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وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير

في اللغة العربية وآدابها

باشراف

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Abstract

After seeking into singular phonetics in Iraqi Universities theses , it could sum up most important results listed as follow:

The researchers in their subjects have dealt with the sounds with two levels : 1st level is the study of physical and organic sounds that is coming to be called (Phonetics) and the other level refers to functions of sounds in sound compositions that is coming to be called as (Phonology).

Some sounds have been formed a problem for the modern researchers , where it has been explained that there is a difference in some sounds' pronunciation, together with its properties between of what the old researches described and of what the modern one reached to.

Sound of Hamza has been loudly pronounced , some modernists went to say as a whispering , while others described it neither of the former nor of the latter. One of researcher described it as a whispering in the light of the experience he carried out as to define the property of Hamza.

The sound of (Geem) described as stress , while others went to say that it has been a compound sound between stress – and non–stress . Through the experience on the sound , one of those studied sounds said that (Geem) spoken in Iraq has been mostly close to what the ancient described.

The sound of (Qaff) , either be loudly pronounced for the ancients or being considered as a whispering for the modernists. Those studying sounds went to different fields in explaining this difference. The researcher (Majid Mutashar) inclined to describe it as loudly pronounced without mentioning the reasons lying behind that.

The sound of (Dhad) , the research has shown the missing of it in our current pronunciation as Sibawyah described it " from the first tip of the tongue and what follows of teeth" it has been thus pronounced loudly in some cities and pronounced (Dhaa) in Iraq.

Some researchers have mixed between vowels and alteration , some of them went to say for every vowels there has been alteratio , while we found that there has been other kinds for vowels as vowels for transferring from one place to other and

vowels for omission. The university theses got different about such subjects , some of them searched it in the syntax , others in the phonetics , while the modern one referred to it as syntax phonetic phenomena .

Some researcher have not searched in integration despite its importance and it was considered the basis for appearing phonetics lessons for scholars , especially Sebawyah .

Some researchers tried to prove the relationship between the sound and its indications , most of them disagreed on this subject. They went to mention examples regarding the subject exceeding many pages , but without reaching the core meaning lying in some sounds that could be exploited to design the literary language.

The research has shown indication of sound in pronunciation or in texts , the sound may not be alone , but it may be integrated with other sound dominating in the text.

The research has proven inaccuracy of letters in grammar. The studies have proven it could not separate between the grammar and the meaning.

The researcher suggests to replace meaning of letters with letters functions because the meaning added by the letter is a function. Thus the letter has not meaning.

The research has proven that the syntax indication in forms where sounds get increased is for the form and not for the sound. The additional sound is a role in increasing the meaning.

In the comparative linguistic research , some researchers have tried to get sounds to its original roots during the comparison with other sublime languages , but their studies were a description for what existed in the sources they depended on in this respect as to prove accuracy in the research.