The Noun: A Comparative Analysis between the Arabic and the English Languages

Syed Sahid Ahammad
Assistant Professor, Department of Islamic Studies, Uttara University, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Abstract: In the history of civilization different human races have created different languages to express their thoughts, ideas, feelings and emotions. With the passage of time the world has become a global village and at the moment, we should know different languages to understand each other easily. Noun is one of the most significant components of all languages. We cannot think the existence of a language without noun. In this article, a comparative analysis of noun of Arabic language and English language has been made which will discover the similarities between the languages. This article is expected to explore some important aspects of Noun in both Arabic and English languages by applying qualitative and analytical research methods.

Keywords: Noun, English, Arabic, Language.

I. INTRODUCTION

The noun is one of the significant parts of any language. A noun (from Latin nōmen, literally meaning “name”) is a word that functions as the name of some specific thing or set of things, such as living creatures, objects, places, actions, qualities, states, of existence, or ideas. Linguistically, a noun is a member of a large, open part of speech whose members can occur as the main word in the subject of a clause, the object of a verb, or the object of a preposition.

II. THE NOUN IN ENGLISH

It is, according to English grammarians, a word, which can act as the subject or object of a verb, or the object of a preposition. Alternatively, we can say that a noun is a word is used as the name of a person, place or thing. According to Izuddin Mohammad Nazib,

نازر كان شاعرًا عظيمًا.
دكا هي على الباري.
المريمية تنسج خفيفة.
الشمس مشعة.

2. The noun in Arabic

Exponents of Arabic grammarians have been given many definitions as to noun (اسم). Some are as follows:

*It has a meaning which is not dependant on any of the three times the past (الماضي), or the present (أو الحال) or the future (أو الاستقبال).

Some say, Noun (اسم) is the ‘كلمة’ that gives a full independent meaning in itself and is not linked to time, e.g. رجل (man), بيت (house). The category is broader than ‘noun’ in that it also includes three others from the eight English parts of speech, namely pronouns, adjectives and adverbs.
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Al Hashemi has said, “It is, therefore, implicitly said that noun in Arabic, is a name of a person, place or object. It does not have any tense.”

According to Abdul Maseh,

الإسم هو ما يطلق على معنى مستقل بالفهم ليس الزمن جزءا منه

“The noun which can express its meaning by itself alone. Moreover, it need not indicate any period i.e. present, past and future.”

Abul Hashem defines noun as “a word which is sufficient to express its meaning alone. Beside that, it does not indicate any particular tense or period, i.e. present, past and future.”

III. TYPES OF NOUN IN ENGLISH

In English language, there are two main types of noun, namely; Concrete nouns and Abstract nouns.

3.1. Concrete nouns

A concrete noun denotes something material and no abstract, as chair, house, or automobile. This type of noun refers to objects and substances, including people and animals, that exist physically. Further, according to I’zuddin Mohammad Nazib:

هي كل ما يمكن رؤيته بالعين أو إدراكه بالحواس أو بالأجهزة المختلفة (concrete noun) إسم مجسمة

“The concrete noun that can be seen by the eye or perceive the senses or the various equipment”

The concrete noun further can be:

1. Common noun;
2. Proper noun; and
3. Collective noun.

3.1.1. Common noun

A common noun is a name given in the common to every person or thing of the same class or kind. An Arab grammarian states;

هو ما يطلق علي أي فرد من نوع معين من الناس أو الحيوانات أو الأشياء (common noun) إسم عامة

“A common noun are words used to name general items rather than specific ones”

For example:

man, boy, girl;
tree, grass, flower;
dog, owl, lion;
box, pen, book;
day, month, year etc.

3.1.2. Proper noun

A proper noun or proper name is a noun representing unique entities (such as India, Jupiter, Harry, or BMW), as distinguished from common nouns which describe a class of entities (such as city, animal, planet, person or car).

Again, define proper noun as:

ما يطلق علي فرد بعينه ويبدأ بحرف كبير (proper noun)

“A proper noun is the name of some particular person or place. These nouns are always written with a capital letter at the beginning”

For examples:

Ali, Sami, Rumi,
Rex, Pussy, Amazon,
Cairo, London, China,
Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism,
January, February, March,
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, etc.
3.1.3. Collective noun

A collective noun is the name of a number or collection of persons or things taken together and spoken of as a unit or group. These nouns may be followed by a singular or a plural verb and referred to by a singular or plural pronoun, the singular being generally preferred when referring to the body as a unit and the plural often being preferred, especially in British English, when emphasizing the individual members. Examples of acceptable and unacceptable use given by Gowers in Plain Works include: 18

crowd, mob, team, board, committee etc.

