

Zagazig University

Faculty of Arts at Banha

Arabic language department.

An Abstract of
M. A. in linguistics

submitted by

Saeed Ibrahim M. Abdullah Shaltout
Ademosntrator, Faculty of Arts - Benha

Entitled

Language Terms in " Almozher " by Alsouty
in the light of modern linguistics.

Supervised by

Prof. Dr. Mostafa Abdel Hameed Mandour
Professor of Linguistics

Since the early days of my higher studies, I have had the feeling of the need for knowing the language terms. This has also been due to the guidance of my tutor towards a methodic study that can reveal these terms and their significance and record the aspects of accord and contrast of their significances with the ancient and the modern writers.

When I realized the necessity to start, I began looking for a valid starting point. That starting point has been "Al-Mozher in linguistics" by " Alsouty " as it has gathered the arising terms and it is the end of an intellectual conception of these terms as well as the study is an idiomatic one it has required a special method in treatment that can be divided into an introduction, an entry and seven chapters put in two parts.

The introduction deals with the necessity and importance of the study, the reason for choosing "Almozher" as a field for the study and the method of treatment.

The entry studies "Almozher" concerning its material, method and value to show the importance of

the book in linguistic study in general as the terms included in the book represent a significant settlement after a long path in evolution and change.

The first chapter discusses the linguistic conception of the term with the ancient Arabs. It includes two sections. The first one tells of the conception of language with the ancient and reveals the nature of this intellectual conception as they realized the importance of the phonological study of the language as known by the moderns. Therefore, they gave it due care and it was the approach that led them to their original subjects whatever their scientific specializations were. This in turn, has helped in indicating the situation that led to the dictionary writers' toil in studying the linguistic significance of the terms so as to fix and unify the Arabic language. To the rhetorics, who have studied the language, its sounds, the standards of language expression and their conception of a supreme expression, language is made up of utterances and meanings. To them the utterance should be equal to the meaning so that speech will be eloquent.

Al-Osolyoon "The Originalists" also realized the relation between the utterance and its meaning as this

has its effect in understanding its meaning that is because the meaning is attached to the religions command that urges interdiction and carefulness in them. Their outlook to the language was so profound that it directed them to scientific through with the result that the language became a scientific one in which the idea is clearly defined as it is concerned with the religions command.

Philosophers and Rhetorics studied letters as well as the pattern and the spoken language. They preached a linguistic study that advocated a close relationship between the language and the thought. To them language is the medium for the thought or even the thought itself in such a way that thought cannot take place without language or language cannot take place without thought.

These are the conceptions through which this study has tried to discover the factors of language conception with the Arabs which reveals the knowledge relationship between man and the linguistic phenomenon.

The second chapter deals with the relation of the sight with the language idiom through discussing

the idiom, its nature and coinage depending on two factors composition and tradition. The study refers to the relationship between the language conception of the idiom and its roots and the differences in significance from one scientific field to another. For example the utterance "speech" means something with the linguists and another thing with the phoneticians and a third thing with the philosophers. This chapter also shows the utmost importance of idioms in sciences and their theories as they fix the relationship between scientific ideas and the utterances indicating them and draw method and path for science.

The second part treats the idioms included in "Almozher" classified according to the modern method in language study. It also compares the ideas of the ancient and those of the moderns so as to discover phases of similarity and difference between them concerning the significance of an "idiom". So the first chapter deals with general idioms such as the arabicised, the intruder, the reliable, the successive the unknown, the chaste,.... etc. In this chapter the influence of " Ahadise Alsharif" on "Alsoyouty" is clear.

The second chapter discusses such phonetic terms as voice, inflection, insertion, alteration and other vocal aspects including pleating and so on.

The third chapter deals with inflection terms such as conjugation, the tripartite, derivation,..... etc. which have been discussed in "Almozher".

The fourth chapter deals with grammatical idioms and terms such as grammar, speech, parsing, noun, doubling, singular, plural,..... etc. The confusion in the significance of some terms has been clear in this chapter.

The fifth chapter deals with significance terms such as the state, the general and special state, reality, figures of speech, synonymy, accord, the restricted and the free..... etc. The contrast of the conception, between the ancients and the moderns is clear in understanding these terms.

The indicative study of the idioms in "Almozher" showed the interference of the terms of Arab sciences and the confusion in understanding the terms with the ancients as shown while discussing such terms as voice, letter, speech, sentence and word etc. which have

been partly defined with the moderns.

The study concludes that the term system of any science is its own language, upon which the knowledge structure of that science is based. Language terms have become a complicated problem. Moreover, the moderns still differ in the conceptions of these terms from one field to another and from one country to another, in spite of the valuable conclusions they have achieved in this science.

Moreover, the study of the terms of such a book is one of the important topics which language study has ignored though it represents a linguistic heritage.

Consequently, the researcher claims that such a study should be given due care and encouragement to get out the scientific terms from old Arab books and handling each branch to the specialized committees after making a dictionary for the terms included in each book. These dictionaries or say indexes should be available for researchers to guide them. The writer of every term should state its indication and value so as not to confuse the reader in using it.

Still I confess that I haven't given the study of those terms their due care as perfection is something holy, but still I've exerted some effort in treating these terms trying to link the ancient and the modern.

May God help me.

Saeed Shaltout.