Transitive Sentence in The Short Story *Haflah Tharb* by Muhammad Taymour: A Tagmemic Perspective of Kenneth L. Pike

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the forms and functions of verbal sentences in the short story *Haflah Tharb* by Muhammad Taymour based on Kenneth L. Pike's Tagmemic theory. The research employs a descriptive qualitative approach. The data consist of sentences and phrases found in the short story *Haflah Tharb* by Muhammad Taymour. The data were collected using reading, translating, and note-taking techniques. Data analysis was conducted using the Miles and Huberman model, which includes three stages: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The results reveal four patterns of transitive sentence structures in *Haflah Tharb*: (1) P + S + O; (2) P + S + O + Adj; (3) P + O + S; and (4) P + S + Adj + O. Each pattern is analyzed in terms of slots, classes, roles, and cohesion, all of which require the presence of an object to complete the meaning of the transitive predicate. This study contributes theoretically by applying Pike's tagmemic analysis to modern Arabic literary texts. Specifically, it identifies variations in transitive syntactic patterns that enrich the understanding of Arabic sentence structure in a narrative context.

Keywords: *Sentence structure; Transitive sentences; Tagmemics*

Introduction

In modern linguistic studies, transitive sentences occupy an important position because they determine the semantic relationships among elements within a sentence construction. The presence of such sentences not only indicates that an action is directed toward something, but also reveals how language organizes the roles of the actor, the action, and the target within a unified structural whole (Setiawan et al., 2024). This type of grammatical relationship helps both readers and researchers identify patterns of events in discourse and understand how events are represented through language. In sentence structure, the roles of subject, predicate,

and object serve as the fundamental elements, which can then be expanded with various additional modifiers to form more detailed meanings (Khairah & Ridwan, 2014).

Arabic, as one of the Semitic languages, possesses a complex and dynamic syntactic system, particularly in the use of transitive sentences (*al-jumlah al-muta'addiyah*). A transitive sentence is a sentence that requires the presence of an object (Kridalaksana, 1986). In modern Arabic literature, such sentences are frequently employed because they clearly describe actions and illustrate the semantic relationships between characters and the events they experience. Many authors use transitive sentences in the creation of literary works such as novels and short stories. This phenomenon becomes even more intriguing when examining the works of early pioneers of modern Arabic literature, such as Muhammad Taymour, who made significant contributions to the development of the Arabic short story genre in the early twentieth century.

Muhammad Taymour (1892–1921) is recognized as one of the pioneers of modern Arabic short stories who employed *fusha* Arabic with an innovative narrative approach. Despite his short life, Taymour managed to leave an important mark on the development of Arabic literature by presenting a writing style that blends the richness of classical and modern Arabic with social realities. One of his works is the short story *Haflah Tharb*, included in the anthology *Ma Tarahul 'Uyun* (Taymur, 2017). This story narrates the life of a musician who struggles between artistic ideals and economic pressures, depicting the internal and external conflicts faced by artists in Egyptian society during the colonial era. In this short story, the use of transitive sentences becomes an essential instrument in constructing the plot, portraying characters, and conveying a social critique of the conditions in Egypt at that time.

This study employs Kenneth L. Pike's Tagmemic theory as the analytical framework to examine the structure of transitive sentences in the short story *Haflah Tharb*. Tagmemics is a modern linguistic approach that focuses on the grammatical hierarchy of language (Pike, 1982). Kenneth Lee Pike's Tagmemic theory analyzes language use from both etic and emic perspectives (Khasanah et al., 2024). In the structure of transitive sentences, Pike presents four functions: subject, predicate, object, and adverbial(Basid et al., 2024). Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory consists of four main elements: *slot* (an empty position in a structure filled by tagmemic functions such as subject, object, and predicate)(Pike 1977), *class* (the realization of a slot in the form of linguistic units such as nouns, verbs, phrases, or clauses) (Yanda & Ramadhanti, 2019), *role* (the bearer of the tagmemic function), and *cohesion* (the control of relationships among tagmemes)(Pike, 1966).

In the context of research using Kenneth L. Pike's Tagmemic theory, the researcher identified several relevant previous studies. First, studies focusing on sentence structure analysis, particularly transitive and intransitive clauses can be seen in analyses of complex sentence constructions in *Riwayah Mā Lā Nabūh Bih*, which identified the function of particles as subordinating conjunctions based on

clause formation; in analyses of intransitive clauses in the film *Ḏīb*, which identified four main clause structure patterns; and in research on transitive verbs in Arabic short stories, which revealed four patterns of active verb structures (Basid et al., 2024; Basid, Syafina, et al., 2022; Basid, Syahril, et al., 2022).

