CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The researcher explains the theory that used to analyze the data. It means that can help the researcher in analyzing. It is also divided in two parts. First is main theory which consist of language comparison, morphology, word, lexical morpheme, functional morpheme (free morpheme), and bound morpheme namely derivational and inflectional morpheme. The second is theoretical frame work.

This point focuses on discussion of morpheme which is used as main theory of this analysis, namely English and Arabic inflectional morphemes. This study is discussed about morpheme either in English or Arabic. For example, the changing of word in singular to plural like foot become feet and also in Arabic, Such as *isim and huruf*. In this section the researcher explains about the theory that is used in this analysis.

2.1. Language Comparison

According to Shapiro (1989), language comparison is a natural way to compare the expressive power of two languages (and their relative observation criteria) is to see whether all programs written in one language can be easily and equivalently translated into the other one, where equivalent is intended in the sense of the same observable behaviour.

Shapiro also said that the are four things in comparing language. They are:

1. The act of comparing or the things of being compared.

- 2. A statement or estimate of similarities and differences.
- 3. The quality of being similar or equivalent; likeness: no comparison between the two books.
- 4. Grammar the modification or inflection of an adjective or adverb to denote the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees, as in English, along with the equation degree in certain other languages, such as Irish Gaelic.

From explanation above, the researcher analyzes in the second purpose. Because this thesis talks about language comparisson, so, this study focuses to compare english and arabic inflectional morphemes. The researcher expects to find the difference and similarity of characteristic of those two languages.

2.2. English Morphology

According to Richard (2006), morphology is the study of form or forms of word. In linguistics, morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed. So, morphology discusses about how the word is formed, also it talks the structure of the word that changes the form of word.

In linguistics, morphology is the identification, analysis and description of the structure of a given language's morphemes and other linguistic units, such as root words, affixes, parts of speech, intonation/stress, or implied context (Richard Nordquist. 2006). When it is talking about morphology, it must remember about morpheme. The words can be decomposed into smaller meaningful elements that linguists call *morphemes*. A word sometime has meaning sometimes does not

have meaning, Such as: car, house, cow, ant, and others. Also the word form can change because of supported condition. For example the change from singular to plural, from infinitive to past participle or past tense. So this theory really supports the researcher in analyzing word.

From explanation above, morphology cannot separate from two kinds: word and morpheme. Where, both of them are explained in following bellow.

2.2.1. Word

According to Richard (2006) word is the smallest independent unit of language. It is independent in that it does not depend on other words which mean that they can be separated from other units and can change position. Consider the sentence:

The man looked at the horses.

The plural ending –s in horses is dependent on the noun horse to receive meaning and can therefore not be a word. Horses however, is a word, as it can occur in other positions in the sentence or stand on its own:

The horses looked at the man. What is the man looking at? - Horses.

Words are independent since they can be separated from other words and move around in sentences and the smallest units of language since they are the only units of language for which this is possible.

Although words are the smallest *independent* units of language, they have an internal structure and are built up by even smaller pieces. There are simple words that don't have an internal structure and only consist of one

piece, like *work*. There is no way we can divide work into smaller parts that carry meaning or function. Complex words however, do have an internal structure and consist of two or more pieces. Consider *worker*, where the ending *-er* is added to the root *work* to make it into a noun meaning *someone who works*. These pieces are called morphemes and are the smallest *meaning-bearing* units of language.

Talking about word, because the topic is about English and Arabic, so the researcher explains both. There are many words in English. One of the examples is already given above which tell about singular and plural. Of course it is about noun form (word of noun). There are still many words in English like pronoun, adverb, adjective, determiner, and others.

2.2.2. Morpheme

Morpheme is a meaningful linguistic unit consisting of a word (such as dog) or a word element (such as the -s at the end of dogs) that can't be divided into smaller meaningful parts (Paul, 2005). A morpheme is not identical to a word, and the principal difference between the two is that a morpheme may or may not stand alone, whereas a word, by definition, is freestanding. When it stands by itself, it is considered a root because it has a meaning of its own (e.g. the morpheme cat) and when it depends on another morpheme to express an idea, it is an affix because it has a grammatical function (e.g. the -s in cats to specify that it is plural). Every word comprises one or more morphemes. The more combinations a morpheme is found in, the more productive it is said to be.

The examples used above indicate that a morpheme can be realized as one phoneme, such as the "plural" /s/, or more than one phoneme, such as "cat". Nor is a morpheme equivalent to anything we might want to call syllable, since the "plural" /s/ is less than a syllable, "cat" is one syllable, and "cattle" is disyllabic. Finally, morphemes are not equivalent to what are conventionally regarded as word, since cats is one word but two morphemes, "cat" and "plural." Morphemes are the minimal units of meaning out of which meaningful utterances are built in ways still to be determined.

