# A contrastive Study of Pronouns in English and Spoken Arabic in ALhaweeja Area.

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## Abstract

Most of the inhabitants are native speakers of Arabic. This research paper aims at investigating pronouns in English and spoken Arabic  in Al Haweeja area to show similarities and difference between both to enable the reader knows the main types of pronouns : possessive pronouns, interrogative pronouns, relative pronouns and demonstrative pronouns. Subjects of the study  will be on informants as native speakers from AL Haweeja area. Contrastive will be done according to data analysis of this spoken Arabic dialect to show similarities and differences. This paper  concludes with the  points and  suggestions for further reaserch in the future . To the best of the researcher's knowledge, the subject has not been tackled yet.

## 1. Introduction:

In traditional grammar pronouns are always  considered to be a primary part of speech, like, nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions. Some of the modern grammarians are of the view, however, that pronouns should better  considered a subclass of nouns pronouns are a hybird category since they do not carry much lexical meaning but they can function on their own, unlike articles and complementizers, which need something to follow them. This makes them hard to classify as lexical or grammatical categories. (Gelderen , E. 2010: 23) states that pronouns are ''better analyzed as a subclass of nouns than a separate part of speech''.

Like nouns, pronounce can operates as the subject, the direct object, the indirect object and the benefactive object in the structure of a clause.

Similarly, they can operate as the completive to a preposition as a noun. Pronouns, share most of the syntactic features on nouns.

Pronouns constitute a heterogeneous class at items with numerous subclasses. Despite their variety, there are several features, that pronouns have in common; they have an objective case, they have person distinction, and they have overt gender contrast, singular and plural from are often not morphologically related and they do not admit determiners (Quirk R, and Sidny Greenbaum 1989 : 100).

Pronouns cannot take all premodifiers that a noun can, they cannot co-occur with indefinite article, *a*  or *an*. The indefinite *one* can be preceded by *the* but the central members cannot be preceded by the definite article.  (ibid 101).


## 2. Pronouns in English

2.1 Pronouns are hybrid category since they do not carry much lexical meaning, but they function on their own, unlike articles and complementizers, which need something to follow them. This makes them hard to classify as lexical or grammatical categories; personal pronouns such as *I, me, she, he* and *it*, reflexive pronouns, such as *myself*, *yourself*, and *herself*, are seen as grammatical categories. Personal pronouns can be divided according to the number into singular and plural, according to the person into first, second and third person. For example, *I* and *me* are first person singular, and *we* and *us* are first plural. The second person pronoun *you* is used both as singular and as plural. The third person singular pronouns *he/him, she/her*, and *it* are further divided according to gender, the third person plural pronouns are *they* and *them*. Following Quirk et al (1985: 34-46), pronouns can be divided into two broad classes: central pronouns and non-central pronouns. Central pronouns show relation of form from the point of view of person, gender, and number. Non-central pronouns are not amenable to these variations.

## a. Subclasses of central pronouns:

Central pronouns can be discussed under the following three headings:

**(i) personal pronouns**

These pronouns are characterized by the following features

● they are marked for person, i.e. 1st person, 2nd person , and 3rd person. *I, me, mine, myself*, and, similarly , *we, us, our, ours*, and *ourselves* are 1st person pronouns, *you , your, yours*, and *yourself* are 2nd person pronouns. All other pronouns like *he, she*, and *they* are 3rd person pronouns.

● these pronouns are marked for number. Pronouns like *I, he* and *she* are for example singular pronouns and *they* and *we* are plural pronouns. *you* can be used both as singular and plural.

● the third person singular pronouns are a menable to gender differentiating, i.e. they are masculine, feminine or neuter.

● they are marked for case, i.e., nearly all of them have three forms, the nominative (e.g., *I, we , he*), the accusative (e.g., *me, us , him*) and the genitive (e.g., *my, our, his*) forms.

One of the important features which makes personal pronouns very different from relative pronouns (e.g. *who* and *which*) is the fact that relative pronouns are not marked for number and person.(Quirk, R. et…al 1999:328)

**(ii) Reflexive pronouns**

These are pronouns ending *in-self*. These pronouns are marked for person and number but not for case, the third person singular pronoun is marked for gender as well (himself, herself).

Reflexive pronouns have two different functions. In some cases they function as emphatic reflexive pronouns and in some other cases they function as non-emphatic reflexive pronouns. Emphatic reflexive pronouns are in apposition to their antecedents, e.g.:

- the teacher *himself* was not at school.
- I had a dinner with the teacher *himself*.
- I *myself* was not satisfied with that answer.
- He *himself* did not want that to happen.

Non-emphatic reflexive pronouns can occur as elements of clause structure, e.g.:

- you don't seem to be *yourself*  teady. (subject complement)
- She killed *herself* last month. (direct object)
- He cooked *himself* an excellent launch. (benefactive object)
- I am going to give *myself* a rest.(indirect object)

These non-emphatic reflexive pronouns can also occur as completive to prepositions.

- He was beside *himself* with anger.
- I have to be proud of *myself.*                    (Quirk, R. et…al 1999:342 -345)

**(iii) possessive pronouns**

These pronouns, two, have distinct functions:

● They function as determiners traditionally known as ''possessive pronouns'' in the structure of a noun phrase, e.g.

- Most of *our* problems are *our* own circumstances.
- My head aches when I am uncomfortable.
- A rainbow in the sky.

