CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

3.1. INTRODUCTION

Languages are like plants and animals, which may differ considerably today but may still exhibit certain characteristics pointing to a common origin or parent stock. By grouping together those which show these similarities, it is able to draw up various genera, families, and classes. Languages, too, may be devided into families (Henry Alexander, 1967:56).

Arabic belongs to the language family commonly called Semitic. Other principal members of the family are Ugaritic and Accadian (both now long dead), Aramaic (surviving only in vestigial form), Hebrew, and the Semitic languages of Ethiopia (Tigre, Tigrina, Amharic, and the charch languages Geez) (Beston, 1970:12). It is spoken today by about 60 million to the Atlantic Ocean (The Encyclopaedia of Islam, 1960:573).

English, on the other hand, belongs to the Tautonic or Germanic group. The Toutonic, Italic, Hellenic Celtic, and other European and some of the Indian languages are called the Indo-European family. Another term is Aryan family (Henry Alexander, 1967:58).

The fact that the Arabic and English belong to the different language families has supported the writer to compare and find some characteristics which are systemic in both languages. Thus, in describing the function of

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some relative pronouns in Arabic and English the writer devides the analysis into two sections. The first deals with the English, while Arabic will be discussed in the second.

3.2. ENGLISH RELATIVE PRONOUNS

3.2.1. The Classification of English Relative Pronouns

In English, the traditional names noun, verb, adjective, and adverb can be used to identify four different parts of speech. The adjective and adverb will not be at concern here. Most nouns (grammatically defined) do in fact refer to "persons, places, or things." Further on, taking the definition from W. Nelson Francis, the nouns are a class of lexical word marked by their appearance following certain noun determining function words, such as the, my, some, two; by their use of two inflection, {-es} and {-s} ; by certain derivational suffixes; by their appearance in certain position ; and occasionally by certain supersufixes of stress.

The noun is devided into two subclasses called function nouns and pronouns, and this analysis only deals with the pronouns. This group comprises eight words whose importance far out weight their number. The eight pronouns are *I, we, you, he, she, it, they*, and *who*. They also have forms that are commonly called the objective (or accusative) the first and the second possessive. But these two possessive forms are excluded from this analysis,

since they belong to noun determiners that is a marker which precede the noun they mark.

Relative pronoun is a function word introducing the relative clause. As many other function words, relative pronouns have a little or no lexical meaning of their own, but serve to vary function of the lexical words with which they appear, according to the heeds of the all structure. Based on the reason above, relative clause is formally distinguished from other included clause (since the relative clause is a type of included clause) by the fact that the relative pronoun not only acts as a function word introducing the relative clause but also has a structural function within the clause. It may be subject, complement, object of preposition, or modifier (Francis, 1965: 239).

The English relative pronouns are *who* (refers to person as subject) , *whom* (refers to person as object or object of preposition) , *which* (refers to thing as subject and object), *what* (refers to the thing as subject or object), *that* (refers to person or thing as subject or object), *whatever /whichever/ whatever* , *where* (refers to place), *when* (refers to time). In this analysis, the relative pronouns that refers to place and time are not included, because they have different class of words from relative pronouns in Arabic.

From the noun they modify, these relative pronouns can be included into two groups; defining relative clause and non-defining relative clause . Defining relative pronouns describe the preceding noun in such a away as to

distinguish it from other noun of the same classes . A clause of this kind is essential to the clear understanding of the noun . In the sentence:

The man who told me this refused to give me his name

'*who told me this* ' is a relative clause. If we omit this, it is not clear what man we are talking about. Therefore, '*who*' in this sentence is called defining relative clause. There is no comma between a noun and a defining relative pronoun.

Non-defining relative pronouns, which exist in a defining relative clause , are placed after nouns which are defined already. They do not therefore define the noun, but merely add something to it by giving some more information about it. Unlike defining relative clauses, they are not essential in the sentence and can be omitted without causing any confusion. Also unlike defining relative clauses, they are separated from their noun by commas. The pronoun can never be omitted in a non-defining relative clause. The constructions are fairly formal and more common in written than in spoken English.(Thompson 1996, page 85)

3.2.2 The Function of English Relative Pronouns in a Clause

In a clause, a relative pronoun not only acts as a function word introducing the clause but also has a structural function. It may be subject, complement, object of preposition, or modifier.

