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Corpus-based analysis of three Arabic adversative conjunctions in current Egyptian newspapers

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A Corpus-based Analysis of Three Arabic Adversative Conjunctions in Current Egyptian Newspapers

A Thesis Submitted to

The Teaching Arabic as a Foreign

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By

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إلى أبي...

إلى أمي ...

هذه الرسالة وأنا... نتاج مجهوداتكم....

دمتما تاجًا فوق رأسي...

إلى إسراء ..أختي ...دائمًا ..هنا بجواري ...

إلى إيمان العزيزة ...صديقتي ....للأبد ...

To my parents

To my baby sister Esraa

To my soul-mate and friend, Eman

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Abstract

Conjunctions function as cohesive and text building elements in Modern Standard Arabic. They play various semantic and discursive roles at different textual levels: phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph and discourse (Al-Batal, 1990).

This study investigates the linguistic behavior of three Arabic adversative conjunctions, namely *'innamā*, *baynamā*, and *bal.*

It draws its data mainly from the sub-corpus of *Shruq Columns* (2,067,137 words) in the *Arabicourpus*. A random sample has been collected for *'innamā* and *bal,* covering 50% of their instances in the corpus. On the other hand, all the instances of *baynamā* with the adversative meaning have been analyzed due to the fact that it does not take on this meaning in the corpus text frequently.

The thesis examines the main lexico-grammatical patterns, collocational behavior, and semantic prosody of these conjunctions.

The results show that *'innamā* and *bal* share some of the lexico-grammatical patterns and collocational behavior, while *baynamā* has its unique patterns. *'innamā* and *baynamā* show no clear positive or negative semantic prosody, while one of *bal's* grammatical patterns has a clear negative semantic prosody. In addition to that, the three conjunctions also have similar collocational behavior.

While some phenomena in the behavior of the conjunctions can be attributed to similarities or differences in their meanings, other aspects of their behavior can be understood only through future diachronic investigations.

The study ultimately aims at contributing to pedagogical issues concerning the teaching of these conjunctions by providing a more comprehensive picture of their linguistic behavior. Moreover, findings of the current study could contribute to the updating of teaching materials and Arabic Foreign Language writing textbooks.

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Introduction

1-1. Rationale of the Study and Statement of the Problem

A- Cohesion and Text Connectedness

Halliday and Hassan (1967) have proposed the concept of "cohesion" as a means to create textual connectedness. As defined by Bublitz (2003), cohesion is inter-sentential syntactic or semantic elements that create semantic relationships between current parts and preceding and/or following ones.

Cohesion manifests itself through elements used at the surface level of the language (Bublitz, 2003). Five cohesive elements have been identified by Halliday and Hassan (1967), namely, reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunctions, and lexical cohesion. These cohesive ties that build the intra-textual lexical and grammatical relationships help readers to perceive texts as connected meaningful discourse rather than as autonomous sentences (Witte & Faigleyas, 2008, as cited in Priyatmojo, 2011).

Moreover, the syntactic realization of the logical relationships between ideas is presented in any written text through the use of cohesive devices. Therefore, such devices are considered to be essential in writing as well as reading because they connect separate clauses, phrases, sentences and paragraphs into a an integrated, one-unit piece of writing (Moradan, 1995).

B- Conjunctions as Intra-Textual Cohesive Devices

According to Murry (1995), Halliday and Hassan stress the importance of connectives and their role in systematically linking "what is to follow 'with' what has gone before" (p. 108).

Conjunctions are defined as "linking devices that establish relationships between ideas in successive sentences" (Moradan, 1995, p2). They are crucial in making sense between ideas, helping readers "anticipate" the relationship between what has been mentioned and what is to follow. For example, using "however" in a text signals "contradicting ahead"(Moradan, 1995, p2). Put differently, conjunctions provide semantic linkage among the conjoined parts.

C- The Importance of Conjunctions in Arabic

The concept of cohesion has inspired a number of Arabic studies to look at conjunctions as "discourse perspectives, i.e. workers of cohesion in text" (Kammensjo, p.472, 2006). Al-Batal (1990) has stated that the importance of conjunctions is drawn from their function as cohesive and text building elements in Modern Standard Arabic (MSA). They play various semantic and discourse functions at different textual levels: phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph and discourse (Al-Batal, 1990). Therefore, as stated by Al Kohlani (2010), conjunctions are considered of essential importance in "achieving a successful communicative"(p. 5). Conjunctions are pragmatically obligatory tools for text processing, even though they might be semantically and grammatically optional. They are

crucial in the production process of a text to have natural, acceptable and communicatively effective texts that are accepted by native text-receivers.

According to Al-Shurafa (1995), although conjunctions are cross-linguistic phenomena, Arabic utilizes them in a language-particular way to achieve cohesion. She adds that punctuation is a relatively new phenomenon in Arabic and does not have precise and clearly defined rules. Therefore, conjunctions in Arabic play the role of comma, semi-colon, etc. (Al-Shurafa, 1995). Compared to English, Arabic displays a much heavier reliance on conjunctions when connecting ideas. For example, "و" is used very frequently in Arabic written texts to show continuity. This highly frequent usage is demanded in Arabic to produce sound natural texts (Al Kohlani, 2010). However, this و would be omitted when translating into English to have a natural English text (Al Kohlani, 2010).

According to Al-Shurafa (1995), conjunctions as cohesive ties serve the highly cohesive nature of Arabic texts in which small units of meaning belong to bigger ones. Mehamsadji (1988) states that, because of the cohesive nature of Arabic, it tends to use all the cohesive devices to make the relationships within sentences and across them explicit; this explains the greater use of conjunctional items in Arabic. In addition to Mehamsadji (1988), many other researchers have suggested that Arabic language depends heavily on the highly frequent use of conjunctions, such as al-Batal (1990), Khalil (2000), Ryding (2005), and Al Kohlani (2010). Ryding (2005) mentions that most of the Arabic sentences start with a conjunction that link them to previous sentences. Not only sentences, she adds, but also paragraphs tend to start with conjunctions to link them to the whole texts.

This kind of language-particular use of conjunctions is considerably challenging for L2 learners of Arabic. According to a study conducted by Shakir and Obeidat (1992), they have found that Arabic texts written by American students learning Arabic suffer from the lack or misuse of conjunctions which leads to the production of incoherent Arabic texts. Hence the importance of studying this feature of Arabic writing, and teaching it to AFL learners is immense.

D- The Importance of a Corpus-Based Study

Corpus linguistics is an emerging science that helps explore language in use (Cheng, 2012). According to Scott & Tribble (2006), corpus refers to both written and spoken texts that demonstrate real incidents of language use, an alternative method of testing intuition that depends on the speakers' language knowledge and their ability to differentiate between which occurrences can be considered possible and those which cannot be. A corpus-based study is an approach to investigate linguistic phenomena in their natural contexts as written or spoken.

Corpus studies are used as a means to reveal more information about aspects like "positional distribution and corresponding functions" (Wang, 2011, p. 13) of certain linguistic phenomena. According to Cheng (2012), corpus linguistics studies have yielded important results regarding what is considered as common and uncommon choices of native speakers. Moreover, they reveal findings about co-occurrence of words in different contexts to render different meanings.

The present study aims at examining the features of some of the adversative conjunctions in Arabic in an attempt to draw evidence from language corpora and

compare it to what is given in Arabic grammar books and dictionaries. It is believed that descriptions found in dictionaries, grammar books, and textbooks do not provide complete pictures (Ghazali, 2007). A complete picture should particularly but not exclusively consist of up-to-date information about collocational behavior, semantic prosody, and lexico-grammatical patterns, which are included neither in grammar books/textbooks nor dictionaries. Thus, the study is designed to help bridge the gap between what is given in grammar books/Arabic as a foreign language (AFL) textbooks and dictionaries and what is presented and used in reality by the Arabic language native users.

This study intends to use corpus to explore how these conjunctions are used by native speakers. It also aims at providing information about aspects vis-à-vis collocation and semantic prosody. These aspects are normally overlooked by dictionaries and grammar books which is not due to defects in these books but rather because maybe these aspects are beyond their scopes. The fact remains however that the most important sources of information available to learners still does not provide them with the information needed for successful application of connective devices. Even AFL text books do not highlight such information although it is of considerable importance for L2 Arabic learners. Lack of such information may confuse the Arabic foreign language (AFL) learners; they may find a discrepancy between what they learn in classrooms and what they read in everyday newspapers and books. This study bridges this gap and provides teachers and students with more information to what can be added to AFL textbooks to update them. In addition to that, studying the collocational behavior and

semantic prosody of conjunctions promises new insights into the understanding and teaching of these conjunctions.

Hence, the ultimate goal of this study is to contribute to pedagogical issues concerning the teaching of these conjunctions by providing a more comprehensive picture. It could provide teachers of Arabic as a foreign language (TAFL) with a wider, more consistent picture of collocation and patterns of these conjunctions as shown in the corpus. In addition, results of this study could contribute to the updating of grammar books and/or writing textbooks and dictionaries

Corpus-based studies are used to produce foreign language textbooks. Flowerdew (2012) suggests that corpus-based studies have an influential effect on many pedagogical issues over the last few years. The findings of these studies can underpin the construction of corpus-based grammars. Corpus–based study findings can influence teaching textbooks and other classroom materials because corpus-influenced material, so called by Bennett (2010), contain information that presents language in use and provides a more accurate picture than any other non-corpus influenced material.

Furthermore, Arabic curriculum developers are in urgent need of corpus-based studies (there is a scarcity of them on/in Arabic) to help them produce a more realistic picture of how the language is actually used by its speakers.

1-2. The Study

This is an exploratory-qualitative study. The goal of the study is to explore the linguistic aspects in regard to the adversative meaning of these conjunctions (*innamā*) إنما

,(*baynamā*) بينما and (*bal*) بل. It aims at investigating the lexico-grammatical patterns, collocational behavior and semantic prosody of these conjunctions.

For the purpose of this study, a profile has been created for each of the conjunctions under investigation as presented and introduced in grammar books (Badawi, Carter& Gully,2004; Buckley,2004; Cantarino,1974; Ryding,2005, Hasan,1975); writing textbooks (Al-Warraki & Hassanein, 1994; Lahlali, 2010); and dictionaries (ElZohairy,2008; Mukhtar,2008; Wehr, 1960).

These profiles have been created to review what has been documented about the conjunctions under investigation up to the date of the study and to highlight the gap between these books and how conjunctions are actually used in the corpus. A group of adversative conjunctions has been chosen to be the focus of this study; according to Al-Shurafa (1994) "adversative relation is significant and common in Arabic texts" (p.24).She adds that adversative conjunctions come in the second place of importance after the additive ones. Hence the importance of working with this group is to provide learners and teachers with a complete picture of how they are used by native speakers to produce communicatively effective texts.

It is noticed that the focus of the reviewed source books is on introducing the meanings, but sometimes not all the meanings; for example, *baynamā* was introduced in Badawi, Carter & Gully, 2004; Buckley, 2004; Mukhtar, 2008; ElZohairy, 2008; and Wehr, 1960 as both an adverb of time ظرف زمان (while, during) and as a conjunction that denotes contrast. As for textbooks like those of Al-Warraki & Hassanein, 1994, there is no mention of *baynama*at all; Cantarino,1974 and Lahlali,2010 introduced it as a

temporal conjunction only. Grammatical patterns of *baynamā* are briefly given in some of the above-mentioned books; however, none of them investigated the collocational behavior of the conjunction or its semantic prosody. Some of the above mentioned source books (Badawi, Carter & Gully, 2004; Buckley, 2004) indicated such information (collocation and semantic prosody), but it was not pointed out clearly.

According to Hunston (2002), studying the collocational behavior can be helpful in highlighting the various meanings a word has. For example: the corpus of the *All Newspaper* section in the *Arabicorpus* shows that the verb سرّب collocates with the المياهin 212 instances and with المعلومات in140 instances which indicates that this verb has two senses, a physical one and a metaphorical one. In addition to that, collocation plays a major role in drawing the semantic prosody of a word; i.e. if a word likeتسببtends to be used with nouns that have negative meanings (الحرب، المرض ، سقوط، الحوادث) as shown in the *All Newspaper* corpus. This may lead us to conclude that this word has a negative semantic prosody. Moreover, collocation can be used to create a profile for the semantic field of a word, as stated by Hunston (2002.p.78) "…a list of collocates of bribe and bribery, taken together, can be grouped into a semantic area. These include words connected with wrongdoing (allegations, scandal, etc.) and words connected with money (dollar, tax, pound, etc.)".

It is therefore essential to study the collocational information of these conjunctions and its effects on other linguistic aspects.

A- Limitations of Using a Corpus

It is important to understand what corpus studies are not able to provide. According to Bennett (2010), corpus studies are not meant to provide "negative evidence". That is to say, a corpus tells us what is present in a language and what is not present but does not tell us what is possible or correct and not possible or incorrect (p.3). So, not finding a certain manner in expressing a certain idea does not mean that it is not possible, but it might indicate that it is not commonly used by native speakers. In addition to that, a corpus cannot present all possible language at one time. Put differently, a corpus as large as the Cambridge International Corpus (CIC) may not "present all the instances of use of language" (Bennett, p.3, 2010).

B- Research Questions

The study addresses the following questions:

- What are the main grammatical and lexico-grammatical patterns in which'*innamā*, *baynamā* and *bal* tend to occur in opinion articles/columns in an Egyptian newspaper?
- What is the collocational behavior of these conjunctions in opinion articles/columns in an Egyptian newspaper?
- What is the semantic prosody of these conjunctions?

C- Important Definitions

Conjunctions are defined as "a closed class of uninflected words which serve the joining of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences and simultaneously express a specific semantic relationship between the conjoined elements" (Waltisberg, 2006, p.467). From a morphological perspective, conjunctions can be divided into two groups: simple conjunctions that consist of only one lexical item, and complex conjunctions that are combined of more than one lexical item (Waltisberg, 2006).

Grammatical Patternsare defined as the grammatical structures and components that constitute the different parts of a sentence like subject-verb-object (Allerton, 1979).

Lexico-grammatical Patterns: the lexical grammar is a term mostly used by corpus based analysis. Since most of the grammatical patterns tend to occur with certain lexical classes, it is therefore important to characterize lexical items through their distribution in these grammatical patterns (Baker, Hardie, and McEnery, 2006).

Collocation: according to Firth (1957), it is "actual words in habitual company"(p.14). "It is the tendency of one word to attract another" in a certain context (Hunston, 2002, p.68). Collocation is part of native speakers' internalized knowledge, and it is very useful to second language learners to gain such knowledge. (Baker, Hardie, and McEnery, 2006).

Adversative Conjunctions are used to "contrast a previous statement or piece of discourse, and it has adversative function, amending previous elements" (Badawi, Carter& Gully, 2004, p.611).

Concordance is also called key word in context (KWIC) and "refers to a list of all the occurrences of a particular search term in a corpus, presented within the context in which they occur, usually a few words to the left and right of a search term"(Baker, Hardie, and McEnery,2006).

Semantic Prosody refers to the "attitudinal meaning" implied in the usage of a lexical item in certain contexts. In other words, a "lexical item which most frequently occurs in a context of clearly positive or negative attitudinal meaning…(and)colors the inter-operation of this given instance" (Hunston, 2007).

D-Abbreviations

Adj.   Adjective

Adv.   Adverb

AFL   Arabic Foreign Language

N   Noun

NP   Noun Phrase

NS   Nominal Sentence

Prep.   Preposition

PP   Prepositional Phrase

V   Verb

VS   Verbal Sentence

E- Methodology and Data Collection

For the purpose of this study, the sub-corpora *ShrouqColums* is used in investigating the conjunctions. This corpus is one of the most recent Egyptian newspapers on the *Arabiccorpus* website. It contains 2,067,137 words, and it includes only the columns that are extracted from (the) الشروق‎newspaper. This sub-corpus is part of the *All Newspapers* section that contains other sub-sections: *Al-Thawra* from Syria (16,631,975 words); *Al-Tajdid* 2002 from Morocco (2,919,782 words); *Al-Watan* 2002 from Kuwait (6,454,411 words); *Al-Ghad* (01)2010 from Jordon (19,234,228 words); *Al-Ghad* (02)2010 (19,628,088 words); *Al-Ahram99* from Egypt (15,892,001 words); *Al-Hayat97* from London (19,473,315 words); *Al-Hayat96* from London (21,564,239 words) and *ShuruqColumns*from Egypt (2,067,137 words).

The research is conducted on a type of a journalistic writing that commonly appears in newspapers and is considered a part of the Arabic written media language. According to Ryding (2010), on one hand, Arabic written media is believed to have a great influence on the language we use every day, and on the other hand, media Arabic is a widely spread and easily accessible source for the "inter-regional" public.

F- Data Collection and Sampling

This study works on the adversative conjunctions that belong to the simple conjunctions group and carry more than the adversative meaning, namely, *'innamā, baynamā,* and *bal.* Only the adversative meaning of these conjunctions is investigated; other meanings are overlooked.

G- Data Collection Procedures

1. The conjunctions under investigation are the node words used in searching the corpus. A node word is the word that appears in the center of the screen. These are selected concordance lines for the word *innamā:*

'innamā is the nodeword

82	ایدا	كان ينهرلى، وكان وقع ذلك اشد بكثير، فقد كان يولخنى	وإنما	– لم يضربلى والدى ابدا،	CONVERSATION
83	أبدا	هم الآخرون دائما الذين يظلمونلنا ويسرقون حقوقنا.. ولعله من اللائق	إنما	هو رفضنا المطلق للاعتراف بأى خطأ.. فنحن لا نخطئ أبدا..	SPORTS
84	أبدا	عن سبب تأجيل زيارة نتنياهو، من الإثنين الماضى إلى الأحد	وإنما	نشرنا خبرا من خمسة أسطر، ليس عن صحة الرئيس أبدا،	OPINION
85	أبناء	له أشقاء هم مصطفى وعبدالعزيز وأحمد، ومصطفى هو الذى لازمه،	وإنما	كان يساعده شاب اسمه أحمد وقريبته صباح وليس له أبناء،	SPECIAL
86	أبوالفتوح	تر ددت أصوات عدة داخل المكتب تؤكد أن ثمة محاولة من	وإنما	ولم يكن كل الإخوان سعداء بسجن أبوالفتوح	SPECIALFILE
87	أبوالمجد	لأعمال المجلس ككل طوال 6 سنوات.	وإنما	فى المجلس، لأنه كان يحمل تقديرا ليس فقط للدكتور أبوالمجد،	CONVERSATION
88	أبيت	عليك إثم المجوس.	فإنما	كان حيا ويحق القول على الكافرين، أسلم تسلم، فإن أبيت	OPINION
89	1976	أكثرها شهرة (الرصاصة لا تزال فى جيبى) المأخوذ عن أقصوصة	وإنما	(النظارة السوداء) 1963 وآخرها (أنا لا عاقلة ولا مجنونة) 1976،	SPECIALFILE
90	1985	أهمها (إمبراطورية ميم) 1972، الذى لعبت بطولته فاتن حمامة، وأحمد	إنما	أولها (أبى فوق الشجرة) 1969، وآخرها (أيام فى الحلال) 1985،	SPECIALFILE
91	أثر	تعريف الأشياء والكلمات والمصطلحات..	وإنما	ÂالتعريفاتÂ»، ولا أقصد نصف القرش الذى اندثر وتحول إلى أثر،	OPINION
92	أجانب	سبق أن تمت الاستعانة بهم فى وقت سابق مع رؤساء	وإنما	الظاهرة ليست المرة الأولى التى تتم فيها الاستعانة بحكام أجانب،	SPORTS
93	أجراها	لأنه فتح ملفات عديدة وتكلم باستفاضة عن الرئيس مبارك والحزب	إنما	إلى أنه أول حديث بعد نجاح العملية الجراحية التى أجراها،	LAST

Figure1:*innamā* as a node word

2. Analyzing the collected instances of the adversative conjunctions under investigation is done manually; no automatic analysis or software isused in identifying the grammatical patterns, collocational behavior and semantic prosody. The manual analysis enables the researcher to ignore instances whose meaning is totally different from the one under investigation (adversative).

H- Sampling

Collecting the sample for each conjunction depends on the number of relevant instances found in the corpus. In addition to that, it depends on the frequency of the adversative meaning of the conjunction under investigation in the corpus. Detailed sampling procedures are explained in chapter three.

Chapter Two

The Literature Review

As mentioned in the introduction, for the purpose of the study, a profile for each of the conjunctions under investigation has been created. These profiles are meant to review some of the resource books in which these conjunctions have been mentioned and studied. These profiles are reviewed in the following source books:

Grammar books: Badawi, Carter& Gully (2004) and Buckley (2010). These two grammar books were chosen because they are the most recent and most comprehensive. In addition, both use authentic examples to illustrate the grammatical points. As for Cantarino (1974) and Hasan (1975), these were chosen because they are considered well known and highly reputable in the world of Arabic grammar books. Ryding (2005) is a grammar book that is directed to the advanced AFL learners.

AFL textbooks: Al-Warraki & Hassanein (1994) and Lahlali (2009) are two textbooks focusing on the conjunctions in particular and the art of writing in Arabic in general, both of which are widely used by AFL learners.

Dictionaries: ElZohairy (2008) is considered a recent comprehensive dictionary that sates the grammatical patterns of the conjunctions under investigation clearly. In fact that makes it an important source of information about the use of conjunctions. Mukhtar (2008) is a recent comprehensive dictionary. Wehr (1974) is a very essential dictionary for Arabic learners.

[Translation is provided in this chapter when it is provided in the source book.]

First: *'innamā*

Badawi, Carter& Gully (2004, p.458) has introduced *'innamā* as a restrictive particle used to modify a previously asserted statement in the sense of "only" and "merely". The adversative meaning is achieved through the restrictive meaning of *'innamā*. This sense of adversative-restrictive meaning is emphasized through more than one particle like فقط، مجرد as in this example.

إ**نما** يرجع استخدامها إلى زراعة القطن فقط

[*Its use relates **merely** to cotton farming only.*]

Buckley(2010,p.794) added to what has been mentioned byBadawi, Carter& Gullythat *'innamā* isapart of a compound structure that renders the meaning of "not only …but also" when it appears with فقط ، فحسب.

لا تتذكر فقط عدد الأكواب الزجاجية الأكواب الزجاجية التي تسبب في تحطيمها، إ**نما** تفاصيل المناسبات التي تم فيها ذلك

[*She **not only** remembers the number of glasses that he was responsible for breaking, **but also** the detailed occasions when this took place.*]

Hasan (1975) and El Zohairy (2008) have described the restrictive *'innamā*from another perspective as a particle consists of two parts إن and the suffix ما الزائدة (additional *ma*).The particle ما is considered a blocking particle that blocks the function of إنas حرف ناسخ , for example,إ**نما** أنت كبير الهمة (Hasan, 1975p. 636). ElZohairy (2008) has added that *'innamā* is used sentence initial to denote restriction. He has mentioned that *'innamā* also means "however", "rather", "but then", "but also" and "on the contrary". He has

mentioned that *'innamā*t introduces a new independent sentence denoting a relation between two independent sentences to convey the meaning "restriction, conformation, contrast or emendation" (p.62). It is used in this grammatical pattern: optional sentence + optional و+*'innamā* + new sentence as in this example,

ولكنك لا تقنع بألاعيب الحواة و**إنما** تطمع في اللعب بالوقف كله

[But you aren't satisfied playing tricks with snakes -- no, you want trifle with the whole estate.]

Al-Warraki & Hassanein (1994) and Mukhtar (2008) have stated that besides the restrictive meaning of *'innamā*, it is widely and commonly used in the adversative sense like *bal* and لكن , for example لم يتقدم للامتحان و **إنما** أعد بحثا (Al-Warraki & Hassanein 1994, القدس لا تهم العرب وحدهم و **إنما** تهم المسلمين والمسحيين في العالم كله .(Mukhtar, 2008). On the other hand, Ryding (2005) believes that this conjunction carries "conformational and contrastive components in its meaning" (p.411). This conjunction tends to be combined with و.

لم يكن تسجيلا فقط و**إنما** هو انعكاس للواقع الاجتماعي

*[It was **not only** documentation, **but moreover** a reflection of social reality.]*

According to **Wehr** (1975), *'innamā* means "but", "but then", "yet", "however", "rather", "on the contrary"

Table 1

Summary of 'innamā profile

Meaning	Grammatical Patterns	Other Information	Translated as
Restrictive particle	Sentence initial		
• Adversative meaning. • It means *bal* and لكن .	• optional sentence + optional و+*'innamā* + new sentence	• *Followed by* فقط، مجرد for emphasizing the meaning. • Usually comes with the particle و .	"however", "rather", "but then", "but also" and "on the contrary" and "yet".

