

English and Arabic Morphological Structure

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Abstract :

This study investigates the similarities and differences between English and Arabic morphological structure. It compares and contrasts the level of morphology. It is conducted under the following objectives: To show the different types of English and Arabic morphemes. To investigate the rules that governs English and Arabic morphological structure. To show the similarities, and differences between English and Arabic language at the level of word formation. The study followed the prescriptive analytical method. The data were collected via secondary resources, then verified and classified and analyzed. The study has reached the following results: Both English and Arabic languages use prefixes and suffixes, but there is disagreement about whether English language uses infixes or not. Compounding in English is right headed, but in Arabic is left headed. Onomatopoeic words are universal. Internal changes in both languages are depends on vowel change. All other ways of word formation are found in both languages. The study recommends the following: There is need of more comparative studies on English and Arabic morphology. Separate studies in each part of word formation process in both languages can enrich the linguistic typological diminutions. More seminars in comparative study between English and Arabic languages are to be held.

Keywrds: Morphological-Similarities -Differences Comparative -Onomatopoeic

علم بنية الكلمة بين اللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية

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الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو البحث عن أوجه الشبه والإختلاف بين اللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية في مستوى علم تركيب الكلمة. هدفت هذه الدراسة للحصول على القواعد الأساسية التي تحكم علم تركيب الكلمة في اللغتين وأوجه الشبه والإختلاف بين اللغتين في مستوى علم تركيب الكلمة. استخدم المنهج الاستنباطي التحليلي بهذا البحث، وفي جمع المعلومات استخدمت المراجع والانترنت وتم تحليل البيانات بواسطة جداول تحليلية. توصلت الدراسة الى النتائج الآتية: اللغة الإنجليزية والعربية لهما أوجه شبه في علم تركيب الكلمة بطرقها المختلفة، إضافة المقاطع إلى أصل الكلمة لتركيب كلمة أخرى واستخدام عملية الكلمات المركبة. وهنالك تشابه في جميع الطرق الأخرى لتركيب الكلمة في اللغتين. إلا أن عملية الإدخال في تركيب الكلمة في اللغة الإنجليزية وجدت جدالاً بين علماء اللغة لذا أوصت الدراسة على عمل دراسة متخصصة في إثبات ما إذا كانت اللغة الإنجليزية تستخدم عملية الإدخال في علم تركيب كلماتها كما تستخدمها اللغة العربية وأيضاً أوصت الدراسة على عمل دراسات إضافية بالمقارنة في علم تركيب الكلمات بين اللغتين ودراسة في علم التركيب لكل فصل في علم تركيب الكلمة على حده بغرض الإستفادة من علم التركيب بصورة دقيقة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تركيبية، اختلافات، تشابه، مقارنة، كلمات عاكسه لاصواته

Introduction:

Languages govern the morphological structure of the word. These languages share some morphological features and follow some universal set of rules to form a word. They also share some other features. The present study holds on a comparison at the level of word formation between English and Arabic languages. Words are generally formed by combination of different types of phonemes. All English and Arabic words are formed by combining either free and bound morphemes such as root plus affix or by combining two free morphemes as in compounding. The main aim of the study is to find out whether both English and Arabic share the same rules of word formation process such as, coinage, word manufacture, blending, backformation, borrowing, reduplication, onomatopoeia, internal change, abbreviation, and acronyms or not. And to solve the problems that face English and Arabic learners at the level of word formation.

Statement of the Problem:

According to the recent studies, English language is the first that spoken by about 508 million people. And, Arabic language at second level spoken by 248 million. The research conductor observed that, the compression between the two languages influences and improves a sheared knowledge among English and Arabic formally. It is also observed that, there are problems in constructing English and Arabic words.

Questions of the study:

- 1- What are the vowels of English and Hausa languages?
- 2- Are there similarities and differences between English and Hausa languages at the level of vowels phonemes?

Objectives of the Study:

To show the similarities, and differences between, English and Arabic languages at the level of word formation process.

