CHAPTER IV

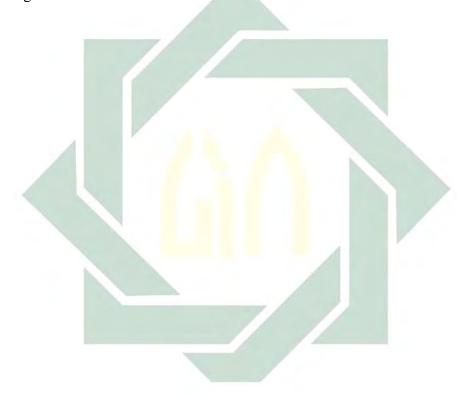
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher focuses in one matter, namely to analyze the comparison of inflectional morphemes in English and Arabic. The researcher focuses in analyzing English and Arabic inflectional morphemes in this part, so that the researcher finds its differences and its similarities also its function which is expected to answer the statement of problem. The part or the theory that the researcher analyzes are the parts which are have same discussion namely in English and Arabic, Especially in inflectional morphemes.

This chapter talks about finding and discussion. The researcher tries to answer the two statements of problems in finding. They are the differences and similarities between English and Arabic inflectional morphemes, also the function of them. In discussion, the researcher gives explanation about the position of the current study with the researchers before.

4.1. Finding.

Based on the data, the researcher analyzes the inflectional morphemes that have same discussion in English and Arabic. There are four kinds that the researcher finds to analyze. They are noun with *isim*, verb (tense) with *fi'il*, possessive with *mudhaf* and *mudhaf ilaih*, and preposition with *huruf*. In discussion of noun, it talks about singular and plural noun. But, In verb (tense), it have more discussions then noun because it discusses about the verb that has same discussion with the *fi'il* in Arabic. They are simple past and present perfect tense with *fi'il madhi*, present progressive and present tense with *fi'il mudhari'*, and future tense with *fi'il mudhari'*. Where, they are given in the following table:



No	Part	English	Arabic	Exa	mple	similarity	Diffe	rence	Function
				English	Arabic		English	Arabic	
1	Morpheme	Letter/ changing of word	<i>ضمير اح</i> روف/ح كة	book <u>s</u> open <u>ed</u> John <u>'s p</u> en	رِجَا <u>۔</u> <u>ٹیَسَا</u> ۱۱ ^م ال َ <u>ر</u> ِ	Additional letter or morpheme	Additional apostrophe and "s" and "ed"	Additional alif, dhomir nahnu and changing of harhat	To show "s" and alif for plural form for, "ed" and dhomir nahnu for simple past, apostrophe and "s" and changing of harhat for possessive,
		Singular Plural	اِسُ لُ زَ ُ س يث ن	Sandal Shirt One book Two door <u>s</u>	نَ <u>عُ</u> لَ سُ التِّنَابُ وَ ج تَ اب <u>ًا</u>	Both are singular nouns Additional letter or	English written Additional "s" and "es"	Arabic written Additional <i>alif</i> and <i>nuun</i>	To show the meaning of one To show "s" and "es" or <i>alif</i> and
2	Noun		<i>.</i>	Two box <u>es</u>		morpheme			<i>nuun</i> to show the meaning of plural
		plural	جلع مؤنَّث السلل	Moslem <u>s</u> Ball <u>s</u>	مُركِين <u>ٵ</u> ڮؘڗؘ <u>ٵٵ</u>	Additional letter or morpheme	Additional "s"	Additional <i>alif</i> and <i>taa</i> '	To show "s" or <i>alif</i> and <i>taa</i> ' as plural noun
		Plural	بلىع لىثظّىز لمسلل	Students Buses	َ اِ <u>قُ َ</u> الَّاا <u>قِ</u> َ	Additional letter or morpheme	Additional "s" and "es"	Additional <i>waau</i> or <i>yaa</i> ' and <i>nuun</i>	To show "s", "es", <i>waau</i> or <i>yaa</i> and <i>nuun</i> as plural noun

Table 1.1 the differences and the similarities of English and Arabic inflectional morphemes

