

Language Is a Civilized Human Phenomenon Origin, Development, and Theories the Asian Languages Is a Model

Jehad feyzoleslam

Faculty member, Department of Arabic Language and Literature, University of Tehran

Summary: There is no doubt that everyone agreed to make language one of the human characteristics with distinction and exclusive to humans, but the dispute occurred and the discussion took place over how humans speak language, how when? where? From this standpoint, the science of language and its derivations and branches appeared. Many researchers have been exposed to this important question, and I mean the emergence, development and diversity of the language, including Asian.

There is still a lot of mystery, ambiguity and ambiguity surrounding the issue of language, and theories in this field are still not mature, and many questions keep coming in the minds of many, including how did language begin? How did it originate? How did you develop? What is the closest theorizing to reality? Is it possible to know the truth of language? These questions made the researcher to present a talk in this research paper to reach some results.

Keywords: language, theorizing, evolution, the emergence of the Asian language, languages

1. Introduction

The subject of language is one of the topics that are difficult to study, and perhaps it remains the mystery that preoccupied many researchers and scholars, and speculation abounded on this subject, beginning with the talk about the pioneers of the larks, which were distinguished by their flat nails, and passing through the prehistoric, then the skilled man, the erect man, and reaching the knowledgeable man, then the wise man and after him The present inventor, and the importance of the topic stems from the position and importance of man himself, as it is what distinguishes him and separates him from other creatures and through which man deals with members of his kind and kind, which has the important share in building human civilizations. In it, this is an attempt to learn how a person speaks the language.

2. Research Aims

The research paper seeks to achieve the following objectives:

-Arousing interest in the rapid developments of the language.

Highlighting the importance of linguistic endoscopy.

Highlighting the importance of language in expanding human civilizations.

Highlighting the importance of language in bringing human societies closer together.

Highlighting the importance of language in spreading culture, knowledge and human science.

3. Research Problem

Hence the idea of research about the genesis of origin and development of the language, including the Arabic language, an attempt to answer a problematic about the important question, which is how did a person speak the language that reached us in this way? This question formed the core of the problematic of this study. The researcher tried to address it through this intervention entitled "The language of human origin, evolution and theorizing, the Asian language as a model." This main question depends on other questions, including:

What are the main theories of the origin of language?

What is the main language and origin?

What are the most important language families?

What is the relationship of linguistics to other sciences?

How did the languages differ and diverged?

How do Arabs speak Arabic?

4. Research Assumes

The phenomenon of language is witnessing recent and very important developments and theories.

Contemporary dialects are a language within linguistic development.

Modern linguistic theorizing contributed to the expansion and enrichment of language.

5. Research Methodology

This research follows the historical analytical method and the descriptive analytical method, describing the phenomenon of human language and its development and the most prominent modern theories in it, due to the almost impossibility of finding language through excavations and excavations as is the case for other things. Given the importance of this type of research, the researcher believes that human language is studied through a variety of matters.

6. Define terms

A – Pronunciation:

The pronunciation is a sound or several sounds with a syllable that expresses in the soul, and it is either singular or compound (Saliba, 1982 AD, vol. 2, p. 288).

b – Language:

Language is the ability to acquire and use complex systems of communication and communication between humans, and spoken and read language is what is meant by this system. The scientific study of language is called linguistics, and language as a system exists to help man express and convey his thoughts, feelings and concerns to other individuals; "Language is a general human phenomenon, in all human societies. It consists of regular sounds in regular words in sentences, to perform different meanings" (Al-Nadari, 2008 AD, p. 10).

C- The concept of language:

Idiomatically language is a system of symbols and signs that humans use with the aim of communicating with humans, expressing their feelings, and acquiring knowledge. sounds, and are used for individual and social communication. (Saliba, 1982 u, vol. 2, pp. 286-287), and Ibn Jinni defined them as sounds with which every people expresses their purposes (Ibn Janni, 1952 AD, vol. 1, p. 33). Ibn Khaldun described it by saying: Know that all languages are faculties similar to craftsmanship, as they are faculties in the tongue for expressing meanings, and their quality and shortness according to the faculty's completeness or deficiency, and that is not by looking at vocabulary, but rather by looking at structures (Ibn Khaldun, 1410 AH, p. 554) and Ibn al-Hajeb knew it. It is "every word that has a meaning" (Al-Suyuti, 2009 AD, Part 1, pg. 20).

D- Characteristics of language:

The characteristics and functions of the language are summarized as follows:

It has a certain system in the arrangement of its letters and words, acquired through learning.

It has meaning and connotations that the listener, the speaker, the reader and the writer understand and know.

It has independence and advantages over other languages, and transmits the content of the message through communication.

It is considered a social phenomenon characterized by instability.

As for its functions, it is to preserve the heritage owned by peoples and sects.

It evokes emotions and ideas, strengthens social ties through communication between people, and transmits information.

