

ABSTRACT

This thesis is about inflectional system in Arabic and English. It is an attempt to compare both languages which belong to different families based on the smallest meaningful unit of words or commonly called the morpheme. Hence, the morphological theory and morphophonemics adjustments are used as well to describe changes in morphemes as the result of the problem proposed that is about the influence of personal pronouns toward verbs in Arabic and English.

This comparative study however is also aimed to bring out the systemic relationships in both languages, whether in terms of similarities or differences. In general this is exhibited in two different aspects. First, Arabic serves the overt influence of personal pronouns toward verbs. It means that the occurrence is uniquely described and in the same time can be easily recognized. While English is on the other hand, it serves less than Arabic. Secondly the systemic relationships is that their verbs stems are suffixed to indicate the doer pronoun. Similarly, the assimilation is the process mostly agreed to describe the influence.

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION