

A Phonological Analysis of Sounds in Context in Kubeisa Iraqi Dialect

Rawaa Saadoon Fahad^{*1}, Muslih Shwayash Ahmed²

1 Department of English, College of Education for Humanities, University of Anbar, Ramadi, Iraq

2 Department of English, Al-Maarif University College, Ramadi, Iraq

* rawa.199011@gmail.com

KEYWORDS: Kubeisa Iraqi Dialect, Assimilation, Elision, Intrusion.



Crossref



<https://doi.org/10.51345/v34i1.591.g343>

ABSTRACT:

This research presents the phonological aspects which happens in KID. This study concerns with the process which occur in connected speech such as Assimilation, Elision, Intrusion..These process are used by the speakers of KIA .In this empirical study, the spontaneous speech of the individuals who speak KID has been recorded in natural setting. The three phonological phenomena that concern this study have been explained briefly before starting the phonological analysis of the data collected about KID. This study is restricted to the analysis of segmental phonemes in KIA, that is the consonants and vowels and any aspects related to them. It also studies the phonological processes of assimilation, elision, and linking as aspects of connected speech.The researcher employed judgment sampling to select my informants from the Kubiesa community for the current investigation. First, the Muslim population in Kubeisa (KIA) speaks the language as a native speaker because they were born and reared there, providing a practical rationale for the usage of this approach. The data collected will depend on interviews with people who are considered native speakers of this dialect and live in kubeisa town. The same thing is true with the conversations recorded for the same purpose.When analyzing the examples taken from the data to point out the assimilated intruded, elided and imalized sounds in context.Several utterances from the speech and discussions of native KIA speakers are analyzed in this study. It includes talks and debates on a variety of subjects, including social, economic, educational, religious, and sporting issues. Its main goal is to pinpoint the crucial phonological mechanism of KIA within the context of the studied phonological issues. According to the hypothesis, such variances might exist.KIA has regressive and progressive assimilation, but there is no coalescent assimilation.In KIA,, all types of elision depend on context.

REFERENCES:

- A Theoretical and Practical Course in English Phonetics.Baghdad Al - Hurriyah Printing House. Bin Mu'min, A. .Almuqarrab. Edited by Ahmed A. Juwaari and A. Aljubouri. Baghdad: Al - Ani Press (1986)
- Abu Salim, I .(1982) A Reanalysis of Some Aspects of Arabic Phonology: A Metrical Approach. (PhD . dissertation), University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign [Google Scholar]. Behnam , J. A. and Al - Hamash , K.I.) 1975 (
- Al - Hamash , Kh. I. (1969) A Contrastive Study of the Sound Systems of Iraqi Arabic and Standard English . Baghdad : Al - Sha9b Press. Al-Ani, S. (1970) Arabic Phonology: An Acoustical and Physiological .Investigation. Paris: Mouton, The Hague
- Al.Ani, S. H.(1989)"Development of /q/ Articulation Distribution in Iraq". In khalil I . Hamash (Trans.). Contemporary Studies in the Arabic Dialects. Ministry of Education :Series of Al-Mu'alim Al-Jadeed .publications, No.1.pp.86-99

- Al-Antaaky, M. (1972) *Almuheeth fi Asswaat Alarabia: Syntax and Morphology*. Beirut: Daar Alsharq.
- Al-Khalesi, Y. (2006). *Modern Iraqi Arabic with MP3 files: A Textbook*, (2nd ed.). Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press
- Ali, Z. A. (2012). A Phonological Study of English and Arabic Assimilation : A Contrastive Study. *Journal of the College of Languages (JCL)*, (25), 156–211.
- Al Saigh, A. S. (1998). The phonemic term in phonemic studies. *Jordan: the modern world of Books*
- Aluqeily, Sh. Y. Th (2012) A Phonological Analysis of Segmental Phonemes in Standard English and Hit Iraqi .Arabic. Al. Anbar University
- Clark, J, and Colin Y. 1995. "An introduction to phonetics and phonology." 2nd edition. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Bibliographic annotation by Malone 2000.) Carr, Philip. (1993). *Phonology*. London: The Macmillan Press).
- Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. (2003). *An introduction to language*. Boston: Thomson/Heinle
- Hameed, N. (2013). *Al Elision in English and Colloquial Iraqi Arabic* -Nisour University College
- Hassan, M. and Muhammed El - Shayib (1989) *English Pronunciation for Student Teachers* . 2nd ed. Baghdad: Ministry of Education Press
- <http://faculty.mu.edu.sa/public/uploads/1367177870.6546PHONETICS%20AND%20PHONOLOGY.pdf>
- http://ijhssnet.com/journals/Vol_2_No_3_February_2012/17.pdf
- <http://www.altavista.com/web/results?itag=ody&%20phonology&kgs=1&kls=0&r1=v2&%20ph>
- Ibraahim, K. (1978) *Umdat Assarf*. Cairo: Al-Ma9aarif Publishing Press. Indiana University Press
- Ingham, B. (2009). The Dialects of the Euphrates Bedouin. *Studies in Semitic Languages and Linguistics in Honor of Clive Holes*. Edited by T. Muraoka, and M. Versteegh. Leiden, Boston: Brill. International
- Jalabneh. (2012). Deletion of Segments in Jussive Verb: Generative Phonology View. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*
- Khan, M. (2004). *Arabic Tutor*, vol 3. South Africa: Madrasah In'aamiyyah
- Khoshaba, M. (2006). *Iraqi Dialect vs Standard Arabic*. California : Maltfl
- Ladefoged, P. & Johnson, K. (2011). *A Course in Phonetics*, (6th ed.). Boston: Wadsworth
- Mohammed, F. (2018). *Social Network Integration and Language Change in Progress in Iraqi Arabic: A Sociophonetic Study of Dialect Levelling in the Hiti Dialect* (Published Doctoral dissertation). University of Leeds. Retrieved from: https://etheses.whiterose.ac.uk/21338/2/Thesis_Fuad%20Mohammed.pdf
- Owens, J. (2005). *Pre-diaspora Arabic: Dialects, statistics and historical Dichronica*
- Roach, Peter (2000) *English Phonetics and Phonology*. 3rd.ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Schane, S. A. (1972). *Generative phonology*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall. Held formats Distance 1. University of Balamand Amioun, Lebanon
- Trask, R. L. (2003) *Historical Linguistics* . London: Hodder Arnold
- Wagner, R. K., & Torgesen, J. K. (1987). The nature of phonological processing and its causal role in the acquisition of reading skills. *Psychological Bulletin*, 101(2), 192–212. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.101.2.192>
- Watson, Janet C. E. (2007) *The Phonology and Morphology of Arabic* . Oxford : Oxford University Press.
- عتيق، عبدالعزيز (ب.ت): مقامة في النحو والصرف. بيروت: دار النهضة العربية للطباعة والنشر.

1. Introduction:

This study looks into the phonological phenomena of sounds assimilation elision, intrusion. The phonological analysis of KIA hasn't been studied before, as far as the researcher is aware. As a result, comparing the phonological phenomena listed above will, in the researcher's opinion and Knowledge, provide new insight on this Iraqi dialect. This research aims to show the phonological aspects of KIA with reference to SE. KIA dialect has been chosen by the researcher to be studied with reference to SE which is "the variety of a language treated as the official language and used in public broadcasting, publishing and education , Yule" (295:2010) (It is a variety of English used by educated people and " . understood by people in the English speaking world (Jones, 1976: 12). It is taught to learners of English in Iraqi schools and other educational institutions. In this study the researcher is particularly concerned with the variety of pronunciation described by educated southern British English "(Gimson, 1976:95). To the researcher's knowledge, this Iraqi Arabic dialect, i.e., KIA may not be given special interest in spite of the diversity of phonological features it entails compared with other dialects spoken in western of Iraq in

particular and Iraq in general. This variety is called RP English. In this study, several utterances from the speech and conversations of KIA native speakers are examined. It covers discussions and debates about social, economic, educational, religious, sporting, and other topics. Its primary aim is to identify the key phonological process of KIA in the context of the researched phonological difficulties. There may be such variations, according to the theory. This study aims to study sounds in context in KIA with reference to SE. It is recommended to take into account the differences between KIA (and MSA) and SE in the number of consonant sequences when teaching English at schools and Universities

2. Material and Method

2.1 Research Design

This Research is a qualitative research, which is based on words and text produced by a small number of individuals who speak KIA. This research is descriptive, since it deals with data that are collected in a form of recorded sentences or conversation rather than numbers. This study focuses on making interviews with KIA speakers, in addition to using the audio process recording device. The interviewees provide information about their personal and linguistic backgrounds in response to the questions. The purpose of the interview is to narrow down the population in order to select informants who are appropriate for the study of the objectives. The current study is concerned with the analysis of recorded content including sentences, words and conversations spoken by KIA speakers

2.2 Sampling

A population is a collection of people, things, or things from which measurement data are drawn. This term has a direct bearing on the study goal. The population level participants from Kubeisa city were the main focus of the investigation. The following subsections include a variety of research methodologies. The focus of the current study was on purposive sampling, where respondents were picked based on the researcher's assessment that they have desired qualities and can offer the necessary information. The participants involved in this inquiry are from varied ages and professions. There are both males and females. The people that speak KIA are all natural Arabic speakers, and as they all reside in Kubeisa city, no obvious dialectal variances have been found. However, a specific amount of words are pronounced a certain way even among those who reside in this city and speak KIA.

Finding high-quality, reliable phone linguistic data that adequately represents the target population is the most challenging challenge facing phonologists, how can the results of a study of the linguistic behavior of a small sample of informants be extrapolated to the entire population of a speech community?. The selection of speakers from the general community to "rely on for the study's objectives is referred to as "sampling.

The researcher employed judgment sampling to select my informants from the Kubiesa community for the current investigation. First, the Muslim population in Kubeisa (KIA) speaks the language as a native speaker because they were born and reared there, providing a practical rationale for the usage of this approach. The researcher used the knowledge of the population to generate the samples. Second, the Kubiesa community as a whole endorsed the

use of judgment sampling. In this research, a method of random selection was used to get the data. The two types of sampling processes are probability or random sampling and non probability or non-random sampling. Every member of the population may be identified thanks to the use of random sampling in data collection and analysis, and the sample size employed in this study is typically the same for all participants. (Mohammed, 2018)

2.3 Kubeisa Iraqi Arabic Dialect

Aside from individuals who were born and raised in Kubeisa town and still reside there today, for a variety of reasons, other people who were born and raised in this town and now reside in other places in Iraq, including the nation's capital Baghdad, speak this dialect. The 'qiltu-dialect' is spoken by the residents of Kubeisa town, which is located about 18 kilometers south of Hit city. It was originally an oasis on the outskirts of Iraq's western desert. After the 1960s of the previous century, it thereafter developed and its population. Its name is now used by a sizable cement plant that was built nearby. Along with wealthy merchants, this town has produced numerous well-known political, religious, educational, and officers. However, KIA may not receive the necessary attention even though anyone who listens to it will notice that it is a distinct dialect that is distinguished by the frequent use of the /q/ sound in addition to other features that are anticipated to be highlighted after carrying out the analysis of the data collected. The following list of phonetic symbols is used throughout this research. Segmental Phonemes in KIA will be classified as the following:

