

Types of Parenthetical Formation in Sentence Structure

By

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Introduction

The Concept of Parenthesis:

Al-Azhari said in Al-Tahteeb reference: "it is blocked by something, it means that there is something like a piece of wood blocking the road against the passerby's' movement", it also refers to somebody objects somebody's view, it has another meaning, it is concerned with a person who intercepted a spear and was hit by it ⁽¹⁾.

Speaking of objection on the level of terminology, it means someone objects someone else saying that is not done yet. Then, it will be done ⁽²⁾. This is why, Al-Jirjani defines parenthetical sentence as a sentence structure that occupies the central part of an independent sentence to highlight its related meaning or one of its parts ⁽³⁾.

Types of sentences employed for reasons of objection

The core of the concept is based on the semantic structure of parenthesis because every single pattern in Arabic has its special reference. Besides, the parenthesis has different positions and various patterns as well. Moreover, sentence structures that grammarians provided us with are these patterns are elaborated as follows :

1. Nominal Parenthetical Sentence

Arab grammarians describe the nominal sentence as a structure that consists of a subject and predicate. As for the former, it could be a noun, verb. If the subject is a noun, it is mostly defined as a description such as (*Zaid Qaim: Zaid stands*) ⁽¹⁾. It is worth mentioning that there is a Qur'anic Aya in (Surat Al-Baqara, Aya: 19) (Allah surrounds all unbelievers) ⁽²⁾. Besides, there is another Qur'anic aya in this regard (Allah has created every single living creature from water) (Surat AL-Noor, aya: 45).

(1) Tahtid Allugha: 1/293.

(2) see: Kitab Al Suaeen: Abu Hilal Al Hasan Bin Abd Allah Al Askary (T:395 AH) , Investigation by Ali Muhammad Al Bajawy and Muhammad Abo Al Fadhil Ibrahim, Al Maktabah Al Asria, Beirut, 1419 AH, 394.

(3) The Definitions: Ali Bin Muhammad Al Shareef Al Jarjany (H:816 AH), investigation, Edited and corrected by a group of scholars under the supervision of the publisher, Dar al-Kutub al-Ilmiyya – Beirut, Lebanon, ed 1, 1403 AH, 1983 AD: 78.

So, the term *Isnaad* in Arabic is described as the relation of attribution that connects the two parts of the nominal sentence: subject and predicate. And ancient grammarians grasped the significance of the linguistic rule. For this reason, Sibawayh (d. 180 A.H.) believes that subject and predicate are two parts where each one of them is indispensable for another one. So, the speaker does not find it as a start, it is the subject and what comes after it as in the following example (Abdullah is your brother) and (This is your brother) ⁽³⁾.

The parenthetical structure in the nominal sentence is one of the parenthetical patterns for example (And when we change an Aya in the body of the Glorious Qur'an in place of another, and Allah knows the best of what he sends down, they (the disbelievers) say "You (O Mohammad PBUH) are but a Muftari! (Forger, liar)." Nay, but most of them know not) (Surat AL-Nahil, Aya: 101). The informative style comes as (Allah is the knower of everything that comes down) so, the said structure is a parenthetical expression in the nominal form refers to affirmation and it is of subject and predicate and the relative pronoun related to the predicate ⁽⁴⁾. So, the structure highlighted above occupies the central position of the discursal structure for reasons of the affirmation of meaning. And if the parenthetical structure is removed, what is referred to the nominal sentence would not be found. Besides, there would not be any reference to Allah's knowledge with regard to Qur'anic Ayas changes ⁽⁵⁾.

As for parsing of the parenthetical structure, some grammarians and exegetes say that it has no exists other than its termini ⁽¹⁾. While some grammarians defines as a circumstantial construction but others objected this view. ⁽²⁾.

