



## Grammatical study of emphasis in the holy Quran

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### Abstract

This study investigates the English language's focus grammatical devices as they are represented in the Holy Qur'anic translations. It seeks to demonstrate how translators use a variety of emphatic structures, including cleft sentences, emphatic operators, fronting, passive, present progressive and inversion, to capture the ferocity and conviction of the Qur'anic message. Two well-known translations are the subject of the study: Abdullah Yusuf Ali's (1934) and Al-Hilali and Khan's (1996). The study explores the degree to which translators use grammatical stress to capture the rhetorical impact of the source Arabic text by examining a few Qur'anic verses and their English translations. The results show that although both translators employ a variety of English emphatic structures, their methods vary in terms of language style, interpretive emphasis, and translation goal. All things considered, the study emphasizes how grammatical emphasis can improve meaning and maintain the expressive power of Qur'anic speech in English translation.

**Keywords :** Emphasis, English grammar, Qur'an translation, Al-Hilali and Khan, Abdullah Yusuf Ali, emphatic operator, cleft sentence, inversion, fronting, passive, present progressive, contrastive linguistics.

### دراسة نحوية للتوكيد في القرآن الكريم

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### ملخص

تتناول هذه الدراسة أساليب التوكيد النحوية في اللغة الإنجليزية كما وردت في ترجمات القرآن الكريم. وتسعى إلى توضيح كيفية استخدام المترجمين لمجموعة متنوعة من التراكيب التوكيدية، بما في ذلك الجمل المقطوعة، وأدوات التوكيد، والتقديم، والمبني للمجهول، والمضارع المستمر، والقلب، وذلك لنقل قوة وعمق رسالة القرآن الكريم. وتتناول الدراسة ترجمتين معروفتين: ترجمة عبد الله يوسف علي (1934) و ترجمة الهلالي وخان (1996). تستكشف هذه الدراسة مدى استخدام المترجمين للتشديد النحوي لنقل الأثر البلاغي للنص العربي الأصلي، وذلك من خلال دراسة بعض الآيات القرآنية وترجماتها الإنجليزية. تُظهر النتائج أنه على الرغم من استخدام كلا المترجمين لتراكيب توكيدية متنوعة في اللغة الإنجليزية، إلا أن أساليبهم تختلف من حيث الأسلوب اللغوي، والتشديد التفسيري، وهدف الترجمة. وبناءً على ذلك، تُؤكد الدراسة كيف يُمكن للتشديد النحوي أن يُحسن المعنى ويحافظ على قوة التعبير في الخطاب القرآني عند ترجمته إلى الإنجليزية.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** التوكيد، قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية، ترجمة القرآن، الهلالي وخان، عبد الله يوسف علي، أداة التوكيد، الجملة المقطوعة، القلب، التقديم، المبني للمجهول، المضارع المستمر، اللسانيات المقارنة



## Introduction

A crucial component of language, emphasis enables authors and speakers to draw attention to crucial details and express ideas more forcefully and clearly. Numerous grammatical constructions and syntactic strategies in English can be used to convey emphasis. With a focus on syntactic structures including fronting, inversion, passive voice, cleft sentences, present progressive forms, and the usage of stressed operators, this study attempts to investigate how emphasis is expressed in English.

Examples from English translations of the Holy Quran are used in the analysis because they pose particular difficulties for translators trying to capture the rigor and nuance of emphasis contained in the Arabic original. By examining these grammatical structures, the study aims to comprehend how English might mimic or replicate the forceful effects found in Quranic Arabic, bringing to light both the potential and constraints of translation.

By providing insights into the connection between grammatical structure and semantic emphasis, this study advances the fields of contrastive grammar and translation studies. It also lays the groundwork for future research into how emphasis functions in many languages and how translators manage the challenge of conveying meaning while maintaining rhetorical and stylistic

## Chapter two: theoretical background

### 1. Definitions of emphasis:

Emphasis in English grammar is a linguistic device used to give special importance, force, or prominence to a particular word, phrase, or idea in a sentence.

