CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.1. THE BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

It is obvious that language is supposed to be used for transmitting informations and thoughts from one person to another. Within this common usage there is a role shared between Arabic and English as International languages and are broadly used among people in the world. The two languages are also conceived as the main medium through which subjects are learned.

In particular, as the language of the Qur'an, the Islam's sacred book revealed to the Prophet Muhammad, Arabic is to some extent familiar throughout the Muslim world (Beeston, 1970: 11 & 13). Turning to the linguistic facts, the language of daily communication and of writers with little or no classical education has an European touch. Grammar, on the other hand, which can be defined in rules and which is much more subject to conscious control, gives a different picture. The written language has remained untouched by the sound-change, and the morphology

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has remained constant from the earliest times till the present day. Here the conservative attachment to the 'Arabiyya has proved itself astonishingly effective (The Encyclopaedia of Islam, 1960 : 572).

Meanwhile, in the matter of the English language it is clear that anyone who cannot use the language (habits) in which the major affairs of the country are conducted, the language habits of the socially acceptable of most of the communities would have a serious handicap. The schools, therefore, have assumed the burden of training every boy and girl, no matter what his original social background and native speech, to use this English (C.C. Fries, 1967: 371).

According to Robins, it is possible to compare languages from different family of language . The way used is by taking common characteristics of the language system and structure. Thus, all studies related with this notion are called *typological comparative linguistics studies* (Robins, 1992:454).

Needless to say, the reasons above have supported the writer to make a comparative study between Arabic and English. Particularly, the study will search on the influence of personal pronouns toward verbs in both

languages using a morphological approach. However, there is a fact that these verbs have various forms related to the personal pronouns as the doer of the verb. The writer is, therefore, interested in describing it and bringing out the systemic relationships in Arabic and English.

I.2. THE STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In particular, this thesis is dealing with morphology and morphophonemics which contribute the implications of the influence of personal pronouns toward verbs in Arabic and English. The problem that will be solved in this study is started with the following question :

How far the influence of personal pronouns toward verbs in Arabic and English can bring out the systemic relationships in both languages ?

I.3. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Mainly, the study is aimed to describe Arabic and English personal pronouns as having influence on their verbs.

Later on, the aim of this analysis, as of linguistic analysis in general, is to bring out the

systemic relationships in the given languages.

I.4. THE 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.

It is, of course, expected to become valuable for making classification on further research.

I.5. THE LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

To have such discussion with the restricted time given the writer is going to limit the scope of the study only to the following items :

- The description of the Arabic verbs will cover those stems with three syllables or /fi'il thulāthī/.
- While the English verbs described are the regulars rather than the irregulars.
- The verbs analyzed are those which indicate activities in the past and present time.
- The research will just emphasize on the personal pronouns which indicate the doer of verbs.
- The description of the influence of personal pronouns toward verbs in Arabic and English will cover the active

and affirmative sentences only. However, this will be analyzed from the view point of morphology and morphophonemics instead of syntax.

I.6. THE DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

The writer puts some difficult terms in this section to avoid any misinterpretations that may arise. These terms are:

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

Personal Pronoun : word used in place of a noun.

Verb : a word indicating an action, or an event.

Influence : - to have an effect on the condition or development of.

- the influence of personal pronouns toward verbs means that the personal pronouns have effects on the conditions of verbs. For example, the process of suffixation in verbs is considered as

the result of personal pronouns as the doer of the verbs.

Inflection   : - the variation or change of form that words undergo to mark distinctions of case, gender, number, tense, person, mood, voice, and comparison.

- a form, suffix, or element involved in such variation.

Inflectional : - of, relating to, or characterized by inflection (/-d/ in *played* is an inflectional suffix).

- fusional affixation of modifying elements (as in *walk, walked, walking, walks*).

I.7. THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In analyzing the influence of personal pronouns toward verbs in Arabic and English there will be properly morphological theory adopted for a specific reason.

Eugene A Nida (1970: 6) agrees that one of the first tasks which confronts the linguist in examining a new language with a view to discovering and describing its structure is the identification of the minimal meaningful

units of which the language is composed. These minimal
units are called "morphemes", and in many instances they
are readily recognized.

Shortly, morphological rules for combining
morphemes into words can accurately represent certain
changes in Arabic and English verbs as well. Also, by this
means the two languages can be compared and described.
Meanwhile, the application of inflectional morphology is a
particular term used in morphological theory.

In addition to the theory the writer will use
morphophonemic adjustments in this study. In fact,
inflections are morphemic changes - the addition of
suffixes and concomitant morphophonemic adjustments -
which adapt words to perform certain structural functions
without changing their lexical meaning. Specifically,
morphophonemics deals with the variations in the phonemic
structure of allomorphs which accompany their grouping
into words. (Nelson F, 1958 : 210). Anyhow, all the
detailed explanation will be provided in Chapter II.

I.8. METHOD

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, particularly the linguistic typology is based on a foundation of synchronic linguistic, simply because the comparison between Arabic and English is dealing 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)

I.8.1. SOURCE OF THE DATA

All human communities are subject to change. The same situation occurs in the use of language by those communities, and this varies in its communication world. In this sense, Beeston says that there is a variety of language used throughout the whole Arabic-speaking world and the normal vehicle for all written communication (Beeston, 1970: 12). Thus, the term used in this work is Standard Arabic for this variety of language.

At the same time, the use of the Standard English in the United States is in the point that it is "standard", not because it is any more correct or more beautiful or more capable than other varieties of English; it is "standard" solely because it is the particular type

of English used by the *socially acceptable* of most the communities (C.C. Fries, 1967: 370).

In order to obtain the appropriate linguistic data, the writer takes the source from books that use Standard Arabic and Standard English of the United States.

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

I.8.2. TECHNIQUE OF DATA ANALYSIS

Taking the available corpus of data, the writer continues the data processing to data analysis as follows: First, the data in term of active and affirmative sentences are identified according to the sentence patterns. In the second stage, all the results will be interpreted from the viewpoint of morphology and morphophonemic. At last, these can explain satisfactorily to bring out the systemic relationships.

I.9. CODE OF TRANSCRIPTION

In order to make the text clearer and easier to

follow, the writer uses a list of Arabic letters and their
English equivalent as provided by Abdul Rauf in Arabic for
English Speaking Students (Abdul Rauf M, 1977 : 7) :

Reading the list shown must be from right to left.
The top lines are the Arabic letters. The middle line
indicates their English equivalents. The bottom line gives
their names.

خ	ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا
Kh	H	J	Th	T	B	A,I,U
Kha'	Ha'	Jim	Tha'	Ta'	Ba'	Alif

ص	ش	س	ز	ر	ذ	د
S	Sh	S	Z	R	Dh	D
Sad	Shin	Sin	Zay	Ra'	Dhal	Dal

ق	ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط	ض
Q	F	Gh	'	Z	T	D
Qaf	Fa'	Ghayn	'Ayn	Za'	Ta'	Dad

ي	و	ه	ن	م	ل	ك
Y	W	H	N	M	L	K
Ya'	Waw	Ha'	Nun	Mim	Lam	Kaf

There are also short and long vowels recognized in
writing. The consonants ا , و , ي , are used to indicate

long 'a', 'u', and 'i' (A. Tritton, D. Litt, 1949: 18):

i, short ───── /kasratun/

long ي ───── the phonemic transcription is /ī/

u, short ───── /dammatun/

long و ───── the phonemic transcription is /ū/

a, short ───── /fathatun/

long ا ───── the phonemic transcription is /ā/

Other conventional signs are :

- Sukun ───── . Every consonant, which has no vowel immediately following it, is marked by sukun ───── , for example: كُلْ /kul/ 'Eat!', زُرْ /zur/ 'Visit!'.

- Shadda ───── . If the same consonant is repeated and no vowel comes between the two, it is written once with the sign shadda put over it, thus كَسَر /kasara/ 'he broke', but كَسَّر /kassara/ 'he smashed'.

- Nunation. The word nunation is formed from the Arabic name of the letter 'n'. To indicate the pronounciation un, in, an it is /un/ ─ّ─ , /in/ ─ّ─ , /an/ ─ّ─ , examples: مَدِينَة /madīnatun/ ; مَدِينَة /madīnatin/ ; مَدِينَة /madīnatan/.

- Hamza. This is the glottal stop. The sign ───ء── is usually written with one of the three consonants /waw/,

/alif/, or /ya'/ which is called its bearer, examples:

اَقْرَأُ /ʔaqraʔu/ ; سُؤَالٌ /suʔālun/ ; إِبِلٌ /ʔibilun/.

For the sake of clarity the writer also regards English transcription in terms of the phonetic alphabet used is that of the International Phonetic Association (I.P.A) in its most up-to- date form, as set out in the *Principles of the International Phonetic Association*, 1949 (Daniel Jones, 1972: xvi).

Besides, there are various types of notation which are convenient to be used:

/ /   indicates a phonemic transcription in which the pronounciation is transcribed so as to represent all significant features and nothing else.

{ }   indicates a morphemic representation in which one arbitrarily selected symbol is used to represent each morpheme and comprehend all its allomorphs. It does not directly give any information about pronounciation.

Italics indicates orthography, the traditional spelling which may approach being phonemic or may give almost no direct information about pronounciation.

' '   indicates translations.

I.10. ORGANIZATION OF THE THESIS

The thesis is divided into four chapters. Chapter I is the introduction. Chapter II deals with the underlying theory. In Chapter III the formal representation of analysis is presented. This section will explain about the influence of personal pronouns toward verbs in Arabic and English from the viewpoint of morphology and morphophonemic. The last chapter is the conclusion in which all the results will be summed up in brief.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK