Nouns and Adjectives of Old English and Modern Standard Arabic:
A Comparative Study

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Abstract

This paper is intended to discuss nouns and adjectives in two unrelated languages: Old English and Modern Standard Arabic. Although Arabic is Semitic Language, its grammar has a lot of similarities with the grammar of Old English. In the discussion it has been found that nouns and adjectives of both languages have inflectional modifications to indicate gender, case and number. Additionally, there is agreement between nouns, adjectives, verbs and demonstratives in both languages. Furthermore, Modern Standard Arabic is a highly inflected language. It uses a complex system of pronouns and their respective prefixes and suffixes for verbs, nouns, adjectives and possessive conjunctions. In addition, the system known as ʔiʕrāb places vowel suffixes on each verb, noun, and adjectives, according to its function within a sentence and its relation to surrounding words.

Key words: *Nouns, adjectives, demonstratives, inflections, declensions, case, gender, number*

Phonetic symbols of Arabic consonants:

Transliteration		Phonetic Description	Arabic Examples
Arabic Letters	Symbol		
ء	?	glottal stop	?amal (hope)
ب	b	voiced bilabial stop	balad (country)
ت	t	voiceless denti- alveolar stop	tammūz (july)
ث	θ	voiceless dental fricative	Θuluθ (one third)
ج	J	voiced palato-alveolar fricative	jabal (mountain)
ح	ħ	voiceless pharyngeal fricative	Ћubūr (joy)
خ	x	voiceless uvular fricative	xabīr (expert)
د	d	voiced denti-alveolar stop	daʕawa(invitation)
ذ	ð	voiced dental fricative	ðahab(gold)
ر	r	alveolar trill /tap	rāya(flag)
ز	z	voiced denti-alveolar fricative	zirāʕa (agriculture)
س	s	voiceless denti-alveolar fricative	sabab (reason)
ش	ŝ	voiceless palato-alveolar fricative	ŝahīd (martyr)
ص	ş	voiceless alveolar fricative (emphatic)	şawāb(correct)
ض	đ	voiced denti-alveolar stop(emphatic)	đaʕf (weakness)

ط	ṭ	voiceless denti-alveolar stop (emphatic)	ṭabīb(physician)
ظ	ḏ̣	voiced interdental fricative (emphatic)	̣ḏulm (injustice)
ع	ʕ	voiced pharyngeal fricative	ʕabīr (perfume)
غ	gh	voiced uvular fricative	ghibṭa (delight)
ف	f	voiceless labio-dental fricative	fasāḥa (fluency)
ق	q	voiceless uvular stop	qamūs (dictionary)
ك	k	voiceless velar stop	kabīra (sin)
ل	l	lateral alveolar	luxa (language)
م	m	bilabial nasal	murjān (pearls)
ن	n	alveolar nasal	najāḥ (success)
هـ	h	glottal fricative	hujūm (attack)

Phonetic symbols of Arabic vowels:

Transliteration		Phonetic description	Arabic Examples
-́	a	Short front half-open unrounded	dam (blood)
-̧	i	Short front open spread	ribāt (ribbon)
-́	u	Short front close rounded	mujīr (protector)
ا	ā	Long front open unrounded	ṣābir (patient)
ى	ī	Long front close unrounded	faqīr (poor)
و	ū	Long front close rounded	waqūr (dignified)
وَ	w	non-syllabic labio-dental semi-vowel	waṣf (description)
ىَ	y	on-syllabic palatal semi vowel	yaqīn (certainty)

Transliteration:

1. There is a linguistic rule that must be considered in the transliteration of the Arabic examples. The rule says that /l/ sound in the Arabic definite article **/ʔal/** assimilates completely with the immediately following coronal consonant. This assimilation results in the doubling (geminating) of the coronal consonant: cf. ʔal- rajul (the man)………ʔarrajul .Coronal consonant with which /I/ sound assimilates are called by Arab linguists sun letters; whereas the non-coronal consonants, which are not susceptible to germination are called moon letters. The moon letters are ʔ, b, j, ḥ , x, ʕ, f, gh ,q, k, l, m, h, w, y.

2. The conjunctive hamza has been ignored in this study and disjunctive hamza is phonetically realized.

Definition of Terms:

ˌ   **damma /u/ :** the nominative marker of all definite singulars and the definite sound feminine plural:

      1. ʔal- walad-**u** (the boy) nom.

      ʔal-wālidāt-**u** (the mothers) nom.

- **fatha /a/ :** the accusative marker of all definite singulars, e.g.
    2. ?al-walad-**a** (the boy) acc.

    kasra /i/: genitive marker of all definite singulars and the definite   sound feminine plural :
    3. ?al-wālidāt – **i** (the mothers) acc.and gen.
        ?al-walad – **i** (the boy) gen.

- **tanwin (nunation) :** It is the process of doubling the final vowel case marker, the damma /**u**/ for the nominative case, the fatha /**a**/ for the accusative case, or the kasra /**i**/ for genitive and dative case . When the three case vowel markers are doubled at the end of a word, **- un, - an, - in,** they represent the three case endings, nominative, accusative and genitive. The 2nd vowel is changed to /**n**/**:**

    4.   ṣadīq-**un** (nom.) a friend
        ṣadīq -**an** (acc.) a friend
        ṣadīq -**in** (gen.) a friend

Part One: English Nouns and Adjectives:

Nouns, adjectives and demonstrative pronouns of OE are marked for number (singular or plural), gender (masculine, feminine or neuter) and case (nominative, accusative, genitive, and dative). Additionally, adjectives and demonstrative pronouns agree with nouns modify for gender, number and case.(cf.Baker,P.2003:108).

1.Nouns of Old English :

Old English nouns show their different cases by inflection: additional letters are added to the end of the stem. An old English noun is a member of a paradigmatic set with a given gender and with a variable number and case. (See Bloomfield N. and Newmark, L: 1963:152 , Baker,P.:2003-34-39) and Ryding, K .2005:119-165). Below are three sample paradigms (declensions) of OE nouns in:

Table (1)

Noun	Stān(stone)		Scip(ship)		sacu(strife)	
Gender	Masculine		Neuter		Feminine	
Number	Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural
Case						
Nom. Acc.	stān	stānas	scip	scipu	sacu / sace	saca
Gen.	stānes	stāna	scipes	scipa		
Dat.	stāne	stanam	scipe	scipum		sacum

The paradigms shown in the above table are typical of OE in the following ways:

- Each noun has only one gender.
- Not every potential difference in case is marked by an ambiguous case form; a given form-e-g., "sace" may be used for more than one case.
- The grammatical categories of gender, number and case are relevant for the specification of the use of the noun form. For example, while the nominative –accusative plural form of many masculine nouns consists of a stem morph (e.g stān) plus the suffix morph **–as**, other masculine nouns have nominative- accusative plural form consisting of stem plus the suffix **-e** (e.g Engle "Englishmen), **-an** (e.g, banan "killers), or **-a** (e.g suna "sons"). In general the variation in the composition of plural forms of nouns in OE is considerably greater than that of Modern English.

1.1 <u>Gender:</u>
OE nouns have grammatical gender. This concept means that there are three different sets of noun types, and that modifiers (adjectives) and determiners (articles and demonstratives) have different forms accordingly.

The sets of noun types are masculine, feminine, and neuter, but there is not any absolute relation between these conventional labels for the word categories and the objects, persons or animals that the nouns refer to. For example, "wif"(woman) is a neuter noun. It is common to see nouns that refer to inanimate objects but are grammatically gendered masculine or feminine.

In OE the gender of the corresponding pronouns is determined largely by the gender of the noun to which they refer, which does not necessarily have any implication about the sex of the object or person being referred to.

As mentioned above, the gender of OE nouns does not depend on sex. (That is, grammatical gender does not mean biological gender). While nouns designating males are generally masculine and females feminine, those indicating neuter objects are not necessarily neuter. For example, stān (stone) is masculine, nōma(moon) is masculine, but sunne(sun) is feminine. Often, the gender of OE nouns is quite illogical. Words like mægden (girl), wîf(wife) and cild (child), which we should expect to be feminine or masculine, are in fact neuter , while wîf mann (woman) is masculine because the second element of the compound is masculine. (See Baugh 1991:56). In short, the connection between any essential quality of the object designated and the grammatical gender to which the word belongs is generally accidental.

Furthermore, for OE the correlation of gender applies not only to nouns and pronouns, but also to adjectives and demonstratives. Many instances are found in OE English nouns:

5. se   blinda   beorn
   the blind man

6. seō blinde fyxe
   that blind vixen

7. Þæt   blinde   wīf
   that blind woman

1.1.1. Masculine:

Pyles T. (1971: 128) maintains that almost half of the nouns frequently encountered in OE are masculine, and the most of these are – **a** stems - the "a" being the sound with which the stem ends in Germanic. Such nouns show six different forms, for example "hund " (dog) :

Table (2)

Number / Case	Singular	Plural
Nom . Acc.	hund	hundas
Gen.	hundes	hunda
Dat.	hunde	hundum

More than a third of all commonly used nouns were inflected according to this pattern, which was in time to be extended to practically all nouns. Other masculine nouns, the so-called **-n** stems have only four forms. thus oxa(ox).

Table (3)

Number / Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	oxa	oxan
Acc. Gen. Dat.	oxan	oxana(gen.) oxum(dat.).

A few other masculine nouns must be mentioned here because of the frequency of their occurrence fōt (foot), tōð (tooth),mann (man), and the compound wîf mann, whose case endings are affixed to the final consonants of their roots. There are five different forms for each of these :

Table (4)

Number Case	Singular	Plural
Nom. Acc.	fōt, tōð,man(n)	fēt, tēð,men(n)
Gen.	fōtes, tōðes, mannes	fōta,tōða, manna
Dat.	fēt, tēð,men(n)	Fōtum,tōðum,mannum

1.1.2. Feminine:

More than one third of all commonly used nouns are feminine, most of them belong to the so-called **- ō** declension (corresponding to the **ā** stems. In the nominative singular, these have **–u** (sometimes **– o**) after a short syllable, as in lufu (love) and no ending at all after a long syllable, as in lār (learning) and wūnd (wound) . They are declined as follows :(cf. ibid).

Table (5)

Number Case	Singular	Plural
Nom..	lufu	lufa(nom.acc.gen.)
Dat. Acc. Gen.	lufe	lufum(dat)

1.1.3.Nueter:

About a quarter of the commonly used OE nouns are neuter (ibid). Practically all of these are **– a** stems different from the masculine **– a** stems only in the nominative-accusative plural; this ends in **-u** after a short syllable, as in gat(u) (gate(s) , and has no ending after a long one. Some very frequently used words ending in **-r** and denoting family relationships – fæder (father), brōðor (brother), mōdor (mother),dōhtor (daughter) and swerstor (sister) –exhibit a number of peculiarities: for instance   all occur with uninflected genitive singulars, all have endingless datives, and all save fæder occur with unchanged nominative and accusative plurals.

1.1.4 Strong and Weak Nouns:

OE nouns divide into sets, or declensions, each of which contains those nouns which have the same inflections for the same functions. There are two important sets which grammarians called strong and weak declensions. Each divides into sub –categories according to gender, with some differences of inflection.

OE noun stems are further classified as strong and weak according to the stem originally ended in a vowel or a consonant. Moreover, strong nouns have the demonstrative pronouns which in Modern English are translated as either definite article "the" or demonstrative pronoun from which Modern English "this/these" have derived. The following examples illustrate only a few of traditional noun stem types: (See Baker , 2003:89-90)

1.1.4.1. Strong Masculine: stān (stone) meareh (horse)

Table (6)

Number Case	Singular		Plural	
Nom. Acc.	stān	meareh	stānas	mearas
Gen.	stānes	meares	stāna	meara
Dat.	stāne	meare	stānum	mearum

1.1.4.2. Strong Neuter: word (word). heafod (head)

Table (7)

Number Case	Singular		Plural	
Nom. Acc.	word	heafod	word	heafodu
Gen.	wordes	heafodes	worda	heafoda
Dat.	worde	heafode	wordum	heafodum

The above inflexions patterns share a number of elements:
 The nominative and accusative singulars are identical.

- The nominative and accusative plurals are identical.
- The genitive singular ends in – **es**.
- The dative singular ends in – **e**.
- The genitive plural ends in – **a**.
- The dative plural ends in – **um**.

1.1.4.3. Strong Feminine : gief (gift), sawl(soul)

Table (8)

Number Case	Singular		Plural	
Nom.	giefu	sawlu	giefa	sawla
Acc.	giefe	sawle	giefa	sawla

Gen.	giefe sawle	giefa sawla
Dat.	giefe sawle	giefum sawlum

There are only four forms. The nominative singular ends in –**u** suffix, all other cases of the singular end in **-e**, the dative plural ends in the standard **-um**, and all other cases of the plural end in –**a.**

1.1.4.4. Weak Noun Declensions: (Mackwardt A. 1942:298)
Table (9)

Gender / Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuler	Number
Nom.	nama(name)	heorte(heart)	ēage (eye)	Singular
Acc.	naman	heortan	ēage	
Dat.	naman	heortan	ēagan	
Gen.	naman	heortan	ēagan	
Nom. Acc.	naman	heortan	ēagan	Plural
Gen.	namena	heortena	ēagena	
Dat.	namum	heortum	ēagum	

In the above cited examples there are (6) different types of stems each of which participates in two numbers and four cases. It can be observed from the above table that the masculine weak nouns end in –**a**, the feminine in **-e**. This is invariable, moreover, any masculine noun ending in **-a** the nominative singular will belong to the weak declension; any feminine noun ending in **-e** the nominative singular will be likewise weak. The neuter weak pattern differs from the masculine and feminine in one aspect, that the accusative singular has the inflection –**e** instead of **-an**.

1.2 Case:
Old English has five cases: the nominative, accusative, genitive, dative and instrumental (of these five, one was already falling out of use: the instrumental case is in most parts of OE grammar simply identical with the dative case.) See Baker, (2003:34-39).

The nominative case is most commonly used for the subject of a sentence and for the subject complement, e.g. se cyning (the king). The accusative case is most commonly used for the direct object of a transitive verb, e.g Eþelbald Iufode þone cyning. (Eþelbaldis loved the king, where Eþelbald is the subject and the king is the object. It is also used for the objects of some prepositions. The genitive case is most commonly used to indicate possession and other similar relations, e.g. þas cyninges scip. (The ship of the king or the king's ship). The dative case is used for the indirect object of verbs of giving, and also for objects of a large class of prepositions. e.g. hringas þam cyninge (rings for (to) the king). The instrumental case is only distinct from the dative case for a few

pronouns and for strong adjectives. It is used to indicate the thing or person by means of which the action of the verb is accomplished, e.g. lifde sweorde (he lived by the sword) where sweorde is the instrumental from of sweord

The endings of these cases vary with different nouns, but they fall into certain broad categories or declensions. There is a vowel declension and a consonant declension, also called strong and weak declensions, according to whether the stem ends in a vowel or a consonant, and within each of these types there are certain sub-divisions. The stems of nouns belonging to the vowel declension end with one of four vowels: **a, ō, i** , or **u,** and the inflection varies accordingly. Stān (stone), a masculine **-a** stem; giefu (gift),a feminine **–ō** stem; and hunta (hunter), a masculine consonant- stem: see Baugh (1993:55).

Table (10)

Case	stān(stone)	giefu(gift)	hunta(hunter)	number
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.	stān stān stān-e stān-	gief-u gief-e gief-e gief-e	hunt-a hunt-an hunt-an hunt-an	Singular
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc	stān-as stān-a stān stān	gief-a gief-a gief-um gief-a	hunt-an hunt-ena hunt-um hunt-an	plural

It is apparent form these examples that the inflection of the noun is much more elaborate in OE than it is today.

1.3. Number:

Correlation of number applies to nouns, pronouns, adjectives, demonstratives and verbs. For example:

8. sē   blīnda   beorn   bærndon   mīn   scip.
   That   blind   man   burned   my   ship.

9. Þā   blindan   beornas   bærndon   min   scipu .
   These   blind   men   burned   my   ships .

2. Adjectives of Old English:

OE Adjectives are also inflected for number, gender and case to agree with the noun they modify. But there are two different declensions, which depend   upon how the adjectives are used. The same terms "strong" and "weak" are used.

Unlike Modern English adjectives (hardly ever change their form to agree with nouns they modify), OE adjectives change endings to show different numbers, genders, and cases of the nouns they modify

An old English adjective is a member of a paradigmatic set with variable gender, number, case and definiteness. Similar to OE nouns, for OE adjectives the grammatical categories of case, gender, and number are relevant. The following table illustrates this point: See Bloomfield N. (1963:158).

Table (11)

Number		Singular			Plural		
Gender		masculine	Neuter	Feminine	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
Def.	case						
Indefinite	Nom.	blind			blinde	blind(e)	blinda
	Acc.	blinde		blinde			
	Gen.	blindes		blindre	blindra		
	Dat.	blindum			blindum		
	Instr.	blinde					
Definite	Nom.	blinda	blinde	blinde	blindan		
	Acc.						
	Gen.	blindan			blindra or blindena		
	Dat.				blindum		
	Instr.						

In the second place most OE adjectives have both strong and weak declensions, each of which has its own set of case, gender and number declensions. The strong declensions (which can stand on their own) are used with nouns which are not accompanied by definite article or demonstrative or possessive pronoun. The weak declensions (which can't stand on their own) are used when the noun is preceded by such words. Thus we have in old English *gōd mann* (good man) but *sē gōda* mann (the good man). (cf.Williams, 1975:244 , and Baker .2003:50-50) The following tables illustrate this point:

Table (12)
Strong Adjective (til) (good)

til	Singular			Plural.		
	Masc.	Neuater	Feminine	Masc.	Neauter	Feminine
Nom.	til	til	tilu	tile	tilu	tile
Acc.	tilne	til	tile	tile	tilu	tile

| Gen. | tiles | tiles | tilre | tilra | tilra | tilra |
| Dat. | tilum | tilum | tilre | tilum | tilum | tilum |

Table (13)
Weak Adjective (tila) (good)

tila	Maaculine	Neuter	Feminine	Plural
Nom	tila	tile	tile	tilan
Acc.	tilan	tile	tilan	tilan
Gen.	tilan	tilan	tilan	tilra
Dat.	tilan	tilan	tilan	tilum

Examples from Pyles T. (1971:134) clarify the fact that the adjective in OE agrees with the noun it modifies in gender, case and number:

Table (14)

Case	Masculine singular
Nom.	sè dola cyning(the foolish king)
Acc.	Þone dolan cyning
Gen.	Þæs dolan cyninges
Dat.	Þǽm dolan cyninge
Instr.	Þý dolan cyninge

Table (15)

Case	Masculine Plural
Nom. Acc.	Þā dolan cyningas
Gen.	Þāra dolra (dolena) cyninga
Dat.	Þǽm dolum cyningum

3. Demonstratives: (Demonstrative Adjectives)

In old English there are two demonstrative pronouns both used as adjectives. One of these pronouns has given Modern English "that" and the definite article" the" , the other has given "this", "these" and "those". A comparison of OE forms of these pronouns with their Modern English development will serve to illustrate how great simplification of English accidence has been: See Brook G. (1958:123). Williams J. (1975:244), and Baker P.(2003:44).

Table (16)

	this, these	that, those

Number Case	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.	plural	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.	Plural
Nom	Þes	Þis	Þēos	Þās	se	Þæt	sēo	Þā
Acc	Þisne		Þās		Þone		Þā	
Gen	Þisses		Þissa		Þæs			Þæra
Dat	Þissum		Þisse	Þissum	Þǽm	Þām	Þære	Þǽm, Þām
Instr	Þý	Þýs			Þý	Þon		

4. The Definite Article:

OE possesses a fully inflected definite article. How complete the declension of this category is can be seen from the following forms: See (Williams J. 1975:242 -42) and (Baugh A 1993: 57).

Table (17)

Number Case	Sing.			Plural
	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter	All genders
Nom	sē	sēo	Þæt	Þā
Gen.	Þæs	Þǽre	Þæs	Þāra
Acc.	Þone	Þā	Þæt	Þā
Dat.	Þǽm	Þǽre	Þǽm	Þæm
Inst.	Þý,ðon	Þǽre	Þý ðon	Þǽm

The meaning of sẽ , sẽo , and þæt is "the" . The definite article in Old English is a demonstrative pronoun and survives as demonstrative that in Modern English (cf. Baugh J.1993:57). On the other hand, there was no OE indefinite article corresponding to Mode a/an at all. Williams J.(1975:242).

Part Two: Arabic Nouns and Adjectives:

2.1. Nouns of Modern Standard Arabic:

Arabic nouns (and their modifying adjectives) are either definite or indefinite, depending on whether they are marked with the definite article or not, where definiteness is a morphosyntactic rather than semantic category. Nouns are definite if marked with the definite article **(?al** – kitāb – **u** " the book ") while indefinite nouns are not marked at all (kitāb – **un** " a book ") .   Most classes of noun end in tanwin (nunation) when they are indefinite. eg. bait-**un** (a house), when such a noun is defined it loses its tanwin e.g.?al-bait-**u**(the house) kitāb-**un** (a book) ?al-kitāb-**u** (the book). There is no indefinite article in Arabic. The definite article for all cases, numbers and genders is **?al** (the) which is prefixed to the word it defines. See Ryding, K. (2005:156-146)

It is worth mentioning that when the noun or adjective defined by **?al** begins with one of the sun letters the "l" of the definite article is assimilated to the sun letter , e.g. rajul-un(a man) ?ar –rajul-u (the man). i.e. **?al**-rajul becomes **?ar**-rajul.

2.1.1. Gender:

There are two grammatical genders in Arabic, masculine and feminine expressed by pronominal, verbal and adjectival agreement. In general the feminine is formed from masculine by suffixing the tā marbuta **-atun**, e.g. See Ryding, K. (2005:119-124) and Kremers , J. (2003:50).

Table (18)

Case ⟍ Category	Masc.	Fem.
Noun	kātib-un	kātib-atun (writer)
Adj	kabīr-un	kabīr-atun (big)

The feminine ending **–atun** occurs in many words which have no masculine form, e.g. madīnatun (city) and maħkamatun (a law-court). It is occasionally, although rarely, found in words which are masculine, e-g.

    10..   xalifatun   (a caliph)
          ʕallāmatun   (a savant)
          raħħālatun   (a great traveler)

The following classes of words are feminine without requiring the   distinctive feminine ending:
Proper names which are by nature feminine:
    11.   ?umm-un   (a mother)
          ʕarūs-un   (a bride)
Most names of countries and cities:
    12.   Farannsā   (France)
          Landan-u   (London)

Most parts of the body which occurs in pairs:
    13. ʕayn-un   (an eye)
         yad-un   (a hand)
         rijl-un   (a foot)

A number of words which are feminine by usage:
    14. rīħ-un   (a wind)
         ħarb-un   (a war)
         ?al-šams-u   (the sun) ?aš-šams-u
         ?arđ-un   (earth)
Moreover, some nouns are masculine and feminine, See Ghalayeni (1973: 98)
    15. sikkīn-un   (a knife)
         sabil-un   (a way)
         ţarīq-un   (a way)

şūq-un   (a market)
  lisān-un   (tongue /language)
  ðirāʕ-un   (an arm)

Definite nouns can be modified with demonstrative pronouns / adjectives (See Brustad 2000: 112-140 and Shlonsky: 2004). That means the demonstrative pronouns can modify only definite nouns.

