

## Types of Simple Sentences in Some Selected English and Arabic Short Stories: A Contrastive Study

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### انواع الجمل البسيطة في بعض القصص القصيرة العربية والانكليزية المختارة دراسة مقارنة

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#### الملخص

هناك العديد من الاختلافات والتشابه في تراكيب الجمل البسيطة: تعاريف، عناصر، انواع رئيسية. الدراسة الحالية تحاول أن تدرس العناصر النحوية والدلالية للجمل البسيطة في اللغتين الانكليزية والعربية لكي تبين اوجه الشبه والاختلاف بين هاتين اللغتين فيما يتعلق بهذا الموضوع.

#### Section One:

##### Introduction

There are many differences and similarities in all structures of simple sentence: (definitions, elements, basic types and patterns).

The present study is an attempt to show a syntactic, semantic, and of simple sentence in both English and Arabic to show the similarities and differences between the two languages in relation to this topic. Thus, the study tries to answer the following questions:

- 1- What are the similarities of the simple sentence structure in the form of both Arabic and English languages?
- 2- What are the differences of the simple sentence structure in the form of both Arabic and English languages?

This paper shades light on the concept of contrast and compare the simple sentence structure in the form of both Arabic and English languages and focuses on the difficulties faced by the learners in using the structure of simple sentence in English and Arabic languages.

This study hypothesized that Arabic and English languages which are originally different from one another. More accurately, consider the simple sentence system (structure) in the two languages.

The following steps will be followed in this work:

1. Presenting a theoretical Background about Structure of Simple Sentences in Arabic and English.
2. Making a comparison between English and Arabic simple sentences.
3. Identifying the differences and similarities about structures of simple sentences.

This study is limited to both Arabic and English languages mainly the simple sentence structure in the form of statement in both systems. Therefore, the two systems are showing only the basic differences and similarities of Arabic's simple sentence structure is always (S+V+O) or (V+S+O), and English's simple sentence structure is always (S+V+O). Other types of sentence like compound, complex and compound complex sentences are not included.

It is hoped that the present study could be of some value for those who are interested in such a topic mainly students and teachers of English language as a foreign language for native speakers of Arabic.

#### Section Two:

##### Simple Sentence in English

##### 2-1 Definitions for Simple Sentence

Simple sentences are defined according to different points of view as shown below:

A simple sentence has the most basic elements that make it a sentence: a subject, a verb, and sometimes a completed thought.(Eckersley and Eckersley;1960:9)

It is also defined by Hasselgard (2012:87) "as an independent clause. It is referred to as "independent" because, while it might be part of a compound or complex sentence, it can also stand by itself as a complete sentence."

Another definition for simple sentence is one which contains a single statement, question, or command: for example. (Baskervill and Sewell; 2004:67)

Examples:

(1) *The quality of mercy is not strained.*

(2) *Ahmed waited for the train.*

## 2-2 Elements of The Simple Sentence

Baskervill and Sewell (2004:60) state that all the elements of the simple sentence are as follows:-

- 1- The subject.
- 2- The predicate.
- 3- The object.
- 4- The complements.
- 5- Modifiers.
- 6- Independent elements.

## 2-3 Basic Types of Simple Sentences

According to (Murcia & Larsen-Freeman;1999:12) the simple sentences can be divided into four types:

### 2-3-1 Declarative Sentence

A declarative sentence declares or states a fact an arrangement or opinion. It makes assertions or states ideas without expecting a reply. Most sentences are declarative. It can be either positive or negative. It ends with a period (.).

A declarative sentence is used to convey information or to make statements. It consists of a subject and a predicate. The subject may be a simple subject or a compound subject. A simple subject consists of a noun phrase or a nominative personal pronoun. Compound subjects are formed by combining several simple subjects with conjunctions. All the sentences in this paragraph are declarative sentences.(John;1998:5). Examples:

(3) *I'll meet you at the train station.*

(4) *The sun rises in the East.*

### 2-3-2 Imperative Sentence

The imperative sentence instructs (or sometimes requests). The imperative takes no subject as 'you' is the implied subject. It ends with either a period (.) or an exclamation point (!).

The word "imperative" is derived from the term "emperor". Emperors gave commands, and imperative sentences are commands. Imperative sentences consist of predicates that only contain verbs in infinitive form; verb phrases are not allowed. Imperative sentences are generally terminated with an exclamation mark instead of a period. (ibid), for example:

(5) *Open the door.*

(6) *Finish your homework.*

### 2-3-3 Interrogative Sentence

The interrogative asks a question. In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb precedes the subject which is then followed by the main verb . It ends with a question mark (?). In verbal communication, the final syllable of the last word of a question is pronounced with a rising pitch or intonation. . (ibid:7)

Examples:

(7) *How long have you lived in France?*

(8) *When does the bus leave?*

### 2-3-4 Exclamatory Sentence

The exclamatory sentence emphasizes a statement (either declarative or imperative) with an exclamation point (!).

*Examples:*

(9) *Hurry up!*

(10) *That sounds fantastic!*

### 2-3-5 Conditional

The Conditional Sentences are used to indicate dependencies between events or conditions ,or to describe the consequences of a specific action. It consists of an independent clause and a dependent clause.(John;1998:7)

Example:

(11) *If you cut all the trees, there will be no forest.*

### 2-4 The Basic Sentence Patterns in English

The English normal word order S V O C A can be distributed among the basic sentences presented by( Quirk and Greenbaum;1973:191-200) .

Quirk and Greenbaum suggest a model in which seven patterns are presented:

P1: S V C

(12) *Mary is kind/ a nurse.*

S Vintens Cs

P2: S V A

(13) *Mary is here /in the house.*

S Vintens A(place)

P3: S V

(14) *The child was laughing.*

S Vintrans

P4: S V O

(15) *She caught the ball.*

S Vmonotrans Od

P5: S V O C

(16) *We proved him wrong/a fool.*

S Vcomplex trans Od Co

P6: S V O A

(17) *I put the plate on the table.*

S Vcomplex trans Od A(place)

P7: S V O O

(18) *She gave me a present.*

P8 S Vditrans Oi Od

(19) *I bought my daughter a present*

Quirk and Greenbaum refer to sentence elements by their functions, i.e. (S) for a noun functions as “subject”, (O) for a noun functions as “object” and so on.

Verbs are categorized into “intensive” and “extensive”. When the verbs are not followed by objects, they are called “intransitives”.

Transitive verbs are categorized according to what follows the verb into: monotransitive (followed by one object), ditransitive (followed by Oi and Od) and complex transitive verbs (followed by Od plus Co or A).

In certain cases, the Od or Co may be considered as optional:

Examples:

(20) He is eating — He is eating an apple.

(21) He made her career — He made her career a success.

The verb “eat” in (20) is transformed from the transitive to the intransitive category.

The last position in pattern 2 and pattern 6 is occupied by adverbials of place. This position can also be occupied by other adverbs of time and manner, for examples:

(22) The exam will be tomorrow. (Adverb of time)

(23) We treated him kindly. (Adverb of manner)

But only adverbs of place can go with all subjects. That is why adverb of place is used in patterns 2 and 6

It is to be noted that most of the patterns can be expanded by optional adverbials. For example:

(24) (Sometimes) she sings (beautifully).

(25) She (kindly) sent us some presents.

English prefers to avoid the SV pattern, expanding it by optional adverbials as in (26) below or using equivalent patterns as alternatives:

Example:

(26) The baby is sleeping. (SV) ↔ The baby is asleep. (S V Cs)

Quirk and Greenbaum term the relation between the S and Cs as in pattern 2 and the O and Co as in pattern 5 as an "intensive relation".

### Section Three:

#### Simple Sentence in Arabic

##### 3-1 The Definition

Simple sentence consists of two elements; the predicate and the subject. The predicate represents what the subject did. (Al –Ansari; 2000:1) Examples are:

(1) قامَ زيدٌ.

(2) زيدٌ قائمٌ.

(3) الطالب مجتهدٌ.