-Language is "the treasury that preserves the nation's beliefs, heritage, scientific activities, hopes and aspirations for the younger generations, and it is the memory of humanity and the medium for transmitting ideas from parents to children, without which generations would not be separated from each other and each generation had to start from scratch" (Nayef, 2008 AD, pg. 28).

Language, as the German philosopher Fichte says, "is inseparable from the individual in his life, and extends to his depths. It is the only real link between the world of bodies and the world of minds" (ibid., p. 28, citing pioneers of Western philosophy).

E – dialect:

A dialect is "a group of linguistic attributes belonging to a special environment, and all members of this environment share in these attributes. The linguistic attributes intended in this definition are, in most cases, phonetic attributes related to checking the exits of letters, and how they are pronounced, and there are no specific conditions for the size of these environment" (Al-Nadari, 2008, p. 14). We see that in a small country, its north speaks one way, its south speaks one way, its east speaks another style, and its west also differs.

F- Linguistics:

Linguistique) is the science that studies human language as a scientific study based on description and examination of reality away from educational tendency and normative judgments, in a systematic manner and objective foundations that can be verified and substantiated (see: Kadour, 2008 AD, p. 15). Linguistics is a new science of linguistic study that follows modern methods and tools and is not limited to language only.

G- Philology:

Philology is a compound of two words: the first: jurisprudence, which is the knowledge and understanding of something, and the second: language, which is the sounds that every people expresses their purposes, as Ibn Jinni says. (See Al-Jawahiri: As-Sihah, Ibn Faris: A Dictionary of Language Measures, and Ibn Manzur: Lisan Al-Arab). So, philology: the study of speech: a deep study aimed at a good understanding of the language, and the result is a deep and accurate study of speech. (Tulaimat, 1997, p. 14). Philosophy of language, its meaning and concept sometimes differs among Arabs and Muslims from its connotations with Westerners, and Westerners, ancient and modern, differ in their view of it as well.

H – Linguistics:

It appears that the term "Linguistics" is a new term par excellence, and it means "the scientific study of language and was used for the first time in the mid-nineteenth century" (Britannica book 23 p. 40 Chicago) is of Western origin and is more general than philology, linguistics is the science that studies language or dialect objective study Huallm supports viewing and detection of acoustic and morphological and grammatical and semantic derivatives and detection characteristics of relations between these phenomena together and linked by psychological phenomena and society and the environment geographical "subject of linguistics Hoكأ linguistic activity of the human being in the past, present, and equal, in which human primitive and civilized living Mieh ancient and modern without regard to languages For soundness or melody, quality or badness" (Abd al-Tawab, 1985 AD, p. 7). As a result, linguistics relies on inductive-sensory methods in the study of language as a live descriptive study of its lived reality and derives rules and laws from its inductive-statistical observations and its reliance on modern machines and devices. (Tulaimat, 1996 AD, p. 18).

Thematic differences

Philology topic:

Perhaps the first person to use this term was Ahmad ibn Faris al-Lughi in his book "Fiqh al-Lughah" after his book "Maqayis al-Lughah." Then he followed the path of al-Thaalibi and wrote his book "The Jurisprudence of the Language and the Secrets of Arabic," then came after him, al-Fahidi, and al-Khaleel ibn Ahmad came after him. Drip.

So, Ibn Faris was the first to write on this subject, and his book is a mixture of language, grammar and rhetoric, in which he discusses the emergence of the language, the differences in languages, the impact of Islam on language, the development of language, and the protest in language, and he touched on general issues in the language.

It appears that jurisprudence did not mature until a thousand years after its inception, then the modernists came and added to jurisprudence distinct topics and new titles such as "The emergence of the Arabic language and its connection with Semitic languages. This science was later called "philology" and this word is borrowed from the Greek and means the love of speech, so the language accompanied it as an integrated science to which new topics were added" (Tulaimat, 1985 AD, p. 15).

Linguistics topic:

The confusion occurred in the definition of linguistics and took a continuity of jurisprudence, so it was said: There is no difference between jurisprudence and linguistics, then they said linguistics is complementary to jurisprudence, and later the linguist tried Lommel To remove confusion about it, but it was not successful until the Western scholar "De Saussure" gave him an appropriate definition.

Linguistics depends on the sensory inductive method and the empirical method in the study of languages. Linguistics also elicits rules and laws from its observations, counting, and its dependence on modern machines and devices. But the study of philology does not depend on the sensory method, but rather on the logical and philosophical method (see: Tulaimat, 1985, p. 16).

According to J. Lyons, the most important characteristics of linguistics are:

Linguistics is characterized by independence, and this is an aspect of its science.-

Linguistics is concerned with the spoken language before the written, and other sciences and vice versa. -

Linguistics means dialects and does not prefer classical over others. -

-Linguistics does not differentiate between primitive languages and civilized languages (Lyons, 1985, p. 39) also see: Kadour, 2008, p. 16.

Linguistics and other sciences:

The link between linguistics and other sciences, as Ferdinand de Saussure says: "Linguistics is strongly linked to other sciences, sometimes taking from their data and sometimes providing them with data." (Ibid, p. 21). So, the association of linguistics with other sciences is one of give and take, there is exchange and contrast, and the most important sciences that dealt with linguistics are:

Sociology:

There is no doubt that linguistics has a close relationship with sociology, and this means that language is a social phenomenon par excellence, meaning the philosophy of the existence of language is a social and not an individual thing, meaning there is no society without language, and it can be said that the existence of language equals the existence of society, as there is no linguistic system separate from society. Ibn Jinni (392 AH) in his definition of language: "Language is sounds with which every people expresses their purposes" (Al-Khassas, Part 1, p. 33), and this science is called "Social Linguistics" and the Western world knows it Hudson: "It is the study of language in its relation to society." (1990 AD, p. 12). As a result, language and society contrast influence and influence in a dialectical contrast, and it can be said that the dialects descended from our standard language are a form of social influence on language, and this influence left us in every society two formal languages and another dialect.

Linguistics and Psychology:

Emerged from the link between linguistics and psychology “psycholinguistics”, because language is an intellectual work before it is pronounced and runs on the tongue. Of the languages, they contain a special intellectual content marked with features that determine the personality of the language and the personality of the nation that speaks it, and this content remains the property of its speakers” (Zaza, 1971 AD, p. 70). Just as sociolinguistics explains some linguistic phenomena with social causes, so does psychology because man uses Language to express himself and others.

Linguistics and natural sciences:

Linguistics tried to approach the science of nature and physics, because the science of nature was able to some extent to lend linguistics some of its methods, experiments, tools and innovative devices, and for this reason linguists quickly and benefited from them with the different approaches in them, such as studying the sounds common between language and machines such as the sounds emanating from the psalms And the taps.” Linguistics used a set of physical devices in the study of sounds, including: the artificial ceiling - the detector - the blogger - the recorder. The artificial ceiling: a hunchback machine that resembles the ceiling of the throat. This machine is placed in the mouth. If the speaker pronounces a letter or a word, the tongue hits the ceiling of the throat. Or the ceiling of the machine, so that the sound output is determined.

Al-Kashif: It is placed on the speaking member or the participant in the pronunciation, so it reveals the properties of the spoken sound.

Al-Mudawwar: A pen-like instrument that transmits movements from the detector and writes them down in the form of lines whose lengths and shapes vary according to the different spoken sounds. It is similar to a machine that records the heartbeat of the patient.

The recorder: a rotating cylinder that allows the blogger to write the lines on it and then study those lines to know the sounds.” It is a machine that translates the sounds (see: Tulaimat, 1997 AD, pp. 33-34).

Linguistics and History:

Undoubtedly, language is a living organism that exposes it to what is exposed to all other creatures. It presents language with strength, weakness, growth and prosperity. It undergoes change and development and passes through the stages of rebirth and extinction. It has its relationship to society and history. Therefore, the study of language is related to the study of history and is indispensable for it. For this, the foundations of a science called historical linguistics, which studies from It includes the history of language and the indicative developments of language vocabulary, such as the development of the word “literature” that started from the dining table until it reached the science of literature.

Among the “most important fields of historical linguistics and historical lexicon is that lexicon that gives the history of each word of the same language, dates it from the oldest text in which it was received to the last text, traces its significance and change” (Hijazi, 1409 AH, p. 26).

Linguistics and Geography:

Language is a social phenomenon that moves with history and moves with geography, because it is either the language of a group or the language of a nation that lives in a particular geography and homeland. Its impact on language is evident, “The nature of the country and the geographical environment in its plains and mountains, and the color of its climate have an impact on culture. On the linguistic issue” (Al-Samarrai, 1983 AD, p. 31). The influence of geography in linguistics is evident in the emergence and study of dialects. The nature of the land and the characteristics of the climate are often reflected on the nature of pronunciation and the characteristics of sounds. The pronunciation of the inhabitants of the mountains is different from the pronunciation of the inhabitants of the plains and the inhabitants of the Bedouins and the desert, their voices differ from others.

As a result, it can be said that linguistics is rapidly developing as an independent science that moves away from philosophical and logical theorizing, and uses methods of experiment and testing, and for this reason it has become an applied science with distinction.

Language is a civilizational development

Indian language and civilization

The study of linguistics and linguistics dates back to the fourth century AD by a group of linguists in the Indian civilization, led by the linguist Panini, and the motive for this work was to serve their holy book called the Vedas.

“It must be noted that the Phoenicians preceded the Indians in making the way and establishing the ancient science of language” (See: Tulaimat, 1975, p. 128), as well as Kadour, 2008, p. 66.

Greek language and civilization

The Greek civilization has a great knowledge of linguistics and language, as they have contributed to revealing the truth of the linguistic system.

