

THE MORPHOLOGICAL BALANCE BETWEEN ACCEPTANCE AND REJECTION THE INTRODUCTION

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Abstract

the morphological level is considered one of the most important levels of linguistic sciences that received the attention of researchers through their studies of it, and it was almost the beginning of those studies when they realized that this lesson would be delayed until after the science of grammar, and the book of Sibawayh (d. 180 AH) - which was the first book to collect... It contains Arabic sciences - the best evidence of that.

Introduction

Since the science of morphology was essentially based on the idea of originality and increase through the morphological standard set by the ancients, the attention of the morphologists focused on the applications of the analogies used in the possessive noun and the active verb, and they excluded many other phenomena, and when contemporary linguistic studies grew, they proceeded to read it according to a new vision; To correct these hypothesis-based concepts, they looked at the morphological lesson as a combination with the phonological structure, and they derived that from the science of phonology brought by the scholars of the Prague School. Their studies represented a turning point in the morphological field, but they were not destined for absolute perfection free of objections and criticism. There are those who saw the pairing of a syllable with morphology as exhausting the morphological lesson, and in light of these views, the research addressed some of the issues related to the morphological scale, by examining what the modernists have brought back from the products of the ancients.

Arabic scholars set a standard in their morphological studies; To know the conditions of the structure of the word, control its weight, and know its form. Some of them have termed the morphological scale as (representation) ⁽ⁱ⁾; This is ((because of the similarity of the letters of the meter in terms of the number of letters and their structure))⁽ⁱⁱ⁾, Ibn Jinni (d. 392 AH) said: ((to show its origin from its addition, because it is among those that are inflected and some of them are derived from each other, and the letters are not valid for conjugation or derivation, because they have unknown origins)) ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾.

The morphological scale was used to measure active nouns and inflected verbs, and excluded letters and ambiguous nouns. Because the letters require fixed forms, they are not subject to derivation and construction of new forms. However, it is more specific to active verbs than to possessive nouns. Because conjugation is the basis of verbs due to their frequent changes and their ability to be derived ^(iv).

The Morphists introduced the word (verb) when they realized that most Arabic words are three, so they contrasted them with fa, ain, and lam, while adjusting the meter to the same metrical form, so they said in (books): (verb), and in (hamal): (verb). If the word has more than three letters, we must determine whether it is original or not:

1-If its addition is original, as in (roll and scatter), another llama is added to its meter, so it is on the meter of (fa'll), and a third llama is added to its meter if the word is five-letter in origin, as in (quince), then its meter is (fa'll), The same is true with the double, as in (teach and glorify), so it has the weight of (verb).

2-If the addition was not original, then they repeated the extra letter on the word, as in (infatah): (affected), and (shared): (fat'al), and (muktashjar): (affected), and this is the case with the extra letters that Collected in the word (you asked her) ^(v).

The opposite of what was mentioned above may happen, and that is to delete one or two letters from the root of the word. In such a case, they delete what corresponds to that in the scale, so it is said in (adjective): (Illah), and in ('ā') from awareness: ('ā) from verb. And in (k) from kawa (f) from the verb (vi).

As for what the morphology scholars have termed as (spatial inversion) in the structure of the word, they have also compared it with inversion of the meter, so it is said in: ((Things, the plural of something, its meter is a verb with a fatha fasukun, its plural is something with the meter of an act. The first hamza is the lam of the word and the alif after it and the last hamza is extra. Then the spatial heart entered it.. The hamza, which is the lam of the word, was introduced and it became things whose weight was like the fa'a' (vii).

This means that the morphology scholars' view in our Arabic heritage of the weight of words is of two types: a type that is weighted according to the original form, and a type that is weighted according to the current form (viii).

The exchange rate balance according to a new contemporary vision:

Modern linguists called for the restoration of the analogies and theories adopted by traditional morphology scholars in their proposals for morphological issues. They saw that the word should be weighed as it actually is, not as it was originally, and this opinion is as Dr. says. Abd al-Sabour Shaheen is not an unprecedented innovation. Rather, it was preceded by Imam Abd al-Qahir al-Jurjani, when he permitted weight over substitute, so it is said in (he said): Fa, and in (Rammah): Fa, with there being a difference between al-Jurjani's vision and Dr.'s call. Abdel Sabour Shaheen (ix).