##### 3-2 The Elements of The Sentence in Arabic

The elements of the simple sentence are divided into two elements (big and small) : (Al- Ansari; 2000:29)

1. The biggest sentence is called the nominal which has a predicate that consists of a sentence.

Examples:

(4) زيدٌ قامَ أبوه

(5) زيدٌ قائمٌ أبوه

2. The smallest sentence is based on the subject.

As the predicates of two sentences above;

Examples:

(6) قامَ أبوه.

(7) أبوه قائمٌ.

Also, the sentence can be considered as a biggest and smallest at the same sentence.

For example:

(8) زيدٌ أبوه غلامه منطلقٌ.

##### 3-3 Basic Types of Sentence Structures in Arabic

(الجملة التي لها محل من الأعراب) (Verbal, nominal, sentence that has a place to analysis, interrogative, exclamatory and adverbial), each of which demands different case endings for the role in the sentence.

"subject " does not always correspond to "nominative" ,nor does "object " always correspond to "accusative" . (Al -Jarim &Al –Amen;1986:284,3)

##### 3-3-1 The Verbal Sentence:

In verbal sentence, there is a verb and subject or the verb and the subject of passive or defective verb and its noun and a predicate. Examples are given in (9)

(9) سبقَ السيفُ العذلَ .

(10) يُنصرُ المظلومُ.

(11) يكونُ المجتهدُ سعيداً.

##### 3-3-2 Nominal Sentence:

In nominal sentence, there is a subject and a predicate .

Examples:

(12) الحقُّ منصورٌ.

(13) إن الباطلَ مخذولٌ لا ريبَ فيه .

### 3-3-3 The Sentence that have A Place to Analysis(الجملة التي لها محل من الأعراب):

If the sentence has correct interpretation as a singular, it has a place for analysis. These grammatical signs in Arabic (nominative, accusative and genitive) can be interpreted as a singular and analyzed as its form.

i.e. If it is interpreted as nominative singular, it has an indicative form.

*Examples:*

(14). خالدٌ يعملُ الخيرَ .

So, it is interpreted as:

(15). خالدٌ عاملٌ للخيرِ .

If it is interpreted as accusative singular, it has a nominative form.

(16). كانَ خالدٌ يعملُ الخيرَ .

So, it is interpreted as:

(17). كانَ خالدٌ عاملاً للخيرِ .

If it is interpreted as a genitive singular, it has a genitive form.

(18). مررتُ برجلٍ يعملُ الخيرَ .

So it is interpreted as:

(19). مررتُ برجلٍ عاملٍ للخيرِ .

The sentence has no a position of the analysis; if it has no right position t, It will not be interpreted correctly.

(20). جاءَ الذي كتبَ .

So, it is wrong to say:

(21) \*جاءَ الذي كاتبٌ .

### 3-3-4 Interrogative Sentence

Introgrative sentence asks to know something not known before and asks in these question words;

( ما، متى، وأيان، اي، وكيف، وأين، وأنى، وكم، this equals yes/no questions (الهمزة)، etc.....(Al-Hashimi; 1962:178,1)

*Examples:*

(22) أعليّ مسافرٌ؟

(23) هل قامَ سعدٌ؟

### 3-3-5 Exclamatory Sentence

It consists of two verbs (مأفعلُهُ، أفعلِبِهِ). (Al- Afghani; 2003:61,1).

If a man (human being) who wanted to express his admiration for something, these verbs are derived from the source of this trait above i.e. (مأفعلُهُ، أفعلِبِهِ).

So, you can say with exclamation of astonishment; as in these examples below;

*Examples:*

(24) ماأكثَرَ صبرُهُ .

(25) أحسنَ بصبرِهِ !

It comes with an exclamation and with accusative after the first verb and genitive after the second verb.

### 3-3-6 Adverbial Sentence

Adverbial sentence starts with adverb or with genitive.(Al –Ansari; 2000: 13)

*Examples:*

(26). أعندكَ زيدٌ .

(27) أفي الدارِ زيدٌ؟

### 3-4 The Patterns of Simple Sentences in Arabic

Simple sentences in Arabic have the basic elements: V S O C A. The subject and predicate are obligatory parts followed by one or more of the other elements. The subject is supported; a predicate is supported by the subject. The former is termed by native grammarians as (المسند اليه ) and (المسند). Also there is optional parts .i.e. (الفضلات) in the sentence. (Besyoni; 1973:50&51,1)

**3-4-1. Predicate** can be formed in eight forms in the sentence; as in these points below:

1-The predicate of the subject.

*Example:*

(قادرٌ) من -الله قادرٌ. (27)

2- Perfect verb (الفعل التام).

*Example :*

(حضرَ) من- حضرَ الأمير (29)

3- The name of the verb.

*Example:*

هيهات -أمين. (30)

4- The description of the subject which takes the place of a predicate by its nominative without writing it (predicate) in the sentence. (المبتدأ هو الوصف المستغن عن الخبر بمرفوعه).

*Example:*

(عارف) من- أعارفُ أخوكَ قدرَ الأنصافِ؟ (31).

5- (أخبار النواسخ كان ونظائرُها وإن ونظائرُها)

*Example:*

إن البحرَ واسعٌ. (32).

6-The second object for (ظنُّوا أخواتها).

*Example:*

ظنننْتُ الحقَّ واضحاً. (33)

7-The third object for (أرى وأخواتها).

*Example:*

رئيتُكَ النجاحَ ثميناً. (34).

8-The infinitive that represents the imperative verb.

*Example*

سعيًا في الخير. (35).

The subject can be formed in six forms in the sentence; as in these points below:

1- The subject for the perfect verb or something like it.

*Example:*

(فؤاد-وأبوه) من - حضرَ فؤادُ العالم أبوه. (36)

2- أسماء النواسخ (كانوا أخواتها) (إن وأخواتها)

*Examples:*

(المطرُ) من- كان المطرُ غزيراً. (37)

(المطرُ) من - إن المطرُ غزيرٌ. (38)

3- The subject that has a predicate (المبتدأ الذي له خبر)

*Example:*

(العلم) من - العلمُ نافعٌ. (39)

4- The first object for (ظنُّوا وأخواتها).

*Example:*

ظنننْتُ الحقَّ واضحاً. (40)

5-the second object for (أرى وأخواتها).

*Example :*

أرئيتُكَ النجاحَ ثميناً. (41)

6- The object of the passive (نائب الفاعل).

*Example:*

ووضعَ الكتاب. (42)

## Section Four:

### A Comparison between English and Arabic simple sentences

#### 4.1. A Comparison between the Definitions of Simple Sentences in English and Arabic

In English, a simple sentence is defined as “the smallest sentences-unit” which “normally has one finite verb... a subject and a predicate”.

A simple sentence as the one which has a complete meaning and structure obligatorily starts with a subject (NP), followed by a verb (VP) and a complement if the verb is not intransitive.

Example:

(1) *The quality of mercy is not strained.*

Similarly, in Arabic,

A simple sentence is defined as a sentence which simply includes a noun phrase (subject) and a verb phrase (VP) or a predicate with a covert verb, etc.

Example:

(2) الحقُّ منصورٌ

A sentence in English appears to have a fixed-word-order system, a system that requires a subject to come first followed necessarily and obligatorily by a verb and the other elements of the sentence depend to a great extent on the type of the used verb in the sentence...

Example:

(3) *Ahmed waited for the train.*

Different from English is the simple sentence in Arabic. Traditional Arab grammarians and linguists view a sentence in terms of its types. That is, two types of Arabic simple sentences are to be considered: these types usually referred to as the nominal and the verbal sentences. Simply, a nominal sentence is the one which starts with a noun (مبتدأ).

Example:

(4) زيدٌ قائمٌ.

And a verbal sentence is the one which starts with a verb (فعل).

Example:

(5) قامَ زيدٌ.

With reference to the above mentioned idea, the system of the Arabic simple sentence structure is free-word-order, whereas, the system of the English simple sentence is a fixed-word-order.

#### 4-2 A Comparison between the Elements of Simple Sentences in English and Arabic

The subject as the first element of the simple sentence in English, is basic and cannot be changed unless the form of the sentence\* is changed to a question, imperative, etc.

More important, what follows this subject is in most cases; if not always, is an obligatorily put verb. Finally, what follows the verb is to a great extent dependent on the type of the used verb: auxiliary or lexical, and if it is lexical: is it non-complement verb or is it a complement verb .