3.2. Abstract noun

An abstract noun is the name of a quality, action or state considered apart from the object from which it belongs, such as truth, beauty or goodness and others. “It is an object which does not exist at any particular time or place, but rather exists as a type of thing, i.e., an idea, or abstraction.” 19

This type of noun that also refers to something with which a person cannot physically interact. However, in many cases, the ‘thing’ might be an intangible concept – which means it is an abstract form of noun. 20

IV. Types Of Noun In Arabic Language

Exponents of Arab grammarians have divided nouns (الإسم) as:

(i.e. the noun) is divided into many sections of different considerations, namely:

- (1) Types of noun in terms of genders;
- (2) Types of noun in terms of Articles;
- (3) Types of noun in terms of numbers (singular and plural);
- (4) Types of noun in terms of structures. 21

4.1 Types of noun in terms of genders (i.e. analysis of noun in genders perspective):

Every noun inherently carries one value of the grammatical category called gender; 22 the values present in a given language (of which there are usually two or three) are called the genders of English language. According to one definition: “Genders are classes of nouns reflected in the behavior of associated words.” 23

With regard to gender (الجنس), Arabic nouns are divided into two categories: 24 (1) Masculine (مذكر) and (2) Feminine (مؤنث). It is essential to know the gender of all kinds of nouns as the verbs and adjectives have to agree in respect of the gender of their subjects and the nouns qualified. 25

Whole words in Arabic language are either Masculine or feminine. There is no neuter or common gender. 26

4.1.1. Rules of Gender (الجنس) in Arabic

a. Agreement of the verb with its subject; for example:

Hamid wrote (كتب حامد)

Fatima wrote (كتبت فاطمة)

In the above examples, for (حامل) the verb is (كتبت) and for (هامد) the verb is (كتب). Though the verb in both the examples is same, in the first example it is masculine but in the second, it is feminine.

b. Agreement of the adjective with the noun; for example:

The intelligent boy (الولد الذكى)

The intelligent girl (البنت الذكية)

It is better to mark the (ة) 27 at the end of the feminine adjective. Arabic feminine refers to female qualities attributed specifically to women and girls or things considered feminine.

The complement to feminine is masculine. Feminine Genders are of two types. Here are some examples:

i. The natural or real feminine (مؤنث حقيقي). These are nouns denoting females. e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>إمِّرة</td>
<td>woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أخت</td>
<td>sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أم</td>
<td>mother</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii. The unreal or supposed feminine (مؤنث غير حقيقي). These are nouns denoting unreal or supposed feminine. e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أرض</td>
<td>city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قمر</td>
<td>moon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DOI: 10.9790/0837-2205016473  www.iosrjournals.org  66 | Page
Masculine nouns do not require any sign to signify their gender. However, the feminine nouns usually end in three specific ways.

c. Feminine ending with (ة)⁳⁰, e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>بحبة</th>
<th>نعمة</th>
<th>قرة</th>
<th>ظلمة</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beloved</td>
<td>blessing</td>
<td>power</td>
<td>darkness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Feminine ending with (الف المقصورة), the shortened (الف);
Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>حمرى</th>
<th>بشرى</th>
<th>كبري</th>
<th>حسنى</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>good news</td>
<td>big</td>
<td>noble lady</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The noun: A Comparative Analysis Between The Arabic And The English Languages

Here is a list of nouns which are feminine though they are devoid of the signs to that effect:

* Parts of human body which are in pairs, but حجاج (eye brow) are masculine; for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>تدى</th>
<th>يد</th>
<th>أصبع</th>
<th>عين</th>
<th>ساق</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>breast</td>
<td>hand</td>
<td>finger</td>
<td>eye</td>
<td>shank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Some natural objects which are feminine by mere usage; for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>جبل</th>
<th>نار</th>
<th>ريح</th>
<th>بحر</th>
<th>نفس</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mountain</td>
<td>fire</td>
<td>wind</td>
<td>sea</td>
<td>soul</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Some objects are occasionally used as masculine; for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>عصا</th>
<th>قرش</th>
<th>بيار</th>
<th>خمر</th>
<th>سماء</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>staff</td>
<td>bed</td>
<td>well</td>
<td>wine</td>
<td>sky</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Names of countries, cities and tribes; as feminine: for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>بنغلاديش</th>
<th>دكا</th>
<th>بغداد</th>
<th>دلهى</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>Bagdad</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قريش</td>
<td>مسلم</td>
<td>غطانى</td>
<td>شيخ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quraish</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>Ghatani</td>
<td>Sheikh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All alphabets (الحروف الهجائية) are مؤنث (masculine); for example: (اء، ب، ث، ث) etc.⁳²Some (اسم), according to common usage, are (مؤنث):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>الأرض</th>
<th>الشمس</th>
<th>الموز</th>
<th>الفاكهة</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>earth</td>
<td>sun</td>
<td>banana</td>
<td>fruit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2. Types of noun in terms of definite and indefinite:

A noun is either definite (i.e. the name of a specific person, place or thing’’) e.g. a man (رجل), a book (كتاب), a city (مدينة), and a cow (سمكة)’’ or indefinite (i.e. the name of an unspecific person, place or thing’’) e.g. Abdullah (عبداللة), Bagdad (بغداد). On the other hand, the word “’’Al’’ is called definite article (i.e. the name of a specific person, place or thing’’ e.g. Abdullah (عبداللة), Bagdad (بغداد)).

Consequently, al- is typically translated as the in English language. In English, there are two types of articles are “The” is definite article and “A, An” are the indefinite articles.

4.3. Types of noun in terms of numbers (singular and plural):

In English and the Arabic language, grammatical number is a category of nouns, pronouns, adjective and verb agreement that expresses count distinctions (such as ‘one’, ‘two’, or ‘three or more’’). In English language, the number categories are singular and plural. But in Arabic language, have a dual with singular and plural numbers; that means singular (واحد), dual (ثنائي) and plural (جمع). Both of English and Arabic languages, the subject of a sentence and its verbs must agree in number.
Number denotes singularity and plurality of a noun. The noun form of a word, showing whether one or more than one person or thing is being talked about; the word ‘men’ is plural in number. Again in the English language, there are two types of number separately:

i. **Singular (المفرد)**: This noun denotes one person or thing is said to be in the singular number. For example: boy, girl, cow, pen and others.

   ii. **Plural (الجمع)**: Plural is one kind of the types of noun that denotes more than one person or thing. Most commonly, therefore, plurals are used to denote two or more of something, although they may also denote more than fractional, zero or negative amounts. Such as cats, this corresponds to the singular cat. i.e. A Noun that denotes more than one person or things is called a plural. Examples: boys, girls, cows, birds, trees, books, pens, taxes, boxes etc.

In Arabic, there are three numbers:

i. **Singular (المفرد)**: A Noun that denotes one person or thing is called singular number, e.g.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>نسخة</th>
<th>بقرة</th>
<th>قلم</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boy</td>
<td>cow</td>
<td>pen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii. **Dual (المثنى)**: A noun that denotes two persons or things is called dual number, e.g.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>نسخة</th>
<th>بقرتان</th>
<th>قلمان</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>two servants</td>
<td>two cows</td>
<td>two pens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

iii. **Plural (الجمع)**: A Noun that denotes more than two persons or things is called plural number, e.g.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>نسخة</th>
<th>بقر</th>
<th>قلم</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Many servants</td>
<td>many cows</td>
<td>many pens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Rules of Plurals in English*

i. The plural form of noun is generally constituted by adding ‘s’ to the singular form of a noun. For examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boy</td>
<td>Boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book</td>
<td>Books</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii. **Nouns ending in ‘s’, ‘sh’, and ‘ch’ are made plural by adding ‘es’ at the end.** For examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Match</td>
<td>Matches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box</td>
<td>Boxes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

iii. **Most Nouns ending in ‘o’ also turn plural by taking ‘es’ at the end:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potato</td>
<td>Potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosquito</td>
<td>Mosquitoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango</td>
<td>Mangoes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

iv. **Few nouns ending in ‘o’ need ‘s’ to be plural:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piano</td>
<td>Pianos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo</td>
<td>Photos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamo</td>
<td>Dynamos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

v. **Nouns ending in ‘y’, preceded by a consonant, form their plural by changing ‘y’ into ‘i’ and adding ‘es’ thereto; for example:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lady</td>
<td>Ladies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Armies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>Bodies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

vi. **The following nouns ending with ‘f’ or ‘fe’ change into plural by adding ‘ves’ replacing ‘f’ or ‘fe’:** For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thief</td>
<td>Thieves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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*Rules of duals and plurals in Arabic*

