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and the two types of plural in all of them except 3. Only two verbs come in dual number in verse 3. Finally two sound plural adjectives appear in 5 and 6.

Chapter Three: Conclusions and References

3.1 Conclusions

1. Given that both Arabic and English require certain morphemes to create novel patterns or shapes, it may be claimed that their morphologies are similar.
2. Although their taxonomy of numbers is similar, Arabic utilizes the dual number and its morphemes more frequently than English.
3. Arabic nouns, verbs, and adjectives can all have various numbers, unlike English.
4. Although nouns with varying numbers exist in the studied data, the majority of them are in the broken plural pattern.
5. Adjectives with plural sounds and verbs appear twice in dual numbers.

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(Salim, 2013: 128-129).

Chapter Two: Methodology

2.1 Data Collection

The present chapter includes analysis of the Arabic Morphemes of number in two verses of holy Quran that are chosen by the researcher. The verses are Al- Rahman and Yasin. Three lines of each verse are chosen. The selection depends on the verses that includes different numbers and patterns to be analyzed. The verses with their translation are

taken from Itani (2012: 281, 282, 227):

1. «والنجم والشجر يسجدان» «themselves prostrate and the stars and the trees»

1. "wa-n-najmu wa-sh-shajaru yasjudān"

2. «فيها فاكهة والنخل ذات الاكمام» In it are fruits, and palms in clusters»

2. "fīhā fākihatun wa-n-nakhlū dhātu l- 'akmām"

3. «مرج البحرين يلتقيان» «He merged the two seas, converging together.

3. "maraja l-balḥrayni yaltaqiyān"

4. «انك لمن المرسلين» «You are one of the messengers.

4. "innaka la-mina l-mursalīn"

5. «لتنذر قوما ما انذر اباؤهم فهم غافلون» «To warn a people whose ancestors were not warned, and so they are unaware»

5. "li-tundhira qawman mā 'undhira

'ābā' uhum fa-hum ghāfilūn"

6. انا جعلنا في اعناقهم اغلالا فهي الى الاذقان. "We placed shackles around their necks, up to their chins, so they are stiff-necked."

6. "innā ja'alnā fī 'anāqihim 'aghlālan fa-hiya 'ilā l-'adhqāni fa-hum muqmaḥūn"

2.2 Data Analysis and Discussion

Depending on the studies of Ahmed (2008), Beeston (1987) and Salim (2013), the chosen verses will be analyzed according to the three number division:

Singular (mufrad) Dual (tathniyah)

1. yasjudān 1. yasjudān

2. fākihatun 3. balḥrayni

3. Yaltaqiyān 5. qaw-

m a n .

Plural types:

Sound plural Broken Plural

1. najmu 4. Mursalīn

5. ghāfilūn shajaru

6. muqmaḥūn 2. nakhlu

5. ābā' uhum 6.

a' nāqihim

Aghlālan

adhqāni

The six verses include various parts of speech. Most of nouns have all the types of number; for example, there are singular nouns in verses 2 and 5; dual nouns in 3

Arabic nouns, verbs, and adjectives contain three numbers: singular, dual, and plural. This is a peculiarity of the language. There are no markings on the solitary words.

A. The Dual

While the special ending is removed, the dual is created by appending the suffix/-a:n / or /ei:n/ to the noun's singular (feminine and masculine): /malik / 'a king', /malika:n / or /malikei:n / 'two kings' Additionally, the /a:/ in the dual becomes /w/ if the singular word ends in /a:/. 'a stick' -

'two sticks' - /'aswa:n / In the dual, the hamza becomes /w/ if the feminine singular ends in /a /: /sahra'/ desert - /sahrawa:n/ two deserts. Arabic utilizes dual when referring to two distinct entities of a category, furthermore to word forms that are suited for the singular and plural and that indicate more than two entities. (Beeston, 1987:109)

B. The Plural

There are two types of plural forms in English: 1 Sound Plural: The word keeps its original form when it is in sound plural, such as book _ books or pen _ pens. 2 Broken Plural: The word's original form is significantly altered, such as "man" _men and "woman" _women. There are two types of plural forms in Arabic as well: Sound and Broken.: (Ahmed, 2008:17-18)

i) The Sound Plural in Arabic الجمع السالم
a. Nouns can be made masculine by adding (won) ΨA or (i:n) (IA) to their singular form. e.g. المؤمن_المؤمنون المؤمنين, صالح_صالحين

صالحون, صالحين

2. To create the feminine plurality of nouns ending in «ة_ة» (ta) is changed to «أت_ات» (aat), as

سارقة_سارقات

«أت» can also be added to the singular to create the feminine plurality of nouns that do not end in «ة_ة» as in

مريم, مريمات

Ahmed, 2008: 18))

The Broken Plural جمع التكسير ii)

In contrast to English, Arabic makes extensive use of the broken plural. It is created by changing the vowels or by adding or removing consonants from the singular. Ahmed (2008), p. 19. By changing the vowel either inside or outside the radical consonant's framework, it is produced in accordance with a pattern (Cowan, 1986: 18).

The broken plural comes in a variety of ways. The most prevalent and widespread broken plural patterns are as follows:

- i. /af?a:lun/
- ii. /fu?u:lun/
- iii. /fi?a:lun/
- iv. /fu?ilun/
- v. /af?ulun/
- vi. /fu?ala:'u/
- vii. /fu?ala:'u/
- viii. /fu?la:nun/
- ix. /fa?a:lilu/
- x. /mafa?:i:lu/
- xi. /fa3a;3ilu?/

them in intriguing ways. (Ryding 2005: 44).

Therefore, when it comes to approaching language structure, there are two essential categories. However, since Arabic morphology operates on different principles and since Arabic morphological theory takes a

different stance when examining word and sentence structure, the lines across derivation and inflection don't get as distinct in Arabic as they might be in English. (ibid: 45).

1.8 Arabic Words

A number of morphemes make up Arabic words. The morphemes of Arabic words with content are discontinuous, in contrast to English. According to Watson (2002: 3), the root-and-pattern morphology of Semitic languages is one of their primary characteristics.

In Arabic, the root is consonantal, meaning it cannot function as a word by itself. It conveys meaning, but in order to create a word, it requires the assistance of a pattern, such as one or more vowels. Since they are incapable of being simplified or examined within the root-pattern paradigm, function words, pronouns, and loanwords are considered solid stems (Ryding, 2005, p. 50). Vowels are often added to the root to create or influence words from it. In other situations, additional words can be

created by appending consonants to that root. (ibid.).

Therefore, the majority of Arabic words

are examined as being made up of two morphemes that interlock to form a single word: a root and a pattern. Arabic roots and patterns must be connected to one another in order to produce words; they cannot be used alone. For instance, the word "writer," *kaatib*, is made up of two bound morphemes: the actual infinitive pattern *_aa_i_* (in which the slots represent root consonants) and the lexical root *k-t-b* (McCarthy and Prince, 1990:3-6). The term "writer," which means "doer of the action of writing," is created while a source corresponds to a pattern. This term can then serve as a stem for case-markers and other grammatical affixes. The accusation indefinite suffix *-an*, for instance:

قالبتنا كاتباً
qaabal-naa kaatib-an.

We met a writer.

(Bateson 2003: 1-3).

By combining root and patterned meanings to produce a word meaning, a learner who comprehends the structure of root-pattern pairings may infer, or at the very least, make educated guesses at, a broad variety of word meanings using compositional semantics (ibid: 3).

1.9 Arabic Number

In contrast to English, Arabic uses three numbers: *wahid* or *mufrad* for the singular, *tathniyah* for a pair or two of anything, and *jam'a* for more than two (Ahmed, 2008:17). Most Western learners are familiar with the singular and plural, but less so with the dual. Karin (2005), pp. 53-54

must thus be a word if it accepts the {-en} plural. Thus, words are made up of morphemes that vary in number, and they additionally constitute the building blocks of expressions (ibid.).

1.6.1 Content Words and Function Words

A crucial difference between content words and function words—also known as open-class terms and closed-class terms, respectively—may be made when talking about words. The English terms uncle, manage, large, and swiftly are examples of content words. These words express concepts, actions, things, and qualities and are part of the major components of speech, which also include nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Because it constantly adds new terms to the above class of words, they are also known as “open-ended” or “open-class” words. In other words, speakers have the ability to invent and add an endless

number of new terms to these classes. (Oz, 2014: 85-86).

