

The Arabic Pronoun and its Equivalent in English Language An applied contrastive study on students of the Department of Translation- University of Basra

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Abstract: The Arabic language employed the pronoun in its composition for linguistic purposes and connotations, and its existence was not arbitrary, but rather became a necessity for the writer and speaker to resort to in order to reach their goal, away from lengthening inclination to brevity. The same words, so the pronouns were distributed between nominative, accusative and prepositions, separate and connected, apparent and hidden, and each of them denotes the singular, dual and plural, and masculine and feminine, and this is what distinguished the Arabic language from English despite the similarity between the two languages in employing this type of knowledge, but it differed in its employments from Arabic to English.

Keywords: Arabic; English; Pronoun; Translation; contrastive.

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Research Problem

One of the most crucial problems facing language learners and translators alike is translating the pronoun from Arabic to English and vice versa. Students of the Translation Department at the University of Basra face many difficulties in dealing with translating the pronoun in Arabic or English text in which the students are completely dependent on the knowledge they acquired during previous stages of their studies, which causes a clear weakness in dealing with the two languages.

Research questions:

Among the most important questions raised by the research:

1. What is the difference between the pronoun in the Arabic language and the pronoun in the English language?
2. What are the similarities between the pronoun in Arabic and English?
3. What are the differences between the pronoun in Arabic and English?

Research Aims:

The research aims, through a detailed presentation of the subject of the pronoun in the Arabic language and the pronoun in the English language, to acquaint those interested in contrastive studies and translation by collecting the subject in one place and conducting a direct comparison after conducting a detailed survey and carefully tracking the merits of the pronoun in the two languages, so that he can then know the functions of the pronoun and the difference between the two languages.

Research Significance

Contrastive research is of great importance for language learners, researchers and translators to enable them to get acquainted closely with the subject of the pronoun in the Arabic language and the pronoun in the English language.

Research Methodology:

In this research, the researcher relied on following two approaches that are independent from each other, but they are inseparable and they must go together. Moreover, the researcher moved to the second approach

relying on the contrastive approach by making an accurate and comprehensive comparison of all the pronouns in the two languages, so that similarities and differences between both languages can be detected as well.

Chapter One: The pronoun: Its types & divisions in the Arabic language

The nature of the pronoun:

It is a nominative pronunciation that is within the section of knowledge, and the pronoun requires one inflectional case as it belongs to the section of buildings, and the construction is necessary for the end of the word in the noun in one case, which is either annexation, conquest, fracture or stillness, and built nouns are seven types, namely: pronoun, noun Demonstration, relative noun, interrogative noun, conditional noun, adverb, nouns of verbs and sounds.

It has fixed forms that replace nouns, to refer to it in the context of speech (Context), after deleting the noun in order to be compensated by the pronoun. The pronoun represents the apparent noun for the purpose of brevity or brevity in speech and for the purpose of non-repetition. The grammarians went to the fact that the reason for calling it the pronoun is due to its frequent concealment, because with the pronoun you cover the correct noun, so the explicit noun is not mentioned, so if you say (I), you did not mention your name but covered it With this pronunciation, and accordingly, the pronoun was defined as: ((The subject pronunciation for a speaker, addressee, or absent on behalf of the apparent nouns for the abbreviation)).

Pronouns Sections:

The pronoun is divided according to its meaning into:

1. The first person pronoun: It includes the following pronouns: I, we, me, and us.
2. Pronoun: It includes the following pronouns: you as for singular addressee, you for duality, you for plural, and you for feminine and masculine.
3. The third person pronoun: It includes the following pronouns: she, he, she, they, him, them, along with separate letters to annotate nouns in the state of absence, duality, pluralism, and femininity.

Types of pronouns:

The pronoun is divided into several sections, according to considerations relied upon in dividing the same pronouns, which are as follows:

1. The prominent pronouns:

It is the pronoun that is visible in the daily speech, and is uttered with it, and has a verbal image, and it has a clear indication, as we say: (I saw the peacock, it is the king of roosters), and this type of pronoun is divided into two main parts:

1. The distinct pronoun separated: It is the pronoun that is separate and independent by itself, and has no semantic connection to anything else except by referring to the noun. It is correct to begin with it as we say (You are God, there is no god but You), and the apparent and separate pronoun indicates: Either to speak, towards the Almighty's saying: (And I chose you) So listen to what is revealed) (Taha 13), or the addressee, towards the Almighty's saying: (Go, you and your Lord, and fight, we are sitting here) (Al-Ma'idah 24)

The separate prominent pronoun is divided into two main parts:

The first section: Discrete nominative pronouns: they are the pronouns that are verbally independent and semantically connected to the sentence, and some grammarians call them the separating pronoun, and the purpose of the nominative is to emphasize and notify the completion of the noun that preceded it and its completion, and that the noun after it is a predicate, and it is not in the sentence except in a place of lifting, Towards our saying: I am an honest man, you are a seeker of glory, and there are twelve separate nominative pronouns: (I - we - you - you - you - you - you - he - she - they - they - they) and the separate nominative pronouns are It is based on what the last of them ends with in a nominative position, and indicates:

a. Speaker: The group includes the subject pronouns I - we, for example:

I am glorified - we are glorified:

I: a separate pronoun functions as a noun in the place of the nominative.

We: a separate pronoun based on the accusative in the place of the nominative subject.

B. Denotes the addressee: you - you - you - you - you. You are glorified - you are glorified - you are glorified or glorified - you are glorified - you are glorified.

You: a separate pronoun based on the opening in a novice nominative.

The second section: separate accusative pronouns: there are twelve also, and all of these pronouns are based on what the last of them ends in an accusative place, and they are as follows: -them -them -them), and these pronouns denote the speaker: me - us, for example: me the teacher rewarded us - the teacher rewarded us.

me: a separate pronoun is based as the accusative predicate, (ya) is a continuous pronoun based on opening in the preposition of an addition, and(iana): a separate pronoun based on the accusative place of the predicate object, and(wea) is a pronoun based on a relative subject. Or denotes the addressee: do not - do not - do not - do not

- do not - do not, for example: do not address - do not reward the teacher - do not ask for - do not - do not - do not - do not address, for example: do not address - do not reward the teacher - do not ask - do not reward the teachers - do not be based on the subject: And the sufficient for the speech, or denotes the absent: him - it - them - them - them.

2. The apparent connected pronoun: It is a pronoun that does not come at the beginning of speech, and it is not correct to pronounce it on its own, and it is connected to the last of nouns, verbs, or letters, and it is located in a place of nominative, accusative or preposition, and the apparent connected pronoun is divided into three sections, which are as follows:

3. First: connected nominative pronouns: they are of five main types:

4. A. Duality : A separate sound letter is concerned with entering the three verbs (past, present and imperative), as we say (writes - writes - write) the lesson, then (books): a past verb based on the conquest and this letter is a connected pronoun based in the place of an active nominative.

5. Pluralism: It is specific to entering on the three verbs (past, present and command) they wrote. Books: a past verb based on the accusative, and (waw) is a connected pronoun based in the place of the nominative.

6. The feminine address pronoun: It is specialized in entering the two verbs, the imperative and the present, towards our saying: You write: the present verb raised with the proof of n because it is one of the five verbs, and y is a connected pronoun based in the place of an active nominative.

7. The animated(t): and it is joined to the speaker, while it is open to the speech of one and the masculine and it is broken for the singular feminine speech, like that: well done - well done - well done, and if the pronoun is used for the masculine or feminine, the pronoun (t) comes together and then the (meem) for the duality, we say: You heard And as for the masculine plural, it comes with a plural (t) followed by a static (meem) to denote the male group, and as for the plural feminine, then the (ta') is compounded after an aggravated (n), a sign of the feminine plural, such as: Did you do well?

8. The signal of femininity: The (nun) is specialized in entering the three verbs (the past, present and command), as we say: (they wrote - write - write) they wrote, and (nun) is a connected pronoun based in the place of the active nominative.

The second are connected accusative and prepositional pronouns and they are of three types. These pronouns are in the accusative place if they are connected to the verbs, and in the preposition place if they are connected to the nouns, as follows:

1- The speaker: These are better described as subject pronouns such as in the examples: he hears me, whereas "hear" is a present tense nominative verb and a signaling an adverb, the (nun) for prevention, and (ya) is a connected pronoun based in the accusative object.

9. As for the pronoun connection with the name, such as our saying: My books are in order, "My books" is a predicate subject signaling the adjective, which is predicated on the preceding (ya) speaker, preventing it from appearing.

