

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. THE BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

In any language, negation has very important function. The main function is to deny or to disavow statement of addressee or addresser considered wrong by the addresser. In verbal communication, human uses negative constituent as most perfect means to express denial or disavowal. The presence of negative constituent in a sentence changes the meaning of former sentence — sentence without negative constituent. The change of meaning because of the occurrence of negative constituent is meaningful, since it may mean cancellation, denial, or negation, which all of them will determine the follow up of the communication being done. In view of urgency of negation toward follow up of communication, negation becomes center of attraction in forming and understanding meaning of utterance (Sudaryono, 1992:1).

Further, Sudaryono states that such linguists as Lenhman (1973), Bloomfield (1993), Greenberg (1963), Langaker (1972), and Payne (1985) propose that negation is universal. The universality of negation shows that, in any language, its presence plays an important role.

Nevertheless, application of negation theory in several languages in the world shows that there are difference in both expression system of negation and grammatical unit used to express the negation (Sudaryono, 1992:22).

Meanwhile, the choice of Arabic in this thesis is based on consideration that the grammar taught in the school of the world today is consistency. It means that it is virtually identical with the grammatical system devised by the eight century scholars (Beeston, 1970;14). It is expected, through this consistency, that it will make the analysis of the research go easier. Besides, Arabic is spread all over the world. It is proven by the fact that Arabic is the prominent language for moslems all over the world in the sense of dally religious activity. And the earliest surviving document of written Arabic is the Al Qur'an, the Islam sacred book which was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad in the early years of seventh century (Beeston, 1970:20).

In Addition, negative constituents in Arabic are very varietive. The may be in the form of /fi'lun/ (verb), /ismun/, or /harfun/ (particle). Each of them possesses certain position in sentences and has special function. Certain constituents can only negate certain kinds of

words. In other words, the use of negative constituent may become parameter in classifying words. Though it is not the main and representative parameter (Al-Ghulayaini, 1991:13).

1.2. THE STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In this thesis, the researcher, essentially, tends to analyze how negation is expressed in Arabic. So, the problems going to be solved are :

1. What are the types of negation in Arabic ?
2. How do the negative constituents do the function as means to express negation ?

1.3. THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The main purpose of the study is to describe the system of Arabic negation which is in the form of /harfu an-nafyi/ and /harfu an-nahyi/ syntactically. Besides, the research is, indirectly, aimed to examine the applicational extent of the theories used — the concept of negation introduced by Payne (1985) and Chomsky's transformational generative grammar II (1965) — in describing the system of Arabic negation. This aim is in compliance with a postulate in linguistics that the truth of linguistic theory can only be examined by applying the theory in other languages (Lapoliwa, 1990:10).

1.4. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

By applying the concept of negation proposed by Payne and the second stage of Chomsky's transformational generative grammar to describe and analyze Arabic negation, this study is expected to be a means to a better understanding of the theories. Then the result of the research is, hopefully, able to enrich the research of Arabic, especially its system of negation. So, it will give meaningful information for Arabic learners, particularly for those who speak English.

1.5. THE LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Because of the restricted time available and the knowledge of the researcher about Arabic, this study is limited around the discussion of :

- Arabic negation which contains negative constituent in the form of /ḥarfu an-nafyi/ and /ḥarfu an-nahyi/, without influence of other constituent that may change the function of the negatives.
- The description of Arabic negation will cover the minimal and active sentences only.

1.6. THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The researcher use two kinds of theories to analyze

the system of negation in Arabic. Firstly, the concept of negation theory, especially that which is proposed by Payne (1985) to determine and classify the basic unit that will become the object of this research. The analysis basic unit is, then called negative constituent (Sudaryono, 1992:4). Secondly, the analysis towards Arabic negation both in terms of form and meaning will be done by using the theoretical framework of transformational generative grammar (henceforth TG Grammar) introduced by Chomsky.

The use of negation concept of Payne in doing this research is based on the fact that it constitutes the result of perfection through long discussion begins from Aristotelian era. In addition, the acceptibility of that concept has been examined in analyzing such language apart from English as Dutch by Kraak (1966) and Iraq-Arabic by Bakir (1970) (Sudaryono, 1992;5,16).

Meanwhile, the taking of TG Grammar introduced by Chomsky is based on the consideration that:

- The concept of the deep structure and the surface structure has become one of the characteristics of TG Grammar II. It enables someone to explain phenomena unperfectness of elements of a sentence surface structure.
- The second generation of TG Grammar recognizes the role

of the deep meaning in linguistic research.

In *Aspects*, Chomsky explain the TG Grammar in details including the organization of grammar and the relationship among the component of : (1) syntactic components, (2) phonological components, and (3) semantic components. Syntactic components are considered to be the main components, meanwhile the semantic and phonological components are considered to be the interpretative components. The syntactic components consist of base subcomponents and transformational subcomponents. And the base subcomponents consisting of rules of phrase structure will become the surface structure after undergoing the proper alternation by rules of transformation. According to Chomsky in *Aspects*, this deep structure is the source of the interpretation of the meaning of the sentence (Lapoliwa, 1990;14).

1.7. THE DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

- Syntactic Study :

A study of (1) what the word order is in a language, (2) what meanings are given by different word order arrangements, and (3) how different words are combined and distributed.

- Negation :

Denial, a statement that is truly provided the unqualified original statement is false.

- System of Negation :

Way or method to express negation.

- /ḥarfu an-nafyi/ :

A class of /ḥarfu/ or particle in Arabic whose members are used to express denials. The members are /la an-nafyi/, /mā/, /lan/, /lam/, /lammā/, /in/, and /lāta/.

