

Implicit Negation in Selected Romantic Poems in the English and Arabic (Poetry Contrastive Study)

M.M.Alham Fadhil Muslah

دراسة مختصرة عن النفي الضمني في القصائد الرومانسية في الشعر الانكليزي والعربي
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م.م الهام فاضل مصلح

Abstract

Implicit negation is a syntactic-semantic concept referring to those sentences that are semantically negated by the presence of some adverbials, quantifiers, conjunctions, particles, etc. The present study is concerned with implicit negation in Romantic poetry in English and Arabic literature by making comparison between selected English poems written by famous Romantic poet "Wordsworth" and selected Arabic poems written by the poet "Nazir Qabbanai ". The aims of present study is to find out the types of implicit negation in the selected literary texts and how linguistic context plays a significant part in determining implicitly negative constructions in both languages . Secondly, to show differences and similarities in using implicit negative in both languages

1-Introduction:

Natural languages have a rich landscape of negative expressions. There are number of dimensions we can use to classify negative expressions into groups. Dahl (1979:1-10) points out that the majority of the languages investigated form negation by using different morphological (e.g. affixation and stem modification) or syntactic means (e.g. negative particles and auxiliaries). Some linguists like Jackendoff (1969:41) claim that negation can be classified into two types: explicit and implicit. The others make a distinction between negation in the asserted meaning and negation in the non-asserted content like Horn (1996:40), following Clark(1976) who calls that the first group *explicit negation*, and the second *implicit negation*. Implicit negation in English includes expressions like *scarcely, hardly, few, seldom, little, and only*, as well as more obviously explicit negative expressions like *no, not, and never*. Implicit negation, on the other hand,

includes expressions like *forget, fail, doubt, and deny* (Fodor and Garrett, 1975:515).

The Implicit negative can be signaled by the presence of particular indicators which are different from one language to another. It makes sentences affirmative in form but they are negative in meaning. In this paper, the researcher aims to throw light on the kinds of implicit negation in English and Arabic languages, and their uses by the poets of the two languages by making comparison between selected Romantic poems written by them.

Keywords: Explicit, Implicit, Negation, Particles, Quantifiers,exoticism, Affixation.

2. The hypotheses and limits of research

The present study is concerned with implicit negation in Romantic poetry in English and Arabic literature .The hypothesis of present study aims to show that literary writers exploit different types of implicit negative devices in their selected literary texts and how linguistic context plays a significant part in determining implicitly negative constructions in both languages. Secondly, to show differences and similarities in using implicit negation in the both languages.

The sample of research includes three selected English poems written by famous Romantic poet "Wordsworth" and three selected Arabic poems written by the poet " Nazir Qabbanai ". Then the researcher analyses each device of implicit negation in English poems and Arabic poems to make contrastive study between them. The searcher uses suitable statistic device (mean) to find out the rate of each implicit device in the selected poems.

3. Implicit Negation in English

The opposite of a positive sentence is a negative sentence. In English, people generally think of negative sentences as sentences with explicit negative words such as *not,no* .However, various factors convey the meaning of negation. Besides explicit negative words. Morphological negative words and implicit negative words can express negativeness, as in:

- (1) a. He is happy.
- b. He is not happy.
- c. He is unhappy.
- d. He is miserable.
- e. He is rich, intelligent and handsome, but trouble maker.

Arimitus (2000:44) states that the concept against positive is not fixed. The negation of (1a),it may generally be thought as (1 b).However, sentences such as (1c)and (1 d) can be the negation of (1 a) and they are in the opposite position of(1 a). Moreover the sentence like (1e) has the negative

conjunction *but* and it is clear that the part after the negative conjunction "but" expresses something contrary and reverses the former part. Even the sentence (1e) seems to have some negativeness. This paper will first shed the light on the sentence which have implicit negative words and is generally thought as positive sentences because of their form. Especially, various implicit negative is found in positive sentences, and their negativeness is generally overlooked, and therefore special attention will be paid on this aspect of negation in this paper.

3.1 Implicit negation based on meaning

(2) a. He is a bachelor. b. She is a spinster.

(Ibid, 2000:54) states that it is one traditional way of expressing that "bachelor" is [+male, -married]. And spinster is [+female, -married]. There is no explicit negative word here. but there is some kind of negativeness in these words. To give the feature checking, it is important to decide where to put the focus on. For example, *grandmother* can be expressed as both [+female, +old] and [-male, -young]. In English, verbs can imply the implicit negative sense depending on meaning-based such as *deny*, *refuse*, *ignore*, *forget* etc., and imply the sense of implicit negative. The verbs based on meaning can be classed into two types; those which involve inherent negation of the complement clause, another type involve inherent negation of the main clause verb, e.g.

3- I warned the children to buy any ice cream. (Negation of complement clause)

Other negative verbs of this type include (deny that, doubt that, dissuade from, ignore) .

4-They rejected the idea that the students had taken any photos.(negation of main clause)

The verb *reject* is like *not to accept* in taking *any*. Further examples of this type include *forget* (equivalent to *not to remember*).The verbs like *forbear*, *prohibit*, *prevent*, *refrain*, *fear*, *hinder* also carry the meaning of negation. They are called "verbs of implicit negation. Jespersen (1917:75), for instance, gives the appellation verbs of *negative import* and Rissanen (1999:273) *verbs with a negative implication* to the same series of verbs.

3.2 - Affixal negation in English

Zimmer(1964:5 ,funk 1971:41) mentions that negative affixation , especially when it involves the English prefixes *un-*, *im-* and *in-* and their cross – linguistic analogues ,admits to develop a contrary , rather than merely contradictory , interpretation. In English , some Verbs can imply the implicit negative based on affixes. Bybee (1985: 176) says that

inflected verbs can also incorporate a negative meaning in lexical expressions (e.g., *disagree, mismanage, and unfreeze*). This is called affixal negation where negative prefixes are attached to verbs, nouns (e.g., inattention) and adjectives (e.g., unhappy).

5- I disagree that learning English is difficult

3.3- Implicit Negative Adverbs and Quantifiers.

Some adverbs in positive sentences give the meaning of negative in English. Leech (1983: 100) has said that there are adverbs and determiners which are negative in meaning, but not in form (e.g., *barely, few, little, rarely scarcely, seldom*), as they are followed by non-assertive forms, in addition, the sentences in which they appear generally require positive tag questions. These adverbs cannot co-occur with the negative particle "not" in the sentences, e.g.,

6. I seldom get any help in my study.

7. They hardly visit their uncle.

The word *only* which can be used as an adjective and adverb is to some extent capable of negating a sentence implicitly where it can be followed by non-assertive item such as *any* (Quirk et al., 1985: 780) .

8- Only dogs Andrew owns have ever responded to commands.

Component of *only* (*Only NP VP asserts [Nobody else other than NP] VP*).

Dixon (2005: 443) speaks of the inherent negative meaning of those adverbs e.g., *hardly* and it is by virtue of this that they may be used initially. In addition, the degree adverb *too* is an indicator of implicit negation in that it signals the negation of the infinitive in its scope (e.g., *9-He is too young to marry.*

The above sentence means (*he is not mature enough to shoulder responsibilities of marriage*). One should notice that non-gradable adjectives (e.g., *dead, alive, single, married*) cannot normally follow the degree adverb too, e.g

10-* Jane is too dead to speak with.

Two quantifiers i.e., *few* and *little* are indicators of implicit negation corresponding to *many* and *much* respectively.

11. Few people know the news. (it means not many)

12. Mary has little (it means not enough) money to buy new house. She has to buy more to prepare three cups. (Grozdanova, 1976:146)

3.4- Conditional Clauses Expressing Implicit Negation

Conditional clauses can easily reflect the sense of implicit negation owing to the fact that open conditional clauses are neutral in that the fulfillment or non- fulfillment of the condition is left unresolved.

13- If Jack get a job at London, he is certainly staying with me.

