

A Semanti Analysis of the Conjunction
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**A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF THE
CONJUNCT "AND" IN ENGLISH
AND 'و' CONJUNCT IN ARABIC
A CONTRASTIVE STUDY**



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Abstract

This paper is a comparison of the semantic features of the conjuncts "and" and 'و' in English and Arabic respectively. Reference is made to the syntactic features when necessary. Then a comparison is made between the two conjuncts. This subject might have been discussed by other researchers, but in this paper special features are concentrated on in a particular way. This subject, though it may seem simple and ordinary, is of a crucial significance for both students of English and translation departments in that it shows how sentences are connected, by which tools and how they affect other elements' meanings in the sentence.

1. Introduction

A conjunction is a part of speech that serves to link two words, phrases clauses or sentences together. A discourse connective is a conjunction joining sentences and paragraphs. In general, a conjunction is an invariable grammatical particle, and it may or may not stand between the items it conjoins. The definition may also be extended to idiomatic phrases that behave as a unit with the same single-word conjunction (as well as, provided that, etc.). (University of Chicago, 2010: 257)

A conjunction is a word used to show the relationships between words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence. There are three main types of conjunctions in English. They are as follows:

2. Coordinating Conjunctions: They always join similar grammatical constituents, e.g.:

subject + subject
verb phrase + verb phrase
sentence + sentence

Among these conjunctions are:

and, for, nor, but, or, yet, so...

Here are some examples of coordinating conjunctions in English together with their functions:

- **And** presents non-contrasting item(s) or idea(s):

1. *They gamble and smoke.*

- **For** presents a reason:

2. *He is gambling with his health, for he has been smoking far too long.*

- **Nor** presents a non-contrasting negative idea:

3. *They do not gamble nor do they smoke.*

- **But** presents a contrast or exception:

4. *They gamble, but they don't smoke.*

- **Or** presents an alternative item or idea:

5. *Every day they gamble or they smoke.*

• Yet presents a contrast or exception:

6. *They gamble, yet they don't smoke.*

• So presents a consequence:

7. *He gambled well last night so he smoked a cigar to celebrate.* (Paul et al.,2009:152)

3. Correlative Conjunctions: These also join similar parts of speech however, unlike coordinating conjunctions; they are always used in pairs. The following are a number of correlative conjunctions:

either - or

not only - but also

neither – nor

both - and

whether - or

just as - so

The following are examples of correlative conjunctions together with their functions:

• **either -or** emphasizes the exclusive meaning of **or**:

1. *You either do your work or prepare for a trip to the office.* (Quirk et al.,1985:936)

• **not only - but also** is essentially additive and the emphasis is greater, suggesting surprise:

2. *Not only is he handsome but he is also brilliant* (ibid: 941).

• **neither – nor** has segregatory force:

3. *Neither the basketball team nor the football team is doing well* (ibid: 956).

• **both - and** indicates totality, but is applied to only two persons or things. It is used only before plural nouns, and takes a plural verb:

5. Every day they gamble or they smoke.

• Yet presents a contrast or exception:

6. They gamble, yet they don't smoke.

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3. Neither the basketball team nor the football team is doing well (ibid: 956).

• **both - and** indicates totality, but is applied to only two persons or things. It is used only before plural nouns, and takes a plural verb:

4. *Both the cross country team and the swimming team are doing well* (Eckersley, 1988:128).

- **whether – or** usually expresses a doubt and an alternative possibility or a choice between two alternatives, and so is often followed by the correlative **or** :

5. *Whether you stay or you go it's your decision* (ibid:369).

- **just as - so** has an emphatic effect similar to that of *not only....but (also)*:

6. *Just as Aussies love Aussie rules football so many Canadians love ice hockey* (Quirk et al, 1985:941).

(Sinclair et al, 1990: XIX; 373-83 see also Wekker and Lilliane Haegeman, 1996:61)

4. Subordinating Conjunctions: These are adverbs used to link a subordinate clause to a main clause; of these are the following conjunctions:

while, after, since, although, even if, because, than...