Methodology of the study:

The present study followed comparative methods. The data collection based on secondary resources.

Key words : (word formation) of English and Arabic languages.

English word formation:

The study of morphology is the study of individual morpheme and how morphemes are constructed together form words, in addition to how different morphemes are built together to create new word from the existing ones.

Booij (2005:5) stated that, traditionally English word struc-

ture is governed by derivation, where bound morpheme is attached at the end of the root morpheme to form a new word with new structure and meaning. Some suffixes cause a change on the grammatical category of the word, for example the suffix <er> used in changing the verb into noun as in the word *teacher* and *maker*. Affixes like <un> and <miss-> are associated with changing the meaning of the word as in *un-happy* and *miss-understand*.

Yule (1988:53) stated that, derivation is the most common way of word formation process that found in English production of new word. It is accomplished by means of a large number of small bits that are called affixes. These affixes can be prefix where a bound morpheme is added at the beginning of the word, example <un> as in the word *unhappy*, or suffixes where a bound morpheme is added at the end of the root word to create new one, for example <ish> as in the word *childish*. Both suffixes and prefixes are added to the root morpheme to form another word, for example *disrespectful*.

There is a third type of an affix which is not found normally in English language, but found in other languages like Arabic is called infix, where an affix is added inside another word. The best example of infixed word is found in Arabic language as in the words *katab*, *katib*, and *kutub*.

Edgar. (1921:367) claimed that, derivation is a way of forming a new word from existing word by adding a derivational affixes to the root word to create another one. The added affixes can be classified as a class maintaining affix which produces a new word but does not change the class. For example the word *child* is a noun and *childhood* also a noun. The class changing affix produces a new word in different word classes, for example *computer* is a noun and *computerize* is a verb.

Rochelle. (2005:76) explained that, English words are formed

in two different ways. The most important method of word formation is affixation, where prefixes and suffixes are added to base to form a new word with different structure, meaning, pronunciation or grammatical function. For example, un-able, play-*ing* and *unhappiness*. Apart of affixation, there are several other methods by which the words are formed. They are compounding, as in the word *girlfriend*, reduplication, as in *kit-Kat*. The use of clipping for example *photo* and *phone*. Moreover English words are formed by the use of acronyms and abbreviation for example *AIDS* and *UNICEF*, blends as in *brunch* and *smog*, echoism e. g *clang*, *tick* for new invention, and borrowing as in the words like *sheikh* and *grunt* from Arabic to English.

Trask (2005:128) viewed that, English word structure conventionally governs by inflection or word formation. Inflection is process where grammatical morphemes show variation in form in single word for grammatical purposes. For example, *take*, *takes*, *took*, *taken* and *taking* are inflected. Word formation on the other hand is a process where bound morpheme is attached a root word to form a new word from existing word The most important type of word formation is derivation. Affixes are attached the root word to derive another one with different pronunciation, structure and meaning.

Alkhuli (2004:86) viewed that, there are twelve ways to form a word in English language. These ways can classify into, inflection, derivation, compounding, conversation, clipping, blending, backformation, acronym, onomatopoeia, coning, reduplication, antonomasia. Moreover, English word can be formed through borrowing words from foreign languages grammatical function. Some languages use infixing where the morphemes are inserted inside the root word such as Arabic language. Other methods of word formation are clipping, and backformation.

Wardhaugh (1977:84) explained that, English words can be constructed through affixation, where some affixes are attached the root morpheme to form a new word with new pronunciation and structure. Affixes include prefixes, suffixes and infixes. A word can receive either suffixes or prefixes or both of them, some affixes are derivational such as prefixes like, *un-*, *in-*, *anti-* which are associated in changing the meaning of the word, and some of them are inflectional such as the suffixes <nes>, <ly>, <s> which associate with changing the class of the word.