The opinions of Dr. Abd al-Sabour Shaheen and his teacher, Henry Fleisch, and the modern scholars who followed them until they looked at Arabic morphology in the light of phonology, which is at the heart of morphological research. The basis for studying a word is not the one who drew it, but rather the one who pronounced it. Based on this, the study must be reconsidered. The origin of consonants, consonants, syllables, vowels, and other main matters in the study of morphology (x).

Dr. believes Perfectly well, the necessity of distinguishing between the formula, which is (a morphological structure) and the scale, which is (a phonetic structure), even if their structure agrees in some places, as in the verb (to multiply), its form is (a verb), and its meter is also (a verb), but they differ. In other verbs, as in the imperative verb (q), the morphologists made the matter of difference in form and meter dependent on transfer and deletion, and did not care between the form of the formula and the form of the example, so they claimed in (qal) - which belongs to the verb form - that it is on the same meter as (verb). Also, not according to the weight of (Val)(xi).

Morphology in the modern sense is one of the linguistic sciences that is closely linked to the phonetic lesson. Therefore, the modern scholars considered the ancients' study of morphology a defective study. Because they studied it in isolation from sound.

Modern scholars considered the syllabic system of the Arabic structure to be the basis that determines the morphological form, and understanding the syllabic system is the basis for the morphology of the word, because this system is what differentiates the structure of the noun from the verb in it (xii). Among the most important matters related to the syllabic in Arabic are two aspects:

The first aspect is the number of syllables in Arabic, which are five syllables according to most researchers, three of which are according to quantity, which are:

- 1- The short, open syllable: sa + h, like (kaf) in (kutub): k _ a.
- 2- The long closed syllable: sa + h + sa, such as (from): m / n.
- 3-The long open syllable: r + h + h, such as (ma): m _ (xiii).

There are two forms related to endowment, which are:

- 4-The long syllable closed with a silent sound: S + H + H + S, and its example is (kan): k _ / n.
- 5-The long syllable closed with two silent words: s + h + s + s, and its example (bahr): b _ / h r (xiv).

The fourth and fifth types in Arabic are limited, and we only see them as extremes. As for the first three types, they are what constitute the weave of the Arabic word in continuous speech, and it may occur at the beginning of the word, in its middle, or at the end ^(xv).

The second aspect: Characteristics of the syllabic structure in the Arabic language, which are:

-The clip does not begin with two silent sounds in a row, because that is similar to the meeting of two silent sounds, which is repugnant to the Arab taste.

2- The syllable begins with a silent sound and does not begin with a vowel, then the silent sound is followed by a vowel (short or long) ^(xvi).

3- Just as Arabic hates the succession of faths, it hates the succession of vowels, especially long vowels. If they are repeated, they will be eliminated by shortening one of them, and it will be replaced by short vowels, as in the verb (sa'a) when it is attributed to the waw of the group: In this syllabic structure, one notices the succession of sounds; It is processed according to the syllable system, with the first shortened, then it is slid between a short fatha and a long dhammah:

Scale (morphological / phonetic):

What the morphologists took from the morphological balance:

It is clear from the above the fundamental differences between the morphological scale and the phonetic syllable. As the first depends on the idea of the supposed origin and not the user, while the audio clip depends on the spoken user ^(xvii). One of the researchers believes: ((The morphological meter is the work of the morphologists, as it is closely linked to their idea at the limits of the morphological lesson, that idea that links the morphological study. They have a specific set of words, which in their custom are active nouns and active verbs ^{(xix)(xviii)}. With this idea of theirs, he removes from his dealings with: constructs such as pronouns, conditional nouns, relative nouns, nouns of inanimate verbs, and letters. He can weigh a word such as (he said) and (sayer), but he cannot weigh prepositions or inanimate verbs, such as (yes) and (not), while the syllabic scale includes all sectors of the language, without excluding anything from them. A word like (about) has a syllabic meter (sa-sa-sa), and the verb is not made up of two syllables, and so it is with the rest of the types of words ^(xx).

This is on the one hand, and on the other hand, we find differences in views between the ancients and the moderns regarding the words that are suitable for morphological weight, as the following applications will show:

How to weigh modal verbs:

The ancients placed in the irregular verbs such as: (he said, and sold, and feared), and the root of them is (say, and sold, and feared), a rule that can be summarized by their saying: The waw or the yaa is moved, and what comes before it is opened and an alif is changed, and the word becomes its spoken position on the zenah (verb). And the words of the ancients are taken into account, as mentioned above, in their saying that the waw or yaa is inverted alone into two alifs, and they did not talk about the movements that surround it, so they dealt with the verb in consideration of its supposed origin, and their saying that the waw or yaa inverts the original makes the rule take place in two stages, and this is a weak statement that should not be taken into account. Modern Linguistics ^(xxi).

The hadith scholars believe that one of the characteristics of the syllabic structure is that it does not allow it to consist of successive movements, and that the location of the verbal noun in (ba'a wa qal) is the location of the waw or the yā', each of which resulted from a succession of dissimilar movements. Due to the omission of (the waw or the yaa) in the original, which led to the merging of the two short vowels - the fatha after the qaf, and the fatha after the waw - in the long vowel ^(xxii).

So the weight of these words in their new position is not correct to be (a verb); Because this meter consists of six sounds or three syllables: (F_ / _ / L_), and the meter of these words according to the syllable consists of five sounds or two syllables: (Q_ / L); Therefore, Abdel Sabour Shaheen believes that the correct thing is in its meter (faal), by dropping the verbal noun that was caused by the falling

slip; Because of the syllabic difficulty created by the sequence of vowels, he thus came up with a very important result, which is: (These verbs are triple in origin and have a double syllable)^(xxiii).

Deletion in the exchange balance:

The ancient morphologists established a rule for deletion stating ((If there is a deletion in the meter, the equivalent in the meter is deleted))^(xxiv), and based on this rule we find the researcher (Hassan Saadi) in his research: (The morphological meter according to the hadith scholars), presenting this rule according to the meter according to its form. The current ^(xxv), an example of the deletion he discussed: the imperative verb (qul), and the original in it is (qul), like (I study), the damma of the waw was transferred to the qāf, then the hamzat al-wasl was deleted; Because there was no need for it, the verb became: (say), then the waw was deleted; To get rid of the confluence of the two residents, and the weight: (fl). And the same is (ba'a), since the original is (I sell - sell - b'a) with a zana: fl.

The hadith scholars believe that the long syllable in (saying and selling) is an unacceptable syllable in speech. So it was shortened to the long, closed form: (Say, and sell)^(xxvi).

As for (sold), the original is (sold), the vowel of the yā' was transferred to the ba, so it became: sold, then the waw was deleted in effect, so it became (sold), then the damma was changed to a kasra; Because of the homogeneity of the yā' (mabi'), and its weight (mafā'il)^(xxvii).

Al-Akhfash believes that what is deleted is (ayn al-name), which is the yaa from (sold); Because the basic principle in the consonant meeting is that it is deleted, so the weight in it is (mafwal and mafil)^(xxviii).

The hadith scholars agree with Al-Akhfash, and they see that the deleted word is the essence of the noun, and the waw is not the object ^(xxix). In this issue, Dr. says: Abdel Sabour Shaheen: ((We had to disagree with them in this assessment, because this deleted waw is a waw form (object), and if it is dropped, the form does not perform its function, and therefore we see that the deleted word is the same as the word..., the yā' in the sold word..., fluctuation. The long damma in (mabou') is a long kasra, in order to achieve the contrast between the original wāwī and its yā', so it is said: mabe' ^(xxx).

The spatial heart in the morphological scale:

Among the phenomena that were included in the study (morphology / phonetic), the phenomenon of (spatial heart), as the morphologists weighed the words in which a spatial heart occurred according to the supposed origin, including the word (naa), which the morphologists saw as the supposed origin (nay), Then the yaa was moved and what preceded it was opened, so the alpha was changed, and it was said that the lam of the word yaa came before the eye of the hamza word, so the word became (nai), and the yaa was moved and what came before it was opened, so the alpha was changed, so the word became naa ^(xxxi).

The hadith scholars cast doubt on this process of the previous structure, and saw that it led the morphologists into error in two aspects:

The first: Their failure to explain the precedence of the ya' before the word itself.

Second: When the ya' was moved and what came before it was opened in their view, it was changed to an alpha, and this does not agree with the modern phonetic lesson which holds that half of the movement is dropped if it falls between two short movements ^(xxxii), so we find the difference clear if we compare its weight in the syllabic scale; Because the first relied on the assumed origin, while the second relied on a used structure, so the assumed meter for (naa): (fala), while the current meter is (faal)^(xxxiii).

It should be noted that there are researchers who call for the demolition of the scale in its final form for the vocal structure; Because they saw in merging the phonetic lesson with the morphological lesson a distancing of the phonetic structure from its meaning, in addition to the fact that it did not reach final phonetic facts ^(xxxiv), while Dr. Desiree Saqal went on to say that rhythmic meters abbreviate vocal meters ^(xxxv).

Conclusion :

By shedding light on the morphological lesson, and balancing between the two visions: the ancients and the moderns in dealing with the phenomenon of the morphological balance of words, the study clarified the disagreement between the two visions. The modern scholars developed a method in their approach to this study, based on the phonetic direction of Arabic morphology. They included what the ancients excluded from the morphological scale, such as letters and inanimate verbs. In addition, they differed from the ancients in their weighting of inflected verbs and possessive nouns, as they weighed them according to the current form used in the structure. Sectional, not on the supposed origin. This is on the one hand, and on the other hand, we find that the hadith scholars themselves differed in accepting the claim of dual weight (morphological/phonological), as those who rejected this dualism saw that it did not achieve the scientific purposes of phonetic analysis.

References:

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 - (iii) Al-Munsif, Ibn Jinni: 7.
 - (iv) See: The development of composition in the morphological lesson: terms, concepts and standards, Dr. Mamdouh Abdel Rahman Al-Ramali: 26.
 - (v) See: Morphological forms in light of contemporary linguistics: 31,32. See: same: 33.
 - (vi) The table in the parsing of the Holy Qur'an, Mahmoud Abdel Rahim Safi: 7/37.
 - (vii) See: The morphological balance according to the hadith scholars, A.M. Dr.. Hassan Ghazi Al-Saadi: 1.
 - (viii) See: Morphology and Phonology, Dr. Desiree Sakal: 15.
 - (ix) The phonetic approach to Arabic structure, a new vision in Arabic morphology, Dr. Abdel Sabour Shaheen: 48.
 - (x) See: Morphology and Phonology: 19.
 - (xi) See: The Arabic language, its meaning and structure, Dr. Tammam Hassan: 145.
 - (xii) See: The phonetic approach to Arabic structure: 43.
 - (xiii) See: Same: 40
 - (xiv) See: Same: 40
 - (xv) - See: Linguistic sounds, Dr. Ibrahim Anis: 94.
 - (xvi) - See: The Arabic language, its meaning and structure: 278.
 - (xvii) See: The problem of the morphological scale and the substitution of the phonetic syllable: Saeed Shawahna: 129.
 - (xviii) Himself: 129.
 - (xix) See: The problem of the morphological scale and the substitution of the phonetic syllable: 129.
 - (xx) Consider: The foundations of the phonetic approach to the Arabic structure, presentation and evaluation, M. Dr.. Alaa Abdel Amir Shahid Al-Sinjar, Eng. Aseel Muhammad Kazem: 9.
 - (xxi) See: Same: 9.
 - (xxii) See: The phonetic approach to Arabic structure: 83, 84.
 - (xxiii) Readings and their impact on Arabic sciences, Muhammad Muhammad Salem Muhaisen: 1/575.

(xxv) See: Same: 9.

(xxvi) - See: The phonetic approach to Arabic structure: 83, 84.

(xxvii) Readings and their impact on Arabic sciences, Muhammad Muhammad Salem Muhaisen: 1/575.

(xxviii) - See: The morphological balance according to the hadith scholars: 14 et seq.

(xxix) He looks: himself.

(xxx) He looks: himself.

(xxxi) See: Al-Muftah fi morphology, Abd al-Qahir al-Jurjani (d. 471 AH): 74, and the morphological balance according to the hadith scholars: 14.

(xxxii) The morphological scale according to the hadith scholars: 14.

(xxxiii) The phonetic approach to Arabic structure: 200.

(xxxiv) See: The clearest paths to Alfyyah Ibn Malik, Jamal al-Din al-Ansari (d. 761 AH): 4/363, and the problem of morphological balance and the substitution of the phonetic syllable: 14, 15.

(xxxv) See: The problem of the morphological scale and the substitution of the phonetic syllable: 132, 133.