

## **Linguistic Manifestations of Climate Change in the Qur'an: A Systemic Functional Linguistics Analysis**

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### **Abstract**

Climate change is one of the most fundamental challenges which has been examined not only as a physical phenomenon, but also as a social one based on scientific evidences. The present study is an attempt to investigate the presence of such phenomenon as one of the most publicised topics in the Holy Qur'an as a classical Arabic text in comparison with its English translated version. With an interdisciplinary approach to linguistics, discourse analysis, and translation studies, the study aims to explore the efficacy of applying Halliday's theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) to both texts in order to explain the textual relations among their clauses and to compare both the source text and the translated text on a lexico-grammatical level. It also focuses on one of the most significant meta-functions of language; namely, textual meta-function which helps in understanding and interpreting the selected Madinan surahs in the Qur'an which were examined as units of meaning revolving around one of their central themes, namely, climate change. It provides not only a micro-level, but also a macro-level analysis of the theme-rheme structure of both selected texts in which a number of lexical items have been concurrently used in both texts. Based on the qualitative tool for analysis, it also provides a functional

description of both Arabic and English texts in order to reveal all the semantic meanings by means of their grammatical and lexical choices. In order to achieve quantitative accuracy, the present study also makes use of a software programme; namely, AntConc, in order to examine the occurrence, frequency, and concordance of the selected lexical items. Results indicate that there is a strong correlation between the frequency of the themes as well as rhemes related to climate change in both Meccan and Madinan surahs.

**Keywords:** Climate change - Qur'an – Rheme - Systemic Functional Linguistics – Theme - Textual meta-function

## Introduction

The theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) offers a comprehensive framework for qualitative data analysis. It depends on a descriptive account of the English language in the making and creation of meaning since it is primarily concerned with language use in social contexts. It also focuses on the universality of languages in terms of their linguistic features. Therefore, this approach with its meta-functions of language can be applied to other languages. Alamiri (2018) cited what Fontaine (2012, p. 95) claimed about Systemic Functional Linguistics theory as being “truly a theory of language, not only grammar, since it strives to account for how language enables human beings to communicate with one another in the way they do”. He also cited how Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p. 49) defined the grammar of a language as “a resource for making meaning, in which explaining something is based not on how it is structured but in showing how it is related to other things”.

Based on the SFL theory, the study opens the gate to the comprehensive interpretation of the textual relations, patterns, and meanings as well as the information structure of the Qur’an as a communicative text in order to demonstrate the efficacy of the application of this theory to the Qur’anic texts. The present study aims not only to investigate the problem of the textual structure of the verses and surahs in the Qur’an from a linguistic perspective, but also to distinguish the types of textual relations by comparing both Arabic and English texts. It also highlights the way in which the selected verses of the Madinan surahs are related to each other and to the wider context of the comprehensive messages conveyed in the Qur’an.

The significance of the present study lies in the fact that there are few researches which have focused on the textual meta-function of the language used in texts.

As a result, the present study is an attempt to find answers to the following questions:

1. What is the relation between Theme and climate change in each analyzed clause in both Arabic and English texts?
2. What are the most frequently used lexical items related to climate change in the selected texts?
3. What is the relation between Theme and Rheme in the Arabic text in comparison to the English one?

### **Literature Review**

Petrescu-Mag et al. (2022) regarded climate change as “one of the most publicised topics globally and one of the most significant challenges where economic, social, and political stakes are high”. Toivonen (2022) cited how Jackson (2021) and the The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (2019) defined climate change as “the scientifically identifiable periodic modification of the climate of the Earth, persisting for an extended period and caused by various geologic, chemical, biological, geographic, and human factors”. He also cited what Hoggett (2019) argued about the belief that “people need to be informed about this phenomenon better in order to help them take climate action”. According to the The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (2011), climate change is regarded as “the warming trend spanning the entire 20<sup>th</sup> century and the first decades of 21<sup>st</sup> century, occurring in addition to natural climate variability and attributable directly and indirectly to human activities such as carbon dioxide emissions”. The report also connected climate change to the notion of human agency which is “responsible for creating climate change and communicating about mitigation and adaptation possibilities”.

## Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

Alfraidi (2021) cited how Fontaine (2012, p. 5) defined SFL as “one of the dominant functional theories in linguistics”. He also how Halliday (1979, p. 21) defined language as “an interactive social practice, and the main goal of the linguistic theory is to describe and interpret linguistic communication between human beings”. Alshalan and Alyousef (2020) argued about Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) as a theory and an approach to language which “views language as a system rather than a structure, and examines meaning beyond grammar”. Wang (2014) cited how Martin et al. (2010) defined SFL as “a theory of grammar and a resource of engaging with the grammar of all human language, and it offers an approach of viewing the grammar of a language in terms of how language is used”. He also cited how Munday (2002) defined the SFL model as “an integration of the following approaches, i.e. Systemic Functional Linguistics, Corpus Linguistics, and an analysis of the cultural and social context”.

Chavoshan (2017) cited what Halliday and Matthiessen (2014:25) claimed that “people use language to make sense of their experience, and to carry out their interactions with other people”. He claimed that according to SFL, language is “as it is because of the functions in which it has evolved in the human species” (p.31), which highlights the relationship between language and the social context. He also stated that language “functions as a resource for making meaning and is available to the learner as a wide set of possibilities and choices”. Kavalir (2016) argued about the multifunctionality of language in that he viewed language as “a multi-faceted phenomenon in which any piece of language says something about the world around us as part of communication between fellow human beings, and must be necessarily structured in some way in order to convey a message”.

To et al. (2013) claimed that SFL “sees language first and foremost as a system of communication, allowing speakers and writers to interact with their audience by making and exchanging meanings which refer to meaning potential based on a system of choices rather than what they can and can not say”. They added that SFL “deals with a text as a functional unit through which meaning is conveyed”. Wang (2014) cited how Zhu (1996, p. 345) claimed about the systemic functional theory which “provides us with an insight into the mechanism of text creation in relation to language user, communication and situation”.

Wang (2014) stated that SFL could be an applicable theory in translation which “is not only a specialised domain of research, but also a sort of testing ground for this theory”. He also cited what Steiner (2005, p. 485) claimed about “how translation could be seen as a relationship between units in structures arranged in a hierarchy of ranks and levels”. He also cited how Munday (2008) claimed that SFL as a linguistic framework “has been applied and widely recognised within the field of translation studies”. He also cited how Martin et al. (2010, p. 2) claimed about the main function of SFL as it “was not to orient the grammar to any single defined area of application, but to provide a general grammar for purposes of text analysis and interpretation”. He cited how Zhu (2008) claimed that language use “in text formation is tri-stratal; i.e. a three-dimensional model called structure of meaning”.

Wang (2014) cited how House (1997) viewed translation as “centrally involving the recreation of meaning through choices made by the translator in the interpretation of the source text and through choices in the generation of the translated text”. He cited how Matthiessen (2014, p. 2) defined translation as “an ongoing process of choosing options within the systems of the source language and of the target language”. He added that by means of the textual meaning, translators “choose how to interpret messages and the sequences of messages

that create the flow of information in the source text and they choose among the options in the target language to represent the textual meanings in the translation they are producing” (p.7).

Wang (2014) cited how Halliday (1994, p. 34) defined the clause as the basic unit in the SFL analysis and a combination of the different strands of meaning which include clause as a message (i.e. a quantum of information), as an exchange (i.e. a transaction between speaker and listener), and as a representation (i.e. a construal of some process in ongoing human experience).

The latter stated that there are three meta-functions of a text; namely, “the ideational (clause as representation, which is realised by the experiential and logical meaning), the interpersonal (clause as exchange), and the textual (clause as message)”. Wang (2014) cited how Newmark (1987, p. 293) claimed about the relationship between SFL and translation studies, as since the translator is concerned exclusively and continuously with meaning, it is not surprising that Hallidayan linguistics which sees language primarily as a meaning potential should offer itself as a serviceable tool for determining the constituent parts of a source text and its network of relations with its translation”.

Wang (2014) cited how Mubenga (2010, p. 271) argued about the systemic functional theory which starts by analysing both the source text and the target text down to the lexico-grammatical level in order to draw the profiles of linguistic and non-linguistic resources compared and relocated within their systemic context to identify the translational shifts and to deduce both the decisions and norms that were in operation.

### **Halliday’s Model of Language**

Chavoshan (2017) cited how Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) defined a text as “a dynamic unit of language in use and also a semantic unit based on meaning and tied with the social context”. The latter added that there are three

meta-functions of language; namely, the ideational, the interpersonal, and the textual, all of which are systemic clusters or “groupings of options organised fairly systematically with reference to generally recognisable semantic domains, i.e. linguistic meaning”. Chavoshan (2017) also cited how Christie (2002, p. 11) claimed that meta-functions “serve simultaneously to construct some aspect of experience, to negotiate relationships and to organise the language successfully so that it realises a satisfactory message”.

Alamiri (2018) cited how Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) claimed that these three meta-functions “are not separate systems; rather they have equal status and importance in their simultaneous contribution to the meaning in every act of the language user”. The latter also stated that

In the ideational meta-function, language serves for the expression of experience of the real world and of the world of consciousness; in the interpersonal meta-function, language is concerned with establishing and maintaining social relations; and in the textual meta-function, language makes links with itself and with features of the situation in which it is used.

Alamiri (2018) cited how Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) defined the textual meta-function as “an aspect of language concerned with the text-internal relationships, as well as on relationships of relevance between text and situation, and related to the construction of the text in which it works as an enabling or facilitating meta-function”. Chavoshan (2017, p. 298) cited how Eggins (1994) defined the textual meta-function as “the level of organisation of the clause which enables the clause to be packaged in ways which make it effective given its purpose and its contexts”. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), there are three structures of the textual meta-function; namely, thematic structure (Theme-Rheme), information structure (Given-New), and non-structural system of cohesive devices.

Fernandez (2018) defined the textual system as “a type of meta-function which expresses the way texts flow, their organisation, what is explicit or implicit in the text, what is new and what is already known, and the cohesiveness and coherence of the text”. He cited how Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) claimed that according to the textual meta-function and the thematic structure, all clauses “are composed of two elements; namely, a theme and a rheme”. They defined the theme of the clause as “the point of departure of the message and the part of the clause which tells us what the message is concerned with”. Wang (2014) cited how Ventola (1995, p. 85) claimed that the thematic analysis “gives insight to the author’s style”. Fernandez (2018) cited how Fries (1997, p. 232) argued about the theme of the clause which “provides a framework for the interpretation of the clause and orients the listener or reader of the text to the meaning of the spoken or written language”.

One of the linguistic aspects in SFL is the thematic structure. To et al. (2013) cited how Braun and Clarke (2006, p. 79) defined the thematic analysis as “a method for identifying, analysing, and reporting patterns or themes within data”. They also cited how Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) defined a theme as “a focus on the structure or the organisation of the text itself or the point of departure of the message”. They cited how Alamiri (2018), Le and Wang (2008) defined a theme as “the element which comes first in the message, while a rheme is the one which provides additional information to the starting point and is available for subsequent development in the text”. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), there are two types of themes; namely, simple themes and multiple themes. Simple themes in the clause are called experiential or topical themes which convey the representational meaning; whereas multiple themes include textual or interpersonal themes.

Alfraidi (2021) cited how Gomez-Gonzalez (2001, p. 67) defined a theme as “the linguistic unit that denotes what the message is about”. The latter

introduced the concept of ‘aboutness’ as “a core and central semantic feature for characterising the theme of the sentence” (p.16). Wang (2014) cited how Fries (1995, p. 1) defined a theme as “that which is known or at least obvious in the given situation and from which the speaker proceeds”. The latter added that a theme and a rheme “comprise the thematic structure of the clause”. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 64), a theme was defined as “the element which serves as the point of departure of the message; it is that with which locates and orients the clause within the context”. They also added that “the most usual form of marked Theme is an adverbial group, for example, *today, suddenly, somewhat distractedly*, or prepositional phrase such as *at night, in the corner, without any warning*, functioning as an Adjunct in the clause” (p.73). If the Theme is the Subject, it is unmarked, and it is called a Topical Theme which can be defined as “the first referential element which can either be the participant, circumstance, or process”.

Arab grammarians introduced predication as “isnad”, and referred to the person or thing as “*musnad ilayh* which means predicated to it”; whereas the *musnad* or predicate” as “the linguistic unit that is used to express the predicate”. Arabic sentences can be nominal or verbal sentences. The verbal sentence is called *fi’l* in Arabic; whereas the nominal sentence is comprise of a noun which is called *mubtada’* in Arabic. Alfraidi (2021) cited what Goldenberg (2007, pp. 308-310) argued about the components of an Arabic sentence; i.e. “in the nominal sentence, the *mubtada’* expresses the function of a Theme; whereas the *khobar* expresses the Rheme. As for the verbal sentence, the verb functions as the Rheme; whereas the post-verbal noun functions as the Theme”.

## Methodology

### Data Collection

The present study depends on the Qur'an in its analysis not only as a source text, but also as an English translated text because it is the oldest and first actual book-length representation of a plain and clear Arabic. The total number of Meccan surahs in the Holy Qur'an is 86; whereas the total number of Madinan surahs is 28. The data were collected from 47 Meccan surahs (approximately 55% of all Meccan surahs) and 12 Madinan surahs (approximately 43% of all Madinan surahs). The number of verses in both texts are similar in that in the source Arabic text, the number of verses in the Meccan surahs in the present study is approximately 88% of all analyzed verses; whereas the number of those in the Madinan surahs is 18% of all analyzed ones. The collected data are described in Table 1 as follows

**Table 1**

#### *The data*

Surah	Number	Frequency%	Number of verses	Frequency%
Meccan	86	75.43	4,613	73.97
Meccan under study	47	79.66	213	88.12
Madinan	28	24.56	1,623	26.02
Madinan under study	12	20.33	48	18.39
Total	114	100	6,236	100
Total under study	59	100	261	100

The present study uses a purposeful sampling for data collection for two reasons. First, analysing both Meccan and Madinan surahs of the Qur'an enables the researcher to investigate the thematic structure of a limited and manageable corpus. Second, its significant size provides the researcher with a sufficient number of the occurrences and frequencies of the lexical items related to the central theme; namely, climate change.

Using a free concordance software programme; namely, AntConc, both Arabic and English texts of all surahs were uploaded as text documents in order to search for the lexical items under study. This programme provides a list of the most frequently words related to different themes in both texts. The proposed list in both texts were reinvestigated in order to select the lexical items which were related to one of the central themes of the Qur'an; namely, climate change. This list is comprised of 19 nouns used in 213 verses of the Meccan surahs, as illustrated in Table 2.

**Table 2**

*A list of the lexical items related to climate change in the Meccan surahs*

Word	Surah (s)	Number	Frequency%	Word	Surah (s)	Number	Frequency%
Brightness	Jonah The Soul-snatchers The Nightly Visitant The Sun	4	1.87	Cloud	The Heights Al-Furqan The Ant The Greeks The Creator Revelations Well Expounded The Sand Dunes The Winds The Mountain That Which is Coming The Tidings	23	10.79
Dry	Joseph Abraham The Night Journey The Cave Revelations Well Expounded The Moon The Dawn	10	4.69	Earthquake	The Spider	5	2.34
Famine	The Heights Joseph The Bee The City Quraysh	10	4.69	Flood	The Heights Hud The Poets The Spider The Catastrophe Noah	14	6.57
Fuel	The Prophets The Jinn	2	0.93	Heat	The Bee The Cave The Creator	11	5.16
Lightning	The Greeks	2	0.93	Plague	The Heights The Cave	5	2.34

					Mary Jonah Hud Joseph The Cave Al-Furqan The Poets The Ant The Greeks Luqman Revelations Well Expounded Counsel The Sand Dunes The Moon The Jinn Those Who are Sent Forth He Frowned	34	15.96
Plight	Mary Sad	3	1.40	Rain			
Storm	The Night Journey	6	2.81	Sun	Cattle The Heights Jonah Joseph Abraham The Bee The Cave The Prophets Al-Furqan The Ant The Spider Luqman The Creator Ya'sin Sad The Throns Revelations Well Expounded Noah The Resurrection The Cessation The Sun	37	17.37
Tempest	The Night Journey	2	0.93	Thunder	-	0	0
Thunderbolt	Revelations Well Expounded The Winds	4	1.87	Wind	The Heights Jonah Abraham The Cave The Prophets Al-Furqan	38	17.84

					The Ant The Greeks Sheba The Creator Sad Counsel Kneeling The Winds The Moon That Which is Coming The Ladders Those Who are Sent Forth		
Whirlwind	The Spider The Moon Sovereignty	3	1.40				
Total	213						

The table demonstrates that the most frequently used lexical items related to climate change in the selected Meccan surahs are *rain*, *sun* and *wind* which occur approximately 51% of all the analyzed lexical items. Table 3 demonstrates that the highest frequency of the lexical items related to climate change occurs in two Meccan surahs; namely, *Al-Furqan* and *The Cave*; whereas the lowest frequency of the lexical items under study occurs in 16 Meccan surahs. The table also demonstrates that there is a high degree of consistency between the Arabic and English texts of the analyzed Meccan surahs in terms of both the similarity and difference rates of theme-rheme relations.

**Table 3**

*Frequency of lexical items in Meccan surahs*

Surah	Frequency	Percentage	Similarity of Theme & Rheme	Difference
Abraham	5	2.34	5	
Al-Furqan	16	7.51	14	2
Al-Hijr	3	1.40	3	
Counsel	3	1.40	3	
He Frowned	2	0.93	2	
Hud	5	2.34	5	
Jonah	8	3.75	8	
Joseph	13	6.10	13	
Kneeling	2	0.93	1	1
Luqman	2	0.93	2	
Mary	2	0.93	2	
Noah	9	4.22	9	
Quraysh	3	1.40	3	

Revelations Well Expounded	7	3.28	7	
Sad	4	1.87	4	
Sheba	2	0.93	1	1
Sovereignty	1	0.46	1	
Taha	2	0.93	2	
That Which is Coming	6	2.81	6	
Those Who are Sent Forth	3	1.40	3	
The Ant	10	4.69	10	
The Bee	6	2.81	6	
The Catastrophe	3	1.40	3	
The Cave	14	6.57	12	2
The Cessation	2	0.93	2	
The City	3	1.40	3	
The Creator	4	1.87	4	
The Dawn	2	0.93	2	
The Greeks	6	2.81	5	1
The Heights	10	4.69	10	
The Jinn	4	1.87	4	
The Ladders	3	1.40	3	
The Moon	5	2.34	5	
The Mountain	1	0.46	0	1
The Night Journey	7	3.28	7	
The Nightly Visitant	2	1.40	2	
The Poets	4	1.87	2	2
The Prophets	10	4.69	10	
The Resurrection	1	0.46	0	1
The Sand Dunes	2	0.93	2	
The Soul-snatchers	2	0.93	2	
The Spider	4	1.87	4	
The Sun	3	1.40	3	
The Tidings	2	0.93	2	
The Throngs	2	0.93	2	
The Winds	3	1.40	3	
Ya'sin	1	0.46	1	
Total	213	100		
Sig. sim (ANOVA)			.740	
Sig. dif (ANOVA)				.356

Regarding the structural analysis of the different verses in the present study, there are two main types of clauses; namely, nominal and verbal (See Appendix A & B). There are also other prepositional and adverbial clauses. Functioning as a message, the clause is organized in a way to mark the flow of discourse and to create meaning. This organization is made up of two parts; namely, theme and rheme. Table 4 shows the number and types of clauses in Meccan surahs in the study. It demonstrates that the most frequently used type

of clauses in the Meccan surahs in the present study is the verbal one, which occurs approximately 66% of all analyzed clauses.

**Table 4**

***Number and Types of clauses in Meccan surahs***

Type of sentence	Number	Percentage
Nominal	51	23.94
Verbal	141	66.19
Prepositional / Adverbial	21	09.85
Total	213	100

Table 5 demonstrates the list of the lexical items which are frequently used in the Madinan surahs. The table demonstrates that the most frequently used lexical items in the selected Madinan surahs related to climate change are *cloud* and *thunder* which occur approximately 33% of all lexical items in the present study.

**Table 5**

***A list of the lexical items related to climate change in the Madinan surahs***

Word	Surah (s)	Number	Frequency %	Word	Surah (s)	Number	Frequency %
Brightness	-	0	0	Cloud	The Cow Thunder Light	9	18.75
Dry	Pilgrimage	1	2.83	Earthquake	Earthquake	2	4.16
Famine	The Cow	3	6.25	Flood	-	0	0
Fuel	The Cow The Imrans	2	4.16	Heat	Repentance Light	2	4.16
Lightning	The Cow Thunder Light	4	8.33	Plague	-	0	0
Plight	The Table	1	2.83	Rain	The Cow Women The Spoils Light Iron	7	14.58
Storm	The Cow	1	2.83	Sun	The Cow	1	2.83
Tempest	-	0	0	Thunder	The Cow Thunder	7	14.58
Thunderbolt	Women Thunder	2	4.16	Wind	The Cow The Imrans Pilgrimage	5	10.41
Whirlwind	The Cow	1	2.83				
Total						48	

Table 6 demonstrates that the highest frequency of the lexical items related to climate change occurs in the only Madinan surah; namely, *The Cow* which occurs approximately 38% of all surahs under study; whereas the lowest frequency of the lexical items under study occurs in four Madinan surahs. The

table also demonstrates that there is a high degree of consistency between the Arabic and English texts of the analyzed Madinan surahs in terms of both the similarity and difference rates of theme-rheme relations.

**Table 6**

*Frequency of lexical items in Madinan surahs*

Surah	Frequency	Percentage	Similarity of Theme & Rheme	Difference
Earthquake	2	4.16	2	
Iron	2	4.16	2	
Light	8	16.66	8	
Pilgrimage	3	0.62	3	
Repentance	1	0.20	1	
The Cow	18	37.50	17	1
The Imrans	2	4.16	2	
The Merciful	1	0.20	1	
The Spoils	1	0.20	1	
The Table	1	0.20	1	
Thunder	7	14.58	7	
Women	2	4.16	2	
Total	48	100		
Sig. sim (ANOVA)			.740	
Sig. dif (ANOVA)				.356

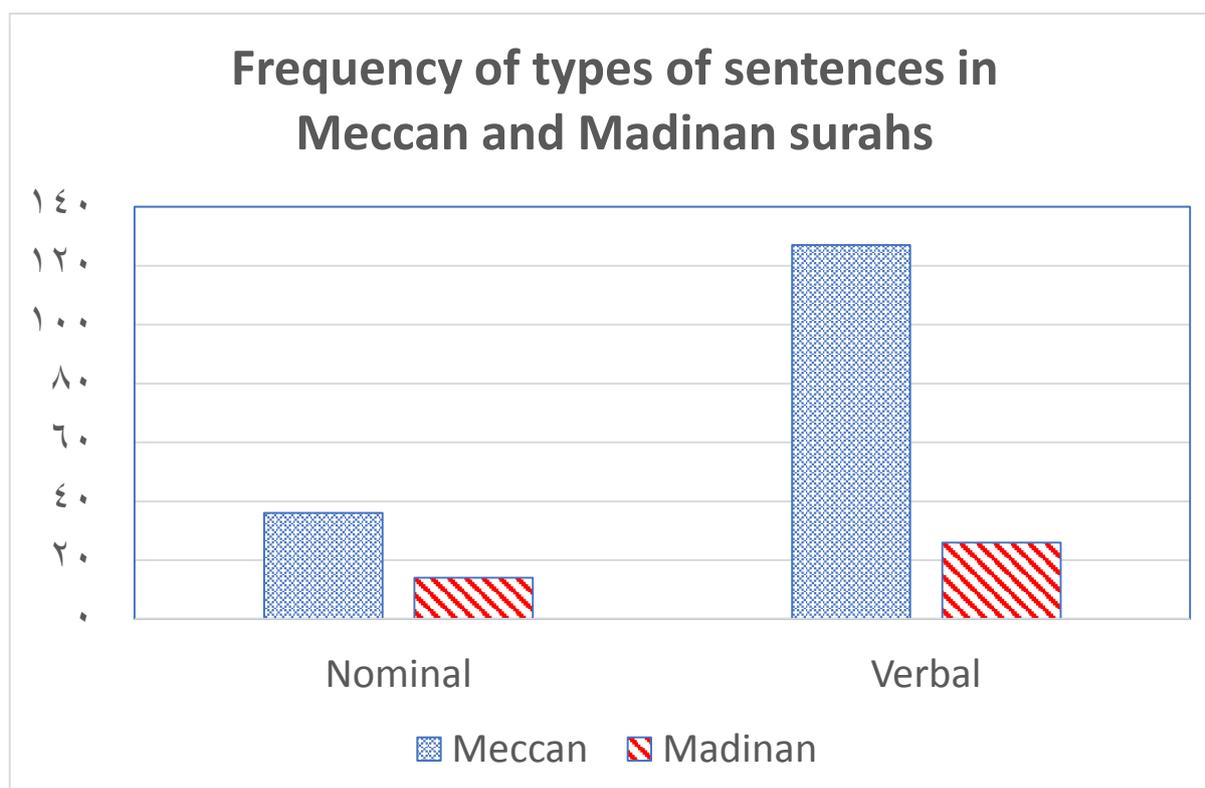
The software programme used in the present study also provides the concordance lines of the lexical items under study, which enables the researcher to draw comparisons between the structure of the two Arabic and English texts (See Appendix C & D). These concordance lines were investigated carefully in order to examine the verses in both Arabic and English texts. Accordingly, the verses were divided into two types; namely, nominal and verbal sentences. Table 7 demonstrates the types of clauses in Madinan surahs. The table demonstrates that the most frequently used type of clause in the selected Madinan surahs is the verbal one, which occurs approximately 58% of all types of clauses in the present study.

Table 7

*Number of clauses in Madinan surahs*

Type of sentence	Number	Percentage
Nominal	12	25.00
Verbal	28	58.33
Prepositional / Adverbial	8	16.66
Total	48	100

The following figure demonstrates the frequency of the different types of clauses in both Meccan and Madinan surahs. There is a high frequency of verbal clauses in the Meccan surahs in comparison to the nominal clauses; whereas the verbal clauses are approximately close to the nominal clauses in the Madinan surahs.



**Figure 1:** Frequency of the types of clauses in Meccan and Madinan surahs.

### Data analysis

The analysis in the present study is based on 47 Meccan surahs and 12 Madinan surahs, out of the 86 Meccan surahs and the 28 Madinan surahs of the

Holy Qur'an. It is also based on 213 verses in the Meccan surahs, and 48 verses in the Madinan surahs. On the clause level of the analysis, all verses are related to the selected theme of climate change. Accordingly, the Systemic Functional theory, as an analytical tool, is best applicable to the Qur'anic Arabic since it helps the researcher provide a functionally-based interpretation of language as well as a fine-grained view of the selected theme under study. It also manifests the coherence of the verses under study in tackling the main theme of climate action and change.

The analysis indicates that in the English text of the Holy Qur'an, the clause is expressed by the first group or phrase which can express the participant, process, or circumstance of the message. All the verses in both Arabic and English texts are in the declarative mood, where the theme is conflated with the subject of the clause. On the other hand, the theme in the Arabic text is manifested in the initial constituent; namely, the noun or *Mubtadaa'* in the nominal clause, drawing the reader's attention to the main topic of the message.

## Results

In answer to the first research question, it has been concluded that the topic of climate change is presented in the Holy Qur'an in the initial position of the clause, which is called Theme, in the form of a Subject in the English text and a definite noun in the Arabic text. By analyzing a number of verses in both Meccan and Madinan surahs of the Holy Qur'an, approximately all of the noun phrases in the analyzed verses act syntactically as *mubtada'*, i.e. subject and function as the Theme of the clause. Moreover, based on the data analysis which focuses on the linguistic analysis of theme and rheme in the Holy Qur'an, in both Arabic and English texts and based on Halliday's theory of Systemic Functional Grammar, it can be concluded that there is a significant effect of the manifestation of consistency in the selected texts. It can also be concluded that the theme-rheme relations are realised and manifested with varying proportions. Accordingly, the semantic aspect of the clauses is also highlighted. The linguistic elements or lexical items which represent the selected theme of the present study emphasize the presence of the topic under study. It can also be concluded that the theme is the most frequently used constituent of the clause in the selected texts. It is highly significant in most of the clauses. In answer to the third research question, it has also been concluded that there is a high degree of consistency between the selected Arabic and English texts in terms of Theme-Rheme relations.

## Conclusion

Based on the results obtained in the present study, an insight has been provided into the nature and characteristics of the structure of the Holy Qur'an, in its Arabic and English texts. The results of the study also demonstrate the consistent pattern of the representation of a significant linguistic feature, namely, theme-rheme relationships in the selected surahs. There is a preponderant use of the theme in both texts. This indicates the foregrounding aspect of the topic which is selected and highlighted in the present study. Focusing on the interpersonal function of language is hoped to help readers read texts differently. The results of the present study lead to the conclusion that the Holy Qur'an is a unique text with a consistent nature of themes.

The present study might have a pedagogical implication; that is, it is hoped to link the linguistic analysis of the selected surahs and the teaching of English as a foreign language for students majoring in English language studies. It is also hoped that the present study provides not only a functional description of language, but also a comprehensive way of what words can do in communication. Pedagogically, when students of language studies understand the way in which clauses are structured, this would help them formulate as many sentences as possible and convey a variety of meanings.

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## المظاهر اللغوية لتغير المناخ في القرآن: تحليل لغوي وظيفي منهجي

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## الملخص العربي

يعد تغير المناخ أحد أهم التحديات الأساسية التي تم فحصها ليس فقط كظاهرة طبيعية ، ولكن أيضاً كظاهرة اجتماعية قائمة على الأدلة العلمية. تعتبر الدراسة الحالية محاولة للتحقق من وجود مثل هذه الظاهرة كأحد الموضوعات الأكثر انتشاراً في القرآن الكريم كنص عربي كلاسيكي مقارنة بنسخته الإنجليزية المترجمة. من خلال نهج متعدد التخصصات في علم اللغة ، وتحليل الخطاب ، ودراسات الترجمة ، وتهدف الدراسة إلى فحص فاعلية تطبيق نظرية هاليداي في اللغويات الوظيفية النظامية (SFL) على كلا النصين من أجل شرح العلاقات النصية بين عبارتهما ومقارنة كلاهما الا وهما نص المصدر والنص المترجم على مستوى معجمي نحوي. كما أنها تركز على واحدة من أهم وظائف اللغة؛ وهي الوظيفة الفوقية النصية التي تساعد في فهم وتفسير السور المكية والمدنية المختارة في القرآن والتي تم فحصها كوحدات للمعنى والتي تدور حول أحد موضوعاتها المركزية، وهو تغير المناخ. ولا تعتمد الدراسة على المستوى الجزئي فحسب، بل تقدم أيضاً تحليلاً على المستوى الكلي لهيكل الموضوع المخطط لكلا النصين المختارين حيث تم استخدام عدد من العناصر المعجمية بشكل متزامن في كلا النصين. وبناءً على الأداة النوعية للتحليل، فإن الدراسة تقدم أيضاً وصفاً وظيفياً للنصوص العربية والإنجليزية من أجل الكشف عن جميع المعاني الدلالية من خلال اختياراتهم النحوية والمعجمية. من أجل تحقيق الدقة الكمية، تستخدم الدراسة الحالية أيضاً برنامجاً برمجياً؛ بالتحديد أنتكونك AntConc، من أجل فحص حدوث وتكرار وتوافق العناصر المعجمية المختارة. وتشير النتائج إلى وجود علاقة ارتباط قوية بين تتابع العناصر المعجمية وكذلك الآيات المتعلقة بموضوع تغير المناخ في كل من السور المكية والمدنية بالقرآن الكريم.

## Appendix A. Nominal sentences in the Meccan surrahs

Surah	Clause	Nominal sentences		Theme	Rheme
		Parallel grammatical English terms		Subject	Predicate
The Sun	1	Arabic	والشمس وضحاها	الشمس	وضحاها
		English	By the sun and his midday brightness	The sun	And his midday brightness
The Heights	1	Arabic	والشمس والقمر والنجوم مسخرات بأمره	الشمس	مسخرات بأمره
		English	The sun and the moon and the stars – all subservient to His will.	The sun	All subservient to His will
Joseph	1	Arabic	والشمس والقمر رأيتهم لي ساجدين	الشمس	رأيتهم لي ساجدين
		English	I dreamt of eleven stars and the sun and the moon; I saw them prostrate themselves before me.	I	Saw them prostrate themselves before me
Revelations Well Expounded	1	Arabic	ومن آياته الليل والنهار والشمس والقمر	الشمس	من آياته
		English	Among His signs are the night and the day, and the sun and the moon.	The sun	are His signs
	2	Arabic	مثل صاعقة عاد وثمود	صاعقة	عاد وثمود
		English	Like the thunderbolt which struck 'Ad and Thamud	The thunderbolt	Struck Ad and Thamud
The Merciful	1	Arabic	والشمس والقمر بحسبان	الشمس	بحسبان
		English	The sun and the moon pursue their ordered course.	The sun	Pursue their ordered course
The Cessation	1	Arabic	إذا الشمس كورت	الشمس	كورت
		English	When the sun ceases to shine.	The sun	Ceases to shine
Noah	1	Arabic	وجعل الشمس سراجا	الشمس	سراجا
		English	Can you not see how God created the seven heavens one above the other, placing in them the moon for a light and the sun for a lantern?	you	Can not see.....the sun for a lantern?
Ya'sin	1	Arabic	والشمس تجري لمستقر لها	الشمس	تجري لمستقر لها
		English	The sun hastens to its resting-place.	The sun	Hastens to its resting-place
	2	Arabic	لا الشمس ينبغي لها أن تترك القمر	الشمس	ينبغي لها أن تترك القمر
		English	The sun is not allowed to overtake the moon.	The sun	is not allowed to overtake the moon
Jonah	1	Arabic	وجعل الشمس سراجا	الشمس	سراجا
		English	It was He that gave the sun his brightness.	He	Gave the sun his brightness
	2	Arabic	إنما مثل الحياة الدنيا كماء أنزلناه من السماء	ضمير متصل تقديره نحن	أنزل الماء من السماء
		English	This present life is like the rich garment with which the earth adorns itself when watered by the rain we send down from the sky.	We	Send down the rain from the sky
Al-Furqan	1	Arabic	جعلنا الشمس عليه دليلا	الشمس	عليه دليلا
		English	We make the sun their guide.	We	Make the sun their guide
The Sand Dunes	1	Arabic	هذا عارض ممطرنا	عارض	ممطرنا
		English	Here is a passing cloud that will bring us rain.	A passing cloud	Is
The Winds	1	Arabic	والذاريات ذروا	الذاريات	ذروا

		English	By the dust-scattering winds		By the dust-scattering winds
The Mountain	1	Arabic	يقولوا سحب مركوم	سحاب	مركوم
		English	It is but a mass of clouds!	it	Is but a mass of clouds
Hud	1	Arabic	وغيض الماء	غيض	الماء
		English	Cease your rain!	Earth	Cease your rain
The Prophets	1	Arabic	الرياح عاصفة تجرى بأمره	الرياح	عاصفة تجرى بأمره
		English	We subjected the raging wind.	We	Subjected the raging wind
Sheba	1	Arabic	الرياح غدوها شهر ورواحها شهر	الرياح	غدوها شهر ورواحها شهر
		English	We subjected the wind travelling a month's journey morning and evening.	We	Subjected the wind.....evening
Those Who are Sent Forth	1	Arabic	فالعاصفات عصفا	العاصفات	عصفا
		English	By the raging tempests and the rain-spreading winds		The raging tempests and the rain-spreading winds
Kneeling	1	Arabic	وتصريف الرياح آيات لقوم يعقلون	تصريف الرياح	آيات لقوم يعقلون
		English	In the marshalling of the winds, signs for men of understanding.		In the marshalling of winds
The Nightly Visitant	1	Arabic	النجم الثاقب	النجم	الثاقب
		English	It is the star of piercing brightness.	It	Is the star of piercing brightness
Joseph	1	Arabic	وأخر يابسات يا أيها الملائمة اقتوني في رؤياي	أخر	يابسات
		English	Seven others dry.	Seven others	Dry
	2	Arabic	وأخر يابسات لعلى أرجع إلى الناس لعلهم يعلمون	أخر	يابسات
		English	The other seven which were dry.	The other seven	Were dry
Mary	1	Arabic	فسيعلمون من هو شر مكانا وأضعف جندا	هو	شر مكانا
		English	Then shall they learn who is the worse, plight and whose the smaller following.	who	Is the plight

## Appendix B. Verbal sentences in the Meccan sentences

Surah	Clause	Verbal sentences		Theme Fa'il	Rheme Fi'l
		Parallel grammatical English terms		Subject	Predicate
The Resurrection	1	Arabic	فإذا برق البصر	البصر	برق
		English	When the sight of mortals is confounded.	The sight of mortals	Is confounded
	2	Arabic	وجمع الشمس والقمر	الشمس	جمع
		English	When sun and moon are brought together.	sun	Are brought together
Abraham	1	Arabic	وسخر لكم الشمس والقمر دائبين	الشمس	سخر لكم دائبين
		English	He has subdued for you the sun and the moon which steadfastly pursue their courses.	He	Has subdued the sun.....courses
The Prophets	1	Arabic	وهو الذى خلق الليل والنهار والشمس والقمر كل فى فلك يسبحون	هو	الذى خلق الشمس
		English	It was He who created the night and the day, and the sun and the moon.	He	Created the sun
The Bee	1	Arabic	وسخر لكم الليل والنهار والشمس والقمر والنجوم مسخرات بأمره	هو (ضمير مستتر)	سخر لكم الشمس
		English	He has pressed the night and the day, and the sun and the moon, into your service.	He	Has pressed the sun
The Throngs	1	Arabic	وسخر الشمس والقمر كل بجرى لأجل مسمى	هو (ضمير مستتر)	سخر الشمس
		English	He made the sun and the moon obedient to Him.	He	Has made the sun....Him
Sad	1	Arabic	حتى توارت بالحجاب	ضمير مستتر تقديره هي "الشمس"	توارت بالحجاب
		English	For now the sun has vanished behind the veil of darkness.	The sun	Has vanished ....darkness
The Cave	1	Arabic	ترى الشمس اذا طلعت تزار عن كهفهم	ضمير مستتر تقديره أنت	ترى الشمس
		English	You might have the rising sun decline to the right of their cavern.	You	Might have the rising sun
	2	Arabic	اذا بلغ مطلع الشمس وجدها تطلع على قوم	الشمس	تطلع
		English	Until he reached the East and saw the sun rising upon a people whom we had exposed to its flaming rays.	He	Saw the sun rising.....rays.
	3	Arabic	فخشينا أن ير هقهما طغيانا وكفرا	طغيانا	ير هقهما
		English	We feared lest he should plague them with wickedness and unbelief.	He	Should plague them
	4	Arabic	ويرسل عليها حسبانا من السماء فتصبح صعيدا زلقا	حسبانا	يرسل
		English	We send down from the sky, soon turning into stubble which the wind	We	Send from the sky the wind....abroad

			scatters abroad.		
	5	Arabic	قل لو كان البحر مدادا لكلمات ربي لنفد البحر قبل أن تنفد كلمات ربي	البحر	نفد
		English	The sea would surely run dry.	The sea	Would surely run dry
The Sand Dunes	1	Arabic	فلما رأوه عارضا مستقبل أوديتهم	ضمير مستتر تقديره هم	رأوه عارضا
		English	When they saw a cloud heading for their valleys	They	Saw a cloud
The Tidings	1	Arabic	وأنزلنا من المعصرات ماء ثجاجا	ضمير متصل تقديره نحن	أنزل من المعصرات ماء ثجاجا
		English	We sent down abundant water from the clouds bringing forth grain.	We	Sent down abundant water from the clouds
The Greeks	1	Arabic	الله الذي يرسل الرياح فيثير سحبها	ضمير مستتر تقديره هو الله	يرسل الرياح ويثير سحبها
		English	It is God who drives the winds that stir the clouds.	God	Drives the winds that stir the clouds
	2	Arabic	فترى الودق يخرج من خلاله	ضمير مستتر تقديره أنت	ترى الودق
		English	You can see the rain falling from their midst.	You	Can see the rain
	3	Arabic	ولئن أرسلنا ريحا فرأوه مصفرا	ضمير مشتمل تقديره نحن	أرسل ريحا
		English	Yet if we let loose on them a searing wind they would return to unbelief.	We	Let loose... a searing wind... unbelief
	4	Arabic	ومن آياته يريكم البرق خوفا وطمعا	ضمير مستتر تقديره هو الله	يرى البرق
		English	Lightning is yet another of His signs.	Lightning	Is yet another of His signs
	5	Arabic	وينزل من السماء ماء فيحيى به الأرض بعد موتها	ضمير مستتر تقديره هو الله	ينزل من السماء ماء
		English	You can see the rain falling from their midst.	You	Can see the rain
The Creator	1	Arabic	والله الذي أرسل الرياح فتثير سحابا فسقناه إلى بلد ميث	ضمير مستتر تقديره هو الله	أرسل الرياح
		English	God sends forth the winds which set the clouds in motion.	God	Sends forth the winds
	2	Arabic	والله الذي أرسل الرياح فتثير سحابا فسقناه إلى بلد ميث	ضمير مستتر تقديره هي الرياح	تثير سحابا
		English	God sends forth the winds which set the clouds in motion.	The winds	Set the clouds in motion
The Heights	1	Arabic	فأخذتهم الصاعقة فأصبحوا في دارهم جاثمين	الصاعقة	أخذتهم
		English	There upon the earthquake felled them.	The earthquake	Felled them
	2	Arabic	فأرسلنا عليهم الطوفان والجراد والقمل والضفادع والدم آيات مفصلات	ضمير مستتر تقديره نحن	أرسل عليهم الطوفان
		English	We plagued them with floods and locusts, with lice and frogs and blood.	We	Plagued them with floods
	3	Arabic	ولما وقع عليهم الرجز قالوا يا موسى ادع لنا ربك بما عهد عندك	الرجز	وقع علينا
		English	And when each plague smote them, they said: 'Moses, pray to your Lord for us'.	Each plague	Smote them

	4	Arabic	لئن كشفت عنا الرجز	ضمير مستتر تقديره أنت الله	كشفت عنا الرجو
		English	If you lift the plague from us, we will believe in you.	You	Lift the plague
	5	Arabic	قلما كشفنا عنهم الرجز إلى أجل هم بالغوه	ضمير متصل تقديره نحن	كشف عنهم الرجز
		English	But when We had lifted the plague from them and the appointed time had come, they broke their promise.	We	Had lifted the plague
	6	Arabic	وهو الذي يرسل الرياح بشرا بين يدي رحمته	ضمير مستتر تقديره هو الله	يرسل الرياح
		English	He sends forth the winds as harbingers of His mercy.	He	Sends forth the winds
	7	Arabic	حتى إذا أقلت سحابا ثقالا سقناه لباد ميت	ضمير متصل تقديره هي الرياح	أقلت سحابا
		English	When they have gathered up a heavy cloud, we drive it on to some dead land.	They	Have gathered up a heavy cloud
	8	Arabic	فأنزلنا به الماء	ضمير متصل تقديره نحن	أنزل الماء
		English	We let the water fall upon it, bringing forth all manner of fruit.	We	Let the water fall
The Spider	1	Arabic	فكذبوه فأخذتهم الرجفة فأصبحوا في دارهم جاثمين	الرجفة	أخذتهم
		English	The earthquake took them.	The earthquake	Took them
	2	Arabic	فمنهم من أرسلنا عليه حاصبا ومنهم من أخذتهم الصيحة	ضمير متصل تقديره نحن	أرسل عليهم حاصبا
		English	On some We sent down a violent whirlwind.	We	Sent down a whirlwind
	3	Arabic	ومنهم من أغرقنا	ضمير متصل تقديره نحن	أغرقنا
		English	Yet others We overwhelmed by the Flood.	We	Overwhelmed by the Flood
The Bee	1	Arabic	فأذاقها الله لباس الجوع والخوف بما كانوا يصنعون	الله	أذاقها لباس الجوع
		English	God afflicted it with famine and fear as punishment for what its people did.	God	Afflicted it with famine
	2	Arabic	والله جعل لكم من بيوتكم سكنا وجعل لكم من جلود الأنعام بيوتا تستخفونها يوم ظعنكم ويوم إقامتكم	ضمير مستتر تقديره هو الله	جعل لكم من جلود الأنعام بيوتا تستخفونها يوم ظعنكم
		English	He has furnished you with garments to protect you from the heat.	He	Has furnished you .....the heat
	3	Arabic	وجعل لكم سراويل تقيكم الحر	سراويل	تقيكم الحر
		English	God has given you shelter from the sun.	God	Has given you shelter from the sun
Joseph	1	Arabic	قالوا يا أيها العزيز منا وأهلنا الضر	مس	الضر
		English	Noble prince, we and our people are scourged with famine.	We and our people	Are scourged with famine
	2	Arabic	ثم يأتي من بعد ذلك عام فيه يغاث الناس	ضمير مستتر تقديره هو	يغاث الناس
		English	Then will come a year of abundant rain.	A year of abundant	Will come

				rain	
Abraham	1	Arabic	مثل الذين كفروا بربهم أعمالهم كرماد اشتدت به الريح في يوم عاصف لا يقدرن مما كسبوا على شيء	الريح	اشتدت به في يوم عاصف
		English	The works of the unbelievers are like ashes which the wind scatters on a stormy day.	The wind	Scatters on a stormy day
Counsel	1	Arabic	إن يشأ يسكن الريح فيظللن رواكد على ظهره	ضمير مستتر تقديره هو الله	يسكن الريح
		English	If He will, He calms the wind.	He	Calms the wind
Sad	1	Arabic	فسخرنا له الريح تجري بأمره	ضمير متصل تقديره نحن	سخر له الريح
		English	We subjected the wind to him.	We	Subjected the wind to him
The Winds	1	Arabic	وفي عاد إذا أرسلنا عليهم الريح العقيم	ضمير متصل تقديره نحن	أرسل عليهم الريح العقيم
		English	We let loose on them a blighting wind.	We	Let loose on them a blighting wind
	2	Arabic	ففتوا عن أمر ربهم فأخذتهم الصاعقة مهم ينظرون	الصاعقة	أخذتهم
		English	The thunderbolt struck them as they looked on.	The thunderbolt	Struck them
The Moon	1	Arabic	إنا أرسلنا عليهم ريحا صرصرا في يوم نحس مستمر	ضمير متصل تقديره نحن	أرسل عليهم ريحا صرصرا
		English	We let loose on them a howling wind.	We	Let loose on them a howling wind
	2	Arabic	إنا أرسلنا عليهم حاصبا	ضمير متصل تقديره نحن	أرسل عليهم حاصبا
		English	We let loose on them a stone-charged whirlwind which destroyed them all.	We	Let loose on them a stone-charged whirlwind
	3	Arabic	ففتحن أبواب السماء بماء منهمر	ضمير متصل تقديره نحن	فتح أبواب السماء بماء منهمر
		English	We opened the gates of heaven with pouring rain.	We	Opened the gates of heaven with pouring rain
Al-Hijr	1	Arabic	وأرسلنا الرياح لواقح	ضمير متصل تقديره نحن	أرسل الرياح
		English	We let loose the fertilizing winds.	We	Let loose the fertilizing winds
	2	Arabic	فأنزلنا من السماء ماء فأسقيناكموه	ضمير متصل تقديره نحن	أنزل من السماء ماء
		English	We bring down water from the sky for you to drink.	We	Bring down water from the sky
Al-Furqan	1	Arabic	وهو الذي أرسل الرياح بشرا بين يدي رحمته	ضمير مستتر تقديره هو الله	أرسل الرياح
		English	He who drives the winds as harbingers of His mercy.	He	Drives the winds
	2	Arabic	وأنزلنا من السماء ماء طهورا لنحى به بلدة ميتا ونسقيه مما خلقنا أنعاما وأناسي كثيرة	ضمير متصل تقديره نحن	أرسل ماء
		English	They must surely have passed by the city which was destroyed by the fatal rain.	The fatal rain	Destroyed the city (passive form)
	3	Arabic	ويوم تشقق السماء بالغمام	السماء	تشقق بالغمام
		English	On that day the sky with all its clouds shall be rent asunder.	The sky with all its clouds	Shall be rent asunder
The Ant	1	Arabic	ومن يرسل الرياح بشرا بين يدي	ضمير مستتر	يرسل الرياح

			رحمته	تقديره هو الله	
		English	He who sends the winds as harbingers of His mercy.	He	Sends the winds
	2	Arabic	وأمرنا عليهم مطرا فساء مطر الغابرين	ضمير متصل تقديره نحن	أمطر عليهم
		English	We pelted the others with pouring rain.	We	Pelted the others with pouring rain
	3	Arabic	وجدتها وقومها يسجدون للشمس من دون الله	ضمير متصل تقديره هم	يسجد للشمس
		English	She and her subjects worship the sun instead of God.	She	Worship the sun
	4	Arabic	وترى الجبال تحسبها جامدة وهي تمر مر السحاب	السحاب	تمر
		English	The mountains will pass away like clouds.	The mountains	Will pass away like clouds
The Creator	1	Arabic	والله الذي أرسل الرياح فتثير سحابا فسقناه إلى بلد ميث	ضمير مستتر تقديره هو الله	أرسل الرياح
		English	God sends forth the winds which sets the clouds in motion.	God	Sends forth the winds
	2	Arabic	فتثير سحابا	ضمير مستتر تقديره هي الرياح	تثير سحابا
		English	God sends forth the winds which sets the clouds in motion.	The winds	Sets the clouds in motion
	3	Arabic	وما يستوى الأعمى والبصير ولا الظلمات ولا النور ولا الظل ولا الحرور	الحرور	لا يستوى
		English	The shade and the heat are not equal.	The heat	Are not equal
The Soul-snatchers	1	Arabic	رفع سمكها فسواها وأغطش ليلها وأخرج ضحاها	ضمير مستتر تقديره هو الله	أخرج ضحاها
		English	He raised it high and fashioned it, giving darkness to its night and brightness to its day.	He	Raised.....brightness to its day
The Poets	1	Arabic	وأمرنا عليهم مطرا فساء مطر المنذرين	ضمير متصل تقديره نحن	أمطر مطرا
		English	We pelted them with rain.	We	Pelted them with rain
	2	Arabic	وأمرنا عليهم مطرا فساء مطر المنذرين	مطر المنذرين	ساء
		English	Evil was the rain.	Evil	Was the rain
Luqman	1	Arabic	إن الله عنده علم الساعة وينزل الغيث	ضمير مستتر تقديره هو الله	ينزل الغيث
		English	He sends down the abundant rain.	He	Sends down the abundant rain
He Frowned	1	Arabic	أنا صبينا الماء صبا	أنا	صبينا الماء
		English	We pour down the rain in torrents.	We	Pour down the rain in torrents
Revelations Well Expounded	1	Arabic	فإننا أنزلنا عليها الماء اهتزت وربت	ضمير متصل تقديره نحن	أنزل عليها الماء
		English	We send down the rain upon it.	We	Send down the rain upon it
	2	Arabic	فقل أنذرتكم صاعقة	ضمير متصل تقديره أنا الله	أنذرتكم صاعقة
		English	I had given you warning of a thunderbolt.	I	Had given you warning of a thunderbolt
	3	Arabic	فأخذتكم صاعقة العذاب الهون بما كانوا يكسبون	صاعقة	أخذتكم

