# The Morphosyntactic level in Functional Discourse Grammar "A Practical Study in Arabic and English"

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**Abstract---** *This study discusses how the morphosyntactic level in English language is different from that of Arabic language. This difference will be manipulated in the grammatical theory framework, Practical Converse Grammar. This theory explains how linguistic utterances are shaped, according to the outcomes and knowledge of native speech users. In doing so, it disparities with grammar of Chomskyan transformational. The upper -level unit of dissection in practical converse grammar is the 'converse move', not the sentence prison purview or the clause. Therefore, practical converse grammar apart from numerous other linguistic views, containing its grandparent's functional grammar theory. Also this paper will show that FDG offers a framework within which known processes of grammaticalization can be captured. Contentive change is predicted, following FDG's hierarchical organization, to be restricted to those processes that lead to scope increase both within and across levels. Formal changes can be captured in a cross linguistically valid way by adopting Keizer's grammaticalization scale rather than traditional ones. Finally, congestive and formal scales can be linked in a typologically adequate way by assuming a relative rather than absolute relationship between them.*

**Keywords---** *Morphosyntactic, Functional Discourse Grammar (FDG), Phonological, Theory of Grammar, Translation Machines.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

No one can deny the importance of the linguistics in making us able to know more about languages and to give us a close look at its formation, the way we use it, its inspiration and its effect on the world and of course this must be applicable when it comes to the English and the Arabic language and that is why we study the functions of the words, the verbs, the nouns, the adjectives, the adverbs, and the formation of the sentences and the sentences, so this study will not be on the right track, unless we provide the reader with the right data and information, and so it is good to mention that the Morphosyntactic level in Functional Discourse Grammar (FDG), is currently underdeveloped (Tucker, 2011).

The Morphosyntactic level in Functional Discourse Grammar (FDG) is currently underdeveloped. There are a number of distinguishing features that set off Functional Discourse Grammar from other structural functional theories of languages. These features that will be discussed are the following. FDG has a top-down organization. FDG takes the Discourse act as the basic unit of analysis. FDG includes Morphosyntactic and phonological representation as a part of its underlying structure alongside representations of the pragmatic and semantic properties of Discourse Acts. FDG starts with the speaker's intention and then works down to articulation. This is motivated by

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the assumption that a model of grammar will be more effective the more its organization resembles language processing in the individual (Momani, 2015).

Functional discourse grammar (FDG) is a grammar model and theory motivated by functional theory of grammar. This theory explains how linguistic utterances are shaped, based on the goals and knowledge of natural language users. In doing so, it contrasts with Chomskyan transformational grammar. Functional discourse grammar has been developed as a successor to functional grammar, attempting to be more psychologically and pragmatically adequate than functional grammar. The top-level unit of analysis in functional discourse grammar is the discourse move, not the sentence prison term or the clause. This is a principle that sets band functional discourse grammar apart from many other linguistic theories, including its predecessor functional grammar (Sawalha, 2015).

In this paper, I will illustrate how the Morphosyntactic level in Functional Discourse Grammar (FDG) is very important in this theory. Furthermore, it will manipulate how a lexical term comes to serve as a grammatical one including the differences between the two categories. Afterward, I will mention some of the applications that analysis the Standard English and Arabic morphology. Finally, the similarities and differences between the two languages (Arabic and English), and in this study we will not only talk about the languages and the rules of them, but also we will help the reader to know that figuring out that transformation and the rules' traveling between the two languages has become a must to make it obvious and to light up the effects of the two languages on the speaker or the reader themselves and that is why they say when it comes to the linguistics we should pay attention to the base that says nothing comes randomly so everything should be well prepared from which source we should use, which definition we should put and which theory and principle we should follow so everything should be taken in consideration to be clear and simple and that is why languages were made to make everything clear and simple.

There are a number of principles that guide the analysis of natural analytic thinking of cancel language utterances according to functional discourse grammar. Functional discourse sermon grammar explains the phonology, morphosyntax, pragmatics and semantics in one linguistic theory. According to functional discourse grammar, linguistic utterances are built a hypothesis. According to functional discourse grammar, linguistic utterances are built top-down in this order by deciding upon: The pragmatic aspects of the utterance, the semantic aspects of the utterance, the morphosyntactic aspects of the utterance, and the phonological aspects of the utterance (Keizer, 2015).

