CONCLUSION

1. Arabic is one of the most prominent languages of the Hamitic branch of the Afro-Asiatic family also called the Hamito-Semitic family. It is infixing language in which word-formation involves predominantly infixing vowels in a root consisting entirely of consonants.

2. Roots are unpronounceable by themselves. They are incapable of occurring in isolation and always occur with some other word-building elements associated with them. To form actual word it is necessary to provide each root with a vowel pattern.

3. Roots are predominantly tri-consonantal.

4. Words are commonly formed on the basis of a set of three consonants. Between these consonants are inserted (or intercalated) sets of vowels.

5. Arabic morphology is non-concatenative. In non-concatenative morphological systems words are not necessarily made of up sequences of morphemes in a row. It is common to find discontinuous morphemes i.e. all the sounds that represent the same morpheme
are not necessarily adjacent to each other. Thus, if we take the root qtl 'kill' and the vowel patterns in 6.1 we will obtain the verb stems in 6.2.

6.1 -a-a-
   -u-i-

6.2 qatal - Perfectactive
    qutil - Perfect passive

The examples above clearly indicate that we have a discontinuous root morpheme q-t-I and a set of discontinuous infixes -a-a- and -u-i-.

7. Words are morphologically complex consisting of a central morpheme i.e. the root which carries the basic meaning and a collection of other morphemes serve to modify the meaning of the root in different ways. Thus a word like /mahkamah/ 'court' can be broken down into the following smaller units of which it is made up.

hkm → Root

-a- → Grammatical morpheme
ma- → Prefix (locative morpheme)
-ah → Suffix

These smaller units are distributed diagrammatically as shown below:

Vocalic melody tier:

Skeletal tier:

Root tier:

Giving: /mahkamah/
8. In Arabic, nouns and adjectives share not only the inflectional category of number but also that of case, and nouns and adjectives used together show agreement in this respect.

9. Verbs are declinable.

10. There are certain parallels between Arabic verbs and nouns in respect of their endings.

   a. The singular present tense verb in the indicative ends in /-a/ as does the singular noun in the nominative.

   b. The third person singular verb in the subjunctive ends in /-l/ as does the singular noun in the accusative.

   c. The dual verb in the indicative ends in /-án/ as does the dual noun in the nominative.

   d. The third person masc. pl. verb in the indicative ends in -ûn as does the sound masc. pl. noun in the nominative.
e. Both dual and 3rd. per. masc. pl. present tense verbs lose the final /-n/ when in the subjunctive and jussive moods, just as the dual and sound masc. pl. nouns lose the final /-n/ when they are the first part of /ʔidāfah/ construction.