## CHAPTER V

## CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

## 5.1. Conclusion

Human is individual and social creation. As individual, a person has different character, aim, and purpose then other people. As social, he needs a language as tool to make interaction with other people. Language is a tool to communicate or give message among many people daily life. When people talk or speak of course they make a conversation among them to share their problem, we must know what they speak because they use understood language. Talking about language, we know that there are many languages in this world, For instance Indonesian, Chinese, Japanese, English, French, Hindi, Arabic, Africa, and it cetera. From many languages in this world, English and Arabic are famous and much used among people activity.

English is international language. In this world every country must study about English either in Asia, Africa, America, and Europe. Also Arabic is Quran language and in prayer we use Arabic from *takbirotul ihram* until *salam*. In Indonesia, learning English or Arabic is called learning foreign language because both of them are not our origin languages. Therefore, the researcher is interested to know deeper about English and Arabic. The way that the researcher conducts is comparing both of them in inflectional morphemes. Inflectional morpheme is the

study of the processes that distinguish the forms of words. In English and Arabic of course have many differences, either in spoken and written. But both of them sometimes have the similarities in process.

The researcher found many examples to compare the inflectional morphemes in English and in Arabic in this thesis. The changing of singular word becomes plural in English. Such as table becomes tables, book becomes books, man becomes men. It also occurs in Arabic. like (baabun) which is singular form becomes أَبُو اللهِ (baabun), it is a plural form from previous word because it is jama' taksiir or irregular plural. So, if it is put in phrase, it must follow the structure. For example (black doors) because the first word is plural form, so the second word must be plural form too. This is the different between English and Arabic. In English, the phrase form that the word which change only the second or the next word. For instance, the phrase "black doors". This example shows that only the second word which changes from its singular form (door). But, the first word (black) does not change although it is followed by singular form.

Actually, there many examples that exist a comparison between English and Arabic. But it is impossible for the researcher to give all of examples one by one. In this thesis, the researcher only analyzed singular plural with الإسمُ المُفرَ singular, الإسمُ المُفرَ two things, جَمَع تكسِير , جمع المذكّل السالم , جمع مؤنّت السالم , Past

tense with فِعِلُ مَاضِى, Present progressive with فِعِلُ مَاضِى, Simple future with فِعِلُ المُضَارِع and Simple present with فِعلُ المُضَارِع. Preposition with مناف, and Possessive, either Possessive pronoun or noun with المُضاف.

## 5.2 Suggestion

The researcher's suggestion for the following research is try to find something new about this inflectional morphemes, at least try to take the different object of analysis in order to enrich the knowledge of English and Arabic. There are still many lacks from this thesis, like lack of many examples either in English or Arabic examples especially in giving an example of both in comparing. So, the researcher welcomes the critics and suggestions from the reader of this thesis without exception.