

## Segmental Phonemes of Kubeisa Iraqi Arabic with Reference to Standard English

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### ABSTRACT:

This study examines one of the Iraqi dialects “spoken in the town of Kubeisa in the west of Iraq. It conducts a phonological analysis for phonemes in isolation with reference to Standard English (SE). This study examines one of the Iraqi dialects” spoken in the town of Kubeisa in the west of Iraq. It conducts a phonological analysis for phonemes in isolation. In the present study, a phonological analysis of the segmental phonemes of KIA with reference to SE was conducted using an explanatory qualitative approach, and qualitative data were collected and analyzed in this context. The basic picture needs to be clarified, expanded upon, or explained through qualitative data collection. An explanatory study aims to provide an explanation and rationale for the descriptive data. In the present study, the researcher uses judgment sampling to select the informants from the Kubeisa community. The participants who are involved have different educational backgrounds, namely, naive speakers, half-educated speakers, and educated speakers. The present study involves several procedures for data analysis. First, descriptive analysis will be used to present the results of qualitative data obtained from instruments which are mentioned before. Second, thematic analysis will be used to present qualitative data obtained from a semi structure and follow up interviews. In analysis of data, the model adopted is Roach (2009). This model is the forerunner in establishing the classification and description of Segmental Phonemes which are adopted in this study. Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) is also referred to when required to help in the analysis of the utterances chosen to be analyzed from KIA data depending on the data collected from native speakers of KIA.

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## 1. Introduction:

This study is concerned with two different varieties which are Kubeisa Iraqi Arabic (KIA) and Standard English (SE). Actually Arabic and English descend from different language families, Arabic is Semitic language, whereas English is an Indo-European one. Accordingly, they have different systems including the phonological system. Therefore, differences between them in their segmental phonemes. This research deals with sounds as segments that constitute the smallest parts of an uttered word. Consonants can be divided into a number of sub groupings on the basis of their manner and place of articulation. The consonants and vowels of KIA are described in detail in this research. The qualities of each Phoneme, as well as the positions they occupy in various words, are presented in the description. Every consonant and vowel is covered separately in this research. KIA can be defined as the variety of Arabic spoken by people live in Kubeisa town to the west of Iraq, about 17 km south of Hit city on the Euphrates, which its people are famous for speaking" qiltu - dialect "as mentioned by Al-Ani (1970) in addition to 'Ana' on the Euphrates and Mosul and Tikrit on the Tigris. KIA is considered a prestigious variety to which all people live in Kubeisa town aim for This dialect is also spoken by people who left this town and settled in different cities inside and outside Iraq for different reasons particularly elderly people who tend to be the most preservers of dialect tradition and features of their original dialect. This research aims to investigating of segmental phonemes in KIA. This study is restricted to the analysis of segmental phonemes in KIA, that is the consonants and vowels. 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.

## 2. Methodology:

This research introduces the entire data collecting description, examines procedures required for the current investigation, and defines the sampling strategies used in the current study in comparison to those used in earlier phonological studies. The current study adopted an explanatory qualitative design which concerns collecting and analysis qualitative data related to the phonological analyzing of segmental phonemes of KIA. It relies on data obtained and written by the researcher from interviews on which participants pronounce descriptively and tape recorder. One of the most crucial steps of any research project is data collection. The first step in data collection is defining what type of data is needed, followed by selecting a sample from a certain or random population (Creswell, 2012) and (Creswell & et. al, 2007). To collect valid content and data, the researcher uses limited instruments such as interviews (semi structure and follow up interview), by using Tape Recorder and Voicing Messages for mobile and recorded Messages. It should be noted that the study's interviewees range in age and educational background (old teachers of school institute in the Kubeisa city), as well as some local informants like housekeepers or housewives. The participants in this inquiry are of various ages and professions. Males and females are both represented. Those who speak

KIA Arabic speakers as their native language; furthermore, no overt dialectal variances have been discovered because they all dwell in Kubeisa city (Ahmed,2012). The researcher uses judgment sampling to select my informants from Kubiesa community. The use of this method is considered valid for two practical reasons. In this study, data were collected using a random selection method. The sample size that is used in this research is applied to all participants and according to the profession,

this means that there may be three housewives, each of them is asked the same questions, but of course the answer for each one of them is completely different. The present study consists of two instruments: an interview that was conducted using tape recording and voice messages for mobile phones. These instruments are used to investigate the segmental phonemes in KIA speakers and show the content in their dialect. Instruments are chosen as an assisting tool to collect the data. According to Ary et. al. (2010) the most common research instruments used in qualitative research are observation, interview, and document analysis. This research deals with KIA segmental phonemes taking into account their descriptions with reference to MSA. After the description of the consonants and vowel segments, the processes of assimilation, elision, intrusion are to be described with their major KIA modifications. Segmental Phonemes of KIA will be described according to Al-Hamash (1969), Aluqeily (2012), and little modification depends on the classification of Roach (2009).

