Adab Al-Rafidayn Journal

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

To communicate:

radab.mosuljournals@gmail.com

URL: https://radab.mosuljournals.com

A

Adab Al-Rafidayn Journal

B

Publishing instructions rules

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C

third referee for the last peer review and to decide on the acceptance or rejection of the research .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

  •The researcher must consider choosing the correct methodology that is appropriate to the subject of his research,

D

and must also consider the data collection tools that are appropriate for his research and the approach followed in it.

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

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

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

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

Editor-in-chief

CONTENTS

F

Verb-like Particles in Arabic Language with Reference to English

Radwan Nafie Hamid ∗

Abdul Rahman Ahmed Abdul Rahman ∗

Abstract:

Allah Almighty distinguishes Arabic by making it as a container of His speech. Hence, it becomes eternal by the eternity of Allah and conserves by His immortality. So, Arabic is a unique language in terms of its grammatical and idiomatic structures, and in terms of its using of ways that English lacks due to the wide gap between the two languages.

Verb-like particles are considered as one of the peculiarities of Arabic which are unmatched in English. The nature, functions and meanings of verb-like particles are complicated since Arabic is flexible, and this flexibility enables it to have particles with more than one meaning. I'nna and its sisters are extensively used in Arabic. They play essential semantic and stylistic multiple roles. Some of the rare meanings and uses of verb-like particles are unmatched in English .

Keywords: Verb-like, Particles, I'nna, A'nna and Translation.

Introduction

Allah Almighty distinguishes Arabic by making it as a container of His speech. Hence, it becomes eternal by the eternity of Allah and conserved by His immortality.

Verb-like particles are part of the class of Arabic words that are known as nawaasix (نَواسِخ). They are usually used as subordinating conjunctions linking two clauses in spite of I'nna itself may also be used at the primacy of the sentence. Verb-like particles have the

---

*Master's Student / Dept. of Translation/ College of Arts / University of Mosul.

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

grammatical impact by making the subject (المُبتدا)in the following clause accusative, and in the case that subject is covert , a suffix pronoun is attached to the particle (Ryding, 2005: 422).

This term is related only to I'nna and its sisters (إنّ وأخَواتِها) amongst other annulling particles (الحُروفُ النّاسِخَة)*. Seebaweih for instance, devotes a section for verb-like particles which act on what are after them as the verbs do. He states that verb-like particles are in the rank of what are after them but are not verbs (Seebaweih, 1988: 131). This term is also clarified by Al-Mubarrad when he categorizes a section for this purpose (Al-Mubarrad, 2010: 107).

In this study, the title Verb-like Particles is opted because there is a rapport between this term and its significance. Az-Zajjai, Ibn Jinni and Al-Jurjani talk about the significance of these particles and their act besides their assimilation to the verbs in terms of:

1-Specialization of nouns only.

2-They are opened endings as the past verb.

3-Their significance is the significance of the verbs in confirmation (الإسْتدراك), similitude (التّشْبيه) , hope (التَرجّي) and retractation (التّوْكيد) (Az-Zajjaji, 1988: 51-52; Ibn Jinni, 1988: 41; Al-Jurjani, 1982: 443).

Seebaweih (1988:131) classifies verb-like particles into **five** particles, I'nna(إنّ), A'nna(أنّ), Laki'nna(لكنّ), Layta (لَيْتَ), Laa'lla (لَعلّ) and Kaa'nna (كأنّ) considering the opened A'nna as a branch of the reduced one. Al-Mubarrad, Ibn As-Sarraj and Az-Zajjaji consider verb-like particles as **five** (Al-Mubarrad, 2010: 107). But, Al-Jurjani considers them **six** when he separates between I'nna and A'nna (Al-Jurjani, 1982: 443).

Consequently, verb-like particles are named by such a term because∗:

1-All these particles are structured on opening (مَبْنِيّة عَلى الفَتْح).

2-They are on the measure of the verb (عَلى وَزْن الفِعْل).

3-They have the significance of the verbs, for example, I'nna (إنّ) and A'nna (أنّ) have the meaning of that I accomplished (حَقّقت')   and that I

confirmed،(أكَّدت') Kaa'nna (كأنّ) has the meaning of that there is a

similitude (شبّهت'), Laki'nna (لكنّ) has the meaning of that I retracted (اسْتدركت'), Laa'lla (لعلّ) has the meaning of that I hoped (تُرجّيت')and finally, Layta (ليت) has the meaning of that I wished (تمنّيت').

4-These particles are specific to nouns just as that in verbs. Verb-like particles operate on nominal sentence by opening (نَصْب) the subject (المُبتدأ) and regularity(رَفْع) the predicate (الخَبَر).

