AL-MAKHBAR JOURNAL Researches in Language and Algerian Literature VOLUME 22 / N° 01 (2025)
E-ISSN :2588-2465/ ISSN 1112-6280 p : 91-104

The importance of linguistic sounds and their creation in the Arab perception between the ancients and the moderns (selected models)

Assia djerioui

1-University of Biskra (Algeria) / assia.djerioui@univ-biskra.dz

Received on:09/10/2025 Accepted on:11/12/2025 Published on: 31/12/2025

Abstract: Interest in the phonetic realization of language constitutes a vital component of both historical and contemporary Arabic linguistic inquiry. While research methodologies diverge, the focus remains on the linguistic sound, which necessitates a functioning articulatory mechanism for its production. The sound subsequently transmits as aerodynamic oscillations and ripples, deceiving the listener's auditory system. The parameters of acoustic intensity and malleability are considered profoundly important in this research domain. This emphasis has attracted the attention of numerous prominent Arab figures across both the classical tradition and the modern period. Our study specifically selects and analyzes models of Arab scholars whose efforts were foundational to the establishment of phonology as a dedicated discipline.. Among them, what is the concept of sounds and what are their types?

Keywords： phonetics, linguistic sounds, Character , speech , pronunciation, language.

Corresponding author: Assia djerioui
Email: assia.djerioui@univ-biskra.dz

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1. Introduction:

Phonetics, the study of linguistic sounds, has consistently been a vital subject within both ancient and modern Arabic linguistics. While different scholarly frameworks were employed, the genesis of a speech sound remains rooted in the articulatory apparatus that produces it, followed by its transmission as airborne vibrations to the auditory system. Historical and contemporary Arab scholars have extensively studied the resulting linguistic sound, focusing on crucial attributes such as its points of articulation, acoustic profile, intensity, and variability. This current research is designed to establish the groundwork of Arabic phonology by assessing the contributions of influential Arab linguists. The investigation will focus on three areas:

Defining the core concept and taxonomy of linguistic sounds within the Arabic scholarly tradition. Tracing the historical development of Arabic phonetics, highlighting the meticulous detail of early scholarly sound analysis. Identifying the primary differences or divergences in perspective between classical and contemporary phonological thought.

The core meaning of the classical Arabic term $al-ṣawt$ is an audible phenomenon. This definition is supported by two major lexicographers:

- Ibn Manẓūr, in his *Lisān al-ʿArab*, links $al-ṣawt$ to the concept of a bell or a call, with its plural being $aṣwāt$. His citations also suggest that $al-ṣawt$ can denote being very loud or having a widespread reputation. Critically, the original study's conclusion that $al-ṣawt$ only applies to sounds emitted by the lips is too restrictive and should be expanded to include all audible sounds or resonances.
- Ibn Jinnī confirms this general application by defining $al-ṣawt$ as the "source of an audible thing," making it a general and non-specific term. He cites the Qur'an (Surat Luqmān, 19) to illustrate its universal use, as the verse discusses the voices of both humans and donkeys. Similarly, classical poetry uses

$aṣwāt$ to refer to a variety of loud, collective sounds, reinforcing its broad semantic range.

Terminological definition:

Sound is associated with the air that helps it move from its source to another place, and sounds exist in nature as a phenomenon that we hear with the ear, unlike their source from a body, an object, a plant, or others that produce the sound, so the sounds may come back from the source of nature, man, or animal, and to define the concepts more We stand on all kinds.

3 Types of sound: the sound in general may be natural from the sounds of nature, animals, etc., and it may be - human, so we define the types of sounds as follows:

1-Sound as a natural phenomenon:

Sound is considered a natural phenomenon which we perceive effect before we realize its nature. Sonic scientists have proven, through experiments beyond doubt, that every audible sound requires the presence of a body (vibrating), although these tremors may not be perceived by the eye in some cases. They also proved that the tremors of the sound source are transmitted In a gaseous, liquid or solid medium until it reaches the human ear. Air is the medium through which the tremors are transmitted in most cases.(Anis, Ibrāhīm)And the pitch of the sound, as the phonetics have proven, depends on the number of vibrations per second,So if the vibrations or vibrations increase to a specific number, the sound increases in intensity, and (therefore its degree varies, and the number of vibrations per second is called, in phonetic convention, frequency. The deep voice has a lower number of vibrations per second than the sharp voice) (Anis, Ibrāhīm). The natural voice is found in nature in different ways, such as: the sounds of birds, the sound of water, the sounds of trees, etc. Perhaps the human voice is one of the different sounds, so how is it produced?

