**Al-Mustansiriyah University**

**College of Arts**

**Translation Department**

**Asst. Prof. Ahmed Qadoury Abed, Ph D**

**CONTRASTIVE GRAMMAR**

**Fourth Year/ Morning & Evening Classes**

**Lecture # 14**

**Adverbs in English**

ADVERBS IN ARABIC

1- Adverbs in Arabic are heterogeneous.

2- They belong traditionally to particles and nouns.

3- Two kinds of particles: inseparable and separable.

4- Inseparable particles is a small group comprising

i- the interrogative الهمزة

ii- the futurity particle س

iii- the particle لا as in

a) oaths لا جازينه والله

b) conditional sentence introduced by لو as in لو لا فعلت هذا لندمت

c) emphatic sentences لام التوكيد as in انه لحكيم

These three functions of لا are attitudinal disjuncts (certainly)

* ADVERBS IN ARABIC

Separable particle adverbs comprise a large . They are 30 particles found in your book.

* ADVERBS IN ARABIC

Adverbs are also a subclass of nouns. They are of two kinds:

1- The first kind comprises a small group of nouns which are used either as prepositions (declinable) followed by a genitive noun , or as adverbs, in which case they are always put in the subjective case.

من تحت

من فوق

من قبل

الى حيث

* ADVERBS IN ARABIC

2- This subtype of adverbs comprises a large group of adverbs which are usually classified by Arab grammarians as nouns. They are in the objective case:

صباحا

مساءا

خارجا

داخلا

ليلا

نهارا

شمالا

غدا

جنوبا

لاسيما

جدا

لامحالة