Quirk, etal (1985).

special importance or attention given to something  
[www.britannica.com](http://www.britannica.com)

a special attention given to something because it is important or because you want it to be noticed.

Cambridge Academic Content Dictionary 2008

### 2. Grammatical ways of expressing emphasis

Prior to delving into the six primary grammatical strategies for expressing emphasis in English, it is crucial to give a quick summary of their function in communication. Emphasis is used to draw attention to crucial details, bolster claims, and direct the reader's or listener's focus. Comprehending these techniques is crucial for evaluating written and spoken texts because they show



the grammatical structure of meaning and attention. Each technique will be thoroughly examined in the sections that follow, showing how English employs several syntactic and morphological techniques to successfully communicate emphasis.

## 1. Inversion

Typically, the verb comes after the subject in sentences, although occasionally the sequence of words is reversed. " (Hewings, 2005, p. 198).

Inversion is the appearance of the main verb before the subject of an utterance, according to Govindasamy and David (2002).

It signifies that the element of sentence which comes first will be the second when inversion happens.

Inversion, i.e. placing the verb phrase or the operator in front of the subject, is one of the ways of expressing grammatical emphasis. Two basic types of inversions are distinguished, subject - (simple) verb inversion, sometimes referred to as full inversion, and subject - operator inversion, sometimes referred to as partial inversion (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1998, pp. 413 - 414).

1.1 Inversion of subject and verb  
There can be two or more verbs in a sentence's predicate. One is referred to as auxiliary, while the other as ordinary. Ordinary verbs are required in sentences; auxiliary verbs are optional. The primary or conventional verb of the sentence can be inverted to become the subject of an inverted sentence. It happens in conditional sentences without present impossibilities, which are auxiliary verbs. The information is as follows:

Were she a flower, I would be the beetle. (Johan, p. 22)

According to Biber et al. (2002), "The subject-verb inversion, is most often found with an initial adverbial, a short intransitive or copular verb phrase and a long subject that introduces new information" (p. 406).

Ex. Above the fireplace was a portrait of the Duke. In an armchair sat his mother.

Cerezo, L. (n.d.). Grammar: Expressing Emphasis

(Inversion). Universidad de Murcia. Retrieved from <https://webs.um.es/lourdesc/miwiki/lib/exe/>



Additionally, they say that inversion is not utilized to maintain the end-weight principle when the subject is a personal pronoun (Biber et al., 2002, p. 407). Subject-verb inversion is typically facultative, according to Hewings (2005) (p. 198).

## 1.2 Inversion of the subject operator

The auxiliary verb can be inverted to become the subject of an inverted sentence. The information is as follows:

Ex. Had it been sunny yesterday, we would have gone for a picnic. (johan, p. 22)

The auxiliary verb that came before the subject was inverted in the phrase above.

The word order is also inverted in the subject-operator inversion. One distinction, though, is that in these situations, the operator in the verb phrase—rather than the entire verb phrase—is the only portion that is inverted. That indicates that the operator is the only one who appears in the pre-verbal position. (Biber et al., 2002, p. 407).

Ex: These words were hardly said when I remembered how Heathcliff's name was linked to Catherine's in the novel,..... (Leech & Svartvik, 1989, p. 162).

## 2. Fronting

Fronting is the second method for grammatical emphasis.

According to Culicover (1979), fronting is a transformation that shifts constituents to the sentence's starting place.

According to Winter (1982:16), fronting is a technique where a component that typically comes in one place inside a sentence instead appears at the front of the sentence, leaving a space in the customary position.

In addition to inversion, it rearranges the original sentence structure to highlight a certain clause element. More specifically, by starting the sentence with a clause element, which typically appears in the post-verbal position (Biber et al, 2002, p. 400).

According to Biber et al. (2002), the main function of fronting is putting emphasis on the fronted item as well as on the last item of the clause. This indicates that the final element of the phrase, which bears the end focus, is also emphasized in addition to the fronted element (p. 402).