Kenworthy (1995:26) agree with Wardhaugh (1977:84) that, English word formation controlled by different processes due to English morphological structure. Affixation is the most important process in forming a word, where a morpheme involves the addition of phoneme, either at the beginning or at the end of the word, such as suffixes and prefixes. When prefix attached a root morpheme change in the meaning and the structure of the new word e.g. *happy* and *un-happy*, *use* and *misuse*.

Arabic word formation:

One view in [Wikipedia; the free encyclopedia](#) mentioned that Arabic root morphemes are constructed through two consonants. E.g the word (z-l) is formed from the sequence / z l /, three consonants e.g. (k-t-b) from the consonants / k / then / t / and / b /, four consonant as in (b-r-h-n) in (b-r-a-m-j) then the vowels are added as infixes as in the following words as derived words.

(zula) from the word (z-l)

(kutub) from the word (k-t-b)

(burhan) from the word (b-r-h-n)

(baramj) from the word (b-r-m-j)

AbdAL Mahmud (2010:16) argued that, English and Arabic languages are completely different in their linguistics form, but they share the same universals of language. Arabic uses affixation as way of word formation as (*ma*) in the word (*maktub*) which means written and use suffixes such as (*yyah*) in the word (*khari-gyyah*) and (t)as in the word (*kharagat*).

Finnegan (1999:89) stated that, Arabic language obey the rule of affixation where a root morpheme receives a phoneme either at the beginning, inside or at the end. These morphemes resemble (*ma*) (a) and (*yaah*) as in the words:

Katab- makatab (كتب -مكتب)

haml- haamel (حمل - حامل)

hajib-haajib (حجب-حاجب)

insan-insanyaah (انسان-انسانيه)

Dilworth,B. et al (2001:150) states that, Arabic is a highly derived language. Many words can be formed from one word with specific morphological patterns to express different meaning. E.g. the root word (*ktb*) can be used to form nouns as in the word:

(kaatib) writer

(maaktuub) written

(maakttab) desk

(kaattaab) writes much

(kittaba) writing

Jamil (2013:3) explains that, Arabic words can be derived into different ways. Nouns and adjectives can be derived from verb and adverbs can be derived from noun for example

darb and *daarib* (ضرب - ضارب)

ilm and *muaalim* (علم - معلم)

Arabic words can be formed through suffixation where root morpheme receives additional morpheme at the end to change the grammatical function of the word e.g. <h>

khirreej and *khireejh* (خريج - خريجه)

safeer *safeerh* (سفير - سفيره)

Prefixing is a process of word formation where a root word receives a syllable at the beginning. Arabic language obeys this kind of process, e.g when the prefix (ma) attached the root morpheme cause a change on the grammatical function of the word as in the following words

sajd and *masjd* (سجد - مسجد)

darb and *madr*b (ضرب- مضرب)

Jamil (2013: 5) stated that, infixing is one of word formation process in Arabic language, where a morpheme inserted inside the root morpheme to form a new word with another grammatical function as in the following words

haml and *haamil*(حمل- حامل)

hajb and *haajb*(حجب) - (حاجب)

Abdul Mahmud (2010:67) states that, Arabic language borrowed a vast numbers of vocabularies from neighboring nations. E.g. Bus, telephone and microphone are borrowed from English language. One view in, [http\\sites. Middlbury. edu](http://sites.Middlbury.edu) \2002. Argued that,Arabic language borrowed words from other languages. Words like

Arahman (merciful)

Medina (city)

Nabi (prophet)

Are borrowed from Hebrew and Armani languages. The word *munafiq* hypocrite was borrowed from Ethiopian language and the word *kimiya* from Greek. Arabic language borrowed many words from English for example *raadyuu* (radio) and *kumbyuutir* (computer).