### 3. Results and Discussion:

#### 1- Results

As a result, KIA has twenty- seven consonants. Also in KIA has no the sounds like /p/,/tʃ/, /3/,/ŋ/, /v/. In KIA only two consonants in sequence can be found to make a consonant cluster. The native speakers of KIA tend to break longer CCs by inserting a vowel sound. The glottal stop in KIA is a phoneme and it is widely used in this dialect. KIA has consonant clusters in all positions of words. Speakers of KIA use CCs in medial position of words more than initial or final positions. KIA has only simple vowels and diphthongs, In this respect, KIA does not have the central vowel/ə/to be added to diphthong as the case in Standard English (SE). Results can be represented in these words by participants of KIA:

#### Participant No. 1

1. إسقاق إصغير

?/isqaq ?izgajjr/

"small Playground"

Concerning the word /?isqaq/, the speaker pronounces the glottal stop /?/ followed by the short vowel /i/ which makes it impossible the association of three consonant clusters. The following two sounds /sq/ represent a medial consonant cluster. The speaker uses the short low central vowel /a/followed by the velat stop sound.

As regards the word /ʔizgajjr/, in MSA, it is pronounced /ʂagiir/, what draws the attention of this pronunciation is that the speaker pronounces the glottal stop at the beginning of the word followed by the short vowel /i/. Then, he omits the short vowel /a/ to make two medial CC. /zɡ/ forms a medial CC. Furthermore, the sound /ʂ/ is assimilated by the sound /ɡ/ under the process of regressive assimilation. The speaker pronounces the short vowel sound /a/ followed by the gemination of the sound /jj/ instead of the long vowel /ii/. With reference to SE, this analysis shows that the phonemes /ʂ/ and /ɡ/ are not found in SE.

### 2. شِكْلُو ضَيِّق

/ʃiklu ɖajjiq/

"its shape is narrow"

As regards the word /ʃiklu/, it is pronounced /ʃaklahu/ in MSA, is pronounced quickly after eliding a whole syllable when compared to MSA, i. e. /hu/ at the end of the word. The speaker pronounces the palatal fricative /ʃ/ is followed by the short vowel /i/ instead of the short vowel /a/, this may reflect the tendency to use

ʔimala (deflexion). The velar stop /k/ is followed by the dental lateral approximant /l/ to make a medial consonants cluster. With reference to SE, this kind of elision is found in SE.

As regards /ɖajjiq/, in MSA, it is pronounced like the same pronunciation of KIA. In this

w  
o  
r  
d  
,

### 3. سَكَمْلِي

h  
/skemli/

p2honorame/d/ which is a voiced interdental pharyngealised fricative is followed by the short vowel /a/. Then, we have a geminat which is the approximate sound /jj/; it can be defined as

"gemination is represented in many writing systems by a doubled letter and is often perceived as a doubling of the consonant." (William 2013 p:18). The phoneme /d/ is pronounced to characterize this dialect from other gulf dialects.

The word /skemli/ begins with two initial consonant cluster which are the dental fricative consonant /s/ and the velar stop consonant /k/. Moreover, there is another consonant cluster at the middle which are the bilabial nasal /m/ sound and lateral approximant /l/ sound which combined to make a blend of consonants. The mid short vowel sound /e/ is pronounced between two blends of consonant which makes impossibility to be a four consonant three or four consonant clusters. The word ends with the short vowel /i/. there are differences and similarities with KIA when using consonants and vowels and when we deal with the phonological processes regarding the assimilation, elision and intrusion... etc. One of the similarities between the two is that there is initial consonant cluster.

### 4. حَب اَشْمَس

/ħab eʃamis/ħab ʃamis/

## "sunflower"

As regards this word, it is commenced with the glottal fricative consonant /h/ and the short low central vowel/a/ which comes after it. With reference to MSA the following word is pronounced as/ ʃams/. Through this pronunciation, it shows that the speaker intrudes the short vowel /i/ to break the association of consonants cluster. This kind of Elision is also found in SE.

## 5. بالمجل

/belmaheel/

## "In the shop"

Concerning the pronunciation of this word in MSA is pronounced /fi almaħal/. The speaker pronounces the bilabial stop sound /b/ instead of the syllable/fi/used in MSA. This mid-front vowel/e/makes it impossible to have three consonant clusters. This vowel is pronounced instead of/ a/pronounced in MSA. This is a process of ?immalization which gives one characteristic of qilt-dialects. The following two consonant sounds represent a medial consonant cluster which is the lateral approximant /l/ and the bilabial nasal /m/. The glottal fricative consonant/h/ occurs between two vowel sounds which are the central vowel/a/ and the long mid front vowel/ee/. The speaker tends to make a lengthening of the vowel sound at the end of the word. He pronounces the long vowel/ ee/ instead of /a/ used in MSA. The word ends with the lateral approximant sound/l/.

With reference to SE, there are differences and similarities with reference to KIA when using consonants and vowels and when we deal with the phonological processes regarding the assimilation, elision and intrusion... etc. One of the differences between the two is the consonant /h/ is not found in SE as clarified above. Another difference is that in SE, there is no length of vowels as clarified above in using /ee/ instead of/ a/.

## 6. أطوارت

/?tawret/

## " development"

With reference to MSA, the pronunciation of this word is /taħawarat/. This word begins with the glottal stop /?/ sound followed by the dental stop /t/ sound, these are initial consonant cluster. The diphthong /aw/ is followed by consonant /r/ which pronounced as alone. It is notified that at the beginning of the word, the speaker assimilates the dental consonant /t/ sound and affected by the following dental stop consonant /t/, since they have the same place of articulation. This process is called Regressive Assimilation. With reference to SE, this process is found.

In relation to the consonants and vowels, there are distinctions and parallels between SE and KIA. One distinction between the two is that the phoneme /t/ is not found in SE.

## 7. فأنيلي انطبعت.

/fanilii enṭaba9eet/

"T-shirt imprinted"

The word /fanilii/ begins with the dental fricative consonant /f/. /n/ is occurred between two vowel sounds. The lateral consonant /l/ is pronounced between two vowels which are the short vowel sound /i/ and the long vowel /ii/. It is clear that the speaker has tendency to the lengthening of the vowel sounds.

As regards the word /enṭaba9eet/, it is pronounced /ṭubi9at/ in MSA, the word begins with the short mid vowel /e/. As usual, the short vowel /e/ is used by the native speaker of KIA instead of the sounds /ʔi/ at the beginning of the word. The sounds /e/ and /n/ are intruded. /nt/ represents a medial consonants cluster. The speaker intrudes the short vowel /a/ to prevent association of consonants cluster which is /b9/. At the end of the word, the speaker makes a lengthening of the vowel sound /ee/ instead of the short vowel /a/. The word ends with non-emphatic sound /t/.

With reference to SE, this analysis shows that the consonants are found except /t/ and /9/ are not found. Concerning the vowels, the lengthening of vowel is not found.

## 8. مِمْنَطَقَتْنَا

/mim menṭaqitna/

"from our city"

The word has been begun with the bilabial nasal sound which followed by the short vowel /i/ sound. With reference to MSA, it is pronounced as /min manṭaqitna/. The bilabial nasal /m/ sound is affected on the preceded nasal sound, causing the process of regressive assimilation. The nasal sound /n / in the end of the first word is assimilated under the affection the following nasal sound /m/. The consonant sounds /nt/ represent a medial consonant clusters. The stop consonant sound /q/ is pronounced by the native speaker between two short vowels which are /a/ and /i/. /tn/ forms a medial consonants cluster. The short vowel /e/ is pronounced instead of the short vowel /a/ in MSA. There are differences and similarities between SE and KIA with regard to consonants and vowels, assimilation, elision, intrusion, etc. Between the two, one similarity is the process of assimilation is found in SE and KIA, which the difference is that the phonemes /t/ and /q/ are not found in SE.

## Participant No. 2

## 1. قوم إنطوأك

/quum ʔibṭulak/

"stand tall "

The word /**quum**/ begins with the phoneme /q/ which is a characteristic of this dialect that distinguishes it from the gilt dialects, since the expected pronunciation of this word is /**guum**/ in other gilt dialects. In this word /**quum**/, the long vowel /uu/ is used. The word ends with the nasal sound which is preceded by the short vowel /u/.

With reference to SE, the analysis of the utterance of this participant shows that the phoneme /q/ is used in KIA which is not found in SE besides the lengthening of vowel /u/ in /quum/ instead of /qum/ used in MSA. This reveals that the lengthening of vowels is one of the features that characterize KIA.

## 2. علق العلابي

/9aleeq el9ilaaqee/

"hang the bag "

As regards the word /9aleeq/, in MSA, it is pronounced /9alliq /, clearly, the speaker pronounces the pharyngeal fricative sound /9/ followed by the short vowel /a/ and the lateral sound /l/ to form the first syllable of this word. As regards the second syllables it also starts with /l/ followed by /ee/ instead of the short vowel /i/ in MSA. This is deflexion. The use of /q/ is like MSA instead of /g/ which is usually used by speakers of 'gilt dialect' in Iraq.

The Pronunciation of the word /el9ilaaqee/ by one of the native speakers of KIA reveals how much this dialect is distinguished from even the gilt dialects spoken in Iraq. In this long word, one can notice the pronunciation of the syllable /el\_/ instead of /?al-/ , the consonants /-l9/ which make a medial CC, and the pronunciation of /q/ consonant which seems that it characterises this dialect which occurs between two long vowels /aa/ and /ee/. The use of /ee/ instead of /a/ means that this dialect is rich of deflexion which as a phonological process is a feature of q-dialect spoken in Iraq.

Although there are similarities between SE and KIA, certain phonological processes characterise KIA, like lengthening of vowels and deflexion. The use of /q/ is also another feature related to KIA.

## 3. بطن اناقي

/baṭn enaaqee/

"belly of the camel "

The word /baṭn/ begins with the stop consonant /b/ followed by the short vowel /a/. In the end of the word, there is a final CC which consists from /ṭ/ and /n/.

The word /**enaqee**/, it is pronounced /?alnaaqa/ in MSA, the speaker uses the short vowel /e/ instead of the glottal stop /?/ and the short vowel /a/ and the approximants /l/ which follows it. After the phoneme /q/, the long vowels /ee/ is pronounced instead of /a/ which means that there is a deflexion. This process and the use of /q/ distinguish SE from KIA.

## 4. نَحْصَتَمَر

(نحصد التمر)

/nehşetamor/

**"We harvest dates"**

These are two words which are /nehşed/ and /tamor/ which become /nehşettamor/. The first word begins with the nasal sound followed by the mid short vowel /e/. /hş/ forms a medial consonant cluster. The dental stop consonant /d/ is assimilated under the effect of the dental stop /t/ consonant sound. This process is called a regressive assimilation. It can be represented as the following:

**nahşad e tamr → nehşetamor**

Furthermore, the speaker pronounces /e/ instead of /a/ to make a process of deflexion. The short vowel /o/ is intruded between two consonants to break the association of CC. The word ends with the trill sound /r/.

The analysis reveals that there are differences and similarities in segmental in both KIA and SE.

## 5. أَيْبُوقُوا اَتَمَر

/?ijbūuqu ?etamer/

**"they steal the dates."**

Concerning the word /?ijbūuqu/, the speaker begins with the glottal stop /?/ followed by the short vowel /i/, then we have the approximant sound /j/ followed by the /b/ which constitute a medial CC. The consonant sound /b/ is followed by the long vowel /uu/. This word is followed by the consonant sound /q/ followed by the short vowel /u/. The voiceless velar stop /q/ is a characteristic of this dialect which distinguishes it from gila - dialects in which the sound /g/ is used. The word /?etamer/ is pronounced in MSA /?attamr/ instead of /?altamr/ because there is regressive assimilation. It starts with the glottal stop followed by the short vowel /e/. The speaker intrudes the vowel /e/ to break the CC-/mr/. The intrusion of /e/ instead of /u/ as expected reveals that there is ?imala (deflexion) since /u/ is pronounced /e/. This word ends with the trill /r/.

With reference to SE, intrusion is also found. However, deflexion is characteristic of KIA.

## 6. لَقِيح اِتَمَر

laqeeh ?itemer/

**"pollinate the date"**



These two words are pronounced in MSA as /liqaah **ʔattamr**/. The word /laqee**h**/ starts with an approximate consonant sound /l/ followed by the short vowel /a/ instead of the /i/ used in MSA. The second syllable of this word starts with /q/ consonant sound which is usually a characteristic that distinguishes quilt-dialects spoken in certain places in Iraq from gilt dialects, This consonant sound is followed by the long vowel /ee/ instead of /aa/ used in MSA. This shows another characteristic of KIA, that is, the use of **ʔimala**. The word **/ʔitemer**/ begins with the glottal stop **/ʔ**/ followed by the short vowel /i/ instead of the vowel /a/ followed by the voiceless dental stop /t/ which is origin a geminate, but only one sound appears because the speaker pronounces the word quickly. /t/ is followed by /e/ instead of /a/ used in MSA. This word ends with **/mer/** instead of the final CC.

### Participant No. 3

#### 1. بَعْن لِمَاطِن

**/ti9enlemuaṭen/**

**"help the citizen"**

The words **/ti9en/** and **/lemuaṭen/**, in MSA, they are pronounced **/tu9iin al muaaṭin/**. The word **/ti9en/** begins with an emphatic sound /t/ followed by the short vowel sound /i/ instead of the short vowel /u/. This short vowel is followed by the pharyngealized stop /9/ which pronounced with the short vowel /e/ which replaces the long vowel /ii/. The later word is closed with the dental nasal sound.

The following word is **/lemuaṭen/**, it begins with lateral sound followed by the short vowel /e/, these two sounds are pronounced instead of the syllable /al/ in MSA. Through this pronunciation of MSA it is noticed that the speaker pronounces the short vowel /a/ instead of the the long vowel /aa/, and the short vowel /e/ is pronounced instead of the long vowel /ii/ used in MSA. Then, the speaker pronounces the nasal consonant /m/ with a loud voice followed by the following rounded short vowel /u/. The consonant **/ṭ/** is pronounced as a light voice followed by a short vowel /e/ voice and the nasal sound /n/ in which the word is ended.

With reference to SE, this analysis shows that the consonants except the sounds /9/ and **/ṭ/**, vowels are found.

