

Phonemes And Morphemes In The Arabic Language: A Descriptive Analytical Critical Study

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Abstract

The study dealt with the issue of phonemes and morphemes in the language in terms of their concept, types, components, and functions, and the efforts made by scholars in clarifying their features and their impact on building the language and providing them with semantic words that lead to the required meanings. The research followed the descriptive-critical-analytical approach to reach the goal and intent, and one of the findings of the research is that the idea of the phoneme and the morpheme existed among our ancient scholars, but they did not reveal their identity as did the modernists.

Keywords: phonemes, morphemes, structural phonemes, superstructural phonemes.

Introduction:

Undoubtedly, the language is of great importance, as it is one of the most prominent means of communication between social components, and through it, and its channels, ideas are transferred and transformed from a latent space in the mental static to a tangible physical space.

The language has undergone significant changes according to the cultural environment, as it is compatible with the civilizational leaps.

Language is a branch of several different sciences that are related to closely linked and characterized by a special formula that distinguishes them from each other, but they join together to work in one format, the problem of the language in its totality, and the Arabic language is one of the languages with special features that distinguish it from other languages, as it is an aesthetic language with high potential, its

aesthetic lies in the multiplicity of its sciences, and the multiplicity of fields Interpretation, the word contains many connotations related to the contexts of the text. There are aesthetics of the word associated with changing the textual space, and this is undoubtedly a special feature of the Arabic language.

Among the authentic sciences in Arabic are morphology, syntax, rhetoric, and others, and each of these sciences has limits and fields. Grammar studies in syntactic locations and cases, and rhetoric works on the aesthetics of language, starting with similes, passing through metaphors, and ending with metaphors that together constitute a dimension. Aesthetically, morphology studies the structure of the word, its control, its members, its duality, its plural, and its sounds.

There is no doubt that phonemic studies are closely related to morphology, and our ancient scholars sought to establish this science,

as we have seen their pioneering efforts in this field through linguistic studies that reached a level, and we find classifications of letters into consonants and vowels, They were also focused on the exits of letters.

From here, we find that the ancient Arabs gave phonetic studies the most attention and that their studies were an outstanding foundation for modern studies.

This research is based on a partial study of the particles of phonology, which are phonemes and morphemes and their manifestations, their nature, forms, evolution, benefits, and ramifications.

We divided the research into three sections preceded by an introduction, followed by a conclusion, and a glossary of references and sources. The phoneme: its concept, types, and functions for the second topic was entitled Morpheme: its concept, types, relationships with monomers, and its functions and he worked on clarifying his concepts, the stages of formation and development, and exposure to the efforts of the most prominent scholars who dealt with it.

Section One: The phoneme: its concept, types, and functions

The phoneme did not have a fixed definition agreed upon by most or most of the scholars, and this may be due to the multiplicity of destinations, approaches, and perceptions adopted by the pioneers of this science among the people of the language.¹Therefore, it is necessary to look at the historical record of this term.

Some believe that the beginnings of this term go back to a deep historical past when man was guided to writing that symbolizes the word, not the syllable. p; Where the sounds that make up the words, and by reference to the Sanskrit alphabet, we find that they are based on phonemic bases that symbolize the units and not the phonemic variations, which is what we see in the Greek alphabet, which is represented in the syntactic phonemes. Looking at the Korean writing system that was established in 1450 AD, we see it moving in the same direction, it seems that they were imagining the foundations of the

phoneme, a symbol for the two sounds (p,b) with one code; Because he—Although he is sure that they are two different sounds—But their occurrence in a complementary distribution made it symbolize them with one written symbol.

The modern era witnessed a change in this science. The phonemic basis began to impose itself at the hands of pioneers who lived in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, such as:

(Jozef Mrozinski He is a Polish linguist whose book was printed in Warsaw in 1822 AD, in which he advocated following the scientific method in the study of language.

(Just Wintelre: a Swiss linguist who published a book in Leipzig in (1876) AD, in which he stated that the distinction between sounds depends on the nature of the sounds. Sweet) in his use of the term "minor binaries" in the exchange test and the distinction between discriminatory difference and mere variations.

British London (Henry Sweet) and Swiss (Kazen) from southern Russia in this science, and (Sweet) published his book in 1877 AD, and the Swiss preceded him in publishing his book in 1873 AD, and there is no evidence that one of them was informed of the work of the other and was influenced by it, but it is remarkable that they presented their books before the spread of the term phoneme, and it is considered (Defrich-Desgenttes) The first to use the term (phonemes), and that was at the meeting of the French Linguistic Society in (1873 AD), then the term appeared at (Louis Havet), then (de Saussure), But (Jan Baudouin He was the first to give the phoneme its precise concept; Where he deepened the examination of the nature of the phoneme and was aware of the importance of this perception, and its consequences.

The term phoneme was first introduced to the London School in 1911 AD by (L.Scerba From the Leningrad School Daniela Jones Then it appeared in England around 1916, and Jones used this term for the first time in a lecture he gave in 1917.

In American linguistics, it is considered (Edward Sapir) The first to show interest in the term phoneme was in his book *The Language*, which he produced in (1931 AD), and his book contained some hints about the term phoneme,

but the phonemic basis appeared clearly to him in research he published two years after the production of his book *The Language*, and all of that did not constitute the breakthrough. This term was used by Blomfeed to produce his book in 1933 CE¹.

The term phoneme has received great attention, resulting in many definitions, and this difference is due to the multiplicity of schools that studied this term, in addition to the multiplicity of the angle through which it was viewed.; Some of them see that the phoneme is a single sound that has an abstract mental image that the speaker can conjure up in his mind in an attempt to pronounce it in speech without emotional arrangements. It is not quite the same, and this is similar to Plato's (Parable) theory.

De Courtney, the discoverer of this theory, looked psychologically at thinking with this term, and he considered the phoneme to be a mental image, and he went to differentiate between two types of phonology: organic phonology, and psychological phonology, making the first dedicated to the study of spoken sounds, and making the second to the study of seminal sounds. pronunciation, and a difference between two sets of phonetic written symbols from the same premise, and this theory has been criticized, including the use of the psychological method; The linguist places the burden of explaining his unity on another branch of science, and this criticism may be far from correct.; There is nothing wrong with the linguist using other different branches of knowledge, such as psychology to explain his linguistic material, within the limits of what is acceptable to logic, and reason and taking into account the different linguistic and psychological cognitive assets. The knowledge between the different branches of science, and researchers should pay attention, and not slip behind illogical conclusions that make them hover in vicious circles of unseen and imagination.

As for the materialist theory advocated by (Saussure, and Jones), Saussure went to the effect that the phoneme is a phoneme element in the spoken language based on two foundations: organic and auditory, and he referred to the organs of speech, and the organs of hearing. Who

sees that the phonemes are a family of sounds with similar phonemic characteristics, and each sound is distributed in an integral distribution, so each sound has its context, so we cannot use another instead of it. The fact that one of these members is considered a major member and the rest of the members are secondary, is additional, and this is because one of these members is considered a major member resulting from its frequent linguistic use compared to others, or its isolated use in the actual context, or its mediation among the rest of the members.

The phonemes distinguish between words and give them linguistic values (morphological, grammatical, or semantic), and from this, we say: you and you; We notice the phoneme of the hole in the pronoun (you), and this theory is called the organic synthetic theory; To call it a family, and this theory deals with those morphological units making it a material thing, whether on the verbal level, which is perceived by hearing, or the written visual for the letter perceived by the eye. And to highlight it in the imaginary mental level and the real physical level, although the pure materialistic tendency of the phoneme in this way makes it not free from criticism.

As for the functional theory that gave birth to more than one trend, some of the pioneers of this theory pointed out, such as (FSWingfield) to his function as an appropriate unit of alphabetic expression, and (Fld) believes that the phoneme is a group of similar word sounds to the point of accepting a unit with alphabetical purposes, and the majority of the pioneers of the functional phonemic theory went to explain the phoneme given its higher function of differentiating between meanings, and this appeared At (Tanaka), which he considered every sound to have the ability to semantic change, and some considered it the smallest phonemic unit that contributes to the differentiation of meanings in the definition of the phoneme.²

Some of them pointed out in defining the phoneme to its function in the structure of the language and the distinction between its words, such as (Trubetzkoy) who modified at a later stage any reference to the psychological concept of the phoneme, and considered it linguistic,

especially about the concept and function, and this opinion was approved by the pioneers of the Leningrad School; When they considered it phonemic models that can distinguish words and their forms, and it is also independent phonemic patterns that distinguish the specific speech event from others, and he mentions (Vachek) that each phoneme in any word can perform two functions (positive and negative), the first is to help determine the meaning of the word that contains it, and the second is to preserve the difference between the word and others) in (Call) shares with the rest of his companies in performing the positive function of high speech intended to guide the listener from afar. As for the negative, it appears in memorizing the word differently, and the positive function becomes clearer if we remove the phoneme, as a result of which the meaning changes, as in (Call) which becomes (all), and the negative function is more if the phoneme is changed, so the meaning changes as in (tall-ball).

Among the theories that dealt with the term phoneme is the abstract theory that recognizes the complete independence of phonemes from their associated acoustic properties. Jimbo (English) Palmer) And (Jones) is one of the most prominent pioneers of this theory who was concerned with formulating the last phase of the phoneme theory, and it was said in explaining the theory of sounds abstractly at the first level.¹

The phoneme is the smallest functional unit in the phonemic system, and the function of phonemes in the language is to establish correspondences between its words.²

Scientists have made efforts that presented some scientific results of the phoneme theory, including:

- The phoneme performs a semantic function; The significance comes from phonemes and morphemes, and words.
- The phoneme helps to learn foreign pronunciation and others.
- Phonemes help to use sounds expressing meanings in their correct place.

- It contributes to the understanding of grammar and morphology, and linguistic studies, and it results from what it possesses of addition, extraction and substitution.
- It helps to find an organized and coordinated basic for the different languages, and this is in terms of the home of a large study in America known as (Phonemics)³.

Among the most prominent trends that have studied the phoneme are:

1. mental direction:

The pioneers of this trend believe that the phoneme is part of the mental linguistic structure of the members of the single linguistic environment, and they have a mental structure with an ideal mental presence that represents one model in the minds of the members of the linguistic community to which it belongs, and it is an unspoken image, and the spoken and heard for them is called (along). The pioneers of this trend focus on the social dimension; They make the linguistic community one conception for each phoneme, and this view has met with several accusations, most notably its reliance on intuition, which is difficult to control.⁴

2. Binary view:

(De Saussure) is considered the founder of this view, and he focused on the necessity of pronouncing the duality of being a spoken and audible event, and the phoneme for them is a linguistic event that is uttered in a way, and audible in a way that is familiar to one linguistic community, and the pioneers of this view were described as materialistic, but this The description was not accurate, because (Saussure) was concerned with the effect of the phoneme and perception.