A. The consonants

'as in /beetum/ 'their house ب /b/

'as in /darob/ 'way د /d/

'as in /9aʔeetu/ 'give him ط /t/

'as in /kalamtu/ 'I speak to him ك /k/

as in /qilt/ 'said ق /q/

'as in /ʔana/ 'I أ /ʔ/

'as in /ʔitxajf/ 'frightening ف /f/

'as in /haðola/ 'they هـ /ð/

'as in /lajθ/ 'a name of male ث /θ/

'as in /beed/ 'eggs ض /d/

" as in /samoh/ "call it س /s/

'as in /haşad/ 'harvest ص /ş/

'as in /fajmaaʔ/ 'female name ش /ʃ/

'as in /ʔizgajr/ 'young غ /ğ/

as in /ʔixtaraw/ 'choose خ / x /

'as in /9indu/ 'he has ع / 9/

'as in /ḥamaluha/ 'carrying it ح / ḥ /

'as in /hiwa/ 'he هـ / h /

'as in / dʒebu/ 'bring it ج/ dʒ /

'as in /mada/ 'material م / m /

'as in /namla/ 'ant ن / n/

'as in /qalbu/ 'his heart ل / I /

'as in /rabbat beet / housewife ر / r /

'as in/warid/ 'flowers و / w/

as in /ja9tu/ 'give him ي/ j /

B. Vowels

'ii/ as in /ʔitd3iib/ 'bring/

'i/ as in /ʔi9wajlee/ ' family/

'ee/ as in / ʔileehum/ ' with them/

'a/ as in /9aʔlʔeetu/ ' give him/

'aa/ as in /raas/ ' head/

'o/ as in /9aʔoh / ' give him/

'oo/ as in /noom/'sleeping/

' u/as in /9indu/ 'he has/

'uu/as in /ʔiʃluunek/ 'hiw are you/

'aw/as in /ʔawlaad/ ' boys/

'aaw/ as in /baqlaawa/ 'sweets/

'ay/ as in /daja9tu/ 'lost/

'aaj/as in ʔaajam/ 'days/

'ooj/ as in /booja/ ' gypsum/

2.4 Sounds in Context in Kubeisa Iraqi Arabic

1. Assimilation

Assimilation is a phonological process in which some consonant or vowel characteristics are transferred to the neighboring segment to make them more or less the same. Language assimilation can be divided into two categories: progressive assimilation and regressive assimilation (Jalabneh, 2012). According to (Abu Salim, 1982) the main consonant assimilation processes that take place in both classical and informal Arabic are described and categorized as progressive or regressive, partial or complete. He explains how the influence of one segment on another results in assimilation. According to (Ali, 2012) states that "despite the fact that it is the most often used approximation and 'AL-Mummathala,' the English term 'assimilation' is not exactly identical to the Arabic term 'idgham', since assimilation is 'regarded as one form of doubling sounds'. It is described as the articulation of two sounds as one sound, involving changes in mode of articulation, site of articulation, and voicing in the condition that one of the two consonants must be preceded or followed by a point vowel, i.e. /i/, /a/, /u/ (Ibrahim, 1978). Because any language's communication conforms to phonetic / harmony, the sounds of any language are influenced when they are close to one another in a single word or two syllables (Bin Mu'min, 1986). As a result, whether there are two sounds in a single word or two words that share the same articulation point, the first sound might influence the second sound and vice versa. There are three different types of KIA :assimilation, and the researcher will define each one and give examples as the following

A. Progressive assimilation

It is defined as the assimilation of two adjacent sounds, where the first sound affects or exceeds the second sound, and the direction of influence is considered to be progressive (Alsaigh, 1998). In the Arabic phonological system, assimilation occurs when the lexical or clausal characteristics of a segment are influenced by those of the segment that came before it. In other words, the previous segmental features are carried over to the following one (Jalabneh, 2012) for examples

1. راخذنو

raaḥ 9indu/ → /raaḥḥindu/ (Al-uqaily, 2012)/

"go to him"

The first word ends with the fricative pharyngeal /ḥ/ which is affected by the following fricative pharyngeal sound /ʕ/ at the first of the second word

2. تيددين

/tridiin/ → /ttidiin/

"do you want"

The voiced dental flap /r/ is changed to voiceless dental stop /t/. (Aluqeily, 2012)

3. اصبر

/iʃtaper/→/?iʃbur?/

"be patient"

./The modification of voiceless emphatic stop /t/ to voiceless emphatic fricative /ʃ/

4.(قَصَمَكَ) قَفَصَ سَمَكَ

/qafaʃamak/

"fish cage"

Here, the modification of voiceless alveolar fricative/s/ to voiceless retroflex fricative sound . s/. The first sound of the second word is affected by the last one of the first word/

5.لَيْثٌ ذَكِي

/lajθ ðaki/

"laith is clever"

In these words, the modification of voiced fricative /ð/ to voiceless fricative /θ/. The sound /ð/ . /is pronounced weakly, since the affection of the sound /θ/

B. Regressive Assimilation

Schane (1973, p. 49) defines assimilation as "In assimilatory processes a segment takes on features from a neighboring segment. A consonant may pick up features from a vowel, a vowel may take on features of a consonant, one consonant may influence another, or one . "vowel may have an effect on another

The direction of influence is regressive in this type of assimilation, which means that the second sound affects the first one that comes before it, and it entails changes in articulation : style, location of articulation, voicing, and tafxiiim "emphaticness as in these examples

/wassem maat→/wassemat.1

The voiceless dental emphatic fricative /ʃ/→ **voiced** dental fricative /z/ for instance, haaðaa . /alʃagiir→/helizgajir

2.(أَخَذَ جَمَارَ) أَخْجَمَارَ

/axað d3umar→/?axad3umar?

"take some fruit"

./The modification of the voiced fricative/ð/to voiced affricate/d3/

3.ام مرثضى.

/um murtaḏa →/umurtaḏa**"Murtadha's mother"**

This kind of assimilation is called identical assimilation, it is one of the provisions of the m/ followed by a moving /m/; because it has a merging of the /ساكن/ static /m/, so if the static two

identical sounds the consonant /m/ and the /m/ that come after it

3. (أكبيس) (أكبيصار لها سنوات متغيرت)

/ikbeeṣaarelha sanawat matḡajrit?/**"the situation of the city of Kabeisa has not changed for years"**

Concerning the words /?ikbeeṣaarelha/, these are two words /?ikbees/ and /ṣaarelha/. What is important here is that the modification of the voiceless dental fricative sound /s/ to pharyngealized fricative (Al-Ani, 1970)

4. نطحم ب ر حايي

/neṭḡim beraḡaaḡe/**"grind with mill"**

Instead of the /n/ sound assimilated and impacted by the sound that followed, the speaker pronounces the consonant /m/ at the end of the word. As it is previously mentioned by (Roach, 2000), when the nasal /n/ is preceded the voiceless stop /b/ sound, it is pronounced /as the nasal /m/ sound, as in this word, so the modification of the nasal /n/ to the nasal /m/

5. لا تحجاكيتك أهنايه

/laa ?itḡit d3akeetak ?ihnaja/**" don't put your jacket here"**

What draws an attention in this pronunciation is that the modification from the voiceless /dental emphatic /t/ to voiced affricate /d3/

C. Coalescent Assimilation

This type of assimilation does not occur in KIA because the dentals /t, d, s, z/ do not fuse with the palatal sound /j/ resulting in /tʃ, dʒ, ʃ, ʒ/, as seen in the following examples

"[faazat jisra]" jisra is won

2. Elision

Crystal (2003:158) defines elision as "the omission of sounds in connected speech". To (Clark and Yallop, 1995), these situations could involve noises that are so poorly expressed

that they lose their aural importance or that are completely missed in the flow of running conversation. Casual fast speech is characterized by this phonological phenomena

When they appear in a string of unstressed syllables, the English vowels /ə / and /i/ are contextually omitted (Hassan and El-Shayib,1987).This type of lenition technique is the most intense.(see Carr,1993).Iraqi Arabic is the dialect of Arabic that is spoken there by both educated and uneducated individuals (Khoshaba,2006). It is the one that stands out among other variants due to unique lexical and phonological characteristics. Iraqi Arabic is similar to other Arabic dialects in that several portions, most notably the glottal plosive in various words, are deleted. Additionally, complete syllables are frequently omitted in various word places, particularly in words that are derived from Classical Arabic. In some instances where the syllabic templates of the Classical. Arab Grammarians credit elision to the difference between the Solar and Lunar alphabets(Watson,2002).According to Roach (2009),There are :three kinds of Elision in this dialect which are

A. Elision of Consonants

At a particular point in time, consonantal parts were omitted from KIA words. For example, the disappearance of the glottal plosive in various word positions can be used to illustrate :this. /Braahiim/.The following sentences are examples of KIA

1.الشباب يحتاجو لِدَعْم

/iʃabab jihtaad3o lilda9eem?/

"Young players need sports support"

The speaker uses a type of elision known as elision of consonants when referring to the term **jihtaad3o**/. This word should be pronounced /jataad3on/. The nasal consonant /n/ is elided / at the end of the word by the speaker to abbreviate the sentence. The word **/lilda9eem/** is described in the following type of elision

2.لَطْلَاب

/liṭulab/

"for the students"

The pronunciation of the word **/liṭulab/** in MSA is **/liṭullab/** Non-emphatic is the approximate sound /l/. The /i/ vowel is spoken without the consonant sound for a variety of reasons, including easier pronunciation. Since the influence speech has on pronunciation, the sound /l/ has been eliminated

3.فِييَام

/fi ?ajam → feejam/

"during some days"

The speaker omits the glottal stop in the second word, this a type of consonant elision. A simple short vowel /a/ is omitted by native speakers when they eliminate vowels altogether

4. راحو ع سوق

/jəroħu 9asuq/

"go to the market"

In order to pronounce the word /9asoq/ which is pronounced /9ala elsoq/ in MSA, the speaker frequently omits the vowels /a/ and /e/ as well as the consonant /l/

B. Elision of Vowels

People frequently omit a phoneme from words or expressions that are immediately recognizable (a vowel or consonant). However, the pronunciation is considered sloppy if the omission makes the word or sentence difficult to distinguish (Behnam and Al-Hamash, 1975).

Another instance of omission that takes place for phonological reasons is the removal of short vowels from the first unstressed syllables of bi- and monosyllabic words in Iraqi Arabic (Al-Khalesi, 2006) and (Owens, 2006) as in /j9irfuun/ , "know", its original pronunciation is :ja9rifuun/. The following words are examples of this kind /

1. للدعم

/lilda9eem/

"support"

As it is mentioned that the word /lilda9eem/, it will describe, in MSA is pronounced as "ila da9im," the speaker uses a type of elision known as vowel elision, in which the simple short vowels I and "a" are omitted. using the long /ee/ vowel rather than the short /i/ vowel seen in MSA.

2. عاج مرشو.

/9ad3 marefu/

"It can not be sprayed because there is dust"

The word /9ad3/ is spoken rapidly. Some sounds in the word are omitted due to the influence of pronunciation. This term is pronounced /9ad3ad3/ in relation to MSA. Through this pronunciation, it is clear that the middle consonant, /d3/ has been missed by the speaker. The meaning is unaffected by this consonant sound absence. To make the word's pronunciation easier, the speaker has elided this sound

3. الله يحرزو.

/allah jeħerzo/

"Allah protect him"

The speaker pronounces the low open vowel /o/ at the end of the word, eliding the consonant .h/ to make pronunciation easier/

4.ونريد

/wenriid/

"We want"

As regards the word /wenriid/, in MSA, is pronounced /wa nuriid/, what draws attention in .these words is that the speaker uses the short vowel /u/ to shorten the speech

/d3aad3/.5

In this word, the speaker elides a number of phonemes , since its pronunciation is .dad3aad3/. Clearly, the speaker omits the syllable/de/ to shorten the speech/

C. Elision of whole syllable

KIA dialect speakers drop completely (hu from hum) whether possessive after nouns, or object after verbs, this expression is described by (Khoshaba, 2006) in Moslawi dialect as in : these examples

1. سلاحهم (سلاحهم).

2. بيوتهم (بيوتهم).

3. اقلم (اقول لهم).

4. عندهم (عندهم).

5. عسوق (على السوق).

3. Intrusion

AS stated by Crystal (2003:242), intrusion means "the addition of sounds in connected speech". In other words, the sound introduced is not present in syllables or phrases that are on :their own, see (Hartmann and Stork, 1976). There are three kinds of intrusion which are

1- Prothesis (paragoge)

Prothetic is the addition of a vowel or consonant by prosthesis without altering the meaning or other aspects of a word structure, as well as the change in spelling or pronunciation, for

.example ,state →] əsteit] (Trask, 2003)

2- Epenthesis

In phonetics and phonology, the insertion of an additional sound within a word is referred to as an incursion (Fromkin & et al(2003). According to (Ingham, 2009), some Iraqi dialects consist of the **Anaptyxis** feature and they tend to intrude the /i/ and /u/ to separate beginning and final Consonant Clusters. /warda/ → /warid/ "flower"

3- Anaptyxis

It is a different type of insertion where a short vowel is inserted between consonants to make pronunciation easier. It is the insertion of a vowel between two consonants. Anaptyxis or vowel epenthesis is the insertion of a vowel between two consonants (s.v. The Free Online Wikipedia). There are many instances of this type in KIA. According to (Ingham, 2009), some Iraqi dialects consist of the anaptyxis feature and they tended to intrude the /i/ and /u/ to separate beginning and final Consonant Clusters

1. ليوم حسبت أدخل.

/ljuum hsaɪt ?iddaxal/

' Today I counted the income '

The vowel sound /a/ is intruded in the word /daxal/ pronounced by KIA native speakers to shorten the pronunciation

2. أردلك أحد يجي

/redlak ?ħad jid3i?/

"we want somebody to come"

Regarding the word /?redlak/, native speaker pronounces the word quickly to facilitate the pronunciation. Intrusion of the consonant sound occurs initially by intrusion of an extra sound /?/ in the beginning of the word

Furthermore, the speaker inserts the short high vowel /i/ after the glottal stop. This kind of intrusion is called Anaptyxis

/ta9aalum fufom/.3

Regarding the word /ta9aalum/, the speaker ends this word by the nasal sound /m/. The original pronunciation is /ta9alu/, so it is clear that the speaker intrudes the nasal sound at the end of the word. The following word /fufom/ is the same. This kind of intrusion is called **Prothesis**

4. أقلم أقعدوم

/aqelum qi9dum?/

"I said for them " wake up"

The speaker intrudes the nasal sound at the end of the words, this process is called paragony intrusion

5.بَدْرُب

/biddarub/

"in the way"

In the middle of the word , the speaker intrudes the vowel sound /u/ to break the association .of the Consonant Cluster

3. Results and Discussion**1. Results**

In results, a speech sound can be heard as a separate entity or as a component of a larger whole. When we hear a sound by itself, we hear it as a free-standing entity, a complex of all the sound's elements interacting with one another to make that one specific sound. We no longer hear a sound as a whole when we hear it as part of something else. Instead, we hear those aspects of the sound that appear to be significant in the context in which we hear it. Something is acting to contextualize a sound when it is heard as a part of a larger whole as more than just the sound alone. The processes of assimilation, elision and intrusion in segmental phonemes of KIA are presented below in the normal speech of one of the KIA participants

1. انا ربة بيت مادارسي

/ana rabbat beet madaarsee?/

"I am a housewife and did not study "

The words //?ana rabbat/ are pronounced by this participant like MSA. The first word begins with the glottal stop followed by the short vowel /i/. The second word starts with the flap sound /r/ which is voiced and dental followed by a vowel. In this word /rabbat/ we have a geminate which is the stop consonant /b/; it can be defined as "a sequence of identical articulation" (Hartmann and Stork, 1977:93) as these identical sounds /bb/. The word ends with voiceless stop /t/ , which is pronounced .accompanied by a puff of air (aspiration)

Concerning the word /beet/, in MSA, it is pronounced /bajt/. The speaker pronounces the simple .long vowel /ee/ instead of the diphthong /aj/, this process is called deflexion

In the word /madarsee/, is pronounced instead of /ma ?adrus/ in MSA. However, what draws the attention in this analysis in this word is the pronunciation of the long vowel /aa/ and /ee/ instead of the short vowels if we compare with the pronunciation of MSA. /rs/ are medial CC. The woman who uttered this word says /madarseej/ instead of /madarsa/ as expected. This points out that she uses imala (deflexion), since the vowel /a/ becomes /ee/. The speaker tends to use lengthen vowel. They also ? .use imala

With reference to SE, we find differences between SE and KIA since the native speakers of this dialect tend to lengthen vowels besides using only consonant cluster of two consonants. They also use .deflexion

2.مَرَات تَجِي عَلَيْنَا نَقْعِد سَوَا

/marraated3i 9aleena noq9od sawa/

Sometimes ,she comes to us and we sit together

Concerning the words /**marraated3i**/,there is a geminate of the flap consonant /r/, both short and long vowels are produced. /t/ in the first word is merged because it is followed by the same consonant,that means the last voiceless stop sound in the end of the first word is assimilated with the identical sound :in the beginning of the first word as in the following analysis

/marat ted3i →/marated3i

This kind of assimilation is called regressive assimilation .

The word /**9aleena**/is pronounced /**9alajnaa**/,in MSA.The voiced pharyngeal fricative consonant /9/is followed by the short vowel /a/. The long simple vowel /ee/ is pronounced instead of the diphthong /aj/used in MSA when we say /9alaynaa/

Concerning the word / **noq9od**/which is pronounced /naq9ud/inMSA, theanalysis reveals the use of the vowel /o/ instead of /a/ by this woman besides the use of /q/ consonant sound as in MSA instead of g/which is usually used by the speaker of 'gilit dialect' in Iraq. As it is clear in this word, the / .consonants /q9/ form a medial CC

The word /**sawa**/ is pronounced quickly and its pronunciation by this participant is different from .sawja/which definitely includes more syllables/

With reference to SE,certainly there are differences in the use of vowels and consonants. However, .assimilation as a phonological process is found in both languages

3.شُونِيكْ أَم مَرْتَضَى

/fonek ?umurtaḏa/

"How are you"

Concerning the word /**fonek**/,it may be taken from the more common word /?**iflonik**/ after eliding the glottal stop and the vowel that comes after it besides the light /l/ that comes after the consonant /f/. Here,the number of syllables becomes only two to facilitate the pronunciation.