When emphasizing simple words or groups of words, Hopper et al. (2000: 100) paying attention to the order in which the words appear in the sentence because words at the beginning or end of the sentence draw more attention than words in



the middle; that is, words or phrases that are positioned outside of their expected positions draw attention to themselves. Writing becomes more effective and verifiable when these broad principles are used carefully. For example, changing the word order of the following adjective phrase draws attention to itself:

The tired old man slumped on the bench / Normal order

The man, old and tired, slumped on the bench / Reversed

### 3. Cleft sentence

English cleft sentences are analyzed syntactically as focusing structures.  
Chomsky

(1969)

Cleft structures are one type of grammatical emphasis expression. Quirk and Greenbaum (1998) define it as "a special construction which gives both thematic and focal prominence to a particular element of the clause... so called because it divides a single clause into two separate sections, each with its own verb" (p. 414).

It-clefts and wh-clefts are the two primary categories of cleft constructions, according to Biber et al. (2002) (p. 420).

The most prevalent kind is the it-cleft, in which the pronoun "it" introduces the structure, followed by a conjugation of the verb "to be," and finally the emphasized part. For instance:

Simple Sentence: "John bought a car."

It-Cleft: "It was John who bought a car."

It-Cleft: "It was a car that John bought."

(Salmanova, n.d., p.

50)

The subject "John" or the object "a car," which is the main focus of this kind of cleft phrase, is foregrounded.

The wh-cleft, often called the pseudo-cleft, is another kind. It usually starts with a copular verb and a wh-word (such "what," "where," or "who"). For example:

- Simple Sentence: "John bought a car."

- Wh-Cleft: "What John bought was a car."

- Wh-Cleft: "What was bought by John was a car."

By highlighting the predicate "a car," this formulation highlights the action's object. Although less frequent, reverse wh-clefts are likewise significant since they put the wh-clause at the conclusion of the clauses and reverse the order of the clauses. For instance:

- Simple Sentence: "John bought a car."



- Reverse Wh-Cleft: "A car is what John bought."
- Reverse Wh-Cleft: "A car is what was bought by John." (et al,p.51)

#### 4. Passive

In English, the passive voice is a grammatical construction where the object (the person receiving the action) takes centre stage instead of the subject (the person performing the action). It is frequently employed to highlight the action or the recipient, particularly in situations where the agent is unidentified, irrelevant, or purposefully left out.  
(Cambridge University Press, n.d.)

“Passive voice is useful to pull the emphasis of the sentence away from the researcher ... The main difference between active and passive voice lies in the amount of emphasis given to the person or object performing the action ... versus the amount of emphasis given to the person or object being acted upon.”

(Graduate Writing Centre, 2019)

Because it [reverses] the normal order of 'agentive' and 'affected' elements, and thus [adjusts] clause structure to end-focus and end-weight, the passive voice is a grammatical method of expressing emphasis (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1998, p. 411).

As Swan (2005) states, in many discourse situations, "there is an 'agent' (the person or thing who does something) and a 'patient' (the person or thing that something is done to)". The majority of sentences typically begin with the agent, Nonetheless, there are instances where it is more acceptable to begin with the patient, in which case the passive voice is used (p. 501).

When we are more interested in what occurs than who experiences it, we utilize this word order.

Swan (2005) states that interest in the action, putting the news at the conclusion, utilizing heavier expressions toward the end, and other similar reasons are the most typical reasons for adopting the passive voice. (Swan, 2005, pp. 387 - 388).

Biber et al. (2002) distinguish between two categories of passive constructions: short passives and long passives. The latter includes a by- or with-phrase to introduce the agent, but the former "reduces the importance of the agent noun phrase" by not identifying the agent (the person or thing that performs the action) (pp. 166- 168).



It proves that the clause's agent is unimportant and should be left out. The passive construction enables the language producer to put the discourse-older information at the beginning of the sentence while the discourse-newer information is put at the end (Hewings, 2005, p. 48).

Swan (2005) asserts that the "past participle" of the primary verb and the auxiliary verb "to be" make up the passive formations. The auxiliary "to be" functions similarly to active constructions, meaning that the clause's tense in the passive is the same as it is in the active. He asserts that whereas the majority of transitive verbs can be employed in passive formulations, intransitive verbs cannot because they lack an object that can be transformed into a clause's subject (pp. 385 -386).

## 5. Emphasized operator

The emphasised operator is a relatively simple but powerful device that strengthens a statement.. (Quirk et al., 1985).

Auxiliary verbs (do, be, have) and modal verbs (will, must, can, may) are referred to as operators. When the operator is emphasized, it is added or underlined because the speaker or writer wants to emphasize the proposition's veracity or truth rather than because language demands it (Biber et al., 1999).

According to Swan (2005), a verb phrase's polarity can be emphasized in two different ways. They call the first one "emotive" and the second "contrastive emphasis." (p. 164)

### 5.1 Emotive Do/does/did.

According to Biber et al. (2002), in positive declarative sentences, the emphatic auxiliary verb "do" can be employed in conjunction with the main verb to highlight the positive polarity of the verb phrase. Additionally, they state that this highlights the speaker's or writer's feelings regarding it (pp. 138 - 139).

The example: I do wish he'd come. I do wish he would!  
does prove it.

### 5.2 Contrastive Operator

Contrastive operator is an operator that is used to express contrast, for instance between what is expected, and what actually happens, or that something expected did indeed happen (Swan, 2005, pp. 164 - 165).

Additionally, specific idioms that highlight this difference can be utilized in sentences that contain an emotive operator (Biber et al., 2002, pp. 138- 139).



It is demonstrated in the example:

But I have been vexed, because you wouldn't come....

The auxiliary *have* conveys the contrast between reality and expectations, while the conjunction **but** suggests that a contradictory information is about to come, and the auxiliary **have** expresses the contrast between the reality and what is expected.

#### 6. The exceptional use of present progressive tense

Murphy (2004) asserts that the present progressive tense is not limited to expressing future reference or the fact that the activity conveyed by the verb phrase occurs at the moment of speaking or writing. Together with an adverbial expressing that the action happens repeatedly (more often than it would be normal) to highlight the annoyance expressed by the discourse producer (p. 6).  
Don't push me... You're always doing that, ...

Further, according to Hewings (2005), these adverbs are "always, constantly, continually or forever" (p. 4).

Generally speaking, the grammatical emphasis principle may be served by any strategy that either positions a clause element in an uncommon (unexpected) position, such as at the beginning or in the pre-verbal position, or that alters the word order in other ways.

#### Chapter 3 analysis

The purpose of this chapter is to examine a chosen collection of Quranic verses from the standpoint of English emphasis. The six main English emphasis techniques—fronting, inversion, passive, cleft, present progressive, and emphasized operator—are the subject of this study, which also shows how these structures can be translated from Arabic.

All six emphasis approaches can be used because the selected verses address a variety of topics. Sources include officially approved English translations (such as those by Yusuf Ali and Alhilali-Khan), which maintain the intended emphasis while offering a solid foundation for linguistic study.

The chapter clearly identifies the sort of emphasis utilized by providing the Arabic text, its English translation, a brief exegesis, and a linguistic analysis for each verse. This method offers insights into the interaction between source and



target language structures and makes it easier to conduct a methodical analysis of how emphasis functions in English translations of Quranic texts.

