

The Types of Questions Used in the Journal Political Interviews in both English and Arabic Languages Lect. Lihadh Abdul- Ameer kareem

انواع الاسئلة المستخدمة في المقابلات الصحفية في اللغتين الانكليزية والعربية

م. لحاظ عبد الامير كريم مبارك

الملخص

هنالك انواع مختلفة من الاسئلة في اللغتين العربية والانكليزية. تُعنى هذه الدراسة بتوضيح كل ما يتعلق بالأسئلة في اللغتين مبيّنا انواع فيما إذا كانت الاسئلة في اللغة الانكليزية تختلف عنها في اللغة العربية او تتشابه معها. وتحاول الدراسة ايضا ان تستبين انواع الاسئلة التي تستخدم في اللقاءات الصحفية العربية والانكليزية. هنا تكمن مشكلة البحث. وهكذا فان الدراسة تهدف الى توضيح الانواع المختلفة من الاسئلة في كلتا اللغتين، العربية والانكليزية. وتهدف ايضا الى اكتشاف انواع الاسئلة التي تستخدم في اللقاءات الصحفية في كلتا هاتين اللغتين. ولغرض تحقيق الاهداف من الدراسة فقد تم اتباع الخطوات التالية في البحث:

- 1- تقديم دراسة نظرية حول انواع الاسئلة في اللغة الانكليزية تتضمن تعريفاتها وانواعها.
- 2- الفصل الثالث يتضمن دراسة انواع الاسئلة في اللغة العربية.
- 3- الفصل الرابع يقدم مقارنة بين اللغتين فيما يتعلق بالأسئلة وانواعها.
- 4- الفصل الخامس يتضمن تحليلا لست مقابلات صحفية مختلفة، ثلاث من هذه المقابلات عربية وثلاثة اخرى باللغة الانكليزية.
- 5- واخيرا تم التوصل الى بعض الاستنتاجات التي يرجى ان تكون ذات فائدة لمختلف الدارسين.

Section One:

Introduction

There are different types of question in English and Arabic languages. This study is going to explain what is related to questions in English and Arabic and to show whether questions in Arabic are similar to English or not. It tries also to find out the types of questions used in journal interviews whether English or Arabic. Here lies the problem of the present study.

Thus the study aims at explaining the different types of questions in both languages: i.e. English and Arabic. It also aims at finding out the types used in the journal interviews.

In order to achieve these aims the following procedures are followed throughout the study:

- 1- presenting a theoretical background about the questions in English regarding its definitions, types , etc
- 2- the third section is devoted to the study of question in Arabic.
- 3- Section four presents a comparison between the two languages in regard to the types of question
- 4- In section five a comparison is put forward to show the similarities and differences between the two languages.
- 5- In section six, three interview in English and three others in Arabic are analyzed.
- 6- Finally, section seven presents certain conclusion.

Section Two:

Questions in English

This section is concerned with questions in English. Questions in English have many types by which one can ask the listener to give information. There are two main types of questions in English, major an miner ones. Each one has its own types and functions according to the reply or answer one aspects and according to how they are constructed. The

major types of questions are: wh-questions, yes-no questions, tag questions, alternative questions, indirect questions and declarative questions. The main types of questions are exclamatory questions, rhetorical questions and echo questions. They will all be dealt with.

2-1 Types of Questions in English

Questions in general are sentences by which the speaker asks the listener to provide him with the information he needs. (Leech and Svartvik;1994:125).

2-2 The Major Types

The major types of questions can be classified as:

2-2-1 Wh-Questions

Salim (2003: 199) states that wh-questions allow a reply from a wide range of possibilities. They begin with an interrogative word.

The wh-question words are:

- "Who" asks about the subject and it refers to people.

(1) *Who came to visit you?*

Ahmed and Suha.

"Who" is usually used with a singular verb even when it refers to a plural subject? (ibid:365).

(2) *Who is coming to dinner tonight?*

John and Mary.

Leech et. al. (1989:588) mention that "who" can be used to ask about the subject and the object.

(3) *Who invited you to the party?* (who=subject)

(4) *Who did you invite to the party?* (who=object)

Salim (2003:365) states that "whom" asks about the object and it refers to people. It is rarely used in spoken English and it can be used with a preposition:

(5) *Whom does he teach?*

(6) *To whom was she speaking?*

"Whose" can be used to ask about possession (ibid):

(7) a. *Whose camera is this?*

b. *It's my sister's* (Leech et. al. 1989:574).

Salim (2005:385) states that *what* asks about the subject and it refers to things.

