

Criticism of Phonetic Terms Related to Sound Articulation in Modern Arabic Linguistics

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Abstract

The research is interested in tracking the idea of criticizing the phonetic term in linguistic research, as it became clear that there is a scientific activity focused on criticizing the phonetic term, and this criticism was within the framework of a problem related to the chaos of the modern phonetic term that was affected by the data of the era, including translation, modernity, and the interaction of sciences and what it left behind on the phonetic level, in addition to the novelty of the topics that were studied, issues related to and touching on the reality of usage, which created terms that may be accurate or inaccurate according to the vision of modern linguists. It was therefore important to study this intellectual activity and shed light on it through research and investigation.

Keywords: *criticism, voice, terminology, exists.*

Introduction

Praise be to God, who is worthy of His praise, and prayers and peace be upon the one after whom there is no prophet, and I pray and grant peace upon the one sent as a mercy to the worlds, the master of all the children of Adam.

Now then:

The phonetic study has been of interest in the modern era due to the tangible results it has achieved that mimic linguistic reality. However, problems have appeared in this specialization, the most important of which is the problem of phonetic terminology and the chaos of usage and situation related to it. The research monitored a critique of phonetic terms related to the articulation of sounds. This critique was the result of the cultural and intellectual backgrounds of the writers, in addition to the critique of terms established by one of the known methods of establishing terms such as derivation, translation, and coining, and the lack of agreement among modern scholars on many concepts and related terms.

The research in its cradle monitors this criticism and attempts to show it and discusses the practical examples that were criticized, and it comes out with a result on this criticism, negatively or positively, in a manner consistent with the agreed upon scientific foundations that must be available in the scientific term.

The first topic

Entrance my definition for the concept of term criticism and the approach of modern researchers in it

First: A theoretical introductory introduction

Criticism is defined in the language as: discrimination, including distinguishing dirhams, knowing them and extracting the counterfeit from them.⁰In terminology: ((It is issuing a judgment on something))⁰.

Modernists have studied the Arabic linguistic heritage at its various levels, especially the phonetic level. Phonetic terms at this level had a large share of these studies. They examined these terms in terms of naming and concept, and they had...group from Judgments and evaluations in the form of description Positively (accept the term) Or negatively (reject the term) or a correction A Or blame or fault, by taking and

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giving, presenting alternatives, and revealing contradictions and gaps, relying in that on the foundations and principles that must be available insituationScientific term.

Words used in criticism

Modern researchers have used terms in their criticism of the term, and these terms reveal the areas of criticism and distinguish them from others. The researcher can discuss them as follows:

1. **successful term:**rose At the doctor'sKamal BasharIn his description of the term(Intensity)((He believes that the term “successful” refers explicitly or implicitly to the three aspects of the voting process.,The pause is a pronunciation process and the explosion is an auditory effect.It reaches the ear through the air and its vibrations, which is the stage of acoustic vision.⁰ ·
2. **strange or contradictory term:**Dr. Muhammad Al-Antaki mentions:In his criticism of the term (silent)that:There is something strange and contradictory in it.,How can a sound be called silent?!
3. **Correct, acceptable term:**Dr. Kamal Bashar accepts the name (consonant sounds)Consonant) is a name that corresponds to what is popular among others as (the silent), but he did not use it. This was mentioned in his statement: ((Some scholars call it the (consonant) sound, and calling it consonant is a correct and acceptable name.,It has been customary for a long time, and the proponents of this term have defined what they mean by this usage..
4. **Precise term:**Dr. Mahmoud Okasha states in his critique of the term (vocal chords) that: ((I changed the name of the vocal cords.toA more accurate termAnd he isvocal folds"...I think we should call it the vocal fold, because it is a more accurate expression of its form. It is a thin, stretchable membrane, not a fine tendon that resembles a hair.
5. **ambiguous term**This description is mentioned by some modern researchers, including:Dr. Abdul Rahman Hassan Al-ArefIn his criticism of the term (intermediate sounds), he said: ((This is a very ambiguous name (medium), as we do not know whether it is medium between hardness and softness, as the ancients interpreted it.,Or it is intermediate between consonants and vowels, as Dr. Kamal Bashar said, or it is very soft, as Cantino said.)) ⁰

Reasons for criticism

The researcher set reasons for criticism that she derived from the applied situations that she studied. The reasons for criticism can be summarized as follows:

1_ The difference in approach between the ancients and the moderns made the difference in their view of the term different, so the ancients used the term for the slightest similarity to the content, starting from the phrase((There is no dispute over terminology)) , It means ((that is, there is no dispute because there is a difference between a verbal disagreement between two groups, which is that if each group knew the meaning of what the other is saying, it would say it. So the meaning is one and the disagreement is related to the wording)) While the modernists were seeking complete conformity between the term and its content., expresses it completelyIt is a condition for some of them to accept the term, which made it a reason for criticism.Henry Fleisch notes that the problem is not merely the terminology butIfThe problem of the methodology on which the term is based, is it a formal methodology, touching on the slightest superficial relationship to the choice of the term? Or is it a functional methodology that links the term to the function assigned to it, and to the extent that it carries content? . Dr. Mustafa Haydara points out that Fleisch establishes an independent methodology, calling for building terms on the basis of the function performed by the term, and this means matching the term to the concept to a great degree and not on the basis of the slightest approximation or similarity between them. This methodology followed by him leads to achieving

the most important principle of the scientific term, which is using one term for the concept. The doctor realized Mahmoud Fahmy Hegazy For this method of the modernists, he said: Bergstrasser was aware of the differences between traditional and modern terms. He did not benefit from the traditional term except when he was certain that the new concept matched the traditional concept.)

2_ The multiplicity of terms for one concept due to the openness of phonetic study to other sciences, in addition to exposure to other languages and the desire of some modernists to innovate, led to the emergence of a dispute in the use of the term. There are those who called for adherence to the traditional Arabic term because it matches the content in the modern era, and there are those who called for the use of new terms or the generation of new terms that meet the needs of modern phonetic study, and these are those who were influenced by Western linguistic studies.

3_ The term used violates one of the basic principles of scientific terminology, which is: necessity situation One term for a scientific concept with one content in one field to avoid what is called multiple terms. Also, one of the justifications for this type of criticism was the lack of Use of media Generate terms according to A To arrange Certified (Heritage in generation) And lack of caution in use common word and The clear and eloquent formula and the word that allows derivation with a precise and unambiguous meaning ()

4_ The difference between the modernists in their preference for methods of establishing terminology (generation, translation, borrowing) led to criticism of some terms established by one of these methods.

Second: The approach of modern researchers in criticizing the term

We note that their criticism focused on two main pillars, which are (the term and the concept), and this resulted in four **bearings** These trends are nothing but an expression of the awareness of the modern. Thi To understand the nature of the scientific term and try to use terms that express its concepts with great accuracy. We can summarize these trends as follows::

The first trend: accepting the term and the concept, It is represented by a group from The modernists Who Accept the traditional terms as they are., FI It is mentioned Dr. Sobhi Al-Salehin this regard He said: ((There is nothing that prevents us from adhering to the terminology of our early scholars...and nothing prompts us to prefer modern names))(). An example of this trend is the term (vowel sounds) used by Dr. Tamam Hassan. 0, and supported by Dr. Jaafar Ababnehin This usage is because it is seen that there are multiple proposed alternatives to the scientific concept or foreign term. There is A traditional term, it is better to adopt it and ignore everything else., He sees in the term (correct) that it corresponds to the term consonantal is a complete interview and fully comprehends its concept ()

The second trend: rejecting the term and accepting the concept This trend has agreement and consensus on the concept, but there is a rejection of the term used to express it. As in the term he coined Dr. Mohi El-Din Ramadan For the description of the letter Raa, which is (Deviated tip of tongue outlet) 0, Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Sayegh criticizes this situation, saying: ((And it is A It is. Inaccurate name; to A The description of deviation was mentioned by Sibawayh for the sound of the letter “lam”, and it is more correct for him to say “the repeated point of articulation of the tip of the tongue.” I The II want to name the director with the tip of my tongue.))

The third trend: accepting the term and rejecting the concept, We glimpse it When the concept is not clear, this does not mean that the term’s creator does not understand its content, but rather because the concept is not clear in the writings of the ancients, or their failure to present the concept clearly (), As in the term voiced and unvoiced, which were coined by Sibawayh, they were used in modern phonetic studies and gained the approval of all modernists. Dr. Kamal Bishr describes them by saying: ((These two terms indicate a kind of knowledge and awareness of the auditory aspect and consider it a link in the chain of the auditory journey of the spoken word. These are terms with a general meaning, and people differ in their precise concepts.)) 0 As for its concept He had his share of criticism. This is what we find in Shada’s speech. on Interpretation of Sibawayh’s definition, saying: “He had a disturbed style, facing difficulties.” Are S

with ambiguous or poorly constructed phrases))(), Jean Cantigny states that the definition of voiced and unvoiced pronunciation is ambiguous and its meaning can be debated ()..

The fourth trend: rejecting the term and the concept. We find this trend present when modernists reject old concepts because they do not conform to the scientific facts they have reached in the modern era. These results and facts lead to the construction of modern concepts and perceptions that require the development of new terms that express them and differ from those they have rejected, as in the term (hamzat al-wasl). Dr. Abdul Qader Abdul Jalil pointed out that the origin of this hamza is a phonetic or vocal addition that was brought in to cross the silent sound because the verb is transitive and goes through many states. In during conversion, it is not a silent sound. It is not a complete movement, but short-vowel. We built. Need this voice (zero-tone sound), and according to this new interpretation of its reality, he coined a new term that suits it, thus rejecting the old name (). This is evident in his saying: “I do not tend to call it ‘al-hamza’.” Because it is not a laryngeal stop (glottal stop) Rather, it is a vowel that is used to pronounce the consonant sound (zero structure), so I preferred to call it (conductive vowel)().

The second topic

Criticism of the modernists of the terminology of exits

We can identify the most important points of criticism in: Those terms which had its share of criticism when compared to other terms:

Labial sounds

The ancients adopted this term, and we notice this usage in both Al-Khalil and Sibawayh. Al-Khalil used it to refer to the points of articulation of sounds (fa, ba, and mim), saying: ((The fa, ba, and mim are labial))(), and according to Sibawayh, he made it inclusive of the sounds (ba, mim, and waw) by saying: ((And between the lips is the point of articulation of the letters ba’, mim, and waw))().

Dr. Kamal Bashar believes that naming the letter waw (Oral) Correct What the ancient Arab scholars followed, and this description is not seen as wrong, indicating that the lips have an effect. oh He is very good at pronouncing this sound, but he suggests a name that he finds more accurate for the exit of the waw. (Upper palatine), because when pronouncing it, the tongue approaches this part of the palate().

Dr. Ahmed Mukhtar Omar says: The sound produced by them is called-I mean lips-Orally Aand the oral bilingual Aand Al-Shaftani))(), then he comments on that in his margin by saying: ((The first term is characterized by brevity and conformity to the rules of grammar, but its defect is inaccuracy. The second term is characterized by precision and conformity to the rules of grammar, but its defect is inaccuracy. The third is characterised by accuracy and brevity, but it is flawed by its deviation from the grammatical rules that are attributed to the dual through its singular.

Dr. Mahmoud Okasha supported the above statement, saying: ((The name (My Lips) was coined by Dr. Ahmed Mukhtar. Omar, and I think it fits the description of the sounds that come out of both lips together, such as the waw, the mim, and the ba, unlike the fa sound, which is shared only by the lower lip and the upper incisors.

Dr. Samir Istitieh also prefers the term (lips) to (oral), if what is meant is...-(My lips) describes the sound produced by closing the lips, and here he means the sound (mim). He believes that Arabic relies on the singular form in relation to nouns, and he explained the reason for adopting this name, which is originally (dual), and he attributed it to the need for relation to the proper noun in the dual form, especially if it follows the course of the proper noun when establishing some terms.; Because this name expresses the content, and other terms cannot replace it. AAnd sing about it, as a name (oral); to ANō This will lead to confusion and ambiguity between the term (labiodental) This name describes a sound that is produced using one of the lips, such as the sound (f) that is produced by placing the upper teeth on the lower lip. Such a sound can be described as labial, and this distinction between them is also clear and present in their

construction in the English language. Ford (labial: (Oral) and (bilabial: My lips (in the beginning)bi) indicates duality.

What we notice is that Dr. Kamal Bishr objects to the term “labiality” for the sound of the waw, as he believes that modern research has proven that the waw in words like (walad) is pronounced from the farthest part of the palate, with the lips taking a specific position, and this position represented by rounding or protruding the lips is, in his opinion, insufficient. Because it is justified to consider it oral and adopt this term for it, Therefore, if we want to combine these two aspects, we can say that the waw (palatine-distal) i.e. from the farthest part of the palate().

It seems that Dr. Hussam Al-Naimi agreed with him on this opinion, as this is clearly evident in his saying: ((It seems that the Arab scholars were preoccupied with the position of the lips when pronouncing the letter waw, and they did not feel the position of the tongue with the palate. Perhaps what helped them to ignore the role of the farthest part of the palate and the tongue is that the movement of the lips is very clear and the tongue does not come clearly close to the palate))().

Dr. Abdul Hamid Al-Asbai'i preferred the term (labial) for the letter waw, thus excluding the term (farthest palate). Because it is the closest to logic and reason, and it relies on self-observation of the pronunciation of the waw sound, as the effect of the lips appears clear in its pronunciation, and it also cites the issue of the development of sounds and the exchange of their locations in languages, so it refers to the exchange of waw with ba and does not refer to its exchange with the kaf sound, for example, which indicates that attributing waw to the point of articulation of the lips is more correct than attributing it to the farthest part of the palate(), and it relied on the AIn his opinion, Saiba'i agrees with what the German orientalist Dr. Carl Brockelmann said about the transformation of the sound of (ba'). II have the sound of (w) in the Amharic language().

Dr. Ahmed Mukhtar Omar summarized this issue in another place, stating that the terms (my lips, Oral, dual oral (), dual oral (), the first of which: (my lips) is the most accurate, especially after the Arabic Language Academy permitted the attribution to the dual in its pronunciation, and it believes that the second (oral) should be designated for the opposite (labial (As for the remaining terms, their defect is the multiplicity of their words)).

Then Dr. Taghreed Anbar uses it to translate the term: (Inter-oral) as opposed to the English term (bilabial) for the two sounds (bā' and mīm)(), and Dr. Muhammad Hilmi Khalil responded This situation is seen as a translated term that is shrouded in ambiguity and is far from correct. He called for the necessity of studying the structure of the phonetic term in terms of prefixes and suffixes because that is capable of facilitating the translation process and thus unifying the terms().

Sounds the Dental

This output includes sounds. (Dhaal, Dhal, and Thaa), ancient Arabic scholars gave this group a term that differs from what modern scholars used, which is the term (Lathwiya), as Al-Khalil says: ((The letters Dhad, Dhal, and Tha are dental, because they begin with the gum))(), and some of the modern scholars agreed with this name, so Dr. Muhammad Al-Mubarak went to the permissibility of this name with reasons. The fact that these sounds are produced near the gums and from the tip of the tongue with the tips of the upper incisors confirms their correctness.

As for the rejection, the ancients had a share of it. There are those who noticed the inaccuracy of this name among them. Dr. Ghanem Qaddouri mentions that the scholars of Tajweed say that it is inaccurate, citing the words of Al-Marashi when he said: ((that These three are called periodontal because they emerge from the gums. It was said: There is forgiveness in it. Forgiveness is meant Choose the easy and concise phrase, Even if its meaning is hidden Depending on the listener's understanding))().

It seems that the modernists were not reassured by this name and denied it, as Dr. Ibrahim Anis says in this regard: ((The ancients agreed to call these sounds alveolar, and we are not concerned here with

searching for the secret of this strange name...))(), Dr. Hussam Al-Naimi criticizes this naming of the ancients, saying: ((There is an apparent strangeness in this name, how could it not be, when Sibawayh said: ((And between the tip of the tongue and the edges of the incisors is the point of articulation of the letters *Ḍā'*, *Ḍāl*, and *Ḍā'*))(), and as is known, what is meant by it is the front of the palate, including the sockets of the teeth. If this term were applied to the whistling letters, it would be a statement.;Because the gums contribute to its removal, or if it was applied to the letters of the pronunciation, it would be more beautiful and perfect.;Because its point of articulation is between the tip of the tongue and the roots of the upper incisors.

Dr. Hisham Al-Khalidi believes that the use of this term by modernists and its circulation,withIt has no connection to the place of articulation of the letters *Dhad*, *Dhal* and *Tha*.And his lack ofAccuracy in conveying the meaning, what It is only an obligation from them in the linguistic lesson.ITheir belief that the traditional terms are able to meet the needs of the researcher and there is no need to prefer modern names or adopt the modern divisions that some scholars rely on today(), so some of them agreed to call it (dental), as Dr. Ramadan Abdel Tawab says: ((dental sounds: which are *tha* and *dhta*And the letter *Dhad*, and we do not know why Al-Khalil bin Ahmed considered these sounds to be dental, ... even though the common pronunciation of them in classical Arabic is the dental pronunciation))(), Dr. Ghanem Qaddouri commented on this statement, saying: ((It is most likely that the gum has no relation to the pronunciation of these letters, and Al-Khalil's description of them as gum-like is problematic))().

The term (dental) was also criticized by Dr. Mahmoud Okasha, who pointed out that the attribution of this name to the sounds (*dhal*, *tha*, and *dha*) does not distinguish them from other sounds in which the tongue participates, especially from the sounds (*ta* and *dal*) which are also slurred, as they are produced by placing the slurred tongue at the roots of the two incisors from above, and each of (*dhal*) is pronouncedand*Thaa*and(*Ḍā*) by placing the tongue between the upper and lower incisors..

It seems that some people have accepted this term and expressed its validity, as Dr. Abdul Fattah Al-Barakawi explains the reason for adopting the term (dental), indicating that the tip of the teeth (upper and lower) are the most important organs that make up the obstruction that narrows the airway, but they are not alone in this, as the tip of the tongue also shares it, and they may be called (interdental sounds). ((interdental), he believes that this name takes into account the air coming out from between the teeth(), and Dr. Muhammad Madkour Amr believes that describing these sounds as alveolar is inaccurate, explaining that the gums have no role in them and the correct one is (interdental)().

We note that the previous opinions do not represent a criticism of the term itself, but rather, in general, they confirm the inappropriateness of the term (alveolar sounds) for the exits of the sounds (*tha*, *dhal*, and *dha*).,This opinion is the result of the development in the science of organs and anatomy, which has had the merit of determining the locations (exits) with extreme precision.,Which is followed by choosing terms that express those positions more accurately.;Because one of the first foundations of scientific terminology is that the word (term) expresses the concept accurately and clearly.,This is what we noticed when Dr. Alaa Hassan thanked him for his criticism of the use of this term, explaining that it is an unacceptable use.;toAN^oThe gingival exit in contemporary pronunciation is for the sounds (*lam*, *ra*, and *nun*)().

There are those who have adopted a special method in formulating the terms of the points of articulation, so they added the term "the characteristic of these sounds" to their point of articulation in order to achieve accuracy in the description, influenced by the Western linguistic study method. Dr. Muhyi al-Din Ramadan called this group of sounds "the soft dental point of articulation" (). Dr. Abdul Aziz al-Sayyiq criticized this name and described it as inaccurate, explaining that he used the characteristic of the sounds (softness) in determining the point of articulation. Then he explained that the common name among modern scholars is "between my teeth" (), which is a name that Dr. Kamal Bishr adopted, and in his opinion it is a correct and accurate name, as it is also light in pronunciation, and this is what gave it the characteristic of prevalence and fame. It is sometimes used in abbreviated form, such as (dental).

As for what Al-Khawli used for the term (between my teeth), which he coined in the manner of carving (between my teeth), Dr. Alaa Hassan Mashkooor believes that it is a carved term that accurately indicates the place of production of the sounds of that outlet, but the carving method followed in its formulation made it seem like a strange term.

Cave sounds

Modernists have used this term for the group of sounds (shin, jim, and ya), and going back to the ancients, they did not neglect to specify their place of articulation, so we see that Al-Khalil used the term (shajariyyah) for them, as he said: ((The jim, shin, and dad are shajariyyah because their beginning is from the tree of the mouth. That is, the opening of the mouth)).

Modernists were divided in their use of the two previous terms. Some of them preferred the traditional term and adopted it in their phonetic study, while others rejected it, criticized it, and proposed other terms. The term (Al-Ghariyah) was the most common among modern scholars and it means: (The cave: It is the hard part of the roof of the palate, which is a bony part, covered with convex and grooved fleshy tissue, located between the gums and the plate. This term was derived from its concave shape. This term has been criticized, as Dr. Ibrahim Anis points out the inappropriateness of this term and believes that it represents a wide area and does not express a specific way to indicate these sounds, saying: ((We do not need to follow the approach of these scholars when they call it Al-Ghariyah.;Because the antrum actually includes all parts of the upper palate..

Dr. Abdul Ghaffar Hilal also criticized the new term, pointing out that there was no need for this name (al-Ghariyah) and that the old term (al-Shajariya) was better. Dr. Hisham Al-Khalidi agreed with him, preferring to use the traditional term (al-Shajariya), as it is a more accurate expression of the articulation of these sounds than the term (al-Ghariyah sounds) that some scholars have invented, which lacks precision, because the area of the antrum includes all parts of the upper palate.

There are those who criticize both names, preferring the name given by Dr. Ibrahim Anis (middle palatal sounds), and Dr. Kamal Bishr followed it when he described it by saying: ((It is a good and sound estimate)), Dr. Qasim Al-Buraisam said the same thing when he said: ((The truth is that the use of the term “al-Ghariyah” does not add any clarification to the term “al-Shajariyah,” which is also no less ambiguous than “al-Ghariyah,” and lacks precise definition because the mouth opening (the mouth tree) creates confusion and overlap in describing sounds, and the middle of the palate can be used to refer to the sounds produced in it)).

We note that Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Sayegh had an opinion similar to the previous statement, indicating that the naming (Middle of the palate) is a correct name, and it shares its correctness and validity with the term of the ancients mentioned by Al-Khalil, which is (tree of the mouth), and between the two terms (Middle palatal) and (tree) we see that he prefers the first to unify the term, since there is a far palatal, a middle palatal, and a lower palatal, and because the palate is fixed, and the relation to it is better than the relation to the tongue, which is mobile), and it was for To the doctor Majeed Mutasher had a similar opinion to the above, as he indicated the correctness of this name, explaining that it is more appropriate and closer to understanding and comprehension than the rest of the other terms, and that it is also close to the term of the ancients).

Dr. Hussam Al-Naimi criticizes the term (mid-palatal sounds), especially what was mentioned by Dr. Kamal Bishr, who said: ((It is a good and sound assessment)), and he denounces that by saying: ((And it is a contradiction as I see it.;Because he interpreted the gums as the front of the palate and described the front of the palate as the convex and grooved part located directly behind the teeth, while the middle of the palate was called the hard palate or the antrum, so how can the estimation be good and correct when he goes against what he mentioned regarding the articulation of the letter shin?)).

Cantino used the term (lower palatine) saying: There were two lower palatal letters in Semitic languages: the shin and the ya' with a semi-vowel movement.,He explained the meaning of this term on the following

pages, saying: ((The point of articulation of the letter “shin” in ancient Arabic, according to Arab grammarians, is like the point of articulation of the lower palatal letters, meaning the middle of the tongue and the middle of the upper palate)), Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Sayegh criticized this term and the way it was used, saying: ((This is an incorrect usage. How can he describe these sounds as being from the middle of the palate, then call the place the lowest part of the palate? There is no doubt that this is a clear disorder)).

While some modernists used terms that are characterized as dual, as they combined two words to express this exit, so they included each place in what is adjacent to it from the exit or close to it, Dr. Mansour Al-Ghamdi used the term (The sounds of the laurel are palato-alveolar), and he explained the term by saying: ((They are the sounds that come out from between the uvula and the gums with the front of the tongue)), and Dr. Muhammad Ali Al-Khawli used the term (alveolar uvula), as he says: ((Arabic sounds are divided in terms of the place of pronunciation into the following types... alveolar uvula: /ج, ش/)) and Dr. Alaa Hassan Mashkoor criticized this situation because it is a term that includes the gum area in the production of the antral sounds, and the gum has an independent outlet).

Dr. Muhammad Hassan Jabal criticized the terminology of the ancients and coined a term of his own - According to our knowledge - it is (letters in the middle of the front of the tongue) criticizing what the ancients had established regarding defining this exit by saying: ((The place of articulation that Sibawayh and those who came after him specified for the letters of this group, the jim, the ya', and the shin, is the middle of the tongue and the area above it of the palate. However, I see that this specification is not accurate, and that the accurate specification is that these letters are produced from the middle of the front of the tongue, i.e. below the tip of the tongue, and not from the middle of the entire tongue)).

and Dr. Alaa Hassan Mashkoor detailed the criticism of the terminology coined by Dr. Muhammad Hassan Jabal and the other terms (lower palate) and (middle palate), and he believes that they lack precise definition as they allow for the overlap of the area before or after the middle palate., As for what Dr. Mohi El-Din Ramadan, Dr. Alaa Hassan, thank you for using the term (The middle of the tongue and its opposite part of the upper palate) mentioned in his saying: ((The point of articulation in the middle of the tongue and its opposite is the upper palate... and three sounds are produced from it: the jim, the shin, and the soft yaa)), so he also criticized this situation, explaining that what Dr. Muhyiddin mentioned does not represent a term, but rather a description and explanation of the area of the antrum).

Vocal sounds

This term was used by the ancients for the sounds (qaf and kaf). The first to use it was Al-Khalil in his saying: ((Qaf and Kaf are two letters, because their origin is from the uvula)), As for Sibawayh, he did not use it. He said in describing the point of articulation of the qaf: “From the tip of the tongue and above it from the palate is the qaf.”, Regarding the exit point of the Kaf sound, he said: “And from a little below the position of the Qaf on the tongue and from what is next to it on the upper palate is the exit point of the Kaf.”

Dr. Adel Zawaqri pointed out the method followed by Sibawayh in describing the exits of these sounds, as it expresses his desire to be precise, so he sought to specify the exit with a long, detailed phrase expressing the content, unlike the modern phonetic lesson that relies on a specific term far from verbosity).

Returning to what Al-Khalil used, we see that this term was criticized by modern scholars, who rejected the term and used other terms that were, in their opinion, more accurate and expressive to describe this director. Dr. Tamam Hassan went to the same conclusion when he preferred to use the term (my plate); Because it applies to sounds produced by the contact of the back of the tongue with the palate., The palate is the soft, movable part of the roof of the mouth located between the uvula and the uvula., He meant the sound of (kaf), and Dr. Tamam Hassan explained that this name was created to suit the purposes of linguistic research, and he took it from the word (matbak) and the word (itbaq) after finding a connection between the meanings of the words).

Dr. Ibrahim Anis accepted the term (l-hwiyah) for the letter qaf and used it, especially after explaining the manner in which this sound is generated. He said:))Let's pronounce the letter Qaf... Air rushes from the lungs, passing through the larynx, without moving the vocal cords. Then it takes its course in the throat until it reaches the lower part of the throat from the mouth. There, the air is trapped in connection with the lower part of the throat. (Including the uvula) with the tip of the tongue, then the two organs separate suddenly, and the air produces a loud explosive sound. There is no difference between the qaf as we pronounce it and the kaf except that the qaf is a little deeper in its place of articulation, and therefore the qaf can be called a uvular sound in relation to the uvula.,Between these two names, the modernists are divided into two directions. The first: is biased towards the term that was introduced by the predecessors, as mentioned by Dr. Hisham Al-Khalidi when he indicated that the term “theology” is distinguished by its precision in expressing its content.

Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Sayegh went to the same conclusion when he described (the term “lhawi”) as easy to use, and it is correct because it indicates the exit with a confirmed meaning, and it makes it unnecessary to use many words, and then it matches what is used in other languages for the same exit ().

Dr. Hisham Al-Khalidi prefers the term (lahawi) and sees it as a substitute for that which was invented by Dr. Tamam Hassan (the tabaqiyah sounds), explaining that the word tabaqiyah has no meaning related to the parts of the mouth(), while Dr. Abdul Ghaffar Hilal sought precision in expressing the terms of the ancients for the exits in general, and opposed the use of the term (tabaqiyah) by the moderns for the sound of the letter kaf, and in his opinion they did well when they described it as-(vocal sounds)().

Dr. Raymond Al-Tahhan coined a new term as an alternative to the previous terms, which is (posterior anterior ventricle). post paintal) for this director(), and Al-Khawli translated it as-(Khalfigari) and he defined it as: ((Khalfigari: A.A sound in which the articulation point is at the back of the hard palate close to the beginning of the palate.for.Description of this sound))().

Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Sayegh criticizes this name, saying: ((I do not know of a correct way to name it... From this explanation we see that this point is far from the uvula, even if the name is correct in terms of meaning, because the name that most modern scholars use - meaning the uvula - carries the characteristic of permanence and acceptance due to its lightness..

Most of the modernists used the term (the farthest part of the palate) for the sound of the letter kaf (), and Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Sayyiq approved of it, indicating that the name (The farthest palate) combines brevity in pronunciation and indication of the intended meaning. Dr. Muhyi al-Din Ramadan ignores this name and uses the term (the farthest palatal sounds) for the sound of the letter kaf.,Dr. Istitieh comments on the attribution of this name (the distal palatal sounds) to the sound of the letter kaf, saying: There is nothing wrong with this name, rather it is a successful name.,But he prefers to name (Class sounds) and adopts it as an abbreviated name().

And refusesDr.Majeed Mutasher All the previous terms are preferred (The uvula), proving its correctness by explaining that the ancients used the term (the tip of the tongue) for this area, and it is known that there is nothing after the tip of the tongue except the uvula, and then the term (the uvula) is better.Ha;Because it is close to the concept of ancestors.;Because the uvula is located at the back of the tongue,And the termsOtherIt makes the student confused and ambiguous.Ha().

Results

The research reached a set of results, including:

1. The research found that there is a problem in the use of phonetic terms and a great deal of chaos due to their multiplicity and lack of accurate indication of what is meant.
2. The research diagnosed that some of the problems of the phonetic term were due to translation from English or French into Arabic. These phonetic works were translated into Arabic

by non-specialists in linguistic studies, or by those who do not have a comprehensive vision that combines the old and the modern in the field of Arabic phonetics.

3. The research concluded that the criticism directed at the term heritage phonetics may be due to the cultural and intellectual background of the critic and the extent of his influence by the data of modern Western phonetics.

4. Related to the above-mentioned point is that the criticism of the modern phonetic term stemmed from the influence of the ancient Arabic linguistic study, as these critics imagined that the ancient phonetic term was able to meet the requirements of the modern phonetic study. There is no doubt that this is a deficient trend, as it is necessary to benefit from both the ancient and modern studies in formulating these terms, as they are two inseparable companions.

5. Modern researchers have replaced some of the terms related to the articulation of sounds among the ancients with suitable terms that are palatable, brief and precise in their meaning. They coined the term voices (Sunni dental), For the output of sounds (sad, zay, and seen) Which the ancients described its exit with a long phrase (Between the incisors and the tip of the tongue is the point of articulation of the letters sad, zay, and seen).

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