There are two kinds of morpheme. First, free morpheme, and bound morpheme. There are the differences of both that is analyzed for the next discussion.

2.2.2.1. Free Morpheme

A morpheme (or word element) that can stand alone as a word is called free morpheme. It Contrasts with bound morpheme. There are two basic kinds of free morphemes: content words and function words. Morphemes can be divided into two general classes. *Free* morphemes are those which can stand alone as words of a language, whereas *bound* morphemes must be attached to other morphemes. Most roots in English are free morphemes (for example, *dog, syntax*, and *to*), although there are a few cases of roots (like *-gruntle* as in *disgruntle*) that must be combined with another bound morpheme in order to surface as an acceptable lexical item.

Free morphemes can be further subdivided into *content words* and *function words*. Content words, as their name suggests, carry most of the content of a sentence. Function words generally perform some kind of grammatical role, carrying little meaning of their own. One circumstance in which the distinction between function words and content words is useful is when one is inclined to keep wordiness to a minimum; for example, when drafting a telegram, where every word costs money. In such a circumstance, one tends to leave out most of 0the function words (like *to*, *that*, *and*, *there*, *some*, and *but*), concentrating instead on content words to convey the gist of the message (Steven, 1999). From this statement, one of kind of morpheme is function words where it plays to complete to another word. Such as: some people, and there is a child in the room.

A word like 'house' or 'dog' is called a free morpheme because it can occur in isolation and cannot be divided into smaller meaning unit. The word 'quickest' is composed of two morphemes, one bound and one free. The word 'quick' is the free morpheme and carries the basic meaning of the word. The 'est' makes the word a superlative and is a bound morpheme because it cannot stand alone and be meaningful." (Donald 1999)

From Donald explanation, the word which can stands and has own meaning without needing to combine with another word is called free morpheme. Such as: man, dog, big, and others. If there is a word combines with "est" or "er", that will has two morphemes. For example, "Tony is a smallest boy in the class". The word "smallest" is one word but it has two morphemes, where the "est" just

can stand with another word because it cannot stand alone which is called bound morpheme.

2.2.2.1.1. Lexical Morpheme

Morphemes can be lexical or grammatical. Lexical morphemes are the "meaty" part of a word that has the clear meaning. Because they have their own meaning, they can stand by themselves. Grammatical morphemes have a job rather than a meaning. It is difficult to say what they mean but easier to say what they do.

Happy becomes happily (here the extra morpheme makes the word an adverb)

Dog becomes dogs (here the extra morpheme makes the word plural)

Child becomes children (here the extra morpheme makes the word plural too)

Wait becomes WAIT-FOR-AGES (here the extra morpheme adds the idea of "a long time" to the action).

What we have described as free morphemes fall into two categories. The first category is that set of ordinary nouns, adjectives and verbs that we think of as the words that carry the 'content' of the messages we convey. These free morphemes are called lexical morphemes and some examples are: girl, man, house, tiger, sad, long, yellow, sincere, open, look, follow, break. We can add new lexical morphemes to the language rather easily, so they are treated as an 'open' class of words.

2.2.2.1.2. Functional morpheme

Other types of free morphemes are called functional morphemes. Examples are and, but, when, because, on, near, above, in, the, that, it, them. This set consists largely of the functional words in the language such as conjunctions, prepositions, articles and pronouns. Because we almost never add new functional morphemes to the language, they are described as a 'closed' class of words.

A functional morpheme (as opposed to a content morpheme) is a morpheme which simply modifies the meaning of the word, rather than supplying the root meaning of the word. That is to say that it functions, but does not mean in and of itself.

2.2.2.2. Bound Morpheme

In morphology, a bound morpheme is a morpheme that appears only as part of a larger word; a free or unbound morpheme is one that can stand alone. A bound morpheme is also known as a bound form Many roots are free morphemes, e.g., *ship*- in "shipment", while others are bound. Roots normally carry lexical meaning. Words like *chairman* that contain two free morphemes (*chair* and *man*) are referred to as compound words. Other examples of bound morphemes are the "past tense" morpheme in baked, the "negative" morpheme in *infamous*, and the "quality" morpheme is goodness. (Ronald. 1972:76)

Affixes are always bound in English, although languages such as Arabic have forms which sometimes affix to words and sometimes can stand alone.

English language affixes are almost exclusively prefixes or suffixes. For example: *pre*- in "prefix" and -*ment* in "shipment". Affixes may be inflectional, indicating how a certain word relates to other words in a larger phrase, or derivational, changing either the part of speech or the actual meaning of a word. Cranberry morphemes are a special form of bound morphemes where the bound morpheme does not have an independent meaning, only serving to distinguish one word from another, as in *cranberry*, where the free morpheme *berry* is preceded by the bound morpheme *cran*-, which does not have independent meaning.

Words can be formed purely from bound morphemes, as in English *permit*, ultimately from Latin *per* "through" + *mittō* "I send", where *per*- and -*mit* are bound morphemes in English. However, these are often instead analyzed synchronically as simply a single morpheme.

2.2.2.1. Derivational Morpheme

In morphology, derivational morpheme is an affix that's added to a word to create a new word or a new form of a word. Derivational morphemes can change the grammatical category (or part of speech) of a word. For example, adding *-ful* to *beauty* changes the word from a noun to an adjective (*beautiful*). The form that results from the addition of a derivational morpheme is called a *derived word* or a *derivative*.

Derivational morphemes are used to change the grammatical categories of words. For example, the derivational morpheme -er is used to transform the verb bake into the noun baker. The morpheme -ly changes the adjective quick into the

adverb *quickly*. We can change adjectives such as *happy* into nouns such as *happiness* by using the derivational morpheme *-ness*. Other common suffixes include *-ism*, *-tion*, *-able*, *-ment* and *-al*. Derivational morphemes can also be prefixes, such as *un-*, *in-*, *pre-* and *a-*.

Derivational morphemes can be added to free morphemes or to other derivational morphemes. For example, the verb *transform* consists of the root word form and the prefix *trans*-, a derivational morpheme. It can become the noun *transformation* by adding the derivational morpheme *-ation*. By adding *-al* to *-ation*, the adjective *transformational* is created." (Lynne Hebert 2007)

2.2.2.2. Inflectional morpheme

According to Richard (2006), inflectional morpheme is the processes (such as affixation and vowel change) that distinguish the forms of words in certain grammatical categories. Inflectional morphology is customarily distinguished from derivational morphology (or word formation). Derivational morphology results in the creation of a new word with a new meaning. In contrast, inflectional morphology involves an obligatory grammatical specification characteristic of a word class. This distinction, however, is not always clear-cut. The prototypical inflectional categories include number, tense, person, case, gender, and others, all of which usually produce different forms of the same word rather than different words. Thus *leaf* and *leaves*, or *write* and *writes*, or *run* and *ran* are not given separate headwords in dictionaries. Derivational categories, in contrast, do form separate words, so that *leaflet*, *writer*, and *rerun* will figure as separate words in dictionaries.

In addition, inflectional categories do not in general alter the basic meaning expressed by a word; they merely add specifications to a word or emphasize certain aspects of its meaning. *Leaves*, for instance, has the same basic meaning as *leaf*, but adds to this the specification of multiple exemplars of leaves. Derived words, by contrast, generally denote different concepts from their base: *leaflet* refers to different things from *leaf*; and the noun *writer* calls up a somewhat different concept from the verb *to write*.

Richard's explanation above talks that inflectional morpheme is the process to distinguish the form of word. It discusses about the word which changes in grammatical category. It mean, the form of word will change because its condition. For example, the changing of word in singular to plural of noun, many forms of verb which are used in tenses like simple past, perfect tense, and others. So that, inflectional morpheme is divided into three kinds.

- 1. Tenses.
- 2. Noun.
- 3. Possessive.
- 4. Preposition.

2.2.2.2.1. Tenses

According to Richard, tense is the time of verb's action or state of being, such as present or past. The tenses in English are simple present, present Progressive, Present Perfect, simple past, past progressive, past perfect, present

perfect progressive, simple future, future progressive, future perfect, and future perfect progressive. The formulas for conjugating various verb tenses are listed below:

2.2.2.2.1.1. Simple Present:

Base form of the verb (for third-person singular, add –s or–es). For example:

He goes to the market

- Use to describe customary or habitual actions, and general truths.

I walk to school every day (habitual action).

The earth is round (general truth).

2.2.2.2.1.2. Present Progressive:

Am / is / are + present participle (-ing).

- Use to describe actions occurring now, in the present time.

I am wearing my new raincoat.

2.2.2.2.1.3. Present Perfect:

Have / has + past participle.

- Use to describe actions that began in the past and continue to the present with the sense that it will continue in the future.

John has worked at the bookstore since last summer.

- Use to describe actions that occurred more than once, or repeatedly, in the past.

Bruce has sung at every concert held at the school.

- Use to describe actions that happened at an unknown past time.

Our friends have travelled to Paris.

- Use to describe a completed action given extra emphasis.

Yes, we have studied for the test.

- Use to describe a recent action given extra emphasis.

The boys have just found the coins.

2.2.2.2.1.4. Present Perfect Progressive:

Have / has + been + present participle (-ing).

- Use to describe actions that have been performed recently.

I have been picking cherries.

- Use to describe actions that have started in the past, and have continued into the present.

I have been walking for two hours.

2.2.2.2.1.5. Simple Past:

Base form + -ed for regular verbs. Many verbs have an irregular past-tense form.

To find the past-tense form of a verb, look up its base form in your dictionary.

- Use to describe actions that took place at a specific time in the past.

I ate breakfast yesterday. Use to describe actions that occurred over a period of time in the past, but are no longer occurring in the present. I sang every day when I was in high school.

2.2.2.2.1.6. Past Progressive:

Was / were + present participle (ing).

- Use to describe an action that was occurring at a specific point in time in the past.

Dave was taking a shower when the phone rang.

- Use to describe an action that lasted for a period of time in the past.

Yannick was dancing while Adrian was playing his guitar.

2.2.2.2.1.7. Past Perfect:

Had + past participle.

- Use to describe an action that was completed by a definite time, or before another action was completed in the past.

I had finished dinner by six o'clock.

After he had stepped on the nail, his foot began to hurt.

2.2.2.2.1.8. Past Perfect Progressive:

Had + been + present participle (-ing).

- Use to emphasize the duration of an action that was completed before another action in the past.

Laura had been waiting for the bus for twenty minutes when it finally arrived.

2.2.2.2.2.1.9. Simple Future:

Will / shall + base form.

- Use to describe actions that are expected to take place after the present.

Regan will sing at the concert on Friday.

2.2.2.2.1.10. Future Progressive:

Will + be + present participle (-ing).

- Use to describe actions that will be in progress in the future.

I will be cheering loudly when The Ruttles walk onstage.

2.2.2.2.1.11. Future Perfect:

Will + have + past participle

- Use to describe actions that will be completed before another future action, or before a specific future time.

The Smiths will have painted their house before you arrive.

Natalie will have eaten five donuts by the end of the night.

2.2.2.2.1.12. Future Perfect Progressive:

Will + have + been + present participle (-ing).

- Use to describe actions that have been in progress for a period of time in the future before another event or time in the future.

As of May, Adrian will have been playing in the band for twenty years.

2.2.2.2.2. Noun

Noun is the part of speech that is used to name a person, place, thing, quality, or action and it can function as the subject or object of a verb, the object of a preposition, or an appositive. For example is table, house, pen, David, sister, London, happiness, and tiger. Nouns give names of concrete or abstract things in our lives. As babies learn "mom," "dad," or "milk" as their first word, nouns should be the first topic when you study a foreign language.

The researcher does not explain more about noun. But, he analyzes how a word of noun occurs a changing in a form of word. So, the researcher analyzes about a singular and plural. Because it talks how the word changes its form from singular to plural.

There are two kinds of noun, namely singular and plural.

2.2.2.2.2.1. Singular.

Singular is a grammatical category of number denoting one person, thing, or instance. Singular contrasts with plural in the description of nouns, pronouns, and verb form. The singular is the simplest form of a noun, the form that appears in a dictionary. Singular is a form of a word used to show that only one person or thing is meant. Such as: book, chair, elephant and it cetera.

2.2.2.2.2.2. Plural

Plural is the form of a noun that typically denotes more than one person, thing, or instance. Most English nouns form their plural by adding either -s (books, bands, bells) or -es (boxes, bunches, batches). These plural forms are said to follow a regular pattern. But not all nouns conform to this standard pattern. In fact, some of the most common English nouns have irregular plural forms--such as woman/women and child/children. (The reasons for this are briefly discussed in the article Plural Forms of English Nouns.) In addition, several nouns have alternative plurals, one regular and the other irregular.

Plural is relating to a form of a word that refers to more than one person or thing. Plural changes form of word from its singular form.

For the plural form of most nouns, add s.

- 1. Bottle becomes bottles.
- 2. Cup becomes cups.
- 3. Pencil becomes pencils.
- 4. Desk becomes desks.
- 5. Sticker becomes stickers.
- 6. Window becomes windows.

For nouns that end in ch, x, s, or s sounds, add es.

- 1. Box becomes boxes.
- 2. Watch becomes watches.
- 3. Moss becomes mosses.
- 4. Bus becomes buses.

For nouns ending in f or fe, change f to v and add es.

- 1. Wolf becomes wolves.
- 2. Wife becomes wives.
- 3. Leaf becomes leaves.
- 4. Life becomes lives.

Some nouns have different plural forms.

- 1. Child becomes children.
- 2. Woman becomes women.
- 3. Man becomes men.
- 4. Mouse becomes mice.
- 5. Goose becomes geese.

Nouns ending in vowels like y or o do not have definite rules.

- 1. Baby becomes babies.
- 2. Toy becomes toys.
- 3. Kidney becomes kidneys.
- 4. Potato becomes potatoes.
- 5. Memo becomes memos.
- 6. Stereo becomes stereos.

A few nouns have the same singular and plural forms.

- 1. Sheep becomes sheep.
- 2. Deer becomes deer.
- 3. Series becomes series.
- 4. Species becomes species.