For man, Plato, who died in 428, and his student Aristotle, who died in 448, presented valuable research in language, influenced by the linguistic discoveries of the Phoenicians, who created the alphabetic system and invented writing.

The Greeks divided the word "into a noun, a verb and a letter, and between the subject of the relationship between the noun and the nominative, and also talked about the abandoned consonants and the whispering sounds" (See: Tulaimat, 1997 AD, according to Arabic Linguistics, p.129).

The end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century was the boundary between two time periods in the history of language study, in which the study was based on research on the origin and emergence of the human language, interested in studying the Greek and Latin languages, and comparing them to measure one against the other.

It appears that linguists in this period were influenced by scientific methods that used observation, induction, and experiment as methods to study reality and discover the facts in nature. They abandoned the old methods, and preferred direct observation and broad induction, and contented themselves with describing what was presented to them by the living and circulating languages, not the ancient written languages. Characteristics and Characteristics” and established their new curriculum on three bases: time, place, and level (Tulaimat, 1997, p. 108) also see: (Kadour, 2008, 24).

Modern Language Developments

Westerners came after the discovery of the Sanskrit language, and focused on it. A lot of research and studies wrote about it, and it was either a complement to the previous theories, or it was a complement to what was discovered by the Greeks, Arabs and Muslims, and they discovered new matters in the beginning of the century, as the sciences of the language learned about them. The nineteenth, which went through important and major turns and developments in the march of science, including: the discovery of the rules of comparison between languages, the beginning of historical linguistics, and the discovery of the Sanskrit language by William Jones, then continued the journey after him, F. Schlegel, and spoke about the theory of Jones on the importance of Sanskrit, its roots and grammar.

Language and ideas Diassoriatic

The linguist Ferdinand F. Desaussure revolutionized linguistics and linguistics and put forward a number of linguistic ideas that echoed in linguistics, the most important of which are:

- a) Subjecting linguistic phenomena to scientific research methods, in contrast to the previous belief that language is characterized by subjectivity and requires mental contemplation to understand it.
- b) Reconstructing the mother tongues according to their history in language study.
- c) Dussausur distinguished between the term language, the term tongue, and the term speech. Language, for him, is a human phenomenon that has many forms, and it is a linguistic faculty.

His language is a specific part of language in its broad human sense.

His Parole is an individual thing that belongs to the tongue.

D) Dussausur believes that linguistics is a social system.

E) Dussausur used the signifiant term as a symbol for the pronunciation, which is the sound image, and the signified term “Singnifie” as a symbol for the conceptual image that expresses the mental concept.

f) Linguistic study in a specific time "Synchronique", and linguistic study through successive stages of time "Diachronique"

g) Dussausur believes in the connection between language and signs, for him semiotics is a science (see Kadour, 2008, pp. 23-25).

It seems that after the theories of Dia Sasori, many new concepts and sciences in language and linguistics occurred, including:

Linguistics, general linguistics, linguistics and semantics, history of languages, grammar, lexicology, stylistics, semiotics, comparative linguistics, grammar, all of these sciences are Western in origin, Western research and researchers, and these changes occurred in the century Most of the nineteenth, then these sciences began to be taught in universities, especially in France, in Italy, in Germany and also in the former Soviet Union, then it was promoted in the eastern countries, where it spread in the Arab countries after entering from East Africa, specifically Algeria, then Tunisia and Morocco, because these The country is close to France and to Europe, and most of the books on this art came from East Africa.

Endoscopy in Linguistics

There are many opinions and theories of scholars in the search for the origin of language, according to their ideas, cultures and beliefs.

The first theory: It is called the theory of trust or the divine origin. This theory goes back to Mujahid's interpretation of what the Most High said: (And He taught Adam all the Names, Al-Baqarah, 31) meaning, He taught him the name of everything (Mujahid, 1396AD, p. 72).

Then came the commentators and linguists, and Ahmad bin Faris, the linguist, was the most attached to this theory and said: I say: "The language of the Arabs is a stop." to us through the prophets in a successive manner until it was completed with the emergence of Islam" (Tulaimat, 1997 AD, p. 46). We see the roots of this theory in Greek philosophers as well, as well as in other sacred books such as the Bible in his saying: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was God" (Abdullah, 2009AD, p. 28).

The theory of simulating the sounds of nature:

The owners of this theory went to man in his initial inception and before he knew the language, he imitated the sounds of living and inanimate nature, that is, he listened to the sounds and imitated them. He created words from it based on its timbre and pattern, "The Arabs and others are equal in discovering this theory. Abul-Fath Othman Ibn Jinni" 392 AH is considered the most prominent Arab linguist who went to this theory and among foreigners, the German scientist "Herder" is one of the most important supporters of this theorizing" (See: Tulaimat, 1997 AD) , p. 48) as well as (Ibn Jinni, al-Khassas, vol. 1, p. 46).