<u>Demonstrative pronouns</u>:

    Demonstrative pronouns are used to distinguish between masculine and feminine, between singular, dual and plural. See (Maghalseh, 2007), (Al-Rajhi, 1985), (Ryding , K,2005:315-319) and (Kremers, J. (2003:65-67).

Table (19)

Number	Singular		Dual		Plural		
Gender \ Case	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	
Nom.	hāða (this)	hāðihi (this)	hāðān these two)	hātān (these two)	hā?ulā? (these)	hā?ula? (these)	near
	ðalika (that)	tilka (that)	ðānika (these two)	tanika (these two)	?ulā?ika (those)	?ulā?ika (those)	far
Acc.	hāða (this)	hāðihi (this)	hāðayn (these two)	hātayn (these two)	hā?ulā? (these)	hā?ulā? (these)	near
	ðālika (that)	tilka (that)	ðaynika (these two)	tanika (these two	?ulā?ika (those)	?ulā?ika (those)	far
Gen.	hāða (this)	hāðihi (this)	hāðayn (these two)	hātayn (tese two)	hā?ulā? (these)	hā?ula? (these)	near
	ðalika (that)	tilka (that)	ðaynika (these two)	taynika (these two)	?ulā?ika (those)	?ulā?ika (those)	far

This point can be clarified through the following examples:

    16. Jā?a   hāða   ?al-rajul-u   (nom)

came   this   man.
This man came.

17 Jā?at hāðāni   ?al-mar?at-u   (nom)
came   this   woman
This woman came.

18. jā?a hāðni   ?al-rajulāni   (nom)
came   these two   men
These two men came.

19. jā?at   hātāni   ?al-mar?atāni   (nom)
came   these two   two women
These two women came.

20. ?akrim   hāð ayni   ?al-rajulayni   (acc)
be generous these two   two men.
Be generous with these two men.

21. ?akrim   hātayni   ?al-mar?atayni   (acc.)
be generous   these two   two women.
Be generous with these two women.

22. marrartu   bi-hāðayni   ?al-rajulayni   (gen.)
passed I   with these two   two men
I passed by these two men.

23. marrartu   bi-hātayni   ?al- mar?atayni   (gen)
passed I   with these two   two women.
I passed by these two women.

Notice that **"?ulā?ika"** those (two) can be used with animate and inanimate plural nouns .
The following verses from the Holy Qura'an clarify this point.

24.(البقرة:5) أُوْلَئِكَ عَلَى هُدًى مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ المُفْلِحُون
?ulā?ika   ʕalā hudan min rabbihim wa ?ulā?ka hum ?al-
muhtadaūn.
"They are on (true guidance), from their Lord, and it is,
these who will prosper.(Al-Baqara:5)
25 .(الاسراء:36) إِنَّ السَّمْعَ وَالْبَصَرَ وَالْفُؤَادَ كُلُّ **أُوْلَئِكَ** كَانَ عَنْهُ مَسْؤُولاً
?nna ?al-samʕa wa-?al-başara   wa-?al fu? ada kullu
?ulā?ka   kana ʕanhu mus?ūla.
"Surely the hearing, that sight, the heart. All of those shall
be questioned. (Al-Isrā?:36)

For further examples, see appendix (1)

2.1.2. Case:

In Modern Standard Arabic with full ʔiʕrāb "declension ", regular noun forms are marked with three grammatical cases : the nominative" marfū? –raised " , the accusative " mansūb – lifted " , and the genitive " majrūr – attracted ". Normally, singular nouns take the ending – **u (n)** in the nominative case ,   **–a (n)** in the accusative case , and – **i (n)** in the genitive , with the exception of ?al –mamnu? min ?al – sarf (diptotes) which never take the final **n**.In other words, for singular nouns , the nominative case is marked as damma **(-u)** for the definite or damma plus tanwin (nunation) **(-un)** for the indefinite . The accusative case is marked as fatha **(-a)** for the definite or fatha plus tanwin (nunation) **(-an)** for the indefinite. Similarly, the genitive case is marked as kasra **(-i)** for the definite or kasra plus tanwin (nunation) **(-in)** for the indefinite. (cf. Maghalseh, 2007:27-31) , (Al-Rajihi, 1985: 16-20) , (Ryding , K,2005:165) and (Kremers, J. (2003:54).

Table (20)

Definitness \\ Case	Indefinite	Definite
Nom.	bayt-un(house)	?al-bayt-u (house)
Acc.	bayt-an	?al-bayt-a
Gen.	bayt-in	?al-bayt-i

The following serve as good examples:

26. ?al-   bayt-u   jamil-un (nom)
    the   house (nom.)   beautiful (nom)
    The house is beautiful.

27. hāða   bayt-un   jamil-un (nom)
    this   house (nom.)   beautiful (nom)
    This is a beautiful house.

28. ?ištaraytu   ?al-bayt-a   ?al-jamil-a (acc.)
    bought I   the house (acc)   the beautiful   (acc.)
    I bought the beautiful house.

29. ?ištaraytu   bayt-an   jamīl-an (acc.)
    bought I   house (acc.)   beautiful (acc.)
    I bought a beautiful house.

30. marartu   bil-bayt-i   ?al-jamīli. (gen)
    passed I   with house (gen)   the beautiful. (gen)
    I passed by the beautiful house.

31. marartu   bi-bayt-in   jamīl-in (gen)

passed I   by house (gen) beautiful. (gen)
I passed by a beautiful house.

For dual nouns, nominative, accusative and genitive cases can be marked by adding **-ān(i)** for nominative case and **ayn (i)** for accusative and genitive cases:

Table (21)

Definiteness\\ Case	Indefinite	Definite
Nom. Acc. Gen.	muˁallim-ān(i)(two teachers - masculine) muˁallim-ayn(i) muˁallim –ayn(i)	?al-mu?allim-ān(i)(the two teachers-masculine ?al-mu?allim-ayn(i) ?al-mu?allim-ayn(i)

32. hāðāni   muˁallim-ani   ṭawīl-ani .
   these two   two teachers (nom)   tall (ṇom.)
   These are two tall teachers.

33. ?al-muˁallim-āni   ?al-tawīl-āni   muxlis-āni.
    the two teachers (nom.)   the tall   commited(nom)
    The two tall teaches are commited.

34. ra?ay t-u   muˁalllim-āyni   muxliş-ayni
    saw I   two teachers –(acc.)   committed (acc)
    I saw two commited teachers.

35. marartu   bi-?al-muˁallim-ayni   ?al-muxliş-ayni
     passed I   by   the two teachers (gen)   the commited(gen.)
     I passed by the two committed teachers.

In sound masculine plurals (See 2.1.3.2.1. below) cases can be distinguished by attaching **-ūn(a)** for nominative case and **-īn(a)** for both the accusative and genitive :

Table (22)

Definiteness\\ Case	Indefinite	Definite
Nom. Acc. Gen.	muˁallim-ūn(a)(teachers -masculine) muˁallim-īn(a) muˁallim-īn(a)	?al-muˁallim-ūn(a)(the teachers-masculine ?al-muˁallim-īn(a) ?al-muˁallim-īn(a)

36.?al-muˁallim-ūna   našīt-ūna.

the teachers –nom.   active (nom.)
The teachers are active.

37. raʔay t-u   ʔal-muʕallim-īna   ʔal-našīt-īna.
saw I   the teachers –acc. the active- (acc).
I saw the active teachers.

38. marart-u   bi-ʔal-muʕallim-īna   ʔal-našit-īna.
passed I   by the teachers-gen.   the active- (gen).
I passed by the active teachers.

In sound feminine plural (See 2.1.3.2.1.2. below) cases can be distinguished by adding-**āt(un)** for nominative case and**,-āt(in)** for both accusative and genitive   after deleting tāʔ Marbūta - " bount t ".

Table (23)

Definiteness / Case	Indefinite	Definite
Nom.	muʕallim-ātun	ʔal-muʕallim-ātu
Acc.	muʕallim-ātin	ʔal-muʕallim-ati
Gen.	muʕallim-ātin	ʔal-muʕallim-ati

39. ʔal –muʔallim-ātu   mujtahidātun.
The teachers-(fem. nom)   hard working-(fem.nom).
The teachers are hard working.

40. raʔyt-u   muʕallim-ātin   mujtahid-ātin.
saw I   teachers-(fem .acc.)   hardworing-(fem.acc)
I saw hard working teachers.

41. marart-u   bi-muʕallim-ātin   mujtahid-ātin.
passed I   by teachers. (fem. gen)   hardworking (fem. gen).
I passed by hard working teachers.

For broken plurals cases are distinguished exactly as singular nouns, by "damma" /**u**/ for nominative case "fatha"/**a**/ for accusative case and "kasra" /**i**/ for genitive case. or by the tanwin (nunation), i.e., –**un** for nominative-**an** for accusative and -**in** for genitive .

Table (24)

Definiteness Indefinite	Definite

Case		
Nom.	?abwāb-un (doors)	?al-?abwāb-u (the doors)
Acc.	?abwāb-an	?al-?abwāb-a
Gen.	?abwāb-in	?al-?abwāb-i

42. ?al-?abwāb-u   murtafiʕat-un .
   the doors – (nom.)   high-(nom.)
   The doors are high.

43. ra?ayt-u   ?abwāb -an   murtafiʕat-an.
   saw I   doors-(acc.)   high-(acc.)
   I saw high doors.

44. marart-u   bi -   ?abwāb-in   murtafiʕat-in .
   passed I   by   doors-(gen.) high-(gen.)
   I passed by high doors.

   In Modern Standard Arabic, tanwin (nunation) and the final **(n)** of the dual and plural inflections / suffixes is deleted when the noun is in the construct head position. (cf.Holes 2004:208-210)

45. a. bint -un "a girl"
     bint - u xāli
    " my uncle's daughter "

   b. muslimūn " Muslims "
    muslimū faransa
    " Muslims of France "

   c. wālidān "two parents "
    wālidā ?al – tifl
    " the child's parents "

2.1.3. Number:

Unlike English, Arabic has three numbers: mufrad (singular), muθanna (dual) and jam? (plural): See Ryding, K.(2005:129-155) and Kremers, J. (2003:47).

2.1.3.1. Singular Nouns:
Table (25)

Number \\ Case	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nom.	kitāb-un (a book)	kitāb-ān(i)(books)	kutub-un(books)

| Acc. | kitāb-an | kitāb-ayn(i) | kutub-an |
| Gen. | kitab-in | kitab-ayn(i) | kutub-in |

46. **a.** hāða kitāb-un mufīd-un
  this a book (nom) useful
 This is a useful book.

 b. qara?t-u kitāb-an mufīd-an.
 read I book (acc) useful.
 I read a useful book.
 c. ?al-mas?alat-u fi kitāb-in mufīd-in
 the issue in a book (gen) useful
 The issue is in a useful book.

2.1.3.2. Dual Nouns:

    Dual nouns are formed from both masculine and feminine singulars by adding –**ān(i)** to the noun stem for nominative case and –**ayn(i)** for both accusative and genitive after the removal of the case ending from the singular. (See table 25 above).

47 .(يوسف:36) وَدَخَلَ مَعَهُ السِّجْنَ **فَتَيَانَ**
  wa daxal-a maʕh-u ?al-sijn-a **fatay-āni** (nominative).
  Now with him there came into the prison **two young men** (Yusuf:36) .

48 .(الرعد:3) وَمِن كُلِّ الثَّمَرَاتِ جَعَلَ فِيهَا **زَوْجَيْن** اثْنَيْن
 wa min kull-i ?al-θamarāti jaʕal-a fīhā **zawjayni** ?iθnaini (accusative)
 and fruit of every kind He made **in pairs** , **two and two** (Al-Raʕd:3)

49 .(يوسف:6)وَيُتِمُّ نِعْمَتَهُ عَلَيْكَ وَعَلى آل يَعْقُوبَ كَمَا أَتَمَّهَا عَلى **أَبَوَيْكَ** مِن قَبْلُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَإِسْحَاقَ
wa yutim-u niʕmatah-u ʕalayk-a wa ʕalā ?āl-i yaʕqūb-a kamā ?atmahā **?alā ?abawayka** min qabli ?ibrāhīm-a wa ?isħāq-a (genitive)
And perfect His favour to thee and to the posterity of Jacop-even as He   perfected it to **thy fathers** Abraham and Ishac aforetime ! (Yusuf:6)

Before the dual ending the suffix ta? marbuta of the singular becomes an ordinary ta? e.g:

     50. sayyidat –**un**   (a lady) nom.   singular.
      sayyidat –**āni**   (two ladies) nom.   dual.
      sayyidat –**ayni**   (two ladies)acc. and gen.   dual

If the dual masculine is the first element in the idāfa (construct), or has an attached personal pronoun the endings are reduced to **ā** and **ay**. The following table illustrates this point:

Table (26)

Defiantness / Case	indefinite	definite	in construct	with pronoun
Nom.	Fallāħ-āni	?al-fallāħ-āni	Fallāħ-ā misra	Fallāħ-āha
Acc and Gen.	Fallāħ-ayni	?al-fallāħ-ayni	Falālħ-āi misra	Fallāħ-ayha

2.1.3.3. Plural Nouns:

There are two types of plural in Arabic. Firstly, we have the sound plural, the use of which is practically confined to participles and nouns indicating the profession or habitual action. Secondly, there is the so-called broken plural which is made according to many patterns by altering the vowel within or outside the frame work of the radical consonants.

2.1.3.3.1. Sound Plural:

Sound plural nouns can be divided into two types: the sound masculine plural and the sound feminine plural.

2.1.3.3.1.1. The Sound Masculine Plural:

Masculine plural is formed from the singular by adding **–ūn(a)** for the nominative case, and **–īn(a)** for both accusative and genitive after dropping the case ending of the singular **(-un , -an , - in).**

Table (27)

Number / Case	Singular	Plural(sound)
Nom.	mudarris-**un**(a teacher)	mudarris-ūna(teachers)
Acc.	mudarris-**an**	mudaris-īna
Gen.	mudarris-**in**	mudarris-īna

51 . قالوا إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ **مُصْلِحُونَ** (البقرة :11)

qālū ?inama naħn-u **muşliħūn-a** (nominative)

They said:" we are only **ones that put things right**." (Al- Baqra:11).

52 . إِنَّ اللَّهَ لاَ يُحِبُّ **الْمُعْتَدِينَ**(المائدة:87)

?inna ?allah-a lā juħib-u **?al-muʕtadīna** (accusative)

For Allah loveth **not those given to excess** (Al- ma?ida :87).

53. َ وَيْلٌ لَّلْمُطَفِّفِين (المطففين:1)

   wail-un **lil-muṭafifīn-a** (genitive)

   Woe to **those that deal in fraud**. (Al-Mutafifīn:1)

2.3.2.1.2. The Sound Feminine Plural:

The sound feminine plural is formed by adding **–āt(un)** for nominative case, and **āt(in)** for accusative and genitive to the singular after dropping the tā? marbūta if any :

Table (28)

Number / Case	Singular	Plural
Nom. Acc. Gen.	wālidat-**un**(a mother) wālidat-**an** wālidat-**in**	wālid-ātun(mothers) wālid-ātin wālid-ātin
Nom. Acc. Gen.	mašrūb-**un**(a drink) mašrūb-**an** mašrūb-**in**	mašrūb-ātun(drinks) mašrūb-ātin mašrūb-ātin

The above table indicates that the accusative and genitive case marker is the same **–āt(in)** for the sound feminine plural :

54. ?al-wālidāt-u   karīm-ātun.

   the mothers-nom.   generous-nom.

   The mothers are generous.

55. ra?ayt-u   wālid-ātin   karīm-ātin.

   saw I   mothers-(acc)   generous-(acc.)

   I saw generous mothers.

56. marart-u   bi-wālid-ātin   karīm-ātin.

   passes I   by mothers-(gen)   generous-(gen)

   I passed by generous mothers.

57. فَالصَّالِحَاتُ قَانِتَاتٌ حَافِظَاتٌ لِّلْغَيْبِ (النساء:34)

   fal-ṣāliħat-u qānitat-un ħafiðāt-un lil-ghaib-i(nominative).

 Therefore the **righteous women** are devoutly obedient, and   guard in (the husband's) absence. (Al- Nisā?:34)

58. إنَّ الْحَسَنَاتِ يُذْهِبْنَ السَّيِّئَاتِ (هود:114)

   ?inna **?al-ħasanāt-i** yuðhibn-a **?al-sai?āt-i** (accusative)

For **those things that are good** remove **those that are evil** (Hud:114)

59. وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ لِأَمَانَاتِهِمْ وَعَهْدِهِمْ رَاعُونَ (المؤمنون:8)

wallaðīna hum **li-?amānātihim** wa ?ahdihim rā?ūn (genitive)

 Those who faithfully observe **their trusts** and their covenants (Al- Mu?minun: 8)

2.1.3.3.2. Broken Plural :

Most nouns and adjectives have broken plurals in Arabic. These plurals are formed in various patterns. The most important ones are the following:

Table (29)

	Pattern	Singular	Plural
1.	?afˤ āl –(un)	qalam - (un) (a pen)	?aglām - (un) (pens)
2.	fuˤūl - (un)	qalb - (un) (a heart)	qulūb - (un) (hearts)
3.	fuˤul - (un)	kitāb - (un) (a book)	kutub - (un) (books)
4.	fiˤ āl - (un)	rajul - (un) (a man)	rijāl - (un) (men)
5.	?afˤul - (un)	rijl - (un) (foot)	?arjul - (un) (feet)
6.	fuˤalā?(u)	xalīfat - (un) (a caliph)	xulafā?(u) (caliphs)
7.	fuˤlān - (un)	fāris - (un) (a horseman)	fursān - (un) (horsemen)
8.	?afˤilā?(u)	qarīb - (un) (a relative)	?aqribā?(u) (relatives)
9.	faˤālil(u)	maktab - (un) (an office)	makātib - (un) (offices)
10.	faˤālil(u)	ṣundūq - (un) (a box)	ṣanādīq -(un) (boxes)

2.2. Adjectives:

Three important facts should be taken into account concerning adjectives:

1. Unlike English where adjectives premodify and/or postmodify head nouns, adjectives in Arabic normally follow the nouns they modify, e.g.: معلم ذكي (a teacher clever) = a clever teacher. However, the adjectives may precede the nouns they modify for the purpose of foregrounding / thematization provided that the noun is definite: ذكي الولد (clever the boy) = clever is the boy.

2. Arab grammarians make no grammatical distinction between nouns and adjectives, and any adjective may function as noun. Adjectival patterns, like nominal patterns, make their plurals either according to the patterns of the sound plural or broken plural patterns. There exist a number of adjectival patterns the most important of which are the following:

> **60**. fāˤil(un): (the active participle):
>   ˤālim(un)   (a savant) -   ˤulamā? (un)
>   Tājir(un)   (a merchant) -   tujjār(un)
>
> **61.** faˤīl(un) : (commonly adjectival than nominal)
>   saˤīd(un)   (happy) -   suˤadā?(u)
>   karīm(un)   (generous) -   kuramā?(u)

62. faˤlān(un) : verbs of the pattern faˤila change to denote

temporary state.

kaslān(un)   (lazy) -   kusālā

ʕaṭšān(un)   (thirsty)-   ʕaṭšā

63. faʕūl(un): the intensive form of fāʕil – un and faʕlān – un

jahūl(un)   (very ignorant) -   juhalāʔu

kasūl(un)   (very lazy) –   kusālā

64. faʕʕāl(un): denoting habitual action or profession:

ʕaddāʔ(un)   (a runner) -   ʕaddāʔūn

65. mafʕūl(un): the passive participle of simple verbs:

masrūr(un)   (pleased) -   musūrūn

66. ʔafʕal(un): confined to adjectives denoting colours or defects of   the body.

ʔaswad(un)   (black) -   sūd(un)

ʔaħmar(un)   (red) -   humr(un)   .

ʔabkam(un)   (dumb) -   bukm(un)

3. Adjectives normally follow their nouns and agree with them in gender, number, case and definiteness. See (Al- Rajhi, 1985:386) and (Maghalseh, 2007:375) That is, masculine singular nouns have masculine singular adjectives, feminine singular nouns have feminine singular adjectives; male and female plural nouns take corresponding forms of adjectives: See Ryding K. (2005:241-253) and Kremers,J. (2003:58-61 and 99-102)

67. walad-(un)   ṣaghir-un.

boy(nom)   small(nom).

a small boy

68. raʔayt-u ʔal-jazīrat-a   ʔal-ṣaghīrat-a .

saw I the island (acc)   the small (acc) .

I saw a small island.

69. rajul-āni   ṭayyb-āni

two men(nom)   good(nom)

two good men

70. mararrt-u bil-muʕallim-īna   ʔal-našīt-īna

passed I by the teachers (acc)   the active (acc)

I passed   by the active teachers

71. وَلِلْكَافِرِينَ عَذَابٌ **مُّهِينٌ**(البقرة:90)

wa lil-kafīrīna ʕaðāb-un **muhīn-un**

And **humiliating** is the chastisement of those who reject Faith (Al- Baqara: 90)

72. فِيهِمَا عَيْنَانِ **نَضَّاخَتَانِ** (الرحمن:66)ِ

    fīhīmā ʕaināni **naḍaxatāni**

In them (each**)** will be two springs **pouring forth water** in continuous abundance (Al-Raħman:66).

73. فَقَدِ اسْتَمْسَكَ بالعُرْوَةِ **الْوُثْقَىَ** (البقرة:256)

    faqad ?istamsak-a bil-ʕurwat-i **?al-wuθqā**

And hath grasped the **most trustworthily** hand-hold.   (Al- Baqara: 256)

74. وَلِلَّهِ الأَسْمَاء **الْحُسْنَى** (الاعراف: 180)

    wa lillāh-i ?al-?asmā?-u **?al-husnā**

    The **most beautiful** names belong to Allah (Al- ʕraf:180)

75. الحَجُّ أَشْهُرٌ **مَّعْلُومَاتٌ** (البقرة:197)

    ?al-ħaj-u ?aŝhur-un **maʕlumāt-un**

        For Hajj are the months **well known** (Al- Baqara:197)

For further examples on agreement between demonstratives, nouns and adjectives –case, number, gender, and definiteness, see appendix (2).

Part Three: Contrastive Analysis:

3.1.Nouns of OE and Modern Standard Arabic:

        Both OE nouns and Modern Standard Arabic nouns have gender, case and number. English nouns have strong and weak declensions whereas Arabic nouns do not. To be more precise, it would be better to compare and contrast gender, case and number of nouns of these unrelated languages:

3.1.1. Gender:

- Both OE nouns and Modern Arabic nouns have grammatical gender. That is to say, there is no absolute relationship or correspondence between gender and sex in both languages (Pyles 1971: 127) (Baugh 1993:55) i.e the gender of both languages does not depend on sex.

- For OE nouns, there are three genders: masculine, feminine and neuter, whereas there are only two for Modern Arabic nouns: masculine and feminine.

- The OE nouns are arbitrarily placed into one of these three genders without any reference to the characteristics of sex. Therefore, the gender of OE nouns can be described as "quite illogical" (Baugh 1993: 56) . The following examples illustrate this point:

76. mægden   (girl)   = feminine
    wif   (wife)   = neuter
    stān   (stone)   = masculine

77. noma   (moon)   = masculine
    sunne   (sun)   = neuter
    nosu   (nose)   = feminine
    eāre   (ear)   = neuter

Modern Arabic noun genders , on the other hand , are rule-governed i.e predicted with some exception (See examples on page 12-13). That is, the feminine form is marked member and it is derived from the masculine through: tā? marbuta, ?alif mamdūda and ?alif maqṣura. (These are feminine markers.