3.2.2.a As a Subject

The sentence below is an example of relative pronoun which has a function as a subject:

the man who robbed you has been arrested.

The string *"the man who robbed you"* is a noun phrase. The actual relative clause, *"who robbed you"* contains a verb *"robbed"* which requires a subject noun phrase in the deep structure. Although one does not appear in the surface structure, we can tell from the sense that who robbed you was *"the man"* and this noun phrase must have been the subject noun phrase in the deep structure. In other word, the relative clause
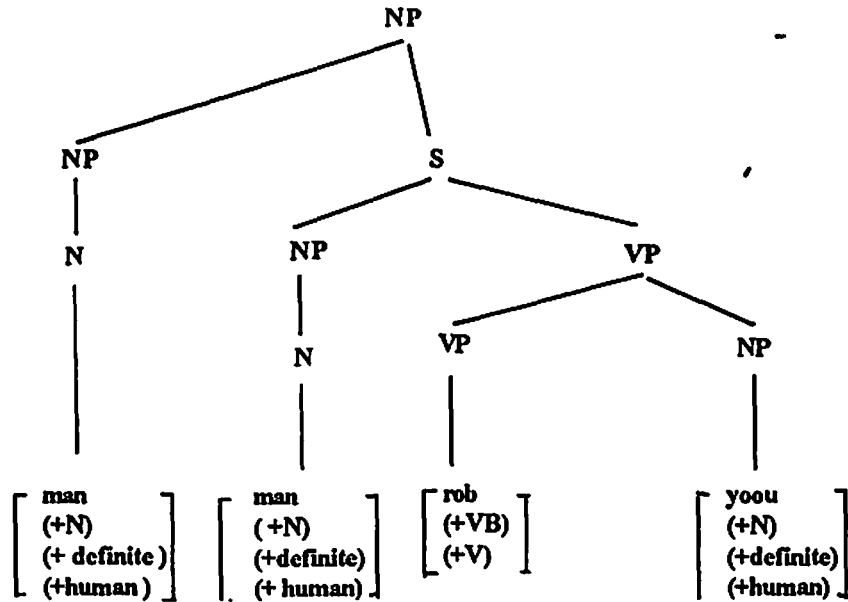
who robbed you

has, as its deep structure, what is abbreviated below as the string:

the man robbed you.

The subject noun phrase of the sentence

the man who robbed you has been arrested

is structured as follows (the auxiliary and much feature material have been omitted, since they are not relevant to the discussion):

Thus, this subject noun phrase itself contains a noun phrase and a sentence.

Several transformations are involved in generating the surface structure of relative clauses. Perhaps the most important is the *relative clause transformation* itself. This transformation operates on a relative clause structure which the head noun phrase, the one to the left of the embedded sentence, is identical to an appropriate noun phrase inside the embedded sentence. In the structure above, these identical noun phrase are the deep structure noun phrase for *"the man."* The transformation does two things under such conditions. It adds the features (+WH) and (+pronoun) to the noun segment in the identical noun phrase on the relative sentence, giving the structure below :
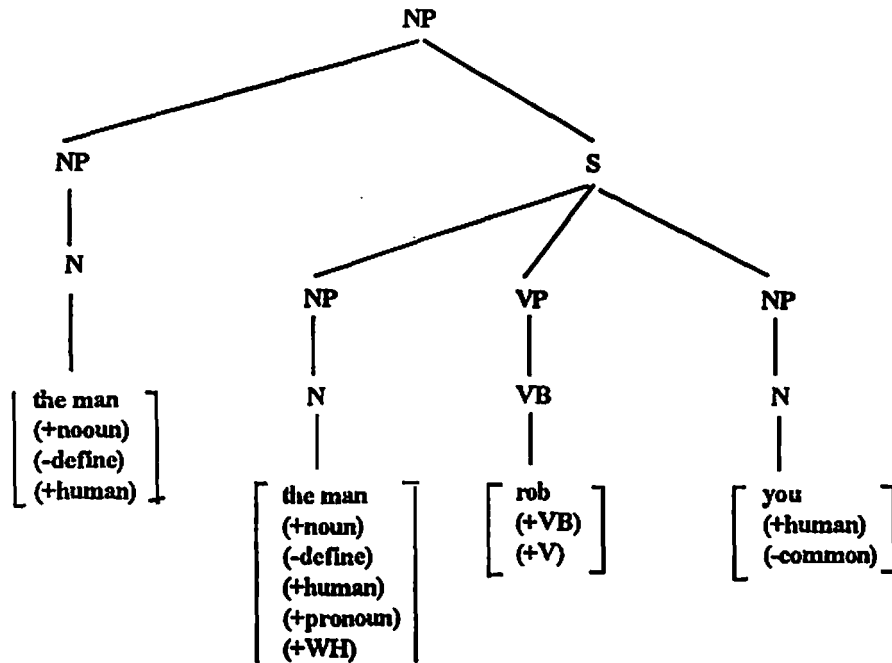
The addition of the feature (+WH) And (+pronoun) result eventually in the replacement of this noun segment by the relative pronoun "who"