● They function independently as headwords of noun phrase,

- *Mine* is black but *is* white.
- Those pens are not *hers*.
- These are not *yours*.                                        (ibid: 340-341)

**B- Subclasses of non-central pronouns.**

**(i) Relative pronouns**

   Relative pronouns are those pronouns which introduce relative clauses in the structure of a sentence. The words which are frequently used as relative pronouns are *who, which, whose, whom*, and *that*. *When* and *where* , which are mostly used as relative pronouns, e.g.

- They know the place *where* I live.
- There were times *when* we didn't know what to do.

From the point of view of its syntactic potential, *that* differs from all other relative pronouns in the sense *that* whereas the other relative pronouns can introduce only a defining relative clause.

*Who* undergoes morphological changes to show variation in case (*who* in the nominative case, *whom* in the accusative case and *whose* in the genitive case)but the relative pronoun that is not amenable to such variations. There are two positions that relative pronouns can occupy in the structure of a noun phrase, i.e. the position of determiner and the position of a headword. All relative pronouns cannot be used in both those positions. Some can be used independently as headwords but not as determiners in the structure of noun phrase. The five relative pronouns which exemplify this subclass are *who , whom, where, when*, and *that*. *Whose* can be used as a headword and also as a determiner in the structure of a noun phrase. The following sentence illustrate the use of *which* in these two positions.

-Astronomy is a subject in *which* truth may appear more stranger than fiction.(head of word)

-He may have married by now in *which* case he may not any longer be the lonely man that he was earlier(determiner).

*Which* is the only relative pronoun that can initiate a sentential relative clause like the one italicized in the following sentence:

-He is going to be married, *which is very good.* (ibid: 34-38)

**(ii)-Reciprocal pronouns**

*Each other* and *one another* are the two pronouns that are called reciprocal pronouns. They can be used only in those sentences which have a plural or coordinated subject. These pronouns can operate a direct objects , indirect objects and benefactive objects and they can also operate as the subject of a sentence as in the following examples:

- we have known *each other* for years. (direct object)

- they have been writing letters *to each other* for months (indirect object)

- they cooked *each other* a good meal.(benefactive object).

- the two of them seem to have been made for *each other*(completive to a prep.)

These pronouns can occur in the genitive as well, e.g.:
- We must learn to respect *each other's* views.
- the woman kept admiring *one another's* dress.

(Quirk, R. et…al 1999:346)

### (iii)-Interrogative pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are used to introduce direct and indirect Wh-questions. The five words in English that are known as interrogative pronouns are: *who, whose, whom, what* and *which*. These pronouns are of the following two types:

● Those interrogative pronouns which can function independently. The exponents of this class are *who* and *whom*.

● Those interrogative pronouns which can function only independently and also determiners in the structure of the noun phrase. *Whose, which,* and *what* are the three exponents of this class. *Who, whose , whom* and *which* can be used as interrogative pronouns and also as relative pronouns but *what* can be used only as interrogative pronoun.

### (iv)- Demonstrative pronouns

*This, these*, *that* and *those* can be used as determiners and also as pronouns. *This* and *these* are used to refer to what is near and *that* and *those* are used to refer to what is remote, nearness and remoteness being defined either in terms of time or in terms of space or in terms of the speaker's attitude. Because, of this distinction, *this* and *these* are sometimes (as in Huddleston 1984:296) called proximal pronouns and *that* and *those* are called non-proximal or distal pronouns. An important syntactic difference between proximal demonstrative pronouns lies in the fact that proximal demonstrative pronouns cannot be followed by relative clauses but distal demonstrative pronouns can.
- *That* which was once a desert is now full of beautiful parks.
- This which was once a desert is now full of beautiful parks.

**(v)- Indefinite pronouns**

   This is a residual category of pronouns in the sense that pronouns which cannot be studied under the heading of any other subclass are generally listed under the heading of indefinite pronouns.  As Quirk et al, (1985: 376) have rightly observed, ''the remaining classes of pronouns are termed indefinite''. Indefinite pronouns fall into the following two groups:

● Compound pronouns consisting of the determiner morpheme some-, any-, every- or no- as their first element and the substantive morpheme-, body-,thing- or- one  as the second. Pronouns like *somebody, anything* and *no one* are some of the exponents of this class.

● Pronouns which can be followed by *of, all, some, each* and *many* are some of the examples of this subclass. These words can be used independently as pronouns but they can also be used as determiners in the structure of a noun phrase.

- *All* that glitters is not gold. (pronoun)
- She has last *all* his chances. (determiner)
- *Many* are called but few are chosen.(pronoun)
-*Many* people can never think straight. (determiner)

A proximal demonstrative pronoun can be followed by a non-defining relative clause, however as follows:

e.g.*This*, which was once a place of worship, is now a heap of rubble.

   Similarly, an important syntactic difference between the singular distal pronoun *that* and the distal pronoun *which*, the latter can be followed by *which* as well as *who*.

-Those *which* were alive are now dead .

-Those *who* live in glass houses must not throw stones.

-That *which* was so rich once is now a land of beggars.

*That *who* was so rich once is now a beggar.

