

Patterns of the declarative sentence in English and Arabic: A contrastive study

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الخلاصة

الجملة الخبرية هي النوع الأساسي والأكثر استخدامًا من الجمل في كل من اللغتين الإنكليزية والعربية. الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو استكشاف هذا النوع من الجمل في هاتين اللغتين بشكل مقارن من أجل تحديد أوجه التشابه وتبسيط الضوء على الاختلافات. تركز الدراسة على تقصي الأنماط المستخدمة في كلتي اللغتين لإنتاج جملهم الخبرية. تم استخدام نموذجين معروفين لهذا الغرض: نموذج ستايجبيرغ (١٩٨١) الذي يركز على شكل مكونات الجملة، ونموذج كويرك وآخرون (١٩٧٣) الذي يركز على وظيفة المكونات. طورت الدراسة أيضًا "نموذجًا هجينًا" يدمج خصائص النموذجين المذكورين ويُعتقد أنه أكثر رصانة لأغراض الدراسة. وقد وجدت الدراسة أن جميع الأنماط المستخدمة في اللغة الإنكليزية ليست خاصة بجملتها الخبرية ويمكن استخدامها جميعًا لإنتاج الجملة الخبرية في اللغة العربية. من ناحية أخرى، وجدت الدراسة أيضًا أن هناك ١٥ نمطًا في اللغة العربية (عشرة للجملة الخبرية الاسمية وخمسة للجملة الخبرية الفعلية) تتميز بكونها خاصة بهذه اللغة ولا توجد لها نظائر في اللغة الإنكليزية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، توصلت الدراسة إلى بعض النتائج الأخرى المتعلقة ببنية ومكونات الجملة الخبرية في كلتي اللغتين.

Abstract

Declarative sentence is the basic sentence type and the most used one in both English and Arabic. The purpose of this study is investigating this sentence type in these two languages contrastively in order to locate the similarities and highlight the discrepancies. The study concentrates on probing the patterns used

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in both languages for producing their respective declarative sentences. Two well-known models are used for this purpose: Stageberg's (1981) model, which focuses on the form of the sentence components, and Quirk's et al (1982) model, which focuses on the function of the components. The study also developed a 'hybrid model' that merges the properties of the aforementioned two models. It is thought to be more robust for the purpose of the study. The study found that all the patterns used in English are not peculiar for its declarative sentence and can be all used for producing Arabic declarative sentence. On the other hand, the study also found out 15 patterns (ten for the Arabic nominal declarative and five for the Arabic verbal declarative) that are peculiar to Arabic with no counterparts in English. In addition, the study arrived at some other findings as regards the structure and components of the declarative sentence in both languages.

1 Introduction

Declarative sentence is a key structure in both English and Arabic syntaxes. It is the principal and mostly-used sentence-type through which speakers and writers can convey statements, express thoughts and beliefs, share information, and assert facts. It is used in everyday conversations, academic writing, news reporting, and more. Understanding declarative sentences is essential for learning the rudiments of sentence structure and ensuring effective communication in both languages. In addition, it constitutes a foundation for constructing more complex sentence types, such as interrogatives. The current study aims to offer an in-depth review of declarative sentence, covering its definitions, substructures, and patterns, backed by insights from leading linguists and grammarians. It also attempts to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the common patterns of declarative sentence in English and Arabic?
2. What are the patterns that are peculiar to English only, if any?
3. What are the patterns that are peculiar to Arabic only, if any?

2. Some Definitions of Declarative Sentence.

When surveying the scholars' works, one can notice that they generally view declarative sentence from two main perspectives: form and function. For instance, Curme (1931) defines simple declarative sentence as a sentence that expresses a complete thought with a subject and a predicate, making a direct assertion (e.g. "The dog barked."; "The cat sits on the mat."). Fries (1952) defines a simple declarative sentence as "a sentence that makes a statement or provides information, typically containing a subject and a predicate". In the same vein, Wood (1965) describes a simple declarative sentence as one that contains a subject and a predicate and makes a direct statement or assertion. Hall (1964) considers declarative sentence as the "the most basic type of sentence" which is used to make a statement or provide information without the complexity of involving additional clauses. Similarly, Warriner (1982) defines a simple declarative sentence as a "sentence that states a fact or opinion directly, without any dependent clauses". Quirk et al (1985) define simple declarative sentence as one that consists of "a single independent clause, asserting a fact, belief, or opinion". Finally, Chomsky (1957) defines simple declarative sentence within the framework of transformational grammar. He describes it as a basic sentence structure that is formed by a noun phrase (subject) followed by a verb phrase (predicate), without any embedded clauses or additional complexity.