The above sentence leaves unresolved whether Jack gets a job at London, and hence it leaves unresolved his staying with the speaker. It is important

to note that the probability of the condition being fulfilled often exists in the speaker's mind (Craver: 1986:90)

On the other hand, a hypothetical conditional clause conveys the speaker's belief that the condition will not be fulfilled (for future conditions), is not fulfilled (for present conditions) or was not fulfilled (for past conditions), e.g.,

14. If he read well, he'd get high marks.(probably won't read well)

15. They would arrive on time if they caught the train. (Probably don't catch the train).

16. If you had worked hard, you would not have passed the exam.(certainly didn't work hard and did not pass the exam .

17. If you had *ever* worked hard, you would not have failed *any* exam. (Quirk et al., 1985: 1091).

Craver (1986: 100) maintains that the conjunction *unless* is more emphatic in expressing a negative condition.

18. Unless Tom invites me to the party, I will not meet Mary.

The negative sense in sentence (19) is attributed to the fact that the speaker would not have met Mary without Tom's invitation.

3.5.1 Negative contexts

Ota (1980: 281-285) suggests that NPIs such as "*any*," "*yet*," "*lift a finger*," and "*until*" etc. appear characteristic in negative context. Ota classifies seven groups of negative context. The last six contexts should be given special attention.

Context of Explicit Negation---He hasn't come yet.

Context of Implicit Negation---He is afraid to see anybody yet.

---I object to anybody (ever) doing anything like that.

---He was too busy to lift a finger to help anybody.

Comparison ---He is taller than anybody in his class.

---He is as tall as anybody in his class.

Interrogative ---Has anybody come?

---I wonder if he lifted a finger to help the old lady.

If-clause, before-clause ---If anybody will lift a finger, ...

---Before anybody could lift a finger, ...

Presupposition against Fact---If you had ever done a thing like that,...

3.5.2- Pragmatic negativeness

19 - a. (Boy A fails to catch a ball. Two girls speak in a low voice.)

He's smart!

b. (An odd-tasty dish was served. and the maker of the food asked about the taste.)

I've never tasted anything so good like it in my life!

In the examples above. Both "He's smart!" and "so good" are the opposite meaning in reality. This kind of subjective judgment such as

"*smart*" and "*good*" are positive meaning on the surface level. However, by using some ways of utterances, the sentence changes into a sarcastic sense. Accent and intonation are the important factors to make a sarcastic meaning. Here irony is important to create implicit meaning.

3.5.3 Implicit Negation and Presupposition

Bates (1996: 99) underlines that "negation is a separate kind of performative in which the speaker denies a given presupposition attributed to the listener". As defined by Crystal (1997: 136, 306), entailment "refers to a relation between a pair of sentences such as the truth of the second sentence necessarily follows the truth of the first. Entailment has come to be contrasted with presupposition, on the grounds that different consequences follow from either of the sentences being false", e.g.,
20. "I can see Tom" entails "I can see a boy"

Kempson (1977: 142) adds that for S1 to presuppose S2, the truth of S2 must follow from the truth of S1, but if S2 is false, then S1 will have no truth value.

we have concluded that both can be applied to implicit negation especially as far as implicit negative verbs, adjectives and quantifiers are. e.g.

21. Tom is deaf. Entails he is unable to speak.

22. We don't have enough money to buy tickets. Presupposes that we have little money.

4. Implicit Negation in Arabic

Negation, in Arabic, is taken much interest by many linguists. Al-Makhzumi (2005:265) defines that negation is a linguistic category which is oppose to affirmation and intended to disprove or deny the truth value of a proposition. Negation is of two types: explicit and implicit. The former is signaled by particles such as (لَمْ , لا , ما , لَنْ) etc. . Some particles are exclusively used to negate sentences whose tense is past and the same holds true of those sentences whose tense is present (Nahr, 2004: 267-302).

23- ما جاء محمد (in the past tense)

Muhammad did not come.

24- لَنْ يحضر محمد (in the future)

Muhammad will not attend.

Sulman (1984:209) defines implicit negation that what can be understood from the linguistic context of the sentence or the context of situation without referring to it by explicit negative indicator. Anees(1975:178) states that implicit can be considered logic negative by understating from the context of the sentence but cannot be one of negative particles in the language .He (ibid) is the first one who gives the term "implicit negation" . It can be carried out by grammatical devices like(interrogatives , conditionals, and exclusiveness ,etc.) that imply the negative sense or lexical devices .

4.1- Devices of Implicit Negation

Implicit negation can be formed by different categories like interrogative devices , conditionals, adverbials and shortening. Such devices will be stated as follows.

4.1 - Interrogative Particles and Implicit Negative

Interrogative particles can be used in disaffirming the truth value of a sentence (equivalent to not to be) and left its real truth function as interrogative device (Ibn-Qaim:221,330)

1- (من): has the meaning "who" can be contextually used to express the sense of implicit negation in addition to interrogative purpose . e.g.,

87-النساء(ومن اصدق من الله حديثا) - 25

who is truer in statement than Allah?

2- (هل): "Hel" has the meaning of implicit negation in the linguistic context when the speaker aims not to know a piece of information that he is not familiar with, but to negate or disprove the statement he is introducing. e.g.,

50/ الأنعام (هل يستوي الأعمى والبصير) - 26

Are the blind and the seeing alike?

The above example clearly shows that the implied negative sense is there 3- (كيف) "what or how" .Ibn Faris (1977: 243) adds that it has an extra-meaning to exhibit to exhibit negation .

86 / سورة ال عمران(كيف يهدى الله قوما كفرُوا بعد أيمانهم) -؟ 27

How shall Allah guide a people who lapse into disbelief after they believed

4- The glottal stop (الهمزة : hamza) is a widely used as an interrogative particle to denote negation since it serves the sense of denial.

40/الإسراء (افاصفاكم ربكم بالبنين واتخذ من الملائكة إناثا) - 28

What! Has your Lord favored you with sons and taken to Himself females from among the angels?

Ibn –Qutaba (1985) proposes that all above interrogative particles have the same meaning of explicit negative indicator (ما) in Arabic .

4.2- Wishing clause and implicit negative

1- (ليت-) is grammatical device implies the meaning of implicit negative (Al –Baqri: 1994:217)

26/يس() قيل ادخل الجنة قال يا ليت قومي يعلمون () - 29

It was said (to him): 'Enter Paradise and he said: 'Would that my people knew

5.3 - Conditionals and Implicit negative

Three devices (لو ، لولا، لوما) carry the implicit negative sense and they introduce conditional constructions. These conditionals are usually of two parts; the first involving the verb of the condition and the second the

answer of the condition. Hasan (no year:597) says that (لو) gives the meaning of prevention in the past in case that its condition does not happen before that time

30- الأنعام ((و لو جعلناه ملكا لجعلناه رجلا وللبسنا عليهم ما يلبسون))

If We had made him an angel, We would have given him the resemblance of a man, and would have as such confused them with that in which they are already confused.

31- لولا الحياء لعادني استعبار ولزرت قبرك والحبیب یزار

If shyness had been absent, oh my dear, I would have visited your grave.

4.4- Exclusiveness Implicit negative

Exclusiveness is a rhetorical term referring to the attribution of a given merit or an act to a particular person or an object; and denying its access to others in the same time, So it has sense of implicit negation (Al- Jerjani :1991:325). Al-Makhzumi, (1966: 210) states the following:

" *Exclusiveness is the best means of emphasizing what one wants to keep in the other person's mind and remove the suspicion of a particular issue.*"

1- (إنما) it includes the meaning of implicit negative (Qazuni:2004 :124) by emphasizing that a given act or merit to person or object; and this act not shared by others .

19 / الرعد ((إنما يتذكر أولوا الألباب) د -32

Indeed, only those possessed with minds remember.

Sentence (33) removes doubt from the addressee's mind of who remember in that the wise men (no any other person) .

36/الانعام ((إنما يستجيب الذين يسمعون) -33

Those who listen will surely respond.

This is verb-subject exclusive where the act of responding is exclusively confined to those who listen (unlike the deaf who are not able to respond to what they listen).

