Phonic Features in Translation of Quran in Tabari Language

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Abstract

Historically, the linguists have divided the Iranian languages into three historical eras, (a) Ancient era, (b) Middle era, and (c) New era. The Tabari Language is one of the languages of the New era as the continuity of Middle era languages. One of the works from Tabari language is The Manuscript of Quran Translation written in 9th and 10th centuries (lunar calendar). Choosing around 2500 words and lexicons, in this article we have studied the phonic features of Tabari language, and we have also studied the changes in terms of event frequency and sample varieties. In this study it was shown that this work well preserved some of the features of Iranian languages in the middle era and this is a very significant point because this book was written and compiled in the 9th and 10th centuries,
while the Middle era and the Iranian languages ended by the collapse of Sasanian Dynasty. But there are still some signs and features in particular phonic features of it in Tabari language. Some of the changes regarding the phonic changes are the existence of letter J instead of Z, e.g. Namaz pronounced Namaj (meaning prayer) or existence of letter G instead of V, e.g. Gonah pronounced Vonah (meaning sin) or existence of V instead of B, e.g. Shetab pronounced Shetav (meaning speed). These features are also seen in today’s Tabari language like the existence of V instead of P, e.g. Charpa pronounced Charva (meaning beast). The study on phonic changes shows that there have been many phonic changes in Tabari Language in such a way that many indigenous people cannot even understand the meaning of some words.

Keywords: lingual Changes, phonic Changes, Tabari language, Tabari Quran