One view in WWW Wikipedia the free encyclopedia explains that, Arabic borrowed words from English and English borrowed from Arabic. The Arabic borrowed words such as

Hilcopte r هيلكروبت

Combuter كمبيوتر

telfiZiyon تلفزيون

bus بص

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[WWW.Wikipedia](http://www.wikipedia.org). The free encyclopedia claimed that, compounding is type of word formation where two words are combining to form another word. Arabic language has two types of compound, one word compounding (*naht*) such as *rasmaal* (capital) which formed from *ras* (head) and *maal* (money) and the word *laamarkazyya* (decentralization) which formed from *laa* (no) and *markazyya* (centralization). Two words compounding such as *adam-wujuud* (non existence) and *kiishawaa* (airbag) or participle noun phrase such as *mutaaddidul-atraaf* (multilateral).

Mahmud (2010:619) states that, blends is unpredictable process of word formation. Arabic linguists use blends in Arabic word formation, for example (*basmlah*) and (*dʒalmud*).

www.aal.mohammadi.kau.edu.sa, argues that, Arabic language uses blending as word formation process where the parts of two words are combined together to form another word. The best example of Arabic blends words are:

ركوب الامواج	رکمه
(الى هذه الساعة)	لسع
بسم الله	بسمله
حركة المقاومة الاسلامية (فلسطين)	حماس
مغرب جديد ديمقراطي (حركة مغربية)	مجد

www.collinsdictionary.com argues that, Arabic language uses back formed words the best example of Arabic back formed word is *Shaykh-al-jabal*. Another view explains that, Arabic back formed words are derived from un-derived nouns. The followed words are examples of Arabic back formed words.

فهرسة – مفهرس	فهرس
تلفز	تلفزيون
كهرب – مكهرب	كهرباء
سيس – تسيس – مسيس	سياسه

Abdul Mahmud (2010:68) states that, acronym is a way of word formation in Arabic language, by using either Arabization or by creating a new word from longer words or phrases. e.g (mud3) from the word (mud3alld) and the words like (Hamaas) and (mawd3) are acronyms for political parties in Yemen and Palestine Another view in *komunikacija i kultua online* (2011) argued that, Arabic language uses acronyms and abbreviation as way of forming words, example

واس	وكالة الانباء السعودية
نق	نصف قطر
سم	سنتمتر
كم	كيلو متر
يد	هيدورجين .

Arabic abbreviation

ش.م.ع	شركة مساهمة محدوده
ماث	متر في الثانيه
ق.م	قبل الميلاد
ر.س	ريال سعودي
ص.ب	صندوق بريد
ح	حديد.

A view in [www.aalmohmmadikau .sa](http://www.aalmohmmadikau.sa) shows that, Arabic language uses the rule of onomatopoeic words the best examples of Arabic onomatopoeic words are

مواء

صوت القط

ازير	صوت الطائرات
دوى	صوت المدفع
خرير	صوت المياه
قهقهه	الضحك عالي

One view in Arabic.acquisition.blogspot.com shows that, Quran has many onomatopoeic words such as: فرقهه ، همس ، وشيش:

One view in uop.edu www.jo stats that, Arabic language uses the rule of reduplication, where the word collocates, with lexical items that suggested their sounds for example.

Dabdab horse hoof sound.

Amam horse chuckle

Wawa shivered

Abdul Mahmud (2010:616) explained that, this process has no place in Arabic grammar books, because it is not originally exists in Arabic language. The English word manufacture has been domesticated in Arabic with their original sounds such as *eflon*, *macron*, and *Or-ton*. These words are formed in Arabic with the same pronunciation with a very slight modification according to Arabic accent.

-Data analysis and discussion:

The data were collected through references and analyzed by using contain analysis To show the similarities and differences between English and arabic languages at the level of word formation.

