CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Talking about language, there are many languages in this world, For instance Indonesian, Chinese, Japanese, English, French, Hindi, Arabic, Africa, and others. From many languages in this world, English and Arabic are famous and much used among people activities. English is international language that used either in Asia, Africa, America, and Europe. Also Arabic is Quran language and in prayer that uses Arabic from *takbirotul ihrom* until *salaam*. Learning English or Arabic is called learning foreign language because both of them are not our origin languages.

If someone knows moreover he masters English and Arabic he must be happy, because he will be easy to communicate with many people moreover with foreigner in this world. If someone knows Arabic, he will focus in his prayer cause of understanding the meaning of prayer. Also he can study Islam scientist's work like *ihya ulumuddin* or *tasawuf* which is written in Arabic language by imam Al-ghazali. It is impossible for us to read moreover understand that book if we do not know Arabic, except that book has been translated to Indonesian which is as our language.

According to ION International Education (2011), Arabic is a formal language of twenty countries which form Arabic ligue. Arabic is origin language for more than 200 millions people who live in geographycal district Also it is known as arabic world. Arabic is a liturgical language for more than one milliyard moslems in all the world.

Beside Arabic, English is also important in our daily life. According to ION International Education (2011), English is a language that is much used in the world. Because English is much used, this language is always called as world language and langua franca from modern era. Although English is not formal language of many countries, English is foreign language that is much studied everywhere. Some lingustics beleive that English is not culture wealth that only belongs to English Native speraker again. But, it is a language which always pervades many culture aspects from all the word and it always developes. If someone goes to another country like, America, Mexico, England, Spain or other Europe countries, he will use English as a tool to speak or make conversation with them. Also it is a language which is used in general technology like computer, mobile phone, and others, where there are many programs use English inside.

Therefore, the reseacher is intererested to compare between English and arabic, because both of them have differences and similariries either in structure moreover in spoken. The researcher analyzes about inflectional morphemes of English and Atrabic. For example, the changing of word from singular to plural. Like the word "table" becomes "tables", or the changing from *mufrod* to *jama*' in Arabic, such as: \int_{a}^{b} is the formula of the changing from *mufrod* to *jama*' in Arabic.

Some studies were written by other researchers related this analysis, one of them is Ahmed Umar from Iraq (1993). He conducted the analysis of a comparative study of the verbal group in English and Arabic. In his analysis, He focused on verbal elements like tense, aspect, finiteness and voice. The study also analyzed the data using the systemic functional framework complemented by some Arabic grammatical theories. From that analysis, he concluded that the two language namely English and Arabic agree on functional dimension (tense, aspect, etc), but differ on minute structure details (word order and word form). From his study, he hoped the reader can select to use the language based on the functional suitability of the items.

Besides, Amna A.Hasan & Imran Ho Abdullah from Malaysia (2007) conducted too. The research that they wrote is about a comparative study of English and Arabic use of prepositions among Arab Native Speakers. That analysis examines the problems Arab EFL learners have with the basic of English prepositions *at, in* and *on* and attempts to account for their difficulties with these English prepositions through a comparative study of the Arabic prepositional system. From their analysis, the researcher expected that analysis to be able to comprehend the phenomena of comparative study of English and Arabic use of prepositional system in college environment.

From his analysis, the researcher finds the similarity of his statement, where his topic about a comparison of preposition of English and Arabic. The researcher also talks about preposition or *huruf* in Arabic. Such as: in, at with فبى for with أل, on with على and another example.

Other studies were conducted by Alanoud Alsharekh from India (2006). Her topic does not support the researcher's study. But, the researcher put it in previous of the study because her study compares between English and Arabic. She wrote angry words softly spoken: a comparative study of English & Arabic women writers. In this study, she compared the British model of female consciousness with the development of Arab female consciousness, specifically in reference to the roles and contributions of female authors to the novel form. Her comparative study is loosely based on the research presented in Elaine Showalter's A Literature of Their Own, which suggests that there are three phases of female consciousness in the development of female novels namely feminine stage, feminist stage, and final stage.

She shared similarities with in their developmental stage. They also have many differences, in part arising from factors that are representative of each of the two cultures (British and Arabic). From her study, she suggested especially for the women to know many cultures and experiences. In writing world, there are writer and reader. Writer is someone who writes the information or work while reader is someone who gets the information. In this study, the researcher takes a dictionary as the object of his analysis. That is the difference between this study and many researches above. The expectation is it can become the new thing for the readers especially in English and Arabic inflectional morphemes in comparative study that the researcher studies.

1.2. Statement of the Problems

From explanation of background of study above, this research is focus with two following questions:

- 1. What are the differences and similarities between English and Arabic inflectional morphemes?
- 2. What are the functions of English and Arabic inflectional morphemes?

1.3. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study, the researcher is focus as follows:

- 1. To identify the differences and the similarities between English and Arabic inflectional morphemes.
- 2. To know the functions of English and Arabic inflectional morphemes.

1.4. Significance of the Study

The result of this study is expected to give contribution theoretically and practically for the researcher, students, lectures and other researchers. As theoretically, they can use this study as reference or documentation to increase their English especially about inflectional morphemes. As practically, they are able to practice this study in making conversation in their daily life. Either in their houses, school, and in another places.

1.5. Definition of Key Terms

- Comparative study : a study in which a participant is randomly assigned to one of two or more different treatment groups for purposes of comparing the effect of the treatments (A Dictionary of Nursing. 2008).
- 2. Word : a single distinct meaningful element of speech or writing, used with others (or sometimes alone) to form a sentence and typically shown with a space on either side when written or printed: *I don't like the word 'unofficial' why so many words for so few ideas*? (Richard. 2006).
- 3. Phrase : a small group of related words within a sentence or clause (James Jones. 2006).
- 4. Sentence : a word or group of words that conveys meaning to the listener, can be responded to or is part of a response, and is punctuated (Andrew S. Rothstein and Evelyn Rothstein. 2010).
- 5. Inflectional morphemes: a suffix that is added to a word to assign a particular grammatical property to that word (Richard. 2006).

1.6. Scope Limitation of the Study

The researcher focuses on comparison of English and Arabic inflectional morphemes as the main purpose of this research. The researcher analyzes about the differences and the similarities of English and Arabic inflectional morphemes in the dictionary in English and Arabic books. There are many words in the dictionary, but to limit the researcher's analysis, the researcher analyzes the English and Arabic words in noun *(isim)*, verb *(fi'il)*, and preposition *(huruf)*.