In a word, exclusive is considered by Arab grammarians to be one of the strongest grammatical device of reflecting the sense of implicit negation.(Abd-Qahir: 1991:326)

4.5- Verbs Expressing Implicit Negative Sense

Arab grammarians find out that some verbs carry the sense of negation, denial or prohibition as they opposite the truth value of the whole sentence. Shlash et al. (1989: 237) listed the majority of these verbs [(أبى : refused),(جَمَحَ : became uncontrolled), (نَفَرَ : became disinterested) , (فَرَّ : escaped) , (حَبَبَ : became obstinate),(حَجَمَ : refused to talk ,(عَزَفَ : rejected),(حَبَبَ : prevented something from being seen),(فَطَمَ : did not feed a child with milk)]. Al-Obeidi (1994: 126, 137) adds that one can find more verbs implying

the negative sense (جَدَّ : , did not admit), (حَجَرَ : , prevented the idiot to deal with his money).

34- لقمان (وما يجحد بآياتنا إلا كل ختار كفور)

None denies Our verses, except the ungrateful traitor.

It means that the unbelievers know evidence but they deny.

5.6- Lexical Devices and Implicit Negation

There are some lexical items (e.g., adverbs, exceptive particles, etc.) in Arabic that involve the sense of implicit negation .Al-Samaray (2003: 183) confirms that the adverb " قلما " when used in a sentence, serves the sense that an action is, mainly, not done, e.g.,

35- قلما أنام متأخرا يوم الجمعة

I hardly sleep later on Friday.

Ibn Faris (1977: 268) holds the view that the rectification particle " لكن " follows either a negative sentence or a sentence expressing denial. (ibid: 1977: 307) adds that exceptive particles imply the negative sense because the relationship holding between exception and negation is a part-whole relation. e.g.,

36- حضر الطلاب الحفلة كلهم الا المرضى

All students attended the party apart from the sick ones .The above example proves the part-whole relation which holds between negation and exception in that the students are part of the whole students where the latter attended but the sick did not.

37- 17/الأنفال (لَمْ تَقْتُلُوهُمْ وَلَكِنَّ قَتَلَهُمُ اللَّهُ)

It was not you who killed them, but Allah slew them

In addition to what has been said so far, some other lexical units such as (فقط, only, وحده : alone imply the negative sense.

38- بقيت لوحيدى .

39- ساعدني عمي فقط .

5- English Romanticism

The Romantic era entails a movement in the literature and art of virtually every country of Europe, the United States, and Latin America that lasted from the late 18th century to the early 19th century. It is characterized by a shift from the structured, intellectual, reasoned approach of the 1700's to use the imagination, freedom of thought and expression, and an idealization of nature. Certain themes and moods, often intertwined, became the concern of almost all 19th-century writers. Those themes include libertarianism, nature, exoticism, and supernaturalism.

6. The selected English poems written by Wordsworth

6.1 -*I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud* by Wordsworth

I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud

According to Leech (1983) the adverb "lonely" in the above line is implicit negative indicator to express the writer's loneliness in his life when he describes his wandering over the valleys and hills, "lonely as a cloud." He compares his condition with the cloud.

The waves beside the danced, but they

Out- did the sparkling waves in glee

The conjunction *but* is one of grammatical implicit negative indicators that the poet uses to describe two contrast movements of waves. He, like any other poet, could not help but be happy "in such a jocund company." He looked at the scene for a long time, but while he was there he was unable to understand what he had gained from the experience according to Lober (2002).

I gazed –and gazed –but little thought

Here the poet uses two different devices of implicit negative; the first one is grammatical conjunction *but* and the second one is lexical quantifier *little* at the same time to emphasize his surprise to show different aspects of natural scenes.

6.2-The Nightingale

But hear no murmuring: it flows silently

O'er its soft bed of verdure .all is still

Here Wordsworth uses conjunction *but* again to show contrast between different states of the stream. As the speaker, the speaker's friend, and the friend's sister sit and rest on an "old mossy bridge," beneath which a stream flows silently.

A melancholy bird! O idle thought !

In nature there is nothing melancholy.

The word "idle" hence has lexical meaning of implicit negative to establish a contrast image between literal and literary nature. He can't see any of the flowers or plants, but he can smell them. He thinks it would not be so bad

to die at night in the forest, with no one around except the nightingale singing.

Or slow distemper or neglected love

According to Bybee(1985), the above line has two different implicit negative indicators to express the miserable state of poet . He says that he knows of a neglected grove near a huge castle, which is visited by more nightingales than he has ever heard in his life .The first one is prefixed negative verb "distemper "and the second is "neglected " which has the lexical meaning of implicit negative.

