

Morphological Change in English and Arabic : A comparative study

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Abstract:

Morphological Change refers to the changes that occur in the structure of words .This study attempts to investigate the types of this concept in addition to the internal and the external causes of it in English and Arabic .The method has been followed is the theoretical descriptive method adopted by Trask ,R. in his book Historical Linguistics (1996),in which he insisted on combining the study of ancient languages with the study of contemporary change .

The organization of this research is as follows ; morphological change in English and Arabic are surveyed in chapter one and chapter two respectively .The last sections of these chapters are devoted to provide the practical part of the study .According to English , an account to the change of the inflectional verb system is offered during the different stages of its evolution; Old , Middle and the Early Modern . However , such account relies on the movement of verbs within the field of strong and weak forms .Particular texts from each stage of English have been selected to examine the concept in question . From Old English

Verses from the poem of Beowulf have been chosen , from the Middle English , verses from the beginning of the general prologue from the Canterbury by Chaucer are analyzed , and the Sonnet 73 by Shakespeare has been chosen from the Early Modern English . In the same respect , a group of verses from the Glorious Qur`an have been selected to test the morphological change that occurred in Arabic verb during the process of vowelization , which had been occurring continuously since the pre-Islamic period , through the period of the revelation of the Glorious Qur`an , to the modern period .The focus is obvious on the stage of the Glorious Qu`ran as it is the link between the two covenants .

This study has concluded that the morphological system in the two languages is subject to a number of valuable changes , for several reasons , such as the influence of other surrounding languages , on the one hand , and to their internal systems , on the other . The morphology of both languages is greatly affected by phonetic changes , as language users always tend toward simplicity and brevity , which later results in noticeable changes in the morphological level and other linguistic levels .

Keywords : Morphology , Historical Linguistics , the inflectional verb system

الخلاصة :

يشير التغير الصرفي الى التغييرات التي تحدث في بنية الكلمة . تحاول هذه الدراسة ايجاد انواع النظام الصرفي واسبابه في اللغتين الانكليزية والعربية ، باعتباره احد اهم أنظمة اللغة . تم اتباع المنهج الوصفي في خضم هذه الدراسة والتركيز على المنهج الوصفي النظري للعالم تراسك في كتابه اللغويات التاريخية ، او علم اللغة التاريخي (١٩٩٦) ، والذي اكد فيه على الجمع بين دراسة اللغات القديمة و دراسة التغييرات المعاصرة .

تناول الفصلان الاول والثاني من هذا البحث استعراض التغيير الصرفي في اللغتين الانكليزية والعربية تباعا ، كما تم تخصيص الجزء الاخير من الفصلين المذكورين لتحليل بعض النصوص المختارة . بالنسبة للغة الانكليزية تم التركيز على التغير في النظام الصرفي للأفعال وتأثرها بأسباب التغير بين القياسية وغير القياسية و ذلك عبر مراحل تطور اللغة المختلفة القديمة والوسطى والحديثة المبكرة ، وعلى اساس هذا الشرح اختار الباحث نصوصا لغرض تحليلها وحسب التالي: ابيات من القصيدة المعروفة " بيولف" عن اللغة الانكليزية القديمة ، بعض الابيات من احدى قصائد تشوسر عن اللغة الانكليزية الوسطى ، اما بالنسبة للانكليزية الحديثة المبكرة ، فقد تم تحليل السوناتة ٧٣ لشيكسبير . بنفس الصدد في اللغة العربية ، ركز البحث على دراسة التغيير الصرفي للكلمات عبر المراحل التي سبقت نزول القران الكريم مرورا بفترة نزوله وحتى الفترة الحديثة وما يتم الاتفاق على حدوثه من قبل المجمع العربي للغة العربية من تغييرات في الصرف العربي للكلمات بشكل عام وللأفعال بشكل خاص . عمليا ، تم اختيار مجموعة من الايات الكريمة من القران الكريم لدراستها وتحليلها باعتبار ان لغة القران الكريم هي حلقة الوصل بين الفترتين السابقة واللاحقة .

توصلت هذه الدراسة الى ان النظام الصرفي في اللغتين يخضع لجملة من التغييرات المهمة بمرور الزمن ، وذلك لعدة اسباب من اهمها تأثر اللغتين باللغات المحيطة الاخرى وكذلك اسباب تخص النظام الداخلي لهما ، بمعنى ان النظام الصرفي يتأثر بشكل كبير بالتغييرات الصوتية ، حيث ان مستعملي اللغة يميلون دائما الى السهولة والسرعة والاختصار ما ينتج عنه فيما بعد تغييرات ملحوظة على صعيد النظام الصرفي وبقية الانظمة اللغوية الاخرى .

الكلمات المفتاحية : علم الصرف ، التغيير الصرفي ، النظام الصرفي للأفعال ، علم اللغة التاريخي .

Chapter One :

Morphological change in English

1.1 Introduction

To deal with morphological change , one needs to refer to historical linguistics ,that is defined by Crystal (2003: 219) as the branch of linguistics deals with the evolution of languages during the passage of time . It aims to connect its findings to general linguistic theory .However , he adds that it can also be referred to as diachronic linguistics , since in most cases the data of research is identical to these of comparative philology . Methods of historical linguistics are not identical , that is why ,historical linguists aopt different methods of synchronic linguistics to analyse causes of language change taking into consideration the other miscellaneous branches of linguistics , phonology , morphology and syntax .

Researchers , such as James (1992 : 103) and Bauer (1994 : 45) , believe in shedding light on the nature of language change and emphasize that the diachronic and synchronic methods should be unified , providing a comprehensive views in which empact of small changes noticed in the present can be exhibited to justify large scale of changes in the past .The way a language changes offers attitudes towards the nature of that language itself , there is no simple explanation of the reason of language

change ,however , this makes those interested in historical linguistics seek how language is used in the society and how it is acquired , so that they could reveal information about its internal and external system of change . Since Old English , through Middle English , the language has been changing constantly and in a way that is somewhat regular , though such regularity is unpredictable .

As far as morphological change is concerne , Trask (1996 : 5) explains that it is less abvious compared to the phonological change or syntactic change , since it depends on the scope of studying the internal structure of words . In this area he agrees with Anderson (1992 : 114) who confirms that characteristics and effects of the construction of words are slightly more metastasised in grammar construction interrelated with phonology , syntax and semantics . It is added that change in these branches is actually concerned with change in morphology rather than with syntactic characteristics , and most of the data analysed of the literature on phonological change is comparbly devoted to morphological problems . In this respect , from the historical perspective , studying morphological change enhances the call that morphology is focal to the study of linguistics , since it is related to other branches of grammar , lexemes have phonological properties , and they form phrases and sentences when they are combined together , sometimes their structures reflect their syntactic functions , moreover , they form paraigms and represent part of lexecal families .

1.2 Features of Old , Middle and Early Moden English

Historically speaking , Trask (1996 : 7-9) gives a wide explanation of the linguistic differences between Modern English and the earlier stages of English (Old English and Middle English) , according to morphology , he believes Old English is entirely different from modern , since it is much

closer to Proto – Germanic than Modern English is . As noted above , that the morphological system is actually intertwined with the phonological and the syntactic systems , the researcher needs to point out the main linguistic features were prevalent at that time .

Old English , is an early shape of English that was used from the mid of 5th century to the late of 11th century , It was referred to be one of the West Germanic languages , which was in turn a part of the Indo – European language – family . That form of English , had five grammatical cases ; nominative , accusative , genitive , dative and rarely the instrumental case . In nouns there were three grammatical genders ; masculine , feminine and neuter . As far as numbers are concerned , Old English had dual pronouns that referred to two people , in addition to singular and plural . (Lass ,1994 : 56)

For Torres (2010 : 3) mentions that English , in that stage , separated between verbs , strong verbs , formed past tense and past participle by changing a vowel , such as ' sing ' , 'sang' , ' sung ' , and weak verbs , whose past and past participle are formed by adding ' –ed ' like ; 'jump ' , ' jumped ' , ' jumped'. Modern English speaker , respectively , calls these forms irregular and regular . However Old English exhibited a wide range of ' Inflections ' to reflect distinction of number person , tense or mood .

Middle English , as defined by Kleinman (2009 : 2) , is the form of English that was spoken in the period followed the Norman Conquest , until the 15th century . After the Old English period , the language witnessed distinct developments . First of all , there was no specific spelling system in Middle English , means the same word could be written in more than one way . Change of vowels was one of the most substantial changes marked during this period which was associated with important morphological changes , derivational forms were gradually decreased and replaced by forms borrowed from French . However , the endings such as ' –e ' and ' –e (n) ' were given multiple functions like possessive and

plural forms of the nouns , in addition to various inflections of the verbs . Many Old English grammatical features had either been simplified or disappeared . Syntactically , by the end of the middle period , word order ,(subject – verb – object) was established as it is now in the Modern English .

Early Modern English (1500 – 1700) ,during this stage English is characterized as a variable language totally different from English of present time . It represents the time when Shakespeare wrote , however , standardization is based essentially in spelling and new vocabulary was created . This stage witnessed the gradual progress in pronunciation by means of vowel shift process and grammar in word order change that had been more fixed over time .(Rose , 2021: 2)

1. 3 Definitions of Morphological Change

Trask (1996 :102) , and other linguists , like Anderson (1988 : 23) , who subscribe the same view , define morphological change as changes in the morphological forms of words and of inflectional structures . It is worth observing that the field of diachronic morphology , the topic under discussion , deals with the recognition of the fundamental types of change ; as it is believed that most of them take place at the interfaces between morphology – phonology , like i – mutation (see 1.5.1 below) , on the one hand or morphology – syntax like the rise of inflectional morphology , on the other , in addition to morphological changes that could occur due to morphology – semantics interface , like the rise of derivational suffixes . Causes and mechanisms of morphological change which have been traditionally referred to as internal and external .

On the basis of this research , Stekauer and Lieber (2005 : 49) explain how morphology has many sides , and that its main processes are divided into wordformation and inflection .The difference is that the former includes ways by which a new word can be built , like compounding and derivational morphology , while the latter , refers to formation of grammatical forms. Morphological change can be noticed in the transmission of the grammatical forms from one generation to the following , under the supposition that forms are mostly undefined by the data speakers are exposed to . In this scene , speakers of new generation might explicate data in a method that differs from the method was used previously .The result will certainly be that grammar at this time is different from grammar used before .

Anderson (2015 : 22) sees that often surface forms of linguistic entities that are entirely obvious for a speaker at a particular point may become less obvious in the course of time . It is no longer possible for speakers to unambiguously recover the structural regularities that underlie these entities , as a result a new grammar will be generated since these surface forms are the rules on which speakers construct their structures.

1.4 Causes of Morphological Change

According to Lyons (1981 :196) and Trask (1996 :12) , there is no accepted reason why languages change , many theories have been discussed in this regard . The most can be said here is that languages change and develop internally and externally . For Milroy (1992 : 48) , finds that internal change occur when the language changes itself ,and that correlates with the phonological , morphological and syntactic systems of the language , while the external trend , takes place by contact of the language with other languages . Change and evolution eventuate to a language as a result of its influence by cultural and social factors in the linguistic environment.

Following Lyons (1981 : 19) authenticates two separate distinctions , in this regard , to answer the traditional question , why languages change , the first distinction is between sound change , on the one hand , and grammatical and lexical changes , on the other .The second distinction to be between internal and external factors .

1.3. Internal Factors

1.3.1 Morphology – Phonology

Morphology is connected with phonology , Such type of morphological change is defined by Trips (2006 : 216) , as that which occurs when a phonological rule becomes vague and the speakers can no longer identify the reason of that change , due to that result of phonological change they explicate the rule as a morphological characteristic .It is also referred to as the ' dephonologization ' One of the valuable , applications of this phenomenon is ' i – mutation ' , ' front – mutation ' or sometimes called, ' i – Umlaut ' , according to Germanic sound alternation, . It is a term refers to the system of alternations and changes occurred during the 6th century before the appearance of the written Old English . It summarizes a sound change , in which a back vowel is fronted or a front vowel is raised , if the next syllable contains /i / . /i: / or / j / , it is a class of regressive metaphony or vowel harmony. The point that has been made by Chalker and Weiner (1994 :72) is relevant , however , they refer to the irregular forms constructed by this process , i – mutation , in Old English , for example , the singular and plural forms of some nouns , the plural was formed by adding < – i > rather than adding < – s > such as ' mann ' ; ' man ' for singular and ' manni ' for plural , series of changes to vowels occurred subsequently . The speakers , according to this process , assimilated the final < i > and raised it into the stem < e > , until during the passage of time , it has been reached at the two different morphological forms ' man ' and ' men ' . This led to the fact , that vowel change can obtain the plural identity

