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أبحاث

مجلة علمية محكمة ربع سنوية
تصدرها كلية التربية بالحديدة - جامعة الحديدة

(المجلد العاشر - العدد الأول - مارس ٢٠٢٣)



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المجلد العاشر - العدد الأول (مارس ٢٠٢٣م)

أبحاث

مجلة علمية محكمة ربع سنوية تصدرها كلية التربية بالحديدة – جامعة الحديدة
متخصصة في نشر الأبحاث المحكمة في مجال العلوم الإنسانية، التي لم يسبق نشرها.

ما ينشر في المجلة يعبر عن آراء الباحثين، ولا يعبر عن رأي المجلة أو هيئة التحرير.

حقوق الطبع محفوظة لكلية التربية بالحديدة – جامعة الحديدة
ولا يجوز نسخ المجلة لأغراض تجارية
رقم الإيداع بدار الكتب في صنعاء ٢٠١٤/٢٠١ م

توجه المراسلات باسم سكرتير التحرير عبر إيميل المجلة أو عبر العنوان البريدي:

الجمهورية اليمنية – جامعة الحديدة – كلية التربية – مجلة أبحاث

ص.ب (٣١١٤)

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تمت الطباعة بواسطة/ الحكيمي للطباعة والنشر

الحديدة - شارع فلسطين

تلفون: +٩٦٧ ٧٧٧٤٧٩٥٩٦



الكشاف العربي للإستشهادات المرجعية
ARABIC CITATION INDEX



Humanindex
قاعدة معلومات العلوم الإنسانية



قاعدة المعلومات التربوية



OJS
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JOURNAL
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Arcif
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بنك المعرفة المصري

الكشاف العربي للإستشهادات المرجعية

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السيد الأستاذ الدكتور / رئيس تحرير:
مجلة أبحاث - جامعة الحديدة

تهانينا! لقد تم اختيار مجلة أبحاث - جامعة الحديدة، (ترقيم دولي 107X-2710) لإدراجها ضمن الكشاف العربي للإستشهادات المرجعية.

وسوف يقوم موفر البيانات الخاص بالكشاف بالاتصال بكم لمتابعة ما يخص الحصول على أعداد المجلة لتحميلها في صيغة XML ، والتي يتم استضافتها عبر منصة كلاريفيت Clarivate's Web of Science™ . وبمجرد استكمال تجهيز الملفات وتحميل الأعداد، سيصبح المحتوى جاهزاً للعرض.

ولمزيد من التفاصيل عن عملية اختيار المجلات لإدراجها في الكشاف، وللمزيد عن الكشاف العربي للإستشهادات المرجعية، فيسأ يلى بعض الروابط الهامة:

عن الكشاف العربي للإستشهادات المرجعية:

<http://arcival.ekb.eg/?page=aboutar.html>

دليل كلاريفيت للكشاف العربي للإستشهادات المرجعية:

<https://clarivate.libguides.com/webofscienceplatform/arci#>

معلومات عن الكشاف العربي للإستشهادات المرجعية على منصة شبكة العلوم:

<https://clarivate.com/webofsciencengroup/solutions/arabic-citation-index/>

لمزيد من الاستفسارات، يمكنكم التواصل مع:

arcival@ekb.eg

تحياتي

الأستاذ الدكتور / شريف كامل شاهين

رئيس لجنة التقييم بالكشاف العربي للإستشهادات المرجعية

التاريخ: ٢٨/٩/٢٠٢١

الرقم: ARCIF 1.21/784

سعادة أ. د. رئيس تحرير مجلة أبحاث المحترم
جامعة الحديد، كلية التربية، الحديد، اليمن
تحية طيبة وبعد،،،

يسر معامل التأثير والاستشادات المرجعية للمجلات العلمية العربية (أرسيف - ARCIF)، أحد مبادرات قاعدة بيانات 'معرفة' للإنتاج والمحتوى العلمي، إعلامكم بأنه قد أطلق التقرير السنوي السادس للمجلات للعام ٢٠٢١.

يخضع معامل التأثير 'Arcif' لإشراف 'مجلس الإشراف والتنسيق' الذي يتكون من ممثلين لعدة جهات عربية ودولية: (مكتب اليونسكو الإقليمي للتربية في الدول العربية ببيروت، لجنة الأمم المتحدة لغرب آسيا (الإسكوا)، مكتبة الإسكندرية، قاعدة بيانات معرفة، جمعية المكتبات المتخصصة العالمية/ فرع الخليج). بالإضافة اللجنة العلمية من خبراء وأكاديميين ذوي سمعة علمية رائدة من عدة دول عربية وبريطانيا.

ومن الجدير بالذكر بأن معامل 'أرسيف Arcif' قام بالعمل على فحص ودراسة بيانات ما يزيد عن (٥١٠٠) عنوان مجلة عربية علمية وأبحاثية في مختلف التخصصات، والصادرة عن أكثر من (١٤٠٠) هيئة علمية أو بحثية في (٢٠) دولة عربية (باستثناء دولة جيبوتي وجزر القمر لعدم توفر البيانات). وتنج منها (877) مجلة علمية فقط لتكون معتمدة ضمن المعايير العالمية لمعامل 'أرسيف Arcif' في تقرير عام ٢٠٢١.

ويسرنا تهنئكم وإعلامكم بأن **مجلة أبحاث** الصادرة عن **جامعة الحديد، كلية التربية، الحديد، اليمن** قد نجحت في تحقيق معايير اعتماد معامل 'أرسيف Arcif' المتوافقة مع المعايير العالمية، والتي يبلغ عددها (٣٢) معياراً، وللاطلاع على هذه المعايير بإمكانكم النخل إلى الرابط التالي:
<http://e-marefa.net/arcif/criteria>

وكان معامل 'أرسيف Arcif' لمجلتكم لسنة ٢٠٢١ (لم نرصد أية استشادات)، و صنفت في تخصصها ضمن الفئة (الرابعة Q4).

ونأمل حصول مجلتكم على معامل تأثير متقدم في تقرير عام ٢٠٢٢. وبإمكانكم الإعلان عن نجاحكم في الحصول على معايير اعتماد معامل 'أرسيف Arcif' العالمية سواء على موقعكم الإلكتروني، أو على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي، وكذلك الإشارة في النسخة الورقية لمجلتكم إلى معامل أرسيف الخاص بمجلتكم.

ختاماً، نرجو في حال رغبتكم الحصول على شهادة رسمية إلكترونية خاصة بنجاحكم في معامل 'أرسيف'، التواصل معنا مشكورين.

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام والتقدير

أ.د. سامي الخزندار
رئيس مبادرة معامل التأثير
'أرسيف Arcif'



التاريخ: 2022/09/29

الرقم: ARCIF 122/0768

سعادة أ. د. رئيس تحرير مجلة أبحاث المحترم
جامعة الحديدة، كلية التربية، الحديدة، اليمن
تحية طيبة وبعد،،،

يسر معامل التأثير والاستشهادات المرجعية للمجلات العلمية العربية (أرسيف - ARCIF)، أحد مبادرات قاعدة بيانات 'معرفة' للإنتاج والمحتوى العلمي، إعلامكم بأنه قد أطلق التقرير السنوي السابع للمجلات للعام 2022.

يخضع معامل التأثير 'أرسيف Arcif' لإشراف 'مجلس الإشراف والتنسيق' الذي يتكون من ممثلين لعدة جهات عربية ودولية: (مكتب اليونيسكو الإقليمي للتربية في الدول العربية ببيروت، لجنة الأمم المتحدة لغرب آسيا (الإسكوا)، مكتبة الإسكندرية، قاعدة بيانات معرفة). بالإضافة للجنة علمية من خبراء وأكاديميين ذوي سمعة علمية ورائدة من عدة دول عربية وبريطانيا.

ومن الجدير بالذكر بأن معامل 'أرسيف Arcif' قام بالعمل على فحص ودراسة بيانات ما يزيد عن (5100) عنوان مجلة عربية علمية أو بحثية في مختلف التخصصات، والصادرة عن أكثر من (1400) هيئة علمية أو بحثية في (20) دولة عربية (بإستثناء دولة جيبوتي وجزر القمر لعدم توفر البيانات). ونجح منها (1000) مجلة علمية فقط لتكون معتمدة ضمن المعايير العالمية لمعامل 'أرسيف Arcif' في تقرير عام 2022 .

ويسرنا تهنئكم وإعلامكم بأن مجلة أبحاث الصادرة عن جامعة الحديدة، كلية التربية، الحديدة، اليمن، قد نجحت في تحقيق معايير اعتماد معامل 'أرسيف Arcif' المتوافقة مع المعايير العالمية، والتي يبلغ عددها (32) معياراً، وللاطلاع على هذه المعايير بمكنكم الدخول إلى الرابط التالي:
<http://e-marefa.net/arcif/criteria/>

و كان معامل 'أرسيف Arcif' العام لمجلتكم لسنة 2022 (0.0101).

كما صنفت مجلتكم في تخصص العلوم الإنسانية (متداخلة التخصصات) من إجمالي عدد المجلات (210) على المستوى العربي، مع العلم أن متوسط معامل أرسيف لهذا التخصص كان (0.1).

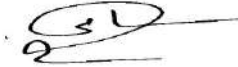
وبإمكانكم الإعلان عن هذه النتيجة سواء على موقعكم الإلكتروني، أو على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي، وكذلك الإشارة في النسخة الورقية لمجلتكم إلى معامل 'أرسيف Arcif' الخاص بمجلتكم.

ختاماً، نرجو في حال رغبتكم الحصول على شهادة رسمية إلكترونية خاصة بنجاحكم في معامل 'أرسيف'، التواصل معنا مشكورين.

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام والتقدير

أ. د. سامي الخزندار

رئيس مبادرة معامل التأثير 'أرسيف Arcif'



المشرف العام

أ.د. محمد الأهدل - رئيس الجامعة

نائب المشرف العام

أ.د. محمد حمد بلغيث - نائب رئيس الجامعة للدراسات العليا والبحث العلمي

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التنسيق والإخراج: أ.د. أحمد مذكور

النشر الإلكتروني: أ.د. سالم علي الوصابي

تصميم الغلاف: م. عدنان عبده الحسني

قواعد النشر

- أن يكون البحث في مجال العلوم الإنسانية.
- أن لا يكون البحث منشورا أو مقمدا للنشر في مجلة أخرى.
- أن يمثل إضافة علمية، وأن يتبع الباحث آليات وأساليب البحث العلمي المعتمدة.
- الجودة في الفكرة والأسلوب والمنهج والتوثيق العلمي، والخلو من الأخطاء العلمية واللغوية.
- أن يقدم الباحث سيرته الذاتية.
- يقدم الباحث تعهداً بعدم تقديم البحث للنشر في أي جهة أخرى.
- يقدم الباحث نسخة إلكترونية من البحث بصيغة (Word) يرسل عبر البريد الإلكتروني للمجلة: info@abhath-ye.com مدون عليه: عنوان البحث، واسم الباحث (أو الباحثين)، مع توضيح الرتبة العلمية، والوظيفة الحالية، والتلفون، والبريد الإلكتروني، باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية.
- يقدم الباحث مستخلصا باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية في حدود (٢٠٠) كلمة يتضمن: (موضوع البحث، وأهدافه، ومنهجه، وأبرز النتائج والتوصيات، وكلمات مفتاحية لا تزيد عن خمس كلمات).
- كتابة المصادر والمراجع باللغة العربية، وبالحروف اللاتينية (رومنة المصادر والمراجع).
- يستخدم خط (Lotus Linotype) للكتابة باللغة العربية، بحجم (١٤) للمتن، وبحجم (١١) للحواشي، وخط (Times New Roman) للكتابة باللغة الإنجليزية بحجم (١٢)، مع كتابة العناوين بخط غامق، وأن يكون الخط في الجداول (إن وجدت) بحجم (١٠).
- يكتب عنوان البحث مع بيانات الباحث يكتب بخط: (SKR HEAD1).
- تكتب الحواشي أسفل كل صفحة مرقمة ترقيماً مستمرا.
- تخطيط الصفحة: الورق: (العرض: سم ١٧)، (الارتفاع: سم ٢٥)، الهوامش: ٢ سم من جميع الجهات ما عدا الهامش الأيمن ٥, ٢ سم، هامش التوثيق: صفر.
- التباعد بين الأسطر: (مفرد)، ويمكن تحميل قالب المجلة من الموقع: abhath-ye.com
- رسوم النشر: (٢٠, ٠٠٠) ريالاً يمينا للباحثين اليمنيين من داخل اليمن.
- أن لا يتجاوز البحث (٢٥) صفحة، وما زاد عن ذلك تُدفع رسوم إضافية (١٠٠٠) ريالاً يميني عن كل صفحة من داخل اليمن.
- يحصل الباحث من خارج اليمن على نسخة إلكترونية من المجلة ومن مستلة بحثه المنشور.
- الباحث مسؤول عن صحة النتائج والبيانات والاستنتاجات الواردة في البحث ودقتها.
- التبادل والإهداءات: توجه الطلبات باسم مدير التحرير.

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الحمد لله رب العالمين، والصلاة والسلام على أشرف الأنبياء والمرسلين، أما بعد:

تستهل مجلة أبحاث عامها العاشر بهذا الإصدار الذي يحوي بين دفتيه واحدا وعشرين بحثا في العلوم الإنسانية لباحثين يمنيين وعرب، من جامعات يمنية وعربية مختلفة.

وتستمر مجلة أبحاث في المضي قدما نحو التميز على جميع المستويات من خلال تقديم مادة علمية رصينة تعكسها الأبحاث الموثوقة في أعدادها المختلفة بعد أن خضعت للتقييم والمراجعة من قبل محكمين أكفاء وفق المنهج العلمي المعترف.

وهي فرصة نقدم من خلالها لأولئك الباحثين كلمات الشكر والثناء لثقتهم الكبيرة في المجلة، واختيارها لتكون ضمن أوعية النشر لأبحاثهم.

كما نشي بالشكر الجزيل لهيئة تحرير المجلة والهيئة الاستشارية والمحكمين على جهودهم الكبيرة التي يبذلونها في سبيل تطوير المجلة واستمراريتها.

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أ.د. يوسف العجيلي

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6. Conclusion

This paper discusses NOs in Standard Arabic and compares it with cross-linguistic examples from different languages. This study shows that NOs are licensed in Standard Arabic and many languages in the world. NOs are of two types; the ones identified by OA and the ones which need not verbal agreement identification. Both INO and GNO are null objects which need not be identified by OA. The main difference between them is that unlike INOs, the antecedent of GNOs is in discourse with arbitrary reference.

This paper concludes that both types of NOs occur in Standard Arabic. The study ends up with a syntactic analysis of NOs . When there is OA, NO is allowed in Standard Arabic, and it is co-indexed with the verbal agreement in its control domain. On the other hand, when there is no verbal agreement, both INO and GNO are variables co-indexed with the antecedents in the discourse.

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b. Italian subject of finite clause:

GCR forces pro to be co-indexed with AGR, and then AGR is rich enough to identify pro

c. Chinese subjects:

GCR forces pro to be co-indexed with higher subject.

d. Chinese objects:

GCR forces object to be co-indexed with subject, in violation of principle B¹. Null objects in Chinese are variables, not pro

e. Null object in languages with rich object AGR (Pashto).

GCR forces pro to be co-indexed with Object AGR, which is rich enough to identify pro." (Huang, 1986, p.36).

According to GCR, some languages like Pashto, permit NOs when it is co-indexed with the verbal agreement in its control domain. On the other hand, when there is no verbal agreement identification for NOs as in English, French, Spanish, Czech, EP, Imbabura Quechua and other languages, GCR forces the object to be co-indexed with subject, in violation of principle B of the Binding theory (Chomsky, 1981). Thus, the null objects are regarded as variables co-indexed with antecedents in the discourse. In fact, many linguists who study INO and GNO regard them as variables; Spanish (Campos, 1986), EP (Raposo, 1986), Chinese (Huang 1989) ...etc.

Concerning Arabic, it can be argued that when there is OA, NO is allowed in Standard Arabic, and it is co-indexed with the verbal agreement in its control domain. On the other hand, when there is no verbal agreement, both INO and GNO are variables co-indexed with the antecedents in the discourse.

1 Principle b is one of three principle of Binding Theory (Chomsky, 1982) which state: The Binding Principles: Principle A: An anaphor must be bound in its binding domain. Principle B: A pronoun must be free in its binding domain. Principle C: An R-expressions must be free.

then-that the-paradise it home

...Who gave (people money/food and is afraid of Allah ..., the paradise will be the home.

Both objects of 'gave' are dropped in (44). Of course NO here is GNO because the antecedent is arbitrary or general .

In sum, both INO and GNO do exist in Standard Arabic and they need not verbal agreement identification.

5. Syntactic Analysis of Arabic Null Objects

It is already discussed above that Arabic license both types of NOs; i.e. the ones identified by OA and the ones which need not verbal agreement identification; INO and GNO. Some researcher may wonder how this may occur in the same language. First of all, both INO and GNO are permitted in many languages even the non-pro drop languages like English and French as illustrated above. Secondly, I adopt (Huang, 1986; 1989)'s GCR Approach for analyzing NOs. Huang, (1986; 1989) studies and investigates both pro drop languages and non-pro drop languages and those which require verbal agreement identification and those which do not.

Huang (1986; 1989) argues that ,unlike pro drop languages which allow null subjects and objects when they are identified by verbal agreement affixes, some languages license argument drop without morphological agreement, e.g., Chinese, in such case, the identification takes place through discourse. Thus, he presents an approach stating the compulsory licensing criteria on pro arguments called 'Generalized Control Rule.'

44. " Generalized Control Rule:

(1) A null pronominal is sized in its Control Domain

Control Domain: 'The lowest NP or S that contains the pronominal and a SUBJECT accessible to the pronominal'

(2) a. English subject of finite clause:

GCR forces pro to be co-indexed with AGR, and then AGR fails to be rich enough to identify pro.

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‘The doctor warned the patient for smoking.’

b. had⁻ dara t-tabiibu min t-tadxPini
warned-SA the-doctor from the-smoking

‘The doctor warned from smoking.’ (p.96)

42. a. axobaaru l-jazeerati tasdimu l-mu[~]sahidina.
news the-Aljazeera shocks the-audience

‘The news of Aljazeera shocks the audience.’

b. axobaaru l-jazeerati tasdimu .
news the-Aljazeera shocks

‘The news of Aljazeera shocks .’ p96

The main point here is that the objects are null in (41b, 42b). NOs here are always 'one', 'us' or arbitrary and they cannot be identified by verbal agreement.. Therefore, NOs in (b) variants are GNOs.

Muhammed (2010) explains another example in Al-Najam Surat

43. ' wa hua allathi amat-a wa ahy-a
and ((He who made (people) died-SA and made (people) live-SA
And He(God) made people died and alive

The object here is deleted too without object agreement to identify it but the object is understood from the context. It refers to people in general. The verbs 'live' and 'die' in Arabic are both transitive and intransitive. They are transitive when we want to say that God made people alive or died.

As it can be noticed here that the NO in this verse is GNO because it refers to a general antecedent (people, them).

Another example is from Holy Qura'n too,

44...man a'at-a wa itaq-a
who gave.SA and be afraid (of Allah)...
fa'inna al- ganata hia alma'wa

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38.wajad-a umatatan min al-nas yasq-oon
found-SA a group of people water- SA

'He found a group of people watering '.

39. wa wajad-a mi donihm Imra'tan tathodan
and found-SA beside-them two women keep back

'And beside them ,he found two women are keeping back '.

It can be noticed easily that the objects are deleted in this verse in (38) and (39) without object agreement to identify them. They are put in brackets after the verbs: water and , keep back, respectively. However the type of object here is expected to be as [-human, +animate], it is still not stated what exactly they are.. Thus, the null object here is INO.

Another example is from Holy Quran too.

40.la'ghliba-na ana wa rusol-i
will-defeat-SA I and messengers-my

'I and My messengers will defeat (the disbelievers or the enemies' (Al-Mujadilah surat: 21).

The full wording would otherwise be 'I and My messengers will defeat the disbelievers or enemies in general'.

Again the object is dropped without being identified by object agreement and the antecedent is not is not identified so the null object in (40) is INO.

4.2.2 Generic Null Objects

In Arabic and many other languages, GNO is a null pronominal which have an 'arbitrary' (i.e., generic) meaning (Rizzi, 1986). Thus, the antecedent of GNO is arbitrary and usually refers to one or people in general.

Mousser (2013) highlights also GNOs as in (b) examples in (41, 42)

41. a. haddara t-tabiibu l-marPid-a min t-tadxeeni
warned-SA the-doctor the-patient from the-smoking.

4.2.1 Indefinite Null Object

However, Arabic language is a NSL, some NOs need not verbal agreement identification. Moreover, Ancient grammarians and linguists use dropping and deleting arguments for rhetoric purposes like glorifying, alert and intimidation particularly when they can be understood from the context. (Babakr & Abood, 2017).

It is argued above that NO is regarded as INO when its antecedent is indefinite or unspecified whether it is animate or inanimate, singular or plural.

Mousser (2013) is the only Arabic author, as far as I know, who highlights briefly NO in Standard Arabic language in an English article as it is clear in the next examples.

(36) a. ta'allam-a Zaydun l-jabr-a min sadiiq-hi.
learned-SA Zayd the-algebra from friend-his

'Zayd learned algebra from his friend.'

b. ta'allam-a Zaydun min s adiiq-hi.
learned-SA Zayd from friend-his

'Zayd learned from his friend.' p 31y

(37) a. yalosac-u n-nahl-u l-mutatffil-a.
pinch-SA the-bees the-curious

'The bees pinch the curious.'

b. yalosac-u n-nah l-u.
pinch-SA the-bees

'The bees pinch.'

The null objects in 'b' variant are indefinite or 'unspecified' because their antecedents are indefinite or unspecified .

Mohammed (2010) gives some examples from Holy Quran about NO. The context here is when the prophet Moses arrived at the water of Madian.

I follow them.

Many modern Arabic and western grammarians consider the subject as null in (34). The reason is that the SA licenses pro drop in such cases. Since OA is also available, it can be said also that the object is dropped or null in (34). This is in fact what has been proved in all examples illustrated in section (2) from different languages.

Another example from Holy Quran, where it is possible to find a tri-letter transitive verb with verbal agreement to recover the null subject and object! (five English letters: three consonant and two vowel letters) due to Arabic rich agreement as in (35).

35. wa q -i -hum alsya'at
and protect -SA-OA the-sins

' And protect them from sins.' (Ghafer surat, 9)

The letter q- stands for the verb 'protect', the rest letters are affixes stand for the subject and object verbal agreement respectively. The NO here is identified by the OA –hum (them) and the antecedent is known from the context which is the believers.

The above two examples from daily speaking and Holy Quran show similar environments of licensing NOs which are recovered and identified by the verbal agreement in rich agreement languages discussed in section (2). Thus, we can call the covert objects in the examples (34-35) as NOs identified by OA.

4.2 The Null Objects without Agreement Identification

Counter to licensing dropping the object due to rich agreement, NOs are also permitted without verbal agreement. Many languages allow NOs without agreement identification. Even non- pro drop languages like English and French permit both INOs and GNOs because they need not be identified by verbal agreement as it is discussed in section (3). Both types of NOs in Arabic are discussed below.

(32) English

- a. This leads to the following conclusion.
- b. This sign cautions against avalanches.
- c. John is always ready to please .
- d. That movie always shocks

Paparounas (2019) calls both INO and GNO as antecedent-less NOs.

33. Questo esercizio mantiene ____ sani.
this exercise keep.prs.3sg healthy.pl

‘This exercise keeps one healthy.’

In sum, it can be noticed from the examples given in section 3 that both INO and GNO are null objects which need not identified by OA. The main difference between them is that unlike INOs, the antecedent of GNOs is in discourse with arbitrary reference.

4. Arabic Null Objects

Many ancient Arabic grammarians state that it is good to omit arguments if the meaning is not ambiguous, or to avoid monotonous enumeration of things. In this case, if the context sufficiently identifies the argument, it is better to be omitted so as to give the human mind a wide space for speculation and imagination of the things that are not mentioned by name but left to the context to clarify it. Thus, they allow the 3rd person subjects to be null in SVO order. In additions, they license some NOs when they can be recovered from the context or discourse. This study is the first one which highlights the NO which can be identified and recovered by the OA. These topics are elaborated below.

4.1 The Null object identified by Object Agreement

Arabic subjects and objects can be null identified by verbal agreement affixes without overt subjects or objects as in (34) from daily speaking.

34. tab'a -t-hum

Follow-SA-OA

Arabesque music causes (people) to be in melancholy.

28. Dikkat! Köpek O ısırır.

caution dog bite

Caution! The dog bites.

Turan(2001) adds that GNO should be [+human, +plural]. They are not co-referential with a discourse antecedent, and such null objects with arbitrary reference occur at the initial position in discourse in Turkey.

Grüter (2009) argues that GNOs exist in French as in the example (29) and many languages. (It can be noticed that the English translation of (29) is grammatically correct.)

29. Les écrivains attirent - sexuellement. (Grüter, 2009. P.216)

_ Writers attract sexually. (Grüter, 2009. P.215).

Dvořáková (2017) maintains that what makes GNO different from overt nouns is that they do not have other layers of the nominal functional sequence, namely the category of number and the category of determiner. He argues that GNOs have been investigated essentially in Italian (Rizzi 1986) French (Authier, 1989) , and English (Rizzi 1986, Levin 1993) where they are illustrated by the examples (30-32).

(30) Italian

a. Questo cartello mette in guardia contro le valanghe.

‘This sign cautions against avalanches.’

b. L’ambizione spesso spinge a [PRO commettere errori].

‘Ambition often pushes to make mistakes.’ Rizzi 1986:(1-b), (9-b)

(31) French

a. L’ambition am`ene `a [PRO commettre des erreurs].

‘Ambition leads to make mistakes.’

b. Une bonne th´erapeutique r´econcilie avec soi-m^eme.

‘A good therapy reconciles with oneself.’ Authier 1989:(4-b), (5-a)

3.2 Generic Null Objects

As mentioned above, both INO and GNO are NOs which need not identified by OA. Rizzi (1986) describes GNOs as [anaphoric] because they don't have antecedents inside its governing domain but they are [+pronominal] because they may be linked to another NP outside of their governing category. In short GNO is a null pronominal which has an 'arbitrary' (i.e., generic) meaning (Rizzi, 1986)

Authier (1989) argues that the French GNO is quite similar to Italian, but they should be semantically considered as 'variables' with unselective binding by a lexical or null adverb.

Giannakidou & Merchant (1997) clarify that Greek allows the pronoun to refer to plural GNO (cf. Carlson 1977).

23. Theodora mazevi fraules ke o Andreas pulai pro².

'Theodora picks strawberries and Andreas sells [them]'

Turan(2001) points out that GNOs are very few In Turkish and they are used in general sentences as shown in examples (24)-(28):

24. Bu ilaç O uyutur.

this medication sleep.Caus.

This medication causes (people) to sleep.

25. Spor O gençleştirir.

sports young.look. Caus

Sports makes (people) look younger.'

26. Klasik müzik O huzur verir.

classical music peace give

'Classical music gives (people) peace'.

27. Arabesk müzik O hüzünlendirir.

Arabesque music blue.make.Caus.

2 Some examples are translated only by their authors without transliterating.

18. Ando buscando candidatos, pero no encuentro Ø.

walk looking-for candidates but not find

'I'm looking for applicants, but I don't find (them).' (Laca, 2013, p. 110) reported in (Cyrino, 2019, p.15) .

On the other hand, Brazilian Portuguese (BP) licenses NOs only when they are co-referential with inanimate antecedents (19,20):

19. A Maria comprou o(s) vestido(s) depois de experimentar Ø.

the Maria bought the(pl) dress(pl) after of try

'Maria bought the dress(es) after trying (it/them) on!.'

20. *A Maria insultou o(s) rapaz(es) depois de beijar Ø.

the Maria insulted the(pl) boy(pl) after of kiss. (Cyrino, 2019, p.15)

Paparonas (2019) highlights INO in Greek

21. o Nikos mazepse fraules ke o
hem.nom.sg Nick.nom picked.past.pfv-SA strawberry.acc. and
hem.nom.sg

Kostas pulise ____.

Kostas.nom.sg sell.past.pfv. SA

'Nick picked strawberries and Kostas sold [strawberries].'

Flores et. all (2020) declare that the null objects have to be differentiated from what are called 'shadow arguments', which are also found in non-null object languages like English. The example (22) shows INO in EP³

22. Ela vem buscar Ø e pronto e nós lá vamos.

she goes pick up (it/them) and prompt and we there go

'She picks it/them up and there we go!'

³ Nunes (2011) as well as (Galves 1989, Kato 1993, and Cyrino, 1997 cited in Nunes 2011, p.14) cited in (Nunes , 2011) have analyzed null objects in *Brazilian Portuguese* (BP) as pros but he has not mentioned their type.

The object of the transitive verbs in (14) is dropped and it is INO because this sentence has two readings.

Tsimpli & Papadopoulou (2006) study INOs which are without specific antecedent in Greek, illustrated in (15):

15 a. Efaghe ke ipje

ate-SA and drank- SA

“(S)He ate and drank.”

b. Etroghe ke-epine.

ate-Imperf.SA and drank- Imperf.SA

“(S)He was eating and drinking.”