However, words that lack lexical meanings or explicit notions associated with them are known as function words. They are often invariant in form and lexically unproductive. Articles, demonstratives, quantifiers, prepositions, and conjunctions are among the few fixed objects that make up these grammatical or function groups. In contrast to content words, which have not much semantic substance, these function words indicate grammatical connections. In English, function words include demon-

stratives (this, that), quantifiers (most, few, some, little), conjunctions (but, or, and, yet), prepositions (up, from, to, with), and articles (the, a). Take the columns the and a/an as examples. The important aspect of these parts of speech is that they operate linguistically to denote either a noun is definitive or undefined (the instructor or a teacher). The noun phrases “girl” and “boy” are examples of how the word “and” connects words and phrases properly. In summary, in the upcoming years, users of a language have the potential to come across a large number of new content words, including verbs and nouns. It is quite doubtful, though, that they will experience a fresh conjunction in the years to come, or even in their lifetime. (ibid.:86).

1.7 Arabic Morphology

Although there are some fundamental differences between Arabic and English morphology, Arabic morphology is quite methodical. According to Aronoff (1994:3), the development of several important ideas in theoretical morphology has really been significantly influenced by Arabic and the Semitic languages. Word structure or morphology theories typically concentrate on two key topics: the formation of words (derivational or lexical morphology) and their interactions with syntax. Beginning with the late 8th and early 9th century AD, Arab grammarians produced complicated examinations of Arabic morphology which diverge from contemporary Western views yet intersect with

smallest grammatical form. (Delahunty and Garvey, 2010: 125).

1.6 Words

There are a great deal of terms in English dictionaries, like many others,

yet it's safe to assume that most speakers are not familiar with them all. How many words are known by speakers, then? Since vocabulary includes an open-ended component that greatly contributes to the creative use of language, this is a very difficult subject to answer. A six-year-old who starts school may know up to 13,000 words, based on Pinker (1999, p. 3). This number rises surprisingly quickly as the child gets introduced to new vocabulary from what is said and print media in their environment. A high school graduate typically knows roughly 60,000 words; a university graduate or a typical literate adult likely knows twice as many, or 120,000 words. According to Akmajian et al. (2010), learning a language also entails learning an incredibly large "list of data contained in the shape of words." Although though it might not be a full one, this vast listing of terms for any speech is termed its lexicon (or conceptual dictionary), an essential part of our language understanding (Oz, 2014: 84).

Certain standards have been put forward for word identification. Spelling is one potential criterion: in written English, an expression is considered a word if it is space-free and distinct from other phrases. Although this criterion is highly helpful, it can occasionally produce uneven and

disappointing results. Compounds (words made up of two or

more words) are in accordance divided (see, for example, influx, in-laws, goose flesh, and low income vs. low-income). For example, the word "cannot" is spelled as one word but "might not" as two. (Delahunty and Garvey,2010 :126).

It is difficult to easily insert fragments into words, unlike sentences, because words have a tendency to resist interruption. For instance, using another word to separate a word's root from its inflectional ending—as in *sockblue-s for blue socks—is improper. On the other hand, sentences can be broken. Adverbs can be used to place it among subjects and predicates: John wiped his fingerprints fast. By definition, the conventional interjections can also be used: I think it's going to rain later today. The arrangement of word components is somewhat set in English, however this is not true in other languages. English inflections, for instance, are suffixes that come after any word's derivational morphemes. The meaning of "John kissed Mary" and "Mary kissed John" might vary depending on the arrangement of the parts at higher linguistic level. However, words with suffixed inflections are not contrasted with words with prefixed inflections. English fails to contrast, for instance, s + piece and piece + s. In English, too, it is distinct individual words that choose for certain inflections. The terms "child" and "ox" are therefore can be plural via the suffix {-ren} and {-en}, respectively. A form

moveable is not a root. The expressions to which affixes are called bases, and although roots can be bases, bases are not always roots. (ibid.).

Depending on whether they come prior to or following the format to that they are appended, affixes are categorized. Prefixes come before, followed by suffixes. (ibid.).

