Multiclass and Multifunction Subordinate Clauses in Arabic

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Abstract: The clause is a unit lower than the sentence in the hierarchical rank scale of units though, like the sentence, it has a subject and a predicate. Some sentences may contain only one clause and are, therefore, called simple sentences, while others that include more than one clause are called non-simple sentences (compound, complex). The current study focuses on the second type and specifically the complex sentence which typically contains two clauses one of which is the main clause while the other   is subordinate since it functions in the structure of the main clause to realize one of four functions, namely, subject(S), object (O), complement(C) or adverbial (A). Subordinate clauses (SCs)can be classified into two categories: nominal SCs and adverbial SCs. The former can function as S, O or C whereas the latter can function as A only. However , some SCs belong to different classes and realize different functions .The study tries to shed light on complex sentences in Arabic since they have not been investigated before.In fact,grammarians of Arabic do not acknowledge the existence of complex sentences in Arabic at all. The study ,therefore, tries to prove that complex sentences and ultimately SCs exist in Arabic just like other live languages. It aims at listing the categories of SCs in Arabic and the functions that can be achieved by each of these categories.

الجمل التابعة متعددة الأنواع والوظائف في اللغة العربية

الخلاصة:تعد اشباه الجمل في اللغة العربية من الوحدات النحوية التي تعمل في تركيب الجمل المعقدة لتؤدي وظائف نحوية اسمية وظرفية كالفاعل والمفعول به والمبتدأ والخبر والظرفية .لذلك يمكن تقسيم اشباه الجمل الى قسمين:اشباه الجمل الاسمية واشباه الجمل الظرفية حيث يمكن للنوع الاول ان يؤدي وظائف اسمية كالفاعل والمفعول به والمبتدأ والخبرأما النوع الثاني فيمكنه ان يؤدي وظيفة الظرف بجميع انواعه سواء كان ظرف مكان او زمان او شرط او غير ذلك.ويمكن تمييز

انـواع اشبـاه الجمـل مـن خــلال اداة الوصل التـي تبـدأ كـل نــوع مـن تلـك التراكيـب. ومـع ذلـك فهنـاك ادوات وصـل يمكنهـا ان تبـدأ اكثر مـن نـوع مـن انـواع اشبـاه الجمـل.فعلى سبيل المثـال يمكن لأداة الوصل حتى ان تبـدأ اكثر مـن نـوع مـن انـواع الظـروف كظـرف المكـان والزمـان والشـرط وغيرها.وتهـدف الدراسـة الـى اثبـات ان اللغـة العربيـة تحتـوي علـى اشبـاه الجمـل بانـواعهـا وان تلـك التراكيـب يمكنهـا ان تعمـل فـي الجمـل المعقـدة لأداء وظـائـف نحويـة اسـمية وظرفيـة وبـذلك فهـي تـدحض الاراء القديمـة التـي مـازال النحـاة العرب يسـتندون عليهـا والتـي تنكـر وجـود اشبـاه الجمـل فـي اللغـة العربيـة كمـا ينكـرون قابليتهـا علـى اداء الوظـائف النحويـة المختلفـة.وتقوم الدراسـة علـى فرضيـة ان الجمـل المعقـدة موجـودة فـي اللغـة العربيـة وان كل واحدة مـن تلـك تلـك الجمـل تحتـوي علـى واحدة او اكثـر مـن اشبـاه الجمـل التـي تعمـل فيهـا لتؤدي وظائف نحوية في تلك الجمل.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الصنف، الوظيفة، الجمل التابعة، النحو

1. Introduction

The clause is a unit lower than the sentence in the hierarchical rank scale of units though, like the sentence, it has a subject and a predicate. It works in the sentence structure sometimes to realize one of the sentential functions and in this case it is called subordinate .However , some sentences may contain only one clause and are ,therefore, called simple sentences, while others that include more than one clause are called non-simple sentences (compound, complex). The current study focuses on the second type and specifically the complex sentence where one clause is the main clause while the other clause is a dependent one since it functions in the structure of the main clause to realize S, O, C or A.However, grammarians of Arabic think that Arabic does not have complex sentences and accordingly it does not have subordinate clauses (SCs) and if such clauses exist , they do not realize any grammatical function .Hence, they distinguish between parsable sentences *aljumalu aalati laha mahallun min ali'raab* and nonparsable sentences *aljumalu allati laamahalla laha min ali'raab* .They claim that parsable sentences are those that can be rendered to singular while nonparsable sentences can not.The current study argues that all clauses in Arabic are parsable since they function in the sentence structure.The study hypothesizes that ,in addition to simple sentences, Arabic has also complex sentences in which SCs can be classified into two main types: nominal SCs and adverbial SCs .The former can function as subject (S), object (O) or complement (C) whereas the latter can

function as adverbial (A) only (See Quirk etal 1973:315; Leech 2006:27). However , some SCs in Arabic may belong to different classes and realize different functions.For example, a SC introduced by *lau* can realize both nominal and adverbial functions and , therefore , it can introduce two different classes of SCs: namely , nominal infinitive SCs and adverbial SCs of condition.Some other SCs ,on the other hand , may belong to more than two classes within the same function.An adverbial SC introduced by *hatta* ,for example , may belong to such adverbial SCs as condition ,time , result, etc.(Ibnu Hisham,died761A.H:4/176 ; Al Rummani,died384A.H:232).The study proves that SCs exist in Arabic and can also realize different nominal and adverbial functions. It aims at listing the categories of SCs in Arabic and the functions that can be achieved by each of these categories.

In the study, different types of SCs shall be discussed with examples some of them are taken from the Glorious Qur'an and others are invented by the author.Every example will be both transliterated and translated into Arabic except for Qur'anic examples which will be written in Arabic as well.Al Hilali and Khan translation of the Glorious Qur'an(1998)will be adopted in the translation of the Qur'anic examples in the study. Either for other examples , they will be translated by the author.The examples shall be analyzed depending on the structural approach that takes into account both the formal and functional parameters. According to this model, there are five sentential functions: S , V , O , C and A; all of which except V can be realized by SCs.The first three (S,O and C) can be realized by nominal SCs whereas A can be realized by adverbial SCs.

2. Nominal SCs

Nominal SCs can achieve phrasal nominal functions , namely S, O and C (See Crystal 1985: 207). This means that the clause unit is trans-shifted to work in the structure of the clause to realize a function that is otherwise realized by a noun phrase.In this section, nominal SCs will be investigated and analyzed to reveal their number and structure.It is thought that nominal SCs in Arabic can be classified into various categories according to the conjunction that introduces each of these SCs and the meaning they have in the sentence. However , it should be borne in mind that the same conjunction can be used to introduce various types of SCs .Therefore, the conjunctions that introduce SCs will also be focused on to show that a particular SC can belong to different categories and that the same subordinator may be used to introduce various categories of SCs. Five main types of nominal SCs exist in Arabic, namely, infinitive SCs, interrogative SCs, relative SCs, *anna* SCs and participle SCs.

2.1. Infinitive Nominal SCs

2.1.1. Particle Infinitive Nominal SCs

Particle infinitive nominal SCs can be introduced by such particles as *ann* (to) and *lau* (if) followed by the base form of the verb to realize all nominal functions (S , O , C) (Ibnu Aqeel,died769A.H:4/47 ; Ibnu Hisham,d.761A.H,4/221).Consider the following examples:

1. *ann tuhiba l nasa kheirun lak*.(To like people is better for you.)
      S   C

2. *aradtu ann ara ahmed*. (I wanted to see Ahmed.)
   VS   O

3. *raghbati ann usbiha tabeeban*. (My wish is to be a physician.)
   S   C

4. *yaumaithin yawadu allatheen kafaru wa'asau I rasuula lau tusawwa bihimu l ardh*.
   A   V   S   O

(يَوْمَئِذٍ يَوَدُّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا وَعَصَوُا الرَّسُولَ لَوْ تُسَوَّى بِهِمُ الْأَرْضُ) (النساء42)

(On that day those who disbelieved and disobeyed the Messenger will wish that they were buried in the earth.)

Sometimes, particle infinitive nominal SCs can be introduced by *la*(to) in very rare instances as in the following Qur'anic verse:

5. *thumma bada lahum min ba'di mara'w l aayati layasjununnahu hatta heen*.
  A   V   A   A   S

(ثُمَّ بَدَا لَهُمْ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا رَأَوُاالْآيَاتِ لَيَسْجُنُنَّهُ حَتَّى حِينٍ) (يوسف35)

(Then it occurred to them, after they had seen the proofs (of his innocence), to imprison him for a time.)

where the SC (*layasjununnahu hatta heen* لَيَسْجُنُنَّهُ حَتَّى حِينٍ) realizes the S function.

It is to be noted that particle infinitive nominal SCs are different from *anna*

nominal SCs since the latter should be followed by a noun phrase as its *mubtada'* (inchoative) and another noun phrase, adjectival phrase or adverbial phrase as its *khabar* (comment)(Ibnu Ya'eesh,died643A.H, 8/77;Al-Zajjaji,died340:58) (see 2. 2 below). Besides, *ann*- infinitive clause is different from the adverbial *ann*-SC since the latter should be followed by the past form of the verb as an adverbial SC of reason(Al Makhzuumi1986:313) (see 3. 6 below).

2.1.2. Bare-Infinitive Nominal SCs

Bare infinitive nominal SCs can also realize nominal functions in the complex sentence structure. In such clauses, the present form of the verb with its implied subject is used to realize a nominal function (typically O) especially after verbs that indicate initiating actions such as *bad'a* (started*)*, *raha* (began*)*, *shar'a* (set off) *akhatha*(got), *tafiqa*(began). (Al-Zajjaaji,died 340A.H:201) Consider the following examples:

6. *raha l waladu yunadi bisautin aalin*. (The boy began shouting.)
  V   S   O

7. *watafiqaa yakhsifaani aleihima min waraqi l janna*. (وَطَفِقَا يَخْصِفَانِ عَلَيْهِمَا مِنْ وَرَقِ الْجَنَّةِ)(الْأَعْرَافِ22)

VS   O

(and they began to cover themselves with the leaves of Paradise)

There are, however, rare examples in Arabic where bare infinitive SCs are used to realize S, e.g:

8. *tasma'u bilmu'eidi* *laa an taraah*. (to)hear of the *mu'eidi* is better than to see him)
    S   C

9. *za'amu* *matiyyatu l kathib*. ('They alleged' is the door of lying.)
    S   C

The verbal forms *tasma'u* and *za'amu* in 9 and 10 respectively do not realize the V function but rather, the S function (Ibnu Hisham, died761A.H:1/186).

2.2. Interrogative Nominal SCs

Interrogative nominal SCs are in fact indirect questions used as dependent clauses in complex sentences to realize nominal functions (typically O).In Arabic , such SCs tend to follow reporting clauses containing such reporting verbs as *qaala*(said) , *sa'ala* (asked), *istafta*(inquire),etc. and the whole complex sentence becomes declarative rather than interrogative as proposed by traditional grammarians of Arabic (e.g.,Sibaweih , Ibnu Hisham).Thus, the indirect question in 10 below is no longer a question; rather,it is just an SC realizing O in the complex sentence structure.

10.*fastaftihim* *alirabbika l banaatu walahumu l banuun*.
    VSO   O

(فَاسْتَفْتِهِمْ أَلِرَبِّكَ الْبَنَاتُ وَلَهُمُ الْبَنُونَ) (الصَّافَّات149)

(Now ask them:"Are there daughters for your Lord and sons for them?")

2.2.1. *na'am-laa* Nominal SCs

na'am-laa nominal SCs are called so because the expected answer to a direct question introduced by the *hamza* or *hal* can either be *na'am* or *laa* are. Such clauses imply indirect *na'am-la* questions introduced by such conjunctions as *inn* (if), *feema itha* (whether), etc. Such SCs can realize the O or C functions but they cannot realize the S function, e.g.

11.*sa'altu* *zeidan* *inn kaana mareedhan*.(I asked Zeid if he was ill.)
    VS   O   O

12.*qul agheir Allahi atikhithu waliyan*.(الانعام14) (قُلْ أَغَيْرَ اللَّهِ أَتَّخِذُ وَلِيًّا)
    VS   O

(Say:"Shall I take as a Wali any other than Allah?")

Sometimes , *na'am-laa* SCs can be used to realize the A function when they are used to indicate conditional-concessive meanings. Here, the complex correlative subordinator *sawaa'un a'....am* (whether..or) is often used and the dependent clause is mobile unlike nominal SCs which occupy fixed positions in the complex sentence structure(Yusuf 2000:10).

2.2.2. Descriptive interrogative Nominal SCs

Descriptive interrogative nominal SCs are indirect questions used to realize nominal functions. They can be introduced by pronominal question words such as *limatha* (why), *keifa*(how), *man* (who), *mata* (when), *aina* (where), etc. whose function in the nominal SC varies according to semantic-syntactic parameters(Al Ghalaayeeni1994:1/140). Thus, the question word *man* ,for example , may fulfill nominal functions while the question words *keifa , aina , mata* can only realize the A function(Al-Sakkaaki,died626A.H:312).The descriptive interrogative nominal SC can realize all nominal functions as in the following examples:

13. *sa'altu zeidan keifa wasal*. (I asked Zeid how he arrived.)
     VS   O   O
14. *alsu'aal huwa mata nusaafir*.(The question is when we shall travel.)
      S   C

Furthermore , nominal interrogative SCs are identical in form with relative nominal SCs since both can be introduced with roughly the same list of conjunctions (*mata , keifa , aina* ,etc.)(Al Makhzuumi1986:270)

2. 3. Relative Nominal SCs

Relative nominal SCs are those introduced by such conjunctions as *ayyu* (which), *ma* (what), *man* (who), *allathi*(which, who), *allatheena*(who, whom), etc(Seebaweih,died180A.H:2/108). e.g.,

15.*man ya'mal bijid yastahiqu l ihtiraam*. (Who works hard deserves respect.)
    S   V   O
16.*lam afham maqaalahu l mudeer*. (I did not understand what the manager said.)
    VS   O
17.*haatha ma ureedu ma'rifatuh*.(This is what I want to know.)
    S   C

Further, a relative nominal SC can be transhifted to work as qualifier of the head in a complex noun phrase as in the following example:

18. *shakartu l rajula l lathi saa'adani*. (I thanked the man who helped me.)
    VS   O

where the SC (*allathi saa'adani*) is used to postmodify the head (*alrajula*) (See Al Makhzuumi1986:321-322)

2. 4. *anna*-Nominal SCs

The *anna*-clause is another type of nominal SCs in which the conjunction *anna* (that) or its variant *bi'anna* are followed by a nominal clause consisting of *mubtada'* (inchoative) and *khabar* (comment) (Al Jurjaani,died471A.H:324).

AN *anna*-SC cannot start sentences because it always comes after the main reporting clause to realize O or C as reported speech .Consider the following examples:

19.A: *qaal zeidun "inna l jawa haar*." (Zeid said "The weather is hot.)

     V   S   O

  B: _qaal zeidun (bi)anna l jawa haar_ . (Zaid said that the weather was hot.)

     V   S   O

where the _anna_-clause(_(bi)anna l jawa haar_)in 19B comes as reported speech to the direct independent _inna_-nominal clause ("_inna l jawa haar."_)(See Ibnu Aqeel,died:

2. 5 Participle Nominal SCs

Participle nominal SCs are nominal forms derived from dynamic verbs to indicate the process implied in the verbs from which they are derived .Thus, the participle form _thihaab_ (going) is derived from the verb _yathhab_ (go) and the form _qitaal_ (fighting) is derived from the verb _yuqatil_ (fight) and so on(Ibnu Ya'eesh, died643 A.H:4/49). In fact, it seems as if these forms are variants of _anna_-nominal SCs. Compare the following pairs of examples:

20. A: _la ureedu ann ara zeidan_.(I donot want to see Zeid.)

       VS   O

  B: _la ureedu ru'yata zeidin_. (I donot want seeing Zeid.)