10. Kaf for the addressee: For example: I hear you, I hear: a present nominative verb and a sign, raised by the plural adverb, and (kaf) is a connected pronoun based on the sukoon in the accusative object.

11. As for his connection with the noun, such as: Your books are in order, "your books" is a nominative subject and the (kaf) is a continuous pronoun in the place of an additional preposition.

12. Third: Nominative, accusative and accusative pronouns:

13.1. The pronoun (na) denoting the nominative: when it is connected to the past tense, the verb is based on the (sukoon), for example: We wrote the lesson: the past verb is based on the (sukoon), and (na) is a connected pronoun based on the sukoon in the place of the past participle. already present tense; Towards the saying of the Most High: {Indeed, they used to hasten to good deeds and called upon Us with desire and fear} [Al-Anbiya: 90]

14.2. The pronoun (na) denotes the accusative in four cases:

a. If the present tense is already called; When (na) is connected to the present verb, the verb is attached to a pronoun and the pronoun (na) is in the accusative object, for example: he understands us; the present verb is designated with a sign to resemble the addition of "s" in subject-verb agreement

2. The pronoun (na) denotes the accusative: the pronoun (na) is in an accusative place, in four cases:

a. If the present tense verb is already connected to the (na), the verb is attached to the pronoun (na) which is in the accusative object, for example: Ali understands us, he understands us: the present verb is raised with the adverb, (our) a connected pronoun based on the silent connotation in the accusative place of the present object, Towards the saying of the Most High: {Indeed, they used to hasten to good deeds and called upon Us with desire and fear} [Al-Anbiya: 90].

b. If the past tense is connected, then the verb is based on the open vowel sound, for example, the Almighty's saying: "Indeed, We have sent you with the truth as a herald and a warner" [Al-Baqarah: 119], as well as our saying: He gave us our books, He gave us: a past verb pronounced with an open vocal sound (Al-Baqarah: 119). As in the Almighty's saying: "They said, 'Yes, a warner has come to us, so we denied and said nothing God has revealed'" [Al-Mulk: 9].

c. If the verb is used in the imperative form; as in the words of the Most High: "Our Lord, expel us from it, for if we return, then we are indeed wrongdoers" [Al-Mu'minun: 107].

d. If the verb is preceded by a transcriber (meaning that) or one of the demonstrative-meaning words; as in the saying of the Most High: "Those who say, Our Lord, that we have believed, so forgive us our sins and protect us from the torment of the Fire" [Al-Imran: 16].

e.3. The pronoun (na) indicative of the preposition (to/for): the pronoun (na) is in a prepositional place if it is connected to the noun, and then it is in a prepositional place added to it; as in the saying of the Most High: "This Our Book speaks the truth to you" [Al-Jathiyah: 29]. Towards the saying of the Most High: "Do you wait for us except for one of the two good deeds?" [At-Tawbah: 52].

Second: Invisible Pronouns:

f. It is the pronoun that does not have a verbal mention in the sentence, i.e. it does not appear in the flow of speech but is appreciated in the mind, as in our saying: (Khaled finds in his lessons - Zaid writes down his duties), and the hidden pronoun is of two types only:

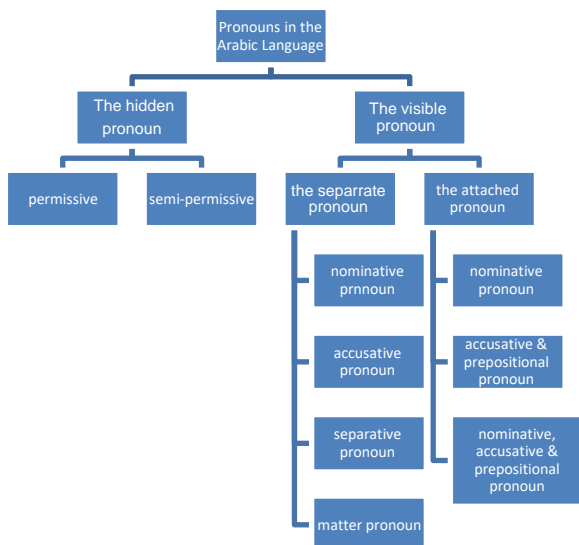
1- A hidden pronoun that is obligatory to conceal: it is in specific cases, the most important of which are:

A - When the verb is assigned to the speaker: the pronoun is hidden and obligatory in the event that the hidden pronoun denotes the speaker (I, we), towards our saying: I read sports magazines every week, we write our homework in the library. Memorize the poem, in the imperative sense.

b- If the verb is ascribed to the addressee: The pronoun is also obligatory since it refers to the addressee (you) in the singular form, dual form. Plural form, and feminine, as in the following example:

To memorize the poem where the verb To memorize is considered a present nominative verb with a sign to indicate the presence of the adverb in the flow of the sentence, and the subject is a hidden pronoun and must be appreciated by you, and it is noted that the hidden pronoun is obligatory to conceal once it cannot be replaced by the apparent noun, it is not possible to show that pronoun in the sentence that undergoes such conditions.

2-The concealed pronoun is permissible for concealment: the pronoun is concealed and permissible for concealment in one case, in which the verb is attributed to the absent; That is, the hidden pronoun is permissible if the verb is attributed to the hidden pronoun denoting the absent (he, she, they) as in the following examples: he read the lesson - she read the lesson, and it is noted that the concealed permissible pronoun is correct to be replaced by the apparent noun, so it is permissible To say: I read the lesson - we read the lesson, etc...



Separate Pronoun:

It is the apparent separate pronoun, and it is a term used by the Basrians, while the Kuficians called it (the pronoun of baptism), and it is used to indicate that what comes after it is a predicate, not an adjective, which is what Al-Zamakhshari mentioned ((The benefit of the separate pronoun indicates that the one after it is a predicate, not an adjective... It is always located between the subject and the predicate, or between its origin, subject and predicate, and grammarians stipulated in the subject and predicate that the first would be knowledge and the second also knowledge or in the status of knowledge.

Positions of Separate Pronouns

The subject pronoun comes in the following places:

1. between the subject and the predicate, such as his saying: (And those are the successful ones) (Al-Baqarah 5).
2. between the subject and the past tense form of verb to be, according to the Almighty's saying: "You were the watcher over them" (Al-Ma'idah 117).
3. between verb to be forms and the adjectives, according to the Almighty's saying: (And indeed, We are the pure ones) (Al-Saffat 166) and His saying (You are the Knower of the unseen) (Al-Ma'idah 109).
4. In sentences that imply conditional meaning, such as the Almighty's saying: (If you see me having less money than you) (Al-Kahf 39) and saying (You will find it with God that it is better and greater in reward) (Al-Muzammil 20).

Types of Separate Pronoun

The pronoun of separation comes for the speaker, the addressee, and the absent as it comes singular, as in the Almighty's saying: (You were the watcher over them) (Al-Ma'idah 117) and dual, as the Prophet (peace be

upon him) said: Every child is born on the natural instinct until his parents are the ones who Judaize him or Nasserite him), and plural as in The Almighty said: (And indeed, We are the pure ones) (As-Saffat 166).

The benefit of the separation pronoun

The separation pronoun has benefits and purposes, the most important of which are:

1. Informing the addressee that what comes after the pronoun is a predicate, not an adjective, and this is what the grammarians have approved of why it is called a pronoun a separate, because it is a separation between the predicate and its follower, while others called it a pillar because the meaning of speech depends on it, in addition to that the pronouns are indescribable.

2. Specialization and shortness which clarifies that the pronoun of separation is used to limit the performance of a thing to a specific person or a specific thing, i.e. mediation of the pronoun of separation between the predicate and the ascribed to him for his specialization, as in our saying: Zaid is the starting point, so limiting the starting point to Zaid and not to others.

Pronouns of Matter/ Concern:

The Arabs used a pronoun, which they made precedes over the sentence as a whole, the purpose of which is to explain the sentence that follows it, and the grammarians called it (the pronoun of concern), and the purpose of using this type was to glorify and intensify the previous sentence for the sentence after it, when they say: (He is Zaid the starting point) Zaid had a status It is great and great for the speaker, as in the Almighty's saying (He is God the One). Thus, the Arabic scholars went to the fact that the relevant pronoun is not an indicative pronoun of the present, i.e. the speaker, but rather a pronoun denoting backbiting, explained by a predicate sentence after it. They introduce a pronoun for the metaphor for that sentence, and then the sentence is a report of that pronoun, and this is only in places of glorification and intensity.

Chapter Two:

The Pronouns in the English Language

Introduction

Pronouns in the English language formed the cornerstone of the basic structure of the language in general, as it formed a self-contained section within the parts of speech in the English language, so the pronoun took the third section among the eight sections and usually denotes people, animals and things. The pronoun would come after the noun because of its importance. It is closely related to the noun, and the pronoun in English has nominal morphological characteristics such as the case of the pronoun, its gender, its person, its number, and then comes the verb, and the pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun in a sentence or is used instead of a noun phrase, and pronouns refer to a noun that has already been mentioned Or to a noun that does not need to be named specifically, and the pronoun section

includes a group of pronouns divided into seven sections that branch out as follows:

- Personal pronouns
- Possessive pronouns
- Reflexive Pronouns
- Relatives
- Interrogatives
- Indefinite
- Demonstratives
- Distributives

The first three types will be chosen to study the corresponding pronouns in Arabic and their parallels, and each of them will be described separately.

Types of pronouns in English Language

Personal pronouns: This type is one of the most common types of pronouns, which refer to a person, a group of people, animals, or irrational things speaking or writing in the first person and third person, or the person or people being spoken to in the second person, or people or other things with the third person pronoun. Moreover, they are short words used to represent people or things. Thus, personal pronouns include two types:

- i. Subject pronouns, categorized into three main groups as shown in the table below:

as subject		
	singular	plural
1 st person	I	we
2 nd person	you	you
3 rd person	he, she, it	they

- ii. Object pronouns, categorized into three main groups as shown in the table below:

as object		
	singular	plural
1 st person	me	us
2 nd person	you	you
3 rd person	him, her, it	them

The first person pronoun includes: (me) for the masculine and feminine singular speakers, meaning (mine), and (us) for the plural of masculine and feminine speakers, meaning (our).

The second person pronoun includes: the pronoun (you) for the singular addressee meaning (yours) masculine and feminine, and (you) for the total of the addressees (yours) masculine and feminine.

The third person pronoun includes: the pronoun (Him, Her, It) for the absent singular masculine and feminine meaning (his-her-its for things), (Them) for the absentee plural meaning (them) singular masculine and feminine. The main purpose of using these pronouns in the first place is to avoid repetition. Look at this example:

Myra (David's kitten) looks cute, but he thinks she is evil.
1. The personal pronouns used in the above sentence (He and She) make us avoid the need to repeat the words (David) and (Myra).

But the pronoun (She) is sometimes used for the irrational object, especially (Sheep Ships, Motor cars, Aircraft, etc.), and it is also used to express affection and affiliation (Affection or Familiarity), countries and cities, as well as very formal or rhetorical speeches.

The form and formula of nouns in English are the same, so there is no difference between the nominative case and the objective case. The status of the effect is as shown in the table below:

(Nominative)		(Objective)	(Nominative)		objective	
Singular\masculine/feminine	أنا I	Me	Plural\masculine/feminine	نحن We	Us	
Singular\masculine/feminine	أنت You	You	Plural\masculine/feminine	أنتم You	You	
Singular\masculine	هو He	Him	Plural\masculine/feminine	هم They	Them	
Singular\masculine	هي She	Her	Singular\indefinite	It	It	

2. Possessive pronouns: These pronouns are used in the English language to express a person's possession of material or moral things. They express possession or ownership in the sentence. This type of pronoun is divided into two main types:

A- Possessive Pronouns: This type includes the following pronouns:

Mine, Yours, His, Hers, Its, Ours, Theirs

Possessive pronouns are single words that replace the possessive adjectives and are preceded by the given noun, for example:

The old house is mine	البيت القديم لي	The old house is hers	البيت القديم لها
The old house is yours	البيت القديم لك	The old house is its	البيت القديم له
The old house is his	البيت القديم له	The old house is ours	البيت القديم لنا
The old house is yours	البيت القديم لكم		

B- Reflexive pronouns: It is a group of reflexive pronouns consisting of a combination of two words, and these words usually end (self or -selves). This type of pronoun is used when the subject and object of the sentence are the same, that is, when the subject and the object in the sentence are similar. , as in our saying: I believe in myself, and often these pronouns are intensive pronouns used for the purpose of emphasizing the subject or emphasizing the antecedents in the sentence, and these pronouns are divided into three main sections:

	Singular	Plural
1st person	myself	ourselves
2nd person	yourself	yourselves
3rd person	Himself Herself Itself	themselves

The reflexive pronouns are used to refer back to the subject of the previous sentence or phrase. We note from the above table that the reflexive pronouns ending in (self) are singular and the pronouns ending in (selves) are plural. These pronouns have two functions:

The reflexive function which indicates that the event that the action expresses passes to the subject and then returns to the same subject again, and not to any other person or thing, as in the examples that follow:

I am teaching *myself* Latin. Make *yourselves* at home
He shaves *himself* every morning. She saw *herself* in the mirror

Moreover, these pronouns are sometimes used in place of the regular personal pronoun to give additional clarification of the meaning, for example:

She suspected that they recognized her sister but not herself.

In addition, this type of pronouns is also divided into two parts, namely:

1. Strong-stressed pronouns: when the comparison is stated or implied, for example:

She thinks only about herself, never of other people.
Little Albert said, I don't need nurse to wash me, I can wash myself, now.
Likewise, it has a strong accent when it is part of a predicate verb (to be).
Ah, that's better. You are yourself again.
2. Weak Stress Pronoun: It can be used after the direct and indirect subject, for example:
He cooked himself a good meal.
She bought herself a new hat.
Likewise, its tone is weak if it comes after prepositions, for example:
She looked at herself in the looking-glass.
The second function is the emphasizing function in which the emphasizing pronoun in the sentence is used after the word, and it is usually at the end of the sentences, for example:
I saw him do it himself.
In this sentence and other similar sentences, the person is referred to by the subject, while the person referred to by the object is not identical to him, the affirmative pronouns except for the reverse pronouns can be omitted without any defect in the sentence, some affirmative pronouns have a separate meaning on their own, and in this case, in this case The preposition (by) is used with it, for example:
This is a machine that works by itself.

Chapter Three Similarities and Differences

After thoroughly presenting the most important features of the pronoun in the Arabic and English languages, in terms of structure and function as well as types, it is considered essential to carry out a precise process that clarifies what characterizes the pronoun in terms of similarities and differences. Then, this research paper will determine the following:

Similarities

The pronoun is one of the most important cornerstones in the construction of the human language, so selecting the Arabic and English languages is objectively for the reason that these two topics are close to each other, and their convergence is found in many key places, which we will begin to explain in detail. A noun that has already been mentioned or a noun that does not need to be named specifically, in addition to being a substitute for the apparent noun for the purpose of brevity or brevity in speech and for the purpose of non-repetition. The second person pronouns, third person pronouns, and from the points of similarity we note that these pronouns have been assigned to the masculine and feminine singular, such as (I - I), as well as the pronoun directed to the masculine and feminine plural,(they-they), and the absent singular masculine and feminine (He, She, She), as well as the plural, while the pronouns in the two languages were similar in terms of appearance. All pronouns in English are apparent and have a linear presence in the sentences.

Differences

When looking at the subject of pronoun in terms of determining the points of differences, we will find many of them. The pronoun system in Arabic differed from English in several places and places. We will proceed to explain them in detail. The first difference between the two systems lies in the reference of the pronoun in the Arabic language to the second section of the sections. Speech (noun), which falls under the category of knowledge, while it is noted that English makes the pronoun (Pronoun) a separate section to be the third section within the eight sections, to receive more attention than in Arabic, while we note that the details of the pronoun in Arabic are greater and more accurate than what is present in English, not to mention that the subject of the pronoun in Arabic in the acquaintance is an independent subject in itself that does not share with it other subjects, as is the case in the English pronoun, which falls under it eight sub-topics. Moreover, while the difference continues in the fact that the specification of Arabic is a group of pronouns to express duality, in each of the pronouns of the absent and the addressee, so Arabic has allocated pronouns such as (you = for the male and female addressee, and you of the two), while we find the allocation of the following pronoun for the absent (they). The pronoun denotes both with ease, while English remains free of (duality) in all its forms, and this was clear in not allocating pronouns denoting the two, and the main use of pronoun (you) to express the singular, dual and plural, as in the translation of the pronoun (you). "You" refers to the singular feminine and masculine and both can be addressed if there is a verbal presumption indicating the presence of only two people, or the presence of a moral presumption that is understood from the context of the sentence, which is the decisive factor in determining the singular from the dual and the plural.

Also, the pronoun's emergence and concealment would be determined by following the pronoun in the Arabic language, it becomes clear that the pronoun is divided into two main parts, the first: prominent pronouns, and hidden pronouns, and this is what we did not find in the division of the pronoun in the English language, and the presence of the pronoun is limited to the visible pronouns only.

While Arabic is distinguished in detailing the pronoun used in it, there is a separate pronoun that has independence in terms of meaning and form, such as (he, she, you, you...etc), and the second type is the connected pronoun that can only be a pronoun. It is separated only, and it cannot resemble any meaning if it is separated from the word it is appended to.

On the other hand, English language differs from Arabic as well, and because English pronouns are divided into three main sections: personal pronouns to express the subject, namely (I, we, you, he, she, it, they), and the second section includes the pronouns denoting the subject, the object pronouns (me, us, you, him, her, it, them), and this is what we did not find divided in Arabic as in English, while English continues to differ from

Arabic as it denotes possession and its allocation of special words denoting possession of a thing.

Table 1.1

Pronouns		
He = هو	you = أنت-أنتي	I = أنا
she = هي	you = أنتما	We = نحن
duality = هما	you = أنتم	
They = هم - هن	you = أنتم	

Table 1.2

Pronouns		
بيته = His house هنا الغيبة للمذكر	بيتك = your house كاف الخطاب للمذكر	بيتي = My house ياء المتكلم
بيتها = Her house ها الغيبة للمؤنث	بيتك = your house كاف الخطاب للمؤنث	
بيتهما = Their house هنا (ما للمؤنث) للمذكر والمؤنث	بيتكما = Your house كاف الخطاب (ما للمؤنث) للمذكر والمؤنث	
بيتهم = Their house للجمع المذكر	بيتكم = Your house كم = المذكر	بيتنا = Our house نا المتكلمين
بيتهن = Their house للجمع المؤنث	بيتكن = Your house ك الخطاب والمؤنث = لجمع مؤنث	

Students of Translation Department

The pronoun (Pronoun) in languages is one of the most important aspects of knowledge that contributes to the process of linking sentences and words together, and each of these pronouns has meanings and connotations used for referrals after deletion for the purpose of brevity and avoidance of repetition. We replace them with one another, because the incorrect employment contributes to making the text incoherent, so every translator who specializes in translation from Arabic into English and vice versa must bear in mind that finding an equivalent translation of the pronouns must be accompanied by full knowledge of both languages. The English language does not attach any importance to the Arabic language and its subjects since students are interested in learning and mastering the English language. Learning English is not considered a disadvantage, but translation must be accompanied by simultaneous teaching of the most important aspects that correspond to it in the Arabic language. In using personal pronouns, the translation student must know what it corresponds to in Arabic, and what functions it performs in Arabic as well as in English, especially pronouns in Arabic are two-sided; The first: Morphological, the second: Syntax, but in English we find that the focus is on the syntactic aspect, so even the educational curricula witness a complete lack of the subject of Contrastive Linguistics, which must accompany the students in all of their academic stages while attempting to acquire the skills for effective translation.

Findings and Recommendations

In studying thoroughly the nature of pronouns in Arabic and English languages, we reached the following conclusions and recommendations:

- 1.The contrast study between two topics that are similar in content gives the translator the ability to identify the most important features that distinguish each topic from the other.
- 2.Contrastive study gives the translator the ease of memorizing similar information in case there are similarities.

3.Focusing on the areas of difference makes the information more firmly rooted in the translator's mind, because the difference motivates the thought and makes it permanent.

4.Students of the translation department and all English language departments must rely on the process of comparing and contrasting topics between the mother tongue and the learned language, to facilitate understanding and memorizing any required information.

As for the most important recommendations that the students of the translation department should follow, as well as the professors would focus on might be the following:

- 1.Paying attention to the Arabic language in exchange for learning the second language (English), because it gives students the ability to accurate translation.
- 2.Students must keenly practice the compare and contrast process, because it intensifies every piece of information a translator may encounter later.
- 3.Whoever wants to be a successful translator must be a researcher in contrastive linguistics.

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