		English	The thunderbolt of a humiliating scourge struck them for their misdeeds.	The thunderbolt	Struck them
	4	Arabic	لا تسجدوا للشمس والقمر	ضمير متصل تقديره أنتم	تسجدوا للشمس
		English	But do not prostrate yourselves before the sun or the moon.	You	Do not prostrate .....the sun
Sovereignty	1	Arabic	أم أمنتم من في السماء أن يرسل عليكم حاصبا	ضمير مستتر تقديره هو	يرسل عليكم حاصبا
		English	He who is in heaven will not let loose on you a sandy whirlwind	He	Will not let loose on you a sandy whirlwind
The Night Journey	1	Arabic	أفأمنتم أن يخسف بكم جانب البر أو يرسل عليكم حاصبا	ضمير مستتر تقديره هو الله	يرسل عليكم حاصبا
		English	He will not let loose a deadly sand-storm upon you.	He	Will not let loose a deadly sand-storm
	2	Arabic	فيرسل عليكم قاصفا من الريح فيغرقكم بما كفرتم	ضمير مستتر تقديره هو	يرسل عليكم قاصفا من الريح
		English	He will not smite you with a violent tempest and drown you for your thanklessness.	He	Will not smite you with a violent tempest
Jonah	1	Arabic	هو الذي يسيركم في البر والبحر حتى إذا كنتم في الفلك وجرين بهم بريح طيبة	ضمير مستتر تقديره هو الله	جرين بهم بريح طيبة
		English	As the ships set sail, rejoicing in a favourable wind	The ships	Set sail.....wind
	2	Arabic	جاءتها ريح عاصف	ريح عاصف	جاءت
		English	A raging tempest overtakes them.	A raging tempest	Overtakes them
That Which is Coming	1	Arabic	أنتم أنزلتموه من المزن أم نحن المنزلون	ضمير متصل تقديره نحن	أنزلتموه من المزن
		English	Was it you that poured it from the cloud, or We?	We	Poured it from the cloud
Quraysh	1	Arabic	فليعيدوا رب هذا البيت الذي أطعمهم من جوع وأمنهم من خوف	ضمير مستتر تقديره هو الله	أطعمهم من جوع
		English	The Lord of this House who fed them in the days of famine.	The Lord	Fed them in the days of famine
The City	1	Arabic	فك رقبة أو إطعام في يوم ذي مسغبة	إطعام	في يوم ذي مسغبة
		English	It is the feeding, in the day of famine	It	Is the feeding, in the day of famine
Taha	1	Arabic	قأضرب لهم طريقا في البحر يبسا	ضمير مستتر تقديره أنت	اضري لهم طريقا في البحر يبسا
		English	Strike for them a dry path across the sea	You	Strike for them a dry path

## Appendix C. Nominal sentences in Madinan surahs

Surah	Clause	Nominal sentences		Theme	Rheme
		Parallel grammatical English terms		Subject	Predicate
The Cow	1	Arabic	التي وقودها الناس والحجارة	وقودها	الناس والحجارة
		English	Whose fuel is men and stones	fuel	Is men and stones
	2	Arabic	وتصريف الرياح والسحاب المسخر	تصريف	المسخر
		English	He is the compassionate in the creation and in the disposal of the winds and in the clouds.		In the disposal of the winds and in the clouds
	3	Arabic	يكاد البرق يخطف أبصارهم	البرق	يخطف أبصارهم
		English	The lightning almost snatches away their sight.	The lightning	Snatches their sight
	4	Arabic	كصيب من السماء فيه ظلمات ورعد وبرق	صيب	فيه رعد وبرق
		English	Who, beneath a dark storm-cloud charged with thunder and lightning, thrust their fingers.	A dark storm-cloud	Charged with thunder and lightning
The Imrans	1	Arabic	هم وقود النار	هم	وقود النار
		English	They shall become the fuel of the fire.		The fuel of the fire
	2	Arabic	ريح فيها صر أصابت حرث	ريح	فيها صر
		English	A freezing wind that smites the tillage of men.	A freezing wind	Smites the tillage of men
Women	1	Arabic	كان أذى من مطر أن تضعوا أسلحتكم وخذوا حذرکم	أذى	تضعوا أسلحتكم وخذوا حذرکم
		English	When overtaken by heavy rain (passive form)	Heavy rain	overtakes
The Table	1	Arabic	أولئك شر مكانا	اولئك	شر
		English	Worse is the plight of these.	The plight	Is worse of these
Light	1	Arabic	يكاد سنابرقه يذهب بالإبصار	سنابرقه	يذهب بالإبصار
		English	The flash of His lightning almost snatches out men's eyes.	The flash of His lightning	Snatches out men's eyes
Repentance	1	Arabic	نار جهنم أشد حرا	نار	أشد حرا
		English	The heat is fierce.	The heat	Is fierce

## Appendix D. Verbal sentences in Madinan surahs

Surah	Clause	Verbal sentences		Theme Fa'il	Rheme Fi'l
		Parallel grammatical English terms		Subject	Predicate
The Cow	1	Arabic	وظلنا عليكم الغمام	نحن	ظل الغمام
		English	We caused the clouds to draw their shadow over you.	We	Caused the clouds
	2	Arabic	ولنبلونكم بشيء من الخوف والجوع ونقص الأموال	نحن	نبلونكم بشيء من الجوع ونقص من الأموال
		English	We shall test your steadfastness with fear and famine	We	shall test your steadfastness with fear and famine
	3	Arabic	لم يصبها وابل فطل	وابل	لم يصبها
		English	If no rain falls, it is watered by the dew.	No rain	falls
	4	Arabic	فإن الله يأتي بالشمس من المشرق	الله	يأتي بالشمس من المشرق
		English	God brings up the sun from the east.	God	Brings up the sun from the east
	5	Arabic	فأصابها إصعاص فيه نار فاحترقت	إصعاص	أصابها
		English	An orchard plasted with palm trees, vines and all manner of fruits, and watered by running streams-blasted and consumed by a fiery whirlwind (passive form)	A fiery whirlwind	consumes
	6	Arabic	أن يأتيهم الله في ظلل من الغمام	الله	يأتيهم في ظلل من الغمام
		English	Are they waiting for God to come down to them in the shadow of a cloud with all the angels?	They	are waiting.....in the shadow of a cloud (prepositional clause)
Women	1	Arabic	فأخذتهم الصاعقة بظلمهم	الصاعقة	أخذتهم بظلمهم
		English	And for their wickedness the thunderbolt smote them.	The thunderbolt	Smote them
The Spoils	1	Arabic	فأمطر علينا حجارة من السماء	هو جل جلاله	أمطر علينا حجارة
		English	Rain down upon stones from heaven.	God	Rain down upon stones from heaven
Thunder	1	Arabic	هو الذي يريكم البرق خوفا وطمعا	هو جل جلاله	يريك البرق
		English	He who makes the lightning flash upon you.	He	Makes the lightning
	2	Arabic	ينشئ السحاب الثقيل	هو جل جلاله	ينشئ السحاب
		English	He who gathers up the heavy clouds	He	Gathers up the heavy clouds
	3	Arabic	ويرسل الصواعق	هو جل جلاله	يرسل الصواعق
		English	He hurls His thunderbolts.	He	Hurls His thunderbolts
	4	Arabic	ويسبح الرعد بحمده	الرعد	يسبح بحمده
		English	The thunder sounds His praises.	The thunder	Sounds His praises
Pilgrimage	1	Arabic	ترى الأرض هامدة	أنت	ترى الأرض هامدة
		English	You sometimes see the earth dry and barren.	You	See the earth dry and barren
	2	Arabic	تهوى به الريح في مكان سحيق	الريح	تهوى به في مكان سحيق
		English	Carried away by the wind to some far-off region (passive form)	The wind	Carry away to some far-off region
Light	1	Arabic	وحيث تضعون ثيابكم من الظهيرة	أنتم	تضعون ثيابكم من الظهيرة
		English	You have put off your garments in the heat of the noon.	You	Have put off your garments in the heat of the noon (prepositional phrase)
	2	Arabic	أن الله يزج سحابا ثم يؤلف بينه ثم يجعله ركاما فترى الودق يخرج من خلاله وينزل من السماء من جبال فيها من برد فيصيب به من يشاء	الله	يزج سحابا.....
		English	God drives the clouds, then gathers and piles them in masses which pour down torrents of rain.	God	Drives the clouds.....rain