ABSTRACT

This thesis is about the description of Arabic negation system. It attempts to analyze how Arabic negative constituents belong to /harfu an-nafyi/ and /harfu an-nahyi/ do the function as means to express negation. This analysis is done from the view point of syntax. The theories applied to do this analysis are (1) the theory of negation especially that is proposed by Payne (1985); (2) The theory of syntax introduced by Noam Chomsky (1965) or Transformational Generative Grammar II. Payne classifies negation into five types: (1) Standard negation, (2) Negated quantifier, (3) Inherently negated quantifier, (4) Negated adverb, and (5) Inherently negated adverbs. While The syntactic theory of Chomsky emphasizes the discussion of (1) Competence and Performance, (2) Deep and Surface Structure, and (3) Creative Aspect of Language.

This thesis ends with a conclusion that there are four types of negation which is expressed by /harfu an-nafyi/ and /harfu an-nahyi/: (1) Standard negation: /la an-nafyi/, /ma/ (preceding either /fi'lun/ or /ismun/; /la an-nahyi/, /lan/, /lam/, /lamma/ (preceding /fi'lun mudɜri'un/; /in/ (preceding /ismun/); and /lata/ (must occur before /ismun az-zamani/ or adverb of time); (2) Negated Quantifier /la an-nafyi/ (preceding /ismun nakir.tun/ or indefinite /ismun/; (3) Inherently negated quantifier : /la an-nafiyah lil-jinsi/ (preceding /ismun nakir.tun/ ends with /fathatun/; (4) Inherently Negated Adverbs: Negative constituents followed by /kada/ (will mean 'scarcely'). Eventually, the obligatory transformational rules to form Arabic negative sentences are revealed, and the patterns of Arabic negative transformation are formulated. In addition, the anylsis also expose the deep meaning of the sentences.