

## **Morphological Construction of Arabic and English Words Using Actuarial Analysis: A Short Review**

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### **Abstract**

The current paper review targets at evaluating and distinguishing Arabic and English noun morphology aimed at revealing the facts where they change. These changes are the major reason of complexity through the learning of the target language. One of the facts that will be directed at those topics is teaching where there are organizational dissimilarities. This sequentially verifies what the instructor needs to train and what the student must learn. The entire emphasis of the current study will be kept to noun morphology within the both languages of Arabic and English.

**Keywords:** actuarial analysis, noun morphology, morphological procedures

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **Actuarial Analysis and Teaching of second Language**

The perception of actuarial analysis had been presented by Charles Fries for the first time in 1952, and completely defined by Lado at the book *Linguistics across Cultures* which was published in 1957.

Actuarial analysis remains a methodical division of practical linguistics which copes with the linguistic types. Such expressive assessment aids to express how languages differ within their sound system, linguistic construction and vocabulary. Such kind of study can be employed in language training amongst others, aim to draw attention to the zones where the resemblances and difference among two languages are introduced.

In actuarial analysis, we review the constructions of two languages with two dissimilar types (the first language and the second language) so as to define the topics where they vary. Such mentioned variances are the main basis of effort in learning the target language.

Lado (1957), utters that "we study about a learner who comes in interaction with a foreign language and it is revealed that the foundations will be dissimilar and problematic" (1957, p. 2).

He was extremely impressed by Charles Fries. He cites Fries, supporting the function of actuarial analysis within the page one of his book in 1957. He (Fries, 1957) considers that the greatest actual resources remain those based on a methodical sort of the language to be attained, which is wisely associated with "a corresponding study of the mother language of the students" (Nickel, 1971, p. 3).

Wardhaugh (1970) suggested a difference among powerful and feeble form of the actuarial analysis theory. Within its powerful design, the actuarial analysis theory demanded that totally mistakes ended while learning the target language might be qualified as 'interference' by the mother tongue. However, this demand might not be continued by experiential proof which was gathered around middle and late 1970s. Soon it was revealed that several mistakes expected by actuarial analysis which strangely were not perceived in student's first language. Moreover several identical mistakes were ended by student regardless of their target language. Therefore it became obvious that actuarial Analysis might not manage all students' problem show ever it was surely valuable in the individual clarification of errors.

As we know learning a second language effects on the learners behavior and it gets strong and strong every day. While learning a foreign language, the student is going to be affected too much by his mother tongue and behavior. Attaining a target language's performance is important to defeat such problems. In addition, learning a foreign language includes varying the person's smother tongue's behavior.

In this portion, the actuarial analysis might be beneficial. It is going to aid determine the variances concerning the two languages besides to calculate the problems the students might have to affect. The style of teaching will be conducted at those topics where operational changes exist. This, sequentially, controls to a great amount what the student needs to attain and what the teacher must teach.

## **Background of the Study**

The new and typical Arabic is usually recognized as that system of Arabic employed essentially in totally writings in Arabic, and that method employed in verbal debate, like news programs, lectures, services and the so on (Cowan, 1986, p. 29).

Arabic language attitudes amongst Semitic languages thanks to its stronger sound system, an excellent progress of systems, an amazing prosperity to regulate samples of word formation and word alteration which creates the Arabic syntax appearance 'algebraic', as several academics put it, and occasionally stretches an impress of artificiality (Yushmanove, 1961, p. 4).

Arabic remains the main language of the Semitic cluster. The specific aspect over the Semitic languages contains their major consonantal source, generally trilateral,

differences besides its meaning remain acquired former: via the changing the vowel over the root and latter: via the adding of suffixes and prefixes.

Native Arabic speakers have begun to employ a lot of English words especially verbs in their ordinary conversations such as the verbs (copy) and (try). Some of such verbs are combined and varied in the community of Arabic speakers whereas some others are not. For instance, those verbs (copy) and (try) are employed in their mother tongue as if they are native Arabic verbs.

This occurrence must be analyzed since there wouldn't be any particular study which has explored those English loan verbs which have come into the Arabic speaking community. This statement has influenced the scholar to examine the variation of words from English into Arabic via defining the resemblance systems that rules this variation. Apparently, the rational lexicon of Arabic is driven through the other issues. These issues contain resemblance in partnership with parallel aspects which define the variation pattern when breaking into the Arabic speaking community.

## **THIS STUDY**

The main objective of the current study contains both explanation and evaluation of the English and Arabic formation in case of noun morphology. This type of actuarial analysis might involve the resemblances and alterations between them. In view of such comparison, the difficulties of linguistic over Arabic speakers of ESL students could be resolved. Moreover, the instructor is going to be more familiar with the constructions of the two mentioned languages at the question and the extents of problems at the morphological stage via this evaluation.

In order to the part of research questions we present following questions aim to expand our research productivity among previous related researches. They contain:

- 1) How are the morphological process and the root system in basic morphological characteristics in English and Arabic language and how to evaluate the pronunciation and its difficulties within both languages?
- 2) What are the procedures in order to types of pronouns in Arabic language comparing with the pronouns in English and what are the collective structures between Arabic and English?
- 3) What are the consequences of the evaluation over the genitive case and its comparison within the English and Arabic language and the way of analyzing gender plus difficulties and suffixes assessed within both languages?

## **Materials and Methods**

Over this research, methodical review approaches are employed based on the research function. A methodical study of frequent works was routed during a couple of past decades. Previous studies were also documented and employed by the main author's composed works (Shariat, Bahri Mohd Tamrin, Daneshjoo, and Sadeghi, 2015). There

are a lot of studies around noun morphology and associated fields. We could not examine entire new studies; consequently we examined and reviewed former examinations.

During the last decade, the number of review articles improved about this field of study. Among this review article we correspondingly have charted some last connected morphological analyses 1998, 2002 and 2005, individually. We have combined the main articles which were quoted within the prior review articles. Furthermore, it needs to be mentioned that, the results of the study are controlled by our search expressions. Expressions of methodology are considered as well. The study would be directed as a group work.

## **MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSES**

### **Noun Construction and Morphology in English**

Nouns in English are considered within the following captions:

- Root Construction
- Procedures of Morphology
- Origin
- Inflection

#### ***Root Construction***

A Root remains any structure to which that an affix might be added. Stem constantly cover a solo morpheme, but a root might involve a stem along with an affix. In "immature", 'mature' is the stem to which 'im' is prefixed. Relatively in the word 'rock-stars', 'rock' and 'star' are stems and 'rockstar' is a stem that the suffix/-s/ is involved" (Liebert, Burt, 1971: 104).

There are two major courses of root construction in English, for instance the derivational affixes accumulation to the words origins, and the arrangement of roots to stem compounds.

The parts mentioned below remain the essential arrangement of roots in English language (Hocket, Charles. F. A., 1971).

- 1) Simple roots: containing a solo morpheme, for example man, woman, daughter, book, etc.
- 2) Derived roots containing more than one morpheme:
  - a) Primary derived roots, expresses that no IC can be a root itself.
    - Primary derivatives that represents only one IC can be derivational affix and the other one stands a stem, for instance, 'detail', 'repeat', these two contain derivational affixes 'de' and 're'. These affixes similarly arise in

secondary derivatives, as example 'detail' and 'retail'. The stems arise just in primary derivatives.

- Stem combinations, that remains the IC is one derivational affix, for instance, 'sociology', 'radiograph', 'telepathy', 'microscope', etc.

b) Secondary derivative roots:

- Secondary derivative roots: only one IC can be a root, such as, 'girlish', 'womanly', 'worker', 'waitress', 'attendance', 'beloved', etc.
- Root combinations, "all ICs are roots", like, 'bookshop', 'drugstore', 'dogwatch', etc.

### ***Procedures of Morphology***

The tools via which the essential vocabularies of a concept are distinguished are recognized as procedures of morphology (Block & Trager, 1972, p. 56)

Following are five types of morphological procedures:

- a) Affixation
- b) Interior transformation combination
- c) Suppletion
- d) Zero-modification

#### ***Affixation***

Affixes stand the regular determinative morphemes of vocabularies except stems. Affixes contain three types:

- 1) Prefixes: word beginnings, for example: inactive, impossible, misfortune and so forth.
- 2) Suffixes: word endings, for example: maps, selfish, goodness and so on.
- 3) Infixes: placed inside the stem and located regularly in several languages but not in English.

#### ***Interior transformation***

Interior transformation contains two or more words interrelated in formation and sense possibly will vary from each other among some phonemes.

In English language, the vocabularies 'fly and flight' create an example of root similar to 'sing and song', and sing, sang, sung', remain figures of a variation example equivalent to 'work, worked, worked'. These instances exemplify vowel variation. The noun 'work' and the verb 'work', express consonantal transformation. Alike examples of consonantal transformation are 'advice and advise'. Interior transformation might vary or affect the pronunciation of the root or the entire word, with or deprived of vocalic and consonantal transformation, like the words 'export' as a noun and 'export as a verb. Interior transformation in the root is pretty common (frequently attends affixation), e.g., 'sleep: slept', 'drive: drove'. The study of the changes among phonemes in the

morphemes allied to one another via interior transformation is entitled 'morphophonemic'.

### ***Combination***

It needs the two or more roots combined to form one root for instance bookworm, gas station, blacklist, drug store and so forth

### ***Suppletion***

Suppletion is the substitution of one root, eventuating in an allomorph of one morpheme that there is no phonological resemblance to the other allomorphs. The English prototype: 'do, does, did, done' doing, represents irregularity. One of their regularities existed is that the past tense for 'do' is changed by a fully dissimilar stem 'did'. The word endings (suffixes) /-s, -z, -iz/ develops the plural form of the most nouns in English; however, the plural form of 'ox' is developed by the suffix /-en/, and also the plural form of 'child' is formed by /-ren/. The suppletive to regular suffix /-s, -z, -iz/ remains the suffixes /-en and -ren/

### ***Zero-modification***

It is valuable at all times to express of zero-modification, (zero-suffix, zero-transformation), aimed at depicting the morphology of a certain language. As it is obvious that the most of English nouns are made by adding /- s/ to make plural form ;however, sometimes not many vocabularies develop their plural form by adding a zero suffix represented as /0/ for example, 'wood' and 'bread'.

### ***Derivation***

This is the most popular word construction procedure to be discovered in the creation of new English vocabularies. This procedure is termed as derivation and it is in consort with meanings of a huge amount of minor 'bits' over the English language that are not typically specified distinct item in vocabularies. Such minor 'bits' are usually termed as affixes (Yule, 2006, p. 57).

Affixes contain two kinds: inflectional and derivational. Former, inflectional ones remain structural in character and happen after the stem, and no additional affixation could be affixed to the structure, for instance 'books', 'walks', 'makes'. Inflectional affixes are terminators, and other suffixes cannot be affixed afterward. Inflectional suffixes can't transform the word type. Conversely, derivational suffixes could arise at the middle, at the end or at first. Besides, derivational affixes create new roots, like, 'pasteurize, pasteurizer, pasteurization', 'development', 'likely', 'irresistible', 'pureness', 'government'.

Latter, derivational suffixes can affect or change the word class, Class-sustaining derivational suffixes remain those which make resulting procedures of the equivalent class as the fund a mental procedure, and they do not switch the type or parts of speech.

