

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Having analyzed the data, the conclusion are: the influence of personal pronouns toward verbs in Arabic is mostly overt. It means that the occurrence of the suffixes attached to the verb indicate the number, gender, and person of the doer. This however can be recognized whether in the present or past verbs. Only several of them which are covert, and this belong to the implied pronoun. These implied pronouns are included in the first singular and plural person, the second singular person masculine in the present tense, and the third singular person in the present and past tense.

English only recognizes the influence in the present tenses, especially when the subject is the third singular person. While in the past tenses do not serve any important influence. That is why the writer prefers to signify the influence of personal pronouns toward verbs is covert. The identification is covertly recognized.

Further on, the systemic relationships find in the

suffixal morphemes indicate the doer pronoun. Similarly, the assimilation is the process mostly agreed to describe the influence. Besides, Arabic also serves the process of loss of phoneme, but English doesn't. Referring to the assimilative process, there is a tendency of Arabic to have regressive assimilation other than progressive. Reverseely, English prefers to have progressive assimilation to describe the influence.

BIBLIOGRAPHY