Second, studies that specifically examine transitive, intransitive, and equational clauses show that in the novel *Quieter Than A Whisper* by Andina Dwifatma and in the Balantak language, each sentence can be classified into these three main patterns based on the function and distribution of its elements (Khasanah et al., 2024; Madjid et al., 2025). Other contrastive studies compare sentence structures across languages, such as between English and Indonesian in the video *While Writing Anti-Islam Book, He Became Muslim! – The Story of Joram Van Klaveren*, and between English and Arabic in Qur'anic texts. These studies reveal differences in structural patterns, element positioning, and subject–predicate agreement across the languages (Dhayef & Al-Mosawy, 2023; Riswanto, 2024).

From the existing body of research, several similarities and differences can be identified in relation to the present study. The main similarity lies in the use of Kenneth L. Pike's Tagmemic theory as the analytical foundation, as also employed by (Basid et al., 2023, 2024; Basid, Syafina, et al., 2022; Khasanah et al., 2024). All of these studies attempt to examine sentence structure through the four core components of tagmemics, namely slot, class, role, and cohesion. However, these studies have not specifically examined transitive sentences in the short stories of Muhammad Taymour, particularly *Haflah Tharb*.

The distinction between this study and previous research lies in its object and analytical focus. Earlier studies have predominantly analyzed film texts, novels, or conducted contrastive cross-linguistic studies. In contrast, this study focuses on a classic short story by Muhammad Taymour that has not previously been examined from a tagmemic perspective. Specifically, this research analyzes transitive sentences in the short story *Haflah Tharb* by Muhammad Taymour. This study positions itself as a complementary effort to earlier research and seeks to fill the gap in studies on transitive sentences in literary works, particularly short stories by Muhammad Taymour, using Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic framework.

Based on the discussion above, this study aims to address two research questions: how the structural forms of transitive sentences appear in the short story *Haflah Tharb* and how these transitive sentences function in constructing the narrative of *Haflah Tharb* by Muhammad Taymour. It is expected that the findings of this study will provide additional insights that enrich the understanding of Arabic syntactic constructions and further affirm the relevance of Pike's theory in the analysis of contemporary literary discourse.

Method

This study employs a descriptive qualitative research design. Qualitative research is characterized by data presented in the form of words, sentences, narrative expressions, and images (Nasution, 2023). This study is categorized as qualitative because it aims to uncover transitive sentences in the short story *Haflah Tharb* by Muhammad Taymoer from the perspective of Kenneth L. Pike's Tagmemic theory. It is descriptive because the researcher seeks to describe, elaborate, and explain the structure of transitive sentences found in the short story based on Pike's framework.

The data consist of units of sentences and clauses containing tagmemic structures, with the data source being the Arabic short story *Haflah Tharb* by Muhammad Taymoer, included in the Arabic short story anthology *Ma Taraahul 'Uyun*. The data selection technique employed purposive sampling with a criterion-based approach, in which data were deliberately chosen based on specific criteria relevant to the research objectives. In this study, not all transitive sentences were analyzed in detail; instead, several sentences were selected to represent each pattern of transitive sentence structure based on tagmemic analysis. The data were chosen on the grounds that these sentences adequately represent the range of patterns found in the text, even though more than one sentence was identified within each pattern.

The data collection techniques include: (1) the reading technique, in which the researcher reads the short story *Haflah Tharb* thoroughly to understand its context and identify relevant sentence structures; (2) the translation technique, in which the researcher translates the text into Indonesian. To ensure the accuracy of the translations, the researcher conducted cross-checks using the *Al-Munawwir* Arabic–Indonesian and Indonesian–Arabic dictionaries; and (3) the note-taking technique, in which the researcher records and categorizes sentences or clauses that contain transitive sentence patterns from a tagmemic perspective.

The data analysis follows the Miles and Huberman model, consisting of three stages (Miles et al., 2014) yaitu: (1) data reduction, in which the researcher selects and classifies sentences or clauses containing verbal patterns based on Pike's perspective; (2) data display, in which the researcher presents the classified data in a table showing the relationship between slot, class, role, and cohesion in each clause; and (3) conclusion drawing, in which the researcher reviews the classified data and formulates conclusions based on the types of transitive sentences identified in *Haflah Tharb*. Finally, to maintain the reliability and consistency of the tagmemic analysis, triangulation was carried out by: (a) repeatedly comparing the analytical results with Pike's tagmemic theory, (b) re-examining each category of slot, class, role, and cohesion in every transitive sentence analyzed, and (c) discussing the findings with peers and lecturers to validate the interpretation of sentence structures.

Results

Based on the results of Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic analysis, it was found that the transitive sentence structures in the short story *Haflah Tharb* by Muhammad Taymoer display highly varied structural patterns. The structural patterns of verbal sentences reflect the functional relationship between the predicate and other clause elements, which determines the degree of transitivity and the completeness of information in each sentence (Doehler 2022). The short story yields four dominant structural patterns, as presented in Table 1:

Table 1. Transitive Verb

Verba Type	Structure Design
Transitive Verb	P + S + O
	P + S + O + Adj
	P + O + S
	P + O + Adj + O

Based on the table above, the tagmemic analysis in this study employs several abbreviations to facilitate the presentation of sentence structures. TVP (Transitive Verb Phrase) is used to denote transitive verb phrases that function as predicates. NP (Noun Phrase) is used to denote noun phrases. In addition, ADJ (Adjective) is used to mark adjectival elements, namely elements that function to provide additional description or clarification of a noun or predicate, such as qualities, states, or specific relationships within a clause. These abbreviations are applied consistently across all analyzed patterns of transitive sentence structures.

P + S + O

In short story *Haflah Tharb*, one of the sentences containing the pattern P + S + O is:

و **استأذنا الجماعة** ومشيت مع جنب لجنب(Taymur, 2017)

In the sentence استأذنا الجماعة, there is a transitive verbal construction with the pattern P + S + O. Based on its structure, it can be read as follows:

الجماعة	نا	استأذ	
O	S	P	= P + S + O
NP	NP	TVP	= TVP + NP1 + NP2

Nukleus
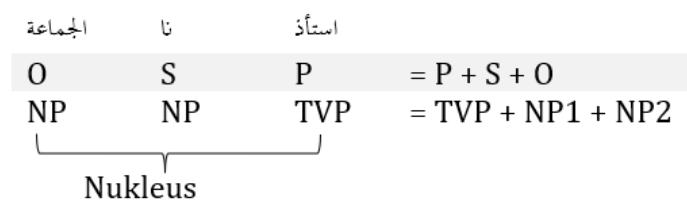
Figure 1. Structure P + S + O

The statement above contains a verbal sentence with a structural pattern that can be explained by the following formula:

Transitive Sentence: P (TVP) + S (NP1) + O (NP2)

The formula above indicates that a predicate in the form of a transitive verb is obligatory and requires the presence of both a subject and an object to complete the meaning of the clause. This structure represents the basic transitive pattern in Arabic. The sentence structure is presented systematically in the table below.

Table 2. Transitive Verb Tagmen System

Slot		Class	
استأذنا الجماعة **P + S + O** *P + S + O constitutes the core (nuclear) slots of the clause		استأذنا الجماعة **TVP + NP1 + NP2**	
Role		**Cohesi**	
استأذنا الجماعة فعل + فاعل + مفعول به		استأذنا الجماعة *Cohesion is formed through the transitive relationship between the verb " استأذنا " and the object "الجماعة," in which the verb " استأذنا " requires an object to complete its meaning.	

P + S + O + Adj

ان **أخرج ساعة من جيبه** و نظر فيها مليا(Taymur, 2017)

In the sentence أخرج ساعة من جيبه, there is a transitive verbal construction with the pattern P + S + O + Adj. Based on its structure, it can be analyzed as follows:

من جيبه	ساعة	(هو)	أخرج	
Adj	O	S	P	= P + S + O + Adj
Adj Prep	NP2	NP1	TVP	= TVP + NP1 + NP2 + Adj Prep

Nucleus
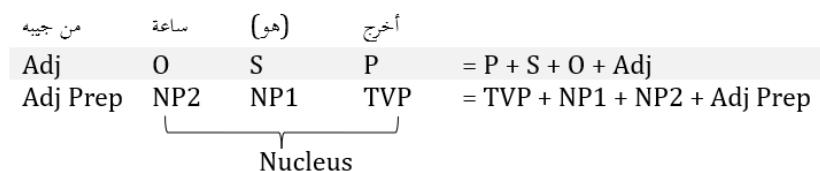
Figure 2. Structure of P + S + O + Adj

The statement above contains a transitive verbal sentence with a structural pattern that can be explained by the following formula:

Transitive Sentence: P (TVP) + S (NP1) + O (NP2) + Adj (Prepositional Adjunct)

The formula above indicates that the predicate in the form of a transitive verb is obligatory and requires the presence of a subject and an object, while the adjectival element appears as an additional complement. The presence of the adjectival element does not affect the transitivity of the verb but serves to expand the semantic information within the clause. The sentence structure is presented systematically in the table below.

Table 3. Transitive Verb Tagmen System

Slot	Class
أخرج ساعة من جيبه **P + (S) + O + Adj** The pattern P + S + O constitutes the core (nucleus) of the clause, while the Adj functions as a complement.	أخرج ساعة من جيبه **TVP + (NP1) + NP2 + Adj. Prep**
Role	**Cohesi**
أخرج ساعة من جيبه فعل + (فاعل) + مفعول به + مساعدة	أخرج ساعة من جيبه * The transitivity of the verb requires an object; the adjectival element functions as a complement.

P + O + S

جماعة مختلفي المشارب خارج القهوة متحدي الأميال فيها، **تعوزهم ريشة المصور**(Taymur, 2017)

In the sentence تعوزهم ريشة المصور, there is a transitive verbal clause that follows the P + O + S pattern. Based on its structure, it can be read as follows:
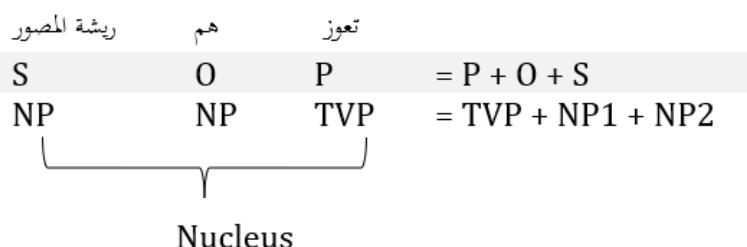
Figure 3. Structure of P + O + S

The sentence pattern shown in the figure can be explained by the following formula:

Transitive Clause: P (TVP) + O (NP1) + S (NP2).

The formula above indicates that the predicate in the form of a transitive verb occupies the initial position of the clause, followed by the object, while the subject appears in the final position as the filler of the core slot of the clause. A systematic representation of this structure is presented in the table below.

Table 4. Transitive Verb Tagmen System

Slot	Class
تعوزهم ريشة المصور **P + O + S** *P + O + S constitutes the core slot (nucleus) of the clause.	تعوزهم ريشة المصور **TVP + NP1 + NP2**
Role	**Cohesi**
تعوزهم ريشة المصور فعل + مفعول به + فاعل	تعوزهم ريشة المصور *Cohesion in this clause is established through the transitive relationship between the verb تعوز and the object هم, which completes the meaning of the verb.

P + S + Adj + O

فسمعت عند باب القهوة رجلا يقول: هذا غناء يتخلله ضحك وابتسام(Taymur, 2017)

In the sentence فسمعت عند باب القهوة رجلا, the clause contains a transitive verbal construction with the pattern P + S + Adj + O. Based on its structure, it can be read as follows:
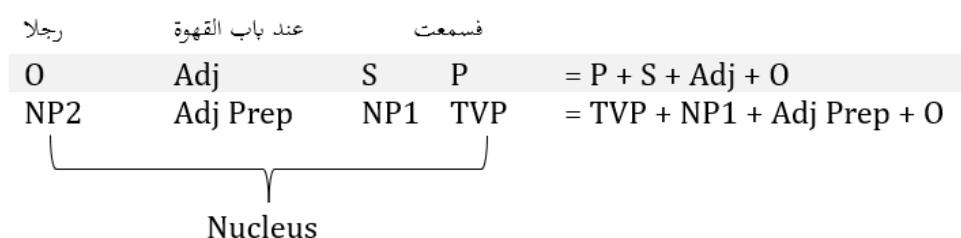
Figure 4. Structure of P + O + S

The statement above contains a transitive verbal clause that follows a pattern which can be described with the formula:

Transitive Clause: P (TVP) + S (NP1) + Adj (Adj. Preposition) + O (NP2).

The formula above indicates that the predicate is followed by the subject, then an adjectival element, and finally the object as the filler of the core clause slot. A clearer explanation can be seen in the tagmemic system diagram of the transitive verbal sentence below.

Table 5. Transitive Verb Tagmen System

Slot	**Class**
فسمعت عند باب القهوة رجلا **P + S + Adj + O** *P + O + S constitutes the core (nucleus) of the clause, with the adjective functioning as a complement.	فسمعت عند باب القهوة رجلا **TVP + NP1 + Adj + NP2**
Role	**Cohesi**
فسمعت عند باب القهوة رجلا فعل + فاعل + مساعدة + مفعول به	فسمعت عند باب القهوة رجلا *Cohesion is formed through the compatibility between the transitive verb and the pronoun ت as the subject, and the verb فسمعت requires an object to complete its meaning.

Discussion

The discussion in this study applies Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic framework, which views language as a sequence of units analyzed through four main aspects: *slot*, *role*, *class*, and *cohesion* (Pike & G., 1977). This framework is used to identify and examine transitive verbs in each sentence structure found in the short story *Haflah Ṭarb*, in order to explain how the relationship between the agent, the action, and the object constructs meaning. This interconnectedness reinforces the argument that the patterns of transitive verbs in the short story are not merely indicators of action, but also reflect the structural organization of the narrative as outlined in Pike's principles of tagmemic analysis.

Table 2. Pattern P + S + O

Based on the research findings, the P + S + O pattern appears most dominantly among all transitive sentences in the short story *Haflah Tharb*. Interpretively, Taymour's use of the basic P + S + O pattern reflects a straightforward and direct narrative style, in which the agent and the target of the action are presented explicitly. This pattern illustrates a hierarchical social relationship, with the subject as the active party and the object as the recipient of the action. This aligns with the theme of social interaction in the short story.

The slots in the transitive verbal clause in Table (2) consist of the predicate (P) + subject (S) + object (O). The explanation is as follows: the tagmeme "اسْتَأْذَ" functions as the predicate (P) in accordance with traditional and functional grammatical theory. The tagmeme "نا" occupies the subject slot (S) because it marks the agent of the action and means *"we."* Meanwhile, the tagmeme "الجماعة" functions as the object (O), the element that receives the action or becomes the target of the act of *requesting permission*. Thus, the clause "استأذَنا الجماعة" follows the P + S + O pattern, in which the predicate, subject, and object form the nucleus of the clause, allowing the sentence to convey a complete and coherent meaning.

The classes in the verbal clause "استأذَنا الجماعة" consist of a transitive past verbal phrase and two nominal phrases. The explanation is as follows: the tagmeme "اسْتَأْذَ" as the predicate (P) is marked as belonging to the class of transitive verbal phrases (TVP); the tagmeme "نا" as the subject (S) belongs to the class of nominal phrase 1 (NP1) because it functions as the agent; whereas the tagmeme "الجماعة" as the object (O) is classified as nominal phrase 2 (NP2). This classification demonstrates a linguistic hierarchy ranging from morphology (the morpheme "نا"; the root "أَذِن") to syntax (phrases and clauses), all of which interact to form a coherent sentence structure consistent with Pike's principles of tagmemic analysis.

The roles in the verbal clause "استأذَنا الجماعة" consist of the predicate (P), the subject (S), and the object (O). The explanation is as follows: the tagmeme "استأذَنا" functions as the center of the action, expressing the act of requesting permission; the

tagmeme "نا" serves as the actor or the party requesting permission (the subject); whereas the tagmeme "الجماعة" functions as the object (O), namely the group from whom permission is being requested by the subject. Thus, this construction expresses the meaning conveyed by "استأذَنا الجماعة", which functionally depicts an active and transitive action because it requires an object to complete its meaning. This is consistent with the findings of Maulana et al., who state that a transitive verb is a verb that requires the presence of an object, known in Arabic as *fi'l muta'addī* (Maulana & Astari, 2020)

The cohesion in the clause "استأذَنا الجماعة" is formed through the integrated syntactic relationship among the predicate (P), subject (S), and object (O). This cohesion is evident in the morphological attachment between the tagmeme "استأذَ" and the enclitic pronoun "نا", which merge grammatically to form a single meaningful unit that denotes the agent. The presence of the object "الجماعة" further reinforces this cohesion by providing a clear target of the action of requesting permission. These three elements complement one another to form a complete and fully meaningful verbal sentence (*jumlah fi'liyah*), consistent with the structural rules of Arabic verbal clauses and the principles of grammatical cohesion in tagmemic analysis.

Table 3: Pattern P + S + O + Adjective

The P + S + O pattern reflects Taymour's effort to enrich descriptions and provide more complete explanations in his story. The addition of adjectival elements, which are generally prepositional phrases, serves to provide extra information about the place, situation, or context in which the action occurs, without disrupting the clarity of the main sentence structure. These additions help readers visualize the social space in the short story, particularly the atmosphere of the coffeehouse where various characters meet. In this way, Taymour reinforces the depiction of the social environment in which interactions take place, ensuring that the characters' actions are not presented in isolation from their context.

The slots in the transitive verbal clause (jumlah muta'addiyyah) in Table (3) consist of a predicate (P), subject (S), object (O), and adjunct (Adj). The explanation is as follows: the tagmeme "أخرج" functions as the predicate (P) because it serves as the central action indicating the act of "taking out." The subject (S) is an implicit

pronoun "هو", which does not appear explicitly in the text but is inferred from the context and refers back to the preceding noun; therefore, it occupies the implicit subject slot within the clause structure. Next, the word "ساعةً" functions as the object (O), which receives the action of being taken out. After these core elements, the prepositional phrase "من جيبه" appears as an adjunct (Adj), providing additional information about the source or location from which the object was taken. Thus, the construction "أخرج ساعةً من جيبه" follows the P + S + O + Adj pattern, where P, S, and O form the clause's nucleus, while the adjunct functions as an outer-nucleus element that completes the meaning of the action.

The class in the verbal construction "أخرج ساعةً من جيبه" consists of a transitive verb phrase (TVP), two noun phrases, and a prepositional phrase (Adj). The explanation is as follows: the tagmeme "أخرج" as the predicate (P) belongs to the class of transitive verb phrases (TVP); the implicit pronoun "هو" as the subject (S) falls into the class of noun phrase 1 (NP1), functioning as the agent; the tagmeme "ساعةً" as the object (O) is classified as noun phrase 2 (NP2), functioning as the entity affected by the action; while the tagmeme "من جيبه" belongs to the class of prepositional phrases (Adj. Prep), which fills the adjunct slot. This classification demonstrates the hierarchical relationship between morphemes, words, phrases, and clauses as described in Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory.

The roles in the sentence structure "أخرج ساعةً من جيبه" consist of the predicate (P), subject (S), object (O), and adjunct (Adj). The tagmeme "أخرج" functions as the center of the action, expressing the activity of taking something out. The implicit pronoun "هو" serves as the subject (S), acting as the performer of the action. The tagmeme "ساعةً" functions as the object (O), representing the entity that receives the action namely, the item being taken out. Meanwhile, the tagmeme "من جيبه" functions as an adjunct (Adj), providing information about the place from which the object originates. Functionally, this sentence structure conveys the meaning embodied in

"أخرج ساعةً من جيبه", indicating that the verb is transitive because it requires an object to complete the meaning of the action.

The cohesion in the sentence "أخرج ساعةً من جيبه" is formed through the close grammatical relationship between the predicate (P), subject (S), object (O), and adjunct (Adj). This cohesion is evident in the semantic linkage between the transitive verb "أخرج" and the implicit subject "هو," which serves as the agent of the action. The presence of the object "ساعةً" strengthens this semantic relationship by providing a clear target for the act of taking out something. The prepositional phrase "من جيبه" further enhances cohesion by supplying additional information that clarifies the source from which the object was taken. The combination of these four elements forms a complete and coherent verbal clause (*jumlah fi'liyyah*), consistent with the grammatical cohesion system of the Arabic language and the principles of tagmemic analysis. This aligns with the findings of Santi Fajriah, who states that these four components predicate, subject, object, and adjunct constitute a unified grammatical and cohesive structure, enabling the meaning to become clear and comprehensible (Syu'ur & Fitriani, 2023).

Table 4: Pattern P + O + S

The P + O + S pattern in this short story indicates that Taymour deliberately does not always follow the conventional word order. By placing the object before the subject, the reader's attention is first directed to the party experiencing a certain state rather than the actor. In Arabic sentence structure, this arrangement is commonly used to emphasize meaning, especially when the writer intends to highlight the element considered most important in the event. Through this pattern, Taymour underscores the deficiencies, needs, or limitations experienced by his characters. The fronted object becomes the focal point of the narrative, allowing readers to confront the character's situation before knowing who performs the action.

The slots in the transitive verbal clause (jumlah muta'addiyyah) in Table (4) consist of the predicate (P) + object (O) + subject (S). The explanation is as follows: the tagmeme "تعوز" functions as the predicate (P) because it serves as the core of the action expressing the meaning "to need." This predicate is followed by the attached pronoun "هم", which occupies the object slot (O) because it refers to the entity experiencing the need or serving as the target of the predicate's meaning.

Subsequently, the tagmeme "ريشةُ المصوّر" occupies the subject slot (S), acting as the performer of the action. Thus, the sentence pattern "تعوزهم ريشةُ المصوّر" follows the order P + O + S, in which the predicate, object, and subject function as the core components that complete the overall meaning of the clause. This finding aligns with the study conducted by Basid et al., which states that the predicate (P), object (O), and subject (S) constitute the nucleus of the slots, each fulfilling its respective grammatical role (Basid et al., 2024).

The class in the structure "تعوزهم ريشةُ المصوّر" consists of a transitive verbal phrase (TVP) and two nominal phrases. The explanation is as follows: the tagmeme "تعوز", which functions as the predicate (P), belongs to the class of transitive verbal phrases (TVP); the tagmeme "هم" as the object (O) belongs to the class of nominal phrases (NP1) because it serves as the entity affected by the meaning of the verb; whereas the tagmeme "ريشةُ المصوّر" as the subject (S) belongs to the class of nominal phrases (NP2) because it functions as the subject that provides information about what is lacking or not possessed by the object. This classification demonstrates the hierarchical arrangement of grammatical elements in accordance with Pike's tagmemic theory, which positions each element according to its class and function within the clause structure.

Roles in the sentence "تعوزهم ريشةُ المصوّر" consist of the predicate (P), the object (O), and the subject (S). The tagmeme "تعوز" functions as the center of the action, expressing a state of need or deficiency; the tagmeme "هم" serves as the object (O), referring to the party experiencing that deficiency; while the tagmeme "ريشةُ المصوّر" serves as the subject (S), representing the element that is needed or lacking on the part of the object. Functionally, the construction "تعوزهم ريشةُ المصوّر" indicates that the verb "تعوز" is a transitive verb that requires the presence of an object to complete its meaning.

The cohesion in the construction "تعوزهم ريشةُ المصوّرِ" is formed through a harmonious grammatical relationship between the predicate (P), the object (O), and the subject (S). This cohesion appears in the linkage between the tagmeme "تعوز" and the pronoun "هم", which together form a semantic unit expressing the condition experienced by the object. The presence of the subject "ريشةُ المصوّرِ" provides complementary meaning that clarifies what they lack, thereby completing the predicate–object relationship and producing a cohesive sentence. This combination results in a complete verbal clause (*jumlah fi'liyyah*) that conforms to Arabic syntactic rules as well as the principles of cohesion in tagmemic analysis. This is also consistent with the findings of Fadhillah, which state that each element such as predicate, object, and subject organized systematically contributes to structural cohesion (Fadhillah et al., 2025).

Table 5: Pattern P + S + Adj + O

The P + S + Adj + O pattern appears less frequently than the other patterns. The presence of an adverbial element between the subject and the object makes the sentence flow less directly toward the action's target. As a result, the narrative tempo slows down, encouraging readers to pay closer attention to the circumstances underlying the event, rather than just the action itself. Taymour tends to use this pattern in parts of the story that require deeper immersion. The inserted adverbial elements do not merely indicate place or condition but also help depict the psychological atmosphere of the characters, such as feelings of anxiety, doubt, or pressure.

The slots in the transitive verbal sentence (jumlah muta'addiyyah) in Table (5) consist of the predicate (P) + subject (S) + adjunct (Adj) + object (O). The explanation is as follows: the tagmeme "فسمعتُ" occupies the predicate (P) slot because it serves as the core element that expresses the action of "hearing." This tagmeme is followed by the attached pronoun "تُ", which occupies the subject (S) slot, representing the agent who performs the act of hearing. Next, the tagmeme "عند باب القهوة" occupies the adjunct (Adj) slot, providing additional information about the place where the act of hearing occurs. The final element, "رجلاً", occupies the object (O) slot, referring to the person who is heard by the subject. Thus, the clause "فسمعتُ عند باب القهوة رجلاً'' follows

the structure P + S + Adj + O, in which the nucleus of meaning lies in the predicate, subject, and object, while the adjunct serves as a complement that clarifies the contextual setting of the event.

The classes in the construction "فسمعتُ عند باب القهوة رجلاً" consist of a transitive verb phrase (TVP), two noun phrases, and a prepositional phrase (Adj). The explanation is as follows: the tagmeme "فسمعتُ", functioning as the predicate (P), belongs to the class of transitive verb phrases (TVP); the pronoun "ثُ", functioning as the subject (S), falls under the noun phrase class (NP1) because it serves as the agent performing the action; the tagmeme "عند باب القهوة" belongs to the class of prepositional phrases (Adj. Prep) because it fills the slot of locative information; while the tagmeme "رجلاً", functioning as the object (O), belongs to the noun phrase class (NP2). This classification reflects the structural hierarchy of the Arabic language as described in Pike's tagmemic theory, which organizes the relationship between form and function within the clause unit. This is in line with the findings of Basid et al., who state that classes indicate that this theory possesses a linguistic hierarchy in the form of a grammatical hierarchy encompassing morphology and syntax due to its multiple levels such as word level, morpheme level, phrase level, and others (Basid, Syahril, et al., 2022).

