

The Republic of Iraq
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Mosul University / College of Arts
Adab Al-Rafidayn Journal



Adab Al-Rafidayn Journal

**A refereed quarterly scientific journal
Issued by the College of Arts - University of Mosul**

Vol. Eighty- Six / year Fifty- one

Muharram- 1443 AH / September 5/9/2021 AD

**The journal's deposit number in the National
Library in Baghdad: 14 of 1992**

ISSN 0378- 2867

E ISSN 2664-2506

To communicate:

radab.mosuljournals@gmail.com

URL: <https://radab.mosuljournals.com>

Adab Al-Rafidayn Journal

**A refereed journal concerned with the publishing of scientific researches
in the field of arts and humanities both in Arabic and English**

Vol. Eighty- Six / year Fifty- one / Muharram - 1443 AH / September 2021 AD

Editor-in-Chief: Professor Dr. Ammar Abd Al-Latif Abd Al-Ali (**Information and Libraries**), College of Arts / University of Mosul / Iraq

managing editor: Asst.Prof. Dr. Shaiban Adeb Ramadan Al-Shaibani (**Arabic Language**)
College of Arts / University of Mosul / Iraq

Editorial Board Members:

Prof. Dr.Hareth Hazem Ayoub (**Sociology**) College of Arts / University of Mosul / Iraq

Prof. Dr.Hamid Kurdi Al-Falahi (**Sociology**) College of Arts / Anbar University / Iraq

Prof. Dr. Abdul Rahman Ahmed Abdul Rahman (**translation**) College of Arts / University of Mosul / Iraq

Prof. Dr. Alaa Al-Din Ahmad Al-Gharaibeh (**Arabic Language**) College of Arts / Al-Zaytoonah University / Jordan

Prof. Dr. Qais Hatem Hani (**History**) College of Education / University of Babylon / Iraq

Prof. Dr. Claude Vincents (**French Language and Literature**) University of Chernobyl Alps / France

Prof. Dr.Mustafa Ali Al-Dowidar (**History**) College of Arts and Sciences / Taibah University / Saudi Arabia

Prof. Dr. Nayef Muhammad Shabib (**History**) College of Arts / University of Mosul / Iraq

Prof. Dr. Suzan Youssef Ahmed (**media**) Faculty of Arts / Ain Shams University / Egypt

Prof. Dr. Aisha Kul Jalaboglu (**Turkish Language and Literature**) College of Education / University of Hajet Tabah / Turkey

Prof. Dr. Ghada Abdel-Moneim Mohamed Moussa (**Information and Libraries**) Faculty of Arts / University of Alexandria

Prof. Dr. Wafa Abdul Latif Abdul Aali (**English Language**) College of Arts / University of Mosul / Iraq

Asst .Prof. Dr. Arthur James Rose (**English Literature**) University of Durham / UK

Asst.Prof. Dr. Asmaa Saud Edham (**Arabic Language**) College of Arts / University of Mosul / Iraq

Lest. Dr. Hijran Abdulelah Ahmad (**Philosophy**) College of Arts / University of Mosul / Iraq

Linguistic Revision and Follow-up:

Linguistic Revision : Lect. Dr. Khaled Hazem Aidan

- Arabic Reviser

Asst.Lect. Ammar Ahmed Mahmood

- English Reviser

Follow-up: Translator Iman Gerges Amin

- Follow-up .

Translator Naglaa Ahmed Hussein

- Follow-up .

Publishing instructions rules

1. A researcher who wants to publish in Adab Al-Rafidayn journal should enter the platform of the journal and register by an official or personal activated email via the following link:

https://radab.mosuljournals.com/contacts?_action=signup

2. After registration, the platform will send to your mail that you registered on the site and a password will be sent for use in entering the journal by writing your email with the password on the following link:

https://radab.mosuljournals.com/contacts?_action=login

3- The platform (the site) will grant the status of the researcher to those who registered to be able in this capacity to submit their research with a set of steps that begin by filling out data related to them and their research and they can view it when downloading their research.

4-File formats for submission to peer review are as follows:

- Fonts: a “standard” type size is as follows: (Title: at 16point / content : at 14point / Margins: at 10 point), and the number of lines per page: (27) lines under the page heading line with the title, writer name, journal name, number and year of publishing, in that the number of pages does not exceed 25 in the latest edition in the journal free of illustrations, maps, tables, translation work, and text verification, and (30) pages for research containing the things referred to.

- Margins are arranged in numbers for each page. The source and reference are defined in the margin glossary at the first mentioned word. List of references is canceled, and only the reference is mentioned in the first mentioning place, in case the source is repeated use (ibid.)