The relative clause transformation thus establishes the order of the parts of the relative clause. The next structure is a consequences of the double application of the article transformation:
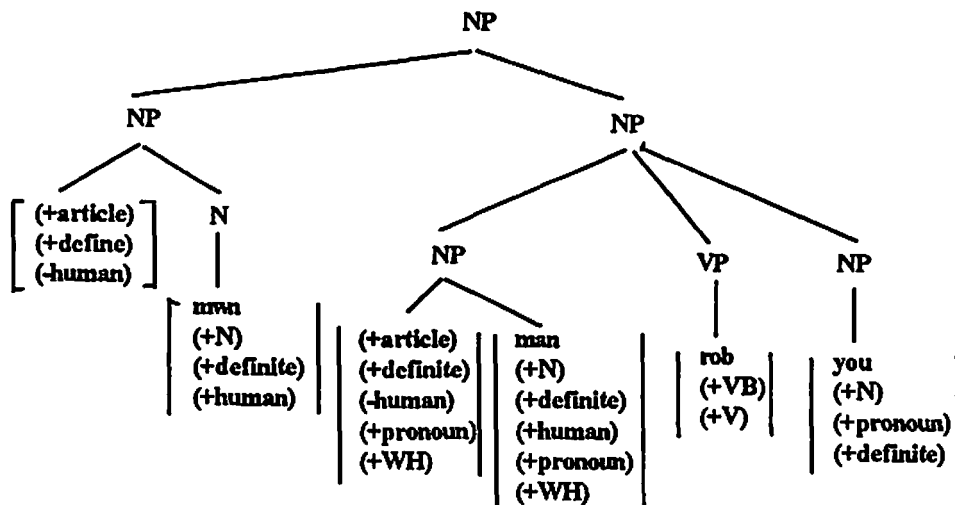
The first article segment will be replaced by "by" from the lexicon; the second which contains a (+WH), must be replaced by the WH word "who". The resulting string:

*the man who man robbed you

is now ungrammatical in most dialogue in English, although such noun phrases were quite common in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eight tenth centuries. The second "man" is deleted by the *relativized noun deletion transformation*. This transformation deletes noun segments with the feature (+pronoun) and (+WH) when they occur at the front of relative clauses *and* preceded by an article segment with the feature (+pronoun), (+definite), and (+WH). Thus the final structure of noun phrase containing relative clause is:
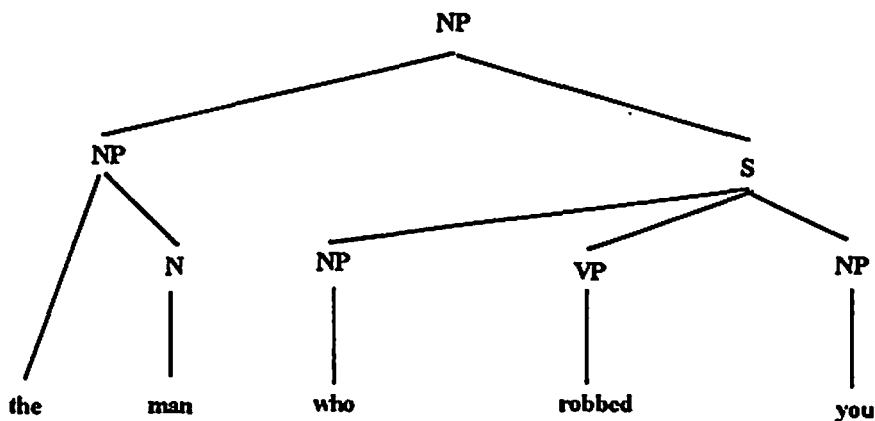
This basically how relative clause are generated from deep structure. The form of the relative pronoun depends upon the features of the (+WH) noun

in the noun phrase. For example the relative pronoun "which" occurs only when the deleted pronoun is (-human). The relative pronoun "who" is restricted, in all dialects, to noun phrase in which the head noun has the feature (+human).

