

7. Gleason , H.A. (1965). Lingnistics and English Grammar . New york : Holt , Rinehart and Winston
8. Jespensen , O. (1933). Essentials of English Grammar . London . George Allen & Nnwin Ltd .
9. Klima , E.S. (1964). "Negation in English" in : The Structure of Language : Readings in the Philosophy of Language . Englewood Cliffs , N.S., prentice Hall PP . 246-322 .
10. Nahaz , M . (1979). Asaleeb Al-Nafi fi Al-Arabiyya . Kuwait Ali C.Al-Subbah press .
11. Nahur , H. (1987). Al-Tarakeeb Al-Lughawiyya fi Al-Arabiyya . Baghdad . Mustansiriyya University press.
12. Palmer , F.R. (1967). The English Verb . London . Longman Group itd .
13. Pickthall , M. (1971). The Glorionr Quran .Beirut . Dar Al-Kutub Al-lubnani .
14. Quirk , R. , Greebaum , S. , Leech , G . and Srarvik . J. (1985). A Gomprehensire Grammar of the English Language . London . Longman .
15. Samarra'ee , F.S.(1991). Ma'ani Al-Nahu . Vol.4. Baghdad . Dar Al-Hikma press for printing and Bublishing .
16. Stockwell , R. (1973). "Negation" in : The Major Syntactic Structure of English . New yourk : Holt . Rinehart and Winston , inc .
17. Wright , W. (1971). A Grammar of the Arabic Language . Vol.2 3<sup>rd</sup> (ed). Cambridge : Cambridge University press .

contexts other than the formally ones such as interrogative , hypothetical and wish clauses . The rhetorical questions , in both languages proved to be strong negative assertion when they are formally positive . Hence, we can conclude that negation is not a property of the structure in each. That's , although you have hypothetical or rhetorical clauses , negation is achieved .

This paper also reveals that identifying the form of the sentence is not enough to know whether it is affirmative or negative . For we may find a sentence which is formally affirmative but it is negative in meaning . In other words , identifying the form of the sentences does not mean that we have identified their functions . This fact , however , has been proved to be applicable to both English and Arabic.

### References

1. Abdullah, y. Ali (1984) The Holy Quran (The English version). Kuwait Thates- SALASIL .
2. AL-Andalusi , N.Y.(1328 A.H).AL-Bahir AL-Muhit. Cairo.
3. Ali, Maulana Mohammed (1951).The Holy Quran (the English Version). Great Britian . Verataje of Vasinjstoke .
4. Baqari ,A.M. (1968). Asaleeb Al-Nahi fi Al-Quran . Alexandria .
5. Clark , H.H. (1974). "Semantics and Comprehension" in Current Trends in Lingnistics . Thomas A . Sebeok (ed.). Netherlands . Monton and Co .Nv . Publishers , The Hague PP. 1292-1425 .
6. Fries ; C.C. (1940). American English Grammar . New yourk , Appleton Century Crofts , Neredith Cpmpany.

they both use non. Negative structures to imply negative meaning . Thus, in English, implicit negation is expressed by words with negative meaning such as “deny, without, except, difficult, etc.”. Also, in Arabic, the words /pabā / , /pankara / , /hayhāta / express the negative meanings (see examples 7,8 and 22,23)

In addition , in English and Arabic , negation is implied in contexts which are inherently negative. For example, in English, negation is implied in hypothetical and interrogative clauses, e.g.

32. If I had time, I would visit you.

33. Is she the most. Beautiful girl in the world ?

Similarly , in Arabic , negation is implicitly achieved in hypothetical and interrogative sentences , though there are no negative particles in structure,e.g

34. / law is tayqattu mubakkiran lamātapaxxartu / (If I woke up early, I would not be late)

35. / hal yastawi ttakiyyu wa I labiyy / (Are the clever and the stupid equals)

Thus (34) implies that (I did not wake up early) and (35) denotes that (the clear and the stupid are not equal).

Also, in both languages, negation is indirectly expressed through the clauses of wishes e.g.