**3. Pronouns of spoken Arabic in AL Haweeja Area**

**3.1 Personal pronouns**

    The spoken colloquial Arabic in this area is a dialect of native speakers in rural life. The data is provided by the informants of this area. All the following forms are based on the oral information and notes have been taken from the informants :

1ˢᵗ  pres. sing. c.   /ʔɑ:ni/    ''I''
2ⁿᵈ pres. sing. masc. /ʔinta/   ''you''
2ⁿᵈ  pres. sing. fem. /ʔinti/    ''you''
3ʳᵈ  pers. sing. masc. /hʊwɑ/   ''he''
3ʳᵈ  pers. sing. fem. /hi:jɑ/   ''she''
1ˢᵗ  pers. plur. c.  /ʔəħnɑ/   ''we''
2ⁿᵈ  pers. plur. masc.  /ʔintʊ/   ''you''
2ⁿᵈ  pers.  plur. fem.  /ʔintin/  ''you''
3ʳᵈ  pers. plur.  masc.  /hʊmɑ/  ''they''
3ʳᵈ  pers. plur. fem. /hinɑ/   ''they''

● 1ˢᵗ . pers. sing. c. :
/ʔɑ:ni  riħit  l-lmɑdrɑsɑ/   ''I went to school''

● 2ⁿᵈ . pers.  sing. masc. :
/ ʔintɑ ṭɑ:lib ʃɑ:ṭir/  '' you are a clever student''

● 2ⁿᵈ. Pers. sing. fem. :
/ʔinti  ṭɑ:libɑ ʃɑ:ṭrɑ/   ''you are a smart student''

● 3ʳᵈ. pers. sing. masc. :
-/ hʊwɑ/.
/hʊwɑ  wɑlɑd  mʊʔɑdɑb /   ''He is a polite boy''
/ʃinhu:/ ''what'', ''which'' , and  /minhu:/ who?

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● 3<sup>rd</sup>. pers. sing. fem. :

-/hi:jɑ/ , /ʃinhi:/ ''what, which''

● 1<sup>st</sup> person. plur. c. :

-/ʔəħnɑ/ ''we''.

● 2<sup>nd</sup>. pers. plur. masc. :

/ʔintʊ/  ''you''

● 2<sup>nd</sup>. pers. plur. fem.:

/ʔintɑn/ ''you''

● 3<sup>rd</sup> pers. plur. masc.:

/hʊmɑ/ , /hʊm/ ''they''

● 3<sup>rd</sup>. pers. plur. fem. :

/hinɑ/ ''they''

## 3.2 personal suffixes

1<sup>st</sup>. pers. sing. c. -i, -ni

2<sup>nd</sup>. pers. sing. masc. -ek, -k

2<sup>nd</sup>. pers. sing. fem. -iʧ, -ʧ

3<sup>rd</sup>. pers. sing. masc. -ʊ (-e)

3<sup>rd</sup>. pers. Sing. fem. –he

1<sup>st</sup>. pers. plur. c. –ne

2<sup>nd</sup>. Pers. plur. masc. -kʊm

2<sup>nd</sup>. Pers. plur. fem. -ʧin

3<sup>rd</sup>. pers. plur. masc. –hum

3<sup>rd</sup>. pers. plur. fem. –hin

All the above forms are based on oral information supplied by the informants, whereas the following examples and notes have been taken from the informants.

(a)

● 1<sup>st</sup>. pers. sing. c. :   /i:/

/ʕʊmri/ ''my age''  ,/b-ʤe:bi/ ''in my pocket''

/ʕind ʔɑ:hɑli/ ''with my family''  , /wɑ:ldi/ ''my father''

● /-jɑ/   ,  /-jɑ;/ :
/ʔi:dɑjɑ/ ''my hands'' , /ridʒlɑjɑ/ ''my legs''


● /-ni/ :
/jkɑ:serni/ ''it exhausted me'', /ʧɑ:tlni ʔadʒo:ʕ/ -/ʧɑ:tilni ʔadʒu:ʕ/ ''the hunger (nearly) kill me, I am starving'', ''my soul cries for food'', /ʧɑ:tni l-Xidmɑ l-ʕaskɑrjɑ/ ''military service fell to my lot''


 (b) 2nd. pers. sing. masc. :
/-ɑk/:
/lɑk/ ''for you'' , /kitɑ:bɑk/ ''your book''


(c)  2nd. pers. sing. fem. :
/-ʧ/ -l-ʧ/ , /mɑltiʧ/. /l-iʧ/ ''is yours''


(d) 3rd. pers. Sing. Masc. :
/ʊ/ :
/ʔismʊ/  ''its name'' , /ʔi:dʊ/ ''his hand'' , /ʧuwatʊ/ ''(if) it bʊrns it'' , /jʃi:lu:nʊ  wi:jɑ:hʊm/  ''they wanted to carry it with them''. Note the assimilation (-nhʊ becomes -nʊ) : /minʊ/ ''from it'' or ''who is?'' /jiṣubXɑnʊ/ ''they dye it'' , /jilbɑsinʊ/ ''they were (weraring) it''.


(e) /hʊ/:
/jʃi:lu:nhɑ mɑʕɑ:hʊm/ ''they want to carry it with them''
The masc. suffix with /h/ seems to rather rare, whereas the fem. Suffix with /h/ (-he , -ha) is the form normally used.
After a vowel the suffix is indicated by using the same vowel into lengthened form:
/ʔide: w-ridʒle:/ ''his heads and fee'', /mɑʕɑ:/ ''with him'', /ʔiktibo:/ ''they wrote it'', lXəðo:/ ''they took it'' , /jikwu:/ ''they bʊrn it '', /ʔansami:/ ''we call it'' , /ʔitXɑli: bi-l- mɑji:/ ''you put it into the water'' , /jsɑmu:/ ''they call it /bi:/ ''with it , in it'', /lu:/ ''he has, it has''.