3. constructive direction:

For the pioneers of this trend, the phoneme represents a verbal value that can be formed in contexts, but it is not interchangeable. One of the pioneers of this trend is (Dania L Jones), and the phoneme for them represents a circulating sound

in a linguistic group whose characteristics change according to its context, and they were concerned with the impact of structural fluctuations in determining the phoneme. They did not separate those fluctuations from the meaning.

4. Career direction:

The Prague School, headed by Jakobson, is the pioneer in this direction, and they have benefited from what (Saussure) has gone through. Ward went in this direction of the fact that the function of the phoneme in meaning is the basic criterion in defining and defining the phoneme, and that the changes that occur in the structure of the phoneme The word have a great impact on its meaning, and they have a sound with moral values, and they talked about phonemic symmetry and divided it into distinct, graded, equivalent.

5. Social Orientation:

For them, the phoneme is one of the linguistic elements that can be changed and influenced by patterns, and it is a phonetic unit that has phonetic properties, and this tendency is characterized by making society dominant over what is hidden in the language.

6. symmetrical direction:

The pioneers of this trend see that the phoneme has some phonetic characteristics in the sound that point to meanings and connotations, and it stands out from the pioneers of this trend (Magnos).

7. pragmatic direction:

The voice among the pioneers of this direction appears in its first level in an unspoken but imaginary form, and the phoneme is the second level that forms the sound, and one of its pioneers is (Tawadil).

8. obstetric trend:

Chomsky is considered the pioneer of this trend, and he is the one who spoke about the deep and superficial structures.¹.

Phoneme components:

Linguists differed in determining the identity of the phoneme components, and were divided into two main parts:

1. The group of the first section believes that the phoneme consists of components represented in its various phonemic investigations and formationseContextual tagged with allophones; The phoneme has what includes a group of similar allophones, or phonetic variations, the use of each of which depends on its position in the word, and the sounds next to it.

The phonemes that make up the phoneme constitute the physical appearance of the phoneme. Including what we see in the phoneme of the nun, some of which may be due to the context in which they are contained: dental, periodontal, or stratified.

2. The other section sees that the components of the phoneme are a set of characteristics and features that they called the term discriminatory features, and these features are phonemic characteristics that can distinguish the spoken meaning from others, and most of these characteristics are the characteristics of its directors, in addition to physical properties.

Although these characteristics are after phonemic components from the point of view of the owners of this trend, it is not possible to communicate with them in the utterances through phonemic segmentation., But the discriminatory feature is reached through the exchange of feature sets with each other; Where one group differs from another in this or that feature, such as the two words: Sal and Wasal, Phonim Seine (s) in the first word consist of a set of distinguishing features are:

(My teeth are gingival fricative whispered, while the phoneme r has the following characteristics: (my teeth are gingival whispered fricative glossy), and when we look at the above features, we find a clear contrast between the two features of lamination and amplification, and this contrast led to a different meaning, the features of lamination and amplification are

considered Two distinguishing features, and it is worth noting that the phoneme components are the discriminatory features of which it does not come alone in the actual utterance, but usually come accompanied by non-discriminatory features that express the personality of the speaker and his type of emotion.

phoneme classifications:

Some scholars used to classify phonemes into two categories: major and minor, and this classification prevailed in American circles, especially the Bloomfield School and its followers, and many linguists took this classification, including a good number of those who studied Arab sounds.

The main phoneme is that phoneme unit that is part of the smallest linguistic form with a meaning away from the context, or of the element that is an essential part of the singular word structure such as the ba, as well as the vowels (fatha, damma, and kasra).

As for the secondary phoneme, they called it every phenomenon or sound quality with meaning or value in the connected word. For them, it is the opposite of the main phoneme, and it is not part of the word's structure, but appears and is noticed in the continuous word, i.e. when joining one word to another, or when the word has used The singular in a certain way was used as a sentence by itself.

Examples of secondary phonemes include pitch, tone, and pitch (word music), and the shortness and length of the movements; It breaks the utterance and gives it distinctive characteristics or features, but in all cases, they are not elements of the structure or vocabulary of the operative.

Some scholars have called synthetic or deterministic phonemes the main phonemes, while the secondary ones are called phonemes above the structure and the non-deterministic, and this is an explicit reference to the functional differences between them. For some, the secondary has nothing to do with the structure of the word or its structure, it is above the structure; As it covers it all, it cannot be cut or torn apart¹.

The secondary phonemes are no less important than the primary phonemes, and may even exceed them in some cases, and this is what the linguist sees (Firth); He considers that it is the first and most accurate to refer to the phonemes by another name that takes into account their value and functions, as in (The Embroidery Phenomena), and he did not make that name limited to the limited phenomena in the whole utterance, such as taming and intonation..., and it has no direct connection with its structure and composition, and he expanded the circle of these Labeling, and applying it to other phenomena related to the structure of the utterance, as happens to some elements of the structure or structure from changes and variations sometimes, as follows in the bae sound, and the pronunciation of some movements by rotating the lips more, and some other phonetic phenomena when connecting words, such as coordination between movements that generates morphological and grammatical effects ..., it is a transgression, then, and it may be wrong to use the term that (Ferth) accepted as embroidering phenomena on what others meant by non-structural (secondary phonemes).

