

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The aim of this research is, as stated in I.3., to compare and describe the use of some Arabic and English relative pronouns in a sentence and to explain the function of relative pronouns in a clause. Here is the analysis of this study :

a. English relative pronouns

- The relative pronouns in English are not distinguished in number and gender, but they are only distinguished in person and non-person. Therefore, English relative pronouns are freely used for either of two distinct logical values. To use English relative pronouns, one doesn't need to think about the number and the gender. The English relative pronouns used in this analysis are: *who* and *whom* (for person) and *which*, *what*, and *that* (for non-person).
- English relative pronouns are used in an adjective clause which always comes after a noun.
- The function of English relative pronouns in the surface structure can be seen from its deep structure through a transformation. They can be a subject, an object, an object of preposition. Every relative pronoun has a function as modifier because it always modifies a noun which is followed.

b. Arabic relative pronouns

- There are two kinds of Arabic relative pronouns. The first type of the relative pronouns, as the pronouns itself, are distinguished in number

and gender without distinguishing person and non-person. They are called */isim mausul khusus/*. They are */alladhi:/* (he), */alladhaini/* (two males), */alladhi:na/* (plural males), */allati:/* (she), */allataini/* (two females), */alla:ti:/* (plural females). The second kind of Arabic relative pronouns are distinguished in person and non-person without distinguishing the number and gender. They are called */isim mausul mustarak/*. They are */man/* (for person) and */ma/* (for non-person).

- In Arabic, to use the first type of relative pronouns the number and the gender of the noun inside the sentence should be paid attention. Although it gives more difficulties, but it makes the meaning of the sentence clearer. While in using the second type of these relative pronouns, one does not need to do that so, that make these relative pronouns are more easily to be used.
- The function of Arabic relative pronouns are explained in the sentence which following it or */sillah mausul/*. If the subject of */sillah mausul/* is suitable in number and gender with the relative pronoun used, this relative pronoun has a function as a subject. If the object of the */sillah mausul/* is suitable in gender and number with the relative pronoun used, this relative pronoun has a function as an object.
- Arabic relative pronouns are easier to be understood because they depend on the pronoun implied in that verb. So, the function of these relative pronoun is easier to be recognised. That makes the meaning of the adjective clause clearer to understand.

BIBLIOGRAPHY