Second: *baynamā*

Cantarino (p. 232, 1974) and Hasan (1975) have introduced *baynamā* as an adverb of time ظرف زمان which is translated as "when", " while", " whilst" and is also used in a shortened form بينا.Cantarino (p. 232, 1974) has added that *baynamā* introduces an action that is interrupted by another one which is the main clause. It is followed either by a nominal sentence or a verbal one. The temporal *baynamā* introduces a temporal clause that sometimes functions as an adverb or adverbial phrase, for example (p.233):

وبعد لحظة **بينما** ينظران إليه في وجوم

*[A moment later, **while** they are looking at him in apprehensive silence]*

The action expressed in the main clause may carry the meaning of an unexpected event which is achieved by the adverb of time (ظرف الزمان) إذ .

وبينما أنا أفكر **إذ** لمحت شقيا من أولئك الأشقياء.

*[**While** I was thinking about that, I suddenly saw one of those villains.]* (p. 234).

Hasan (1975) supports Cantarino (1974) in that the temporal *baynamā* should introduce a nominal or verbal sentence.

As Cantarino (1974) has stated above, Badawi, Carter & Gully (p.524, 2004) also have mentioned that *baynamā* and بينا both mean "during" and "while". Badawi, Carter & Gully have added that *baynamā* is a compound subordinating conjunction that may be used after the main clause as a direct translation of the English "while".

وبينما تشير الأرقام لانخفاض معدل الادخار ...فإن أرقام البنك المركزي أيضا تشير لتراجع في نسبة الاستثمار

*[And **while** the figures point to a drop in average saving....the Central Bank figures also point to reduction in the interest rate.]*

Lahlali (2009) also believes that *baynamā* is translated as "while" as a temporal conjunction and that it indicates the occurrence of two events simultaneously.

كنت أدرس **بينما** كان أخي يلعب

*[I was studying **while** my brother was playing.]* (p.5).

Buckley(2010, p.808) has mentioned that *baynamā* is translated as "when", "while" and "whilst" and added that it joins two events or situations that occur simultaneously. This conjunction can be followed either by a nominal or verbal sentence in which the verb is in the perfect (past) or imperfect (present, future) form. It, also, indicates the truth about two statements at the same time. *baynamā* may express contrast between two statements, and in this case it means "whereas"(p.808),

زوجها يطالبها بالبقاء في البيت، **بينما** هي تريد مواصلة العمل

*[Her husband asks her to stay at home, **whereas** she wants to continue working.]*

El Zuhairy (2008) has supported Buckley (2010) in his description that *baynamā* is a compound particle that introduces a nominal or verbal clause and has added that it is a subordinating conjunction. It indicates that two actions take place at the same time and also denotes contrast. He added that *baynamā* tends to follow this grammatical pattern: *baynamā* + sentence + sentence, as in this example:

بينما نحن نراقبه أتانا

*[**While** we were watching for him, he came to us]*

In addition to that, Mukhtar (2008) has viewed *baynamā* as basically a functional word that denotes two meanings: 1- adverb of time that indicates some kind of sudden action when it is preceded by إذ and إذا; 2- an adverb of time that means at the same timeفي حين; for example,

يدعو الناس إلى الكرم بينما هو أبخل الناس

Also**,** Wehr (1974) introduced it as a conjunction that is translated as "while" and "whereas" (p.88).

Table 2

Summary of baynamā profile

Meaning	Grammatical Patterns	Other Information	Translated as
• Adverb of time Two events or situations that occur simultaneously	Between two clause; dependent and main.		"while", "during"
• Contrast between two statements	• *baynamā* + sentence + sentence	coordinating conjunction	"while", "whereas"

Third: *bal*

Cantarino (1975) stated that *bal* is an adversative conjunction that: a- indicates negation of a preceding sentence: "I think, rather, I believe"; b- is used after negation to introduce and confirm a new statement, cancelling a preceding one: "not because…but because"; c- after affirmative or negative statement, it may mean "this, even". For example (Vol. 3, p.46):

a- ضد هذه الآراء المتعسفة **بل** الهدامة

[*Against these arbitrary, **rather**, most destructive opinions.*]

b- لم يكن زوجي لصا **بل** كان زارعا

[*My husband was not a thief, but rather, a farmer*].

c- لم يعرف أحد لهذه الأسرة زعيما **بل** لم يعرف أحد كيف هبطت الأسرة من ....

[*Nobody knew if this family had a head, **nor even** how it had come down from ……*]

With any of the three meanings (a,b, or c), the particle may introduce a complete verbal or nominal.

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On the other hand, Badawi, Carter & Gully (2004) and Buckley (2010) have added that *bal* means "on the contrary" and "but rather". This particle has two functions, a-emphasizing a previous positive assertion, b-coordinating a negative statement (p.560). When *bal* is used:

a- After positives, it means "indeed", or as described by Buckley (2010), introduces a negative contrast to a preceding affirmative statement (less common):

لون أحبه **بل** إنه لوني المفضل عندي

*[A colour which I love, **indeed** it's my favorite color.]*(Badawi, Carter & Gully, 2004, (p.560)

ها قد حان الموعد، **بل** ها قد حل الموعد

*[The time is approaching; **rather**, the time has come]*(Buckley, 2010, p.710)

b- After negatives, it may mean "on the contrary", "rather", or "but".

لم تكن هناك مصادرات، **بل** كانت هناك حرية

*[There were no confiscations; **on the contrary**, there was freedom.]*(Badawi, Carter & Gully, 2004, (p.560).

Buckley (2010) has added to the above mentioned two patterns a third one which introduces negative statement contrast to an affirmative question:

تقول: هل أنا غولة؟ فيجيب: **بل** جنية.

[She says," Am I a ghoul?" He replies, "No, rather a jinni].

Also, Al-Warraki & Hassanein (1994) have mentioned that *bal* is used after negation and prohibition. In these cases *bal* is said to be similar to لكنand used to contrast meaning الاستدراك. In these cases *bal* and *'innamā* can be used interchangeably.

لم أساعدها **بل** تعاطفت معها .

It also can be used before affirmative statements or commands to turn away from what preceded.

ليحضر الجلسة عضوان **بل** ثلاثة

[Let two (no, three) members attend the session].

According to Mukhtar (2010) *bal* is a function word and a coordinating conjunction that has the same meaning of لكن. The meaning of *bal* changes according to the grammatical structure in which *bal* appears and what comes after *bal* (sentence or a word). Mukhtar (2010, p.237) as well as Hasan (1975) believe that *bal* has four usages and meanings

a- When it comes before a single word and is preceded by negation or prohibition, it confirms what has been mentioned and affirms what is to come ما حضر سليم بل أخوه. If *bal* precedes an affirmative or command statement, it cancels what has been mentioned and confirms what comes after it.

ارو لنا شيئا من نثرك **بل** من شعرك

b- The second meaning of *bal* tends to totally cancel what preceded it and introduces a sentence that adds something new

{ أَمْ يَقُولُونَ بِهِ جِنَّةٌ ۚ بَلْ جَاءَهُمْ بِالْحَقِّ}

c- The third meaning of *bal* denotes transition from one meaning to another one.

انا لا أتقاعس **بل** أحض المتقاعسين على العمل.

On the other hand, El-Zohairy (2009) differentiated between two kinds of *bal*; one is a coordinating conjunction and the other one is *bal* الابتدائية. Both denote contrasting. *bal* confirms what precedes it and contrasts what follows it when it comes after negation or prohibition. Moreover, the coordinating conjunction *bal* gives the sense of cancelling a previously mentioned event when it occurs after a command or affirmation, while *bal*الابتدائية introduces an independent clause that digresses or cancelled what preceded. It follows these grammatical patterns:

Optional sentence + bal + new sentence

شاهد نفسه و قد طعم حتى شبع، و الدفء يسري في بدنه، **بل** و يشعر بالحرارة !

[He saw himself well-fed, felt warm, even hot!]

Optional negated sentence + the negative particle lā + bal + new sentence.

وما هجرتك لا **بل** زادني شغفا هجر ...

[I did not abandon you; no, but abandonment increased my love....]

Finally, Ryding (2005) has described *bal* from amore semantic point of view, as an adversative conjunction which introduces a clause whose meaning conveys an additional piece of information to a preceding one that is different or contrastive from the main clause. For example, (p.411)

ليس في الأمر ثَمَّة صقور أو حمائم **بل** هناك توزيع واسع للأدوار

*[There are in the matter neither hawks nor doves, **but rather** there is a wide distribution*

of roles.]

Wehr (p.71, 1974) has provided the English translation of *bal* (also followed

with و) as "nay", "rather","(and) even","but", "however", or "yet".

Table 3

Summary of bal profile

Meaning	Grammatical Patterns	Other Information	Translated as
• adversative conjunction. Similar to لكنused to contras meaning	used after negation to introduce and confirm a new statement and cancelling a preceding	*bal*and *'innamā*can be used interchangeably	"but rather", "on the contrary", "not because…but", "but", " however", "yet"
• after affirmative cancelling a previously mentioned statement.	introduces complete sentences (nominal or verbal)	coordinating conjunction	"Rather ", "I think, rather, I believe"
• emphasizing a previous positive assertion	optional sentence + bal + new sentence		(and) even, rather, nay

Chapter Three

Data and Methodology

This paper aims at closely examining the adversative usage of the conjunctions *'innamā*, *baynamā*, and *bal* in opinion articles as an example of journalistic writing. It studies their lexico-grammatical patterns, collocational behavior and semantic prosody in such texts. In order to do so, this chapter is dedicated to describing the utilized corpus and the used methodology in collecting the data as well as the sampling procedures.

3-1. Procedures of Data Collection

A- Corpus Used

In collecting the data for the adversative conjunction under investigation, the sub-corpus *ShuruqColumns* (Egypt) is used. It contains 2,067,137 words. This sub-corpus is a sub-section in the *All Newspapers* section on the *Arabiccorpus* website. This corpus is based on one of the most recent Egyptian newspapers, *Al–shurūqAl-gadīd* which was established in 2009 and is an independently owned newspaper. Although this corpus is considered relatively small, it was chosen because its size is manageable within identified time limits.

The data under investigation are opinion articles or columns which are defined as journalistic prose in which the writers tend to express their views about ongoing issues and events that are related to their local and/or regional community (Maynard 1996).

B- Searching the Corpus

Arabicorpus provides Part of Speech (POS) as a searching algorithm which uses regular and known terms in a unique way. In other words, the terms adverb (Adv), adjective (Adj), and noun (N) are used by the *Arabicorpus* as searching tools to help filter the results. This filtering (POS) process excludes/includes certain results in accordance with the following criteria:

- Choosing Adv./Adj. allows the appearance of the prefix particles و and ف when preceding the search term. This means using these terms accepts the appearance of, for example, وبينما and فبينما

- In addition to the above two particles, choosing the Adj. POS includes results that are affixed with الـ andة/ـة, .

Basically, I relied on searching the conjunctions under investigation using the Latin characters, which are identified by the *Arabicorpus* website, because they are more reliable and consistent.

Steps followed in searching the corpus:

1- For *'innamā* the search term *EnmA* is used and the Adv. and Adj. (POS). Using the Adv. allows the appearance of وإنما and فـإنما. Then, I used the Adj. (POS) to double check that I have the same number of instances that appeared when using the Adv.

2- For *bal* an*d baynamā* the search term*s bl* an*d baynmā* are used respectively, then the same procedures were used wit*h 'innamā* to double check the number of instances that applied.

3-2. Sampling

Different methods are used with the different conjunctions in order to get a more representative sample. The researcher has resorted to different ways of sampling to overcome the problems that appeared with the three conjunctions under investigation.

1- The adversative meaning of *'innamā* and *bal* is frequent in the corpus, and examples with this meaning has appeared on the first pages. Because of that, 50% of the total number of instances for each conjunction is chosen as a sample. Fifty examples from the beginning, the middle and the end of each page of the corpus (1 to 10, 20 to 29, 40 to 49, 60 to 69, and 80 to 89) are chosen from each page for each conjunction. For example, from page number 1, the instances 1-10, 20-29,40-49 and so on are chosen; from page number 2, the instances 101-110, 120-129, 140-149 and so on are also chosen, and the same applies for the rest of the pages displayed in the corpus. These examples are saved in a word file for easy access when studying and examining them.

2- *'innamā* has occurred 798 times in the corpus. The collected sample under study is 400 examples. In the 400 examples, 30 examples have appeared with other meanings than the one under investigation. These examples are excluded and replaced by other examples that have the adversative meaning from the corpus. This step is done because the sample size is relatively small.

3-On the other hand, the adversative meaning of *baynamā* is not that frequent in the corpus and examples with this meaning did not appear in the first pages; therefore, I chose to read all instances that appeared in the corpus and extracted all the examples with the adversative meaning.

baynamā has occurred1127 times in the corpus. The collected sample under investigation is 285 examples only. This number has covered all the instances of the adversative *baynamā* founded in the corpus.