- /ḥarfu an-nahyi/ :

A class of /ḥarfu/ or particle in Arabic which is used to express negative commands or prohibitions. The only member is /la an-nahyi/

1.8. METHOD

The method used in this research is the qualitative descriptive method since it gives description and explanation on the object of the study inductively. So, in this research, negation in Arabic is going to be analyzed by the application of both the theory of negation proposed by Payne (1985) and the second stage of TG Grammar.

The research whose result will be explained in this thesis is done in three stages, those are (1) collecting data, (2) analyzing data, and (3) reporting the result of

the analysis. In reporting the data, it needs also some notations or symbols, abbreviations and scheme. The notations and abbreviations will be explained in 1.9.

1.8.1. Source of the Data

As other live languages Arabic has many varieties. Since the result of this research is expected to be able to enlarge the use of standard Arabic, the researcher uses "standard Arabic" in these varieties. Such variety which is used throughout the whole Arabic speaking world, forms the normal vehicle for all written communication as in formal speeches and radio broadcasts (Beeston, 1970; 12).

The primary data in this research is submitted from Arabic used in books that, in any point of view, use standard Arabic. This is meant to get the description of the types and variations of Arabic negation in terms of all negative constituents, the form of the sentences and the meanings.

Since the primary data cannot represent all probabilities of variation of Arabic negation, the data is also obtained from the researcher herself. Nevertheless, this way is still suitable for the aim of linguistic research, because the aim of linguistic research according to the school of transformation is to describe

the knowledge of the native speaker about his language (Lapoliwa, 1990;1). Eventhough Arabic is not the researcher's first language, it has become the reseacher's prominent language in religious actvity since she was a child. To maintain the authenticity of the data to be analyzed in this reseach, they will be referred to other more competent Arabic speakers and informants.

1.8.2. Technique of Data Analysis

The present data which are in the form of sentences consist of negative constituents to be analyzed in the following steps : (1) They are observed to identify whether or not they are included negation, (2) They are classified into the types of negation, (3) The transformational rules required to form the negative sentences, which denote the patterns of Arabic negative transformation, are attempted to be revealed, and (4) The deep meaning of the negative sentences will be discussed through the description of the negating scope of the negative constituent.

1.9. CODE OF TRANSCRIPTION

In order to make the text clearer and easier to understand, the writer uses a list of Arabic letters and their transcription provided by Johannes and Heider (1992).

The system of transcription that is frequently used in English language publication and in many institutions in the Anglo-Saxon world is named *General English Transliteration System*.

In the list shown, which must be read from right to left, the top lines are the Arabic letters. The middle lines indicate their names, and the bottom lines show their transcription.

خ	ح	ج	ث	ط	ب	ا
<u>Kha</u>	<u>Ha</u>	<u>Jim</u>	<u>Tha</u>	<u>Ta</u>	<u>Ba</u>	<u>Alif</u>
kh	h	j	th	t	b	a
ص	ش	س	ز	ر	د	د
<u>Sad</u>	<u>Shin</u>	<u>Sin</u>	<u>Zay</u>	<u>Ra'</u>	<u>Dhal</u>	<u>Dal</u>
s	sh	s	z	r	dh	d
ق	ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط	ض
<u>Qaf</u>	<u>Fa'</u>	<u>Ghayn</u>	<u>'Ayn</u>	<u>Z</u>	<u>Ta'</u>	<u>Da'</u>
q	f	gh	'	z	t	d
ي	و	هـ	ن	م	ل	ك
<u>Ya'</u>	<u>Waw</u>	<u>Ha'</u>	<u>Nun</u>	<u>Mim</u>	<u>Lam</u>	<u>Kaf</u>
y	w	h	n	m	l	k

There are also short and long vowels recognized in writing. The consonants ا , و , and ي are used to indicate long 'a', 'u', and 'i' (A. Tritton, D.Litt, 1949: 18):

- a, short —^{\prime} /fathatun/. There are two phonemic transcriptions for this vowel :
- (1) generally, it is transcribed /a/
 (2) it is transcribed /ɔ/ (as the vowel in "bought" in English) when it occurs after the consonants Kha', Ra', Sad, Dad, Ta', Za', Ghayn, and Qaf.
- long $\text{—}^{\bar{}}$ the phonemic transcription is /ā/ or /ō/
- i, short —^{\prime} /kasratun/
 long $\text{—}^{\bar{}}$ the phonemic transcription is /ī/
- u, short —^{\prime} /dammatun/
 long $\text{—}^{\bar{}}$ the phonemic transcription is /ū/

Other conventional signs are:

- —° /sukun/, to indicate that the consonant has no vowel immediately following it.
- —^{u} /shiddatun/, to indicate repetition of the consonant and no vowel comes between the two.
- Nunation . There are nunations:
- —° /fathataini/, the phonemic transcription is /an/ or /ɔn/;
- —^{\prime} /kasrataini/, the phonemic transcription is /in/;

/dam̄mataini/, the phonemic transcription is /un/.

In addition, there are various types of notations and abbreviations which are convenient to be used :

- Notations :

- /.../ A pair of slashes indicates a phonemic transcription in which pronunciation is transcribed.
- {...} Braces to show that the constituents in the signs are paralelly distributed.
- '...'
- └───▶ Arrow indicates the negating scope of a certain constituent.
- + Plus sign is to state "followed by".

- Abbreviations :

- DS : Deep Structure
- Fā : /fā'ilun/
- FMa : /fi'lun mādiy/
- FMu : /fi'lun mudōri'un/
- Kh. : /khōbarun/
- Kh. M. : /khōbarun muqōddamun/
- Kh. n : /khōbarun mansūbun/ (the final syllable is /naṣbun/)