Invention Theory and Convention:

The proponents of this theory believe "that language is a human invention par excellence, and that people named things by their names, then these names were passed down through generations, then invented in their way and manner, verbs and letters and a development reached by people during the centuries until the language was completed" (See: Tulaimat, 1997 AD, p. 49). People are the source of the language and the creator of it in a way of improvisation or mode, and one of its admirers is Ibn Jinni, but most critics have transferred this theory, and said this theorizing is not based on reason and logic, who made it? And how did you make it? Everyone is anonymous.

Emotional catharsis theory:

The first human language originated from spontaneous, innate sounds, which the first human released as an expression of pleasure and displeasure, and a translation of acceptance or rejection, then these sounds developed until they became words and then became useful sentences. These symbols turned into words (see: the same source, p. 50).

Practical simulation theory:

The author of this theory is the German scientist Geiger, who believes that the first human language arose from the observation and imitation of the human being by his brother the other human being. Familiar (see: the same source, p. 51).

Intellectual readiness theory:

This is Muller's theorizing, where he says: "Man has the ability to express his emotions and thoughts in words that he formulates spontaneously, and this ability is latent in him to benefit and benefit from it when needed, just as children invent some words that they did not hear instinctively. , p. 52). It appears that his speech is not without a problem, because the origin of language and speech is thought and the human brain is definitely not like a machine.

The theory of linguistic development:

The origin of this theory is Darwin's theory of evolution and evolution, and some thought that language also goes through stages as a child goes through, so language develops through these stages as the child develops and as the human being develops.

In summary, language is either descended from the sky, or man's imitation of nature, or the invention of the human brain itself, or man's venting of emotions and feelings, or humans have learned through his dealings with others, or either an innate willingness to be able to human activity, or language has evolved as man develops in his childhood and then grows up.

Multilingualism and its causes:**First: the theory of the ancients**

If we believe in the theory of status and terminology for the origin of language, and we say that language is a human invention and one of their inventions and they are the ones who reconciled and humbled language, then the result in the multiplicity and distribution of human languages is due to them as well, because they are the causes and reasons for that multiplicity and distribution, and this is what the humility theory and linguistic convention mean. That is, language is a pure human invention and people call things by their names. This theorization results in the multiplicity of human languages according to human societies, meaning that every nation and every society, whether small or large, has been developed and has its own language.

And if we believe and accept the murderous detention theory that the human language descended from the sky, then it is divine in origin, and a suspension that does not involve humans in its placement, then it is necessary from this taking that all people spoke only one language, which Adam transmitted to his children, then his sons to their sons, and so on, then what is the matter? He made that one language, heavenly, divine, and inspired by heaven, to be multiplied and distributed into multiple and diverse languages, in the manner that we see today on earth?

Ibn Jinni answered this question with a weak and unconvincing answer, "where he mentioned a speech and attributed it to others that the different tongues are all tawqif, since God Almighty taught Adam the names of all creatures in all the Arabic, Persian, Syriac, Hebrew and Roman languages, and so on... Adam and his son spoke all these languages and then His children were scattered in this world, and each of them became attached to one of those languages, so she overcame him" (Al-Khassas, Part 1, p. 41).

New researchers' theory:

Recent studies and research have explained that the multiplicity of languages, their distribution, their division, and their ramifications have many factors, causes, and ills, including: "Language drifts into large regions of the earth, and after the language dissipates, speakers of the same language lose control, so the language diverges into dialects, and each dialect takes on special features that distinguish it from its sisters and then turns. The dialect with the passage of days and years into an independent language, and the governments and authorities play a major role in the multiplicity of languages and dialects when they weaken or strengthen, as well as culture, traditions, politics, color, race and religion turn into multilingualism. Your Sunnah is that there are signs in that for the worlds" (Al-Rum 22), and it suffices us as proof of this that the approximate census has brought the number of languages in the world to more than 3000 languages" (See: Tulaimat, 1997 AD, p. 58).

The Esperanto Theory:

Some tried to unify the world's language by creating a global language called Esperanto, spoken by all people, but these attempts failed and did not succeed, as we see the languages branched out and are still expanding and branching, as happened to the Latin language, as French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and Romanian split from it, after the Latin was the language of writing and literature.

The most important linguistic groups:

The quarter is each group of similar linguistic groups, and one of the most important foundations on which researchers relied in classifying languages and dividing them into factions is the amount of similarity or contrast between the languages of the same family in words and the rules of structure and structures, i.e. the points of agreement and differences in vocabulary, morphology and grammar, and what combines the language of the same class of language. Geographical, historical and social ties, and the most famous theories in this field are the theory of "Max Muller" and the theory of "Schlegel" (see: Tulaimat, 1997, p. 60).

Max Muller's theory:

Max Muller relied on his theory on a scientific basis that he discovered from the elements that make up languages, so he based his division in his theory on the convergence or divergence between words, sounds and structures. The similarity is in the division of human languages into two major families: the Indo-European language group, and the Semitic - Hamitic language group, and a third group that does not fall into these two groups, which he called the Turanian language family.

First: Indo-European Alsun family:

This family includes many tongues, some of which are alive, young and widespread, and some are old and neglected by their followers. The most prominent of these languages are Greek, Latin, Irish, Russian, Persian, Sanskrit, Armenian, and languages branching from Latin, namely: Italian, French, Spanish, Orange, and Roman Also, Eastern European languages: Polish, Bulgarian, Lithuanian, Czech, German, Germanic, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and finally English, and... (See: Tulaimat, 1997, pp. 60 to p. 61, also, Antioch, 1969 , p. 72, also, Al-Saleh, 2009, p. 41, also, Abdel Wahed Wafi, 1984, p. 197).

The most important features and characteristics of the languages of this family:

- 1-Its first home is Eastern Europe or what is known as the Baltic Sea.
- 2-The tongues belonging to it are so different that it makes them look like different and different species.
- 3- Some of them froze, so they developed, such as Lithuanian, and some flourished and developed, such as English, French and German.
- 4-The speakers of it are different in their colors, religions and cultures.
- 5- Invasion, wars and migration is the primary factor for spreading it in the Americas, Europe, Australia, Asia and Africa. (See: Tulaimat, 1997, p. 61).

Second: The Semitic Alsun family – Hamitic:

Semitic - Hamitic In this family there are two groups of languages: the Semitic language group and the Hamitic language group, and each group includes a number of languages.

A) The Semitic languages group is divided into two divisions: The first group is the North Semitic languages and its languages: Akkadian, Assyrian, Aramaic, and Canaanite, which were divided into Hebrew and Phoenician languages.

The second is the Southern Semites, and their branches: Arab, ancient Yemeni, and Abyssinian Semites.

b) The Hamitic language group, which is three divisions.

The first division: The Egyptian, which is the division that includes the ancient Egyptian and Nabataean language.

The second division: the Libyan or the Berber, which includes the ancient Algerian language, the Algerian Chaoui language, the Tamashic language used in the Moroccan desert, the Shalhi language used in southern Morocco in the past, and the Junchi language in the Great Sahara.

The Third Division: The Kushites are located in East Africa.

The most important and prominent features of the Semitic-Hamitic faction:

- 1- Its first home is the Arab countries, then North and East Africa.
- 2- The speakers of it are homogeneous, converge in lineages, converge in homelands, and agree in ways of life, social systems, and the nature of civilization in general.
- 3-The Semitic group of languages is more homogeneous than the Hamitic group at times. The similarity reaches the point of congruence in words, grammar, and sounds.
- 4-The Hamitic group lacks homogeneity, and the differences are more than the similarities.
- 5- Arabic is the strongest of Semites and protectors, and the proof of its strength is the presence of the Holy Qur'an in this language, which has preserved it. Also, many ancient languages have been obliterated, and the influence of Arabic remains in other languages: such as Persian, Hindi and Turkish, and its spread in many parts of the world. (See: Tulaimat, 1997, pp. 61 to p. 62, also, Al-Antaki, 1969, pp. 74 to p. 75, also, Abdel Wahed Wafi, 1984, p. 197).

Third: The Turanian language family

This family includes a group of languages that cannot be attached to the two previous families, the most prominent of which are Chinese, which is spoken by more than a billion speakers, and Japanese, Turkish and Mongol.

The most important characteristics and traits of this family:

- 1- Its speakers are more than the Semitic-Hamitic speakers and less than the Indo-European speakers.
 - 2-There is no group among the speaking peoples of lineage, creed or civilization.
 - 3-There is no similarity among its linguistic elements of sounds, vocabulary and structures that justifies making it one group. That is: the languages that belong to the family lack the elements of unity, so the naming is formal and not scientific. (See: Abdel Wahed Wafi, 1984 AD, p. 201 and beyond).
- Max Muller's theory provided researchers with an approximate classification that they can use to study languages and divide them into categories.
- However, it was not classified on a scientific basis derived from the elements of languages, their sounds, their utterances, their structures, and their methods. If Muller's theory has been successful, it belongs only to one group, which is the group of Semitic languages, and they are not called Arabic because it is a language that has its own characteristics (see Tulaimat, 1997, pp. 62-63).

b) Schlegel theorem: "schlegel"

In studying, classifying and dividing human language, the German orientalist "Schlegel" tried to continue and complement what Max Muller brought about from theories on the classification and division of languages, and made his theories based on a scientific basis or other acceptable foundations. This is why he based his theory on the division of languages on two important foundations:

The first of them: a scientific deduced from the nature of languages, so he analyzed languages and divided them into sounds, words, sentences, morphology, and grammar, to know the connection between form and concept, signifier and signified, structure and meaning.