#### 2. مَرْكَز لَصِحِيْفَتِح

**/markaz elṣeḥi jefatiḥ/**

**"The health center is open"**

Each segmental phoneme of these words **/markaz elṣeḥi/** is described before, that is /rk/ forms a medial CC. Concerning the word **/elṣeḥjefataḥ/**, **/elṣeḥi jefataḥ/**, **/lṣ/** represents a medial CC, the first word ends with the short vowel /i/. In the word **/jefatiḥ/**, the speaker initiates with the approximant sound /j/ which has the same manner of articulation with the preceding sound /i/, they are pronounced together as one sound. This process is called

**Assimilation** of identical sounds. At the end of the word ,the speaker has a tendency to lengthen of the vowels/ii/ .

With reference to SE, the process of Elision is also found in SE, but the process of lengthening is not.

### 3. خَلِيْتُو

/xeeleetu/

" I put it"

As regards this word /xeeleetu/, it begins with the fricative consonant /x/ followed by the long vowel /ee/. The lateral sound /l/ is followed by the long vowel /ee/. With reference to MSA, the pronunciation of this word is /xalajt/. It is very clear that the long vowel is pronounced instead of the diphthong sound /aj/. At the end of the word , the native speaker inserts the short vowel /u/. This kind of intrusion is called anaptyxis. With reference to SE, the process of intrusion is found.

### 4. مِتْعَوْنِيْن

/mit9awniin/

"These are cooperating people"

The native speaker begins with the consonant nasal sound /m/ followed by the short vowel /i/. /t9/ forms a medial consonant cluster. With reference to MSA, the articulation of this word is /mut9aawniin/. The diphthong /aw/ is used instead of the diphthong /aaw/. The nasal consonant sounds are used here separated by the long vowel /ii/.

### 5. ناس إِمْسَلْحِيْن نَصَابُو

/nas ?imsalhiinşabu/

"Non-committed persons are injured"

As regards the word /nas /in MSA, it is pronounced as the same pronunciation. Concerning the word /?imsalhiinşabu/, this word begins with the glottal stop consonant /?/ followed by the short high vowel /i/. The blend of /ms/ form a medial consonant cluster. Furthermore, there is another blend of consonant sounds /lh/ which makes a medial consonant cluster. The native speaker of KIA has a tendency to the lengthening of vowels in which the long vowel /ii/ is used, followed by the nasal /n/ which assimilated under the process of regressive assimilation of the identical sounds. In this word, there is another blend of consonants /nş/ which forms another medial consonant cluster. With reference to SE, this analysis shows that the consonants except the phonemes /h/ and /ş/ are not found .

### 6. بِيَادِر

/bjader/

"alot "

This is one of the words of KIA. The speaker begins with the consonants /b/ and /j/ to make an initial CC. The speaker ends this word with the weak pronunciation of the sound /r/ by placing the two sides of the tongue to make a trill sound. With reference to SE, the analysis of the utterance of this participant shows that all above mentioned consonants are found in both KIA and SE.

7. تيد إجب

/tiid ed3iib/

"She wants to give birth"

The word initiates with a dental stop, /t/. The speaker pronounces the long vowel /ii/, which replaces the short vowel /u/ in the expected pronunciation, which is /turid/ in MSA. The native speaker goes through a process of elision in which the vowel sound /u/ and consonant /r/ are omitted. These are two kinds of elision processes. With reference to SE, its speakers tend to omit some sounds due to the influence of speech.

Concerning the following word, the expected pronunciation is /ʔitd3iip/ in other dialects. It is noticed that the speaker elides the sounds /ʔi/ and inserts the short vowel /e/ at the beginning of the word. This process is called intrusion.

Furthermore, the native speaker of KIA deletes the consonant sound /t/ at the beginning of the word because of the influence of speech. With reference to SE, these two processes are found in SE.

## 2- Discussion

Through the discussion of the results, it is shown that there are some characteristics which characterize KIA and distinguish it from SE. However, there are also similarities between them as shown in the discussion of results that concerns consonants given below:

### A. The Emphatic Sounds

In KIA, the emphatic sounds occur when we have the phonemes /9/, /h/, /d/, /t/ preceded or followed by the long vowel /aa/ or short vowel /a/ (Ibn jinni, 1954) as in these following examples:

/9aad3 marʃeetu/.1

/عاج مَرَشْتُو/

"It's so dusty I can't spray the house"

./**baa**9 sijartu/.2

/باع سيارتو/

"he sold his car"

**ahaad**?/.3/ ،

/أَحَد/

"somebody"

/**daa**9 eraqum/.4

"the number of mobile is lost"

Furthermore, the phoneme /**d**/ is emphatic when it occurs in the end of the word such as /**mariid**/. The phoneme /t/ is emphatic when it occurs in the beginning followed by the short vowel /a/ of the word such as /**tamur**/. **tasd3iil** /تسجيل/ **taqaa9ad** /تقاعد/ In another position of the word, it is non emphatic as in these examples.

"house" **beet** /بيت/.5

"we met with people" /**ilteqeena nas** /التَقِينَا ناس/?.6

This phenomenon represents the aspiration in SE. Aspiration is the same meaning of emphatic phenomenon since the aspiration is investigated in KIA in relation to the five stop consonants /t/, /t̪/, /k/, /q/, /ʔ/. These consonants are examined before /aa/ in the initial and medial of the word. The analysis result shows that all the stop consonants have a period of voicelessness between the onset of the stop closure and the onset of the following long vowel. This phenomenon is discussed in (kasim, 2018:p:20) which he states : "the analyzing of aspiration in Arabic spectrographically shows that the five stops / t / , / t̪ / , / k / , / q / , / ʔ / were investigated as aspirated sounds in two positions: initially and medially, and in two contexts: stressed and unstressed syllables. It was found that only / k / and / t / were marked as aspirated stops."

The stop consonants /p/, /t/, /k/ are aspirated sounds in SE. Also in KIA, there are emphatic sounds. All stop sounds are pronounced in normal light pronunciation without aspiration. In addition, the alveolar stop /t̪/ is also emphatic in KIA. In SE, the speakers do not pronounce this sound. The dental fricative /s/ /ص/ phoneme is emphatic when it is pronounced in middle of the word preceded by the short vowel /a/ or long vowel /aa/ and when it occurs in the beginning of the word followed by the long vowel /aa/ as in the following examples:

/**saar** 9indana ?arbaa9 liwaa9ib/.7

صار عِنْدَنَا أَرْبَع لَوَاعِيب

we have four players"

/maa ʃa9adna 9aʃaʔaħ.8

ما صَعَدْنَا عَصَصَح

We didn't get on the stands

/ihʃaad 9indana kul sana?/.9

أَحْصَادُ عِنْدَنَا كُل سَنَا

"We reap the crops every year"

**B. Glottal Stop**

The glottal stop represents a phoneme in KIA. It is called /hamaza/ in MSA. Native Speakers of KIA intrude the glottal stop in the beginning of the word followed by a certain short vowel. KIA native speakers have to use intrusion specifically in the beginning of the words as shown in the following examples:

.1 /family"إعويلي"/i9wajlee?/.

"giving birth"أُتْجِيب"/itd3iib?/.2

"feilds"إحقول"/ihquul?/.3

"big"إكبير"/ilbirii?/.4

"much"إكثير"/ikθiir?/.5

Moreover, the native speakers use the glottal stop followed by the short vowel /a/ at the beginning of the word. Some words which begin with the glottal stop consonant followed by the short vowel /a/ are used in MSA. The following examples clarify what has been mentioned.

"we"أَحْنَا"/aħana?/.6

".I said to them"أَقْلَم"/aqelum?/.7

"I"أَنَا"/ana?/.8

"his ground"أَرْضُو"/ardo?/.9

".He took a knife"أَخْثَ سَكِين"/axaθ sikiin?/.10

In addition, the speakers of KIA sometimes intrude the glottal stop followed by the short vowel /e/ as in the following examples

"here"أَهْنَاهِي"/ehnaaja?/.11

/writing/اكتّابي/ektabee?/.12

"pieces" /أقطع/eqte9?/.13

"marriage" /ازواج/ezawad3?/.14

In SE, O'Connor (1973: 40) states that "when glottal stop occurs in 'water' most educated speakers would look askance(suspicion) at it, but it quite often occurs much more respectably and less noticeable as, for example, a substitute for /t/ in 'not much'. The glottal stop, which in English often replaces the letter /t/ as in the word water, is a spoken sound made by closing and opening the glottis. The glottal stop is reportedly difficult for foreign speakers of English to pronounce and recognize. It is utilized to conform various functions, though. The glottal stop /ʔ/ in SE is not a phoneme, it is an allophone

### C. The Pharyngeal Consonants

The pharyngealized phonemes /ɣ/, /ħ/ are pronounced by the speakers of KIA in all positions of the word. In KIA, there is a pharyngealization of the sound which means the constriction of sound as in /ɣ/ sound for examples

"his eyes" /عينو/9eenu/.1

"street" /بشارع/faree9/.2

"family" /اغويلي/ii9wajlee?/.3

In relation to the phoneme/ħ/ is one of the Arabic sounds that are difficult for non-native speakers of Arabic and it is used in KIA, so it is not found in SE. It occurs in all positions of the word for examples:

"Hello" /خَيّو/ħajju/.4

"farmer" /فَلاح/falah.5

"flour" /إطحين/iṭhiin?.6

"date pollination" /لقيح اتمر/laqeeh etamor/.7

These phonemes show the difference between KIA and SE, since they are not used in SE.

### D. Stop Consonants

The voiceless stop consonants /t/, /k/ are used in KIA except the phoneme /p/ is not pronounced. They occur in all positions of the word. The voiceless stop /k/ is used instead of the phoneme/ tʃ/ in SE. In SE, the phonemes /p/, /k/, /t/ are aspirated at the end of the word in emphatic pronunciation. They are also aspirated in initial position of words in stressed syllables.

The voiced stop consonants /b/, /d/, /g/ are used in KIA in all positions except the phoneme /g/ which is replaced by the phoneme /q/. In SE, these phonemes are found in all positions of the word.

