World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology
International Journal of Cognitive and Language Sciences
Vol:12, No:10, 2018

Phonological and Syntactic Evidence from Arabic in Favor of Biolinguistics

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Abstract : This research paper provides two pieces of phonological and syntactic evidence from Arabic for biolinguistics perspective of language processing. The first piece of evidence concerns the instances where a singular noun is converted to a plural noun in Arabic. Based on the findings of several research papers, this study shows that a singular word does not lose any of its moras when it is pluralized either regularly or irregularly. This mora conservation principle complies with the general physical law of the conservation of mass which states that mass is neither created nor destroyed but changed from one form into another. The second piece of evidence concerns the observation that when the object in some Arabic dialects including Jordanian Arabic and Najdi Arabic is a topic and positioned in situ (i.e. after the verb), the verb agrees with it, something that generates an agreeing inflection marker of the verb that agrees in Number, Person, and Gender with the in-situ topicalized object. This interaction between the verb and the object in such cases is invoked because of the extra feature the object bears, i.e. TOPIC feature. We suggest that such an interaction complies with the general natural law that elements become active when they, e.g., get an additional electron, when the mass number is not equal to the atomic number.

Keywords : biolinguistics, Arabic, physics, interaction
Conference Title : ICBBR 2018 : International Conference on Biolinguistics and Biolinguistic Research
Conference Location : London, United Kingdom
Conference Dates : October 15-16, 2018