

PHONETICS OF ARABIC

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Abstract: *The spread of Islam contributed to the spread of the Arabic language around the world. Not only Islam, but also the characteristics of the Arabic language contributed to the spread of the Arabic language in a way that distinguishes it from many other languages.*

Keywords: *Arabic language, phonetic features, lexical features, Lisan-al-Arabic dictionary, language, system, music, rhyme, synonyms.*

INTRODUCTION

The stages of development of the Arabic language are a complex and multifaceted process involving different periods of human history, formed by cultural, social, political and religious factors. In this thesis, the main stages in the formation and development of the Arabic language are studied in detail. First of all, the primitive stages of the language are analyzed, namely the first dialects used among the nomadic tribes of the Arabian Peninsula, and the composition of the Arabic language on their basis. Later, Muhammad (s.a.v.) with the revelation of the Quran, Arabic not only acquired religious significance but was codified as a literary language. The structure of the Koran Karim language and its role in the formation of the normative grammatical basis of the Arabic language are studied separately. The next stage in the development of the Arabic language is associated with the expansion of the Islamic State. As the borders of the Islamic empire expanded, Arabic began to be widely used in the new territories and mixed with the local languages. During this period, the grammar and lexicon of the Arabic language became rich, new words entered the language. Also, the written form of Arabic developed and became an important language of writing in science, philosophy, literature, etc.

MAIN PART

During the Islamic Renaissance (8th-12th centuries), Arabic gained a high position in the Middle East, North Africa and Spain as the main language of Science and philosophy. The article also examines the current development of the Arabic language. The independence of the arab states in the 20th century and the use of Arabic as an official language marked the importance of the language at a new stage. At the same time, in the current period, it is analyzed how various dialects of the Arabic language develop under the influence of the media, educational system and processes, how new words and expressions are formed.

This article aims to explore the historical development of the Arabic language from a scientific point of view and reveal its contribution to modern linguistics. Thus, Arabic not only illuminates the important place as a language with cultural and religious heritage.

Arabic is an important part of the world's cultural heritage and is one of the languages of special importance in the history of mankind. Since ancient times, Arabic has been characterized by its rich grammatical system, a wide range of applications. The language

has served as a language of communication and science not only in the Middle East and North Africa, but also in the wider Islamic world.

The study of various stages of the development of the Arabic language makes it possible to determine its contribution not only to religious, but also to cultural and scientific progress. From the primitive dialects formed in the ancient tribes of the Arabian Peninsula to the Karim language form of the Qur'an, Arabic has gone a long and complex way. With the spread of Islam and the expansion of the caliphates, Arabic developed as the literary, scientific and diplomatic language of the entire Muslim world. In particular, scientific and philosophical works made in Arabic between the 8th and 12th centuries also had a great influence on the European Renaissance. In this work, the stages of the development of the Arabic language are analyzed from a historical point of view, studying what processes of change and progress the language has undergone. This study of linguistics also sheds light on the modern position and perspective of the Arabic language.

The study of the stages of the development of the Arabic language is a very relevant issue today, since this language has played an important role not only for the Muslim world, but also in the development of culture and science around the world. Arabic is closely related to Islam and is the language of ritual and prayer for over a billion Muslims worldwide. As the Karim language of the Quran, Arabic remains the sacred script of Islam, which makes its study important not only religiously, but also culturally and scientifically. Also, Arabic is today the official language of more than 20 countries and has become an important tool in the fields of diplomacy, trade and culture internationally.

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This study used several basic scientific approaches to study the stages of development of the Arabic language. First of all, through the historical method, the process of development of the Arabic language from ancient to modern times was analyzed. With this approach, it is determined the specific evolution of the language, how it has undergone changes in different cultural and social contexts. Through historical sources and archaeological finds, a detailed account of the emergence of the Arabic language and how it was codified during the Islamic period was collected. The linguistic method was used in the analysis of the grammar, phonetics and lexicon of the Arabic language. Through this approach, an in-depth analysis of the grammatical system and structure of the Arabic language, the lexical changes that appeared in new eras and the differences between the different dialects was carried out.

The transformation of the Qur'an into literary Arabic and its phonological and morphological changes associated with modern Arabic have been studied using linguistic methods. The study also made extensive use of the comparative method, comparing linguistic features from different historical stages and periods of Arabic. By comparing ancient dialects, Quranic language, and modern Arabic, conclusions were drawn as to what processes of language change the language underwent and what new linguistic elements emerged. Various written and oral sources were also studied using the method of source

analysis, including the Quran Karim, ancient Arabic writings, grammatical works, and modern scientific research. The relationship between the current dialects of Arabic and the literary language, as well as the role of language in modern social life, was also explored through this approach. Together, these research methods made it possible to comprehensively illuminate the development of the Arabic language and deeply analyze its features at different stages. This study focused on the analysis of the stages of development of the Arabic language, using several scientific techniques in the process of data collection and analysis. In the study, historical sources, linguistic works and modern scientific research are taken as the main sources of information. Secondary sources played a major role in the data collection process. These data were collected through the Quran Karim, ancient Arabic linguistic works, grammatical and lexical studies, as well as modern scientific articles and books on the development of the Arabic language.

The works of the most reliable and influential scholars of Islam were chosen as sources, which ensured the reliability of the data. The sources used in the collection of historical data, in particular the works of experts such as Ibn Ashur, Sibawayh, George Makdisi and Kees Versteegh, are widely recognized in the scientific community. In addition, with the help of scientific articles, dissertations and conference materials, modern linguistic research on the modern state of the Arabic language, dialects was studied. These resources were collected from modern scientific bases and libraries, which made it possible to analyze the latest scientific advances and new approaches to the development process of the Arabic language. Several methods of analysis were used in the data analysis process.

One of the most basic observations is that Islam and the Quran Karim were the decisive factors in the emergence and development of the Arabic language. With the spread of Islam, Arabic became not only a religious but also a cultural and scientific language. The Qur'an codified Karim as a literary form of Arabic and defined the grammatical, syntactic, and phonetic foundations of that language. Another important observation is that variations between different dialects and literary language have expanded during the development of Arabic. With the expansion of the Islamic empire, Arabic interacted with other languages, which led to the enrichment of the language and its different development in different geographical areas. For this reason, various dialects of Arabic have been formed, and they are also widely used in modern times. However, literary Arabic has separated from these dialects and retained its place as an official and written language. Also, during the study, observations were made about the changes of the Arabic language in the modern era and the technological impact on it in the process of globalization. While the Internet, media, and digital technologies have ensured that Arabic is enriched with new words and phrases, the process has made the differences between the dialects and literary forms of the language more intense. The results obtained show that religious and cultural factors played a decisive role in the development of the Arabic language.

The conversion of the Qur'an into literary Arabic was the reason for the language's steady growth as a written and official language for many centuries. The contribution of Islamic scholars to the study and development of the language was considerable, which developed Arabic not only as a religious but also as a scientific and philosophical language. And the emergence of dialects is due to the expansion of the geographical and cultural

scope of the Arabic language. When Arabic came into contact with the cultures and languages of different peoples, these languages influenced the language. As a result, distinct dialects developed in different regions, increasing the internal diversity of Arabic. At the same time, literary Arabic maintains its place as a means of General Communication and scientific communication.