The dual (تثنية) is formed by adding (ن) to the singular in nominative case and by (ين) in accusative and genitive cases, e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>رجل</td>
<td>رجلان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a man</td>
<td>two men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين</td>
<td>عينين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an eye</td>
<td>two eyes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A word in the dual number does not admit 'Nunation'. Some grammarians of the Arabic language said that (اسم) has the same form for the accusative and genitive cases. It may be called the oblique case. For example: (عين) is (عينان) in the nominative case and (عينين) in the oblique case.

In feminine gender, (التاء المربوطة) is replaced by (المفتوحة التاء). When the suffix (مربوطة) is added (النون من تحت خامسة) and (مربوطة) are formed. Example: (خادمة) is (خادمتين خادمتيان) in the nominative and (مثنى) formed. Example: (بيت خادماتان) is (خادمتيان) in the nominative and (مثنى) in the oblique case.

When (مثنى) will be (مضاف) then (ن) should be dropped. e.g. two eyes (عينا زيد).

**Types of Plural:**

There are two types of (جمع - plural number) in Arabic language,

i. The sound plural (الجمع السالم)

ii. The broken plural (الجمع المكسر)

i. The sound plural (الجمع السالم):

When a plural retains all the vowels and consonants of the singular and is based on its pattern it is known as (الجمع السالم - the sound plural). In most of the authoritative Arabic dictionaries the plural of all categories of nouns are mentioned along with their meanings. It may be mentioned here that in English plurals cannot be classified into other types. Here some examples of (الجمع السالم - the sound plural) masculine:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English words</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Singular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Writer</td>
<td>كاتبين or كاتبان</td>
<td>كاتب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egyptian</td>
<td>مصريين or مصريون</td>
<td>مصري</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believer</td>
<td>مؤمنين or مؤمن</td>
<td>مؤمن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learned</td>
<td>عالمون or عالمين</td>
<td>عالم</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here some examples of (الجمع السالم - the sound plural) feminine:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Singular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>زينبات</td>
<td>زينب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>هندات</td>
<td>هند</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خاطمات</td>
<td>خاطمة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شجرات</td>
<td>شجرة</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii. The broken plural (الجمع المكسر):

In Arabic, the broken plurals are known as (جمع مكسر - broken plural). These plurals constitute one of the most unusual aspects of the language, given the very strong and highly detailed grammar and derivation rules that govern the written language. Broken plurals can also be found in languages that have borrowed many words from Arabic, for instance Persian, Pashto, Turkish, Kurdish, Azerbaijani and Urdu, and sometimes exist in both a broken plural Arabic form and a local, adapted plural, e.g. in Pashto where the word for purpose (مطلب) can be pluralized in either its Arabic form (مطلبان) for more formal, High Pashto, or the according to Pashto rules of plural as (مطلبونه) in everyday speech. In Persian this kind of plural is called (جمع مكسر - broken plural).

It is said that, the commonality is in the root consonants, not the vowels. Here are some few examples; (المكسر):

- "boy" → "أولاد"
- "girls" → "أهالي"
- "paper" → "ورقة"
- "trees" → "شجرة"
- "camel" → "جمال"

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But, رَبّ "master, owner, lord" → أَرْبَابُ "masters"

It is said that the plural of ( إمرأة - woman) is ( نساء - women). Beside nouns and adjectives, verbs and pronouns too are converted into dual and plural numbers in Arabic. 47

4.4.1. Types of noun in terms of structures
In Arabic, Nouns ( أسماء ) are of three types:

i. Primary noun ( اسم الجامد ): that noun ( اسم ) which neither derived from another word nor is any word derived from it.
   e.g. فَرَسُ - horse, بِنْتُ - girl

ii. Derivative ( اسم المصدر ): that noun from which many words are derived.
    e.g. ضَرَبُ - to hit, نَصَرُ - to help

iii. Root noun ( اسم المشتق ): that noun from which is derived from a ( اسم المصدر ).
    e.g. ضَارِبُ - hitter, مَنْصُور - the helped

