



A CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF NULL CASE IN ENGLISH AND ARABIC SELECTED NOVELS

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: 8th February 2022 Accepted: 8th March 2022 Published: 25th April 2022</p>	<p>Case is the syntactic relationship between the NPs and their case assigners in a sentence. The case is divided into four types according to two categories. Syntactically, case has syntactic case and lexical case. Morphologically, it has abstract case and morphological case (Blake, 2004: 161).</p> <p>Chomsky & Lasnik (1995) and Martin(2001) that there is a special Null Case, assigned in English by certain instances of infinitival to. We show that, contrary to Martin's claims, there is no consistent distinction between instances of to that license PRO, and instances of to that require other types of subjects (DP-trace and lexical subjects), either in temporal interpretation or in the licensing of VP-ellipsis. The research attempts to answer the following:</p> <p>How do English and Arabic languages express the concept of null case? What are the similarities and differences between them? How is the concept of null case expressed in "To the Lighthouse" by Virginia Woolf? How is the concept of null case expressed in "Sand of the Water " "Rmil almaya"by Wasini Al-Araj?</p> <p>This paper aims at: Identifying the ways through which English and Arabic languages express the concept of null case,, finding out the similarities and differences between them, and determining the concept of null case in selected texts from "To the Lighthouse" by Virginia Woolf and "Sand of the Water " "Rmil almaya"by by Wasini Al-Araj.</p> <p>It is hypothesized that the null case in English is narrow and implicit .And It has certain words or expressions to indicate null case for example:there,it,explanatory sentence,Interceptive Sentence.In the other hand,null case in the Arabic's novel Sand of the Water"Rmil almaya"uses expressions (jumlat jawab alshart,aljumlat alaietiradia,aljumlat altafsiria,aljumlat alwaqiah silat lil musul and aljumaluh ibtidaiyah).</p> <p>The procedures of this paper include : Surveying the relevant literature about null case assignment in English and Arabic,Developing quantitative and analytical methods ,The quantitative method would be collecting the data from English and Arabic novels, and Comparing and contrasting the collected data in terms of null case assignment in both Arabic and English novels.</p> <p>The result of this paper will hopefully benefit readers by clarifying the ways through which English and Arabic grammarians deal with the special case known as "null case" so as to encourage researchers to tackle this topic from various viewpoints.</p>

Keywords: Case, Null Case

1-THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

1.1.Case in English

Case is a common feature and a grammatical or an inflectional category of nouns and pronouns. The feature is determined by the function of the sentence. It is used to analyze the word classes or their associated phrases to express their roles in relation to other sentence components as verbs, prepositions and nouns, for instance, I is the pronoun in the nominative case of the first person singular pronoun and functions as a subject (i.e., it comes before a verb); me is the pronoun in the accusative case and functions as an object (i.e., it comes after a verb. In other words, Case is a mark or a suffix in a word (noun or pronoun) that refers to its grammatical relation or function. This definition is corresponding to genitive case (Searen, 1995: 56).

Cameron (2001: 67) mentions that case is a very important element or characteristic in the definition and classification of nouns. It was most peculiarly grammatical of all the traditional categories of inflexion. It has no equivalent to other sciences of logic, epistemology and metaphysics.

1.1.1 Types of Cases of Nouns

English has two cases of nouns. The first is the common and the second is genitive. The Common Case of nouns has the following forms:

1.1.1.1. Nominative Case

The nominative case is used to name a thing or a person because all other cases arise from it (Dinneen, 1967: 116). According to the case theory of Chomsky (1981), "NPs are given case if and only if they appear in specific positions in the sentence. In particular, the nominative case is assigned in the specifier of finite T" (Carnie, 2001: 232; and Carnie, 2002: 234).

One of the morpho-syntactic properties of the subject is that it is in the nominative case (Miller, 2002: 93). The nominative case is the case of subject or deputy-agent (the subject of the passive sentence), as in:

1. Suha cleans her room every day.

2. The furniture was sold yesterday.

Radford (1989: 309-10) states a rule for nominative case, that is: "A Np which is a sister of a finite is assigned Nominative case."

3. I really think (that John does like you).

4. I really think (that John likes you).

According to this rule, the noun phrase "John" is a sister of the finite constituent which contains the verb "does", as in: (a) but (b) that lacks the verb. Therefore, "John" will be in the nominative case. The proof for this statement is that if "John" is exchanged by the personal pronoun, then the personal pronoun (which is overtly marked for case) will be in the nominative case and not in the accusative one.

1.1.1.2. Accusative Case

Accusative case refers to the form of the noun when it is the object of a verb. The word order marks the case because the word is not marked. There is no difference in the form of the word whether the noun is an object of a verb or other constituents in the sentence. (Cameron, 2001: 45).

The accusative is nearly used in all languages as it becomes a universal object-case (ibid)

The accusative term is driven from an ancient mistranslation of the Greek word and it means a causal case. It is the object of transitive verbs. Many of these objects refer to things or persons which are affected by the action of the verb (Grice, 1975: 6). The main use of accusative case is: as the object of transitive verbs, as in: Eg.

5. They murdered the king.

1.1.1.3 Dative Case

The dative case expresses an indirect object relationship in a language with extensive case systems and marks the experiencer subjects. Crystal (2003: 123) shows that in classical transformational grammar, the dative movement transformation is associated with di-transitive constructions of this kind. Dative is the case of the animate being which is affected by the state or action performed by the verb.

Tallerman (2008: 180) mentions that there is a little justification to distinguish an indirect object from any other object. The recipient has the same form as any object and it immediately follows the verb. The basic role of dative is to mark the recipient of something given, transferred etc. For instance,

6. He gave a book to Mary.

In this example "Mary" is the recipient of the action of giving. It is marked by the preposition "to" (Matthews, 2007: 91). Dative case shows the difference between an indirect object relationship and a scope of meaning like that is covered by "to" or "for"

1.1.1.4. Vocative Case

The vocative is used to get attention or to address one or more persons. It is an optional noun phrase that is used in a certain position (initially, medially or finally). It is usually associated with a distinctive intonation at the beginning or the end of the sentence. In spelling, it is marked by a comma to separate the vocative expression from the sentence.

Matthews (2007: 429) mentions that the vocative has a traditional use and it is characterized by using archaic "O" as a vocative particle when it is used in calling someone or getting his/her attention, as in:

7. We beseech thee, O Lord.

Now, English uses a noun as in:

8. Bill, where are you? (initially)

9. It's a lovely day, Mrs Johnson .(finally)

10. And you, my friends, will have to work harder (medially)

Vocative "is the case of a noun or pronoun used interjectionally." The functions of the vocative include paying the attention of the addressee(s); specifying someone as an addressee from others who may hear the speech; and showing the nature of the relationships among people, maintaining and reinforcing social relationships (Gramley & Pätzold, 1992: 291; and Biber et al., 2000: 1112).

1.1.1.5. Ablative Case

Ablative case is the form of a noun phrase whether it is a noun or a pronoun that marks the source of a movement away from some locations. Crystal (2003: 2) shows the use of the following prepositions: with, from, and by in particular to express this concept. Palmer (1978: 96) adds that the ablative is used with the prepositions with a meaning of "from". Miller (2002: 105) mentions that the term "ablative" is driven from a Latin word meaning "taking away". For instance,

11. He departed from the city (Robins, 1965: 282).

2.2.2 Genitive case

The genitive case is an English grammatical case that is used for a noun, pronoun, or adjective that modifies another noun. The genitive case is most commonly used to show possession, but it can also show a thing's source or a characteristic/trait of something. Typically, forming the genitive case involves adding an apostrophe followed by "s" to the end of a noun.

Example: (12) I borrowed Sam's calculator.

Sam's = Noun in Genitive Case

Calculator = Noun Receiving Possession .Example:

13. Our new house is blue.

Our = Pronoun in Genitive Case.

House = Noun Receiving Possession.

The genitive and the possessive case look very similar because they both pertain to ownership. However, where the possessive case always refers to ownership of a noun, the genitive case is not strictly used for ownership. Examples will best demonstrate the difference.

14. Suzie's toy is new.

"Suzie's toy" is an example of the genitive case and the possessive case. The toy belongs to Suzie (the toy of Suzie). This is an example of a noun possessing a noun using the apostrophe "-s" ending.

15. The men's clothing section is downstairs.

In this example, the clothing does not belong to the men. Rather, this refers to clothing for men. This sentence demonstrates the genitive and not the possessive case.

16. The artist's paintings were on display.

In this example, the genitive case is used. The meaning is not one of possession, i.e., they are not paintings owned by the artist (although the artist might own them). Here, the apostrophe "-s" ending means the drawings by the artist.

1.1.2. Null case in English

Chomsky & Lasnik (1995) propose that PRO's Case is not one of the standard Cases (nominative, accusative, oblique) but rather is a special Case, which they call "null Case", assigned by the infinitive marker to to nominals that lack phonetic content .

Chomsky & Lasnik (1995) and Martin (2001) that there is a special Null Case, assigned in English by certain instances of infinitival to. We show that, contrary to Martin's claims, there is no consistent distinction between instances of to that license PRO, and instances of to that require other types of subjects (DP-trace and lexical subjects), either in temporal interpretation or in the licensing of VP-ellipsis.

A central preoccupation of modern formal syntactic theory has been the analysis of missing subjects of infinitives, as in the underlined sequence in (17):

17 .To visit Sally would bother me.

In this sentence, visit has an understood subject, most likely the same referent as the matrix dative, so that it is understood that it is my visiting Sally that would bother me.

2. Case in Arabic

The traditional Arab grammarians take the sentence as the basis of their syntactic analysis. Ibin Yaciish (1970:21) defines the sentence as "the minimum amount of words conveying a message that merits the silence (on the part of the addressee)" .

The Basri grammarians labeled the sentence as verbal if it starts with a verb; whereas, the one that starts with a noun is a nominal sentence. Consider the following example.

18. شاهد الرجل المسرحية .

The man saw the play.

18. الرجل شاهد المسرحية

The man saw the play. (Al-Momani, 2010: 26)

2.1 Syntactic Aspects of Case

Arabic case system falls within the class of nominative /accusative languages as opposed to ergative/accusative languages. The Arabic language includes three types of case assigned to NPs, they are: Nominative, Accusative and Genitive. (Al-Ghalaayini, 2004: 56).

2.1.1 Nominative Case

The nominative case can be assigned inherently to the NPs or as it is so-called case-by- agreement as in the following points.

- The subject (topic) of the nominative clause or sentence.

19 الرجل كريم

The man is generous.

- The nominal in the predicate position of the nominal sentence as in:

20 الرجل بخيل

The man is generous.

- The designed proper name vocative.

21 يا محمد

Oh mohammad-nom

Oh mohammad.

- Indefinite substantive vocative

22 يا مغيث

Oh succorer-nom

Oh succorer.

(Al – Sawadi & Khayat 1994:25)

The nominative case is assigned structurally by case assigners in the following positions:

- The subject of the modal past singular verb be (was) kana.

23 كان الرجل كريما

The man was generous

- The predicate of the emphatic particle Inna (that)

24 ان الرجل كريم

That the man is generous

- The predicate of the negative particle la (no) or(don't).

25 لا احد كريم

No one is generous

- The subject of the active voice verb.

26 ضرب الولد الكرة

The boy hit the ball.

- The subject of the passive voice.

27 قتل الرجل

The man is killed.

- The dependent of the nominative NP

28 جاء الرجل الكريم

The generous man came.

(Al-Najjaar, M. A. 2003)

The NP has a nominative case only in the positions above, they can be summarized as follows.

- Subject of a nominal sentence
- Predicate of nominal sentence
- Subject of verbal sentence
- Substitute of a subject in a verbal sentence (subject of the passive verb)
- Predicate of emphatic Inna and its sisters.
- Subject of modal past singular verb be (was) ka:nə and its sisters .
- Proper name vocative.
- Indefinite substantive vocative
- Dependent of a nominative.
- Predicate of negative la (no) or (don't)

(Bahmani 2007:121)

2.1.2 Accusative Case.

In Arabic, the accusative case is assigned to the NPs in so many syntactic positions as follows:

The object assigned an accusative case, unlike English, Arabic has five types of objects, all of them receive an accusative case.

(Hasan,2007: 78)

I - Object of the verb (direct object).

29 اخذ الولد الكرة

The boy took the ball.

II- Absolute object.

30 ضربه ضربة شديدة

He hit him hard hit.

III- Object of accompaniment

31 مشيت و الرصيف

I walked beside the sidewalk.

IV- Adverbial object.

32 خرج خالد صباحا

Khalid went out in the morning.

(Al – Sawadi & KHayat 1994:26)

V- Object of purpose.

33 قام الرجل إكراما له

The man stood up honorably for him.

Object of the modal past singular verb to be (was) kana.

34 كان الطقس باردا

The weather was cold.

The subject of the emphatic particle inna (that).

35 إن الرجل كريم

That the man is generous.

The topic of the negative particle la (no or don't)

36 لا أحد في البيت

No one is in the house.

Adverb of state.

37 ذهب الرجل ضاحكا

He went away laughing.

(Muhammad, 1990: 140).

Distinction nouns when they are preceded by a distinctive feature such as numbers.

38 أخذ ثلاثين قرشا

He took thirty pence.

Exclusive adverbial exception noun of the exception particle illa (except).

39 أكل الضيوف الا الولد

All the guests ate except the boy.

The dependent of an accusative.

40 ضرب الكرة الكبيرة

He kicked the big ball.

(Ibid)

2.1.3 Genitive Case

The genitive case in English is not like in Arabic, the Arabic has three syntactic positions in which the genitive case is assigned, the object of the preposition, the dependent of the pgenitive NP and the second part of the possessive construction (Bahamani, 2007: 122).

- Object of preposition.

41 ذهب الى الملعب

He went out to the stadium.

- Dependent of genitive.

42 الرجل في البيت الصغير

The man is in the small house.

- Second part of the possessive construction.

43 صاحب الدار كريم

The owner of the house is generous.

(Al-Sawadi & Khayat 1994:27)

2.2 Null Case in Arabic

Sentences that do not have a place of inflection are limited to the following types:

Elementary sentence " :aljumaluh aliabtidayiya "

It is every sentence that is in the beginning of speech, whether it is real or nominal. Example :

44. هطل المطر في الشتاء.

It rained in the winter.

The phrase "it is raining" has no place in the syntax because it is elementary.

Appeal sentence "aljumlat alaistinafia"

It is located in the middle of the speech, separated from what preceded it in syntax. Example :

45. مات زيد رحمه الله.

Zaid, may God have mercy on him, passed away.

The phrase "may God have mercy on him" occurred after he came to know "Zayd" and it is not a case of him, rather it is disconnected from the previous sentence, because it is a supplication for him for mercy.

The incident sentence is related to the relative " aljumlat alwaqiah silat lil musul"

It is every sentence that came after the relative noun.

Example :

46. جاء الذي نجح.

The one who succeeded.

The relative clause "successfully" has no place in the syntax.

_ Interceptive Sentence "aljumlat alaietiradia"

It is the sentence that opposes between two things that need each other, and grammarians say that this objection benefits the affirmation and strengthening of the sentence, and this objection falls in places, namely:

_ Between the verb and the subject, such as:

47. حضر - أعتقد - زيد.

Zaid attended - I think.

The sentence "I think" is an objectionable sentence that has no place of expression.

_ Between the subject and the predicate, such as:

48 The students - thank God - are glorified.

The sentence "Ahmed Allah" is an objectionable sentence that has no place in the syntax.

_ Between the verb of the condition and its answer, such as:

49 Whatever you do - and if people help you - you will be punished.

The phrase "and if people helped you" is an objectionable sentence that has no place in the syntax.

_ Between the section and its answer, such as:

50 The Almighty said: "And it is a great oath, if only you knew." (An-Nujoom 76).

The sentence "if you knew" is an objectionable sentence that has no place in the syntax.

_ explanatory sentence "aljumlat altafsiria"

It is the sentence that explains what precedes it and reveals its truth, and it may be coupled with the two letters of interpretation "that and any" or it is not coupled.

Example :

51. نظر الحيوان في استعطاف أي أعطني طعاما.

The animal looked in sympathy, ie give me food.

The sentence "give me" is an explanatory sentence that has no place in parsing.

52. I wrote to him to send me the book.

The sentence "send" is an explanatory sentence that has no place in the syntax.

An example of an explanatory sentence that is not accompanied by the letter Tafsir:

53 May I show you the path to success? Get rid of your work.

The phrase "get rid" is an explanatory sentence that has no place in parsing.

_ Section answer sentence "jumlat jawab alqism"

It is every sentence that comes after the oath, where it is answered for the explicit oath, or the estimated oath that is indicated by a verbal presumption, such as the lam of the oath.

Example :

54. والله لأنجح.

- By God, I will succeed.

The sentence "to succeed" is the sentence of the answer to the oath that has no place in the syntax.

7 - Sentence answer the condition "jumlat jawab alshart"

It is the sentence that occurs in response to a definitive condition that is not associated with "fa," or "if," or in response to a condition that is not definitive, such as the answer to the tools (if - if - were it not - whenever...).

Example :

55. من يعمل يربح.

Whoever works wins.

The sentence "he wins" has no place in the syntax because it is a sentence that answers the condition and is not associated with a fulfillment.

56. إذا درست جيدا نجحت بتفوق.

If you study well, you will succeed.

The sentence "succeeded" has no place in the parsing because it is a sentence that answers the condition and is associated with the non-definitive conditional "if".

_ the cursive sentence "aljumlat almaetufa"

Every sentence attached to a sentence that has no place in the syntax is called by its name and has no place in the parsing.

Example :

جاء الذي رأيتُه وصافحته .57

The one I saw came and shook hands with him.

The relative clause "I saw him" has no place in the syntax. The phrase "I shook hands with him" is attached to the phrase "I saw him" and has no place in the syntax.

3- The contrastive study

The practical part of this paper focuses on the concept of null case in some English texts of the novel "To the Lighthouse" by Virginia Woolf (1972) and some Arabic texts from the novel Sand of the Water "Rmil almayat" by Wasini Al-Araj(1993). To make the contrastive study for this paper. Thus, this section is divided into English and Arabic texts analyses:

3.1 Arabic texts

The Analysis of null case in the novel Sand of the Water"Rmil almaya" by Wasini Al-Araj

1."دفت دنيازاد آخر الابتسامات في قلبها ثم انسحبت باتجاه الفراغ الذي كان يملأ القلب والذاكرة . كانت تعرف أكثر من غيرها أن العد الزمني توقف عند هذه اللحظة بالذات "7.p

Here, in this Arabic sentence .There is a null case because there is an elementary sentence " :aljumaluh aliabtidayiya " .Which is " .It is every sentence that is in the beginning of speech, whether it is real or nominal .The phrase " dafinat dunyazad" has no place in the syntax because it is elementary.

2." اللغز الذي عذبه زمناً طويلاً ثم جاء الموريسكي ليدخله في تفاصيل حكاية لم يكن مهيناً لسماعها لكنه مجبر على فك اللغز المسحور الذي بدأ يتحول إلى يقين .8.p

The incident sentence is related to the relative " aljumlat alwaqiah silat lil musul". It is every sentence that came after the relative noun.The relative clause "tormented him" has no place in the syntax.

3."الذي ارتكب أولى الحاقات التي شلت عيون المنسيين ، الذين لم يعودوا إلا حب المدينة وذاكرتها التي لا يمكن أن تخون أو تتنكر لحنينهم الذي ملأ الدنيا والشوارع طيبة وشوقاً . لكنك أنت . البشير الموريسكي الأخير ، الذي عبر المحيطات وأمواج المتوسط الذي كاد يومها أن يفقد زرقته ويلبس حداد الظلمة"15.p

The incident sentence is related to the relative " aljumlat alwaqiah silat lil musul". It is every sentence that came after the relative. Therefore we have in this sentence, the relative clause "committed" has no place in the syntax.

4. "ماذا أفعل يا الله ؟؟؟ قلتها بصوت تردد داخل أرجاء الكهف . لكنك لم تسمع إلا صداك مبوحاً مثل صوتك . ملأت صدرك بالهواء المنبعث من ثقب الكهف الضيق ، حاولت أن تتلمس محيطك من جديد . لاشيء غير الظلمة والأثرية القديمة . رأسك يؤلمك . ضغطت عليه . كان كالغذيفة المدفعية . لاشيء تغير . أعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم ، هل يعقل ؟؟؟ هل تغيرت الدنيا بين يوم وليلة .15.p

Here in this sentence .There are certain types of Null Cas sentences in Arabic .In this extract there are two types only.which they areInterceptive Sentence "aljumlat alaietiradia": It is the sentence that opposes between two things that need each other, and grammarians say that this objection benefits the affirmation and strengthening of the sentence, and this objection falls in places .i.e."The sentence "aeudh biallah min alshaytan alrajim" is an objectionable sentence that has no place in the syntax .The other sentence explanatory sentence "aljumlat altafsiria": It is the sentence that explains what precedes it and reveals its truth, and it may be coupled with the two letters of interpretation "that and any" or it is not coupled." . "ماذا أفعل يا الله ؟؟؟ قلتها بصوت تردد . " ، Therefore this sentence has no place in parsing .

5."إذا كان سيدي يرى في ذلك حلالاً ، فهو عين الصواب . لا بأس في ذلك . لم يكن الصمت ممكناً ، قفزت من مكاني . أعصابي فقدت اتزانها . - لا يا أبا إسحاق ، - هل بعد الخليفة من دين ؟؟؟ - أتعلمنا ديننا يا ابن اليهودية ؟؟؟ امتلأت العيون بالقطران . الفم جف . الصهد يتصاعد من القلب إلى الذاكرة . كل شيء يحترق . لأول مرة أتأكد أن للذاكرة راحة ليست ككل الروائح . قال الحاكم الذي خرج من تحت إبط الحاكم الرابع . - كثر أذاك ياشيخ اللعنة .22.p

There is in this sentence .There is Sentence answer the condition "jumlat jawab alshart": It is the sentence that occurs in response to a definitive condition that is not associated with "fa," or "if," or in response to a condition that is not definitive, such as the answer to the tools (if – if – were it not – whenever...) . فهو . "إذا كان سيدي يرى في ذلك حلالاً ، فهو عين الصواب .The sentence "عين الصواب الذي" "if," .

6، "لو جمعتم البحار كلها ، وسيرتم النجوم ، ووضعتم ثقل الأرض على هامتي وسرقتم النور من عيونني . . لن أنخلي عن ذاكرتي وحنيني إلى الوجوه التي لاينتهي ألقها وعنفوانها . في المرة الأخيرة خرجوا صامتين ، وحين عادوا كانت وجوههم مليئة بالظلام الحالك". 22.p

There is in this sentence .There is Sentence answer the condition "jumlat jawab alshart": It is the sentence that occurs in response to a definitive condition that is not associated with "fa," or "if," or in response to a condition that is not definitive, such as the answer to the tools (if – if – were it not – whenever...). لو جمعتم البحار كلها ، وسيرتم النجوم .has no place in the parsing because it is a sentence that answers the condition and is associated with the non-definitive conditional "لو" , "if".

3.2 The English texts

The Analysis of the null case in the novel "To the Lighthouse"

1. "It's due west," said the atheist Tansley, holding his bony fingers spread so that the wind blew through them, for he was sharing MrRamsay's evening walk up and down, up and down the terrace"p.5

In this English sentence "It's due west," has no place in the syntax , because the pronoun "it" has no related meaning.

2. "There'll be no landing at the Lighthouse tomorrow," said Charles Tansley, clapping his hands together as he stood at the window with her husband. "P.7

In the above sentence Which is " *There'll be no landing at the Lighthouse tomorrow,* ".The word "There"has no place in the syntax.

3. " the thing was completed partly, and partly because distant views seem to outlast by a million years (Lily thought) the gazer and to be communing already with a sky which beholds an earth entirely at rest"p.18

Here in this extract .The sentence (Lily thought) the writer in this sentence uses explanatory sentence. The sentence (Lily thought) has no place in the syntax.

4. "Smiling, for it was an admirable idea, that had flashed upon her thisvery second—William and Lily should marry—she took the heathermixture stocking, with its criss-cross of steel needles at the mouth of it ,and measured it against James's leg. "p.23

In this extract ,the writer uses Interceptive Sentence(i.eWilliam and Lily should marry).So this sentence William and Lily should marry has no place in the syntax.

5. " Lily Briscoe went on putting away her brushes, looking up, looking down. Looking up, there he was—Mry Ramsay—advancing towards them, swinging, careless, oblivious, remote."

In this extract ,the writer uses Interceptive Sentence(i.e Mry Ramsay). So this sentence has no place in the syntax.

6. " Oh, no—the most sincere of men, the truest (here he was), the best; but, looking down, she thought, he is absorbed in himself, he is tyrannical, he is unjust; and kept looking down, purposely, for only so could she keep steady, staying with the Ramsays."

In this extract ,the writer uses Interceptive Sentence(i.e Oh, no—the most sincere of men).So this sentence has no place in the syntax.

4- THE RESULTS

5.0 .Introductory Notes

This chapter includes The results,, starting from (part A): the English Novel" To the Lighthouse" by Virginia Woolf then (part B): the Arabic Novel Sand of the Water "Rmil almaya "by Wasini Al-Araj.

5.1 .The Results of "To the Lighthouse" by Virginia Woolf

The results of this novel manifest that null case in English and specifically for this novel is very implicit and narrow .e.g there is only (there, it, explanatory sentence ,Interceptive Sentence).

5.2.The Results of Sand of the Water "Rmil almaya" by Wasini Al-Araj

Arabic is more explicit than English concerning the null case .we can find this concept in Arabic's novel in many cases and the most frequently ones are (jumlat jawab alshart, aljumlat alaietiradia, aljumlat altafsiria, aljumlat al waqiah silat lil musul and aljumuluh aliabtidayiya .

5. Similarities, Differences, and Conclusion

4.1 The Similarities of Null Case Assignment in English Novel and Arabic novel

- The explanatory sentence used in both novels the English novel "To the Lighthouse" by Virginia Woolf and the Arabic novel "Sand of the Water" "Rmil almaya" by Wasini Al-Araj to refer to the null case.
- Both English and Arabic novels use Interceptive sentences to indicate null cases.

4.2 The Differences of Null Case Assignment in English and Arabic novel

- The Arabic novel "Sand of the Water" "Rmil almaya" by Wasini Al-Ara is more explicit than the English novel "To the Lighthouse" by Virginia Woolf concerning the null case assignment.

4.3 CONCLUSION

It is concluded that the null case assignment in English is so different from the null case assignment in Arabic, as they belong to two different language families. Nevertheless, it is clear that the two languages share some properties which are common or universal to each language according to the traditional Arab grammar and the Chomskian GB theory.

The hypotheses of this paper have been proved. The study provides a comparison between the notion of null case in English and Arabic as follows:

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3. The concept of null case exists in both English and Arabic.
4. English deals with the topic through there ,it, explanatory sentence ,Interceptive Sentence.
5. Arabic deals with the null case through " jumlat jawab alshart", "**Sentence answer the condition**" ,aljumlat alaietiradia Interceptive Sentence,aljumlat altafsiria **explanatory sentence**,aljumlat alwaqiah silat lil musul **The incident sentence is related to the relative** and aljumuluh ibtidaiyah Elementary sentence.
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