According to functional discourse grammar, four components elements are involved in building up an utterance: the conceptual component, which is where the communicative intention that drives the utterance construction driving the utterance expression arises. The grammatical component, where the utterance is formulated and encoded according to the communicative intention the contextual component, which contains all elements that can be referred to in the history of the discourse or in the environment. The output component was realized the utterance as sound, writing, or signing (Fischer, 2017).

The grammatical component consists of four levels: "degrees. The interpersonal level was accounts spirit level, with accounting for the pragmatics the representational level, and accounts for the semantics the morphosyntactic

level, with accounts for the syntax and morphology". The phonological level accounted for the phonology of the utterance sound structure of the phonological level, which accounts for the phonology of the utterance.

## II. THE FRAMEWORK OF FDG AS GRAMMATICALIZATION; (LEXICAL TO GRAMMATICAL)

Functional Discourse Grammar is a theory of organization of linguistic expression as encoding Discourse Acts. It takes a "form-oriented function-to form" approach, distinguishing between formulating (interpersonal and representational levels) and encoding (morphosyntactic and phonological levels). It begins with the speaker' intention and then works down to articulation.

Psycholinguistic studies show that the production of language is a top-down process, which starts with intentions and ends with the articulation of the actual linguistic expression, and the language processing itself contains or is all about how the brain of the human beings produce and proceed the language itself and that is what goes behind the explanation and the analyzing of the language and its process and as a matter of fact the language is nothing but the stored knowledge in mind which is resulted by so many experiences and that, of course, has a relation to the linguistics and as a matter of fact all languages have different phases in which they face a great or a small change, but there are always changes that hit the language sometimes hard and other slightly and studying linguistics make us able to chart the changes that happened and are still happening to the language, however some languages are still too difficult to change after years of being the same such as English and most theories that any language has make a distinction between lexical elements and grammatical elements and most studies have proved that the grammatical elements overcame the lexical ones when it comes to being developed and maybe that refers to the stability of the grammatical elements and now the study is taking us to another point which is the language evolution lately there has been a strong desire to evaluate the language and that was controlled by how this language involved, changed or it is structured this way and what is the relation to the biological evolution and that is why there are great efforts to do researches about these theories and might be for good (Kwokwo, 2016).

The implementation of the functional discourse grammar reflects this process and is accordingly organized in a top-down fashion. The top-down organization of the model is a precondition for a grammatical theory that aims at describing discourse units rather than clause. In a discourse-oriented model the clause is just one of the options that the speaker can use to contribute to the ongoing discourse, for this reason, formulation has to precede encoding. This does not mean that functional discourse grammar is a sample of the speaker; FDG is an opinion of grammar, but that one attempts to reflect psycholinguistic evidence in its system. We able best illustrate what grammatical significations are by offering how a clause a dog barked different from other clauses that have a similar, other same, referring purview and the same object. Grammatical meaning, then, are expressed in different methods: the words arrangement (referring purview before the object, for instance), by grammatical affixes as the −s that can be connected to the noun dog and the connected to the verb bark, and by words of grammatical, or words of function. Now let's go back to dog and bark. Their significations are lexical, not grammatical, with related to outside speech, they are lexemes. A lexeme is a less unit that able to participate predicating or referring. Whole the language lexemes form like lexicon of the language. A lexeme may contain just one significative portion like these: chair, lemon, shoe and arm. Or of more than one significative portion like these: lemonade, unhappy and armchair. A

technical expression for a less significative portion is morpheme. The lexical purview can turns to be a grammatical purview through grammaticalization. However, there are phenomena of grammatical that can only be explained in expressions of units greater than the clause of individual. Instances of these are constructions of narrative. Here, there are two major operations that have to be discussed the formulating and encoding. Formulating is related to the rules that determine what is correct underlying the pragmatic and semantic representation in a speech. Encoding interests the principles that transform these semantic and pragmatic exemplifications into ones of phonological and morphosyntactic (Beeston, 1987). Our presentation, in progress from formulation to encoding and within encoding from morphosyntactic to phonology, clearly depicts the sequence found in production. Although, before explaining that and elutriating how a lexical term comes to serve as a grammatical one, a distinction between the content words or the lexical items, which have some lexical significance, and the function words or grammatical items with modicum or no lexical significance should be explained. This process is called grammaticalization, which can be defined as "the change that happens when a lexical provisions and structures come in clear lingual context to serve grammatical function". It also called the process in which a lexical word collapses some or whole of its lexical significance and begins to achieve a more function of grammatical, for example, case markers, inflections, and auxiliaries (Hengeveld, 2008). For instance,

1. *"He has a car"* which means in Arabic (لديه سيارة) (ladaeh-saeara) (Al-Naḥas, 1995). The lexical term (has) here is a verb. While the same lexical word turns to function as a grammatical one in the following example;

2. *"car has sold"* that means in Arabic (لقد تم بيع السيارة.)