Ibn Hisham al-Ansari, an expert on Arabic grammar, divided Arabic Nouns into different types. These are as follows:

4.4.2. Simple Nouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common (كتاب)</th>
<th>Proper (اسماء الإعلام)</th>
<th>Pronouns (المتصل)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e.g.</td>
<td></td>
<td>i. Attached (المتصل)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Obj/Prep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>نَ-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>تُ-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ه-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>وَ-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                |                        | ii. Detached (المفصلة) |
|                |                        | Obj/Prep | Pos./Sub |
|                |                        | نَ-| نَا |
|                |                        | تُ-| كُ|
|                |                        | ه-| ي |
|                |                        | وَ-| ي |

Demonstrative (أسماء الإشارة):
* هَذَا - this, هَذِئَا - these
* هَذَا - this, هَذَا - these

Relatives (الأسماء الموصلة):
* الَّيِ - the one
* الَّي - the one
* الَّي - the one
* الَّي - the one
* الَّي - the one

* Five Nouns (الأسماء الخمسة):
أُبُو - father, حُمُوَك - brother, فُوَك - brother, دُوَمُ - father, نَحُو - brother

* Foreign Nouns (الأسماء الأجنبية):
أُبُو - parent, حُمُوَك - brother, فُوَك - brother, دُوَمُ - father

* Verbal Nouns (المصدر):
سَمِعَ - heard (مُسمَّى), شَرِبَ - drank (مُشرَب)

V. FINDINGS

i. In English, noun indicates the name of a person, place, or thing. It is an individual parts of speech; whereas in Arabic, noun ( اسم ) includes nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs and some interjections.
ii. In English, noun is of two types, in particular, by purpose and by structure; but in Arabic, it has been included by three types: i. Primary noun ( اسم الجامد ), ii. Derivative ( اسم المصدر ) and iii. Root noun ( اسم المشتق ).
iii. In English, there are two articles, definite ( the ) & indefinite ( a, an ), whereas there is only one article ( ال ) is the definite article. It is equivalent to the word ‘a’, ‘an’ and the ‘in’ in English.

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iv. In English, the plural form of noun is generally formed by adding “s”, “es”, “ies”, and “ves”; whereas Arabic, generally formed by adding “-ین” “-ينه”, “-يما”, “-ينما”.

v. All these Arabic sentences consist of two nouns, but in the English translation, invariably the auxiliary verbs (is) and (are) are used to complete the predicate.

vi. In English, there are two types of number, in particular, singular and plural; on the other hand, there are three numbers (العدد), namely: i) singular number (الحُرُور) ii) Dual number (المثنى) iii) Plural number (المئِئَة). i.e. There is no dual in English Demonstrative; but In Arabic dual of Demonstrative are هما (two) are هم (three) are هذان (two) are هذين (three) etc.

vii. In English language only nouns and pronouns can take plural form; In Arabic adjectives and verbs can also be in plural forms.

viii. There are four types of genders (الجنس) in English: masculine (مذكر), feminine (مؤنث), common (مُمُتَّكِنَّ) and neuter (مُؤنث). In Arabic have only two: (منْذِرْك), (مَرْتِكْ). ix. The 3rd person masculine are used by him: his; them: their; the 3rd person feminine are used by her: hers (هُما) & هَا (هم): their.

x. The 3rd person feminine is used by her: hers; them: their; in English; but the 3rd person feminine are used by هَا (هم) & هَا (هم): their in Arabic language.

xi. 2nd person masculine are used by you: your; you: your, you: your; on the other hand, 2nd person masculine are used byكُلُّكُ (you: your) & كُلُّكُ (you: your).

VI. CONCLUSIONS

There lies no denying the fact that in both English and Arabic the noun holds a place of singular importance as a part of speech. The area of noun in English is limited but in Arabic its area is vast. Noun in English means the names of person, place or thing; but Arabic noun includes nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs and some interjections. In terms of categories, English noun differs; the morphological studies have revealed the facts that both the English and the Arabic, noun has some identical similarities which have brought the two languages close other linguistic research.