3. Components of declarative sentence in English

English declarative sentence is mandatorily composed of two main parts: noun phrase (subject) and verb phrase (predicate). Of course, there are other optional elements that can add extension and precision to the proposition expressed, but only the mandatory elements will be discussed below for brevity and clarity.

3.1 Noun phrase

The first mandatory element which English declarative sentence usually commences with is 'noun phrase'. The noun phrase functions as the 'subject' which is "what is being discussed" or the "theme" of the sentence, (See Quirk et

al, 1982, p. 18). According to Stageberg (1981, p. 187), the noun phrase consists of “a noun and all the words and word groups that belong with the noun and cluster around it”. The noun is the main word within the noun phrase and it is termed the ‘headword’ which can constitute the only element in the noun phrase. However, the noun phrase may also include some individual words that precede the headword which are called ‘premodifiers’, and it can also include words and word groups that follow the headword which are termed ‘postmodifiers’, (See, Stageberg, 1981, Chapter 17). For instance,

(1) The old brown Irish cottage which was made of wood was standing alone in the forest.

(premodifiers) (headword) (post modifier)

Sometimes, other elements can substitute the noun phrase in the sentence and function as its subject. Among them are the following:

2. What you did was wrong. (*Wh*-clause)
3. That he was lazy made the teacher angry. (*that*- clause)
4. To come late is bad for you. (to-infinitive phrase)
5. Being fast enabled him to win the race. (Gerund phrase)
6. The rich should help the poor. (adjective phrase)
7. Tomorrow is the exam. (adverb of time)
8. Here is the meeting. (adverb of place)
9. At the town hall is the venue of the event. (prepositional phrase)

(See, Stageberg, 1981; Quirk et al, 1982)

3.2 Verb phrase

The verb functions as the predicate of the sentence which is “what is being said about the subject”, (Quirk et al, 1982, p. 18). As for structure, “A verb phrase consists of a verb and all the words and word groups that belong with the verb and cluster around it”, (Stageberg, 1981, p. 189). The main verb is the ‘headword’ of the verb phrase and can be the only element in the verb phrase (e.g., John died). But, in many cases, the main verb may be premodified by up to four auxiliaries and postmodified by various types of complements. For example,

(10) She might have been being followed by someone
last night.

(Premodifiers: aux1 aux2 aux3 aux4) main verb (postmodifier:
complement)

(headword)

Quirk et al (1982) classify the main verb in the verb phrase into several categories according to the kind of complement the verb may or may not permit. First, they mention that the main verb is ‘**Intensive**’ if it only permits a subject complement (SC) to follow. For example,

(11) John is clever.

S (subject) intensive verb SC

(12) They are teachers.

(13) Jane looked sad.

(14) Stewart became a doctor.

Otherwise, if the main verb is not followed by a subject complement, it is called ‘**Extensive**’. Extensive verbs are subdivided into ‘**Intransitive**’ if the main verb permits no complement to follow as in,

(15) The patient died.

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S Intransitive verb

(16) The smoke vanished.

Or '**Transitive**' if the main verb must be followed by the complement kind called '**object**'. Transitive verbs are either '**Monotransitive**' if they are followed by a direct object only (DO), '**Ditransitive**' if they are followed by an Indirect object (IO) and a direct object respectively, or '**Complex transitive**' if they are followed by a direct object and an object complement (OC) respectively, as in:

(17) She bought a dress.

S (Monotransitive) (DO)

(18) She bought her a dress.

S (Ditransitive) (IO) (DO)

(19) They made him a leader.