Obviously ,it is suggested that changes caused by this process were kind of ' assimilation ' , the vowels are moved to a place of articulation similar or nearer to that of the following vowel or < j > , for example , ' mouse ' and ' mice ' , which were developed regularly from the Old forms ' mûs ' , 'mys ' , the first plural form was ' mûsiz ' , but the < i > caused the < û > to change to < y > , then the < -iz > was lost , to give the Old plural ' mys' . The same happened to strong verbs , the second and third person singular indicative present ,were marked by i – mutation of stem vowel . For example , ' ic helpe , þu hilpst , he hilpp , ' and ' ic fare , þu faerst , he faerþ ' These forms were continued to be used up in the Middle English (.ibid)

1.3.2. Morphology – Syntax

Generally , many linguists , like Givon (1971:394) , believe in the saying ; " the today`s morphology is yesterday`s syntax " , this shows the two trends they refer to , that syntactic constructions may be formed as a process of word formation , on the one hand , and that syntactic derivations may have been ambiguous , on the other , so that speakers would reinterpret the recent morphology in a different way . In this respect , Trips (2006 :32) demonstrates that new morphology can arise from the reinterpretation of syntactic structures in a process that could be called ' grammaticalization ' , the result of this type of morphological change is the inflectional endings in Romance languages and the case of nominal comounding in the Germanic languages . Hoever , Anderson (1992 : 7) gives a wide explanation about this , that the origin of many words can be investigated to originally more complex forms constructed in syntax .For example , ' not ' which is originated in Old English with ' no thing ' ' nǣ ' bacame in the Middle English ' nought ' ' nothing ' and gradually reduced to the adverb ' not ' . Primarily , ' nǣ ' and ' nō ' in Old English were elements of multi – part negations forms . Speakers , after that , tended to use it with

' thing ' as a single word and subsequently , ' not ' is seen to develop into inflectional component to be associated with modal verbs and auxiliaries .

1.3.3 Morphology – Semantics

to have two sides ; a structural and a semantic , according to the Morphology , has been agreed , semantic correlation , Harya (2016 : 121–5) and Anderson (1992 : 6–9) illustrate that the meaning of complex words is built up through morphology , this is related to lexical semantics , and mainly to derivational affixes . They add, that semantics can be defined in terms of morphology to be the investigation of the meaning of morphemes and how they could be connected to construct new complex words , and such process is called word formation .Trips (2009 : 12) explains that the main assumption of diachronic morphology that many of the morphological entities are used now are derived from independent words in Old English .Examples have been provided to show this , such as the suffixes ; ' – hood ' , ' – dom ' and ' – ship . As far as the suffix ' – hood ' is concerned , she clarifies that it was developed from the free morpheme ' hǣd ' , which gave the meaning of : ' rank , status , office , or person ' and functioned as nominal head in syntactic phrases and could have been modified by nominal genitives or adjunctives . as in ;

þæt hē þær onfenge ærecbiscopes hǣde
that he there received archbishop's office (ibid.)

On the way to become a bound morpheme ' hǣd ' was utilized as a second element of compounds , so the syntactic combinations evolved into particular types of compounds (noun – noun –adjective –noun) , however , because of this frequent compound ' hǣd ' was progressively reinterpreted as a derivational suffix to build abstract nouns . In this regard , Anderson (1992 : 13) defines the term ' morphologisation ' to be the process takes place when a syntactic structure loses its syntactic characteristics and

changes into a morphological structure .In Modern English , the wordformation rules used with the suffix ' – hood ' are no more than a reflex of this syntactic structure . For this point of view , the semantic change of suffixes , led to their change from free morpheme into bound one .

1.4 External Factors (Borrowing)

Trask (1996 :30) mentions that , in historical linguistics, borrowing has traditionally gained a leading role, since it has been reported as one of the influential sources of language change , in addition to sound change and analogy , (see 1 .4 below). The borrowing of morphological structures has commonly received less interest compared to lexical borrowing . This is clearly attributed to the visible relative recurrence of morphological borrowing . During the 20th century, two views of argumentations emerged ; the first , advocated borrowing of inflectional morphemes is most unlikely , while the second , suggested that there are no languages that are completely unmixed and that morphological borrowing factually exists . The first analytical foundation for this survey of convergence of languages in general , and borrowing in particular, was submitted by Weinreich (1953 :31–3) , who perceived that , from one language to another , derivational affixes are more easily transferable than inflectional affixes .

Linguists such as Trask (1996 : 21) confirms that new words can be constructed by utilizing data of other languages without borrowing any words directly .This can be summarized when the speaker of the recipient language takes a phrase or a word from the source language , as a model , and translates it a morpheme by morpheme in a process called a ' calque ' or ' a loan translation ' . This technique , however , was used

to expand the vocabulary of languages . such as what happened with the Romans to expand the linguistic system of Latin , when they tended to be attracted to a more prestigious language like Greek . For example , in the Greek word 'sympathia ' , ' sympathy ' there are two morphemes : the prefix ' syn-' which means 'with ' and the stem ' pathia ' which means ' suffering ' , in the same area , there was the Latin prefix ' con - ' gives the meaning of ' with ' and the stem ' passio ' means ' suffering ' the Romans here gained the ' calque ' ' compassio ' , that became the loaned word for ' sympathy ' in Latin . During centuries later , German speakers calqued this word , with exchanging the Greek prefix used first by the German prefix ' mit ' , that gave the same meaning , with the noun ' leid ' ' grief ' , to have the new German word ' mitleid ' which could stand for both of the previous concepts ; 'compassion' and ' sympathy ' , English , in this regard , has preferred to borrow these two words directly , because its speakers are not interested in calques .

Another way to exploit the foreign language , in terms of borrowing , is the ' pillage ' , a process used by the speakers of the recipient language who tend to pillage vocabularies to extract new morphemes , which in turn can be imported and employed as building morphemes to form new words in other language . In English , such building morphemes are called ' combining forms ' , they are widely used to construct scientific and technical terms , for example , the Greek words ' thermos ' means ' heat ' and ' metron ' means ' measure ' both were borrowed to form the combining forms for the English word ' thermometer ' (ibid.)