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[5]. Wren & Martin, High School English Grammar and Composition (New Delhi, S. Chad & Company, 7361, Ram Nagar)
[9]. Assyyed Al-Hashemi, Qawaed Alluyah al Arabiyyah ( Beirut:Dar al kutub)
[15]. Proper means one’s own. Hence a proper name is a person’s own name. See, Wren & Martin, High School English Grammar and Composition (New Delhi: S. Chand & Company, ed. 6th in 2005, 1st ed. 1936)
[18]. Amin , An Nahw al Kafi (Kairo: Daar Al-Khaldun, v-1).
According to English grammar each noun belongs to specific genders. In this language, there are four types of gender:

- Masculine Gender: A noun that denotes a male life is said to be of the masculine gender. e.g. boy, father, man, cock, king.
- Feminine Gender: A noun that denotes a female life is said to be of the feminine gender, such as girl, mother, women, princess, queen etc.
- Common Gender: A noun that denotes either a male or a female is said to be of the common gender. For example: e.g. spouse, child, etc.

Other sources include:

[22]. Abul Hashem, Arabic Made Easy (Chittagong: Bangladesh Co-Operative Society Ltd.).
[24]. Ali Ibn Abdullah, Sharhul Azrumiyyah (Cairo: Dar as-Salaam, Egypt V-1).
[26]. Tahir Al-Bayati, Al -Ijah Al-Engiligigiyah (Beirut: Al-Aliyiyah, Lebanon).
[27]. Hans Wehr, A Dictionary of modern written Arabic, (Beirut, Maktabatu Lebanon, 3rd edition 1980)
[28]. Roger D. Woodard, the Cambridge Encyclopedia of the World's Ancient Languages.
iv) Neuter Gender: A noun that denotes a thing which is neither male nor female, i.e. a thing without life, is said to be of the neuter gender. Examples of such gender are: coat, flower, house, picture etc.


25 The whole Arabic words are either masculine or feminine; i.e. Arabic has two genders, expressed by pronominal as well as by verbal agreement. Agreement with numerals shows a peculiar ‘polarity’. The genders are usually referred to as masculine and feminine, but the situation is more complicated than that. The (مُؤنثة) gender is also used to express ‘singularizes’. The marker for the feminine gender is a (ة) suffix, but some nouns without this marker also take feminine agreement (أرض – earth). See, Aiman Amin, An. Nahu al-kafi (Kairo: Dar-al-khaldun, vol 1) p. 5


27 Abul Hashim, Arabic Made Easy (Chittagong: Bangladesh Co-Operative Society Ltd.) p. 13

28 The Arabic letter (ة) is called `ة التاء المربوط’. Please see, Hans Wehr, A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic, (Beirut: Maktabatu Lebanon, 3rd edition 1980) p. 412

29 هو ما دل على مؤنث لا يلد ولا يبيض مؤنث غير أنه يعامل عاملة الأكياس

30 ‘Caliph and (خلفية) very learned are exceptions’


32 Ali Ibn Abdullah, Sharhul Azrumiyyah (Cairo: Dar-as-Salaam, Egypt V-1) p. 29

33 What is Number?, Dictionary of Linguistic Terms (online)


35 هو الاسم الدال على أكثر من اثنين بتغيير ظاهر أو مُقَدَّر

36 هو ما دل على مفرد

37 هو اسم دال على أكثر من اسم

38 وهو ما دل على أكثر من اسم

39 Tahir Al-Bayati, Al-lugah Al-Engliyyah (Beirut: Al-Ahliyyah, Lebanon), p. 110

40 Ali Al-Zarim, An-Nahu Al-Wadil, V-1, p. 49

41 Abul Hashim, Arabic Made Easy, p. 25

42 Plural, الجمع السالم: جمع the broken, جمع the regular. (Hans Wehr, A Dictionary of modern written Arabic, (Beirut, Maktabatu Lebanon, 3rd edition 1980) p. 135

43 نظم ابن مالك في ألفيته: ونون مجموع وما به التحق فاقئ من خمسة نقط... ونون ما ثنئ و الملحق بعكس ذلك استعمله فائته

44 لم تكون ألفاء والتاء وکلمتها. زادهنمل. لم تكون الكلمة جمع مؤنث سالم إذا

45 جمع التكرير في اللغات السامية هو جمع يبغي الكثير من الأحرف في الإسم المفرد ودون الاعتماد