Regarding the word /**umurtaḏa**/,which consists of two words which are /?**um**/ and /**murtaḏa**/,in MSA, the word /?**um**/ has a similar pronunciation of both.In the word /**murtaḏa**/, /r/ and /t/ are medial

CCs. This process is called **Nasal Place Assimilation** in identical sound as in the following representation of above word

/um murtaḏa → /umurtaḏa

This kind of assimilation is called regressive or identical assimilation, it is one of the provisions of the m/ followed by a moving /m/; because it / ساكن/ static /m/, and its letter is the meem only, so if the static has a merging of the two identical sounds the consonant /m/ and the /m/ that come after it. With reference to MSA, its pronunciation is /um murtaḏaa

With reference to SE, this analysis shows these consonant are found expect the phoneme /ḏ/ is not found

4. أَقُولُهُ أَخْطِي بَعْدُو اصْغُرْ

/aquulaah ?ixṭajja ba9du izḡaajr/

"I say, oh he is still young"

It is noticed that the word /?aquulaah/ consists of two words which are /?aquul/ and /laah/. In the former word, the consonant sound /q/ is pronounced as its pronunciation in MSA. It is pronounced instead of the sound /g/ in gilt dialects. This whole word has been pronounced as the same pronunciation of the MSA which is /?aquul/. When the word is followed by /laah/ to be within the same context, the lateral sound /l/ is exposed to the process of assimilation. Influence speech has been led to associated one word with the following one to make one word which is /?aquulaah/. This association of the word leads to the process of assimilation of the lateral sound which is /l/ sound. The one sound has become more like a nearby sound, this phonological kind of assimilation is called regressive assimilation, since the first sound in the second word has been pronounced with strong pronunciation and affected the last sound in the first word. This word can be pronounced in two words: in MSA as the following

/aquulu laha → /?aquulaah?

.Furthermore, the speaker omits the short vowel /u/ from the first word to ease the pronunciation

In the word /?ixṭajja/, it has been noticed this participant pronounces the glottal stop initially followed by the short vowel /i/. The consonant sounds /xṭ/ are associated to make medial CC. The speaker inserted the vowel /e/ at the beginning of the word. The sounds /aj/ which begins as diphthong followed /by approximant consonant /j/ and the short vowel /a

.With reference to SE, the analysis of this sentence shows the phonemes /x/, /9/, /q/ and /t/ are not found

5. مَدْرِيْتُ وَسَامَ مَات

/ madareet wasamat/

"?don't know wisam died"

/Concerning the /**madareejti**/ in MSA ,/ma/ refers to /maa/and ,/dareet/ refers to /?adrii

Taking MSA into account ,/ma/ is pronounced with a short vowel sound to ease pronunciation Regarding /dareet/,the glottal stop and the short vowel /a/ are elided in MSA,there is a consonant . cluster in medial position of the word /?adrii/,the native speaker of KIA does not pronounce it .The .simple long vowel /ee/ is also pronounced here

As regards the word/**wisamaat**/,it consists of two words /**wisam**/ and /**mat**/.The word /**wisam**/ is similar to MSA in its pronunciation except the shortening of the vowel /aa/ in /**wisaam**/ which is .uttered /**wisam**/.This word ends with the nasal sound /m/ followed by the word /**mat**

The pronunciation of these two words leads to the process of assimilation of consonants, which in turn leads to the merging of two words and making them one word in the pronunciation.This process has been used to combine two words with the intention of facilitating the pronunciation of speech.This .kind of Assimilation is called identical assimilation

With reference to SE ,we have a similar phonological process as we have in KIA excep the type of .assimilation used here is different

7.خَطِيْ عِنْدُو وَيْلَادْ

/**xaṭijja 9indu weelaad**/

"he is a poor person ,he has boys "

The word /**xaṭijja**/ is commenced with the voiceless velar fricative consonant sound /x/ followed by the vowel sound /a/ ,then we have the voiceless dental pharyngealized stop /t̤/ by simple short vowel /i/ In this word , /**xaṭijja**/,a geminate which is defined phonetically as "a sequence of identical articulation . as stated by Hartmann and Stork(1972:93) represented by the approximant consonant sound /j/ which " . /is followed by the /a

Regarding the word /**u9indu**/ is pronounced /**9indahu**/in MSA,it starts with the voiced pharyngeal fricative /9/ followed by the vowel /i/ ; it ends with /d/followed by the short vowel /u/ .In KIA, the word is pronounced with only two syllables ,whereas in MSA ,it has three.This means that the vowel .a/ after /d/ is replaced by /u/ and the consonant sound /h/ is elided/

Concerning the word /**weelaad**/,in MSA, it is pronounced /**aawlaad**/.It is begun with /w/ sound which pronounced instead of the diphthong /aw/ in the beginning of the word in MSA,that means there is elision of the vowel in beginning of the word.The long vowel /aa/ in end of the word is pronounced by .the KPO4 as the same in MSA

Referring to the SE, there are differences that exist in KIA but not found in English. The analysis of this sentence shows that all above mentioned consonants are found exceptthe phonemes /x/ and /9/ are not found inSE. The .phonological processes which occurred in this sentence are found in SE and KIA

8. يَكْبَرُو وَيَعِيشُو

/jekbaru wij9iifu/

"They will (boys) grow up and live"

The word /jekbaru/ is analyzed by reference to MSA which is pronounced as /jakbaron/. In this word, the approximant sound /j/ is pronounced in a different way from MSA. In KIA, this sound is followed by the short vowel /e/, while in MSA /j/ is followed by the short vowel /a/. /kb/ are two medial consonant cluster. The flap consonant /r/ is followed by the short vowel /u/. When taking MSA into account, the long vowel /uu/ is replaced by the short vowel /u/, the nasal sound /n/ at the end is elided. In KIA, this may be due to tendency to minimizing the number of syllables and shortening the long vowels.

Concerning the following word /wij9iifu/, with reference to MSA the original pronunciation of this word is /Wa ja9iifun/, /wi/ is pronounced instead of /wa/ used in MSA, /j9/ are medial CC followed by the same long vowel of MSA. In the end of the word, there is elision of the consonant /n/ which elides because the speaker tend to shorten the word.

With reference to the SE, these phonological processes which are mentioned above are found in SE

9. حَمَل لِيَتَامِي حَمَل لِرِصَاص وَتَقِيل مَيَنْشَال عَرَّاس

/hamileljtamee hamilrşaaş, wi0qiil majinfaal 9araaş/

.Raising orphans, as carrying bullets, which is heavy that cannot be carried on the head"

As regards, the word /hamil eljtamee/, in MSA, it can be pronounced as /hamil ?alejtama/, the word hamil/ is pronounced like MSA. /jt/ form a medial CC. Native speakers tend to shorten the speech, so /the glottal stop /ʔ/ and the short vowel /a/ that follows it are elided. This participant uses the long vowel .ee/, this process is called the phenomenon of (deflexion) at the end of the word/

The analysis of the words /hamelirşaaş/ reveals that it is pronounced as one word. With reference to MSA, the original pronunciation of this word is /hamil erişaş/. The word begins with the same pronunciation of consonant and vowel sounds of the MSA. What attracts the attention here is that the speakers elides the vowel /e/ in the middle of the words, and she elides the short vowel /i/ between /r/ and .ş/ and makes medial CC. With reference to SE, these two phonological process are found/

In the word /wi0qiil/ starts with /wi/ which is used as a conjunction which pronounced /wa/ in MSA. /0qiil/ is pronounced by this participant instead of /0aqiil/ used in MSA. Here, the word starts with a consonant cluster on initial position of the word after eliding the short vowel /a/. The consonant sound /q/ is similar to that used in MSA is pronounced in KIA and here it is different from gilit dialects in which this word is pronounced /0igiil/. /ma/ in /majinfaal/ is used instead of /maa/ used in MSA. This helps in pronouncing quickly

Concerning the word /9araas/, with reference to the Modern Standard Arabic language, this word has been pronounced as /9ala era?s/, the consonant sound /9/ is pronounced instead of the syllables . Through the above pronunciation, there is a process of elision in the consonant and in the /9ala/ .vowel. Elision of the consonant /l/ occurs to facilitate the pronunciation

Elision of the vowel leads to pronounce the word quickly without difficulty. The long vowel /aa/ is pronounced at the end of the word in KIA which leads to elision of the consonant /?/ sound at the end .of the word

10. إبسلامة إغمامهم

/ibsalaamit ?i9mamhum?/

"with the care of their uncles"

Here the word /?ibsalaamit/ to mean the care given by their uncles , it starts with the glottal stop /?/ .followed by the short vowel /i/ which are intruded before /bsalaamit/ may be to ease the pronunciation

b/ and /s/ come in sequence to make consonant cluster. In MSA , we usually say /salaamat/, but here / this participant uses the short vowel /i/ instead of /a/. This is ?imala (deflexion). The following word /?i9mamhum/ is pronounced as /9amamahum/ in MSA, it shows that the glottal stop /?/ and the short vowel /i/ are intruded at the beginning of the word. Then, the consonant sounds /9/ and /m/ are associated to be two middle Consonant Cluster . In the middle of the word , the nasal consonant /m/ sound is associated with the /h/ sound to be another middle CC. Furthermore, the speaker omits the short vowel /a/ at the middle of the word which can break the association of CC. With reference to SE, it .has an intrusion of phonological process in the sound of context

2. Discussion

1. Assimilation

Results suggest that assimilation varies in Standard English more than in KIA . yet, both languages have these three different approaches to the assimilation process: progressive assimilation (right to left), regressive and reciprocal (both directions at once). All of them are present in both languages, except the third one is not found in KIA and the regressive assimilation in KIA is more prevalent than SE . Examples are provided for both languages in turn. It has been observed that assimilation in KIA happens between two types of sounds, namely identical assimilation and approximation sounds. The third type of assimilation is not .found in KIA since the native speaker has no tendency to combine phonemes into one

Actually, the assimilated sound that results from the assimilation process is identical sound, or two sounds becoming one sound, assimilation of the first sort is actually not found in English, although assimilation of the second kind can be found in both languages. However, there are instances in KIA where identical sounds that share the same place of

articulation and characteristics of the sounds—such as manner of articulation, voice, and tongue movement occur. An example of regressive assimilation is /laħad3 d3a/, and an example of progressive assimilation is /marated3eh/ and an example of an identical /assimilation is /um murtada /becomes /umurtada

2. *Elision*

By this point, it should be obvious that there are significant differences between how words is **ال التعريف** are pronounced when used alone and when they are part of connected speech commonly elided in KIA .In SE, the definite article remains as it is. In terms of the data analysed, the following findings can be given in comparison with English, it is not found. It : can be concluded that there are points of Elision process

Elision of /n/ in the end of the word as in /jeħtaad3o.1/،احصلوا **"need"**، eħašllu?

