



## Use of Demonstratives in Arabic and English: A Contrastive Study

Alaa Tariq Abood

College of Arts and Social Sciences, Linguistics Department, Osmania University, Hyderabad, INDIA

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Received 19<sup>th</sup> August 2015, revised 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2015, accepted 1<sup>st</sup> October 2015

### Abstract

*This paper endeavors a corpus-based investigation of demonstratives in English and Arabic with two fundamental points. To start with, it talks about the encoded semantics of the demonstratives and contends for a unitary procedural semantics. Inside of the structure of Relevance Theory, it contends that the demonstratives encode procedural directions for the listener to recognize and divert his regard for an extraordinary element that is proximal or distal. Second, the paper endeavors to assess and think about various theories with respect to the syntactic, semantic and practical conduct of demonstratives which have been talked about before in English and different dialects. These incorporate the syntactic structure of definite expressions, and the connection between the demonstratives and their predecessors.*

**Keywords:** Demonstratives, Arabic and English.

### Introduction

This paper ponders the demonstratives as deictic expressions in Standard Arabic and English by sketching out their phonological, syntactic and semantic properties in the two dialects. On the result's premise of this framework, a contrastive investigation of the phonetic properties of this gathering of deictic expressions in the two dialects is directed next. The point is to discover what speculations could be produced using the aftereffects of this contrastive study<sup>1</sup>.

**Problem of the study:** The study's issue demonstrates how Standard Arabic morphologically can understand duality in number, express difference in sex (male/female), and in addition case (nominative versus accusative/genitive) and individual (second/third), while in English don't understand such linguistic classifications by means of morphological markers.

In SA, demonstratives curve for number (solitary/double/plural), sexual orientation (male/female), spot (close/far), individual (second/third) and case (nominative interestingly with the accusative/genitive).

In view of that there are more morphological types of demonstratives in SA than in English.

### Definition of demonstratives in Standard Arabic

Grammarians of Standard Arabic (from this time forward, SA) order demonstratives in the dialect inside of the word class of names, under the subset of (Asmaa AlEshara= Names of Reference, or Reference Names). Their meaning of a reference name is: 'Any name that signifies what is named and alludes to it'. Consequently, an expressive thing is what demonstrates a designate. In this way, when exhibiting a man named Ali, one says:

Ex: Hatha Ali

Here, (Hatha show the individual Ali), and (Hatha) is the exhibition of that individual. This implies that (hatha) capacities as a pronoun for (Ali)<sup>2</sup>. The definition above involves the accompanying semantic particular elements: i. The definite ought to be a semantic lexical thing of the class of Nominal. ii. This thing must indicate significance; i.e. is significant. iii. This thing has additionally the element of alluding to that implying that it indicates.

Just an unmistakable article, close or far, is initially alluded to by a definite. Researchers of SA likewise arrange demonstratives inside of the bigger arrangement of what is termed (AlMaaref = the characterized things), conversely with (AlNakerat= the indefinites). Then again, they are additionally termed (AlMubhamat = vague things) in view of their summed up deictic capacity of reference to both enliven and spiritless elements.

### Demonstratives are nouns of pointing

In Arabic, demonstratives are things, in this way they have the attributes of sexual orientation, number, and case. There are such a variety of demonstratives in traditional Arabic; I am going to attempt to put every one of them, yet I will show which ones are the ones utilized typically as a part of present day life<sup>3</sup>. Demonstratives are called in Arabic the "nouns of pointing"

أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ

**Near Demonstratives:** The fundamental types of demonstratives are the close demonstratives. All demonstratives are "constructed" words (don't change structure with changing in syntactic case) aside from the double demonstratives, which are case curved.

**Demonstratives (Basic Forms)**

			(مَجْرَدَةٌ) سَمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ
This (masc. sing.)	Thaa	ثَا	
This (fem. sing.)	Thee	ذِي	
These (masc. dual)	thaan(i)(subject)	ثَانِ	
	thayn(i)(object)	ثَيْنِ	

The female particular illustrative had such a variety of variations in the traditional dialect of which none is utilized as a part of the current dialect. On the other hand, some of them may be heard in some talked lingos today<sup>4</sup>.

**Demonstratives for the Feminine Singular (Basic Forms)**

Thee	ذِي
Thih	ذِهْ
thih(i)	ذِهْ
Thihee	ذِهِي
thaat(u)	كَتْ
Taa	تَا
Tee	تِي

Those female particular demonstratives are additionally "assembled" words; with the exception of ذِكْ which is a truly old definite in any case.

It is normal to add a haa-هـ prefix to demonstratives. This prefix will change nothing in the significance. Note that the haa-does not have an expanded 'alif in composing هـ when joined to most demonstratives. This haa'< is called the " haa'< of attention " هَاءُ التَّيْبِيهِ

**Demonstratives Attached to Attention haa'<**

			أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ مُنْصَلَةً بِهِآءِ التَّيْبِيهِ
This (masc. sing.)	haathaa	هَذَا	
This (fem. sing.)	haathee	هَذِي	
These (masc. dual)	haathan(i)(subject)	هَذَانِ	
	haathayn(i)(object)	هَثَيْنِ	

cannot take haa- prefix, and this prefix takes a different figure هَا when attached to the feminine dual demonstratives.