5-Noon of separation (نونُ الوِقاية) links with these particles as that in verbs

(إنّني، لَيْتَني، لكنّني، أكرَمَني، كافأني، أعْطَاني) (Gaddawi, 2003: 3).

1. I'nna (إنّ)

In this verb-like particle Al-Hamza is reduced (مَكسورَة الهَمْزة) and An-Noon (النّون) is geminated (مُشدّدة). It operates on the nominal sentence which contains the subject (المبتدأ) and the predicate (الخبر), opening the former to be its noun and regularity the latter to be its predicate (Ar-Rummani, 1981: 109).

Grammarians state that I'nna (إنّ) has several significances. It can be used as:

∗**The translation of all Arabic grammatical expressions and terminologies are taken from Muajam Mustalahat Al-Eerrab Wa Al-Binaa Fi Qawaed Al-Arabiya Al-Aalamiya(1988).**

A. *A particle of confirmation* (التَّوْكِيد)*and authenticity* (التَّحْقِيق) as in:

﴿ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَىْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ﴾ (البقرة: ٢٠)

(Allah has power over all things) *

The entering of Al-Lam (اللَّام) on its predicate increases the conformation as in:

﴿ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ لَغَنِيٌّ عَنِ ٱلْعَـٰلَمِينَ ﴾ (العنكبوت:٦)

(Verily, Allah stands not in need of any of the Alamin (mankind, jinn and all that exists) (Al-Asmar, 2005: 83).

In English certain adverbs use to express confirmation i.e. either
to confirm or deny the action of the verb. They are also used to reinforce
the action that is described by the verb such as (surely, certainly, indeed,
...etc.) (Haddad, 2005:133).

B. *A particle of causality* (التَّعْلِيل) as in:

﴿ وَصَلِّ عَلَيْهِمْ إِنَّ صَلَوٰتَكَ سَكَنٌ لَّهُمْ ﴾ (التوبة: ١٠٣)

(and invoke Allah for them. Verily, your invocations are a source of security for them)

C. *A particle of answer which means yes* (نعم) *when I'nna recites in geminated case* as in:

﴿ قَالُوٓا۟ إِنْ هَـٰذَٰنِ لَسَـٰحِرَٰنِ يُرِيدَانِ أَن يُخْرِجَاكُم مِّنْ أَرْضِكُم بِسِحْرِهِمَا ﴾ (طه: ٦٣)

(They said: "Verily, these are two magicians. Their object is to drive you out of your land with magic) (Al-Asmar, 2005: 83; Yaqub, 1995: 139).

---

*All given Qu'ranic verses in this study are translated by Khan and Al-Hilali(1996).

The two above functions of I'nna (إنّ) are unmatched in English, since Arabic is a flexible language, and this flexibility enables it to have particles with more than one meaning. However, English uses conjunctions of causality to explain how something works and why is happened. These conjunctions may be subordinating conjunctions such as since, because, as…. etc., or coordinating conjunctions such as yet and so (Haddad, 2005:135).

2. A'nna (أنّ)

In this verb-like particle, Al-Hamza is opened and An-Noon (النون) is geminated (مَفتوحَة الهَمْزة ومُشدّدة النونْ) operates on the nominal sentence which contains the subject (المُبتدأ) and the predicate (الخَبر), opening the former to be its noun and regularity the latter to be its predicate (Ar- Rummani, 1981:109).

A. This particle is used as a particle of confirmation (توكيد) as in:

﴿ وَٱعْلَمُوٓا۟ أَنَّ ٱللَّهَ شَدِيدُ ٱلْعِقَابِ ﴾ (البقرة: ١٩٦)

(**and know that Allah is Severe in punishment**)(Ghalayini, 2004: 298).

This function is also expressed in English by adverbs of confirmation which are mentioned in I'nna(ان)such as (surely, certainly, indeed…..etc.).

B. It can be used to mean Laa'lla (لعَلّ) as in:

﴿ وَمَا يُشْعِرُكُمْ أَنَّهَآ إِذَا جَآءَتْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ ﴾ (الأنعام:١٠٩)

(**and what will make you (Muslims) perceive that (even) if it (the sign)**

came, they will not believe?) (Al-Lughawi: 130). Also, this meaning is unique and unmatched in English.

3. Kaa'nna (كأنّ)

Grammarians disagree about the structure of Kaa'nna (كأنّ) into two
views:

The **first** view says that Kaa'nna is a combination of Kaf of similitude (كافُ التّشْبيه) and the confirmative A'nna (أنّ المؤكِّدة). Al-

Khaleel bin Ahmad Al-Farahidy and Ibn Jinni are among those who adopt this view. Their argument is the existence of Kaf of similitude alone as an independent letter and the same case with confirmative A'nna.

The **second** view says that the simplicity is the origin and the extraordinary is the combination (Yaqub, 1995: 343). The argument of the second view is that if Kaa'nna (كأنّ) is combined, in this case Al-Kaf (الكاف) will be a preposition which requires being related to something, and at the same time it is not redundant. Hence, the complete sentence will be the segment one and it means that the assumption (التقدير) in the sentence:

<div dir="rtl">(كأنَّ زيدا قائمٌ)   هو   (كَقيامِ زيد)</div>

 (As if Zaid is standing)   is   (As standing of Zaid), and here there is a

need for something to complete this sentence; this is incorrect since كأن (زيدا قائم) considers a complete speech by itself (Ibid: 344).

Kaa'nna (كأنّ) is one of verb-like particles. An-Noon is geminated. Kaa'nna (كأنّ) operates on the nominal sentence which contains the subject (المبتدأ) and the predicate (الخبر), opening the former to be its noun and regularity the latter to be its predicate (Ash-Shareef, 1996: 801).

A. A confirmative similitude (التشبيه المؤكَّد) as in:

<div dir="rtl">﴿كَأَنَّهُم بُنْيَٰنٌ مَّرْصُوصٌ﴾ (الصف:٤)</div>

 (as if they were a solid structure.) (Mutar, 1986: 80).

As if and as though, which are conjunctions, use in English to express similitude i.e. to talk about imaginary position that may not be true but is probable or possible.

B. A certitude (اليقين)
Az-Zarkashi states that Kaa'nna (كأنّ) with (وَيْ) used for certitude as in:

<div dir="rtl">﴿وَيْكَأَنَّهُ لَا يُفْلِحُ ٱلْكَٰفِرُونَ﴾(القصص:٨٢)</div>

(ah! Know that the ungrateful are never successful) (Ahmed, 2013: 36).

This meaning considers as one of Arabic language's peculiarities, which is unmatched in English.

4. Laki'nna (لكنّ)

It is a simple particle (non-combined) according to some grammarians, whilst according to others it is formed by combining Laa (لا) and A'nna (أنّ); Al-Kaf (الكاف) is redundant and Al-Hamza is omitted because of heaviness (للثِقَل). Al-Farraa believes that it is a combination of Lakin (لكنْ) and A'nna (أنّ), then Al-Hamza (الهمزة) of (أنّ) and An-Noon (النون) of Lakin (لكنْ) are omitted (Al-Lughawi: 170).

The majority of grammarians agree that Laki'nna (لكنّ) is considered as one linguistic unit (Al-Muradi, 1976: 566).

Laki'nna is the verb-like particles which is used with a nominal sentence that contains the subject (المبتدأ) and the predicate (الخبر), opening the former to be its noun and regularity the latter to be its predicate (Ash-Shareef, 1996:98).

Laki'nna (لكنّ) has two significances:

A. It can be a particle of retraction (إسْتِدراك) which is used to negate what is foresaid (Ibn Hisham, 1987: 290).

(ما زيدٌ شُجاعا ولكنّه كريمٌ)

(Zaid is not brave but generous) (As-Samirraei, 1987:332).If there is no disagreement on what is said after Laki'nna and that said before it, the significance will be a confirmation (توكيد).

(ما زيدٌ نائمُ ولكنّه مستيقظٌ)

(Zaid is not asleep but awake) (Al-Azhary: 212).

B. Some grammarians say that Laki'nna (لكنّ) is always used for confirmation (التوكيد) which is accompanied by retraction as in:

﴿ وَلَوۡ شَآءَ ٱللَّهُ مَا ٱقۡتَتَلُواْ وَلَٰكِنَّ ٱللَّهَ يَفۡعَلُ مَا يُرِيدُ ﴾ **(البقرة: ٢٥٣)**

(If Allah had willed, they would not have fought against one another, but Allah does what He likes)

Retraction in English is expressed by the conjunction But which uses to negate what is foresaid.

5. *Laa'lla* (لَعَلَّ)

It is one of verb-like particles that operates on the nominal sentence which contains the subject (المبتدأ) and the predicate (الخبر), opening the former to be its noun and regularity the latter to be its predicate (Ar-Rummani, 1981: 124-125).

Al-Lam (اللام) of Laa'lla (لعلّ) may omit to become (علّ). Grammarians disagree about this Lam. Some of them say that this Lam is original whilst others consider it is a redundant (Al- Muradi, 1976:529).

Laa'lla (لعلّ) is used to mean agreeable or disagreeable thing. The former is called hope (الرّجاء) and the latter is called pity (الاشفاق).

Hope (الرّجاء) as it has mentioned is to expect an agreeable thing. It is the famous significance of Laa'lla (لعلّ) as in:

(May Allah have mercy   **(لعَلَّ الله يرحمنا)**

on us)

Pity is the expectation of disagreeable thing as in:

(لعَلَّ العدو يتقدم نحو المدينة)

(Perhaps the enemy is advancing towards the city) (Ibid: 343).

English uses certain adverbs to express hope such as (perhaps, maybe, perchance) (Haddad, 2005: 232).

A. *Laa'lla* (لعَلَّ) *can be referred to causality* (التَّعليل)

This function has been proved by Al-Kissaei and Al-Akhfash (Ibn Malik, 1967: 78).

﴿ فَقُولَا لَهُۥ قَوْلًا لَّيِّنًا لَّعَلَّهُۥ يَتَذَكَّرُ أَوْ يَخْشَىٰ ﴾ **(طه: ٤٤)**

(And speak to him mildly, perhaps he may accept admonition of fear (Allah)

B. *Laa'lla has the significance of similitude* (التشّبيه)

This significance states by At-Tabari from Ibn Abbas and Qatada as in:

﴿ وَتَتَّخِذُونَ مَصَانِعَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَخْلُدُونَ ﴾ **(الشعراء:١٢٩)**

(as if you will live therein for ever) (At-Tabari, 1970: 612-613).

These two meanings are unmatched in English and consider also one of Arabic language's peculiarities.

C. *It can be for interrogation* (الإستفهام)

This significance has proved by Kophians and Ibn Malik by saying that La'lla is used for interrogation as in:

﴿ وَمَا يُدْرِيكَ لَعَلَّهُ يَزَّكَّىٰ ﴾ (عبس:٣)

(And how can you know that he might become pure (from sins?).

(At-Tabari, 1970: 781; Yaqub, 1995: 395; Al-Muradi, 1976: 528; Al-Andalusi, 1971: 39).

The last three functions of Laa'lla (لعل) consider within the rare use of this particle in Arabic which unmatched in English.

6. *Layta* (ليْتَ)

This verb-like particle operates on the nominal sentence which contains the subject (المُبتدأ) and the predicate (الخَبر), opening the former to be its noun and regularity the latter to be its predicate (Ar-Rummani, 1981: 113).

With respect to the significance of Layta (ليْتَ), most grammarians state that its famous function is wish or optative (التَّمنّي).

Wish is the request to have something usually impossible to happen as in:

(If only youth (ليْتَ الشبابُ يعودُ يَوما)
                                              returns)

or something possible that is unexpected to happen as in:

(If only Saeed travels with (ليْتَ سَعيدا يُسافِر مَعنا)
                                              us)

(As-Samirraei, 1987: 328).

Layta (ليْتَ) doesn't occur with the inevitable cases as in:

 (If only tomorrow comes) (ليْتَ غدا آتٍ)

because the coming of tomorrow is an inevitable thing (Ibid: 343).

English uses I wish, I wish I had, if only, would that to express wishing (Murphy, R. 1998: 80).

Conclusions

    In the light of our investigation of verb-like particles in Arabic with reference to English, some significant conclusions have been arrived at:

1-I'nna (اِنَّ) and its sisters have played multiple semantic and stylistic roles in Arabic.

2-Some of verb-like particles have rare meanings and functions that are misunderstood by translators and consequently, mistranslated into English.

3-Having one function only, some verb-like particles have stable English

translation, while others could not have fixed translation because of their multiple functions in Arabic.

References:
Ad-Dahdah,A. (1988): **Muajam Mustalahat Al-Eerrab Wa Al-Binaa**

Fi Qawaed Al-Arabiya Al-Aalamiya. Beirut: Maktabat Lebnan.

Ahmad, S. M. (2013): **Huroof Al-Maani Al-Amila Al-Mukhtassa Bi**

Al-Asmaa Inda Az- Zarkashi. Jamiat Al- Mosul.

Al-Andalusi. (1971): **Tafseer Al-Bahr Al-Muheet.**Vol. (7) Beirut: Dar

                            Alkutub Al-Ilmiya.

Al-Asmar, R. (2005): **Mujam Al-Adawat Fi Al-Quran Al-Kareem.**

Beirut: Dar Al-Jeel.

Al-Azhary, K. (n.d). **Sharih At-Tasreeh Ala At-Tawdeeh**.Cairo: Al-

Maktaba At-Tawfiqiya.