3-2- The human voice:

The human voice is linked to the language. Each language has its own characteristics, rules and letters that distinguish it from another language. The human voice in pronouncing the language differs according to the nature of the language:(English, French, Italian, Spanish, Indian, Chinese, Arabic)..., and the human voice is linked to the articulation system. It is the oral cavity, the nose, the throat, the larynx, the trachea, and the lungs. All these organs are called the articulatory system)(Abd al-Tawwāb, Ramaḍān.2022).

They are all linked to each other in the verbal process. The human voice is the sound that arises from a person using the vocal tract, to be used in talking, singing, laughing, crying, screaming, shouting... and other feelings to communicate with society. The frequency of the human voice is specifically considered part of the sound production. human; The vocal cords are the main source of sound)....(They are small bundles of tissue along the larynx, and the larynx performs the process of tightening and relaxing the vocal cords at both ends of an opening in the trachea sound) (The Human Voice.2022).

(The degree of a person's voice depends on his age and gender, as children and women are louder than men, because the two vocal chords in children and women are shorter and less massive, and this leads to an increase in their speed and the number of their vibrations in
The second) (Anis, Ibrāhīm).

At puberty, the human body changes through height and weight, and the voice changes with it to increase the two chords The vocalists.
By defining the human voice, the voice is determined for us by the linguistic voice. Man uses language as a tool to communicate and express his internal contents. Language reveals his thoughts and feelings, so what is the linguistic voice?

3-linguistic sound:

The language allows the sound to be perceived as a combination: a reduced number of sounds produce a very large number of words, which in turn produce an infinite number of sentences (Todorov, Tzvetan.2005).
Hence, the sentence sequence lies through a number of words that are based on harmonious linguistic sounds that have meaning during speech or in other words in the written or spoken language.

De Saussure spoke about speech through his identification of the tongue, where he defined the tongue as a system of signs in which everything is based on contrasts or oppositions and on phonetic differences that lead to intellectual differences and vice versa, and he arrived at clarifying two types of relationships: Structural or systemic relations on the axis of the verbal chain of discourse, and the contrastive substitutive relations on the axis of substitution. He also sought to show that the system in the tongue was built entirely on oppositions (Des oppositions) and differences that exist in a language only differences (Murtaḍā, ʿAbd al-Jalīl.2013).Considering the language as a composition of linguistic sounds according to the different languages, it has appeared in this era some special studies of sounds that have won the appreciation of linguists in the modern era. Their star shone in this field was (Erasmus), who wrote a book on phonetics, "entitled: De recta latini Graecique sermonis pronuntione". This work is of scientific value in language not only in his time but also in modern times. Issues of correct pronunciation in the Greek and Latin languages (Muʾmin, Aḥmad.2015), and from it the study of the linguistic sound in different languages is a wide field of research for Western and Arab theorists and thinkers, how was the Arab perception of sound?

4-Arabs linguistic sound:

(The Holy Qur'an, which revelation in Arabic was considered one of the manifestations of its highness and miraculousness, was a

fundamental factor in establishing this language with its vocabulary and methods, and in spreading it among peoples and preserving it. Thus, it was proven that it is the main axis of the Arabic language, the reliable source for it, and the shield that proves it in front of the Western powers and currents that confront it) (Daffa, Bilqāsim.2012).

Regarding the holy Qur'an, classical Arabic has remained the language of science, literature and thought to this day, and it will remain so as long as there is a Qur'an to be recited (Daffa, Bilqāsim.2012).as the Arabic language has (foundations on which it was founded in its phonetic, morphological, grammatical and semantic structure, and these foundations are fixed in their originality and steadfastness is clear in their adherence to these levels, as no one of its voices is hidden in Arabic, no matter how fluctuating the inflections of its various materials, its original material is preserved and its linguistic link is preserved) (Daffa, Bilqāsim.2012) .