1.4.3 Derivation vs. Inflection

There are two levels to morphology: the level of derivation at the inner end and the outer layer with inflectionally linked forms. The act of creating words from bases or roots by adding affixes and changing internal phonemes, sometimes in conjunction with a change in a word's form class, is known as derivation. The combination of words with derivational suffixes is random. A group of related words made up of the same base morpheme and all of the derivational affixes that might accompany it is known as the derivational paradigm. For instance, employ, employer, employment, and unemployed; beautician, beautifying, beautifying, and beautiful.. (Al-Jarf,1994 :117)

Inflection is a shift in the form of words by which some words convey

specific grammatical connections like numbers, the gender, case, tense, voice, mood, aspect, transitivity and comparison. Inflectional Morphology is the collection of rules that explain the method for when an item in the dictionary has a grammatical morpheme linked to its beginning or end. A grammatical category like as gen-

der, number, person, tense, voice, mood, aspect, case, transitivity, or comparison is shown by this morpheme. The corresponding inflectional morpheme may not always imply the same inflectional category. There may be homonymous inflections for some inflectional categories. Other grammatical information in the phrase may be repeated by inflectional morphemes. Classes of inflection are referred to as divisions for nouns, pronouns, and adjectives, conjugation for verbs, and comparison for adjectives. The inflection that nouns, verbs, and adjectives go through can be used to identify them as parts of speech. Prefixes and suffixes that have a grammatical purpose are known as inflectional morphemes..(Al-Jarf,1994 :8)

1.5 Allomorphs, and Morphs

It makes sense to consider the three forms to be contextual pronunciation variations of a single entity due to their identical phonological and semantic characteristics as well as their complimentary distribution. There are three distinct but obviously related phonemic forms for English plural morpheme {-s}: /ɪz/, /z/, and /s/. In addition to sharing the same meaning, all three of them have an alveolar fricative phoneme, either /s/ or /z/. It is feasible to anticipate exactly where each of the three forms will occur: {ɪz} following. The three entities are variant representations of a morpheme, and the different forms of a particular morpheme are its allomorphs. This is parallel to phonology. Morph is the

dent, single words. A bound morpheme, on the other hand, usually has to be joined to another form since it is unable to stand alone. For instance, the past tense morpheme -ed must be linked to verbs, while the morpheme for plurals -s can only appear when it is related to nouns. As a result, we can say that every affix in English is a bound morpheme. This includes prefixes that are linked to the starting of another morpheme (like re- in terms like reinvent, reopen, and rewrite) and suffixes that are bonded to the end regarding another morpheme (like -er/-or in statements like opener, inventor, and writer). Certain bound morphemes, like cran-, are referred to as “bound base morphemes” because they have meaning when paired with other morphemes but lack significance when used

alone. In berries (cranberry, huckleberry), for instance, and more recently in apples, grapes, or other fruits (cranapple, cran-grape, crananidin), cran- must occur. Lastly, a base or stems morpheme is the one to which an affix is connected. It might be bound (like -s or cran-) or free (like dog, which is both an independent morpheme and a free base). (Oz, 2014: 88-89).

The status of the morphology in the expression helpfulness varies. The words “help,” “ful,” and “ness” are not just joined like strands on a thread. Instead, help serves as the fundamental element or beginning point for the creation of this word; helpful is then formed by adding the morpheme -ful,

which serves as the starting point for the creation of helpfulness McCarthy (2002: 18). Calling aid the basis of this word is done for two reasons. One is that the term “help” provides the most specific and tangible aspect of its meaning, which is embraced by a group of similar words like “helper,” “helpless,” “helplessness,” and “unhelpful,” which are more abstractly different from one another. Another explanation is because, out of the three helpfulness

morphemes, only “help” can stand alone; that is, only “help” can, in the right context, stand alone as an utterance. That is obviously not the case for either -ful or -ness. (Historically, the suffix -ful is linked to the word full, but if one compares terms like helpful and cheery with others that really include full, such half-full and chock-full, it is clear how different they are in modern English.) It should go without saying that morphemes that are free are those that are able to stand alone, whereas those that are bound (ibid.).

1.4.2 Root vs. Affix

In addition to either being bound or free, morphology are also categorized as root, affix derivational, or inflectional. According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010), a root morpheme is the fundamental form to which other morphemes are attached. In the case of moveable, {-able} is attached to {move}, which is the word’s root; nevertheless, {im-} is linked to portable, not to {move} (there is no words immove), but

mic portions of words may unintentionally resemble regular morphemes, even though each morpheme might be utilized repeatedly in various forms.