Gender in both languages affects the form of adjectives , verbs and demonstratives . That is to say, there is agreement / concord between adjectives , nouns , verbs and demonstratives in both languages .

78. a . sē dola cyning   (the foolish king)
    b. sēo   dole ides   (the foolish women)

79. a. wasala   ?al-muʕallim-u arrived the teacher (nom.)
  The teacher arrived.

   b . wasalat ?al-muʕallimat-u.
  arrived   the teacher (female nom.)
  The teacher (fem.) arrived.

The gender markers of Old English nouns are very many. They are different from one gender to another, from one case to another and from one number to another.(See tables 1–9 above) The gender markers of Modern Arabic are only three: tā? marbūta e.g muʕallimat(un), ?alif mamdūda e.g hassnā? and ?alif maqsūra e.g salmā.

3.1.2. Case:

Old English nouns have five cases: nominative, accusative, genitive, dative and instrumental (lost). (See table 11). The endings of these cases vary with different nouns. There are also strong declensions and weak declensions according to whether the stem ends in a vowel or a consonant. (See page 9). In Modern Arabic only three cases exist: nominative, accusative and dative. They are distinguished by the final vowel in singular nouns (See examples 25-30) . In dual noun cases can be distinguished by adding **ān(i)** for nomination. case and **ain(i)** for accusative and genitive cases. (See table 22 and examples 18-19). For plural, it is somehow complex: in masculine sound plural , cases can be distinguished by attaching –**ūn(a)** for nominative and **īn(a)** for both accusative and

genitive (See examples 18-19). In feminine sound plural, cases can be distinguished by adding **āt(un)** for nomination and **āti(n)** for both accusative and genitive cases. (See examples 38-40). For broken plural, cases are distinguished exactly as singular nouns (See examples 41-43).

3.1.3. Number

Two numbers exist in OE nouns: singular and plural. Correlations of number apply to nouns, pronouns, adjectives, demonstratives and verbs. (See examples on page 7-10) In Arabic there are three numbers: singular, dual and plural. For formation of dual and plural see pages 20-23. Again correlations of number in Arabic apply to nouns, adjectives, demonstratives and verbs. (See examples 13-23).

3.2. Adjectives of OE and Modern Standard Arabic

For OE adjectives, like nouns, the grammatical categories of case, gender and number are relevant. (See table on page11). Besides, they have strong and weak declensions. The strong declensions are used with nouns which are not accompanied by definite articles, demonstratives or possessive pronouns. The weak are used when the nouns are preceded by such categories (See tables 10-11).

For Arabic adjectives there are no grammatical distinction between nouns and adjectives. Adjectival patterns make their plurals either according to the patterns of sound plural or broken plural patterns. (The most important are examples 49 – 55). That is, adjectives in Arabic follow their nouns and agree with them in gender, case and number, and definiteness (See examples 56-59).

3.3. Demonstratives:

In both OE and Modern Arabic, demonstrative pronouns are used to distinguish between gender, case and number. (See pages 12-13).

4. Conclusion:

In this paper, I have shown that both Old English and Modern Standard Arabic are highly inflected languages. Nouns and adjectives of both languages have inflectional modifications to indicate gender, case and number. Moreover, adjectives of both languages agree with nouns they modify in terms of gender, case and number.

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Appendix (1)
Demonstratives in Arabic from the Holy Quran.

1. هَذا بَلاغٌ لِّلنَّاس (ابراهيم: 52)

hāðā balāgh-un lil nāsī (Ibrāhīm :52)

this message for –mankind

Here is a Message for mankind (Ibrāhīm :52).

2. إنَّ هَذا أخِي لهُ تِسْعٌ وَتِسْعُونَ نَعْجَةٌ(ص:23)

?inna **hāðā** ?axi lahu tisʕ-un wa-tisʕ-una naʕjat-ūn

this my brother has nine and ninety ewe .

This man is my brother. He has ninety nine ewes (Sād: 23).

3. ذَلِكَ الدِّينُ القَيِّمُ (التوبة:36)

ðālika ?al-dīn-u ?al-qaim-u (Al-Tawba:36)

that religion the right.

That is the right religion. (Al-Tawba:36)

4. أءِذا مِتْنَا وَكُنَّا تُرَابًا ذَلِكَ رَجْعٌ بَعِيدٌ (ق: 3)

?a?iðā mitnā wa kunnā turāb-an **ðālik-a** rajʕ-un baʕīd-un.

if died we and were we dust that return far.

What! When we die and become dust ,(shall we live again !) **That** is a (sort of)   return far
(from our understanding (Qāf :3)

5. هَذِهِ بِضَاعَتُنَا رُدَّتْ إلَيْنَا(يوسف:65)

hāðihi biðā?atuna ruddat ?ilaynā

This stock-in-trade had been returned to us.

Our stock-in-trade had been returned to us. (Yusuf: 65).

6. وَقَالُوا هَذِهِ أنْعَامٌ وَحَرْثٌ حِجْرٌ (الانعام: 138)

wa qālū **hāðihi** ?anʕām-un wa-ħarθ-un ħijr-un

and said they this cattle and crops are forbidden.

And they said :"**that** such and such cattle and crops are forbidden." (Al-?anʕām:183)

7. تِلْكَ أمَّةٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ (البقرة:141)

tilk-a ?umat-un qad xalat

that a nation (a people) passed away.

That was a people that hath passed away. (Al- Baqara: 141).

8. تِلْكَ الجَنَّةُ الَّتِي نُورِثُ مِنْ عِبَادِنَا مَن كَانَ تَقِيًّا (مريم :63)

tilk-a ?al-jańnat-u ?al-latī nuwriθ-u min ʕibādinā man kāna taqiyā.

that garden which inherit to our servants who were against evil.

Such is the Garden which We give as an inheritance to those of Our servants who guard
against evil. (Mariam :63).

9 **تِلْكَ** آيَاتُ اللَّهِ نَتْلُوهَا عَلَيْكَ بِالْحَقِّ(البقرة:252)

 tilk-a ?āyāt-u ?allah-i natlūhā ʕalāyk-a bil-ħaq-i.

 that signs Allah rehearse we to you in truth.

 These are the signs of Allah: We rehearse them to thee in truth. (Al- Baqara: 252).

10. قَالُوا إِنْ **هَذَانِ** لَسَاحِرَانِ (طه:63)

 qālū ?inna **hāð-āni** lasāħir-āni

 said they these two magicians.

 They said " **these two** are certainly (expert) magicians (Taha:63)

11 **هَذَانِ** خَصْمَانِ اخْتَصَمُوا فِي رَبِّهِمْ (الحج:19)

 hāðāni xasm-āni ?ixtasam-u fi rabbihim

 these two antagonists disputed about their lord.

 These two antagonists disputed with each other about their Lord. (Al- Haj :19)

12.**فَذَانِكَ** بُرْهَانَانِ مِن رَبِّكَ إِلَى فِرْعَوْنَ وَمَلَئِهِ (قصص:32)

 ðānik-a burhān-āni min rabik-a ?ila firʕawan-i wa-mala?ihi

 those (dual) credentials from lord your to pharaoh and chief his.

 Those are two credentials from thy Lord to Pharaoh and his chiefs. (Al-Qasas: 32)

13.قَالَ إِنِّي أُرِيدُ أَنْ أُنكِحَكَ إِحْدَى ابْنَتَيَّ **هَاتَيْنِ** (القصص:27)

 Qāla ?innī ?urid-u ?ann ?unkiħak-a ?iħdā **?ibnataya hātayn-i.**

 said he intend I to wed you one daughters these two.

 He said: " I intend to wed you one of **these my daughters**…" (Al-Qasas:27)

14.يَا رَبِّ إِنَّ **هَؤُلَاء** قَوْمٌ لَّا يُؤْمِنُونَ (زخرف:88)

 yā rabb-i **hā?ulā?-i** qawm-un lā ju?min-ūn

 O lord my these people do not believe.