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| Verse 1              | إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ (alfatiha:5)  |
| Translation          | <u>You (Alone)</u> we worship, and <u>You (Alone)</u> we ask for help (for each and everything) (hilali-khan,alfatiha:5)   |
| Tafsir               | For emphasis and to rule out other possibilities, the object, "You," is positioned first and repeated, indicating that we only adore and trust You. This is what real obedience is all about. In fact, these two ideas encapsulate the whole meaning of religion. 'You alone we worship, and You alone we implore for help' is the essence of the Quran, according to certain early scholars, and it is found in the first chapter, Surah Al-Fatiha. In the first, polytheism is completely rejected, and in the second, all strength and power are given up to God Almighty. (Ibn-Kathir)   |
| Grammatical analysis | <p>Normal (unmarked) word order in Arabic would be : (we worship you, oh allah)<br/>Here, the verb comes first(نعبد)then the object(ك).<br/>This is the nutral word order(verb-subject-object)</p> <p>In the verse, however, the object(اياك) is fronted-it comes before the verb: <u>اياك نعبد</u> instead of <u>نعبدك</u><br/>Literally: you we worship</p> <p>This fronting creates emphasis(التوكيد) and exclusivity (حصر)<br/>:<br/>It stresses that worship is directed only to you(Allah ) no to anyone else.</p> <p>In English, this effect is often rendered by (you alone we worship) the word alone reflects the emphatic meaning produced by fronting in Arabic</p> <p>Fronted object (direct object) moved to sentence initial position(اياك نعبد) the verb (we worship)<br/>Fronting here shifts the focus from the action(worship) to the recipient of the action(you)<br/>So, the purpose of fronting is: emphasis, focus and contrastive meaning(we don't worship anyone else).</p> |



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| Verse 2              | هَلْ يَنْظُرُونَ إِلَّا أَنْ يَأْتِيَهُمْ اللَّهُ فِي ظُلَلٍ مِنَ الْغَمَامِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ وَقُضِيَ<br>الْأَمْرُ وَإِلَى اللَّهِ تُرْجَعُ الْأُمُورُ (al-baqarah:210)  |
| Translation          | Do they then wait for anything other than that Allâh should come to them in the shadows of the clouds and the angels? (Then) the case would be already judged. And to Allâh return all matters (for decision). (hilali-khan, al-baqarah:210)  |
| Tafsir               | "Do they wait for anything other than the angels to come to them?" he said. The accusative is in opposition to clouds or shade. If you ask: Why do the clouds bring them their punishment? I say: Because the clouds are a place of mercy, when punishment falls from them, the situation is more horrible and frightening because evil is more frightening when it appears unexpectedly, and good is more pleasant when it appears unexpectedly. What about when evil appears when good is expected? Because the thunderbolt originates from a place where rain is expected, it is a dreadful retribution. For this reason, God Almighty's words were harsh for people who examine the Book of God. "And the matter has been decided" means that the matter of their destruction and devastation has been resolved.( Az-Zamakhshari) |
| Grammatical analysis | <b>The verb (قضى) is the passive form of (قضى) (to decide to decree, to judge)</b><br><br><b>The active form: قضى الله الأمر means allah decreed the matter.</b><br><br><b>Passive form: قضى الامر the matter was decreed</b><br><br><b>In the passive voice- the agent, (doer)-here , the word (allah)- is omitted.</b><br><br><b>However, this does not weaken the meaning;</b><br><br><b>Instead, in the quran, it intensifies the finality and</b>  |



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|  | <p><b>inevitability of the action.</b></p> <p><b>Using the passive voice here serves a rhetorical purpose-emphasis on the result not on the doer.</b></p> <p><b>Thus, “was decreed” (passive)emphasises the completion and inevitability of the divine act – an emphatic use of the passive voice</b></p> |
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| Verse 3              | (an-naml:9) <b>يُؤَسِّىٰ إِنَّهُ أَنَا اللَّهُ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ</b>  |
| Translation          | . "O Mûsâ (Moses)! Verily <u>it is I</u> , Allâh, the All-Mighty, the All-Wise.(hlali-khan, an-naml:9)  |
| Tafsir               | The subject "I am Allah" is both the subject and the predicate, and the ha' in "innahu" may be a pronoun for the subject. The predicate "Al-'Aziz Al-Hakeem" has two qualities. It might also allude to what came before it, i.e., Allah is an explanation of "I" and I am the one speaking to you. This is a forerunner to the miracle that He wished to do with His hand. "Al-'Aziz Al-Hakeem" are two qualities of the one who explains. He is saying that I am strong, capable of doing things that are impossible to imagine, like toppling a stick, and that I approach everything I do with forethought and wisdom. (Az-zamakhshari) |
| Grammatical analysis | In English,a cleft has the form (it is –was , focused element, that / who ,caluse). The normal form :I am Allah. In the Quranic verse 'انه انا الله' performs the same emphatic and focusing function.<br>The verse uses a cleft –like structure to:<br>- Emphasize identity; it's /, no one else, who I'm Allah .<br>-Exclude others; the construction implies exclusivity (only Allah is speaking).<br>-Draw attention; the repetition of pronouns(انه انا الله) creates a powerful focus shift from the event to the speaker himself.<br>-Express divine authority ;The structure magnifies the majesty and certainty of the revelation. |