(3) It is important to distinguish morphemes from syllables.

Although usually just one or two syllables, occasionally three or four, a morpheme can have a wide range of syllable even nothing. Meaning has absolutely nothing connected with syllables. Phonetic units are called syllables. The majority of glossaries use hyphens to show where a word can be divided at the last point of a text line. The word can also be divided into syllables using hyphens. The most compact autonomously pronounceable item onto which a word may be separated is called a syllable. It's quite probable that a word's morphemes and syllable count will vary.

Morphemes can also be shorter than a syllable. Think about vehicles vs cars. Cars is a single syllable that contains two morphemes: $\sqrt{\text{car}+}$ -s, wherein -s is the morpheme for "plural," or an additional one. The -ed of cared, caressed, rubbed, and the -th of growth, warmth are more instances of morphemes that don't constitute syllables. Morphemes, such as -gen, -morph, -hap(p)-, and -y, are typically not less than one syllable long and completely pronounceable.

(4) A single morpheme can have several in pronunciation distinct forms. "Allomorphs" encompass various kinds of a single form (which meaning

"other forms"– $\sqrt{\text{allo}}$ "other"+ $\sqrt{\text{morph}}$ "form"). Allomorphy is the broad term for this characteristic of allomorphic variance. One of the best methods to increase the number of words available and discover word connections is to recognize many the allomorphs of the identical morpheme. Although the spelling and sound of the morpheme differ across the three terms, any English speaker will recognize the nouns cares, caps, and classes as matching the plural version of -s. In other words, there are three allomorphs of the morpheme. While each individual's basic understanding of English includes the allomorphy of the plurality -s, there are other morphemes for which this understanding is completely non-automatic. Take the morpheme "take" or "contain," whose most common allomorph is "cap," which appears in terms like "capable," capsule," and "captive capacity." Additionally, terms like "Accept deception" and "Intercept perceptible receptacle" include the allomorph " $\sqrt{\text{cep}}$." Words like "anticipate emancipate incipient participate principal recipe" have a third allomorph, Cip.

In a few words, such as "occupy," "recover," and the legal phrase "nuncupative," which means "of a will or evidence: declared orally," the final allomorph is "cup."

4. Classification Of Morphemes

4.1 Bound vs. Free

Open and visit are two examples of free morphemes that can function as indepen-

A morpheme is often denoted in linguistics by brackets. The word *refill*, for instance, is made up of the letters {re}+ {fill}+{ed}. The following sections will look at some of the various characteristics of morphemes. It is worthwhile to highlight a handful for the time being. A single word may be represented by one or more morphemes (Oz, 2014:88.)

3.The Properties of Morphemes

Morphemes must:

1. be distinguishable from a single word to another;and
2. participate in some manner to the sense of the entire word in order for the meanings of certain complicated words to be foreseeable. (McCarthy, 2002: 17).

The characteristics of morphemes are outlined here by Minkova and Stockwell (2009:65–69) in an attempt to highlight their differences from other language units such as words, syllables and individual sounds.

The characteristics that set morphemes apart from various other unit of language are these:

- 1) The most minute item connected to a meaning is called a morpheme. Take the following terms.

The spelling is present in all of these nouns. In what way may we assess the significance of this fact? Answer: Find out if each word has a consistent meaning that can be linked to a morpheme of the form . It is clear that caring is unrelated to cars.The definition

of “car” and “care” are entirely unrelated. *Caress*: Despite the fact that on the surface, *caress* and *automobile* seem similar, much like a *princess* and a *prince*, the first pair obviously has no common meaning. *Carpet*, however, gives the impression that there could be a relationship in some way: Like a *tablet* is a small *table*, *carpet* may be a little *carp*, but it’s not. Neither is *carpal*, a qualifier that means “relating to the hand,” a sharing a ride companion.

The single morpheme “carpet” can be spelled “carpet.”

