

“ ”

*

“ ”
：

：

- -
.

.

.

.

.

.

：

·
(1)

(2)

·
(3)

：

.

.

.

“ ”

.

：

.

.

2004/7/29

*

... ” (4).

.2005/3/26

" (5).

•

(7)

" (12).

11

II II

■

!

|| ||

□ □

■

.1

$$\| \cdot \| \quad \| \cdot \| \quad (13).$$

|| (8).

11

11

|| ||

■ ■ ■

•

11

" (9).

(14)

11

" (15).

•

■ ■ ■

|| ||

...

|| ||

11

$$(\quad)'' \quad (16).$$

•

•

11

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right)$$
$$\equiv (10).$$

11

.2

.

•

11

•

■

□

□

•

•

:

■

■

•

•

•

:

■

11

•

•

•

■

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

II

■

■

=(47).

|| ||

■

|| (48).

■

||

|| ||

„ (51).

•

•

•

() .

1

•

•

()

“(49).

() " "

."

(56)

(52) :

" (57).

...

(53)

" ...

:

":

(54)"

(58)

:

:

.

.

.

.

.

(59)

.

.

" "

.

.

(60)

(61).

()

"

:

."

: " (62):

() :

(55)

:

:

•

■

■

11

•

•

■

■

■

•

•

•

•

()

()

()

■

()

•

$$=$$

.(63).

||

$$(\quad + \quad)$$

“ . (69) ”

" : (70)"

" : (71)"

" (72)"

(79) ()

" :

(73)"

()

(74)"

" :

(75) "

()

： () ()

) "... " (76) : (

.1

"

.2

:

) / (+ =) (77)
.() (

.3

()

(a t)

() (78)

.4

.5

5

■

•

1

•

■

- 309 -

	.3	(69)	.422/6	(57)
	.24	(70)		(58)
	.52	(71)	.341/1 47	
	.83	(72)		(59)
	.39	(73)	.664 2	
	.77	(74)	.	(60)
		(75)	.265	(61)
) :			211-210/2	(62)
	:	(	88/3	425/2
	.136		.321/5	
.57	.203/2 4	(76)	.212/2	(63)
		(77)	.211/2	(64)
		(78)	3	(65)
.52 1948			:	70
95		(79)	.206	
135			.42	(66)
			.445/1	(67)
	.26		.21	(68)

3 1999

.

.

4 1990

1998

.

1 1998 :

1989

1988

1 1992

1 1993

1990

5 2001

2

1984

1984

220/3 1 1993

1991

1985

1987

1980

1977

	1981		1985	
	1995	1	1999	
.1	1989	4	1995	
		1	1976	
			14/10	
	1 1996			
		1976	1998 1	
	1993		1996	
	3			
	2		1992	
		1	1984	
	1 1984			
	1 1995		1991	
			1	
	1998		1 1996	
	1989		1985	
	2001	1996		
	1		2	
			1 1998	
2001	.52 1948		1988	
	1	1	1995	
			1985	
	1 1988		1	
	1996	3 1988		
	1			
	1 1999		1 1998	
Comparative Semitic Lexicon of the Phoenician and Punic			3 1995	
Languages, Missoula. 1978. Scholars Press.				
			1994	

The Abati and >umati “Taa” among Addition and Substitution and Compensation in Light of its Structure and Functional Value

*Moneer T. Shatanawi**

ABSTRACT

Linguists have dwelled on investigating the “Taa” in Yaa abati (of father) and Yaa >umati (of mother). They had different perspectives and opinions. Some ascribed this to Saybawyh that it is a substitute for the first person possessive adjective yaa. Others said that it's a replacement of the Yaa. Some others said its origin is the stopping Haa. Some other linguists ascribe that to the phenomena of Tarkheem and elegy.

The researcher has intended to discuss linguists' opinions –especially Saybawyh– showing their positive and negative remarks through three dimensions:

Complexity (ambiguity) of this Taa, linguists opinions, and its main specialization in vocative category only. The researcher concluded that this is the feminine Taa due to some indications of the comparative linguistic lesson: it is not only ignored in the pronunciation of the two structures because of the ellipse, but there are creation constructive considerations in the structure of the dual and some other indicative values as well as some other stylistic meanings in vocative category in particular which forbid the annexation of Taa due to the aforementioned factors. The researcher, also, disagreed with those who think that it's a substitute for first person possessive adjective Yaa or that it's a substitute of the stopping “Haa” or either that which is due to the phenomena of Tarkeem or elegy.

The researcher showed that what has been ascribed to Saybawyh in this regard was not accurate. In his theory, it is a replacement of the Yaa. Rather, it's the feminine Taa for the function of replacement.

Nonetheless, taking for granted that it is mainly based on replacement doesn't suffice in showing the fact of this Taa and explain its existence in these two particular abovementioned words only, not any others, and only in vocative category.

KEYWORDS: Taa, abati, >umati, addition, substitution, compensation.

* Faculty of Arts, The Hashemite University. Received on 29/7/2004 and Accepted for Publication on 26/3/2005.