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ABSTRACT

Dowsari Arabic is one of the major dialects of the central zone of the Kingdom, which in many cases match the dialect of Riyadh Arabic. In this dialect, the incorporated subject pronoun is expressed by repeating it. However, the Dowsari dialect of Saudi Arabia constantly repeats the 'incorporated subject pronoun', duplicating the so-called 'separated subject pronoun' this subject is first person singular or second person masculine singular. This study tries to explain this phenomenon in a principled way by conducting a comparative study by looking into various dialects of the Arabic language that may have the same or similar phenomenon. The conceptual development in this study is held through a detailed review of literature conducted on this topic to identify different reasons behind pronoun doubling, primarily in the various dialects of the Arabic language. The study arrived at a speculation of the fact that duplicating pronouns is used for emphasis. It is argued that the Dowsari Arabic has its own idiosyncratic phenomenon where the incorporated subject pronoun is duplicated for emphasis and disambiguation, since the first person singular and second person singular masculine are morphologically identical.

Keywords: Connected Pronoun, Dialect, Dowsari Arabic, Duplication, Incorporated Pronoun, Separated Subject Pronoun.

INTRODUCTION

English language, as a lingua franca is used as the language to communicate with more than 400 million native English speakers, and hundreds of millions of people speak English as a foreign language all over the world. The increase in globalization, trade, immigration, commerce, information technology has increased the demand of English. It is further referred as the language of modern Aryan, while other languages such as Arabic is regarded as one of the famous international languages which is spoken by more than 319 million Arab nationals who have a much greater control over religious economic, and linguistic entities (Akan, et al., 2019). However, the abundance of minerals in the Arab region has indebted many other nations in terms of language and economy. Several lexical, syntactic, and semantic differences have been observed between languages, which makes them unique and different. Newmark (1988) in his study pinpointed that many speakers encounter problems in translation due to the lexical and grammatical difference between languages. Similar arguments were placed by Ervin & Bower (1952), according to which difficulty in translation often results due to the distinction between semantic, phonological, lexical, cultural or syntactical differences in the languages (Darwish, 2010). Igaab & Tarrad (2019) provided an important example in this regard, and focused on the use of pronouns in both Arabic and English language, along with their differences. The study added that, in Arabic, most of the linguists feel it difficult in providing semantic, pragmatic, syntactic descriptions of the pronoun, as all the three types are different from each other. It is noteworthy that the semantic, syntactic, and pragmatic aspects of pronoun that are used in both English and Arabic languages are different in style. For instance, there's an excessive use of pronouns in English language in comparison to those in Arabic.

When used in the English language, pronouns are described as lexical items belonging to a closed system. According to Arts (2017), the word pronoun is a combination of the words pro and noun that alludes to the likelihood of employing pronouns instead of nouns and can derive their meaning from the noun phrases that they replace. Pronouns, according to Rodman & Hyams (2007), rely heavily on syntax as well as the context in which they are used. In contrast, Pronouns (Dhamair) in Arabic are described as a single sort of definiteness that cannot be decline (mabniyya) and cannot modify their form. Furthermore, pronouns in the Arabic language are not derived from nouns because they lack plural forms and are considered as a termed metonymy (al-kinaya). Pronouns are frequently employed to refer to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person and operate as an alternative to explicit nouns, according to Igaab & Tarrad (2019). The use of pronoun is one such complexity found in the translation of sentences from Arabic to English complexity, due to its duplication in both L1 and L2. Considering the use of different dialects, along with the encountered difficulties, this study particularly aims to find the reason why this

(Dowsari) dialect doubles the subject pronoun, and in what ways it is different or similar from other languages by looking into various languages of the world which may have the same or similar phenomenon.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Akan, et al., (2019) emphasized that, in many cases, the translated text is rechecked, reassessed, and rewritten to keep the original meaning in order to eliminate translation-related errors. One of such examples is the use of personal pronouns in the given sentences:

(1) Arabic:

((ana) iftaraitu saiarah

1s buy. past. 1s (a) car

'I bought a car.'

If certain pronouns are to be emphasised, they can be incorporated or omitted in verbal Arabic sentences. The usage of personal pronouns in American and Banjarese English was studied by Arapah and Mu'in (2017). In this study, Convergent Parallel Design was used. According to the findings, both American and Banjarese English pronouns generally follow singular and plural changes, while Banjarese doesn't follow gender-based differences in American English, and personal pronouns are commonly employed for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd persons. Personal pronouns in Banjarese convey social standing or the link between the speaker and other people in the discourse, whereas personal pronouns in English are mostly determined by their grammatical function. They're also utilized to convey if the speaker is being polite or unpleasant. Seah (n.d.) did research to determine the differences and similarities across three different languages' Corpus. In comparison to commonalities, a wide range of discrepancies were discovered. To begin with, the corpus was distinct with the use of linked pronouns versus non-linked pronouns. The usage of English pronouns with no definite translations is one of the primary contrasts between the English-Chinese Corpus and the English-Japanese Corpus. However, most English pronouns had adequate translations in the Chinese text in the English-Chinese corpus, whereas no translations of English pronouns were identified in the Japanese text in the English-Japanese corpus.

Another issue identified is the construction of subject doubling, when translating native to second language. Aboh et al. (2009) in their study discussed about the subject doubling construction that is usually found in European Portuguese dialects specifically when the impersonal clitic i.e., "se" doubled by a strong pronoun. The development of double subject pronoun was explained following the hypothesis that due to the incomplete plural or no plural (\emptyset), when the dialect se is not written with the case filter. This initiates as a double filter, following a single constituent, and later moves to T during the doubling pronoun. It is further developed due to the sentence structure, where, doubling pronoun follows subject verb agreement. Finally, the interpretation of the double subject is either inclusive or exclusive of reading the impersonal se. Another exempling of the subject doubling is quoted in the study of Diercks & Green (n.d.), who conducted a detailed analysis on the subject pronoun doubling (SPD) in Luwanga. The study served as an essential contribution to the syntactic literary studies conducted on the Bantu language. According to the study, SPD is identified when the subject of the sentence co-exists with another subject in the same clause. Besides, SPD may only occur following a subject, while providing a discourse familiar connection of the subject. Notably, SPD and its presence are restricted to the presence of subjects only, while objects may not occur with a doubling provided below:

(2) En-duuts-i 1sgsa-see.pft-fv a-ba-ana 2-

2-children (*bo). (Luwanga) (*2.they)

'I have seen the children (that we are talking about).'

The above example makes it clear that doubling of subject is specific to a structural position which is not possible for objects in the sentence. Table serves as another instance of pronoun doubling following an ungrammatical structure. Below example (3) serves on the other hand illustrates the passive form of the verb used previously, following its thematic object which is now acting as a subject. In contrast to example 2, exempling 3 states pronoun doubling which is completely acceptable.

(1) A-ma-reebo 6-6-exams ka-khay-ir-e 6sa-defeat-pft-fv a-ba-ana 2- 2-

children ba-anje 2-my (*bo). 2.they (Luwanga)

The exams defeated my children

(4) A-ba-ana 2-2-children ba-anje 2-my bo 2.they ba-khay-ir-w-e 2sa-defeat-pft-pass-fv (nende by a-ma-reebo). 6-6-exams (Luwanga)

'My children (the ones we were talking about) were defeated (by exams).'