Example:

(6) *I looked for Mary and Rose at the bus station.*

In contrast, simple sentence structure in Arabic can be basically and [traditionally] divided into two elements:

1-The biggest sentence is called the nominal which has a predicate that consists of a sentence.

(7) زيدٌ قامَ ابوه.

2- The smallest sentence is based on the subject, as the predicate of the sentence above.

(8) قامَ ابوه

Similarly, in Arabic and English simple sentence to begin with nominal sentences: a nominal sentence will be viewed as the sentence which necessarily starts with a noun (subject) followed by a verb and a complement if necessary .vs. verbal sentences in Arabic.

A verbal sentence in Arabic, on the other hand, is the one which inevitably starts with a verb, followed inescapably by a subject (noun) and ended with a complement prospectively depending on the type of the verb.

Example:

(9) الهدف الخاص كان هدفاً دينياً

In syntactic Arabic system, the sentence in general and the simple sentence in particular allows us to move the verb;

Here it is [كان], the past form of the verb, moved to the beginning of the sentence(s).

Consequently, Arabic system will have a verbal sentence instead of the nominal sentence. Syntactically, the sentences are all grammatical, well-formed and acceptable. The output of this process will be the following sentence:

Example:

(10) كانَ الهدف الخاص هدفاً دينياً

#### 4-3 A Comparison between the Basic types of Simple Sentences in English and Arabic

Syntactically, English and Arabic simple sentences are to a great extent different from one another. Major syntactic differences in structure, word-order, subject-verb agreement and other syntactic areas. In short, Arabic simple sentence's structure can be both (S+V+O) or (V+S+O), as a statement but English simple sentence can be only (S+V+O). (this issue is the main difference between them).

In spite of these differences between Arabic and English simple sentences, Some linguistic features and issues in common both, Arabic and English simple languages are inflectional languages

Arabic is similar to English simple sentence in allowing the simple sentence to start with a subject (NP), followed by a verb (VP) and an object or complement in the case of transitive verbs (Comp).

In writing, sentences are marked by beginning with a capital letter and ending with a full stop (.), question mark (?), or exclamation mark (!).

Both Arabic and English have simple sentences but the structure of each one is different in some cases;

English simple sentences can be only (S+V+O). In all its types has a fixed-word-order whether (declarative, imperative, interrogative, exclamatory and conditional).

But Arabic simple sentences structure can be both (S+V+O) or (V+S+O) as a statement means (nominal, verbal). The sentence that has a place to analysis, interrogative and adverbial) in all its types has a free-word-order (الجملة التي لها محل من الاعراب)

In English;

A declarative sentences are used to convey information or to make statements. It consists of a subject and a predicate.

Example:

(11) *The sun rises in the East.*

While in Arabic;

For verbal sentence, there is a verb and subject or the verb and the subject of passive or defective verb and its noun and a predicate.

Example:

(12) يُنصرَ المظلومُ .

For nominal sentence, there is a subject then a predicate.

Example:

(13) الحقُّ منصورٌ .

In English;

The imperative sentence instructs (or sometimes requests). It takes no subject as 'you' is the implied subject. Its form ends with either a period (.) or an exclamation point (!).

Example:

(14) Open the door.

(15) Spend the money!

While in Arabic,

the imperative sentence is not considered as the basic types of Arabic simple sentences.

In English

The interrogative sentence asks a question. It is formed by the auxiliary verb precedes the subject which is then followed by the main verb. Its form ends with a question mark (?).

Example

(16) *When does the bus leave?*

While in Arabic;

The Interrogative sentence asks to know something not known before and asks in these question words;

(ما، متى، أين، أي، كيف، أين، وأنى، this equals yes/no questions، الهمزة، هل)

Example:

(17) *أعطي مسافرًا؟*

In English

The exclamatory sentence emphasizes a statement (either declarative or imperative) with an exclamation point (!).

(18) *Hurry up!*

While in Arabic;

Exclamatory sentence consists of two verbs (مأفعلُهُ، أفعلبِهِ). (Al- Afghani; 2003:61\1).