3.2.2.b As an Object

The sentence below is the example of the function of relative pronoun as an object.

the argument which Palmerston presented was disconcerted by the protesters

The actual relative clause ,*"which Palmerston presented, "* contains a transitive verbal, *"presented"* which requires an object noun phrase in the deep structure. To generate the relative clause, in which there is relative pronoun, from the deep structure we will take the same way as in the first example. First step, the relative clause transformation does two things. It adds the features (+WH) and (+pronoun) to the noun segments in the identical noun phrase of the relative sentence and it moves this noun segment to the front of the sentence, giving the structure below :

argument argument Palmerston present

The addition of the feature (+WH) and (+pronoun) result eventually in the replacement of this noun segment by the relative pronoun *"which". The*

relative clause transformation thus establishes the order of the parts of the relative clause.

The second step, the next structure is the consequences of the double application of the article transformation. The first article segment will be replaced by *"the"* from the lexicon; the second which contain a (+WH), must be replaced by the WH word *"which."* The resulting string

the argument which argument Palmerston presented

The third step, the second *"argument"* is deleted by the *relativized noun deletion transformation.* This transformation deletes noun segment with the feature (+WH) and (+pronoun) when they occur at the front of relative clause and are preceded by an article segment with the features (+pronoun), (+definite), and (+WH). Thus the final structure of the noun phrase containing the relative clause is:

the argument which Palmerston presented.

The surface structures of relative clause vary considerably because different optional transformation has been applied. Yet the relationship between alternative form is not hard to account for. Take the example, these pairs of sentences:

1. a. the situation that you describe depressed me

   b. the situation you describe depressed me

2. a. I am using the vibrator that you bought me

   b. I am using the vibrator you bought for me

3. a. man who(m) you respect should be listened to
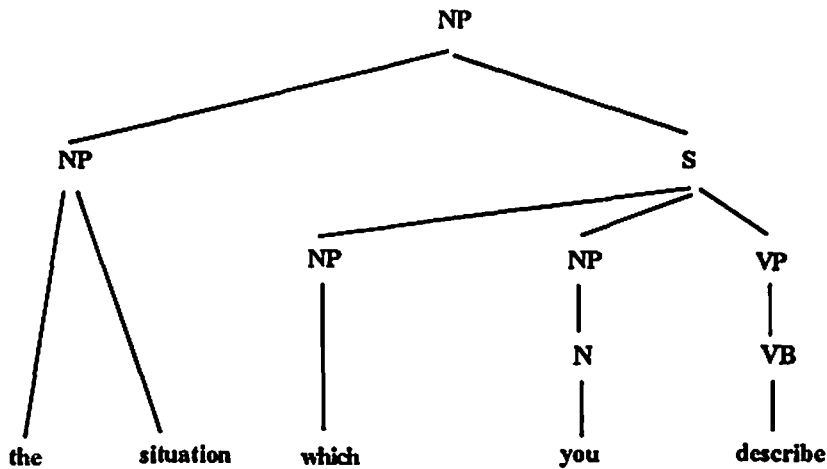
    b. man you respect should be listened to

It is easy to pick out the relative sentences in the *a* sentences above. The question to be answered is how these relative clauses are related to the *b* strings below:

you describe

you bought for me

you respect

The different between the *a* sentences and the *b* sentences is that the *relative pronoun deletion transformation* has deleted the relative pronoun *"which"*, *"that"*, and *"who(m)"*. The only question remaining is to determine the circumstances under which this optional transformation may be applied. In the three *a* sentence above, the relative pronouns come between the head noun and the subject noun phrase of the relative clause; e.g. the structure of the first *a* is given below;

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                              NP
                  _____
                 /                        \
               NP                          S
              /|                    _____
             / |                   /         |      \
            /  |                  NP         NP      VP
           /   |                  |          |       |
          /    |                  |          N       VB
         /     |                  |          |       |
        the  situation          which       you   describe
```

This configuration of constituents, *when the pronoun follows directly after the head noun phrase and precedes the subject noun phrase of the relative clause,* is the only one in which the relative pronoun deletion transformation can apply.

If the relative pronoun has been brought to the front of the sentence along with the relative pronoun, the relative pronoun cannot be deleted:

1. a. the radio telescope which Holmes boast about is superb

   b. the radio telescope Holmes boast about is superb

2. a. the radio telescope about which Holmes boast is good

   b. *the radio telescope about Holmes boast is good

If the relative pronoun is the subject of the relative clause itself, as in the sentence:

the situation which bothers Amin depressed me

the relative pronoun cannot be deleted:

*the situation bothers Amin depresses me

3.3. ARABIC RELATIVE PRONOUNS

It has traditionally been recognised that there are three lexical classes (parts of speech) in Arabic. These are : nouns, verbs, and particles. The particles will not be of concern here. Taking the definition from Mohammed Abdul Rouf, the noun is a word which denotes a person, an animal, a plant or modifies or refers to any of them. The term noun or /ismun/ is regarded as noun in English, includes and applies to the pronouns, the adjectives, and the adverbs. The pronouns, however, cover the personal pronoun, the relative pronoun, and the interrogative pronoun.

In particular, Arabic personal pronoun or commonly called /damir/ has three divisions : nominative, accusative, and genitive. The accusative pronoun is the object of a verb. It is most frequently attached, like the.ﻲ /ya'/ suffix in..ﺍﻛﺮﻣﻨﻲ../akramani/; but sometimes it is detached and placed before the verb for emphasis. This sentence then reads: ....ﺇﻳﺎ ﺃﻛﺮﻣﻬﻢ,........ /iyya ya akrama/. The genitive pronoun which is the object of a preposition is always attached and is identical with the accusative attached pronoun, like......ﻲ....../ya'/ in ..ﻲ 'to me', and....ﻛﺘﺎﺑﻲ.../kitabi/ my book..

In fact, there are fourteen personal pronouns in Arabic which are reflected in their gender and number. The nominative pronoun is devided into two categories. In the first, the pronoun is the subject of a nominal sentence or /jumlatun ismiyatun/ for example ..ﺃﻧﺎ ﻃﺎﻟﺐ. /ana talibun / 'I am a student', and this is also called the nominative detached pronoun. The other is regarded

as the subject , doer of a verb and called nominative attached pronoun , such as ﺖُ/tu/ in a sentence...ﻛَﺘَﺒْﺖُ/katabtu/ 'I wrote'. These two pronoun can be seen, thus the both are called / addamirun al barizun/. The rest is the unseen, unvoiced pronoun called /addamirub mustatirun/ or the implied pronoun as in ...ﺃَﻛْﺘُﺐُ ﺍﻟﺪَّﺭْﺱَ ﺍﻵﻥَ/ aktubu addarsa al an/ '(I) write the lesson now'.

In the simple way, we can say that every verb in Arabic contains a pronoun. The pronoun is implied in that verb. The pronoun element in a verb faithfully reflects the gender and number of preceding entity terms to which it refers, whether the entity be something mentioned in the previous sentence, or a theme to which the verb functions as clause predicate. The pronoun elements /-at/ alluding to a feminine singular, and /-na/ alluding to a plurality of females, are amalgamated with the predicate element /jalas/ to produce /ukt-i jalasat/ 'my sister, she sat' and /akawa-i jalasna/ 'my sisters, they sat'.

But if the verb is followed by a substantive or demonstrative agent, the element in it other than the predicate reflects at most the gender of the agent, and it morphologically congruous with a singular pronoun element; while occasionally even the masculine versus feminime contrast is not marked, so that the congruity is with the masculine singular pronoun element, wholly irrespective of the nature of the following agent. It is hence very doubtful whether it is proper to call the extra predicate element in such a verb a 'pronoun' at all: even in so far as it is marked as feminime it merely signals an expectation of a feminime agent of some kind to follow. thus the two possible

thematic structures representing ' my sisters sat on this sofa' have differing verbs according to the which entity term is explored as theme: <my sisters, they sat /jalasna/ on this sofa> but ,<this sofa, sat /jalasat/ my sisters on it>.

3.3.1 The Classification of Arabic Relative Pronouns

In Arabic, relative pronoun or /isim maushul/ is a noun that shows something identified through the sentence mentioned after it. This sentence is called /shilah mausul/. In the /shilah maushul/, there are /aid maushul/ or the pronoun which referring back to the relative pronoun. In the simple way, we can say that every relative pronoun in Arabic has /shilah maushul/ and /aid maushul/.

According to the classification of number and gender, there are two kinds of relative pronoun in Arabic. They are /isim mausul musytarak/ and /isim mausul khusus/.

/Isim mausul musytarak/ is relative pronoun which comprises two items which distinguish between person *(man)* and non-person *(ma)*, but do not distinguish the gender, number, or definitional status of the entity they envisage. Nor is the gender and number of that entity *necessarily* marked even by the pronoun within the clause referring back to those entity terms, for this frequently is a stereotype masculine singular pronoun, irrespective to the nature of the entity envisaged. A structure *man sawartu-h*, formally analisable as <person- I have consulted him> may have interpreted as 'somebody whom I

have consulted' or 'some people whom I have consulted' or 'the person (male or female) whom I have consulted' or ' the people whom I have consulted'.

It is a common stylistic trick to amplify one of these entity terms not only by its own necessary clause structure, but additionally by a prepositional phrase with partitive value, yielding the structure man *sawartu-hu min l'atibba* <person-I have consulted him-of doctor> 'a/the doctor/doctors whom I have consulted.'

The second kind of relative pronoun in Arabic comprises items which distinguish the entity envisaged in respect of gender and number, and have always defined status, but do not distinguish between a personal and a non-personal reference (apart from the fact that the items marked for plurality refer only to persons). This set includes a masculine singular *alladi*, feminime singular *allati*, etc. Hence, *allati 'absartu-h* <that- I have seen him/it> covers 'the (male) person whom I saw' and 'the (masculine) thing which I saw'.

Both kinds thus functionally very similar to the demonstratives, from which they differ only in being necessarily followed by an amplifying clause structure.

In Standard Arabic, it is obligatory to employ an item of the *alladi* set as a function link between a defined substantive and its amplifying clause: contrasting with the undefined structure *,attiba sawartu-hum* <some doctors- I have consulted them> 'some doctors whom I have consulted', is *al'attiba alladina sawartu-hum* <tha doctors, those-I have consulted them> 'the doctors

whom I have consulted'. The originally demonstrative value of these terms has , however, become one weakened in standard Arabic by their automatic employment in those structures, with the result that now, if an explicitly demonstrative sense is intended a demonstrative belonging to the normal sets has to be added: *alladi fa'altu-h* <the thing-I have done it> 'the thing that I have done' contrast with *hada alladi fa'altu-h* 'this thing which I have done'.

3.3.2 The Function of Arabic Relative Pronouns in a Clause

The function of Arabic relative pronouns can not be explained as easy as the relative pronoun in English because he relative pronoun in Arabic has wider function than the English ones. This function can be seen from their position in a sentence. As we know from the previous explanation, every Arabic relative pronoun or /isim mausul/ always has /silah mausul/ or a sentence that follows the isim mausul where there is an /aid mausul/ or pronoun which referring back to the /isim mausul/. It means that this pronoun has the same meaning with the relative pronoun or /isim mausul/.