The term (Firth) expands, as it organizes the non-structural phenomena that others have restricted to them in their work, and also regulates some structural phenomena in its shadow. He called it (embroidery technology).

This study falls under the umbrella of (phenology), but it is characterized by a special system that joins with other phenological systems in the application of its distinguished approach of adopting multiple systems when dealing with any level of language, including phonemic, morphological, and grammatical.

Synthetic phonemes are concerned with consonants and phonemes, and some have called them linear phonemes because of their success in a speech in a linear manner. , or a sound syllable that has a meaning in the continuous speech, and it is also an audio feature that is affected by sound units that may include more than one silence or movement in the operative².

The segmental phonemes are divided into (consonants and consonants).

As for the vowels or what is called the consonant sound, it is the one that does not obstruct the course of the breath when pronouncing it (blocking or narrowing) with which morning can be used, and Arabic contains six vowels (movements), including three short (the fatha, the dammah, and the kasra), such as Daras, three long, and letters The tide is by a thousand, and the tide by the waw, by the tide by the ya, such as: sa, su, c).

The divisions of deterministic phonemes are:

- 1- Fixed phonemes that do not change from one dialect to another within the limits of one language, such as: (m, s, n).
- 2- Variable and fluctuating phonemes that change from one dialect to another within the limits of one language, such as: w, c, y, z, s; Where we see it pronounced with phonetic alternatives in Arabic dialects, for example: (Th) it is (Th or T or S) in different Arabic dialects, and (C) that some of them pronounce (j) as in some areas of Kuwait, and while many Arabs pronounce it (c)¹.

The differences between synthetic and non-structural phonemes are:

The non-structural phoneme is considered more durable and stable than the synthetic phoneme, as the synthetic phoneme may be subject to change and may even disappear, due to linguistic and historical development, but the non-structural phoneme does not often disappear, and it remains to preserve its place and its qualities.

The non-synthetic phoneme is more durable than the synthetic phoneme in people who suffer from some conditions such as speech diseases, which appears in some cases from aphasia. Some of the silent movements and the problem of language materials.

The correlation between non-structural phonemes and their connotations is less than that between synthetic phonemes and these values. The semantic performance of synthetic phonemes is stronger than that of non-structural phonemes. The word "yes," for example, but not limited to, is related to structural phonemic components,

which are: (A, C, l), and its dressed movements are semantically related to what is related to the answer, or the answer in a strong way, while the pronunciation of this word with a specific intonation for the speaker may understand the opposite of what is required or the opposite of what is intended in some cases².

The silent sounds, which Arabic scholars called letters, differ from one language to another in their number and their distinctive characteristics, with the degree of difference being less than the degree of difference between languages in the case of vowels.

Scientists have usually divided silent sounds into categories to know the nature of each category and its properties, facilitating students and revealing the features and limits of each sound, and the basis for the division varies according to different points of view and with different purposes. The position of the vocal cords, the vents, and spaces, and how the air passes when the specific sound is pronounced.

The divisions of Arabic sounds according to their origin and the subject of their pronunciation:

- 1- Oral sounds: the ba, the mim, and the waw are often considered to be from this category, which is what Arab scholars went for in the old days, and this description is not wrong.; Because the lips have a great relationship in the range of this sound, it is more correct to consider the waw from the extreme of the palate, as when pronouncing it the tongue approaches the palate.
- 2- Dental tools, or between the teeth, which are: w, y, z.
- 3- Oral dental sounds, namely: F.
- 4- Dental gingival sounds, are: t, d, z, i, l, n.
- 5- Gingival sounds: r, g, o, r.
- 6- The palatal gingival sounds, are: c (Voicated), u.
- 7- The sounds in the middle of the palate, which are: Y, it must be noted that the exits of the ya, the gym, and the shin are very close, and some scholars have named these sounds middle palatal sounds, and these sounds are called old tree sounds relative to the trees of art, so they are from one space.

- 8- The sounds of the extreme palate, namely: x, g, k, and.
- 9- The phonetic sounds, which are the qaf that we pronounce today, are eloquent, not in colloquial dialects.
- 10- Ringed sounds, which are: A, H.
- 10- The dagger sounds, which are: the hamza, the distraction¹.

Silent sounds in terms of how air passes when they are pronounced:

The explosive pauses, and there are eight sounds, which are the hamza, the qaf, the kaf, the dal, the dad, the ta', the ta', the baa, and the Arabs described them in the past as strong sounds.

1. Fricative sounds and there are thirteen sounds: they are ha, ghain, eye, fa, ha, kha, zai, seine, shin, s, za, thal, thaa, and Arab scholars have labeled it with friendly sounds.
2. The fricative pauses are known as compound sounds, and they are the only sound that is the gim, and they are included in the list of strong sounds.
3. The sounds of repetition: the ra, and it is called the sound of repetition.
4. Side sounds: lam.
5. Nasal sounds: meem and nun.
6. movement sounds (Vowels): It is in Arabic the waw and yaa. For example promise, promise.

When we add (waw and yaa) the half vowels to the silent sounds, they become twenty-eight, and some Arabs in the old days counted them twenty-nine when they included the thousand, and this is what some specialists in the study of linguistics have mistakenly erred. Without waw and yaa (intermediate sounds), they have a point of view justified by their perception of the nature of these sounds².