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| Verse 4              | وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ وَمَا تُقَدِّمُوا لِأَنفُسِكُمْ مِنْ خَيْرٍ تَجِدُوهُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ بَصِيرٌ (al baqarah:110)   |
| Translation          | And perform As-Salât (Iqâmat-as-Salât), and give Zakât and whatever of good (deeds that Allâh loves) you send forth for yourselves before you, you shall find it with Allâh. <u>Certainly, Allâh is All-Seer of what you do.</u> (hilali-khan, al-baqarah:110)  |
| Tafsir               | The meaning of God Almighty's statement: "Yes, God is seeing what you do." God, the Exalted, is telling the believers in these verses that He is aware of all they do, whether it is good or bad, in private or in public, and that nothing is hidden from Him. He will therefore give them the same prize for their good deeds and the same reward for their bad deeds. Despite being framed as news, this statement is actually a command and a warning, a promise and a threat. The reason for this is that He told the people that He is All-Seeing of all they do, allowing them to find in His obedience what He has saved for them until He rewards them for it. (At-tabari)   |
| Grammatical analysis | In Hilali–Khan’s translation of Qur’an 2:110, the verse is rendered as:<br>“Verily, Allah is All-Seer of what you do” (Hilali & Khan, n.d.).<br><br>This translation does not employ the present progressive tense nor an adverbial of frequency. In other words, it conveys the meaning through lexical items such as All-Seer, rather than through grammatical emphasis.<br><br>For the purpose of linguistic analysis, the following rendering may be suggested:<br>“Allah is always watching what you are doing.”<br><br>It should be noted that this latter form is not an authoritative translation, but rather an analytical example proposed by the researcher to demonstrate how the present progressive combined with an adverbial (always) can function as a grammatical strategy of emphasis in English |



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| Verse 5              | إِلَّا تَنْصُرُوهُ فَقَدْ نَصَرَهُ اللَّهُ إِذْ أَخْرَجَهُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا ثَانِيًا إِذْ هُمَا فِي الْغَارِ إِذْ يَقُولُ لِصَاحِبِهِ لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا (at-tawbah:40)   |
| Translation          | <p>“If ye help not (your leader), it is no matter; <b>for Allah did indeed help him</b> when the disbelievers drove him out; the second of the two; when they were in the cave, and he said to his companion: ‘Have no fear, for Allah is with us’; then Allah sent down His peace upon him, and strengthened him with forces which ye saw not, and humbled to the depths the word of the disbelievers. But the word of Allah is exalted to the heights; for Allah is Exalted in might, Wise.”</p> <p>(Yusuf ali, at-tawbah:40)</p>   |
| Tafsir               | <p>When the polytheists planned to kill, imprison, or exile him during the year of the Hijra, he fled with his friend and companion Abu Bakr ibn Abi Quhafah. They took refuge in the Cave of Thawr for three days so that those who had left could return to their tracks. This means that if you do not help His Messenger, Allah will help him, support him, suffice him, and protect him, just as He took charge of his aid (when those who disbelieved expelled him, the second of two) [when they were in the cave]. Abu Bakr was worried that someone might notice them and hurt the Messenger, peace be upon him, May Allah be pleased with him. In an attempt to reassure him and help him remain firm, the Prophet, peace be upon him, said: "O Abu Bakr, what do you think of two when Allah is their third?" (Ibn-Kathir)</p> |
| Grammatical analysis | <p><b>In English, the emphasised operators are used to confirm, emphasise, or assert that something definitely happened.</b></p> <p>Here the arabic “قد نصره الله” corresponds to the English emphatic operator construction:</p> <p>“Allah did help him”</p> <p>The operator “did” can function emphatically in English depending on the context.</p>  |