4-1 The sound in the ancient Arabs:

Ancient Arabs were attracted by studying the linguistic sounds and by categorizing them with a keen interest in the Holy Qur'an, its recitation and reading. And understand its meanings and interpretation and in the science of intonation. Among the ancient Arabs in phonetic studies, we mention:

Al-Khalil bin Ahmed Al-Farahdi**:** (100 A.H. - 170 A.H): Al-Khalil bin Ahmed Al-Farahdi wrote his Book: (The Lexicon of Al-Ain) in the classification of letters, where Al-Khalil is considered one of the greatest Arab scholars of phonetics. He took Arabic, hadith, and read from the imams of his time. He has before him a wealth of material, including what he read to Abi "Amr bin Al-Alaa" from his narrations in reading, poetry and the strange, and among them what he heard from "Issa bin Omar" from his grammatical writings, It is said that she reached seventy and commended Al-Khalil himself is responsible for two of them, namely:

(Al-Jami') and (Al-Ikmal), then he heard from the eloquent Arabs in the valleys of Najd, Tihama, and Hijaz, and compared what he heard and what he saw of the efforts of his predecessors in building the grammatical edifice. And everything that was placed in it of drawings, borders and doors came to the reasons that were established in the minds of the Arabs, even if they were not transmitted from them because they spoke according to their character and character, so Al-Khalil was the key to the sciences and its conductor)(Frākis, Aḥmad).Al-Khalil's order of the linguistic sounds was as follows: (p h h h d k g / s k / g sh z / ssz / i d t / dh th / r ln / fbm / and aa e), Perhaps this arrangement of the voices that Al-Khalil brought, were benefited from "Sibawayh" in "Al-Kitab" and "Ibn Duraid" in "Al-Jumhara" and "Al-Razi" in "Al-Zeina" and "Ibn Jinni" in his book: "The Secret of Sina'a". The Arabic (Frākis, Aḥmad).

Ibn Jinni: (322 AH - 392 AH):

"Ibn Jinni" spoke about the letters in his book (The Secret of the Syntax of the Arabs) by mentioning their exits and runways, and the division of their types and the rulings of the unsubscribed, the obfuscated, the strong, the weak, the correct, the defective, the applied, the open, the inhabitant, the moving, the compressed, the distorted, the deviant, the impregnated, the normal, the repetitive and the invoked)(Ibn Jinnī, Abū al-Fatḥ ʿUthmān.1904).

He says: "I remember The difference between the letter and the vowel, and where is the place of the vowel in the letter, is it before it: with it or after it? . (Ibn Jinnī, Abū al-Fatḥ ʿUthmān.1904) ('" and Ibn Jinni" In his book he refers to many issues in phonology; Where he can be considered the founder of the science of phonetics for the accuracy of his presentation and treatment of various aspects of phonetics. Concerning his understanding of the sound, he says: (we Know that the sound is accidental that comes out with the breath and is elongated until it is exposed to it in the throat, mouth and lips with syllables that discourage it from extending and elongating it, so the syllable is called wherever it is exposed to a letter, and the bells of the letters differ according to the difference of their syllables (...) For example : (Al-Kaf), if you cut it through, you will hear a certain echo there, and if

you go back to (Al-Qaf), you will hear another sound , and if you pass to (Al-Jim), you will hear other than the first two) (Ibn Jinnī, Abū al-Fatḥ ʿUthmān.1904). And for the mute sound , it is not possible to start with it, and here "Ibn Jinni" mentioned that :) the mute sound cannot begin with it, so you say: for example (Ej), (Iq)(Ibn Jinnī, Abū al-Fatḥ ʿUthmān.1904).. Ibn Jinni's interest in the Qur'anic readings was his focus on the exits of sounds and their characteristics in how they are pronounced, the pronunciation of the letter, its source, its intensity, its softness, the voiced and the whispered, and other aspects of the phonetics of the articulatory system, which were discovered with precision by the scholar and physician "Ibn Sina in Anatomy."

Ibn Sina: (370 A.H. - 452 A.H):

Ibn Sina spoke about sounds and letters. He is a physician and philosopher who cared about the phonetic side through anatomy. His book: (The Law in Medicine) is considered a basic rule in hospitalization and the composition of medicines. It is the important reference and the basis for medicine and the composition of medicines. It is comprehensive for sounds and their exits and sources by clarifying the larynx and other concepts that he talked about in his book, which he divided into six chapters:

(The first; is about the cause of the occurrence of the sound, the second ;is about the cause of the occurrence of the letter, the third; is about the anatomy of the larynx and the tongue, the fourth; is about the partial causes of the letter of one of the Arabic letters, the fifth; is about the letters that are similar to these letters and are not in the Arabic language, and the sixth; is that these letters are from any non-pronunciational vowels that you may hear) (Ibn Sīnā). And he points out in the concept of the letter that it is: (a shape of the sound that distinguishes it from another sound, similar to it in sharpness and heaviness, distinguishing it from the audible. But they are followed by infinitives, and the single letters are: Baa', Ta'a, Jim, Dal, Dhad, Taa',

Qaf, Kaf, Lam, Meem, and Noon, then the rest of that is a compound that occurs from infinitives and infinitives) (Ibn Sīnā).

- Al-Jahiz: (159 AH - 255 AH):

Al-Jahiz cared about the Arabic phonetic lesson, as he is the author of the famous quote (give letters their rights), moreover, in the book of (Al-Bayan wal-Tabyeen) he cared about the meaning, pronunciation, letter, eloquence of speech, and many literary issues. Pronunciation, the exits of sounds, and the eloquence of letters and expressions, but he did not expand on these opinions much, and the contemplator of his literary and rhetorical works will notice that he paid attention to the articulation apparatus .Especially the organs that contribute to the production of sounds, and give them the characteristic of articulation and eloquence, such as the teeth and tongue, they are among the basic organs in the process of articulation and the production of sounds (Sunbāwī, Karīma.2015).

He also cared about the letters in the eloquence of speech and the power of Arabic rhetoric, where he says: "Giving the letters their due rights in terms of eloquence" (Al-Jāḥiẓ, Abū ʿUthmān ʿAmr bin Baḥr), and "Al-Jahiz" mentioned in his book: "The Statement and the Explanation" the letters that the lisp enters, and they are four letters: (Al-Qaf, Al-Seen, Al-Lam, and Al-Ra, as for the one that is on the lexical shin, that is something that cannot be depicted. Line; Because it is not one of the well-known letters, rather it is a way out of the way out, and the way out is countless and does not stop at it, and likewise the saying in many letters of the non-Arab languages, and that is not in anything more than it in the language of Khouz, and in the sea coasts of the swords of Persia many people, their speech is similar whistling,Who can portray many of the letters of the zamzamh, and the letters that appear from the mouth of the Magusi, if he neglects to express his meanings and takes the door of metaphor? Is he on food?! The lisping that is exposed to the seen is thaʾ, as they say to Abu Yaksum: Abi Yaksum, and as they say: a pimple, and by the name of ALLAH, if they mean a secret, and istead of saying i told him they say dold him...)(Al-Jāḥiẓ, Abū ʿUthmān ʿAmr bin Baḥr).

We note that Al-Jahiz, in the context of a talk on various issues about language, eloquence of speech, and the power of eloquence in rhetoric,

the Qur'an, and poetry, various issues, spoke about the sounds of the Arabic language, its pronunciation, and the lisp, which is considered one of the defects of pronunciation in speech. Among the ancient Arabic phonetic studies, we note that the Arabs spoke about linguistic sounds from different angles according to their scientific interests. Al-Khalil Ibn Ahmad Al-Farahdi, Ibn Jinni, Ibn Sina, and Al-Jahiz are considered the founders of linguistic sounds within the framework of their scientific and linguistic research, whether in the arrangement of letters and their exits, the disclosure of their characteristics, as well as standing on the articulatory system. From the teeth, throat, and trachea. Perhaps Ibn Sina benefited greatly from his medical field, as anatomy helped him clarify the exits with scientific accuracy. Al-Jahiz focused on eloquence and rhetoric in poetry and prose, so his book is of value heritage in Arabic literature, but he referred to phonemes, letters, and pronunciation defects in speech.