Therefore, the suffixes like ‘-ship’ and ‘-hood’ in the words ‘scholarship’, and ‘neighborhood’, remain class-keeping derivational suffixes; they come up with nouns from other nouns after affixation. Class-varying derivational suffixes remain those that make structure of a different class. Therefore, the suffixes ‘-ish’ and ‘-ment’ in ‘selfish’ and ‘employment’ have changed the noun to an adjective, and the verb to a noun correspondingly.

### ***Ordering among Morphemes***

The word’s sense relies on the current morphemes and also on the instruction of their existence (Gleason, H. 1961, p. 57). Therefore, the word beginners (prefixes) re-, un-, dis-, ir-, and de- in ‘reform, unnormal, react, discover, irresistible and deform are connected morphemes and could just be added to the root, any alteration in the region of their incidence, they are unacquainted in the sound and form, and also truly irrelevant to a native speaker. The word endings (suffixes) ‘ness’ and ‘ous’ take place at the end after the stem, and each modification in the region of their existences will develop in shifting the sense. Thus their instruction of existences remains strictly fixed. Derivational suffixes might be affixed after the root as in ‘wellness’, ‘development’ or might be resulted by some other inflectional suffixes, such as ‘workers’, ‘nationals’, ‘agreements’. Consequently, the instruction of the existence over the morphemes is constant. Alternatively, inflectional suffixes cannot be charted by the derivational suffix, like, ‘does, playing, socks, walked, and talked’, etc.

### **Inflectional Classes**

Nouns in English language are modified as the following classes:

- 1) Number
- 2) Gender
- 3) Case
- 4) Person

### ***Number***

The number system in English language includes singular that signifies ‘one’ in amount, and plural that represents ‘more than one’ in amount.

The singular class comprises regular uncountable nouns and personal nouns. Countable nouns are adjustable, taking place both singular and plural forms ‘girl-girls’, or contain inflexible plural ‘people’ (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973, p. 80).

In English language, the plural noun is developed by adding the suffix ‘-s’ to the singular noun.

It also involve three allomorphs that are phonologically trained, for instance, the selection of /-s, -z, -iz/ is verified by the last sound of the nouns in order to the way they write and pronounce, e.g., ‘maps, bags, addresses’, etc. In other terms, the plural morphemes involve three allomorphs, such as /s/, /z/ and /iz/. In addition to singular

and plural nouns, we might differentiate dual number in situation of 'either, and neither'. In addition the plural morpheme /s/, a number of irregular developments exists that are mentioned below:

- a. Root variation and adding /-s/. Like, 'wives, leaves, months'.
- b. Adding /-en/ to the root, e.g., 'brethren, oxen children'.
- c. By modification, a variation of vowel sound in the examples: 'penny - pence, man - men, leaf - leaves, tooth - teeth, louse - woman, women
- d. Through combining a zero morpheme. The plural is equal to the singular, 'fruit, deer, food'.

External plurals frequently take place in consort with regular plurals. They are mutual in practical use, while the -s plural is more normal in ordinary language (Quirk and Grenbaum, 1973, p. 87), for instance, 'stimulus-stimuli, phenomenon-phenomena, basis-bases, index-indices, criterion-criteria'.

### ***Gender***

English language creates limited gender differences. Where they are prepared, the construction among the natural classification 'sex' and the syntactic classification 'gender' is very near (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973, p. 89). The sexual characteristics of nouns as a syntactic device are outlined only in order to pronouns 'he, she, or it' that could be employed in the right place. Sexual category holds slight role of syntactic importance.

Gender owns a comparatively trivial part in the English language rules by comparing with its character in other languages. There is no gender accordance, and the position of pronouns 'he, she, and it' remains principally verified by what occasionally stated to as 'natural' gender, in English. This issue relies on the sorting of persons and items as male, female or non-living (Lyons, John, 1969, pp. 283-84). Another kind of sexual category might be added, which is mutual gender (or dual gender), staff, worker, nurse, pal, walker, thief, writer, administrator, teacher, etc.