Al-Hilali, H.A.(1986): **Al-Huroof Al-Amila Fi Al-Quran Al-Kareem.**

Beirut: Maktabat An-Nahda Al- Arabiya.

Al-Jurjani. (1982): **Almuqtasid Fi Sharh Al-Edah.** Jordan: Al-Maktaba

Al-Wataniya.

Al-Lughawi,A.A.(n.d):**As-Sahibi Fi Fiqh Al-lugah**.Beirut: Dar Maktabat Al-Maarif.

Al-Mubarrad. (2010): **Al-Muqtadib.** Beirut: Alam Al-kutub.
Al-Muradi, H.(1976):**Al- Jana Al- Dani Fi Huroof Al-Maani.**Jamiat
Al- Mosul: Dar Al- Kutub.
Ar-Rummani, A. A. (1981): **Maani Al Huroof**, Jaddah: Dar Ash-Sharq.
Ash-Shareef, M. H.(1996):**Mujam Huroof Al-Maani.**Beirut: Muasasat
Ar-Resala.
As-Samirraei, F. (1987): **Maani An-Nahu** .Jamiat Baghdad: Beit Al- Hikma.
At-Tabari.(1970):**Jami Al-Bayan An Taweel Aei Al-Quran**,Vol.(19).
Dar Ehya At-Turath Al-Arabi.
Az-Zajjaji. (1988): **Al- Jumal Fi An-Nahu**. Jurdan: Mawsuat Ar-Resala.\
Ghalayini, M. (2004):**Jami Ad-Duroos Al-Arabiya**.Beirut : Dar Ihya At-Turath Al-Arabi.
Haddad, K. (2005): **Comprehensive English**. Hims: Dar Al-Ershad.
Ibn Hisham.(1987):   **Mugni Alla beeb An Kutub Al-Aareeb**.Beirut:Al- Maktabaa Al-Asriya.
Ibn Jinni. (1988). **Allami Fi Al-Arabiya**. Jurdan: Dar Al-Amal.
Ibn Malik. (2001):**Tasheel Al-Fawid Wa Takmeel Al-Maqasid.**Vol(3).
Beirut: Dar Al-Kutub Al-Elmiya.
Murphy, R. (1998):**English Grammar in Use.** The press Syndicate of
The University Of Cambridge, Trumpington street, Cambridge, CB2 1RP, United Kingdom.
Seebaweih. (1988): **Kitab Seebaweih**. Cairo: Maktabat   Al-Madani.
Yaqub, E.B.(1995):**Mawsuat Al-Huroof Fi Alluga Al-Arabiya.**Beirut:
Dar Al- Jeel.

Translations of the Glorious Qu'ran
Khan and Al-Hilali (trans.)(1996): **Interpretation of the Meaning of the Noble Qu'ran in the English Language.** Riyadh: Darussalam.

<div dir="rtl">

الأَحرف المشبَّهة بالفعل في اللغة العربية
مع الإشارة الى اللغة الانكليزية

رضوان نافع حميد* و عبدالرحمن أحمد عبدالرحمن**

المستخلص

لقد ميَّز الله اللغة العربية بأن جعلها وعاءً لكلماته، فخلدها بخلوده وحفظه بحفظه؛ لذا فإنَّها لغة فريدة من حيث التراكيب النحوية والاصطلاحيَّة، وكذلك من ناحية استخدامها لأساليب تفتقر إليها اللغة الإنكليزية، وذلك للبون الشاسع بين اللغتين.

وتُعدُّ الأحرف المشبَّهة بالفعل إحدى خصوصيات اللغة العربيَّة، الَّتي ليس لها مثيل في اللغة الإنكليزيَّة، إنَّ طبيعة ووظائف ودلالات الأحرف المشبَّهة بالفعل مركَّبة؛ لأنَّ اللغة العربية لغة مرنة، وهذه المرونة مكَّنتها من إعطاء هذه الحروف أكثر من معنى.

وتستخدم الأَحرف المشبهة بالفعل في اللغة العربية بشكل كبير؛ إذ تؤدِّي دورًا متعددًا دلاليًا وأُسلوبيًا، وهناك بعض المعاني والاستخدامات النادرة للأَحرف المشبَّهة بالفعل ليس هناك مثيلاتها في اللغة الإنكليزية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: مُشبّه بالفعل، حُروف، إنّ ، أنّ ، ترجمة.

*طالب ماجستير/قسم الترجمة/كلية الآداب/جامعة الموصل.
** أُستاذ/قسم الترجمة/كلية الآداب/جامعة الموصل.

</div>