		Plural	جَلَعَ لَئِس ز	Men Mice	تَى بُّ تُى ا	Irregular plural	Changing the letter	Additional letter	To show plural noun
		Past tense	ف ِع مَض ی	Open <u>ed</u> Bought	<u>المي الم الم</u> 1 <u>9 ما</u> م	To show in last time	Additional "ed" or changing of word(verb)	Depend on the <i>dhomir</i> and the verb does not	To show "ed" or changing of word and <i>dhomir tuh</i> or <i>naa</i> as past tense or
		Perfect tense	ف ِع مَض ی	Have opened Has bought	في <u>أ</u> في <u>أ</u>	To show the last time and felt up to now	Additional "have" or "has" before verb and the verb changes	change Using <i>dhomir tuh</i> or <i>naa</i> and the verb does not change	fi'il madhi To show additional "have" or "has" before verb and dhomir tuh or naa as perfect tense or fi'il madhi
3	Verb	Present tense	فِ عُ لَمُنَارِع	He go <u>es</u> She sleep <u>s</u>	_ آ َ تُقَ نَ ٱٵ	Additional letter or morpheme	Additional "s" and "es"	Additional <i>dhomir nuun</i> and <i>taa</i> '	To show additional "s/es", <i>dhomir nuun</i> and <i>taa</i> ' as simple present and <i>fi</i> ' <i>il</i> <i>mudhari</i> '
		Present progressive	فِ ڠ لُفْنَارِع	Sleep <u>ing</u> Eat <u>ing</u> Stand <u>ing</u>	نَا <u>اوْ اَ</u> في ^ت َ نَا ^۴	Additional "ing" or dhomir in the verb	Additional "ing"	Additional <i>waau</i> and <i>nuun, nuun</i> and <i>alif</i>	To show additional "ing", <i>waau</i> and <i>nuun, nuun</i> and <i>alif</i> as an action is being done

		Simple future	فِ عُ لَصْنَارِع	We will go to market tomorrow	<u>ىَىْ َ</u> اْ َ 'ة اَى ىُرْتَـاً اعَ	Additional auxilay verb (will) or <i>saufa</i>	Additional modal (will) before verb	Additional <i>nuun</i> and <i>saufa</i> before verb	To show "will" and saufa as an action in future and always is put before verb
4	Possessive	Possessive pronoun/noun/ adjective	لهضاف ولهضاف لِيه	Zaid <u>'s</u> pen Your pen <u>Theirs</u>	َ ٹَلِسَ <u>ہِ</u> لَيْسُ اَسُ	The word (noun) is combined with other word	Additional an apostrophe and "s", your and changing of word	Additional <i>dhomir anta</i> or <i>hum</i> and changing of <i>harkat</i>	To show ownership
5	Preposition	Preposition	لحُرُوف	<u>On</u> the table In the room	<u>لَّى</u> لَكَ ^{تَ} قِ مُسمى الُكُارَ	Preposition is put before noun	Noun does not change	the <i>harkat</i> changes in final word	To show the location



اسى 4.1.1 Noun with

Based on the previous chapter that noun is one ofparts of speechthat is used to name a person, place, thing, quality, or action. It can function as the subject or object of a verb, the object of a preposition, or an appositive. In Arabic, noun is called *isim*. It means the word which show its meaning and it is not bound with the time. Noun and *isim* have same function. like the sentence "<u>Mohammad</u> slept last night" in Arabic $1 - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}$

Here are kinds of noun which is compared by arabic word called *isim*.

إسى كفَ 4.1.1.1. Singular with

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 word used to show that only one person or thing is meant. Such as: book, chair, elephant and it cetera.

According to Abdillah (1996), *isimmufrod* means a word which does not show the meaning of two things (*tatsniah*), plural (*jama'*), and anything like both. Such as: shirt/ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$, sandal/ $\dot{\xi}$, and others.

In this case, the researcher finds the similarity of singular noun and *isimmufrod*. Here are the examples of this finding:

Singular Noun	IsimMufrod
Book/ one book	³⁴ [-] ³⁴ - /] ³⁴ -
Pen/ one pen	سَّ*/ سَنَّ _ اِ*

4.1.1.2. Plural with jama'

As like what the researcher stated in chapter two about the definition of plural that is the form of noun typically denotes more than one person, thing, or instance. In Arabic, plural is called *jama*'. This is also about noun which is more than one. Arabic actually has *mutsanna*as the second step after *mufrod*in changing the words. *Mutsanna*means two things, two persons etc. In English,*mutsanna*is still included plural, because two is plural.

In this finding, the researcher finds many kinds of *jama*' in Arabic, they are *tatsniah*, *jama*' *muannassaalim,jama*'*mudzakkarsaalim*, and*jama*' *taksir*.lt is difference with the explanation before about singular noun and *IsimMufrod*that these two nouns have a similarity.In English, plural has twotypes, they are regular and irregular.While in Arabic, it has at least four kinds of *jama*'. These are the differences between plural in English and Arabic (*jama*').