The roles in the sentence "فسمعتُ عند باب القهوة رجلاً" include the predicate (P), subject (S), adjunct (Adj), and object (O). The verb "فسمعتُ" functions as the central action that expresses the event of hearing; the attached pronoun "ثُ" serves as the subject, functioning as the agent performing the act of hearing; the phrase "عند باب القهوة" functions as an adjunct (Adj) that explains the location of the event; while the tagmeme "رجلاً" functions as the object (O), namely the entity that is heard by the subject. Semantically, this construction conveys the meaning of "فسمعتُ عند باب القهوة رجلاً," demonstrating the nature of the verb "سمع" as a transitive verb that requires an object to complete the meaning of the action.

The cohesion in the construction "فسمعتُ عند باب القهوة رجلاً" is formed through the consistent grammatical relationship between the predicate (P), subject (S), adverbial (adj), and object (O). This cohesion is evident in the morphological attachment between the verb "سمعتُ" and the pronoun "تُ," which together form the core unit of meaning. The presence of the adverbial phrase "عند باب القهوة" adds cohesion by expanding the spatial context, thereby clarifying the situation of the action. Meanwhile, the object "رجلاً" provides a clear target for the act of hearing, allowing all elements to complement one another and produce a complete and coherent verbal clause (jumlah fi'liyyah) that adheres to the principles of tagmemic cohesion and the syntactic structure of the Arabic language.

In general, the findings of this study support Pike's tagmemic theory. Variations in the order of elements and complements in Arabic transitive sentences do not alter their primary functions. Instead, the differing patterns demonstrate that sentence structures are flexible. These findings help in understanding the syntactic structure of Arabic in modern literary works. The study shows that Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory can be effectively applied to Arabic, particularly in analyzing transitive sentences. The analysis confirms that the elements of slot, class, role, and cohesion can be used to systematically explain the structure of Arabic sentences. This reinforces Pike's view that language is hierarchically organized, from morphemes, words, and phrases to clauses, all interconnected in constructing meaning. Thus, tagmemic theory is not limited to a specific language but is sufficiently flexible to be applied across languages.

Moreover, the study reveals that variations in transitive sentence patterns in the short story *Haflah Tharb* are closely related to the narrative style and social themes presented by the author. The choice of sentence structure functions not only grammatically but also aids in building narrative clarity, emphasizing meaning, and portraying the social atmosphere in the text. Therefore, this analysis is relevant for studies in Arabic syntax and literary linguistics, as it demonstrates that sentence structure can serve as an important tool in shaping meaning and writing style in literary works.

Conclusion

Based on the above analysis, four patterns of transitive sentence structures were identified in the short story Haflah Tharb by Muhammad Taymur according to Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory. These four patterns are: (1) S + P + O, consisting of the slots S + P + O; the classes TVP + NP1 + NP2; the roles S + P + O; and cohesion that requires an object. (2) S + P + O + Adj, consisting of the slots S + P + O + Adj; the classes TVP + NP1 + NP2 + Adj./Prep.; the roles S + P + O + Adj; and cohesion that

requires an object. (3) S + O + P, consisting of the slots P + O + S; the classes TVP + NP1 + NP2; the roles P + O + S; and cohesion that requires an object. (4) P + S + Adj + O, consisting of the slots P + S + Adj + O; the classes TVP + NP1 + Adj./Prep. + NP2; the roles P + S + Adj + O; and cohesion that requires an object. This study identifies the structure and function of transitive sentences based on Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory.

Tagmemic analysis is able to reveal the relationships among sentence elements such as the subject, predicate, and object in forming the overall meaning of a sentence. These findings demonstrate that tagmemic theory has relevance and contributes significantly to Arabic linguistics, particularly in understanding transitive verbal sentences (*jumlah muta'adiyyah*). This research can be regarded as a supporting and complementary study of the tagmemic theory proposed by Kenneth L. Pike.

This study is limited to the analysis of sentence structure in Arabic, which includes the subject, predicate, object, and adverbial elements. Based on these limitations, it is expected that future research will explore sentence structure more deeply, not only in terms of the subject, predicate, object, and adverbial components. Subsequent studies are also encouraged to apply tagmemic theory to other types of sentences, such as intransitive sentences or nominal sentences, in a more comprehensive manner. With such developments, research on tagmemics is expected to provide significant contributions to modern linguistics.

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