4- *bal* has occurred 2529 times in the corpus. The collected sample is 1270 examples. Because of the high frequency of *bal* and the fact that the investigated sample is of a relatively big size, examples that have other meanings than the one under investigation are only excluded but not replaced as is the case with *'innamā.*

The collocational behavior of the conjunction under investigation is explored and counted manually with no electronic tools. This is because the three conjunctions under study carry more than the targeted adversative meaning, which makes electronically filtering the collocational frequency of the other meanings an impossible task.

Chapter Four

Results and Analysis

This chapter intends to study and analyze the collected data in order to provide answers to the study research questions. Examples used in this chapter are drawn directly as they are from the corpus; therefore, they may contain some syntactic and spelling mistakes. Correction of such mistakes is provided between brackets.

First: *'innamā*

'innamā has occurred   in the corpus 798 times. The adversative *'innamā* constitutes 87% of the 400 example sample. Five forms have appeared in the corpus, namely; وإنما (620), إنما (144), وإنما (28), فإنما (3), and (إنما).

The adversative *'innamā* comes in the forms وإنما, إنما, وانما, and انما while the form فإنماdoes not appear in the adversative meaning. It is obvious that وانماand وانماare just two typos for the forms إنما and وإنما respectively.

A- Grammatical Behavior

'innamā is a transitional expression that links two statements; one comes before *'innamā* while the other one comes after it.

In the data, there is only one main grammatical pattern, with different variations, that keeps appearing with the adversative *'innamā* which contains mainly a negation in the sentence/phrase that precedes *'innamā*. The type of negation that appears in the sentence/phrase that precedes *'innamā* is controlled by the type of this sentence/phrase,

whether it is a nominal or a verbal one. Yet, there is only one incident in the sample in which *'innamā* is preceded with a affirmative statement as will be shown below in this section.

A-1. Word Order

The adversative *'innamā* has appeared as a paragraph initial in only seven instances out of 798 instances. In all instances of *'innamā* the preceding paragraph ends with a negated statement. In all the examples in the data *'innamā* comes between the two sentences it connects and never before both of them.

1-1 القرارات فى الزمالك تبدو متعددة المصادر مثل الآراء. ولا يوجد قرار واحد متفق عليه، لأنه لا يوجد رأى(رأي) واحد يتفق عليه.. ولن يكون الحل فى لجنة الكرة، ولن يكون فى صفقات جديدة،   <u>ولن يكون فى انتخاب مجلس إدارة جديد فورا ..</u>

وإنما أن يدافع هؤلاء اللاعبون اليوم عن كيانهم، وعن ناديهم، وأن يحقق الفريق انتصارا واحدا يعيد الثقة،

1-2 وفى (في) الوقت ذاته، فإنهم يعيشون فى ظروف غاية فى التواضع، وقد تكون مهينة أحيانا، <u>ولم يعودوا يحلمون بتقدير أو تزكية.</u>

وإنما أصبحوا لا يتطلعون إلى أبعد من   "الستر" لأسرهم وأولادهم. ومن هؤلاء نابهون ومبتكرون أعرف بعضهم يحاربون فى عطائهم وأرزاقهم لأنهم أرادوا أن يخدموا مجتمعهم أو يضيفوا شيئا جديدا إلى مجالات عملهم.

*'innamā*has appeared preceded by a negated statement and followed by an affirmative one. The لم,لا,and لن negation particles were used with verbal sentences; لا and ليس with nominal sentences. In some examples it appears that there is a tendency to repeat (after *'innamā*) the same VS as in 1-3, and 1-4, and the same Pre. 1-5, and 1-6 which has appeared in the first part of the statement before إنما.

1-3 فالإرهاب لم يضرب القلاع المالية، **وإنما**ضربتها الحرب ضد الإرهاب .....

1-4 ولا يحملهم عليه بالخوارق، **وإنما** يحملهم عليه بالبرهان....

1-5 فالمشكلة هنا ليست في أشخاص **وإنما** في طبيعة نظام .....

1-6 إذن فالعيب ليس فيكم**وإنما** فهن تسبب في هذه السقطة ...

A-2. Grammatical Patterns

First: preceding by a negated sentence

i- Negation + VS (as a predicate of a NS) + *'innamā* + VS

a- predicate of a subject

1-7 فهو لم يترك الأهلي **وإنما** تركه الأهلي.

1-8 فالعالم الجديد لن يحتاج بالتأكيد إلى زعماء الدول الصناعية الثمانى   **وإنما** يحتاج إلى شعوب دول العالم المائة واثنين و تسعين دولة ...

1-9 أما مصر الكبيرة فلم نلمح قامتها في هذا المشهد، **وإنما** وجدناها تغفر الكثير من الجرائم للإسرائليين...

1-10 المشكلة لا تكمن في شخصيات الوزراء،**وإنما** تعود بالأساس إلى طريقة توليهم لمناصيبهم.

b- as a predicate of إن and its sister clause

1-11 أفتى الإمام محمد عبده بأن الإسلام لايحرم صناعة التماثيل**وإنما** يحرم عبادة الأصنام.

1-12 لأن الحقوق لا تهدى**وإنما** تنتزع.

1-13 فإن ذلك لن ينهى (ينهي) الحكم العسكرى القائم **وإنما** سيضيف إلينا مصيبة جديدة.

In the previous patterns the subjects of the NSs are omitted in the sentences after *'innamā,* and therefore only the VSs, which are the predicates, have appeared after *'innamā* .

Otherwise, when the subject of the sentence following *'innamā* is not omitted the above-mentioned pattern will be like this:

Negation + VS (as a predicate of a NS) + *'innamā*+ NS

14-1 لكن الأهلى <u>لم يتعاطف</u> في تلك المبارة **وإنما** الأهلى <u>لم يكن قادرا</u>،..

15-1 هذه المساجد <u>لا تصلح</u> لشيء من هذ(هذا) البول و لا القذر، **إنما** <u>هي لذكر الله</u> عزوجل و الصلاة و القرآن.

ii- Negation + NS (as a predicate of a NS) + *'innamā* + NS

a- predicate of as subject

16-1 فالدكتور ممدوح حمزة <u>ليس قاتلا</u> ولا لصا حتى تحقق معه النيابة، **وإنما** <u>هو عالم مصرى (مصري)</u> كبير

17-1 وهذا <u>ليس انفاقا (إنفاقا)</u>على العلم ومن أجل العلم**وإنما** <u>هي على الشهادات</u> ومن أجل الشهادات.

18-1 بل هي <u>ليست في آحاد المسلمين</u> بالضرورة، **وإنما** <u>هي بالأساس في الدول العربية</u>.

b- as a predicate of إن and its sisters

19-1 كما **أن** ندى <u>لم تكن</u> ضمن المتظاهرين، **إنما** <u>هي كانت تسير</u> في طريق بعيد عن تجمعهم.

20-1 كما **أن** الكفاءة <u>ليست العامل</u> الأول في اختيار الوزراء، **وإنما** <u>الأهم هو</u> الولاء للرئيس....

Subject of the NS following *'innamā* in some examples is omitted as in 1-21, and 1-22.

21-1 ولكن فى دكار المسألة <u>ليست في المسافات</u> **وإنما** <u>في مدى الالتصاق بين البشر</u>

1-22 **أن** المشكلة الأساسية ليست فى الإعلام ولا فى كرة القدم **وإنما** فى الأنظمة المستبدة الجاثمة على أنفاس الشعوب العربية من الخليج.

iii- Negation + NS + *'innamā* +NS

This was a very low frequent pattern only these two examples are found in the sample.

1-23 لا وجود لأي خيال علمي أو إبداع **وإنما** هو تقليد أعمى..

1-24 لا غرابة في كل ذلك، **وإنما** الغريب في الأمر أن يؤخذ مثل هذا الكلام على محمل...

iv- Negation + VS+ *'innamā* + VS

1-25 وتم انتخاب المجلس الجديد،   لم تقف الأجهزة الأمنية مكتوفة الأيدي،   **وإنما** حركت أصابعها تمهيدا للانقضاض....

1-26 إذن، لا نشكر القضاة الذين أصدروا الحكم **وإنما** نجد من واجبنا أن نذكر أسمائهم التي ستظل مصر كلها

1-27 ولا يقتصر احترام الأدباء على المسؤولين **وإنما** يشمل القراء وزوار المعرض...

The data show that there are some examples in which the V of the VS preceding *'innamā* is omitted and only the complement of the V, which is PP, is kept, as in the following examples:

1-28 فلا يدور أى تعريف مهما بلغت حيادته وموضوعيته في فراغ، **وإنما** في سياق يكتسب فيه التعريف دلالات إضافية.

1-29 لا ترجع إلى عيوب فى طبيعة المصريين أو سلوكهم **وإنما** إلى سياسات فاشلة وفاسدة من النظام....

It is worth taking into consideration that only the negation particle لم has appeared with the past tense. In other words, Only the form (لم + the present tense) in negating the

past tense is found, while the other known form of negation (ما + past tense)does not appear at all .

In addition to that, the negated future form (لن + present verb) appeared only five times in a 400 example sample.

Second: preceded by affirmative sentence

This type of a sentence in which *'innamā* is not preceded by a negated sentence has appeared only one time in 400 samples. However, the statement preceding *'innamā* is introduced by the adverb نادرا ما (rarely) which carries an implicit meaning of negation.

1-30 **نادرا** ما يغامر الوزراء في حكم استبدادي بالتعبير عن آرائهم الحقيقية **وإنما** يظلون دأئما في انتظار تعليمات الرئيس ....

It is obvious that this only incident may not constitute a grammatical pattern, and this point needs further investigation in a larger corpus.

B- Lexico grammatical Patterns

Apparently, there are no lexical/semantic constraints on the choice lexical items used in the above-mentioned grammatical patterns. However, some of the above mentioned grammatical patterns has an inclination towards choosing lexical items with certain semantic relationship, namely synonymy, antonym.

The preceding and the following verbs used in pattern i and iv, are likely to be either relative synonyms as in 1-31, and 1-32 or antonyms as in1- and 1-34.

1-31 المشكلة لا تكمن في شخصيات الوزراء **وإنما** تعود بالأساس إلى طريقة توليهم لمناصبهم ...

1-32 وأنا هنا لا أناقش قضية زيدان، **وإنما** أتحدث عن قرارك بشأن....

1-33 فإن ذلك لن ينهي الحكم العسكري القائم **وإنما** سيضيف إلينا مصيبة...

1-34 أن الحقوق لا توهب **وإنما** تنتزع.

This phenomenon has appeared also in few examples in patterns ii and iii, in which the preceding and the following nouns are also relatively either synonyms as in 1-35or antonyms as in1-36.

1-35 كما أنها ليست شابة هوجاء **وإنما** امرأة تبلغ من العمر الخمسين.

1-36 وليس الخروج عليه أو الحنق منه وليسرتدميره **وإنما** إصلاحه.

C-Collocational Behavior

It is obvious in the aforementioned examples and the coming examples that *'innamā* is likely to be prefixed in more than 70% of the data with the particleو.

The adversative *'innamā* tends to collocate with words that show certainty, namely بالضرورة (more than seven times)and بالتأكيد (only two times).

1-37 تؤكد أن التدين ليس حاضنا للفساد بالضرورة **وإنما** الغالب هو أن الفساد ينتشر رغما عن شيوع التدين.

1-38 ليس من أجل الفوز بالضرورة **وإنما** من أجل تحقيق نقاط تفوق.

1-39وهذا لا يعني أن ثورة ما قادمة بالضرورة **وإنما** يعني أن مصر تشهد تحولا مهما ....

1-40 فالسائد اليوم ليس بالتأكيد تعدد الثقافات **وإنما** ثقافة واحدة.

'innamā has the tendency to appear with third person free pronoun, namely هم and, هي, هو in pattern ii and iii.

1-41 القضية عندي ليست محسن صالح **وإنما هي** قضية عامة ....

1-42 أن تلك المشروعات الخدمية ليست هدية من الحكومة إلى الشعب، **وإنما هي** حق الشعب على الحكومة..

1-43 لم يكن من قبيل الخطأ أو الصدفة **وإنما هو** جريمة قتل مكتملة الأركان...

1-44 بالمثل الصينى، الذى يقول ان المهم ليس هو لون القط، **وإنما هو** أن يأكل الفئران. ..

1-45 مما أعطى انطباعا قويا بأنهم ليسوا ضد التطبيع**وإنما هم** بالدرجة الأولى ضد الدكتورة هالة مصطفى

Furthermore, *'innamā* has co-occurred with the function word أن more than five times as in,1-35,1-37, 1-39 above and 1-47.

1-47 **إن** النساء لم يعدن ضحايا في عالم الإجرام، **وإنما** صاربعضهن مجرمات كبيرات ....

