

**“A CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF ENGLISH AND ARABIC
VERB MORPHOLOGY”**

THESIS



BY:

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2022**

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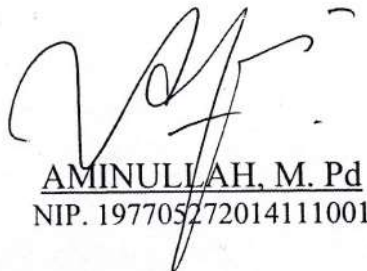
THESIS

Presented to
State Islamic University of KH Achmad Siddiq Jember in partial
fulfillment of the requirements for Bachelor Degree (S.Pd)
English Education Department
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty

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“A CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF ENGLISH AND ARABIC VERB MORPHOLOGY”


THESIS

Has been examined and approved as the requirements to obtain a
bachelor degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training
English Education Department


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REPUBLIC INDONESIA

MOTTO

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَأَلْوَانِكُمْ ۚ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

Among His signs (greatness and power) is the creation of the heavens and the earth, the difference in your language and the color of your skin. Verily in that there are indeed signs (of Allah's greatness) for those who have knowledge.

(Q.S. Ar-Rum: 22)*

مَنْ أَرَادَ الدُّنْيَا فَعَلَيْهِ بِالْعِلْمِ وَمَنْ أَرَادَ الْآخِرَةَ فَعَلَيْهِ بِالْعِلْمِ وَمَنْ أَرَادَهُمَا فَعَلَيْهِ بِالْعِلْمِ

"Whoever wants to be successful in this world, let it be with knowledge, whoever wants to be successful in the hereafter, let it be with knowledge, and whoever wants to be successful in both (the world and the hereafter) then let it be with knowledge (too)"*

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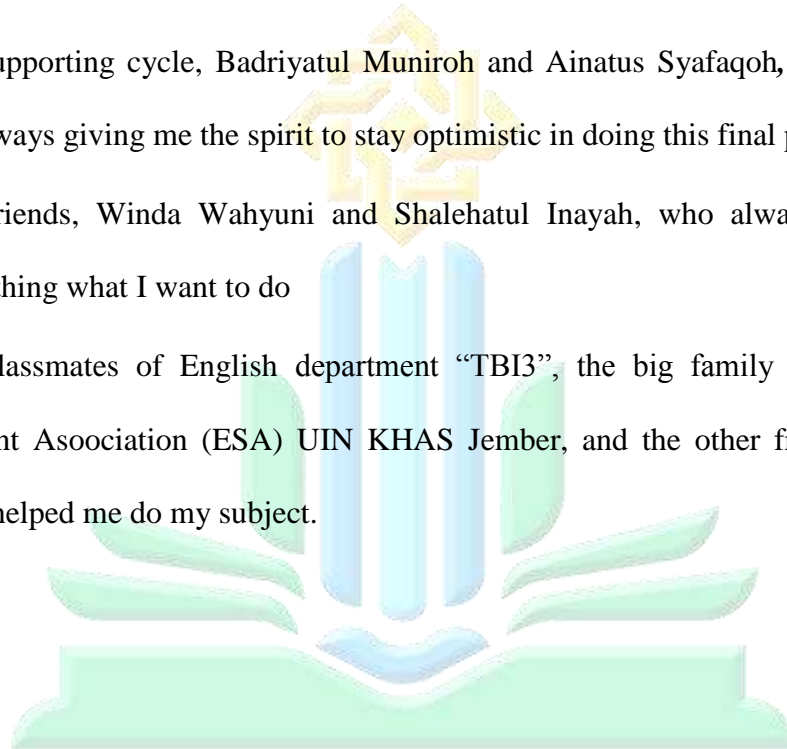
* Kementerian Agama RI: *Ummul Mukminin Al-Qur'an dan Terjemah untuk Wanita* (Jakarta Selatan: Penerbit Wali, 2012), 367.

* Imam Fakhruddin Ar-Razi, *Manaqib Imam Asy-Syafi'i* (jakarta: Pustaka Al-kautsar, 2017).
p.211

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to:

1. My beloved parents, Mustafa and Raden Roro Nanik, who always give me everything I need during my education
2. My sister, Nur Liyana, who always support me to study
3. My supporting cycle, Badriyatul Muniroh and Ainatus Syafaqoh, thank you for always giving me the spirit to stay optimistic in doing this final project
4. My friends, Winda Wahyuni and Shalehatul Inayah, who always support everything what I want to do
5. My classmates of English department “TBI3”, the big family of English Student Asociation (ESA) UIN KHAS Jember, and the other friends who have helped me do my subject.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All thanks to Allah SWT, who has bestowed so many blessings and His countless gifts, especially the blessings of health that have been given to researchers so that researchers can complete this thesis, Peace, and salutation to Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought us from the age of ignorance to the age of Islam, from the dark age to the bright world. Alhamdulillah, with the permission of Allah SWT as well as support, prayers, and motivation from family, relatives, and dear friends of the researcher, in the end, the researcher was able to finish the thesis entitled "A Contrastive Study of English and Arabic Verb Morphology"

This thesis is one of the requirements for taking the final exam to obtain a bachelor's degree in the English Education Study Program, Faculty of Tarbiyah, and Teacher Training at the State Islamic University of KH. Achmad Siddiq Jember. In preparation, the researcher realizes that this thesis has various shortcomings, which are far from perfect. However, more or less it is able to provide an overview of the Contrastive Analysis of the morphology of English and Arabic Verbs.

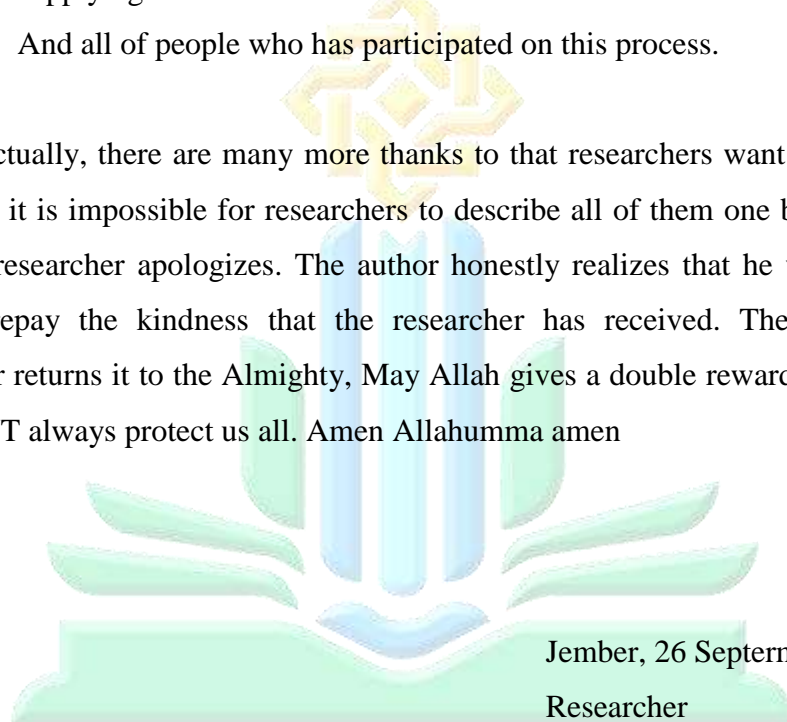
Finally, the researcher hopes that this thesis can be useful for readers, especially English and Arabic enthusiasts.

On this occasion, the researcher would like to express gratitude and happiness as well as thanks from all parties who have provided assistance, guidance, and support, both material and moral so that this thesis is completed. Therefore, the researcher would like to thank to:

1. Prof. Babun Suharto, S.E, M.m as the rector of state Islamic university of KH. Achmad Siddiq Jember who has facilitated me during the undergraduate study.
2. Prof. Dr. Hj. Mukni'ah as the dekan of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training faculty who has permitted me to have this research.
3. Dr. Rif'an Humaidi, M.Pd.I as the head of department of Education Language who has permitted me have this research

4. As'ari, M.Pd.I as the chief of English education departement who has permitted me to have this research.
5. Aminullah, M.Pd as my Advisor who has helped me a lot in having this research.
6. Dr. H. Roni Subhan, S.Pd, M.Pd as the chief of library of State Islmic University of KH. Achmad Siddiq Jember who has facilitatedme on supplying the references to conduct this research.
7. And all of people who has participated on this process.

Actually, there are many more thanks to that researchers want to convey. However, it is impossible for researchers to describe all of them one by one. For that, the researcher apologizes. The author honestly realizes that he will not be able to repay the kindness that the researcher has received. Therefore, the researcher returns it to the Almighty, May Allah gives a double reward. And may Allah SWT always protect us all. Amen Allahumma amen



Jember, 26 September 2022

Researcher

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ABSTRACT

Nuraini Indah Firmansyah, SRN. T20186117. 2022. *A Contrastive Study of English and Arabic Verb Morphology*. Thesis. English Education Department. Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty. State Islamic University of KH. Achmad Siddiq Jember. Advisor: Aminullah, M. Pd. Academic year 2022/2023.

In the process of learning foreign languages (especially English and Arabic) students often make many mistakes in various fields, including the morphological field or in Arabic terms called *Ilm-sharaf* and more specifically the error occurs in the phoneme or sight field, including discussion of about verbs (*fi'il*) in Arabic. This can be predicted by knowing the differences and similarities between the two languages.

This study aims to determine the differences and similarities in the morphology of verbs in English and Arabic, by predicting the morphological processes of the two languages, especially in the inflectional and derivational processes in English and Arabic verbs.

The discussion in this study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive research using literature studies in terms of presentation, data collection methods using document review and data analysis using contrastive analysis. Contrastive analysis is an approach to teaching language to bilingual learners.

From the analysis, it was found the morphological formation of verbs in English and Arabic has similarities and differences. If examined more deeply, about inflectional formation Arabic and English verbs have similarities in terms of inflectional formation, namely *affixation*. In English there are three inflectional formation; *affixation*, *non affixation* and *zero affixation*, the inflectional formation of affixation comes from *suffixes* (read-reading), and non affixation of verbs comes from an *irregular form* (see-saw), the zero affixation form occurs when the *simple present tense changes to the past tense* (shut-shut). Changes to the zero affixation form will appear in the syntax. While in Arabic there is one inflectional formation, namely *affixation*, inflectional affixation from Arabic comes from the *suffix* (*`alima-`alimaa*) in the past tense and the *prefixes* (*`alima-ya`lamu*) in the present tense. There is no non-affixation and a zero affixation form. The differences are that in English inflectional there are other inflectional formations, namely, non-affixation and zero-affixation. Verb derivation in English is formed from three components, namely *affixation* (prefix (en+slave) and suffix (motor+ize)), *no non-affixation*, and *zero affixation* form. However, only the affixation process is found in the verb derivation process in English. Likewise in Arabic, derivation only occurs in *affixation* in the form of a prefix (nashara (V) to istanshara (V)).

Keywords: *contrastive analysis, verb morphology, morphological process, English, Arabic*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research background

Language has an important meaning in human life. This is because language is a communication medium that can convey all forms of information, not only limited to interpersonal contact in the local area, but also on a national or even international scale. Humans are social creatures who use language as a means of communication. According to Chaer, Language is the only property of humans that is never separated from all human activities and movements, as cultural and social creatures.¹ There is no human activity that is not accompanied by language, even in dreaming humans use language. From the above concept, a language is a communication tool that is interconnected between every nation and society.

Harnbold, the 19th century German scholar, emphasized that dependence of human thought on language. That is, the view of life and culture of a society is determined by the language of the community itself. Members of that community can no longer deviate from the lines that have been determined by their language. If one of the members of the community wants to change their view of life, then he must learn another language first.²

Learning a foreign language is basically a process of habit formation

¹Abdul Chaer, *Linguistik Umum*. (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 1994)

² A D E Nandang S et al., *Pengantar Linguistik Arab*, ed. Engkus Kuswadi (bandung: PT Remaja Rondakarya, 2018), [http://digilib.uinsgd.ac.id/23695/1/Buku Pengantar Linguistik.pdf](http://digilib.uinsgd.ac.id/23695/1/Buku%20Pengantar%20Linguistik.pdf).

mechanism. From this opinion, it is predicted that the problem that will be faced in the process of learning a foreign language is the problem of differences in habits, namely the first language habit (mother tongue) and the second language habit (foreign language). English and Arabic are two different language families. According to Mu'in, Arabic is a family of Semitic languages. This language developed rapidly after Islam came and was used as the language of the holy book of the Qur'an.³ Arabic is like any other language in the world. It studied at least for two reasons, first because of language communication, which must be learned if you want to get along with the speakers of that language. And secondly because of the religious language that requires its adherents to learn it at least for the perfection of their worship, because the holy book is in Arabic.

Arabic is one of the various languages in the world and is one of the major languages spoken in several countries. Arabic is also the language of the Koran and the language of the inhabitants of heaven. This is in accordance with the hadith of the Prophet narrated by Tabrani. In the word of Allah, it is also stated that the Qur'an was revealed in Arabic, namely, "Indeed, we have sent it down in the form of the Qur'an in Arabic, so that you may understand it" (Q.S. Yusuf: 2), this shows that the Al-Qur'an runs according to Arabic (written in Arabic). Arabic includes a number of vocabularies consisting of three types of words, namely (1) isim, (2) fi'il, and (3) harf. Each type of word has its own characteristics. Each type of word can be identified based on their

³ Abdul Muin, *Analisis Kontrastif Bahasa Arab Dan Bahasa Indonesia* (jakarta: Pustaka Alhusna Baru, 2004).

respective characteristics through morphological distribution, syntactic distribution, and lexical-grammatical meaning according to their respective contexts.

Language can be studied from a linguistic point of view. Linguistics can be defined as the scientific study of language. Linguistics can be seen from internal and external structures. The internal structures consist of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Morphology is part of the internal structure that discusses the process of word formation and its changes into various forms according to the desired meaning. Morphology is a field of linguistics that studies morphemes and their combination with other morphemes.⁴ One reason for having morphology is to form new lexemes from old ones. We will refer to this as lexeme formation. Lexeme formation can do one of three things. It can change the part of speech (or category) of a word, for example, turning a verb into a noun or adjective or noun into an adjective and so on.⁵

The study of morphology in Arabic is known as *Ilm al-Sharf*. *Sharf science* is the science that deciphers the form and origin of words. With this knowledge, people will know which words are root and which are prefixes and suffixes, past tense verbs, present and future verbs. The purpose of this knowledge is to keep from making mistakes in pronunciation. The creator of this knowledge is Mu'az bin Muslim.⁶

⁴ Hartimurti Kridalaksana, *Kamus Linguistik* (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2008). P. 142

⁵ Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009).

⁶ Fuad Said, *Pengantar Sastra Arab* (Medan: Pustaka Babussalam, Mestika Sunardi, 1984).

The importance of the study of morphology / shorof science is that it will increase the breadth and sensitivity of language learners in choosing the right and correct words.⁷ Morphology/Shorrof science teaches us to form various types of words with different meanings. This can increase the vocabulary or mufradat mastered by the learner more quickly. Besides, studying morphology/shorof science will save language learners time, so they don't have to be bothered to keep opening the dictionary every time they find words that are considered difficult.

In language, there are various words (part of speech), namely words that include nouns, verbs, and conjunctions. And all languages of course there is a *verb* which is an important part of the structure of a language both Arabic and English. In Arabic the verb is called fi'il, namely, the verb is part of the qawa'id grammar in linguistics which determines the use of the right words in the sentence. Zamakhsyary (2004: 96) suggests the definition of fi'il as follows:

الْفِعْلُ مَا دَلَّ إِقْتِرَانَ بِزَمَانٍ

"*Fi il* is a (word) that indicates an event or behavior accompanied by a period of occurrence".

A principle of foreign language teaching states that the similarities between the student's language and the foreign language being studied will lead to convenience, while differences will cause difficulties. Robert Lado also argues that students have a tendency to transfer the form, meaning, and

⁷ Abdul Muqit, *ILMU AL-LUGHOT Diktat* (Jember: Universitas KH. Achmad Siddiq Jember, 2021).

distribution of their own language into the language they are learning, both actively and passively. How to see the similarities and differences between English and Arabic can be done by comparing the two languages. Regarding comparing the two languages, an analysis is needed that is able to describe the differences and similarities of the two languages both in general and in particular. In applied linguistics there is an approach that focuses on explaining the differences between two languages. This approach is called contrastive analysis or abbreviated as "anacon". Anacon is an activity to try to compare the structure or rules of the first language with the second language to identify the differences between the two languages.⁸

In the process of learning foreign languages (especially English and Arabic) students often make many mistakes in various fields, including the morphological field or in Arabic terms called *Ilm-sharaf* and more specifically the error occurs in the phoneme or *sighot* field, including discussion of about verbs (*fi'il*) in Arabic. This can be predicted by knowing the differences and similarities between the two languages.

Contrastive analysis stems from the concept of contrastive linguistics, which is a branch of applied linguistics, contrastive analysis is called Anacon.

According to Hidayat, contrastive analysis as one of the fields of educational linguistics is recognized by linguists who have a significant role in contributing to the preparation of educational grammar.⁹

⁸ Henry Guntur Taringan, *Pengajaran Analisis Kontrastif Bahasa* (Bandung: Angkasa, 1992).

⁹ Taufik Hidayat, "Analisis Kontrastif Kata Ganti (Dhamir) Bahasa Arab Dan Kata Ganti (Pronoun) Bahasa Inggris" (Universitas Sumatera Utara, 2013).

Contrastive analysis is one of the areas of the language discussed in linguistics in general. It has long been proven in the modern descriptive field that the task of completing a detailed linguistic analysis study separates from different languages according to the principle/review that shows the differences and similarities by comparing the result.¹⁰

Since it was introduced by Robert Lado in the 1950s, contrastive analysis has often been used to overcome problems such as (a) avoiding mistakes in learning a foreign language, and (b) helping transfer between two languages in the process of translating text from one language into another, and (c) to look for lexical similarities in the process of compiling a bilingual dictionary.¹¹

The morphological process in English and Arabic has its own uniqueness, just from one basic word can change dozens of words that have different meanings and different positions. Example:

Table 1.1
Example of Contrastive Analysis of Arabic and English

No	English	Arabic	Ratio
1	He has <i>eaten</i> fried rice	هُوَ يَأْكُلُ الرَّزَّ	Both have the same meaning and both change the lexical form without changing the categorical state. However, it is not the same in the process of word formation. Arabic undergoes a morphological process of derivational affixation (prefixes), namely affixes that are added at the beginning of words. The

¹⁰ Pujianti, *Analisis Kontrastif Tata Bahasa Gender Kata Ganti Dalam Bahasa Indonesia, Inggris, Dan Arab* (singapore: Singapore Multysynchronic Publisher (SMP), 2009).

¹¹ "Pengertian Analisis Kontrastif," @pendidikanbahasa, last modified 2017, accessed June 1, 2022, <http://tentangpendidikanbahasa.blogspot.com/2017/03/pengertian-analisis-kontrastif.html>.

			<p>morphological process is the addition of ya` ي and changes sound follows wazan 'يَفْعُل'.¹² Meanwhile, English undergoes a morphological process of inflectional affixation (suffix), which is an affix that is added at the end of the word.¹³</p>
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From the example table above, there are verbs that experience affixation, namely (1) in the example sentence in Arabic there is a verb يَأْكُلُ /ya kulu/ in the form of *Fiil Mudhari' Ma'lum* (imperfect verb) which comes from the word أَكَلَ means *to eat*. The word يَأْكُلُ undergoes a derivation affixation process which is attached to the affix ي /ya/ as a prefix. While in English there is the word Eaten (*Irregular Verb*) which comes from the word eat. The word Eaten undergoes an inflectional affixation process which is attached to the *-en affix* as a suffix.

The similarities are that they both change the lexical form, namely word أَكَلَ become يَأْكُلُ and *eat* becomes *eaten* and does not change status categorical that is أَكَلَ (verb) becomes يَأْكُلُ (verb) and *eat* (verb) become *eaten* (verb). As for the difference, Arabic undergoes a morphological process of derivational affixation (prefixes), namely affixes that are added at the beginning of words. Meanwhile, English undergoes a morphological process of inflectional affixation (suffix), which is an affix that is added at the end of the word.

¹² Muqit, *ILMU AL-LUGHOT Diktat*.

¹³ Jeffrey P Kaplan, *English Grammar: Principles and Facts* (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc, 1989).p.74

Based on the example above, it is clear that the differences and similarities in the morphology of Arabic and English verbs, therefore the reason why the researcher chose this title is because Contrastive analysis is one of the branches of linguistics that has an important role in the language teaching process. And research on contrastive morphology of Arabic and English Verbs has never been studied or researched at the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training in the English Education Program, Kiai Achmad Siddiq State Islamic University of Jember, therefore this research is very important to be studied or researched. The reason for taking the verb as the object of research is because it is seen from the urgency the verb is the basic word that must be understood by the learner in addition to many other basic words that must be mastered. If viewed from the facts on the ground, then one of the problems faced by learners, especially English students, is in this verb.

Another reason for choosing this title is so that students, especially English class students, can know and understand the morphological differences and similarities between the two languages because as students under the auspices of an Islamic-based campus, we are also required to take Arabic courses in the first two semesters. While in reality, there are many students majoring in English who do not understand Arabic, because Arabic is in stark contrast to English. This also has an impact on the final value of the Arabic language course itself. So it is hoped that with this research students will not get difficulties in language learning.

Each language has special characteristics, especially in its structure and meaning, likewise in English and Arabic. Both languages have similarities and differences in structure according to their respective rules. To find out the structure of the two languages, it can be proven by comparing the two languages. For this reason, the researchers compared English and Arabic. There are so many studying of morphological, like compound word, lexicon, morphemes, etc, but the researcher limits the problem to be studied. The researcher only focuses on morphology which consists of inflection and derivation in English and Arabic verbs.¹⁴

B. Research question

Based on the above background, the researcher formulates a problem statement to find the correlation of verb morphology between English and Arabic. Researchers discuss the following problems, namely:

1. How is the morphological process of inflectional and derivational verb in English?
2. How is the morphological process of inflectional and derivational verb in Arabic?
3. What are the differences and similarities between inflectional and derivational verb in English and Arabic?

C. Research objective

Based on the problem formulation above, the researcher made the following problem objectives:

¹⁴ Clive Holes, "Modern Arabic, Revised Edition_ Modern Arabic_ Structures, Functions, and Varieties (PDFDrive).Pdf" (washington: Georgetown University Press, n.d.).

1. To analyze and find morphological process of derivation and inflectional verb in English
2. To analyze and find morphological process of derivation and inflectional verb in Arabic
3. To identify the similarities and differences between derivation and inflectional verb in English and Arabic

D. Research significant

1. To find the knowledge of researchers about contrastive analysis, especially the derivation and inflectional morphology of English and Arabic Verbs.
2. To find knowledge and theory about the derivation and inflectional morphology of Arabic and English Verbs that will be useful in adding discourse in education.
3. As a reference source for other researchers who will analyze the contrastive analysis of Verb morphology, especially the Department of English Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Kiai Achmad Siddiq State Islamic University of Jember.

E. Definition of key term

To clarify what is meant by the key terms in this study, the researcher will explain the key terms one by one. :

1. Morphology in English

Morphology is study of word formation, including the ways new word are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentence. Morphology has

traditionally had two important subordinate concepts in the morphemic paradigm; inflection and derivation

a. Inflection

Inflection is part of word form that produces different word from the same lexeme but does not change the word class.

b. Derivation

Derivation, this process produces new lexeme that can change the word class and changes the lexical meaning

2. Morphology in Arabic

Morphology in Arabic is called *ilm al-sharf*. The technique of introducing Arabic morphology is by classifying basic words in Arabic in the form of *ism* or noun morpheme (الاسم) or in the form of *fi'l* or verb morpheme (الفعل).

a. Inflection (at-tasrif)

At-tasrif is a morphological process that does not change its lexical identity in Arabic grammatical terminology.

b. Derivation (isytiqaq)

Isytiqaq is the formation of a new word taken from the base or basic form to express a new meaning in accordance with the lexical meaning of the basic form by paying attention to the compatibility as well as the radical sequence of the consonants.

F. The outline of the thesis

The systematics of this thesis is divided into five chapters. Each chapter consists of many sub-chapters with the following details:

Chapter I discuss about the introduction, consisting of the background of the problem, problem identification, problem definition, problem formulation, research objectives, research use, operational variable definition, and thesis outline.

Chapter II is a theoretical description, which explains: 1.) English Verb. 2.) Arabic Verb. 3.) Morphological process consisting of: Derivations and Inflectional Morphology. 4) ‘Ilm Ash Sharf that consisting of: Istiqaq and At-Tasrif

Chapter III is description of research method. It discusses about type of research, data sources, technique of data collection, and method of data analysis.

Chapter IV is the presentation of data and analysis of research findings on comparative morphology of verbs in English and Arabic including derivation and inflection in English and Isytiqaq and At-Tasrif in Arabic.

Chapter V is the conclusion. It presents conclusions and suggestions. The last section is references and appendices.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Previous research

The first study was taken by Jamal Azmi Salim (2013) in his research entitled "*A contrastive study of English-Arabic noun morphology*", Jordan, Zarqa University, Faculty of Art. The method used is a *descriptive method* followed by the *Contrastive method*. This study aims to compare and contrast the morphology of English and Arabic nouns to determine the point of difference. Thus, it has been observed that both languages have some standard features as well as some differences. In this study, the focus of the analysis is limited to the morphology of nouns in both languages. The final finding of this research is the discovery of several two-language morphological processes. In English, there are 5 kinds of morphological processes, namely, *affixation, internal addition, transition, addition, and modification of zero*, and there are also derivational and inflectional processes. While in Arabic there are three morphological processes, namely, *affixation, derivation, and inflection*. The similarity is that both have *derivation, and inflectional process*.¹⁵

The second study was taken by Muayyad Abdul Halim & Halim Ahmad Shamsan (2015) in their research entitled "*Inflectional morphology in Arabic and English: Contrastive study*", Saudi Arabia, University of Bisha, College of Science and Arts. This study is largely a theoretical study.

¹⁵ Jamal Azmi Salim, "A Contrastive Study of the Morphology of English–Arabic Nouns," *International Journal of Linguistics* 3, no. 3 (2013): 124.

Different books on Standard Arabic and English morphology and syntax have been utilized. Then, a descriptive method has been used to describe the data using the principles of contrastive linguistics. This research investigates Arabic and English inflectional morphology with a view to identifying the similarities and differences between them. This research finds any contrast between Arabic and English in discussing inflectional morphology that will help the researcher to research the thesis.¹⁶

The third study was taken by Zainab Kadim Igaab (2018) in his research entitled "*Affixation in English and Arabic = A Contrastive Study*", Nassiriya, Thiqr University, College of Education for Humanities. This research is descriptive, analytic, and comparative because it describes affixation in English and Arabic to arrive at the similarities and differences between the two languages. This study aims to describe, analyze, and compare affixes in English and Arabic by defining them, showing ways to classify affixes, and illustrating their types. The final finding of this research is the finding of affixation in the languages being compared. English is related to the types of affixes through the process of affixation. Arabic is interested in the idea of al-wazn in the process of affixation and does not pay much attention to the types of affixes even though both languages have the same way of classifying affixes.¹⁷

¹⁶ Muayad Abdul-Halim Ahmad Shamsan and Abdul-majeed Attayib, "Inflectional Morphology in Arabic and English: A Contrastive Study," *International Journal of English Linguistics* 5, no. 2 (2015).

¹⁷ Zainab kadim igaab, "Affixation in English and Arabic: A Contrastive Study," *English language and literary studies* 8, no. 1 (2018): 92.

The fourth study was taken by Harmen Lubis (2019) in his research entitled "*English and Arabic in Affixation*". Padangsidempuan, State Islamic Institute, Department of English Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training. This research method is descriptive method. The research has been carried out through library research and field research. Data were taken from libraries, English and Arabic reading books related to affixation. This study aims to determine the similarities and differences between English and Arabic in affixation. Affixation in English occurs by adding a prefix and a suffix. Prefixes are morphemes that are added to the prefix while suffixes are morphemes that are added to the back base. Affixes include morphemes can be added with other morphemes (root / base) that build a new word formation and meaning. Affixes in Arabic are basic words found in verbs (fi 'il tsulasi mazid) which after obtaining (affixes) by using additional letters in fiil tsulasi mazid causes the number of letters in the word to be four letters, or five letters (mazid biharfain), or six letters (mazid fi tsalasati ahrufin). The results showed that there were two similarities and three differences between affixes in English and Arabic. The similarity is that both form a new word and neither changes the word class. The difference is about the word class to which affixes can be added, the number of affixes and the meaning of affixes.¹⁸

The fifth study was taken by Dr. Abdalla Elkheir Elgobshawi (2018) in his research entitled "*A contrastive analysis of derivational prefixation of verbs in english and Arabic*", Saudi Arabia, Prince Sattam bin Abdulaziz

¹⁸ Harmein Lubis, "English and Arabic in Affixation" (Padangsimpunan State Islamic Institute, 2019).

University Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Faculty of Science and Humanities. The research dealt with the derivation of verbs in terms of prefixation in two languages, Arabic and English. The contrast of verb prefixation in these two languages was carried out according to the principles of the contrastive method hypothesis morphology, namely prefixation. A set of six prefixes from the two languages (three from each) are used to examine the derivational processing of verbs from the two languages. These are the English prefixes; a-, en-, and i- and their Arabic counterparts humazat alqatae (?-), inand humazat wasal (i-) respectfully. These prefixes were found to have very similar morphological properties concerning function and so far as to establish them as identical cognates.¹⁹

The difference between the research that will be examined and the previous research is that the object of the research is different. The first research study examines the morphology of nouns from two languages, namely Arabic and English. Meanwhile, the researcher took the object of the research on the morphology of Arabic and English Verbs. The difference between the research that will be examined and the second previous research is the object of research that will be studied more broadly. Previous research examines inflectional studies in English and Arabic only, while the researcher took the object of research on derivation and inflection in English and Arabic. However, the researcher will focus his research on inflectional and derivational related to verbs only. The difference between the research that will

¹⁹ Abdalla Elkheir Elgobshawi, "A Contrastive Analysis of Derivational Prefixation of Verbs in Arabic and English" 8, no. 3 (2018): 60–65.

be examined and the third and fourth previous research is that the object of the research is different. The third and fourth previous studies both studied the *Contrastive Analysis of Affixation in English and Arabic*, the discussion of which was still more general, namely all words that experienced affixation from both languages. Meanwhile, the researcher took the object of the research on Arabic and English Verb Morphology, whose discussion became more focused, namely to examine the morphology of English and Arabic verbs, especially derivation and inflectional morphology. Like the similarities with previous studies, they both study contrastive analysis. The difference between the research that will be examined and the fifth previous study is that the research object is wider. The fifth previous study examines the derivational prefixation of verbs in English and Arabic only. Meanwhile, the researcher takes the object of research on derivational and inflectional verbs in English and Arabic, which not only discusses prefixes but also includes all derivational and inflectional affixes.

Table 2.1
Differences and similarities between previous research and this research

No 1	Title 2	Similarities 3	Differences 4
1.	<i>"A contrastive study of English-Arabic noun morphology"</i> by Jamal Azmi Salim (2013)	The similarities are both study contrastive analysis that discuss about morphology between English and Arabic.	This research study examines the morphology of nouns from two languages, namely Arabic and English. Meanwhile, the researcher took the object of the research on the morphology of Arabic and English Verbs
2.	<i>"Inflectional morphology in Arabic and</i>	They both study contrastive analysis, both	This research examines inflectional studies in English and Arabic only,

No 1	Title 2	Similarities 3	Differences 4
	<i>English: Contrastive study</i> ” by Muayyad Abdul Halim & Halim Ahmad Shamsan (2015)	discuss about morphological process between English And Arabic namely inflectional.	while the researcher took the object of research on derivation and inflection in English and Arabic. However, the researcher will focus his research on inflectional and derivational related to verbs only.
3.	<i>"Affixation in English and Arabic = A Contrastive Study"</i> by Zainab Kadim Igaab (2018)	They both study contrastive analysis that discuss about affixation in english and Arabic	This research studied the <i>Contrastive Analysis of Affixation in English and Arabic</i> . Menwhile, the researcher focused on the morphology of English and Arabic verbs, especially derivation and inflectional morphology.
4.	<i>"English and Arabic in Affixation"</i> by Harmen Lubis (2019)	They both study contrastive analysis that discuss about affixation in english and Arabic	This research studied the <i>Contrastive Analysis of Affixation in English and Arabic</i> . Similar like the third previous research
5.	<i>A contrastive analysis of derivational prefixation of verbs in english and Arabic</i> ” by Dr. Abdalla Elkheir Elgobshawi (2018)	They both study contrastive analysis that discuss about morphological proses namely derivational process	The fifth previous study examines the derivational prefixation of verbs in English and Arabic only. Meanwhile, the researcher takes the object of research on derivational and inflectional verbs in English and Arabic, which not only discusses prefixes but also includes all derivational and inflectional affixes.

The speciality of this research is a contrastive study of the morphology of verbs in Arabic and English, which has never been studied before, but the researcher will focuss especially in inflectional and derivational processes of

verbs. As we all know that verbs are an important part of the structure of a language. Therefore, researchers are interested in finding out the differences and similarities between the process of forming verbs in Arabic and English.

B. Theoretical framework

1. Definition of contrastive analysis

Contrastive analysis is different from comparative linguistics, but both support each other. Contrastive analysis is the scope of comparison between two, three, or more from different language families. From this analysis, it develops into an error analysis (Contrastive analysis and error analysis) which is very important in foreign language teaching. While comparative linguistics refers to the similarity and source or origin of a particular language. Comparative studies can also be on a synchronic scale for example between two dialects and this is called dialectology.²⁰ The difference is that contrastive linguistics is synchronic, that is, language studies are based on parallels/occasionalism using real data at the time.

Meanwhile, comparative linguistics is diachronic, that is, the study of language is based on history/asymmetry. Therefore, this analysis traces language from age to age and from time to time.

Contrastive studies, in the form of work procedures, are activities or activities that try to compare the structure of the first language (L1) with the structure of the second language (L2) to find differences between the two languages. The differences between the two languages obtained and

²⁰ Chaedar. A Alwasilah, *Teori Linguistic Beberapa Madhab Dan Dikotomi* (bandung: angkasa, 1993).

those produced through contrastive analysis can be used as a basis in predicting or predicting language learning difficulties that will be faced by students at school, especially in learning L2. According to Bon Boon, contrastive analysis is a rule used to compare two languages from a phonological, morphological, and grammatical perspective scientifically.²¹

According to Mansoer Pateda in Mujibuddin, contrastive analysis are comparing two or more languages to find the similarities and differences of the languages, both at the phonological, morphological, and syntactic levels carried out at certain periods or contemporaries.²² From the above understanding, the researcher concludes that Contrastive is an attempt to contrast the two systems of the first language (L1) with the second language (L2) to find similarities and differences.

James suggests that there are two kinds of analysis in contrastive linguistics, namely applied contrastive analysis and pure contrastive analysis. Applied contrastive analysis is the analysis of language by comparing the first language and the second language which aims to solve the pedagogical problem of language teaching. Meanwhile, the pure contrastive analysis includes all components or linguistic levels, namely phonological components or systems, grammatical systems (consisting of morphology and syntax), and lexical or semantic systems. On this occasion what will be discussed is a pure contrastive analysis that aims to develop

²¹ Taringan, *Pengajaran Analisis Kontrastif Bahasa*.

²² Moh Mujibuddin, "Studi Analisis Kontrastif Isim Dhamir Dalam Bahasa Arab Dan Kata Ganti Dalam Bahasa Indonesia" (Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga, 2008).

the science of language itself.²³

According to fu'adah, Robert Lado provides the following procedures and steps of contrastive analysis:²⁴

Step one: Put in place one of the best structural descriptions of the languages in question. This description must include the level of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. This description should include form, meaning and distribution.

Step two: Summarize in one unified overview with all structures. This means that a linguist must summarize all the possibilities at every level of language analysis that is studied and compared.

Third step: Comparing the two languages structure by structure and pattern by pattern. By comparing the different structures and patterns in the two language systems, one can find problems in language learning and will find the same or similar patterns.

2. English Verbs

Verb in English, according to Riyanto, et al., is *a word that expresses an action, event, or state*". So a *verb* is a word that states what the subject does. The following are the characteristics of verbs in English:²⁵

²³ Tajudin Nur and Universitas Padjajaran Bandung, "Arabi : Journal of Arabic Studies" 1, no. 2 (2016): 64–74.

²⁴ Rahmawati nur Fu'adah, "Analisis Kontrastif Morfologi Bahasa Arab Dan Bahasa Sunda Serta Implikasinya Dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab" (Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga, 2014).

²⁵ La Ode dan Universitas Haluoleo Kendari Nggawu, "ANALISIS AFIKS PEMBENTUK VERBA DALAM BAHASA INGGRIS (TINJAUAN BENTUK DAN MAKNA)" (n.d.): 1–20.

- a. There is suffix -fy: beautify, classify, etc.
- b. There is suffix -ize: nationalize, standardize, memorize, monetize, etc.
- c. There is suffix -en: frighten, strengthen, lengthen, widen, etc.
- d. There is a prefix en-: enjoy, enlarge, encircle,
- e. There are auxiliary words do/does: Do you love me?
- f. There is an auxiliary word don't/ doesn't: I don't love you
- g. There is an additional s/es if the present tense: He plays tennis with his friends
- h. Additional ed/d if past tense and regular verb: I lived in Bandung last week
- i. There are additional auxiliary words did/didn't if the past tense: I didn't know Kartini yesterday

Verbs can be formed from derivatives of various kinds of words as is clearly seen in the example above, for example, verbs are formed from adjectives, nouns, and so on.

Verb forms *in* English change according to changes in the time of occurrence of an event. According to the change in time, *verbs* can be divided into:²⁶

- a. **Regular verbs** are regular verbs or verb changes that follow normal rules, namely by adding *days* to the first form of the verb so that it becomes the second and third form of the verb. There are several things that must be considered in adding the *-d/ed suffix* to a sentence:

²⁶ Mujahidah Et.al, *Basic English for Young Learner*, ed. Ahmed Sardi, 2020. P.31

- 1) In general, to form the second and third form of verbs by adding the ending *-ed to the root verb*. Example: *Play becomes Played*
- 2) If the *infinite* ends in the letter *-e*, then the *past tense* and *past participle* are formed by adding only the ending *-d*. Example: *Announce to Announced*
- 3) If *infinite* consists of syllables and ends in a consonant that begins with a vowel, the second and third form of the verb are formed by doubling the final consonant. Next, add *-ed*. Example: *Fit to Fitted*
- 4) If *the infinite has* more than one syllable and ends with a consonant preceded by a vowel, but the pronunciation stress falls on the last syllable, then the final letter is doubled and then added *-ed*. Example: *Acquit becomes Acquitted*
- 5) If *infinite has* two syllables ending in a consonant that begins with a vowel, but the pronunciation stress falls on the first syllable, then immediately add *-ed*. Example: *Annoy becomes Annoyed*
- 6) If *infinite* ends with the letter *-l* starting with a vowel (vowel) then the letter *-l* is doubled and then added *-ed*. Example: *Kill becomes Killed*, but if the *infinite* ends with the letter *-l* which is preceded by two vowels, then the *-l* is not doubled, but is immediately added *-ed*. Example: *Heal to Healed*
- 7) If *infinite* ends with the letter *-y* preceded by a consonant, then the letter *-y* is replaced with the letter *-I* and then added with *-ed*. Example: *Try becomes Tried*, but if the *infinite* ends in the letter *-y*

starting with a vowel (vowel), then the letter -y is not changed and immediately added -ed. Example: *Delay* becomes *Delayed*

8) If *infinite* ends with the letter -c starting with a vowel (vowel), then add the letters -k and -ed. Example: *Picnic* becomes *Picnic*

b. **Irregular verb** which means say work irregular or verb changes that do not follow the word rule, or to form the *past tense* and the *past participle tense* is not added -ed and -d.

3. Arabic Verbs

Al-Fi'lu or commonly called fi'il in language has the meaning of an action or a verb. Whereas in nahwu science, fi'il is a word that shows a meaning that is in its substance and is related to time.²⁷

According to Ghulayaini Verbs (*Fi'il*) are:²⁸

الْفِعْلُ: مَا دَلَّ عَلَى مَعْنَى فِي نَفْسِهِ مُقْتَرِنٍ بِزَمَانٍ.

'al fi'lu: ma dalla ala ma'nani fi nafsih muqtarinin bizamanin/

Fi'il is a word that shows the meaning of a work or an event accompanied by the period of its occurrence.

The same opinion was also expressed by Mustafa Amin (tt: 16):

الْفِعْلُ: كُلُّ لَفْظٍ يَدُلُّ عَلَى حُضُورِ عَمَلٍ فِي زَمَانٍ خَاصٍ

/ 'al fi'lu: kullu lafzi yadullu ala huSulin 'amalin fi Zamanin khaSin.

Fi'il is every *lafadz* that includes a verb according to time.

Judging from the need for objects, fi'il is divided into those who need an object, namely fi'il muta'addy (transitive) and do not need an

²⁷ Abu dan Ummu Razin Razin, "Ilmu Sharaf Untuk Pemula," in *Paper Knowledge . Toward a Media History of Documents*, vol. 7, 2017, 107–15.

²⁸ Mustafa Ghulayaini, *J Mi'' D-Durusi Al-Arabiyati* (Beirut Lebanon: Daru Al-Fikri, 2007).

object, namely common fi'il (intransitive). While judging from the constituent letters, fi'il is divided into two, namely; fi'il sahih and fi'il mu'tal. Sahih fi'il is fi'il whose constituent letters are free from the letter 'illat. On the other hand, fi'il mu'tal is fi'il whose constituent letters contain at least one of the three 'illat letters, namely: alif, waw, and ya, both at the beginning, middle, and end of the word.²⁹

Ibn Malik in his book *Matan al-Alfiyah* explains the limitations and characteristics of Arabic verbs (*fi'il*) as follows:³⁰

- a. Does not accept the letters jar, tanwin, nida' (يَا), and alif lam (ال).
- b. Especially for *Fi 'il Madhi*, it can end with *ta' dhamir* (فَعَلَتْ) and *ta' ta'nits sakinah* (فَأَمَّتْ).
- c. *Fi 'il Mudhari'* and *Fi 'il Amr* can end with nun taukid (أَشْكُرَنَّ) and ya mu'annast mukhatabah (تَفْعُلَيْنَ).
- d. *Fi'il Madhi* and *Fi 'il Mudhari'* may be followed by the words 'presuppositions, conditions', (إن and لو)
- e. Especially *Fi'il mudhari'* always begins with a letter that is part of the word *يَذْهَبُ* (يَذْهَبُ) and may be followed:

a. لَا (النَّاهِيَةَ) * لَا (الْأَمْر) * لَمْ * سَوْفَ * لَنْ

The process of forming verbs in Arabic is basically carried out through internal modification, namely the process of forming words by

²⁹ Razin, "Ilmu Sharaf Untuk Pemula."

³⁰ Shofwan Sholihuddin, "Pengantar Memahami Alfiyah Ibnu Malik Juz 3" (Indonesia: Al-Maktubah, 2005).

adding elements (usually in the form of vowels) into morphemes with fixed frameworks (which are usually consonants). In this case, Arabic always uses internal modifications, because Arabic cannot be read without the help of vowels (*harakah*). For example, the morpheme nsr (ن، ص، ر) cannot be read without a vowel, for example /-aaa/ or /-uia/ so the word: نَصَرَ / nasara/ is formed, or نُصِرَ /nusira/.

The timing of the occurrence of a job is also the most important element in the formation and change of the basic word fi'il. In Arabic, there are at least four parts of time, namely past (madhi), present (mudhari'), future (mustaqbal), and command (amr).³¹

- a. Madhi (ماضي) is a verb that was done in the past/has happened. Characterized by the addition of suffixes or additional letters behind the base word. Example: (he went) ذَهَبَ, (I went) ذَهَبْتُ, (we went) ذَهَبْنَا.
- b. Mudhari' (مضارع/حاضر) is a verb that occurs now. The signs are the addition of prefixes or additional letters at the beginning of words.

Example: يَذْهَبُ (he goes), تَذْهَبِينَ (you (female) go), أَذْهَبُ (I go).

- c. Mustaqbal (مستقبل) indicates work that has not been/will be done. Is another form of the verb mudhari' with the addition of the letter (near future) or the word (far time / not yet imagined when it will happen).

Example: سَوْفَ أَعْمَلُ (I will do it), سَأَكُلُ (I will eat).

- d. Amr is a command verb. Usually begins with the letter alif and ends with Harkat sukun (silent). Example: أَنْظِرْ (watch), اُخْرُجْ (come out), قُلْ

³¹ Malik Bin Salim Bin Mahar, الممتع في شرح الأجرومية, ed. Tim BISA (Belajar Islam dan Bahasa Arab) (Addarul Alamiyyah, 2015).

(say).

The general principles of verb formation in Arabic are: *first*: the formation of verbs in Arabic has a principle, so that verbs in Arabic are always related to the root (base verb). *Second*, basic verbs in Arabic have certain consonants and patterns consisting of vowels and several formative consonants then the vowels function as infixes, while these formative consonants can function as prefixes, suffixes, and confixes. *Third*, the formation of Arabic verbs is always based on time, number and gender.

4. Morphological Process

Morphology is the internal study of words. A word can consist of one or more morphemes. A morpheme is the minimal unit of the lexicon. Bloomfield defines the lexicon as "the total number of morphemes in a language. Morphemes should not be confused with words. Bloomfield also defines a word as a "minimal free form", that is, the smallest unit that can be pronounced alone. Morphemes can be whole words or parts of words.

There are two classes of morphemes. Free morphemes (sometimes called stems or roots) are meaningful morphemes that can occur alone, for example, *book*, *pencil*, *elephant*, *Love*, *happy*, *very*. There are also morphemes that must always appear with base, for example, the plural morpheme in "*books*" states plurality. Such morphemes are called bound morphemes.³²

³² Leonard Bloomfield, *Language* (New York: Henry Holt, 1933).

Bound morphemes or affixes can also be classified as derivational or inflectional according to their basic result. Derived affixes are morphemes that depend on generally combining with bases to change parts of a class. Morphemes can be classified as affixes, which are prefixes, suffixes, and infixes, according to the way they are joined with the base or stem. The prefix occurs before the base; the suffix occurs after the base. Bauer explains in detail about these affixes, namely: "affixes can be two kinds, inflectional and derivational. An inflectional affix produces a new word-form of a lexeme from a base, while a derivational affix produces a new lexeme from a base.

Inflection and derivation are linguistic terms that are both used in the study of morphology in the process of word-formation. Bickford et al., (1991) explain that morphology is divided into two broad categories, namely inflectional morphology and derivational morphology.³³ The consensus of grammarians once again says that the area of morphology has traditionally had two most important subordinate concepts in the morphemic paradigm; derivation and inflection. These two concepts are often described as completely separate.

In general, morphology is defined as the field of linguistics that studies words and their parts.³⁴ The word parts in the definition are inflectional and derivational. In more detail, Katamba describes

³³ J. Albert Bickford et al, *A Course in Basic Grammatical Analysis* (Tucson USA: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1991).

³⁴ Harimurti Kridalaksana, *Kamus Lingustik* (Jakarta: PT Gramedia, 1982).

inflectional as syntactic rules that can be observed from several characteristics, including predictable, automatic, systematic, consistent, and does not change lexical identity. The derivational trait is the opposite of the inflectional trait.³⁵ In summary, Subroto mentions derivational as word formation that goes beyond word identity so as to create new lexemes, while inflectional does not include word formation because it only causes word changes from the same lexeme.³⁶

1) Inflection

Inflection is a morphological process that causes the formation of various forms, but these formations do not change word class or remain in the same word class. For example: *walk* + *s* -> *walks*. Bauer sorts out that inflection is part of syntax while derivation is part of lexis. Inflection provides variations in the form of a lexeme while derivation provides a new lexeme.³⁷ On the other hand, inflectional morphology does not change a word into another word and never changes the syntactic category on the contrary it produces another form of the same word.³⁸ While inflection in Arabic morphology is close to the word *at-tashrif* (التصريف) which also means 'change', more clearly Wehr also interprets it with inflection, declination, and

³⁵ Francis Katamba, *Morphology* (London: The Macmillan Press Ltd, 1993).

³⁶ Edi Subroto, *Pemerian Morfologi Bahasa Indonesia* (Yogyakarta: Media Perkasa, 2013).

³⁷ Laurie Bauer, *Introducing Linguistic Morphology* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2001).

³⁸ Muhammad Aqil Luthfan, "Morfologi Bahasa Arab: Reformulasi Sistem Derivasi Dan Infleksi," *Alsina: jurnal of Arabic studies* 1, no. 1 (2019): 1–22.

conjugation.³⁹ For example: نَصَرَ + ا - -> نَاصِر. For inflectional processes related to grammatical categories. As an analogy, English recognizes three grammatical categories, namely: number (singular/plural), tense (past/present/future), and diathesis (active/passive). Arabic recognizes more grammatical categories than English, there are eight types of grammatical categories in the inflectional morphology of Arabic, namely: Kala, persona, diathesis, mode, type, number, case, and definition.

2) Derivation

Derivation is a morphological process that causes the formation of different words which result in a change in word class from the primary word. For example: *Camp* + en- -> *encamp*.⁴⁰ Derivation provides a new lexeme, in simpler language, it can be said that derivation is about how words are formed while inflection is about how these words interact with syntax. Bickford views derivational morphology as taking one word and turning it into another word that is, creating new lexical entries. In more obvious cases derivational morphology creates a word form from another syntactic category.⁴¹ Derivation in Arabic linguistic theory is related to the concept of isytiqāq (الاشتقاق). Lexically, the word isytiqāq itself in linguistic terminology means 'derivative' and 'etymological'. Although

³⁹ Ibid. 12-16

⁴⁰ Ida Bagus Putrayasa, *Kajian Morfologi: Bentuk Derivasional Dan Infleksional* (Bandung: Reika Aditama, 2008).

⁴¹ Luthfan, "Morfologi Bahasa Arab: Reformulasi Sistem Derivasi Dan Infleksi."

isytiqāq is often interpreted as 'etymology', in reality, Ishtiaq is more dominant in playing derivational morphological roles. For example: نَصَرَ + ت -> نَصَرْتُ. The derivational process in Arabic morphology shows a system with meticulous logic. The derivational process here is executed in the framework of the root-pattern system or the root system and patterns. Here there is a combination of two morphemes, namely root morpheme and pattern morpheme.⁴²

According to Chaer, the morphological process is the formation of words from a basic form through affixes in the process of affixation, repetition, or reduplication, repetition or composition processing, and shortening or acronymization processes.⁴³ Because the morphological process is very broad in scope, the researchers set a limit that will be studied, which is only to study more deeply about how the affixation process is especially inflectional and derivational affixes.

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⁴² Gene M. Schramm, "An Outline of Classical Arabic Verb Structure," *Language* 38, no. 4 (1962).

⁴³ Abdul Chaer, *Linguistik Umum* (Jakarta: rineka cipta, 2003).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research approach and design

This study uses a qualitative approach, in principle, wants to provide, explain, critically describe or describe a phenomenon, an event, or an event of social interaction in society to seek and find meaning in the real context.⁴⁴ This is intended to seek in-depth information about the Contrastive Analysis of Morphology of English and Arabic Verbs.

The type of this research is descriptive research using library research, where the researcher obtains data and information about the object of the research from books or other literature. This activity is carried out by collecting data from various kinds of literature either in the library or in other places. The literature used is not limited to books, but also other materials in the form of written materials. From the literature, various theories, laws, propositions, principles, opinions, and ideas can be found, which can be used to analyze and solve the investigated problem. Based on these data sources, this research is often called documentary research or book research.⁴⁵

⁴⁴ Muri Yusuf, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan Penelitian Gabungan* (Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group, 2014).

⁴⁵ Hadari Nawawi, *Metode Penelitian Bidang Sosial* (Yogyakarta: Gadjah mada university Press, 2007).

B. Data and source of data

1. Data

The data of a study is the most basic and main thing because, with the data, research can be carried out. Meanwhile, to obtain data, it is also necessary to extract data sources. In this study, to obtain data in compiling theories as a scientific basis by examining and examining the main issues from the literature that support and relate to this research, namely those relating to "A Contrastive Study of English and Arabic verb morphology".

2. Source of data

The sources of data used by this author are:

a. Primary data sources

Primary data sources, namely data obtained directly from the source observed and recorded for the first time.⁴⁶ The primary data sources of this research include:

1) A contrastive analysis of English and Arabic morphology edited by Prof. Reima Al-Jarf

2) Morphology edited by Francis Katamba

3) P.H. Matthews, *Morphology: An Introduction to The Theory of Word Structure*.

4) Ilmu sharaf untuk pemula edited by Abu Razin dan Ummu Razin

5) Introducing linguistics morphology second edition edited by Laurie Bauer

⁴⁶ S. Nasution, *Metode Research (Penelitian Ilmiah)* (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2008).

- 6) الممتع في شرح الأجرومية edited by Malik bin Salim
- 7) لأمثلة التصريفية edited by Muhammad Ma'sum bin Ali

b. Secondary data sources

Secondary data sources are library materials written by authors who do not directly observe or participate in the reality they describe. In other words, the author is not the inventor of the theory.⁴⁷ While the secondary data sources in this study include:

- 1) Kamus Linguistik edited by Harimurti Kridalaksana
- 2) Pengantar Linguistik Arab edited by Dr. H. Sahkholid Nasution, S. Ag, MA
- 3) Arabic for English speaking students edited by Muhammad Abdul-Rauf. PH. D.
- 4) An Introduction To English Morphology: Words and Their Structure Edited by Andrew Carstars-McCarthy
- 5) The grammer of words an introduction to linguistic morphology second edition edited by geert booj
- 6) Khazanah Linguistic Arab Edited By Miftahul Huda, Amin Nasir, Azwar Annas
- 7) Arabic Verb & Essentials of Grammar Edited by Wight Wick, Mahmoud Gaafar
- 8) Inflection And Derivation In Arabic: Morphological Analysis edited by Prof. Dr. Tajudin Nur, M. Hum

⁴⁷ Ibid.

C. Technique of data collection

Data collection is a systematic and standard procedure to obtain the required data. This research includes library research, namely literature studies, and documentation studies.⁴⁸ This study collects data using a document review method. The data of this study are collected by reading and studying the contents of Arabic and English morphology books that contain information on the change and origin to be analyzed. The researcher goes through all the books discussing inflection and derivation in both English and Arabic.

Researchers have come to the conclusion that document review is a way to discover and describe images and other data sources for library research. From the data, the researcher analyzes inflection and derivation and concludes the comparative of inflection and derivation between two languages.

D. Technique of data analysis

After data collection, data analysis techniques are used to find similarities and differences between English and Arabic using contrast analysis theory. Contrastive analysis theory is the study of answers to questions about the order in which hypotheses are tested or people's opinions on a topic or problem. In the description above, analysis is the study of something in order to find the real situation. Data analysis is carried out with the following steps:

⁴⁸ Afifuddin, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Pustaka Setia, 2009).

1. Analyze and find derivations and inflectional in English.

The researcher analyzed inflection and derivation in English and founding their meanings.

2. Analyze and find inflection and derivation in Arabic.

The researcher analyzed inflection and derivation in Arabic and founding their meanings.

3. Finding out the similarities of inflection and derivation between English and Arabic.

4. Finding out the difference between inflection and derivation in English and Arabic.

From the above definition, the researcher concludes that the data analysis technique that the researcher uses is contrastive analysis theory. The researcher wants to know how the morphology of the verbs in English and Arabic is by looking at the differences and similarities.

E. Research procedure

The stages that will be carried out by researchers are as follows:

1. Collect reference materials or reference books related to the problem to be studied. It can be soft copy or original book.
2. Looking for verb morphology data that will be used as research material
3. Analyzing the morphological data of the verb by means of the Contrastive data analysis to be studied.
4. Classify the differences and similarities in the morphology of the verbs in Arabic and English to be studied. At least from seven literature

5. Describe the results of research systematically presented in the form of a thesis.



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CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Inflection and derivation in English Verb

The definition of morphology as a science that studies words and their forms cannot be separated from the statement of Matthews that the division of words consists of three parts, namely phonological words, lexeme, and word forms.⁴⁹ In word formation, the lexeme is related to derivational and word form is related to inflectional, while the phonological word is related to both when words meet with affixation so as to produce different pronunciations.

Inflectional is part of the word form that produces different word forms from the same lexeme but does not change the word class. As with derivational, this morphemic process produces new lexemes that can change the word class or change the lexical meaning. Furthermore, Katamba mentions inflectional as syntactic rules that can be predicted (predictable), automatic (automatic), systematic, fixed/consistent, and do not change lexical identity, while derivational is the opposite of these rules.⁵⁰

According to Bauer, morphology can be divided into two branches, namely derivational morphology and inflectional morphology. Inflection is part of syntax because it is complementary to lexeme forms and derivation is part of the lexis because it provides new lexemes. This study of Inflection and

⁴⁹ P.H. Matthews, *Morphology: An Introduction to The Theory of Word Structure*. (London: Cambridge University Press, 1974).

⁵⁰ Katamba, *Morphology*.

Derivation is a study that is of great interest to linguists to date, especially for Indo-European languages.⁵¹

1. Inflection

Inflectional morphemes may duplicate other syntactic information in the sentence. For *nouns, pronouns, and adjectives classes of inflection* are called *declensions*; for *adjectives*, they are called *comparison*; and for *verbs*, they are called *conjugation*.⁵² The following is an example of an inflectional table that occurs in English.

There are three important categories of inherent inflection for verbs: *tense, mood, and aspect*. Many languages have overt marking for these categories, and in language descriptions, one usually finds a description of the Tense–Mood–Aspect system or TMA system for short.⁵³

a. Tense

The tense of a verb locates the situation denoted by the relevant clause on a time axis with, in most cases, the moment of speaking as

the point of reference. The notion of tense is to be distinguished from the notion ‘time’. With tense, we refer to the grammatical expression of time notions in a language, through morphology or periphrastic forms. There are two tenses in English: *past and present*. There is no

⁵¹ Bauer, *Introducing Linguistic Morphology*.

⁵² Reima Al-Jarf, *A Contrastive Analysis of English and Arabic for Translation Students*, *International Journal of English Literature and Culture* (saudia arabia: ReseachGate, 1994), [http://www.academicresearchjournals.org/IJELC/PDF/2015/December/Momani and Altaher.pdf](http://www.academicresearchjournals.org/IJELC/PDF/2015/December/Momani%20and%20Altaher.pdf).

⁵³ Keith Brown et al., *The Grammar of Words: An Introduction to Linguistic Morphology* (*Oxford Textbooks in Linguistics*) (new york, 1992).

obvious future tense corresponding to the time/tense relation for present and past.

b. Aspect

The notion aspect refers to the way in which situations (states or events) can be presented. The term is used as a semantic notion, but also to refer to the grammatical expression of that semantic notion. As Comrie stated, ‘aspects are different ways of viewing the internal temporal constituency of a situation. The perfective aspect presents a situation as completed, whereas the imperfection aspect presents the situation as ongoing. This kind of aspect is referred to as a grammatical aspect. English has the following aspects: progressive, and perfection. Aspect is shown by the use of suffixes (-ing) and (-ed) and/or auxiliary words be and have.

c. Mood

The third category associated with verbal paradigms is that of mood. Mood describes the actuality of an event. For instance, a language may use morphology to distinguish between actual and non-actual events by having a realis and an irrealis mood. The *indicative mood* is typically the mood for realis, whereas *subjunctive* and *imperative* forms denote some sort of non-actuality. Subjunctive forms are found, for instance, in embedded clauses with a matrix verb of hoping, ordering, or claiming.

1) *Indicative*

(English verbs are marked for the indicative mood in the present third-person singular only by the suffix-s. The past tense form is not marked for the indicative)

2) *Subjunctive*

(When verbs are in the subjunctive mood, 0 suffix is added to the verb in the third person singular or the plural form is used. This means that there is no agreement between the subject and the finite verb in the third person singular and the present and the past tense forms are indistinguishable)

3) *Imperative*

(The imperative is the uninflected verb form used with the second person (you))

In English, a verb lexeme has at most five distinct forms, as illustrated here with GIVE:⁵⁴

- 1) Third-person singular present tense: *gives* e.g. Mary gives a lecture every year.
- 2) Past tense: *gave* e.g. Mary gave a lecture last week.
- 3) Progressive participle: *giving* e.g. Mary is giving a lecture today.
- 4) Perfect or passive participle: *given* e.g. Mary has given a lecture today.

⁵⁴ Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure, Linguistics* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2002). P. 39

5) Basic form (used everywhere else): *give* e.g. Mary may give a lecture.

Inflectional does not produce new lexemes but modifies word forms according to the grammatical system of the language. For example, the words *sing*, *sings*, *sang*, *singing*, and *sung* have different forms, but the meaning is the same. Kaplan explains that inflectional in English can occur with affixation, non-affixation, and zero affixation form systems.⁵⁵

Table 4.1
Inflectional Verbs of Affixation in English

No	Paradigm		Input		Output	
	Affixation	Function	Base	Word class	Derivative	Word class
1.	<i>-ing</i>	<i>Progressive</i>	Read	V	<i>Reading</i>	V
2.	<i>-ed</i>	<i>Pastparticiple</i>	Visit	V	<i>Have visited</i>	V
3.	<i>-s</i>	<i>3 single, present tense</i>	Cut	V	<i>Cuts</i>	V
4.	<i>-ed/d</i>	<i>Past tense</i>	<i>Learn</i>	V	<i>Learned</i>	V
5.	<i>-en</i>	<i>Past participle</i>	<i>Eat</i>	V	<i>Has eaten</i>	V

From table 4.1 it is found that the word class from the initial form will not change in the end. This proves that there are inflectional verbs in English that occur from affixation. It has been found that the inflection of verbs with affixation in English is limited to the use of four specific types of affixes. In other words, the affixation in the inflection of the verb here is in the form of only four suffixes. *The first*

⁵⁵ Kaplan, *English Grammar: Principles and Facts*.

is the type of suffix for the standard verb inflection to produce successive words, for example, the words drags, dragging and dragged. *Second*, there is a group of verbs that can only use s and ing suffixes but cannot use -ed suffixes; examples are Build, cut, hold, sing and come. *The third* one, besides being able to use the suffix-ed, can also use other suffixes, so that words such as; Burned and burnt, Learned and learned. *The fourth* one uses the-ed suffix with other suffixes so that different words are found, for example; Slept, brought and lost. Inflectional English can also occur in non-affixation forms. More precisely, the inflection here occurs without a change of form in the form of affixation. However, it is still possible to change other forms as in the following table

Table 4.2
Inflectional Verbs of Non-Affixation in English

No	Word		Word class	Description
1.	<i>See</i>	<i>Saw</i>	V	V1-V2
2.	<i>Eat</i>	<i>Ate</i>	V	V1-V2
3.	<i>Run</i>	<i>Ran</i>	V	V1-V2
4.	<i>Drink</i>	<i>Drank</i>	V	V1-V2
6.	<i>breed</i>	<i>Bread</i>	V	V1-V2
7.	<i>build</i>	<i>Built</i>	V	V1-V2
8.	<i>Bend</i>	<i>Bent</i>	V	V1-V2

Description= S: single, P: plural, V1: verb 1, V2: verb 2

Table 3.2 shows the presence of inflectional verbs without affixation in English. In the non-affixation inflectional verb class, it tends to show the form V1 to V2, as in the examples of numbers (1), (2), (3), and (4). Inflections with changes without affixation on verbs are of several types: The former is reflected in word pairs such as

bend and *bent*, *build* and *built*: **here the only change is with the consonants of the word**. Others are reflected in word pairs such as *breed* and *bread*, *hold* and *held*: **here the change is only to transport vowels**. The irregular non-affixation inflectional changes were called Quirk et al. (1972) extreme exchange, Hurford and Heasley's (1983) *supplementation*, and Kaplan's (1989) *replacement process*. Inflectional in English can also occur in a fixed form without any change in form which is called zero affixation, as in the following table.⁵⁶

Table 4.3
Inflectional Verbs of zero affixation Form in English

No.	Word		Word class	Description
1.	<i>Shut</i>	<i>Shut</i>	V	SPT-PT
2.	<i>Put</i>	<i>Put</i>	V	SPT-PT
3.	<i>Started</i>	<i>Started</i>	V	PT-PP
4.	<i>Cought</i>	<i>Cought</i>	V	PT-PP
5.	<i>Come</i>	<i>Come</i>	V	SPT-PP
6.	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Cut</i>	V	SPT-PT-PP

Description= SPT: simple present tense, PT: past tense, PP: past participle

Table 4.3 shows the presence of inflectional verbs without affixation and without changing forms in English. This inflection occurs when the present tenses (SPT) change to past tenses (PT). Inflection without deformation in verbs, there is, first, between the form called the simple past and the past participle. In irregular verbs, there is often a simple past form which is the same as the past participle. In a small group of irregular verbs, this formless inflection

⁵⁶ Francis Katamba, *Morphology* (London: The Macmillan Press Ltd, 1993).

does not occur in the simple past form with its past participle, but in the form and infinitive with the past participle. In another group of irregular verbs, formless inflection occurs because there is no difference between the three forms, namely, the present and infinitive forms, the simple past and the past participle.

Inflection without affixation, in verbs, there is, first, between the form called the *past tense* and the *past participle*. An example of what is called a regular verb is when, for example, the word *started* in the sentence "I have started" becomes the word *start* in the sentence "I have started smoking". In irregular verbs, there is often a *past tense* form which is the same as the *past participle*. An example is when, for example, the word *caught* in the sentence "I caught a bus" becomes *caught* in the sentence "I have caught a bus". In a small group of irregular verbs, this formless inflection does not occur in the *past tense* form with its *past participle*, but in the form *simple present* and *infinitive* with the *past participle*. An example is when, for example, the word *come* in the sentence "I come here every day" becomes the word *come* in the sentence "I have come", or vice versa. In another group of irregular verbs, formless inflection occurs because there is no difference between the three forms, namely, the *simple present* and *infinitive* forms, the *past tense* and the *past participle*. As in the sentence "I cut wood every day, He cut wood, and I have cut wood" for example, it shows that the word *cut* does not

change its form, whether it is used as a present, simple past or past participle form.

From the data above, it can be seen that there is an inflection process, namely a morphological process that produces different word forms from the same lexeme. Inflectional does not produce new lexeme. Inflectional modifies the form of words according to the grammatical system of the language. Inflectional does not change the meaning of the base and also does not change the word class. In other words, inflections are different forms of the same word or different word forms of the same paradigm.

2. Derivation

Derivatives are part of word-formation which has a function as a modifier of word classes and maintenance of word classes but the lexical meaning is different. Bauer in Subroto makes it clear that derivation is a morphemic process that generates new lexemes. In other words, derivations are different word forms from different paradigms. According to Matthews in Subroto, what is meant by a lexeme in this discussion is an abstract lexical unit, either singular or complex, from word forms in a paradigm.⁵⁷

In English, derived stems (derivatives) are formed by the use of affixes of one type or another. Derived stems are either primary or

⁵⁷ Subroto, *Pemerian Morfologi Bahasa Indonesia*.

secondary. In a secondary derivation, one constituent element is a stem and the other is a derivational prefix or suffix of some kind.⁵⁸

a. Prefixes

The vast majority of English prefixes are class-maintaining. Prefixes will be considered in terms of the form class of the base to which they are added. The majority of prefixes can be added to bases of more than one form class.

1) Verbs derived from verbs

This section is unusual in that all the affixes that I will mention in it are prefixes. Most prominent are re- and the negative or 'reversive' prefixes un-, de-, and dis-.⁵⁹

2) Verbs derived from members of other word classes

Verbs derived from nouns and from adjectives are numerous. Some affixes for deriving verbs from noun and adjective are: Changes from nouns to verbs due to the addition of en-, dis-, de-, inter-,
em.⁶⁰

b. Suffixes

In many cases, a derivational suffix changes the part of speech of the word to which it is added.

⁵⁸ Al-Jarf, *A Contrastive Analysis of English and Arabic for Translation Students*.

⁵⁹ Carstairs-Mccarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

1) Verbs derived from members of other word classes

Verbs derived from nouns and from adjectives are numerous. Some suffixes for deriving verbs from nouns are -ize/ise,-wise,-ify.

The morphemes process in derivational produces new lexemes that can change the word class or change the lexical meaning. Katamba mentions derivational as syntactic rules that cannot be predicted, are not automatic, are not systematic, are not fixed or consistent, and change lexical identity. For example, the word slave-enslave has undergone a change in word class from noun to verb.⁶¹ Kaplan states that derivational in English can occur with affixation, non-affixation, and fixed form systems. The following is an example of a derivational table that occurs in English.⁶²

Table 4.4
Verb derivation of Affixation in English

No.	Input			Output		
	Affixation	Base	Word class	Derivative	Word class	
	Prefixes	En-	Slave	N	Enslave	V
		Em-	Power	N	Empower	V
		Dis-	Bar	N	Disbar	V
			Obey	V	Disobey	V
		Re-	Form	V	Reform	V
		Un-	Lock	V	Unlock	V
		De-	Nude	N	Denude	V
		Inter-	Act	N	Interact	V
		En-	Large	ADJ	Enlarge	V
		Em-	Bitter	ADJ	Embitter	V
	Suffixs	-ize/ise	Motor	N	Motorize	V
		-wise	Clock (n)	N	Clockwise	V
		-ify	Beauty (n)	N	Beautify	V
		-en	Hard	ADJ	Harden	V

⁶¹ Katamba, *Morphology*.

⁶² Kaplan, *English Grammar: Principles and Facts*.

Table 4.4 shows the existence of derivational verbs in English that occur due to affixation. Derivational affixation comes from prefixes and suffixes. Affixation in verbs is created in two ways, namely, noun-verb, and adjective-verb. Two changes in verb prefixes, including noun-verb, and adjective-verb. As for the verb suffix, there is only one change, namely, noun-verb. This change in word-class shows the derivation in English through affixation.

It seems difficult to state with confidence that a particular prefix only applies to a noun, verb, adjective, or adverb. It is easier to say that each word only matches one or more specific prefixes. In terms of suffixation which is a derivation, it can be said that in general graying of words occurs and certain suffixes only produce nouns, verbs, adjectives or adverbs (although deviations are still recognized). Examples of verbs resulting from this derivation suffix are the words: criticize, classify. In accordance with what

has been stated above, derivation with affixation can be in the form of prefixation and can also be in the form of suffixation. In other words, all prefixes and some suffixes are derivations.

B. Inflection and Derivation in Arabic Verb

Morphology in Arabic is known as Shorof, which is the study of words and their forms. The morphological formation in Arabic is known as tashrif. There are two kinds of word formation in Arabic, namely Tashrif Lughowy (inflectional) and Tashrif istilahi (derivation).

Morphology and Sharf science both discuss the process of changing the form of a word. It's just that the difference is that morphological science comes from general linguistic studies, while sharf science comes from Arabic linguistic studies. Most of the subjects discussed in morphology and sharf science have similarities and are even relatively the same, although each science has a different term, namely: 1) Study of morphology and sharf science both discusses words. It's just that the term 'word' in Arabic is called 'kalimah', 2) In morphology, inflection is equivalent to tashrif lughowi in sharf science, because in both processes they both discuss the process of forming words which are lexically the same, so they do not change the meaning. origin, only the actors of the work are different, 3) derivatives in the word formation process in morphology, equivalent to the tashrif istilakhy in the word formation process in sharf science, because in both processes they both discuss the occurrence of changes in lexical forms that give birth to new and different meaning, 4) affixation in morphology is equivalent to ziyadah in sharf science

Before we start studying Neuroscience, it helps us to know the basic terms that need to be known. That are:⁶³ 1) *Wazan*, wazan has the meaning of scales, references, or formulas. Wazan is a standard formula, where each verb will later enter one of the existing wazans. Wazan Ilmu Sharaf uses the words fa', 'ain and lam (فَعْل) in all their forms. All Arabic verbs will definitely fit into one of the 35 wazans of this chapter. 2) *Mauzun*, if wazan is the formula, then

⁶³ Razin, "Ilmu Sharaf Untuk Pemula."

mauzun is a word that is compared and juxtaposed with wazan. For example, kataba (كَتَبَ) is mauzun from wazan fa`ala (فَعَلَ) and yaktubu (يَكْتُبُ) is mauzun from wazan yaf`ulu (يَفْعُلُ). 3) *Tashrif*, tashrif is the change of words from the original form (verb) into other forms. Sharaf Science is also often referred to as Tashrif Science, because the core of Sharaf Science is studying tashrif.

The most popular term for morphology in Arabic is / النَّظْمُ الصَّرْفِيُّ / al-Nizâmu al-Sarfîy/ or ' / عِلْمُ الْأَشْتِقَاقِ / science al-Isytiqâq/ i.e. changing the form of words into various forms to get different meanings. Without these changes, the different meanings would not emerge.⁶⁴

1. Inflection (التصريف)

Flexion or inflection is a change in the form of a word that show various grammatical relationships; including declination noun; pronouns, adjectives, and verb conjugations.⁶⁵ In Arabic, flexion or inflection is called tasriif or tagyiir, namely the change of words from one form to another; as from or in English eats from eat.⁶⁶

According to Kridalaksana, a classification of verbs according to their inflection, tense, person, and number or inflection of verbs or a set of verbs that have almost the same inflection system is called Conjugation.⁶⁷

While according to Balbaki in Hanif, In Arabic, the conjugation is called

⁶⁴ Shahkholid Nasution, *Pengantar Linguistik Bahasa Arab*, ed. Mohammad Kholison (malang, jawa timur: lisan arabi, n.d.).

⁶⁵ Harimurti Kridalaksana, "Kamus Linguistik Edisi Keempat," *Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama* (2008): 47.

⁶⁶ Hanif Fathoni, "Pembentukan Kata Dalam Bahasa Arab (Sebuah Analisis Morfologis 'k-t-B')," *At-Ta'dib* 8, no. 1 (2013): 51, <http://ejournal.unida.gontor.ac.id/index.php/tadib/article/view/513>.

⁶⁷ Kridalaksana, "Kamus Linguistik Edisi Keempat."

tasriful af'al; namely changes in the verb pattern of the singular, dual and plural tenses or forms, as well as the feminine and masculine types.⁶⁸

The process of forming inflectional words in Arabic is divided into two classes of words, namely verbs and nonverbal. In the verb class, inflectional is used to indicate *person, gender, number, and time*. Inflectional in word classes other than verbs (nouns, adjectives, and pronouns) are used to indicate gender and number as well as casuistics. To simplify the explanation, the following table explains the inflectional verbs in Arabic.

a. Number

In Arabic, the perfect (past), imperfect (present) and imperative verbs are inflected for number. Perfect and imperative verbs are marked for numbers with pronominal suffixes and imperfect verbs are marked for numbers with pronominal prefixes and suffixes, each of which has several allomorphs. Perfect distribution, imperative and

Imperfect pronominal number prefixes and suffixes and their variants are as follows:⁶⁹ In perfect verbs, the suffixes *-tu, -ta, -ti*, are singular; *tumaa* and *humaa* are double; and *-naa, -tu* is used for first person singular; *-ta* is used for masculine second person singular, *-ti* for feminine second person singular, 0 endings are used with masculine and feminine third person singular; *-tumaa* is used for both masculine and feminine double persons; *-humaa* is used for third person

⁶⁸ Fathoni, "Pembentukan Kata Dalam Bahasa Arab (Sebuah Analisis Morfologis 'k-t-B')."

⁶⁹ Al-Jarf, *A Contrastive Analysis of English and Arabic for Translation Students*.

masculine and feminine doubles; *-naa* is used for the first person plural; *-tum* is used for the second person masculine plural; *-tunna* is used for the second person feminine plural; *-uu* is used in the third person masculine plural and *-na* is used in the feminine third person plural. (See table (4.5) for example.

b. Gender

Arabic verbs are a combination of a part of a verb and a pronominal suffix or prefix. The basic form of the verb is the third person masculine singular as in *huwa katab*. The feminine and masculine genders are denoted by pronominal suffixes in the perfect tense and by a combination of prefixes and pronominal suffixes, each of which has a number of variants depending on the person and the paradigm of the tense aspect.⁷⁰

c. Person

The Arabic pronouns are 13. Each of them occurs in the six-form paradigm. The paradigm is two independent personal forms (nominative and accusative), one form of pronominal prefix and three forms of pronominal suffix (nominative, accusative and genitive). The pronominal suffix is added to the verb in the perfect form. In imperfect tense, pronominal suffixes are combined with pronominal prefixes. Independent pronouns, imperfect prefixes and pronominal suffixes

⁷⁰ Ibid.

have separate forms for the first, second and third person.⁷¹ See Table (4.5)

d. Tense

There are two tenses in Arabic: past and present. There is no future tense corresponding to the time/tense relation for present and past. The future time is rendered by means of the future particles (sin) س and سوف (sawfa). Arabic has two aspects: the perfect and the imperfect. The perfect refers to past time (or completed action), and the imperfect refers to present or non-past time. In Arabic, aspect-tense is shown by the addition of an aspect-tense prefix to the base form of the verb. The base form of the verb is the past third-person singular masculine form used with huwa. To convert a verb into the active imperfect, an imperfect tense-aspect prefix is added to the third person masculine singular base form.⁷² This imperfect tense-aspect prefix has several variants. The distribution of the tense-aspect prefix and its variants a-, na-, ta-, ya- are shown in the table below.

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KIAI HAJI ACHMAD SIDDIQ
J E M B E R

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² Ibid.

Table 4.5
Inflectional Verbs / عَلِمَ 'alima/ 'know' in Arabic⁷³

Sub ject	Pronou n	Past tense verb	Affi xati on	Present Continuo us verb	Affix ation	Impera tive verb	Affix ation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3ms	<i>Huwa</i> (هُوَ)	`alima (عَلِمَ)	-a	Ya`lamu (يَعْلَمُ)	ya – u	-	-
3md	<i>huma</i> > (هُمَا)	`alima> (عَلِمَا)	-a> (ا)	Ya`lama> ni (يَعْلَمَانِ)	ya – a>ni (ان)	-	-
3mp	<i>Hum</i> (هُم)	`alimu> (عَلِمُوا)	-u> (وا)	Ya`lamu> na (يَعْلَمُونَ)	ya – u>na (ون)	-	-
3fs	<i>Hiya</i> (هِيَ)	`alimat (عَلِمَتْ)	-at (ت)	Ta`lamu (تَعْلَمُ)	ta – u	-	-
3fd	<i>huma</i> > (هُمَا)	`alimata > (عَلِمَتَا)	- ata> (تا)	Ta`lama> ni (تَعْلَمَانِ)	ta – a>ni (ان)	-	-
3fp	<i>Hunna</i> (هُنَّ)	`alimna (عَلِمْنَ)	-na (ن)	Ya`lamna (يَعْلَمْنَ)	ya – na (ن)	-	-
2ms	<i>Anta</i> (أَنْتَ)	`alimta (عَلِمْتَ)	-ta (ت)	Ta`lamu (تَعْلَمُ)	ta – u	ʾlam (اعْلَمْ)	i – ø
2md	<i>antuma</i> > (أَنْتُمَا)	`alimtu ma> (عَلِمْتُمَا)	- tum a> (تَمَا)	Ta`lama> ni (تَعْلَمَانِ)	ta – a>ni (ان)	ʾlama > (اعْلَمَا)	i – a> (ا)
2mp	<i>Antum</i> (أَنْتُمْ)	`alimtu m (عَلِمْتُمْ)	- tum (تُمْ)	Ta`lamu> na (تَعْلَمُونَ)	ta – u>na (ون)	ʾlamu > (اعْلَمُوا)	i – u> (وا)
2fs	<i>Anti</i> (أَنْتِ)	`alimti (عَلِمْتِ)	-ti (ت)	Ta`lumi> na (تَعْلَمِينَ)	ta – i>na (ين)	ʾlami> (اعْلَمِي)	i – i> (ي)
2fd	<i>antuma</i> > (أَنْتُمَا)	`alimtu ma> (عَلِمْتُمَا)	- tum a> (تُمَا)	Ta`luma> ni (تَعْلَمَانِ)	ta – a>ni (ان)	ʾlama > (اعْلَمَا)	i – a> (ا)

⁷³ (Surabaya: Salim Nabhan, 1965). لأمثلة التصريفية، محمد معصوم بن علي

Sub ject	Pronou n	Past tense verb	Affi xati on	Present Continuo us verb	Affix ation	Impera tive verb	Affix ation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2fp	<i>Antenn a</i> (أَنْتِ)	<i>`alimtu na</i> (عَلِمْتُ)	- tunn a (تُنَّ)	Ta`lumna (تَعْلَمُنَّ)	ta – na (ن-)	I`lamn a (اعْلَمُنَّ)	i – na> (ن-)
1m/ fs	<i>Ana</i> (أَنَا)	<i>`alimtu</i> (عَلِمْتُ)	-tu (ت)	A`lamu (اعْلَمُ)	a – u	-	-
1m/ fp	<i>Nahnu</i> (نَحْنُ)	<i>`alimna</i> (عَلِمْنَا)	-na (نا)	Na`lamu (نعلمُ)	na – u	-	-

*Information

3: third person, 2: second person, 1: first person, m: masculine, f: feminine, s: single, d: dual, and p: plural.

Table 4.5 describes the inflectional paradigm of verbs based on time. In Arabic, verbs follow the time from the past /`alima/ 'already knew', the present time /ya`lamu/ 'knowing', and the imperative form /i`lam/ 'knowing'. Each of these tenses changes paradigmatically in a

downward direction as a form of adjustment of the verb to the subject/person pronoun (third, second, and first person), number (singular, dual, and plural), and gender (masculine and feminine), all of which become fourteen forms.

The three forms change when adjusting to the form of personal pronouns, gender, and number. Example,

- 1) *`alima Muhammadun `an addarsa* 'Muhammad already knew about the lesson'

- 2) *`alimat Zainab `an addarsa* 'Zainab already knew about the lesson'
- 3) *`alimti `an addarsa* 'You (female) already know about the lesson'
- 4) *`alimtuma> Zainab wa Fatimah `an addarsa* 'Zainab and Fatimah already knew about the lesson'

Examples of verbs 1-4 are past tense verbs which mean already know. The form of the verb will change according to the form of the personal pronoun (3), the gender form (1) and (2), and the number (4). Table 4.1 indicates that Arabic verbs contain actors that can be expressed through inflectional. Actors in past verbs are told by inflectional suffixes, while inflectional confixes express actors in the present and imperative verbs.

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the inflections of perfect verb suffixes starting from the third person (towards the bottom) are the suffixes (-a), (-aa), and (-uu) for single, dual, and masculine plural subjects, respectively. The suffix changes (down again) to (-at), (-ataa), and (-na) for feminine singular, dual, and plural subjects, respectively. From the third person, the suffix changes (downward) to (-ta), (-tumaa), and (-tum), and changed again (downward) to (-ti), (-tuma), and (-tunna) respectively for the feminine second person subject, with singular, dual and plural numbers. From the second person (down again), the first person becomes (-tu) and (-na) for singular and plural, respectively, used for both masculine and feminine gender.

The table above also shows that an imperfect verb in Arabic changes inflectionally based on changes in person, number, and gender (subject) into 14 kinds. The inflection paradigm of imperfect verbs is more complex than that of perfect verbs. In perfect verbs, only suffix inflection occurs, while in imperfect verbs, in addition to prefix inflection, suffix inflection occurs at the same time, to show the inflection of the suffix at once. To indicate changes in persona and gender, inflection prefixes are used, while to indicate changes in the number of inflectional suffixes used in stems.

From the table above, it can be seen that the inflection of the imperfect verb prefix starting from the third person is the prefix (-ya) for the masculine third person changed to (-ta) for the feminine third persona and for the second person both masculine and feminine. Prefix ('a-) for first person singular and prefix (na-) for first person plural.

2. Derivation (الإشتقاق)

The derivation is the process of adding a non-inflection affix to the basis for forming words. According to Baalbaki derivation in Arabic is called *isytiqaq*, which is the formation of words from another word.⁷⁴ More specifically, derivation can also be interpreted as the affixation process of decreasing certain words or lexical elements into unequal words or other lexical elements. For example: teach (verb) and teacher (noun).

