예멘 구어체 아랍어의 발전과정과 사나방언의 음운적 특성에 대한 연구

(A Study on the developments of Yemenite spoken Arabic and the phonological features of San ‘a’ dialect)

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Abstract

A Study on the developments of Yemenite spoken Arabic and the phonological features of San ‘ā’ dialect

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Recent studies by Ingham (1982) accord to the classification of the dialects in the Arabian peninsula into three groups: North-east Arabian dialects (dialects of the Najd), South-west Arabian dialects (dialects of Yemen, Hadramaut and Aden), West Arabian dialects (dialects of Hiagazi and Tihama).

According to this division, Yemenite dialects belong to South-west Arabian dialects. The dialect map of Yemen is complicated because the geographical fragmentation of the area has produced a great deal of dialect variation. Behnstedt (1985) distinguished the following main areas: the Tihama dialects; the k-dialects, the dialects of the central plateau (the dialect of San ‘ā’); South-east dialects (mahriyah, sha’briyah, suquriy, ta’izz).

This paper aims at investigating the developments of Yemenite spoken Arabic and analyzing its phonological features focusing on San ‘ā’ dialect. The reason why San ‘ā’ dialect has become a subject of this study is that San ‘ā’ dialect represents the mixed zone between the eastern and western dialects. In the second chapter, we'll make a diachronic approach to the developments of Yemenite spoken Arabic. Yemenite spoken Arabic is divided into dialects derived from the old Yemenite languages such as Minean, Sabean, Qatbanean, Himyaritic and dialects influenced by dialects of Higaz. This chapter will deal with the historical developments of two kinds of dialects respectively. In the third chapter, we'll make a synchronic analysis of the phonological features of San ‘ā’ dialect focusing on the Bedouin features of San ‘ā’ dialect such as the voiced realisation of the /q/, the retention of the interdentals, and the gender distinction in the second and third person plural of the verbs and the pronouns as well as the deletion of