

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ARABIC AND ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola arab va ingliz grammerining ikki til o'rtasidagi o'xshashlik va farqlarga e'tibor qaratgan holda arab va inglizcha grammatikaga nisbatan qiyosiy tahlil mavjud. Arab va ingliz tillarida turli tillar-semit va indo-evropaliklarga egalik qiladilar. Tadqiqot so'z tartibi, zamon tizimi, kelishik, artikl va ko'plik shakllari kabi asosiy grammatik jihatlarni o'rganadi. Ushbu o'xshashlik va farqlarni ta'kidlab, hujjatda grammatik tuzilmalarni qanday qilib ingliz tilini o'rganish, ayniqsa ingliz tilini arab tilini o'rganayotganlarini namoyish etishga qaratilgan. Topilmalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ba'zi grammatik kontseptsiyalar taqsimlanadi, strukturaviy farqlar ko'pincha o'quv qiyinchiliklari va xatolariga olib keladi. Ushbu kontrastlarni tushunish tillarni o'rganuvchilarga, o'qituvchilar va tarjimonlarga lingvistik imkoniyatlarini yaxshilashga yordam beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Arab grammatika, ingliz grammatika, qiyosiy tilshunoslik, tilni o'rganish, grammatika farqlari.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлен сравнительный анализ грамматики арабского и английского языков, с акцентом как на сходствах, так и на различиях между двумя языками. Арабский и английский языки принадлежат к разным языковым семьям — семитской и индоевропейской — однако они разделяют некоторые грамматические особенности, в то же время значительно различаясь в других. В исследовании рассматриваются основные грамматические аспекты, такие как порядок слов, система времен, согласование, артикли и формы множественного числа. Подчеркивая эти сходства и различия, статья стремится показать, как грамматические структуры влияют на изучение языка, особенно для изучающих английский язык на арабском языке. Результаты показывают, что, хотя некоторые грамматические понятия являются общими, структурные различия часто вызывают трудности в обучении и ошибки. Понимание этих различий может помочь изучающим язык, преподавателям и переводчикам улучшить свою языковую компетенцию.

Ключевые слова: грамматика арабского языка, грамматика английского языка, сравнительная лингвистика, изучение языка, грамматические различия.

Annotation: *This article presents a comparative analysis of Arabic and English grammar, focusing on both similarities and differences between the two languages. Arabic and English belong to different language families—Semitic and Indo-European—yet they share certain grammatical features while differing significantly in others. The study examines major grammatical aspects such as word order, tense system, agreement, articles, and plural forms. By highlighting these similarities and differences, the paper aims to show how grammatical structures influence language learning, especially for Arabic learners of English. The findings indicate that while some grammatical concepts are shared, structural differences often cause learning difficulties and errors. Understanding these contrasts can help language learners, teachers, and translators improve their linguistic competence*

Keywords: *Arabic grammar, English grammar, comparative linguistics, language learning, grammar differences*

Grammar is the main basis of languages. It studies the rules of placement and interconnection in a sentence. Each language has its own grammar rules. Arabic and English are two widely spoken languages with distinct historical and linguistic backgrounds. Arabic belongs to the Semitic language family, while English is a member of the Indo-European family

Despite these differences, both languages are used globally in education, religion, diplomacy, and communication. Many learners, especially Arabic speakers learning English, face grammatical challenges due to structural differences between the two languages. Therefore, comparing Arabic and

English grammar is not only academically significant but also practically useful. The purpose of this article is to analyze the main similarities and differences between Arabic and English grammar and to discuss their implications

Arabic grammar is characterized by a rich morphological system, where words are formed based on root-and-pattern structures. It includes grammatical gender, number, case endings, determining, agreements and complex verb conjugations. Classical Arabic grammar is highly systematic and rule based. English grammar, on the other hand, relies more on word order and auxiliary verbs. It has a relatively simple morphological system compared to Arabic but a more complex tense-aspect system.

English grammar is largely analytical, whereas Arabic is more synthetic. Although Arabic and English are structurally different, they share several grammatical features

Both Arabic and English form sentences using subjects, verbs, and objects. In both languages, a complete sentence typically requires a verb and a subject, whether stated explicitly or understood from context. Both languages have verbs that express tense and aspect. They distinguish between past and present actions, and verbs play a central role in sentence formation. Arabic and English share common parts of speech such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, and prepositions. These categories function similarly in expressing meaning, even though their grammatical behavior may differ. Arabic allows flexibility in word order, with Verb-Subject-Object being the most-common structure, although Subject-Verb-Object is also used. For example

Arabic: كَتَبَ الطَّالِبُ الدَّرْسَ English: The student wrote the lesson

English strictly follows the SVO structure. Any change in word order may result in grammatical errors or change in meaning. This difference often causes difficulties for Arabic learners of English. Arabic has a relatively simple tense system based mainly on past and present forms, with future meaning expressed through particles or context. English, however, has a complex tense system consisting of twelve tenses, including perfect and continuous forms. I write, I am writing, I have written

Such distinctions do not exist in the same grammatical way in Arabic, making English tenses challenging for Arabic speakers

Arabic has grammatical gender (masculine and feminine), and verbs must agree with the subject in gender, number, and person. English lacks grammatical gender for nouns and has limited subject-verb agreement (feminine agreement) :Arabic English: كَتَبَتْ الطَّالِبَةُ The student wrote (no gender distinction and does not have an indefinite article. Indefiniteness is often (ال) Arabic uses only one definite article shown through nunation (tanween). English uses both definite (the) and indefinite (a/an) articles. This difference leads to frequent article-related errors among Arabic learners of English. Arabic plural formation is complex and includes sound plurals and broken plurals, which involve internal changes to the word. English plural formation is mostly regular, typically using -s or -es, with few irregular forms. The grammatical differences between Arabic and English significantly affect second language acquisition. Arabic learners of English often transfer grammatical rules from their native language, leading to errors in word order, tense usage, and article application. Understanding these contrasts helps teachers design effective teaching strategies and enables learners to overcome common difficulties

In conclusion, Arabic and English grammar share some basic similarities, such as sentence components and parts of speech, but they differ greatly in structure, morphology, and grammatical rules. Arabic is morphologically rich and flexible in word order, while English depends heavily on fixed word order and auxiliary verbs. These differences explain

many of the challenges faced by Arabic learners of English. A clear understanding of the similarities and differences between the two grammatical systems is essential for linguists, language learners, and educators, as it enhances both theoretical knowledge and practical language skills .

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