

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Basic Consideration.

English as one of international language in the world should be mastered by people from many countries in the world to communicate each other. They may know and understand what they speak communicatively because of English. Because of the reason, English one of foreign language that is taught in Indonesia from elementary school up to college(Kusmaryati, 2009, p. 2). It is introduced by the government as one of the main subject that is taught in junior high school and senior high schools(Mbuinga, 2009)

English language learning in school appropriate with curriculum, there two kinds of skills are production and reception. Production are speaking and writing, and receptions are listening and reading. Speaking is discussion, presentation, conversation to help students speak up their own thoughts and opinions on the subject of the unit (Root, 1996). Writing is essential and beneficial for writer, journalist and poets who are engaged in literary field. It creates proper opportunities for those who wish to perfect their written English.(Murthy, 2005). Reading for the reason are to increase students' independence, confidence, competence and comfort both in reading in English on learning new vocabulary(Hwalley, 2006). Listening is hearing to determine conversation. In addition, it will enable you to get accustomed to the voices of the speaker and the volume of the recording.(Stanley, 1989)

Talking about English language that mean contain about grammar, because grammar is primary concerned with the study of language in sentence structure and patterns. Grammar makes us familiar with these sentence patterns, it enables us to

understand how sentence are patterned and how they are used in our practical life for proper and effective communication.(Murthy, 2005)

As we know Arabic is one of oldest language in the world and also language is almost used by Islamic people. The history of the Arabic language from its roots in Proto-Semitic to the modern linguistic situation in the Arabic-speaking world and have created Arabic unique dialectal. Arabic language is one of particulars language in the world as the countries used it Messer, Sudan, Libya, Tunisia, Maghreb, Algeria, and Saudi Arabia, according to Bernard Cormier(Azhari, 2004, p. 2). Arabic is foreign language after English in Indonesia. Most all of Islamic student learn Arabic language in their schools, either junior or senior high school, and up to Islamic university(Soeleman, 2010, p. 2). Expectation of Arabic language learner is by the Arabic language provision,they can perform the integration of science and religion(Alfauzan, 2003),and substantively Arabic language is not only for Islamic student but also for all students to be second language after mother tongue.

The elements of Arabic language are *Nahwu* (grammar), *Sharaf* (structure), *Balaghah* (linguistic), and *Mufradats* (vocabulary). The language skill are *Istima'* (listening), *Kalam* (speaking), *Qira'ah* (reading) and *Kitaabah*(writing).The basic for writing in Arabic language is *nahwu* and *sharaf,ghky*the below the definition of both the science.(Antom, 2010)

➤ قَوَاعِدُ يُعْرَفُ بِهَا تَرْكِيبُ الْكَلِمَةِ مِنَ الْإِعْرَابِ
(*Qowaa'iduyu'rofubihaatarkiibulkalimatiminal 'iroobi*)

“Theorems knowledge about establish words with analyzed” it means that *nahwu* is one of Arabic grammar that studies about how to determine position in sentence from aspect *i'rob* (analyze).

For example:

Muhammad read the book (past tense) مُحَمَّدٌ قَرَأَ الْكِتَابَ

مُحَمَّدٌ is *ismubtada* (subject) and قَرَأَ is *iskhobar* (predicate) and while الْكِتَابَ as *maf'ulbih* (object). Based example above it can be concluded that is noun phrase or it's called *jumlah ismiyah* because the sentence begins with noun (subject).

➤ تَحْوِيلُ الْأَصْلِ الْوَاحِدِ إِلَى أَمْثَلَةٍ مُخْتَلِفَةٍ لِاتِّخَاصِ الْأَبْهَامِ

(Tahwiilul ashliil waahidi ila amtsilatin mukhtalifatinlaatahshuullaabiha)

“Changing from stem word to differ word form and also the meaning”, it means *shoraf* is study about word formation to variety words because it wish for different meaning by added affix, infix or suffix. Like as stem word نَصَرَ (helped), when the meaning (helper) become نَاصِرٌ.

English and Arabic have different in system such as in grammatically, syntactically, and morphologically (W.Sahabu, 2010). The understanding about the differences and similarities between English and Arabic may help teacher and students to master both of languages. English subjects are direction to singular and plural while Arabic is conjugated to reflect tree aspects of its subjects, these are person (first, second and third), gender (masculine, feminine), and pluralities (singular, dual and plural). Dual pluralities personal pronouns that means have specifically two person's men or women as هُمَا and أَنْتُمَا. While English have not dual but just singular and plural. Following example personal pronouns English and Arabic language:

Table 03: Example of English and Arabic Sentences

English Sentences	Arabic Sentences
Baby <u>drank</u> milk in the morning	الصَّبِيَّةُ شَرَبَتْ لَبَنًا فِي الصَّبْحِ
I <u>played</u> basketball in the field	لَعِبْتُ كُرَّةَ سَلَّةٍ فِي الْمَيْدَانِ
We <u>went</u> to school yesterday	ذَهَبْنَا إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ فِي الْيَوْمِ

- شَرَبَتْ (syaribat) is past verb from stem word فَعَلَتْ (fa'alat) and the subject is الصَّبِيَّةُ (asshabiyatu). This sentence is called *Jumlah ismiyah* (nominal sentence) because sentence structure begins with *isem* (noun) is subject (الصَّبِيَّةُ: baby).
- لَعِبَ (la'iba) is simple past form from stem word لَعِبَ (فَعَلَ) and the subject is the letter *ta* (ت) that means first singular (I). The sentence is *Jumlah Fi'liyah* (verbal sentence) because the sentence is begun with *fi'il* (verb).
- ذَهَبْنَا (dhahabnaa) is verb in simple past and from basic word (فَعَلْنَا) and it into singular plural (we) deputed by the letter *Nun* (ن) and is called verbal sentence.

From explanation above we can see some of those are identified simple past tense in sentence. Usually subject in verbal sentences indirect subject or deputed by verb form such as (أَنَا=I), (أَنْتَ=you) and (نَحْنُ=we).

Based on discussion above, the researcher would like to analyze the contrastive analysis between English and Arabic in simple past form as title. “Contrastive Analysis between English and Arabic in Simple Past Form”

Problem Statement.

The problem statement in this research is “what are the differences and similarities between English and Arabic in simple past form?”

Scope and Limitation of Study.

In this research, the researcher would like to limit this study to compare and to analyze the similarities and differences between English and Arabic in simple past form especially in verb form.

The Objective of Study.

The objectives of research are:

- a. To find out the differences and similarities between English and Arabic language in simple past form.
- b. To describe the differences and similarities between English and Arabic language in simple past form.

Significant of Research.

The following are significances of this research:

- a. As the contribution to the teacher who is teaching by using bilingual, English and Arabic language especially in simple past form.
- b. It can be contribution to the students who learn two languages, English and Arabic especially in simple past form.
- c. The result of this study would give information to the reader about differences and similarities between English and Arabic especially in simple past form.