S (Complex transitive) (DO) (OC)

Subject complements, objects and object complements are usually nouns or pronouns. Nevertheless, they can all come as clauses or phrases. Consider the following examples,

(20) He became what he wanted. (*Wh*-clause as subject complement)

(21) The truth is that she never lied. (*that*-clause as subject complement)

(22) His dream is to travel the world. (Infinitive phrase as subject complement)

(23) Her dream is studying abroad. (Gerund phrase as subject complement)

(24) The rich should help the poor. (adjective phrase as direct object)

(25) She didn't know what he was talking about. (*Wh*-clause as direct object)

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- (26) They said that they needed some rest. (*that*-clause as direct object)
- (27) They decided to buy a new house. (infinitive phrase as direct object)
- (28) He preferred travelling by train. (Gerund phrase as direct object)
- (29) They handed whoever came first a ticket. (*Wh*-clause as indirect object)
- (30) The rich should offer the poor more help. (adjective phrase as indirect object)
- (31) She gave helping the community most of her time. (Gerund phrase as indirect object)
- (32) The woman made him what she wanted. (*Wh*-clause as object complement)
- (33) They elected him to be the team leader. (infinitive phrase as object complement)
- (34) I thought her eating fish. (present participle phrase as object complement)

4. Basic Patterns of English Declarative Sentence

English declarative sentence usually follows the word order of Subject + Verb+ (Object/Complement)

[S V (O/C)]. The subject and main verb are mandatory elements in all declarative sentences, whereas objects and complements are mandatory in only some declarative sentences, but not all. Hence, some grammarians proposed models of analysis for identifying the types of declaratives found in English according to the number of elements and their word order in the sentence. There are two well-known models which can be seen to complement each other. The first is Stageberg's (1981) model (called 'Basic Sentence patterns'). It approaches declarative sentence mainly on the basis of the '**form**' of its elements. The second is, Quirk's et al (1982) model (called 'Clause types'). It mainly analyzes the declarative sentence according to the '**function**' of every element in the sentence. Both models are presented below with illustrative examples:

Stageberg (1981) suggests the following nine basic sentence patterns:

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P1: N be Adj (e.g. John is happy.)

P2: N be Adv (e.g. John is here.)

P3: N¹ be N¹ (e.g. John is a doctor.)

P4: N LV(=linking verb) Adj (e.g. The teacher seems young.)

P5: N¹ LV(=linking verb) N¹ (e.g. My wife became a doctor.)

P6: N InV(=Intransitive Verb) (e.g. John died.)

P7: N¹ TrV(=Transitive Verb) N² (Robert bought a house.)

P8: N¹ TrV(=Transitive Verb) N² N³ (John gave the beggar a dollar.)

P9: N¹ TrV(=Transitive Verb) N² + one of the following:

- a. N² (e.g. The team elected him a leader.)
- b. Adj (e.g. I found him ingenious.)
- c. Pronoun (e.g. I thought the pilot you.)
- d. Adv (of place) or uninflected word (e.g. I thought her at home/there.)
- e. Verb, present participle (e.g. I watched him swimming.)
- f. Verb, past participle (e.g. I imagined him seated.)
- g. Prepositional phrase (e.g. "We considered her in the way.")
- h. Infinitive phrase with *to be* (e.g. We thought Jack to be a virtuous man.)

Quirk et al (1982, p. 154-55) put forward the following seven sentence types,

(1) SVA	S	V _{intens}	Adv _{place}	(e.g. Mary is at home.)
(2) SVC	S	V _{intens}	C _{sub}	(e.g. Mary is happy/ a pilot.)
(3) SVO	S	V _{monotrans}	O _d	(e.g. Mary bought a car.)

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(4) <i>SVOA</i>	S	V _{complex trans}	O _d	Adv _{place}	(e.g. I put the book on the desk.)
(5) <i>SVOC</i>	S	V _{complex trans}	O _d	C _{obj}	(e.g. We found him wrong/ a liar.)
(6) <i>SVOO</i>	S	V _{ditrans}	O _i	O _d	(e.g. John bought the girl a necklace.)
(7) <i>SV</i>	S	V _{intrans}			(e.g. The man stopped.)

One can notice that both models cover almost the same types of the declarative sentence, but from different angles (i.e., form and function). Thus, the current study will adopt the below **hybrid model** for the purpose of analysis which is a combination of both models.

P1: N¹ be Adj/N¹ (e.g. John is happy/ a teacher.)

S V_{intens be} SC (subject complement)

P2: N be Adv (e.g. Robert is there./ The meeting was yesterday.)

S V_{intens be} Adv

P3: N¹ LV(=linking verb) Adj/N¹ (e.g. The woman looks angry/ a nurse.)

S V_{intens LinkV} SC

P4: N InV(=Intransitive Verb) (e.g. The smoke disappeared.)

