Applied Linguistics in the Middle East World

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Abstract

For the last century, and after the Middle East culture's invade most important countries on the world map, through industry, education; internet participation and other significant aspects. One matter connects the Middle East to the other parts of the world which is "language". Language learning might seem pretty easy; however, compresence it deeply with all expression used is sort of difficult mission. Linguistics role has appeared to solve this issue by conveying all phrases not only with their accurate meaning but also with the senses they cover.

Keywords: Applied linguistics , Middle east world

1. Introduction

Every country's language is a multipart of knowledge and skills which enable speakers of that specified language to link ideas and words with each other's in order to definite thoughts, assumptions, feelings, requirements, and every single thing needs to be expressed. The general definition of Linguistics is the study of the different aspects of language sciences: really important questions would arise here,how all the systematic facets of linguistics would be structured, how is it developed, and in what ways we can convey the messages from other languages, the ways of changing it shows? Linguists accordingly are involved with a number of specific questions about the Mother Nature of a particular language. What stuffs do all human languages have in common? The differences between the languages, and to what degree are the differences methodical, for example, can we recognize the forms of differences? Plus the methods that children obtain like this comprehensive knowledge of a language in so short period? What are the means that adjust languages, and are there restrictions to the amount the languages edit and change? What is the original of the reasoning manners that play an important role when we yield and compresence languages?

The section of linguistics that focuses on the formation of each language comes in the following order:

- **Morphology**: the study of the structure of words

- **Semantics**: the study of meaning of each word for useful results.

- **Phonetics**:   the study of speaking sounds and the symbols related to them.

- **Pragmatics**: the study of language usage

- **Syntax**: the study of the structure of sentences

- **Phonology**: the study of speaking sounds in their intellectual features

For the reason that languages are like a vital part of existence as a human, Linguistics have knowledgeable influences and intersections with many other disciplines in the humanities science, the lifestudies, and the biology sciences. Approximately,all of the closest associates in linguistics are with Beliefs of philosophy, Poetry, Consciousness, anthropology, Physics (acoustics), Biology (anatomy, neuroscience), information technology sciences, Satellites engineering, Mental health sciences.

The primary purpose of the concentrating on Linguistics sciences regarding the academic area is the expansion of understanding. Nevertheless, because of the significance of languages in people collaboration and conduct, the understanding grown by the study which demonstrates how linguistics have many applied values and practices. Graduates of bachelor and alumna of higher education programs in Linguistics department put on their knowledge in many various zones, together with language instruction, speaking strategies, speaking creation, original language crossing point, searching for information, translating in general, expectation, identification, and of course every way that consist a language like writing, reading, and listening.

2. Morphology

Morphological experts are working as editors and processors for the text. A lot of Text analyses want them to execute their missions. Arabic language consists of diverse fields, layouts and sorts, of each of the vowelized and non-vowelized writings. Label-assignment in Arabic language represents a very complicated role than any other language could show. The morphological sentistsought toenhance the proper linguistic data to each portion or morpheme of the vocabulary (Common Roots, Prefixes, Suffixes,Word Forms); in operation, in place of a label for a word, we requisite a sublabel for each part. Much excellent dissimilarities may possibly cause glitches for automatic morphological analysis. Mainly the ones who involved me labeling process which oblige training information. In case noticeable changing upon the vocabularies forms and grammar; in contrast, dissimilarities may aid to uncover other words in the limited framework of the text.

Morphology is the science, documentation, examination and depiction of the marginal meaning bearing pieces that create a word. And here we come to a very important definition, in which the marginal meaning bearing piece of a word is called a morpheme. Whereas, morphological analysis is Sorting and structuring a symbolic building of the element morphemes. Each of orthographic instructions and morphological guidelines are essential for classifying a vocabulary's morphemes. For example, the grammar of orthographic for words end with Y in any English word like lady shows how in plural forms it turns into I and then end it with es to indicate the plural form. Besides elements that are related to morphology science designates that the word water is uncountable and thus there's no plural for it as well as information, the plural of it is the same as singular.

Arabic language is anactive language that feels right to the supreme collection of languages. The core feature of supreme languages is their complex morphology, because words are taken from their origin of three dimensions stems. Stems of supreme languages convey the elementary intangiblegist, while changing the vowel of the basic stem and totaling prefixes, suffixes and other elements to create the diverse differences in meaning.

3. Semantics

Let us first spot the light on it is meaning linguists who are experts in this field have extensive discussions regarding the complexities of languages, what is the way to build a meaningful sentence and how fixations it could bear. Shakespeare declares here thanin one of his writing to showthat the name is not important, and we are getting closer to the definition of semantics. The wrap up is whether we stopped to call a car a car, we could still smell its smog, feel it, and use it as we used to.

So, Semantics defines as the useful meaning and explanation of words, marks, and sentence formation. It's; also, generally measure the amount of comprehension, how we get the ideas of others correctly, and sometimes the process of taking a rough decision. Another interesting concept of Semantics states the subdivision of science included in linguistics those treaties with meaning of words in languages and their abilities to change.

4. Phonetics

Which are the logical science of speaking and the noises of any specific language? Phonetician discusses a categorized context for speech voices that depends on how they are made and the manner they were written with.

Many trials have also been conducted to explore which portions of the speaking symbols are most significant in assisting the listener to differentiatethe speaker's sounds.

How about the Arabic phonetics which contain 30 sounds separate consonant sections, this results in having 30 to 36 consonants alphabets and 6 vowels , (Erickson, D. & Abramson, 2008).Furthermore, there are 20 to 27 sounds regarding all the alphabets (Maddieson 1994).

5. Pragmatics

The best definition of Pragmatics is a section of linguistics that studies how people speak in social frameworks and the language barrier they have between their language and the other languages.

Examples:

"**Pragmatists** don't only focus on the obviosity side of the expression and the manner to describe the sentence. But also, with the manner and style of the expression other than its sense". Robins, R. H. 1964. General linguistics.

Translation is more difficult than the human's mind can think due to language and cultural barriers. And that's what drives most of linguists to apply the pragmatic section of linguistics on translation. Different approaches and theories have taken the control in applying linguistic to any translation process. Leech, (1983)who mentions several approaches showing how pragmatics concern with meaning regarding the speaker situation. Moreover, Translator must be fully educated about pragmatics of any language they're translating. The characteristics which the translator should be careful of are speech performances,associates, assumptions, the accommodating principle (Grice, 1975) and for sure the four maxims of Gricean which are quality, the second one is quantity, while the third one the general relation and finally the manner, thus that combination empower talkers and auditors in dialogue to produce and decode associates in the expressions. Needless to say, how much the translators understanding of pragmatics can affect the translation work.

6. Syntax

It's defined as how we can form and order words in a sentence concerning the grammatical rules. Syntax is widely used almost everywhere like computer world, books and natural language. Ordering of words is the best description for syntax. Nevertheless , syntax is similarlyattained in nearly most languages like Spanish by regardingthe end of each word by cases. Through using syntax in computer language, syntax couldperform aninflexible role.

For the fact that Arabic is one of the most difficult languages, so it's clearly that any syntax related to Arabic sentence would be not easy to form. Besides, Arabic grammar occurs to fulfill in unimaginative method and there doesn't completely understand formal illustration for it till now. There are some aims to give a properstyle for Arabic phrases which depend on

transformational generative grammar.

Let's take as an example the minimal phrase: which means: The boy is in the house. According to the Arabic language, the definite article is the prefix, we can't find a cooperating verb and direction of writing is from right to left.

7. Phonology

It's clearly a science of any voice in any language; inaddition, to its history and structures related to these sounds.

Actually, English language contains nearly three times more vowel echoes than Arabic, thus it is foreseeable that starters will be unsuccessful to differentiate between some of the vocabularies they catch, such as eat/treat, and will have complications speaking these words in the approved manner.

Difficulties in phonating consonants embrace the incapability to make the the pronunciation in words; for example, that and there, the substitution of the letter B with the similar P is a common,and the same problem applies to the letters V and F.

In Arabic word stress is regular. It is common, therefore, for Arab learners to have difficulties with the seemingly random nature of English stress patterns. Talking about how the syllables stressed in Arabic, it's for sure existed just like other languages but maybe in a greater way. For example,in the word yard is stressed on the initial syllable and follow on the middle.

Arabic Grammar

In Arabic there's no verbs *that express the present situation, also, verb to do are not existed*. If it comes to comparing between Arabic and English, then there are only two shared tenses simple present and present continuous. Arabic doesn't distinguish between actions happened and finished in the past; unless, it is connected to the present.

Around four main languages are existed in the Middle East. Arabic, Hebrew, Persian and Turkish which are the four language sets the most famous written and spoken with that are known against English.

Arabic Language

Arabic language is the greatest extensively spoken language in the Middle East region, actuality endorsed language in nearly 18 Arab countries. Some examples of countries that use Arabic as an official language are Algeria, Comoros, Djibouti, Iraq, Israel, Jordon, Kuwait, Libya, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. Same areas which on borders of the Middle East countries border; also, share the Arabic language. And they're probably a fellow of the Semitic division of the Afro-Asiatic languages.

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