 O my lord! Truly **these** are a people who believe not (Al-Zuxruf: 88).

15.قَالَ يَا قَوْمِ **هَؤُلَاء** بَنَاتِي هُنَّ أَطْهَرُ لَكُمْ(ود:78)

 Qāla yā qawm-i **hā?ulā?-i** banātī hun ?aṭharu lakum

 said he o people my daughters my they purer for you.

 He said "O my people! **Here are** my daughters: they are purer for you (if ye marry)! (Hūd:78).

16.**أُوْلَئِكَ** الَّذِينَ صَدَقُوا وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُتَّقُونَ (لبقرة:171)

 ?ulā?ik-a ?al-laðīn-a ṣadaqū wa **?ulā?ik-a** hum ?al-mutaq-ūn.

 those who believed and those who fear god.

 Such as the people of truth, the God-fearing. (Al- Baqara: 171).

17.**أُوْلَئِكَ** أَصْحَابُ الْجَنَّةِ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ هود:23)

 ?ulā?ik-a ?asħāb-u ?al-jannat-i hum fīhā xālidūn.

 those companions of the garden they in it for aye.

They will be companions of the Garden, to dwell therein for aye! (Hūd: 23).

Appendix (2)
Table (30)
Agreement between demonstratives, nouns and adjectives – case, number, gender, and definiteness – in Arabic.

Number	Gender	Definitives	Case		
			Nom.	**Acc.**	**Dat.**
Singular	Masculine	Def.	هذا المعلمُ الصادقُ hāðā ?al-muʕalim-u ?al-ṣādiq-u this the teacher the honest This is the honest teacher.	رأيتُ المعلمَ الصادقَ ra?ayt-u ?al-muʔalim-a ?al-ṣādiq-a saw I the teacher the honest I saw the honest teacher.	مررتُ بالمعلم ِ الصادق ِ mararrt-u bil-muʔalim-i ?al-ṣādiq-i passed I by the teacher the honest I passed by the honest teacher.
		Ind.	هذا معلمٌ صادقٌ hāðā muʕalim-un ṣādiq-un this a teacher an honest This is an honest teacher.	رأيتُ معلماً صادقاً ra?ayt-u muʔalim-an ṣādiq-an saw I a teacher honest I saw an honest teacher.	مررتُ بمعلم ٍ صادق ٍ mararrt-u bi-muʔalim-in -ṣādiq-in passed I by a teacher honest I passed by an honest teacher.
	Feminine	Def.	هذه المعلمةُ الصادقةُ hāðihi ?al-muʕalima-tu ?al-ṣādiqa-tu this the teacher the honest This is the honest teacher.	رأيتُ المعلمةَ الصادقةَ ra?ayt-u ?al-muʔalimt-a ?al-ṣādiqat-a saw I the teacher the honest I saw the honest teacher.	مررتُ بالمعلمة ِ الصادقة ِ mararrt-u bil-muʔalimat-i ?al-ṣādiqat-i passed I by the teacher the honest I passed by the honest teacher.
		Ind.	هذه معلمةٌ صادقةٌ hāðihi muʕalimat-un ṣādiqat-un this a teacher an honest This is an honest teacher.	رأيت معلمةً صادقةً ra?ayt-u muʔalimat-an ṣādiqat-an saw I a teacher honest I saw honest teacher	مررتُ بمعلمة ٍ صادقة ٍ mararrt-u bi-muʔalimat-in -ṣādiq-in passed I by a teacher honest I passed by an honest teacher.
Dual	Masculine	Def.	هذان ِ المعلمان ِ الصادقان ِ hāðāni ?al-muʕalim-āni ?al-ṣādiq-āni these the two teachers the honest These are the two honest teachers.	رأيتُ المعلمَّين ِ الصادقَّين ِ ra?ayt-u ?al-muʔalimayni ?al-ṣādiqayni saw I the two teachers the honest I saw the two honest teachers.	مررتُ بالمعلمَّين ِ الصادقَّين َ mararrt-u bil-muʔalim-ayni ?al-ṣādiq-ayni passed I by the two teachers the honest I passed by the two honest teachers.
		Ind.	هذان معلمان ِ صادقان ِ hāðāni muʕalim-āni ṣādiq-āni these two teachers the honest These are two honest teachers.	رأيتُ معلمَّين ِ صادقَّين ِ ra?ayt-u muʔalim-ayni ṣādiq-ayni saw I two teachers honest I saw two honest teachers.	مررتُ بمعلمَّين ِ صادقَّين َ mararrt-u bi-muʔalim-ayni ṣādiq-ayni passed I by two teachers the honest I passed by two honest teachers.
	Feminine	Def.	هاتان ِ المعلمتان ِ الصادقتان ِ hātāni ?al-muʕalimt-āni ?al-ṣādiqt-āni these the two teachers the honest These are the two honest teachers.	رأيتُ المعلمتَين ِ الصادقتَين ِ ra?ayt-u ?al-muʔalimt-ayni ?al-ṣādiqat-ayni saw I the two teachers the honest I saw the two honest teachers.	مررتُ بالمعلمتَّين ِ الصادقتَّين ِ mararrt-u bil-muʔalimat-ayni ?al-ṣādiqat-ayni passed I by the two teachers the honest I passed by the two honest teachers.
		Ind.	هاتان ِ معلمتان ِ صادقتان ِ hātāni muʕalimt-āni ṣādiqt-āni these two teachers the honest These are two honest teachers.	رأيتُ معلمتَين ِ صادقتَين ِ ra?ayt-u muʔalimt-ayni ṣādiqat-ayni saw I the two teachers the honest I saw the two honest teachers.	مررتُ بمعلمتَين ِ صادقتَين ِ mararrt-u bi-muʔalimat-ayni ṣādiqat-ayni passed I by two teachers the honest I passed by two honest teachers.
Plural	Masculine	Def.	هؤلاء المعلمونَ الصادقونَ hā?ulā?i ?al-muʕalim-ūna ?al-ṣādiq-ūna these the teachers the honest These are the honest teachers.	رأيتُ المعلمينَ الصادقينَ ra?ayt-u ?al- muʔalim-īna ?al-ṣādiq-īna saw I the teachers the honest I saw the honest teachers.	مررتُ بالمعلمينَ الصادقينَ mararrt-u bil-muʔalim-īna ?al-ṣādiq-īna passed I by the teachers the honest I passed by the honest teachers.
		Ind.	هؤلاء معلمونَ صادقونَ hā?ulā?i muʕalim-ūna ṣādiq-ūna these teachers the honest These are honest teachers.	رأيتُ معلمينَ صادقينَ ra?ayt-u muʔalim-īna ṣādiq-īna saw I teachers the honest I saw honest teachers.	مررتُ بمعلمينَ صادقينَ mararrt-u bi-muʔalim-īna ṣādiq-īna passed I by teachers the honest I passed by honest teachers.

Feminine	Def.	هؤلاء المعلمات الصادقاتِ hā?ulā?i ?al-muʕalimat-u ?al-ṣādiqt-u these the teachers the honest These are the honest teachers.	رأيتُ المعلماتِ الصادقاتِ ra?ayt-u ?al- mu?alim-āti ?al-ṣādiq-āti saw I the teachers the honest I saw the honest teachers.	مررتُ بالمعلماتِ الصادقاتِ mararrt-u bil-mu?alim-āti ?al-ṣādiq-āti passed I by the teachers the honest I passed by the honest teachers.
	Ind.	هؤلاء معلماتٍ صادقاتٍ hā?ulā?i muʕalimat-un ṣādiqt-un these teachers honest These are honest teachers.	رأيتُ معلماتٍ صادقاتٍ ra?ayt-u mu?alim-ātin ṣādiq-ātin saw I teachers the honest I saw honest teachers	مررتُ بمعلماتٍ صادقاتٍ mararrt-u bi-mu?alim-ātin ṣādiq-ātin passed I by teachers the honest I passed by honest teachers.