In a simple way, we can say that in a sentence, this relative pronoun has two positions or two functions. The first is the function in the main sentence and the second is this position in the /silah mausul/ which has similar function with clause in English. The first function is placed by the /isim mauusul/ it self and the second is represented by /aid mausul/. Each of this function consist of subject, object, subject for passive form or /naib al fa'il/, and adjective. Eventhough the Arabs commonly said that the real function of /isim mausul/ is its function in the main sentence, the writer only

focuses in the explanation of relative pronoun in the clause especially adjective clause in this analysis.

In Arabic the adjective clause is relative pronoun which has the function as a adjective toward its main sentence. Beside this function, there are still many function of Arabic relative pronoun or /isim mausul/ toward it main sentence. The sentence below is the example of Arabic relative pronoun which has a function as a subject toward its main clause :

/yusolu alladi yatadayyanu bi din al islami/

'pray the one who embraced Islam'

We have known that every verb in Arabic contains a pronoun which implied in that verb and has a function as a subject or 'doer' of that verb. The string /yusolu/ contains a subject and a verb. The prefix /ya'/ in this string means singular masculine or 'he'. So, this string can be interpreted as 'he pray'. The relative pronoun '/alladi/' has singular masculine meaning. It has the same meaning and the same reference with the subject of the verb. So, toward the main sentence this /isim mausul/ has a function as a subject.

There are still many other functions of relative pronoun or /isim mausul/ toward its main sentence, but in this analysis the writer only focuses on the relative pronoun which has the function as an adjective toward it main sentence. The writer does not explain other function further, because the relative clause only exist in this function.

There is one condition which has to be fulfilled in using /isim mausul/ with the function as an adjective. The /isim mausul/ has to be placed after the defined noun or we call it /ismu al ma'rifati/. If the relative pronoun doesn't come after this it will have another function as the previous example.

3.3.2.a As a Subject

The sentence below is an example of Arabic relative pronoun or /isim mausul/ as a subject :

/anduru arrajula alladi saraqoka/

'I saw the man who robbed you'

The string *"/arrajula alladi saraqoka/"*<*the man who robbed* you > is a noun phrase. The actual relative clause, *"/alladi saraqoka/"* <who robbed you> contains a verb "/saraqo/" <robbed> and an object "/ka/"<you> which requires a subject noun phrase in the deep structure. Actually from the verb itself we can see that there is a subject implied in that verb with a meaning of singular masculine. Although ones doesn't appear in the surface structure, we can tell from that string that who robbed you was "/arrajula/"<the man> and this noun phrase must have been a subject noun phrase in the deep structure. In other word, the relative clause
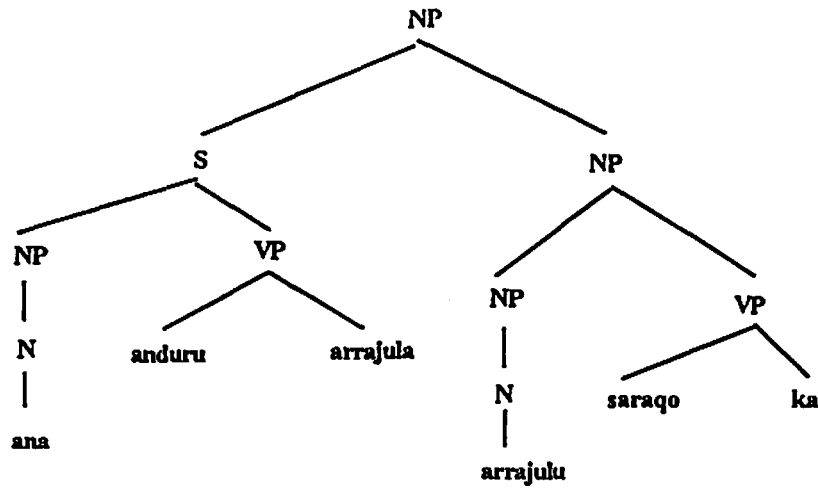
/alladi saraqoka/<who robbed you>

has, as its deep structure, was abbreviated below as the string :

/arrajulu saraqoka/<the man robed you>

The subject noun phrase of the sentence

/anduru arrajula alladi saraqoka/<I saw the man who robbed you>

is structured as follows

/anduru arraiula arraiulu saraqoka/<Isaw the man who robbed vou>

Thus, this subject noun phrase it self contains a sentence and a noun phrase.

In this structure, *the relative clause transformation* operates on a relative pronoun structure which the head noun phrase, the one on the left of the embedded sentence, is identical to an appropriate noun phrase inside the embedded sentence. In the structure above, these identical noun phrase are the deep structure noun phrase for */arrojula/* The transformation adds the feature (+relative pronoun/ Pro-r), since the Arabic doesn't have the (+WH) feature, to the noun segment in the identical noun phrase on the relative clause.

The addition of the feature (+pro-r) result eventually in the replacement of this noun segment by the relative pronoun *"/alladi/"*.

/anduru arrajula <u>arrajulu</u> saroqoka/   become

/anduru arrajula alladi saraqoka/