- The research is referred to the test of similarity report to determine the percentage of originality then if it pass the test it is referred to two referees who nominate it for publication after checking its scientific sobriety, and confirming its safety from

plagiarism , and if the two experts disagree –it is referred to a third referee for the last peer review and to decide on the acceptance or rejection of the research .

5- The researcher (author) is committed to provide the following information about the research:

- The research submitted for evaluation to the journal must not include the name of the researcher, i.e. sent without a name.

- A clear and complete title for the research in Arabic and English should be installed on the body of the research, with a brief title for the research in both languages: Arabic and English.

- The full address of the researcher must be confirmed in two languages: Arabic and English, indicating: (the scientific department / college or institute / university / country) with the inclusion of an effective email of the researcher.

- The researcher must formulate two scientific abstracts for the research in two languages: Arabic and English, not less than (150) and not more than (250) words.

- presenting at least three key words that are more likely to be repeated and differentiated in the research.

6-The researcher must observe the following scientific conditions in writing his research, as it is the basis for evaluation, otherwise the referees will hold him responsible. The scientific conditions are shown in the following:

- There should be a clear definition of the research problem in a special paragraph entitled: (research problem) or (problem of research).

- The researcher must take into account the formulation of research questions or hypotheses that express the problem of research and work to achieve and solve or scientifically refute it in the body of the research.

- The researcher works to determine the importance of his research and the goals that he seeks to achieve, and to determine the purpose of its application.

- There must be a clear definition of the limits of the research and its population that the researcher is working on in his research.

•The researcher must consider choosing the correct methodology that is appropriate to the subject of his research, and must also consider the data collection tools that are appropriate for his research and the approach followed in it.

- Consideration should be given to the design of the research, its final output, and the logical sequence of its ideas and paragraphs.

•The researcher should take into consideration the choice of references or sources of information on which the research depends, and choose what is appropriate for his research taking into account the modernity in it, and the accuracy in documenting , quoting form these sources.

•The researcher should consider taking note of the results that the researcher reached, and make sure of their topics and their rate of correlation with research questions or hypotheses that the researcher has put in his research.

7- The researcher should be aware that the judgment on the research will be according to a peer review form that includes the above details, then it will be sent to the referee and on the basis of which the research will be judged and weights will be given to its paragraphs and according to what is decided by those weights the research will be accepted or rejected. Therefore; the researcher must take that into account in preparing his research.

Editor-in-chief

CONTENTS

Title	Page
Functions and Effects of Particles in English and Arabic Muhammed Amer Ahmed Sultan Hala khalid Najim	1 - 22
A Comparative Study of Modulation in English and Arabic Hisham Saleh Rmadan Hasan Hala khalid Najim	23 - 36
A Cognitive-Pragmatic Account of Mosuli Arabic Proverbs with Special Reference to English Muhammad Idriss Al-Tai Ismael Fathy Al-Bajari	37 - 58
L'interférence syntaxique de la langue maternelle sur l'apprentissage du FLE Tawfik Aziz Abdullah Jumaah Jassim Musstaf	59 - 66
An Acoustic Study of the Production of Iraqi Arabic Stop Consonants saif mohammed Al-Tai Ziyad Rakan Kasim	67 - 98
Iraqi EFL learners' Command of Sociocultural Norms of English Conversation Alaa Siddiq Al-Naser Omar Ali Al-Hadeedy	99 - 120
The Impact of Language Games in Teaching English as a Foreign Language Paiman Hama Saleh Sabir	121 - 146
L'image de l'albatros dans « The Rime of the Ancient Mariner » de S.T. Coleridge et « L'Albatros » de Charles Baudelaire Mohammed Noman Al-Haidari	147 - 162

Investigation of the Distribution of Unique Items in the Translated Texts Varteen Hanna Shaba	163 - 188
TRANSLATING ENGLISH LEXICAL VERBS VS. MULTIWORD VERBS INTO ARABIC Zahraa Ahmed Othman	189 - 196
Rôle d'un cours de traduction dans une classe de FLE. Cas de département de français/université de Mossoul Ihsan Shukr Mula Hamo	197 - 220

*A Comparative Study of Modulation in English
and Arabic*

*Hisham Saleh Rmadan Hasan**

*Hala khalid Najim**

تأريخ القبول: ٢٠٢٠/٢/٩

تأريخ التقديم: ٢٠٢٠/١/١٢

Abstract

This study aims at conducting a comparative study of modulation in Arabic and English. It attempts to give extensive description of modulation in English and Arabic. It tries to find out the aspects of similarities and differences of the meanings of modulation in the two languages. The outcomes show that there are some aspects of similarities in Arabic and English Languages at different parts of speech such as nouns, adjectives and adverbs. The results also show that there are some points of differences between the two languages. For example, English is mainly expressed by using modal verbs. In opposite, Arabic is mainly expressed by using lexical verbs in addition to using prepositional phrases to express the meanings of modulation.

Keywords: comparison, analysis, difference.

1.Introduction

Contrastive grammar is a part of wide field of contrastive linguistics. It aims at making a contrastive studies between two or more languages, focusing mainly on similarities and differences among the languages. It generally deals with certain elements of the grammar of those languages to be compared since it is hard to compare all the parts of speech and the details of languages to be compared and contrasted. (Aziz, 1989:7)

Modulation can be defined as a way of expressing different meanings which are related to speaker or writer attitudes and feelings towards certain actions or events. Modality can be divided into deontic, epistemic and dynamic modalities(Palmer,1988: 96 - 98). Modulation represents two of the main three types of modality

Dept. of Translation / College of Arts / University of Mosul .

Prof. Dr/Dept. of Translation / College of Arts / University of Mosul .

: deontic which includes permission and obligation, dynamic which includes willingness and ability (Quirk, R., Sidney, G., Geoffrey, L., & Jan, S.,1985: 221). Modulation can be defined as an intrinsic modality which involves human control over events and uses modal verbs to express permission, obligation and volition(willingness, intention, insistence). Quirk et al.(1985) exclude ‘ability’ as they regard it as a special type of extrinsic modality although it involves human control over events. Halliday (1970 : 349) defines Modulation as a kind of quasi-modality which is intrinsic to the content, and it involves with “a characterization of the relation of the participant to the process”. It comprises what is known as dynamic modality: ability and willingness of the participant and deontic modality.

2. Questions of the Study

This study tries to answer the following questions:

- 1-Does Modulation in Arabic have the same meanings as that in English?
- 2-What are the ways that can be used to express modulation in both languages ?

3. Aims of the Study

This study aims at:

- 1-Giving a full description of modulation in English and Arabic.
- 2- Contrasting Modulation in English and Arabic.
- 3- Emphasizing the aspects of similarities and differences of modulation in English and Arabic.

4. Hypotheses

The present study hypothesizes that :

- 1- Various means can be used to express meanings of Modulation in Arabic.
- 2-Different means can be used in Arabic and English to express modulation.

5. Scope of the Study

This study is restricted for contrasting and describing standard written English and Arabic languages in terms of the following meanings : permission, ability, willingness, obligation, intention and insistence.

6. The Model

The approach adopted in this study is that of Quirk et al. (1985) and (Thomson and Martinet (1986) for English. For Arabic, however, Aziz (1989) and Omar (2000) models will be adopted since modulation is not found as a fixed item in Arabic grammar books.

7. Value of the Study

The current study is an investigation of modulation in English and Arabic. It proceeds to show how modulation is viewed in Arabic. This study will be of great help not only to the researchers but also to teachers and translators. Besides , it is useful for second language learners since it sheds light on the uses of modulation in Arabic in contrast to English.

8. Meanings of Modulation in English

According to Quirk et al. (1985 : 219) the main meanings of modulation are permission, obligation, and volition (intention, willingness and insistence).

8.1 Permission

In English, permission can be expressed by using different parts of speech such as modal verbs, lexical verbs, nouns, adjectives and by using the imperative mood. Such items can be classified as verbal and non-verbal items. They are as follows:

A) Verbal items for expressing permission

Permission can be expressed mainly by modal verbs such as : can / could, may/might, be able to, for example:

- 1- You *can* borrow my car when you like.
- 2- *Might* I ask whether you are using the typewriter? (Leech, 2004:75)

Permission can also be expressed by using lexical verbs, for example:

- 3- The manager *allowed/ permitted* the students to leave early.

B) Expressing Permission Using non-Verbal items

There are another ways used to express permission rather than verbs such as nouns, adjectives, imperative mood in addition to certain expressions.

Some nouns can be used to express permission such as *acceptance, allowance, permission, license, authorization...etc.*

- 4- *Permission* was granted to the crew.(Noun)

5- Smoking is not *allowable* at fuel stations.(An adjective)

6- Help yourself. (An imperative) (Quirk et al., 1985 : 832)

8.2 Obligation

Obligation in English is mainly realized by verbal items such as modal verbs and it can be avoidable and non-avoidable obligation. It can also be realized by non-verbal items.

8.2.1 Verbal Items to Express Non-Avoidable Obligation

There is a number of verbal items which can be used to express this sense such as *must, have (got)to, need, shall* . For example:

7- You *must* be back before midnight. [You are obliged to be back...., I require you to be back....] (external obligation) Or by exercising authority over himself (the speaker), appealing to his own sense of duty, because the meaning is one of the self-admonishment.

8- I *must* remember to write to aunt Anna.(with I as a subject : internal obligation) (Quirk et al., 1985 : 225)

Have to is a semi-auxiliary / lexical-modal verb which is objective (the obligation is external) that is used to express obligation which resembles *must* in meaning:

9- I *have to* learn English because I want to go abroad.

Had to is used to express past obligation and it is regarded as the past form of *must* which has no past by its own.

10- I *had to* sell my car last week.

Need is one of the marginal modals that is usually used to express a strong obligation like *must, should, ought to*:

11- You *need to/ ought to / must / should* take these books back. (Saeed, 2016 : 135)

Need is essentially used in negative and interrogative. E.g.:

12- *Needn't* I go? (Negative-interrogative)

13- *Need I* go?(interrogative) (Palmer, 1988)

Shall is another type of central modal auxiliaries to express obligation.

14- All competitors in the Games *shall* wear a number.(Downing & Locke 2006 : 388)

8.2.2 Verbal Items to Express Non-compulsory obligation:

Should and *ought to* are used to express a medium obligation (weak obligation), which is not mandatory and may be unfulfilled:

15- People *should* drive more carefully.

16- I *ought to* call him today.

had better is used in order to say what is the best choice to do in certain circumstances.

17- You're ill. You *had better* see a doctor. NOT You have better see a doctor.

The negative is *had better + not*.

8.2.3 Non-Verbal Items to Express Obligation

Obligation can also be realized by using phrases, nouns and adjectives such as : obligation, *necessary*, *obligatory*, *mandatory*, and *commitment*. *Obligation* as a noun is used when we promise to do sometimes or because it's our duty:

18- We have moral *obligation* to help people who are in need.

Duty as a noun is used when we have to do something that people expect us to do or we think it is right:

19- It is our *duty* to look after our parents when they got older.

Adjectives such as mandatory and compulsory refer to something that you should do since it is related to law that must be fulfilled.

20- *It is mandatory* to stop when the traffic signal is red.

21- Education in Iraq is *compulsory*.(Michelle, expressing obligation,2018)

8.3 Volition

Volition includes three senses : willingness, intention and insistence. The volitional choice spreads from the weak volition of willingness to the strong volition of insistence. Intention occurs between the two senses which is considered as a more usual moderate volitional sense.(Quirk et al., 1985 : 229)

8.3.1 Willingness

A) Expressing Willingness Using Modal Verbs

i. Will / would

We can use *will* in the present tense to say that someone is willing to do something.

22- He'll help you if you like. (Quirk et al., 1973 : 55)

Willingness can be expressed by using *to-infinitive* which is mostly found after nouns that have intrinsic usages and involve human control over events as in :

23- Sami has the *will to win*.(Quirk et al., 1985: 1272) or :

Will not / won't is used to express *unwillingness* to do something:

24- Suha *won't* open the door – she doesn't want to talk to me.

ii. Shall / Shan't

Shall can be used to express *willingness* on the part of the speaker especially with 2nd and 3rd persons for restricted use:

25- You *shall* do precisely as you wish. (Quirk et al., 1973: 54)

Shan't is used to express *unwillingness* or refusal as in :

26- 'Go and buy some milk, will you, love?' 'No , I *shan't*. I am busy'.

(Foley and Hall, 2003 :192)

B) Expressing Willingness Using Lexical Verbs

Bybee et al. (1994) state that verbs of *desire* such as *want*, *like*, *wish* and *would like* can also be used to give rise to the expressions of willingness, as in :

27- I'll help you.(Bybee et al., 1994 : 178)

Foley and Hall (2003 : 193) and Thomson and Martinet (1986 : 139) state that verbs of wishing and liking such as : *like*, *want*, *wish*, *love*...etc. all mean desire. E.g.:

28- Why do/did you *wish* to see the director?

29- The manager doesn't *wish* Mr. Ahmed to leave the school. (Thomson and Martinet, 1986: 185)

In less formal language, *want* and *would like* are used:

30- I *would like/want to* speak to Ann.(ibid)

C) Non-Verbal Items for Expressing Willingness

Willingness can also be expressed by nouns (eagerness, (un)willingness, inclination, will...etc.) :

31- He was annoyed of her *unwillingness* to finish the work.

Willingness can be expressed by adverbs such as *with reluctance*, *voluntarily* and *(un)willingly*:

32- He was in Mosul *reluctantly* (unwillingly) for his son's party.

Or by adjectives (ready, eager, willing.....etc.)

33- Ali is *eager* to help her.

8.3.2 Intention

A) Verbal Items for Expressing Intention

Will and *shall* are the main modal verbs that are mainly used to express intention according to Quirk et al. (1985: 214,230), Quirk et al. (1973: 54, 55), ECKERSLEY(1958 : 51,52) and Downing and Lock (2006 : 386) as in :

34- I'll write as soon as I can. (Quirk et al., 1986 : 229)

35- We won't stay longer than two hours. (Negative intention) (ibid)

Leech and Svartvik (2003 : 337) and Quirk et al.(1985 :1204) add a number of lexical verbs which are used to express intention such as *intend, mean, aim , arrange , plan and decide* + (infinitive clause):

36- She *aims / intends* to catch that last bus.(Leech and Svartvik , 2003 : 337)

B) Non- Verbal Items for Expressing Intention

Intention can also be expressed by other ways such as nouns, adverbs and prepositional phrases. for example :

37- The student has the *intent* to complete her study this year.(Noun)

38- They broke the window *intentionally*.(An adverb)

39- The soldiers shot the ship *with intent*.(Prepositional phrase)

8.3.3 Insistence

A)Express insistence Using Verbal Items

Will, would, shall are the main modal verbs for expressing insistence, for example:

40- He '*will* do it, whatever you say. (She insists on doing that)

41- She '*would* keep interrupting me. (Quirk et al., 1985 : 229)

Shall is used to express insistence for restricted use as in :

42- You *shall* do as I say. (Quirk et al., 1973: 54)

43- I '*won't / 'shan't* give in. (‘ I am determined not to ...’). (Leech and Svartvik , 2003 : 125)

The modal verbs in this case receive primary stress (as shown in the examples above).

Lexical verbs can also be used to express this sense, for example:

44- She *determined* to give up smoking next year.

45- He *insists* on doing everything himself. (Leech and Svartvik , 2003 : 125)

A) Express Insistence Using Non-Verbal Items

Adjectives are another way for expressing insistence, for example:

46- He was *insistent* that we all come to His party.

47- We are *determined* to face all difficulties.

9- Meanings of Modulation in Arabic

According to Aziz (1989 : 84) modulation in Arabic can be defined as a means which is used to express the following senses: ability, obligation, permission and willingness.

9.1 Permission

According to Aziz (1989 : 85-86), Mustafa et al. (1989: 11, 463) , Omar (2000 :56 -57) and Al-Fayruzabadi (2008 : 477, 506) permission can be expressed by a large number of verbs.

(A) Expressing permission using verbs

A number of verbs can be used to express this sense such as: حَلَّلَ (permitted), رَخَّصَ (permitted), سَمَحَ (allowed) and سَوَّغَ (justified /permitted). E.g.:

48- حَلَّلَ الشَّرْعَ الخَدْعَةَ فِي الحَرْبِ .

(Sharia [law of Islam] had permitted deceiving in the war).

49- رَخَّصَ الوَظِيرَ لِلشَّرَكَاتِ الاجْنَبِيَّةِ التَّنْقِيبَ عَنِ النَّفْطِ .

(The minister had permitted oil exploration for the foreign companies).
civilians.).

The negation of permission of such verbs can be done when by preceding them by the لا الناهية (Prohibitive La) , e.g. :

50- لا يَجُوزُ لَهُ تَنَاوُلُ الغَدَاءِ مَعَنَا اليَوْمِ . (He was not permitted to have lunch with us today.)

(B) Nouns used for expressing Permission

A number of nouns used for expressing permission according to Mustafa et al. (1989: 11, 463) , Omar (2000 :56 -57) and Al-Fayruzabadi (2008 : 477, 506) such as: تَحْلِيْلَةٌ (absolution), تَحْلِيلٌ (To make it halal), تَسْوِيفٌ (justification), e.g. :

51- ﴿ قَدْ فَرَضَ اللهُ لَكُمْ تَحْلِيْلَةَ أَيْمَانِكُمْ ﴾ (At-Tahrim- 2)

(Allah has already ordained for you (O men) the absolution from your oaths) (AL- Hilali & Muhsin Khan , n.d. :768)

52- تَحْلِيلُ أَكْلِ المَيْتَةِ جَائِزٌ عِنْدَ الضَّرُورَةِ .

(Eating the dead animals[for Muslims] is possible when necessary)

(C) Adjectives used for expressing permission

According to Omar (2000 :56 -57) a number of adjectives can be used for expressing permission such as : مُسَوِّغٌ (permissible, justified), مُشْرُوعٌ (permissible), مُمَكِّنٌ (permissible / possible), e.g. :

53- أُخَذْتُ إِجَازَةً أَمْرٌ مَسَوِّغٌ . (It is permissible to take a leave.).

54- التدخين خارج العيادة ممكن. (Smoking outside the clinic is possible.).

D) Expressing permission using prepositional phrases

Permission in Arabic can also be expressed by prepositional phrases من المسموح ، من الجائز ، من المباح، من الممكن، : such as الجار ومجرور من المسموح ، e.g. : لك أن

55- لك أن تستعير سيارتي. (You are allowed to borrow my car.)

56- من المسموح لك ان تدخن هنا. (It was permitted to smoke here)

9.2 Obligation

According to Aziz (1989 : 86), Mustafa et al. (1989: 105,108,357),Omar (2000: 239 -240) and Al-Fayruzabadi (2008 : 141), obligation in Arabic can be expressed by lexical verbs, nouns, prepositional phrases, imperative mood, adjectives and adverbs.

A) Lexical verbs for expressing obligation

Verbs such as **يجب** (must), **أرغم** (obliged / forced), **أزأم** (obliged / forced) and **أكرهه** (obliged / forced) are used to express this sense, e.g.:

57- يجب أن تغادر الان. (You must leave now.).

58- أرغمه على ترك البيت. (He forced him to leave the house.).

B) Prepositional phrases for expressing obligation

According to Khalil (2010: 241) and Aziz (1989:86), constructions such as **من الضروري** ، **من الواجب** ، **من المفروض** عليه، عليك، عليها : which are composed of the preposition **على** plus a suitable personal pronoun or a noun:

59- من الواجب أن تصلي. (It is obligatory to pray).

60- عليها ان تفعل ما بوسعها. (3rd person, feminine) (She should do her best.)

C) Imperative mood to express obligation

Different ways by which obligation in Arabic can be expressed such as :

i) **By using the imperative verb** such as :

61- لا تكتب (Don't write). (Haywood & Nahmad, 1965 :135)

ii) **The imperfect verb is prefixed by لام الطلب** which is known as **لام الامر** (The imperative Lam), e.g.:

62- **﴿ وَيُعْفُوا وَيُتُفَعُوا ﴾** (Al Nur-22) (Let them pardon and forgive) (AL- Hilali & Muhsin Khan , n.d.:469).

iii) **The verbal imperative nouns** **أسماء فعل الأمر** , e.g.:

حيَّهَل (come) as in:

63- (أَتُوا الصَّلَاةَ) حَيْهَل الصَّلَاةَ , come to Prayer.(Al- Awsy, 1988: 175)

iv) متعلقات فعل الامر (Adverbs) such as :

64- (تَنَحَّ) إِلَيْكَ , (Move a side.)

D) Particles for Expressing Obligation

The particles ها and لا can also be used for expressing the sense of obligation(see Al Awsy, 1988: 468 and Harron, 2001 : 66)

65- لا تَتَكَلَّم . (Do not talk.)

66- ﴿ هَاؤُمْ أَقْرَأُوا كِتَابِيَّة ﴾ (Al-Haqqah – 19) ("Here! read my Record!) (AL- Hilali & Muhsin Khan , n.d. :781).

9.3 Willingness

Willingness in Arabic, according to Mustafa et al. (1989: 27, 65) and Omar (2000: 53, 591), can be expressed by a number of verbs, nouns, particles and adjectives.

Sadoon (1983:111) states that the particles سوف and س (will) are not only related to the future, but they can also be used to express willingness ,for example :

67- سوف احضر المقابلة اليوم. (I will attend the meeting today.)

68- عمر سيزورنا الليلة. (Omar will visit us tonight.)

A) Verbs for Expressing willingness :

A large number of verbs are used to express this sense such as: أَمَلَّ (hoped) رَادَ (asked / requested) and اشْتَهَى , (desired) are used to express this sense. E.g.:

69- (أَمَّلَ الرَّجُلُ فِي تَحْقِيقِ أَهْدَافِهِ .

The man was hoped to achieve his goals.)

70- اشْتَهَى أَكْلَ الْعَنْبِ . (He desired eating grapes.)

71- رَادَ الْعَمَلَ . (He asked and requested the work.)

B) Nouns of الأمل والرجاء (hopefulness) for expressing willingness such as :

أَمَل (hope), أَمْنِيَّة (wish, aspiration) and بُغْيَة , (aim/ goal/ purpose),

72- الشَّبَابُ أَمَلُ الْمُسْتَقْبَلِ . (The young people are the hope of the future.)

73- لَدَيْهِ أَمْنِيَّةٌ فِي زِيَارَةِ مَكَّةَ . (He has a wish to visit Makkah.)

C) Express Willingness using Adjectives

Adjectives such as: طَامِحٌ (aspirant / ambitious), مُتَمَنَّئٌ (wishful /ambitious) and مُرْتَجٍ (hopeful / wishful) are used to express willingness, e.g. :

74- أَنَّهُ طَامِحٌ فِي رَاتِبٍ جَيِّدٍ . (He is looking for a good salary.)

75- مُتَمَنَّئٌ لِأَمَالٍ كَبِيرَةٍ . (Wishing great hopes.)

76- مُرْتَجٍ مَغْفِرَةَ اللَّهِ. (Hoping Allah's forgiveness.)

9.4 Ability

A) Verbs Using for Expressing Ability

A number of lexical verbs such as: أُطَاقَ (bore) اِحْتَمَلَ (bore) اِسْتَحْمَلَ (bore) and اِسْتَطَاعَ (could) can be used to express ability in Arabic. (See Mustafa et al. (1989: 142, 199) , Omar (2000: ١٦٢) and Al-Fayruzabadi

(2008 : 460)) , e.g. :

77- أُطَاقَ أَحْمَدُ الْأَلَمَ بِشَجَاعَةٍ. (Ahmed bore pain bravely.)

78- ﴿فَمَا اسْتَطَاعُوا أَنْ يَظْهَرُوهُ وَمَا اسْتَطَاعُوا لَهُ نَقْبًا﴾ (Al- Kahf- 97)

(So they [Yajuj and Majuj (Gog and Magog)] could not scale it or dig through it.) (AL- Hilali & Muhsin Khan , n.d. :768)

B) Nouns Using for Expressing Ability

Mustafa et al. (1989: 199,142), Omar (2000 : 163-704) and Al-Fayruzabadi (2008 : 460) add a number of nouns used for expressing ability such as: اِقتِدَارٌ (ability), اِضْطِلَاعٌ (assumption/ carrying out), تَجَشُّمٌ

(bearing), e.g:

79- اِضْطِلَاعٌ بِالمَسْئُولِيَّةِ. (Assuming a responsibility.)

80- ان الاقتدار على الزراعة في الصحراء له اثار جيدة في المستقبل.

(The ability of planting in the desert has positive effects in the future.)

C) Adjectives used for Expressing Ability

Omar (2000 : 706) presents a number of adjectives used to express ability in Arabic such as قَادِرٌ (able), قَدِيرٌ (Mighty), مَتَمَكِّنٌ (versed), which are mainly representing characteristics of Allah.

81- هذا الرجل متمكن من صناعة الاثاث.

(This man is versed / skilled with furniture making.)

82- ﴿ اِنَّهُ عَلِيٌّ رَجِعُهُ لِقَادِرٌ ﴾ (At-Tariq-8)

(Verily, (Allah) is Able to bring him back (to life)!)(AL Hilali & Muhsin Khan , n.d.:829).

D) Expressing ability using prepositional phrases

Prepositional phrases can also be used to express ability especially with attached preposition as in:

83- بمقدوري عبور النهر سباحة. (I can cross the river swimming.)

84- له القدرة على الفوز في السباق. (He has the ability to win the race.)

10. Results

In the light of the comparison of the meanings of Modulation in English :Permission, obligation, and volition(willingness, intention and insistence) with the meanings of Modulation in Arabic: permission, obligation, willingness and ability, some of similarities and differences have been brought to light. These are summarized below:

1-Expressing permission is done in English using modal verbs, lexical verbs, nouns, adjectives and imperative mood. While in Arabic, permission can be expressed by lexical verbs, nouns, adjectives and prepositional phrases .

2-Obligation in English is basically expressed by modal verbs in addition to nouns, adjectives, semi-auxiliaries and marginal auxiliaries. In Arabic, Obligation is mainly expressed by lexical verbs, nouns, adjectives, prepositional phrases, and imperative mood, in addition to particles and adverbs.

3-Willingness in English can be expressed by using modal verbs and lexical verbs. Besides, non-verbal items include nouns, adjectives and adverbs. Whereas in Arabic, willingness is basically expressed by verbs, nouns, adjectives and particles.

4-Intention and insistence in English, not in Arabic, are realized by modal verbs, lexical verbs ,nouns, adjectives and prepositional phrases. Whereas Ability in Arabic, not in English, can be expressed by lexical verbs, prepositional phrases, adjectives, verbs in the present tense and nouns.

11. Conclusions

This paper concludes that:

1-Modulation in Arabic is realized by various parts of speech such as verbs, nouns, adverbs, adjectives, an imperative mood to express various senses: permission, obligation, willingness. This conclusion verifies hypothesis number one.

2- Different parts of speech, structures and constructions are used for expressing modulation in English and Arabic. This conclusion verifies hypothesis number two.

References

Al Awsy (1988). *ʿasaleeb al Talab ʿnda ʿnahween wal balagheen(Methods of demand of grammarians and rhetoricians)*. Baghdad.

ADAB AL-RAFIDAYN, VOL.(86) September (5/9/2021) AD/1443AH

AL- Hilali & Muhsin Khan. (1404). *Translation of the meanings of THE NOBLE QUR'AN IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE*. KING FAHD COMPLEX FOR THE PRINTING OF THE HOLY QUR'AN.

Al-Fayruzabadi, M. (1908). *Al-Qaamuus Al-Muhiṭ (The Comprehensive Dictionary)*. Tahqiq Al Shami & Ahmed. Cairo. Dar Al Hadeeth.

Aziz, Y. (1989). *A Contrastive Grammar of English and Arabic*. Baghdad: Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research.

Bybee, J., Revere, P., & William, P. (1994). *The Evolution of Grammar: Tense, Aspect, and Modality in the Languages of the World*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Downing & Locke (2006). *English Grammar : A university course* (2nd ed.). Routledge. Uk.

Eckersley, C.E. (1958) .*A Concise English Grammar for Foreign Students* (2nd ed.). Longman, Green and CO LTD. London.

Foley, M., & Diane, H. (2003) . *Longman Advanced learner's Grammar : A self-study reference and practice book with answers*. Edinburg Gate. Essex. England.

Greenbaum, S., & Randolph, Q. (1991). *A Student's Grammar of the English Language*. London: Longman.

Halliday, M.A.K. (1970). *Functional diversity in language, as seen from a consideration of modality and mood in English*. Foundations of Language 6.3. 322-361.

Harron, Abd Al Sallam. (2001). *Al Asaleeb Al 'inshaiya fi Al NaHu AlAraby(Creative methods in the Arabic Grammar)* (5th edition). Cairo: Al Khangy Library publishing.

Haywood, J.I. & Nahmad, H.M. (1965). *A new Arabic Grammar of the written Language*. Lund Humphries. London.

Khalil, A. (2010). *A Contrastive Grammar of English and Arabic* (2nd ed.). Amman: Jordan Book Centre Company Limited.

Leech, G. and Svartvik, J. (2003). *A Communicative Grammar of English* (3rd ed.). Routledge.

Leech, Geoffrey. (2004). *Meaning and the English Verb* (3rd ed.). Great Britain.

Michelle (2018, February 28). *Expressing obligation* .[video file]. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H9DxpdRRNoY&t=65s>.

Mustafaa, I., Al-Zayyaat, A., Abdulqaadir, H. and Al-Najjaar, M. (1989) *Al- Mu'jam Al-Waseeṭ (The Middle Dictionary)*. Istanbul: Dar Al- °Awda.

Omar, M., Ahmed. (1420 -2000). *AL- Maknaz AL Kabiir Lil-mwtaradiffat wal MutanaqiDaat(The big dictionary for Synonyms and antonyms)*. Mawsuat al turath. Al Riyadh.

A Comparative Study of Modulation in English and Arabic

Hisham Saleh Rmadan Hasan & Hala khalid Naiim

Palmer, F. R. (1988). *The English verb* (2nd ed.). Longman Linguistics Library. New York.

Quirk, R., Sidney,G., Geoffrey,L., & Jan,S.(1985). *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English language*. London: Longman.

Quirk, R., Sidney,G., Geoffrey, L., & Jan, S. (1973). *A University Grammar of English*. Hong Kong: Commonwealth Printing Press Ltd.

Sadoon, S.H.(1983). “*The Modals in Standard English and their Counterparts in Standard Arabic.*” Unpublished, M.A. thesis. University of Baghdad.

Saeed, John I.(2016). *Semantics* (4th ed.). Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Thomson A. J. and Martinent, A. V. (1986). *A Practical English Grammar* (4th ed.). Oxford University Press.

دراسة مقارنة للتضمين في اللغة الإنكليزية والعربية

هشام صالح رمضان حسن * وهالة خالد نجم *

المستخلص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى إجراء دراسة مقارنة للتضمين باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية وتحاول إعطاء وصف موسع عن التضمين في هاتين اللغتين، ويهدف البحث لاكتشاف أوجه التشابه والاختلاف في معاني التضمين باللغتين المقارنتين، وتظهر نتائج التحليل أنّ هناك بعض أوجه التشابه في اللغتين العربية والإنجليزية في أجزاء مختلفة من الكلام، مثل: الأسماء والصفات والظروف، كما تظهر النتائج أيضاً أنّ هناك بعض نقاط الاختلاف بين هاتين اللغتين، وعلى سبيل المثال: يُعبّر في اللغة الإنجليزية عن التضمين بشكل أساسي باستعمال الأفعال الشرطيّة، في المقابل يُعبّر في اللغة العربية عن معاني التضمين بشكل أساسي باستعمال الأفعال المعجميّة فضلاً عن استعمال حروف الجر. الكلمات المفتاحيّة: مقارنة، تحليل، اختلاف.

قسم الترجمة /كلية الآداب/جامعة الموصل.

أستاذ/ قسم الترجمة /كلية الآداب/جامعة الموصل.