⁷⁴ Fathoni, "Pembentukan Kata Dalam Bahasa Arab (Sebuah Analisis Morfologis 'k-t-B')." "

According to el-Dahdah in Hanif fathoni research, Arabic word that has undergone an affixation process or has undergone additional affixes is called *Mazid* (augmented).⁷⁵ In Arabic, mazid is a word that has been added to either one, two or three types of affixes, even in the case of nouns up to four and five additions. Usually, this term is used in verbs or fi'il in Arabic.

The process of forming derivational verbs in Arabic is carried out in one way, namely affixation. The affixation process is done by adding affixes in the basic form, while the process of forming verb derivation in Arabic is only carried out by affixation.

There are additional letters one, two, and a maximum of 3 letters. There is a sharaf rule about adding this letter:

كُلَّمَا زَادَ الْمَبْنَى زَادَ الْمَعْنَى

“Every time there is an additional arrangement (letter) of a word, there is an additional meaning”

From this rule, we know that each wazan will have a different meaning. Even though in one wazan, it has many meanings, usually each wazan has a general tendency of meaning.⁷⁶

- a. Wazan **فَعَّلَ** has many meanings, but the most common is has an appraised meaning, which shows an action is done repeatedly. This wazan can also mean ta'diyah, which is to make fi'il whose origin is common (a verb that does not need an object) becomes muta'addiy (a

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Razin, “Ilmu Sharaf Untuk Pemula.”

verb that requires an object). Wazan **فَعَّلَ** has additional tasydid. Outwardly, this wazan is like three-letter. But in fact, the original form is **فَعَّلَل**, the existence of these two same letters is simplified by the use of tasydid to form **فَعَّلَ**.

- b. Wazan **فَاعَلَ** generally has the meaning of musharaka (doing something with each other). For example **قَاتَلَ** (fighting each other), or **جَادَلَ** (arguing with each other), wazan **فَاعَلَ** has an additional letter alif after fa' fi'il (fa' letter).
- c. Wazan **أَفْعَلَ** generally has a ta'diyah meaning. Like **أَنْزَلَ** (lower) the origin **نَزَلَ** (down). Wazan **أَفْعَلَ** has the additional letter hamzah with fathah before fa' fi'il (fa' letter).
- d. Wazan **تَفَعَّلَ** generally means muthawa'ah for wazan **فَعَّلَ**, namely changing fi'il muta'addiy from wazan **فَعَّلَ** become fi'il lazim where the usual form is the result of the muta'addiy form. Wazan **تَفَعَّلَ** has additional letters ta and 'ain fi'il that meet 'ain fi'il so that it becomes 'ain fi'il tasydid.
- e. Wazan **أَفْعَلَّ** only applies specifically to color and 'disgrace (defects) on creatures. Wazan **أَفْعَلَّ** has the additional letter hamzah which has the character of kasrah and tadh'if (tasydid) on lam fi'il.
- f. Wazan **اسْتَفْعَلَ** generally has the meaning of thalab, which is asking for something. Wazan **اسْتَفْعَلَ** has additional letters hamzah with kasrah, sin sukun, and ta letters with fathah before fa' fi'il.

- g. Wazan تَفَاعَلَ generally means musyarakah, almost the same as wazan فَاعَلَ. The difference is, wazan تَفَاعَلَ is generally a common fi'il that does not require maf'ul bih. Wazan تَفَاعَلَ has additional letters ta before fa fi'il and alif after fa fi'il.
- h. Wazan اِفْتَعَلَ generally means muthawa'ah for wazan فَعَلَ, i.e. changing fi'il muta'addiy from wazan فَعَلَ to common fi'il, where the usual form is the result of the muta'addiy form. Wazan اِفْتَعَلَ has the additional letter hamzah which means kasrah before fa` fi'il and the letter ta has the word fathah after it.
- i. Wazan اِنْفَعَلَ are all common fi'il. So that everything means muthawa'ah. Wazan اِنْفَعَلَ has the additional letter hamzah which means kasrah and the letter nun sukun before fa fi'il.

According to Jane Wightwick and Mahmoud Gaafar In their book entitled *Arabic Verb and Essentials of Grammar*, there are three groups of derived patterns and meaning:⁷⁷

- a. The first of three main group of derived form is made up of form II (فَعَّلَ), III (فَاعَلَ), IV (أَفْعَلَ). Form II is made by doubling the second root letter of basic verb: فَعَلَ (basic verb) → فَعَّلَ (form II verb). Form III is made by adding *a* > long as after the second root letter: فَعَلَ (basic verb) → فَاعَلَ (form III verb). Form IV is formed by adding an alif before the

⁷⁷ Jane Wightwick and Mahmoud Gaafar, *Arabic Verbs and Essentials of Grammar: A Practical Guide to the Mastery of Arabic*, 1998, <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/mh023/98134665.html>.

first root letter and a *sukuun* over it: **فَعَلَ** (basic verb) → **أَفْعَلَ** (form IV verb)

b. The second of the group s of derived forms is made up of forms V (**تَفَعَّلَ**) and VI (**تَفَاعَلَ**). Form V is made by adding ta on the front of the form II pattern: **فَعَلَ** (form II) → **تَفَعَّلَ** (form V verb). Form VI is made by adding ta on the front or the form III pattern: **فَاعَلَ** (form III) → **تَفَاعَلَ** (form verb IV)

c. The third group of derived from is made of up forms VII, VIII, X. Form IX (characterterized by doubling the final root letter) has virtually died out in modern Arabic. The only context in which you might see it is connected with changing color e.g: **إِخْمَرَ**. Form VII is made by adding *in* in front of the root letter: **فَعَلَ** (basic verb) → **اِنْفَعَلَ** (form VII verb). Form VIII is made by adding *i* in front of the first root letter and *taa* after it: **فَعَلَ** (basic verb) → **اِفْتَعَلَ** (form VIII verb). Form X is formed by adding an *ista* in front of the root letters and putting a *sukun* over the first root letter: **فَعَلَ** (basic verb) → **اِسْتَفَعَلَ** (form X verb)

This derivation, of course, does not require conformity to grammatical categories. Therefore Wright and European Arab linguists call it a derived verb because the change of form here is more based on the

need for semantic aspects without taking into account the adjustment of grammatical categories.⁷⁸

Table 4.6
Process of affixation in the derivational change of verb

Basic	Meaning	Al wazn	Affixation	Verb	Meaning
<i>Nashara</i>	To help	اِسْتَفْعَلَ	Ista	Istanshara	to ask for help
نَصَرَ				اِسْتَنْصَرَ	
<i>`aawana</i>	To help	تَفَاعَلَ	Ta	Ta`aawana	To cooperate
عَاوَنَ				تَعَاوَنَ	
<i>Jama`a</i>	To gather	اِفْتَعَلَ	i-ta	Ijtama`a	to assemble
جَمَعَ				اِجْتَمَعَ	
<i>Kasaro</i>	to break	اِنْفَعَلَ	In	Inkasaro	To be broken
كَسَرَ				اِنكسَرَ	
<i>`alima</i>	To know	تَفَعَّلَ	Ta	Ta`allama	To learn
عَلِمَ				تَعَلَّمَ	
<i>Ahmaru</i>	Red	اِفْعَلَ	If`alla	Ihmarra	Redden
أَمَرَ				اِهْمَرَ	
<i>Qatha`a</i>	Cut	فَعَلَ	Fa``ala	Qattha`a	chop up
قَطَعَ				قَطَعَ	
<i>Qatala</i>	To kill	فَاعَلَ	Faa`ala	Qaatala	To battle
قَتَلَ				قَاتَلَ	
<i>Kharaja</i>	To go out	اَفْعَلَ	Af`ala	Akhroja	To remove
خَرَجَ				اَخْرَجَ	

Table 4.6 shows that the derivation method of verbs in Arabic is by means of affixation from the basic form of nouns to verbs, namely by adding the affix *ista* to the root word using the *istaf`ala* pattern. For example, the verb *Istanshara* 'to ask for help' is taken from the root form of the verb *Nashara* 'to help', other derivations from verbs to verbs, such as using the *tafa'lala* pattern, in the verb *`alima* 'to know' becomes *Ta`allama* 'to learn'. The derivation of adjectives into verbs uses the *if`alla*

⁷⁸ LL.D Wright, William, *A Grammar of the Arabic Language* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1981).

pattern, such as the adjective *ahmaru* 'red' becomes *ihmarra* 'reden',. The derivation of adjectives into other verbs uses the *fa''ala* pattern, such as the verbs *Qatha`a* 'cut' to *Qattha`a* 'chop up'. Derivation of nouns into other verbs uses the *fa>`ala* pattern, such as the adjective *qatalu* 'to kill' to *qaatala* 'to batle'. Derivation of nouns into other verbs uses the *af`ala* pattern, such as the verbs *kharaja* 'to go out' to *Akhroja* 'To remove'.

Basrah theory as adopted by Ghulayaini⁷⁹ says that pure mashdar (مُجَرَّد مَصْدَر) is the basic form of every word. This pure mashdar in other words is the basis of all derivation of words in Arabic, while it is not derived from any word. From this pure mashdar, verbs and noun derivatives are derived, both of which have denominal and deverb forms. Masdar can be a noun and an adjective.⁷⁹

C. The differences and similarities between inflection and derivation in English and Arabic verb

Each language has its own rules that make the language better and more organized. Every rule in a language may not be exactly the same as in another language. However, if in a contrastive analysis between two different languages, there will certainly be similarities and differences between the two languages. The existing similarities can make it easier for language enthusiasts to learn the language, while the existing differences will be a concern for language enthusiasts in understanding it. In this chapter, the researcher will

⁷⁹ Ghulayaini, *J Mi'' D-Durusi Al-Arabiyati*.

present the similarities and differences between Arabic and English verb affixation.

1. Inflection in English and Arabic verb

Table 4.7
Contrastive Analysis of Verb Affixation Prefix

No	Arabic verb	Prefixes	English verb	Prefixes	Similarities	Differences
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	يُحِبُّ (yuhibbu)	ي /ya`/	Dislike	Dis-	Both of them change the lexical form without changing categorical status, and both experienced the morphological process of prefix affixation. That is affixed at the beginning of the word.	Arabic does not change the lexical meaning of the basic form, while English changes the lexical meaning of the basic form.
2.	تَقْرَأُ (taqrau)	ت /ta`/	Enlarge	En-	Both of them change the lexical form, and both experience the morphological process of prefix affixation. That is added at the beginning of the word.	Arabic did not experience a change in categorical status, while English experienced a change in categorical status lexical from adjective to verb.
3.	أَفْتَحُ (aftahu)	أ /ali f/	Unlock	Un-	Both of them change the lexical form without changing categorical status, and both	Arabic does not change the lexical meaning of its basic form, while English changes the lexical meaning

No	Arabic verb	Prefixes	English verb	Prefixes	Similarities	Differences
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					undergo morphological processes prefix affixation. That is affixed at the beginning of the word.	of the form basic
4.	نَطَّلَبُ (nathlubu)	ن /nu n/	Dehumanize	De-	Both of them change the lexical form without changing categorical status, and both undergo morphological processes prefix affixation. That is affixed at the beginning of the word.	Arabic does not change the lexical meaning of the basic form, while English changes the lexical meaning of the form Basic
5.	أَنَحَلُّ (udkhulu)	أ /ali f/	Misplace	Mis-	Both of them change the lexical form without changing categorical status, and both experienced the morphological process of prefix affixation. That is affixed at the beginning of the word.	Arabic does not change the lexical meaning of the basic form, while English changes the lexical meaning of the basic form.

a. Prefixes ي (سوابق) /ya'/ and Prefixes–dis

The prefix that is added to the basic form to form Arabic verbs in table 4.7 is the prefix /ya'/. The prefix /ya'/' is an affix that is affixed

to a three-consonant base verb, the process of forming words with this affix is to place /ya'/ at the beginning of the basic form. Example: **هُوَ يُحِبُّ الْمَرْأَةَ الصَّالِحَةَ** 'Huwa yuḥibbu al mar atu aṣ-ṣālihatu' he likes a pious woman. The word **يُحِبُّ** /yuḥibbu/ means "He is in love" comes from the word **حَبَّ**. The process of adding the prefix **ي** /ya'/ to the basic form of the verb changes the lexical identity from the word **حَبَّ** to **يُحِبُّ** and not accompanied by a change in categorical status, namely the word (verb) remains to **يُحِبُّ** (verb).

While the prefix added to the basic form to form English verbs in table 4.7 is the prefix –dis. The prefix –dis is an affix that is affixed to the base verb, the formation of words with this affix is to place the affix –dis at the beginning of the verb form. Example: I don't like playing tennis The process of adding –dis affix to form verbs changes the lexical identity, accompanied by a change in the lexical meaning, namely from the meaning "like" to the word "dislike", but there will be no change in the lexical category, namely the word like (verb) to be disliked (verb).

b. Prefixes (سوابق) /ta/ and prefixes-en

The prefix that is added to the basic form to form Arabic verbs in table 4.7 is the prefix **ت** /ta/. The prefix ta is an affix that is affixed to a three-consonant base verb, the process of forming words with this affix is to place ta at the beginning of the basic form. Example: **تَقْرَأُ الْأُسْتَاذَةُ كِتَابِي** /taqra u al-ustazatu kitābī/ 'teacher is reading my book'.

The word **تَقْرَأُ** means “she is reading or you (male) are reading which comes from the word **قَرَأَ**. The process of adding the prefix ta to the basic form of the verb changes the lexical identity from the word **قَرَأَ** to **تَقْرَأُ** and it is not accompanied by a change in categorical status, namely the word **قَرَأَ** (verb) remains **تَقْرَأُ** (verb).

While the prefix that is added to the basic form to form English verbs in 4.7 is the prefix–en. -en prefix is an affix that is affixed to the base verb, the formation of words with this affix is to place the -en affix at the beginning of the basic form of the verb. Example: "Enlarge the containment field". This word Enlarge functions as an adjective to become a verb. The process of adding the affix –en to the basic form of verbs changes the lexical identity, accompanied by a change in the lexical meaning from the word large to the word enlarge, and results in a change in the lexical category, namely the word large (adjective) becomes enlarge (verb).

c. Prefixes (سوابق) أ /alif/ and prefixes–un

The prefix that is added to the basic form to form Arabic verbs in table 4.7 is the prefix أ /alif/. The prefix أ /alif/ is an affix that is affixed to a three-consonant base verb. The process of forming words with this affix is to place أ /alif/ at the beginning of the base form. Example: **أَنَا أَفْتَحُ الْبَابَ** /anā aftaḥu al-bāba/ ‘I am opening the door’. The word **أَفْتَحُ** /aftaḥu/ which means “I am opening” comes from the word. The process of adding the prefix / alif/ to the basic form of verbs

changes the lexical identity from the word فَتَّحَ to أَفْتَحُ and does not change the categorical status, namely the word فَتَّحَ (verb) remains to be أَفْتَحُ (verb).

While the prefix added to the basic form to form English verbs in table 4.7 is the prefix-un. The prefix-un is an affix that is affixed to the base verb, the formation of words with this affix is to place the affix -un at the beginning of the basic form of the verb. Example: I can unlock the door for you. The process of adding the-un affix to the basic form of verbs changes the lexical identity, accompanied by changes in the lexical meaning, namely from the meaning of lock to unlock, but there is no change in the lexical category, namely the word lock (verb) into the word unlock (verb).

d. Prefixes ن (سوابق) /nun/ and Prefixes-de

The prefix that is added to the basic form to form Arabic verbs in table 4.7 is the prefix ن /nun/. The prefix ن /nun/ is an affix that is affixed to a three-consonant base verb, the process of forming words with this affix is to place /nun/ at the beginning of the basic form.

Example: نَحْنُ نَطْلُبُ الْفُلْسَ إِلَى أُمِّي /naḥnu naṭlubu al-fulusu ilā ummī/ we asked mom for money. The word نَطْلُبُ /naṭlub/ has the meaning "we are asking" comes from the word طَلَبَ. The process of adding prefix /nun/ to the basic form of verbs changes the lexical identity from the word طَلَبَ to نَطْلُبُ and does not change the categorical status, namely the word طَلَبَ (verb) remains to نَطْلُبُ (verba).

While the prefix that is added to the basic form to form English verbs in 4.7 is the prefix–de. Prefix-de is an affix that is affixed to the base verb, the formation of words with this affix is to place the affix-de at the beginning of the basic form of the verb. Example: in our attempts to dehumanize our enemy we end up becoming less than human ourselves. The process of adding affix-de to the basic form of verbs changes the lexical identity, namely from the word humanize to the word dehumanize accompanied by a change in the lexical meaning, namely from the meaning of humanize to dehumanize, but there is no change in the lexical category, namely the word humanize (verb) to the word dehumanize (verb).

e. Prefixes (ت(سوابق) /ta/ and prefixes–en

The prefix that is added to the basic form to form Arabic verbs in table 4.7 is the prefix اُ /alif/. The prefix اُ /alif/ is an affix that is affixed to a three-consonant base verb. The process of forming words with this affix is to place اُ /alif/ at the beginning of the base form.

Example: اُدْخُلْ اِلَى الْفَصْلِ /udhkul ila al-faṣli/ ‘come to class, please’. The word اُدْخُلْ /udkhul/ has the meaning "enter" comes from the word دَخَلَ.

The process of adding the prefix / alif/ to the basic form of verbs changes the lexical identity from the word دَخَلَ to اُدْخُلْ and does not change the categorical status, namely the word دَخَلَ (verb) remains to اُدْخُلْ (verb).

Meanwhile, prefixes that are added to the basic form to form English verbs in 4.7 are prefixes – eg. The prefix–mis is an affix that is affixed to the base verb, the formation of words with this affix is to place the affix–mis at the beginning of the basic form of the verb. Example: you misplace that book. The process of adding affix-eg to basic form verbs changes lexical identity accompanied by changes in lexical meaning, namely from the meaning of place to misplace, but there is no change in the lexical category, namely the word place (verb) into the word misplace (verb).

Based on the analysis of the table above, the equation for the affixation of prefixes in English has the addition of –dis, -en, -un, -de, -mis, -re affixes. With the addition of affixes, there will be a change in the lexical form of the basic form, such as dislike whose basic form is like. The affixes a : -dis, / ʔalif/ : -un, ta : -de, / ʔalif/ : -mis both do not change the categorical status and undergo a morphological process of prefix affixation, which is added at the beginning of a word.

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Table 4.8

Table of Contrastive Analysis of Verb Affixation Suffix

No	Arabic verb	Pref fixs	English verb	Pre ffix s	Similarities	Differen ces
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	لعبا (la`iba>)	أ /alif/	Plays	-s	Both of them change the lexical form without changing categorical status, and both experienced the morphological process of suffix affixation.	-

No	Arabic verb	Pref fixs	English verb	Pre fix s	Similarities	Differen ces
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					That is affixed at the end of the word.	
2.	لَعِبُوا (la`ibu>)	وا /wa wu, alif/	Playing	-ing	Both of them change the lexical form without changing the categorical status, and both experience the morphological process of suffix affixation. That is affixed at the end of the word.	-
3.	لَعِبْتَ (la`ibat)	ت /ta`/	Played	-ed	Both of them change the lexical form without changing categorical status, and both experienced the morphological process of suffix affixation. That is affixed at the end of the word.	-
4.	لَعِبْنَا (la`ibat a>)	تا /ta` , alif/	Spoken	-en	Both of them change the lexical form without changing categorical status, and both experienced the morphological process of suffix affixation. That is added at the end of the word	-

a. Suffixes (لواحق) أ /alif/ and Suffixs-s

The suffix that is added to the basic form to form Arabic verbs in table 4.8 is the suffix أ /alif/. The suffix أ /alif/ is an affix that is affixed to a three-consonant base verb, the process of forming words with this affix is to place أ /alif/ at the end of the base form. The suffix أ /alif/ is Fi`il dhi l m. Example: لَعِبْنَا الْوَالِدَانَ كُرَّةَ الْقَدَمِ /la`ibā al-waladāni

kurrata al-qadama/ two men have been playing football. The word لَعِبَا *la`ibā*/ means "two people playing" comes from the word لَعِبَ. The process of adding the prefix / alif/ to the basic form of the verb changes the lexical identity from the word لَعِبَ to لَعِبَا and does not change the categorical status, namely the word لَعِبَ (verb) remains to لَعِبَا (verb).

Meanwhile, the suffix that is added to the basic form to form English verbs in table 4.8 is the -s suffix. The suffix -s is an affix that is affixed to the base verb, the formation of words with this affix is to place the affix -s at the end of the basic form of the verb. Example: She speaks about you to my parent The -s suffix is used for the third person singular (3rd person singular) subject, namely he, she, it. The process of adding the affix (affix)-s to the basic form of verbs changes the lexical identity, namely from the *word* speak to *speaks*, but does not change the lexical meaning of speaks to speak and does not result in a change in the lexical category, namely speak (verb) remains to be speaks (verb).

b. Suffixes (لواحق) وا /waw alif/ and Suffixes -ing

The suffix that is added to the basic form to form Arabic verbs in table 4.8 is the suffix وا /waw alif/. The suffix وا /waw alif/ is an affix that is affixed to a three-consonant base verb, the process of forming words with this affix is by placing وا /waw alif/ at the end of the base form. Example: لَعِبُوا الطَّلَابُ كُرَّةَ الْقَدَمِ *la`ibū aṭ-ṭullābu kurrata*

alqadama/ the students have been playing football. The word لَعِبُوا /la`ibū/ means “they (male) have played” comes from the word لَعِبَ. The process of adding the prefix وا /waw alif/ to the basic form of verbs changes the lexical identity from the word لَعِبَ to لَعِبُوا and does not change its categorical status, namely the word لَعِبَ (verb) remains لَعِبُوا (verb).

Meanwhile, the suffix that is added to the basic form to form English verbs in table 4.8 is the -ing suffix. The -ing suffix is an affix that is affixed to the base verb, the formation of words with this affix is to place the -ing affix at the end of the basic form of the verb. Example: Ridho is speaking Javanese with me The process of adding -ing affix to the basic form of verbs changes the lexical identity, namely from the word speak to speaking, but does not change the lexical meaning of the word speak *speak* to *speak* and does not result in a change in the lexical category, namely speak (verb) remains to speak (verb).

c. Suffixes (لواحق) ت /ta/ and Suffixes-ed

The suffix that is added to the base form to form Arabic verbs in table 4.8 is the suffix ت /ta/. The suffix /ta/ is an affix that is affixed to a three-consonant base verb. The process of forming words with this affix is by placing ta / at the end of the base form. Example: لَعِبَتْ كُرَّةَ السَّلَّةِ /la`ibat kurrata as-salallah/ ‘he has been playing basketball’. The word لَعِبَتْ /la`ibat/ has the meaning "he has played" which comes from the word لَعِبَ. The process of adding the prefix ta / to the basic

form of verbs changes the lexical identity from the word **لَعِبَ** to **لَعِبَ** and does not change the categorical status, namely the word **لَعِبَ** (verb) remains to **لَعِبَ** (verb)

Meanwhile, the suffix that is added to the basic form to form English verbs in table 4.8 is the-ed suffix. The-ed suffix is an affix that is affixed to the base verb, the formation of words with this affix is to place the-ed affix at the end of the basic form of the verb. Example: My mother cooked fried rice for my birthday party last month “My mother cooked fried rice for my birthday party last month”. The process of adding the affix-ed to the basic form of verbs changes the lexical identity, namely from the word cook to cooked, but does not change the lexical meaning of the word cook becomes cooked and does not change the lexical category, namely cook (verb) remains cooked (verb).

d. Suffixes (لواحق) **تَا** /taa/ and Suffixes-en

The suffix that is added to the base form to form Arabic verbs in table 4.8 is the suffix **تَا** /tā/. The suffix **تَا** /tā/ is an affix that is affixed to a three-consonant base verb, the process of forming words with this affix is to place /tā/ at the end of the base form. Example: **لَعِبَتَا** **الْكُرَّةَ السَّلَّةَ** la`ibatā kurrata as-sallah/ he (two housemates) has played basketball. The word **لَعِبَتَا** la`ibatā/ has the meaning "she (two female) has played" comes from the word **لَعِبَ**. The process of adding the prefix **تَا** /tā/ to the basic form of verbs changes the lexical identity from the

word **لَعِبَ** to **لَعِبْنَا** and does not change the categorical status, namely the word **لَعِبَ** (verb) remains to **لَعِبْنَا** (verb).

Meanwhile, the suffix that is added to the basic form to form of English verbs in table 4.8 is the-en suffix. The suffix -en is an affix that is affixed to the base verb, the formation of words with this affix is to place the affix -en at the end of the basic form of the verb. Example: They have *spoken* about you to me. The process of adding the affix-en to the basic form of verbs changes the lexical identity from the word *speak* to *spoken* (irregular verb), but does not change the lexical meaning, namely from the word *speak* to *spoken* and does not result in a change in the lexical category, namely *speak* (verb) remains *spoken* (verb).

Similarities in terms of suffix affixation in Arabic are: addition of affixes /alif/, /waw alif/, /ta/, /tā/, / nun/, /ta/, /tumā/, /tum/, ta, / tunna/, / ta/, /na/. While the affixation of suffix verbs in English has the addition of -s, -ing, -ed, -en, -ment, -ence, -al, -ation, -age, -ion, -er, -less affixes. Both of them have something in common, namely when the affix is attached, there will be a change in the lexical form from its basic form, such as *spoken*, whose basic form is *speak*. And the affixes /alif/: -s, / waw alif/: -ing, ta: -ed, tā: -en both do not change the categorical status either verbs become nouns or verbs become adjectives, such as **لَعِبُوا** (verb) which the basic form is **لَعِبَ** (verb) and does not change the meaning of basic lexical form like **لَعِبَ** (play) still

becomes لَعِبُوا (play). And they both experience the morphological process of suffix affixation, which is added at the beginning of the word. Therefore, in terms of affixation of Arabic and English prefixes, it is found that there are similarities with each other.

Table 4.9
Contrastive Analysis of Affixation of Confix Verbs

No	Arabic verb	Prefixes	English verb	Prefixes	Similarities	Differences
1.	يَسْجُدَانِ (yasjuda>n i)	ي / ا ن /ya` , alif, nun/	-	-	-	-
2.	يَسْجُدُونَ (yasjudu> na)	ي / و ن /ya` , wawu, nun/	-	-	-	-
3.	تَسْجُدَانِ (tasjuda>n i)	ت / ا ن /ta` , alif, nun/	-	-	-	-
4.	يَسْجُدْنَ (yasjudna)	ي / ن /ya` , nun/	-	-	-	-
5.	تَسْجُدُونَ (tasjudu>n a)	ت / و ن /ta` , wawu, nun/	-	-	-	-
6.	تَسْجُدِينَ (tasjudi>n a)	ت / ي ن /ta` , ya` , nun/	-	-	-	-
7.	تَسْجُدْنَ (tasjudna)	ت / ن /ta` , nun/	-	-	-	-
8.	أَسْجُدَا (usjuda>)	أ / أ /alif, alif/	-	-	-	-
9.	أَسْجُدُوا (usjudu>)	أ / و ا /alif, wawu, alif/	-	-	-	-
10.	أَسْجُدِي (usjudi>)	أ / ي /alif, ya`/	-	-	-	-
11.	أَسْجُدْنَ (usjudna)	أ / ن /alif, nun/	-	-	-	-

The difference in terms of confix affixation in Arabic is:
addition of affixes - ي / ا ن - (ya , alif, nun), - ي / و ن - (ya , waw , nun), -

ت / - (ta , waw, nun), - / ون- (ya, nun), - / ي ن- (ta , alif, nun), - / ت ا ن
 - / أ و ا- (hamzah, alif), - / ت ن- (ta, nun), - / ا ن- (ta , ya , nun), - / ي ا ن
 (hamzah, waw, alif), - / أ ي (hamah, ya), - / ن ا- (hamzah, nun). However,
 there is no addition of confix affixes in English. So no comparison can
 be found. However, in the example Unacceptable is only a
 combination of affixes, not confixes because they are not added
 simultaneously.

Table 4.10
Contrastive Analysis of Non-Affixation Verbs

No	English verb		Arabic verb		Similarities	Differences
1.	<i>Drink</i>	<i>Drank</i>	-	-	-	-
2.	<i>breed</i>	<i>Bread</i>	-	-	-	-
3.	<i>build</i>	<i>Built</i>	-	-	-	-
4.	<i>Bend</i>	<i>Bent</i>	-	-	-	-

The difference in terms of non-affixation in English is:
 reflected in word pairs such as *bend* and *bent*, *build* and *built*; here the
 only change is with the consonants of the word. Others are reflected in

word pairs such as *breed* and *bread*, *hold* and *held*; here the change is
 only to transport vowels. However, there is no non-affixation form in
 English. So no comparison can be found.

Table 4.11
Contrastive Analysis of zero affixation Verbs

No	English verb		Arabic verb		Similarities	Differences
1.	<i>Shut</i>	<i>Shut</i>	-	-	-	-
2.	<i>Put</i>	<i>Put</i>	-	-	-	-
3.	<i>Started</i>	<i>Started</i>	-	-	-	-
4.	<i>Cought</i>	<i>Cought</i>	-	-	-	-
5.	<i>Come</i>	<i>Come</i>	-	-	-	-
6.	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Cut</i>	-	-	-	-

The difference in terms of non-affixation in English is: Inflection without affixation, in verbs, there is, first, between the form called the *pas tense* and the *past participle*. In irregular verbs, there is often a *past tense* form which is the same as the *past participle*. In a small group of irregular verbs, this formless inflection does not occur in the *past tense* form with its *past participle*, but in the form *simple present* and *infinitive* with the *past participle*. In another group of irregular verbs, formless inflection occurs because there is no difference between the three forms, namely, the *simple present* and *infinitive* forms, the *past tense* and the *past participle*. However, there is no zero-affixation form in English. So no comparison can be found.

2. Derivation in English and Arabic verb

Table 4.12
Contrastive Analysis of Affixation of Prefixes Verbs

No	Arabic verb	Pr effi XS	English verb	Pr effi XS	Similarities	Differences
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	اسْتَنْصَرَ (istansh ara)	Ista	Enslave	En-	Both of them change the lexical form and both experienced the morphological process of prefix affixation. That is affixed at the beginning of the word.	Arabic does not change the lexical meaning of the basic form, while English changes the lexical meaning of the basic form and changing categorical status
2.	تَعَاوَنَ (ta`a>w	Ta	Dislike	Dis-	Both of them change the lexical	

No	Arabic verb	Prefix	English verb	Prefix	Similarities	Differences
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ana)				form, and both experience the morphological process of prefix affixation. That is added at the beginning of the word.	
3.	انكسر (inkasara)	In	Unlock	Un-	Both of them change the lexical form without changing categorical status, and both undergo morphological processes prefix affixation. That is affixed at the beginning of the word.	-
4.	تعلم (ta'allama)	Ta	Reform	de-	Both of them change the lexical form without changing categorical status, and both experienced the morphological process of prefix affixation. That is affixed at the beginning of the word.	-
5.	أخرج (akhraja)	A	Embitter	Em-	Both of them change the lexical form without changing categorical status, and both experienced the morphological process of prefix	Arabic does not change the lexical meaning of the basic form, while English changes the lexical meaning of the

No	Arabic verb	Pr effi xs	English verb	Pr effi xs	Similarities	Differences
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					affixation. That is affixed at the beginning of the word.	basic form and changing categorical status

a. Prefixs (سوابق) ي /ista/ and Prefixs-en

The prefix that is added to the basic form to form Arabic verbs in table 4.12 is the prefix /ista/. The prefix /ista/ is an affix that is affixed to a three-consonant base verb, the process of forming words with this affix is to place /ista/ at the beginning of the basic form. Example: **اسْتَشَارَ** 'istanshara', the word **اسْتَشَارَ** / istanshara/ means "to ask for help" comes from the word **نَصَرَ**. The process of adding the prefix /ista/ to the basic form of the verb changes the lexical identity from the word **نَصَرَ** to **اسْتَشَارَ** and not accompanied by a change in categorical status, namely the word **نَصَرَ** (verb) remains to **اسْتَشَارَ** (verb).

While the prefix added to the basic form to form English verbs in table 4.12 is the prefix-en. The prefix-en is an affix that is affixed to the base verb, the formation of words with this affix is to place the affix-en at the beginning of the basic form of the noun or adjective. Example: *Enslave, Enlarge*. The process of adding the affix-en to the basic form of noun and adjective changes the lexical identity, namely from the word *slave* to the word *enslave* and the word *large* to the

word *enlarge* accompanied by a change in the lexical meaning, namely from the meaning of *slave* to the word *enslave*, and there is change in the lexical category, namely the word *slave* (noun) to *enslave* (verb) and the word *large* (adjective) to *enlarge* (verb).

b. Prefixes (ت/سوابق) /ta/ and prefix–dis

The prefix that is added to the basic form to form Arabic verbs in table 4.12 is the prefix ت /ta/. The prefix ta is an affix that is affixed to a three-consonant base verb, the process of forming words with this affix is to place ta at the beginning of the basic form. Example: تَعَاوَنُ /Ta`aawana/, the word تَعَاوَنُ means ‘To cooperate’ which comes from the word عَاوَنَ. The process of adding the prefix ta to the basic form of the verb changes the lexical identity from the word عَاوَنَ to تَعَاوَنَ and it is not accompanied by a change in categorical status, namely the word عَاوَنَ (verb) remains تَعَاوَنَ (verb).

While the prefix added to the basic form to form English verbs in table 4.12 is the prefix–dis. The prefix–dis is an affix that is affixed to the base verb, the formation of words with this affix is to place the affix –dis at the beginning of the basic form of the verb. Example: *I dislike playing tennis*. The process of adding the affix–dis to the basic form of verbs changes the lexical identity, namely from the word like to the word dislike accompanied by a change in the lexical meaning, namely from the meaning of like to the word dislike, but there is no

change in the lexical category, namely the word like (verb) to dislike (verb).

c. Prefixes (سوابق) /In/ and prefixes-un

The prefix that is added to the basic form to form Arabic verbs in table 4.12 is the prefix /In/. The prefix /In/ is an affix that is affixed to a three-consonant base verb. The process of forming words with this affix is to place /alif/ at the beginning of the base form. Example: *انكسر* /inkasra/, the word *انكسر* / inkasra / which means “To be broken” comes from the word *كسر*. The process of adding the prefix /in/ to the basic form of verbs changes the lexical identity from the word *كسر* to *انكسر* and does not change the categorical status, namely the word *كسر* (verb) remains to be *انكسر* (verb).

While the prefix added to the basic form to form English verbs in table 4.12 is the prefix-un. The prefix-un is an affix that is affixed to the base verb, the formation of words with this affix is to place the affix-un at the beginning of the basic form of the verb. Example: *I can unlock the door for you.* The process of adding the -un affix to the basic form of verbs changes the lexical identity, namely from the word *lock* to the word *unlock* accompanied by a change in the lexical meaning, namely from the meaning of *lock* to *unlock*, but there is no change in the lexical category, namely the word *lock* (verb) into the word *unlock* (verb).

d. Prefixes (سوابق) ت /ta/ and Prefixes–re

The prefix that is added to the basic form to form Arabic verbs in table 4.12 is the prefix ت /ta / . The prefix ت /ta / is an affix that is affixed to a three-consonant base verb, the process of forming words with this affix is to place /ta/ at the beginning of the basic form. Example: تَعَلَّمَ /ta`allama/, the word تَعَلَّمَ /ta`allama/ has the meaning "To learn" comes from the word عَلِمَ . The process of adding prefix /ta/ to the basic form of verbs changes the lexical identity from the word عَلِمَ to تَعَلَّمَ and does not change the categorical status, namely the word عَلِمَ (verb) remains to تَعَلَّمَ (verba).

Meanwhile, prefixes that are added to the basic form to form English verbs in 4.12 are prefixes–re. The prefix–re is an affix that is affixed to the base verb, the formation of words with this affix is to place the affix –re at the beginning of the basic form of the verb. Example: *Reform*, the process of adding affixes–re in the basic form of verbs to change the lexical identity, namely from the word *form* to the word *reform*, is accompanied by a change in the lexical meaning, namely from the meaning of *form* to *reform*, but there is no change in the lexical category, namely the word *place* (verb) becomes a word *misplace* (verb).

e. Prefixes (سوابق) أ /alif/ and prefixes–em

The prefix that is added to the basic form to form Arabic verbs in table 4.12 is the prefix أ /alif/. The prefix أ /alif/ is an affix that is

affixed to a three-consonant base verb, the process of forming words with this affix is to place /ألف/ at the beginning of the base form. Example: أ /udhkul ila al-fašli/ 'come to class, please'. The word أَخْرَجَ /akhraja/ has the meaning "to remove" comes from the word خَرَجَ. The process of adding the prefix / alif/ to the basic form of verbs changes the lexical identity from the word خَرَجَ to أَخْرَجَ and does not change the categorical status, namely the word خَرَجَ (verb) remains to أَخْرَجَ (verb).

Meanwhile, prefixes that are added to the basic form to form English verbs in 4.12 are prefixes—eg. The prefix—em is an affix that is affixed to the base verb, the formation of words with this affix is to place the affix—re at the beginning of the basic form of the verb. Example: *embitter*. The process of adding affixes—em in the basic form of adjective to change the lexical identity, namely from the word *bitter* to the word *embitter*, is accompanied by a change in the lexical meaning, namely from the meaning of place to misplace, and there is change in the lexical category, namely the word *bitter* (adjective) becomes a word *embitter* (verb).

Based on the analysis of the table above, the similarities in terms of affixation of prefixes in Arabic are the addition of the affixes /ya/, /ta/, /alif/, /nun/, /alif/, /mim/. While prefix affixes in English have the addition of —dis, -en, -un, -de, -mis, -re affixes. Both of them have something in common, namely, if the affix is attached, there will be a change in the lexical form from its basic form, such as dislike,

whose basic form is like. The affixes a: -dis, / alif/: -un, ta: -de, / alif/: -mis and both undergo a morphological process of prefix affixation, which is added at the beginning of a word. The similarities in terms of prefix affixation are that in Arabic and English there is no additional prefix in the derivational morphology process.

The difference between Arabic and English verb affixation is that in terms of affixation of prefixes in Arabic there are additional affixes /ya/, /ta/, /alif/, /nun/, /alif/, /mim/. While prefix affixes in English have the addition of -dis, -en, -un, -de, -mis, -re affixes. Both have differences, namely in Arabic if the base verb is attached to the affix /ya/ , /ta/ , / alif/, /nun/, /alif/ then it will not change the lexical meaning of the basic form, while in English if the base verb is attached to the affix -dis, - en, -un, -de, -eg, -re will change the lexical meaning of the base form. So the differences between Arabic and English verb affixation is that prefix affixation in Arabic does not change the categorical status of verbs, while prefix affixation in English changes the categorical status of either nouns to verbs or adjectives to verbs.

Table 4.13
Contrastive Analysis of Affixation of suffixes Verbs

No	English verb	Suffixes	Arabic verb	suffixes	Similarities	Differences
1.	Motorize	-ize/ise	-	-	-	-
2.	Clockwise	-wise	-	-	-	-
3.	Beautify	-ify	-	-	-	-
4.	Harden	-en	-	-	-	-

The difference in terms of confix affixation in English is: addition of affixes -ize/ise, -wise, -ify, -en. However, there is no addition of suffixes in Arabic. So no comparison can be found.

Table 4.14
Contrastive Analysis of Affixation of confixes Verbs

No	Arabic verb	Prefixes	English verb	Prefixes	Similarities	Differences
1.	اجْتَمَعَ (ijtima`a)	i-ta	-	-	-	-
2.	اهْمَرَ (ihmarra)	i-“	-	-	-	-
3.	قَطَعَ (qata`a)	-“-	-	-	-	-
4.	قَاتَلَ (qa>tala)	-a-	-	-	-	-

The difference in terms of confix affixation in Arabic is: addition of affixes i-ta (alif, ta, alif), i-“(alif, tasydid), -“(tasydid), -a-(alif). However, there is no addition of confix affixes in English. So no comparison can be found. However, in the example Unacceptable is only a combination of affixes, not confixes because they are not added simultaneously.

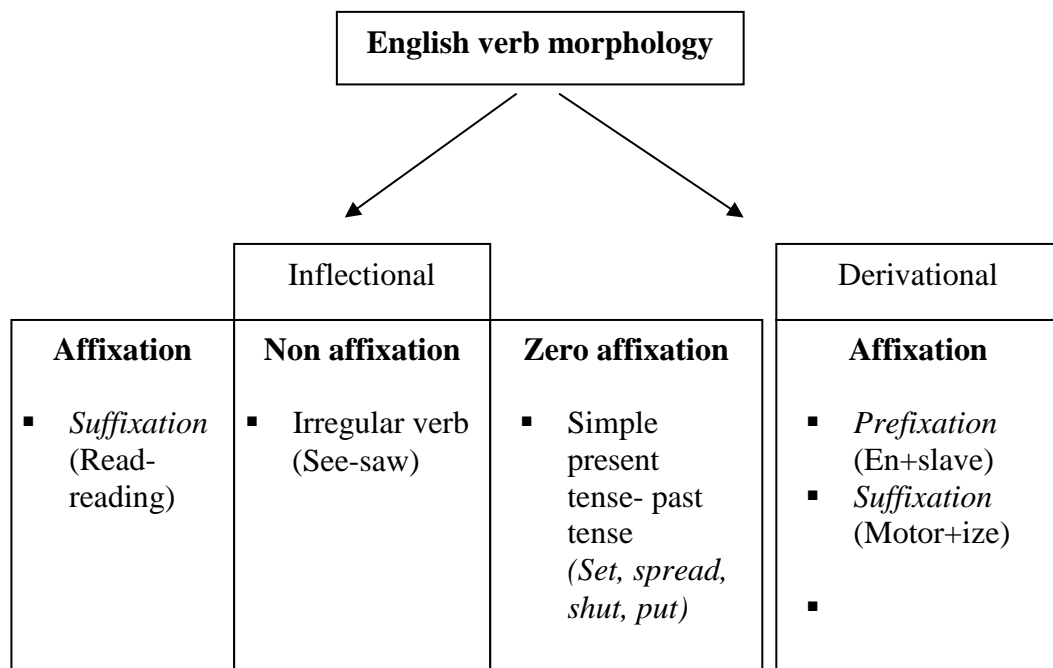


Figure 1 (English Verb Morphology)

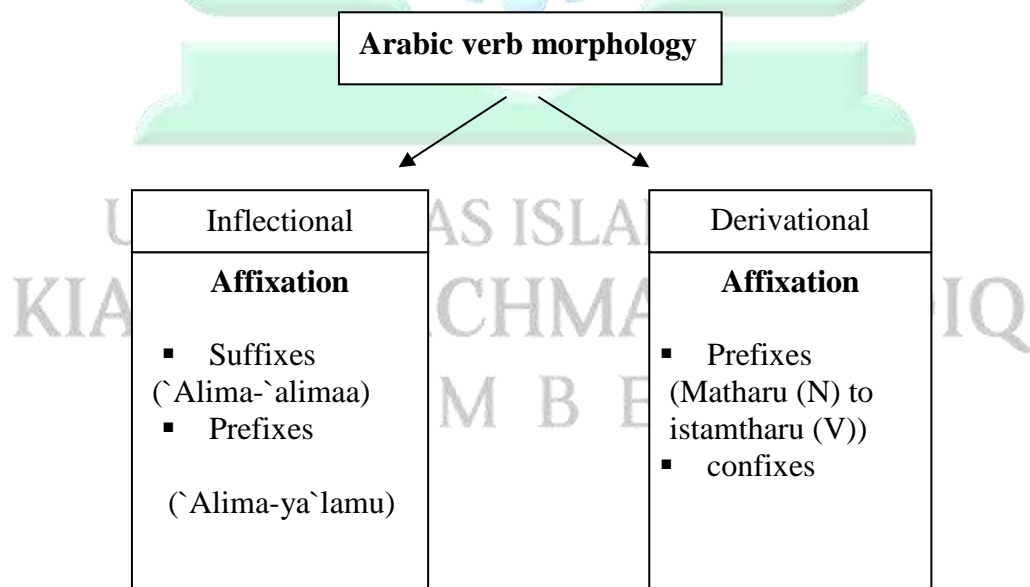


Figure 2 (Arabic Verb Morphology)

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that in English all inflections occur without changing the word type, while derivation with affixation can occur with changes or not. Meanwhile, in English, word formation through the inflection method is closely related to the concept of person, number, and gender. Word formation through the derivation method is closely related to denominational verbs (formation of verbs from nouns), or deadjektiva verbs (formation of verbs from adjectives).

The morphological formation of verbs in Arabic and English has similarities and differences. The difference is that in English there are processes of *affixation*, *non-affixation*, and *zero affixation*, while in English there is only an *affixation* process. The difference is that in Arabic there are three kinds of affixation processes: 1) *prefixation*, 2) *Suffixation*, and 3) *confix*. However, there is no addition of confix affixes in English, whereas in English there is only one affixation process, namely *suffixation*. While in the derivational process, both verbs only have an affixation process. The difference is that in English affixation there is a process of *prefixation* and *suffixation*. However, there is no addition of suffixes in Arabic. So no comparison can be found. While in Arabic there is a process of *prefixation* and *confix*. However, there is no addition of suffixes in Arabic.

B. Contribution

Language is a habit. Contrastive analysis emphasizes language learners practice language. Therefore, it should not just memorize the rules, but be realized in many exercises and repetitions as well as reinforcement so that students who are learning languages are accustomed to distinguishing words in English and Arabic.

By conducting this research on the morphology of Arabic and English verbs, it is hoped that language researchers can conduct further research with other titles/aspects. The researcher hopes that other researchers who want to conduct research related to this study find similarities and differences to help readers in learning the morphology of two languages, and improve their understanding of learning two languages, especially in English and Arabic. The author realizes that this research is still far from perfect, especially in investigating the data with a good theory. Therefore, the author is open to receiving suggestions and input regarding this research.

Finally, only to Allah SWT is the place for the creatures to surrender. Hopefully, this very simple work gets the blessing of Allah SWT and is useful for the compilers and readers of this work. Amen Allahumma amen

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Jember, 7th of September 2022

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APPENDICES 1

RESEARCH MATRIX

Title	Variable	Sub variable	Indikators	Data resources	Research method	Problem
A contrastive study of English and Arabic verb morphology	English verb morphology	Morphological process of derivational verb in English	1. Inflection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Number</i> ▪ <i>Gender</i> ▪ <i>Person morphology</i> ▪ <i>Case morphology</i> ▪ <i>Tense and aspect</i> ▪ <i>Mood</i> ▪ <i>Transitivity</i> ▪ <i>Voice</i> ▪ <i>comparison</i> 	Study Literature	1. Research approach: qualitative, type of research: descriptive using library research 2. Data collection method: a. Document Review (study literature) 3. Data analysis techniques using contrastive qualitative	What are the differences and similarities between English Verb Morphology and Arabic Verb Morphology <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How is the morphological process of inflectional and derivational verb in English? 2. How is the morphological process of inflectional and derivational verb in Arabic? 3. What are the differences and similarities between inflectional and derivational verb in English and Arabic?
	Arabic verb morphology	Morphological process of derivational verb in Arabic	2. Derivation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Affixation</i> ▪ <i>Comparison</i> 			
		Morphological process of inflectional verb in Arabic	2. Derivation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Affixation</i> ▪ <i>Comparison</i> 			

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APPENDICES 2

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The transliteration guide used is the Arabic Transliteration System –Latin Based on the Decree of the Minister of Religion and the Minister of Education and Culture RI No. 922/LPMQ.01/TL.02.1/05/2016.

1. Consonant

Arabic letters	Latin letters	Information
ا	-	not symbolized
ب	B	Be
ت	T	Te
ث	š	es (with the dot above)
ج	J	Je
ح	ḥ	ha (with the dot below)
خ	Kh	ka dan ha
د	D	De
ذ	Ž	zet (with the dot above)
ر	R	Er
ز	Z	Zet
س	S	Es
ش	Sy	es and ye
ص	ş	es (with the dot below)
ض	ḍ	de (with the dot below)
ط	ṭ	te (with the dot below)
ظ	ẓ	zet (with the dot below)
ع	»	Inverted comma (above)
غ	G	Ge
ف	F	Ef
ق	Q	Qi
ك	K	Ka
ل	L	El
م	M	Em
ن	N	En
و	W	We
ه	H	Ha
ء	”	Apostrof
ي	Y	Ye

2. Short vowel

Fathah is written *a*, for example: جَلَسَ is written *jalasa*

Kasroh is written as *i*, for example: فَتَحَ is written *futiha*

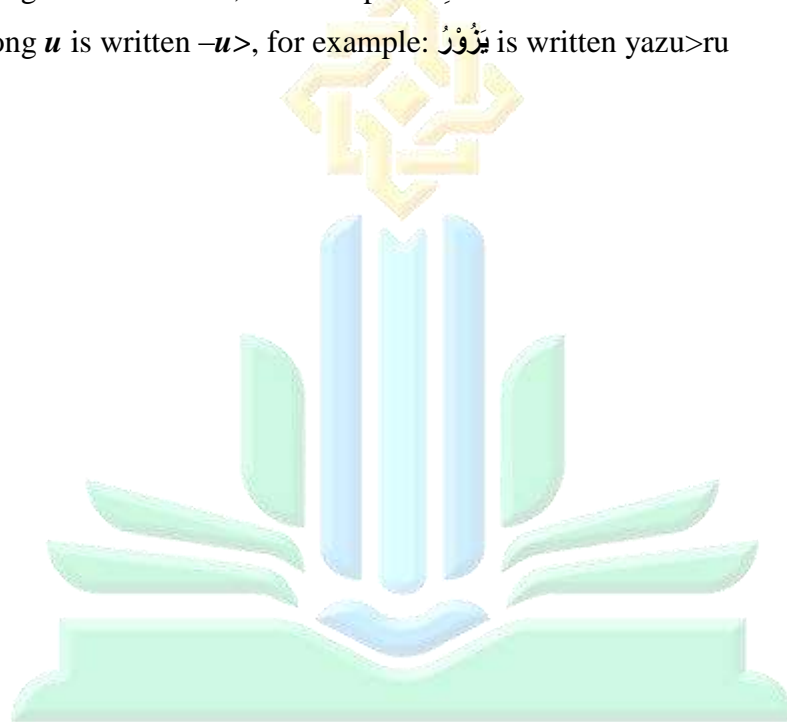
Dammah is written *u*, for example: يَفْعَلُ is written *yaf'alu*

3. Long vowel

Long *a* is written *-a>*, for example: زَارَ is written *za>ra*

Long *i* is written *-i>*, for example: زِيرَ is written as *zi>ra*

Long *u* is written *-u>*, for example: يَزُورُ is written *yazu>ru*



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