B- Verbal Parenthetical Sentence

According to grammarians the sentence consists of two parts: subject and predicate, while the nominal sentence is of the following parts, as for the first part, it is called the subject while the second part is the predicate, in the verbal sentence the subject or its substitute is the predicate, and the verb takes the position of the first parts of the sentence, and each part of these is a backbone where the sentence cannot stand without it, and the rest of the sentence except for these are the complement, that's the origin of the Arabic sentence ⁽³⁾. The main order for the verbal sentence is that the verb comes first then the subject after that the complement including the object, but this order of the verbal sentence might be different so the object comes first then the subject.³

(1) See: Mughni Al Labib: 492, Sentence Order According to Abu Hisham: 61.

(2) See the Clearest Ways: Ibn Hisham Al Ansary (H 761 AH), investigation: Muhammed Muhy Al Deen Abd Al Hameed, Dar Al Nadwa Al Jadeeda, Beirut, ed 6, 1980 AD, 1/246.

(3) The Book: 1/23.

(4) see : The Parsing and the Explanation of Qur'an: 5/365.

(5) Parenthetical Structure in the Holy Qura'an, Its Places and Meaning, M.A thesis < Sami Atta, supervised by doctor Fadhil Hasan, Jordanian University, College of Higher Studies- Interpretation Department, 1993 AD, P:46.

(1) The Unique Book In Parsing The Glorious Qur'an :4/46, Mughni Al Labib an Kutub Al A'reed < p509.

(2) See: The Surrounding Ocean in Interpretation, 6/514, Al Dur Al Masoon fi Uloom Al Kitab Al Maknoon: 7/286.

(3) See: Tammam Husam: Al Asool, p. 138 (ed1, Dar Al Thaqaafa, Morocco 1991 AD).

(4) See Al Kashaf: 2/10, Al Tahreer W Al Tanweer: 8/130.

(5) See: The Surrounding Ocean in Interpretation: 5/52.

The grammarians have been observing the types that form the parenthetical sentence structure, from these types the parenthesis in the verbal sentence which refers to occurrence and regeneration, for example: Allah the God of the universe said: (But those who believed in the Oneness of Allah and worked righteousness we tax not any person beyond his scope such are the dwellers of Paradise they will abide there in)(Surat Al-Araf Aya: 42). The method of negation is mentioned in the Qur'anic Aya {we tax not any person beyond his scope} a parenthetical pattern has no place in analysis, it is a parenthetical sentence interventions the textual structure of the text for the sake of arranging the believers and elevating them.⁽⁴⁾ It also indicates the purpose of warning the disbelievers that the heaven can be reached by easy working without tiredness.⁽⁵⁾

C- Parenthesis in Vocational Sentence

The importance of vocation is being the most frequent rhetorical structure for its expression ability, Arabic grammar thinkers looked at the vocative form as a part of requisition that indicates the evoking, everything that alerted, or attracted, or evoked is useful for that purpose. Vocational sentence consists of interjection and the vocative form, the vocative method is characterized by the possibility of omitting the interjection while it is working.

We know that the grammarians and the exegetes looked deeply without letting any small or big details unless they studied it in Arabic speech and the Glorious Qur'an, for example what they studied in their book about Parenthetical structure in vocational sentence, in Al-Mighty Allah saying (My Lord! If you would show me that with which they are threatened (93) my Lord! then put me not amongst the people who are wrongdoers (94) and indeed we are able to show you that with which we have threatened them (95))(Surat Al-Muminoon] Parenthetical structure in vocational form was mentioned in the context of the Glorious Qur'an, and the interjection was omitted from it, and this occurred between condition and sanction⁽¹⁾ the parenthetical sentence was mentioned in the speech and it can't be parsed but for the sake of adding more fear and exaggeration in supplication to Al mighty Allah⁽²⁾

D- Parenthesis in Conditional Sentence

The conditional topic is one of the most controversial topics according to the grammarians, their controversy was in two issues:-

- 1- The classification of the conditional sentence, that it is a type out of many types of the Arabic sentences, it has a standalone part, so, it is possible to consider it as one sentence, or it consists of two sentences.
- 2- Variety of condition's terms and the multiplicity of its concepts.