The female formation:

The female gender of nouns is arisen within the following techniques:

- i. Through Suppletion, a completely dissimilar root; like, stallion - mare, rooster - hen, husband - wife, father - mother, brother - sister, dad - mom, nephew - niece, etc.
- ii. Through affixing the suffix '-ess'; like, author - authoress, emperor - empress, god - goddess, murderer - murderess, poet - poetess, waiter - waitress, etc.



- iii. Through adding a word before or after; such as, newspaper boy–newspaper girl, Godfather–Godmother, grandmother -grandfather, stepbrother - stepsister, etc.
- iv. Through other endings like, czar - czarina, fox - vixen, signor – signora, sultan- sultana.

### **Case**

A highly important distinction exists within the number and type of case patterns found in several languages. Some languages (e.g., Mandarin) never mark the case. In English language, it is limited in the noun to a possessive or genitive case, indicated through writing by /-'s/ in the case of singular nouns and via /-s'/ in the case of plural nouns. This connects two nouns in a semantic association of possessing (like, the boy's map, the father's car), or else in various types of structural connection (such as, the world's end, the inquiry's conclusions).

However in English pronouns, some differences are happened concerning subject and object procedures, e.g., he - him, we - us, I - me (Jackson, H, 1985, p. 15).

English nouns will be changed because of the case type recognized as possessive or genitive. They are indicated by an affixed suffix /-s/, that contains three types /-s, -z, -iz/ as in Jack's, mother's, Gorge's correspondingly. Consequently, the possessive construction can be in the conditions as follows:

- a) Once we have the singular noun, the possessive formation will be made by adding /-s/ to the end of noun, e.g., Ali's car, the president's house, the eagle's eye.
- b) Once we have the plural noun, and it ends in /'s/, the possessive form will be made by adding just an apostrophe' at the end, as, boys' people', friends', workers' folks'.
- c) Once we have the plural noun but it does not involve/'s/, the possessive form is made by adding /'s/, as in, women's club, men's house, children's book. Some other irregular formation exist in this case, as, sheep-sheep's /-s/, fish- fish's /-iz/, child - children's /-z/, ox- ox's /-iz/.

### **Person**

In English language there are three types of personal pronouns meaning correspondingly, the person who is speaking is called 'first person', the person who is spoken to is called 'second person' and other person or things are called the 'third person' (Zandvoort, 1965, p. 128).

The class of person could be obviously described with referring to the contributor characters; the first person would be used to state as a subject of speech, the second person refers to the listener and finally the third person is used for people or things

which refer other than the listener or the speaker. Personal pronouns will be changed aimed at the following classes: gender (male and female.), amount (Plural and Singular), and case (Subjective, Accusative, and Possessive).

As well as the personal pronouns, there are also additional kinds of pronouns in English: Relative, Interrogative, Distributive, Reflexive, Demonstrative and Indefinite pronouns.

### **Arabic Noun Morphology**

The structure of morphology in Arabic language could be formed on foundations of form, function or both.. Nouns in Arabic could be defined as the following expressions:

- 1) Stem or root formation
- 2) Morphological procedures of root construction.

#### ***Stem or Root Formation***

The stem scheme within Arabic language offers the plain morphological features of nouns, verbs and particles. Most of the nouns and verbs contain a root containing of three consonantal stem. A lot of word forms could be created by adjusting the stem via affixation and both inflectional and derivational. E.g., from the root /R-K-B/ several words can be resulting, like, /rakaba/, /rakibun/, /rakib/, etc.

In other words, by adjusting the three major consonantal stem using vowel supplement, many vocabularies might be resulting.

#### ***Morphological Procedures***

Numerous morphological procedures over the stem or root formation is like so:

- 1) Affixation
- 2) Derivation
- 3) Inflection

#### ***Affixation***

The greatest common morphological procedure is affixation which involves three forms:

- Prefixes (word beginnings)
- Infixes
- Suffixes (word endings)

Affixes also contain two kinds: inflectional and derivational which understood by parts of the stem. For instance, /yaktubu/ 'to write' /kataba/ he wrote, /katabat/ 'she wrote', /katabtu/ 'I wrote', etc.

### *Derivation*

A huge number of nouns and verbs are resulting after the trilateral stem of the singular third person masculine. Therefore from /kashafa/ 'he discovered' a part of derivatives occur for example /yakshufu/ 'to discover', /kashifun/, 'discoverer', and so forth. The Arabic speakers use the easiest form /fa'ala/ 'he did' and use its three extremists /f-a-l/ pretty individualistically of any impression over describing the innumerable forms of words.

### *Nouns Origin*

Word construction in Arabic language includes three models:

- The model of stem
- The model of form
- The model of arrangement (Descout, 1987, p. 93).

Many word forms are stated by employing the stem containing of consonants. The real appearance of the word is formed by adding vowels inside the consonantal stem and occasionally by adding consonants that are not considered as parts of the stem. The definite word arrangement might be defined by employing the consonantal configuration /fa'ala/, for example, /jama'a/ 'he gathered', /kataba/ 'he wrote', etc. Therefore, Arabic nouns remain of two types:

1. Primitive: nouns that do not state to spoken root, like, /farasun/ 'a horse', /qalbun/ 'heart' and so on.
2. Derived: the nouns that are resulting from several verb structures or forms:
  - From bi-consonantal stem.
  - From tri-consonantal stem.

### *Noun Derivatives in Arabic*

The most popular noun derivatives contain:

- a) The relative adjectives, developed by inserting the suffix (word ending) /iyun/ to end of the noun, like, /arabiyun/ which means 'Arabian' or /ilmun/ 'science', /ilmiyun/ which means 'scientific'.
- b) Hypocoristic: which is infrequently employed, it is made consistent with the form /fu'aylun/, e.g., /tufayyilun/ 'a small baby', /bunayyatun/ 'a tiny girl', etc.
- c) Nouns derivative from verbs of trilateral, like, /qita:lun/ 'struggling', from /kataba/ 'he wrote'. /majlesun/ 'council' from /jalasa/ 'sat' and so forth.
- d) Nouns derived from nouns: e.g., /insa:niyatun/ 'humankind' from /insa:nun/ 'humanoid', /masihiyyun/ 'christian'.

## ***Inflectional Categories***

Nouns in Arabic language are changed for amount, sexual category, case, and person.

### *Number*

In Arabic there are three categories considering numbers: singular, dual, and plural. While singular and plural are acquainted to most of language learners in the west, the dual is fewer acquainted. In Arabic language the dual is employed when the class of two relates and it might exist in different parts of speech (Karin. C, Ryding, 2005).

### *Dual*

In Arabic the dual is made by affixing the suffix ‘-a: ni’ in the nominative, ‘-ayni’ within the accusative the singular form of the noun (female and male), For instance, /malikun/ 'a ruler', /malikayni/ 'two rulers'. Besides, if the singular trimmings with /ai/, the /ai/ develops /w/ within the dual, like, /asai/ 'A stick' gets /aswain/ 'two sticks'.

If the singular female finishes in /u/, the hamza /'/ gets /w/ within the dual, like, /sahra:'u/ 'desert' get /sahrawain/ 'two deserts'. Furthermore to word arrangement, suitable to the singular and to the plural, that involve over two objects, Arabic language similarly operates dual once the situation is to two separate objects of group (Beeston, 1987, p. 109).

