Q.1

Imperatives in English have the discourse function of directives or commands. they help for distinguishing features:

1. they generally have no overt subject noun phrase. the subject is an implicit Second personal pronoun you.
2. They sometimes have an explicit subject,  for example, you go out!
3. they are  tenseless. the base form of the verb is used is without tense.
4. the required action is always in the future
5. they do not appear in support unity closes
6. there are four types of imperatives in English: imperative with no overt subjects, imperatives with explicit subjects, imperatives with let, negative imperatives, and Do + positive imperative.
7. in English imperatives has a number of functions that are determined by participant variables such as power and authority such as: order, prohibition,  request, invitation, good wishes and instruction
8. examples: go away, nobody move,  let's go to the party, never be late.

 Arabic imperative is called requests اسلوب الطلب

1. the  Arabic imperative has two forms Direct and indirect.
2. that is expressed by the verb of command
3. indirect is expressed by the imperfect in the Jussive mood
4. it is also expressed by using nominal verb of command and by using the of command nominal substitute
5. Arabic imperative as a number of functions such as prohibition invitation solicitation permission threat warning
6. examples:
7. لا تكذب,  اللهم ارحمنا, انتظر حتى  افرض, افعل ما شئت

Q.2

The obligatory fronting of the object appears in the following cases:

1. if the object is a pronominal enclitic And this subject is  a noun:

علمني  محمد الحساب

2. The subject is restricted by the restricted particle الا

ماكتب الدرس الا علي

3.If the subject has a possessive pronoun pronominal suffix that is anaphoric with the object

وقع الكتاب مولفه

4. If the object is an interrogative particle

من ز ار الرجل

5. if the object is a preceded by اما

اما عليا فلا تسال

6. if the object is an independent pronoun

اياك نعبد

Q.3

English has two marked moods : subjunctive mood and imperative mood.

subjunctive mood Has two forms present and past. the present subjunctive is realized by the base form of the verb and has two uses mandative  and formulaic .

For example:  I insist that John make its decision today.

the past subjective is realised by the past form of the verb to be were.

a verb in the imperative mood expresses commands. its form is the uninflected base of the verb for example go out

Q.4

 The Comment  is obligatory fronted in Arabic in the following cases :

1. if the comment is an adverbial or a preposition or phrase and the topic is indefinite
2. is the comment is an interrogative particleما
3. if the topic has a possessive pronoun meaning suffix that is anaphoric with the comment
4. and if the command is restricted by the accepted particle الا

عندي كتاب

في الدار رجل

ماهذا

في الدار صاحبها

Q.1

English has Natural  rather than grammatical gender.  animate nouns are either masculine or feminine according to the biological sex of the referent  of the noun. English nouns have either personal or non personal reference. loans with personal reference full under 4 classes of gender:  male, female, dual and common. male female pairs such as father mother. nouns morphologically marked for feminine gender: host hostess. nouns morphology clemont for masculine gender: widow widower. nouns with a dual gender:  Friend, teacher. nouns with common gender :baby, child.

Arabic has grammatical gender. gender is a feature of the noun itself. nouns are either masculine, feminine ,or common.

ولد,بنت, طريق

Arabic has a free morphological markers of feminine gender:

تاء التانيث ,الف التانيث المقصورة, الف التانيث الممدودة

مثال:جنه  ,حبلى, صحراء

Arabic has two types of  feminine gender real and unreal. the real feminine gender covers nouns with personal reference such asرجل و معلم و ام

English nouns have natural gender where are Arabic nouns have a grammatical gender. because gender agreement between the noun pronoun adjective adverb whereas English does not.

Q .2

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4. If the object is an interrogative particle

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5. if the object is a preceded by اما

اما عليا فلا تسال

if the object is an independent pronoun

اياك نعبد

Q.3

Imperatives in English  have a number of functions that are determined by participant variables such as power and authority. that is the Express a number of illocutionary act depending on the relationship between the addresser and the addressee

order:  make your bed now

prohibition: don't touch the oven

request: open the door please

plea: help

advice: lock at the door before you go out

at warning: big

 suggestion: let's have some tea

offer: have some more

invitation: come on and sit down

good wishes: have a good day

 instruction: take the first Street on your left

Q .4

In Arabic reflected in imperfect  verb has 3 moods: indicative mood, subjunctive mood,  Jussive mood.

indicative mood:  imperfect verbs in the indicative  mood are marked for the indicated mood by either الضمه or ز ث بوت النونFor example    ا كتب , تكتبون

Subjunctive mood

imperfect verbs are marked for the subjunctive mood either by  الفتحه حذف النون مثال اريد ان ارحل

لن يرحلوا

Jussive Mood

imperfect verbs are marked for thejussive  jussive mood by :

السكون    حذف النون   حذف حرف العله    مثال

لم يلعب

لم ياكلوا

لم يعط

Q.1

English nouns may have case contrast i.e. the genitive case. position in English can be signified in two ways:  the -s genitive suffix added to singular and plural nouns and they're off genitive form.for example: the boy’s book,.  the man's name, the price of the book the name of the game. the s- genitive occurs with animate head nouns while the off genitive form occurs with inanimate head nouns

in Arabic,  Arabic nouns have different case may occur depending on their number and definiteness. they have a 3 cases: الرفع   النصب الجر

nominative case is used for the agent of the sentence at the topic and comment in a nominal sentence

accusative case is used for object of a transitive verbو subject of ان   predicate ofكان and cognate accusative

the genitive case is used after all  prepositions for example القلم على الطاوله

Q.2

The change in word order is utilized for in coding pragmatic information such as Focus and saliency at formation structure. besides the use of a prototype devices such as stress and intonation, English employees civil Society strategies for realizing fronting and postponement,    among which are thematization , it- cleft.

thematization  is the achievement of market theme by moving into initial position and item which is otherwise unusual there fronted elements can be subject,  objects, adverbials, complements, and nominally clauses for example

join his name is

children I cannot hear them

home went Joan.

It-cleft  involves cleaving a sentence into two with the new information preceding given information. they enable the speaker to give prominence to different elements by making  an element new, focused, fore grounded information.

for example   it was a horse that the truck hit yesterday.

Q.3

 Arabic  has two types of feminine gender real and unreal. the real agenda covers nose with personal pronouns for example امراة معلمة حبلى حا ئض

First three examples are feminine form and in signification

Some nouns with personal reference or feminine form but masculine in signification for example:  حمزة خليفه

The unreal feminine gender covers nouns that  that are either synonym in form or in signification

nouns  with personal reference and feminine form:

جنه  صحراء   دعوى

 nouns with non personal reference    feminine in signification

some broken Plural nouns have common  gender:

some collective nouns  referring to large animals or feminine in signification

غنم   خيل ابل

some collectors inanimate nouns are masculine form but feminine is signification

نحل شجر

َQ.4

Arabic imperative expresses the following functions:

prohibition : لات كذب

invocation اللهم ارحما

solicitation انتظر حتى افرغ

permission سلفر اليوم او غدا

threat افعل ماشئت

Warning اياك والنفاق