36. / I wish I had many brothers / (= I do not have many brothers)

37. / Layta it Jānāhāni / (I wish I had two wings)(= I do not have two wings)

## 2- Conclusion :

English and Arabic similarly utilize the devices for expressing implicit negation . Both of them use implicit negative words such as “deny, except, / pabā / (refuse), etc.”. In both of them , also, negation is implied in different

(How can there be a league. Before God and his apostle with the pagans)

(Ali, 1984: 440)

31. /qul palayra llāhi pattaxitu waliyyan / (cattle sūre : 14)

(Say : "shall I take for my protector any other than god)(Ali: 292).

In (28), there is rhetorical question in which the speaker is raising a point, asking about a piece of information but though the form of the sentence is interrogative with rising intonation (a characteristic which is always associated with questions), the speaker is not simply waiting for an answer to be made by the heaven. Positive rhetorical question, as I have already mentioned is a negative assertion. Thus, the sentence implies that no one is more true in statement than Allah. In (29), the word /pilla/ means "nothing but" which means that apart from truth, nothing remains but error. Again, this example uses interrogative form with rising intonation but as we see, it implies a strong negative assertion.

(30) is not different from (29) in that it is a rhetorical question with a strong negative assertion, implying that there is no league between (god and the pagans). Finally, in (31), the negative implication that we find is very much proved by its English translation. The translator used an assertive form (any) which shows that he understood the question, implying a negative sense. This is stressed by the use of but after any. So, the sentence implies that I will take no one for my protector other than god.

### 1.3 Implied negation in English and Arabic.

As explained earlier, depending on the examples shown above, it can be said that the two languages deal similarly, to a great extent, with implied negation. In other words,

26. / Law darasta lanaj`ahta / (If you had studied , you would have Succeeded).

27. / Laytani Jahbtu masahum / (Iwish Iwent with them)

In (26), the speaker tems the heares that he didn't study well, so he didn't succeed. Itence, the speaker utilizes /law / as produced in the hypothetical clause to conrey anegative sense which is "the hearesr didn't study , so he did not succeed at the end. In other words, if the heares studies , he will succeed. But simce he didn't do that , he didn't pass . Thus , negation is inherently achiered by / law / as produced in the content".

In(29), similarly , by attering / laytā /, the speaker wishes something. Since you wish something , it simply means that you do not have it . when you say /laytani Jahabtu masahum/.it denotes that "I didn't go with them".

It is worth mentioning ,here , to say that the hypothetical and wishes clauses have formally nothing to do with negation . By taking the meaning into consideration howeres . They conrey nothing but negative Senses .

Moreores , negation is implied in the interrogative clauses by means of the interrogative particles which mean / mā / . They are / man/ , /māxā / , /kayfa / , and / al-hamza / (cf. Al-Andalusi /1328 A.H : 2:124; Baqari , 1968 : 302; Nahaz . 1979: 234; Nahir, 1987: 36; Samarrāee, 1991: 614,633,640 among others). Consider the following examples:-

28. /waman pasdaqu min allāhi hadi can / (women Sūra: 87) (who is more true in statement. Than Allah) (pickhall , 1971:215).

29. / famātā basda I haqqi zilla ddalāl / (yanis surā : 32)  
(Apart from truth. What (remains) but error ?) (Ali, 1984: 493)

30. /Kayfa yakūnu lilmušrikīna pahdun sinda llāhi /  
(Repentence sřra : 7)

25. / J̣apa ṭṭullābu (māxalā)(māsadā) saliyyun / (The Students came except Ali)

In (22) , the verb /pabā / implies “didn’t agree” This Sentence, consequently , implies that “He didn’t agree to come with me”. That’s ; if we read the word /pabā / without knowing its meaning , we may think that this Sentence is affirmative one , but it is an inherent negative word which implies “didn’t agree” , changing the Sentence meaning into anegative one .

Thus, this verb indirectly exclude that “he came with me”, implying that “he didn’t agree to come with me”.

In (23), by Saying / pankara / , one implies that “he didn’t admit”. That’s , this verb indirectly denies that “he admitted doing arovocative act”.