Four of the feminine singular demonstratives can be prefixed with attention haa'<:

Haathee	هَذِي
Haathih	هَذِهْ
haathih(i)	هَذِهْ
Haathihee	هَذِهِي

**Middle Demonstratives:** Center demonstratives are utilized to allude to things that are neither close nor far however in the middle. They are gotten by including a - k(a) ك suffix to the fundamental types of demonstrative

This letter kaafis calledthe "vocative kaaf" كَافُ الْخَطَابِ

**Demonstratives Attached to Vocative kaaf**

(Masc. Sing.)	thaak(a)	كَكْ	(الْمَعْرُودِ الْمُنْكَرِيهِ) سَمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ مُنْصَلَةً بِكَافِ الْخَطَابِ
That (masc. sing.)			

That (fem. sing.)	theek(a)	ثِيكَ
Those (masc. dual)	thaanik(a)(subject)	ثَانِيكَ
	thaynik(a)(object)	ثَيْنِيكَ
Those (fem. dual)	taanik(a)(subject)	ثَانِيكَ
	taynik(a)(object)	ثَيْنِيكَ
Those (plu.)	'ulaa'ik(a)	أُولَايْكَ
	'ulaak(a)	أُولَاكَ

Presently here is the ugliest part, since this postfix is a "vocative kaaf," it will change in structure as indicated by which individual is being tended to with the sentence. These progressions are all that much a traditional part of Arabic as opposed to a present day one<sup>5</sup>. The "vocative kaaf" in those demonstratives will likewise be alterable as indicated by which individual is being tended to. The changing of the kaaf will be indistinguishable to that which was demonstrated above<sup>6</sup>.

**Far Demonstratives:** Far demonstratives contain a letter laam ل that is called "laam of distance" لَامُ الْبُعْدِ .

For demonstratives to contain this laam, they must also contain the previously described "vocative kaaf" كَافُ الْخَطَابِ of middle demonstratives.

The laam of distance can be attached only to three of the basic demonstratives, thus there are only three far demonstratives in Arabic.

**Far Demonstratives**

			أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ مَعَ كَافِ الْخَطَابِ وَ لَامِ الْبُعْدِ
That (masc. sing.)	thaalik(a)	تَالِكَ	
That (fem. sing.)	tilk(a)	تَالِكِ	
Those (plu.)	'ulaalik(a)	أُولَايْكَ	

The "vocative kaaf" in these demonstratives will be variable as indicated by which individual is being tended to, similar to we clarified some time recently.

**Some combinations involving demonstratives:** Therefore,

This is why	li-haathaa= for this	لِهَذَا
	li-thaalik(a)= for that	لِذَلِكَ
Even with that	ma"(a)haathaa= with this	مَعَ هَذَا
	ma"(a)thaalik(a)=with that	مَعَ ذَلِكَ
daras(a) wa-li-haathaanaajah(a)=	(he) studied and for this (he) succeeded	

Translation: he studied, therefore he passed: maadaras(a) wa-ma"(a)thaalik(a) najah(a)= not(he) studied and with that (he) succeeded.

Translation: he didn't study but still he passed!

**Other combinations:**

ka-haathaa= like this	كَهَذَا
ka-thaalik(a)= like that	كَذَلِكَ
bi-haathaa= by this	بِهَذَا
bi-thaalik(a)= by that	بِذَلِكَ

**Place Demonstratives:** Place demonstratives likewise have a place with the "things of guiding" *أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ*. Accordingly, they are additionally three sorts (close, middle, and far).

**Near Place Demonstratives:** The near place demonstrative that is used in Modern Standard Arabic is:

Here *هُنَا* hunaa  
 Other classical, near demonstratives are the following:

Here	Hannaa	<i>هَذَا</i>
	Hinnaa	<i>هَذَا</i>
	Hannat	<i>هَذَتْ</i>
	Hanee	<i>هَنْي</i>
With the addition of haa'< of attention		<i>هَاءُ التَّكْبِيرِ</i>
Here	Haahunaa	<i>هَهْنَا</i>
	Haahinnaa	<i>هَهْنَا</i>
	Haahanee	<i>هَهْنِي</i>

**Middle Place Demonstratives:** Those are obtained by adding the "vocative kaaf" *كَافُ الْخَطَائِبِ*. They refer to things that are neither near nor far but in between.

Classical ones:

There	hannaak(a)	<i>هَذَاكَ</i>
	hinnaak(a)	<i>هَذَاكَ</i>
With haa'< of attention		<i>هَاءُ التَّكْبِيرِ</i>
There	Haahunaa(a)	<i>هَهْنَاكَ</i>
	haahinnaak(a)	<i>هَهْنَاكَ</i>
	haahannaak(a)	<i>هَهْنَاكَ</i>

**Far Place Demonstratives:** Those are all used in modern Arabic.

There	thamm(a)	<i>تَمَّ</i>
	thamm(a)	<i>تَمَّة</i>
	hunaalik(a)	<i>هُنَا لِكَ</i>

The last one contains the laam of distance (lam AlBu'ed).