METHODOLOGY

The study adopted a qualitative design and therefore reviewed literature pertaining to the use of different dialects and involving translation of sentences from native English language that has been challenging for various linguists

due to lexical and syntactic complexities in languages. In context with this, the study reviewed 33 published articles retrieved from the database of Google Scholar.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Dowsari Arabic is a well-known dialect of Arabic spoken in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's central region. In the past tense form of the verb, this dialect has a double subject pronoun of first singular person and second singular person. Surprisingly enough, another Arabic dialect spoken in Yemen, mainly in the Taiz governorate at the south west of the country exhibits a separate pronoun (ضمير منفصل) when this pronoun comes as the complement of a preposition (optionally). This happens only when the pronoun is first person plural, unlike any other dialects of Arabic, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Double Subject Pronoun of Dowsari Language

Dowsari Arabic	Past Tense Form of Verb	Double Subject Pronoun of Singular Person
gult ant ha	say.2. past 2.s. it	'You (singular) said it'
gult ana ha	say.1s. past 1.s 3sf	'I said it.'

Surprisingly enough, another Arabic dialect spoken in Yemen, mainly in the Taiz governorate at the south west of the country exhibits a separate pronoun (ضمير منفصل) when this pronoun comes as the complement of a preposition (optionally). This happens only when the pronoun is first person plural, unlike any other dialects of Arabic. This data goes partially in parallel with the Dowsari Arabic, since the study is on double pronoun, where this phenomenon is seen from a different angle. It is worth mentioning that like other languages such as, Spanish, Italian where the verb is inflected for the subject, it shows doer without mentioning the pronoun in a separate form. This study particularly aims to find the reason why this (Dowsari) dialect doubles the subject pronoun, and in what ways it is different or similar from other languages by looking into various languages of the world which may have the same or similar phenomenon. Studies published in the past few years will be analyzed critically to provide various examples followed by justifications behind the doubling of the subject pronoun, as stated above. According to the researcher's knowledge a very little has been discussed regarding the doubling of the subject pronoun, while none of the study has specifically focused on the Dowsari dialect of Arabic language. Therefore, contributions of this study are significant as it provides useful insights regarding the similarities and differences in the dialects of different languages in the case of double subject pronouns. It is further important as the review will help language experts in identifying the factors which make different languages unique with respect to their dialects. Following the study aim, further sections of the study will shed light on the Dowsari dialect and how it is different from other languages based on double subject pronouns. The section will further quote examples of studies that have either provided supporting or contradicting arguments in this regard.

Table 2: Arabic dialect spoken in Yemen

Taizzi Arabic	Separate Pronoun (ضمير منفصل)	Translation
qaalu la nihna	say.3p to us (separate pronoun)	-
qaalu la-na	say.3p to 1.p (connected pronoun)	Literal translation: 'They told to us.' Actual translation: 'They told us.'

Use of Pronoun in Arabic language

The differences between the languages are based on different syntactic aspects of the pronoun. A study by Igaab & Tarrad (2019) described the use of pronoun in English and Arabic languages, and compared different types of pronouns used in both languages based on their semantic, pragmatic and syntactic aspects. The analysis aimed to identify the extent to which the two languages are similar or different with respect to the use of pronouns. To propose findings, it was hypothesized that both Arabic and English languages are similar based on their semantic, syntactic and pragmatic aspects of the pronoun. While, certain differences were further identified based on the above-mentioned factors. The study further elaborated that in English language, syntactically speaking pronouns are connected to modifiers and determiners to a certain extent and function like noun phrase. Despite the fact that these pronouns operate as a noun phrase substitute, not all of the requirements apply. Furthermore, pronouns have their own determiners, therefore determiners in the phrase do not precede them. In contrast to the word 'the they,' it is quite acceptable to say 'the men' (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 335). This is because the pronoun is used to replace a noun phrase in the English language and has a relationship with the noun and pronoun phrase. The meaning of the word pronoun can be altered, according to Kroeger (2005), and is mostly determined by the context where it is being used.

One of the important characteristics of pronoun is that it can occupy the position of both subject and the object, and can further be used as an object of a preposition. According to Leech & Svartvik (2002), in its grammatical sense, the use of pronoun must be similar to the use of noun phrase based on its nature of being objective, case

subjective and possessive, number singular and plural, person personal and non-personal along with in terms of its gender-based nature (masculine and feminine) (Kroeger, 2005, p. 46). Unlike the English language, the Arabic language relies on the use of specific nouns to avoid ambiguity. Following that, pronouns and explicit noun phrases have a strong link (Ibn-Faris, 1971). Al-LaHyany (2002) developed a set of principles for linking the pronoun to the explicit noun. To begin with, both the explicit noun and the pronoun must have the same number of singular, plural, and dual cases. Second, an explicit pronoun precedes the pronoun to explain why it is being used. Finally, in terms of masculine and feminine nature, it must fulfil the gender-based requirements of a sentence.

Following the creation of functional categories and formation of agreement, Edwards (2006) shed light on the 'copula pronoun' of the Arabic dialect in his work. According to the researcher, the contrastive qualities of copular pronouns are vital to be investigated in some circumstances, particularly when they are formed using actual subject pronouns following a reanalysis process that led to the heads of functional categories. The equational sentence in the present tense is stated by Edwards (2006), while focusing on Egyptian Arabic (EA), as shown in Table 3. The equational structures clearly follow the schematic form of pronoun duplication, and the pronoun operates as a copula element, as seen in the instances above. The study also stated that EA does not follow any present tense form of the copula verb, as evidenced by examples where simple predications are constructed without the use of any verb, such as the sentence "Magdi is an engineer" (see table 3), which consists of a definite subject and an indefinite predicate. In EA, a nominative pronoun separates two definite double pronouns. They are also known as verbless constructions. However, the list and use of pronouns is limited, as all pronouns are third person pronouns, and the pronoun agrees with the initial double pronoun with gender usage in (table 3). Aside from grammatical restrictions, the pronoun's distribution is also limited, as it only appears in equative constructions. Pronouns, on the other hand, are only used to communicate simple predications.

Table 3: Concept of Pronoun in Egyptian Language

Egyptian Arabic	Subject Pronoun	Present Tense
il-bint hiyya l-mas'u:la	the-girl she the-responsible (FemSg)	"The girl is the one responsible"
il-riga:la humma il-mas'uli:n	the-men they the-responsible (Pl)	'The men are the ones responsible.'
'ana huwwa l-mas'u:l	1s 3sm the-responsible	'I am the one responsible.'
magdi Muhandis	Magdi engineer.2.s.m	'Magdi (is) an engineer.'
magdi huwwa il- muhandis	Magdi 3sm the-engineer.3sm	'Magdi is the engineer.'
il-mu'kila hiyya it- Talaba	the-problem.3sf 3sf the-students	'The problem is the students'
*magdi huwwa muhandis/za9la: n/fi l-maktab	Magdi PRON engineer/upset/in the-office	Magdi is an engineer/upset/in the office

The fact that pronouns are restricted in predicational sentences does not distinguish it from the copula verb "ka:n" 'be,' which is likely used in both equative and predicational sentences. Another study focused on the clause structure in Standard Arabic (SA) and regarded it as asymmetric in nature. This type of nature of the clausal structure of Standard Arabic is controversial based on its generative syntax. Following this, Shormani (2015) argued on the idea that SA is purely VSO language in nature. Several evidences were presented by the author, which were in the form of syntax and language-based semantics. To propose syntactic evidences, weak crossovers, case properties, pro-drop property, floating quantifiers, wh-extraction, clitic arguments, modality and negation were analyzed. In addition, the evidences were based on discourse interpretation, (in) definiteness of exclamation and subject, idiomaticity and ambiguity etc. To propose findings, agree based approach was applied, while all the evidences resulted in following VSO language. The study further proposed valuable insights in relation to the spec head configuration which is generally regarded as the agreement of intrinsic characteristics in the pre-minimalist syntax. Following this, an agree operation was developed between the subject double pronoun and T, which is developed in spec-vp. The study further declared that in various cases, multiple agreement takes place in sentence structures which include floating quantifiers.

Both the English and Arabic languages are notable for their semantic reduplication. In his study, Al-Asbahi (2020) focuses primarily on the semantic similarities in reduplication in the English and Arabic languages. This study regarded reduplication in Arabic language as semantically more favorable in comparison to the English reduplication, and divided into multiple categories such as; free/bound, full/partial, continuous and discontinuous. One of the most striking parallels between the two languages is their shared sense of duplication, which includes terms like intensity, onomatopoeia, repetition, non-uniformity, plurality, fondness, contempt, lack of control, contrast, instability, and continuity. Furthermore, a semantic connection was established between the offered notions, indicating that both languages had a sense of ambiguity. Reduplications were found to be widespread in lyrics, prayers, games, children's phonics cartoons, nursery rhymes, tongue twisters, ads, slogans, newspaper headlines, ideological rhetoric, and other places, according to the research. This reinforces the idea of some linguists that all languages share a set of characteristics that are universal to all (Al-Asbahi, 2020). According to

Regier (2000), the concept of reduplication or linguistic doubling is understood in a number of languages through different interpretations. Iconicity and concept-based semantic extension are two common forces that contribute to non-arbitrariness through their interaction. However, the interaction of semantic extension and iconicity between meaning and sound resulted in the emergence of a potent source of non-arbitrariness. Wang (2003) used the British National Corpus to investigate the reduplication of fixed phrases such as 'sooner or later,' 'first and foremost,' and 'part and parcel' in the English language. The relationship between two similar terms was also investigated. The findings revealed that there is a genuine association between the two similar words, especially when mutual information is at a high degree.

Reduplication has a variety of connotations in Arabic, including intensification and emphasis. Reduplicate form, according to Ibrahim (1982), shows the intensity of an action or a type of repetition, as in the following examples: 'adda' means 'to bite,' while 'ad'ada' implies to bite in more than one location in a repeating manner. Another example is the term hazza, which means 'to shake,' and hazhaza, which means 'to shake more intensely or frequently.' Another example such as the word هيهات هيهات refers to the word 'far,' 'very far', to denote the intensity of word or action. Next includes onomatopoeia, which refers to the reduplication of the words in Arabic. They commonly refer to the movements or names of the animals such as in the words 'zalzala' ('it trembled') and waswasa (he whispered). Holes (2004) added that synesthetic and imitative sound symbolism, are often provided in the dialect which includes the usage of reduplicated quadrilaterals. One of the most common examples of onomatopoeia in Bahraini Arabic is the word 'Tartar', which means to talk without any purpose. While in the Egyptian Arabic, the word 'dashdish' is used in similar context which means to cut in fragments i.e., from the word 'dash' to 'mash pound' (Versteegh, 2009). Another example includes the word 'tagtaga' which is commonly used in the Dowsari Arabic, and is interpreted as 'he spoke in a funny way'. Other examples referring to the movement include 'lamlim' to gather up, and laflif to wrap up which refers to the degree of verbal plurality (Versteegh, 2009). Further, in most of the dialects in Zanzibar, Iraqi, and Omani certain words refer to the speed, magnitude, extent and vigor (Greenberg, 1950). While in Palestinian Arabic, certain semantic aspects with respect to scatter/spread out were observed. These aspects were also found in Saudi Arabic, Yemeni Arabic, specifically in various scatterable foods with reduplicative names, such as; crumbs (fatafit), sesame (simsim), Pepper (filfil) etc (Regier, 2000).

The use of pronouns is not the only source of duplication or doubling of words. Al Aghbari (2018), for example, argued and demonstrated the availability of numerous reduplicative verbs in Omani Arabic dialect. The duplication of verbs takes two forms, each of which is discernible by the meaning they acquire, which is distinct from the root's meaning. According to the findings, many reduplicative verbs are utilised in Omani Arabic, and they encompass functions and meanings from pragmatics since they are used for functions such as guidance, entertainment, and griping. According to Abu-Mansour (2015), reduplication is utilised in Makkan Arabic to construct quadrilateral verbs by revising the base's initial and third consonants. This is important since it aids in the development of numerous meanings, including iteration, intensity, and pejoration. El Zarka & Ziafos (2020) conducted a study to test the hypothesis that sentences with contact-induced word shifts from VO to OV exist in Arabic dialects spoken on the Iranian side of the Persian Gulf. The VO and OV phenomena are comparable in all circumstances, where two different phenomena are adjusted for advancement; the first includes clause-final copulae and auxiliaries that are placed exactly after the lexical verbs. This, on the other hand, is notably proof that a clause ending copula is a Western Asia spatial trait. The study went on to look at the pragmatic and semantic elements that have a substantial impact on word order choice, highlighting the importance of information structure, string focus, and theme-rheme division. The study's findings revealed that semantics play a significant effect in the preferred placement of receivers and goals in the postverbal position (El Zarka & Ziafos, 2020).

Maisak (2016) did a study based on the Agul language, which is an East Caucasian language spoken in Daghestan, Russia, on the doubling of free personal pronouns. The doubling structure, according to the study, consists of a subject pronoun in the canonical preverbal position, which includes pairing of a similar instance in the same pronoun that immediately precedes the verb. Moreover, despite the fact that it can be readily separated by another constituent, the initial pronoun is generally located adjacent to the combination of "verb-pronoun." The study's findings were proposed based on the oral corpus. The doubling of personal pronouns was largely noticed in the major verb of speech, notably in phrases before a quote 'I stated I...', according to the study. The author went on to say that this doubling pattern emerges when preverbal subjects are combined in the verb-subject order. The pattern of pronoun doubling can be seen in Table 4. The subject pronoun is followed by a second occurrence of a similar pronoun without a break or pause, as indicated. Furthermore, the primary clause introduces the quote also implies 'I said I,' although the verb in the second example, 'I say I,' is present.

Maisak (2016) further stated that the pronoun doubling in Agul is described following a pattern of Pronoun-Verb-Pronoun, where a finite verb is followed by a first pronoun, while the duplicated pronoun is placed after the verb. Since no pause or break is added in between, the two pronouns or the combination of verb pronoun participates in any repair strategy (Maisak, 2016). Notably, pronoun doubling occurs only when the pronoun participates, with no doubling of entire noun phrases such as 'mother said mother.' In the sample below, the syncretic ergative form of the first-person singular pronoun zun 'I' accounts for around three-quarters of the total. The 1st-person-plural

"in" 'we, exclusive,' the anaphoric pronouns *ui* (singular), and the proximal demonstration "mi" in the ergative are among the other pronouns that participate in the sentence doubling structure.

Table 4: Concept of Pronoun in Agul Language

Agul Language	Pronoun-Verb-Pronoun Combination	Doubling Pronoun
axp:a xabar aq'-u-guna, zun p-u-ne zun,	then news(abs) do-pf-temp I(erg) say-pf-aor I(erg) "ƶarak:aj ad-i-ne, ja baw". beggar(abs) come-pf-aor voc mother(abs)	After (they) informed us, I said: "Mother, a beggar came".
zun ƶ-a-a zun, "ha-mi-št:i še? ag-u-ne za-s.	I(erg) say-ipf-prs I(erg) em-demm-adv(gen) thing(abs) see-pf-aor I-dat	'(And then) I say: "I saw such-and-such thing"
hal zun ƶ-a-a zun, "üst:el, qel=la	now I(erg) say-ipf-prs I(erg) teacher(abs) offence(abs)=add ma-ƶ ^w -a", zun p-u-ne zun axp:a žamaldin.a-s, PROH-go/come-ipf I(erg) say-pf-aor I(erg) then Dzhamaldin-dat "qa üst:el, qel ma-ƶ ^w -a", p-u-ne zun...	PTCL teacher (ABS) offence (ABS) proh-go/come-ipf say-pf-aor I(ERG) 'And now I say: "Teacher, don't be offended", I said then to Dzhamaldin, "Don't be offended, teacher", I said...'
čin p-u-ne čin, "ačiš-i-na gardan-ar.i-?	we:EXCL(erg) say-PF-AOR we:EXCL(erg) {IN-LAT}jump-PF-CONV neck-PL-IN kiss-pl (ABS) {IN}put.in (Imp) ptcl what (Abs) want-COND=COORD=ADD q'-e ha-li-s-ar.i-?". do-imp em-deml-loc-pl-in	'We said: "Throw your arms around her neck, kiss her, do there what you want".
mi aƶ-a-a mi düja-xalum.a-s, "zun	DEMM(ERG) say-IPF-PRS DEMM(ERG) Dunya-Halum-DAT I(ABS) ƶ ^w .a-s-e" ƶ-a-a, "te p:ač:ah.t:i ruš go/come-IPF-INF-COP say-IPF-PRS DEMT king (GEN) daughter (ABS) q-aq'-a-s". RE-do-IPF-INF	'He says to Dunya-Halum: "I will go in order to heal the king's daughter".'

Pronominal is another type of subject doubling which is found under the specific structure of the Dutch dialect in Table 5. The repeating of the subject pronoun is plainly demonstrated above, despite the fact that the interpretation was only made once. As a result, pronominal subject doubling is represented in the examples above. Two traits in particular were highlighted in the study. The first uses a strong pronoun (*zaai* and *zie*) to convey the subject's instantiation, whereas the second uses a deficient pronoun (*ze*). Second, if the first subject pronoun also represents the first element of the phrase, these examples might be referred to as clause-based initial subject doubling. According to Van Craenenbroeck and van Koppen, subject doubling is not limited by sentence type (n.d.). Both the Wambeek and Lapscheure dialects are included in this. Furthermore, in the embedded and inverted main clauses, doubling occurs, as illustrated Table 5.

Weak pronouns different from clitics, according to Cardinaletti & Starke (1999), since clitics cannot be utilised as a shared subject of a predicate coordination. Furthermore, the difference in the clause's pronominal status is even more significant in another form, shown in the Table 5, the defective pronoun 'k' may not occur as the shared subject of the predicate coordination in the Lapscheure Dutch. While it may appear in a similar sounding counterpart in the Wambeek Dialect. The preceding example shows that there is a considerable difference in the premoninal status of the two parts, where 'k' refers to a clitic in example 24, but is treated as the weak pronoun in the latter example.

Table 5: Concept of Pronoun in Wambeek Dutch and Lapscheure Dutch

Language	Subject Pronoun	Doubling Pronoun
Wambeek Dutch	Ze <i>gui</i> <i>zaai</i>	She.DEFICIENT goes 'She's going.'
Lapscheure Dutch	Ze <i>goa</i> <i>zie</i>	She.DEFICIENT goes 'She's going.'

Wambeek Dutch	a. da se zaai guit	that she.STRONG goes 'that she's going.' b. Gui se zaai? Goes she.DEFICIENT she.STRONG	'Is she going?'
Lapscheure Dutch	a. da se zie goat	that she.STRONG goes 'that she's going.' b. Goa se zie? goes she. DEFICIENT she.STRONG	'Is she going?'
Wambeek Dutch	*'k Spelen op de piano en zingen altijd geweldig	I.DEFICIENT play on the piano and sing always great	INTENDED: 'I play the piano and always sing wonderfully.'
Lapscheure Dutch	'k Guin nuir ojs en zeg em wa da 'k erva paus.	I.DEFICIENT go to home and tell him what that I there.of think	'I'm going home and will tell him what I think.'

CONCLUSIONS

The current analysis of the pronoun doubling in different languages in general, and in Dowsari Arabic specifically provide detailed insights regarding different reasons that play a major role in pronoun doubling. The analysis further revealed that the concept of doubling is not only specific to the use of pronoun, and is also found with the use of verb, subject and object. The current research provides a detailed analysis of word duplication in various languages. The comparative approach described above is helpful in determining the similarities and differences in pronoun doubling across languages. Thus, the study serves as the valuable contribution, as it provides variety of reasons which backed the doubling of pronoun.

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