The followings are examples of the subordinate conjunctions together with their functions:

- **While⁽¹⁾** (Bernell, 2010), to express time relationships:
 1. *While the man was looking at the picture, the thief stole his watch* (Eckersley, 1988:171).
- **after**, (Bernell, 2010) to express time relationships:
 2. *After the cheering had died down, the Prime Minister began his speech* (Eckersley, 1988:187).
- **since**, (Bernell, 2010), to express cause-and effect relationships:
 3. *Since Sally will be there, I will go to the party.*
- **although**, (Bernell, 2010), to express an unlikely relationship between sentence units:
 4. *Although I didn't finish my homework, I went to the party.*

- even if, (Bernell, 2010), to express an unlikely relationship between sentence units:
5. *I will go to the party, even if I didn't finish my homework.*
- because, (Bernell, 2010), to express cause-and effect relationships:
6. *Because Sally will be there, I will go to the party.*
- than, (Eckersley, 1988: 73) to express superiority or inferiority:
7. *This car is less expensive than that one.*

In this paper, attention is drawn to the first type, i.e. coordinating conjunctions, the English particle 'AND' and the Arabic particle 'و' in particular. First we start with the English particle.

5. 'AND' As A Coordinating Conjunction

Coordination is the kind of link most used for optimum ease of comprehension. At the same time the link, especially with and, is vague in that it leaves the specific logical relationships to the inference of the speaker. (Quirk et al., 1985:1040)

And is one of the four monosyllabic connective English items which semantically belong together as constituting a symmetry of two related subsystems: and : *what precedes is congruent* .

1. *The rain has stopped, and she's gone for a walk.*

And is distributionally distinct, and demanding in some respects greater structural similarity between the coordinated parts. Compare:

- 1a. **The rain has stopped and let's go for a walk.*

(Wekker and Lilliane Haegeman, 1996: 6-8, 27-28) see also Quirk et al., 1985:1472-3)

The conjunct AND is one of the most common coordinating conjunctions. It is a clear-cut coordinator. It is used in the following cases:

a. Coordination of clauses :

2. *The football team are having baths and are then coming back here for tea.*
3. *It was Christmas Day, and the snow lay thick on the ground. (Quirk et al., 1985:46)*

b. Coordination of nouns :

4. *His son and daughter live in Buenos Aires.*
5. *At the party we had cakes, jellies, ices, biscuits, chocolate, and lemonade. (ibid)*

c. Listing:

6. *I did this and I did this and. . . I saw John and Mary and(ibid:636)*

d. To give a particular structure or orientation to a list.

7. *First, the economy is beginning to recover, and second (1y) unemployment figures have not increased this month. (ibid)*

e. To connote relative priority and endow the list with an integral structure:

8. *She has high responsibilities and, equally, a high salary. (ibid)*

f. To assess an item as adding greater weight to a preceding one:

9. *He has the opportunity, the motivation, and above all the courage to do it. (ibid:637)*

g. To link a clause containing a conjunct to a preceding clause: (ibid:645)

10. *She has no servant and so she has to do all her housework (Quirk et al., 1985: 645;Eckersley, 1988: 87).*

(See also Eckersley, 1988:32-179; and Sinclair, 1990: xix; 373-383)

6. The effect of 'AND' on the coordinated noun phrases (or clauses)

- a. When a pronoun has as its antecedent two or more noun phrases coordinated by and, the pronoun itself must be plural, even if each of the noun phrases is singular:
 1. *John and Mary* stole a toy from my son. *Their* mother told *them* to return it to him, but *they* said it was *theirs*. (Quirk et al., 1985:354-355)
- b. When a subject consists of two or more noun phrases (or clauses) coordinated by and, two cases are distinguishable: coordination and coordinative apposition. In the first case, a plural verb is used even if each conjoin is singular:
 2. *Tom and Alice* are now ready. ['*Tom is now ready and Alice is now ready.*']
 3. *What I say and what I think ARE* my own affair. ['*What I say is my own affair and what I think is my own affair*']but in the second case a single verb is used:
 4. *What I say and do IS* my own affair. (ibid: 759)
- c. Preposed *each* or *every* has a distributive effect and requires a singular verb:
 5. *Every adult and every child WAS* holding a flag.
 6. *Each senator and congressman WAS* allocated two seats. (ibid)
- d. The principle of notional concord explains the following example:
 7. *The hammer and sickle WAS* flying from the flagpole. (ibid: 760)
- e. Arithmetical sums may be used with a singular or plural verb:
 8. Two and two {IS / ARE} four. (ibid)

f. Coordination within a singular subject legitimizes a plural verb:

9. *White and brown sugar ARE (equally) acceptable for this recipe.* (ibid)

g. But when the phrases are postmodifying, a singular verb is often required:

10. *Oil from America and Holland IS much lighter than British oil.*

(ibid) (See also Azar, 2003:26-27).

7. Coordination within a singular subject

A subject containing two noun phrases or more coordinated by and may imply more than one sentence and may justifiably be followed by a plural noun:

1. *American and Dutch oil are (both) much lighter than British oil.*

[American oil is . . . and Dutch oil is. . .]

2. *White and brown sugar are (equally) acceptable for this recipe.*

But a singular verb is often used in this context, and is required when the phrases are postmodifying:

3. *Oil from America and Holland is much lighter than British oil.*

When the subject is a nominal relative clause, coordination reduction allows some variation in number interpretation:

4. *What I say and do are my own affair.* ['What I say is... and what I do. .]

5. *What I say and do is my own affair.* ['That which I say and do. .']

A generic noun phrase with a singular count head requires a plural verb

when the head is premodified and the premodification contains coordination by and:

6. The short-term and (the) long-term loan are handled very differently by the bank.
7. A first-language and (a) second-language learner share some strategies in their acquisition of the language.

These noun phrases are notionally plural ('short-term and long-term loans'; 'first-language and second-language learners'). (Quirk et al., 1985: 760 see also Eckersley, 1988:306-308-10)

8. Coordinative apposition

With the less common COORDINATIVE APPPOSITION, no reduction is implied, since each of the coordinated units has the same reference. Hence, a singular verb is required if each noun phrase is singular:

1. This temple of ugliness and memorial to Victorian bad taste was erected in the main street of the city. (Quirk et al., 1985:760)

The two opening noun phrases here both refer to one entity (a statue). The

following example, however, could have either a singular or plural verb, depending on the context:

2. His aged servant and the subsequent editor of his collected papers {was/were} with him at his deathbed.

Singular was is used if the servant and the editor are the same person, and plural were if they are two different people. Some latitude is allowed in the interpretation of abstract nouns:

3. Your fairness and impartiality {has/have} been much appreciated.
4. Her calmness and confidence {is/are} astonishing.
5. Law and order {has/have} been established. (ibid:761)

Invoking the principle of notional concord, we may use either singular or plural, depending on whether qualities are seen as separate or as a complex unity.

The correlatives both . . . and . . . mark coordination in subject noun phrases: Both *her calmness* and *her confidence* are astonishing. With subject implements they mark coordinative apposition:

6. *She is both secretary and treasurer. Contrast:*
7. *Both my wife and my secretary were there. [two persons]*
8. *She was both my wife and my secretary. [one person]*
(ibid)

Noun phrases are usually apposed without a coordinator. If they are subject, a singular verb is of course required if the noun phrases themselves are singular:

9. *This temple of ugliness, a memorial to Victorian bad taste, was erected in the main street of the city.*

A repeated determiner opts for plural:

10. *Your fairness and your impartiality have been much appreciated. (ibid)*

If an adverbial is attached to a second noun phrase linked to the first noun

phrase by and, the construction is considered parenthetic, and grammatical concord similarly requires the verb to agree in number with the first noun phrase :

11. *A writer, and sometimes an artist, is invited to address the society.*
12. *The ambassador - and perhaps his wife too - is likely to be present. (ibid:762)*

The same grammatical rule applies when the second phrase is negative, whether or not linked by and, though here the principle of notional concord reinforces the use of the singular:

13. *The Prime Minister, (and) not the monarch, decides government policy. (ibid)*

(See also Greenbaum, 1996:86-7)

9. "And" in the pragmatic sense

9.1. The illocutionary force of *And*

Imperative clauses joined by *and* to a following clause may have a conditional implication. The *illocutionary force* of the construction varies:

Request

1. *Sit next to Joan and she'll explain what you have to do.* (Quirk et al., 1985:832)

Promise

2. *Finish your homework and I'll give you some ice cream.*
3. *Don't make any noise and I'll take you inside.* (ibid)

Threat

4. *Make a move and I'll shoot. (=if you move....)* (ibid)

Condition

5. *Work hard and you'll get your reward (= if you work.....)*
6. *Laugh, and the world laughs with you.*
7. *Weep, and You weep alone.*
8. *Utter one word, and you are a dead man!* (Eckersley, 1988:308)

Purpose

9. *Go and ask him what he wants.* (ibid)
10. *Come and help me to lift these boxes.* (ibid)
11. *Write and ask him when he is coming.* (ibid)

Warning

12. *Join the committee and you'll regret the waste of time.* (Quirk et al., 1985:832)

9.2. Logical relationships of "AND"

9.2.1. Linking subject and subject complement to a preceding clause

A verbless clause consisting of subject and subject complement may be linked by *and* to a preceding clause with

regular clause structure. Various logical relationships may be expressed: ((Quirk et al., 1985: 844)

1. *How could you be so spiteful and her your best friend?*

['. . . seeing that she is your best friend?']

2. *You could have left before the speeches, and nobody the wiser.* (ibid)

[conditional relationship: '. . . and if you had done so, nobody would

have been the wiser.'] (ibid)

Less commonly, the subjective case is used for a subject pronoun:

3. *They left without a word, and he so sensitive.* ['. . . though he was so sensitive.'] (ibid)

9.2.2. Linking complement alone to a preceeding clause

A more colloquial pattern contains an existential verbless clause consisting of complement alone. The clause is a comment on the preceding clause, and is linked to it by and: (ibid)

1. *They are thick as thieves², and no mistake.*

['They are thick as thieves, and that is no mistake.']

2. *She left him, and a good thing too.* ['. . . , and it's a good thing too']

3. *He finally begged for help, and no wonder.* (ibid: 845)

9.2.3. Linking two noun phrases to express scornful disapproval

Expressing scornful disapproval are exclamatory phrases consisting of a noun phrase, generally a pronoun, followed by and and another noun phrase with a matching possessive pronoun: (ibid: 849)

1. *You and your statistics!* ['I deplore the way you so frequently resort to statistics.'] (ibid)

2. *Him and his malicious gossip!* (ibid)

3. *Pat and her childish hobbies!* (ibid)

The subjective case is less commonly used for the first pronoun:

4. *He and his malicious gossip!* (ibid)

10. Sentence types and discourse functions

i. *The force of a directive:*

1. *One more step and I'll shoot. [Take one step more and I'll shoot.]*

2. *Twenty pounds and you can have the radio. [cf. Give me twenty pounds and you can have the radio.]* (ibid: 851)

ii. *The force of a statement:*

3. *A minute more and we would have missed the train.*

['If we had arrived a minute later, we would have missed the train']

4. *Another such storm and the river would have overflowed its banks.*

5. *A few more feet and you would have gone over the cliff.* (ibid: 852)

If three or more clauses are coordinated but only the last is preceded by punctuation *and* or *or*, commas (or semicolons) are required between the clauses, including the last pair:

6. *Prices fell, interest rates fell, and employment figures rose.* (ibid: 1615-16)

11. The use of coordinators

And is the coordinator which has the most general meaning and use. The only restriction on the use of *and* as coordinator is the pragmatic one that the clauses should have sufficient in common to justify their combination. Thus the following is odd simply because it would be difficult to find any connection between the content of the clauses:

1. *The youngsters went off to a dance and the equator is equidistant from the two poles.*

And has the following uses:

a. It reflects chronological sequence :

2. *He heard an explosion and he (therefore) phoned the police.*

b. The second clause is chronologically sequent to the first, but without any implication of a cause-result relationship:

3. *I washed the dishes and (then) I dried them.* (Quirk et al., 1985: 930)

c. As such examples show, parataxis differs from coordination in allowing a relation between two clauses whereby the second gives the **reason** or **explanation** for the event described in the first:

4. *Bader's car dropped out of the race: the engine was overheating.* (ibid: 931)

d. The association of and with chronological sequence does not rule out the possibility that the two clauses linked by and refer to simultaneous events or states; eg:

5. *Mother was reading and (at the same time) I was having a bath.* (ibid)

a. In this case, where the relation of meaning is **additive** there would be no difference of meaning if the clauses were placed in the opposite order:

6. *I was having a bath and mother was reading.* (ibid)

b. And introduces a **contrast**:

7. *Robert is secretive and (in contrast) David is candid.*

c. The second clause is felt to be surprising in view of the first, so that the first clause has a **concessive** force:

8. *She tried hard and (yet) she failed.*

In both (7) and (8), and could be replaced by but. (ibid)

d. And expresses condition:

In the following sentences, the first clause is a **condition** of the second:

9. Give me some money and (then) I'll help you escape.

10. Let's give him some money and (then) he won't tell anybody what we did. (ibid)

The implication of the sentence (9) is shown by the paraphrase:

Give me some money. If you give me some money (then) I'll help you escape. (ibid)

This illustrates a pattern which is usual with the conditional use of and:

the first clause is a directive and the second clause describes the

consequence which will ensue if the directive is obeyed.

One idiomatic pattern consists of two imperatives:

11. Go by air, and save time.

12. Join the navy and see the world. (ibid)

Another pattern is illustrated by the following:

13. One more word from you, and I phone the police.

In (13) the first clause is verbless, and the second illustrates the dramatically 'instantaneous' use of the present tense. Like the corresponding conditional use of or, this use of and is associated with certain directive speech acts, such as promises (e.g. 9) and threats (e.g. 13). (ibid)

The Arabic conjunct

In what follows, the Arabic particle "و" /waw/ is discussed.

12. The Arabic conjunct "و"; pronounced /waw/:

waw "و", "واو" in the Arabic language, an equivalent to and in the English language, is used for general conjunction, it does not stipulate ordering and the reverse nor accompaniment (Ibn Akeel, 1997: 234). The following is an example for ordering usage of "و":

١. (إِنَّا أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْكَ كَمَا أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَى نُوحٍ وَالنَّبِيِّينَ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ وَأَوْحَيْنَا إِلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ وَإِسْحَاقَ وَيَعْقُوبَ وَالْأَسْبَاطِ وَعِيسَى وَأَيُّوبَ وَيُونُسَ وَهَارُونَ وَسُلَيْمَانَ وَءَاتَيْنَا دَاوُدَ زَبُورًا) (النساء: 163).

[Verily, We have inspired you (O Muhammad SAW) as We inspired Nuh (Noah) and the Prophets after him; We (also) inspired Ibrahim (Abraham), Isma'il (Ishmael), Ishaque (Isaac), Ya'qub (Jacob), and Al-Asbat [the twelve sons of Ya'qub (Jacob)], 'Iesa (Jesus), Ayub (Job), Yunus (Jonah), Harun (Aaron), and Sulaiman (Solomon), and to Dawud (David) We gave the Zabur (Psalms).] [4:163] (Al-Hilali &Khan, 1998) (Parallel English Quran 2004)

And the following example is for reverse order:

٢. (إِنَّا أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْكَ كَمَا أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَى نُوحٍ وَالنَّبِيِّينَ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ وَأَوْحَيْنَا إِلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ وَإِسْحَاقَ وَيَعْقُوبَ وَالْأَسْبَاطِ وَعِيسَى وَأَيُّوبَ وَيُونُسَ وَهَارُونَ وَسُلَيْمَانَ وَءَاتَيْنَا دَاوُدَ زَبُورًا) (النساء: 163).

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The example for accompaniment is:

٣. (فَأَنْجَيْنَاهُ وَمَنْ مَعَهُ فِي الْفُلِ الْمَشْحُونِ) (الشعراء: ١١٩)
[And We saved him and those with him in the laden ship.]
[26:119]

(Al-Hilali &Khan, 1998)

13. Types of "و" ; pronounced /waw/

'و' in Arabic is used to indicate the following cases:

a. Conjunction "و" (الواو العاطفة) as in:

١. جاء زيد و عمرو. Zayd and Amr came.