Depending on the patterns that are found in the Arabic speech which are deeply related to us, the research is concerned with the parenthetical pattern in the conditional sentence, including Al-Mighty Allah's saying: (I fear, if I rebel against my Lord, the retribution of an Awful day 15), so the parenthetical pattern (if I rebel against my Lord) is a compositional style that consists of conditional verb and its deleted answer, the experts inspired the purpose of exposing the disbelievers to torment and cutting their greed, as it mentioned by Al Alusi⁽¹⁾

The parenthetical pattern has two methods of parsing:

First: it cannot be parsed as a parenthetical sentence.

The other: it is subjunctive and denotative, which means: (I fear if I disobey my Lord), it has been doubled by Al- Sameen Al Halabi, he sees that the consideration rejects this assessment, and on both aspects the answer to the condition is omitted according to the context. ⁽²⁾, we have no doubt related to the sentences overlapping between the parenthetical structure and other sentences, like the current sentence this is a reality in Arabic. Having said that, this indicates the parenthetical saying comes idiomatically unlike the dependable standard sometimes.

E- Parenthesis in the Specialized Structure.

According to grammarians the specialized structure means a limited judgment which is subject to a personal pronoun or an addressee to an appearing noun mentioned after it the specialized structure which is deleted for obligatory reason ⁽¹⁾ the specialized structure style consists of:

- a- A pronoun, especially for the speaker, such (I, We).
- b- The specialized noun, it is a subjunctive noun that explains the previous pronoun, it comes in several positions and it depicts: *Ay* or *Ayaa* enunciation, apparent noun that contains (Al), the added apparent noun.

And if we tend to (Astknah) the specialized structure style in Arabic tongue we can see that it is one of the linguistic styles which found on Arabs tongue to achieve a moral purpose for the speaker. there is no argument that the parenthetical form in subjunctive nominal sentence mentioned a lot in Arabic according to induction, it is worth noting that there are many examples in the Prophetic Hadith: (Prophets do not leave an inheritance) ⁽²⁾ and the same: (I'm a poor servant to Allah's forgiveness) the parenthetical pattern mentioned in the two texts, in the beginning and in the end) ⁽³⁾ which is the subjunctive noun upon the specialized in a deleted verb estimated ad (*Akas*) its purpose is to limit the meaning except for the definite noun, and it distinguishes it from the others.

What is remaining is to refer to the parsing of the specialized structure, according to the ancient grammarians there are two schools of induction:

The first school;- a group of grammarians said that the specialized structure is a circumstantial clause, among them Ibn Ya'ish, Ibn Al Nazim and Abu Hayyan ⁽¹⁾.

The other school:- the second school considered it a parenthetical sentence no exit other than its termini, Ibn Hisham ⁽²⁾ believed in that.

⁵While the contemporary grammarians and among them doctor Abbas Hasan who prefer the estimation of specialized structure is subjunctive to the circumstantial clause; because that is more appropriate and obvious ⁽³⁾.

(1) The Spirit of Meanings in the Explanation of the holy Qur'an and the al Saba' Al Mathany, Shihab al-Din Mahmoud bin Abdullah al-Alusi (d: 1270 AH), edited by: Ali Abdel Bari Attiah, Dar al-Kutub al-Ilmiyya - Beirut, ed 1, 1415 AH. 4/106.

(2) See: Al Dur Al Masoon Fi Uloom Al Kitab Al Maknoon: 4/559.

Doctor Fadil Al Samerai presents the grammarians opinions who see that the parenthetical sentence is a circumstantial clause, he mentioned the examples that presented, but in end he believes that the specialized structure is a parenthetical sentence, that is because the intent of (O we as students want our rights)not because you want your rightsis a circumstantial clause because you are specialized between the students, but because you want your rights, the sentence showed the specialized form from the speech, the students, according to Doctor Fadil, this sentence is an equivalent to the saying (we the students want our rights) ⁽⁴⁾.

He believed that the specialized structure is a parenthetical sentence explainedthen, he highlighted this opinion:due to the similarities between the specialized structure and parenthetical sentence in terms of purpose and location, both of them come between the speakers during the speech, therefore speech needs to be classified, classification came here through the parenthetical sentence, so the specialized structure, it does not link to a conjunction mostly, as it in the parenthetical sentence.

In conclusion, following presenting all the significant opinions of the grammarians mentioned above, each opinion for the grammarians has an argument and proof, after all, the meaning has a big say in this case, so, whenever the opinion is true and the speech is significant there is a concordance between the meaning and the non-inflectional form. Also these differences in the process of parsing are crystal clear in the parenthetical sentence, sometimes it indicates that the parentheses comes as an idiomatic type unlike the dependable standard in the parenthetical sentence, so language interface between the parenthetical sentence and the other sentences, like the circumstantial clause which is fixed in the Arabic language and cannot be denied.

F- Adjuration and parenthetical Sentence

Adjuration style: is defined as a sentence that indicate another sentence, adjuration is an oath its speaker affirms something positively or negatively ⁽¹⁾.according to grammarians adjuration consists of jurative particle,correlative of an oath, jurative noun, Ibn Yaish believed that the adjuration consists of three things (affirmative sentence, and an adjuration noun) so the first sentence is (I swear, I taking an oath such as I hereby witness and I know) which is affirmative sentence, besides (I swear by Allah) and the adjuration affirmative sentence is the second one, if the jurative structure is a verb such as (I swear by Allah to go) if it was a jurative particle came after it a subject and the predicate, so the adjuration will come in the predicate like the saying (I swear by Allah that Zaid will go).. while the jurative noun includes all the beautiful names of Allah and his adjectives and all the expressions that are used to glorify Allah)⁽²⁾What brings us more closely to our goal is doctor Muhammad Al Shawsh opinion, he believes that presenting the adjuration in parenthetical sentence is good and found a lot in Arabic language, so it is considered an independent pattern standing by its own in the speech ⁽³⁾

We see the application of what the doctor has said on several texts in Arabic language and the glorious Qur'an, example of that Allah saying in the Glorious Qur'an (And when the envoys came to

(1)Sharh Al Mufasal: 1/369-370 and Sharh Ibn Nadhim about AlFiyya Ibn Malik, Badr Ad Deen Muhammad Bin Muhammad Bin Malik (d: 686 AH), investigation by Muhammad Basil Eyoon Al Sood, Dar Al Kutub Al Ilmiyya, ed1, 2000 AD,p 430,Irtishaf Al Dharb Mn Lisan Al Arab, 5/2248.

(2)See: Mughni Al Labib: 507.

(3)See: Al Nahoo Al Wafy: 4/125.

(4)See: The Meanings of Grammar:2/119.

the family of Lot (61) He said, you are people unknown to me (62) We bring you what they doubt about (63) We bring you the truth, and we are truthful (64) Travel with your family at the dead of the night, and follow up behind them, and let none of you look back, and proceed as commanded (66) And we informed him of our decree: the last remnant of these will be uprooted by early morning (67) And the people of the town came joyfully. (68) He said, these are my guests, so do not embarrass me (69) And fear Allah, and do not disgrace me (70) They said, "did we not forbid you from strangers? (71) He said, these are my daughters, if you must (72) by your life, they were blundering in their drunkenness (73) so the Blast struck them at sunrise. (Surat Al Hijr: Aya 61-73) It permeated the narrative structure of *Lot* story (peace be upon him) with his people, it is a parenthetical structure towards the Prophet (peace be upon him) presented as the style of adjuration, Al-Mighty Allah's saying (by thy life (o prophet), in their wild intoxication, they wander in distraction) the text presented a parenthetical sentence has no exit other than its termini, came as a lesson due to the uselessness of the advice, they were drunk ⁽¹⁾.