1.5 Types of morphological Change

1.5.1 Analogy

To complete the picture of morphological change , especially that involve internally , the researcher needs to examine the concept of ' Analogy ' , or ' analogia ' , according to its Greek origins , it was widely used by

mathematicians and grammarians to give the meaning of ' regularity , . For Lyons (1981 : 28) , believes that without appreciating the importance of this concept , it will be impossible to study or to understand the essential principles of traditional grammar , mainly that of ' Paradigm ' , a Greek word means ' model ' , for example ; ' play , plays , played , played . However , analogists adopted the view that the connection between structure and meaning is governed by the precept of proportional regularity . Trips (2009 : 15) defines analogy to be " a synchronic or diachronic process by which conceptually connected entities are made identical or similar in structure " . It is in this respect , considered as the inevitable result of the language speakers who tend towards abbreviation and economy of structure . This concept , from another point of view , deals primarily with the link between meaning and structure in the sense that it keeps phonetic , morphological , syntactic and semantic forms in one line . So far, the function of analogy , is to explain the irregularities used to be noticed in sound changes , the different irregular forms of nouns constructed by the ' i – mutation ' is a good example to show this , (see 1. 3.1 above).

The Neogrammarians started the scientific discussion of analogy , as Lyons (1981 : 36) and Anderson (1992 : 13) believe , more interesting , the domain of exceptions of regular sound change had received their attention in an exaggerated manner , they invoked the impact of analogy to explain these exceptions in the hypothesized sound – law . moreover , they confirmed the distinction between sound – change , as a physiologically explainable process , on the one hand , and analogy as a concept which results from mind , on the other . According to the Neogrammarians , the regular continuation of a structure would be thought to subject a process of re-shaping by sound change , but the fact was these regular forms had been re – made to adjust to some structural patterns that are sometimes called ' paradox ' which summarized the traditional rule that sound changes are regular and they can create irregularities , while

analogical changes are irregular , however they restore regularities . For example , the irregular verbs fall into many structures due to the nature of the vowel alternation , they are commonly considered as strong forms and certainly differ from the regular verbs whose rule is synchronically productive , this productivity is shown either by children acquiring the language or by the adult speakers, who construct the past tense form according to the rule of forming regular past – tense structure by suffixation , such as ' jump – jumped ' , they form the past of ' ride ' as ' rided ' or ' go ' as ' goed ' . Indeed such paradoxical forms , may seem incorrect for the first glance , however , the production of these structures by analogy indicates a convincing evidence that the learner is applying a particular rule than does his performance of any number of correct 'past – tense ' structures , most , if not all , of which are imitated as unanalysed whole.

On the basis of this investigation , Trask (1996: 106) provides a list of types of analogy , starting with the simplest one which is the proportional analogy ' ; or ' four – part analogy ' , where a model is indicated to show the relation between four units and generalize a morphological pattern of a given form to other forms . This type could be applied on nouns and verbs .For example , English had borrowed many Latin nouns ending in <-us >whose plural forms ending in <-i > such as ' cactus ' , ' caci ' and 'saccubus ' , 'saccubi ' , hence , for a word like ' octopus ' which is derived from Greek , a speaker might expect its plural to be ' octopodes ' , while this does not exist , however , according to proportional analogy English speakers in the course of time tended to give the form of ' octopi'.The four – part , or the proportional analogy can be shown as follows :

Cactus : cacti :: octopus : ?

The same with verbs , historically speaking , the past tense of the verb 'dive ' is ' dived ' , a regular weak form , which is still so according to some speakers , but large number of many English dialects use ' dove ' due to the proportional analogy , as in :

Drive : drove :: dive : ? (ibid .)

Another type is mentioned , which is the **analogical creation** , it is a simple type of analogy which is common factor in word formation .For instance , the suffix – **ese** , in **Japan** ; **Japanese** , the Latin suffix – **bilis** that found its way to many English words such as ; **imaginable** and **tolerable** which was the reason of borrowing the related Latin verbs ' tolerate ' and ' imagine ' , as a result , using such pairs in English led progressively to extend this suffix to all types of other verbs not only those of the Latin origin , native speakers now coin adjectives like ' **burnable** , and ' **likeable** ' to show this type of analogy as a basic rule of word-formation . (ibid). Anderson (1992, 13) refers to some prominent types of morphological change tend to be classified together under the title of analogy , which in turn includes any development that cannot be imputed either to regular sound change or to the process of borrowing .These comprises the following :

A– Levelling Analogy , the partial or complete elimination of morphophonemic alternation within a paradigm , for example ' choose '

	OE	Mod.E
Cêo[z]an	choose [z]	present
Cêa[s]	chose [z]	past sg
Cu[r]on	chose [z]	past pl
(ge) –co [r]en	chosen [z]	past participle (ibid .14)

B–Morphophonemic Extension , type of analogy that shows the extension in the already existing alternation of some patterns to new forms which previously did not undergo that alternation .For example , historically , the verb ' **dived** , has changed into ' **dove** ' with the strong verb pattern , in addition to ' **ride** , ;' **rode** ' and ' **wear** ' ; ' **wore** ' in Modern English . (Trips ,2006:35)

C–Folk Etymology , it is defined by Anderson (1992 : 14) to be that type of analogy remakes a part of a form to make it recognisable through popular

usage , he adds , it is the study of the origin of words and the root of forms from different languages a change in a word results from the replacement of certain unfamiliar part of a word by a more familiar one ,for example ; '**sparrowgrass**' originally from Greec word means 'asparagus' , was remade by analogy to the familiar word '**sparrow**' and '**grass**' .

1.5.2 Inflectional change

Inflectional morphology involves changes in word form to convey grammatical features , such as number , tense , mood , aspect , case or gender . Gregory (2001 :17) indicates that English morphology observes changes in inflectional endings or suffixes over time , for example , Old English had a quite complex system of inflections has been reduced in Modern morphology .It is noticed by many linguists , like Trask (1996 : 125), that languages can be classified according to their morphological systems into three types ; In the isolating languages , he believes , there is no morphology at all , since every word consists of only one morpheme , such as the Vietnamese . The second type is the agglutinating languages , where a single word can consist of many morphemes , though each morpheme is a obviously distinct form , so the morphemes in one word are strung one after the other , such as Turkish . In inflecting languages , to which Old English belongs , the word consists of several morphemes , whose bounaries are too diffiecult or impossible to be identified , furthermore , those several morphemes are well wrapped up into a tight package . As it was said above , that Old English was a highly inflected language , the stems of words could have been isolated , however , the endings could not be ,for example , the 'masculine noun "**vir**" "**man**" has the singular object form "**virum**" , the masculine noun "**dens**" "**tooth**" has the singular object form "**dentem**" . English has lost most of its earlier inflections and this was justified by many linguists, such as Gregory (2001 :22) , who have agreed upon one answer , which is the contact with the other languages,

however , the elaborate case system depended upon distinctions in the final syllables of the inflected nouns , as the phonological changes started to reduce and to exterminate these final syllables , prepositions began to be used more considerably to reinforce the case distinctions which were started to be lost , the increasing use of prepositions affected the case endings that had been less significant than previously .

According to Slocum and Lehmann (2025:1) verb conjugations , can be classed in two conjugations, **weak** and **strong**, in accordance with the method of producing their (**preterite**), the Past tense which was produced by adding a suffix -de (or -te) in weak verbs, as in ; ' **hīere**,' ' **hīerde** ', **heard**', or by changing the internal vowel in a form called '**ablaut** ' in strong verbs, as in ; ' **binde**', ' **band** ', ' **bind**,' **bound**'. There were three classes of weak verbs, in addition to seven classes of strong verbs; however ,there were six classes of preterite-present verbs that based on the strong **verb** classes 1-6 in the present but incorporating weak verb suffixes in the (preterite) past tense. During that time , there was only an active inflection; passive transformations were formed with the auxiliaries '**bēon** "be', **wesan** 'be', and ' **weorðan** ', 'become' with the infinitive. There were two tenses ; present and preterite , three moods: indicative, subjunctive, and imperative, each with two numbers: singular and plural , the plural in each mood had one form, except in the preterite subjunctive which might have had two forms .

one of the changes that characterizes the Middle English stage, Horbin(2016 : 63) debates that it is the phonological change with essential morphological effects, as it ultimately reduced the number of distinctive inflectional forms According to the past tense , as in Old English , the distinction between weak and strong forms is necessary. The strong verbs , on the one hand , change their stems as in ' **sing** ' , **sang** , or ' **song** ' 'and add (-e) Generally, the indicative present tense ended in -e , as in ' **ich here** ' , "I hear" , the second person singular as in ;' **pou song** ' , ' **thou song** ' , and , (-en) in the plural as in ;' **they songen** 'and the third

person singular in **-ep** as in ; **he comeþ**, "**he cometh/he comes**". (**þ** (the letter "thorn") is pronounced like the unvoiced **th** in "**think**", but under certain circumstances, it may be like the voiced **th** in "**that**". Weak verbs , on the other hand ,add (**-de or - te**)as in ; '**here**' '**hear**' becomes , **herde** and '**fele**' , '**feel**' becomes '**felte**'. Second person takes the ending (**-st**) , as in '**thou herdest**' and the plural is inflected in (**-n**) as in ; '**they felten** . Finally , Rose (2021: 6) adds that during the Early Modern period of English , the verb inflections became simplified as they changed towards the modern forms , for example ; the third-person singular present lost its alternate inflections '**-eth**' and '**-th**' became obsolete, and '**-s**' survived both forms are used together in Shakespeare; "**With her, that hateth thee and hates us all**" The indicative with the second person singular was marked in both the present and past tenses with '**-st**' and '**-est**' as in ; the past tense, '**walkedst**' or '**gav'st**' Since the indicative past was not and still is not otherwise distinguishable for person or number, the loss of '**thou**' made the past subjunctive ambiguous from the indicative past for all verbs except '**to be**".

1.5.3 Derivational change

Trips(2006:76) defines derivation to be the process of creating words by adding the affixes to the existing words .For example , one can add the prefix '**-un**' to the adjective '**happy**' to form a new adjective '**unhappy**' , and by adding the suffix '**-ness**' to obtain the noun '**happiness**'. Trask (1996 : 32) , in this respect , refers to the productivity of an affix , to be the degree of freedom that enables it to form new words , hence , the old suffix '**-th**' is no longer productive , though it still occurs in few old formations such as '**depth**' and '**warmth**' , he adds that this suffix could slightly be distinguished in '**weight**' and '**height**' , but users of Modern English can never extend it to other forms like ; '***happyth**' or '***bigth**'. The suffix '**-dom**' was found in many old formations like '**freedom**' , it

has not quite died out since the modern user occasionally come across some new examples of its use such as ; ' **tigerdom** ' , **gangsterdom**' and even ' **girdom** ' . ' – **wise** ' is an old suffix that formerly was not productive and limited to a few examples like ' **otherwise** ' and ' **clockwise** ' , however , it has recently been productive as in the following examples ; **profitwise** , **healthwise** , **fitnesswise** , and **moneywise** ' that are quite familiar to the modern users . Finally , one has to refer to the prefix ' – **mini** ' which , before 1960 , did not exist , but the new creation of ,for example , ' **miniskirt** ' promoted the general public to imagine new creations like ; **minicomputers** , **minicars** , **minibudgets** , etc. The origin of this prefix is ' Reanalysis ' ,(see 1.5.4), which shows that English has had the two Latin words ' minimum ' and ' miniature ' which are historically not related , but they only have the same meaning that involves the sense of ' **very small** ' . It was around the 60s , when speakers reanalysed them as they both consist of the prefix ' – **mini** ' , that new morpheme was used to form the new word then , ' **miniskirt** ' .

1.5.4 Reanalysis

Crystal (2003 :387) , defines reanalysis as "the development that alters the structure or function of a linguistic form " , if two words used as a compound noun , their separate units need to be reanalysed , for example ; **hair** (noun) + **cut** (verb) the result is **haircut** (noun) .He believes that any level of linguistics might be affected , like when a lexical item , such as a main verb could develop into a grammatical item , such as an auxiliary verb , a phonological change could require the reanalysis of the syllable divisions in a word , or a segment of a single word could be assigned to another . According to Trask (1996:35), reanalysis is the interpreting of a word as having a construction which is not historically valid so it obtains a new morpheme for use in forming other words. For example , the noun ' **hamburger** ' took its name from the German city

Hamburg , but because the first syllable resembles the name of a particular kind of meat , the wor has been reanalysed as a compound word (ham + burger) , that the new morpheme ' – burger ' is now used to form nouns for all kinds of things inside a bun , such as ; ' **chickenburger** ' and ' **cheeseburger** ' .

Finally , one cannot say that the survey above has exhausted all the possible processes of word formation (affixation , compounding , conversion , acronyms , blening , clipping , back–formation , folk etymology and borrowing) by which English has obtained new words , rather the study sheds light on the phenomenon of morphological change as a general mechanism of linguistic change , like any level of linguistics , it is not possible to predict what sort of change could occur or whether any change will occur at all , the best that linguists can do is to determine that particular types of changes are more likely to occur than others . (Ibid .128)

1.6 Examples and Discussions

1.6.1 Old English (OE)

The selected text is drawn from the Old English poem *Beowulf* , the only surviving heroic epic of its era, some verbs will be analysed with special reference to the verb inflection , The translation is prose rather than poetry .

