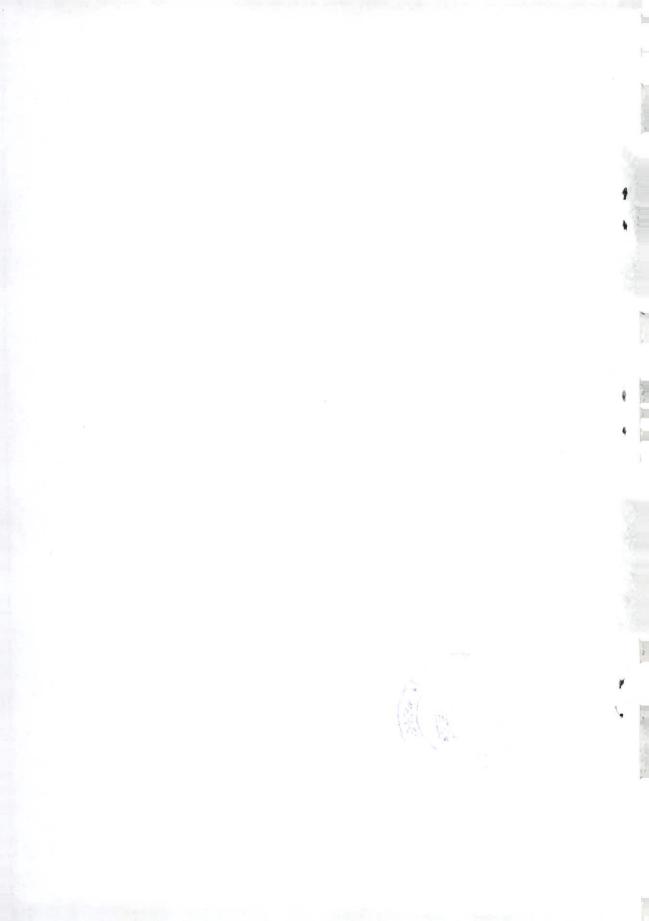# The Theme/Mood Distinction

in the Clausal Structure

of Qur?anic Arabic

by

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Abstract

This study of this variety of Arabic (i.e. Qur?anic Arabic) demonstrates that the SV(O) structure is obligatory when the Subject is a strong pronominal, an interrogative pronominal, a relative pronominal, or a quantifying nominal. Otherwise, there is free variation between the SV(O) and the VS(O) clausal structures with a thematic difference between them. This variation in the clausal structure reflects M.A.K. Halliday's (1985) distinction of Theme/Rheme ,on the one hand, and Mood/Residue ,on the other. But whereas these distinctions differentiate between statements and interrogatives in English,they differentiate between the two types of clausal structures of the statements in this variety of Arabic. The Theme/Rheme is characteristic of the SV(O) structure and the Mood/Residue is characteristic of the VS(O) structure. However, in both clausal structures the initial element has a sense of polarity with the unmarked form being that of Theme/Rheme and the marked form being that of Mood/Residue. The unmarkedness of the SV(O) structure is seen from the fact that there is agreement between its initial element and its Predicator;whereas the markedness of the VS(O) structure is seen from the fact that its initial element does not show agreement with its "Predicator" in terms of Halliday (1985). Also, the unmarkedness of the SV(O) structure is shown by the fact that it is obligatory when the above mentioned parts of speech are Subject.

1. Introduction

M.A.K. Halliday's (1985) says that we make an item have "thematic status by putting it first" (38); and he calls it the "Theme". As for the "remainder of the message (the part in which the Theme is developed)" ,he calls it the "Rheme". (38) The criterion is that "the Theme ..is frequently marked off in speech by being spoken on separate intonation contour, or TONE GROUP."(Halliday,1985:40) He goes on to say that " the mapping of Theme on to Subject " is "the UNMARKED THEME of a declarative sentence."(45) On the other hand, "a Theme that is something other than the Subject ,in a declarative clause," is referred to as a MARKED THEME".(45) He defines the MARKED THEME" (45) as the complement" , the "conjunctive and modal adjuncts "(49) ,or " relative and interrogative pronouns" (51)[2] that assume thematic prominance. He also draws our attention to fact that the "marked Theme" may also be an "adverbial group or prepositional phrase" as well as "a nominal group".(39) By the word "Subject" ,M.A.K. Halliday (1985) means the classical

conception which is that of a "noun or pronoun that is in person and number concord with the verb'"(73). He distinguishes between a "psychological Subject",which is the Theme (i.e. it specifies the one who is responsible for the success of the proposal" (77));and the"grammatical Subject",which is the one that has agreement with the predicate. And these two "Subjects" are different from a "logical Subject,which is the Actor of the action".(35)

He also divides the sentence into Mood and Residue . He says that the "Mood element "consists of "Subject plus Finite"(74) and that the rest of the sentence is the Residue. "The Subject and Finite are closely linked together ,and combine to form one constituent which we call Mood." (73) He defines Mood as "the element that realizes the selection of Mood in the clause".(74) As for "Finiteness" , it "is expressed by means of a verbal operator which is either temporal or modal"(75). He also defines the Finite element as that which "relates the proposition to its context in the speech event" either by "refer*e*nce to the time of speaking" or " by reference to the judgement of the speaker"(75). The Residue,on the other hand,"consists of functional elements of two

kinds:Predicator,Complement and (circumstantial)Adjunct. He distinguishes between circumstantial Adjuncts,on the one hand ,and Mood Adjuncts and Conjunctive Adjuncts,on the other. He points out that there can only be one Predicator,one or two Complements,and an indefinite number of (circumstantial)Adjuncts"(78). The Predicator "is realized by a verbal group minus the temporal or modal operator,which functions as Finite in the Mood element"(78) ;therefore,the"Predicator itself is thus non-finite".(78) The "Complement ", according to his definition, is " an element within the Residue that has, the potential of being Subject but is not " ;and that " is typically realized by a nominal group"(79). But the "Adjunct is an element that has not got the potential of being Subject";and that "is typically realized by an adverbial group or a prepositional phrase"(79)

In section 2.1. ,there is a description of the data with the Theme/Rheme structure;and in 2.2. ,there is a description of the data with the Mood/Residue structure. In section 3.1. , there is an analysis of the Theme/Rheme data ;and in 3.2. there is an analysis of the Mood/Residue data. In section 4., we have the conclusion;and in section 5.,we have the notation used in this study.

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2: Description of the Data

Due to the sacredness of the data with which I am dealing,the whole Verse form is written with the part that is not our concern italicized whenever it is felt that the extraction of the required clause from the Verse as a whole disrupts its meaning. In the description of the data , I have also made use of the categorial labels of Chomsky (1986) since   Functional Grammar of M.A.K. Halliday (1985) does not include categorial labels.

2.1: Theme /Rheme Clausal Structures

2.1.1.(Verse number [3].) / $_{CP}$ ^{1} [$_{PP}$[fii $_{NP}$[?adna -l- ?ardii]] wa $_{IP}$ ^{1} [hum $_{VP}$[$_{PP}$[min ba9di galabihim] $_{VP}$[$_V$[sayaglibuun] (Verse number [4]) $_{PP}$ [fii $_{NP}$[bid9-i- siniin]]]]]

+prep+nominal+genitive   case+Def.Art.+nominal+genitive

case+conj.+pronoun(3rd   per.pl)+prep+adv..of

time(nominal)+genitive case+nominal+gen.case+pronoun[PI

(3rd per.pl)]+future prefix+Imperf.verb+ pronoun [PI(3rd per.pl)]+ prep+quantifier+nominal in pausal position.