As for the second historical: it is formed from the time in which languages appeared, and the developments that the language has undergone and the incidental to it, from the beginning to maturity and perfection. He compared the languages that differ in characteristics to know which one is the previous and which one is the later, and that is why Schlegel classified the languages into the following classes:

- "1- Conductive or Analytical Languages: The most important characteristic of these languages is that their verbs are conductive, their structures change etymologically, so they are generated from each other and their meanings change by changing their weights and formulas. Inflectional Arabic. Among these inflectional languages are Persian, Hindi, Latin, Greek and Germanic.
- 2- Conjunctive or Conjunctive languages: Its first characteristic is that its words build a sticky structure, that is, by adding a syllable to the beginning of a word. Turkish, Mongol, Japanese and Basque platoon.

3- Insulating languages: The words in these languages consist of words, each of which requires a fixed image that does not change and carries a single connotation that does not change. On the general context, and among the languages that adopt this method are Chinese and Tibet.

And if we want to arrange these three factions in chronological order, the oldest of them appearing are the isolating languages, then the Lycian languages, and then the Mutasarrafa languages, which are considered the first in terms of development and advancement" (Tulaimat, 1997, p. p. 195).

It appears that Schlegel's theory is not without problems and observations, as it is not an all-encompassing theory.

This is the most important and prominent theories, but we find other theories mentioned by researchers, including:

- Continuity Theory: Its proponents believe that language is an outgrowth of non-linguistic systems of our ancient ancestors that we know nothing about.
- The theory of discontinuity: that is, language appeared suddenly during the stage of human development, and from following this theory, he is considered the father of modern language.
- Maternal language theory: Some believe that languages in the beginning and in all origin were the language of mothers and developed through heredity between relatives.

Languages Indo-European or Yapheth

The Indo-European language group "Langues Indo - Europeennes", or what is known as the Jaffa languages, after Japheth, son of Noah, is a group that contains a number of language groups, namely:

A- Aramaic languages: such as modern Indian, ancient and modern Persian, Kari, and Afghani languages

b- Greek languages: such as ancient and modern Greek.

C- Armenian languages.

D- Albanian languages.

E - Italian languages: such as the Latin language, the Ascan language, and the Romanian languages that branched off from Latin such as French, Spanish and English.

F- Germanic languages: such as Iceland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, English-Saxon, Modern, Dutch, and German languages.

g- Baltic Slavic languages: such as Lithuanian, Lithuanian, and Old Prussian, as well as Old Slavic, Russian, Polish, Czech, Serbian, Croatian, and modern Bulgarian (see: Al-Nadari, 2008, p. 108).

The most prominent characteristics and features of these languages are:

(a) The centrality and homeland of these languages is what is known as Eastern Europe.

b- The great difference between these languages and these tongues makes them different, as if they do not belong to one family and one classification.

C - Some of these languages developed and flourished, such as French, English, and German, but some of them stagnated or ceased to exist, such as Lithuanian and Lithuanian.

D - Its speakers are very different in religions, cultures, shapes, colors and phenomena.

E - Trips, immigration, and sometimes invasions and wars helped spread them around the.

Siamese:

Classification of Semitic languages

It is a group of languages that have been in use since ancient times in the countries of Asia and Africa, some of which have passed away, and some that still remain, and they are divided according to their decline and prosperity into three groups:

-The group of extinct languages: it is the one that has been folded, and only simple expressions remain, for example: the ancient Canaanite.

-The group of languages with written texts: They are the ones that have withdrawn and receded from daily life and have left written texts indicating them, namely the Akkadian and the Sabaean.

The prosperous group of living languages: they are the ones that have been endowed with strength that has preserved their survival, including: Arabic, Syriac, Abyssinian Semitic, and Hebrew. Researchers are

unanimously agreed that the first to call them "Semitic languages" was the German scholar "Schlot Ser" in a research published in 1781 AD.

With the colonial competition in the East, studies of the Semitic language flourished, and universities in Spain, Italy, France and Germany began to establish chairs specialized in teaching Arabic, Hebrew and Syriac, i.e. Semitic languages, supported by colonial and sometimes religious ambitions. Among the most famous Western scholars who have been interested in studying Semitic languages are: Renan, Nodke, Rit, Zimmer, and Brockelmann.

The Semitic language is considered one of the most fruitful languages, both dry and mellow. Its people have given humanity a lot of giving, and the languages have become more civilized, and more than one language has branched out of the Semitic language, some of which prevailed and then perished, and some and others are still alive, mellow and strong, and this is what the Orientalists and others unanimously agreed upon. her family.