(2) Morphemes are units that may be re-produced. The morpheme’s ability to be repeatedly employed to create a variety of words is one of its most significant characteristics. The morpheme “care” may be used to create the words “caregiver,” “careless,” “careful,” and “uncaring.”One technique to test the hypothesis if one is unsure of the meaning of the terms *cardigan* and *caramel* and does not think that they could include the morpheme “car” is to examine whether the additional information can be utilized in a different way: that is, if it is a different word. In contrast to the morphemes $\sqrt{\text{care}}+\text{-ful}$, $\text{un}+\sqrt{\text{care}}+\text{-ing}$, or $\sqrt{\text{care}}+\sqrt{\text{give}}+\text{-er}$, -digan and -amel clearly do not fit with the initial description of a morpheme, contribute distinctive implications, or are refillable. Yet, one should use caution since, as seen in the cases of *carrot*, *carpet*, *caress*, and *carpal*, capacity for recycling can be misleading.Non-morphe-

بعض المواضيع الاساسية والمهمة التي تخص علم الصرف في اللغة العربية وذلك بتسليط الضوء على علم الصرف في اللغة الانكليزية وكيف للكلمات والمورفيمات تحلل وتصنف ليتم لاحقا توضيح بعض الاختلافات والتشابه. مورفيمات العدد بالاضافة الى بعض العناوين المتعلقة بها في كلا اللغتين سوف يتم شرحها. سوف يتم اختيار ثلاث ايات قرآنية من سورتين مختلفتين لتحليلها صرفيا من حيث مورفيمات العدد.

الكلمات المفتاحية: علم الصرف، المورفيمات الانكليزية والعربية، الكلمات، العدد

1. Morphology

The study of a word's inner framework and the laws that determine how words are formed in a language is known as morphology. Once more, it is a component of a language's grammatical competence, which is typically instinctive like linguistic knowledge (Oz, 2014:83).

From the Greek term *morphe*, which means "form, shape," McCarthy (2002:16) described morphology as the branch of grammar that deals with the construction of words and the interactions between them including the morphemes that make them up. Morphemes may be considered the smallest components of morphology (*ibid.*).

The arrangement, norms, and procedures pertaining to significant components of language—whether they are words or word components, such different affixes—are

referred to as morphology, or word structure. Morphemes are substantive elements that function as segments at the word level (Aronoff ,1976: 7).

2. Morpheme

The field of linguistics known as morphology studies morphemes (Minkova and Stockwell, 2009:65). Language speakers are aware that word formations can contain many components. One unit play plus many additional components, such as -s, -er, -ed, and -ing, make up English word forms like plays, player, played, and playing, for instance, which may be divided into several parts. All of these components are referred to as morphemes, which are the smallest units of sense or grammar functions that go into creating words. (Lieber, 2009: 32).

Additionally, terms like play are units of meaning, while components needed to demonstrate the present tense or plural are units of grammatical function. Three morphemes make up the word visitors. Visit is one minimum unit of meaning; or, which indicates "person who does something," is another essential unit of meaning; and -s, which indicates plural, is the third basic unit of grammatical function. Three morphemes may also be found in the word re-opens. Open is a minimal piece of meaning, re- is another limited unit that denotes "again" and -ed is

another other fundamental unit of structural function that indicates past tense (Oz,2014:87).

Morphemes in Quranic Discourse

المورفيمات في الخطاب القرآني

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مديرية تربية ذي قار

Abstract:

The language of Quran is considered to be the most formal and difficult Arabic language variety to be studied and analyzed. However, there are studies of Quranic text that the researcher depends on in dealing with the morphological field of analysis of this text. In this paper, the researcher tries to discuss some basic and important topics related to Arabic morphology. By shedding the light on English morphology and how words and morphemes analyzed and classified, the Arabic morphology will be discussed in later items to find out the morphological differences and

similarities. The morphemes of number in both English and Arabic will be illustrated as well as some other related topics. Furthermore, three sentences from two verses of holy Quran are chosen to be analyzed morphologically to find out the morphemes of number.

Keywords: morphology, English and Arabic morphemes, words, number

الملخص: تعتبر لغة القرآن من أكثر النصوص العربية رسمية وصعوبة المدروسة والتي يتم تحليلها. لكن هنالك دراسات لنصوص القرآن التي اعتمدها الباحث لتحليل النصوص باستخدام علم الصرف. في هذه الورقة البحثية، الباحث يحاول التطرق إلى