(Ibn Hisham, 1985:470-483) see also (Al-Fayroozabadi, 1986:1746)

b. Resumptive "و" (واو الاستئناف)

It is a type that is followed by an independent clause which is either nominal or verbal. The following example is on the nominal clause:

٢ . (هُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ طِينٍ ثُمَّ قَضَىٰ أَجَلًا وَأَجَلٌ مُّسَمًّى عِنْدَهُ ثُمَّ أَنْتُمْ
تَمْتَرُونَ) (الانعام: ٢)

[He it is Who has created you from clay, and then has decreed a stated term (for you to die). And there is with Him another determined term (for you to be resurrected), yet you doubt (in the Resurrection).][6:2] (Al-Hilali & Khan, 1998) (Parallel English Quran 2004),

and the verbal clause for, example:

٣ . (يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ فِي رَيْبٍ مِنَ الْبَعْثِ فَإِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ تُرَابٍ ثُمَّ مِنْ نُطْفَةٍ ثُمَّ مِنْ عَلَقَةٍ ثُمَّ مِنْ مُّضْغَةٍ مُّخَلَّقَةٍ وَغَيْرِ مُّخَلَّقَةٍ لِّنُبَيِّنَ لَكُمْ وَنُقِرُّ فِي الْأَرْحَامِ مَا نَشَاءُ إِلَىٰ أَجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى ثُمَّ نُخْرِجُكُمْ طِفْلًا ثُمَّ لِتَبْلُغُوا أَشُدَّكُمْ وَمِنْكُمْ مَنْ يُتَوَفَّىٰ وَمِنْكُمْ مَنْ يُرَدُّ إِلَىٰ أَرْذَلِ الْعُمُرِ لِكَيْلَا يَعْلَمَ مِنْ بَعْدِ عِلْمٍ شَيْئًا وَتَرَىٰ الْأَرْضَ هَامِدَةً فَإِذَا أَنْزَلْنَا عَلَيْهَا الْمَاءَ اهْتَزَّتْ وَرَبَتْ وَأَنْبَتَتْ مِنْ كُلِّ رَوْحٍ بِهِيجٍ) (الحج: ٥)

[O mankind! If you are in doubt about the Resurrection, then verily! We have created you (i.e. Adam) from dust, then from a Nutfah (mixed drops of male and female sexual discharge i.e. offspring of Adam), then from a clot (a piece of thick coagulated blood) then from a little lump of flesh, some formed and some unformed (miscarriage), *that We may make (it) clear to you (i.e. to show you Our Power and Ability to do what We will).* And We cause whom We will to remain in the wombs for an appointed term, then We bring you out as infants, then (give you growth) that you may reach your age of full strength. And among you there is he who dies (young), and among you there is he who is brought back to the miserable old age, so that he knows nothing after having known. And you see the earth barren, but when We send down water (rain) on it, it is stirred (to life), it swells and puts forth every lovely kind (of growth).] [22:5] (Al-Hilali &Khan, 1998) (Parallel English Quran 2004)

(ibid)

- c. " و " of adverb of Manner (واو الحال) that precedes an adverb of manner like:

٤. جاء زيد راكباً. Zayd came riding.

(See Ibn Hisham, 1985:470-483)

- d. " و " of concomitant object (المفعول معه) that is a noun preceded by " و " meaning "with or along" after a sentence to indicate that something has accompanied the action without being involved in it :

I walked along the river.

٥. سرت والشاطئ.

(Al-Afghani, un:245)

- e. " و " of swearing (واو القسم) ; it is an accusative particle as in:

٦. [وَالشَّمْسُ وَضُحَاهَا] (الشمس: ١)

(Al-Farahīdi, 1995:204)

[*And by the sun and its brightness;*][91:1] (Al-Hilali & Khan, 1998) (Parallel English Quran 2004)

f. "و" of "رُبَّ" pronounced /ru'ba/ (واو رب) this type of "waw" is followed by "رُبَّ" which is sometimes omitted, though affecting the noun after "waw" by genitive case:

٧. (وليل كموج البحر أرخى سدوله...) (

[Like heavy waves, long nights 'pon me descend

Am weighed with cares yet longer nights extend. ...]