Many examples above are very clear that there is a changing of form from singular to plural namely by additional "s" or "es". Such as: bottle becomes bottles, box becomes boxes. The function of "s" or "es" of the words above is to

show that the word is plural form. But, sometimes there is no change in a word although it is in plural form. For instance, the word "sheep", this word will not change although it becomes plural form because it is exception.

2.2.2.2.3. Possessive

Possessive is the case of a noun or pronoun that shows possession. Nouns are usually made possessive by adding an apostrophe and s: "The bicycle is Sue's, not Mark's." Possessive pronouns can take the place of possessive nouns: "The bicycle is hers, not his. A noun names a person, place, thing, idea, quality or action. A possessive noun shows ownership by adding an apostrophe, an "s" or both. To make a single noun possessive, simply add an apostrophe and an "s".

Singular Possessive Nouns

- 1. Apple's taste
- 2. Book's cover
- 3. Boss's car
- 4. Cat's tuna
- 5. Computer's keyboard

Plural Possessive Nouns

When a plural noun ends with an "s," simply add an apostrophe to make it possessive. Here are examples of plural possessive nouns:

- 1. Babies' shoes
- 2. Donors' cards

- 3. Eggs' color
- 4. Garages' fees
- 5. Juices' flavors
- 6. Kites' altitudes
- 7. Lemons' acidity
- 8. Members' votes
- 9. Planets' orbits
- 10. Quizzes' difficulty
- 11. Students' grades
- 12. Teachers' qualifications

When a plural noun does not end with an "s," add an apostrophe and an "s" to make it possessive. Here are examples of plural possessive nouns:

- 1. Cattle's pasture
- 2. Geese's eggs
- 3. Women's clothes
- 4. Children's toys
- 5. People's ideas
- 6. Feet's toenails
- 7. Nuclei's form
- 8. Lice's size

2.2.2.2.4. Preposition

Preposition is a word or group of words that is used with a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to show direction, location, or time, or to introduce an object (Richard. 2006). Here are some example of preposition: in, on, from, at, above, beside, with, to, after, without, behind, under, for, during, except, and until. The example of preposition in sentence, the pen is on the table. This example shows that the word which is put after preposition does not change. The preposition in English does not influence with another word in a sentence.

From explanation above, the researcher analyzes the inflectional morphemes of English which are put in following table:

No	Part/case	Discussion
1	Morpheme	Inflectional morpheme
2	Noun	Singular
3	Noun	Plural
4	Verb	Past tense
5	Verb	Perfect tense
6	Verb	Present progressive
7	Verb	Simple Future
8	Possessive	Possessive pronoun/noun
9	Preposition	preposition

2.3. Arabic Morphology

In Arabic book, namely in fawaakihul jinayah (1996:4), word is divided in three kinds. First is called isim, second is fi'il, and the last is huruf. Isim is a word showes its meaning and it is not bounded with time. Some examples like " (bi'run/well), " (baitun/house), (kolamun/pen), and other examples the reseacherer cannot give all. Fiil contrasts with isim, namely a word showes its meaning and it is bounded with time. Such as ' (naama/sleep), ' فَ فَلِي (dzahaba/go), and others. And huruf is different than isim also fi'il it is a word which is not suitable with characteristic of isim and also characteristic of fi'il. For example, ' بَالَّ فَا فَلَ بَالْمُ الْمُعْلَى فَلَى فَلَى فَلَى فَلِي فَلَى فَلِي فَلَى فَلِي فَلَى فَلِي فَلَى فَلِي فَلَى فَلِي فَلِي فَلَى فَلِي فَلَى فَلِي فَلَى فَلِي فَلَى فَلِي فَلَى فَلِي فَلَى فَلِي فَلِي فَلَى فَلِي فَلِي

Word of pronoun in English is different than Arabic. The pronoun in English "I, you, he, she, and it" they are for singular. For plural are "we, you, and they" So they are only seven. In Arabic, pronoun is more than English. These are Arabic pronouns:

	(I)	·ĺ	, °Í	she)	(he)
Singular		(you/sin gular/	(you/male)		
		female)			
Plural	9 0 ~	you)ڭُمَ	you/two) كُثُمَ	/they/2 هُمَ	هُمَ
	(we).	/two people	people male)	female).	(they/2/male)

		female).			
Plural	تُ تُ		تُ ثُمْ	(they/fem	ەُمْ
	you/plur		(you/plural/m	ale)	(they/mal
	al/female		ale)		e).

So, there are fourteen pronouns in Arabic. Where, the pronouns in English are fewer than Arabic because they are only seven.

In this study, the researcher analyzes the comparison of English and Arabic inflectional morphemes. The researcher gives some examples in words, phrases, and sentences. For example, the changing of singular word becomes plural. Such as table becomes tables, book becomes books, man becomes men. In English, there is also about compound. For example: daughter-in-law, swimming-pool. Also the researcher wants to give example of Arabic. In Arabic there is a difference in word, phrase, and sentence. For example between *mufrod* (singular) and *jama* '(plural), these are the examples:

Words:

Singular form	Plural form	Indicator
(baabun) بُّ	(abwaabun) آ° ابُ	و
(rojulun)	لُّ (rijaalun)	1
(toolibun) اِبُّ	(toolibuuna	and و

Means

Singular form	Plural form	indicator
Door	Doors	S
Man	Men	Form changing
Student	Students	S

In first example, namely '' (baabun) which is singular form becomes '' (abwaabun), it is a plural form from previous word because it is jama' taksiir or irregular plural form. So if it is put in phrase or sentence, it must follow the structure. For example '' (al abwaabu saudaa u) because the first word is plural form, so the second word must be plural form too as explained in fawaakihul jinayah (1996:82).

This is also the explanation of English word example namely word "Doors" is plural form from word "door". A final –s is added to a noun to make a noun plural (Betty, 1989:198). An example, the doors of that mosque are black. Although the word "doors" is plural, the word "black" does not change because it has already used be-"are" also it an adverb. So this is the difference between English and Arabic.

For the second example, it is same with the first example, where the word which is singular form becomes \ddot{U} , it is a plural form from previous word because it is also *jama' taksiir* or irregular plural. For the second example of

English word, the word "man" in singular becomes "men" in plural form. It indicates that the change of singular form to plural form in English is not always with addition "s/es" but also there is a change of word form like previous example namely "man" becomes "men".

For the third example "أَلُّ (toolibun)" becomes 'أَلُّ (toolibuna), from singular form to plural form. It is in Arabic called mufrod becomes jama' mudakar saalim, where the word of noun is added letter "و (waau)" and "(nuun)" if it becomes subject. For example, 'أَلُّ أَلُّ أَلُّ اللَّهُ الل

Phrase:

"(mar atun jamiilatun) means "beautiful girl", Second word follows the first which is singular form. If the first word is plural, the second will follow the previous word like the bellow example:

two words are jama' mudzakkar saalim. From this example, the researcher finds the difference between English and Arabic. In Arabic, namely the word أَلُ وَ وُ وَ shows that the first word is plural form where it is from الْمَ وَ وُ وَ " as a singular form from word " وَ " as a singular form from word " وَ " as a singular form from " وَ " وَ " as a singular form from " وَ " وَ " as a singular form from " وَ " وَ " as a singular form from " وَ " وَ " as a singular form from " وَ " وَ " as a singular form from " وَ " وَ " as a singular form from " وَ " وَ " as a singular form from " وَ " وَ " as a singular form from " وَ " وَ " as a singular form from " وَ " وَ " as a singular form from " و " و " .

If in English it is different. Such as: the word "clever students". The second word is plural form which is added letter "s" in final of word, where it is from word "student" as its singular form. For the first word namely "clever", there is no changing from this word although the other word needs to change. So from here, English is different with Arabic.

Sentence:

last noon", because word "Muhammad" is a subject so its position is put as in an example. In Arabic, the subject must be put after the verb, but in English is different. Where, the subject is put before the verb like the previous example.

Beside tenses in English, there are also the verbs of Arabic which are called *fi'il*. There are three kinds of *fi'il*, they are فنع أَ الْمُضَ عَ فِيعٍ مُن الْمُضَ عَ فِيعٍ مُن الْمُضَ عَ فِيعٍ مُن الْمُضَ عَ فِيعٍ مُن الْمُضَاءِ عَلَى الْمُعَاءِ عَلَى الْمُضَاءِ عَلَى الْمُعَاءِ عَلَى الْمُعَاءُ عَلَى الْمُ

These are the explanations of them:

It means that the meaning of verb that shows an action occurs in the last time. Fi'il madhi is the word which is changed is dhomir or pronoun. For example, the meaning of this word is "eat". This word changes depend on the dhomiir or pronoun which is used. These are the changes of word form of in simple past:

: he ate

: they/two people (male) ate

they (male) ate) الكنَّ ا

ُ لَكُنَّ : she ate

: they/two people (female) ate

: they (female) ate

: you/singular (male) ate

you/two people (male) ate : you/two

you/plural (male) have eaten:

: you/singular (female) ate

you/two people (female) ate: اَلْتُكُمُ

you/plural (female) ate: اَلَّٰكُ ّ

' لَكُنْ ' I ate

: we ate

As the researcher explained before that the word form which changes in *fi'il madhii* or simple past is a *dhomiir* (pronoun) not a verb or *fi'il*. It is of course different if compared with English, where in English if in simple past the word form which changes is a verb as the researcher gave example before.

Beside *Fi'il madhi* has same function with simple past, it is also occurs in past perfect. Because the word form of past perfect in Arabic is same like the form of simple past. These are the examples of the change of word form from word (eat).

: he has eaten

: they/two people (male) have eaten

: they (male) have eaten

she has eaten الك

: they/two people (female) have eaten

they (female) have eaten اَكُنْ :

: you/singular (male) have eaten

you/two people (male) have eaten: اَلْقُتُّمَ

you/plural (male) have eaten: أَكُنُّهُ

you/singular (female) have eaten ؛

you/two people (female) have eaten:

: you/plural (female) have eaten

' لَكُنْ : I have eaten

: we have eaten

فع المُن ع 2.3.2

The definition of *fi'il mudhoori'* is following (mutamimah, p: 5)

It means: *fi'il mudhoori'* is a verb which describes an action occurs at present and in the future. *Fi'il mudhoori'* has same function with present progressive and simple future. The change of word form in *fi'il mudhoori'* depends on *dhomiir* as like *fi'il madhii*, namely the change of an origin word. Such as, from word (sleep) becomes as following bellow:

- F J : He is sleeping.
- : They/two people (male) are sleeping.
- They (male) are sleeping.
- f J : She is sleeping.
- 1 They/two people (female) are sleeping.
- : They (female) are sleeping.
- ' i You/singular (male) are sleeping.
- 1 : You/two people (male) are sleeping.
- ? . You/plural (male) are sleeping.
- : You/singular (female) are sleeping.
- (i): You/two people (female) are sleeping.
- : You/plural (female) are sleeping.
- : I am sleeping.

F i : We are sleeping.

From many examples above, the researcher would like to compare between fi il mudhoori and present progressive. Such as f \mathcal{J} (sleep), this word is a change from its origin word namely f . So from this example, the verb in fi il mudhoori is added letter—in the first word from its origin word. In Arabic, the word of fi il mudhoori will change depend on dhomiir as the researcher gave many examples above. In English, present progressive is different. Where, the word which changes is a form of verb with adding "ing" after verb (infinitive) and the pronoun does not influent, either "I, you, we, and other pronouns".

فع ا و عام 2.3.3.

In Arabic, the verb there is also this is the definition of fi'il amar from the book of Mutammimah (p:6)

From this definition, *fi'il amar* is a verb which shows to ask or command. For example, أَنْ أَنْ الْكُونَ وَ الْمُونِ الْكُونَ وَ الْمُؤْمِنِ الْكُونَ وَ الْمُؤْمِنِ الْكُونَ وَ الْمُؤْمِنِ الْكُونَ وَ الْمُؤْمِنِ الْمُؤْمِنِ وَ الْمُؤْمِنِ الْمُؤْمِنِ وَ الْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُومِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِهِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِي وَالْمُؤْمِنِي وَالْمُؤْمِنِ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَلِمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُومِ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِي وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِهِ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْم

فع ُ ١ َ	<u>ف</u> ع ُ المُهن ع	فع کضی
ै <u>ड</u> े(eat)	(eating)	र्थ (ate/eaten)
(go) اِذْ هَبْ	(going) تُذْ مَبُ	(went/gone) ذَ مَبَ
(read) گ	(reading)	(read)
غُـُ (take)	أَكُ (taking)	اَ کَ اَ (took/taken)
(write) آفتاُبْ	ُثُثُ (writing)	(wrote/written) آفتَبَ
(see)	(seeing)	(saw/seen)
(sleep) مُ	ال (sleeping)	† (slept)
(study) کُھُکُ مُ	(studying)ٿُ گُڻُ مُ	(studied) کَکُّمَ

° اِل (sit)	sitting) أل	(sit)
بْ (drink)	ْ (drinking)	ب´ (drank/drunk)
(stand)	f o's (standing)	(stand)
(wear) اِتْنَعْمِ	' ثُثُعْمِ ' (wearing)	(wore/worn) اِتْعُمَ

There are still many other examples where the researcher will not mention all. Usually, the change of form of *fi'il amr* depends on form of *fi'il mudhori'* as the researcher gave example above.

The verb of *fi'il amr* in English uses the form of simple present or infinitive form as many examples in the table. Such as,

The word which is underlined is a form of *fi'il amr*. If that word is translated into English, the form of *fi'il amr* uses simple present form (infinitive). This is the translation "wear this shirt later". The word "wear" is a form of *fi'il madhi* in English

ا ا مُ 2.3.4.

In Arabic, noun is called *isim*. Here the definition of *isim*,

" فَ (Mutamimah jurumiyah, p:4). It means the word which show its meaning and it is not bound with the time.

In Arabic, singular is called *mufrod*. The researcher explains first the definition of singular in Arabic.