In the nearer land,and they ,after their defeat ,will be victorious within a few years.

2.1.2. (Verse number [11]) $_{IP}$ [NP [?al-laahu] $_{VP}$ [$_V$ [yabda?u] $_{NP}$ [-lxalqa]]]

Def.Art.+nominal+nominative case+Imperf.verb+PI(3rd per.,masc.,sing)+ Def.Art+nominal+accusative case

Allaah produceth creation

2.1.3. (Verse number [25]) /wa $_{CP}$ [$_{PP}$ [min ?aayaatihii] $_{comp}$ [?an] $_{IP}$ ^{1} [$_{VP}$ [$_V$ [taquuma] $_{NP}$ [-ssamaa?u] wa $_{NP}$ [-l?ardu] $_{PP}$ [bi $._{NP}$ [?amrihii]]] $_{CP}$ [θumma $_{IP}$ ^{2} [[i8aa] $_{VP}$ [$_{VP}$ [da9aakum] $_{NP}$ [da9watan] $_{PP}$ [min $_{NP}$ [-al?ardi]]] $_{CP[}$ ^{3} [[i8aa] $_{IP[}$ ^{3} $_{NP}$ [?antum]$_{VP}$ [taxrujuun]]]]]]

conj+prep+nominal+gen.case+PI(3rd per.,masc.,sing.)

+comp+Imperf.verb+   PI   (3rd   per.,fem.,sing.)

+Def.Art+nominal+PI(fem.,sing.)+nominative case+conj

+Def.Art+nominal+PI(fem.,sing)+nominative case+prep+

nominal+gen.case+PI(3rdper.,masc.,sing.)+Adv.particle+

conditional particle+Perf.verb+PI(3rdper.,masc.,sing.)+

PI(2nd per.masc.,pl)+nominal+accusative case+nunation

+prep+Def.Art+nominal+gen.case+conditional particle

+Strong   pron(2nd   per.masc.,pl)+   Imperf.verb+PI(2nd

per.masc.,pl)

And of His signs is this: The heavens and the earth stand fast

by His command ,and afterwards , when He calleth you, lo!

from the earth ye will emerge.

2.1.4. (Verse no.[33]) $_{CP}$^{1} $[_{Adv}$ *[θumma]* $_{CP}$^{2} *[Conditional*

Part.[?i8aa]$_{IP}$^{2} *[* $_{VP}$^{2} *[*$_{VP}$^{2} *[?a8aaqahum]* $_{PP}$ *[minhu]*

$_{NP}$ *[raḥmatan]]]]* $_{CP}$^{1} *[*$_{Condtional\ Part.}$*[?i8aa]* $_{IP}$^{1} *[*$_{NP}$ *[* $_{NP}$

[fariiqun] $_{PP}$ [minhum]] $_{IP}$ [birabbihim]$_{VP}$ [V

[yu\$rikuun]]]]]]

Adv.particle+conditional   particle+   Perf.verb+PI(3rd

per,sing.,masc.)+PI(3rdper.,masc.,pl)+prep+PI(3rdper,sing.

,masc.)+nominal+accusativecase+nunation+conditional

particle+nominal+nominative case+nunation+prep+

PI(3rd per.,masc.,pl)+prep+nominal+genitive case

+PI(3rd per.,masc.,pl)+Imperf.verb +PI(3rd per.,masc.,pl)

then,when they have tasted of His mercy,behold! some of them
attribute partners to their Lord.

2.1.5. (Verse number [35]) $_{CP}^{1}$ *[?am* $_{IP}^{1}$ *[* $_{VP}^{1}$
[$_{V}^{1}$ *[?anzalnaa]* $_{PP}$ *[9alayhim]* $_{NP}$ *[sulṯaanan]]]*
$_{CP}^{2}$ *[fa* $_{IP}^{2}$ *[* $_{NP}$ *[huwa]* $_{VP}^{2}$ *[* $_{V}^{2}$ *[yatakallamu]* $_{PP}$ *[bi*
$_{IP}^{3}$ *[* $_{NP}$ *[maa]* $_{VP}$ *[* $_{V}$ *[kaanuu]* $_{PP}$ *[bihii]* $_{V}$ *[*
yu$rikuun]]]]]]
interrogative   particle+   Perf.verb+PI(1st   per.,pl)+
prep+PI(3rd   per.,masc.,pl)+nominal+accusative
*case+nunation+*emphatic conj.+strong pron. PI(3rd per.,masc
.,sing)++   Imperf.verb+PI(3rd per.,masc.,sing)+prep+relative
pron.+Perf.verb +PI(3rdper.,masc.,pl)+ *prep+ interrogative*
pronoun+Perf.verb+PI(3rdper.,masc.,pl)+prep+PI(3rdper.
,masc.,pl)+Imperf,verb+PI(3rdper.,masc.,pl)
Or have We revealed unto them any warrant which speaketh of
that *which they associate with Him?*

2.1.6. (Verse number [38]) $_{IP}^{1}$ *[* $_{NP}$ *[8aalika]* $_{NP}$ *[xayrun]* $_{PP}$
[li $_{IP}^{2}$ *[* $_{NP}$ *[-la88iina]* $_{VP}$ *[* $_{V}$ *[yuriiduuna]*
$_{NP}$ *[wajha* $_{NP}$ *[-llaahi]]]]]]*

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Dem.pron+PI(masc.,sing)+nominal+nominative case+

nunation+prep+relative pron.+PI(masc.,pl)+ Imperf.verb+

PI (3rdper.,masc.,pl)+nominal+accusativecase+Def.Art.+nomin

al+gen.case

That is best for those who seek Allah's countenance.

2.1.7.(Verse no.[40]) $_{CP}$ [hal $_{PP}$[min $_{NP}$ [\$urakaa?ikum]]

$_{IP}$ [$_{NP}$ [man] $_{VP}$[yaf9alu] $_{PP}$ [min 8aalikum]

$_{PP}$ [min \$ay?in]]]

interrogative   particle+prep+nominal+gen.case+   PI(2nd

per.,pl.,masc.)+ interrogative pron.+ Imperf.verb+ PI(3rd

per.,masc.,sing)+   prep+Dem.pron.+PI(masc.,pl.,2nd

per.)+prep+nominal+gen.case+nunation

Is there any of your (so-called) partners (of Allah) that doth

aught of that?

2.1.8. (Verse number [44]) $_{IP}$[1] [$_{NP}$ [man] $_{VP}$ [$_V$ [kafara]]

$_{CP}$[2] [fa $_{PP}$[9alayhi] $_{IP}$[2] [$_{NP}$[kufruhu]]]]]

interrogative pron.+Perf.verb+PI(3rd per.,masc,sing)+emphatic

conj.+prep+PI(3rdper.,masc,sing)+nominal+nominative case+

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PI(3rd per.,masc,sing)

He who disbelieveth must (then) bear the consequences of his disbelief,

2.1.9. (Verse number [44]) $_{IP}^{1}$ [$_{NP}$ [man] $_{VP}$ [$_V$ [9amila] $_{NP}$ [saaliẖan]] $_{CP}^{2}$ [fa [$_{PP}$[li $_{NP}$ [?anfusihim]] $_{IP}^{2}$ [$_{VP}$[yamhaduun]]]]]

interrogative pron.+Perf.verb+PI(3rd per.,masc,sing)+ nominal+accusative case+nunation+emphatic conj.+prep+ · nominal+gen.case+ PI(3rd per.,masc,pl)+ Imperf.verb + PI(3rd per.,masc,pl)+

while those who do right make provision for themselves.

2.1.10. (Verse number [45]) $_{CP}^{1}$ [[li] $_{IP}^{1}$ [$_{VP}$ [$_V$[yajziya] $_{NP}$ [$_{IP}^{2}$[$_{NP}$ [-l la8iina] $_{VP}$[$_V$ [?aamanuu]]wa $_{VP}$[$_V$ [9amilu] $_{NP}$ [-ṣṣaaliẖati]]]] $_{PP}$ [min $_{NP}$ [faḏlihi]]]]]

emphatic particle+ Imperf.verb+PI(3rd per.,masc,sing)+ relative pron.+PI(.,masc,pl)+Perf.verb+PI(3rd per.,masc,pl)+ conj+Perf.verb+PI(3rdper.,masc,pl)+Def.Art.+nominal+

accusative   case(fem.pl.)+prep+nominal+gen.case+PI(3rd per.,masc,sing)

That He may reward out His bounty those who believe and do good works.

2.1.11. (Verse number [48]) / $_{CP}$ [*fa* $_{IP}$ [?*i8aa* $_{VP}$ [$_V$[*?asaaba*] $_{PP}$[*bihii*] $_{NP}$[$_{IP}$ [$_{NP}$[man]$_{VP}$[$_V$ [ya$aa?] $_{PP}$[min NP[9ibaadihi]]]]]] $_{IP}$ [?i8aa $_{NP}$[**hum**] $_{VP}$[yastab$iruun]]]]

emphatic conj.+conditional particle+ Perf.verb+ PI(3rd per.,masc.,sing)+prep+PI(3rd per.,masc.,sing)+interrogative pron.+ Imperf.verb+PI(3rd per.,masc.,sing)+prep+nominal +gen.case+PI(3rd per.,masc.,sing)+conditional particle+strong pron(3rd per.,masc.,pl)+ Imperf.verb+ PI(3rdper.,masc.,sing)

And when He maketh it to fall on whom He will of His bondmen, lo! they rejoice;

2.1.12. (Verse number [53])$_{CP}$ [$_{comp}$[?in]$_{IP}$ [$_{VP}$[$_V$[tusmi9u] $_{PP}$[?illaa $_{IP}$ [[$_{NP}$[**man**]$_{VP}$[yu?minu] $_{PP}$[bi $_{NP}$[?aayaatinaa]]]]]]

comp+   Imperf.verb+PI(2nd   per.,masc.,sing)+
prep+interrogative   pron.+Imperf.verb+   PI(3rd
per.,masc.,pl)+prep+nominal+ PI(1st per., pl)

Nor canst thou guide the blind out of their error. Thou canst
make none to hear save those who believe in Our relevations *so
that they surrender (unto Him).*

2.1.13. (Verse number [57] CP^1 *[fa $_{NP}$[yawma ?i8in]*
IP^1 *[$_{VP}$[$_{CP}$^{2} [laa $_V$ [yanfa9u] $_{IP}$^{2} [$_{NP}$[-l la8iina]*
$_{VP}$[$_V$[8alamuu] $_{NP}$[ma98iratuhum]]] *wa*
IP^3 [$_{VP}$[la $_{NP}$[hum] $_V$[yusta9tabuun]]]

emphatic   conj.+nominal+accusative   case+time   particle+
negative   particle+Imperf.verb++PI(3rd   per.,masc.,sing)+
relative pron+PI(,masc.,pl)+Perf.verb+PI(3rdper.,masc.,pl)+
nominal(passive   participle)+nominative   case+PI(3rd
per.,masc.,pl)+conj+negative   particle+strong   pron.PI(3rd
per.,masc.,pl)+Imperf.verb +PI(3rdper.,masc.,pl)+

On that Day their excuses will not profit those who did
injustice,nor will they be allowed to make amends.

2.1.14. (Verse number [59]) CP^1 *[$_{PP}$[ka $_{NP}$ [8aalika]]*

$_{IP}$^{1} [$_{VP}$[$_V$[yat̲ba9u] $_{NP}$[-l laahu]] $_{PP}$[9alaa $_{NP}$[$_{NP}$[quluubi]]

$_{IP}$^{2} [$_{NP}$[-lla8iina] [$_{VP}$ laa [$_V$[ya9lamuun]]]]]]

particle *of* *similitude+Dem.pron..PI(,masc.,sing)+*

Imperf.verb+PI(3rd per.,masc.,sing)+Def.Art+.nominal

+nominative *case+prep+nominal+gen.case+*relative

pronPI(,masc.,pl)+negative particle+Imperf.verb+PI

(3rdper.,masc.,pl)+

Thus doth Allah seal the hearts of those who know not.

2.1.15.(Verse number [60]) $_{CP}$^{1} [*fa* [$_{IP}$^{1} [$_{VP}$[$_V$[-s̲bir]]] ٬

$_{CP}$^{2} [*?inna* [$_{IP}$^{2} $_{NP}$[$_{NP}$ [*wa9da*] $_{NP}$[-l-laahi]]] $_{NP}$[*h̲aqqun*]]

$_{CP}$^{3} [*wa* [$_{IP}$^{3} [$_{VP}$ [*laa*[$_{VP}$[*yastaxiffannaka*]

$_{IP}$^{4} [$_{NP}$[-l la8iina] $_{VP}$ [laa $_V$[yuuqinuun]]]]]]]]

emphatic conj.+ Imperative verb +PI(2nd per.,masc.,sing)

comp.+nominal+accusative case+Def.Art.+nominal+

gen.case+nominal+nominative case+nunation+ conj+

negative *particle+* *Imperf.verb+*

PI(3rdper.,masc.,pl)+emphatic *affix* */-nn-/* *+* *PI(2nd*

per.,masc.,sing)+relative *pron.* *PI(,masc.,pl)+*negative

particle+Imperf verb +PI(3rd per.,masc.,pl)

So have patience (O Muhammad)!Allaah's promise is the very truth: and let not those who have no certainty make thee impatient.

2.2:Mood/Residue Clausal Structures

2.2.1. (Verse number [2]). / $_{CP}[_{IP}$ [g̊ulibat [$_{VP NP}$[-ir-ruumu]] (Verse number [3]). $_{PP}$[fii $_{NP}$[?adna -l- ?ar<u>d</u>ii]]]

Perf.passive verb+ subject pronominal inflections with ̗the features   PI(3rd   per.fem.sing.)+Def.Art.+nominal+ PI(pl,.sing.)+nominative case+prep+nominal+genitive case (no overt marker)+Def.Art.+nominal+genitive case.

 The Romans have been defeated in the nearer land.

2.2.2. (Verse number [4])/wa $_{CP}$ [$_{C}$[$_{NP Adv}$[yawma ?i<u>8</u>in] $_{VP}$[[$_V$ [yafra<u>h</u>u] $_{IP}$ [$_{NP}$[-l-mu?minuun] (Verse number [5])$_{PP}$ [bi $_{NP}$[na<u>s</u>ri -l-laahi]]]

conj+nominal+accusative   case+time   particle+Imperfective verb+pronominal   suffix:PI(3rdper.sing.,masc)+Def.Art+ passive participle+nominative case+PI(masc.,pl)+prep+

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nominal+genitive case+Def.Art+nominal+genitive case

On that day,the believers will rejoice in Allah's help to victory.

2.2.3. (Verse number 6) / $_{IP}$[$_{VP}$[laa $_V$ [yuxlifu]] $_{NP}$[-llaahu] $_{NP}$[wa9dahu]]/

.negative particle+ Imperfect.verb+ PI(3rd per.masc.,sing)+ Def.Art.+nominal+nominative case+nominal+accusative case +PI(3rd per.,masc.,sing)

Allah faileth not His promise,

2.2.4. (Verse number [7]). $_{IP}$ [$_V$ [ya9lamuuna] $_{NP}$[8aahiran $_{PP}$[mina -lhayaati -ddunyaa]]]

Imperf.verb+PI(3rd per.,masc,sing)+nominal+accusative case+ nunation+prep+Def.Art.+nominal+genitive case+Def.Art +nominal+genitive case[with no change of form]

They know only some appearance of the life of the world.

2.2.5.(Verse nummber [8]) / $_{CP}$ [$_C$ [?a wa $_{IP}$ [$_V$ · [lam $_V$ [yatafakkaruu] $_{PP}$ [fii ?anfusihim]]]] /

interrogative marker+conj+negative particle+ Imperf.verb+PI (3rd per.,masc.,pl)+prep+nominal+gen.case+PI (3rdper.,masc.,pl)

Have they not pondered upon themselves?

2.2.6. (Verse no.[8]) / $_{CP}$ [$_{IP}$ ^{1} [$_{VP}$ [maa $_V$ [xalaqa]] $_{NP}$ [llaahu]

$_{NP}$ [$_{NP}$ [-ssamaawaati wa-1-?arḏa] wa $_{NP}$ [$_{IP}$ ^{2} [$_{NP}$ [maa]

$_{PP}$ [baynahumaa]]] $_{PP}$ [?illa $_{PP}$ [bi - lḥaqqi wa ?ajalin

musammaa]]]

negative particle+Perf.verb+PI(3rd per.,masc.,sing)+Def.Art.

+nominal+nominative case+Def.Art.+nominal+accusative case

(pl.fem.)+conj+Def.Art.+nominal+accusative case+conj+

interrogative pron.+prep+accusative case+PI(2nd per.,dual,

masc.and fem.acc.and gen.)+prep+prep+Def.Art.+nominal

+gen.case+conj+nominal+gen.case+nunation+passive

participle

Allah created not the heavens and the earth,and that which is

between them,save with truth and for a destined end.

2.2.7. (Verse no.[9]) / wa $_{CP}$[$_C$ [$_{VP}$ [$_V$ [jaa?athum]] $_{IP}$ [$_{NP}$

[rusuluhum] $_{PP}$ [bi- $_{NP}$ [l-bayyinaati]]]]

conj+Perf.verb+PI(3rdper.,fem.,sing)+PI(3rd per.,masc.,pl)+

nominal+PI(masc.,pl.)+nominative case+PI(3rd per.,masc.,pl)+

prep+Def.Art.+nominal+PI(fem.,sing)+gen.case

Messengers of their own came unto them with clear proofs (of

Allah's Sovereignty).

2.2.8.(Verse number [33]) /wa $_{CP}$^{1} [$_C$ ^{2} [?i8aa $_{IP}$ ^{2} [$_{VP}$ ^{2}[$_V$ ^{2}

[massa] $_{NP}$ [-nnaasa]] $_{NP}$ [durrun]]] $_{IP}$ ^{1} [$_{VP}$ ^{1} [$_V$ ^{1} [

da9aw]$_{NP}$ [rabbahum]]]] $_{IP}$ ^{3} [$_{NP}$ [muniibiina]

$_{PP}$ [?ilayhi]]

conj+conditional particle+ Perf.verb+PI(3rd per.,masc.,sing)+

Def.Art+nominal+accusative case+nominal+nominative case+

nunation+*Perf.verb+PI(3rd   per.,masc.,pl)+nominal+*

accusative case+PI(3rd per.,masc.,pl)+nominal+

accusative case+prep+PI(3rd per.,masc.,sing)

And when harm touccheth men *they cry unto their Lord ,*

turning unto Him in repentence;

2.2.9. (Verse no.[43])$_{CP}$ [$_{NP}$ [yawma ?i8in] $_{IP}$ [$_{VP}$

[yassadda9uun]]]]

nominal(adv.of   time)+accusative   case+particle   of

time+Imperfective verb+PI(3rd per.,masc.,pl)

On that Day mankind will be sundered .

2.2.10. (Verse no.45) $_{CP}$ [$_{comp}$ [?innahuu] $_{IP}$ ^{1} [$_{VP}$ [laa $_V$[

yuhibbu] $_{NP}$ [-l kaafiriin]]]]

comp+PI(3rd   per.,masc,sing)+negative particle+Imperf.verb
+PI(3rd per.,masc,sing)+ Def.Art.,+nominal(active participle)

Lo! He loveth not the disbelievers (in His guidance).

2.2.11. (Verse number [52]) $_{CP}^{1}$ [fa $_{comp}$ [?inna] $_{NP}$[-ka]
$_{IP}^{1}$ [$_{VP}$[laa $_{VP}$[$_{V}$[tusmi9u] $_{NP}$[-ssumma]$_{NP}$[-ddu9aa?a]]]
$_{CP}^{2}$[?i8aa$_{IP}^{2}$ [$_{VP}$[$_{V}$ [wallaw] $_{NP}$[mudbiriin]]]]]

emphatic   conj.+comp+PI(2nd   per.,masc.,sing)+negative
particle+Imperf.verb+PI(2nd per.,masc.,sing)+Def.Art.+
nominal+accusative   case+Def.Art.+nominal+accusative
case+*conditional particle*+ *Perf.verb+PI(3rd per.,masc.,pl)+*
nominal(passive)

For verily thou (Muhammad) canst not make the dead to
hear,nor canst thou make the deaf to hear the call *when they
have turned to flee.*

2.2.12.(Verse number [55]) /wa $_{CP}^{1}$ [$_{adv.}$[yawma] $_{IP}^{1}$ [
$_{VP}$[$_{V}$[taquumu] $_{NP}$[-ssaa9atu]]] $_{CP}^{2}$ [$_{VP}$ [$_{V}$ [yuqsimu]
$_{IP}^{2}$ [$_{NP}$[-l mujrimuuna]]] $_{IP}^{3}$ [$_{VP}$ maa [$_{V}$ [labiθuu]$_{PP}$ [ğayra
$_{NP}$[saa9atin]]]]]]]]

conj+nominal(adv.of time)+accusative case+Imperf.verb+

PI(3rd per.,fem.,sing)+Def.Art.+nominal(PI:fem.,sing)
+nominative case+ Imperf.verb+PI(3rd per.,masc.,sing)
+Def.Art.+nominal(passive particple+PI:masc.,pl))
+*negative particle+Perf.verb+PI(3rd per.,masc.,pl)+prep*
+*accusative case+nominal+gen.case+nunation*
And on the Day when the Hour riseth the guilty will vow that
they did tarry but an hour.

3: Analysis of the Data

In the analysis of these data, I have made use of the HafS
recitation in determining the thematic divisions within the
proposition.

3.1: Analysis of the Theme/Rheme Clausal Structure :

Sentence no. 2.1.1(Verse no.3) is the first sentence in this
suura that has an SV(O) structure because the pronoun /hum/
precedes the verb form /saya$\overset{\circ}{g}$libuun /. It would be not

possible to move the subject pronoun /hum/ to postverbal position. It is for the sake of emphasizing the subject that a preverbal pronominal form is generated in addition to the postverbal subject pronominal suffix ,i.e. /uun/. The former pronominal is optional,while the latter is obligatory.

The Theme of this sentence (i.e.no. 2.1.1.) may be said to be of a compound structure consisting of /[$_{PP}$[fii $_{NP}$[?adna -l-?ardii]]/ co-ordinated by the conjunction /wa/ (i.e."and ") ;and the strong pronominal form with the following temporal PP ;i.e. / $_{IP}$ ^{1} [hum $_{VP}$[$_{PP}$[min ba9di ġalabihim]/. Therefore,this Theme is composed of both an "unmarked Theme" and a marked Theme. The former is the Subject strong pronominal form /hum/. It is one of the set of the pronominals forms such as /?ana/ , /?anta/, /?antum/ etc. The "marked Theme" is composed of the locative PP [fii $_{NP}$[?adna -l-?ardii]] and the temporal PP [min ba9di ġalabihim]/. This is in keeping with Halliday's (1985) belief "that more than one element in the clause may have thematic status". (52) As for the Rheme, it is composed of the verb form / $_{VP}$[$_{V}$[sayiġlibuun] / as well as the temporal $_{PP}$ / [fii $_{NP}$[bid9-i- siniin]]]]/.

The structure of sentence no. 2.1.2 is also an SVO. The Theme in this sentence (i.e. no. 2.1.2) consists of a preverbal nominal Subject , which has nominative Case (/ [?al-laahu] /). The rest of the sentence is its Rheme ,i.e. the verb form and the accusative Case-marked nominal. Whereas the SV(O) order in sentence no. 2.1.1. is obligatory because we have a strong pronominal as Subject ,in sentence no. 2.1.2. it is not because we have a nominal Subject. The Subject nominal in sentence no. 2.1.2. (ie./ [?al-laahu] /) has been placed in preverbal position in order to emphasize it,making it thematic.

The word order of IP^3 of sentence no . 2.1.3 is also that of SV. Again it must have this order because we have " a strong pronominal form" (i.e. /?antum /). This pronominal form and the conditional particle /i8a/ constitute the Theme of IP^3 of sentence no . 2.1.3 . As for the Rheme of IP^3 of sentence no . 2.1.3 , it is the verb form / taxrujuun/,which also carries a subject pronominal suffix. The generation of the preverbal subject pronominal is for the sake of emphasizing the Subject,as in no. 2.1.1. As regards the structure of the superordinate clauses in sentence 2.1.3, it is that of Mood/Residue,examples of which are discussed in section 2.2.

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Sentence no. 2.1.4 also has an SV(O) order. As the Subject has a quantifying nominal ,it must be preverbal. However, the complete Subject in this sentence is composed of the quantifying nominal /NP [fariiqun] / as well as its modifying partitive PP /[minhum]/, both of which also constitute the Theme. It is to be noted that the quantifier is singular while the partitive PP has a pronominal suffix that is plural . But the verb form is plural in form in agreement with the plural pronominal suffix carried by the partitive PP /[minhum]/ . This demonstrates that the quantifying nominal /[fariiqun] / functions as a variable in relation to the plural pronominal carried by the partitive PP.

The Theme in this sentence is also composed of the PP /birabbihim/. It has undergone left dislocation,placing it prior to the verb /yu$rikuun/ for sake of emphasis. The Rheme of this sentence is the verbal predicate / [yu$rikuun]/.

Sentence no. 2.1.5 IP [2] provides another example in which we must have an SV(O) order . In this sentence ,we have the strong pronominal /huwa/ as the Theme and the verbal predicate /[yatakallamu]/ as Rheme. The strong pronoun is coreferential with the subject pronominal affix carried by the

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verb form itself,emphasizing it. Sentence no. 2.1.5. as a whole belongs to the Mood/Residue distinction as the matrix verb form is prior to its Subject.

In sentence no. 2.1.6, IP 2 is a relative clause with the relative pronominal /?alla88iina/ as Subject. This is another example in which the Subject must be preverbal. However, it cannot be said that it is the relative pronominal /?alla88iina/ that represents the Theme of IP 2. This is probably due to the nature of the relative pronominal itself. On the other hand, the Theme of the whole sentence may be said to be composed of / $_{IP}{}^1$ [$_{NP}$ [8aalika] $_{NP}$ [xayrun] $_{PP}$ [li $_{IP}{}^2$ [$_{NP}$ [-la88iina]] /. This is in keeping with Halliday (1985),who says that the Theme of any clause extends up to the "topical Theme"(56);and defines the topical Theme as "the first element in the clause that has some function in the ideational structure." (56) But here the notion of extension may be to the right or to the left . As for the verb form / yuriiduuna/ and the NP / wajha -llaahi/,these constitute the Rheme of the sentence as a whole. The former nominal in the object NP of IP 2 has accusative case as it is the head of the nominal construct;and the latter nominal in the nominal construct has genitive case.

Sentence no. 2.1.7 is an interrogative sentence. The Theme in this sentence ,accordingly , consists of the interrogative particle , the PP,and the interrogative pronominal of I P,i.e. it consists of / [hal $_{PP}$[min $_{NP}$ [$urakaa?ikum]] $_{IP}$ [$_{NP}$ [man] /. They represent a " MULTIPLE THEME " , "where the part of the clause functioning as Theme has, further, internal structure of its own."(53) The Rheme of this sentence as a whole is the verb form with the rest of the predicate,i.e. /$_{VP}$[yaf9alu] $_{PP}$ [min 8aalikum] $_{PP}$ [min $ay?in]]/. Within I P itself ,we also have an SV(O) structure with the interrogative pronominal (i.e./man/) as Subject and Theme ;while the verbal predicate / yaf9alu/ is the Rheme. It is to be noted that interrogative pronominal /man/ is singular ,as indicated by the form of its verb. But its coreferential nominal /$urakaa?*ikum*/ is plural. This demonstrates that the interrogative pronominal (i.e./man/) functions as a variable in relation to its coreferential nominal. It is similar to sentence no. 2.1.4.,which has a quantifying nominal.

The clausal Structure of IP [1] in sentence no. 2.1.8. is also that of an SV(O).The Subject of IP [1] in sentence no. 2.1.8 is an interrogative pronominal (i.e. /man/) ;and as we have seen,it

must be preverbal. It is also the Theme of IP^1 and the verbal predicate of IP^1 (i.e. /[kafara]/) is the Rheme. On the other hand , the Theme of the sentence as a whole (i.e. no. 2.1.8.) is / $_{NP}$ [man] $_{VP}$ [$_V$ [kafara]] $_{CP}$^{2} [fa $_{PP}$[9alayhi] / and it is only the nominal / $_{NP}$[kufruhu]/ that is the Rheme. This is because the PP /[9alayhi] / in IP^2 has been left dislocated for the sake of emphasis. Within CP^2, the emphatic conjunction and the PP ;i.e./ fa $_{PP}$[9alayhi] / constitute the Theme;and the nominal / $_{NP}$[kufruhu]/ is its Rheme.

Similarly, in sentence no. 2.1.9 we have the MULTIPLE THEME of the sentence as a whole . It is composed of IP^1 [$_{NP}$ [man] $_{VP}$ [$_V$ [9amila] $_{NP}$ [ṣaaliḫan]] $_{CP}$^{2} [fa [$_{PP}$[li $_{NP}$ [?anfusihim]] /. It is only the verbal predicate / $_{VP}$[yamhaduun]/ that constitutes the Rheme of the sentence as a whole. In CP^2, it is the emphatic conjunction and the left dislocated PP ;i.e. / $_{CP}$^{2} [fa [$_{PP}$[li $_{NP}$ [?anfusihim]] / that constitute the Theme ;and the verbal predicate / $_{VP}$[yamhaduun]/ is its Rheme. This PP ,i.e. /[li $_{NP}$ [?anfusihim]] / is the indirect object of the matrix verb and it has been fronted prior to its verb for the sake of emphasis. As for the internal structure of I P^1 , its Theme is the interrogative

pronominal (i.e. $_{NP}$[man]) and its Rheme is the verbal predicate with its object nominal, [saali<u>h</u>an].

Whereas the matrix clause of sentence no.2.1.10 has a VSO structure, the structure of $_{IP}$ ^{2} is an SV(O). $_{IP}$ ^{2} has a compound verbal predicate and the the relative pronominal $_{NP}$ [?alla8iina] as Subject. Being a relative pronominal, $_/$ [?alla8iina]/ has to be preverbal ;but again one cannot say that it represents the Theme of $_{IP}$ ^{2}. On the other hand, the Theme of the sentence as a whole is / [[li] $_{IP}$ ^{1}[$_{VP}$ [$_V$[yajziya] $_{NP}$ [$_{IP}$ ^{2}[$_{NP}$ [-l la8iina] $_{VP}$[$_V$ [?aamanuu]] wa $_{VP}$[$_V$ [9amilu] $_{NP}$.[-<u>s</u> <u>s</u>aaliHati]]]]. Here the extension of the "topical Theme"(56) is to the right of the relative pronominal. The Rheme is simply the PP predicate $_{PP}$ [min $_{NP}$ [fa<u>dl</u>ihi]]]]].

In sentence no.2.1.11, both $_{IP}$ ^{2} and $_{IP}$ ^{3} have an SV(O) structure because in the former clause we have an interrogative pronominal (i.e./man/) as Subject and in the latter clause we have a strong pronominal ^{1} (i.e./hum/) as Subject. The matrix clause has a VS(O) structure with $_{IP}$ ^{2} as the direct object of the matrix verb / $_V$[?a<u>s</u>aaba] / and the left dislocated PP /bihi/ as its indirect object. The Theme of IP ^{1} and IP ^{2} together may be said to be composed of / fa $_{IP}$ ^{1} [?i8aa $_{VP}$ [$_V$[?a<u>s</u>aaba]

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$_{PP}$[bihii] $_{NP}$[$_{IP}$^{2} [$_{NP}$[man] / with /$_{VP[V}$ [ya$aa?] $_{PP}$[min NP[9ibaadihi]]]/ as its Rheme. Within IP ^{2} ,the Theme is the interrogative pronominal and the rest of the predicate of that clause is its Rheme. IP^3 represents a distinct proposition with the Theme consisting of the conditional particle and the strong pronominal ,i.e.   /$_{IP}$^{3} [?i8aa $_{NP}$[**hum**]/ and its Rheme is the verb form / $_{VP}$[yastab$iruun]/.

The matrix clause (i.e. ΓP^1) of sentence .2.1.12 also has a VS(O) structure;but I P^2 has an SV(O) structure with the interrogative pronominal /man/ as Subject. The Theme of the sentence as a whole may be said to be / $_{comp}$[?in]$_{IP}$^{1} $_V$[tusmi9u] $_{PP}$[?illaa]$_{IP}$^{2} [[$_{NP}$[**man**] /. This Theme is marked because it has an emphatic complementizer (i.e. [?in]) ,a verb form ,and an emphatic particle(ie. [?illaa]). The Rheme of the sentence as a whole is / $_{VP}$[yu?minu] $_{PP}$[bi $_{NP}$[?aayaatinaa]]/. Within IP^2,the Theme may be said to be the the interrogative pronominal   (i.e.   /[man]/)   with /$_{VP}$[yu?minu] $_{PP}$[bi $_{NP}$[?aayaatinaa]]]/ as Rheme.

The matrix clause (i.e. CP^1) of sentence no.2.1.13. has a VS(O) structure ;while the structure of IP ^{2} and ^{3} is SV(O) because the Subject is a relative pronominal in the former

clause and a strong pronominal in the latter clause. The relative pronominal in IP ^{2} again cannot be said to be the Theme due to the nature of the relative pronominal itself. Therefore, the Theme of sentence no.2.1.13 as a whole may also be said to be / $_{CP}{}^1$ [fa $_{NP}$[yawma ?i8in] $_{IP}{}^1$ [$_{VP}$ [$_{CP}{}^2$ [la$_V$ [yanfa9u] $_{IP}{}^2$ [$_{NP}$[-l la8iina] $_{VP}$[$_V$[8alamuu]/. This is a marked Theme . It includes a temporal adverbial, a Finite verb, and a relative clause . It is also a MULTIPLE THEME . Its Rheme is / $_{NP}$[ma98iratuhum]]]. The co-ordinate clause / wa $_{IP}{}^3$ [$_{VP}$[la $_{NP}$[hum] $_V$[yusta9tabuun]]]/ , on the other hand,represents a different proposition . The Theme in IP^3 is composed of the negative particle and the strong pronominal and its Rheme is its verbal predicate.

In sentence no.2.1.14. ,the Theme is also marked. It includes the demonstrative pronominal introduced by /ka/ ,the matrix verb and its Subject nominal;i.e. / $_{CP}{}^1$ [$_{PP}$[ka $_{NP}$ [8aalika]] $_{IP}{}^1$ [$_{VP}$[$_V$[yatba9u] $_{NP}$[-l laahu]] /.It may also be said that the nominal [?allaahu]] / is the "topical Theme". The Rheme of the sentence as a whole consists of the PP $_{PP}$[9alaa $_{NP}$[$_{NP}$[quluubi]] and the IP^2 ;i.e. /[$_{NP}$[-lla8iina] [$_{VP}$ laa [

$_V$[ya9lamuun]]]/. Again within IP^2, the relative pronominal is not the Theme even though it must be in preverbal position.

In sentence no.15 , the Theme may be said to be a compound one composed of / $_{CP}$^{1} [fa [$_{IP}$^{1} [$_{VP}$[$_V$[-ṣbir]]]/ and $_{/CP}$^{2} [?inna [$_{IP}$^{2} $_{NP}$[$_{NP}$ [wa9da] $_{NP}$[-l-laahi]]]/ with the nominal predicate / $_{NP}$[ḥaqqun]]/ as the Rheme of the second Theme. Despite the fact that /[wa9da] $_{NP}$[-l-laahi] / is the Subject in CP ^{2} , the head nominal takes accusative Case because of the complementizer /?inna/,which makes it emphatic. It is in this respect that this Subject is a marked Theme. Its predicate nominal, on the other hand, has nominative Case (i.e. /ḥaqqun/).

In CP^3 of sentence no.15, the Theme consists of / $_{CP}$^{3} [wa [$_{IP}$^{3} [$_{VP}$ [laa[$_{VP}$[yastaxiffannaka $_{IP}$^{4} [$_{NP}$[-l la8iina] / with / $_{VP}$ [laa $_V$[yuuqinuun]]/ as its Rheme. The Thematic status of the verbal predicate / [$_{VP}$ [laa[$_{VP}$[yastaxiffannaka]]/ is indicated by the affix /-nn-/ carried by the verb form. This affix is for emphasis.   When the verb form is thematic , it is the Mood ,as to be shown in the next section. The relative pronominal /$_{NP}$[?alla8iina]/   ,again,   is not the Theme of IP ^{4}

;but it only assumes a thematic status in annexation with the thematized verb form.

3.2: Analysis of the Mood/Residue Clausal Structure :

Sentence no.2.2.1 may be divided into $/_{CP}[_{IP}$ [g̊ulibat]] / as Mood and $/[_{VP\ NP}$[-ir-ruumu]] $_{PP}$[fii $_{NP}$[?adna -l- ?ar<u>d</u>ii]]] / as Residue.As it is the concept of defeat that is being emphasized in this sentence,it is the Finite element that has been thematized, forming a Mood/Residue distinction. In this type of clausal structure "the element that functions as Theme is the element that embodies the expression of polarity,namely the FINITE VERB" (Halliday,1985:47) The verb form in this type of clausal structure (i.e. VS(O)) functions as an operator. This is probably why the verb form does not show concordial agreement either in number or in gender with its Subject nominal in this sentence. This operator has the Finite element as well as the Subject,which is the obligatory pronominal suffix carried by the verb form. The Residue, on the other hand, consists of a "Predicator,which itself is thus non-finite" (78). It consists of the Subject nominal and the locative PP.

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Similarly, in sentence no. 2.2.2. the Mood element is the verb form $_{VP}[_V$ [yafraḥu] / and the "marked Theme" is the temporal / $_{CP}[_C[_{NP\ Adv}$[yawma ?iᵭin]. As for the Residue, it is composed of the Subject nominal / $_{NP}$[?almu?minuun] / and the PP [bi $_{NP}$[naṣri -l-laahi]]/.

Likewise, in sentence no. 2.2.3. the Mood also consists of the verb form ;but in this case it also includes the negative particle ;i.e. /$_{VP}$[laa $_V$[yuxlifu]] /. The Residue is composed of the NPs $_{NP}$[?allaahu] and $_{NP}$[wa9dahu]]/. And in sentence no.2.2.4. , the Mood is the verb form;i.e. / $_V$[ya9lamuuna]/. The Residue is the rest of the sentence ;i.e.
/ $_{NP}$[8 aahiran $_{PP}$[mina -lḥayaati -ddunyaa]]]/.

In sentence no.2.2.5.(Verse nummber [8]), the Mood is also composed of the the verb form /[yatafakkaruu]/. That the verb form is emphatic is also indicated by the emphatic negative particle introducing it;i.e. / lam/. The interrogative particle,the conjunction,the negative particle are also thematic , making the whole phrase /?a wa $_V$ · [lam $_V$[yatafakkaruu]/ as the Theme/Mood of the whole sentence. The Rheme/Residue, on the other hand, is the PP / fi ?anfusihim/.

In sentence no. 2.2.6. (Verse no.[8]), the Mood consists of the negative particle as well as the verb form;i.e. / $_{VP}$ [maa $_V$ [xalaqa]]/ . As for the Residue of the whole sentence , it is the rest of the sentence ;i.e / $_{NP}$ [llaahu] $_{NP}$ [$_{NP}$ [-ssamaawaati wa-l-?ar$\underline{d}$a] wa $_{NP}$ [$_{IP}$ ^{2} [$_{NP}$ [maa] $_{PP}$ [baynahumaa]]] $_{PP}$ [?illa $_{PP}$ [bi-l$\underline{h}$aqqi wa ?ajalin musammaa]]]/. Within IP^2 , which has an SV(O) structure, the interrogative pronominal /maa/ is the Theme and the PP / [baynahumaa]/ is the Rheme. As for the PP $_{PP}$ [?illa $_{PP}$ [bi-l$\underline{h}$aqqi wa ?ajalin musammaa]] , the Theme may be said to be /?illa $_{PP}$ [bi-l$\underline{h}$aqqi] / and its Rheme / wa ?ajalin musammaa/.

Similarly, in sentence no. 2.2.7. (Verse no.[9]) the verb form / $_V$ [jaa?athum] / is the Mood with the conjunction /wa/ as Theme. The Residue/ Rheme is $_{/NP}$ [rusuluhum] $_{PP}$ [bi-$_{NP}$ [l-bayyinaati]]/.

And in sentence no. 2.2.8. (Verse number [33]) CP^1 , the Mood is composed of the verb form;i.e./ [massa]/ ;and the Theme is composed of the conjunction , and the conditional particle, /wa [?i8aa] /. Accordingly, the Residue/Rheme of CP [1] is composed of the NPs /$_{NP}$ [-nnaasa]] $_{NP}$ [$\underline{d}$urrun] / . As for the sentence as a whole (no. 2.2.8. (Verse number [33])),

the Mood/Theme consists of all of CP[1] including the verb form (i.e. [$_{VP}$[1] [$_{V}$[1] [da9aw]/) of IP[2]. The Residue/Rheme of the sentence as a whole is /$_{NP}$ [rabbahum]]. $_{IP}$[3] [$_{NP}$ [muniibiina] $_{PP}$ [?ilayhi]]/.

In sentence no.2.2.9. (Verse no.[43]) , on the other hand, the verb phrase i.e. /$_{VP}$ [yassadda9uun]/ is the Rheme because the temporal /$_{NP}$ [yawma ?i8in]/ is the marked Theme . The time adverbial in this sentence is a time operator that controls the rest of the sentence. Likewise, in sentence no. 2.2.10. (Verse no.45) the Theme (marked Theme) is the complementizer and its pronominal suffix i.e. $_{comp}$ /[?innahuu]/; and its Mood is the verb form as well as its negative particle i.e. /$_{VP}$ [laa $_{V}$[yuhibbu] /. And the Residue/Rheme of sentence no. 2.2.10. (Verse no.45) is the nominal predicate /$_{NP}$ [?alkaafiriin] /.

In sentence no. 2.2.11. (Verse number [52]), there is also a Theme and a Mood . Its Theme is composed of the emphatic conjunction / fa/ ,the complementizer / $_{comp}$ [?inna] $_{NP}$[-ka] / with its pronominal suffix; and its Mood is composed of the verb form and its negative particle ;i.e. /$_{VP}$[laa $_{VP}$[$_{V}$[tusmi9u] / in CP[1]. The Rheme/Residue in CP[1] is the nominals / $_{NP}$[-ssumma]$_{NP}$[-ddu9aa?a]]/. On the sentence level, the

Theme/Mood may be regarded as being composed of / [fa

$_{comp}$ [?inna] $_{NP}$[-ka] $_{IP}$^{1} [$_{VP}$[laa $_{VP}$[$_{V}$[tusmi9u]

$_{NP}$[-ssumma]$_{NP}$[-ddu9aa?a]]]$_{CP}$ ^{2}[?i8aa$_{IP}$ ^{2} [$_{VP}$[$_{V}$ [wallaw]/

with the nominal predicate /$_{NP}$[mudbiriin]/ as the

Rheme/Residue.

In sentence no.2.2.12.(Verse number [55]) the

Theme/Mood of the sentence as a whole is /wa $_{CP}$^{1}

$_{adv.}$[yawma] $_{IP}$^{1} [$_{VP}$[$_{V}$[taquumu] $_{NP}$[-s saa9atu]]] $_{CP}$^{2} [$_{VP}$ [$_{V}$

[yuqsimu]/ with the Rheme/Residue as / $_{IP}$^{2} [$_{NP}$[-l

mujrimuuna]]] $_{IP}$^{3} [$_{VP}$ maa [$_{V}$ [labiθuu]$_{PP}$ [g̊ayra $_{NP}$[`

saa9atin]]/. In CP^1, the temporal /$_{adv.}$[yawma]/ assumes

Thematic status ;the verb form /$_{VP}$[$_{V}$[taquumu]]/ is the Mood

;and the Rheme/Residue is the nominal /[-ssaa9atu]/. In CP^2,

the Mood is the verb form /[$_{VP}$ [$_{V}$ [yuqsimu]/ with the rest of

the sentence as Residue. And in IP^3 the verb form and its

negative particle represent the Mood with the rest of the

sentence as Residue.

Conclusion

A look at the SV(O) and the VS(O) sentential configurations in Qur?anic Arabic as represented by Verses from Suurat - iRRuum has demonstrated that the former structure is obligatory when the Subject is a strong pronominal form ,an interrogative pronominal,a relative pronominal,or a quantifying nominal. Apart from these parts of speech requiring an SV(O) structure, there is free variation between the SV(O) and the VS(O) clausal structures but with a thematic difference between them. It is in this respect that M.A.K.Halliday's (1985) Theme/Rheme and Mood/Residue distinctions have been helpful in the analysis of these clausal structures in Qur?anic Arabic .

Accordingly, it has been shown that it is the initial element (whether it is a verbal operator or a thematic element) that assumes a sense of "polarity" in the proposition of this variety of Arabic. But rather than distinguishing between declarative sentences and interrogative sentences as shown by M.A.K.Halliday (1985) as regards English, this initial element in Qur?anic Arabic distinguishes between declarative sentences

with an SV(O) structure and those with a VS(O) structure. Therefore, word order in Qur/anic Arabic is thematic and it differentiates between different types of declaratve sentences,rather than between declarative and interrogative sentences as in English.

This "polarity" in the proposition may be an unmarked or a marked Theme. It may ,therefore, be said that the unmarked clausal structure is the one in which we have an unmarked Theme as the initial element such as the clausal structures with a strong pronominal form ,an interrogative pronominal ,a relative pronominal, a quantifying nominal or any preverbal nominal as Subject. That these represent the unmarked clausal structure may be seen from the fact that there is always concordial agreement between the preverbal Subject and its verb in both number and gender. The marked clausal structure, on the other hand, may be regarded as the one in which we have a marked Theme. The marked Theme is one in which the complement , the conjunctive, the adverbial group or the prepositional phrase assumes thematic prominance. We also have a marked Theme when the thematic element has a Finite element ,in which case it is called a Mood. The Finite element

has been regarded as a marked Theme because when it assumes polarity there may be non-concordial agreement between it and its Subject.

5.The Notations Used for the Transcription of Qur?anic Arabic

5.1. *Consonantal Phonemes*:

5.1.1. Stops:

5.1.1. 1. /b/ voiced bilabial stop

5.1.1. 2./t/ and /d/ voiceless and voiced apical dental stops

5.1.1. 3./k/ and /g/ voiceless and voiced velar stops

5.1.1.4./?/ voiceless glottal stop

5.1.1.5. /q/ voiceless uvular stop

5.1.1.6. /j / voiced palatal stop

5.1.2.Fricatives

5.1.2. 1. /f/ voiceless labio-dental fricative

5.1.2.2. /s/ and /z/ voiceless and voiced dental grooved   fricative

5.1.2.3. /$/ voiceless palatal fricative

5.1.2.4. /θ / and /8 / voiceless and voiced interdental fricative

5.1.2.5. /h/ voiceless glottal fricative

5.1.2.6. /x/ and / g̊ / voiceless and voiced uvular fricatives

5.1.2.7. /ḥ/ and /9/ voiceless and voiced pharyngeal fricatives

5.1.3.Emphatics

5.1.3.1. /ṭ/ and /ḍ/ voiceless and voiced   dental,apical emphatic stops

5.1.3.2. /ṣ/ dental emphatic fricative

5.1.3.3. /8̲ / voiced interdental emphatic fricative

5.1.4.Resonants

5.1.4.1. /r/ trilled resonant

5.1.4.2. / l / lateral resonant

5.1.5.Nasals

5.1.5. 1. /m/ bilabial nasal

5.1.5.2. /n/ dental nasal

5.1.6.Semi- Vowel

5.1.6. 1./w/ velar semi- vowel

5.1.6. 2. /y/ palatal semi- vowel   .

5.2.Vocalic Phonemes

*5.2.*1./i/ and /ii/ high front,unrounded short and long vowels respectively.

*5.2.*2. /u/ and /uu/ high back ,rounded short and long vowels respectively.

*5.2.*3./a/ and /aa/ low central unrounded short and long vowels respectively

There are a great variety of allophonic realizations of each phoneme,but they are not our concern in this study.

End -Notes

1. The class of pronominal forms such as /?ana/ "I" , /?anta/ "You" (masc.,sing.), /?antum/ "You " (masc.,pl.) etc. has been called "strong pronouns" (Zribi-Hertz,1996: personal communication). They should be distinguished from pronominal affixes that are annexed to verbs, nominals and prepositions.

2.Qur?anic Arabic differs from the English language in this respect. In English ,the "relative and interrogative pronouns"(Halliday,1985:51) constitute a MARKED THEME. This is not the case in Qur?anic Arabic.

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حوليات

كلية الآداب

المجلد الرابع والعشرون

الجزء الثانى

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