### *Plural*

Arabic has two types of plural nouns. Primarily, there is the 'complete plural' limited in any case in the males to participle and likewise the nouns signifying the occupation or characteristic movements. Moreover, there is also 'broken plural' that is formed consistent with an arrangement by changing the vowel sounds inside or outside the basis of the essential consonant sounds. The sound plural contains two types: masculine plural and feminine plural. Nouns masculine and adjectives is made by affixing the suffix /-u: na/ for the nominative, and /-i:na/ for the other circumstances (Cowan, D., 1986, p. 18).

The female plural is made by varying the suffix /-atun/, into /-a:tun/ for the nominative, and /a:tin/ for the other cases. Some female nouns hold a male plural, e.g., /sanatun/ 'one year', /sinu:na/ 'years' and several male nouns hold a female plural e.g., /hayawa:nun/ 'one animal', /hayawana:tun/ 'animals'.

Like in broken plural, it is essential to distinguish the significance of word arrangements, or designs in Arabic language. The most of Arabic stems are triliteral, involving three essential letters, or consonants. The mixture of triliteral stem stretches a plain sense. Via adapting the stem, through the affixing of prefixes and suffixes, and via the vowel variation, a huge number of word outlines could be made from each stem. Such outlines have to be educated together with the singular forms.

## CONCLUSION

The current actuarial analysis about the noun morphology in Arabic and English language, accomplished through this review paper, shows the following statements:

Equally Arabic and English language distribute some structures in their original assembly. Moreover; suffixes might be affixed to verbs, nouns and adjectives. In Arabic language, the stem classification signifies the plain morphological features over the of nouns' and verbs' form. Each expression in Arabic language possibly will be raised to an important stem containing 3 consonants. By way of morphological procedures of inserting suffixes, vowel variation, immeasurable amount of verbs and nouns possibly will be taken. The original suffixes existed in both Arabic and English regulate the division and meaning of words.

Both languages more or less employ the similar morphological procedures. In Arabic language, more than a few verbs and nouns are stemmed by the aid of affixes and vowel changes within the stem.

The derivational structure in Arabic language is actual complex that might initiate some problems for the target language students. At the case of the word class, both are equivalent. In addition equally Arabic and English nouns are modified used for the classes of quantity, gender, case, and person.

There are two numbers in English: singular and plural. However, nouns in Arabic language contain three numbers: 'singular, dual and plural'. The plural noun remains two classes: sound plural (male and female) besides broken plural. In English there are three gender classes: 'male, female, and neuter. Gender is just limited to personal pronouns. While in Arabic language there are only two genders: male and female.

Nouns in English are changed used for genitive case. Although, Arabic nouns are varied in three categories: accusative, genitive and nominative.

English personal pronouns structure isn't as difficult as in Arabic personal pronouns. It is fairly uncomplicated concerning quantity, gender and case difference. Besides, Arabic has a complete set of differences for quantity, gender, and case.

In Arabic language there are two kinds of personal pronouns: dependent and independent pronoun and there are twelve types of independent pronouns in Arabic language which are characterized within quantity as: singular, dual, and plural. While, in English language there are eight personal pronouns characterized in quantity as: singular and plural. In addition, there is no gender difference between second person and plural, while, in Arabic language, gender difference is considered.

In Both English and Arabic there is type of the first singular person and plural. In English there is no gender difference of demonstrative pronouns. It classifies between near and distant items in quantity. Arabic language creates division of gender along with the quantity.

Therefore, it has been perceived that Arabic and English distribute some shared structures besides a number of dissimilarities. Taking into consideration of such results, the linguistic difficulties over the native Arabic speakers of studying English possibly will be resolved. In other words, because of this assessment and difference, the instructor will be informed of the two languages' construction as well as the extents of learners' problems at the morphological matters.

In the current study, the concentration of the research is limited to noun morphology within both Arabic and English languages. The consequences of this study, however, ought to be of applied usage for educators and students of Arabic and English as a second language. Besides, it also might be useful in the organization of the schoolbooks to resolve the difficulties of the students at the morphology stage, and aim to resolve the problems of the first language interposition.

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