Sample text

HWÆT,	WĒ	GĀR–DEna	in	gēardagum
þēodcyninga			þrym	gefrūnon,
hū ðā æpelingas		ellen fremedon!	Oft Scyld Scāfing	sceapena
				þrēatum,
monegum	mægþum		meodosetla	oftēah,
egsode	eorlas,		syððan	ærest
fēasceaft	funden;		hē þæs	frōfre
wēox	under	wolcnum		gebad,
			weorðmyndum	þāh,

oð þæt him æghwylc ymb sittendra
ofer hronrāde hýran scolde,
gomban gyldan; þæt wæs gōd cyning! Ðæm eafera wæs æfter
cenned
geong in geardum, þone God sende
folce tō frōfre; fyrenðearfe ongeat,
þē hīe ær drugon aldorlēase
lange hwīle; him þæs Liffrea,
wuldres Wealdend woroldāre forgeaf,
Bēowulf wæs brēme — blæd wīde sprang —
Scyldes eafera Scedelandum in.
Swā sceal geong guma gōde gewyrcean,
fromum feohgiftum on fæder bearne,
þæt hine on ylde eft gewunigen
wilgesīpas, þonne wīg cume,
lēode gelæsten; lofdædum sceal
in mægþa gehwære man gepeoñ.
in mægþa gehwære man gepeoñ. (Klaeber, 1950)

Translation

Lo, we have heard of Spear-Danes in days of yore, of folk-kings' prowess,
how the princes wrought deeds of valor.
Often Scyld Scefing wrested mead-benches from bands of enemies from
many tribes -- terrified earls -- since first he was found abandoned. (He
received consolation for that.) He grew under the heavens, thrived with
honors until all peoples across the sea had to obey: pay him tribute. That was
a good king!
Then a child was born to him, a young man in the court; God sent him to the
people for solace. He perceived the dire distress which they suffered before,

lordless for a long time. For that the Lord of Light, the Wielder of Glory, gave him worldly honor. Beowulf was renowned; the fame of Scyld's son spread far in Danish lands. Thus should a young man accomplish good with splendid money-gifts while in his father's bosom, so that afterwards men stand by him, dear companions to serve the people when war comes. In all nations, a man is sure to prosper by praiseworthy deeds .

(Slocum and Lehmann , 2025: 2)

The strong verb 'bindan' , 'bind ' , and the weak verb hīeran 'hear, ' are going to be analysed ,the indicative and subjunctive mood in addition to the present participle are given as follows

Present	Strong	Weak
Infinitive	bindan 'bind'	hīeran 'hear'
Indicative		
1 st Sg.	<i>Binde</i>	Hīere
2 nd Sg.	bindest/bintst	Hīerst
3 rd Sg.	bindeō/bint	Hīerō
PI.	Bindaō	Hīeraō
Subjunctive		
Sg.	Binde	Hīere
PI.	Binden	Hīeren
Participle	Bindende	Hīerende

(Ibid .3)

However , the preterite (past forms) in the indicative and the subjunctive , it can be noticed that the number of forms has been highly reduced, especially in the subjunctive :

Preterite	Strong	Weak
Indicative		
1 st Sg.	band 'bound'	hīerde 'heard'
2 nd Sg.	Bunde	Hīerdest
3 rd Sg.	Band	Hīerde
PI.	Bunden	Hīerdon
Subjunctive		
Sg.	Bunde	Hīerde
PI.	Bunden	Hīerden
Participle	Bunden	Hīered

(Ibid .4)

Old English inherited from Proto-Germanic verbs that are not always morphologically predictable by adding inflectional suffixes , rather they are suppletivein .Those verbs , as the text shows , are '**wesan**' (the infinitive) in Modern English only the two forms **was, were** have survived . Accordingly, they are neither weak nor strong , and it is worth noting that there were no present forms other than the participle '**wesende**' , '**being**'.. As in Modern English, forms of the auxiliary '**wesan**' are used with the past participle to transform a sentence into the passives. This is shown in the text in ; **wæs cenned 'was born'** where the past participle lacks the prefix . More examples in this respect are **wæs geseted 'was appointed'** and '**wæs gedēmed** ' , '**was deemed**'.. Passive sentences could also be formed with the auxiliary '**weorðan** ' , '**become**' ,

The weak preterite forms , in the text are ; **mētan 'meet'** , **werian 'wear'**; **fremman 'perform'**.

Following the same procedure in analysing the other verbs appear in the chosen text , one can see that most of them represent the same modern forms that were inherited from OE but with simple changes in their morphemes , such as the strong verbs ' **geafen , give 'cuman , come ' , 'finden' ; 'find' , 'cenned , send' , and the weak ones as ' ,wenden , go ' ,.**

(Ibid . 5)

1.6.2.Middle English (ME)

The following is the beginning of the General Prologue from The Canterbury Tales by Geoffrey Chaucer. 1390s .

Sample Text

First 18 lines of the General Prologue

Original in Middle English

Translation into Modern U.K. English prose

*Whan that April, with his shoures
soote*

When April with its sweet showers

*The droȝte of March hath perced to
the roote*

has drenched March's drought to the
roots,

And bathed every veyne in swich

filling every capillary with nourishing sap

licour,

Of which vertu engendred is the flour;

prompting the flowers to grow,

*Whan Zephyrus eek with his sweete
breeth*

and when Zephyrus with his sweet breath

Inspired hath in every holt and heeth

has coaxed in every wood and dale, to
sprout

*The tendre croppes, and the yonge
sonne*

the tender plants, as the springtime sun

*Hath in the Ram his halfe cours
yronne,*

passes halfway through the sign of Aries,

And smale foweles maken melodye,

and small birds that chirp melodies,

That slepen al the nyght with open ye

sleep all night with half-open eyes

*(So priketh hem Nature in hir
corages);*

their spirits thus aroused by Nature;

*Thanne longen folk to goon on
pilgrimages*

it is at these times that people desire to
go on pilgrimages

*And palmeres for to seken straunge
strondes*

and pilgrims (palmeres) seek new shores

*To ferne halwes, kowthe in sondry
londes;*

and distant shrines venerated in other
places.