The most prominent Semitic languages

A- The Akkadian language

In the fourth millennium BC, the Semitic Akkadians attacked the sultan of the non-Semitic Sumerians, then formed on its ruins the Babylonian and then Assyrian governments, and their leaders were Hammurabi and Nebuchadnezzar. Aramaic, the Akkadian was defeated and turned into antiquities, the language of religion and literature only (see: Al-Wafi, D. T., pp. 28-29).

b- The Canaanite language

It seems that the Canaanites are a Semitic people who were displaced from Yemen and Hijaz in the early second millennium and it is said the ninth millennium BC, and invaded many regions, including Palestine and Syria, and even reached the countries of Europe, and among the most important Canaanite peoples are the Phoenicians, whose language was known as the Phoenician language, and later it was known to them as well. Some inventions, including their cultural invention, the alphabet "Alphabet", and this invention is "the fastest and lowest method to perfection" (Al-Wafi, D. T., p. 31) and civilization in writing, and it is said that "all the letters of the alphabet that were used later in various human languages" (The same source, p. 31), as we note in the Phoenician Semitic Language Tree. But some believe that the Phoenician alphabet appeared before the ninth millennium BC" (See: Tulaimat, 1997 AD, p. 73).

C- The Hebrew language

The Hebrew language, which is a Canaanite dialect, was not the tongue of all the Hebrews, but rather the tongue of one of their branches (see: the same source, p. 74).

D - Aramaic language

The Aramaic tribes were seeking a safe place to settle in. They were not hostile invading tribes. Some of them headed towards the northwest and the Levant, and others headed towards the east. The Aramaic language was dominated after wrestling with other languages such as Akkadian, and some languages and dialects such as Palestinian Aramaic and Syriac branched out from it (See: Al-Wafi, d. T, pp. 53-54).

E - the ancient Yemeni language

The Semites were stationed for a long time in ancient Yemen, and they built various and multiple civilizations and some kingdoms, including: the Kingdom of Sheba and Ma'in, then they spread and spread their civilizations in the countries of Canaan and Abyssinia, and their languages were close to Classical Arabic, and some of its vocabulary is ambiguous, and to that language the Sabaeans, Ma'in, Hadrami and Amharic dialects return. (See: Tulaimat, 1997 AD, p. 79).

F - The Abyssinian Semitic language

A wave of people left Yemen heading to Abyssinia and Eritrea with its Semitic language, then it clashed with the Abyssinian Hamitic language for a period of time, and the result of that conflict was the crystallization of the Semitic Abyssinian language.

G- The Arabic language

The word "Arabs" refers to the residents of Al-Madroskan, Al-Wabardon, as a difference and a distinction. Perhaps whoever differentiated between them or tried to return the word Arab to through, there is no doubt that he has goals and perhaps they are unfair and intentional.

It seems that "the Arabs are the oldest Semites, and although their land is the first cradle of Semitic peoples and Semitic languages. What we have reached of their language engraved on stone was not the oldest that reached us of Semitic languages, and therefore we do not know anything about the childhood of the Arabic language in its early stages" (Tulaimat, 1997 AD, p. 83), also see: (Al-Wafi, Dr. T., p. 93).

And as we know that some Arabic dialects are anthropomorphic, but the Hijazi language is the latest dialect that has been written for survival, life and prosperity, and it is the most widely spread and most followed Semitic language. What was mentioned is that they found some similarities between it and the Quraish dialect that prevailed in the land of the Hijaz and Najd and in the world, and it is one of the most prominent human languages and a civilized phenomenon that helped many other civilizations (Tulaimat, 1997 AD, p. 83).

It seems that the most difficult languages in the world are Arabic, Chinese and Japanese, and the easiest languages are Spanish, Italian and French, and from this point the researcher wanted to present the emergence of the Arabic language in brief, for the reasons of profession and specialization. With the flourishing of the European Renaissance and the discovery of antiquities and tablets on which texts in Semitic languages were discussed, and with the colonial competition over the Middle East, studies on Semitic language flourished, and universities in Spain, Italy, France and Germany began to establish pamphlets.

world.

7. Conclusion and search results

Language is a great thing, as it preserves the nation's beliefs, heritage, culture, and scientific activity, and it is a record of hopes, aspirations and ambitions. The language is a mediator between the ancient past, the changing present, and the prosperous future. The language is the balance and treasury of every nation and every people.

- Scientists and those interested in the language still present many assumptions and theories about the emergence and development of the language, because the human mind has so far not been convinced of the theorizing, sayings, discussions and hypotheses, and the large number of research in it and what was written about it. It is extremely important and dangerous, and it is considered a mighty work presented by linguists and linguistics, but most of it is not convincing and insufficient.

- Linguistics and linguistics are still not mature due to the large number of researches that have been written on it, as well as theories on the origin and development of language.

- It appears that the closest theories to persuasion are what has been written about Semitic languages, the most important and prominent of which is the Arabic language. Perhaps this is due to its strength and the strength of its structure.

Language is an aspect of civilization and human civilization.

-If language is a living being, and there is no time or place, then we must pay attention to linguistics and modern linguistics, and keep pace with modern developments in time and place.

- Modern linguistics and linguistics are general and comprehensive, subject to everything that is called language, unlike ancient linguistics, including philology, dialects and standard language only.

- Modern linguistics has left an impact on and was influenced by other sciences as well

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Corresponding Author: Jehad feyzoislam, Faculty member, Department of Arabic Language and Literature, University of Tehran.

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