

## The Voiceless Dental- Alveolar Common Augment in Arabic and Other Semitic Languages, a Morphophonemic Comparison

**Authors :** Tarek Soliman Mostafa Soliman Al-Nana'i

**Abstract :** There are non-steady voiced augments in the Semitic languages, and in the morphological and structural augmentation, two sounds were augments in all Semitic languages at the level of the spoken language and two letters at the level of the written language, which are the hamza and the ta'. This research studies only the second of them; Therefore, we defined it as "The Voiceless Dental- alveolar common augment" (VDACA) to distinguish it from the glottal sound "Hamza", first, middle, or last, in a noun or in a verb, in Arabic and its equivalent in the Semitic languages. What is meant by "VDACA" is the ta' that is in addition to the root of the word at the morphological level: the word "voiceless" takes out the voiced sounds that we studied before, and the "dental- alveolar common augment" takes out the laryngeal sound of them, which is the "Hamza": and the word "common" brings out the uncommon voiceless sounds, which are sīn, shīn, and hā'. The study is limited to the ta' alone among the Arabic sounds, and this title faced a problem in identifying it with the ta'. Because the designation of the ta is not the same in most Semitic languages. Hebrew, for example, has "tav" and is pronounced with the voiced fa (v), which is not in Arabic. It is called different names in other Semitic languages, such as "taw" or "tAu" in old Syriac. And so on. This goes hand in hand with the insistence on distance from the written level and the reference to the phonetic aspect in this study that is closely and closely linked to the morphological level. Therefore, the study is "morphophonemic". What is meant by Semitic languages in this study are the following: Akkadian, Ugaritic, Hebrew, Syriac, Mandaean, Ge'ez, and Amharic. The problem of the study is the agreement or difference between these languages in the position of that augment, first, middle, or last. And in determining the distinguishing characteristics of each language from the other. As for the study methodology, it is determined by the comparative approach in Semitic languages, which is based on the descriptive approach for each language. The study is divided into an introduction, four sections, and a conclusion: Introduction: It included the subject of the study, its importance, motives, problem, methodology, and division. The first section: VDACA as a non-common phoneme. The second: VDACA as a common phoneme. The third: VDACA as a functional morpheme. The fourth section: Commentary and conclusion with the most important results. The positions of VDACA in Arabic and other Semitic languages, and in nouns and verbs, were limited to first, middle, and last. The research identified the individual addition, which is common with other augments, and the research proved that this augmentation is constant in all Semitic languages, but there are characteristics that distinguish each language from the other.

**Keywords :** voiceless -, dental- alveolar, augment, Arabic - semitic languages

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