They argue that the null object option in Greek works together with the morphologically marked differences between perfective and imperfective verb aspects. More particularly, this expected distinction in permitting INO with perfective and imperfective verb aspects: both of them accept null objects, but they are preferred with the imperfective. The reader may observe the verbs in (15) are inflected only by SA and not OA.

Dvorák (2017) argues that INOs are extensively used in Czech. They occur in different lexical semantic classes of verbs. On the other hand, they are found only with imperfective verbs (16), opposing to lexical indefinite pronouns (17) (It should be noted that the imperfective verbs in Czech can be habitual or a continuous.)

16. a. T'ata ˇcasto vyřrez'av'a / zrovna ted' vyřrez'av'a/ *vyřreže .

Dad often carves.Impf. /carves.Impf /carves.PF'Dad
Dad often carves / is carving right now / will carve out.'

17. T'ata něco vyřrez'av'a. / T'ata něco vyřreže

Dad carves.present something /Dad carves.PF something

'Dad carves / is carving something. / Dad will carve something out.'

Cyrino, (2019) points out that INOs in (Peninsular) Spanish are permitted and they can be animate or inanimate.

3. Null Objects without Agreement Identification

Many languages allow the object of the verb to be null without being identified by verbal agreement. These include two types of NOs; Indefinite (or unspecified) NO (INO) and Generic NO (GNO). Both types are discussed below

3.1 Indefinite Null Object (INO)

Some transitive verbs which require one or more objects may appear without objects which are not identified by OA. These NOs are called indefinite null objects (Cole, 1987). The indefinite or unspecified null object have been investigated since Chomsky argued about the unspecified object deletion in 1962. It is called INO because the antecedent of the object is indefinite or unspecified (Cyrino, 2019). INO is dropped because it may not be necessary, understood from the context or implied from the lexical semantic properties of the verb. In the sentence, 'Ali is reading.', the object is dropped because it is not necessary as the speaker wants to tell us that Ali is reading and not eating or the object is understood from the context which may be a book , a novel or any written document. Some examples from some languages about INO, including English, are presented below.

Cole (1987) argues that the objects of transitive verbs in some languages may be dropped without agreement identification. This is shown in (13) from Imbabura Quechua.'

13. Juzi 0 rikurka.

Jose saw

'Jose saw him/her/it.'

Pérez-Leroux et all (2006) argue that the example (14) has two readings; a 'natural' interpretation which implies that the spy ate some food after she memorized the whole document and the 'frivolous' reading that she ate the document directly after she memorized it.

14. Which document did the spy memorize __ before eating __?

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10.a. Ni- u- shengee hamba mkate

SA- OA- cut , machete bread

'I cut it with a machete, the bread.' [Answer to: What did you do with the knife and the machete?]

b. Ni- u- shengee hamba

SA- OA- cut machete

'I cut it with a machete (the bread)

Mckinnon et al (2011) give an example from Kerinci Malay for dropping objects which are identified by object agreement.

11. ka takij ka nahœ?

I scared SA- climb.OA

'I am scared to climb it.' (p. 723)

Taraldsen (2011) describes the object-agreement affixes in Chichewa as in (12). The rich object agreement in Chichewa can be an incorporated pronoun to license NO as in (12b).

12.a. Njuchi zi- na -lum-a alenje.

bees SA-Past-bite-Ind hunters

'The bees bit the hunters.'

b. Njuchi zi -ná -wá-lum-a (alenje).

bees SA-Past-OA-bite-Ind (hunters)

'The bees bit them (,the hunters).'

It can be noticed from the examples above that NO is allowed in many languages when it can be identified and recovered by the object agreement. The next section discusses the second type of NOs.

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6 a. e mana xwr-am b. Za *(mana) xwr-am

apple eat-SA I apple eat-SA

'I eat the apple.' 'I eat the apple.'

7.a. *(Ma) mana wa-xwar-a b. Ma e wa-xwar-a

I apple past-eat-OA I past-eat-OA

'I ate the apple.' 'I ate it.' Pashto

He also argues that some languages show object agreement attached to verbs and this results in licensing particular definite objects to become phonetically null as in (8) from Chichewa.

8. mikango yanu i-na-zi-thamangits-a e

lions your SA-Past-OA-chase-asp

'Your lions chased them.'

Riedel (2009) points out Bantu dialects are famous for their rich morphology. Bantu verbal constructions contain morphemes which refer to the subject as well as the object (or objects) of a verb and a few Bantu dialects have generally free word order. This is shown in the example from Swahili. In (9a) Juma and a- allude to the subject (=Juma) and wa- and watoto 'children' both allude to the object. In (9b) both the lexical subject and object are dropped and recovered by the morphological agreement.

9. a. Juma a- li- wa- ona watoto

Juma SA- T - OA- see child

'Juma saw (the) children

b. A- li- wa- ona

SA- T - OA- see

'(He) saw (them)

Riedel (2009) added that Bantu dialects permit null arguments for both subjects and objects. This is displayed in (10b) in Samba.

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2. ma \emptyset wan-s-em

I see-T-SA.OA⁴

'I saw it/him/*something.'