If a man (human being) who wanted to express his admiration for something, these verbs are derived from the source of this trait above i.e. (مأفعلُهُ، أفعلبِهِ).

So, you can say with exclamation of astonishment.

Example:

(18) *مأكثر صبره*

In English;

The Conditional Sentences are used to indicate dependencies between events or conditions, or to describe the consequences of a specific action. It consists of an independent clause and a dependent clause.

Example:

(19) *If you cut all the trees, there will be no forest.*

While in Arabic, the conditional sentence is not considered from the basic types of Arabic simple sentences.

Also in basic types of Arabic simple sentences there are:

Adverbial sentences start with adverbs or with genitives.

Example:

(20) *أعندك زيدٌ.*

The sentence that have a place to analysis (الجملة التي لها محل من الأعراب):

-If the sentence has correct interpretation as singular, it has a place for analysis. These grammatical signs in Arabic (nominative, accusative and genitive) can be interpreted as singular and analyzed as its form.

i.e. If it is interpreted as nominative singular, it has an indicative form.

Example:

(21) *خالدٌ يعملُ الخيرَ .*

So, it is interpreted as:

(22) *خالدٌ عاملٌ للخيرِ .*

While in English, the adverbial sentences and the sentence that has a place to analysis (الجملة التي لها محل من الأعراب) are not considered as the basic types of English simple sentences.

#### 4-4 A Comparison between the Basic Patterns in English and Arabic

Arabic sentence allows freedom of word order in a sentence. On the other hand, English sentences follow a certain order in the arrangement of the elements.

In both English and Arabic sentences, the two elements: “subject” and “predicate” are obligatory. The minimal clause in English is (S V), whereas in Arabic, they are three: (V S), (S C) and (S A).

Apart from the two nominal patterns in Arabic, the other seven patterns have their English equivalents given in Quirk and Greenbaum’s model. The Arabic pattern (V S O O O) has no equivalent in English

In English, simple sentences are patterned with certain obligatory elements as to form basic patterns. Any discussion of such patterns depends on a clear understanding of many terms such as: transitive and intransitive verbs' object and complement. An object complement (Co) could follow the first object:

Example:

(23) *We considered (Tr) him (O) a leader (Co).*

Verbs that do not allow objects are termed intransitive (In). Some intransitive verbs can be followed by a subject complement (Cs) or Adverbial (A). Such verbs are called intensive (Int) and all other verbs are extensive (Ext):

Example:

(24) *He is (Int) very well (Cs) /outside (A).*

The object can either be direct (Od) or indirect (Oi). The direct object refers to a person or thing affected by the action of the verb and must always be present if an indirect object is present in the sentence. The indirect object precedes the direct object and refers to a person who receives the action; loosely termed as recipient:

Example:

(25) *He gave her (Oi) a present (Od).*

Complements are either nouns or adjectives. The two kinds of complement are illustrated in examples (3.23) and (3.24) above. The Object complement “*leader*” in (3.23) has a straightforward relation to the object “*him*”; both have the same referent. A similar relation exists between the subject complement and the subject in (3.24).

Quirk and Greenbaum(1973:191-200)suggest a model in which seven patterns are presented:

P1: S V C

(36) *Mary is kind/ a nurse.*

S Vintens Cs

P2: S V A

(37) *Mary is here /in the house.*

S Vintens A(place)

P3: S V

(38) *The child was laughing.*

S Vintrans

P4: S V O

(39) *She caught the ball.*

S Vmonotrans Od

P5: S V O C

(40) *We proved him wrong/a fool.*

S Vcomplex trans Od Co

P6: S V O A

(41) *I put the plate on the table.*

S Vcomplex trans Od A(place)

P7: S V O O

(42) *She gave me a present.*

S Vditrans Oi Od

It is worth mentioning that the order of elements in English, unlike Arabic, is relatively fixed in the sense that the grammatical functions are defined by position imposing constraints on the shuffling of word order.

In Arabic, simple sentences are classified into verbal *جملة فعلية* and non-verbal.