ما/he have", instead of /9indahu// matfido"عندو/Elision of /h /, as in these examples /9indo-2
./does not benefit him ", instead of /ma tafidahu "تفيدو

in "المحافظة"/Elision of / f /as in these examples :/bil^hmuhaafaḍa/instead of /fi^h almuhaafaḍa -3
 "in kubiesa town" /بكبيس/ the governorate", /bikbees/ instead of /fi kubajsa

./Elision of /l/ is common in KIA as in these example /ʔid3aar/instead of /ʔa**l**d3aar.4
./instead of /ʔa**l**zawad3/"marriage", /9atabaax/instead of /9a**la** **a**ltabaax اِزَواج/izawaad3?/

instead of /**haaða** al zaman/, "as these هزمان Elision of a whole syllable as in /**haz**aman -5
 ."days

."I give you "اطيکي/Elision of /9/ as in these examples /?atiiki/instead of /?a9tiiki.6

instead of /9ala alsoq/, "to the عشوق /Elision of medial vowels as in these examples /9asoq -7 his name" instead of /?ismahu/. It should be obvious by now that the "السمو /market", /?ismo way words are spoken in isolation and in the context of connected speech are vastly different(Hameed,2013). Elision of vowels occurs in order to simplify the pronunciation in /KIA.The vowel sound /u / at the end of the word /?a9teetu

In English, there are three kinds of elision which are elision of consonants, elision of vowels and elision of a whole syllable

3. Intrusion

Intrusion is used by the speakers of KIA as the analysis of data is revealed. Speakers of KIA insert the vowel sound at the beginning of the word preceded by the glottal stop, for family to prevent having CC of three "اوعيلي/i9waailee?/أضيف/example./?istiqlbel/??ideef

consonants , since KIA and MSA have only a CC of two consonant clusters .They differ .from SE which has CCs of two, three and even four consonants

KIA speakers have a tendency to intrude the phoneme /u/and/o/ at the end of the word for .
 "give him"عطيتو /l bring it", /9tɛtu"اجيبو/his name", /ad3ibo"اسمو/example /?ismo

The most common kind of intrusion is prothises and Pargoge. The speakers use an extra sound at initial position, this is called prothises as the above examples and they use an extra sound in final position. This kind is called Pargoge as in these examples they "خفروم/they come", /həfarum"اجم/died,/ʔid3am/توفم/died", /ʔitwafam"/ماتم/matam/ .
 "get up"أفعدوم/dig", /ʔiq9idom

Conclusions

1. KIA has regressive and progressive assimilation, but there is no coalescent assimilation. Coalescent assimilation is not found in KIA because the dental consonant sounds /t/, /d/, /s/, /z/ are not merged with the palatal consonants /j/ to form the sounds /tʃ/, /ʒ/and /dʒ/ as in Standard English. Regressive assimilation is used more than progressive assimilation
2. KIA feature examples of elision based on the position of the elided segment, such as elision of consonants, vowels, and whole syllables. In KIA,, all types of elision depend on context
3. In KIA, intrusion is widely used by the native speakers of this dialect. They mostly use intrusion to minimize the number of syllables of words to speak quickly . The vowels /i/, /a/ and /u/ are inserted in many words to break up the sequence of consonant clusters as in /barid/ 'coldness' , /?naxal/ 'date palms', and /fiftu/ "see him", yet there are a number of consonants that can be intruded in certain situations. There are three kinds of intrusion which are prothesis, epenthesis and . /anaptyxis. KIA tends to utilize the kind of prothesis intrusion of /ʔ/, /i/ Another kind of KIA intrusion is epenthesis intrusion which includes the intrusion of .j/, /i/, /t/, /w/. This kind is very rich in KIA/

تحليل فونولوجي للأصوات في السياق في اللهجة العراقية الكبيسية

رواء سعدون فهد^{1*}، أ.د. مصلح شويش أحمد²

1 قسم اللغة الإنجليزية، كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية، جامعة الأنبار، الرمادي، العراق

2 قسم اللغة الإنجليزية، كلية المعارف الجامعة، الرمادي، العراق

* rawa.199011@gmail.com

الكلمات المفتاحية

اللهجة الكبيسية العراقية، الادغام، الحشر الادخال، الحذف.

<https://doi.org/10.51345/v34i1.591.g343>

ملخص البحث:

يعرض هذا البحث الجوانب الصوتية التي تحدث في اللهجة الكبيسية العراقية، وتتم هذه الدراسة بالعملية التي تحدث في الكلام المتصل مثل الاستيعاب، والتطفل، والتطفل، ويتم استخدام هذه العملية من قبل المتحدثين بالكبيسية العراقية العربية، وفي هذه الدراسة التجريبية، يتم استخدام الكلام التلقائي. من الأفراد الذين يتحدثون KID تم تسجيلهم في بيئة طبيعية. تم شرح الظواهر الصوتية الثلاثة التي تتعلق بهذه الدراسة بإيجاز قبل البدء في التحليل الصوتي للبيانات التي تم جمعها حول KID. تقتصر هذه الدراسة على تحليل الأصوات المقطعية في KIA، أي الحروف الساكنة والمتحركة وأي جوانب متعلقة بها. كما يدرس العمليات الصوتية للاستيعاب والاستبعاد والربط كجوانب من الكلام المتصل. ستعتمد البيانات التي تم جمعها على المقابلات مع الأشخاص الذين يعتبرون متحدثين أصليين لهذه اللهجة ويعيشون في بلدة كبيسة. وينطبق الشيء نفسه على المحادثات المسجلة للغرض نفسه، فعند تحليل الأمثلة المأخوذة من البيانات للإشارة إلى الأصوات المتطفلة والمهملة والمقلدة في سياقها، حيث يتم تحليل العديد من الأقوال المأخوذة من خطاب ومناقشات المتحدثين الأصليين في KIA في هذه الدراسة. يتضمن محادثات ومناقشات حول مجموعة متنوعة من الموضوعات، بما في ذلك القضايا الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والتعليمية والدينية والرياضية. هدفها الرئيسي هو تحديد الآلية الصوتية الحاسمة لـ KIA في سياق القضايا الصوتية المدروسة. وفقاً للفرضية، قد توجد مثل هذه الاختلافات.