Conclusion

The History of Arabic language goes back to when most of the languages of the world were still in infancy and some of them were still evolving. Tradition of writing came relatively late as compared to many languages and the contribution for this goes to the bedouin life-style of its speakers. History of the grammatical tradition of Arabic goes back to the Umayyid period when teachers used to teach the pupils Arabic language and its grammatical rules in mosques and kuttabs. In this long span of time, naturally, Arabic acquired a large variety of expressions, which were akin to the environment where it evolved and progressed. Still it lacks, if seen on the surface, so many expressions which we find in Hindi and many other modern Indian languages. Despite this all these things can find its equivalent phrases and every idea can easily be expressed applying the available symbols and tools. There are unique phrases in Hindi so are there in Arabic. Every language has its especiality. Therefore such typical phrases and expressions can not find its equivalent in other languages. However, it can be adequately expressed by the already available symbols. Such problems can be seen in the sub-chapters of the NP, VP and sentence structure. All efforts have been made to collect such phrases keeping in mind the difficulty in transferring them into other language.

Learning of a foreign language is not only difficult due to an entirely different from the one already acquired by the learner. The structure and patterns of the target language (TL) also pose big hurdle in learning process. It is nature of man to search for common
elements between the two things or two languages, the one, which he already has and the other which is new to him. Keeping on mind this point, all kinds of structures – phrase, clause, and sentence – have been studied on structural as well as semantic bases. Certain structures in the source language (SL), i.e. Hindi, and the TL, i.e. Arabic, which are unique in both of them have also been examined. Still some problematic areas remain to be treated. Although they are outside the domain of the syntax but still they are very vital for getting the benefit from such study.

In the first chapter the authority of phrase has been examined. This chapter consists of various kinds of noun phrases on structural, semantic, and functional bases. In the beginning all such phrases have come for the investigation, which are there in both the languages. Those structures, which are not common, have been examined semantically. Article is one area, which poses a lot of problem. Hindi does not have the notion of article while there are two articles in Arabic. Some linguists have tried to finds its equivalent and in this process they have entered in the domain of the modifiers while the article is just a determiner. Now

it is the prerogative of the learner, speaker, reader etc to use the definite or indefinite article with Arabic nouns. In Arabic, all the nouns, pronouns, adjectives etc, except a few, accept case, number, and gender declensions. On the other hand the number of indeclinable or unmarked words is fairly large in Hindi. The word order in the phrase is also an area of problem. It mostly depends on the prerogative of the speaker and writer to use the article.
The verb phrase seems to be more complex in respect to the contrastive study. Auxiliary verbs, verbal particles, helping verbs etc. are non-existent in Arabic. However, there is certain class of verbs like verbs of beginning, verbs of appropinquation, defective or incomplete verbs, which have almost the same nature as auxiliary verbs have. Here, it is interesting to observe that Hindi have more aspects and moods than Arabic. The sentence structure is easier to deal with for the fixed slots of various semantic elements. The simple sentence of Hindi and Arabic have more commonalty that many other syntactical elements.

Hindi is a modern language and has a many grammatical and lexical exceptions. This nature of Hindi poses a big problem. In the sentence and long phrases, slots are fixed but there is no concrete rule for various grammatical elements. Here preference of the speaker or writer becomes primary. On the contrary Arabic has fixed rule for every element of the phrase and sentence. Arabic also has some exceptions but its number is very few. For our purposes all such possible structure and combinations have been examined. However some combinations still remain to be treated and problems discussed.

This is the first study of its kind taking. Nevertheless, its will be useful for those knowing good knowledge of grammar and its terminologies. This will help more in teaching and preparing textbook for the students with Hindi as their main or mother tongue. It may also be very beneficial for leaning Hindi for Arabic speaking student. Still there is need for some micro level contrastive studies of phrase, clause and sentence structure of the
two languages. It is hoped that this study will be useful and for learners and teachers and will encourage further studies in this area.

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