S V_{intrans}

P5: N¹ TrV(=Transitive Verb) N² (e.g. Stewart bought a chalet.)

S V_{monotrans} O_d

P6: N¹ TrV(=Transitive Verb) N² N³ (e.g. The teacher gave the students a second chance.)

S V_{ditrans} O_i O_d

P7: N¹ TrV(=Transitive Verb) N² N² (e.g. They elected him the chief.)

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S V_{complex trans} O_d OC (object complement)

5. Arabic declarative sentence

Arabic declarative sentence is similar to its English counterpart in meaning and structure. Na'ama (1973, p.19) defines declarative sentence as any structure that is made of two or more words (subject and predicate) and conveys a complete meaning. Similarly, Hasan (1978, p. 15) defines declarative sentence as a structure of two or more words with informative distinct meaning. Another definition is that it is the sentence that communicates a full proposition whose truth condition is subject to verification, (retrieved from <https://mawdoo3.com/>). Furthermore, declarative sentence may be defined as the sentence that informs about a fact, event, opinion or a feeling (retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CUO320ulZp0>).

6. Types of Arabic declarative sentence

Arabic declarative sentence is either a nominal sentence (جملة اسمية), which begins with a noun, or a verbal sentence (جملة فعلية), which begins with a verb. The minimal nominal sentence consists of two nouns (e.g. الطقس جميل = The weather is nice). The first noun functions as the subject (مبتدأ), which is the theme or what the sentence is about, and the other is the predicate (خبر) which tells some information about the subject. Thus, the nominal sentence is usually 'descriptive' in nature in which the predicate 'describes' the subject. On the other hand, the verbal sentence usually indicates an action and the minimal verbal sentence consists of an intransitive verb followed by a noun which functions as the subject (e.g. جاء الطبيب = The doctor came). It is also possible for the verbal sentence to include object(s) and object complement(s) if the verb used is of the transitive kind. In fact, one remarkable note about Arabic declarative sentence is that it is flexible in terms of structure and word order. That is to say, a nominal sentence can easily turned into a verbal sentence or vice versa without a significant change in meaning (e.g. جاء الطبيب → الطبيب جاء = They both mean *The doctor came*). This flexibility is also applicable within individual sentences, namely, it is quite usual in Arabic, for example, to have the predicate to come first (خبر مقدم = fronted predicate), then followed by the subject (مبتدأ مؤخر = deferred subject). For instance,

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the nominal sentence "الاجتماع هنا = The meeting is here" can be alternatively written as "هنا الاجتماع = Here is the meeting" by means of transposing the positions of its two words without a change in the sentence type, i.e., the sentence remains nominal. This is because Arabic syntax is 'parsing' in nature focusing more on the function of every individual word within the sentence regardless of its position in that sentence. Hence, a great deal of tolerance is available when it comes to word order, (See Ibn-Aqeel, 1964 ; Hasan, 1978). Indeed, these flexibility and tolerance of word order have yielded much variety and diversity as regards the patterns of Arabic declarative sentence.

7. Patterns of Arabic declarative sentence

Due to the diversity of structure, there seems to be a greater number of patterns used for realizing Arabic declarative sentence. In what follows, the patterns proposed by Arabic grammarians are going to be used as well as the hybrid model suggested above by the current study. In case this is not sufficient to cover everything, the current study will suggest further

patterns that are peculiar to Arabic declarative sentence only. The abbreviation **AP(=Arabic Pattern)** will be used to stand for these latter patterns whether they are suggested by the current study or other grammarians.

7.1. Nominal Sentence Patterns

Aziz (1989, p. 198) suggests two main patterns for Arabic nominal declarative which are both verbless.

AP 1 (A): N¹ N² (e.g. الورد جميل = The roses are beautiful.)

S SC

Arabic does not usually use the copula verb 'يكون=be' in nominal sentences whose subjects and predicates are both nouns. In fact, due to flexibility of structure, it is also possible for the subject and predicate to switch places in this pattern resulting in the alternative:

AP 1 (B): N² N¹ (e.g. جميل الورد = *literally* "Beautiful are the roses.")

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SC S

Fronting the predicate in this pattern is especially used when the predicate is more important to mention or foreground, (See, Hasan, 1978).

AP 2(A): N Adv (e.g. الرجل هنا / في المنزل = The man is here/at home.)

S Adv

The subject is usually a definite noun (معرفة) in Arabic. However, there are cases in which the subject can be indefinite (نكرة). In such cases this pattern is obligatorily inverted as follows (See Aziz, 1989, p. 198):

AP 2(B): Adv N (e.g. في بيتنا ضيوف = *literally* "In our house are guests")

Adv S

In fact, there are other verbless and verbal APs for nominal Arabic declarative in addition to the above two patterns mentioned by Aziz (1989).

AP 3: N¹ N² N³ (e.g. "والله غنيّ حلیم" = "And God is Rich and Forbearing")

S SC¹ SC²

This pattern is not found in English and the conjunction '*and*' is needed to be used between the two subject complements in any similar sentence in English as seen in the translation of the example above. Sometimes, it is possible for the subject/N¹ not to appear in the sentence if it is an 'implicit pronoun' (ضمير مستتر). In this case, only the subject complements are used in the sentence. For example,

(35) عربٌ كرامٌ (= They are noble Arabs)

Pattern (AP 4) below represents a unique case for Arabic declarative. In fact, it is possible in Arabic to have two clauses in the same declarative sentence (a grand clause that includes a junior clause) without affecting its simplicity, i.e., the sentence remains a simple sentence and does not turn into a compound or complex sentence. In this pattern the junior clause functions as a subject complement for the subject of the grand clause. This pattern is also verbless, (See Na'ama, 1973).

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Grand clause

AP 4: (N¹ (N² N³)) (e.g. الشمسُ نورها ساطعٌ = *literally* "The sun its light is bright")

Junior clause

Grand clause

(S¹ (SC¹=S² SC²))

Junior clause

AP 5: N¹ N² Adv (e.g. رجلٌ كريمٌ في دارنا = A generous man is in our house.)

S SC Adv

This pattern is also verbless. Using the subject complement is mandatory immediately after the subject because the subject in this pattern is indefinite, (See Na'ama, 1973, p. 29).

Grand clause

AP 6: (N¹ (N² V_{intrans} Adv)) (e.g. سعدٌ زوجها يسافرُ كثيراً = *literally* "Sua'd her husband travels a lot.")

Junior clause

Grand clause

(S¹ (SC¹ = S² V_{intrans} Adv))

Junior clause

This pattern is similar to AP 4 and AP 5 in that it contains a grand clause and a junior clause. But, it contains a main verb that is intransitive followed by an adverb. The whole junior clause functions as a subject complement for the subject of the grand clause, (See, Ibn-Aqeel, 1964).

Grand clause

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AP 7: (N¹ (N² V_{monotrans} N³)) (e.g. ليلي زوجها يساعد الفقراء = *literally* "Layla her husband helps the poor.")

Junior clause

Grand clause

(S¹ (SC¹ = S² V_{monotrans} O_d))

Junior clause

This pattern is quite similar to AP 6, but the main verb used here is monotransitive that takes a direct object.

AP 8: (N¹ (N² V_{ditrans} N³ N⁴)) (e.g. ليلي زوجها يعطي الفقراء مالاً = *literally* "Layla her husband gives the poor money.")

Junior clause

the poor

money.")

Grand clause

(S¹ (SC¹ = S² V_{ditrans} O_i O_d))

Junior clause

This pattern is also quite similar to AP 6 and AP 7, but the main verb used here is ditransitive that takes both indirect and direct objects respectively, (See Ibn-Aqeel, 1964). It is also possible for the junior clause to begin with a verb as in the following patterns:

AP 9: (N¹ (V_{intrans} N²)) (e.g. القمر يسطع نوره = *literally* "The moon its light is shining.")

Junior clause

Grand clause

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(S¹ (SC¹ = V_{intrans} S²))

Junior clause

Grand clause

AP 10: (N¹ (V_{monotrans} N² N³)) (e.g. القمرُ يمنحُ نورهُ الطمأنينةَ = *literally* "The moon its light gives tranquility.")

Junior clause

Grand clause

(S¹ (SC¹ = V_{monotrans} S² O_d))

Junior clause

Now the study will apply the hybrid model to Arabic declarative sentence to find out how much it is applicable to this sentence type.

P1: N¹ be Adj/N¹ (e.g. المنظرُ كان رائعاً = The view was wonderful/ الرازي كان طبيباً = AlRazi was a

doctor

S V_{intens} be SC (subject complement)

In this pattern the Arabic defective verb (كان) and its inflections is equivalent to the English verb 'Be'.