The table below shows that English and Arabic use free and bound morpheme :

English free morpheme	English bound morpheme	Function or meaning	Arabic lexical root	Function or meaning	Arabic pattern
<i>happy</i>	<i>-Ly</i>	<i>adv.m</i>	<i>Ktb</i> كتب	<i>Noun.m</i>	<i>-aa-i-</i>
<i>care</i>	<i>-Less</i>	<i>Noun.m</i>	<i>Khrj</i> خرج	<i>Noun.m</i>	<i>-aa-i</i>
<i>able</i>	<i>In-</i>	<i>not</i>	<i>Rsm</i> رسم	<i>Noun.m</i>	<i>-a-aa-</i>
<i>Act</i>	<i>Re-</i>	<i>again</i>	<i>Drs</i> درس	<i>Noun.m</i>	<i>-aa-i</i>
<i>market</i>	<i>Ing</i>	<i>Noun.m</i>	<i>Hml</i> حمل	<i>Noun.m</i>	<i>-aa-i</i>

In English the bound morpheme can be added to root to form another word with different meaning or grammatical function. For example, when the bound morpheme < *ly* > is attached the root morpheme *happy*, form the word *happily*. In Arabic when the root *ktb*

mopped onto pattern <aa-i> form the word *kaatib* (writer) with new grammatical function.

Table below shows that both English and Arabic use affixation

<i>English af-fixed word</i>	<i>The affix</i>	<i>Arabic affixed word</i>	<i>The affix</i>
<i>Un-able</i>	<i>Un-</i>	مخرج <i>Makhrj</i>	<i>Ma (prefix)</i>
<i>Help-full</i>	<i>Full-</i>	خرجت <i>Kharjt</i>	<i>T (suffix)</i>
<i>freak in</i>	<i>Rea</i>	حاجب <i>Haajb</i>	<i>A (infix)</i>
<i>Miss-under-standable</i>	<i>(Miss)(able)</i>	مكتبه <i>Maktabah</i>	<i>Ma) (ha) pre-fix and suffix</i>

Both English and Arabic language are governed by the rule of affixation where root morpheme receives bound morpheme either at the beginning or at the end of the root word.

The table below shows that both English and Arabic use-prefixes,

<i>English prefixed word</i>	<i>The prefix</i>	<i>Arabic prefixed word</i>	<i>The prefix</i>
<i>Un-happy</i>	<i>Un-</i>	معلم	م
<i>Re-write</i>	<i>Re-</i>	مضرب	م
<i>Mis-understand</i>	<i>Mis-</i>	يخرج	ي
<i>Non-Arabic</i>	<i>Non-</i>	اسجد	ا

Both English and Arabic language uses prefixes as way of forming words for example the English prefixed word *re-write* is formed from the root *write* and the prefix <-re>. the Arabic affixed word *jakul* (he eats) is formed from the root *akal* (he ate) . The table (4.4) explains how English and Arabic languages use prefixes as word formation process.

The table below shows that both English and Arabic use **-suffixes**:

English suffix	Arabic suffix
<i>Help-full</i>	<i>Kharjt</i>
جت خر	
<i>Home-less</i>	<i>Maktabah</i> مكتبة
The table above explains that both English and Arabic language uses suffixes as way of word formation.	

The table below shows that both English and Arabic use **-Infixes**

English infixed word	The infix and the root word	Arabic infixed word	The infix and the root word
<i>Feigning</i>	<i>Eig (fuckn)</i>	جاهل <i>Jaahil</i>	(A (jahl)
<i>Flipping</i>	<i>Lipp (fuckin)</i>	كتاب <i>Kitab</i>	I a (ktb)
<i>Freacking</i>	<i>Rea (fuckin)</i>	دروس <i>Druus</i>	Uu (drs)
<i>Boom in</i>	<i>M (bloody)</i>	حمل <i>Hamal</i>	a-aa (hml)
<i>Wrote</i>	<i>O (write)</i>	موكوث <i>Mukuus</i>	Uu (maks)
<i>Sang</i>	<i>a (sing)</i>	اكول <i>Akuul</i>	Uu (akl)
<i>Saw</i>	<i>(a (see</i>	فنان <i>Fanaan</i>	a-aa (fn)

Some linguists such as Booij claimed that infixes are not found in English,

and while others like Alkhuli Stated that English has infixed words. From Alkhuli point of view both English and Arabic language obeys the rule of infix.