(8) *What did you buy for your sister?* (Quirk and Greenbaum 1990:78)

Salim (2005:385) states that *what* is also used to ask about the object:

(9) a. *What do you want?*

b. *I want a pencil.*

"What kind of" asks about a specific type of something? (ibid: 386).

(10) *What kind of books do you like?*

I like novels.

"What" may occur with a noun? (ibid).

(11) *What countries did you visit?*

"What + be like" is used to ask about a description of something (ibid).

(12) *What was the weather like yesterday?* (Murphy; 2003:1994)

Salim (2005:386) mentions that "*What+look like*" is used to ask about the appearance of something or someone:

(13) *What does he look like?*

He's tall and thin with grey hair. (Thomson and Matinet: 1990).

Salim (2005:386) mentions that *which* is used when there is a definite number or a group of choose from.

(14) *Which of Shakespeare's plays have you seen?*

Hamlet and Othello. (Leech et. al. ; 1989:574).

Salim (2005:386) states that *when* is used to ask about the time in which something happens.

(15) *When will you travel?*

Next week.

"Where" can be used to ask about place (ibid).

(16) *Where can I put the glasses.* (Quirk and Greenbaum; 1990: 26).

Salim (225:387) states that *why* is used to ask about reason or cause:

(17) *Why did the plants die?* (Leech et. al. 1989:545).

"How" is used to ask about the manner in which something happens. (Salim; 2005: 387)

(18) *How did you go to school?*

By bus.

"How + *many* or *much*" is used to ask about amount or quantity. (ibid).

(19) *How many people are coming?*

Fifteen.

(20) *How much money do you want?*

Five dollars.

Thomson and Martinet (1990:62) mention that "How" is also used with some adjectives and adverbs like "how old, how cold, how soon, how well how heavy, how tall, how fast, etc."

Salim (2005: 387) states that "how long" is used to ask about length of time.

(21) *How long are you staying here at the hotel?*

Until next Sunday. (Leech et.al. 1989:575).

"How often" asks about frequency. (Salim; 2005:387).

(22) *How often do you go to the theatre?*

Every month.

"How far" is used to ask about distance (ibid)

(23) *How far is it to Basra from here?*

300 miles.

Swan (1995:473) states that question words can be used to ask about different elements of a sentence. For example, a subject, (*who (m), what*), an object (*whom, what*), and adjective (*what...like*) or an adverb (*when, where, how, why*). But there is no simple word that can be used to ask about the verb. In this case, we use "what" with "do" to ask about the verb.

(24) *What are you doing next weekend?*

Resting.

(25) *What did you do yesterday?*

I went shopping.

Quirk and Greenbaum (1990:237-8) mention that wh-questions are usually spoken with a falling intonation. They occur at the beginning of the sentence but there is an exception when the wh-word is part of a prepositional phrase. In this case, we have a choice between putting the preposition before the wh-word at the beginning of the sentence (formal) or putting the preposition at the end of the sentence (informal).

(26) *Who was talking to?*

(27) *From which account do you wish to draw this money?* (Thomson and Martinet; 1990:60).

(28) *Which hotel are you staying at?*

(29) *At which hotel are you staying?* (Leech et.at.; 1989:577).

Quirk and Greenbaum (1990:238) state that the word order in the wh-question is different from the statement not only by the initial placing of the wh-word, but by the subject-operator inversion in all cases except in which the wh-word is subject. In this case, the word order of the sentence is the same except by the substitution of the subject by the wh-word.

(30) *Who left the door open?* (Swan; 1995:475).

Quirk and Greenbaum (1990:238) state that if the statement doesn't have an operator, "do" is introduced in the question. Lexical "be" and "have" act as operators.

(31) *Where is she?*

(32) *What kind of car have they?*

2-2-1-1 Special Types of Wh-Questions

1- Abbreviated or Short Questions

This type consists of a wh-word and a preposition only, such as: "*what for, what with, who with/by*" (ibid).

(33) *I am going to write an adventure story.*

What for? Who for? What about? (Leech and Svartvik; 1994:129).

Quirk and Greenbaum (1990:238) say that there is also an abbreviated wh-questions consisting of a wh-word only, such as, "*who, what and when*":

(34) *The old man is buying a car.*

What?, Why?, When?

There are other abbreviated questions. A common abbreviated negative question is "*why not?*" and an abbreviated reason question is "*How come?*".

2-Questions with more than one wh-word

Leech and Svartvik (1994:128) mention that it is possible to have more than one wh-word in the same sentence, in this case, only one occurs at the beginning of the sentence, unless the two wh-words are coordinated:

(35) *Who's bringing what?*

(36) *How and when did you arrive?*

(37) *Who did you send those books to and why?*

2-2-2 Yes-No Questions

Quirk and Greenbaum (1990:232) mention that "yes-no questions are usually formed by placing the operator before the subject and giving the sentence a rising intonation".

