

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

In our daily lives we are never separated from language because of its function as a means of communication. We cannot deny that a human being as an individual and social creature, of course, needs to communicate with other people. Language is also used to convey or transmit some information and thoughts from one person to another.

Within this common usage there is a role shared between Arabic and English as international languages which are broadly used among people in this world. The two languages are also conceived as the main medium through which many subjects are learned. As the language of the Qur'an, the Islam sacred book revealed to the Prophet Muhammed, Arabic is to some extent familiar throughout the Moslem world (Beeston, 1970: 11 & 13). It means that Arabic is spread all over the world. It is proven by the fact that Arabic is the prominent language for Moslem all over the world in the sense at daily religious activity (Beeston, 1970: 11 & 13).

Meanwhile, in the matter of the English language, it is clear that anyone who cannot use this language in which the major affairs of the country are conducted, the language habits of the social acceptable of most of communities would have a serious handicap. The school, therefore, has assumed the burden of training every boy and girl, no matter what his original social background and native speech, to use this English (Fries, 1967:71).

According to Robins, it is possible to compare languages from different language families. The way used is by taking common characteristics of the language

system and structure. Thus, all studies related with the notion are called typology comparative linguistics studies (Robins, 1992:454).

Needless to say, the reason above has supported the writer to make a comparative study between Arabic and English. Particularly, the study will search on the use of relative pronouns in both two languages using a syntactical approach.

Relative pronoun is a function word introducing the relative clause. As many other function words, relative pronouns have little or no lexical meaning of their own, but serve to vary function of the lexical words with which they appear, according to the heads of the all structure. Based on the reason above, relative clause is formally distinguished from other included clause (since the relative clause is a type of included clause) by the fact that the relative pronoun not only acts as a function word introducing the relative clause but also has a structure function within the clause. It may be subject, complement, object of preposition or modifier (Francis, 1965, 239).

Both English and Arabic have relative pronouns with their own function. In this study, the writer wants to make a comparison between some English and Arabic relative pronouns which have the similar function in a sentence.

I.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In particular, this thesis is dealing with syntax which will describe the function and the meaning of the relative pronouns in Arabic and English. The problem that will be solved in this study is started with the following question: How is the use and what is the function of relative pronouns in an adjective clause a sentence in Arabic and English ?

I.3. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The study is mainly aimed at comparing and describing the use of some Arabic and English personal pronouns in a sentences. Later on, the aim of this analysis in general, is to explain the use and the function of relative pronouns in a clause of a sentence in English and Arabic.

I.4. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The writer hopes this study will be able to make a contribution to linguistics, especially in the forthcoming study between Arabic and English. Then the result of the research is, hopefully, able to enrich the research of the Arabic, especially its relative pronouns (Isim Maushul) comparing with the system in English in describing the clearness of the meaning of a clause in a complex sentences. So, it will give meaningful information for Arabic learners particularly for those who speak English.

I.5. SCOPE AND LIMITATION

Because of the restricted time available and the knowledge of the researcher about Arabic, the study is limited around the discussion of :

The relative pronouns of English used in this study are limited on the relative pronouns indicating the subject and object of the sentence (who, whom, which, that, whoever, whatever) . While in Arabic, the relative pronoun is called Isim Maushul. There are two types of relative pronouns in Arabic. The first type comprises two items which distinguish between persons /man/ and non persons /ma/ but do not distinguish the gender, number, or definitional status of the entity they envisage. It is called isim maushul musytarak. The second type comprises items which distinguish the entity envisaged in respect of gender and number and have always defined status,

but do not distinguish between a personal and non personal reference. It is called isim maushul khusus. The relative pronouns include in this type are: /alladhi:/ (he), /alladhaini/ (two males), /alladhi:na/ (plural males), /allati:/ (she), /allataini/ (two females), /alla:ti:/ (plural females). The writer only focuses the discussion on these relative pronouns.

L6. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

In this research, the analysis of a clause in a sentence will be done by using theoretical framework of transformational generative grammar (hence forth TG Grammar), introduced by Noam Chomsky . Actually, it is based on the consideration that :

- The concept of the deep structure and the surface structure which become one of the characteristics of TG Grammar-second version, enables someone to explain phenomena of imperfectness of elements of a sentence surface structure.
- TG Grammar-the second generation, recognizes the role of the deep meaning in linguistics research.

In Aspects of the Theory of Syntax (1965), Chomsky explains the TG Grammar in details including the organization of grammar and the relationship among components of : (1) syntactical components, (2) phonological components, (3) semantic components. Syntactic components are considered to be the main components, meanwhile the semantic and the phonological components are considered to be the interpretative component. Syntactic components consist of base subcomponents and transformational subconsonant. And the base subcomponent

consists of rules of phrase , structure and lexicon. The deep structure will become the surface structure after undergoing the proper alternation by rules of transformation.