And the interest in phonetics did not stop at the ancient Arabic lesson, as the research continued in the modern Arabic lesson, if modern studies depended on what the ancient Arabs, the founders of the science of phonetics, continued to do. How are their vocal concepts manifested?

1- 4-2- The voice of muḥaddiṯin the speakers:

The research in modern Arabic phonetic studies is wide scope for various researchers and scholars, and this is to complete what the ancient Arabs reached in their research,(where the ancient Arabic scholars had researches in linguistic sounds, the modernists testified that they are of great value in relation to their eras, and they wanted by them to serve the Arabic language and pronunciation Arabic, especially in the good Quranic recitation, and due to the closeness of these scholars to the eras of the Arab renaissance and their contact with the eloquent Arabs, they were delicate and meticulous in observation, so they described the Arabic voice to us in a description that aroused the astonishment and admiration of the Orientalists. However, the later ones had contented themselves with repeating the words of the

predecessors without understanding or looking at them. Some of these voices had a development that they did not notice and did not notice, and they stood in this where the ancients stood, and they did not complete these valuable researches) .(Anis, Ibrāhīm), except that we mention the most important Arab flags The latest in the audio lesson is as follows:

- Kamal Bechir:

Is Referring the sounds in his book as follows: Phonetics, being a uttered material sent from a speaker to a hearer, which requires branching out phonetics into three branches, namely: (pronunciational phonetics, physical or acoustic phonetics, and auditory phonetics), and each of its characteristics has its own field. The first looks at how these sounds are produced with reference to their outputs and their articulatory characteristics, and the second looks at the vibrations that these sounds cause in the air, while the third deals with the impact of these effects on the ear of the listener from both the organic and psychological sides. The first three branches of experimentation and documentation ,By means of acoustic instruments and devices, hence this branch is called laboratory, experimental, or practical phonology (Bichr, Kamāl.2000). In his book, he talked about the emergence of two terms (phonetics) and (phonology), where others argued that phonetics is specific to the study of the sounds of speech, and that phonology is concerned with the sounds of language, and this is the opinion of others with the principle of "de Saussure" which It separates speech (Parole) and language (Longue) (Bichr, Kamāl.2000). There is another opinion that considers that they are complementary. The first combines the raw material, and the second subjectes this material to complication. The linguistic sound, according to him, has three aspects: a logical aspect, a physical aspect, and an auditory aspect) (Bichr, Kamāl.2000).

- Ibrahim Anis:

The cultural overlap has helped in the intellectual and scientific maturity between the Arab and Western civilizations in various fields, and perhaps the vocal aspect is among the intellectual research that has

matured in light of the civilizational openness, and the researcher "Ibrahim Anis" benefited from this intellectual overlap, so his book: Linguistic Voices came (In the service of the Arabic language, and knows the sounds strongly:) "Sound is a natural phenomenon whose effect we realize before we realize its nature. Sonic scientists have proven, through experiments beyond doubt, that every audible sound requires the presence of a vibrating body" ((Anis, Ibrāhīm). And as he refers to "phonology" and "phenology" by saying:)) (phonatic) is concerned with human sounds in explanation and analysis, and he conducts experiments on them without regard to the languages they belong to and the effect of those sounds on the language in practice, so it is for this reason universal. A global body was created for him that reveals to us every day about human sounds that were unknown. As for the branch (phenology), it means all the attention to the effect of the linguistic sound in the structure of speech towards it and its morphology, and for this it can be called the science of sounds that serves the structure of words and the structure of sentences) (Anis, Ibrāhīm.) We note that "Ibrahim Anis" in his book: (Linguistic Voices) referred to the phonatic raw material and to the phonological complication, as he spoke about the sound as a general natural phenomenon and the human voice and the linguistic sound in the Arabic lesson.

Results:

This research strongly reaffirms the central importance of sound as a fundamental natural phenomenon, specifically emphasizing the crucial role of linguistic sound within both historical and contemporary Arabic scholarship.

The recognized significance of this area has driven academics to conduct comprehensive investigations into the origins, properties, and precise points of articulation (exits) of sounds using multiple scholarly approaches. This effort included detailed anatomical studies of the speech production mechanism (the vocal apparatus responsible for generating sound), which underscores the high level of scientific accuracy achieved by these scholars

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