The table below shows that both English and Arabic use Coined Words

<i>English coined words</i>	<i>Arabic coined words</i>
<i>Elton</i>	التون
<i>Macron</i>	مكرون
<i>Orton</i>	اورتون
<i>Nylon</i>	نايلون

English language uses coinage as process of word formation as in the word *Kodak* and *nylon*. But Arabic language does not have this process, the English words used with slight differences in pronunciation

The table below shows that both English and Arabic use Borrowed Words

English borrowed word	It is origin	Arabic borrowed words	It is origin
<i>Producer</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Bus</i>	<i>English</i>
<i>Curu</i>	<i>Hindi</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>English</i>
<i>Bazaar</i>	<i>Persian</i>	<i>Arah-</i> <i>man</i>	<i>Hebrew</i>
<i>Sheikh</i>	<i>Persian</i>	<i>Hypocrice</i>	<i>Ethiopian</i>
<i>Tycoon</i>	<i>Japanese</i>	<i>Kimiya</i>	<i>Greek</i>

English and Arabic languages have borrowed word from other language. English borrow words from other languages such as *French, Hindi, Persian, Persian* and *Japanese*. while Arabic language borrow words from other languages such as *English, Hebrew, Ethiopian* and *Greek*.

The table below shows that both English and Arabic use Compounding Words.

English compound	The combined words	Arabic compounds	The combined words	The rule	Result
Handbook	Hand+book	رتاج الجنة	رتاج+الجنة	N+N	N
Ice cold	Ice +cold	حلو مر	حلو + مر	Adj +adj	N
Pic pocket	Pic+pocket			V +N	V
Deepfreez	Deep+freez	كثيف الشعر	كثيف+الشعر	Adj +N	adj
Over coat	Over +coat	سريع البد يهية	سريع+البد يهية	Adv +N	N
Ever green	Ever+green			Adv+adj	adj
Passer by	passer +by			N +adv	N

Both English and Arabic language use compounding rule of word formation, where two words are combined together to form word. The best example of English compound word is *text-book* which is formed from *text* and *book*. While Arabic example is the word *kees-hawa* (air bag) which formed from *kees* (bag) and *hawa* (air).

The table below shows that both English and Arabic use Blends

E blends word	The fused words	A blends words	The fused words
Brunch	Breakfast+lunch	بسمله	بسم الله
Motel	Moto+hotel	كجم	كيلو+ جرام
Spam	Spical+ham	كهروطيسي	كهرباء+مغنطيس
Smog	Smoke+fog	حيعل	حي علي الصلاة

English and Arabic language uses blending as way of forming new word from easting words. English blend word such as *Telecast* from television and broadcast. Arabic blend word such as (الحوقلة).

The table below shows that both English and Arabic use Reduplicated Words:

English reduplicated words	Arabic reduplicated words
Pooh-poohs	سنة سنة
Ping-pong	زم زم
Hush-hush	غل غل
Kit-kad	فر فر
Crises-cross	تن تن

Both English and Arabic languages obeys the rule of reduplicated words. English reduplicated word such as *Tick – tock* with vowel change and *Din – din* with no change and Arabic reduplicated words are زم غل-غل غل .

The table below shows that both English and Arabic use Internal Change

English root	Replaced phoneme	New word	Arabic root	Replaced phoneme	New word
Man	/e/	men	kataba	/i/	kitab
Woman	/e/	women	rasama	/u/and/u/	rusum
Goose	/ee/	geese	makasa	/u/u/	mukus
Mouse	/i/	mice	kharaja	/u/and/u/	khuruj
Foot	/ee/	feet	hamala	/i/	haamil

English and Arabic use the process of internal change. And explains that, most of the internal change in both languages is depends on vowels.

