

**Sentence Parsing in Arabic Language:
Grammatically Cased and Caseless Clauses**



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Summary:

Analyzing Arabic speech regarding the function of sentences is called 'sentence parsing' (إِعْرَابُ الْجُمْلِ, l'raab al-Djuma). It helps to analyze the sentence structure, namely that of complex sentences. The purpose of this study is to investigate types of Arabic clauses based on their function in the context. By using descriptive and analytical methodologies, this study syntactically analyzes Arabic sentences. Moreover, this paper aims to clarify the concept of parsing clauses. The findings reveal that clauses in Arabic language are divided into two main categories: (1) grammatically cased clauses and (2) grammatically caseless clauses.

Keywords: Arabic grammar; sentence parsing; cased clauses; caseless clauses; case inflection

1. INTRODUCTION

Arabic as a language is a member of the Afro-asiatic language family, a group that includes the Semitic languages like: Ugaritic, Phoenician, Aramaic, Hebrew, and Syriac. "Arabic remained the closest of those languages to the original, even if it was the most recent regarding its origin and history. This was due to the Arabs' retention into their desert and due to their adherence to it" (Al-Fakhuri, 1987, p. 24). The early Semitic languages are characterized by the case-marking system, by which the ending of a word indicates the function of that word in a sentence. Over the time, inflection decreased until it disappeared from most of

those languages, except for Arabic which preserved all the features of case-inflection.

Furthermore, parsing is identifying the parts of speech and their grammatical functions in addition to the syntactic relationships between the components of a given sentence. Generally, it concerns single words because they have a case mark at their end. Clauses also take a grammatical case but it is not marked. It is only considered (مُقَدَّرٌ).

This study attempts to answer the following questions:

1. What is case inflection?
2. What clauses can be grammatically cased? Why?
3. What clauses can be grammatically caseless? Why?

The study contributes to clarify the case-inflection of clauses regarding their place within the host sentence. It attempts to identify the function of clauses in addition to the understanding of the relationship between clauses, and sentences.

The present research relies on the analytical descriptive method, by analysing the clause and its types in Arabic. The main clause-classification in this research is the one elaborated by Ibn Hisham (2000).

In addition, the non-English citations that are mentioned in this paper are all translated by the researchers themselves (authors).

2. Parts of Speech in Arabic

Sibawayhi (2015, p. 53) specified that: “words are nouns, verbs, or particles that have a meaning that is neither that of nouns nor that of verbs”. Figure 1 shows parts of speech in Arabic vs. English:

Figure 1: Parts of Speech in Arabic vs. English

Parts of speech in Arabic	Parts of speech in English
Nouns	Nouns Pronouns Adjectives Adverbs
Verbs	Verbs
Particles	Prepositions Conjunctions Interjections

Even if words in Arabic language are arranged in three main classes, it does not mean that Arabic is less precise. All English parts of speech do exist in Arabic; they are grouped into subcategories. The term noun includes what is labelled in English: nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and adverbs. In addition, the particle does not have the characteristics of a verb or a noun. It does not impart a meaning on

its own and it comprises English prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. Finally, the two languages totally agree on the term 'verb', mainly significance and function.

3. Declension in Arabic Grammar

Declension is a great feature of Arabic language. "Declension (إِعْرَابٌ, *Iraab*) is a marked or considered effect that is brought by a regent (*aamil*, عَامِلٌ) at the end of declinable nouns and present tense verbs" (Ibn Hisham, 2004, p. 56). Declension could be marked or considered. It is marked on declinable (مُعْرَبٌ) words and considered on indeclinable (مَبْنِيٌّ) words. The effect is due to the regent. Ibn Jinni (2006) said:

Declension is expressing meaning by words. You can see that if you heard:

أَكْرَمَ سَعِيدٌ أَبَاهُ، وَشَكَرَ سَعِيدًا أَبَاهُ

(Said honoured his father, and his father thanked him)

you knew that one of them is in the nominative case, and the other is in the accusative case, i.e., [you distinguish] the subject from the object. (p. 35)

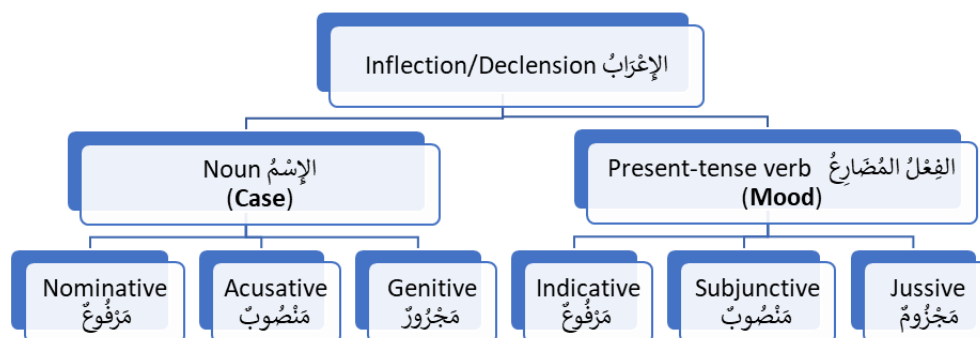
Even if the word-order is the same, the two sentences express two different ideas. In Arabic, foregrounding or backgrounding any syntactic component does not affect the meaning as long as the case inflection remains the same.

4. Grammatical Case Inflection in Arabic

The noun *Al-Iraab* (الإِعْرَابُ) has various meanings in Arabic:

1. It is the syntactic analysis. It is the process of analysing sentence components. It corresponds to parsing.
2. It is a feature that characterises declinable words. It corresponds to declension/inflection, which is changing the end of words to fulfil a function. It concerns only declinable words, i.e., declinable nouns in addition to the present tense verb. Figure 2 clarifies that.

Figure 2: Noun inflection-case, and present-tense verb mood in Arabic

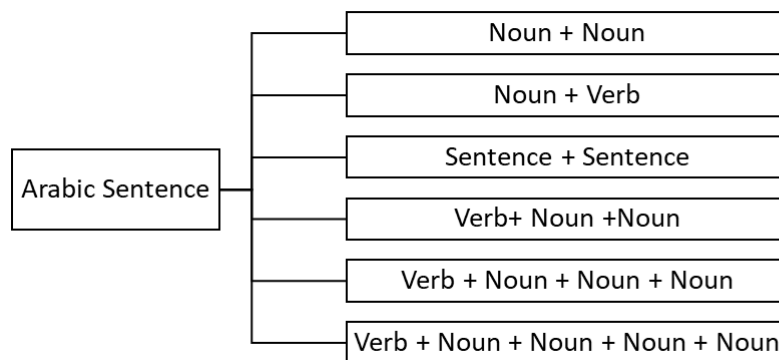


Indeclinable words, which have fixed morphology, fulfil also functions but they do not carry the convenient grammatical mark of the function. The grammatical case is only considered. In the sentence *جَاءَ الَّذِي أَحْبَبُهُ*, the word *الَّذِي* is a relative pronoun and functions as a verbal subject. In this example, the verbal subject is not marked by a *dhamma* (ضَمَّةٌ) as the nominative case requires. It is indeclinable on the *sukun* (مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ), but it is considered in the nominative case (فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ).