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|  | <p>”قد“ in arabic works exactly like an English emphasised auxiliary (operator) because it strengthens the assertion of the verb confirming that the help already occurred and is un deniable.</p> <p>So, this way is used for conditional emphasis , certainty and contrastive focus; even if you don’t act , Allah did .</p> |
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| Verse 6              | <p>وَأَتَاكُمْ مِّن كُلِّ مَا سَأَلْتُمُوهُ وَإِن تَعُدُّوا نِعْمَتَ اللَّهِ لَا تَحْصُوهَا إِنَّ الْإِنسَانَ لَظَلُومٌ كَفَّارٌ (Ibrahim:34)</p>  |
| Translation          | <p>And He gave you of all that you asked for, and if you count the Blessings of Allâh, <u>never will you be able to count them</u>. Verily, man is indeed an extreme wrong-doer, a disbeliever (an extreme ingrate who denies Allâh’s Blessings by disbelief, and by worshipping others besides Allâh, and by disobeying Allâh and His Prophet Muhammad (صلى الله عليه و سلم). (hilali-khan, Ibrahim:34)</p>   |
| Tafsir               | <p>And He gave you all that you asked of Him, which means that He gave you everything that was relevant to your wants and hopes, including cattle, tools, industries, and other things that you asked Him for orally. It would be impossible to list all of Allah's blessings, let alone express gratitude for them. {In fact, people are [usually] ungrateful and unjust, which means: This is human nature; he is ungrateful for Allah's favours, unjust, and willing to commit sins. He also fails to uphold his Lord's rights. With the exception of the one whom Allah directs, he acknowledges and gives thanks for His blessings, acknowledges and fulfils his Lord's right. Many great blessings, both general and specific, are bestowed upon God's servants in these verses. God calls His servants to remember and give thanks to Him, and He encourages them to do so. He also encourages them to ask Him and supplicate to Him, day and night, just as His blessings are always bestowed upon them.(as-sa'di)</p> |
| Grammatical analysis | <p>In English, inversion means changing the usual word order – usually for emphasis , style or focus. Typical English</p>  |



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|  | <p>order :subject –verb- object.<br/>Inverted order: negative adverbial /conditional element /auxiliary / subject / verb.<br/>The Quranic structural “ وان تعدوا نعمة الله ” ( beginning a conditional clause “ if you count...” ) creates the same rhetorical and syntactic effect as conditional inversion in English.<br/>The normal (neutral ): You can not count the blessings of Allah ...<br/>The inverted (emphatic); if you account the blessings of Allah , you will not be able to number them.<br/>Thus, the Quranic form anticipates what English achieves through inversion / it begins with conditional verb phrase (“if you count ...”), placing focus and contrast on the impossibility that follows.</p> |
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## Conclusion

This study has demonstrated that in the English translations of the Holy Qur'an, grammatical emphasis is essential to conveying the meaning's intensity, certainty, and emotional depth. The study has shown how translators use a variety of emphatic structures, including cleft sentences, passive, emphatic operators, fronting, present progressive and inversion, to replicate the Arabic text's rhetorical and persuasive power. Significant stylistic and linguistic variations were found when comparing Abdullah Yusuf Ali's translation with that of Al-Hilali and Khan: Yusuf Ali frequently prefers a literary and interpretive approach that represents spiritual complexity, whilst Al-Hilali and Khan tend to utilize more straightforward and formal forceful approaches. Notwithstanding these differences, both translators effectively employ grammatical emphasis to improve impact and clarity. The results highlight how crucial it is to comprehend English accent as a communicative technique that is necessary for maintaining meaning and intensity in Qur'anic translations, in addition to being a grammatical element.

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