To study the morphological

That time of
 When yellow leaves,
 Upon those boughs
 Bare ruin'd choirs,
 In me thou
 As after sunset
 Which by-and-by
 In me thou
 That on the
 As the death-bed

Item	Modern	Description
------	--------	-------------

Dost	Do	2nd person / present tense
Doth	Does	3rd person / present tense
Didst	Did	2nd & 3rd person /past tense

Item	Modern	Description
Art	Are	2nd person / present tense
Beest, be`st	Be	2nd person / present tense
Be	Are	3rd person plural /past tense
Been	Are	3rd person plural /past tense / archaic
Wast	Were	2nd person singular /past tense
Wert	Were	2nd person singular /past

		tense

The verb 'fadeth' ,also used here ,to give the form of third person singular in the

Chapter Two

Morphological Change in Arabic

2.1 Introduction

Arabic morphology, as Benmamoun (1999: 124), refers is a fundamental level in Arabic linguistics, Supplying the framework for illustrating how words are formed and modified. This rich system is based on a complex interaction of root , as the linguists call the Arabic morphology, **الصرف** letters and patterns. 'Sarf, deals with meanings that result from patterns and additional letters 'affixes, within the form of a word. A basic verb form is the vowel configuration which is given to a set of trilateral roots, which represent the original construction of a verb. In Arabic there are a large number of consonants and a large number of short and long vowels, that give the verbs their references of tense, voice, gender, etc. Arabic, in this respect has the presence of the written sounds, sometimes with the letters , some other times, there are the **الياء** , and **'yaa** , **الواو** , **waw** , ' **الهمزة** such as **'hamza**, a letter , appears above, or below it. The diacritical marks, which are added to Arabic script has many diacritical marks such as dhamma, fatha, Kestah and tanween, all are used to express changes in word forms according to a grammatical function. (Ibid. 175)

2.2 Inflectional and Derivational Morphology

By understanding the root – pattern system, Aronoff (1994–86), argues that verb conjugations , noun formation , irregularities, etc, learners would gain a wide comprehension of how Arabic words are formed and used, it seems essential in this context to point out the definition of morpheme in Arabic which is the smallest meaningful unit that cannot be further divided. For Al Sagheer (2010: 2), defines the inflectional morphology as the morphological realization of syntax that indicates the morphosyntactic properties, while the derivational morphology as the morphological realization of lexem formation that indicates the lexicosemantic properties. However, the relationship between the base lexeme and the derived lexeme may be one or both of the following categories , first, a change in the

morphological category for example, a verb derived from noun, a noun derived from verb , an adjective derived from noun, or an adverb derived from adjective, second, a change in meaning, as in the negative form derived from positive, Causative derived from transitive, etc. In Arabic, as Benmamoun (1999:182) believes that derivational morphology is usually less productive than inflectional morphology and can reflect historical stages in the language while inflectional morphology, deals with word formation that provides the correct grammatical forms read, the form of the lexeme of the lexeme, thus, if one takes a verb example as ' قرأوا ، he reads ويقراً ، differs according to the tense, aspect, number, Person, gender, قرأتُ I readتقرأين you read, etc قرأتُ they read, ،

2.3 Causes of morphological Change

2.3.1 Phonetic– morphological Change

Many phonetic changes are caused by morphological forms, and the opposite is true, their goal is the phonetic harmony between sounds of a single word. For **made up'** that is mentioned by Humeidi (2015: 140) to ، **إِفْتَعَلَ** ، example, the form substitution, which is the change of one letter of the الإبدال analyze the process of word to another, So the first disappears and the other takes its position, whether it ، **connect**, whose origin was ، **إِتْصَلَ** ، is vowel or not. As in the verb it had been changed gradually into the ، **و افْتَعَلَ** ، according to the basic form given **taa**, as it was ، **waw** 'تاء' ، in its origin was replaced by ، **واو** because ، **إِتْصَلَ** recent. hamzatal wasil, therefore, ' همزة الوصل representing an apparent difficulty after (ibid).substitution is explained phonetically to create harmony in the new form to be a quite analogous to ، 'الإعلال' ، Al Sagheer (2010: 5) refers to vowelization substitution, both are controlled by phonetic studies . Transformation by phonetic phenomena of deletion, substitution or conversion, however, occur on the basis of convergence between reciprocal sounds, the aim of which is to achieve a kind of economy in successive Pronunciation Processes. Transformations of this type depend primarily on some rules illustrated by Hemid (2015: 6) that Arabic does not permit the succession of two consonants and does not tend toward phonetic

discordance therefore, it emphasizes symmetry, harmony and concord between adjacent sounds and avoids heaviness and dissonance .adjacent sounds and avoids heaviness and dissonance .

vowelization is one of the frequent processes that took 'الإعلال' The process of place in Arabic during time for the same phonetic reasons mentioned above, in which vowels are transformed in the roots of the words. This process can be , in which a vowel is converted into 'القَلْب' classified into three types; "Conversion in which a vowel is 'الحذف' , another under certain phonetic circumstances, deletion mitigation . The study will focus on the type of conversion in 'الاسكان' deleted, and 'alif, are converted. There are many cases of 'الألف' waw and 'الواو' yaa, which this type such as those discussed by Ridha (2021:3); like the words which had the 'hamza for example 'الهمزة' yaa, and they were changed into 'ياي' origins of , yaa occurs at the end of 'ياي' , but because the vowel 'بناي' building, which was 'بناء' 'hamza, to 'الهمزة' the word and preceded by an extra alif, was gradually changed into waw occur in the position 'ياي' or 'واو' yaa or 'ياي' appear finally to the form used now. When for example; the plural form of some 'مفاعل' mafaal, in the form 'الألف' , after 'alif of the singular were 'عجائز' , 'عجوز' , or 'old woman- old women' صحائف, صحيفة' of the singular were 'ياي' , waw and yaa, 'newspaper, newspapers' in which , 'said, and 'قال' converted into hamza in the plural forms, respectively. The verbs so the origin of agentive 'جَوَّرَ' , and 'قَوَّلَ' , 'oppressed, the origins of them were 'جار' , since 'الإعلال' , but because of vowelization 'جاور' , and 'قال' forms of such verbs were , is voweled with 'fatha, however, The common 'واو' the preceding sound of 'waw, , (Ibid. 6) 'جائر' and 'قائل' agentive forms now are , climbed, was gradually 'إعتلو' , in 'الواو' In the same way, because of conversion , 'الألف' changed, because of its heavy pronunciation after a voweled consonant, into , climbed, (Ibid) 'إعتلى' alif, to get the recent form