(prepared by Dr. Ibrahim Al-Mumayaz, http://www.art-en.com/index.php?page=lib&op=view_cat&id=14)

(Al-Muradi, 1992:25)

g. "و" of number 8 (واو الثمانية), that comes when reaching number 8 when counting: one , two three, four, five six, seven and eight as in:

٨. (سَيَقُولُونَ ثَلَاثَةً رَّابِعُهُمْ كَلْبُهُمْ وَيَقُولُونَ خَمْسَةً سَادِسُهُمْ كَلْبُهُمْ رَجْمًا بِالْغَيْبِ وَيَقُولُونَ سَبْعَةً وَثَامِنُهُمْ كَلْبُهُمْ قُلْ رَبِّي أَعْلَمُ بِعَدَّتِهِمْ مَّا يَعْلَمُهُمْ إِلَّا قَلِيلٌ فَلَا تُمَارَ فِيهِمْ إِلَّا مِرَاءَ ظَهْرٍ وَلَا تَسْتَفْتِ فِيهِمْ مِنْهُمْ أَحَدًا) (الكهف: ٢٢)

[(Some) say they were three, the dog being the fourth among them; (others) say they were five, the dog being the sixth, guessing at the unseen; (yet others) say they were seven, the dog being the eighth. Say (O Muhammad SAW): "My Lord knows best their number; none knows them but a few." So debate not (about their number, etc.) except with the clear proof (which We have revealed to you). And consult not any of them (people of the Scripture, Jews and Christians) about (the affair of) the people of the Cave.] (ibid: 1992:27)

14. Comparison

The following table shows the comparison between the English particle 'and' and the Arabic particle 'و'.

This table shows similarities and differences the English particle 'and' and the Arabic particle 'و' in terms of their semantic indications

Semantic & pragmatic significant	"And"	"و"	Notes
1. Coordination of clauses	+	+	
2. Coordination of nouns	+	+	
3. Listing	+	+	
4. Orientation to a list	+	+	
5. Relative priority	+	+	
6. Highlighting an item	+	+	
7. Linking with another conjunct	+	+	
8. Subject linking with different effects on the main verb	+	-	
9. Request	+	-	Pragmatics
10. Promise	+	+	
11. Threat	+	+	
12. Condition	+	+	
13. Purpose	+	+	
14. Warning	+	+	
15. Chronological sequence	+	+	
16. Simultaneousness	+	+	
17. Contrast	+	+	
18. Ordering	+	-	
19. Accompaniment	+	+	

20.Reversing order	-	+	
21.Resuming	-	+	
22.Adverb of manner واو الحال	-	+	
23.Concomitant object المفعول معه	-	+	
24.Swearing	-	+	
25.Showing the meaning of (many a [something]) واو رب	-	+	
26.Marking the eighth item in listing واو الثمانية	-	+	

15. Conclusion

A conjunction is a part of speech that connects two words, phrases, clauses or sentences together. A discourse connective is a conjunction joining sentences. Coordinating conjunctions are conjunctions that join two or more items of equal syntactic importance, such as words, main clauses, or sentences. The two conjuncts, *and* and *و* in both languages are used generally for conjunction with some similarities and differences in various places. *And* has a wider range of semantic indication than *و* according to the above-mentioned data. *And* may orient the list with which it comes whereas *و* does not. In contrast to *And*, *و* has no effect on the main verb when linking subject nouns. *و* also does not indicate '*request*' as its English counterpart does. *And* on the other hand contrasts with *و* in that it does not reverse the order of listing. It does not indicate '*resuming*' and does not accompany *the adverb of manner* and *concomitant object*. To add, it does not indicate *swearing*.

Notes

- (1) <http://suite101.com/article/subordinate-conjunctions-use-punctuation-and-meaning-a299091>
<http://www.eslgold.com/grammar/subordinators.html>
- (2) Concise Oxford English Dictionary/ (as) **thick as thieves**: (informal) very close or friendly. Babylon 8 electronic dictionary/ concise oxford dictionary, (thick as thieves)

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- أ- اللغة العربية: نوع الخط (Simplified Arabic) حجم الخط (١٤).
 - ب- اللغة الانكليزية: نوع الخط (Times New Roman) حجم الخط (١٤).
- ١٤- عمل الهوامش يكون بنظام تلقائي (تعليقات ختامية) في نهاية البحث، ويكون الترقيم مستمرا، مع التدقيق في تسلسل الترقيم.

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المجلد الثاني

العدد (١٥) حزيران ٢٠١٣

(A) Semantic Analysis of the Concept
"And" (٣)

العدد (١٥) حزيران ٢٠١٣



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