

The The Usages of the Adverb of Increase and Similarity "Aidhan" (Also) In Arabic and Persian

Ehsan Ismaili Taheri, Assistant Professor, Department of Arabic Language and Literature, Faculty of Literature and Humanities, University of Kashan, Kashan, Iran
Shaker Ameri (corresponding author), Associate Professor, Department of Arabic Language and Literature, Faculty of Literature and Humanities, University of Semnan, Semnan, Iran. E-mail: sh.ameri@semnan.ac.ir

Introduction

The word “also (Aidhan),” which is always in the accusative case, is mentioned in Arabic grammar books and in dictionaries and linguistic sources as well. When grammarians talk about the reason for the accusative case of “also” and its grammatical role, they usually consider it to be the absolute object of a deleted verb or the adverb of an appreciative factor. But the truth is that this word, which is always in the accusative and always in the declarative case, has multiple meanings, and has different usages in simple and sometimes compound sentences, and because of these different usages, it should not be given the role of the absolute object or the role of the adverb. This is one of the important issues that grammarians have neglected or overlooked, and it is necessary to explore this issue in order to fill a gap in Arabic grammar that is still open. One of the divisions of the Aidhan is its division on the basis of meaning, which, of course, has many variations. Given its meaning, it usually creates some kind of equality and consistency between two different parts of a sentence or between two different sentences.

Methodology

In this research, we intend to clarify, by describing and analyzing examples of sentences containing the constraint “Aidhan,” which we extracted mainly from contemporary prose books, that this word is neither an absolute object nor an adverb, but is simply a constraint of similarity and participation. By describing and analyzing the examples, we have indicated the specific place of this word in the arrangement of the components of the sentence.

The research dealt with the word “Aidhan” in grammatical books, and in its use in simple successive sentences. It also dealt with the issue of participation in the subject and sentence, and finally it studied synonyms for the word “Aidhan” and constraint groups.

Results and Discussion

The cases of using “Aidhan” after or before the second different element in simple single sentences are not few. The important thing is that there are two different elements in the sentence; either in one simple sentence or in two

simple sentences, usually sympathetic, so that they will be equal and the same by “Aidhan” (also).

This coherence sometimes occurs between two sentences that have different meanings.

Two different elements that share the subject matter and sentence through the word “Aidhan”.

Synonyms of "Aidhan" are "kathalik, role+ genitive pronoun, similarly, he is the other and she is the other...". “Kathalik” comes in the following example in the meaning of “Aidhan”.

The word “similarly” also comes, in this meaning and usage, as equivalent and synonymous with the word “likewise” and makes the two sentences similar, but in addition to that, it makes two words similar and have the same role, sometimes.

Conclusion

“Aidhan” is neither an absolute object nor an adverb, and its English and Persian equivalents do not carry anything other than similarity, participation, and co-ruling with respect to two different elements, but rather it is an accusative constraint. Always and Menon came to perform the function of similarity and participation in judgment between two different sentences or between two different elements in one sentence or in the diversity and abundance of examples in which the word “also” was used is the best evidence that it is not possible to obtain a special type of sentences in which the usages of the word are limited. Because it is free throughout the sentence and its place in the sentence is determined in accordance with the intention of the speaker and writer to identify the two different elements that are intended to be made consistent and common in the sentence. But it is recognized that it usually comes after or before the second of the two different elements in the sentence without a space.

References

- A group of senior Arab linguists. (1989). *The basic Arabic dictionary*. Larousse and the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Science. {In Arabic}
- Abbas, I. (2001). *History of Andalusian literature: The era of Cordoba sovereignty* (1st ed.). Dar Al-Shorouk. {In Arabic}
- Abdel-Qader, A. (n.d.). *The complete syntax of grammatical tools*. Dar Qutaiba. {In Arabic}
- Abu Haqah, A., & others. (2007). *Lexicon of Al-Nafa'is Al-Kabir* (1st ed.). Dar Al-Nafa'is. {In Arabic}
- Al-Bustani, B. (1968). *Arab writers in the Abbasid era* (6th ed.). Dar Al-Makshouf and Dar Al-Thaqafa. {In Arabic}
- Al-Munajjid. (2000). *Al-Munajjid in contemporary Arabic language* (1st ed.). Dar Al-Mashreq. {In Arabic}

- Al-Safi, M. (n.d.). *Shawarid Al-I'rab*. Dar Al-Fikr Al-Muasir and Dar Al-Fikr. {In Arabic}
- Al-Suyouti, A. (2007). *Similarities and analogues in syntax* (2nd ed.). Dar Al-Kutub Al-Ilmiya. {In Arabic}
- Al-Wardi, A. (1996). *The paranormal of the unconscious* (2nd ed.). Al-Warraaq Publishing House. {In Arabic}
- Auster, P. (2016). *The invention of isolation* (A. Al-Ali, Trans.). Dar Athar for Publishing and Distribution.
- Azarnoush, A. (2000). *Contemporary Persian-Arabic dictionary* (1st ed.). Nashr-e-Nay. {In Persian}
- Batini, M. R. (1970). *Descriptive grammar of Persian language structure*. Amir Kabir. {In Persian}
- Deif, S. (2001). *The second Abbasid era* (12th ed.). Dar Al-Maaref. {In Arabic}
- Farroukh, O. (1985). *Landmarks of Arabic literature* (1st ed.). Dar Al-Ilm Li'l-Maliyyin. {In Arabic}
- Hussein, T. (1980). *The complete collection*. The International Book Company. {In Arabic}
- Lazar, G. (2013). *Contemporary Persian grammar* (S. Omar, Trans.).
- Omar, A. M., & others. (2008a). *Lexicon of contemporary Arabic language* (1st ed.). World of Books. {In Arabic}
- Omar, A. M., & others. (2008b). *Lexicon of contemporary linguistics* (1st ed.). World of Books. {In Arabic}
- Tabatabaei, A. (2016). *Descriptive dictionary of Persian language constitution* (1st ed.). Farhang Mu'asir. {In Persian}
- Yacoub, E. B. (2004). *The detailed dictionary of Arabic language minutes* (1st ed.). Dar Al-Kutub Al-Ilmiya. {In Arabic}