Another popular example is that

3. "Let us eat" and "let's you and me play" the phrase has lost its significance of "allow us" and be an accessory submit a proposal. As Mackenzie argues, fail is equivalent here to regular negation. The bomb didn't explode. Mackenzie shows that fail is a negative operator at the layer of the configurationally property. This means that fail has entered the grammatical system at that particular layer, rather than at the lowest one, that of the property. A second example of the process from lexical to grammatical element is that of Arabic (Mohammad M. D., 1988);

a. هي تقول كل ما تعرفه بشأن الموضوع المتعلق بالشركة الجديدة

4. She says all what she knows about the new company. There the lexical item (ت) (T) servers as a grammatical item, as we see it changed the subject, so that when we translated it into English language we put the verb (know) in singular form. Also it is in the present tense. In this case, the lexical item servers as a grammatical one by explaining the tense of the clause. Mackenzie (2009) discusses the case of English fail. In its lexical use, this verb requires an intentional agent, the one that would like to but does not succeed in reaching a specific goal. This use is illustrated in (5).

5. "He failed to win the race". There is another use, however, in which fail does not impose such a restriction. This use is illustrated in (6).

6. The bomb failed to explode. In this use there is no intentional agent trying to achieve a particular goal. Furthermore, we can see how the lexical item function as a grammatical one in the noun and verb syllables stress. To illustrate, (the vocalization i.e. the (syllable stress) is distinct. When we use (present) as a noun,

the stress is in the first syllable (PREsent). He gave her a present. The stress is in the second syllable (preSENT), when "present" is applied as a verb. She is going to present her findings. This difference between stressed syllables which changes the category of the word-from a lexical to grammatical-can is found in the following examples;

- They are working on a PROject. (noun)

- She proJECTs herself well. (verb)

- The CONduct of the student was not acceptable. (noun)

- They are conDucting an enquiry. (verb)

The one might observe that much of the grammaticalization literature (e.g. Lehmann 1982b; Heine 1993; By bee et al. 1994; Olbertz 1998; Kuteva 2001; Keizer 2007; Krug 2011) focuses on yet another, fourth, pathway of grammaticalization, which involves the fundamental change of a lexical element into a grammatical element. The examples in the previous sections may have suggested that lexical elements turn into grammatical elements only at the lowest possible layers. This is not the case: lexical elements may change into grammatical ones at any point in the hierarchies just presented. This is mainly due to the fact that a common source for grammaticalization is found in complementation constructions, in which the erstwhile complement taking predicate turns into a grammatical element (Mackenzie, 2004).

Now depending on the underlying complexity of the erstwhile complement, the grammatical element will enter the grammatical system at different layers. For instance, a perception verb expressing direct event perception may turn into an operator at the layer of the state-of-affairs, a lexical modal verb expressing an epistemic attitude may turn into an operator at the layer of the propositional content, and a speech act verb may turn in an operator of reportative modality at the layer of the communicated content (Peter, 2013).

## III. APPLICATIONS THAT ANALYSIS STANDARD ENGLISH/ARABIC MORPHOLOGY AND MACHINE TRANSLATION

In traditional grammar, words are the basic units of analysis. A grammarian arranges words according to their parts of speech and identify. Although the matter is complex for the sake of simplicity we will start with the assumption that we are all generally able to know words from other linguistic units. It will be sufficient for our first purposes if we assume that words are the main units used for writing and in dictionaries. Words are potentially complex units, composed of more basic units, called morphemes. A morpheme is the smallest part of a word that has grammatical function or meaning (NB not the smallest unit of meaning) (Yule, 2006).

Other morphemes, such as prefixes and suffixes (collectively called affixes), cannot stand alone - they need to be part of a complex word to make sense. Examples are- in dis-miss, dispute or dis-grace,-ing in sleep-ing,-ness in great-ness or shy-ness, and even used to form plurals, as in tree-trees or ball-balls. These morphemes are said to be bound morphemes. In other words, "Morphology" is the study of the internal structure of words. It comes from the Greek word "morpheme" which is defined as the smallest linguistic unit that has a meaning or grammatical function. Words are composed of morphemes (one or more) (Farghal, 1999).

For instance, the singer-er.s, homework, the moonlight, talks, the.

Morphemes can be classified as free. Bound morphemes cannot appear as a word by itself, and attached to another word. Whereas free morphemes can appear as a word by itself and often can combine with other morphemes too. Also, it divided into content, which carries some semantic content(able, un) and functional, that provides grammatical information (the, and, s plural). According, one can say that the structure of words can be captured in a similar way as the structure of the sentence. For example, [unbelievable] = (un + (believ+able) not (un+believe) + able.

We can see a diagram that explains the internal structure of complex word;

Noun

Adjective.             Suffix

Prefix Adjective

Verb.  Suffix

Un    read.  Abil      ily.

From the previous explanations, we can assume that the English Morphology is very different from that of the Arabic language. In Arabic morphology we divide words into three self-contained categories as follows; اسم (usually translated as 'noun'), includes nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, etcetera. The second category is فعل: verbs, and the third one is;حرف particles, articles, and constructions. We can summarize the three types as in the next table [1] (ALMARRI, 2010).

Table 1

| Term | Meaning | Example |
|------|---------|---------|
| اسم | Noun | رجل a man |
| فعل | Verb | ذاكر، he studied |
| حرف | Particle, it depends on either a noun or a verb in conveying its meaning. | مِن |

Regarding the meaning and tense a verb is of three types as shown in table 2:

Table 2

| Term | Meaning | Example |
|------|---------|---------|
| المضارع | To indicate the occasion of an action in the present or the future, it is referred to as the imperfect tense in English. | يقرأ He is reading or he will in the future. |
| الماضي. | To indicate the occasion of an action in the past, it is referred to as the past perfect in English. | قرأ He read |
| الأمر | A command | اقرأ read! |

As shown in tables (1,2), morphology is barely applied to nouns and verbs as a result of they are able to be conjugated into totally different forms, however, prepositions do not seem to be able to be conjugated, rather they perpetually stay in one form. The dynamic of a word from one kind to a different is termed as conjugation. Morphology is applied to verbs by conjugating them from the past tense, to the present tense, and to the imperative. For example درس يدرس أدرس (study, he studies, he was studying), besides there are about 12 tenses in the English language and when it comes to the Arabic one we will find three tenses which creates a gap when it comes to the meaning and the usage of the tense for example some people get confused whether they should use the past perfect or the past simple or the present perfect to talk about an action happened in the past when it comes to the English

language, but it is pretty easy when it comes to the Arabic one alone of using some keywords to clarify the tense like when we use لقد to translate the present perfect.

Morphology is applied to nouns by conjugating them:

1) Into the twin and plural forms: قلم قلمان أقلام (pens, two pens, a pen).

2) Into the diminutive pattern: كتيب (a tiny book).

3) Into a possessive noun form:قلمه (a pen of the student).

After differencing between the Arabic and English morphological systems we can see a lot of problems that occurs in translation, especially machine translation. Firstly, machine translation generally cited by the abbreviation MT (not to be confused with computer-aided translation, machine-aided human translation (MAHT) or interactive translation) may be a sub-field of linguistics that investigates the employment of code to translate text or speech from one language to a different one. Machine translation systems are applications or on-line services that use machine-learning technologies to translate massive amounts of text from and to any of their supported languages. The service interprets a "source" text from one language to a distinct "target" language (Henry, 1999).

Although the ideas behind MT technology and therefore the interfaces to use it are comparatively straightforward, the science and technologies behind it are extraordinarily complicated and produce along many leading-edge technologies, specially, deep learning (artificial intelligence), big data, linguistics, cloud computing, and net arthropod genus. We can assume the misconception that occurs in machine translation in the following examples:

1) Paul is dead (ميت بول) Meta Bal transliterated into Arabic, with its translation as 'Paul is dead' in English, a literal translation of the text. The machine was not aware that 'Meta Ball' was not an Arabic or Kurdish word.

2) (خفف السرعة الاطفال يلعبون) Dead slow children playing. Here is a literary translation from Arabic to English.

3) High maintenance chick salon. It translated into Arabic as follows; (صالون انتش ام سي للسيدات) which is leading the original meaning (Mohammad M., 2010).

## IV. MORPH SYNTACTIC LEVEL IN FDG

Machine translation simply means using any software to translate from a language into another (Abuleil, 2002). As for the Arabic language, it is known to be very rich morphologically. That's why machine translation is so poor in dealing with the Arabic text. Arabic is known for its rich vocabulary and complex morphology. It is flexion and derivational language (Hassan, 2010). Mostly, words of Arabic are built up by concatenation of morphemes. That's why Arabic is distinguished by more forms than in English. On the contrary, Arabic words are homographic which means that the words are having the same orthographic form with different meanings. All these discussed characteristics of Arabic language features affect the quality of machine translation. So, the rich vocabulary and morphology or Arabic is seen as a problem for the machine translation quality and in order to solve it, we should think of pre-processing Arabic data and supporting software with rich vocabulary (Shamsan, 2015).

Some of the problems that appeared in different trials of machine translation from Arabic to English are as the following:

- Noun synonyms: the word could have so many synonyms whether in English or in Arabic. Here, we face the problem of how could the translation machine pick the right meaning because any other one would give a different meaning to the sentence.

For example,

أقبل النقد

I accept cash

The right meaning is criticism but unfortunately, the machine couldn't pick the right meaning.

- Another problem when trying to translate simple sentence from Arabic to English is that it might lack its consistency.
- The problem of expressions: in expressions, the words are successive and related but when they are translated, the translation machine translates them separately so, the meaning becomes so weird.
- The problem of inconsistency and weak sentences can also, happen when translating prepositions and lead to weak sentences.
- Another consistency problem can occur when translating Arabic because of the linking "و" which links two nouns sentences, yet it may come to link between two nouns only.
- Translating expressions with multiple words which should be seen as a one word, but they include spaces between words like The Middle East: it should be seen as an expression with multiple words.
- A serious problem is seen when translating from Arabic to English and vice versa because of the adjectives order in the sentence. The adjectives order differs in the two languages. That's why when translating, the order of the adjectives change and inconsistency occurs with weakness problem.

When we start to analyze the noun formation in Arabic and English, we can figure out that there are a lot of ways to form a noun in the English language. Between these types and methods: inflection- derivation- basic structure- and morphological process (Salim, 2013).

As for the basic structure, most of the time it is called a stem. This stem contains a root and an affix, for example, men- baby –girl.

The method of derivation always includes more than one morpheme. For example, befriend- manly- singer- aircraft- boyish- refer- reform.

The third one "morphological processes" is simply changing the root of the word to make another word. This change can happen by adding a prefix or suffix like irresistible, illegal, boyish, manhood. It also could mean a zero modification. This will be understood through an example like fish, deer, wood, milk. All these words are the same root used in the singular and plural form.

The last one is inflectional; inflections in English are of different types like numbers, person, and gender.

The numbers system in the English language consists of number one which is singular and all other numbers

which denote plural. As for gender distinction in English, it is considered very few. There is a very close relationship between the biological sex and the grammatical gender distinction of the word. Pronouns refer to the sex of the subject noun which can be replaced by a referring pronoun like he, she, or it. They refer to sex whether a male, female, or a thing. The male is named masculine in language recognition like man-boy and the female is named feminine like woman-girl. Things are named neutrals like chair-desk.

Forming feminine gender of nouns is done by suppletion which means a completely different base of the noun, for example, the feminine word of the boy is a girl and the king is queen. It also can be formed by adding a suffix to the masculine noun for example; the word actor becomes an actress in the feminine gender.

Another way is to add a word before or after the word for example:

1) Grandfather becomes a grandmother,
2) Grandson becomes granddaughter.

The formation also can happen by adding another end to the noun for example:

1) Sultan becomes sultana
2) Hero becomes heroine

As for pronouns of English, there is a difference between the subject pronoun and the object form. For example:

1) I become me
2) She becomes her
3) He becomes his

As for the personal pronoun in the English language, it has three cases: the first person is the one who is speaking, the second person who is spoken to or the hearer, and the third person which indicates others whether people or things.

Of course, the English language is full of different types of pronouns like reflexive, demonstrative, interrogative, relative, and indefinite pronouns.

### Arabic Noun Morphology

In the Arabic language, most of the words consist of three basic consonant roots from which other words can be derived by changing or adding to the root. For example,

/Bkr/ a lot of words can be derived from these roots like bake- bokra- yobakr and so on.

Like in the English language, the morphological process of words in Arabic uses one of these methods: affixation, derivation, and inflection. The first process of affixation is done by adding to the beginning or the end of the word as in:

/yudmr/ 'to destroy' /dmar/ 'he destroyed' /damrat/ 'she destroyed'.

As for the derivational process to form words, most of the Arabic words are derived from the root that represents the masculine third personal. As in

The verb / yufakr/ 'to think' /fkraun/ 'thinking' /afkar/ 'thoughts'

As for the gender in Arabic language, it contains only two types as the word could be feminine or masculine. Unlike English language, there are no neuters in Arabic. The gender of some words is covert and only can be understood by understanding the sequence and agreement in the sentence.

The feminine form in the Arabic language occurs in a lot of words which don't have a masculine form as they exist only in the feminine form for example,

/madrasa/ 'school' /madinah/ 'city' and so on.

Most of feminine words end with the same ending which is /ah/ or aun

Like /sa3'yrataun/ 'small' /madrasah/ 'school'

Some feminine words are memorised to be feminine without adding any feminine ending to the word for it is considered significant by itself such as towns and countries names. For example /mise/ 'Egypt' is a feminine word.

Other words are known to be feminine by meaning only like the word /bintun/ which means 'girl' it couldn't be but a feminine word.

Pronouns in the Arabic language are two types:

- Dependent pronouns
- Independent pronouns

The independent singular pronoun differs according to the feminine and masculine usage for example: /ana/ means 'I' /anta/ means 'you' but only masculine. /anti/ refers to the feminine 'she'

In the plural form, /nahnu/ means 'we' and is used for both the masculine and feminine.

As for the dependent pronouns, they are bound morphemes which are considered suffixes added at the end of the word like in /lkuma/ 'for both of you'

As in English, Arabic also has other pronouns like interrogative, relative, and demonstrative pronouns.

One more thing we should add about the differences between the Arabic and the English language is that there are so many differences when we use the Arabic and the English language to talk about the plural and the singular, for instance, there is no مثنى IN English so we can use both of them or two of us: بدلاً من كلاهما أو كلينا there is also another difference which is when we use the languages to figure out the difference between the girl and the boy, but in English when it comes to the subject you, we have to make the phrase complete like you are a man, and you are a girl, but you cannot stand alone to let you know whether you talk to a girl or a man. That is why when we are trying to create an advertisement so we say wash in English, but its translation in Arabic:اغسل أو اغسلي

Also there is another different which is the word person itself cannot let you know whether you are talking about a man or a woman so you can use it easily, when you have got no idea about the gender that you are talking to or such as the creation of the advertisement we have mentioned before.

## V. CONCLUSION

So in this study, we dealt with the characterization of the theory of FDG by analyzing and describing the main aims and targets of the theory pointing out at the functional approaches and to make the study clear we should

mention that the FDG is the shaping of the language by its usage and it can't stand alone but needs to take the discourse in consideration.

In conducting this study, we found that both English and Arabic languages are having some differences as well as similarities according to structure and morphology. The words in Arabic originate from a root which is mainly consisting of three consonants. Other words are generated from his root by adding vowels. One of the similarities is that suffixes in English and Arabic can determine the function of words in any sentence. Another similarity is that the morphological processes used in the two languages are nearly the same. The words classes in Arabic and English have the same number. Nouns in English and Arabic are inflected when dealing with categories of gender, person, and number.

In comparing the two languages, we found out that the derivational system of Arabic is a way more complex than that exists in the English language. A prominent difference between the two languages is gender type. In English, there are three types of gender: masculine, feminine, and neuter while in Arabic there are only two types of gender: masculine and feminine. Also, pronouns are rather simple in the English language for in Arabic it is considered more complicated because it involves a full distinction according to gender, number, and case. Arabic has 12 different forms of pronouns while in English they are only eight forms. The last difference is that there is no distinction of gender in the English language for the demonstrative pronoun.

The findings of this study will help a lot in understanding the difficulties that face translation soft wares and how to overcome these obstacles in the future for we know better the differences and similarities in learning and forming both English and Arabic languages.

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