Sounds:

They are movements, and the consonant sound is the one that does not interfere with the course of the breath. The movements are distinguished from other sounds by the following characteristics:

1. The free passage of air in the mouth during pronunciation without an obstacle or obstacle that cuts it or tends it towards other outlets such as the sides of the mouth or nose, or without narrowing its course, causing audible friction. The same movements differ in this absolute freedom, and it was noted that (a) in which the Arab hole is located is the one with the fullest share of freedom, and Ibn Jinni spoke about the thousand, and he called it (the long hole), he realized that this characteristic; When he pointed to the wideness of his outlet, and the exit of air extended until it was exhausted.
2. The movements are often deserted, and some of them may come whispered in some contexts specific to some languages, according to what some scholars see, although we did not notice this whisper of the movements in the Arabic language.

The movements were not a product of chance, nor were they an accident of language. Rather, their roots were found among our ancient scholars, including:

What was reported by Ibn Jinni when he referred to it as Mi'raj, the reason why it is called "harkat" is that it moves the letter (taqala), and this characteristic is one of the pronunciation properties of the movements (short and long). This is because of the melody that invaded the Arabic language, the Sheikh said after thinking: I will read the Qur'an, and if you open my lips with the letter, put a point on top of it, and if you break it, put a point under it, and if you join your lips, put a point above it on the left, and it is known that the position of the lips is a special characteristic of movements. From other sounds, it is at the same time the criterion for classifying all kinds of movements. Al-Du'ali realized these properties at that time and distinguished the sounds (Kasra, Fatha, and Damma).³

And by observing the movements of the lips, was the reason for this ingenious designation of these movements according to that criterion.

3. There has been much talk about the letters of the extension, which are called in our time long vowels, as they described the modalities of their pronunciation, their characteristics, and their role in building words, including what was reported by Ibn Jinni when he referred to the modalities of their pronunciation by saying: If the exit of the letter expands so that the sound does not break through the air. On its extension, elongation, and the continuation of the sound extending until it passes, then it leads to the exit of the hamza, and it is necessarily cut off at it if it does not find a break above it. Al-Khalil bin Ahmed confirmed the total and partial relationship, as he put the well-known symbols for short movements, and he who sensed his musical talent that the fatha is half a thousand in pronunciation, as well as the kasra is part of the ya, and the damma is some of the waw, so he decided with his intelligence and genius after he saw that the movements are the parts of the letters of the extension in Pronunciation must be some of them in writing, then the mentioned signs came even though he did not put them at the core of the word, which led to difficulties and problems in performing the words and sometimes pronouncing them correctly.

The vowels in different languages, although they agree with each other in some basic characteristics compared to the consonants, some features differentiate them in quantity and quality, which leads to the difficulty of comprehending and performing them correctly, especially when moving from one language to a second language.

The movements differ in their number from one language to another, and we can be sure of this when we try to compare the movements of the Arabic language and English, for example, but not limited to, and it will be clear at that time that the basic movements in the Arabic language are three, and they become six if we look at the side of shortness and length, and the movements

The main in the English language is twenty-one movements.

The great difference in the movements from one language to another often led to errors in the pronunciation of the movements of foreign languages, and this error seemed to be a factor in the misunderstanding.; Because of the confusion in which the speaker falls from pronunciation and speaking in those languages, and one of the manifestations of this is the confusion in the identical movements between the movements of his usual and familiar language and the movements of other languages, and this results in a deficiency and error in pronouncing the words and controlling their structure, and the error in the pronunciation and pronunciation of the movements is more prominent. What happens in error and confusion in the silent sounds, and this governs the nature of the movements that seem more accurate and clear if we compare them to the silent ones, adding to the failure to pronounce the movements keeps the word from acceptance and palatability.

The large number of phonemic problems that surfaced, especially in the field of silent sounds, which language learners touched, made them pay great attention to this science, and the back between the consonants has been observed in various languages, and experience and practice are the best way to overcome it, in addition to the error that the speaker makes in This field can be overlooked, and perhaps only the skilled in the language can realize it, but the improper pronunciation of movements leads to problems that may lead to misunderstanding.

Phonemes, movements:

The movements (the fatha, the damma, and the kasra) are short vowels, and these movements do not make themselves, but they come with the letters and fall under the phoneme section in the science of Arabic phonetics. Two-thirds of all its letters are set to the opening, for the fathah that is on (fa' of the verb) is not the one that comes on (ain of the verb, or lamah), and these three openings are considered variants, and individuals of the phoneme itself.¹

This confirms that these very small symbols are called phonemes in our Arabic

language, the semantic and pronunciation change that occurs between them. , king), and (I prayed, you prayed, you prayed), so we see that the movement (phoneme) controls the connotation of the pronunciation.; Therefore, the phoneme was considered the smallest phonemic unit valid for linguistic analysis; Where his image emits morphological, grammatical, conceptual, and semantic differences, and these differences are of great importance, although they came from those small phonemes (movements), and the phoneme is a means of analyzing the word into the smallest phonemic units, and it serves as a sign or signal through which the nature of the sound becomes clear. The phenology that separates each sound from the other¹.

Phoneme, letter, and sound:

Phonologists have confirmed that there is a significant difference between these terms; The phoneme contains a large number of phonemes, while the letter is the written form of the phoneme, and the sound is more general than the letter, and he (Fenders) spoke about this when he said: "We need not say that we cannot count the sounds used in a language by the number of letters in the phoneme. its alphabet, for every language, has more sounds than its written signs.².

Many linguists have talked about the difference between the sound and the letter, including Dr. Tammam Hassan, who believes that the difference between the sound and the letter is in work and consideration, or between example and the door, or one of the vocabulary and the section in which it falls; The sound is a verbal process that enters into the experiences of the senses, especially hearing and sight, and is performed by the speech apparatus, the ear hears it, and the eye sees some of the movements of the speech apparatus. The letter is what the researcher finds, not every sound is a phoneme³.

Phonemes have several relationships, including:

- Horizontal linear relationships, in which the phonemes follow one after the other horizontally to form the syllable, the

syllables follow horizontally to make the morphemes, and the morphemes follow and follow linearly or horizontally to form the word, and the words follow to form the sentence; Each phoneme has horizontal relations with the preceding and suffixing phonemes to form the largest linguistic units.

- vertical relationships; If we replace a phoneme with another phoneme, the meaning changes, and the phonemic correspondence occurs, which is an introductory correspondence as(asked, said), or meet the middle as(before, kill), our final meet as(he said, harsh).
- Binary relations, where we find identical phonemes in all properties except one as (x, g), both of them are gingival fricative, but (x) is whispered, and (g) is voiced⁴.

Significance of the phoneme:

Phonemes have several benefits, including:

1. It is a phoneme that distinguishes words. It differentiates between them in terms of phonemic, morphological, grammatical, and semantic. The word (nam) differs from the word (raised) in meaning and phonemic structure, due to the presence of the phoneme nun in the first word and the qaf in the second, and the difference between (from) with the broken meme and (from) open to the meme Difference in morphology, grammar and meaning. The first is a preposition, and the second comes as an interrogative or connected or conditional noun, and each of them has its position in the linguistic structure and its function, and all these differences are due to the presence of the kasra phoneme in the first word and the fatha phoneme in the second.
2. It is an easy way to learn foreign languages;The spoken sounds in any language are many, but the phonemes of every language are less in number than the number of these spoken sounds, so

we know the phonemes and their number is the easiest way to learn the sounds spoken¹.

3. Contribute as a phonemic unit referred to by a specific written symbol that helps to create organized and accurate alphabets for languages. Therefore, a single phoneme with its promising written symbol and its various phonetic variations is an important means of facilitating and avoiding difficulty and complexity, for example the baa in the Arabic language phoneme may have many forms in terms of pronunciation. It is voiced, but in some verbal contexts, it may be subjected to a whisper. Likewise with t. It is whispered, but in some speech contexts it may be subjected to resonance, and this applies to the rest of the phonemes, and it contributes to obtaining many sounds that require symbols, so it is necessary to resort to the phoneme. One phoneme is enough for him to refer to it with one symbol, even if there are many different phonetic images, which makes it easier for students, and makes the alphabet an easy process, and our Arabic alphabet is characterized by ease and far from complexity. Each phoneme has a symbol that goes to it, regardless of its different phonemes, even in their contexts. The eye telephone is a symbol, as well as the Ta symbol and the Thaa..., and this applies to movements, and our Arabic language contains a phonemic system characterized by accuracy and limited number, but it is a system capable of expressing the vocal diversity, and the allophone formations for each phonemic unit.².

Distribution of phonemes within the syllable:

For each language, we arrange it in consonantal groupings and in the distribution of phonemes over the parts of the syllable. The Arabic language is like it does not start with a consonant,

and it does not allow two consonants to meet except with justifications, while English does not accept a meeting (pt), And the(nr), but Russian allows it, as well as English doesn't allow plurals like (sdr), but the Italian allows it, and in the Arabic language the kaf and the qaf are combined in one word except with barriers, as well as the conjunction of gym and za'.

The waw, ya, and jim in the Arabic language are plurals with all the sawakens, whether in the middle of the other, and the sawakens: (n-r)-l) It comes with all consonants, one middle or the other, except the following prohibited groupings: (n-r, n-l, r-l, l-n-l and), and neither the frontal fricatives in our language, nor the front fricatives among them, constitute assemblies with each other, and he sees (Sapir) The real units of language are not phonemes, but the customary groupings of these phonemes, and he showed that the size of these units and the laws of their groupings differ from one language to another and their specific conditions are phonemic mechanical or (phonological)³.

The scientific value of the phoneme⁴:

Despite the nonsense and allegations attached to this theory, it remains of many value and advantages, including:

- 1- The phoneme studies the basic elements of understanding through language.
- 2- Phonemes and allophanes are elements that form larger semantic units called the morpheme, the word and the sentence, and everything that studies these units cannot neglect the phonemic formation.
- 3- It is a concept that has a phonemic nature, and the complexity of the phonemic structure in the language makes it the most important factor for the learner to acquire a good pronunciation, and helps the speaker of a foreign language in pronouncing its sounds, and the rules of phonemic structure contribute to teaching how to modify sounds according to the context, and how these modifications differ from those in his language.

- 4- The phoneme is an important scientific application related to the formation of writing systems, and the analysis of language into formative phonemes provides us with the means of writing them most easily. Assigning one symbol to each phoneme with appropriate signs for any important phonemic characteristics is necessary and sufficient to represent all the words of the language without written ambiguity.
- 5- The phoneme rule is useful for converting phonemic complexity into relative ease, and for shortening the unlimited number of sounds in each language in a way that is easy to learn.
- 6- The phoneme has a lexical benefit. Replacing one sound with another produces a different lexical unit, form, or function.

Section Two: Morpheme: its concept, types, relations with monomers, and its functions

This linguistic term is of Greek origin. It is made up of (morph(i.e. the form of the image and the form, which is in English)form) and corresponds to the term function image, and the second syllable (me), which is a suffix, and it has been interpreted as nominative, and it corresponds to it in Arabic (yah), and it was interpreted as a way of giving the adjective to the described or the lack of diminutiveness and the lack of building in the element, and the Indians are the first to realize the status of this term.

Scholars differed in the definition of a morpheme, but it can be agreed that it is the smallest unit in a word's structure that carries a meaning or a grammatical function in a word's structure.¹ And Stetia believes that it is the lowest morphological unit that indicates a meaning, and changing it changes the meaning to the closest definition to this term, and because of this definition, it is necessary to stand on two parts, the first is that it is not necessary to change the structure of the word to change its meaning, and

despite that it defines the morpheme, and what is limited to the side of the pronunciation without Meaning, this diversity is called (allomorph), and the diversity of word forms and forms must be considered within the limits of the environment.), but its multiplicity in the same environment makes it².

The ancient Arabs indicated the morpheme, through their talk about the word, but they did not study it, and did not go into depth with it, but made it limited to the name, the verb, and the letter. A morpheme, especially free from it, through indivisibility³ And a full account of the morpheme looked at the building and meaning and divided it into a noun, an adjective, a verb, a pronoun, a succession, an adverb, and an instrument.⁴ But Ibrahim Anis made morphemes a noun, a verb, a pronoun, and a tool, and made the meaning, form, function, and pronunciation the means of differentiating between them.⁵

This term came under the linguistic unit section in the Glossary of Linguistics, and it was defined as the smallest meaningful element in the word, which cannot be broken down into smaller meaningful units, and is represented by the word (teachers), as it consists of three linguistic units or morphemes are the definite article (al), the morpheme (the landmark), and the plus sign (wen)⁶.

Shafik Choucrair defined it as the smallest morphological unit in a language at the level of structure, and it represents the basis of words, affixes, suffixes, antecedents, interiors, and viscera.⁷

As for modern linguistics, the morpheme appeared in the United States between the years (1920-1945).(M at the hands of the pioneers of the structural school that used the descriptive approach, which saw that the morpheme and phoneme are the smallest moral units in linguistics, and the link between them appeared as a curriculum in German by the pioneers of the school (Prague)⁸.

Types of morphemes:

Scientists have studied morphemes from several aspects, and accordingly, several types of them appeared, including the types that appeared according to their division in terms of appearance, including:

1- A morpheme with a residing presence, as in the hidden pronoun, and the study of occultation in the linguistic and morphological sciences, and some scholars, especially the West among them, were confused, which made them come up with the term (small morpheme), which indicates the absence of an utterance, and they represented that with the plural morpheme (men).

2- The empty morpheme, which carries the same significance as the zero morphemes, there is no difference between them except in the name, but this was rejected by the majority of linguistics because they were unanimously agreed that the morpheme has a moral significance.¹

Some linguists have considered the morpheme a phonetic component, and have included under it the vowels, vowels, tanween, and syllables as in tide as(sa, su, c), or consonants, k(Who, who) The modernists have divided morphemes into morphemes (free and restricted), so the free morpheme is the one that comes singular and forms an independent unit. Such as : sleep, and study..., and we may see it closer to the root of the word. As for the restricted morpheme, it cannot be used alone but must be connected to another free or restricted morpheme, as in the increase (in, yen) to denote the dual, (wen, yin).) to denote the masculine plural, (e) to denote the feminine².

3- The zero morpheme is synthetic, which appears through the structure of sentences, as in the hidden pronoun that has no value and does not exist except through structures. Words with multiple connotations such as: astronomy (which represent four morphemes) singular, feminine, plural, and masculine (This will not appear in context. If it came in the context of singular and remembrance, the other two morphemes were zeros) Dr. Stetia indicated that the empty morpheme should be specific to the morpheme that has no significance or

function in the word as in (al) included in the flags, including Kuwait, Hassan.

4- The apparent morpheme, which is the result of speech and hearing within the framework of appreciation, such as: science, house. This morpheme contains semantic properties that make Mel one of them, a morpheme a. The word man contains three spoken morphemes: denial, reminder, and individuals, in addition to the verb morpheme. According to its function, it is divided into two parts:

- A morpheme with a single function, and it is in words with the same semantics. As in (scientist, loyal).
- A multifunctional semantic morpheme is of three types: a morpheme with various grammatical functions, another with semantic functions, and a third with figurative functions. As for the considerations of the history of language, the apparent morpheme into morphemes (surviving and fossilized), and the remaining morpheme is the one that has been used, and the morpheme corresponds to it. The one who died and disappeared and does not appear in use, which is what he called the petrified morpheme, and from it what was included in a certain stage of the necessity of the Muthanna increase (that) in all its arabic cases³.

With the contrast of those views and methods of study of morphemes, other divisions and types emerged, the most prominent of which was what came as a result of looking at the construction of the word. The part of the word comes as in the relative pronouns, which makes the word (a root morpheme), and the pronoun is a relative clause.⁴

As for the restricted morphemes, they are divided into derivational and inflectional morphemes. The derivation includes additions and changes to the verb, including the formulation of the verb more abstract, as(Murder, murderer), as well as what happens to the root, including the emergence of

derivatives and sources. as an increase (in, wen, yen, at)¹.

The apparent morphemes play a major role in classifying and distributing the word into a noun, a verb, and a letter, which is what grammarians have talked about, but it varies from language to language, and studies have produced many divisions for it.

The apparent morpheme is divided as language into multiple morphemes that have one function, another has many grammatical functions, a third has contextual functions, and a fourth has figurative functions. The appendix is an appendix and not an appendix, and it is also viewed from the perspective of the life of the language, as we have said, and from the aspect of construction².

Dr. (Tammam Hassan) spoke carefully about morphemes, and the restricted morphemes were a share of his words, and he saw that the restricted morphemes are several types, including:

- The root morpheme that represents the original letters, such as: (lesson, gold).
- The heteromorphic morpheme that results from the exchange of sounds or their alteration as the plural of cracking and the unknown construction.
- The Arabic morpheme that appears in the movements of the late words.
- Morpheme medicines as in prepositions, prepositions, and prepositions.
- The various types of Tanween morphemes: empowerment, denial, and interview.
- The intermittent morpheme is like the extra letters that enter some words, such as: (a, a) in the word children.
- Zero morpheme whose phonemic image does not appear as latent pronouns.
- The orphan morpheme that comes in a form in the language and does not repeat, such as: (g, ya) in the separate accusative pronouns³.

The relationship of the morpheme to the monom and the word:

Some considered the monom to be the perfect alternative to the word. Martinet is the smallest unit that has a meaning. This concept did not differ from what some saw in the morpheme. Rather, the morpheme bears the same characteristics as the monom, except for some differences in names. The functional school used the term monom, but the functionalist used the term morpheme. Especially the studies of modern linguists, most of them did not differentiate between these two terms except that the monim is closer to the word, but the morpheme is a linguistic element that has nothing to do with the lexicon.

Some linguists believe that the biggest difference between a morpheme and a word can be in their fragmentation. As each of them carries a meaning, the morpheme does not accept division into smaller units that carry a meaning. As for the word, it accepts division into units, for example (Walid); It is suitable to be a morpheme and a word at the same time, but the word (Muslims) consists of morphemes, namely: (the Muslim, and, n), and it is called the smallest unit in the morpheme (almafom), although the term morpheme appeared in modern linguistics to take The place of the word, especially from the morphological aspects⁴.

Contemporary researchers differentiate between the morpheme and the word in several matters, including:

- Both have a meaning, but the morpheme is not divided into units with meanings, it is the smallest unit in the word, unlike the word that accepts division sometimes, but we can form several morphemes from it.
- Not every morpheme is a word, including the morpheme: the definition, the plural, and the feminine, but some of them may be words.

The word may be a monomorphic morpheme such as: a child, or a dual morpheme such as (the

child); It may have more than several morphemes, such as (boys).¹

Morpheme functions:

Morphemes play a major role in syntax and word-formation. Therefore, its scholars saw that their functions fall under the chapters on morphological functions and grammatical functions. As its grammatical functions, it lies in the meanings learned from the contexts.;They distinguish negative sentences from interrogative and exclamatory..., and they have general functions that stand out in the semantics of the declarative and construction sentences and the forms they contain such as negation, swearing, exclamation, and appeal. This comes through non-synthetic morphemes that include stress, intonation, and commas. This is by entering the morphology into the grammatical aspects, as well as in the active and effectual functions, and since the morpheme represents most of the verbal clues that indicate the grammatical meanings and guide us to them, the linguists look at their relationship to the science of sound and sound, so the morpheme represents the grammatical function in the installation in two forms (existence or Existentialism is represented by apparent morphemes with semantic connotations, each of which is a self-contained morpheme, and most morphemes in language have grammatical, semantic and existential functions, while scalar and occultation. It is in the absence of the utterance with the presence of its connotations, and some have called it a zero morpheme, and it is structural, not morphological, as in hidden pronouns.

Morphemes have morphological functions that lie in the meanings learned from the morpheme formula, as well as in the change in the forms of verbs and derivatives, and these connotations and relationships are difficult to encapsulate or throw behind our backs.²

Conclusion:

The research dealt with the issue of phonemes and morphemes in language, and studied them in two sections: the first came to talk about phonemes and their types, and the second came about the morphemes and their manifestations in

language, their significance, and their types. in language and in terms of subjecting the audio material to complexity; The idea of the phoneme is present in the Arab heritage. Our ancient scholars dealt with it in their studies when they identified the letters of the Arabic phonetic system and gave these letters exits and attributes, differentiated between them and the sounds, and highlighted them. Its role is to change the meanings and connotations, as well as the morpheme, which we do not see in the dress of the word.

The research tried to shed light on these two terms, and it presented some of their concepts from the point of view of the opinions of scholars, and the most important points of view that explain them, and mentioned their components, their classification, and their relationship.

The research concluded that these two modernized Arabized terms have authentic roots among our ancient scholars and that these two sciences, despite their multiple types and attributes, their function and relationship are almost confined to certain matters, and they are in all cases a servant of our language as they have not scientifically employed them in the service of our language.

Finally, I turn to God—His ability is great—With great thanks and gratitude for helping me to complete this research and facilitating ways for me to overcome the obstacles that I encountered during its preparation, and I recommend those in whose hands these papers fall to try to bring the points of view that studied these two terms in our Arab scientific heritage.

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