G- The Parenthetical Structure of Incomplete Apposition

The origin of appositive structure is to follow its antecedent in different parsing positions, but the Arabs, in certain cases, accept not talking about what came before their words, for rhetorical reasons.⁽²⁾ Sibawayh formed incomplete sentence from its appositive structure, accusative case in reference to specialized structure ⁽³⁾ some grammarians like AL Sirafi, Al Farasi and Ibn Jinni⁽⁴⁾ considered this section one of the sections that overlapped with parenthetical one, they considered it as a location that formed the parenthetical structure inside the narrative structure of discourse.

After we studied the Parenthetical structure phenomenon, it is very clear for us that many conscious views that presented by ancient grammarians, from that the parenthetical pattern in incomplete adjectival structure, as it presented by a number of grammarians, and incomplete structure is a phenomenon from the Arabic phenomena we mean changing the appositive structure to the antecedent in parsing for the purpose of dispraise, praise, mercy and specialized structure, ⁽¹⁾ For example: (he is the foolish poor) and their saying (That poor Zaid has been stoned) means (he is the poor) it has been mentioned as a parenthetical sentence between subject and predicate in the narrative structure for the nominal sentence.⁽²⁾

It is worth mentioning to highlight the following view: the parsing position of the appositive incomplete sentence whether it is a predicate of a deleted subject means (He) or it is in the position of object of a removed verb (Mean). AL-Sirafi said that its structure come a (dividing line) between subject and predicate and it functions as a parenthetical structure. However Ibn Jinni overlooked the term (*Fasil* dividing line) through presenting his view in this regard. He made use of the term (parenthesis) only. They could mean, by employing such terms, the general concept of parenthesis not its special grammatical concept related to the parenthetical structure. To support the

(1) See: Al Tahreer w Al Tanweer: 14/67-68, Parsing the Holy Qura'n and his Interpretation; 5/254-355.

(2) See: Al Mu'jam Al Mufasal fi Al Nahoo Al Araby, Azeez Fawal Babisty, Dar Al Kutub Al Ilmiyyah, ed1, 1992 AD, p1124.

(3) See The Book: 2/76.

(4) The Explanation of Sibawayh's book: 3/404, W Al Ma'sa'l Al Halabiat: 146, And the Properties: 1/339.

aforementioned view, the researcher brings to us Doctor Abbas Hasan narrative, where he highlights grammarians' viewpoints of the parsing position of the incomplete adjectival sentence.

It is of two sections ⁽¹⁾:

¹⁻ The first group sees that it is an independent sentence derived from the structure, and (*Wa* particle) of accompaniment is a parenthetical (*Wa*), this opinion is more acceptable: because is a new compositional sentence different from what comes before it and after it from the parsing aspect.

²⁻ While the second group sees that the parenthetical sentence is a circumstantial or an adjectival form⁽²⁾.

Conclusion

After this brief study, what have been mentioned can be summarized as the following: the parenthesis is a general term that applies to everything that interrupts the verbal narrative from structures and texts, the most famous form is the parenthetical structure that appears between the speakers? All The various types of parenthetical structure which have been mentioned in the research are specialized in parenthetical style. And the ancient grammarians assigned the parenthetical style in the parenthetical structure, and Ibn Hisham Al Ansari has his own opinion in the delivering his view by saying that the parenthesis should not considered part of grammar and it should regarded as part of AL-Bayyan, also the parenthesis has benefits in speech represented in emphasizing and embellishing, and its fall does not ruin the general meaning of the speech, but it has a moral rule when it comesto emphaticness and euphemism as mentioned in different areas of the research.

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(1)See: Meanings of Grammar: 3/193-165.

(2)See: Al Nahoo Al Wafy: 3/492.

10. Explanation of Ibn al-Nazim on Alfiya Ibn Malik, Badr al-Din Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn Malik (d. 686 AH), edited by: Muhammad Basil Oyoon al-Sood, Dar al-Kutub al-Ilmiyya, 1, 2000 AD.
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