A Preliminary Bibliography Of Arabic-English
Contrastive Studies*

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— 1985. Differences in distribution between Arabic /l/ and /r/ and English /l/ and /r/, *PaSiCL*, 20.


Erickson, J. 1964. *A contrastive study of the verb system of old and modern English and classical Cairene Arabic*, Ph.D. dissertation, University of Texas at Austin.


Meziani, A. 1978. The non-past in English and Moroccan Arabic, *IRAL*, 16:----.


Svatko, K. (1979) *Descriptive ordering in English and Arabic*, M.A. dissertation, UCLA.


Yassin, M. 1977. Contrastive analysis of genitival complex structures in English and Arabic, Bulletin of the Faculty of Arts, Riyadh University, 3: 49-56.


Zubeidi, A. A. 1972. A diagnostic and learning analysis of EFL in Libya with a contrastive phonemic study between Tripolitan Arabic and American English, M.A. dissertation, University of Texas at Austin.
Notes

1. The writer would like to thank the following colleagues for providing titles of AECS that were not included in an earlier draft of this bibliography: Nayef Kharma, Saleh Al-Salman, Murtadha Bakir, Aziz Khalil, Rajai Al-Khanji, Shedehe Fareh and Jihad Hamdan.

2. This list does not include interlanguage studies or studies on error analysis.

3. The abbreviation A-S and similar combinations stand for an Arabic name that consists of two parts (e.g. Abu-Sa’ad where the first part means father of).

4. The prefix al-/el- (equal to the definite article the) typically precedes Arabic family names. In fact, most Arabic family names are invariably used with/without such prefixes. In certain contexts the al- is (due to assimilation) pronounced as- as-. There is no agreement as to whether such prefixes should count in arranging surnames alphabetically. In this paper these prefixes are disregarded.

5. The bibliographic information of some titles is incomplete, particularly the number of pages. This is particularly true in the case of some local journals, not accessible to the writer.