And of his fame forgetful! So his

Should share in nature's immortality fame

The poet continues to use implicit negative indicators to express his feeling and love to the nature in these two lines .He uses the word "forgetful "which carries the meaning of implicit negative and in the following line, we find the word *immortality* which also has negative meaning by prefix negative based to say that Nature is essentially joyous and should inspire joy; it must not be made to serve simply as a screen upon which all of human feelings are indiscriminately projected. .

Who lose the deepening twilights of the spring?

The negative verb "lose" is another kind of implicit negative device used by the poet which is equivalent to not have .According to Bybee(1985) ,The verb "lose" has implicit negative bases on the meaning . He uses the verb "lose" to tell us that no one can lose the twilights of the spring.

As he were fearful, that an April night

The adjective (fearful) in the main clause carries the meaning of implicit negative (equivalent not to be sure).

Of large extent, hard by a castle huge

The adverb "hard " is one of grammatical devices that has the implicit negative sense of castle .But never elsewhere in one place I know. The two different implicit negative indicators are used by the poet to emphasize the meaning that no any place that poet knows.

That should you close your eyes, you might almost

Forget it was not day

Here the verb "forget" (equivalent to not to remember) expresses implicit negative sense to express the admiration of the poet to his beloved how to open her eyes.

Who dwelleth in her hospitable home!

Hard by die castle, and at lastest eve

The adverb "hard" is also used in the above sentence to indicate the implicit negative sense .

Full fain it would delay /my dear babe

The verb "delay" carries the meaning of implicit negative(equivalent not to do) based on the meaning

His little hand, the small forefinger up

The quantifier (little) has implicit negative meaning according to Leech (1983)

In the most distressful mood (some inward pain)

Here the word (distressful) shows implicit meaning on prefix – negative based

It is a father 'tale .But if that heaven

Should give me life, his childhood shall grow up

According to Craver (1986), the conditional clause gives us implicit negative sense .The negative sense in the above line is implied that the speaker hopes his son will learn to associate nighttime with joy. Then, he again bids farewell to his friends and the nightingale / He may associate joy" and with a final farewell to the nightingale and to the Wordsworth

6.3-The Influence of Natural Objects

A lonely scene more lonesome; among woods

The adverb "only" carries the sense of implicit negative according to Leech (1983),when the poet describes the loneliness of natural scene only his mind .

Proud and exulting like an untired horse

Of melancholy, not unnoticed

The inflected adjectives (untired) and (unnoticed)have implicit negative meaning when he describes his proud with strong horse . (Bybee: 1985)

7. The selected Arabic poems are written by Nazir Qabbani

7.1-A brief love letter

Ignore what people say you will be great only through my great

The poet asks his beloved to join him and let talkative people. So the verb "ignore " has implicit negative sense based on the meaning which it disprove the truth of the main clause (Bybee: 1985). In the same line there is another implicit negative indicator expressed by the adverb " only "

7.2- Lesson in drawing

I've forgotten the shapes of birds

The past participle of verb "forget" has the sense of implicit negative (equivalent that to not remember). He could not draw the shapes of birds because of the war.

Forbidden me to discuss with blue color

The past participle verb " forbidden " in the above line also carries the meaning of implicit negative based on meaning (equivalent to not allow according to Bybee (1985).

7.3- Bread, brush and moon

People leave their shops and march forth in group to meet the moon

The verb "leave" has the sense of implicit negative (equivalent to not to stay people in their shops) .

What does that luminous disc do to my homeland?

The interrogative particle (what) implies the meaning of implicit negative in addition to its use as interrogative particle used to get information .He tries to deny what happens in his country.

For the millions whose senses are numbered

According to Bybee (1985), the adjective " numbered" carries the meaning of implicit negative (equivalent to be not more).

The east divests itself of all honors.

The verb "divests" carries the meaning of implicit negative sense (equivalent" give up). He tries to describe bad change in characteristics of his people

The millions who go barefoot

The lexical expression "barefoot" gives the meaning of implicit negative in its lexical expression. When the poet describes the suffering of his people

The millions who encounter bread

Only in their dreams

The word (only) is one of implicit negative indicators used by the poet to express the condition of million people who try to have bread but exclusively in their dreams. They are suffering a lot.