D- Semantic Prosody

It is noticed that *'innamā* with all its related lexico-grammatical patterns and collocational behavior is a neutral conjunction. Apparently, it is used in a negative context as in 1-47 above, 1-50and in positive context as well, as in 1-48and1-49.

1-48 **ولا هو تحرير** الأرض أو مقاومة المستعمر، **وإنما تنمية** الإنسان المصري ..

1-49 على أن المسألة **ليست مؤامرة وإنما قرارسياسي** ....

1-50 لأنه يعلم أن بقاءه في السلطة **ليس رهينا بمحبة** الناس **وإنما بقدرة** الأمن على حمايته من أي يتمرد أو انقلاب .

Second- *baynamā*

baynamā has occurred in the corpus 1127 times. These three forms appeared بينما, وبينما and فبينما , and they have appeared 1020, 21, and 86 times respectively. Only three instances of فبينما have the adversative meaning as shown here:

2-1 **فبينما** يلقى (يلقي) أغلب الخبراء والمحللين باللائمة فى الأزمة الاقتصادية الأخيرة على جشع المضاربين أو ضعف التشريعات المنظمة لأسواق المال، أو حتى تضخم الاستثمار فى الأوراق المالية على حساب الزراعة والصناعة، **فإن** هؤلاء يغفلون أن ظاهرة تضخم الاقتصاد المالى كانت توجها اقتصاديا رشيدا بمعايير الربح، بعد أن ضاقت معدلات الربحية فى الصناعة.

2-2 **فبينما** ساعد هذا الحزب على بلوغ عجز الميزانية مستويات هائلة خلال سنوات بوش، **فهو** ليس على استعداد الآن لتحمل أى مسئولية فى معالجة هذه المشكلة،

2-3 وهكذا **فبينما** التمويل بموارد غير حقيقية هو استدعاء صريح للتضخم وخفض الأجور الحقيقية بعد العلاوة عن مستواها بدونها، **فإن** التمويل بما يظن أنه موارد حقيقية يحدث آثاره بصورة غير مباشرة، ويستدعى   (يستدعي) انخفاضا متواليا فى معدلات النمو، أشد فتكا بالعاملين من التضخم.

And on the other hand, only five examples of the 86 instances ofوبينما have the adversative meaning as given here:

2-4 **وبينما** زادت الحصيلة الضريبية بعد القانون الجديد **فإن** الزيادة جاءت من أصحاب الأجور الأفقر، بعد أن امتدت الضريبة لأجورهم الإضافية ومكافآتهم.

2-5 **وبينما** تعتبر إيطاليا فى وضع أفضل من زميلاتها، **فإن** اليونان تفجرت فيها أزمتان هددتاها بعض الوقت بإشهار إفلاسها: أزمة تجاوز الحدود المأمونة للعجز والاستدانة، والاضطرار إلى اتخاذ إجراءات قاسية لتلافى (لتلافي) مزيد من التدهور وهو ما أطلق موجات من التذمر لعامة الشعب.....

6-2 **وبينما** يؤكد العلماء أن مصر من بين 20 دولة مهددة بغرق أجزاء كبيرة من أراضيها نتيجة ارتفاع منسوب مياه البحر وعلى الأخص منطقة الدلتا، **إلا أن** هناك اقتناعا زائفا يرتاح إليه المسئولون بأن مصر بمأمن من الأخطار.

baynamā is prefixed by ﻓ or و when it comes as a paragraph initial and under the meaning of "in spite that". This will be discussed more in the following sections.

The data have showed that *baynamā* in the adversative meaning constitute about 25 % of the total instances appeared in the corpus. It is noticed that under the adversative usage, *baynamā* has two main meanings. It means (but) when it comes between the two statements it connects as in the examples 2-7 and 2-9; or(in spite of) when it precedes the two sentences it connects as in 2-8.

7-2 فى الرياضة نجد الرأى (الرأي) العام الذى يتابعها يختلف وينقسم بصفة شبه يومية **بينما** لايوجد هذا الاختلاف الواسع واليومى (اليومي)، بنفس الشدة ونفس القوة، فى ساحات السياسة أو الاقتصاد أو الفن والأدب، أو فى الدين، وربما هناك اختلاف فى الدين لكنه يبدو متخفيا وخافيا وخافتا..

8-2 تجدر ملاحظة أنه **بينما** كان الغرب فى مطلع القرن الماضى يستعد لنهضة جديدة تقودها الولايات المتحدة التى (التي) كانت تراقب باهتمام متزايد وقلق بدايات انحسار الإمبراطورية البريطانية، فإنه الآن يستعد للانحسار فى (في) غياب دولة قائد توقف التراجع وتقود صعودا جديدا.

9-2 قد رأى معظمهم إمكانية الاستفادة من النماذج والرؤى الغربية فى   (في) مجال الإصلاح السياسى باعتبارها وسيلة فعالة لمواجهة حالة الاستبداد، **بينما** رفضوا الأخذ بالنماذج الغربية فى المجالات الاجتماعية والثقافية لسببين: أولا تقديرهم أن المجتمعات الإسلامية ليست بحاجة إليها فى ظل توافر نموذجها الثابت للصلاح الفردى   (الفردي) المرتبط بالصلاح الجماعى (الجماعي) والمستمد من تعاليم الإسلام .

There are some examples where *baynamā* carry both the adversative and the temporal meaning. In the examples 2-9, 2-10, and 2-11*baynamā* seems to mean both "but" and "at the same time".

10-2 ولابد أن بيريز غير مصدق الآن وهو يرى الحشود حول السفارة الجزائرية تحاول تحطيمها والنيل من أفرادها، ولا شك أنه يضحك الآن بكل دهاء وهو يسمع دعوات مصرية لتطهير منطقة المعادى من أى أثر للجزائريين، بما فى ذلك أسماء الشوارع،   **بينما** مقر إقامة السفير الصهيونى لدى الحكومة المصرية، على بعد خطوات من شارع الجزائر المطلوب محوه من الخارطة.

11-2 كذلك يفرق بينهما أن انتخابات النادى خلت من منافسة أى (أي) امرأة على مقعد الرئاسة وهذا مفهوم فى نادٍ صنعته الكرة، **بينما** تقدمت محامية مخضرمة لمنافسة سبعة وعشرين رجلا على منصب النقيب.

A- Grammatical Behavior

A-1. Word Order

baynamā tends to link long complex sentences as in 2-12, 2-10 and most of the examples given in the coming sections; on the other hand, it is rarely used in short statements as in 2-14,2-18, 2-41. Generally speaking, the adversative *baynamā* typically comes between two complete sentences, and it functions as a transitional expression which is used to contrast a previously mentioned statement. On the other hand, it comes as a sentence initial to link two contrasting statements as in 2-1,2-2,2-3,2-4,2-5,and 2-6.

12-2 أتفق مع باتريك سيل على أن جيلنا كان شاهدا على حرب باردة عربية نشبت بين قوى "تقدمية "فى (في) العالم العربى وقوى "محافظة"، فاشتهرت كصراع أيديولوجى   (أيدولوجي) ، **بينما** كانت فى حقيقتها فى رأيى   (رأيي) ، أوعلى الأقل امتدت جذورها إلى سباق بدأ فى العشرينيات من القرن العشرين على تركة الإمبراطورية العثمانية فى الشرق الأوسط.

2-13 فى كأس العالم عام 1994 أصيب المدافع الإيطالى الشهير باريزى فى ركبته، وأعتقد أنها كانت إصابة شديدة. وأجريت للاعب جراحة فى أمريكا وبعد أسبوع واحد كان يشارك فى المباراة النهائية أمام البرازيل.. **بينما** اللاعب المصرى (المصري) فى (في) هذه الأيام "ينزل من فوق الرصيف "فيصاب بالرباط الصليبى (الصلبي).. ويعالج لمدة 14شهرا، والبعض يكون شجاعا ويعود للملاعب.. ويعتزل الآخرون..

2-14 كما أنى (أني) توقعت قبل المباراة فوز البرازيل، **بينما** قلت إننا خسرنا التاريخ بعد المباراة بالهزيمة..

A-2. Grammatical Patterns

The adversative *baynamā* appeared in 5 grammatical patterns:

First: between the two sentences it links

i- NS +*baynamā* + VS

2-15 سماعات الأذن التى يستخدمها الحكام فى مباريات كرة القدم باتت ضرورة لا غنى عنها وهى(هي) منتشرة ومستعملة فى كأس الأمم الأفريقية.. **بينما**لم يقم اتحاد الكرة المصرى (المصري) بتوفير تلك السماعات لحكامنا،

2-16 كما أنني (أنني) توقعت قبل المبارة فوز البرازيل، **بينما** قلت إننا خسرنا التاريخ بعد المبارة بالهزيمة.

2-17 هناك نوع من التواطؤ الدولى (الدولي) على ترك إسرائيل تفلت بدون عقاب وبدون تشكيل لجنة دولية للتحقيق فى حادث قافلة الحرية، **بينما** تبدى (تبدي) هذه الدول حماسا منقطع النظير فى فرض عقوبات على إيران التى لم ترتكب حتى الآن شيئا من الجرائم التى ترتكبها إسرائيل.

ii- NS +*baynamā* + NS

2-18 هنا يعامل المواطنين (المواطنون) كقطيع، يجري إحصائهم (إحصاؤهم) بعدد الرؤوس، **بينما** هناك كل مواطن هو قطعة من الوطن،

47

2-19 إنهم يستقبلون في منازلهم بالعاصمة أبناء دوائرهم فيقدمون لهم الشاي، **بينما** الراتب يكاد يسد ثمن الشاي الذي

يقدم للضيوف خلال أسبوع

2-20 وينظر بعض الباحثين لمفهوم الرضا على أنه مرادف للسعادة فى حين يفرق كثير من الباحثين بينه وبين

السعادة، فهى حالة انفعالية حساسة للتغيرات المفاجئة فى المزاج، **بينما** الرضا حالة معرفية معتمدة على الحكم الذاتى

للفرد، فهو نوع من التقدير الهادىء والتأمل لمدى حسن سير الأمور سواء فى الماضى أو الآن .

2-21 وهو تظاهر المرء بأنه لا يبتغى (لا يبتغى) إلا رضا الله عنه، **بينما** هو لا يبغى (يبغى) فى الحقيقة إلا تحقيق

مصلحة خاصة،

iii- VS +*baynamā* + VS

2-22 ويمنع المرشح صاحب الحق من الحصول على المنصب الذى يستحقه   **بينما** يعطى المنصب إلى شخص لا

يستحقه، بل إن تزوير الانتخابات فى رأيى (رأيي) أسوأ بكثير من شهادةالزور،

2-23 الحقيقة أن جزءا من هذا التوصيف للأزمة الأخيرة يبدو صحيحا، فبالفعل ينتسب غالبية معارضى (معارضي)

ضم العريان إلى الجناح المحافظ بينما يبدو هو أحد رموز الجناح الإصلاحى (الإصلاحي).....

2-24 يريد أن يعيش حياته كما يهوى، **بينما**يصر الآخرون على إلزامه بقوانينهم ومعايير هم.

2-25 لسوء الحظ، ترى إسرائيل أن منع إيران من امتلاك سلاح ___ نووى أمر (أمرًا) أكثر أهمية من المسألة الفلسطينية

ومنفصل عنها، **بينما**ترى الولايات المتحدة القضيتين متكاملتين.

iv- VS +*baynamā* + NS

2-26 يمكن أن يكون الشيء أخلاقيا وخيرا وحقا وجميلا بالنسبة لي، **بينما** هو غير أخلاقي و شرير و باطل و قبيح

بالنسبة لك

baynamā, in some examples, is preceded by or/and and followed by a negated sentence in the pattern iii as in 2-25 and in I as in the example 2-13. However, this form is of a low frequency.

2-27 لأنه مجتمع الشك، رأى كثير من أنصار الإسماعيلى أن مخرج مباراة الأهلى تعمد تصوير عملية تحطيم مقاعد الاستاد، **بينما** لم يهتم بتسجيل الاعتداء الذى وقع من جانب جماهير الأهلى (الأهلي) على أتوبيسات الدراويش قبل المباراة. وهذا الإثبات كان صعبا،

2-28إن مصر قامت ولم تقعد حين حكم القضاء بمصادرة مجلة لا توزع أكثر من 500 نسخة اسمها "إبداع" **بينما** لم تخرج المظاهرات، ولم يضرب الإعلاميون عن الطعام حتى الموت، اعتراضا على الحكم بإيقاف برنامجه.