In this case, here the researcher states the examples of plural in English-Arabic (*Jama'*) and also the difference between them.

Plural Jama'

Regular	Irregular	tatsniah	muannassaalim	mudzakkarsaalim	jama' taksir
Doors	Children	i tt	م ِلَ ٱ	م لُ آ	²⁸ -
Eyes	Women	حَيَ إ	فَتَسَدَّ	ſ ¹]	ػ۬ٳ۫
Boxes	Sheep	ٲٟۑٞ	م ف ا	- في * -	1 ²⁰ ² ²

Tatsniah is included plural form because in *tatsniah* form the word is only added *alif* and *nuun* in the last of word like an example before. In English, it is same like the word which its plural form with additional "s" or "es". Such as: pens from pen, books from book, Boxes from box.

The Second *jama*' form is أحمال أور تش المجل , it is the form change of singular to plural which is added *alif* and *taa*' such as, أحمال becomes form, and the second is the plural. *Jama' muannasaalim is same tatsniah*. Where, the singular word changes to plural form only needing additional *alif* and *taa*' in the last of word.

The third is Jama' mudzakkarsaalim is the word which is changed by additional letter namely waauh " "and nuun "¹", or yaa' "(" and nuun " . For example: ^{*} (student)becomes <u>`</u> (" (student)becomes <u>`</u> (") the word of noun is added letter " (waau)" and " (nuun)" if it becomes subject. For example <u>`</u> <u>U</u> <u>'</u> <u>U</u> <u>'</u> *U* <u>'</u> *u i* the student read the book (in English). The word is also added with yaa' "(" and nuun")", if it is an object. Such as, i آ رَابَ الَّارِيَ الَّارِيَ الَّارِيَ الَّارِيَ الَّارِيَ الَّارِيَ الَّارِيَ الْمُعْتَى فَأُسَدَ ذُكْرَاقَ الْعَامَة means, the teacher teach the students a lesson. *Jama' mudzakkarsaalim* is also called plural form, because it is only added *waauh* " "and *nuun* " " if it becomes subject and *yaa* " \mathfrak{S} " and *nuun* " " in object.

The last plural form in Arabic is *jama' taksir*. This is it's 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 (pen) becomes (pen), the change of this word is letter addition. Where, the plural form has *aliif*⁴⁴ "at the first and before the last word. For lessen of letter is a word change in the plural form either one letter or more. For instance (pook) becomes (pook) becomes (pook), this example shows that the plural form has three letters namely (p, 1), (pook) where the singular word has four letters before namely (p, 1), (pook) where the singular word has four letters before namely (pook), (pook), (pook), (pook), (pook), (pook) where the singular word has four letters before namely (pook), (

Tatsniah, jama' muannassaalim, and jama' mudzakkarsaalimare included regular plural, because these only need alif with noun, alif with ta', and wauorya' with nun to change their singular into plural. While Jaam' taksir is included irregular plural. In English, it is same like the word which changes the singular form to plural form in different way. For instance, child becomes children, woman becomes women, man becomes men, mouse becomes mice, and goose becomes geese.

4.1.2. Verb(Tense) with فسعل

In this part, the researcher finds many similarities between verb (tense) and *fi'il*, They are past tense and present perfect tense with في عَضى Present tense and present progressive with في عُضَ عَضى المنابع ال

There are two types of verb (tense) in English which has the same use with *fi'ilmadhi*, they are past tense and present perfect. The form of past tense based on the explanation before is mostly added "ed" in the last word. For example, I opened the window this morning. The word "opened" of this example is a form of past tense where the infinitive form or basic word is from word "open".

For Present Perfect, It is used to describe an action which has been done. Example, you have locked the door. The word "locked" is a form of past participle. Where, the infinitive form or basic word is from word "lock". It changes with added "ed" in the final of word because it is past participle form which explains the action has been done.