Where we slowly chew on our unending songs.

The affixal meaning of the word (unending) gives the meaning of implicit negative to describe unlimited number of songs which are sung by the people to express their sufferings.

8- Analysis data

The research sample has three selected poems from English poetry and three selected poems texts from Arabic poetry. Then the researcher analyses each device of implicit negation in English poems which reach to (24) devices and (11) in Arabic poems. The searcher uses suitable statistic device (mean) to find out the rate of each implicit device out of (7) types of implicit negation in research as it explains in table (1) below

9-Contrast Analysis and Results

We found out that there are big similarities between implicit negative devices in English and Arabic languages. Concerning this point , English scholars like Carver(1986), Bybee (1985),Dixon(2005) adopt the similar point in analysis of implicit negation depending on.

1-Grammatical devices

2-Lexical devices

So the researcher has adopted this model in analyzing English and Arabic literary texts.

Table (1)

Type of implicit negative	English literary texts ق	Arabic literary texts
1-Adverb	12.5%	18.18%
2-Conjunction	20.83 %	-----
3- Quantifier	8.3%	-----
4-Affixal negation	20.83%	9.09%
5- Lexical negation	25%	18.18%
6-Interrogative devices	8.33%	9.09%
7- Conditional clause	4.16%	-----

The rate of Implicit Negation in Selected English and Arabic poems

According to the above table, one can draw the following results which are concluded in the practical part of the present study in using implicit negation in the selected literary texts in English and Arabic languages. First, the interrogative negative devices are similar in use in the two languages.as far as difference between the two languages are concerned , one can find that conjunction ,quantifier and conditional clauses can be used to exhibit implicit negation in English whereas these devices are not found in Arabic .Finally, both languages show the ability of using implicit negative adverbs and lexical negation but in different ratio ; the both devices are more in use in English than Arabic.

Conclusion

- 1-The types of implicit negative are varied in English and Arabic languages with significant increase in type in Arabic language.
- 2-There is significant use of verb exhibiting implicit negative sense in selected English and Arabic texts by the special two authors.
- 3- Inaccurate of translation Arabic implicit negation into English. This is attributed to the linguistic difference between the languages leads to use different implicit negative indicator in English to express particular implicit negation type in Arabic.
- 4- The two poets use both types of negation (explicit and implicit) in their poems .But they exploit implicit negative as one of rhetorical style in their in literary texts to express their ideas to the readers.
- 5- The selected texts show the use of implicit negative based on meaning more than other grammatical devices.
- 6- The grammatical device of exclusiveness in Arabic can show implicitly negative structure while such a device is absent in English.
- 7-while affixal negation (where negative prefixes are attached to verb is an English morphological device but, it is not present in Arabic.
- 8-The use of adverbs implying negative in both selected texts is few in number.
- 9- The devices of implicit negative like quantifier ,subordinator clauses and conditional clauses do not record any present in selected Arabic poems .while they are present in selected English texts .

ملخص في اللغة العربية

قسم علماء اللغة النفي في العديد من اللغات إلى قسمين: النفي الظاهري والنفي الضمني. حيث عرفوا النفي الظاهري بأنه النفي الذي يتم باستخدام إحدى أدوات النفي أما النفي الضمني هو ما يفهم من سياق معنى الجملة أو الموقف.

قامت الباحثة بتسلط الضوء على مفهوم النفي الضمني في اللغة العربية و الانكليزية في الباب الأول. ثم استعراض أنواع النفي الضمني في كلتا اللغتين مع الأمثلة في الباب الثاني. أما الباب الثالث تضمن تحليل النفي الضمني لثلاث قصائد مختارة من الشعر الانكليزي للشاعر الانكليزي " ورد سورث " وثلاث قصائد من الشعر العربي للشاعر العربي نزار القباني ثم إجراء مقارنة إحصائية بينهم . أما الباب الأخير فهو استعراض لأهم النتائج التي توصل لها الباحث و المراجع

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