

## The Concept of Adjective and its Divisions

Safa Najah Hassan Abid Hamad Al-Zuba'ai<sup>\*1</sup> & Prof. Dr. Kayri Jubar Labas AlJumali<sup>2</sup>

<sup>\*1,2</sup>University of Anbar, College of Education for Women, Department of Arabic Language

### ABSTRACT

Ibn Hilal used the adjective to distinguish between the closed letters which that shared in outlet in order to clarify and simplify the morphological issues and to refer to the important of the adjective and its great importance in right pronunciation of Arabic letters. So, it doesn't appear unless the utter of the letter.

### I. INTRODUCTION

One of the knowledge that mention in Book of Linguistics is every letter of Arabic Language has one or more than one adjective and can be known with it, while the Sound of T for example characterized by strong inspect of the outlet of tongue.

While Ibn Helan said that the division of Outlet don't give the right mean of the letter, because of some outlets consist of more than one letter and there must be another way to distinguish between them. So, he classified it according to adjectives that can be distinguish every adjective alone.

#### First: the concept of the attribute

**A-** The concept of adjective linguistically: the one who describes a thing for which it has a description and an attribute: Sweet, the infinitive description, the adjective: the ornament, and they describe the thing by means of the description, and the Almighty's saying: "And our Lord, the Merciful, seeks help for what you describe."

Ibn Faris "dead. 395 AH" says: "The waw, the sād, and the fa': one principle, which is the sweetening of something, and its description is the most descriptive of it, and the adjective: the necessary command of a thing"

And the descriptor: the one who described the thing by description, and they described the thing, described it to each other, and described it for its disease: he asked him to describe for him what he treats with

**B-** The concept of the adjective idiomatically: it is the way it is opposed to the letter when it occurs in the articulation, and by this the united letters are distinguished from each other.

Characteristics of letters: they are the qualities and conditions that the articulation machine takes with each sound, to distinguish it from other sounds of the language or they are qualities accompanying the formation of letters in the exit, whether they are, to show how the air passes at the exit point, or clarify a secondary phonetic process, which constitutes an important part in the formation of sound and its distinctiveness from other

So, the adjective: It is the manner given to the letter when pronouncing the letter.

As for its concept according to Ibn Hilal, he did not mention any definition for it in Isbah, contrary to what we found in the director, he mentioned its definition twice, and the reason in my opinion is that the adjective may or may not come, while the director is not an accident, it is fixed and determined for every linguistic sound. And if the scholars differ in its number and divisions, this does not prevent the defining from having priority, and this does not reduce the value of the adjective as a casualty. For the exits of the letters, they do not appear until after the letter comes out, the letter is covered with it as if it were a dress worn by the letter so it is known by it. The pole of tajweed and the angel of investigation is the knowledge of the pronunciation of the letters and their characteristics that are not separated from each other."

This is what will be clarified by Ibn Hilal in the upcoming investigations, how he linked the director and the adjective, to clarify the morphological issues.

As for the modern phonemic lesson, they are accompanying processes that occur in some speech organs, such as the process of vibrating the two vocal chords, which is called al-jahr so these processes, or the qualities that accompany the sound in the output, are called adjectives.

#### *The purpose of knowing the attributes is*

- Distinguishing between the common letters in the articulation, if it were not for the difference in the attributes between them, they would have been one letter.
- Knowing what resonates with his approach, and what does not.

- And clarifying the letters in Arabic, so that someone who is not in an Arab can utter the same as the Arabic.
- Knowledge of strong and weak letters, the letter with strong qualities is strong, and the letter with weak qualities is weak, and strong and weak qualities may be combined in the letter on most of its qualities.

**Second: Characteristics divisions**

Some later scholars of Arabic and intonation tried to draw a specific approach, to study these qualities, based on clear phonetic foundations, and the most important attempt in this was presented by Al-Hasan bin Qasim Al-Muradi “d. strength and weakness”.

Distinctive adjectives are what distinguish the common letters in the vowel, and the improved adjectives are the ones that improve the pronunciation of the different vowels.

As for the division of the characteristics of letters according to Ibn Hilal, he relied on the Arabic language and intonation approach, represented by the Al-Muradi approach, which is based on presenting them into distinctive qualities and improved qualities, although Ibn Hilal did not mention the term “distinguished and improved” in his book Al-Isbah, but through his presentation of the issues and their analysis Distinguishes between the common and convergent letters in the director, through the distinctive qualities, for example, saying: “And the inclusion of the neglected sein into the taa superstructure, towards: (listen), its origin (listen) in which it is permissible to assimilate after the heart of the taa sina, because the neglected sein and the superscript taa From the Mahmousiya, with their proximity in the exit”.

He also mentioned in the insertion of the signifier into the ta’ and obligatory, towards “(condemned) of the religion, that nothing is permissible in it except the insertion of the signifier in the ta’, because the exit of the signifier is close to the ta’, and that the signifier is loud and the ta is whispered, so they must be of the same sex in order to support and others. We will explain many of them in the next section of the letter.

Likewise, you see him giving an improved adjective for the letter Zai, which is the whistling, to clarify the issue of assembling the Zai in the t, towards: (azan) from the adornment, where Ibn Hilal mentioned here that the Zai and the signifier and if they meet in the loud, it is not permissible to make Zai indicative, because Zai has an improved attribute and is The whistling gave him the property of extending the sound when pronouncing it

Some scholars tried to divide the adjectives in another way, by dividing them into what has opposites and what does not, among them is Abd al-Ghani al-Nabulsi.

This division features from the division of Al-Muradi, but it lacks what is in that division, a statement of the nature of phonemic qualities and their role in distinguishing sounds.

As for the division of character traits for the Arab phonetics, their method is based on similar foundations, although they sometimes seem different. It depends on three main foundations, which are:

1. Classification according to the pronunciation positions (exit).
2. Classified according to the state of the vocal chords (voiced or whispered).
3. Classification according to the way the vocal organs enter the exits, and the most important types based on this classification: explosive - frictional – compound lateral - repetitive - nasal - semi-movements.

The method of the modernists in some of the characteristics of the sounds is dominated by mimicking the method of Westerners in studying them but there are a number of modern researchers who follow the approach of the ancients in researching the attributes, including Abd al-Sabour Shaheen and Abd al-Qadir al-Khalil.

After examining the methods of scholars, both ancient and modern, in dividing the adjectives of letters, Dr. Ghanem Qaddouri favored, in studying the sounds of Arabic, adopting the approach of Al-Hassan Qasim Al-Muradi, and I share his opinion, because this approach, from his point of view, is based on purely phonetic foundations, and reveals a correct understanding of the characteristics of the letters. Sounds and their characteristics.

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