

**COMMON MISTAKES IN THE ARABIC LANGUAGE SYNTAX AT MEDIA,
CAUSES AND POSSIBLE TREATMENTS**

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ABSTRACT

Language is an essence of thought that has an important role in the building of the nations; one of the most important factors affecting human life without other objects is that language and the way of expression of the human beings. But language has ways to express a wide rely on fixed rules excellence, accuracy, quality and foundries, which called (the linguistic rules). In order to maintain the sound and expressive language fantastic eloquently must abide by those rules without defect. Consequently, this paper aims at highlighting the common mistakes in Arabic media writing as well as shows the causes and finds some possible treatment. Indeed, the main problem facing intellectuals in the media writing nowadays is that the prevalence of mistakes such as the use of the term in the sense of no use of it, as well as in the order of vocalizations within the sentence, for this reason, the present study found that it appropriate to put in the hands of the reader. Another picture on this topic, which has long written about professors specialize at varying times. Moreover, in spaced periods of time and in spite of this mistake continues commonplace in most social circles.

KEYWORDS: Syntax; The Wrong Reasons In The Syntax System; Common Mistakes; Media

Review of previous studies

The phenomenon of mistakes in the Arabic language is a subject that drew the attention of many of the big specialists of its importance, and to protect the beautiful language of the phenomenon of these studies:

1. Kamal (1979), common mistakes in the syntactic system among University students.
2. Mouse (1984), Arabic language and Anaya, research in error and poor students in the Arabic language issue.
3. Mukhtar, Mistakes when contemporary Arabic writers and broadcasters.
4. Mousa (2000) error phenomenon in the media language.
5. Abaineh (2000), grammatical and structural mistakes in the media.

All these research and studies find that common mistakes offered in the syntactic system and context and addressed the causes and the means to correct them, but did not find a sympathetic ear hear or use the right word, for this reason the author found it is appropriate to write on this subject in another way. A new pattern after the development of the era of modernity, and increased study modern theories. Yet this increase in the proliferation of theories and media, many of the new mistake became a reminder of those mistakes and duty to maintain the Arabic language including bearing the glorious heritage of epistolary heavenly.

Arabic language sentence:

Before we start to discuss the Arabic language syntax in detail, the Arabic system has to be highlighted of the syntax, what is the sentence, which is consisting of?

What is the benefit of the appropriate system?

Definition of the sentence in Arabic:

Sentence: is a component which consists of two or more words to denote the specific meaning, for example:

Example1:

The student is passed the examination.

Example2:

The teacher attended the school.

For the phrase when grammarians cornerstones: “ascribed and Missned”, either in nominal syntax do datum to news datum, and in the actual syntactic or vice actor datum act datum, not the sentence in Arabic without these two pillars (ascribed and Missned) apart from these two pillars bounty. It can be dispensed with him and does not harm the meaning of the sentence and its component.

And **syntax**: is the picture verbal Minor to talk is useful, in any language of the world, a compound that between the speaker by the mental image she had composed parts thereof in his mind, then is the means by which the movement of what toured in the mind of the speaker to the mind of the listener.

The causes of mistakes in the sentence

During the follow-up of the media and listen to the rhetoric of some intellectuals, journalists and found that there is a variety of reasons, which played a role in the disruption of the Arab sentence of the reasons in this system:

1. Combines many researchers that any language will you be the one case with the evolution of time, but perceived by development and renewal in some genres or vocabulary that were not in the mostly live in some languages. And I see that like language, such as a living organism subject to evolution and the increase only in certain fixed laws, and Arabic are the development and renewal evidenced by the ability of genres on transition plasticity necessary to a transitive verb, and the verb to the infringer is required. Some changes may be negative on the language intervened in some of its impurities, then the language is affected and evolve and remain on the case of one.
2. The translation of the most common reasons that led to the change in the syntax because the transport from other languages into Arabic in which some imbalance as a result of the lack of the culture of some translators or affected obviously Western culture or their commitment to professionalism translation, due to translation ((influenced modern language in new ways not accustomed to classical Arabic before, it led modern literal translation to the entry of foreign methods of expression to the language of daily newspapers and then overtaken by the literary article)).
3. One of the reasons the most important in the disruption of syntax teaching methods and teacher system, a lack of exercise eloquent language to speak during the teaching or use at some educational situation in our country, and that it loses its vitality and its ability art for this language, we find a clear difference between the written language and the language read.
4. Poor language culture in the Arab community makes many minors in understanding the syntax and it was due to the tyranny of the vernacular dialects and overwhelmed the classical, and the departure of the absolute majority of people reading books or listening to the language lectures that enrich linguistic Queen and increase the culture of the individual expressive.
5. Tendency of some story book and the novel Arabs to use the vernacular dialects or inclination to write some of them as a result of some of them influenced by Western-style or weakness in some of them realizes the deep meanings of the Arabic language.

These are some of the important reasons that led to the imbalance in the Arabic sentence system, and there are other reasons cited by previous studies still exist.

Common mistakes

The observer of the Arabic language finds the lack of precision in the use of syntax accurately in the press in general and the media. The mistake in the language is not just a syntax mistake or arranged and tuned Bedouin ((whether in the media or outside spoil the national thought and disrupt the capacity of people's mental)). Kamal stated that humans have counted in his study (Common Mistakes When University students), including the following ((choice, matching, and parsing)), and almost close to mistakes, it turned out in this article, which they referred to Kamal that humans mistakes including:

1. Single words as follows: A) Often some media people make the mistake of selecting words in subjects not fit to be in this place of the sentence, such as use of the word (as long as) in saying: (Do not be afraid as long as I exist with you) and the right to say (as long as you present me) or (as long as I stood with you).

B) "Null" deadline for void and the right thing to say: date canceled. Because of the four-act (canceled) either (null) of the triple act (twitter) and to say absurd.

C) "Enriched" used some of them act (enriched) in the position of Altaadih despite being required in saying: (enriched Akkad Arab library much from books) with that this action was not used in the Arabic language only necessary says: (a rich man) any became a chandelier.

D) "Desired" use the verb (desire) without associated with one of the prepositions (in, for) where he says: (wants hair so and so) and this meaning ambiguous it does not understand the listener or reader a he loves poetry or hate him, but if the act was accompanied with a letter traction (in) it means he wants hair or desired (desired so and so in the hair), and if combined with a letter traction (for) means that he (hated) (So and so desired hair).

E) Used many extraneous words on the language and many uses such as:

(Karkatir, microphone, Screenplay, Festival, acrobat, a basement, a dictator, model and so on).

2. Combine "will" and "not" in one sentence (will not win terror) and more correct that (will) be used with the present tense indicative of the distant future, either (will not) intervene on the present tense to deny the future, and did not hear about the Arabs use the tools together in one sentence because they are entering the deed evidencing the future.

3. Use the question character "is" with syntactic exiled most media comes syntactical to unstated (Do) with exile and this antithesis grammatical Qaeda like saying: (Do not arrest the terrorists?) And is known for (is) its Azbq sentence exiled.

Some journalists also say: (Is the Arab foreign ministers have unanimously agreed that the fight against terrorism?) This is a mistake because (do) not come precedent for (may) in the same sentence. And frequently used (or) the equation in the context of inter (Is) and this is not permissible in Arabic him as saying: (Do the Chinese delegation signed a cooperation agreement with the Iraqi delegation did not sign or ...etc.) and the right to use Hamza Alastphahmah in such a sentence.

4. The introduction of “the” definition of the words (not, some, many) known for the Arabic language that (is, some) were using Amadaftan apparent to others such as name or conscience. Of saying that: (some people) and (the location inappropriate) and the right to be told (some people) and (wrong place). And also say some media (lots of social phenomena) and the right thing to say (a lot of social phenomena).

5. Repeat some of the words in the context of the sentence a lot and this is not permissible in the Arabic language, often repeats some media the word “as” such as: (the longer the war, the greater the suffering, the sooner oil prices fell, the more purchasing power for consumers) or as in: (between Iran and the United States) and this occurrence is inaccurate and without prejudice to the wholesale system.

This is a brief presentation to the subject of large and important Arab wanted by an alert reader general interest.

Possible treatments of mistakes

Mistakes in the Arabic language many now as a result of development, who has held the attention of most media groups away from the heritage and authenticity of their language and through watching the satellite channels, Iraqi, Arab and found what I found from the mistakes of reported brief them in this simple search, and search through figured the proposed treatment as follows:

First of all, follow-up Arabic grammar accurately through reading references and sources of the Arabic language old and new that guide the reader to the fundamentals of language and enables the writer of not making mistakes such as (explain Ibn Aqil, explain Qatar due Ibn Hisham and adequately to Abbas Hassan).

Secondly, establishing a specialized centre concerned with the heritage of the Arabic language and the preservation of resources, is this centre between now and then guiding the establishment of courses in the Arabic language for all age groups, and forces the staff of each slide to subscribe to.

Thirdly, subjecting journalists and broadcasters to specialized courses in Arabic reading and writing science.

Fourthly, choose broadcasters and newspaper editors who are fluent in Arabic or assets where T_khassza.

Lastly, review before publication printed and published through linguistic sent to the auditor, as well as ensure the safety of his correct reading before going out in the live broadcast.

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