Most of form of past tense and past participle is added with "ed" in the final of verb. Except the verb where it changes in different or same form that it is called irregular verb. The "ed" functions to show that the word or verb is past or perfect form which changes from infinitive form. Arabic is different than English. An English word which is changed if in the past tense is verb form. But Arabic is not like English. In Arabic namely $i \notin j$, the word which is changed is *dhomir* or pronoun as the researcher explained above. For example, i the meaning of this word is "eat". This word changes depend on the *dhomiir* or pronoun which is used. The changes of word form of j in simple past becomes j

Here is the researcher states the findings of *fi'ilmadhi* with past tense and present perfect:

Fi'ilmadhi	Past Tense	Present Perfect Tense
جَ َ مِيُ	Sit	Sit
ڛؘڵڮۣۑؘ	Listened	Listened

فكي غ المضَ ع A.1.2.2. Present Tense and Present progressive with في غ

This part is the same use with the previous part that *fi'ilmudhari'* in English can be two types of tense. The two tenses are present tense and present progressive. Arabic only uses *fi'ilmudhari'* to show those tenses. What the researcher explained before that present progressive is used to describe actions occurring now, in the present time. For example, I am wearing my new raincoat. The word "wearing" is a form of present progressive where this is a combination between word "wear" and "ing". In present progressive, the verb which is used is infinitive form and it is added "ing" after it.

Present tense is usually used to show habitual activities and general truth. Habitual activity means something which is done simultaneously, like anton always goes to the school early morning. While general truth explains the phenomenon that occurs around people's life and it cannot change, like the sun rises from the east. To express like this present tense, Arabic only needs *fi'ilmudhari'*. So, *fi'ilmudhari'* here is used for two tenses in English.

The following table below is the example of *fi 'ilmudhari*' compared with present tense and present progressive.

Fi'ilMudhari'		Present tense	Present progressive
1	0	Dpen	Opening
Ę	C	Close	Closing

فكي من ع المفن ع المعن ع المعن ع المعن ع المعند 4.1.2.2. Simple Future Tense with

Fi'ilmudhari' has many functions when it is compared with the types of tense in English. It is proved when *fi'ilmudhari'* is not only the same use with present tense and present progressive, but also for future tense. Simple future tense is the same use as *fi'ilmudhari'* in Arabic. Future tense is used to describe actions that are expected to take place after the present. For instance, I will buy t-shirt tomorrow. In this part, the verb form does not change because it uses a basic form (infinitive) like the word

"buy" in the example. But, it uses modal (will) before verb as the researcher gave example above.

In Arabic, a simple future is like *fi 'ilmudhori'*. So, the verb form depends on *domiir* or pronoun as the researcher gave many examples above. But, there is additional word before *fi 'ilmudhoori'*, namely word" \downarrow or*saufa"*. This is the differencebetween *fi 'ilmudhari'* which is for present tense and present progressive with *fi 'ilmudhari'* which is for future tense.For example, $u_{i} \sim (1 + \frac{1}{2})^{2}$, the meaning "we will go to Surabaya tomorrow".

To make more clear for this explanation, here the researcher gives the examples of each:

Fi'ilMudhari'	Future Tense
*3	I will go
َ وَ ۖ ٵ وَ	We will sleep

4.1.3. Possessive with MudhafMudhafIlaih

There are three kinds of possessive in English, they are possessive noun, pronoun and adjective. While in Arabic, these three types are included in one type only, called *mudhaf* and *mudhafilaih*. Possessive noun here is like "the students' book", possessive pronoun is "that book is theirs", while possessive adjective is "this is their book".

Possessive Noun	Possessive pronoun	Possessive adjective	Mudl	haf and Mudha	fIlaih
Robert's house	Mine	My pen	لَكُمُ ۖ *	ۺؘؚؽ	* <u> </u>
Anita's bag	Hers	Your bag	ِح ظَلُ ا لَا رِذِ	مرکی م م	Í
John's book	Theirs	Their book	ِ مُا سَدَ ذِ	ِ كُسُ	أىدھى

The researcher also finds the examples of these three types of possessive in Arabic. Here is the example:

4.1.4. Preposition with *Huruf*

English speakers use preposition to show the detail information, direction and also to introduce something in order to be clear. Arabic also has a word function which is like preposition in English, it is called *huruf*. prepositionsand *huruf* are the same use in different language. When the speaker says "the pen is table", the listener will be confused to understand what the speaker means. This occurance happens because of less of preposition. This is very difference when the speaker says "the pen is on the table", the listener ultimately understands the meaning of the statement. That is why preposition is used to show the detail information.

Preposition in English and Arabic (*huruf*) have the same function, but it is different way to form it. In English preposition, it does not change anything. While in Arabic, the word (its*harokah*) will be changed when it is followed by preposition (*huruf*).