**Examples:**

nahn(u) hunaa=we (are) here  
 Translation: we are here  
 hunaa(a) 'amr(un) 'akhar(u)= there (is) a thing other  
 Translation: there is another thing

**Demonstratives in English**

**Definition:** A few grammarians of English term the demonstratives as pronouns of indicating since they are frequently joined by a guiding gesture<sup>7</sup>. Other than taking the spot of a thing, they propose the thought of a position as to the speaker<sup>8</sup>. Some of these pronouns are essential, others are minimal or ancient.

**Set Membership: Primary Demonstratives:** There are four essential demonstratives in English: This, that, these, and those. They can work either as pronouns or as determiners:

Oh you have to pay for these.  
 I spoke to him this morning.  
 That's a nice pair of jeans.

Those women knew what they wanted

Essential demonstratives present two sorts of differentiation. The principal is a difference in number: various things are solitary, these and those are plural. The second is a complexity in closeness. This and these demonstrate relative proximity, that and those show relative remoteness. The vicinity may be in space or time<sup>9</sup>. This is likewise utilized as a part of casual discourse as an inconclusive determiner, generally relating to some: And there was this Frenchman who went to a cricket match. Correspondingly, these may be uncertain, presenting new data instead of alluding to something in the situational or phonetic setting. There are all these repulsiveness stories about it happening, yet I've never really known about it. . Really transpire.

**Morphological Features:** Number and Gender, The solitary demonstratives: various stuff are utilized for both check and non-tally significance. This room/water is excessively cool. That roll/bread is stale.

Both the solitary and the plural pronouns can be utilized as master structures to substitute for a thing expression: i. This seat is more agreeable than that. (that seat or that one). ii. These apples are sweeter than those (these apples or these ones)

Likewise, the pronoun can allude to some unspecified object(s): Come and observe this. ['this thing', 'this substance', etc.], Can I acquire these? ['these books', 'these tools']

It is important here that some grammarians<sup>10</sup> recognize two sorts of demonstratives: decisive descriptive words and expressive pronouns. The previous are constantly utilized with things: I don't care for this coat , The last are utilized without things, The illustrative this can be utilized to present something new in story, I was strolling along the road when this young lady came up to me... ("a young lady I'm going to let you know about").

The particular decisive pronouns for the most part have just non-individual reference. The special cases are the point at which they are subject, and the speaker is giving or looking for recognizable proof: This is my little girl: Felicity. Is that Jane Warren?

Co-reference in the demonstratives relies on upon the setting shared by speaker/author and listener/per user. Additionally, their utilization may be considered under the headings of situational (reference to the additional etymological circumstance) anaphoric reference (co-reference to a prior a talk's piece) and cataphoric reference (co-reference to a later piece of the talk)<sup>11</sup>.

**Other Demonstratives:** Such may have a decisive sense (like that) as a pronoun or (all the more regularly) as a determiner: Do I comprehend you to be stating that in such a mishap uh a

traveler would be tossed up as a matter of first importance forward and afterward in reverse?. He is qualified for such installments, subject just to the restricted classification of cross-cases which the law licenses to be raised as barriers by method for set-off in such circumstances. If officialdom commits errors, officialdom should endure. Such, at any rate, was Mr. Boyd's conclusion.

For over, the determiner such goes before the uncertain article. The previous and the last can likewise be viewed as illustrative pronouns. The ensemble played two Beethoven orchestras, the Third and the Fifth; the previous was played wonderfully; the last was not all that well done. Also, the three bygone demonstratives: far off, yond, and there were utilized to show more prominent remoteness than that demonstrated by that and those, yet these structures are outdated now.

### Contrastive Analysis

On the layout's premise over, the accompanying purposes of closeness and distinction between the two's enrollments sets of demonstratives in the two dialects can be distinguished.

**Similarities:** Demonstrative is found in both SA and English. These demonstratives accept the same deictic elements of situational, individual, and non-individual co-reference. In both dialects there are essential, minimal, and in addition ancient demonstratives. In both dialects the decisive goes before its precursor. Morphological differentiations (i.e. emphases) are made utilization of in both dialects to check proximity/remoteness, and to understand the syntactic classification of number: particular/plural. Strikingly, countless demonstratives in the two dialect start with the beginning comparable sound of orthographically acknowledged as (th) in English, versus (t) in SA.

**Differences:** 1-Many demonstratives in SA morphologically can understand duality in number, express difference in sex (male/female), and case (nominative versus accusative/genitive) and individual (second/third). Demonstratives in English don't understand such linguistic classifications by means of morphological markers.

Because of the principle contrast in above, there are more morphological types of demonstratives in SA than in English<sup>12</sup>.

### Conclusions

Demonstratives in Standard Arabic and English offer much more syntactic and semantic elements than one may suspect in any case, given that the two dialects have a place with distinctive, remote gatherings. The primary distinction between the two stems from the acknowledgment of certain syntactic classes (sexual orientation, case, and so forth.) in some of these structures in SA, versus the nonappearance of such morphological differences in English.

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