I.7. METHOD OF THE STUDY

The method of organizing the thesis is a qualitative descriptive method since it gives description and explanation on the object of the study inductively. Here, in the case of comparative linguistics study, the linguistic typology is particularly based on a foundation of synchronic linguistic, simply because the comparison between Arabic and English deals with the state of affairs at a given point of time. Likewise, the study of language in its synchronic aspect is often called descriptive linguistics (Nelson.F, 1958:24)

1.7.1. Source of the Data

As other live languages Arabic has many varieties. Since the result of this research is expected to be able to enlarge the use of standard Arabic, the writer uses "standard Arabic". Such variety which is used throughout the whole Arabic speaking world, forms the normal vehicle for all written communication as in formal speeches and radio broadcast (Beeston, 1970;12). The primary data of this research are gathered from Arabic used in several books that, in any point of view, use standard Arabic. This is meant to get the description of the types and variations of Arabic relative pronoun (Isim Maushul) in terms of all constituents, the form of the sentences and the meanings. As with English, the Standard American English is used. Considering that the data collection does not show all the probabilities and variations, it will be composed in such a way to get the preferred corpus of data. Simultaneously,

precise, all these current data will be evaluated by those capable Arabic and English speakers.

1.7.2. Technique of Data Analysis

The present data which are in the form of sentences consist o relative pronouns to be analyzed in the following steps : (1) They are observed to identify whether or not they are included as relative pronouns, (2) They are placed in their right position on the sentence, (3) The deep meaning of the relative pronouns in their position on the relative clause will be discussed through the description of their concord with the noun-head according to the substitute group to which it belongs.

1.8. DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Typological study : is a study which has an attempt to group languages into structural types, on the basis of phonology, grammar, or vocabulary than in terms of many real or assumed hystorical-relationship.

- Relative pronoun : modifiers which modify noun or noun-head structures of modification.
- /isim maushul/ : nouns that show identified thing explained by the next constituent.
- Syntactic study : a study of (1) what the word order is in a language, (2) what meanings are given by different word order arrangement, and (3) how different words are combined and distributed.

1.9 ORGANIZATION OF THE PAPER

This paper is devided into four chapters. Chapter I is Introduction which consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study,

significance of the study, scope and limitation, theoretical background, method of the study, definition of key terms, organization of the paper, and code of transcription. Chapter II is about the concept of TG grammar and its realization. Chapter III is about the analysis, and finally Chapter IV is about conclusion.

1.10 CODE OF TRANSCRIPTION

In order to make the text clearer and easier to understand, the writer uses a list of Arabic letters and their transcription provided by Johannes and Heider (1992). The system of transcription that is frequently used in English language publication and in many institutions in the Anglo-Saxon world is named General English Transliteration System. In the list shown, which must be read from right to left, the top lines are the Arabic letters. The middle lines indicate their names, and the bottom lines show their transcription.

خ	ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا
Kh	Ha	Jim	Th	Ta	Ba	Alif
kh	h	j	th	t	b	a
ص	س	ش	س	ز	ر	د
Sad	Shin	Sin	Zay	Ra'	DhIal	Dal
s	sh	s	z	r	dhI	d
ق	ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط	ض
Qaf	Fa'	Ghayn	'Ayn	Z	Ta'	Da'
q	f	gh	'	z	t	d
ي	و	هـ	ن	م	ل	ك
Ya'	Waw	Ha'	Nun	Mim	Lam	Kaf
-y	w	h	n	m	l	k


There are also short and long vowels recognized in writing. The consonants and are used to indicate long 'a', 'u', and 'i' (A. Tritton, D.Litt, 1949: 18):

- a, short  /fathatun/. There are two phonemic , transcriptions for this vowel :


(1) generally, it is transcribed /a/

(2) it is transcribed /./ (as the vowel in "bought" in English) when it occurs after the consonants Kha', Ra',Sad, Dad, Ta', Za', Ghayn, and Qaf.

long  the phonemic transacription is /a/ or

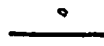
- i, short  /kasratun/


long  the phonemic transcription is /i/ ,

- u, short  /dammatun/ ,

long  the phonemic transcription is /u/ ,

Other conventional signs are :

-  /sukun/, to indicate that the consonant has no vowel immediately following it.

-  /shiddatun/, to indicate repetition of the consonant and no vowel comes between the two.

- Nunation . There are nunations : ,

 /fathataini/, the phonemic transcription is /an/ or /.n/;

 /kasrataini/, the phonemic transcription is /in/;

 /dammataini/, the phonemic transcription is /un/.

In addition, there are various types of notations and abbreviations which are convenient to be used :

- Notations :

- /.../** A pair of slashes indicates a phonemic transcription in which pronunciation is transcribed.
- {...}** Braces to show that the constituents in the signs are paralelly distributed.
- '...'** A pair of apostrophes indicates translations
- └─┘** Arrow indicates the relating scope of a certain constituent.
- +** Plus sign is to state "followed by".

- Abbreviations :

- DS** : Deep Structure
- Fa** : /fa'ilun/
- FMa** : /fi'lun madiyah/
- FMu** : /fi'lun mud ri'un/
- Kh.** : / kh barun/
- Kh. M.** : / kh barun muq ddamun/
- Kh. n** : / kh barun mansubun/ (the final syllable is /nasbun/)
- Maf** : /mafulun bihi/
- Mub** : /mubtada'un/
- Mub.M** : /mubtada'un mu'a khkh run/
- Mub.n** : /mabtadaun mansubun/
- S** : Sentence
- SS** : Surface Structure

CHAPTER II

TRANSFORMATIONAL GENERATIVE GRAMMAR II THE STAGE OF "THE ASPECT OF THE THEORY OF SYNTAX "1965