P2: N be Adv (e.g. الرئيس كان هنا = The president was here./ الاجتماع كان البارحة = the meeting

was yesterday.)

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S V_{intens be} Adv

In this pattern also the Arabic defective verb (كان) and its inflections is equivalent to the English verb 'Be'. In addition, the phenomenon of "fronting and deferment" (التقديم والتأخير) for the subject and the adverb is applicable in this pattern for both English and Arabic. Hence, one can say:

The president was here or Here was the president

الرئيس كان هنا or هنا كان الرئيس

The meeting was yesterday or Yesterday was the meeting

الاجتماع كان البارحة or البارحة كان الاجتماع

P3: N¹ LV(=linking verb) Adj/N¹ (e.g. المدير يبدو غاضباً = The manager seems angry.)

S V_{intens LinkV} SC

The linking verbs in Arabic are the defective verbs (كان واخواتها) except the verb "كان" itself which is equivalent to the intensive verb "Be". These verbs work as copula verbs that connect the subject to the predicate. Here are some examples:

الجو أصبح حاراً = the weather became hot.

الماء صار دافئاً = The water became warm

الكلب ظلّ وفياً = The dog remained loyal.

إبني أصبح طياراً = My son became a pilot.

P4: N InV(=Intransitive Verb) (e.g. الدخان تلاشى = The smoke disappeared.)

S V_{intrans}

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P5: N¹ TrV(=Transitive Verb) N² (e.g. عليّ اشترى لعبةً = Ali bought a toy.)

S V_{monotrans} O_d

P6: N¹ TrV(=Transitive Verb) N² N³ (e.g. الأم أعطت ابنتها فستاناً = The mother gave her daughter a dress)

S V_{ditrans} O_i O_d

Unlike English, it is worth noting that it is possible within this pattern in Arabic to have both objects as pronouns. For example,

المعلم أعطانيها = The teacher gave it to me.

*The teacher gave me it. (*wrong sentence*)

P7: N¹ TrV(=Transitive Verb) N² N² (e.g. الفريقُ اختاره قائداً = The team chose him the leader.)

S V_{complex trans} O_d OC (object complement)

From all the examples above, one can notice that all the patterns of the hybrid model are applicable to Arabic nominal declarative sentence.

7.2. Verbal Sentence Patterns

Aziz (1989, p. 198) mentions the following patterns for verbal Arabic declarative. As they all commence with a verb, they are all peculiar to Arabic declarative and not used in English.

AP 11: V_{intrans} N (e.g. جاء صديقي = My friend came.)

V_{intrans} S

AP 12: V_{intrans} N Adv (e.g. ذهبَ أبي الى دكانه = My father went to his shop.)

V_{intrans} S Adv

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AP 13: $V_{monotrans}$ N^1 N^2 (e.g. أَشْتَرَى زَيْدٌ ثَوْبًا = Zaid bought a dress.)

$V_{monotrans}$ S O_d

AP 14: $V_{ditrans}$ N^1 N^2 N^3 (e.g. أَعْطَى مُحَمَّدٌ أَخَاهُ خَاتَمًا = Mohammed gave his brother a ring.)

$V_{ditrans}$ S O_i O_d

AP 15: $V_{complex trans}$ N^1 N^2 N^2 (e.g. إِيخْتَارَ الرَّئِيسُ زَيْدًا نَائِبًا = The president chose Zaid Vice-president.)

$V_{complex trans}$ S O_d OC

In addition to the above patterns, Aziz (1989, p.198) mentions the following as a further distinct pattern.

$V_{complex trans}$ N^1 N^2 N^3 N^3 (e.g. أَبْلَغَ زَيْدٌ النَّاسَ عَلِيًّا صَادِقًا = Zaid told people that Ali was honest.)

$V_{complex trans}$ S O_i O_d OC

However, the current study does not agree that this can be a separate AP. Rather, this can be the same as AP14 (VSOO) above in which the direct object is realized by a clause "علياً صادقاً" instead of a single noun. Furthermore, a similar case is found in Radhawi (2009, p. 273) which argues that it is possible to have an AP with three objects (VS000). She mentions the following example as a proof:

(أَعْلَمْتُكَ الْإِحْسَانَ خَيْرًا) (=I told you that bounty is good.)

In this example, she considers (الكاف), (الاحسان) and (خيراً) as three objects in the sentence. However, the current study also disagrees with this viewpoint and believes that the above sentence also belongs to AP14(VSOO). The (الكاف) here is the indirect object and the clause "الاحسان خيراً" functions as the direct object in the sentence.

As it is the case in English, phrases and clauses can be used instead of nouns and pronouns to function as subjects, subject complements, indirect objects, direct objects, and object complements. Here are some examples,

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1. (to-infinitive) = مصدر مؤول أن + فعل أو ما + فعل):

"ما فعلته هو الصواب" (= What I did was the right.)

S

"أن تنجح هو خيارك الوحيد" (= To succeed is your only options.)

S

"الشجاعة أن تنتصر للحق"

SC

"يسعدني أن تأتي"

S

"يريد أبوك أن تتعلم"

O_d

"أراد زيد أخاه أن يقود القافلة"

OC

2. (clause-كان): "كونه الأول يعطيه إمتيازاً" (= Being the first gives him a privilege.)

S

3. (Prepositional phrase): "النبي على خلق عظيم" (= The prophet is of a great moral character.)

SC

4. (relative clause): "أبلغت من أرسلت ما أردت" (= I told whom I sent what I wanted.)

O_d O_i

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"ولدي أصبح ما أراد" (= My son became what he wanted.)

SC

"المرأة صيّرت زوجها ما تمّنت" (=The woman made her husband what she wanted.)

OC

5. (Present participle): "سمعتُ الطيورَ تغرّدُ" (=I heard the birds chattering.)

OC

6. Independent clause(full sentence): "حسبتُ زيداً مات أبوه" (*literally*=I thought Zaid his father was dead.)

OC

8. Conclusions

Now, it is time to answer the study's research questions.

1. What are the common patterns of declarative sentence in English and Arabic?

The study found that the patterns mentioned within the '**hybrid model**' (the model which is suggested by this study) are all applicable to both English and Arabic declaratives. Nevertheless, when it comes to Arabic, the hybrid model applies to nominal sentence only and covers just some of its patterns.

2. What are the patterns that are peculiar to English only, if any?

According to the current study, it seems that there are no patterns that are peculiar to English declarative only. The current study used Stageberg's(1981) model, Quirk's et al (1982) model and developed a hybrid model. It has been found that the patterns suggested by all these models are applicable to English declarative as well as Arabic declarative alike.

3. What are the patterns that are peculiar to Arabic only, if any?

The study has found several patterns that are used for producing Arabic declarative only with no counterparts in English. Ten patterns has been found to be peculiar to Arabic nominal declarative (AP1— AP10). Eight of them (AP 3—AP 10) are developed by the current study. In addition, five patterns have been found to be peculiar to Arabic verbal declarative (AP11— AP15). These were all suggested by Aziz (1989).

In addition to the above major findings, the study has also spotted the following observations. First, Arabic declarative can be a verbless sentence, whereas the English one always contain a verb. Moreover, It is possible to have the subject of the Arabic declarative as an 'implicit pronoun' (ضمير مستتر) that does not appear in the sentence, whereas this is not possible in English declarative. Also, It is possible to have (N¹, N², N³ and N⁴) in the same pattern in Arabic (i.e., AP 8), while no similar case has been detected in English.

As for the common properties, it has been found that the linguistic phenomenon of fronting and deferment (التقديم والتأخير) is seen in the declarative sentence in both languages. But, it is used in a larger scale in Arabic due to flexibility of word order. Furthermore, Both English and Arabic have the same types of verbs. They both have intensive verbs. In English they are verbs 'to be' and linking verbs, and in Arabic they are 'كان وأخواتها'. Both languages also have extensive verbs with all the subtypes (i.e., Intransitive, monotransitive, ditransitive, and complex transitive verbs). Finally, the composition of both English and Arabic declaratives allows phrases in it (e.g. *to*-infinitive in English or مصدر مؤول in Arabic) as well as junior clauses to be used within grand clauses. However, the discrepancy noticed here is that English junior clauses need necessarily to be commenced with a particle such 'what' or 'that', whereas Arabic junior clauses can begin with a particle such as 'ما' or be an independent clause without a particle (e.g. See AP 4). In both languages, these phrases and clauses can function as S, SC, DO, IO and OC.

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