The table below shows that both English and Arabic use Onomatopoeia:

English onomatopoeia	Sound of	Arabic onomatopoeia	Sound of
<i>Hiss</i>	<i>Quite angry way of sound</i>	مواء	صوت القط
<i>Clang</i>	<i>Sound of the bell</i>	ازيز	صوت الطائرات
<i>thunder</i>	<i>Loud noise from the sky</i>	دوي	صوت المدفع
<i>Buzz</i>	<i>Bee sound</i>	خرير	صوت جريان الماء
<i>whisper</i>	<i>Low voice</i>	قهقهه	صوت ضحك عالي

English and Arabic language use onomatopoeia as process of word formation. The onomatopoeic words. In both languages are created from the sound of nature.

The table below shows that both English and Arabic use Acronyms:

English acronyms	Meaning	Arabic acronyms	Meaning
NFL	National Football League	واس	وكالة الانباء السعودية
Y U P	Young Urban Professional	نق	نصف قطر
ACAS	Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service	سم	سننمتر
UNICEF	International Children Emergency Fund	كم	كيلو متر

English and Arabic languages use acronyms as way of word formation, for example English uses the acronym UNESCO for: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization .while Arabic language uses some acronyms as in the words نق - كم.

The table below shows that both English and Arabic use Abbreviations

English Abbreviation	Meaning	Arabic Abbreviation	Meaning
U.K	United Kingdom	م.ك	متر في الثانيه
B.C	Before Christ	ق.م	قبل الميلاد
D.A.E	Dictionary of American English	ر.س	ريال سعودي
N.T	New testament	ص.ب	صندوق بريد
O.T	Old Testament	ح	حديد

English and Arabic language are use abbreviations as way of constructing words.

The table below shows Arabic use clipped words

From different linguists point of view the study come across that, the following Arabic words can stands as clipping words.

The clipped word	It is origin
عبد	عبد الله
قاسم	ابو القاسم
سمعه	اسماعيل

1 Summary

The present study submitted to compare and contrast between English and Arabic morphological structure at level of word formation. The study investigated the difference between English and Arabic morphological structure. First, the two languages use the same rule in morpheme building and differ in the type of morphemes. English uses the system of free and bound morpheme, while Arabic uses the system of root and pattern. Second, both languages use the rules prefixes and suffixes but Arabic language differ in the use of infixes. Third there are similarities between the both languages in other ways of word formation .Both languages use borrowing, compounding, blending, coinage, internal change, reduplication, onomatopoeia, abbreviation, and acronym, clipping and zero derivation. While there is no coinage found in Arabic language

Recommendations.

The study is proposed for the aim that both English and Arabic languages use the same word formation process. The similarities and differences are realized between the two languages. Relying the coming research conductors to investigate more about the similarities and differences between the two languages at the other levels.

There is need of more comparative studies on English and Arabic morphology. Separate studies in each part of word formation process in both languages can enrich the linguistic typological diminutions. More seminars in comparative study between English and Arabic languages are needed.

Results

After the interpretation, analyses, and discussion of the data. The study comes to the following results.

- (1) - Both English and Arabic language use the same rule of root morpheme building.
- (2) In English the bound morpheme can be added to root to form another word with different meaning or grammatical function, but Arabic language uses the system of root and pattern.
- (3) Both English and Arabic language are governed by the rule of using both suffix and prefix in one word.
- (4) Both English and Arabic language uses prefixes as way of forming words.
- (5) Some linguists such as Booij claimed that infixes are not found in English, and while others like Alkhuli Stated that English has infixed words.
- (6) there is no coinage in Arabic language use as process of word formation.
- (7) English and Arabic languages have borrowed word from other language.
- (8) Both English and Arabic language use compounding as rule of word formation, but English compounding are left headed while Arabic are right headed. E.g. *ritaj Aljana* and *Aljana ritaj*
- (9) Both English and Arabic language use blending as way of forming new word from existing words.
- (10) Both English and Arabic languages use the rule of reduplicated words.
- (11) Both English and Arabic languages are similar in the use of internal change as process of word formation.
- (12) English and Arabic language use onomatopoeia as process of word formation.
- (13) English and Arabic language are use abbreviations and acronyms as way of constructing words.
- (14) Both English and Arabic use clipping as way of forming words.

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