Here is the example:

Huruf	Preposition

ٹکی لٹل َ	On the table
فی احُ فَ ِ	In the room

4.2 Discussion

The result of explanation above, the researcher gives conclusion that there are three parts of the theory that have same discussion in English and Arabic of inflectional morphemes which are analyzed by the researcher .

Noun or *isim* explains how the singular noun changes into plural noun. There are two types of this change namely regular change and irregular change. Regular change is the process of chnganging from singular noun to plural noun usually is added "s" or "es" in the final of word. For example book becomes books, pen becomes pens, Cup becomes cups, box becomes boxes, Bus becomes buses.

In Arabic, the changing of word form singular noun to plural noun is different then English. Where, in English it only needs oine step namely from singular to plural. But, Arabic has two steps. First is from *mufrod*to*tatsniah*. The second is from *mufrod* to *jama*. In Arabic, the changing of *mufrod*to *jama*' also has also regular change. They are *tatsniah*, *jama*' *mudakarsalim*, and *jama*' *muanassalimi*. Here the examples:

tatsniah : f becomes (door)

jama' mudakarsalim : لَكُ ُ فَ becomes لَكَ ُ (student) jama' muanassalim : أسرَمَ ال - اسرَ َ (moslem)

Tatsniah, jama' muannassaalim, and *jama' mudzakkarsaalim* are included regular plural, because these only need *alif* with *noun*, *alif* with *ta'*, and *wauorya'* with *nun* to change their singular into plural.

Irregular change is the changing of word namely from singular noun to plural noun in different way. Such as, Man becomes men, sheep becomes sheep, Child becomes children, and Series becomes series. That changing also occurs in Arabic namely *jama' taksir*. For instance, في (pen),

لَّ فَ becomes ' (book), المُوَا فَ becomes ' فَ اللَّ

The Verb (tense) and *fi'il* have different way. While the verb form which changes in English, but in Arabic is *dhomir* (pronoun) which changes, the verb does not change. For example in past tense like the word "open" becomes "opened", "buy"becomes "bought", in Present progressive like the word "sleep" becomes "sleeping", "eat" becomes "eating". From the examples above like "opened" and "sleeping", those two words change with additional "ed" and "ing" in the last of word. Where, the origin of those two words are "open" and "sleep".

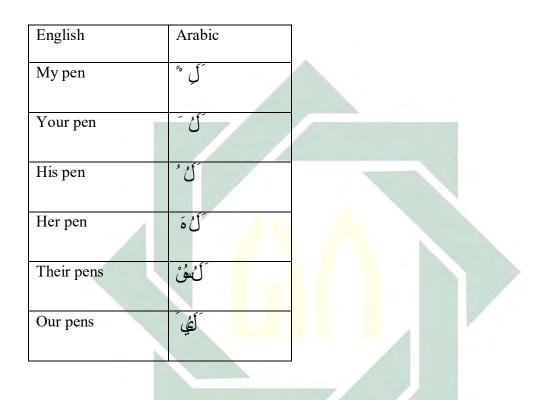
In all types of *fi'il* (in Arabic), the word depends on *dhomir* which changes. For example in *fi'il mudhari'* like the word (sleep) becomes $\frac{f'}{2}$, in *fiil madhi* like the word ε becomes $\frac{f'}{2}$. from those two examples, the underlined words are dhomir which change the origin form of *fi'il*.

In possessive which is called وولض ولاي المعند وولض المعند والمعند والمعند والمعند والمعند والمعند المعند والمعند و والمعند والمعن

[(Zaid's pen), اللَّوْ التَّلْ وَ التَّلْ وَ التَّلْ وَ التَّلْ وَ التَّلْ وَ التَّلْ وَ (Student's book). These are the examples of *mudhof and mudhofilaih*. Where, the first (اللَّهُ/ مَرْ اللَّهُمُ مَنْ) word is *mudhof* which lend on second word. The second is *mudhofilaih* (التَّلْ وَ ذَارَ مَنْ اللَّهُ مَنْ) which is lent on by the first word.

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: أَنْفُ مُنْفُ أَجْلَ

first word is a plural form from أَنْفُ (book). The researcher will give the comparison of possessive pronoun in English and Arabic in the following bellow



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: \tilde{U} . The word " \tilde{U} " is the pronoun of this example.

In preposition With *huruf*, 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 \dot{c} , for with \dot{c} , on with \ddot{c} , and another example. Where, it has been discussed in previous chapter that the preposition in English does not change the word after it. But, in Arabic it is different, because, the word will change after following the preposition (*huruf*).