Turan (2001) declares that objects can be dropped in Turkey referring to 'an intra-sentential argument' if it is not the subject as in the example given below,

3. Ahmet'i görenler O çok severler.

Ahmet see OA. very like

Those who see Ahmet like him a lot.

Deen (2001) maintains that the subject and the object may be optionally dropped in SVO languages; when the verbs are inflected by the subject or object suffixes.

4. ni - lim-fuat-a

SA- past-follow-OA

'I followed him'

Deen (2002) declares that when there are languages without rich object agreement (Huang 1989), or rich indirect object agreement (McCloskey & Hale 1984), the lexical object can be dropped as in (5).

5. ma [pro] wə-xwar-a Pashto

I past-eat-OA

'I ate (it)'

Simpson (2005) states that subjects and objects can be dropped in Pashto due to rich agreement which licenses subject drop in the present and object drop in the past.

⁴ It should be noted that I focused mainly on the symbols of Subject Agreement (SA), Object Agreement (OA) as well as the symbols of Pef (Perfect), Imperf (Imperfect), Erg.(Ergative), T (Tense), Ind (Indicative), Past, Caus (Cause) and ignored unnecessary symbols for transliterating the examples.

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Concerning the object agreement affixes, Bresnan & Mchombo (1987) point out that the incorporated object pronouns in some languages are expected to have anaphoric omission due the fact that the object agreement affixes do the object function so the overt object is dropped and becomes null. Besides, the first theories to null arguments in the literature is well highlighted by Jaeggli's Identification Hypothesis (1989), which limits the existence of a pronoun drop to the cases where it can be recovered by the agreement affixes. The studies (Bresnan& Machombo 1987, Nikolaeva 1999, Riedel 2009, Simpson 2005, Deen 2002, McCloskey & Hale 1984, Hualude & de Urbina 1993, Taraladsen 2011, Deen 2001, Simson 2005, Nunes 2011, among others) put emphasis on the occurrence of NO which is licensed by object morphological agreement in different languages. These studied are elaborated below.

Hualde & de Urbina (1993) points out that the null arguments licensed by verb agreement are the best example of pro. Basqu is a pro-drop language because of its rich agreement, so both the subject and object are null arguments, as it is obvious in the example given below.

1. (Hik) (ni) ikusi n-a--u--k

you. Erg me.seen

'You saw me'

Nikolaeva (1999) argues that the object can be null identified by the object agreement in Northern Ostyak (Uralic) spoken in western Siberia. as in (2):

1. Introduction

The first theories to null arguments in the literature is well highlighted by Jaeggli's Identification Hypothesis (1989), which limits the existence of a pronoun drop to the cases where it can be recovered by the agreement markers. The Identification Hypothesis fits languages with rich morphology, such as Arabic, Chichewa, Osyka, Samba, Basque, Swahili, Pashto, Kerinci Malay, and so many other languages. In these languages, the direct objects of transitive verbs can be dropped to remain phonetically unexpressed identified by OA on verbs co-indexed with specific antecedents. On the other hand, many languages allow the overt object to remain null without OA or definite antecedents. In this paper, both types of null objects are investigated in Standard Arabic language and others. **It is worth mentioning that this study is a qualitative descriptive study investigating NOs cross-Linguistically.** Examples are taken from different languages to prove the existence of NOs whether identified by OA or not. Then, examples from Arabic language are illustrated to show that both types of NOs do exist in Standard Arabic language.

This paper is organized as follows; null objects identified by agreement, null objects without agreement identification, null objects in standard Arabic and finally Syntactic analysis of null objects in standard Arabic language.

2. Null Objects Identified by Agreement

First of all, the ancient and some modern Arabic Grammarians state that the verbal agreement affixes stand for the subject. On contrary, the verbal affixes are in fact rich agreement which is necessary to recover the null arguments (Soltan 2007, Saeed 2011, and Al-Sharafi 2013; 2014) and others. On the other hand, the Arabic studies mentioned earlier are about the null subject, **This study focuses on the NOs only.**

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Abstract:

In some languages, the direct object of transitive verbs can be dropped to remain phonetically unexpressed but identified by the verbal object agreement (OA) on verbs co-indexed with specified and definite antecedents. On the other hand, many languages allow the lexical object to be null without OA identification. In this paper, both types of null objects (NOs) are investigated cross-linguistically through comparing the Standard Arabic language with some other languages. It is worth mentioning that although some ancient and modern Arabic grammarians discuss NOs which are not identified by OA in Arabic and English articles and books, **this is the first English article**, as far as I know, which studies and compares both types of NOs in Standard Arabic with some South American, European, African and Asian languages.

Keywords: Null object(s), Indefinite, Generic, Pro Drop Languages, Identification, General Control Rule.

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Praise be to God, Lord of the worlds, and prayers and peace be upon the most honorable of the prophets and messengers:

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In conclusion, we appreciate the support and encouragement of the university leadership represented by its president, the general supervisor of the journal, **Prof. Muhammad Al-Ahdal**, and **Professor Muhammad Bulghaith** - Vice President for Postgraduate Studies and Scientific Research, as their unlimited encouragement and support have a great impact on the success of the journal and its excellence.

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