diverted**.**(English)
There are three kinds of punctuation in the abovementioned sentence: semi colon, comma and full stop.

ـما .الأمين **لكنْ** الخائنَ صاحبتُ   (Arabic)

 In the Arabic sentence only full stop is found.

h)) Negation can be found in both terms of the languages but in English we have **neither …..nor, not……either** or **neither/nor……**and **not only ………but**. ﻻ. In contrast, in Arabic only one letter

i) There are four supplementary groups of other addition particles in English('and', ' or', 'but', and 'so'), while no such groups of syndesis in Arabic.

j) After syndesis **'al'atf'** letters comes what is called **'alma'tuf'**, and **'alma'tuf – aleih'** comes before it. In addition, no certain names precedes or follows the particles of addition.

Section Four

٤،١ **Conclusions**

     It has been concluded that both MSE and MSA share some features of similarities and at the same time they differ in some aspects. The following are the similarities:

     ١. MSE and MSA have the same meaning of the terms, ie, addition and syndesis(al'atf).

     ٢. They are similar in that each of addition particles and syndesis has more than one sense rather than the meaning in question.

     ٣. The two languages may involve some articles using with singular or plural.

     ٤. Negation is found in English(addition) and Arabic(al'atf).

    As for the differences:

     ١. English addition particles can be stated by such parts of speech as prepositions, adverbs, and conjunctions, whereas only one part of speech, ie, letters in Arabic can do so.

     ٢. There are three positions of addition particles in the sentence(initial, medial, and final) compared with only one position(medial) of syndesis letters.

     ٣. More than one particles of addition can show negation, in contrast, only one letter that dose so in syndesis.

     ٤. English has roughly thirty five particles of addition compared to nine letters of syndesis in Arabic.

     ٥. Syndesis in Arabic has two types(albayan and annasak) but no kinds related to addition in English.

     ٦. There is an existence of punctuation especially(comma, semi colon, and full stop) in the most addition particles. However, only full stop is put to end the sentence in the letters of syndesis.

     ٧. MSE has four supplementary groups(and, or, but, so) concerning addition. Yet, no groups at all in MSA.

     ٨. Addition particles may be explained by some words or phrases(consequently, as a result, besides, still, etc.), but no such words or phrases in syndesis.

     ٩. Only syndesis(al'atf) letters are accompanied by two certain elements,

ie, alma'tuf and alma'tuf-aleih.

٤,٢ Recommendations

Although, so far, some points of similarity and difference between MSE and MSA have been revealed through this study, it still seems that there is some ambiguity concerning the area of 'addition'. Hence, the researcher recommends the following:

١. Teachers of English can do their jobs successfully in presenting information to their students by making use of points of both similarity and difference between the mother tongue and the second language.

٢. It is better to teach addition and syndesis to the students in the context, not memorizing their meanings only.

٣. Teachers of English should differentiate between the particles used in 'addition' and the similar ones used somewhere else, since same particles may have more than one use, for example: (although=contrast+ addition, too=very+ addition, etc.).

٤. Students in the process of learning English as a foreign language should focus on English and pay no attention to their mother tongue to avoid interference between the two languages.

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