(38) *The ship has arrived.*

(39) *Has the ship arrived?* (Leech et.al.; 1989:608).

Quirk and Greenbaum (1990:232) state that if the verb phrase does not have an item that can be used as operator, "*do*" is introduced in the question. Besides, "*be*" and "*have*" (especially in BrE) act as operator, but informally "*have got*" is more common.

(40) *The film begins.*

(41) *Does the film begin?* (Murphy, 2003:96).

(42) *Ali is a doctor.*

(43) *Is Ali a doctor?*

(44) *They have a house.*

(45) *Do they have a house?*

(46) *Have they a house?*

2-2-2-1 Types of Yes-No Questions

1- Positive Yes-No Questions

Leech and Svartvik (1994:126-27) say that yes-no questions are neutral when they have words like "*any, ever, yet, etc.*". They can expect positive and negative replies, but we can use words like "*some, someone, already, etc.*". If we want a positive answer to our question. These questions are called positive yes-no questions because the speaker thinks that the answer is "yes", he just wants to ask for confirmation:

(47) *Did anyone call last night?* (neutral)

(48) *Did someone call last night?* (Is it true that someone called last night?) Quirk and Greenbaum; 1990:233):

(49) *Do you need any money?* (neutral)

(50) *Do you need some money?* (It looks as if you have no money) (Leech et.al.; 1989:609).

(51) *Has she left yet?* (neutral)

(52) *Has she left already?* (Is it true that she has left already?)

Leech and Svartvik (1994:127) states that we can use some-forms of politeness to encourage the listener to accept the offer.

(53) *Would you like some coffee?* (I expect you would)

2- Negative Yes-No Questions

Murphy (2003:96) mention that we form negative yes-no question by the addition of a negative form of one kind or another:

(54) *Isn't it a beautiful day?*

Quirk and Greenbaum (1990:233) state that we express surprise or disbelief by using the negative questions. The speaker expects the answer to be positive but he receives a negative reply. In this case, there are two meanings, positive and negative. We can distinguish between them as "the old expectation" (positive) and "the new expectation" (negative) because the old expectation is associated with the speaker's hope or wishes and the new expectation expresses disappointment or annoyance.

(55) *Haven't you had breakfast yet?* (It looks that you haven't had breakfast but you ought to have it by now). (Leech and Svartvik; 1994:128).

Quirk and Greenbaum (1990:234) mention that if a negative question has a positive item, the answer tends to be positive rather than negative:

(56) *Didn't someone phone this evening?* (surely someone phoned this evening)

Such questions are similar to tag questions and to statements to show disbelief.

2-2-3 Tag Questions

Salim (2005:203) states that a tag question is a short question that occurs after a statement. We form a tag question with an auxiliary and the pronoun that refers to the subject of the statement. If the statement is affirmative, then the tag question is negative and vice versa.

(57) *It's a beautiful weather, isn't it?*

(58) *Nobody was watching me, were they?*

Quirk and Greenbaum (1990:235) mention that there is also a less common tag questions in which both statement and question are affirmative:

(59) *Your car is outside, is it?*

(60) *He arrived last night then, did he?*

Foley and Hall (2005:97) state that the meaning of the tag question depends on the way we say it. If say the tag question with a falling intonation, we just want a confirmation to the statement or it is an invitation to the hearer to agree with us. With a rising intonation, we are asking a real question which means that we want information to our question.

(61) *Ali is late today, isn't he?* (falling intonation)

(62) *She doesn't have a car, does she?* (raising intonation)

Foley and Hall (2005: 98) mention that tag questions can be used to express requests, invitations and commands:

(63) *Turn the T.V. off, Will you?*

(64) *Stay another night with us, won't you?*

(65) *Open the door, will you?*

2-2-4 Alternative Questions

Salim (2005:198) states that alternative questions require a reply that relates to the opinions given in the sentence. They always have the connectivity word "or".

(66) *Would you like tea or coffe?*

(67) *Is she a doctor or a nurse?*

Leech and Svatrviik (1999:126) mention that there are two types of alternative questions. The first is similar to a yes-no questions in form and the second a wh-question.

(68) *Would you like chocolate, vanilla or strawberry ice-cream?*

(69) *Which ice-cream would you like? Chocolate, vanilla or strawberry?*

The only difference between the first type of alternative question and yes-no question is in intonation. A rising intonation is used in yes-no questions, but in alternative questions, the tone rises on each item of the opinions, except the last, one which the tone falls to indicate that the list is complete. (ibid)

(70) *Do you like painting, reading or watching T.V?*

2-2-5 Indirect Questions

Foley and Hall (2005:99) define the indirect question as "one question within another question or a statement":

(71) *Tell me when you are going on holiday.*

(72) *She didn't say whose house she was visiting.*

Murphy (2003:98) mentions that "*Do you know, can/could you tell me, I don't know,* etc. is often used with indirect questions:

(73) *I don't know where they live.*

Foley and Hall (2005:99) state that the word order in the indirect questions is similar to a statement where the subject occurs before the verb or verb phrase:

(74) *She asked her mother what she should wear.*

Thomson and Martinet (1990:239) state that "*if*" or "*whether*" is used in indirect yes-no questions:

(75) *Did our team win?*

(76) *They asked if (or whether) their team had won.* (Leech and Svartvik, 1994:135)

Murphy (1994:98) states that the verb usually changes to the past in indirect questions:

(77) *Who is he?*

(78) *She asked who he was.*

Leech et.al. (1989:584) mention the alternative indirect question.

(79) *Do you want to go by air or by sea?*

(80) *He asked whether I wanted to go by air or by sea.* (Thomson and Martinet; 1990:238).

Foley and Hall (2005:99) say that the indirect question is used to be more polite:

(81) *Do you know where I can find the supermarket.*

Not:

(82) *Where can I find the supermarket?*

2-2-6 Declarative Questions

Quirk and Greenbaum (1990:235) state that the declarative question is a statement with a rising intonation:

(83) *You are hungry?* (rising intonation)

Positive questions have positive answers, which means that the speaker assumes that the answer is "yes" (ibid:236):

(84) *You want to go home already?*

Negative questions have negative answers, which means that the speaker assumes that the answer is "no". (Quirk and Greenbaum; 1990:236):

(85) *The shops weren't open?*

2-3 The Miner Types

The minor types or questions can be classified as:

2-3-1 Exclamatory Questions

Salim (2005:202) defines exclamatory questions as questions that "don't seek information. They are used to express the speaker's strong feelings and ask the listener to agree":

(86) *Isn't it a lovely day?*

Quirk and Greenbaum (1990:239) state that there are two types of exclamatory questions. The first is similar to a negative yes-no question but with a final falling instead of rising tone. And the second is similar to a positive yes-no question, also with final falling tone but it is less common:

(87) *Can't they help you?*

(88) *Has she grown?*

2-3-2 Rhetorical Questions

Foley and Hall (2005:97) mention that we use this type of questions to express amazement or imitation with something which means that we use the rhetorical question when we don't want an answer:

(89) *Who cares?*

(90) *What difference does it make?*

Quirk and Greenbaum (1990:240) state that a positive rhetorical yes-no question expects a negative answer while a negative rhetorical yes-no question expects a positive answer:

Positive:

(91) *Is that a reason for despair?* (surely that is not a reason...)

Negative:

(92) *Isn't the answer obvious?* (surely the answer is obvious)

Unlike exclamatory question, these questions have a rising intonation of a yes-no question (ibid).

There are also rhetorical wh-questions. The positive wh-word can be replaced by a negative element in the statement and the negative wh-word can be replaced by a positive element in the statement, but it is less common.(ibid):

(93) *Who knows?* (nobody knows)

(94) *How couldn't you remember?* (you certainly should have remembered) .

Rhetorical wh-questions have a rise-fall tone instead of a falling tone of the wh-questions (ibid).

2-3-3 Echo Questions

Leech and Svartvik (1994:130) state that echo questions are used to ask the speaker to repeat part or all of what has been said because it was not heard or sometimes could not be accepted and/or understood, using a rising intonation:

(96) *Have you been to the earth centre?*

(97) *Have I been to what?*

(98) *Have I been where?*

Quirk and Greenbaum(1990:241) say that there are also wh-questions, indicating by the wh-word which part of the sentence that was not understood:

(99) *He's missed the bus again.*

(100) *Who's missed the bus?*

(101) *It cost ten dollars.*

(102) *How much did it cost?*

2-4 Summary

Questions are sentences that ask information. Types of questions can be divided as major and minor. The major types are wh-questions and they are called so because they begin with wh-words that ask about different elements in the sentence. Yes-no questions are called so because they expect a positive or negative answer. There are two types of yes-no questions: positive and negative. Tag questions are short questions that can be used to be sure of the information given. Alternative questions have a list of opinions. The listener has to choose from. There are two types of alternative questions. The first is similar to yes-no questions. Indirect questions are questions within another question or a statement. Declarative questions are questions in the form of a statement with a rising intonation. The minor types are exclamatory questions in which the speaker expresses exclamation on something. Rhetorical questions are the speaker doesn't expect an answer. And finally echo questions in which the speaker asks the listener to repeat part or all of his speech because he didn't hear it.

Chapter Three:

Questions in Arabic

This chapter is dealing with questions in Arabic. There are many types of questions in Arabic that can be used to ask about the information we need from the listener. Types of questions in Arabic are mainly two, real questions and rhetorical questions.

3-1 Definition of Questions

Questions in Arabic are sentences that ask about something that the speaker doesn't know before. (Al Gariq and Ameen; 2004:194).

2-3 Question particles

Question particles in Arabic are of two kinds, letters and nouns. (Salih et.al.;2010: 24) .

2-3-1 Question Letters

Abdul-Gani (2007:458) states that question letters are "هل" and "الهمزة". They expect the answer to be "yes" or "no":

(1) هل ترى السعادة في الاجتهاد؟ (Salih et.al.; 2010:13)

Do you see happiness in hard work?

(2) أحزين هو؟

Is he sad?

Abdul-Gani (2007:458) states that we can use "الهمزة" with negative and positive sentences but we use "هل" only with positive sentences.

(3) ألم تذهب الى الجامعة امس؟

Didn't you go to university yesterday?

(4) أمعلم أخوك؟

Is your brother a teacher?

(5) هل تناولت طعام الافطار؟

Did you have your breakfast?

Salih et.al. (2010:13) hold that we can use "الهمزة" with "أم" to choose between two opinions in the sentence. But we can't use "هل":

(6) رأيتَ محمداً أم علياً؟

Did you see Mohammed or Ali?

3-2-2 Question Nouns

Hillawi et.al. (2011:91) state that question nouns are "Hillawi et.al. (2011:91) state that question nouns are "من، ما، متى، أين، كيف، كم، أتى".

Abdul-Gani (2007:457) says that "من" who is used to ask about people:

(7) من قال لك هذا؟ (subject)

Who told you that?

(8) من اخترت؟ (object)

Whom did you choose?

(9) سيارة من هذه؟ (possession) (Yaqub:2008:51)

Whose is this car?

"ما" "what" is used to ask about things (ibid:593)

(10) ما هذا بيدك؟

What is this in your hand?

Also there is "ماذا" and it gives the same meaning (ibid).

(11) ماذا تقول؟

What did you say?

Abdul-Gani (2007:457) states that "متى" "when" asks about time.

(12) متى حضر المدرس؟ (Salih et.al. 2010:15)

When did the teacher come?

Yaqub (2008:181) mentions that "أين" is also is also used to ask about time but in the future.

(13) أين تسافر الى لبنان؟

When will you travel to Lebanon?

All-Gariq and Ameen (2004:196) mention that "اين" "where" asks about places:

(14) اين أبوك؟ (Yaqub; 2008:183)

Where is your father?

Salih et.al (2010:16) mention that "كيف" "How" asks about manner:

(15) كيف حالك؟

How are you?

(16) كيف كان الجو أمس؟

How was the weather like yesterday?

Yaqub (2008: 553) states that "How" asks about quantity:

(17) كم كتاب قرأت؟ (Salih et.al. 2010:23)

How many books did you read?

(18) كم مرة تذهب الى السوق؟

How often do you go to the market?

(19) كم تبقى من وقت؟

How much time is left?

(20) كم من الوقت بقيت هناك؟

How long did you stay there?

(21) كم بُعد المدرسة عن البيت؟

How far is the school from the house?

(22) كم عمرك؟

How old are you?

Al-Gariq and Ameen (2004:296) state that "انى" can be used to ask about manner, place and time:

(23) انى تذهب الى المكتبة؟

How do you go to the library?

(24) انى تضع الكتاب؟

Where do you put the book?

(25) انى تذهب الى المدرسة؟

When do you go to school?

Salih et.al. (2010:76) hold that "انى" "which" can be used to ask about people, things, time, place and manner when there is a specific group to choose from.

(26) أي مدرس حضر المحاضرة؟

Which teacher attended the lecture?

(27) أي كتاب درست؟

Which book did you study?

(28) أي يوم سافرت؟

Which day did you travel?

(29) أي بيت سكنت؟

Which house did you live in?

(30) أي حال انت فيه؟

Which condition are you in?

Abdul-Gani (2007: 458) mentions that some question nouns can be preceded by a preposition that indicates the type of information asked about:

(31) من أين لك هذا؟ (Yaqub; 2008:183)

Where did you get that from?

(32) بأي مدرسة يدرس؟

In which school is he studying?

3-3- Types of Questions in Arabic?

Types of questions are mainly two: real questions (الاستفهام الحقيقي) and rhetorical questions (الاستفهام المجازي).

3-3-1 Real Questions

Hillawi et.al. (2011:91) mention that real questions are sentences that ask for information and they need an answer.

Salih et.al (2010:12) state that the answer to the real question has two types, imagination (تصوّر) and certainty (تصديق).

3-3-1-1 Imagination

The answer to the question is to choose between two opinions in the sentence by using "الهمزة" with "أم" or to give specific answer according to the question of the speaker by using the question nouns, (ibid):

(33) أشعراً كتبت أم نثراً؟

Did you write poetry or prose?

(34) من حضر؟

Who came?

(35) ما أسمك؟

What is your name?

(36) أين ذهبت؟

Where did you go?

3-3-1-2 Certainty

The answer to the question is either "yes" or "no" without giving any information by using "الهمزة" without "أم" and "هل". (Al-Gariq and Ameen,2004:194)

(37) أكتبت الرسالة؟

Did you write the letter?

Yes.

(38) هل ذهبت إلى المدرسة؟

Did you go to school?

No.

3-3-2 Rhetorical Questions

Hillawi et.al. (2011:91) state that the rhetorical question is the question that does not need an answer or information from the speaker but it is used for other purposes.

Al-Gariq and Ameen (2004:194) hold that the other purposes for the rhetorical question are negation (النفى), denying (الانكار), determination (التقريب), rebuke (التعجب), compromise (التسوية), hoping (التمني), suspense (التسويق), etc.

(39) أتقود سيارتك بهذه السرعة؟ (Yaqub; 2008:51)

Do you drive your car in this speed?

(40) ألا تواضب على الحضور إلى المدرسة؟ (ibid:52)

Don't you keep on attending school?

3-4 Summary

Questions in Arabic are sentences that ask about information. Question particles in Arabic can be classified into two types: letters and noun. The types of questions in Arabic are mainly two: real questions, that need an answer and they have two types of answers, imagination and certainty, and rhetorical questions that are not used to ask about information but they are used for other purposes.

Chapter Four:

Comparison

This chapter is comparing the types of questions in English and Arabic to discover the similarities and the differences between the two languages

4-1 The Similarities

1. In both languages, questions are sentences that are generally used to seek information.
2. In both languages, there are real questions that need an answer and rhetorical questions that don't need an answer.
3. In English, there are wh-questions which consist of wh-words that are used to ask about different elements in the sentence. In Arabic, question particles can be used to ask about different elements in the sentence. In English, "who" is used to ask about the subject and it refers to people and "whom" is used to ask about the object and "whose" is used to ask about possession.

In Arabic, "من" is used to ask about the subject, the object and possession. In English, "what" and in Arabic "ما" can be used to ask about things.

In English, "which" and in Arabic "اي" are used when there is a group to choose from. In English, "when" and in Arabic "متى", "أين" and "انى" are used to ask about time. In English, "where" and in Arabic "أين" and "أنى" are used to ask about places. In English, "why" and in Arabic "لماذا" are used to ask about reason or cause. In English, "how" and in Arabic "كيف" and "انى" can be used to ask about manner.

In English "how much" and "how many" and in Arabic "كم" are used to ask about quantity. In English, "how long" and in Arabic "كم المدة" are used to ask about length of time. In English, "how often" and in Arabic "كم مرة" are used to ask about frequency. In English, "how far" and in Arabic "كم المسافة" are used to ask about distance.

4. In both languages, there are abbreviated questions, for example:

(1) Who? What? Why?

(2) أين؟ من؟ لماذا؟

5. In both languages, there are questions with more than one question word, for example:

(3) When and where was she born?

(4) متى وأين ولدت؟

6. In both languages, prepositions can be used before the question word, for example:

(5) To whom?

(6) إلى أين؟

7. In both languages, there are yes-no questions. That expect the answer to be yes or no without and additional information.

8. In both languages, there are positive and negative yes-no questions, for example:

(7) Is she sad?

(8) Didn't she come?

(9) هل ذهبت إلى المكتبة؟

(10) ألم تذهب إلى المدرسة؟

9. In both languages, there are alternative questions which consist of a list of opinions that the listener has to choose from. In English the alternative question begins with an auxiliary and we use "or" between the opinions and in Arabic, we use "الهمزة" with "أم", for example:

(11) Are you a teacher or a doctor?

(12) ابخيل أبوك أم كريم؟

10. In both languages, there are indirect questions, for example:

(13) She asked me whether I could go with her or not.

(14) سألتني فيما إذا كنت أستطيع الذهاب معها أم لا.

11. In both languages, there are declarative questions, for example:

(15) You are a teacher?

(16) محمد هنا؟

12. In both languages, there are exclamatory questions that are used to express the speaker strong feelings, for example:

(17) Isn't it an expensive car?

(18) ألم تتناول طعامك؟

13. In both languages, there are rhetorical questions, for example:

(18) Who knows?

(19) إلى متى هذا الإهمال؟

14. In both languages, there are echo questions that are used to repeat part or all of what has been said because you didn't hear it. For example:

(20) What is he?

(21) هو من؟

4-2 The Differences

1. In English, there are yes-no questions in which the operator occurs before the subject at the beginning of the sentence and if there is no operator in the statement, "do", "be" and "have" can be used in the question while in Arabic, there are certain particles which are "هل" and "الهمزة" that can be used as a yes-no question which means that in English there are no question words that are used with yes-no questions. In Arabic, there are "هل" and "الهمزة".
2. In English, there are tag questions which consist of an auxiliary and the pronoun that refers to the subject of the statement but in Arabic, there is only the phrase "أليس كذلك؟" that is used as a tag question.

Chapter Five:

Text Analysis

This chapter is devoted to the analysis of some English and Arabic interviews. It aims at investigating the use of different types of question 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 interviews: The first one is an interview about the foreign policy of the USA with Obama on 23rd of April 2014, the second one is an interview about the financial crisis with George Soros on 15th May 2008 and the third is an interview on Iraq with Tony Blair on 15th of March 2007. While the second section concentrates on the analysis of the Arabic interviews. It includes analyses of three interviews: the first one is about the federal participation in the accomplishment of certain projects in Iraq with Ala'a Challob. The second interview is about the Palestine negotiations with Nabeel Amro. The third one is one is with Isam Al-Attar about his political life.

5-1 The Analysis of the English Interviews

5-1-1 The Analysis of Obama Interview

Going through the whole questions raised in this interview, it was found that only wh-questions and yes-no questions were used. Other types of questions such as tag questions, rhetorical questions, declarative question were not used. The number of the yes-no questions used is five and the number of wh-questions is eight.

Below are examples of the yes-no questions used in the interview with Obama:

- (1) *Was it your intention for her to act as a positive role model for women's active.....*
- (2) *Could you please describe how the Agreement would contribute to the economic growth of?*

It is mentioned in section two above within the types of questions that the yes not questions require and answer which is simply yes or no. But example () above requires a description not simply saying yes or no.

Examples of the Wh-questions are:

- (3) *What do you expect from Japan in order to finalize a deal?*
- (4) *What are your expectations for this policy?*

5-1-2 The Analysis of Obama Interview

Analyzing the second interview which is held with George Soros on 15th May 2008 about the financial crisis, it was found that three types of questions are used, which are:

- yes-no questions used ten times, examples are:
 - (5) *Was this crisis avoidable?*
 - (6) *Is this an unhealthy amount of risk that the Fed has taken on?*
- Wh-questions used 18 times, examples are:
 - (7) *How can so many smart people not realize this?*
 - (8) *What is your sense of where the dollar is going?*
- Declarative question used four times, examples are:
 - (9) *The chairman of the Fed, Mr. Bernanke?*
 - (10) *His predecessor?*

5-1-3 The Analysis of Obama Interview

The third interview analyzed in this study is the one held with Tony Blair on 15th of March 2007 whose topic is the war against Iraq. It was found that four types of questions are used, as shown in the following points:

- yes-no questions, they are used six times. For example:
 - (11) *Would you describe the Iraq conflict as a noble cause?*
 - (12) *Do you accept that the troops have been exposed unnecessarily?*
- wh-questions, they are used four times. For example:
 - (13) *Why was that?*
 - (14) *What about the Sunni and Shia?*
- declarative questions which appeared only four times. For example:
 - (15) *The problem is you haven't achieved that?*
 - (16) *So it is a bargain?*
- tag questions, which is found only once:
 - (17) *They are mainly Iraqis, aren't they?*

5-2 The Analysis of the Arabic Interviews

5-2-1 The Analysis of with Nabeel Amro

This interview was held with Nabeel Amro and its topic was the Palestine negotiations. Analyzing this interview, it was found that only two types of questions are used, which are:

