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Thesis Title	The vowel sounds in Hebrew and Semitic Languages			
Year	2002			
Abstract	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This thesis is based on a comparison sound educational principle, which aims at focusing attention to what has been, traditionally, called in Hebrew language as "vowel sounds".</p> <p>These vowel sounds are represented by the three primary vowels a (א), I (א), and u (ו). of these a is made with the widest opening of the vocal organs ; i is made with a narrower opening and with the breath striking the front of the hard palate ; (u) is also made with a narrow opening , but farther back in the mouth , and with rounding of the lips .</p> <p>Closely related to the foregoing are five other sounds, viz., e (א), e (א), a (א), and o (א). of these , e is midway between (a) and (i) , and may arise from either by deflection . Like wise a and (o) are midway between (a) and (u) , and are so closely alike as to be represented by the same sign ; (a) come from (a) under the influence of the tone by a rounding of the lips , while (o) comes from (u) with out tonal influence by a lowering of the back of the tongue , which produces a greater opening as for the a sounds-this may also be designated as deflection . the remaining two vowels, (e) and (o) , arise from (i) and (u) , respectively , under the influence of the tone ; each of them is made farther back on the palate than its corresponding short vowel . in addition to these vowel sounds, there are two other classes , viz., those made by lighting the primary vowel sounds and these by reducing them to their lowest terms .</p> <p>The naturally long vowels are of three classes, viz., (1) these arising from contraction ; (2) these arising in compensation for the quiescence or loss of a consonant ; (3) these which acquired their length in the earliest stages of the language and are found as characteristic of certain formation from a .</p> <p>The reduced vowels are of two classes, viz., (1) the simple sewa which is a neutral sound to which any one of the short vowels may be reduced, and (2) the compound sewa which has distinct form for each of the three short vowels, viz., (א) from a , (א) from i , and (א) from u .</p> <p>In addition to the dissection of the same groups of sounds comparatively in many Semitic language (i . e) Akkadian Lang , Syriac Lang , Mandaic Lang , Arabic Lang , etc, there are exercises that are distinctive for establishing a real appreciation of Hebrew style and syntax, so, from the first chapter, the reader has the incentive of feeling of definite accomplishment . The constant repetition of these sounds both establishes and fortifies the knowledge of the Hebrew language.</p> <p>These sounds, as presented in here, is neither over simplified nor belabored with involved and wordy complexity, clearly, and soundly, with ample illustration. They can be grabbed and retained easily .</p> <p>Finally, this thesis will afford an opportunity for increasing the ability of students to learn Hebrew vocalizing quickly and well, whether in class or privately .</p>			