

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this research is, as stated in I.3., to describe how Arabic negation which uses negative constituents belong to /ḥarfū an-nafyi/ and /ḥarfū an-naḥyi/ is expressed. This aim comes from an assumption that the expression of negation varies from language to language, though negation itself is universal.

So far, through the analysis in this research, now we come to the conclusion that negation in Arabic is complex enough. It is not only because of the variety of the negative constituents but also because of the special characteristics in usage owned by each of them.

In Arabic, there are four types of negation which belong to the class of /ḥarfū an-nafyi/ and /ḥarfū an-naḥyi/, those are:

(1). Standard Negation

- Preceding Verbs

a. /lā an-nafyi/ and /mā/

They are parallely distributed in usage and may occur before /fi'lun mudḥiri'un/ (negating the present or the future) and /fi'lun mādi/

present or the future) and /fi'lun mādiy/ (negating the past) whether in /jumlatun ismiyatun/ or in /jumaltun ismiyatun/. Besides negating the general idea of a statement, they are also possible to negate certain constituent following in certain contrastif stressing. Forming negative sentences with these negatives does not need any transformational rule except the addition of the constituents.

b. /lā an-nahyi/

It is used to express negative commands or prohibitions which indicates the future. It only occurs before /fi'lun mudḡri'un/ in the beginning of /jumlatun fi'lyatun/. The negating scope is the same as /lā an-nafyi/ and /mā/. The transformational rules needed are: (1) The addition of negative constituent; (2) The change of final sound of the /fi'lun mudḡri'un/ to /jazmun/.

c. /lan/

It is especially used to deny /fi'lun mudḡri'un/ which indicates the future, whether in /jumlatun fi'lyatun/ or in /jumlatun ismiyatun/. The scope of negation of this constituent is identical with

the previous ones. Forming a negative with /lan/ requires: (1) The addition of /lan/ in front of /fi'lun mudḡri'un/; (2) The change of the final sound of the /fi'lun/ into /nasbun/.

d. /lam/ and /lammā/

Occuring before /fi'lun mudḡri'un/ in /jumlatun fi'liyaton/ or /jumlatun ismiyatun/, they replace the time indicated by /fi'lun mādiy/. /lam/ means 'no' or 'not', /lammā/ means 'not yet'. The negating scope is identical with that of constituents in a, b, and c. The transformational rules needed are: (1) The addition of /lam/ or /lammā/ before /fi'lun mudḡri'un/; (2) The modification of final sound of /fi'lun mudḡri'un/ become /jazmun/.

- Preceding /ismun/:

a. /mā/ and /in/

a.1. /mā/ and /in/ is denying /khḡbarun/ in two possible constructions: (1) "Mub + Khḡ", they change the final sound of /khḡbarun/ to /nasbun/, (2) "Mub.M + Khḡ.M", they does not have influence.

a.2. /mā/ and /in/ are denying /mubtadaun/ in the construction "Mub + def.Khḡ". It also does

not influence the final sound of the words which follow.

b. /lāta/

It is specially used to deny adverb of time. It needs some transformational rules to form a negative sentence with /lāta/: (1) The addition of /lāta/ in front of the adverb of time; (2) The deletion of /mubtadaun/; (3) The change of final sound of the /khbarun into /nasbun/.

(2). Negated Quantifier.

Negated quantifier in Arabic is expressed with /lā an-nafyi/ followed by /ismun nakir²tun/. The only transformational rule required is the addition of /la/ in front of the /ismun/.

(3). Inherently Negated Quantifier.

A general negation toward the quantity of an /ismun/ may be expressed by /lā/. To make a negative sentence which means "to deny" generally needs the transformational rules: (1) The addition of /lā/ before /ismun nakir²tun/ (2) The modification of final sound of the /ismun/ into /nasbun/ without nunation. This /lā/ is called /lā an-nāfiyah lil-jinsi/.

(4) Inherently Negated Adverbs

The relationship between negation and adverb in Arabic negative constituent is either used to express a denial or form an adverb. There are two adverbs which are formed by adding negative: (1) 'always' that is expressed by "Neg + /zala/ (negative is to form adverb); and (2) 'scarcely' that is expressed by "Neg + /kada/" (negative is to form adverb and denial).