- Real imagination questions (see section). It is used six times, examples of such types found the interview are:
 - (18) *ما الاسباب التي جعلت القيادة الفلسطينية بهذا الوضع حسب رأيك؟*
 - (19) *كيف يكون انعكاس قرار الذهاب للمفاوضات المباشرة على منظمة التحرير؟*
- Real certain questions: it is used only three times:
 - (20) *هل افهم من حديثك بان القيادة الفلسطينية تبحث عن غطاء؟*
- Rhetorical question: found only once:
 - (21) *الا تعتقد بان نزول القيادة الفلسطينية من اعلى الشجرة سيفقد المفاوضات اوراق ضغط؟*

5-2-2 The Analysis of with Ala'a Challob

The second interview was held with Ala'a Challob and it is centered around the federal participation in the accomplishment of certain projects in Iraq.

Analyzing the whole interview it was found that only two types are used: namely Real imagination and real certainty questions.

- Real / imagination questions used six times: examples:
 - (22) *ما هي الاسباب التي ادت الى ضعف اداء مجالس المحافظات؟*
 - (23) *كم يستغرق وقت اقامة تلك الدورات بحيث تكون كافية لكسب الخبرات والمهارات المطلوبة؟*
- Real/ certainty questions which are used ten times: examples are:
 - (24) *هل يمكن ان تحدثنا عن هذا البرنامج؟*
 - (25) *هل هناك توصية يمكن تقديمها للمسؤولين بالدولة؟*

5-2-3 The Analysis of the interview with Isam Al-Attar

The third interview is with Isam Al-Attar about his political life. The whole questions raised in the interview were examined and it was found that only two types of questions are used, which are real imagination questions and real certainty questions:

- real imagination questions used only five times. Examples of this type of questions found in the current interview are:
 - (26) *من تتهم بارتكاب هذه الجريمة النكراء؟*
 - (27) *اين ذهب الحراسة المشددة التي كانت من قبل؟*
- real certainty questions used only six times. Examples of this type of questions are given below:
 - (28) *هل تعتقد انه سيتم القاء القبض على القتلة المجرمين؟*
 - (29) *هل ستتابع كفاحك بعد هذه الجريمة المروعة والضربة الفادحة التي نزلت بك وباسرتك؟*

Chapter Six Conclusion

The conclusion reached at is that there is a very little differences between the types of questions in English and Arabic. The similarities between the two languages cover a larger area than the area of differences. In both languages, there are many types of questions that can be used to seek information or to ask for something that the speaker does not know before.

Analysing the interviews in both languages Arabic and English , I was found that both languages use the different tpes of questions in the interviews analsed. It was noted the the rhetorical qestons was used only once, while the other types are used:

Also it was noted the the yes – no questions are used in the same frequency in both languages. As well as the wh- questions . These two types form the majofity of the types of questions found in the six interviews analyses.

Exclamatory questions was not used at all in all the six interviews.

Regarding the echo questions were not used at all as well.

Bibliography

English References

- Foley, M. and Hall, D. 2005. *Advanced Learners Grammar*. Edinburgh: Longman.
- Leech, G. Cruikshank, B. and Lvanic, R. 1989. *An A-Z of English Grammar & Usage*. Edinburgh: Longman.
- Leech, G. and Svartvik, J.1994. *A Communicative Grammar of English*. 2nd ed. London: Longman.
- Murphy, R. 1994. *English Grammar in Use*. 2nd ed. Edinburgh: Cambridge University Press.
- Quirk,R. and Greenbaum, S. 1990. *A Student's Grammar of the English Language*. London: Longman.
- Salim, N. 2005. *An Introduction to English Grammar Syntax*. Amman: Dar Al Mutaz.
- Swan, M. 1995. *Practical English Usage*. 2nd ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Thomson, A.T. and Martinet, A. V. 1990. *Oxford Pocket English Grammar*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Arabic References

- الجارق، علي وأمين، مصطفى. 2004. البلاغة الواضحة. عمان: دار الفلاح للنشر والتوزيع.
- حلاوي، د. ناصر وآخرون. 2011. البلاغة والتطبيق. الطبعة العشرون. بغداد: الشركة العامة لإنتاج المستلزمات التربوية.
- صالح، د. نهاد حسوني وآخرون. 2010. قواعد اللغة العربية. الطبعة الثانية. بغداد: الشركة العامة لإنتاج المستلزمات التربوية.
- عبد الغني، أيمن أمين. 2007. النحو الكافي. الطبعة الثانية. بيروت: دار الكتب العلمية.
- بعقوب، د. أميل بديع. 2008. موسوعة النحو والصرف والإعراب. الطبعة الرابعة. بيروت: دار العلم للملايين.