2.3.2 Syntactic – Morphological Change

For grammatical change despite its scarcity in Arabic, Darqawi (2016: 125) illustrates how a word or a grammatical procedure is no longer what it was previously, as a result of abandoning it, or shifting from the function assigned to it into a new function, or through alternating and combining the two functions. He

adds that the components of the method established by (Mukhtar, 1998) are clear, that work is based on two principles; one of which is the general rule that gathers things, include equivalents and connects everything within a single thread called '**analogy**', while the second is not subject to any rule and there is no chance for resorting to books of grammar morphology, rather, resorting to transmission from the old Arabs and to linguistic dictionaries, this principle is known as **listening** Reliance on listening; that includes the speech of God Almighty, which is the glorious Quran and the speech of the prophet "May God bless him, in addition to the speech of the Arabs before Mission, during and after his mission, until the tongues (Ibn Al .were corrupted by those who generated new terms in poetry and prose (Anbari, 1957: 81)

Analogy, is the principle up on which linguists like (Mukhtar, 1998) used to accept a form, prefer it, reject it or to weaken it. For example, Dargawi (2016:128) , **fua'ala**, that has been corrected by expanding analogy to **فُعَالَة**, refers to the form , '**UKala** to indicate the remains of food 'وأكالة' indicate the remains of things as in , 'hudadas, to indicate the remains of blacksmithing, that analogy based on **حُدَادَة** and , in the past into the **فَاعِلَة**, faa, in the original form 'فَاعِلَاء' change from fatha on the dhamma in the present.

2.4 Types of Morphological Change

2.4.1 Change in the Structure of the Word

A- Verbs

In her research Fayid (2006: 2) presents such a valuable classification to the manifestations of morphological change in Arabic, starting with verbs that are , attracted, which was basically **اِسْتَفَاعَلَة** 'istafaala, as **اِسْتَفَعَلَ** constructed in the form , was not mentioned in **اِسْتَقَطَبَ** 'qataba, attract ', derived from the transitive verb Lisan Al Arab, by (Ibn Manthur 711AH) ,however, it was mentioned by Al-Mu'jam Al Waseet (Arabic Language Academy in Cairo : 1960). This indicates that such newly

2.5 Examples and Discussions

In this section, examples will be analyzed, all of them have been chosen, from the glorious Qura'an to show the vowelization, , the conversion type, with special reference to the inflectional verb morphology . This type was fundamentally justified in Arabic as a process that facilitates the difficulty of pronouncing its sounds, since one of the lasting characteristics of the language is the lack of effort (Al Sagheer, 2010 :7).and lightness in pronunciation

Conversion of ' واو, and waw ياي into (yaa) الألف, and what alif, if they were voweled and what precedes them is marked by fatha' as in:

(وَأِذْ قَالَ رَبُّكَ لِلْمَلَائِكَةِ إِنِّي جَاعِلٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ خَلِيفَةً) (البقرة/ 30) -1

"Behold, thy Lord said to the angels, I will create a vicegerent on earth"

Here, the verb ' قال, ' has the root ' قال, ' because ' قول, ' is preceded by the ' الواو, ' to show vowelization of ' قاف'voweled ' qaf, the ' واو alif has been converted into ' الإعلال بالقلب conversion

(إِنَّ اللَّهَ اشْتَرَى مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَنْفُسَهُمْ وَأَمْوَالَهُمْ بِأَنْ لَهُمُ الْجَنَّةَ) (التوبة/111) -2

Allah, hath purchased of the believers their persons and their goods, for theirs in " return is the garden of paradise..."

The verb ' إشتري ' buy is originally ' إشتري ' but it had been changed into ' إشتري ' , however, this conversion is ' الراء ' because it is preceded by voweled ' raa, ' justified by the difficulty of pronouncing these verbs with such heavy successive from ' هوي ' sounds. In the same type the verb ' هوي ' can be classified, its origin was ' هوي ' , as in : (Ridha, 2021: 3) the present form

(والنجم اذا هوى) (النجم/ 1) -3

"By the star when it goes down"

(هُمَّ

وَأَرْوَجُهُمْ فِي ظِلَالٍ عَلَى الْأَرَائِكِ مُتَكِنُونَ) (يس / 56)-7

"They and their associates will be in groves of shade, reclining on thrones"

The word ارائك , thrones, is the plural of اريكة , whose original Plural form is اريكة , (Ridha, 2021:6)

The conversion of واو ' into واء ' , as in: واء , ميراث ' , and واء , as in: واء , ميراث ' , compact, respectively, because the original waw, legacy, and ميراث ' , yaa, so the result was حرف ساكن , was a silent vowel, واو , that the new letter could have been similar to the preceding vowel sound of the Kesra the following ayas show this: (Ibid.)

..."

والله ميراث السماوات والارض...." (الحديد / 10) -8

" for to God belongs the heitage of the heavens and the earth " "

"الذين ينقضون عهد الله من بعد ميثاقه

ويقطعون ما امر الله به ان يوصل" (البقرة / 27)-9

(Those who break God's covenant after it is ratified and who sunder what God has ordered to be joined).

The last type, in which واء , if the واء , yaa converted into واء , waw, is changed واء , in this case preceded by a voweled letter with 'dhamma, into واء , in order to have a new letter similar to the preceding vowel as واء , however, يوقنون , is the converted form for ease of pronunciation:

(وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْكَ وَمَا

أُنزِلَ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ وَبِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ) (البقرة / 4)-10

And who believe in the Revelation sent to thee and sent before thy time and have " the assurance of the Hereafter

Conclusions

Morphological change always happens internally and externally .This study has surveyed the nature of this phenomenon in English and Arabic . It has been evident , in both languages , that morphological changes emerge through the inductive reanalysis of patterns that primarily attributed to phonology and syntax , on the one hand , or according to particular mechanisms of deductive change such as ' analogy ' , on the other .

Externally , the concept of morphological change could take place by contact of the language with other languages , the study has referred to ' borrowing 'to be one of the valuable factors of morphological change in both languages . According to English , in this field , it was not necessary for borrowing to be direct by copying morphological forms from other languages , rather , it was described by borrowing particular syntactic or phonological forms that in turn influenced change in morphology over time .

As it was mentioned previously , the practical part of the research was devoted to analyze change in the inflectional system of verbs at various stages of morphological development in the two languages , However , this study has concluded that over time , a large number of strong verbs had been attracted to the more common weak verbs , but some of them could survive , relying on their analogous structure to their ablaut class . In the same regard , morphological system of verbs in Arabic had been greatly affected by phonological changes , which in turn change as a result of the language users always seeking ease in pronunciation .Thus , one can summarize the result that the morphological systems in English and Arabic tend to organize themselves on the bases of phonological similarities with obvious phonological regularities providing models for the other verbs .

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