A non-verbal sentence is called nominal *جملة اسمية* since it begins with a noun functioning as "subject". The verb in verbal sentences usually precedes the subject but when it follows the subject, the sentence turns into a nominal one. The difference between a verbal and nominal sentence is that the former relates an act or event, whereas the verb gives a description of a person or thing:

Example:

زيد جاء. (43)

جاء زيد (44)

Like English, simple sentences in Arabic have the basic elements: V S O C A. The subject and predicate are obligatory parts followed by one or more of the other elements. The subject is supported; a predicate is supported by the subject. The former is termed by native grammarians as (المسند اليه) and (المسند).

.In verbal sentences, the verb is either intransitive "فعل لازم" or transitive "فعل متعدي".

Transitive:

Examples:

3.45. نزل الراكب.

3.46. أكلت رغيفاً

The Arabic language is generally described as having a relatively free order in the sense that certain elements can be transposed from their normal slots in the sentence. Arab grammarians term this linguistic phenomenon as fronting and deferment *والتأخير التقديم*. Verbal and nominal sentences are affected by this process; thus sentences (43) and (44) are semantically identical but they are syntactically different.

The subject of a nominal sentence is termed as inchoative *المبتدأ* and the predicate as enunciative. *الخبر*.

## Chapter Five:

### The Analysis of the Texts

This chapter is devoted to the analysis of some English and Arabic short stories. It aims at investigating the use of simple sentences including all its types in both languages. The chapter is divided into two sections, the first of which deals with the analysis of the English short story 'Man Catch' written by Christopher Rice; while the second concentrates on the analysis of the Arabic short story *قبض الريح* written by Mahmood Ayoob.

#### 5-1 The Analysis of the English Short Story

This section deals with the analysis of simple sentence in the short story 'Man Catch' written by Christopher Rice. The analysis is done by reading the whole story counting the number of simple sentences and identifying the different types of sentences.

The whole text of the short story 'Man Catch' written by Christopher Rice, was examined to find the types of simple sentences used in it.

It was found that the majority of the sentences used are of simple type and this goes with the new style of writing that is avoiding sophisticated language.

A total number of 534 simple sentences were found. 458 of which are of the type declarative.

Examples:

This was going to be their first trip

She almost laughed out loud.

A chair scraped the floor behind her.

The second type of sentences found was the conditional sentences, such type of simple sentence appeared 49 times.

The third is the imperative sentence which is found 23 times.

Only three exclamatory sentences were found

The last type , that is the exclamatory type was not used at all.

## 5-2 The Analysis of the Arabic Short Story

This section deals with the analysis of the simple sentences found in the Arabic text , the Arabic Short Story قبض الريح written by Mahmood Ayoob. Thus, an analysis of the simple sentences will be conducted this short story taking into consideration that the data to be presented in this section will be analyzed by (those which were presented in chapter two). Moreover, the chosen texts will be analyzed syntactically and semantically as well.

Regarding the Arabic text, a short story written by Muhammad Ayoob named قبض الريح "الريح" was also examined looking for the number and types of simple sentences used in it. Here the number of simple sentences was 488 about 214 of which are verbal the rest 247 are nominal.

The exclamatory type of simple sentence was found only 11 times. The interrogative type was found 43 times and finally the adverbial sentence was 13 times.

## Chapter Six

### Conclusion

#### 6-1 Theoretical Conclusion

Arabic's sentence structure allows two forms of simple sentence with some restrictions and rules for each case (nominal, verbal) (S+V+O) or (V+S+O). Whereas, English's sentence structure allows only one form of simple sentence which is nominal (S+V+O).

It has been declared that Arabic and English languages are not alike. Different in that English's simple sentence structure in the form of statement can never start with a verb (VP) and alike in that they both have simple sentences which have the order (NP+VP+...).

Arabic sentence is a free-word-order system in the case of structuring a simple sentence in the form of statement compared to the English sentence which proved a fixed-word-order language. Additionally, learners of both Arabic and English as foreign language (AFL), (EFL) and as Second language (ASL), (ESL) have difficulties when attempting to write a sentence.

After deeply examining for the similarities and differences about the structure of simple sentences between the two languages English and Arabic in chapter three, It has been declared that the differences are much more than similarities for both languages.

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