According to Abdillah (1996), it mean, the word does not show the meaning of two things (tatsniah), plural (jama'), and anything like both. Such as: shirt/,

" وقام andal/" وقام , and others. Beside singular, there is also plural.

`These changes of form also occur in Arabic, namely from singular to plural.

The singular form (*mufrod*) will change to plural form (*jama*') in many ways.

Arabic is different than English. In English, the form change of word is only one step, namely from singular to plural. But in Arabic, it has two steps from singular. First is from singular or *mufrod* to *tatsniah* (meaning of two). The second is from *mufrod* to *jama* or plural.

ا مثل 2.3.4.2.

The researcher explains the definition of tatsniah

In Arabic, the *tatsniah* form is a change of word from singular with letter additional *alif* and *nuun*. Example: ", becomes , " to becomes

After *tatsniah* is *jama*, this is the plural form in Arabic that the researcher analyzes more in this part. The researcher has explained above about the plural form is a change from singular form with additional "s" or "es". Those examples are compared with Arabic form in the bellow.

That definition tells us about the form change of singular to plural which is added alif" and taa' such as, " لَا مُ تُ فُ فُ فُ . First word is singular form, and the second is the plural. Where, it is a change of first word.

جمع لمكنن لسلم 2.3.4.4

It means, the word which is changed by additional letter namely waauh "و" and nuun " and " and "و" and "و" and "و" and "و" and "و" (student) becomes

The examples of plural above explain that the form change form singular becomes plural is not as regular as plural form which is added "s" or "es" in the final of letter. This irregular plural also occurs in Arabic which is called *jama*; taksiir.

This is its definition from mutammimah juruumiyah (p. 10)

The meaning of this definition is the word which changes to plural form with additional letter, lessen of letter, or different form change from its singular form. Such as, (pen) becomes (pens), the change of this word is letter addition. Where, the plural form has aliif "," at the first and

Beside noun, the researcher talks about pronoun for additional comparison. For pronoun in English "I, you, he, she, and it" they are for singular. For plural are "we, you, and they" So they are only seven or eight kinds. In Arabic, pronoun is more than English. For singular pronoun are 'o' (he), 'o' (she), '(I) '' (you/male), '' (you/female). For plural are, 'o' (they/two people either male or female), "o' (they/female), "o' (they/female), "o' (you/female), ''' (you/female), ''' (you/female), ''' (we).

لبضاف ولبضافلإيه 2.3.5.

In Arabic, possessive is called لمن افعالي , it is a word which lends on other word or a word is lent on by other word. For example,

If the *mufrod* is a plural form, the structure is same like a singular form, but the singular changes to plural (in Arabic). Such as: فَنَ مُ مُ اللهِ (Mohammad's books), first word is a plural form from فَنْ (book). The researcher will give the comparison of possessive pronoun in English and Arabic in the following bellow

English	Arabic
My pen	قل م *
Your pen	قَلَّ مُ
His pen	قل مُ هُ
Her pen	قل َمُ
Their pens	قُلُّ مُ مُ
Our pens	قل لم

From the examples above, the difference is the place of pronoun. In English, the pronoun is put in the front. Like word "your pen". But the pronoun in Arabic is put in the back, such as:

The word "\" is the pronoun of this example.

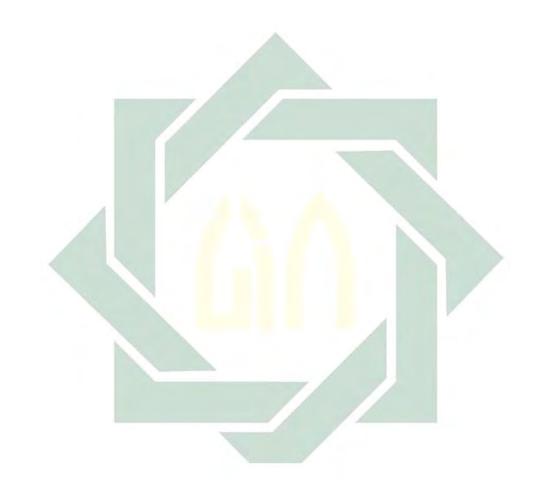
لحُرُوف 2.3.6.

The definition of نخروف is

So the inflectional morphemes in Arabic that the researcher analyzes are grouped in this table.

No	Part	Discussion
1	ا م	ا ِ مُ الْمُ
2	ا م	ا مثل
3	ا م	مع ؤ ج ۱۱ ام
4	ا م	مع المِطْغِّي السام
5	ا م	َ مَع
6	فع	فع خضى
7	فع	فع ُ المُهٰنَ عِ
8	فع	فع ُ ا

9	لهضاف ولهضاف لإيه	لهضاف ولهضاف لإيه
10	لحُرُوف	لحُرُوف



2.4. Theoretical Framework