       VS   O

21._wakafa Allahu l mu'mineena l qitaal_. **(وَكَفَى اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْقِتَالَ) (الاحزاب25)**

   V   S   O   O

 (Allah sufficed for the believers in the fighting)

where the participle form(_alqitaal_) is a nominal SC realizing the O function.It is called in Arabic _masdar sareeh_(present participle) since it can be replaced by _masdar mu'awwal_ (particle infinitive) consisting of _anna_ followed by the base form of the verb(ibid:6/62).

Further,a distinction should be made between dynamic participle nominal SCs and phrasal stative constructions that represent the result of the action implied in such forms though they may seem identical for the first time. Thus, we should distinguish between, for instance, _tatweer_ (developing) and _tatawur_ (development) as the first denotes the process while the second denotes the product. Accordingly, _tatweeru l ziraa'a_(developing agriculture) represents a nominal SC that can realize a nominal function in a complex sentence structure, while _tatawurun ziraa'i_ (agricultural development) represents a noun phrase that can only function in a simple sentence.Consider the following pair of sentences:

22. _aradna tatweera l ziraa'a_.   (We wanted to develop agriculture.).

    VS   O

23. _hasala tatawurun ziraa'i_.   (An agricultural development occurred.)

    V   S

The difference between 22 and 23 above lies in the fact that 22 is a complex sentence in which the SC _tatweeru l ziraa'a_ is a nominal participle SC realizing the O function , while 23 is a simple

sentence because it includes one clause only where the form *tatawurun ziraa'i* is just a noun phrase realizing the S function.

3. Adverbial SCs

Adverbial SCs are introduced by different types of subordinating conjunctions whether these conjunctions are simple (one word), compound (more than two words) or correlative (two separate parts) (Quirk et al, 1985: 1546). They are used to realize just one function, that is A; therefore, they can be used in different places in the sentence (initially, medially, finally). There are ten categories of adverbial SCs in Arabic and the coming subsections are dedicated to investigating these categories.

3. 1. Adverbial SCs of Time

Time SCs indicate the time in which the action implied in the verb of the main clause takes place .They can be introduced by such conjunctions as *indama* (when*)*, *beinama* (while), *heena(ma)*(when*)*, *ith* (when), *hatta* (till*)*, *ba'da* (after*)*, *qabla* (before), *mata*(when) ,*lamma* (when) ,etc(Ibnu Ya'eesh,died 643A.H:4/106). Consider the following examples:

24.wasabbih bihamdi rabbika heena taquum . **(الطور48)**   **(وَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ حِينَ تَقُومَ)**
    VS   A   A
 (and glorify the Praises of your Lord when you get up from sleep)

Sometimes, time SCs can be introduced by lexical expressions having temporal indications, such as *lahdhata* (the moment*)*, *yauma* (the day), *saa'ata* (the hour) etc. as in the following example:

25.bada'ati l haflatu lahdhata wusuulina.(The party began the moment we arrived.)   V   S   A

Further , some conjunctions indicating time (eg.,*hatta , ith*) can introduce different categories of SCs. The subordinator *hatta* , for example can indicate condition , result , purpose ,etc(Ibnu Hisham,died761A.H:4/176-177). as will be expounded in the subsequent sections.

3. 2. Adverbial SCs of Place

Adverbial SCs of place are those that indicate the place of the action or state implied in the V of the main clause. They can be introduced by such conjunctions as *haithu*(where), *haithuma*(wherever*)*,*inda* (at), *aina* (where) ,etc.(Ibnu Ya'eesh,died643A.H:3/114)). Consider the following examples:

26.*safarna ila haithu wajadna l aman*.(We travelled to where we found safety.)
    VS   A

27.*wahaithuma kuntum fawallu wujuuhakum shatrah*.
      A   VS   O   A

(and wheresoever you are, turn your faces towards it.**)** (وَحَيْثُ مَا كُنْتُمْ فَوَلُّوا وُجُوهَكُمْ شَطْرَه) **(البقرة150)**

    Some subordinators indicating place can also be used to introduce other categories of SCs.The place subordinator mata , for instance, can also introduce realative and interrogative nominal SCs.Similarly , the subordinator *haithu* can imply conditional-concessive meanings in addition to its local indication.

3. 3. Adverbial SCs of Condition

    Condition SCs refer to the condition on which the occurrence of the action in the V of the main clause depends. They can be introduced by such conjunctions as *itha* (if) , *inn* (if), *lamma*(when), *hatta*(*till*), *talama*(*as long as)*, *lau*(if), *la'in* (if), etc(Ibnu Hisham,died761A.H:4/226 ; Al-Samarraa'i2007:160) , e.g.,

28.*itha malaktu nuquudan sa'ashtari beitan*.(If I had enough money , I'd buy a house.)
                        A   VS   O

29.*walau shaa'a llahu lathahaba bisam'ihim wa'absarihim*.**(البقرة20)** (وَلَوْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ لَذَهَبَ بِسَمْعِهِمْ وَأَبْصَارِهِمْ)
      A   VS   A

(And if Allah willed, He could have taken away their hearing and their sight.)

    Typically ,using the conjunction *inn* and *man* to introduce adverbial SCs requires using the particle *fa* (then) at the beginning of the main clause and using laula requires using ann followed by the past form of the verb(Ibnu Hisham,diedA.H:1/36) as in the following example:

30.*walaqad hammat bihi wahamma biha laula ann ra'a burhaana rabbih*.
   VS   A   VS   A   A

(وَلَقَدْ هَمَّتْ بِهِ وَهَمَّ بِهَا لَوْلَا أَنْ رَأَى بُرْهَانَ رَبِّهِ) **(يوسف 24)**

    (And indeed she did desire him, and he would have inclined to her desire , had he not seen the evidence of his Lord)

    Negative condition can be introduced by such conjunctions as *malam* (unless), *inn/itha lam* (if not), *illa ann (*except that*)*, etc. e.g.

31.*la tujazif malam takun muta'akidan*. (Don't venture unless you are sure.)
    VS   A

3. 4. Adverbial SCs of Concession

    Adverbial SCs of concession denote contrast between two propositions so that the proposition implied in the main clause is contrasted with that in the SC .They can be introduced by such

conjunctions as *raghma (anna)* (even though), *ma'a (anna)* (although), *walau (anna)* (albeit), *mahma* (whatever), *fee heen*(while), etc.. Consider the following examples:

32.*fashila zeidun raghma annahu daras katheeran*.(Zeid failed though he worked hard.)
     V   S   A

    Some subordinators denoting concession (e.g. *raghma , ma'a , walau*) require the particle anna if they are followed by finite verb phrases , but if they are followed by non-finite verb phrases , the particle *anna* should be dropped as in the following example:

33.*kharajna raghma suquuti l matar*. (We went for out despite the rainfall.)
     VS   A
where the non-finite VP *suquut* (falling) is derived from the finite form *yasqut*.

3. 5. Conditional-Concessive Adverbial SCs

    Conditional-Concessive SCs combine conditional and concessive ends. They can best be introduced by such subordinators as *sawaa'un…am/au*(whether..or) , *inn…au* (either … or) , *hatta inn/itha* (even if) , *mahma* (whatever) , *keifama* (however) *ayan kaan* (whatever) ,*wa'in* (even if) etc.Consider the following examples:

34.*lan nitaraaja'a mahma hasal*. (We shall not yield whatever happened.)
       VS   A

35.*wasawaa'un aleihim a'anthartahum am lam tunthirhum layu'minuun*.
         A   VS

(وَسَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ أَأَنْذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنْذِرْهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ) **(يس10)**

  (It is the same to them whether you warn them or you warn them not, they will not believe)

    Sometimes, conditional-concessive SCs can be introduced by lexical indicators without using any subordinator where the context can be adopted in deducing the conditional-concessive meaning. In 36 below, the conditional-concessive SC is introduced by zero subordinator.

36.*sanamdhi fee tateeqina shi'tum am abeitum.* (We will proceed willy nilly.)
    VS   A   A

3. 6. Adverbial SCs of Reason

    Adverbial SCs of reason denote the reason behind doing the action or state implied in the V of the main clause (Snow 1965:33). They can be introduced by such conjunctions as *liana* (because), *ann* (that), *bisabab* (because of), *ith* (since), *li* (due to), etc.Some of these subordinators (e.g., *lianna , ann*) should be followed by finite verb phrases while others(e.g., *bisabab , li*) should be followed by non-finite verb phrases. Consider the following examples:

37.*lam ya'ti firas li'annahu kaana mut'aban*.(Firas did not come as he was tired.)
    V   S   A

38.*baqeena fi l beiti bisabab suquuti l matar*.(We satayed at home because of the rain.)

      VS   A   A

Furthermore , the subordinator *ann* should be followed by the past form of the verb to indicate reason(Al-Farraa', died207A.H:2/173).This distinguishes it from the subordinator *ann* followed by the base form of the verb as the latter introduces nominal infinitive SCs.Compare this pair of examples:

39.A:*atamanna ann usbiha tabeeban*. (I wish I became a doctor.)

        VS   O

  B:*alam tara ila allathi haaja ibraheem fee rabbihi ann aataahu allahu l mulk*.

       VS   A   A

(أَلَمْ تَرَ إِلَى الَّذِي حَاجَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ فِي رَبِّهِ أَنْ آتَاهُ اللَّهُ الْمُلْكَ) **(البقرة258)**

(Have you not looked at him who disputed with Ibrahim about his Lord because Allah had given him the kingdom?)

3. 7. Adverbial SCs of Purpose

     Adverbial SCs of purpose express the purpose behind the action or state involved in the V of the main clause .They can be introduced by such conjunctions as (*li)kai (laa)* (so as(not)to), *min/li ajli ann (laa)* (in order(not) to), *hatta (laa)*(so as (not) to), etc(Ibnu Ya'eesh,died643A.H:5/128;Al-Zajjaaji,died340A.H:182). Consider the following examples:

40.*rakadhtu hatta laa yafuutani l baas*.(I ran so as not to miss the bus.)

      VS   A

     Sometimes, adverbial SCs of purpose can be introduced by lexical borderline subordinators (often participle forms) such as *qaasidan ann* (aiming at) *raghbatan fi*(wishing to), *saa'iyan ila* (wishing to),etc. where the lexical subordinator is often followed by a non-finite form denoting action as in the following example:

41. *ji'tu amalan fi eejaadi 'amal*. (I came hoping to find work)

   VS   A

   where the SC of purpose (*amalan fi eejaadi 'amal*) is introduced by a lexical expression (*amalan fi*) which is followed by a non-finite form (*eejaad*).

    Moreover, SCs of purpose can also be introduced by zero subordinator and in this case only the context can help in discerning the category of the SC.e.g.,

42.*wa'ith sarafna ileika nafaran mina l jinni yastami'uuna l qur'aan*.

 A   V   A   O   A

(وَإِذْ صَرَفْنَا إِلَيْكَ نَفَرًا مِنَ الْجِنِّ يَسْتَمِعُونَ الْقُرْآنَ) **(الاحقاف29)**

(And (remember)when We sent towards you a group of the jinn listening to the Qur'an.)

3. 8. Adverbial SCs of Result

    Adverbial SCs of result entail the result of the action or state implied in the V of the main clause. They can be introduced by such subordinators as *hatta* (till), *fa* (so), *bihaith* (so that) etc(See Sibaweih ,died180 A.H:40; Al Zajjaaji,died340:185). Consider the following examples:

43.*darasna   katheeran   fa najahna*.(We worked so hard that we succeeded.)

     VS   A   A

44.*la tafataru ala l allahi kathiban fayushitakum bi'athaab*.

     VS   A   O   A

(لَا تَفْتَرُوا عَلَى اللَّهِ كَذِبًا فَيُسْحِتَكُمْ بِعَذَابٍ) (طه61)

"Invent not a lie against Allah, lest He should destroy you completely by a torment."