Although it is formally just like an affirmative word, it conveys anegative sense which is “didn’t admit”. Thus, the Sentence implies that he didn’t admit doing any provocative act. Also, the word / hayhāta / , in (24), conveys anegative meaning by it self . It simply denotes “it is impossible”. Hence/ hayhāta / pan attafiga / mapaka / inherently implies that “it is not possible to reach anagreement with you”. That’s , it denies indirectly that I can reach an agreement with you. Finally , in (25) , / māxalā / and / masadā / exclude indirectly that “Ali came” . In fact , it is the opposite of / masa /. That’s , when you say / J̣apa ṭṭullābu māsa saliyyun /,it means “Ali came with them”. By using these words /i.e/ masadā / and / māxalā / , the negative sense is inherently achieved , implying that Ali didn’t come with the students.

Furthermore , negation is implied in contexts which are not explicitly negative . Thus , it is expressed in hypothetical sentences and clauses of wishes (cf. Baqari , 1968 : 302: Nahaz , 1979 : 234; Nahir , 360-361 among others),e.g.

answer . Positive rhetorical question is like a strong negative assertion (Quirk et al., 1985 :825-6).

Thus , the speaker implies that there is no one who knows, i.e. it denotes a negative sense that nobody knows.

Similarly , implicit negation is achieved in elliptical and swear-words which are used idiomatically , e.g.

20. Catch me doing it .

21. I am damned (blessed, hanged ) if (Jespersen, 1933 : 303).

In (20) , there is no explicit negative, yet, it might imply a negative sense since it can express a kind of challenge . In other words , this clause implies a structure which is "Catch me doing it if you can " , that is "you can not catch me doing it " . Thus , negation is implied in this elliptical clause .

In (21) , though we do not have an explicit negator , the hearer would understand that the speaker doesn't know because the speaker is implying that if he knows , he will be damned or hanged which means that he doesn't know.

Also, we can say that it is a swear-word which denotes that "I swear to you that I do not know".

#### 1.2 Implied negation in Arabic :-

In Arabic , like English , negation is implicitly achieved (ch. Bagari, 1968 : 129; Nahaz, 1979 : 225). It is expressed by means of words such as / Zabā / (refused), / pankara / (denied), / hayhāta / (far be it), / māxalā (māgadā) / (except) (cf. Nahaz, 1979 : 231 , nahir, 1987 : 355 among others). e.g.

22. / zabā pan yaztiya mast / (He refused to come with me)

23. / pankara qiyāmahu bizayyi Samalin istifzāziyyin / (He denied doing any provocative act).

24. / hayhāta pan attafiqa nasaka / (It is impossible to reach an agreement with you).

11. I have not read any book and he has not read any either.

(B) not-even appositive tags-e.g.

12. John could Scarcely go there , not even philip.

(C) positive tag-questions, e.g.

13. you never sleep , do you ?

14. He seldom resists her, does he ?

(D) non-assertive forms (ch. Quirk et al, 1985 : 784-5)

15. Hardly ever do any of the students say any thing.

However , implicitly negative verbs, adjectives and prepositions like deny , forget, without, etc. fail to follow the above mentioned criteria (ch. Klima, 1964 : 270 h; Stockwell et al., 1973 : 232 f ; Crystal, 1985 : 205 among others). So, the Following Sentences are unacceptable.

16. He Forgets her, does he ?\*

17. I doubt it and he doubt it either.\*

Also, as I have all ready mentioned at the beginning , negation is indirectly expressed by other techniques. It is implied in hypothetical clauses and rhetorical questions (ch. Jespersen, 1933 : 303), e.g.

18. If I had money, I would buy a house (I do not have money).

19. who Knows ? (Nobody Knows)

In (18) , the Speaker wishes that he has some money which he does n't have it. Since you wish Something, it Simply means that you don't have it. Hence, a negative Sense is achieved by the hypothetical clause with its assertive form. So, the clause implies that the Speaker doesn't have money to buy a house . In (19), this is a rhetorical question in which the speaker is raising a point, asking about a piece of information, but though the form is interrogative with a rising intonation, the speaker is not waiting for an



Sentence . But by having "without", the Sentece implicit that (Ali's brother did n't come.).

In (8), if you put the word "with" instead of "except", the Sentece with have aposative meaning . That's , Layla was one of the girls who Succeeded by using the word "except" in the Sentece, the Sentece meaning changed into anegative one. So , you Know that all the girls Succeeded while Layla did not. Thus , the word "except" have conveys anegative meaning , i.e the Sentence demotes that (Layla did not Succeed) .

In (9) , the word "forgot" Simply means "did not remember" . Thus ; the Sentence implies that "I didn't remember to visit her , i.e" "I did n't visit her " So, the Speaker reverses the positive meaning of the Sentece "I visit her" to the negative one , via this word .

Similarly , in (10), by using "too old" the negative sense is achieved . That's , the speaker implies that he is not young to play any rigorous games . in other word , we can say that the Sentece Seems affirmative but it conreys anegative meaning by the use of "too old" which has an affirmative form. Thus, the Sentence can be Paraphrased as "He is not young to play any rigorous games". Hence, negation is inherently achieved.

It should be noted, that Such words are different from explicit negation words such as not. This distinction is made on asyntactic basis. Klima's criteria for distinguishing between affimination and negative Sentences are used to separte explicit negatives from implicitly negative words. The explicit negatives such as not, no, hardly, etc. can follow Klima's criteriien (ch. Klima, 1964 : 261 f ; Stockwell et al.,1973 : 233fi Clark, 1974 : 1312). Hence, Such words Co. occur with

(A) either - conjoining structures,e.g.

6. / hal J`azāzu I ? ihsāni ?illa I ?ihsān (Al-Rahman sura : 60) (Is there any reward for good other than good ?)(Ali, 1984 : 1480)

In (5), I deny that "I have money" by expressing a wish (i.e. wishing to have money). Also, in (6), the particle / had/ in the context negates in herently that (the reward of good ness is something other than goodness)

In the Present study, however, the implied negation is dealt with, examining the devices which are employe for expressing it , trying to highlight the similarities and differences between English and Arabic

## 1. Discussion

### 1.1 Implied Vegation in English :

In English , negation is implied by anumber of devices. It is expressed by means of words as : except, without, prenent, deny, forget, lack, . doubt, hard, difficult, unaware, etc. (ch. Quirk et al., 1985 : 390, 784).e.g.

7. Ali came to the party without his brother (His brother did not come).

8. The girls succeeded except layla. (Layla did not succeed)

9. I horgot to visit her. (I did not visit her.)

10.He is too old to play any rigorous games (He cannot play the rigorous games.)

In (7) , the speaker uses the word "without" to imply that Ali's brother did not come with him . That is, "without" functions Simply as the operator " dō with "not". So, when you read the word "without" in the above affirmation Sentence without Knowing its mening , you may think that it is apositive word although it is an implicit negative one, changing the positive mening of the affirmative Sentece to negative one. So, if you have the Same Sentence with the word "with" instead of "without", you'll have an affirmative

## Implied Negation in English And Arabic

Halla Khalid

### Introduction

Negation is a linguistic Phenomenon which means denial having the sense of contradiction . It can be explicitly expressed by using devices such as : not , never, none , Seldom, hardly , etc.(ch. Fries, 1940 : 147 ; Gleason , 1965 : 193; Palmer , 1967 : 26; Quirk et al., 1985 : 776, 781),e.g.

1. They did not call her ataxi .

2. He will never go with him .

In the above examples , the explicit negators (not , never) deny that "they Called her ataxi" and "he goes with him" in contrast to "they called her ataxi" and "he goes with him" respectively . Thus , negation is formally or explicitly achieved .

On the other hand , negation is implicitly achieved in contexts which are negative in meaning such as hypothetical and rhetorical sentences. Consider:

3. If I had a chance , I would travel to Baghdad.

4. Who dares ?

As shown above , there are no explicit negative Particles ; yet, the utterance as a whole can be understood as having a negative sense . This can be easily inferred From the general meaning of (3) viz . expressing a wish (i.e wish-ing something to exist). It is also indicated From the whole meaning of (4) which serves here as a rhetorical question (i.e it has the meaning of "nobody dares").

Arabic , similarly, utilizes wish clauses and questions to imply negation :

5. / layta It mālun / (I wish I had money)