



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : اللغة الانكليزية

المرحلة: الثالثة

أستاذ المادة : أ.د. عبد شاحوذ خلف

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : الترجمة

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : Translation

اسم المحاضرة الحادية عشر باللغة العربية: الجمل المنفية والاستفهامية والامرية والتعجبية

اسم المحاضرة الحادية عشر باللغة الإنكليزية: Negative, Imperative, Interrogative Sentences:

محتوى المحاضرة الحادية عشر

Negative, Imperative, Interrogative Exclamative Sentences

- The meaning of a sentence is the meaning of the proposition it expresses.
- The focus has been on the positive declarative sentence only.
- A proposition is viewed as the content of a statement or the positive declarative sentence.
- Two problems;
 - 1- Concerns the distinction between a sentence and a proposition with regard to context.
 - 2 - Related to other types of sentences (Negative, Imperative, Interrogative Exclamative).

Sentence & Proposition

1- Concerning the distinction between a sentence and a proposition with regard to context;

- A sentence can express many propositions since it is an abstract pattern NOT bound to any context.
- A proposition is bound to its context.

- They arrived early.

- The child walked with his sister to the nearby shop.

} (should be linked to a context
to limit the referents)

Sentence & Proposition

2 – Concerning other types of sentences (negative, imperative, interrogative exclamative), a theory of meaning must explain the meaning of all these types of sentences.

* The meaning of each of these types of sentences may be derived from the positive declarative sentence.

1- The negative sentence:

- The truth value of a negative sentence is the opposite of the truth value of a positive sentence. If the positive sentence is true, the negative sentence is false, and vice versa.

- John wrote the letter. (p) كتب جون الرسالة.
- John did not write the letter. ($\sim p$) لم يكتب جون الرسالة.

1- The negative sentence:

- For the present: (لا/ما), before the imperfect.
- لا تحب ليلي الشعر تحب ليلي الشعر
- Before a verb in the perfect in correlative constructions'
- لا صام علي ولا صلى صام علي وصلا
- (ما), before the imperfect to refer to the present OR before the perfect to refer to the past.
- ما اقول هذا اقول هذا
- ماقلت هذا قلت هذا
- Nominal negation: (ليس), to negate nominal (verb less sentences);
- ليس له اشعار كثيرة له اشعار كثيرة

1- The negative sentence:

- Sentence negation is distinguished from local negation where only an element of the sentence is negated;
- This child is not unintelligent. (He is intelligent)
- (انه ذكي) هذا الطفل ليس غبيا
- I saw him not long ago. (I saw him a short time ago)
- (رايته قبل فترة قصيرة) رايته قبل زمن ليس ببعيد
- They live not far from the here. (They live near here)
- (يعيشون بالقرب من هنا) يعيشون في مكان ليس ببعيد من هنا
- Not surprising, he succeeded in his efforts.
- ليس مدهشا، نجح في مسعاه
- Not a few people attended the show. (Many people attended the show)
- (حضر المعرض عدد كثير) حضر المعرض عدد غير قليل

1- The Interrogative sentence:

- Interrogative Sentences; derived from declarative sentences, inquire about the proposition;
- 1. Polar (yes, no) questions;
 - John is here. Is John here?
 - Mary is drawing a picture. Is Mary drawing a picture?
 - The cat chased the mouse. Did the cat chase the mouse?
- In Arabic, polar questions are made using either (أ) OR (هل);
 - أ/هل جون في الغرفة؟
 - أ/هل ترسم ماري الصورة؟
 - أ/هل طاردت القطة الفارة؟
- (هل), is not used in the negative constructions, and in the marked SV constructions;
 - هل لم يصل القطر * ا لم يصل القطر
 - هل احمد قال هذا * ا احمد قال هذا

2- The Interrogative sentence:

2. Information questions: inquire about a piece of information which is part of the proposition;

- Ali is here. Where is Ali?
- علي هنا. اين علي؟
- Layla likes music. What does Layla like?
- ليلي تحب الموسيقى. ماذا تحب ليلي؟

3 - The imperative and exclamatory sentences:

- Open the door.
- افتح الباب.
- What a beautiful garden this is!
- ما اجمل هذه الحديقة!