Some of the above-mentioned declarative patterns come in the interrogative form; as in 2-29, and 2-30 (pattern iii); and 2-31 (pattern iv),

2-29 **لماذا** يعتبر هؤلاء الموظفين تزوير الانتخابات مجرد تنفيذ للمعلومات **بينما** يعتبرون شرب الخمر أو الإفطار في رمضان من أكبر المعاصى(المعاصي)؟

2-30 **كيف** يعاقب صاحب قفص برتقال لأنه اعتدى على الرصيف، **بينما** لايحاسب هذا الذي اعتدى على مائة ألف فدان ....؟

2-31**لماذا** يثور الإنجليز ويخوضون حربا شرسة لحماية المال العام **بينما** نحن المصريين لا نثور ولا نغضب على الفساد...؟

Second: preceding the two sentences it links

baynamā precedes its two sentences when it means "in spite of" and it follows two patterns. The first one is when it comes as paragraph initial; it works as a subordinate conjunction where the main clause is preceded by فـ, إلا أن and فإن as in examples 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5 and 2-6. The second one is afterأن + anticipatory pronoun (ضمير الشأن) and it

functions as a predicate of أن/إن clause where its subject is the anticipatory pronoun. In this case, *baynamā* introduces a subordinate clause where the main clause is preceded by فإنّ as in 2-32, or إلا أنّ as in 2-33 .

It is interesting to highlight that when preceding its two sentences, *baynamā* comes after the anticipatory pronoun as a predicate of إنّ clause. This seems to be a consistent behavior when *baynamā* precedes its two sentences, a study on a larger corpus need to be conducted to support or refute this result.

v- فإن /إلا أن + (anticipatory pronoun) + ***baynamā*** + NS/ VS + أن

2-32 تجدر ملاحظة <u>أنه</u> **بينما** كان الغرب فى مطلع القرن الماضى يستعد لنهضة جديدة تقودها الولايات المتحدة التى كانت تراقب باهتمام متزايد وقلق بدايات انحسار الإمبراطورية البريطانية، <u>فإنه</u> الآن يستعد للانحسار فى غياب دولة قائد توقف التراجع وتقود صعودا جديدا.

2-33 أشعر من متابعاتى المتواضعة للمسرح ومتابعاتى المكثفة للصحافة، <u>أنه</u> **بينما** يرى الناس أنفسهم وأقرباءهم وأحباءهم فى شخصيات على خشبة المسرح تشخص أدوارا هى الأقرب فعلا إلى واقع الحياة رغم التراوح الفنى أو الأدبى المعتاد بين الحقيقة والخيال، <u>إلا أنهم</u> لا يرون فى الصحف أنفسهم أو أقرباءهم أو أحباءهم وزملاءهم كما هم فعلا فى الواقع.

3-34 والملاحظ <u>أنه</u> **بينما** تتحرك تركيا تحركات إيجابية فى المنطقة وبخطوات محسوبة فى علاقاتها مع إسرائيل حيث رفضت إجراء مناورات عسكرية مشتركة معها، ورفضت محاولات إسرائيل لمحاصرة إيران بسبب برنامجها النووى، <u>فإن</u> مصر لم تقلل من اعتمادها على حسن نوايا إسرائيل فى عملية السلام، وواصلت أمريكا جهودها لتعطيل المصالحة الفلسطينية، فى الوقت الذى لم يتورع ميتشيل فيه عن الدعوة لبدء المفاوضات دون أن يعترف بفشل أمريكا فى وقف الاستيطان!

B- Lexico grammatical Patterns

No restrictions on the lexical items used in the above mentioned grammatical patterns are identified.

C- Collocational Behavior

The data has showed that *baynamā* likely collocates with phrases emphasizing the importance of what is going to be said; namely the phrase في الحقيقة(6 times) as in 2-39 and 2-41, and في الواقع (2times) as in 2- 40.

2-35 بعضهم يقف فى شارع التوريث ممسكا »Â مقشة »Âطويلة ومرتديا الزى الأخضر لإيهام المارة بأنه عامل نظافة يكد ويكدح لتطهير الشارع، **بينما هو** <u>فى الحقيقة</u> عامل مزيف لا يستخدم"مقشته"إلا للنصب على سكان الشارع واستدرار عطفهم بغية تحقيق أكبر قدر من المكاسب اليومية .

2-36 فى الأسطورة دام حصار الإغريق لمدينة طروادة عشر سنوات، فابتدع الإغريق الحيلة حصانا خشبيا ضخما أجوف مليئا بالمحاربين الإغريق بقيادة أوديسيوس، أما بقية الجيش فظهر كأنه رحل **بينما** <u>فى الواقع</u> كان يختبئ وراء تيندوس، وقبل الطرواديون الحصان على أنه عرض سلام.

2-37 وهى رفضهم البات لنوع مزيف من التدين، وهو تظاهر المرء بأنه لا يبتغى إلا رضا الله عنه،   **بينما هو لا** يبغى <u>فى الحقيقة</u> إلا تحقيق مصلحة خاصة، حتى لو تعارضت هذه المصلحة الخاصة تعارضا صارخا مع مصالح الناس.

In addition to that, the adversative *baynamā* collocates with the function word أنّas in 2-34above, 2-38, 2-39, 2-40, 2-41 and 2-42.

2-38 ولعل السبب فى ذلك الاعتقاد <u>أن</u> عملية التوزيع مؤداها استهلاكى (استهلاكي) ، **بينما** يحتاج النمو إلى حشد الموارد من أجل الإنتاج .

39-2 يا محسن نحن أبطال ولسنا أسياد (أسيادا).. والفارق بين البطل وبين السيد.. <u>أن</u> البطل ينتخب بالمنافسة الشريفة والكفاح والعرق والأداء الجيد، **بينما** السيد يمكن أن يقفز إلى المقعد دون أن ينتخبه أحد.. يمكن أن يفعل ذلك بالقوة أو بالحيلة.. وبتلك الهتافات العنصرية التى يمارسها بعض إعلامنا نخسر الكثير فى محيطنا العربى (العربي) ..

40 -2 الغريب <u>أن</u> الكنيسة تعيب على الإخوان المسلمين خلطهم للدين بالسياسة **بينما** تفعل هي نفس الشيء.

41-2 ظل هؤلاء يؤكدون <u>أن</u> الانتخابات تمت بمنتهى النزاهة و الشرف **بينما** هم يعلمون، مثلنا جميعا، أن الانتخابات تم تزويرها بالكامل.

42-2 يريد <u>أن</u> يعيش حياته كما يهوى، **بينما** يصر الآخرون على إلزامهم بقوانينهم ومعاييرهم.

As it is the case with *'innamā*, the adversative *baynamā* collocates with the third person pronoun هو and هي.

43-2 سلوك عجيب أثار انبهارى (انبهاري) كونه صادرا من مادة جامدة، **بينما** <u>هو</u> سلوك فطرى (فطري) لدى كل حى (حي)...

44-2 لو لم يكن مطمئنا إلى أن حكومة الرئيس باراك أوباما لن تفتح ملفات حرب العراق، **بينما** <u>هي</u> ملتزمة بتصعيد حرب فى أفغانستان والاستعداد لشن حرب فى إيران

D-Semantic Prosody

It seems that the adversative *baynamā* does not show tendency towards either negative meanings or positive ones. It has appeared to be introducing positive ones (as in2-45, 2-46) and as well as negative contexts (as in 2-47, 2-48).

45-2 ترى المواطن المصري عاجزا عن عبور شارع الطريق الدائرى (الدائري)، وهو شارع يشهد سقوط العديد من الضحايا. **بينما يبدع ويذهل العالم وهو يعبر قناة السويس في حرب 73 ويحطم آلة الحرب الإسرائلية.**

2-46 تعمل فى أنشطة متعددة، صناعية وخدمية ومالية، وتنشر فروعها وتوابعها فى مناطق مختلفة من العالم تختارها وفقا لميزة لا تتوفر محليا، سواء موارد طبيعية أو أيدى عاملة رخيصة، أو لأنها شديدة التلوث، فضلا عن قربها من الأسواق، **بينما تستبقى فى الداخل الأنشطة الرئيسية التى تتحكم فى تقنيات الإنتاج وتوفر وظائف عالية الأجر للعاملين فيها.**

2-47 إن مصر قامت ولم تقعد حين حكم القضاء بمصادرة مجلة لا توزع أكثر 500 نسخة اسمها"إبداع" **بينما لم تخرج المظاهرات، ولم يضرب الإعلاميون عن الطعام حتى الموت، اعتراضا على الحكم بإيقاف برنامجه** .

2-48 فالأخير اقتحم مناطق شائكة وطرح الأسئلة الصعبة ومنح المتلقى(المتلقي) فرصة لأن يشارك فى (في) وضع النقاط على الحروف...**بينما اكتفى الأول بالإرتكاز على ملامح صورة لم تكن مفعمة بالحياة..**

However, it is noticed that when *baynamā* comes as paragraph initial in all the reviewed examples *baynamā* comes in a negative contexts as in 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4,2-5 and 2-6.

Third: *bal*

The data show that the adversative meaning of *bal* constitutes 25% of the 1265 examples in the collected sample which is half of the total number of instances. Only one form of *bal* has appeared in the corpus, which is بل with no prefixation at all.

It is interesting to notice that *bal* has two adversative meanings when preceded by negation; one is "but" as in 3-4 and 3-5, and the second one is "on the contrary" as is in 3-1, 3-2 and 3-3 .

3-1 لذلك لم يكن أحد يخفى شيئا من أمواله. **بل** إن الأغنياء كانوا يعرضون أموالهم على الخليفة فى(في) أيام الشدة حين يتناقص النيل للوفاء بأرزاق الناس.

3-2 فما فعله المركز الطبي ليس أمرا شاذا، **بل** ذلك هو النظام المعمول به في أماكن كثيرة في بلدنا.

3-3 سيطرب بيريز لأصوات التكفير بالعروبة لكنه لن يقول لها شكرا **بل** سينتظر المزيد ..

3-4 فليس المهم ما أصاب الناس من خيبة أمل **بل** المهم هو استمرار الرئيس فى (في) رضاه عنكم. ليس المهم هو ما حدث من قطيعة بين مصر والجزائر، **بل** المهم هو استمرار الرئيس وأسرته فى (في) الحكم .

3-5 مصدر قلقلنا الآن ليس حركة سياسية شاملة **بل** حفنة المتطلرفين (المتطرفين) المنتشرين في أنحاء العالم ...

The adversative *bal* is similar to *'innamā* in the sense that both should be preceded by negation. However, *bal* also links declarative statements as will be shown here in the lexico-grammatical patterns.

A- Grammatical Behavior

A-1 Word Order

The adversative *bal* has occurred as paragraph initial in only four examples out of the 1265examples selected in the data. In all four examples *bal* is preceded by a negated sentence as in 3-6. *bal* is like *'innamā;* it comes between two sentences and never precedes its two sentences as it is the case with *baynamā.*

3-6ولكن المشكلة فى (في) مصر أننا مازلنا نختلف حول معنى   "التغيير"وآلياته، وقد تعاقبت على مصر مراحل مختلفة من استبداد يفضى إلى ثورة، ومن ثورة تفضى (تفضي) إلى حالة من السكون والاستسلام، وباستثناء ثورة 19 التى (التي) أفضت إلى تشكيل حزب الوفد الذى (الذي) ظل نواة للحياة السياسية عدة عقود حتى ثورة يوليو، <u>لم تتوافر</u> <u>عوامل سياسية تساعد على إنشاء أحزاب قوية .</u>

بل ظلت عملية "التغيير"عملية فوقية، تمارسها النخب الممسكة بزمام السلطة ....

A-2 Grammatical Patterns

First: preceded by a negated sentence

i- Negation + VS (as a predicate of a NS) + ***bal*** + VS

a- predicate of a subject

3-7 مثل هذه المطالب <u>لا تختفي و لا تتراجع مع</u> حملات عسكرية، **بل** <u>تشتد و تكسب</u> مصداقية أكبر بين مدنيين صاروا (صاروا) يرون الدولة ....

3-8 نتينياهو <u>لا يسأل أحدا</u>، **بل** <u>يمضي في طريقه</u> دون انتظار أو اعتذار.

b- as a predicate of إنّ and its sisters

3-9 حقيقة أن المجموعات التي تدير الانشطة الإحتجاجية في الدول الثلاث <u>لم ترفع على الإطلاق يا فطات سياسية</u> **بل** <u>قصرت بوعي مطالبها على قضايا</u> من شاكلة تحسين مستويات الأجور.

3-10 إن هذا الشعار <u>لم يخالف القانون أو الدستور</u>**بل** <u>يدخل في إطار حرية التعبير.</u>

3-11لكنه من الناحية الفعلية <u>لا يؤدي هذا الدور</u>**بل** <u>يتخيل أنه يؤديه</u> .

ii- Negation + NS (as a predicate of a NS) + **_bal_** + NS

a- predicate of a subject

3-12 وهي <u>ليست رسالة كاملة في الحقيقة</u> **بل** <u>نصف رسالة فقط</u> وجهها رئيس التحرير الأول بلسان مبارك ..

3-13 وهي <u>لم تكن ملك أبي، ولم تكن ملعبا رسميا</u>، **بل** <u>مجرد أرض خلاءمنبسطة</u> ...

3-14 والاستفادة التي أعنيها هنا <u>ليست استفادة رمزية</u>، **بل** <u>استفادة تخلق كيانات</u> علمية حقيقية ...

b- as a predicate of إنّ and its sisters' clause

3-15<u>وأنه ليس منزلا من السماء</u> **بل** <u>اجتهاد بشري خالص.</u>

3-16<u>أن الجنون الحقيقي ليس داخل المستشفى</u>**بل** <u>خارج أسوارها.</u>

3-17 أكد أن الأمر <u>ليس عشوائيا</u>**بل**<u>هناك تنظيم على أعلىمستوى</u> يقف خلف المسألة.

iii- Negation + NS +**_bal_** + NS

3-18 <u>فليس المهم ما أصاب الناس من خيبة أمل</u>**بل** <u>المهم هم استمرار الرئيس في رضاه</u> عنكم

3-19 فالذي يخشاه النظام في الحقيقة، <u>ليس غضب شعبه</u>، **بل** <u>غضب القوة الأجنبية الراعية له.</u> .

3-20 وبالمناسبة، <u>ليس درس الحمار هذا بدعة في الطب النفسي</u> ، **بل** <u>هو كشف رائد</u> ....

iv- Negation + VS+ ***bal*** + VS

3-21 ولم تضع رأسها على وسادة أمجادها الكروية وتنام، **بل** اشتغلت بجد وصنعت تنمية حقيقية ....

3-22 ثم أدخله فلم يصافحه، **بل** أجلسه على مقعد منخفض ووجه إليه كلمات جارحة(جارحة) ..

v- Negation +pp + ***bal*** + pp

3-23 على أن الأقباط في مصر مضطهدون، ليس لأنهم أقباط، **بل** لأن الشعب المصري كله مضطهد داخل مصر.

3-24 الجيل الجديد ليتابع المسيرة، لا من حيث توقف الجيل السابق بل من حيث كانت البداية أحيانا ...

3-25 وما التهجين القسري إلا محاكاة، لا لسوية الطبيعة، **بل**للانحراف فيها،....

Second: preceded by affirmative

bal has appeared in the corpus linking two affirmative statements in thirteen examples only. These are the grammatical patterns that are identified from the sample.

vi- N + ***bal*** + N

3-26 في اليمن أزمة بل أزمات..

vii-NP + ***bal*** + NP

3-27 قد يكشف لنا جزءا كبيرا من أزمتنا **بل** مأساتنا التي نعيشها،

viii- VS +***bal***+ VS

3-28 أرهقوا **بل** أزهقوا، أفضل ما كان فيهم، وفي كل إنسان.

3-29 إذ أهملوا **بل** نفرو (نفروا) مجموعة من الشعوب الصديقة.

ix- pp + ***bal***+ pp

3-30 ففي ظل نظام الحزب الواحد كان <u>من الصعب</u> **بل** <u>من المستحيل</u> أن يكون للديمقراطية الحقيقية مكان ...

B- Lexico-Grammatical Pattern

Analysis of the sample shows that there is a tendency to use lexical items that are semantically related in some of the above-mentioned grammatical patterns. This appeared to be a shared phenomenon between *'innamā* and *bal*, although it is clearer and more consistent with *bal*.

Some of the verbs of VSs whether in pattern iv as a main verb, or as predicate of NS as in pattern i have either synonymy as in 3-34 and 3-35 or antonym relation as in 3-31, 3-32, and 3-33.

3-31 ولم <u>يغلق</u> إعلان اسم المرشد الجديد باب الحوار، **بل** <u>زاده</u> اتساعا

3-32 الصحابة رضى (رضي) الله عنهم لم <u>يتكسبوا</u> قط من الدعوة الإسلامية **بل** كانو(كانوا) <u>ينفقون</u> عليها

3-33 إن الإدارة لا <u>تسعي</u> للتعرف على مشاكل المؤسسة **بل** <u>تتجنب</u> عمدا أن تحتك بمصادر المعلومات المزعجة..

3-34 لم <u>يأت</u> ضمن خطاب رئاسي أو مقال لأحد المفكرين، **بل** <u>جاء</u>، صدق أو لا تصدق، في تقرير الأمم المتحدة.

3-35 لم <u>ينشئ</u> قصته من هباء خيالي، **بل** <u>أقامها</u> على منطق..

The case with the grammatical patterns preceded by affirmative statements is more consistent. In fact, all the examples have used only synonymy as shown in the following examples.

3-36 ومحاولة الإجابة عنه قد يكشف لنا جزءا كبيرا من <u>أزمتنا</u> **بل** <u>مأساتنا</u>

3-37 بعد تجربة البعد التي كادت تبلغ حدود الجفاء **بل** القطيعة أحيانا..

3-38 كفاءات أبنائه وحيويتهم الفائقة و قدراتهم على التكيف مع الظروف الصعبة، **بل** المدمرة أحيانا..

3-39 من المهم **بل** من الضروري ....

Otherwise, the data shows no semantic/lexical restriction on the lexical items which have appeared in the above-mentioned grammatical patterns.

C- Collocational Behavior

bal collocates with phrases that express certainty. The word بالضرورة has appeared more than seven times with *bal* and بالتأكيد has appeared once.

3- 40 والالتزام بالأخلاق لا يؤدى بالضرورة إلى الترقى الاجتماعى.. **بل** على العكس فإن الانحراف الأخلاقى كثيرا ما يؤدى إلى تكوين الثروة.

3-41 لأن قضية الحكم ليست فيما يفرضه من يحلم بالحكم، **بل** هى بالضرورة ناتج عملية مجتمعية يشارك فيها الجميع....

3-42 ولا شعب فلسطين اقترب ذراعا من أرضه ومن حقوقه فيها، **بل** هو الآن وبالتأكيد أبعد منه عنها فى أى يوم مضى...

bal also has co-occurred with words that show restriction like مجرد (has appeared more than four times) and فقط (has appeared three times). These words come after *bal* in an emphasizing manner of the adversative meaning of *bal* as in the following examples.

3-43 ففى الشجار لا أستمع للآخر **بل** أهتم بما أقوله فقط..

3-44 أن الرسالة الأمريكية فى عيد النيروز لم تتضمن اقتراحات محددة **بل مجرد** إبداء لحسن النوايا لحل المشكلات التى (التي) أدت إلى القطيعة

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3-45 وقال إن غرضه من الاتصال ليس النفى (النفي) أو حق الرد **بل** مجرد التوضيح.

3-46 وعندما أطرح هذا السؤال فأنا لا أملك إحصاءات، **بل** شواهد. مجرد شواهد

In addition to that, the adversative *bal* has appeared with the phrase على العكس more than eight times as in:

3-45 أن يأتى (يأتي) المسلمون بحلول لم تقل بها نصوص الشرع الشريف **بل** على العكس، وكما يقول ابن عقيل فإن الخلفاء الراشدين أتوا

3-46 وأيضا لم تستفد مصر من وجوده فى (في) هذا المنصب، **بل** على العكس تحملت بعض المواقف....

3-47 نحن لسنا دولة متخلفة فى (في) الغناء **بل** على العكس نحن انتشرنا فى (في) الوطن العربى(العربي).

3-48 .. لا يعطى إحساسا بالأمان **بل** العكس.

bal has occurred with expressions that mean "in fact", namely الأقرب إلى الحقيقة، - في الحقيقة as in the following examples and examples 3-12 and 3-19 above.

3-49 هو مجتمع فى (في) الحقيقة بلا رجال. **بل** أشباه رجال.

3-50 ولكن هذه الإجراءات الأمنية المشددة لم تتخذ خوفا من الإرهاب، **بل** الأقرب إلى الحقيقة أن الإرهاب قد اخترع أصلا لبث الخوف.

bal tends to co-occur with the function wordلكنand often introduces the main clause as in the following examples.

3-51 ولكنه ليس تغير رد الفعل، **بل** وفقا لاستراتيجية (لاستراتيجية) تنهي الاستقرار الذي يتحول إلى ركود ثم تراجع

3-52 لكنهم لا يمارسون السياسة لخلق أوضاع جديدة تنتعش فيها مصالحهم **بل** فقط إعلان الولاء للقيادة...

C- Semantic Prosody

Unlike *'inammā* and *baynamā*, *bal* when preceded by an affirmative tends to have a negative semantic prosody and is followed by a more negative statement as in 3-26, 3-27, 3-28, 3-29above and 3-53**.**

3-53 ولو أننا افترضنا أن فرصة الأحزاب فيها ضعيفة، **بل** مستحيلة....

With regards to the other grammatical patterns, it seems that *bal* can be used in a negative context as in 3-55, 3-56 as well as positive ones as in 3-54.

3-54 تشدق الليبراليون بادعاء أن رشاقة الدولة لا تعني ضعفها، **بل** تجعلها قوية تمسك بزمام الأمور.

3-55 ومطمئنة إلى أن القمة لا تزال عاجزة عن أى فعل **بل** عاجزة عن اتخاذ أى(أي) قرار سياسى (سياسي) جرىء(جرئ).

3-56 ولم تعد قادرة على مقاومته، **بل** راحت تتسول حلولا و تنازلات جزئية..

Summary of Chapter Four

The following table is provided to summarize the findings reached by the study and it also indicates the information detected in the corpus by the study and was not mentioned in the reviewed source books. In addition to the information that has been detected by the study, it provides detailed grammatical patterns and authentic examples to what has been already mentioned in the source books.

Table 4

Summary of chapter four for all three conjunctions

	'innamā	*bal*	*baynamā*
Adversative meaning	87% of the sample	25 % of the sample It means (but) or (on the contrary) when preceded by negation	25 % of the total instances appearing in the corpus It means (but) when it comes between the two sentences it connects (in spite of) when it precedes the two sentences it connects (this information was not clearly stated in the reviewed source book)
Word order	Links two sentences and comes between them all the time, never preceding its two sentences		Links two sentences ;either it comes between them or as a sentence initial, it precedes its two sentences

	'innamā	*bal*	*baynamā*
Grammatical patterns	Preceded by negation all the time	1- preceded by negation:	1- between the two sentences it links i- NS +*baynamā* + VS
	i- Negation + VS (as a predicate of a NS) + *'innamā/ bal*+VS		ii- NS + *baynamā*+ NS
			iii- VS + *baynamā* + VS
	ii- Negation + NS (as a predicate of a NS) + *'innamā/ bal* + NS		iv- VS+ *baynamā* + NS
			2- preceding the two sentences it links
	iii- Negation + NS + *'innamā/ bal* +NS		v- أن (anticipatory pronoun) +*baynamā* NS/ VS + فإن /إلا أن
	iv- Negation + VS+ *'innamā/ bal*+ VS		(pattern v is not mentioned in the reviewed source books)
	Preceded by affirmative statement only once (not mentioned in the reviewed source books)	v- Negation +pp + *bal* + pp	
		2- preceded by affirmative: vi- N + *bal* + N vii-NP + *bal* + NP viii- VS +*bal*+ VS ix- pp + *bal*+ pp	
Semantic and Lexical preferences	Sometimes prefers to use synonyms or antonyms (not mentioned in the reviewed source books)	Patterns under No.1 sometimes prefer to use synonyms or antonyms Patterns under No.2: all examples have used only synonymy (not mentioned in the reviewed source books)	No apparent restrictions or preferences

	'innamā	*bal*	*baynamā*
Collocational Behavior	Collocates with: 1-بالتأكيد، بالضرورة 2-أن (the function word) 3- هو, هي,هم 4- the particle و (All the above not mentioned in the reviewed source books except for 4)	Collocates with: 1-بالتأكيد، بالضرورة 2-مجرد، فقط 3- في الحقيقة 4-على العكس 5- لكن (the function word) (not mentioned in the reviewed source books)	Collocates with: 1-في الحقيقة ، في الواقع 2- هو، هي 3-أن (the function word) (not mentioned in the reviewed source books)
Semantic prosody	Used in both negative and positive contexts. (not mentioned in the reviewed source books)	When preceded by affirmative tends to express something negative and is followed by a more negative statement (not mentioned in the reviewed source books)	As paragraph initial, it comes in negative contexts Other than that, it is used in both negative and positive contexts (not mentioned in the reviewed source books)

Discussion and Conclusion

A- Discussion

This section discusses the results that have been reported in the analysis in order to provide interpretations and explanations.

A-1 Grammatical Patterns

In the literature review, it is mentioned by Badawi, Carter& Gully (2004); Buckly (2010); Elzohairy (2008); and Mukhtar (2008) that '*innama* is used in a contrastive sense in addition to its meaning as a restrictive particle. Mukhtar (2008) has mentioned that when '*innama* is used as an adversative conjunction, it means *bal*. The study shows that '*innama* and *bal* behave similarly when preceded by a negated statement. Both of the conjunctions convey the meaning of "on the contrary", "but", and "however" (Wehr, 1975& Badwi, 2003). Since the two connectors share the same meanings, this may suggest that they would behave similarly .It is believed that words that share similar meanings tend to have similar grammatical patterns (Phoocharoensi, 2010; Lakaw, 2008).

While the data show that *bal* has appeared, preceded by affirmative statement in more than ten examples of the sample, the same grammatical pattern has occurred only once with '*innama*. This grammatical behavior of *bal* is mentioned in source books reviewed in chapter 2 of this study as typical and normal behavior.

However, on the other hand, Buckly (2010), Muktar (2008), Al-warraki & Hassanein (1994) have mentioned that the adversative '*innama* tends to follow the same grammatical pattern as *bal*; i.e. to be preceded by a negated statement to contrast with something that has been previously stated. The only instance in which '*innama* has

appeared preceded by an affirmative statement, is when it was preceded with the Adv. نادرا. According to Muktar (2008), this Adverb implies the meaning of negation, or "something that does not happen that often". This could be an explanation to that only instance; it could be that *'innama* is preceded by affirmative when it co-occurs with lexical items that convey implicit negation. Hence, it could be suggested that *'innamā* is a negative polarity item; it appears, always, preceded by explicit or implicit negation. This point needs further investigation in a larger corpus.

Contrary to *bal* and *'innamā*, *baynamā* has appeared most of the time preceded by affirmative statements. It seems that this difference in grammatical behavior is a reflection of a difference in meaning. Alternatively, *baynamā*, as mentioned in chapter 2, does not bear the meaning of "but" or "on the contrary". Actually, *baynamā* means "during", and "while". Since *baynamā*is used originally in classical Arabic as an adverb of time ظرف زمان (Lesanarab, 2009), one possible explanation is that *baynamā* adopted the meaning of contrasting through translation. The Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (2003) states that "while", in addition to the temporal meaning, is used to highlight the difference between two contradicting actions or events. Therefore, *baynamā* behaves differently than *bal* and *'innamā*. This suggested explanation needs a diachronic investigation which is way beyond the scope of this study. In fact, *baynamā* does not convey the meaning of cancelling a previously mentioned statement contrary to *bal* and *'innamā*, but rather compares between two contrasting events or activities. This may explain why it is not typically preceded by a negated statement.

Findings of the study show that the future tense does not appear that often with the three conjunctions *'innamā* (5 times), *baynamā* (1 time), *bal* (4 times). This could be

explained in light of the type of corpus which was utilized in this study. Since columns or opinion articles are mainly concerned with ongoing issues (Maynard, 1996), it is expected that the use of the future tense is of low frequency.

A-2 Lexico-grammatical Patterns

Data illustrates that sometimes the three conjunctions tend to use lexical items with certain semantic relationships, i.e. synonymy and antonym, within the identified grammatical pattern. Yet, this behavior is not consistent except for *bal* when preceded by an affirmative statement. *Bal* comes before an affirmative sentence to emphasize and take an asserted statement much further, as stated by Badawi, Carter& Gully (2004) and Buckly (2010), or to cancel what has previously been mentioned and confirm what is to come (Hassan, 1975 and Mukhtar, 2010). This cancellation or assertion of a previous statement may require using semantically related lexical items in the two sentences connected by *bal*

A-3 Word Order

All of the three conjunctions come between the two sentences they link. An exception to that is *baynamā*; it sometimes precedes its two sentences when it takes on the meaning "in spite of". *baynamā* in this case seems to be, relatively, a synonym of رغم, and it follows a very similar grammatical pattern of رغم. According to Lakaw (2008, p.64, 65), synonyms sometimes display similar grammatical patterns, share collocational characteristics and have the same semantic specialization.

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In some of the grammatical patterns identified by the study, the subject of the nominal sentences was omitted; it is believed that this is a way to avoid repeating the subject in the same sentence. Not only that, but also, according to Ahmed (2007), omission of the subject of a nominal sentence indicates emphasizing the importance of the predicate and drawing attention to what comes after the subject.

A-4 Collocational Behavior

It appears that ’*innamā* and *baynamā* have similar collocational behavior; they all collocate (are followed) with the masculine/feminine singular third person free pronoun (هي/هو). It seems that the free pronoun is used as another way to avoid repeating the subject in the same sentence. Moreover, these pronouns stress the meaning of the phrase that follows it. Also, according to Badawi, Carter& Gully (2004), these free pronouns are used after ’*innamā* to restrict its predicate. So, in addition to their syntactic function, they also have a semantic role.

The masculine/feminine singular third person free pronoun is more frequent than the masculine plural (هم) with ’*innamā*. As for *baynamā*, it does not co-occur with the masculine plural. The masculine/feminine singular third person free pronoun can refer to human and abstract concepts as well, while the masculine plural (هم) refers only to human. This may justify the higher frequency usage of the first over the second.

Also, both ’*innamā* and *baynamā* collocate with words/phrases that show certainty like بالضرورة, while *bal* and *baynamā* collocate with expressions stressing that what is preceded/followed is assumed to be true like في الحقيقة. The adversative relationship relies on contrasting a previous piece of discourse (Badawi, Carter& Gully,

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2004); this might explain using such words to support the writers' points of view and what they want to confirm.

A.5 Semantic Prosody

The analysis points out that the three conjunctions under investigation seem to be generally neutral; they are used in negative contexts as well as positive ones. *bal* when preceded by an affirmative is an exception; it carries a clear negative prosody. It has occurred in expressing negative points of view and is even followed by more negative lexical items than the ones preceding it. Yet, on the other hand, examples stated by Badawi, Carter& Gully (2004) indicate positivity rather than negativity. Therefore, the result of this study must be handled with caution and needs further investigation in a larger corpus and should not be taken as a generalizable result. Generally speaking, semantic prosody should be established on a large number of examples, which is not the case in this study.

It seems that there are overlapping areas between the three conjunctions; this may refer to the fact that they share the adversative meaning. According to Phoocharoensi (2010), words with similar meanings may share the same or similar grammatical patterns and collocational information.

B- Pedagogical Implication

It is really important that AFL classrooms reflect real life usage of the conjunctions under investigation. Providing students with an out-dated or incomplete picture of the conjunctions may lead to the confusion of the students about how these

conjunctions are actually used by native speakers when producing texts. This would consequently affect the students' language production and comprehension as well. Producing a non-native like language and delaying the learning of such conjunctions may be a result of the discrepancy between what students learn in the classroom and what they read in everyday newspapers.

None of the textbooks that have been mentioned in the literature review, grammar books, and dictionaries discusses either the collocational behavior of the conjunctions under investigation or the lexico-grammatical patterns.

The study has highlighted new aspects in relation to these adversative conjunctions, namely collocational behavior and lexico-grammatical patterns. Raising students' awareness about the collocational behavior of lexical items is believed to help them acquire the native like competence (Farrokh, 2012).

Teachers can raise the awareness of students about the similarity and differences in grammatical patterns, collocational behavior and semantic prosody of these conjunctions. This would help students to use conjunctions that share similar grammatical patterns, and collocational behavior (*bal* and *'innamā*) interchangeably. Teachers may draw students' attention to the unique behavior of *baynamā* when preceding the two sentences it connects.

Providing students with information about the semantic preferences of the conjunctions under investigation would help them in producing native like sentences and structures.

The result of this study suggests that teachers could explain appropriate usage of each conjunction more explicitly, relying on authentic examples, and also teachers may

direct their students to look at tangible examples from the corpus. Or otherwise, teachers can use the examples drawn from the corpus given here in inductive teaching and discovery of grammatical patterns and collocational behavior.

The following part is presenting a short lesson in which some aspects of the conjunctions under investigation are presented and used in a writing class as a suggested implementation of the study results in classroom.

A suggested lesson using *'innamā* and *bal*

Level of students: advanced

Lesson objectives:

- Help students to highlight the similarities between the two conjunctions إنما andبل when preceded by negation.

- Train students to use بل with affirmative sentences, using synonyms in producing sentences.

- Train students on where to use بل and إنما interchangeably and where not.

Lesson procedures:

1- Teacher introduces these examples and asks students to identify the similarity in grammatical patterns between the two conjunctions إنما and بل. The teacher draws students' attention and helps them to answer these questions.

- The sentences preceding بل and إنما do they have something in common?

- إنما is almost always preceded by the particle …..?

- What is the possible translation of إنما and بل in these sentences?

فالدكتور ممدوح حمزة <u>ليس قاتلا ولا لصا</u> حتى تحقق معه النيابة، **وإنما**هو عالم مصرى كبير

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لا وجود لأي خيال علمي أو إبداع **وإنما**هو تقليد أعمى..

فالعالم الجديد <u>لن يحتاج بالتأكيد إلى زعماء الدول الصناعية الثماني</u> **وإنما** يحتاج إلى شعوب دول العالم المائة واثنين و تسعين دولة ...

لا وجود لأي خيال علمي أو إبداع **وإنما**هو تقليد أعمى..

ثم أدخله <u>فلم يصافحه</u>، **بل** أجلسه على مقعد منخفض ووجه إليه كلمات جارحة(جارحة)

<u>لسنا دولة متخلفة في</u> الغناء **بل على العكس** نحن انتشرنا في الوطن العربي.

<u>ولم يغلق إعلان اسم المرشد</u> الجديد باب الحوار، **بل** زاده اتساعا

2- Then, the teacher introduces the following set of examples for بل and asks students:

- How is the meaning of this conjunction different here?

- What is a possible translation for بل in these examples?

- Can they notice any relation between the words used before/after بل?

لقد انتهينا بعد تجربة البعد التي <u>كادت تبلغ حدود الجفاء</u> **بل** القطيعة أحيانا..

هم يقدرون كفاءات أبنائه وحيويتهم الفائقة و قدراتهم على التكيف مع <u>الظروف الصعبة</u>، **بل** المدمرةأحيانا،.

محاولة الإجابة عنهذا السؤال قد يكشف لنا جزءا <u>كبيرا من أزمتنا</u> **بل** مأساتنا

3-The teacher makes sure that students have understood the difference between the two usages of بل and where to use it interchangeably with إنما.

4- Finally, the teacher asks students to do the following activities.

1ـ استخدم أداة الربط الاستدراكية المناسبة من بين الأداتين (إنما، بل) :

١ ـ أصبحت الحياة في هذه البلد صعبة ....مستحيلة .

٢ ـ والمشكلة الآن هنا لا تكمن في الأشخاص و.....في طبيعة النظام الفاسد.

٣ ـ ولكن اتخاذ هذه الإجراءات الأمنية المشددة لم يكن خوفا من الإرهاب، ....على العكس لقد اخترع

الإرهاب أصلا لبث الخوف.

٤ ـ وكان دائما يقول: إن الحقوق لاتهدى و.... تنتزع.

2ـ اختر الكلمة المناسبة من بين الأقواس بناءعلى ما تعرفه عن الرابط بل :

1- رأيت الكثير من المصائب بل (المآسي ، الجمال) في هذه الحياة .

2- كانت الفرصة لقبوله في الماجستير ضعيفة بل (كبيرة، مستحيلة).

3ـ اكتب فقرة قصيرة مستخدما فيها الروابط (إنما – بل) مقارنا بين دولتك ومصر في الأمور التالية:

أـ النظافة.

بـ وسائل المواصلات.

C- Suggestions for Further Research

- The same conjunctions need to be studied in a larger corpus to support, refute, or extend some the findings reached here.

- A diachronic study of *baynamā* is suggested to follow the changes in its meaning from an adverb of time to an adversative conjunction.

- This study could be replicated on a literary corpus to conduct comparative research between the three conjunctions in different genres.

D- Delimitation and Limitation of the Study

The study covered only three conjunctions due to the high frequency of these items. This research was conducted on a relatively small corpus because of the time limitation. The study provided description of the main grammatical and lexico-grammatical patterns

displayed in the samples, but has not provided the frequencies of those patterns. The size

of the corpus is considered relatively small, so there might be other lexico-grammatical,

collocational patterns and semantic prosody that are not highlighted by the current study.

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