Contrastive analysis and translation: Arabic, Italian, English. A contrastive analysis of Arabic and English verbs in tense, aspect, and structure. The authors identify the use of verbs and pronouns in English and Arabic, and discuss the differences in tenses and moods. The book aims to show the ways in which these differences are identified in Standard English and Standard Arabic. It is an attempt to show the similarities and differences existing between them on the syntactic and semantic levels. The comparison manifested a great similarity between the two compared languages and this result supports to a great extent the concept of universality.

This book analyzes Cairenes' interlingual errors in English main word stress following Halle and Vergnaud's (1987) metrical model and Archibald's (1998) parameter resetting. The findings show the difficulty the research subjects had in stressing items with stress different from Cairene Colloquial Arabic (CCA) and with stress similar to CCA. The book also shows that the subjects' correct stress patterns were due to parameter resetting, and that English stress patterns that are different and more marked than corresponding CCA stress patterns caused learning difficulties for the subjects.
This book presents a contrastive linguistics study of Arabic and English for the dual purposes of improved language teaching and speech processing of Arabic via spectral analysis and neural networks. Contrastive linguistics is a field of linguistics which aims to compare the linguistic systems of two or more languages in order to ease the tasks of teaching, learning, and translation. The main focus of the present study is to treat the Arabic minimal syllable automatically to facilitate automatic speech processing in Arabic. It represents important reading for language learners and for linguists with an interest in Arabic and computational approaches.

The Arabic and English languages have developed along separate lines over the centuries. Thus, it is no surprise that even apart from purely cultural elements, there are distinctive characteristics of the two languages that pose particular problems to native speakers of one language attempting to learn the other. The scholarly papers of Diversity in Language: Contrastive Studies in Arabic and English Theoretical and Applied Linguistics offer new views on the contrasts between Arabic and English and on contemporary theoretical and applied linguistics. Contributors focus on an array of elusive features that make the Arabic language especially difficult for English speakers to understand fully and intuitively. Comparative studies of English and Arabic, including research on the acquisition of Arabic or English as a second language, underscore the concept of diversity. Contributors to Diversity in Language also investigate stylistics, a major source of diversity between the two languages. Practical observations and suggestions may help teachers of Arabic or English as a second language enable students to better understand their second language and become more persuasive and effective in using it. The papers assembled here will be a welcome addition to the bookshelves of scholars and students of Arabic, contrastive rhetoric, and linguistics. Teachers of English as a foreign language, even if their students are not primarily from an Arabic-speaking background, can likewise benefit from the insights made in these contrastive studies. Contributors: Jehan A Alm, El-Said Badawi, Huda M. M. Ghali, Mona Kamil Hassan, Nancy G. Hotzel-Burkhart, Christopher Horger, Salwa K Amel, Abdel-Hakeem Kasem, Nagwa Kassabgy, Mohammad A Khawalda, Nabila El-Taher Makhlouf, Maha El-Seidi, Cynthia May Sheikholeslami, Devin Stewart, Loubna A. Youssef.

This book aims at contrasting the structure of the Complex Sentence, namely relative clauses, complement clauses and coordinate sentences in English, Moroccan Arabic and Berber. The basic approach underlying the contrastive analysis conducted in this book is approximately the Standard Transformational approach. The book itself falls into four chapters. For ease of exposition, the introductory chapter includes a brief sociolinguistic survey of the three languages, and a brief outline of their most salient different syntactic features. Chapter two discusses in detail the relative clause, the status of the relative forms and their morphosyntax. Chapter three concerns itself with complement clauses and how the various structures involved contrast in these languages. The purpose of the fourth chapter is to give a sketchy overview of the syntax of joined structures in English, Moroccan Arabic and Berber, and discuss in detail the main characteristics of coordination in each language. Particular attention is drawn to the semantic processes at work. -- Author's website.