

## THE CHANGES THAT OCCURRED TO THE WORDS IN ARABIC AND KAZAKH ACCORDING TO THE SCIENCE OF TAKABLY LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this paper is to investigate the changes of the word which is Moaraba "Translated into Arabic" after the translation from its original language into another one. The results of this paper are applied on Arabic language and the paper shows the changes to the foreign vocabularies as Persian from changes. As well as, this paper is concentrating on the vocabularies that they are Arabic originally but they are used in other languages as Kazakh and the changes that happened. The results of the paper proved that the language as a social phenomenon goes in one way in its development.

**KEYWORDS:** Al Zalaqa Letters, Arabic Pronunciation, Foreign Words

### 1. INTRODUCTION AND BASIC BACKGROUND

Al Tareep is one of the important merits in Arabic language so we'd like to discuss it in detail but we should show two important cases at first, they are Al Dakheel and Al Mwaled. Al Dakheel means these foreign words that came from other languages and used in Arabic. This includes what the eloquent Arabs used in the pre. Islamic time and in Islam. The linguists are called them Al Ihtijaj "people of proof". There are two kinds of Al Dakheel; the first one is called Al Morab and there are many definitions for it:

- What the Arabs speak according to their approach "Al Jawhary's opinion"
- What the arabs esed of vocalizationsplacedglitter in non-language. However, the linguists had many definitions; yet. ther is no disagreement among them, but in the formula.

As for the second type; it's called Al Ajmyee Al Mwaled. It means what was used by Al Mwaldoon of foreign vocalization that wasn't known by eloquent arabs. "The eloquent" used are called Mwald<sup>(1)</sup>. In the past, the linguists used the term "Al Dakheel" as the same meaning to the word "Al Moarab" for example this is Dakheel "alien in Arabic. On the other hund there are some linguists who defined Al Moarab as Al Iktrad<sup>(2)</sup> "borrowing cartain words from other languages. However, this is considered a kind of imitation. The linguistic schools showed the difference among the three terms Al Moarab, Al Dakheel and Al Mwaled as follow:

- Al Moarab: the foreign term that the Arab changed by addition or diminish or by heart
- Al Dakheel: foreign term that used in Arabic without any change as "Television"<sup>(3)</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Al Mozher for al Sewaty p1/368 and shefaa Al Ghaleel

<sup>2</sup>Allogha for Fandarees and Al Ayn forAlkhalil Ibn Ahmed

<sup>3</sup>Al Ishteqaq And Al Tareep for Ab El Qader El Maghraby

- Al Mwaled: what was used in Arabic from Arabic words that cope with the Arabic words.
- Al Tareep and language: there must be alternate affect among communities. They must derive from the languages deliberately or spontaneously.

Fenders "one or the linguists" said that the communication among the languages is a historic necessity the communication among civilizations played an important role in developing the language In the past the Arabs communicated with other nations through trading or in vision. They communicated with Greek and the Persians and derive some terms that related to trade and cultural spheres. When Islam comes there were more communication between the Arabs and the nations that adopted Islam consequently, the Arabic language developed and set now vocabularies. On the other hand, author showed that languages are different, some of them allowed for any foreign words and the others didn't.

As for the Arabic language, it didn't allow to all these foreign terms as the Arab peoples take pride of their language and keep it.<sup>(1)</sup>

On the other hand there is some language as English who's half of their vocabularies come from other languages. There are also other languages as turkey and French. The reasons for using the Ajamy terms "foreign terms" in Arabic:

- Communication between the Arabs and other nations the most important factor for this communication was the trade.
- Necessity of urgent need. Arabic language had affected by the neighboring languages as they were the pioneer in civilization.
- Being easy in pronunciation, the foreign term was used instead of the Arabic one for example the use of the word Mesk "perfume" instead of mashmom.
- The desire for pride and show. The person tries to show the others that he masters more than one language.

### **The Characteristics of Ajmaya "the Foreign Word"**

The agreement among the linguists that the vocabulary is Ajmaya "foreign" but this one isn't accurate as they might agree on terms they are Arabic in fact. If the word consists of four originals and there isn't a letter from Al Zalaqa letters "the letters that pronounced from the edge of the tongue". The Arabic language refused some sounds as the languagea special entity. Alkhaleel said "the Arab's vocabularies don't contain daashoqa "norJalahiq". There are several accents but they are disturbed.

- **Changes that Occur in the Word when it's Used Arabic**

The Arabian who borrows letter from other languages that aren't in his alphabet so he had to make some of modifications to cope with his approach in pronunciation and speech so it was said "About the Arabian they use Aljamy the become mixture" <sup>(2)</sup>. Al Gwaliqy said by Abu Amr "you may mix the Arabian with Ajmy if you use it in Arabic <sup>(3)</sup>"

<sup>1</sup>The Arabs words from Arabic cases by Professor Hassan Zaza

<sup>2</sup>This is by Abu Ali Al Farisy. It was mentioned in many references. The most important one Al Khasas by Ibn Jany p1/359.

<sup>3</sup>AL Morarb from Al AJamy sbeech for Al Gwaleeqy p8.

Mixing here means using the word in Arabic in a form that copes with Arabic pronunciation. There are many changes that happen to the word such as derivation from the Ajamy word "foreign word". The Arabic word has the ability to derive from the other. The derivation of Arabs is agreed. Their derivation may happen because of the combination of the word into Arabic, word, for example the derivation of Sakhtayt from Sakt Al khalil said "Al Sakhayt is a presian word. Abu Ali said that the Arab derivated from Al Ajamy. Roaya said does the party of "Saktayt "(<sup>1</sup>) - (<sup>2</sup>)"bend or silver or gold or matches he said "Sakhyt "from "Soakht" as Zahleel from Zohal (<sup>3</sup>). Ibn Jany said "All what measured on the Arab words is considered Arabian"

### Changing Some Letters by "Al Ebdal" Alternative

Arabs changed some letters for a phonetic need or for no need. The first alternative is the obligatory one when the Alajamy vocabulary consists of letters that don't exist in Arabic for example; A/B (Al Baa) the voiceless. Sybawih called as the letter between B (Al Baa) and I (Al faa) and the other called it Al Baa Al Moshaa. B/ Al Geem Al Farisia which is voiceless. It is turned in (saad) as "Genk" turned into "sang". C/ The Persian Kaf the voiced one. It looks like Al Geem Al Kahira. It turned into Geem once and into Kaf when it becomes Arabic another example for turning it into kaf as (Kawamish) the same meaning as buffalo. The other Kind of "Al Ebdal "Alternative is the non-obligatory one. When the repalace the Arabian vocabulary with another one as Sybawih said (<sup>4</sup>). They Replace Al Hamza with Ain in (Arbon - Ghayron) Alot of lingustis talked about this kind. Al Jawalyqy said "Know That They can change the foreign words if they use them."This change by replacing a letter with another or lack.

- **Change by Using the Word According to Arabic Grammar**

Abu Obyd Al Qasm said the Arab have marks in their speech no one shares them for example putting (Al Alf) and (Al Lam) at the beginning of the noun and making it Moarab in all forms. What assured this Abu Gana's speech

### The Changing Building of the Word

Sebawih and other(<sup>5</sup>) said that chang in Al Bena (building) by modification of Al Ajamy one to cope with the arabian one for example the word (Hendam) it's Persian origin (Andam) the same meaning as form. Al Hamza was modified by Haa then Al fatha was modified by Kasrah. There is also "Hawoon" the same meaning as "Mehras" its Persian origin is "Hawon" and there isn't a subject in Arab's speech (<sup>6</sup>). This paper is organized as following. Section 1 introduces the main concepts and historical background. Section 2 introduces the characteristics of Kazakh language. Section 3 presents the results and conclusion of the research in this paper.

## 2. KAZAKH LANGUAGE

It's a branch from Turkey. It's the language of the Repulic of Kazakhstan. There are a lot of Arabic vocabularies as they are attached with Islam since the spreading of Islam. Their dictionary contains Arabic vocabularies by 20%. It was written in Arabic until 1929 then it was written by latin until 1940then it was written by Al Kereenya

<sup>1</sup>Al Rejz by Ibn Al Ajaj p3/26. In Al Ayn p4/194. Al Tahzeep p7/16

<sup>2</sup>Al Ayn by Al Khaleel p4/194

<sup>3</sup>Al Khasas by Ibn Jany p 1/385

<sup>4</sup>Look :Sybewaa : Al Kitab 2/342

<sup>5</sup>The book by Sybewaa 4/306 and Al Mokhasas by Ibn Sayda 14/39-40.

<sup>6</sup>Look Fikh Al logha Dr Abu Al Soaad Al fakhrany p176. Al Mojam In Persian language p490

(the letters which the Russian written by) <sup>(1)</sup> I also found out that dictionary of Arabsha Qasksha for skeen Ghlmany 1916 was written in Arabic <sup>(2)</sup>

The vocabularies that conveyed from Arabic into Kazakh there many kinds but the most important ones are:

- Some religious words as Allah, Al Quran, Verses, paradise Hell..... etc
- Educational vocabularies as Book, Pen, desk, lesson.... etc
- Some mere vocabularies and general adjectives as brain, devotion, choice diligence
- Names : Mohammad, Ahmed, Ali, Fatima.... etc <sup>(3)</sup>

The Changes that happen to the word after conveying it into Kazakh

- Phonetic changes

Most changes are phonetic because of the difference in Alphabet between them

**Firstly:** The letters of throat <sup>(4)</sup>

There aren't throat letters in Kazakh but Al Hamza and Al gheen so they can be used instead of each other.

Al Eaeen. It's replaced with:

- Al Gheen as Alem: ghalem Ashiq : ghasheq
- It's replaced with Al Hamza as Alem: Aleem, Omar : Ameer, Azez : Azeer<sup>(5)</sup>
- Al Haa and it's replaced by the following Phonetics
  - **Al Hamza as Haraam:** Aram, Harka: Aryket. The two Phonetics are close. They are pronounced from the middle of the throat.
  - **Al Qaf as Hesab:** Qesab, Hader: Qazer Thus Al Qaf is close to Al haa in pronunciation <sup>(6)</sup> and it's clear in pronunciation
- Al Khaa replaced with Qaf too. They are similar to each other in pronunciation. They are pronounced from the bottom of throat for example: Khataa: Qaty Khazena : qazena Khayal : Qyal
- Al haa replaced with hamza they are pronounced from one place, from the bottom of the throat for example Hazal: Azal

**Secondly:** The letters of Etbaq "closing" and the letters of tongue's blade:

<sup>1</sup>Let's learn Kazakh Dr/ Ekhtear baltoryp6

<sup>2</sup>I returned to the Dictionary and It's in the library of the author's family in Almaty

<sup>3</sup>The influence of Arabic language in Kazakh Dr / Batch Atabay p75: Reserch in Islamic magazine the university of Noure Mabrak

<sup>4</sup>Revise Al Ketab by sybawa 4/434

<sup>5</sup>The Phenomenon of al Ebdal Alloghay for Bany Asad Phonetic study Dr/ Abd El Aziz Alkholy p27The faculty of education Al Menofia 2009.

<sup>6</sup>Look the sounds of arabic language p 155

- Al Saad replaced with Seen as Sora : Soort Safe : Sobat they are in the same in whisper and silence (<sup>1</sup>)
- Al Taa (c)"light" replaced with Taa(p)" heavy"they are pronounced (<sup>2</sup>) from the edges of the tongue but the first one is open. (<sup>3</sup>)As Khatar :Qater, Khotba : Qoutab
- Al Dad and Al Zaa: they aren't pronounced in Kazakh as Al saad isn't Exist but Arabic. Kazakh people don't have sounds that pronounced from the edge of the tongue with the edges of the folds they are Al Zaa, Al Zaal, Al thaa (<sup>4</sup>) so Al Dad and Al zaal, taa in Arabic) so all daad and Alzaa replaced with zai as :fard :barz, Kard: Karz, hdder : Qazer.
- Al zaal replaced with zay as lazh : lazat
- Al Thaa replaced with sein as Thabt: Sapet

**Thirdly:** Al faaa: it isn't found Kazakh and it's close in pronunciation with Al baa (<sup>5</sup>) Al baa is pronounced from the bottom lip with the blades of the top folds but Al baa from the lips antithesis, they are collected in Al zalaqa (<sup>6</sup>)"Sliding" so they are replaced for example "Fatima: Batema, faeda: baneeda"

**Fourthly:** Al Hamza: It's altered into yaa if it was in the middle of the word for example "Khalaq: khaleeq" this is known in Arabic with the operient of Al Hamza (<sup>7</sup>)

**Fifthly:** It's altered into Geem for example yarhomok Allah: Garmahk Allah. The two sounds are pronounced from the middle of the tongue with the top (<sup>8</sup>) of the mouth.

There are some other changes that happen to Kazakh word among them:

- **Deriving Changes:** For example Ahmed they derived from it Akhmeetjan, Akmady etc. There is also Fatima: Batima
- **Indicative Changes:** For example Rahma it's pronounced as Rakhmeet that indicates to thanking madina indicates to Al Modine Al Menawara only. Hozol is pronounced as Azal. It means dalliance.
- Changes in structur for exam alem "scientist" in pronounced Olamaa" scientists" in the case of exaggeration ther isn't in language what thee exaqqerayion to toarab ther same vocabularies that use in the form of Feminie and Al Takseer plural in Arabic and it means singular in Kazakh for example " sobat- Maomat- information- Ajaep(mavels). "Sharab is used an infinitive that indicates to vintage thay say Sharab Araq means drank vintage.

This all means that languages in its development and deriving takesimilar styles as it's considered social Phenomenon. In the end I pray to Allah to be right on what I have written and Allah is He Who guides to the right path.

<sup>1</sup>The previouers p 190. The secret of making Al AraP 1/60

<sup>2</sup>The previouers 1//47

<sup>3</sup>The previouers 1/60

<sup>4</sup>Al ketab4/433

<sup>5</sup>The previouers 4/433

<sup>6</sup>The secret of making Al Arap p1/61

<sup>7</sup>Dr/ Abd El Aziz Alkholy p60<sup>7</sup>The Phenomenon of al Ebdal Alloghay for Bany Asad

<sup>8</sup>Al ketab4/433

## CONCLUSIONS

In this paper we discussed the changes that can followed for the word which we call Moaraba "Translated into Arabic" after the translation from its original language into another language. The main results of this work have been applied on Arabic language. As well as, this paper is concentrating on the vocabularies that they are Arabic originally but they are used in other languages as Kazakh and the changes that happened. The main results of the paper showed that the language as a social phenomenon goes in one way in its development.

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