(f) 3<sup>rd</sup>. pers. Fem. :

/-he/ :

/jsɑmu:nhɑ/ ''they call it'' , /ʕale:hɑ/ ''over it'' /ʕala rɑ:hɑ/ ''on her head'' , /batnhɑ/ ''her belly'' /ʔilhɑ/ ''it has'' , /ʔilhʊm/ ''for them''.


(g) /-hɑ/ :

/qasamo:hɑ/ , /ʤasamu:hɑ/ ''they divided it'' /jasamu:hɑ/ ''they call it'',/ʔaʈfa:lhɑ/ , /wilidhɑ/ ''her children, her sons'', /ʕale:hɑ/ ''on it'', /bi:hɑ/ ''in it , /ʔilhɑ/ ''it has''.


(h) /hɑ:/

/tilbasha:/ ''she wears them'', / rumatha:/ ''she threw them away'' , /jsɑwihɑ:/ ''he makes it'', /minhɑ:/ ''from it '' , /bi:hɑ:/ ''in it'' , /lahɑ:/ ''it has''.


(i) /-ɑ:/ :

/bi ṣadɑ:q mɑ:lhɑ/ ''in her bridal dowry''. Note that /q/ is not original, this phonem is from quit-group whereas the spoken Arabic in this area is from Guit-group. /ja:X̃u:hɑ/ ''they take her'', /jʤi:bu:hɑ/ ''they take her''


(J) 1<sup>st</sup>. pers. plur. c. :

-/nɑ/:

/ʕidne/ ''we have (with us)''

-/nɑ/:

/ʕidnɑ/ ''we have'' , /jiʤi:nɑ/ ''it comes to us''

-/nɑ:/

/ʕidnɑ:/ ''with us'' , /hɑ:ði ʤatnɑ:/ ''this came to us''.


(k) 2<sup>nd</sup>. pers. plur. masc. :

-/-kum/

/ʔiʃʤa:kʊm/ ''what wrong with you'' , /ʔiʃbi:kʊm/ ''what happened to you''

(L) 3<sup>rd</sup>.pers. plur. masc.:

-/-hum/ :

/ʕidhʊm/ ''with them'' , /ʧɑ:dirhm/ ''their tent''. /Xʊbizhʊm/ ''their bread'', /ṭarado:hʊm/ ''they expelled them'' , /lisɑ:nhʊm/ ''their tongue''

-Note the following form:

/ʔili jsɑwu:hɑ: ðibɑ:jeħ l-hʊmɑ:/ ''of which they make slaughter''

(m) 3<sup>rd</sup>. pers. plur. fem.:

-/-hin/

-/tirmi:hin/ ''she throws them'', /Lɑ:bsithin/ ''she wear them'', /minhin/ ''if them'', /ʃinhin/ ''who''

-/ħaʃro:hən/ ''they dug them''

The following examples were supplied by two informants from the area:

1<sup>st</sup>. pers. sing. c.      /ktɑ:bi/    ''my book''
2<sup>nd</sup>. pers. sing. masc.   /ktɑ:bɑk/    ''your book''(masc.)
2<sup>nd</sup>. pers. sing. fem.     /ktɑ:biʧ/    ''your book'' (fem.)
3<sup>rd</sup>. pers. sing. masc.   /ktɑ:bʊ/    ''his book''
3<sup>rd</sup>. pers. sing. fem.     /ktɑ:bhɑ/     ''her book''
1<sup>st</sup>. pers. plur. c.         /ktɑ:bnɑ/    ''our book''
2<sup>nd</sup>. pers. plur. masc.    /ktɑ:bkʊm/    ''your book'' (masc.)
2<sup>nd</sup>. pers. plur. fem.      /ktɑ:bʧin/    ''your book''(fem.)
3<sup>rd</sup>. pers. plur. masc.     /ktɑ:bhʊm/    ''their book'' (masc.)
3<sup>rd</sup>. pers. plur. fem.      /ktɑ:bhin/     ''their book'' (fem.)

1<sup>st</sup>. pers. sing. c.     /ʕɑ:ʔɑ:lni/    ''he asked me''
2<sup>nd</sup>. pers. sing. masc.   / ʕɑ:ʔɑ:lɑk/    ''he asked you ''(masc.)
2<sup>nd</sup>. pers. sing. fem.    / ʕɑ:ʔɑ:liʧ/    ''he asked you'' (fem.)
3<sup>rd</sup>. pers. sing. masc.   / ʕɑ:ʔɑ:lʊ/    ''he asked him''
3<sup>rd</sup>. pers. sing. fem.    / ʕɑ:ʔɑ:lhɑ/     ''he asked her''
1<sup>st</sup>. pers. plur. c.         / ʕɑ:ʔɑ:lnɑ/    ''he asked us''
2<sup>nd</sup>. pers. plur. masc.    / ʕɑ:ʔɑ:lkʊm/    ''he asked you'' (sing. masc.)

2<sup>nd</sup>. pers. plur. fem.     / ʕa:ʔa:ltʃin/     ''he asked you''(sing. fem.)
3<sup>rd</sup>. pers. plur. masc.     / ʕa:ʔa:lhʊm/     ''he asked them'' (masc.)
3<sup>rd</sup>. pers. plur. fem.     / ʕa:ʔa:lhin/      ''he asked them'' (fem.)

## 3.3 Demonstrative pronouns

a. /haða/     ''this''   (sing. masc.)
  /hɑ:ði:/     ''this''   (sing. fem.)
  /haðo:lɑ/    ''these''  (plur. masc.)
  /hɑ:ðanɑ:/   ''these'' (plur. fem.)

● ''this'' (masc.) :
-/hɑ:ðɑ/
-/ haða walad  ʃa:ṭir/   ''this is a clever boy''

● ''this '' (fem.)
-/hɑ:ði/
-/hɑ:ði warda: ħilwɑ/ '' this is a beautiful flower''

-/hɑ:j/ :
/hɑ:j  ʔatidʒa:ra bil madi:na hɑ:j  alqadi:ma/  ''this trade in this old town''
/hɑ:j  azanadija:t/ ''these anklets''
-/hɑ:j/
-/hɑ:j ʔalmadi:nɑ/ ''this town''
/hɑ:j ʔal Xiʃbɑ/  ''this piece of wood''

● ''these''  (masc.)
- /hɑ:ðu:lɑ/ :
 / hɑ:ðu:lɑ ʔaltala:mi:ð/ ''these pupils''
/ hɑ:ðu:lɑ  dʒaw/  ''these came''
/ hɑ:ðu:lɑ ʧa:nat ʃaXlathʊm  da:ʧa/ ''the work of these people was difficult''
/ hɑ:ðu:lɑ  ʔalʔasrɑ/ ''these captives''

a. ''these'' (fem.):

-/hɑ:ðɑnɑ/ :

-/ hɑ:ðɑnɑ L lmadi:ntjə:n/  ''these two towns''

-/haðo:l , L haðo:la , ðam , ðan , haðan , ðo:l , haðo:la , haðo:la , haðana:/

b. very often we can find the demonstrative element / hɑ: , in-variably connected with the definite article to the form /hɑl- , / used to convey the demonstrative pronoun/ ''this'' as in the following examples:

-/ʕal hɑl -ħɑ:l / ''in this state''

-/haθo:b/ ''this cloak''

-/halqaḍa:ja kʊlhɑ/ ''all these matters''

-/hɑ:lmsɑ:lɑ:/  ''this obelisk''

-/hɑ:lgedi:l the:n/  ''these two plaits''

-/bihal ṭari:qɑ/ ''in this way''

c.

-/hɑ:ðɑ:k/   ''that'' (sing. masc.)

-/hɑ:ðiʧ/   ''that''  (sing. fem.)

-/hɑ:ðo:lɑ:k , / hɑ:ðo:lɑ:kɑ/ ''those'' (plur. masc.)

-/hɑ:ðani:ʧ/   ''those'' (plur. fem)

The demonstrative pronoun ''this'' and ''that'' are based on the oral recorded comments provided by the informants. Hence they are not completely exhaustive , but in a sense normative. They are supplement by notes that follow them dealing with the textual material.

● ''that'' (masc.):

-/ðɑ:k/ :

-/min ðɑ:k ʔal tɑ:ri:X/    ''from that date''

-/ðɑ:k ʔɑl wakit / ''at that time''

-/ðɑ:k ʔɑl jɑwm/ ''that day''

● ''that'' (masc.)

/ði:ʧ , hɑði:ʧ, ði:ʧ, hɑði:tʃɑ/

● ''those'' (masc.):

-/ðo:lɑ:k , ðo:lɑ:kɑ, hɑ:ðo:lɑ:kɑ , hɑ:ðo:lɑ:k/

● ''these'' (fem.):

-/ðɑni:ʧ/

/ðɑni:ʧ ʔɑlbɑ:ʤi/ ''that remaining ''

/ðɑni:ʧ ʔu:lɑ:ʔkɑ L mɑsˠu:Xɑtˤ ʔɑlbɑ:qjɑ/ ''that remaining jewerlry''

/ðu:lɑ:k , hɑðo:lɑ:kɑ , hɑðo:k , ðo:lɑ:kɑ/

## D. Interrogative pronouns

Very often the interrogative pronouns in this spoken colloquial Arabic occur with personal suffixes, as can be seen in the following list, compiled on the basis of oral interviews with the informants.

-/minhu:/ (sing. masc.) , /minihi:/ (sing. fem.) ''who?''

-/minhʊm/ (plur. masc.) /minhin/ (plur. fem.)

-/ʔajhʊ:/ (sing. masc.) /ʔajhi:/ (sing. fem.) ''which''

-/ʔajhʊm/ (plur. masc.) /ʔajhin/ (plur. fem.)

-/ʃinhu:/ (sing. masc.) /ʃinhi:/ (sing. fem.) ''what , which?''

-/ʃinhʊm/ (plur. masc.) , /ʃinhin/ (plur. fem.) ''which , what ?''

The following examples have been selected from the informants, which is of course by no means exhaustive.

● ''who?''

-/minhu:/

/minhu: jɑʕɑdilhɑ/ ''who will straighten her?''

/minhu: ʔɑljmʃi wɑrɑ ʔɑθo:r/ ''who is he who goes after the bull?''

/minhu: ʔali jisʤi?/ ''who is he who irrigates?''


-/mi:n/ :
/jinʃad ʕala min? - ʕaθo:r/ ''to what (literally ''whom'') will it be fastened? – ''to the bull''

-/-min/
/jiʤtamʕu:n, ħa:ta jiḍahru:n ʕasu:riqa , ʕind min ʕitku:n/ ''they come together in order to reveal, with whom the thefts are ''

● ''what , which?''
-/ʃinhu:/
/Xiṣr ʃinhu:/ ''what is bracelet of pearls?''
/ʃinhʊ ʃa:ʔidat ʔal oXṣu:r?/ ''what is the utility of the pearls?''
/wit ʕalimha: ʃinhu:?/ ''and what does she teach her''
/jdu:su:n ʃinhu:  ? (the word) /jjdu:su:/ ''they thresh'' what is it.

-/ʃinhi:/
/w-hi:ja l-ʕalja ʃinhi:? ''and what is this height?''

-/ʃinhin/:
/ʃinhin?/ ''what are they ?''

-/ʃ/ :
/ʃsawaw?/ ''what did they do?''
/ʃjilbasin?/ ''what did they wear?''
/ʃ ra:ħ jṣi:r/ ''what will happen?''


Note the use of /ʃ/ in indirect questions:
/ʃ jri:du:n/ ''what (her childern, her sons) want''
/ʃ jilgu:n b-ṭari:qhʊm, jʃi:lu:nʊ wija:hum/ ''what they found in their way , they carried with them''

**E. Relative pronoun**

● the relative pronoun  /ʔɑ:li/ ''who, which, that'' is indeclinable. Very often it occurs in shorter forms.

-/ʔɑ:li/

/ʔani: ʔali  ktɑ:bit/ '' I am who wrote''

-/ʔɑ:l/

/minhʊ  ʔa:l ʔa:Xɑ:ð ʔalʕɑṣa? / ''who is he who took the stick?''

/minhi   ʔa:l ʔa:Xɑ:ðt ʔalʕɑṣa?/ ''who is she who took the stick?''

-/-li/ :

/minhi li ktibɑt?/ 'who wrote?'' (fem. Sing.)

-/L/ :

/minhu: Lkitɑ:b?/ ''who is she who wrote?''

/ʔɑ:ni: Lkitɑ:bithɑ:? ''(it was) I who wrote it''

The relative pronoun can also assimilate to the following word in the definite article:

-/ʔɑ:ni: ʔaḍɑrɑbtiʧ/ ''I am who bit you''

Apart from the above-mentioned, the textual material reveals some schematic forms /ʔa:li , ʔo:l, li, l, together with other variants of the relative pronoun.

-/ʔɑ:li/ :

-/ʔɑ:li  ħakam b-ne:nowa gabrʊ mawʤu:d b-ʔa:ʃu:r/ '' The king who ruled in Nineveh , his tomb is in Asure''

-/taqa:li:d ʔalbiʃʕa ʔa:li ħɑtʃa: ʕanha ʔaʃaXṣ/ ''the traditions of the ordeal, which the man spoke of , (have an old origin)''

-/ʔɑ:li ʕidha ħiðɑ:ʔ , hija l-fala:ħa/ ''who has shoes, she is the peasant woman''

/minhu: ʔa:li jisʤi ?/ ''who is irrigates?''

/l-ʔuθum  ʔa:li jna:zl  almaj/ ''the mouth which puts the water down''.

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-/ʔɑ:l/ :
/ʔɑ:l jilbɑsu:nu zilim jsɑmu: wɑṭɑni:/ ''they call the shoes which men wear  wɑṭɑni: (domesti)

-/li/ :
/al-ħəlij-li ʧa:nɑt tilbshɑ l-mɑrɑ/ ''the pieces of jewerlry, which the woman has usually been wearing''
/hɑ:ð-li-jʤi:b/ ''this who brings''

-/ʔɑli/ :
/ʔɑli rɑ:ħ dɑrɑs bi-l-ʤɑ:mɑʕɑ ʔɑw ʔɑli rɑ:ħ ṭɑlɑʕ jiʃtəχil / ''who went to study in the university or who went and started to work''
/ðɑni:ʧ ʔɑli bɑ:ʤ , kul ɑṣi:χɑ ʔɑli bɑ:ʤi/ ''that which remains, all the jewelry which remains''

-/ʔɑl/ :
/w-ʔɑʃhɑr al-Ɵjɑ:b, ʔɑl ʧa:nɑt mɑwʤu:dɑ, Ɵob al-qɑmendo:r/ ''and the most famous of the cloaks which were available , is /Ɵob al-qɑmendo:r''
/ʔɑl -mɑrɑ ʔɑw rɑʤʊl ʔɑl mɑ:jit/ ''the woman or man who is dead''
/ʔɑl jizɑwɑʤ, jχɑbɑr ʔɑhlu/ ''who is going to get married, he informs his family''
/ɑdɑ:ʧa l-mɑḍbu:tɑ, ʔɑl aṭɑwil sɑ:bɑʕt ʔijɑm/ ''the correct dabka dance which lasts seven days.

-/ʔili/:
/ʔalmʊgbɑrɑ, ʔili jidfnu:n bi:hɑ ʔalmo:tɑ/ ''the cemetry in which the tribe burries dead''
/ʔal-ħɑri:r, ʔili junsɑʤ min du:d ʔal-qɑz/ ''silk which is woven of the a silk-worm''

/ʔal-χɑnɑm, ʔili jsɑwu:nhɑ: ðibɑ:jiħ/ ''sheep, of which they make slaughter animals for them''

/al-ʔuθum  ʔili  jX̞rʊf  al-maj/ ''the mouth which scoops up the water''

## -Assimilation

/ʔal - kitɑ:b, ʔəṣadarʊ  ahmad/ ''the book which Ahmed has published''
●The pronoun /mɑ:n , min/ occurs in the combinations  /kʊl mɑ:n , kʊl min ? ''everybody who''

-/kʊl mɑ:n/ :
/kʊl mɑ:n  jidʒi jiqrɑ:hɑ/ ''everybody who comes reads it''.

-/kʊl min/ :
/fɑ:- kʊl min jɑ:ku:lhɑ təʕbʊr b-ħalgʊ/ ''And everyboody who eats it, it passes through his throat''.

● The literary relative pronoun /mɑ:/ not occurs in the genuine dialects but it can of course sometimes be heard in the speech of educated people who sprinkle their everyday speech with classical or literary forms and elements. The following example is clearly a literary borrowing:
-/ʔaX̞aðw min al-ʔɑ:θɑ:r mɑ: jʕɑ:dɑl sabʕa mi:t ṣandu:g/ ''they took of the antiquites about 700 boxes''
/mɑ: jiʕɑ:dil/ ''which is equal '' is a phrase used here in the sense of adverb ''exactly (about),

In the combination /kʊl-mɑ:/ ''everything that, all that, whatever'' /mɑ/, however, often occurs in the dialects.
/ʃɑ:lu minʊ ħiml/ ''they took with them every thing they were able (to take) of load.

## F. Indefinite pronouns
● The texts provide some examples of various forms of the indefinite pronoun /ʔaħad/ ''one, somebody'', with a negation in the sense of ''nobody''
-/ʔɑ:ħad/ ''one''

/tintahi ʔaħad ru:sha: b-kara:ki:ʃ/ ''one of its heads ends in tassels''

/ʔa:ħad kʊtʊbhʊm  ʔal.mʊqadasa/ ''one of their holy books''

/jru:ħun ʕal ʔaħad jitwanasu:n/ ''they go to somebody in order to have a nice time''

-/ħad/ ''somebody'', with a negation ''nobody'':

/maku: he:na aħad jgu:l-lu la:/ ''there is no body here who says to him 'no'

-/maħad/ ''nobody''

''maħad ma:d ʔi:dʊ/ ''(until now) nobody has yet extended his hand to it''

-/ʔabadan maħad jigdar jiṭlaʕ/ ''nobody can never go'',/maħad na:ʃha:/ ''nobody touch it''.


● Often the numeral /wa:ħid/ is used as an indefinite pronoun. The combination /kʊl wa:ħid/ can be illustrated in the following examples:

/ħse:n wa:ħid mn al-manṭaqa/ ''Hussien is one inhabitants from the area ''

/w-min  ḍiminhʊm wa:ħid ʧti:l/ ''and among them one died. (literally: 'was killed')

/ʔawal waħd  ʔal-imdʒana:d/ ''the first one is alimganed''


● /baʕḍ/ ''some'':

/w-baʕḍ  almana:tiq/  ''in some areas''

/baʕḍ almaʕa:ḍid/ ''some bracelets''


●/ʧa:m/ ''some''

/wa:ldʊ ja:Xʊð ʧam ridʒa:l maʕa:/ ''his father takes some men with him''


●/ʔaj/ ''any''

/ʕala ʔa:j ʔamal jri:dʊ/ ''to any work he wants ''

● The word /kʊl/ and its combination /kʊl waːħid/ ''everybody'' occur frequently in the texts. For the combinations /kʊl maːn,kʊl min and /kʊl mɑː/ as in the following examples:

-/kʊl/ ''all, every'':

/kʊl zɑːjir/ ''every vistor'', /kʊl ʔahl al-manṭɑqɑ/ ''all the people of the area'' /kʊl manṭɑqɑ/''every area'', /kʊl miːt matir Xandɑq/ ''every one 100 matir a trench'', /w-kʊl nħafrɑt/ ''and it is excavated as a whole '', /ɑːl-hafrijɑːt , ʔal-ħafrijɑːt, ʔal ħfaroːhɑː, kulhɑː Xaloːhɑ makʃuːfɑ/ ''the excavations, which they excavated, all of them they left open'' /w-foːg ɑl-kʊl tilbes ʕabɑːʔ'' and over everything she wears an aba-cloak'', /b-kʊl ʔiːd/ ''in both hands'', /kʊl waqit/ ''all the time'' /anɑːs kʊlhɑ/ ''all the people '', /hal qaḍɑːja kʊlhɑ/ ''all these matters''

-/kʊl wɑːħid, taʕaːl ṭaliʕ ilsaːnak/ ''everybody, come and put out your tongue'' /haːsaʕ kʊlhɑ ṣaːrat ʔamɑːn w-kʊl wɑːħid jaʕarif ħagʊ/ ''now everything has become safe and everybody knows his right''

-/ʃiː: , ʃeː/ ''something , with negation ''nothing'' and the combination /kʊl ʃiː/ ''it was difficult for them to obtain anything from there''.

-/ʤɑːbat  ʃiː  ʤdiːd/ ''it brought something new''

-/mɑːjħaṣluːn ʃiː/ ''they did not obtain anything''

-/ʔið tʃɑːn  mɑːʕindu  ʃiː/ ''if he has nothing''

-/w-l-fuːṭi  bi-l-moːsil  taʕni  ʃi: ʔaːXar/ ''and the fuːtɑ  in Mosul means something else''.

-/kʊl  ʃiː/ ''everything'' , with negation ''nothing'':

-/mɑː  jaʕrfuːn ʕanhɑ kʊl ʃiː/ ''they do not know anthing of it''

-/mɑːkuː ʤʊwaː  kʊl  ʃi/ ''they do not know anything of it''

-/mɑːkuː ʤʊwaː  kʊl ʃiː/ ''there was nothing under it''

-/Xeːr/ ''other (than)'':

/ʃaːnɑːʃiːl  w-Xeːrhɑ  tilbshin b-rɑːshɑ/ ''she wears (jingling) /ʃaːnɑːʃiːl/ ornaments and other ones on her head''

-/ʔaːXar, ʔuXra fem./ ''from one house to another ''

-/ʃe: ʔaːXar / ''something else'', bi-l-ʤɑːnb al-ʔaːXar/ ''on the other side'', /mɑː jḍʊr  al-ʔaːxar/ ''he does not want to harm anybody (literally: the other one'')

-/w-ʕaːlbas  ɑdiʃdaːʃɑ w-ʤɑːkat alʔaːXar/ ''I put on the robe and the other jacket''

-/ʔitibɑːrɑːt ʔʊXrɑ fɑːniːjɑ/ ''other technical point of view'', /ʔazjɑːʔ ʔuXrɑː/ ''other clothes''

-/mɑːlɑːbɑs ʔuXrɑː/ ''there is another jewelry''

-/ʤamɑːʕa ʔaXariːn/ ''other people'' note; the following form:

/ʤamɑːʕa ʔaXreːjiːn/ ''other people''

-/nɑːfs/ ''self, same'':

/min nɑːfs anoːʕ/ ''of the same type''

/nɑːfs al-loːn/ ''the same colour''

/juːṣal wħadu b-nɑːfsu/ ''he comes alone''

## Contrast:

English has two sets of possessive pronouns, the first functions are determiners and the second as pronominals. In spoken colloquial Arabic of AL Haweeja area; there is one set of possessive pronouns which consist of bound morphemes realized as suffixes attached to nouns-*/kitabi/ , /kitaːbak/ , /kitaːbitʃ/ , /kitaːbkʊm/.* Arabic possessive system in more explicit in the 2$^{nd}$ and 3$^{rd}$ person singular.No gender in both English and Arabic possessive pronouns its person singular and plural. English is more explicit in the third person singular. Both English and spoken colloquial Arabic spoken draw a distinction between personal and non-personal reference. English interrogative pronouns show greater complexity than spoken Arabic since they have case contrast which is not found in Arabic. The most important way of comparing relative pronouns in both by the main factor, determining the uses of these pronouns. The factor of determining restrictive and nonrestrictive in English is clear though its use, whereas in Arabic this distinction seems to be irrelevant. Relative clauses which function as postmodifiers of a noun head whereas in Arabic is the differences of the antecedents which governs their use. Demonstrative pronouns in English and colloquial spoken Arabic in this area are similar. They have number (English, singular, and plural; Arabic , singular, dual, and plural) and show distance reference; near and distant. Arabic demonstrative spoken in this area are characterized by a further complications; they have gender distinction in singular and dual. Demonstrative in both languages are used anaphorically and cataphorically.  In English the demonstrative

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pronouns may also function as a determiner, which premodifies the noun head; *this book*, *those children*. On the other hand , In spoken colloquial Arabic in this area; the demonstrative pronoun used with a noun phrase and the noun phrase is always definite.

## Conclusions:

1.Demonstrative pronouns of spoken Arabic in Al Haweeja area are characterized by a further complication; they have gender distinction in singular and dual and they are similar in both English and Arabic

2.The distinction between 'who', 'whom' and 'whose' is based on case: subjective, objective , possessive. In the spoken Arabic of this area case is relevant to the use of the dual forms.

3.Data analysis revels that the best way of comparing relative pronouns is by stating the main features determining the uses of these pronouns in English and spoken Arabic of this area.

4.Intrrogative pronouns in English and spoken Arabic of Al Haweeja area show certain similarities both languages draw a distinction between personal and non-personal reference.

5.English has two sets of possessive pronouns, the first functions as determiners and the second as pronominals. Whereas in spoken Arabic there is one set of possessive pronouns which consist of bound morphemes realized as suffixes attached to nouns.

## Phonetic Symbols:

| symbols | Description |
| --- | --- |
| /h/ | voiceless glottal fricative |
| /ʔ/ | voiceless glottal stop |
| /ħ/ | voiceless pharyngeal fricative |
| /g/ | voiced velar stop |
| /ɣ/ | voiced uvular fricative |
| /q/ | voiceless uvular stop |
| /x/ | voiceless velar fricative |
| /ð/ | voiced dental fricative |
| /θ/ | voiceless inter-dental fricative |

| | |
|---|---|
| /ʕ/ | voiced pharyngeal fricative |
| /k/ | voiceless velar stop |
| /ʃ/ | voiceless post-alveolar fricative |
| /tʃ/ | voiceless palato-alveolar affricate |
| / dʒ/ | voiced palate-alveolar affricate |
| /r/ | voiced alveolar liquid |
| /j/ | voiced palatal glide |
| /z/ | voiced alveolar fricative |
| /s/ | voiceless alveolar fricative |
| /S/ | voiceless alveolar emphatic fricative |
| /d/ | voiced dental stop |
| /t/ | voiceless dental stop |
| /T/ | voiceless dental emphatic stop |
| /f/ | voiceless labio-dental fricative |
| /b/ | voiced bilabial stop |
| /m/ | voiced bilabial nasal |
| /n/ | voiced alveolar nasal |
| /l/ | voiced alveolar lateral |
| /w/ | voiced labio-velar glide |

**Vowels**

/i/ high front short unrounded            /ii/ high front long unrounded
/ee/ mid front long unrounded           /e/ mid front short unrounded
/oo/ mid back long rounded              /o/ mid back short rounded
/uu/ high back long rounded             /u/ high back short rounded
/aa/ low central long unrounded         /a/ low central short unrounded

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