5. The Composition of a Full Sentence in Arabic

Ibn Hisham (2004, p. 54) determined the possible structures of speech (i.e., complete sentences that convey full meanings). He said: "Speech is composed by six forms. It consists of: (1) two nouns, (2) a verb and a noun, (3) two sentences, (4) a verb and two nouns, (5) a verb and three nouns, or (6) a verb and four nouns." As determined by Ibn Hisham (2004, p. 54), complete sentences in Arabic take one of the following compositions as presented in the figure 3.

Figure 3: The components of a typical full sentence in Arabic

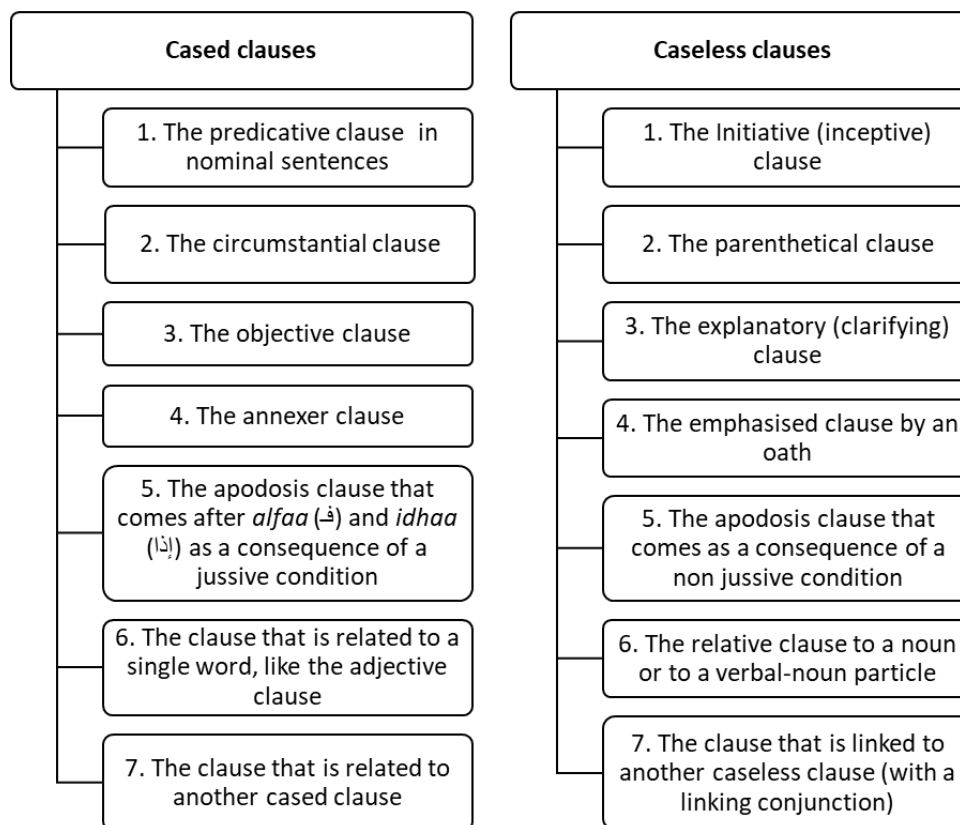


6. Grammatically Cased Clauses and Grammatically Caseless Clauses

In Arabic, defining sentence functions is called *I'raab al-Djuma* (إِعْرَابُ الْجُمْلَةِ). It corresponds to parsing clauses and sentences. It has a goal to determine clauses within host sentences.

As mentioned by Ibn Hisham (2000), figure 4 clarifies cased clauses and caseless clauses in the Arabic language.

Figure 4: Grammatically cased clauses and grammatically caseless clauses in Arabic grammar



This classification elaborated by Ibn Hisham is based on the grammatical functions of sentences. Ibn Hisham mainly focused on the form of the sentence and on the way by which sentences are related to the rest of speech. The purpose of sentence classification is understanding meaning.

7. Grammatically Cased Clauses

Grammatically cased clauses are the nominal or verbal clauses that replace one word (a single noun). They take the grammatical case of that noun. In the sentence *الشَّمْسُ تَشْرِقُ كُلَّ يَوْمٍ*, the verbal sentence *تَشْرِقُ* could be replaced by the noun *مُشْرِقَةٌ*, and for that it has a grammatical case. According to Ibn Hisham (2000), grammatically cased clauses are seven types.

7.1 The Predicative Clause in Nominal Sentences

Basically, sentences in the Arabic language are divided into two main parts: verbal sentences, and nominal sentences. A verbal sentence begins with a verb, and it has two basic components: the verb and the subject. A nominative sentence

begins with a noun, and it has two basic components: the topic (theme) and the predicate (comment). The topic is the word with which the nominal sentence begins, and the predicate is what completes the meaning of the nominal sentence. The predicate could be a single-word, a phrase, or a clause.

The predicative clause (الْجُمْلَةُ الْوَاقِعَةُ خَبْرًا) occurs definitely in nominal sentences, but it could be in itself a verbal or a nominal clause. It is a minor sentence in a major sentence. In the nominal sentence الْعِلْمُ فَايْدَتُهُ عَظِيمَةٌ (Knowledge is very useful), the predicate فَايْدَتُهُ عَظِيمَةٌ is another nominal sentence. The functions of the components of that sentence are as follows:

Table 1: Grammatical functions of الْعِلْمُ فَايْدَتُهُ عَظِيمَةٌ

الْعِلْمُ	A noun in the nominative case (مَرْفُوعٌ) that is marked by a <i>dhamma</i> . It functions as a topic (<i>mubtaba</i>).
فَايْدَتُهُ	A noun in the nominative case (مَرْفُوعٌ) that is marked by a <i>dhamma</i> . It functions as a topic (مُبْتَدَأٌ, <i>mubtaba</i>). It is annexed (مُضَافٌ, <i>mudhaf</i>)
هُ	An attached genitive pronoun that is indeclinable. It functions as an annexer (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ, <i>mudhaf ilayhi</i>)
عَظِيمَةٌ	A noun in the nominative case (مَرْفُوعٌ) that is marked by a <i>dhamma</i> . It functions as a comment (خَبَرٌ, <i>khavar</i>)
فَايْدَتُهُ عَظِيمَةٌ	The nominal sentence فَايْدَتُهُ عَظِيمَةٌ functions as a comment (<i>khavar</i>) to the topic الْعِلْمُ. It is considered grammatically in the nominative case.

In the nominal sentence فَاطِمَةُ تَكْتُبُ الدَّرْسَ (Fatima writes the lesson), the comment (khavar) تَكْتُبُ الدَّرْسَ is a verbal sentence. The functions of the components of that sentence are as follows:

Table 2: Grammatical functions of فَاطِمَةُ تَكْتُبُ الدَّرْسَ

فَاطِمَةُ	A noun in the nominative case that is marked by a <i>dhamma</i> . It functions as a topic (<i>mubtaba</i>).
تَكْتُبُ	Present tense verb in the indicative mood that is marked by a <i>dhamma</i> . Its verbal subject is the latent /covert/ invisible (مُسْتَتِرٌ, <i>mustatir</i>) pronoun هِيَ (she).
الدَّرْسَ	A noun in the accusative case that is marked by a <i>fat'ha</i> (فَتْحَةٌ). It functions as an object (مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ).
تَكْتُبُ الدَّرْسَ	The verbal sentence تَكْتُبُ الدَّرْسَ functions as a comment

تَكْتُبُ (khabar) to the topic فَاطِمَةُ. The whole verbal sentence تَكْتُبُ فَاطِمَةُ الدَّرْسِ is considered grammatically in the nominative case.

Predicative clause could also take place in nominal sentences that are modified by a Cancellor (نَاسِخٌ, Nassikh) like Kaana and its set (كَانَ وَأَخَوَاتُهَا), Inna and its set (إِنَّ وَأَخَوَاتُهَا), and Kaada and its set (كَادَ وَأَخَوَاتُهَا).

7.2 The Circumstantial Clause

The circumstantial clause (الْجُمْلَةُ الْوَاقِعَةُ حَالًا) shows the manner or the state of a definite noun whether it is “a subject, an object, a noun in genitive case, a topic (*mubtada*) or a comment (*khabar*)” (Al-Khaws, 1986, p. 104). The circumstantial clause is considered grammatically in the accusative case.

In the sentence جَاءَ الْمُعَلِّمُ يَحْمِلُ كِتَابًا (The teacher came with a book in his hand), the clause يَحْمِلُ كِتَابًا is a circumstantial clause. The functions of the components of that sentence are as follows:

Table 3: Grammatical functions of جَاءَ الْمُعَلِّمُ يَحْمِلُ كِتَابًا

جَاءَ	Past tense verb that is indeclinable on the <i>fat'h</i> (مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْفَتْحِ).
الْمُعَلِّمُ	Verbal subject (فَاعِلٌ) in the nominative case (مَرْفُوعٌ) that is marked by a <i>dhamma</i> .
يَحْمِلُ	Present tense verb in the indicative mood (مَرْفُوعٌ) that is marked by a <i>dhamma</i> ; its verbal subject is the latent /covert/ invisible (<i>mustatir</i> , مُسْتَتِرٌ) pronoun هُوَ (he)
كِتَابًا	A noun in the accusative case that is marked by a <i>fat'ha</i> (فَتْحَةٌ). It functions as an object (مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ).
يَحْمِلُ كِتَابًا	The verbal clause يَحْمِلُ كِتَابًا functions as a circumstantial clause. It is considered grammatically in the accusative case (فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ).

Differently formed, the circumstantial clause requires one of two things: (1) the circumstantial particle *waw* (الْوَاوُ) or; (2) a pronoun that refers to the definite noun that the circumstantial clause modifies.

In the sentence جَاءَ الْمُعَلِّمُ وَالْكِتَابُ فِي يَدِهِ the clause وَالْكِتَابُ فِي يَدِهِ is a circumstantial clause introduced by the particle *waw* (الْوَاوُ).

7.3 The Objective Clause

The objective clause (الْجُمْلَةُ الْوَاقِعَةُ مَفْعُولًا بِهِ) is a clause that takes the place of an object. Qabawah (1989) said:

the objective clause is: (1) the sentence that is narrated by a quotation or by what replaces a quotation, and not introduced by an explanatory particle; or (2) the sentence that takes the place of the accusative that is governed by either one of the verbs of affectivity (أَفْعَالُ الْقُلُوبِ), or by one of the verbs of transformation (أَفْعَالُ التَّحْوِيلِ). (p. 165)

The table below exemplifies some possibilities.

Table 4: Examples of objective clause

قَالَ مُحَمَّدٌ: إِنَّ عَلِيًّا نَاجِحٌ. ناجِحٌ.	The nominal clause إِنَّ عَلِيًّا نَاجِحٌ is an objective clause governed by the verb of narration (قَالَ). It is introduced by a quotation. It is considered grammatically in the accusative case.
أَظُنُّ الْمَكَانَ يُنَاسِبُنَا.	The verbal clause يُنَاسِبُنَا functions as the second object of the verb أَظَنَّ because the set of ظَنَّ (dhanna) requires two objects in the accusative case. The verbal clause يُنَاسِبُنَا is formed by a verb, a subject and an object. It is considered grammatically in the accusative case.

7.4 The Annexer Clause

In Arabic grammar, annexation (إِضَافَةٌ, *idhafa*) occurs when two nouns are linked together. The first noun of the annexation is called *al-mudhaf* (المُضَافُ, annexed). The second noun is called *al-mudhafu ilayhi* (المُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ, annexer). The annexer could take two possible syntactic forms: a word (noun), or a clause.

“The annexer clause (الْجُمْلَةُ الْوَاقِعَةُ مُضَافًا إِلَيْهِ) is the one to which a noun is annexed. It is considered grammatically in the genitive case. It could be replaced by a verbal-noun (مَصْدَرٌ, *masdar*) even if it is not introduced by a verbal-noun particle” (Qabawah, 1989, p. 199).

Ibn Usfur (1998, p. 290) summarized: “the annexation is restricted to two words. What could be annexed to a sentence is only adverbs of time (in their singular form) and the adverbs: *ayah* (آيَةً, a sign), *haythu* (حَيْثُ, where) and *dhu* (ذُو, possessor of)”.

In the major sentence اذْهَبْ حَيْثُ تُرِيدُ, the adverb حَيْثُ is the annexed and the verbal clause تُرِيدُ is the annexer. The functions of the components of that sentence are as follows:

Table 5: Grammatical functions of اذْهَبْ حَيْثُ تُرِيدُ

اَذْهَبْ	Imperative verb. It is grammatically in the jussive mood (مَجْزُومٌ) that is marked by a <i>sukun</i> . Its verbal subject is the latent /covert/ invisible (mustatir, مُسْتَتِرٌ) pronoun أَنْتَ (you)
حَيْثُ	Adverb (of place) whose ending is indeclinable (مَبْنِيٌّ, <i>mabni</i>) on the <i>dham</i> (الضَّمُّ). It is considered in the accusative case (فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ) as all adverbs. It is grammatically annexed (مُضَافٌ).
تُرِيدُ	Present tense verb in the indicative mood (مَرْفُوعٌ) that is marked by a <i>dhamma</i> ; its verbal subject is the latent /covert/ invisible (mustatir, مُسْتَتِرٌ) pronoun أَنْتَ (you) The verbal clause تُرِيدُ is considered an annexer (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ). It is considered grammatically in the genitive case (فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ).

7.5 The Apodosis Clause That Comes Either After *al-faa* (ف) or After *idhaa* (إِذَا) (الْفُجَائِيَّةُ) as a Consequence of a Jussive Condition

The conditional style in Arabic consists of three parts: (1) The first part of the conditional sentence carries a condition. It is called protasis (الشَّرْطُ, *al-shart*); (2) The second part expresses the result or consequence of the condition and is called apodosis (جَوَابُ الشَّرْطِ, *djawab al-shart*); (3) and the particle of condition that links the two clauses.

In the compound sentence مَنْ يَجْتَهِدْ فَسَوْفَ يَنْجَحْ (He who works hard will succeed), the first clause مَنْ يَجْتَهِدْ is the conditional clause. The second clause فَسَوْفَ يَنْجَحْ is the result clause. The word مَنْ (*man*) is the particle of condition.

To be grammatically considered in the jussive mood (فِي مَحَلِّ جَزْمٍ), the result clause (apodosis) must fulfil two criteria:

1. The particle of condition must be one of the jussive particles.
2. The result clause must be introduced by the particle *al-faa* (ف) or the particle *idhaa* (إِذَا الْفُجَائِيَّةُ, particle denoting surprise).

Al-Azhari (2006, p. 405) explained: "*al-faa* (ف) is particularly used because it carries the meaning of causality". It is used to show the relationship between the two parts of the condition.

In the sentence *إِذَا دَرَسَ فَسَوْفَ يَنْجَحُ*, the result clause *فَسَوْفَ يَنْجَحُ* is not considered in the jussive mood because the conditional particle *إِذَا* (*idha*, when/as suddenly) is not one of the jussive devices even if the result clause is introduced by *al-faa* (فَ).

Even if both the jussive condition (*شَرُطٌ جَازِمٌ*) and the non-jussive condition (*شَرُطٌ غَيْرُ جَازِمٍ*) have different grammatical cases, they both have the function of condition stylistically and semantically.

The jussive devices are: *إِنْ* (*in*, if / even if), *إِذَا مَا* (*idh-maa*, whenever), *مَنْ* (*man*, who), *مَا* (*maa*, that which), *مَهْمَا* (*mahmaa*, whatever), *مَتَى* (*mataa*, when), *أَيَّانَ* (*ayyana*, in what time), *أَنَّى* (*annaa*, whence), *حَيْثُمَا* (*haythumaa*, wherever), and *أَيُّ* (*ayyu*, what a). Except the particles *إِنْ* (*inna*) and *إِذَا مَا* (*idh-maa*), the other particles are considered grammatically nouns and they function as their position in the sentence.

In the sentence *إِنْ تَعْمَلْ خَيْرًا فَسَوْفَ تَجِدْ خَيْرًا*, the condition particle is *إِنْ*. The clause *إِنْ تَعْمَلْ خَيْرًا* is the protasis. The clause *فَسَوْفَ تَجِدْ خَيْرًا* is the apodosis. The functions of the components of that sentence are as follows:

Table 6: Grammatical functions of *إِنْ تَعْمَلْ خَيْرًا فَسَوْفَ تَجِدْ خَيْرًا*

إِنْ	Particle of the jussive condition. It is indeclinable on the <i>sukun</i> (مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ). It is considered grammatically caseless.
تَعْمَلْ	Present tense verb in the jussive mood (مَجْزُومٌ) that is marked by a <i>sukun</i> (سُكُونٌ). It is the verb of the condition. Its verbal subject is the latent /covert/ invisible (<i>mustatir</i> , مُسْتَتِرٌ) pronoun أَنْتَ (you).
خَيْرًا	A noun in the accusative case that is marked by a <i>fat'ha</i> (فَتْحَةٌ). It functions as an object (مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ).
فَ	A particle that links the apodosis to the protasis. It is considered grammatically caseless.
سَوْفَ	Particle that refers to the remote future. It is considered grammatically caseless.
تَجِدْ	Present tense verb in the jussive mood (مَجْزُومٌ) that is marked by a <i>sukun</i> (سُكُونٌ). It is the verb of the consequence. Its verbal subject is the latent /covert/ invisible (<i>mustatir</i> , مُسْتَتِرٌ) pronoun أَنْتَ (you).
خَيْرًا	A noun in the accusative case that is marked by a <i>fat'ha</i> (فَتْحَةٌ). It functions as an object (مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ).
تَجِدْ خَيْرًا	The verbal clause <i>تَجِدْ خَيْرًا</i> is the apodosis (result / complement) clause. It is considered grammatically in the jussive mood.

7.6 The Clause That is Related to a Single Word, Like the Adjective Clause

This type of clauses is related precisely to one single word, not a phrase or another clause. It includes three types of clauses: (1) the adjective clause; (2) the coordinated clause; and (3) the substituted clause.

7.6.1 The adjective clause

According to Arabic grammar, the adjective is one of the dependents that are named in Arabic as *tawabii* (تَوَابِعٌ, followers). Syntactically, dependents are words that do not fall into the position of the basic pillars in the sentence, such as the subject or the verb in verbal sentences. Adjectives take the grammatical case of the words that precede them, and therefore they are called dependents. "The adjective [as a word-class] is used for specification" (Al-Khudari, 2003, p. 600). It helps to demystify the common nouns even partially. The adjective could be a single word, a phrase, or a clause.

The adjective clause (الْجُمْلَةُ الْوَاقِعَةُ نَعْتًا) is a clause that comes only after an indefinite noun in order to modify that noun. It takes the grammatical case of that indefinite noun.

In the complex sentence **هَذِهِ حَديقَةُ أَزْهَارِهَا جَميلةٌ**, the noun clause **أَزْهَارِهَا** is considered an adjective clause. It modifies the indefinite noun **حَديقَةُ**, and it takes its nominative case. Adjective clauses in Arabic are not preceded by any relative pronoun. To be grammatically cased, the adjective clause must fulfil two criteria:

1. It must contain a pronoun that refers to the described noun: in the sentence **هَذِهِ حَديقَةُ أَزْهَارِهَا جَميلةٌ**, the pronoun **ها** (*haa*, her) is a referential pronoun that refers to the qualified noun **حَديقَةُ**.

2. It must be a declarative sentence (a statement): the adjective clause takes the grammatical structure of an informative clause, which excludes the non-informative clauses like commands. In the sentence **هَذِهِ حَديقَةُ زُرْهَا**, the verbal clause **زُرْهَا** could not be considered as an adjective clause because it is structurally a command clause, i.e., non-informative. It is considered a resumptive clause. The functions of the components of the complex (major)sentence **هَذِهِ حَديقَةُ أَزْهَارِهَا جَميلةٌ** are as follows:

Table 7: Grammatical functions of **هَذِهِ حَديقَةُ أَزْهَارِهَا جَميلةٌ**

هَذِهِ	A demonstrative pronoun that functions as a topic/nominal subject (<i>mubtada</i>). It is indeclinable on the <i>kas'r</i> (مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْكَسْرِ). It is considered grammatically in the nominative case.
حَديقَةُ	A noun in the nominative case that is marked by a <i>dhamma</i> . It functions as a comment (<i>khavar</i>) to the demonstrative pronoun هَذِهِ .
أَزْهَارُ	A noun in the nominative case that is marked by a <i>dhamma</i> . It functions as topic/nominal subject (<i>mubtada</i>). It is annexed (<i>mudhaf</i> , مُضَافٌ)
هَا	An attached pronoun that functions as an annexer (<i>mudhaf ilayhi</i> , مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ). It is considered in the genitive case (فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ).
جَميلةٌ	A noun in the nominative case which is marked by a <i>dhamma</i> (ضَمَّةٌ) on the last letter. It functions as a comment to the topic أَزْهَارُ .
أَزْهَارِهَا جَميلةٌ	A nominal clause that functions as an adjective to the noun حَديقَةُ . It is considered in the nominative case (فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ) as the noun it modifies.

7.6.2 The Coordinated Clause to A Single Word

Generally, words are coordinated with other words and sentences with other sentences as parallelism requires. Stylistically, the coordinated clause could be linked using a coordinating conjunction to either a single word or a clause. Conjunctions referred to as *عَظْفٌ* (*atf*) are: *و* (الواو, *wa*), *ف* (الفاء, *faa*), *ثُمَّ* (*thumma*), *أَوْ* (*aw*), *حَتَّى* (*hatta*), *لَا* (*laa*), *أَمْ* (*amm*), *بَلْ* (*bal*), and *لَكِنَّ* (*lakin*).

To be grammatically cased, the coordinated clause (*الْجُمْلَةُ الْمَعْطُوفَةُ*) that comes after a single word must fulfil the following criteria:

- It comes only after verb-like nouns. Ibn Aqil (2008, p. 326) confirmed that: “verbs may be coordinated with verb-like nouns, such as the active participle (*اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ*), and the like”.

In the sentence:

(Quran, 67: 19), ﴿أَوَلَمْ يَرَوْا إِلَى الطَّيْرِ فَوْقَهُمْ صَافَّاتٍ وَيَقْبِضْنَ مَا يُمَسِّكُهُنَّ إِلَّا الرَّحْمَنُ﴾
the coordinating conjunction *وَ* (*wa*, and) links the circumstantial adverb *صَافَّاتٍ* (an active participle) to the verbal clause *يَقْبِضْنَ*. The functions of the components of that sentence are as follows:

Table 8: Grammatical functions of

﴿أَوَلَمْ يَرَوْا إِلَى الطَّيْرِ فَوْقَهُمْ صَافَّاتٍ وَيَقْبِضْنَ مَا يُمَسِّكُهُنَّ إِلَّا الرَّحْمَنُ﴾

أ	An interrogative particle. It is considered grammatically caseless.
وَ	Initiative (starting) particle. It is considered grammatically caseless.
لَمْ	Particle of negation, and jussive (apocope). It is considered grammatically caseless.
يَرَوْا	Present tense verb in the jussive mood (<i>مَجْزُومٌ</i>) which is marked by dropping the <i>nun</i> (<i>بَحْذِفِ النُّونِ</i>); its verbal subject is the attached nominative masculine plural pronoun (that is called <i>وَاوُ الْجَمَاعَةِ</i> , <i>waw</i> of males)
إِلَى	A preposition of the genitive case
الطَّيْرِ	A noun in the genitive case that is marked by a <i>kasra</i> (<i>كَسْرَةٌ</i>). It is governed by the preposition <i>إِلَى</i> .
فَوْقَ	Adverb of place. It is in the accusative case that is marked by a <i>fat'ha</i> (<i>فَتْحَةٌ</i>). It is annexed (<i>مُضَافٌ</i>).
هُنَّ	An attached pronoun. It is indeclinable. It functions as an annexer (<i>فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ</i>). It is considered in the genitive case (<i>مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ</i>).

صَفَاتٍ	Circumstantial adverb. It is in the accusative case that is marked by the <i>kasra</i> (كَسْرَةٌ) instead of the <i>fat'ha</i> (فَتْحَةٌ) because it is a regular (sound) feminine plural (جَمْعُ الْمُؤَنَّثِ السَّالِمِ).
وَ	Particle of coordinating conjunctions
يَقْبِضُنَ	Present tense verb. It is indeclinable on the <i>sukun</i> (مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ) because it is attached to the nominal feminine plural pronoun نَ (nun of females). Its verbal subject is the attached subject feminine plural pronoun (which is called نُونُ النِّسَاءِ, <i>nun</i> of females). It is indeclinable on the <i>sukun</i> (مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ). It is considered grammatically in the nominative case. The verbal clause يَقْبِضُنَ is a coordinated clause to the word صَفَاتٍ. It is considered grammatically in the accusative case like the word it is linked to.

7.6.3 The Substituted Clause to a Single Word

About the substituted clause (الْجُمْلَةُ الْوَاقِعَةُ بَدَلًا), Qabawah (1989, p.248) commented: "if a clause conveys more meaning, it could substitute [as an apposition] a single word. It takes the grammatical case of that word and could be understood as a single derived-word". That clause replaces a single word.

In the sentence ﴿مَا يُقَالُ لَكَ إِلَّا مَا قَدْ قِيلَ لِلرُّسُلِ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ إِنَّ رَبَّكَ لَذُو مَغْفِرَةٍ وَذُو عِقَابٍ﴾ (Quran, 41: 43), the nominal clause إِنَّ رَبَّكَ لَذُو مَغْفِرَةٍ functions as a substitute for the word مَا (*maa*, what) which is a relative pronoun that functions as a substitute of the doer (نَائِبُ فَاعِلٍ, *naib fa'il*) to the passive verb يُقَالُ. The nominal clause إِنَّ رَبَّكَ لَذُو مَغْفِرَةٍ is considered in the nominative case like the word مَا.

7.7 The Clause That is Related to Another Cased Clause

Fischer (2002, p. 207) explained: "Independent clauses or subordinate clauses of equal status are coordinated by coordinating conjunctions". This type of clauses is related necessarily to another clause. It includes two types of clauses: (1) the coordinated clause; and (2) the substituted clause. It takes the grammatical case of the sentence that is related to.

7.7.1 The Coordinated Clause to Another Clause

To be grammatically cased, the coordinated clause (الْجُمْلَةُ الْمَعْطُوفَةُ) that comes after another clause must fulfil the following criteria:

- It must be coordinated with a coordinating conjunction.

In the sentence “رَزِدَ قَامَ أَبُوهُ وَجَلَسَ أَخُوهُ” (Ibn Hisham, 2000, p. 234), the clause جَلَسَ أَخُوهُ is coordinated to its previous clause قَامَ أَبُوهُ with the coordinating conjunction و (wa, and). The clause جَلَسَ أَخُوهُ is considered in the nominative case as the clause قَامَ أَبُوهُ that functions as a comment (خَبَرٌ, *khabar*) to the topic (مُبْتَدَأٌ, *mubtada*) رَزِدَ.

7.7.2 The Substituted Clause to Another Clause

To be grammatically cased, the substituted clause (الْجُمْلَةُ الْوَاقِعَةُ بَدَلًا) that comes after another clause must fulfil the following criteria:

- It must “carry additional information that clarify the desired meaning than the previous clause” (Ibn Hisham, 2000, p. 476).

In the sentence ﴿وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ الَّذِي أَمَدَّكُمْ بِمَا تَعْلَمُونَ أَمَدَّكُمْ بِأَنْعَامٍ وَبَيْنَ﴾ (Quran, 26: 132-133), the clause أَمَدَّكُمْ بِأَنْعَامٍ وَبَيْنَ is grammatically a substituted clause to its previous clause أَمَدَّكُمْ بِمَا تَعْلَمُونَ. The substituted clause conveys more significant details.

8. Grammatically Caseless Clauses

A clause is considered caseless because it not possible to replace it with a single word.

There are seven types of caseless clauses (Ibn Hisham, 2000, p. 39).

8.1 The Initiative (Inceptive) Clause

The initiative clause (الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِبْتِدَائِيَّةُ) “is also called the inceptive clause (الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْتِنَائِيَّةُ), which is more suitable” (Ibn Hisham, 2000, p. 39). Grammarians differentiate between the initiative clause and the inceptive clause. It is called the initiative (beginning) sentence when it is the first clause of a composition. “It is the fully inceptive [clause]” (Al-Dusuqi, 1887, p. 53).

The resumptive clause comes after the end of a previous speech and the resumption of a new speech that is cut off from what was before. The resumptive clause occurs during the speech and it is inferred by reflection on the meaning and context. It is a clause that has no grammatical relation with any previous clause. The inception is continuing the speech from a new start. The resumptive clause could be introduced by particles called the resuming particles which are the same as the coordinating particle but function differently. The main resuming particles are: لا (laa), حَتَّى (hatta), أَوْ (aw), ثُمَّ (thumma), فَا (faa), فَ (fa), وَالْوَ (wa), وَ (wa), أَمْ (amm), لَكِنْ (lakin), بَلْ (bal).

In the sentence (زَارَنِي رَزِدَ ، سَأَكْفِيهِ) , the clause سَأَكْفِيهِ is considered an inceptive (resumptive) clause. Grammatically, it is considered caseless. It is considered a new clause as if it is a beginning clause. Ibn Hisham (2000, p. 43)

mentioned that "[grammatical] inception could be sometimes difficult to identify". It needs attentive analysis to be determined. Al-Shawwa (2009, p. 33) emphasized: "[The resumptive clause] is the top of Arabic clauses. It is better studied in the rhetoric field of *ilm al-maani* (عِلْمُ الْمَعَانِي, Word-Order)". Precisely, it is studied in the chapter of conjunction and disjunction (الْوَصْلُ وَالْفَصْلُ).

8.2 The Parenthetical Clause

Ibn Hisham (2000) mentioned the parenthetical clause (الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِعْتَرَاضِيَّةُ) as the second type of caseless clauses. He said:

“الْمُعْتَرِضَةُ بَيْنَ شَيْئَيْنِ لِإِفَادَةِ الْكَلَامِ تَقْوِيَةً وَتَسْدِيدًا أَوْ تَحْسِينًا، وَقَدْ وَقَعَتْ فِي مَوَاضِعَ”

“The parenthetical clause [is embedded] between two things [i.e., between two syntactic components] to enhance the speech by reinforcing it, by directing it [to a specific meaning], or by improving it. It stands in [various] positions [in a composition].” (p. 56)

Grammarians stated different possible positions where a parenthetical clause may occur within a complete sentence, or between two sentences. Ibn Jinni (2006, p. 335) stated many locations for the parenthetical clause. Ibn Hisham (2000, p. 56) numbered seventeen of them:

1. Between a verb and its verbal subject
2. Between a verb and its direct object
3. Between a nominal subject (*mudtada*) and its comment (*khavar*)
4. Between what was originally a nominal subject (*mudtada*, مُبْتَدَأٌ) and a comment (*khavar*, خَبَرٌ) in sentences governed by one of the cancellers like كَانَ (*kaana*) and its set (*kaana wa akhawatuha*)
5. Between the two parts of a complete conditional sentence
6. Between the two parts of a compound sentence of oath
7. Between a noun and its qualifier adjective
8. Between the relative pronoun and the relative clause
9. Between the syntactic components of the relative clause
10. Between the two components of annexation (*mudhaf* and *mudhaf ilayhi*)
11. Between the genitive particle and the genitive noun
12. Between the canceller particle and the clause it modifies
13. Between the canceller particle and its emphasis
14. Between the future particle and the verb
15. Between the particle قَدْ (*qad*, already) and the verb
16. Between the negation particle and the negated clause
17. Between two independent clauses

In the following sentence:

أَلْقَى عَلَى الْأَرْضِ – حَتَّى رَدَّهَا ذَهَبًا – *** مَاءً مَسَّنَا بِهِ الْإِكْسِيرُ أَوْ طِينًا

the syntactic components of the full sentence أَلْقَى عَلَى الْأَرْضِ مَاءً are interrupted by the clause حَتَّى رَدَّهَا ذَهَبًا. The verb أَلْقَى and its direct object مَاءً are separated by a whole clause called the parenthetical clause.

8.3 The Explanatory (Clarifying) Clause

About the explanatory clause (الْجُمْلَةُ التَّفْسِيرِيَّةُ), Ibn Hisham (2000, p. 106) said: "It is the supplementary [clause] that clarifies what precedes it". Even if it is considered grammatically caseless, it is not considered stylistically as redundancy or wordiness. Al-Baqillani (1971, p. 95) confirmed: "from the Embellishment [...] is the perfect clarification". It is like a paraphrasing clause.

Generally, the explanatory (clarifying) clause is either introduced by a clarifying particle, or introduced directly without any particle.

8.3.1 The Explanatory (Clarifying) Clause That is Introduced by a Clarifying Particle

Explanatory (clarifying) clauses are introduced by the two clarifying particles: أَنْ (an, that) and أَيُّ (ay, i.e.).

In the sentence ﴿فَأَوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْهِ أَنْ اصْنَعْ الْفُلْكَ بِأَعْيُنِنَا وَوَحَيْنَا﴾ (Quran, 23: 27), "the clause أَنْ اصْنَعْ is a clarifying clause to the clause فَأَوْحَيْنَا" (Ibn Ashur, 1984, p. 45).

In the sentence:

(وَتَرْمِيَنِي بِالطَّرْفِ أَيُّ أَنْتَ مُذْنِبٌ *** وَتَقْلِبْنِي لَكِنَّ إِيَّاكَ لَا أَقْلِي)

the clause تَرْمِيَنِي (You are guilty) is an interpretation for the clause بِالطَّرْفِ (They are looking at me with anger). The explanatory clause أَيُّ أَنْتَ مُذْنِبٌ is grammatically caseless. Stylistically, it clarifies the figurative speech in the previous clause.

8.3.2 The Explanatory (Clarifying) Clause That is not Introduced by a Clarifying Particle

In the sentence ﴿إِنَّ مَثَلَ عِيسَىٰ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ كَمَثَلِ آدَمَ خَلَقَهُ مِنْ تُرَابٍ ثُمَّ قَالَ لَهُ كُنْ فَيَكُونُ﴾ (Quran, 3: 59), the clause خَلَقَهُ مِنْ تُرَابٍ clarifies the phrase كَمَثَلِ آدَمَ. It is considered grammatically caseless.

8.4 The Emphasised Clause by an Oath

The oath (الْقَسَمُ, *al-qasamu*) is "a sentence that confirms and emphasizes a statement" (al-Zarkashi, 2000, p. 40). It is one of the emphasizing styles. It is a verbal or nominal sentence in which another positive or negative declarative sentence is emphasized, and in which words are used to indicate the oath, such as: حَلَفْتُ بِاللَّهِ (I swore by God), أَقْسَمْتُ (I swore), لَعَمْرُكَ (by your life), etc.

The oath style (full sentence of oath) is divided into two clauses: (1) the oath clause and; (2) the emphasised clause by an oath (الْجُمْلَةُ الْوَاقِعَةُ جَوَابًا لِلْقَسَمِ).

The oath clause has two parts: (1) The particle of the oath (أَدَاةُ الْقَسَمِ, *adat al-qasam*) and; (2) the object of the oath (الْمُقْسَمُ بِهِ, *al-muqsamu bihi*). It is what the oath swears by.

The emphasised clause by an oath is grammatically known as *jawab al-qasam* (جَوَابُ الْقَسَمِ). It is what the oath asserts (الْمُقْسَمُ عَلَيْهِ, *al-muqsamu alayhi*). It is what the oath proves or denies.

In the sentence وَاللَّهِ لَيَنْجَحَنَّ الْمُجْتَهِدُ, the clause وَاللَّهِ is the oath clause. The clause لَيَنْجَحَنَّ الْمُجْتَهِدُ is the emphasised clause by an oath. The functions of the components of that sentence are as follows:

Table 9: Grammatical functions of وَاللَّهِ لَيَنْجَحَنَّ الْمُجْتَهِدُ

وَ	Particle of oath and of genitive case.
اللَّهِ	The Name of God. The object of the oath (الْمُقْسَمُ بِهِ, <i>al-muqsamu bihi</i>). It is in the genitive case that is marked by a <i>kasra</i> (كَسْرَةٌ), but it is considered grammatically in the nominative case (فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ). It functions as a topic/nominal subject (مُبْتَدَأٌ, <i>mubtada</i>). The comment (الْخَبَرُ, <i>khavar</i>) is obligatory omitted. It could be understood as the noun قَسَمِي or يَمِينِي which both mean my oath. The oath clause formed by the topic (مُبْتَدَأٌ) and the omitted comment (الْخَبَرُ الْمَحْذُوفُ) is an initiative clause. It is considered grammatically caseless.
لَيَنْجَحَنَّ	A particle that links the oath clause to the emphasised clause by an oath.
يَنْجَحُ	Present tense verb. It is indeclinable (مَبْنِيٌّ, <i>mabni</i>) because it is attached to the particle of emphasis نَّ (نُونُ التَّوَكِيدِ الثَّقِيلَةُ), the doubled <i>nun</i> of emphasis).
نَّ	A particle of emphasis (نُونُ التَّوَكِيدِ الثَّقِيلَةُ), the doubled <i>nun</i> of emphasis). It is considered grammatically caseless.
الْمُجْتَهِدُ	Verbal subject (فَاعِلٌ) in the nominative case that is marked by a <i>dhamma</i> (ضَمَّةٌ) on the last letter.
لَيَنْجَحَنَّ الْمُجْتَهِدُ	The verbal clause لَيَنْجَحَنَّ الْمُجْتَهِدُ is an emphasized clause by the oath. It is considered grammatically caseless.

8.5 The Apodosi Clause That Comes as a Consequence of a Non-Jussive Condition

As a consequence of a non-jussive condition style, a clause is considered grammatically caseless. It is the second part of the full sentence of condition. It is called the complement clause. It comes after non-jussive devices which are two types:

(1) non-jussive nouns: إِذَا (*idhaa*), لَمَّا (*lammaa*), كُلَّمَا (*kullamaa*)

(2) non-jussive particles: أَمَّا (*amma*), لَوْ (*law*), لَوْلَا (*lawla*), لَوْمًا (*lawma*).

The non-jussive devices carry the meaning of the condition but they do not govern any of the two clauses of condition. They do not have the power to be the regent (*aamil*, عَامِلٌ) in the two clauses; thus, the second clause (complement clause, جُمْلَةُ جَوَابِ الشَّرْطِ) is considered caseless even if it is introduced by *al-faa* (فَ) or *idhaa* (إِذَا الْفُجَائِيَّةُ), when/as suddenly).

In the condition sentence إِذَا زُرْتَنِي أَكْرِمُكَ, the if-clause is إِذَا زُرْتَنِي and the consequence (complement) clause of that condition is أَكْرِمُكَ. Since the condition device إِذَا (*idhaa*) is non-jussive then the clause in the second part of the condition, i.e., the complement is considered grammatically caseless. The functions of the components of that sentence are as follows:

Table 10: Grammatical functions of إِذَا زُرْتَنِي أَكْرِمُكَ

إِذَا	Adverb for the future time. It is indeclinable on the <i>sukun</i> (مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى (السُّكُونِ)). It puts the first condition-clause in the genitive case by annexation (إِضَافَةٌ). It is considered in the accusative case by the regent (<i>aamil</i> , عَامِلٌ) of the consequence clause. It is understood as: أَكْرِمُكَ إِذَا زُرْتَنِي.
زُرْتَ	Past tense verb. It is indeclinable on the <i>sukun</i> (مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ) because it is attached to the subject personal pronoun تَ (<i>taa</i>); Its verbal subject is the attached subject masculine singular pronoun تَ (which is called الْمُخَاطَبُ <i>taa</i> of the addressee).
ن	<i>nun al-wiqayah</i> (نُونُ الْوَقَايَةِ), noon of protection or protective noon). Particle of protection that preserve the end of the verb to be affected when attached to the objective pronoun ي (me). It is considered grammatically caseless.
ي	Attached objective pronoun of the first-person (singular). It is

	indeclinable on the <i>sukun</i> (مَبْيُ عَلَى السُّكُونِ). It is considered grammatically in the accusative case. It functions as a direct object.
أَكْرِمُ	Present tense verb in the indicative mood (مَرْفُوعٌ) which is marked by a <i>dhamma</i> (ضَمَّةٌ); its verbal subject is the latent /covert/ invisible (<i>mustatir</i> , مُسْتَتِرٌ) pronoun أَنَا (<i>anaa</i> , I)
كَ	Attached objective pronoun of the singular second-person. It is indeclinable. It is considered grammatically in the accusative case. It functions as a direct object.
أَكْرِمُكَ	The verbal clause أَكْرِمُكَ is the consequence (complement) clause. It is considered grammatically caseless.

In addition, if the condition device is jussive (جَازِمٌ) and the second clause (consequence) is not introduced by *al-faa* (فَ) or *idhaa* (إِذَا الْفُجَائِيَّةُ) then the clause in the second part of the condition, i.e., the complement is also considered grammatically caseless.

In the condition sentence مَنْ يَدْرُسُ يَنْجَحْ, the if-clause is مَنْ يَدْرُسُ and the consequence clause is يَنْجَحْ. The consequence clause is considered grammatically caseless because it is not introduced by *al-faa* (فَ) or *idhaa* (إِذَا الْفُجَائِيَّةُ), when/as suddenly) even if the condition device (مَنْ) is jussive.

Moreover, there is a difference between إِذَا as a jussive device and إِذَا الْفُجَائِيَّةُ (when/as suddenly). The device إِذَا (*idhaa*) is grammatically an adverb which belongs to nouns in Arabic. On the other hand, إِذَا الْفُجَائِيَّةُ (when/as suddenly) is a particle and has the function to introduce the second clause of condition (complement clause).

8. 6 The Relative Clause to a Noun or a to Verbal-Noun (*Masdar*)Particle

The relative clause (الْجُمْلَةُ الْوَاقِعَةُ صَلَةً لِاسْمٍ مَوْصُولٍ) is headed by a relative pronoun which cannot be omitted in Arabic. As all pronouns in Arabic, the relative pronoun is agreed upon to be a noun and called *ismun mawsul* (اسْمٌ مَوْصُولٌ, joined noun). Lately, the relative device is considered a pronoun as it is considered in English. Hassan (1994, p. 110) explained: "pronouns are divided into three categories: (1) personal pronouns, (2) demonstrative pronouns, and (3) relative pronouns".

The relative pronoun tells something about the noun it follows. Relative pronouns are vague; thus, they need to be followed by a clause that clarifies them. The relative noun is considered a definite noun (مَعْرِفَةٌ) but its meaning is not complete unless a nominative or verbal sentence (relative clause) comes after it. Relative pronouns function as any noun. They could be subjects, objects,

adjectives, or annexers (*mudhaf ilayhi*, إِلَيْهِ). In addition, any relative clause must include an anaphoric pronoun that refer to the relative pronoun.

In the full sentence وَجَدْتُ الْكِتَابَ الَّذِي أُبْحَثُ عَنْهُ, the relative pronoun is الَّذِي and its relative clause is أُبْحَثُ عَنْهُ. That relative clause includes the anaphoric pronoun هُ (الهاءُ, it) which refer to the relative pronoun الَّذِي. The functions of the components of that sentence are as follows:

Table 11: Grammatical functions of وَجَدْتُ الْكِتَابَ الَّذِي أُبْحَثُ عَنْهُ

وَجَدْتُ	Past tense verb. It is indeclinable on the <i>sukun</i> (مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ) because it is attached to the subject personal pronoun ت (tuu); Its verbal subject is the attached subject masculine singular pronoun ت (which is called تَاءُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ, <i>taa</i> of the speaker).
الْكِتَابَ	A noun in the accusative case that is marked by a <i>fat'ha</i> (فَتْحَةٌ) on the last letter. It functions as an object (مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ).
الَّذِي	A relative pronoun. It is indeclinable on the <i>sukun</i> (مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ). It functions as an adjective to the noun الْكِتَابَ. It is considered grammatically in the acusative case (فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ) as the noun it describes.
أُبْحَثُ	Present tense verb in the indicative mood (مَرْفُوعٌ). Its verbal subject is the latent /covert/ invisible (<i>mustatir</i> , مُسْتَتِرٌ) pronoun أَنَا (I).
عَنْ	a preposition of the genitive case.
هُ (الهاءُ)	An attached pronoun that is governed by the preposition عَنْ. It is indeclinable. It is considered grammatically in the genitive case.
أُبْحَثُ عَنْهُ	The verbal clause أُبْحَثُ عَنْهُ is a relative clause. It is considered grammatically caseless.

8.7 The Clause That is Linked to Another Caseless Clause (With a Linking Conjunction)

The coordinated clause (الْجُمْلَةُ الْمُعْطُوفَةُ) takes the grammatical case of its previous clause. If a clause is caseless, then its coordinated clause is also caseless.

In the sentence دَخَلَ سَعِيدٌ وَخَرَجَ خَالِدٌ, the clause دَخَلَ سَعِيدٌ is an initiative clause and it is grammatically caseless. The clause خَرَجَ خَالِدٌ is a coordinated clause that is coordinated with the particle وَ (*waw*, and). This coordinated clause خَرَجَ خَالِدٌ is considered caseless because it is coordinated to a caseless clause.

9. CONCLUSION

According to the components, clauses in Arabic language are classified to nominal and verbal, but according to the position they are cased or caseless. Identifying grammatically cased clauses from caseless clauses depends on the function of the clause and on the context. Clauses that could be put in a place of single words are considered cased. There is a strong relation between the cased clause and its host in syntactic terms.

On the other hand, caseless clauses are syntactically independent except for the relative clause. The relationship between the caseless clause and its host is understood semantically through the context.

Moreover, parsing sentences help understanding compositions by knowing the grammatical cases of clauses. Assigning a grammatical case means assigning a function and vice versa. For example, knowing that a clause functions as a direct object means that it is considered the accusative case. Whatever the syntactic status of clauses, their grammatical functions help to explain their special features. Contrary to single words, the position of a clause is a decisive factor in determining the grammatical case of that clause. The diacritics are crucial to assign functions of single words. Case as a grammatical feature has a considerable role in defining and classifying clauses.

Finally, the purpose of sentence parsing is to understand the relation between clauses to understand the intended meaning.

10. References

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Appendix Grammatical Terminology

accusative	مَنْصُوبٌ (الْأَسْمَاءُ)
adjective clause	الْجُمْلَةُ الْوَاقِعَةُ نَعْتًا (صِفَةً)
annexer clause	الْجُمْلَةُ الْمُضَافُ إِلَيْهَا
apodosis clause of a condition	جُمْلَةُ جَوَابِ الشَّرْطِ
case inflection	الْحَالَةُ الْإِعْرَابِيَّةُ
circumstantial clause	الْجُمْلَةُ الْوَاقِعَةُ حَالًا

clarifying clause	الْجُمْلَةُ التَّفْسِيرِيَّةُ
consequence clause of a condition	جُمْلَةُ جَوَابِ الشَّرْطِ
considered in the accusative case	فِي مَحَلِّ نَصَبٍ
considered in the genitive case	فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ
considered in the jussive mood	فِي مَحَلِّ جَزْمٍ
considered in the nominative case	فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ
coordinated clause	الْجُمْلَةُ الْمُعْطَوْفَةُ
emphasised clause by an oath	جُمْلَةُ جَوَابِ الْقَسَمِ
explanatory clause	الْجُمْلَةُ التَّفْسِيرِيَّةُ
genitive	مَجْرُورٌ
grammatically cased clause	جُمْلَةٌ لَهَا مَحَلٌّ مِنَ الْإِعْرَابِ
grammatically caseless clause	جُمْلَةٌ لَا مَحَلَّ لَهَا مِنَ الْإِعْرَابِ
inceptive (resumptive) clause	الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْتِنَافِيَّةُ
indeclinable	مَبْنِيٌّ
indeclinable on the <i>dhamm</i>	مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الضَّمِّ
indeclinable on the <i>fat'h</i>	مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْفَتْحِ
indeclinable on the <i>kasr</i>	مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْكَسْرِ
indeclinable on the <i>sukun</i>	مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ
initiative clause	الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِنْتِدَائِيَّةُ
jussive	مَجْزُومٌ
jussive condition	شَرْطٌ جَائِزٌ
jussive particle	أَدَاةُ شَرْطٍ
nominative	مَرْفُوعٌ
non-jussive condition	شَرْطٌ غَيْرُ جَائِزٍ
objective clause	الْجُمْلَةُ الْوَاقِعَةُ مَفْعُولًا بِهِ
parenthetical clause	الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِعْتِرَاضِيَّةُ
predicative clause	الْجُمْلَةُ الْوَاقِعَةُ خَبَرًا
relative clause	جُمْلَةُ صِلَةِ الْمُوصُولِ
subjunctive (Present tense verbs)	مَنْصُوبٌ (الْفِعْلُ الْمَضَارِعُ)
substituted clause	الْجُمْلَةُ الْوَاقِعَةُ بَدَلًا