    Further, adverbial SCs of result can also be introduced by complex subordinators such as *mimma adda ila* (which lead to) , *mimma nataja/asfara 'ann* (which resulted in) and correlative subordinators such as *jiddan..bihaithu* (so/such…that)where the first part of the correlative(*jiddan*) belongs to the main clause while the other part (*bihaithu*) belongs to the .

45.*tafaqamatu   l azmatu   mimma   ada   ila   huduuthi   idhraab*.(The   crisis   increased so   V   S   A   that strike began.)

It is to be noted that the subordinator *hatta* is versatile as it can introduce different types of SCs such as *time, purpose, concession, result,* etc. where only the context can be adopted in discerning the type of the SC. In 48 below, for instance, *ħatta* introduces an adverbial SC of result.

46.*intadharna taweelan hatta sha'arna bi l malal*. (We waited long till we got bored.)

     VS   A   A

3. 9. Adverbial SCs of Manner and Comparison

    Adverbial SCs of manner express the way in which the verbal action is achieved. They can be introduced by such subordinators as *keifa(ma)* (as), *mithla (ma)* (as) , *mithlama* (as).Consider the following example:

 47. *huwa allathi yusawwirukum   fi l arahaami keifa yashaa'*

     S   V   A   A

(هُوَ الَّذِي يُصَوِّرُكُمْ فِي الْأَرْحَامِ كَيْفَ يَشَاءُ) (ال عمران6) (He it is Who shapes you in the wombs as He wills)

    Adverbial SCs of manner and comparison indicate the way in which the action or state involved in the V of the main clause is experienced. They imply the criterion of comparison between two propositions the first of which exists in the main clause and the other in the SC (Watson 1993: 361). They can be introduced by such subordinators as *ka'anna*(as if) , *kama* (as) ، *mithla(ma)*(as)، ك (*ka*, as) etc(See Ibnu Jinni ,died392A.H:182). Consider the following example:

48.*innahu lahaqqun mathlama annakum tantiquun*.

    S   C   A

(it is the truth just as it is the truth that you can speak) **(الذاريات23)** (إِنَّهُ لَحَقٌّ مِثْلَ مَا أَنَّكُمْ تَنْطِقُونَ)

3. 10. Adverbial SCs of Proportion

Adverbial SCs of proportion denote proportionality , equivalence or respective relations between the proposition implied in the main clause and that implied in the SC(Quirk etal1973:329). They can be introduced by such subordinators as *kullama*(whenever), *ma'a*(with), etc. Consider the following examples:

49.*wakullama marra aleihi mala'un min qoumihi sikhiru minh*.

                A   VS   A

(Whenever the chiefs of his people passed by him, they mocked at him) (وَكُلَّمَا مَرَّ عَلَيْهِ مَلأٌ مِنْ قَوْمِهِ

(هود38) سَخِرُوا مِنْهُ)

Furthermore, the conjunction *ma'a* should always be followed by non-finite participle verb phrases derived from dynamic verbs to indicate proportionality as in the following example:

50.*irtafa'ati l aswaatu ma'a iqtiraabi l mau'id.*(Voices were raised with the approach of time.)   V   S   A

4. Conclusions

The study comes up with the following conclusions:

1. Arabic has not only simple sentences but nonsimple ones as well; therefore , SCs exist in Arabic to function in the latter type and they can either be nominal or adverbial.

2. The traditional view adopted by grammarians of Arabic that SCs do not realize any function is mistaken because SCs can realize nominal and adverbial functions.

3. Arabic uses not only function words (conjunctions) in introducing SCs but lexical expressions as well.Moreover, some SCs can be introduced by zero subordinators.

4. Arabic uses dynamic derived forms such as *ismu-l-faa'il* (present participle)and *ismu-lmaf'uul* (past participle) to represent the V function in some SCs.

5. Some conjunctions in Arabic can introduce different categories of SCs.

6. The structure of the SC is important in deciding its category.Thus , for instance, if the conjunction *ann* is followed by the present form of the verb , the SC is nominal , but if it is followed by the past form of the verb , it is adverbial .

7. All sentential functions except V can be realized by SCs.

8. Some verbal forms in Arabic can be used to realize nonverbal functions whether nominal or adverbial.

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