Actually, from the sentence itself, it is easy to know the function of the Arabic relative pronoun in the relative clause by examining the verb on it. At the structure above, in the relative clause, we find that there is a verb */saroqoka/* which contains of a subject, a verb, and an object (*/fa'il/, /fi'il/,* and */maf'ul/*). The subject of that sentence is a masculine singular third person (he) which is called */huwa/* in Arabic, whether the object of this structure is second person (you) which is called */ka/* in Arabic. The relative pronoun of that structure is */alladi/* which refers to a singular masculine third person. This relative pronoun is suitable with the subject of verb inside the relative clause. So, this relative pronoun has a function as a subject in the relative clause.

The difference between English relative pronouns and Arabic relative pronoun in this part is that Arabic relative pronoun cannot be omitted as in English one even though it doesn't cause confusion. So, *the relative pronoun deletion transformation* can not be applied in Arabic structure.

3.3.2.b As an Object

The sentence below is the example of Arabic relative pronoun which has a function as an object in relative pronoun

/anduru al tilmidata allati 'alamaha/

< I see the student whom he tough>

The actual relative clause or /silah mausul/ "/allati 'alamaha/"<whom he taught> contains a transitive verbal, "/'alamaha/" which requires an object noun phrase in the deep structure. To generate the relative clause, in which there is relative pronoun, from the deep structure we will take the same way as in the first example. In this structure, however, there is a special feature which make it need less transformation than other examples. The object noun phrase of this /isim mausul/ is stated in the surface structure. The verb /'alama/<he taught> consists a verb and a subject. This verb has the same meaning with /huwa 'alama/<he taught> which has /huwa/ as subject and /'alama/ as verb. While the suffix /ha/<her> in this structure is the object noun phrase of the verb /'alama/. It refers to a singular feminime third person. While the /isim mausul/ in this clause, /allati/, refers to a singular feminime third person too. So, we can make the conclusion easily from this explanation that this relative pronoun or /isim mausul/ has a function as an object. In Arabic structure this object noun phrase also has a function as an /aid mausul./ whose meaning is pronoun which is referring back to the isim mausul.

In this structure, the relative clause transformation operates on a relative clause structure which the head noun phrase, the one to the left of the embedded sentence, is identical to an appropriate noun phrase inside the embedded sentence. From the example above, it is known that these identical noun phrase are the deep structure noun phrase for "/al tilmidata/"<the female student>. The transformation adds the feature (+Pro-r) to the noun segment in the identical noun phrase on the relative sentence, giving the structure below :
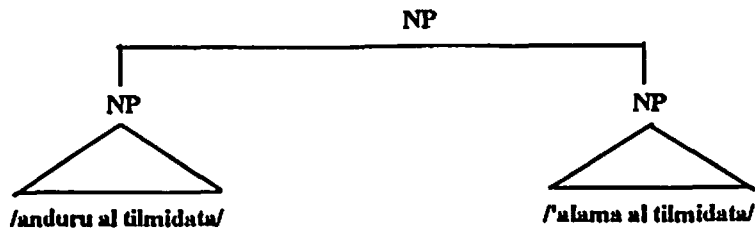
/anduru altilmidata 'alama altilmidata/<I see the student he tought the student>

The additional of the feature (+Pro-r) result eventually in the replacement of this noun segment by the relative pronoun *"/allati/"* for the singular feminime third person. The relative transformation thus establish the order of the part of the relative clause. The resulting string is:

/anduru altilmidata allati 'alama altilmidata/

In the previous explanation, it was said that */isim mausul/* always contains a */silaah mausul/* and */aid mausul/*. To fulfil this condition, *the relativized noun deletion transformation* cannot be applied to delete the second */altilmidata/* in this structure. The article transformation and the noun segment deletion transformation are applied to change the second */altilmidata/* into */ha/*. The first transformation creates an article segment with the features already mentioned and copies the features of personal pronoun as well. The second transformation adjoin the article segment to the noun segment under

the domination of the noun and deletes the noun segment, leaving a noun dominating the article. They also give the feature (+accusative) since /ha/ in this structure is an object. So, the last result of this structure is :

/anduru altilmidata allati 'alamaha/.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION