

## Inversion In Modern Standard English And Modern Standard Arabic A contrastive study

Ahmed Jundi Ali    Abidali Nayif Hassan  
University of Babylon/College of Basic Education  
Department of English

### Section one

### Introduction

In this paper, an attempt is made to investigate the inverted constructions in Modern Standard English and modern standard Arabic. inversion is defined by Crystal , (1998 : 203) as " the process or result of syntactic change in which a specific sequence of constituents is seen as the reverse of another " : In both of English and Arabic , inversion is illustrated respectively as follows :

Only if it rains will the picnic be cancelled ( Azar , 1986 : 334 )

فَأَمَّا الْيَتِيمَ فَلَا تَقْهَرْ ( الضحى : ٩ )

Therefore, treat not the orphan with oppression. ( Ad-Duha : 9 )

Evidence shows that the comparison between inversion in both language has not been adequately don. Accordingly, it is hoped that such constructions will be thoroughly investigated in this study.

The present study aims at :

1. Investigating inversion in Modern Standard English as far as grammar is concerned.
2. Investigating the inverted constructions in Modern Standard Arabic.
3. Holding a comparison of such constructions in both languages.
4. Formulating suggestions that may be of value in recognizing and employing such constructions and identifying related topics as further studies.

This study hypothesizes that inversion in Modern Standard English and Modern Standard Arabic is governed by specific grammatical rules, and that the employment of inversion in English syntactically differs from its employment in Arabic.

The study aims at providing an adequate account, as far as possible, of inversion in both languages depending on the literature available in both languages. It is divided into four sections.

The first section is an introduction whereas the second focuses on inversion in that inversion in Modern Standard English. The third section studies certain syntactic construction in Modern Standard Arabic in which inversion take place. Section four summarizes the main finding and suggestions of this study. Finally, it is hoped that inversion such constructions will be of due significance in the recognition and production of inverted constructions in both languages.

### Section Two : Inversion in Modern Standard English.

English has strict rules whereby words are patterned to form grammatical sentences. In this sense Thakur ( 1997 : 88 ) states that " English relies heavily on word order and word – class membership as the markers of syntactic relationships between the word in a sentence ". Nevertheless, word order can be reversed depending on certain restrictions governed by rules to form a phenomenon known as " inversion " .

## **2.1 Subject – Operator Inversion**

### **2.1.1 Inversion after negative adverbs**

Certain adverbs such as hardly , seldom , rarely , little , and never with a restrictive or negative sense can be placed initially, for emphasis in rhetoric and formal writing , and followed by subject – operator inversion. Consider the following examples :

- 1.Seldom have I come early.
- 2.Never will he make that mistake again.
- 3.Never before had I been asked to accept the bribe.
- 4.Not till he got home did he realize that he had lost it.

(Alexander, 1997: 143 ) and ( Thomasin and Martinet, 1986 : 62-63 )

In the same respect Swan ( 2003 : 138 ) agrees with Quirk et al (1985 : 779 ) that the negative element may change its position to be initially placed in which case inversion is required :

5. No longer are they staying with us.
  6. Under no circumstances will she return here.
- Nether and nor are also following subject – operator inversion:
7. His father wouldn't give the money (and) neither would he.
  8. They don't like football. Neither / nor do I.

Moreover Quirk et al (ibid :780 ) state that " some speakers position no more initial with subject – operator inversion as response in discourse following a negative sentence " :

9. A: I don't play tennis.  
B: No more do I. (indeed, I don't either. )
- The usual equivalent responses are: Neither do I or nor do I.

### **2-1-2 Inversion after expressions containing “Only”**

Subject - operator inversion occurs when “only” is placed initially followed by time expressions or prepositional phrases as illustrated in the following instances :

10. Only then did I understand what he meant .
11. Only after her death was I able to appreciate her.
12. Only by shouting was he able to make himself heard.

Not only is also followed by this type of inversion :

13. Not only did we lose our money , but we were also in danger of losing our lives  
(Swan ,2003 :138 ),(Alexander,1997: 143), (Swan ,1995:289 ) and ( Frank, 1993: 153).

When an object phrase is fronted preceded by only , inversion usually takes place :

14. Only one more point will I make  
(Quirk et al , 1985 : 1382).

Foley and Diane (2003 : 322) point out that inversion does not happen after only unless it is immediately followed by time expressions or prepositional phrases :

16. Only members can parck here
17. Not only can members parck here\*

### **2-1-3 Inversion after not + object**

Swan (1995 : 289) and foley and Diane (2003 : 323) indicate

that subject — operator inversion can be mentioned when an object is fronted preceded by not as an initial element

18. Not a single word did he say.

The same thing can happen in passive voice :

19. Not a single stone was left unturned in the search.

#### **2-1-4 Inversion after So.**

Subject - operator inversion is possible when so -I- adjective is placed initially for emphasis as illustrated in the following instances:

20. So sudden was the attack (that) we had no time to escape  
This sentence is equivalent to the sentence of result

21. The attack was so sudden that we had no time to escape

22. So rapidly has the population increased that the  
government's housing programme needs drastic revision

(Alexander , 1997 : 143 ) , ( Swan , 1995 : 289)

(Frank, 1993: 153) and(Cook etal, 1977:164).

Leech and Svartvick (1994 : 204 ) agree with Quirk et al

(1985 :882) to point out that so is followed by operator +subject:

23. You asked him to leave , and so did I . [ I asked him to leave , too . ]

In such a structure so gives the meaning of addition equivalent to too or also . Moreover , the structure after so indicates ellipsis and that the elliptical predication can be stated . Consider the following example :

24. I have enjoyed the party , and so did my friend .

in which the missing predication is enjoyed the party .

Foley and Diane (2003 : 323 ) affirm that “inversion can be used in certain fixed expressions with subjunctive .

25. So be it.

#### **2-1-5 Inversion after as**

Swan (1995 : 289) and foley and Diane (2003 : 323)

indicate that inversion happens after as in literary style

26. She was very religious , as were most of her friends

27. He believed, as did all his family, that the king was their supreme lord

It can be noted that as - clause in the last sentence functions as appositive.

#### **2-1-6 Inversion after than :**

Inversion is mentioned in than - clauses in formal English

28. City dwellers have a higher death rate than do country people.

(Swan ,1995:289)and Foley and Diane (2003:323)

Quirk *et.al* (1985 1382) note that ‘there is subject— operator inversion in comparative clauses when the subject is not a personal pronoun .

29. Oil costs less than would atomic energy.

It is clear that there is ellipsis in structures after than .

#### **2-1-7 Inversion with may.**

Swan (1995 :288) states that “ may can come before the subject in wishes :

30. May all your wishes come true .

31. May he rot in hell

On the other hand , Quirk et al (1985 : 224) point out that may is rarely used with subject — operator inversion in volitional sentences which parallel the function of the formulaic subjunctive .

32. May the best man win . [= The best man win .]

33. May god bless you. [= God bless you.]

### **2-1-8 Inversion in conditional sentences :**

Subject — Operator inversion is typical of a literary and elevated style of persuasion . The operators that permit the inversion are had , subjunctive were , could , might and putative should .In such cases if is omitted .Consider the following instances .

34. Had I been less forthright , I would have acquired more support .

[ = If I had been less forthright .....]

35. Were she here , she would support the motion . [ = If she were here ] (Quirk et al, 1985 : 1006) and ( Leech and Svartvick, 1994: 142)

Leech and Svartvick (ibid) add that there is no contracted form in negative conditional clauses beginning with had, were and should , i.e . the full form is used

36. If I hadn't known ,.....

37. Had I not known ,.....

### **2-1- 9 Inversion in questions .**

Interrogatives are always formed by means of placing the operator initially before the subject :

38. His brothers have arrived

39. Have his brother arrived?

(Greenbaum and Quirk, 1990 : 34)

When the sentence has no operator, do is usually mentioned

40. They went out yesterday.

41. Did they go out yesterday ?

Kayser and postal(1976 :372)and Quirk et al (1985:72528) affirm that subject — operator inversion is required in questions except when the wh is a subject . This can be illustrated in the following instances

42. What have you seen today?

Here what designates a direct object

43. What has kept you so long?

In this sentence what is itself the subject . So there is no inversion.

Reported questions do not have inversion as indicated by Gramely and Patzold (1992: 74)

44. They asked when she left.

In the same respect swan(1995:288) states that inversion does not occur in spoken questions

45. You're coming tomorrow?

### **2-2 Subject - Main Verb Inversion**

#### **2-2 Inversion after adverbials of direction or position.**

Subject - main verb inversion takes place after an adverbial phrase of position or direction introduced by a preposition as illustrated in the following instances

46. Into the house ran John.

47. Near the church was an old ruined cottage

48. Before them lay a vast expanse desert

( Murcia and Freeman , 1999 : 619 ) , ( Frank, 1993 : 153 ) and

( Eckersley and Eckersley, 1960 : 263)

### **2-2-2 Inversion after adverb particles**

Adverb particles such as back , down , , off, etc . cause inversion when placed initially for special dramatic effect as stated by Alexander (1993 : 215):

49. Out came John

When the subject is a pronoun , it occurs before the verb preceded by the particle

50. Back it came . Not Back came it .

(ibid)

### **2-2-3 Inversion after adverbials of time**

Adverbials of time such as then , next ,first ,now ,finally ,etc. are followed by subject — main verb inversion in which case the main verb is be . This pattern is mentioned to form a link with the information in the previous sentence as illustrated in the following examples

51. For the first hour the teams seemed evenly matched Then came the turning point in the game as Ed. Scored

52. That was the final installment . Next is the news

(Foley and Diane , 2003 : 323 )

### **2-2-4 Inversion after here and there**

Swan ( 2003 : 138 —9 ) points out that adverbs of place such as here and there are followed by inversion provided that the subject is a noun

53. Here come the boys .

54. There go the men .

55. Here she comes . Not \* Here comes she .

Swan (1995 289) adds that such structures are most common in literary and descriptive writing

Alexander (1997 143) affirms that subject - main verb inversion is “common after be when offering things or identifying location” :

This can be seen in :

56. Here's a cup of tea for you . ( offer)

57. There's John smith . ( identif/ing location)

Inversion does not occur if the subject is a noun

58. Here you are . (offer )

59. There she is . (identifying location )

### **2-2-5 Inversion after participles.**

Thomasin and martinet ( 1986 : 55 ) indicate that subject - main verb inversion occurs after participles provided that the main verb is be :

60. Hanging from the rafters were strings of onions :

In the same sense Murcia and Freeman ( 1999 : 620 ) point out that " thematic continuity is maintained through use of marked word order and inversion " .

61. Accompanying her were four nuns who will run the new mission.

In this example the present participle fronting and inversion sever to keep her as the initial noun phrase. Passive can be mentioned to investigate the same aim :

62. She was accompanied four nuns who will run the new mission.

### **2-2-6 Inversion in miscellaneous sentences.**

Subject – main verb inversion occurs in a fixed type of structures in which " the optative subjective survives and it is mentioned to express wish " :

**63.** Lang live the Republic.

**64.** So help me God.

Such structures can also occur without inversion :

**65.** God save the queen.

( Quirk et al , 1958 : 839 )

There is a type of wh-questions in which the subject and the main verb are inverted :

**66.** How goes it ? [ a greeting : How are you doing ? ]

**67.** How came you to miss the train ? [ How did you come to miss the train ]

**68.** What say you , peter ? [ What is your opinion ? ]

**69.** Where stands the administration ?

( ibid : 124 )

When the wh-element is the subject complement of sentence, subject - main verb inversion happens particularly if the subject is lengthy :

**70.** She told us how strong was her motivation to engage in research .

(ibid : 1052)

Swan ( 1995 : 288) states that inversion sometimes takes place "in a rather old - fashioned literary style in exclamations after how and what"

**71.** How beautiful are the flowers .

In such an instance the subject complement is fronted preceded by how and followed by subject - main verb inversion.

Quirk et al (1985 : 1380 ) point out that "there is inversion with a pronoun subject followed by post modification in archaic English .

**72.** Happy is he who reconciled with his lot .

There is also inversion with verbless clauses :

**73.** Unlucky the man who hates his work .

(ibid)

In this example the verbless clause is " Unlucky the man whose normal word order is "the man is unlucky Also, it is possible to place the main verb before the subject when such verbs follow the direct speech

**74.** "I've just heard the news " , said torn

**75.** " What do you mean? " asked John . ( or John asked )

This example indicates that the normal word order can also be stated. II, the subject is a pronoun , it always comes before the verb :

**76.** " What do you mean ? " he asked

(Alexander, 1993: 194 ) and ( Swan 2003 : 139).

### **2-2-8 Limitations of subject — main verb inversion :**

Leech and Svartvick ( 1994 : 202 ) affirm that subject than verb inversion requires the following limitations :

- a. The verb phrase consists of a single verb word in the past or present .
- b. The verb is an intransitive verb of position or verb of motion.
- c. Topic element is an adverbial of place or direction.

Quirk et al ( 1985 :1380 ) add another restriction in that this type of inversion occurs with simple present and past tense verbs:

77. Here comes my brother.

78. Not \* Here is coming my brother.

### 2-3 Exclamations.

Exclamatives are statements whose initial phrases are introduced by what or who with normal word order of the subject and the verb.

( Quirk et al , 1985 : 803 )

Consider the following exclamative statements with their patterns in which the fronted elements are direct object , subject complement and abverbial respectively :

79. What a time we've had to day ! ( Od SVA )

80. How delightful her manners are ! ( Cs SV )

81. How quickly you eat ! ( ASV )

( ibid : 833 – 834 )

### **Section Three : Inversion in Modern Standard Arabic**

When considering the Modern Standard Arabic syntax , what seems noteworthy is the fact that Arabic has certain occasions in which certain grammatical elements are inverted owing to some syntactic restrictions ( الصاحبي 1997 : 189 ) . In Arabic , inversion is illustrated as follows :

#### 3.1 Subject – Predicate inversion .

In nominal sentences , the subject must precede the predicate :

١. القصةً مسليّةٌ : The story is interesting

et . al ( 1979 : 14 – 5 ) الواسطي .

However the predicate must be inverted to precede the subject according to the following conditions :

**3-1-1** When the predicate is an interrogative or predicative " كم "

Whicj must occur initial , as in :

١. ( كم لآتيناهم من آيةٍ بيّنةٍ ) ( البقرة من الآية ٢١١ )

.... how many clear Ayat ( proofs , evidences , verses ,lessons , signs , revelations , etc ) We gave them . ( Al-Baqarah : 211 ) .

٢. كيف حالهم ؟ How are they ?

٣. ما عندك ؟ What do toy have ?

٤. أين صديقك ؟ Where is your friend ?

( 549 : 2002 الوراق ) ( 405 : 2001 الزمخشري ) ( 420 : 2001 التفتازاني ) ( 4-202 : 1998 الاشموني )

( 3 – 332 : 1998 السيوطي ) ( 92 : 1986 ابن عصفور ) ( 14 : 1979 et.al. الواسطي ) .

**3-1-2** When the subject ( المبتدأ ) is an indefinite element having its predicate as an adverb ( طرفاً أو مجروراً ) preceding :

٥. ( في قلوبهم مرضٌ فرادهم الله مرضاً ) ( البقرة : من الآية ١٠ )

In their hearts is a disease ( of doubt and hypocrisy ) and Allah has increased their disease . ( Al-Baqarah : 10 )

( 4 – 202 : 1998 الاشموني )

( 92 : 1986 ابن عصفور )

et . al ( 1979 : 14 – 5 ) الواسطي agree that the predicate ( الخبر ) must precede the subject ( المبتدأ ) in sentences ( 5 and 6 ) :

٦. في الغرفة رجلٌ .

٧. على الحائط كتابه .

They add that English translations of sentences ( 5 and 6 ) will be respectively :

There's a man in the room.

There's some writing on the wall.

It seems that the above corresponding sentences do not undertake predicate inversion. Rather , the use of “ there “ is employed to stand for predicate inversion. However , when the sentences are negated , the subject occurs normally before the predicate , as in :

There's no doubt that ..... لا شك في ذلك ٨.

في ذلك لا شك \*

You have no right in this ..... لا حق لك في هذا ٩.

في هذا لا حق لك \*

( ibid )

3 – 1 – 3 When the subject ( المبتدأ ) is ( إنَّ ) and when the predicate is limited to the subject , as in :

١٠ . ( إِنَّمَا وَلِيُّكُمُ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا ) ( البقرة من الآية ٥٥ )

Verily , your Wali ( Protector or Helper ) is none other than Allah , His Messenger , and believers.

( Al-Ma'idah : 55 )

( 3 – 332 : 1998 السيوطي )

2 – 1 – 4 : When the subject is attached to a pronoun referring to the predicate :

١١ . ( أَفَلَا يَتَذَكَّرُونَ الْقُرْآنَ أَمْ عَلَى قُلُوبٍ أَقْفَالُهَا ) ( محمد ٢٤ )

Do they not than think deeply in the Quran , or are their hearts locked on ( from understanding it ) ? ( Muhammed : 24 )

( 92 : 1986 ابن عصفور )

( 202 : 1998 الاشموني )

( 3 – 332 : 1998 السيوطي )

( 240 – 3 : n.d . ابن عقيل )

3 – 1 – 5 . Furthermore السيوطي ( 199 : 332 ) states that the predicate must precede the subject ( المبتدأ ) when the former functions as a demonstrative and adverb ( غسم إشارة ) , such as “ ثُمَّ ” (ظرف)

١٢ . ثُمَّ زَيْدٌ .. Here's Zaid

١٤ . ( فَأَمَّا الْيَتِيمَ فَلَا تَقْهَرْ \* وَأَمَّا السَّائِلَ فَلَا تَنْهَرْ ) ( الضحى ، ٩ ، ١٠ )

To me , you are honest.

١٣ . عِنْدِي أَنْتَ فَاضِلٌ

أَنْتَ فَاضِلٌ عِنْدِي \*

### **3 – 2 Subject – object inversion.**

In Arabic , the object can be inverted to occur initially. Subject – object inversion occurs as follows :

3 – 2 – 1 : أَمَّا

When the verb occurs in the answer of “ أَمَّا ” which implies a condition , having no separator expect the object .

١٤ . ( فَأَمَّا الْيَتِيمَ فَلَا تَقْهَرْ \* وَأَمَّا السَّائِلَ فَلَا تَنْهَرْ ) ( الضحى ، ٩ ، ١٠ )

Therefore , treat not the orphan with oppression \* And repulse not the beggar . ( Ad – Duha : 9 – 10 )

( 6 - 374 : 2001 . التفتازاني )



( 23 : 1998 . ابن الأثير )  
( 508 : 1974 . حسن )

2 – 2 – 2 ; Inversion With “ الفاء “

When the verb is a command associated with “ الفاء “ , inversion occurs as :

١٥. ( يَا أَيُّهَا الْمُدَّثِّرُ \* ١ \* فُمْ فَأَنْذِرْ \* ٢ \* وَرَبَّكَ فَكَبِّرْ \* ٣ \* وَثِيَابَكَ فَطَهِّرْ ) ( المدثر : ١٤ )

O you ( Muhammed ) enveloped in garments ! Arise and warn ! And magnify your Lord ( Allah ) ! And purify your garments ! ( Al – Muddaththir : 1 – 4 )

( 92 : 1986 . ابن عصفور )

2 – 2 – 3 . Inversion when the object occurs as a separate pronoun.

Subject – object inversion happens when a separate pronoun functions as object:

١٦. ( إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ) \* ٥ \* ( الفاتحة : ٥ )

You ( Alone ) we worship , and you ( Alone ) we ask for help ( for each and everything ) ( Al – Fatiha : 5 )

( 6 - 373 : 2001 . التفتازاني )

( 23 : 1998 . ابن الأثير )

3 – 2 – 4

When the object occurs as an element that must be placed initial , inversion is obligatory. This can be seen in:

3 – 2 nouns of condition. ( أسماء الشرط ) :

١٧. ( فَمَنْ تَبِعَ هُدَايَ فَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ ) ( البقرة من الآية ٣٨ )

..... and whoever follows My guidance , there shall be no fear on them ..... ( Al – Baqarah : 38 )

( 92 : 1986 ابن عصفور )

3 – 3 Interrogative nouns ( أسماء الاستفهام )

١٨. ( أُنْشِرًا مِمَّا وَاحِدًا تَنْبِعُهُ ) ( القمر من الآية ٢٤ )

And they said : “ A man , a lone among us – shall we follow him ? “ ( Al – Qamar : 24 )

١٩. ( أَيُّ كِتَابٍ قَرَأْتَ ؟ )

٢٠. ( مَنْ رَأَيْتَ ؟ )

c- Predicative ( كم ) , as in :

٢١. ( كَمْ لَاتِنَاهُمْ مِنْ آيَةٍ بَيِّنَةٍ ) ( البقرة من الآية ٢١١ )

.... how many clear Ayat ( proofs , evidences , verses , lessons , signs , revelations , etc ) We gave them . ( Al-Baqarah : 211 )

( 420 : 2001 التفتازاني )

3-3 Inversion in exclamatory constructions .

Certain exclamatory constructions occur with inversion. This can be seen in :

٢٢. ( قُتِلَ الْإِنْسَانُ مَا أَكْفَرَهُ ) ( عبس : ١٧ )

Be cursed ( the disbelieving ) man ! How ungrateful he is ! ( Abasa : 17 )

( 404 : 2001 . الزمخشري )

In this sense , الواسطي et . al ( 1979 : 124-7 ) introduce the following illustrations :

٢٣. ( يَا لجمالِ هذه الزهرة ! )

٢٤. ( ما أجمل هذه الزهرة ! )

٢٥. ( يا لها من فوضى تلك التي سنتخبط بها ! )

( What ) a pretty mess we shall be in !

٢٦. ( يا لك من صديق مخلص ! )

( What ) a fine friend you are ) .

It is worth mentioning that in sentences ( 25 and 26 ) , " What " may be omitted. The sentence " a Pretty mess we shall be in ! "implies a " feeling of dissatisfaction or anger " , whereas " a fine friend you are ! " indicates that the speaker indirectly insulting the listener. ( ibid )

Furthermore , certain constructions introduced by " نَعَمْ " and " بَيْسَ " can have underlying inversion :

What a good friend a book is !      نَعَمْ الصديقُ الكتاب .  
بَيْسَ القول شهادة الزور .

How wicked it is to commit perjury !

What a wicked thing it is to commit perjury !      ( ibid : 153 – 4 )

#### **Section Four A Contrastive Comparison of Inversion in MS English and NS Arabic**

As far as the study of inversion in MS English is concerned , it is found that inversion occurs in three major kinds These are subject - operator inversion , subject - main verb inversion , and exclamations Subject - operator inversion is preconditioned by nine occurrences It occurs after : negative adverbs , expressions containing “only” not +object , so , as , and than Furthermore , it occurs with “may” , in conditional sentences ,and questions

The second kind is subject - main verb inversion This has six occurrences It occurs after adverbials of direction or position , adverb particles , adverbials of time , words as “here” and “there” , and participles .Finally , it occurs in miscellaneous sentences The third kind of inversion in MS English occurs in exclamations This is introduced by “what” and “how”

In MS Arabic, inversion , similar to MS English occurs in three major kinds , namely : subject predicate inversion , subject - object inversion , and inversion in exclamatory constructions Subject - predicate inversion has five occurrences It occurs in interrogative and predicative (كم) , when the subject “المبتدأ” is an indefinite element having its predicate as an adverb ,ظرفاً او مجروراً ,when the subject is “إن” and when the predicate is limited to the subject , when the subject is attached to a pronoun referring to the predicate Finally it occurs with demonstrative adverbs “اسم اشارة ظرف” as “ثم” .

Subject - object inversion occurs when the adverb functions as the answer of “اما” with “الفاء” , with separate pronoun objects , when the object occurs as an element that must be placed initially , as in :

A – nouns of condition.

B – interrogative nouns.

C – predicative " كم "

The third kind of inversion in MS Arabic occur in exclamatory constructions.

#### **Section Five : Conclusions , Recommendations , and Suggestions.**

In this paper , it is concluded that inversion in English occurs in three structures :

Subject – operator inversion , subject – main verb inversion, and exclamations. In Arabic, it occurs in three structures : Subject – Predicate inversion, subject – object inversion, and in exclamatory constructions. Furthermore, it is found that there are syntactic difference of inverted construction between the tow language.

Accordingly, the study recommends that due attention must be given in the teaching of English as a foreign language focusing on such constructions, and the syntactic rules that govern their use.

Finally, the study suggests a subject for further research in which EFL Iraqi university students are tested in order to find whether or not they are able to adequately recognize and produce English inverted constructions.

### **References : English**

- Alexander, L.G. ( 1993 ) Longman Advanced Grammar.Reference and practice. England : Longman.(1997) Longman English Grammar. London : Longman
- Al\_Hilali , M- and M. Kahn, ( 1404 A.H ) Translation Of The Meaning Of The Noble Qur'an In The English Language. Madinal: King fahd complex for the printing of the Hply Qur'an.
- Azar, B . ( 1986 ) Understanding and using English Grammar.London : Prentice – Hall International.
- Cook , J . Gethin , A . and Mitchell, k. ( 1977 ) A New Way to Proficiency in English . A Comprehensive Guide to English as a Foreign Language. Oxford : Basil Blackwell.
- Crystal , D . ( 1998 ) A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics. Oxford: Oxford university Press.
- Eckersley, C.E. and Eckersley , J.M. ( 1960 ) Comprehensive English Grammar for foreign Students. London : Longman Group Limited.
- Frank, M. (1993 ) Modern English . A practical Reference Guide,Second Edition. New York. Englewood cliffs.
- Foley, M. and Diane (2003 ) Advanced Learner's Grammar England : Longman
- Greenbaum, S . and Quirk , R ( 1190 ) A Student's Grammar of the English language. England : Longman.
- Gramley , S . and Patzold, k . (1992 ) A Survey of Modern English.London : Routledge.
- Kayser and Postsl , P . ( 1976 ) Beginning English Grammar. Cambridge ; M.I.T. Press.
- Leech , G . and Svartvick, J. ( 1994) A Communicative Grammar of English. Second Edition. London : Longman.
- Murcia , M and freeman , D.L. ( 1999 ) The Grammar Book. An ESL / EFL Teacher's Course. Second Edition U.S.A Heinle and Heinle Publishers.
- Quirk , R. Greenbaum , S. Leech, G. and Svartvick, J. ( 1985 ) a comprehensive Grammar of the English language. London: Longman.
- Swan , M. ( 1995 ) Practical English Usage. Second Edition. Oxford: Oxford university Press. ( 2003 ) Basic English usage. Oxford: Oxford university Press.
- Thakur , D ( 1997 ) Linguistics Simplified : Morphology. First Edition, New Delhi: Panta. English Grammar . Fourth Edition. Oxford :Oxford university Press.

### **Arabic**

إبن الاثير ضياء الدين (١٩٩٨) المثل السائر في أدب الكاتب والشاعر: المجلد الثاني. تحقيق كامل محمد عويضة. بيروت. دار الكتب العالمية .

إبن جني. ابي الفتح ( د.ت ) الخصائص: الجزء الثاني . تحقيق محمد علي النجار. بيروت: دار الكتابة العربي.

- ابن عقيل .بهاء الدين (د.ت) شرح ابن عقيل. الجزء الاول. تأليف محمد محي الدين عبد الحميد. الموصل: دار الكتب للطباعة والنشر .
- إبن زكريا . أبي الحسين أحمد (١٩٩٧) الصاحبي في فقه اللغة العربية . بيروت : دار الكتب العلمية .
- إبن عصفور . علي ابن مؤمن (١٩٨٦) المقرب : الكتاب الثالث . بغداد مطبعة العاني .
- الانباري. كمال الدين (١٩٨٢) الانصاف في مسائل الخلاف: الجزى الاول. تأليف محمد محي الدين عبد الحميد. دار الجبل للنشر.
- الاشموني \* (١٩٩٨) شرح الاشموني على ألفية ابن مالك: المجلد الاول. تحقيق حسن أحمد. بيروت: دار الكتب العالمية.
- التفتازاني. سعد الدين (٢٠٠١) المطول: شرح تلخيص مفتاح العلوم. تحقيق عبد الحميد هنداوي. بيروت: دار الكتب العالمية .
- الزمخشري . موفق الدين (٢٠٠١) شرح المفصل: المجلد الثاني . تحقيق أميل بديع يعقوب . بيروت : دار الكتب العالمية.
- السيوطي. جلال الدين(١٩٩٨) همع الهوامع في شرح جميع الجوامع: الجزء الاول. تحقيق احمد شمس الدين. بيروت: دار الكتب العالمية.
- الواسطي سلمان. عبد الوهاب الوكيل. يوسف عزيز وكرم حبيب (١٩٧٩) المدخل الى الترجمة : الجزء الثاني. الموصل: مؤسسة دار الكتب للطباعة والنشر .
- الوارق. ابي الحسن (٢٠٠٢) علل النحو . تحقيق محمد محمود محمد محمود نصار . بيروت : دار الكتب العالمية .
- حسن . عباس (١٩٧٤) النحو الوافي : الجزء الرابع . القاهرة : دار المعارف في مصر .