### E. Affricate and Fricative Sounds

KIA has only one dental affricate sound /dʒ/ which occurs in all positions of the word. The phoneme /tʃ/ is not found in KIA because the speakers of KIA replace it by the velar stop /k/. SE has two affricate phonemes /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ which are spelled as ch and j, respectively. As it is mentioned above, KIA speakers do not pronounce the /tʃ/ sound, since it is replaced by the voiceless stop /k/ sound for example

"tomorrow" باكر ,bakir.1

"big" اكبير /ikbiira?/.2

"bag" كيس /kiis/.3

In relation to the fricative sounds, they are pronounced in both KIA and SE with some exceptions. The voiced labiodental, fricative consonant /v/ is not found in KIA and the speakers tend to replace it by the voiceless labiodental, fricative /f/, while in SE it is found. The fricative phoneme /f/ is found in the two languages. KIA has the fricative voiced sound /z/. The voiced, alveolar palatal, fricative /ʒ/ consonant is found in SE, but in KIA, it may be articulated as a dental affricate sound /dʒ/; in other words, KIA does not have /ʒ/ sound, since it is replaced by the dental affricate sounds /dʒ/ which can occur in all positions.

"social" اشتماعي /eʃtama9i?/.4

In this word is pronounced by the native speaker of KIA No. 9

why" اشتاوا /iʃtaawaa?/.5

"I didn't spray it" مرشينو ,marafetu.6

These words are used by the participant of KIA No. 8

This phoneme is found in two languages. Furthermore, in KIA, there are other consonants which characterize it from the SE. The voiceless interdental fricative /θ/ and the voiced interdental fricative /ð/ are found in SE and KIA which occur in all positions of the word. The voiceless velar fricative /x/ sound and the voiced velar fricative /g/ sound are pronounced in all positions of the words in KIA. They are not found as a phoneme in SE. The velar stop sounds of SE are /k/, /g/ and /ŋ/ which is a velar nasal sound.

Furthermore, the dental fricative /d/ characterizes this dialect. It is found only in MSA and Arabic dialects. This sound is not found in SE.

SE has two affricate phonemes /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ which are spelled as ch and j, respectively. As it is mentioned above, KIA speakers do not pronounce /tʃ/ sound, since it is replaced by the voiceless stop /k/ sound.

## F. Nasal Consonants

KIA nasal sounds are only two phonemes which are the bilabial /m/ and dental /n/ which occur in all positions of the word. In SE, there are three nasal consonants which are /m/, /n/ and /ŋ/ which are voiced sounds.

## G. Approximant Consonants

KIA Approximant consonants are four phonemes which are , bilabial /w/ , the palatal glide /j/ , lateral /l/ and flap or trill /r/. Approximant consonants are divided into the following kinds.

### 1- Glide sounds

There are two glide consonants which are the bilabial glide /w/ and the palatal glide /j/, they occur in all positions of the word. These phonemes are found in SE and KIA. In SE, the voiced labio-velar /w/ and voiced palatal /j/ are pronounced as a consonant sound.

### 2- Lateral Sound

The lateral /l/ sound is pronounced as dark /l/ or /ɫ/ and light /l/. The dark /l/ is pronounced in MSA Arabic dialects in words as / **allah** / or / **ʔalla:h** /. In SE, the lateral /l/ sound is also found as light and dark , the dark /ɫ/ is found only in the end of the word and after consonant sounds..

### 3- Flap or Trill Sound

The phoneme /r/ is pronounced as a trill sound when it occurs next to pharyngeal consonant and the vowel sounds /a/ and /aa/ for example / **raah** / "went ."

The sound /r/, on the other hand, is completely different in the two languages. In KIA /r/ is a flap sound in the beginning and the middle of the word. SE /r/ is a back alveolar sound, but KIA /r/ is a tongue-tipped trill at the end of the word.

## H. Consonant Clusters

Consonant Clusters in SE and KIA are shown in the following table

**Table 1 Consonant Cluster of KIA and SE**

Initial		Medial		Final	
KIA	SE	KIA	SE	KIA	SE
C	C	C	C	C	C
CC	CC	CC	CC	CC	CC
—	CCC	—	CCC	—	CCC
—	—	—	CCCC	—	CCCC



Table1 shows that in SE, consonant clusters are accessible. They can appear at the beginning, middle, or end of a word. However, because the consonant clusters in KIA and SE differ significantly. There are no more than two consonants in KIA, which appear in the initial, medial and final positions. In KIA, the blends of CC in the middle of the word are more than initial and final, that is the native speaker uses the medial CC more than the other positions, but that does not mean that there is no initial and final CC as the following table which shows the number of words which consist of CCs that used by the native speakers of KIA:

**Table. 2 The number of CCs within words**

Initial CCs	Medial CCs	Final CCs
2 words	75 words	2 words

SE, on the other hand, includes sequences of two or three or four consonant clusters.

### **I. Vowels**

KIA simple vowels are two kinds which are short vowel and long vowel. The short vowels/e/ /a/ and /i/ are articulated in the medial and final positions of the word. The short vowel /u/ is pronounced in all positions of the word .In relation to the short vowel /o/ is used in the medial and final positions of the word.

The long vowel sounds are /ii/, aa/ and /ee/.KIA word-final vowels are short sounds , but when they followed by a suffix, the same vowels are long as in this example?/ **ikbiree**/"big " ?/ ,**kitabee**"/writing. "At the end of the word the speaker pronounces the long vowel /ii/ and extended to the suffix sound which makes the process of deflexions or what is called (imaala in Arabic). SE has vowel sounds more than KIA ones; KIA has more difficulty in pronunciation of vowel sounds than SE. In KIA and Arabic dialects, a diphthong is a combination of a vowel and a consonant ,while in SE, the diphthong is combination of two vowel sounds. In relation to the triphthong, in SE, it is found. In KIA, there are no triphthong sounds. The analysis of data of KIA reveals that the native speakers have a tendency to lengthen vowels particularly in the final position of words.

The results show that KIA is different from SE with respect to the temporal properties of long and short vowels. The lengthened vowels are longer than their counterparts in MSA. However, there is no lengthening of vowels in SE The following examples show the lengthening of vowels in final and medial positions.

"family"/اعولي*/i9wajlee?/.1*

"prestige"/هبي*/habee/.2*

"big"/اكيري*/ikbiree?/.3*

"on it"/اعليه*/i9leeh/.4*

".your family"/اهليتي*/ahleetkee/.5*

" fields " /أحقول*/ehquul?/.6*

.house"/beet/.7، بيت، "house".

#### 4. Conclusions:

The analysis of the data results in the following conclusions:

- 1- There is a difference in the number of consonant sounds in KIA and SE. KIA has twenty- seven consonants, whereas SE has only twenty- four consonant sounds. There are certain consonant sounds which are found in KIA like /h/ /q/, /,9/s/,t/,x/and /d/which are not found in SE,. Also in SE there are sounds like /p/,tʃ/, /3/,ŋ/, /v/ which are not found in KIA.
- 2- KIA is characterized by the production of pharyngeal sounds/h/and /9/ as in MSA. These sounds are not produced in SE. Also we have pharyngealized consonants /d/, /s/and /t/.
- 3- The use of emphatic consonants is a characteristic of KIA. In SE, there is aspiration of sounds.
- 4- In KIA only two consonants in sequence can be found to make a consonant cluster, whereas in SE we have two, three or four consonants in sequence. The native speakers of KIA tend to break longer CCs by inserting a vowel sound.
- 5- Both KIA and SE have consonant clusters in all positions of words. Speakers of KIA use CCs in medial position of words more than initial or final positions.
- 6- The glottal stop in KIA is a phoneme and it is widely used in this dialect. In SE, it is sometimes used as an allophone.
- 7- KIA has only simple vowels and diphthongs, whereas SE has triphthongs in addition to simple vowels and diphthongs. In KIA does not have the central vowel/ə/to be added to diphthong as the case in SE.
- 8- Vowel sounds in KIA are less in number than in SE. The total number of vowels in KIA is fourteen, in SE there are twenty. This shows the big difference between them in this aspect of the phonological system.
- 9- In terms of the findings regarding KIA vowel sounds, it is concluded that the native speakers of this dialect tend to lengthen vowels especially in the middle and final position of words such as /ʔahaad/أحد/، somebody, /9aad3/"عاج" dust/, heebec/"prestige".
- 10- In KIA, /l/ is pronounced dark when it followed by emphatic consonant as in /netl9a9/"we go out", whereas in SE, the dark /l/ occurs when it is followed by a consonant sound as in /help/ or occurs at the end of a word as in/ ball/, /able/.

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## الصوتيات المقطعية للهجة الكيسية العراقية العربية مع الإشارة إلى اللغة الإنكليزية القياسية

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الكلمات المفتاحية

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## ملخص البحث:

الصوتيات المقطعية للهجة الكيسية العراقية العربية مع الإشارة إلى اللغة الإنكليزية القياسية، تعتبر تنوعاً مرموقاً يسعى إليه جميع سكان بلدة كيسية، يقتصر هذا البحث على دراسة تحليل الصوتيات المقطعية في اللهجة الكيسية العربية العراقية، وهي إحدى اللهجات العراقية المنطوقة في بلدة كيسية غرب العراق. يقوم بإجراء تحليل صوتي للفونيمات في عزلة. في هذه الدراسة، تم إجراء تحليل صوتي للأصوات المقطعية في اللهجة الكيسية مع الإشارة إلى اللغة الإنكليزية القياسية باستخدام فمّج نوعي توضيحي، وتم جمع البيانات النوعية وتحليلها في هذا السياق. تحتاج الصورة الأساسية إلى توضيح أو توسيع أو شرح من خلال جمع البيانات النوعية. تهدف الدراسة التفسيرية إلى تقديم شرح ومرار للبيانات الوصفية، وفي هذه الدراسة، يستخدم الباحث عينات الحكم لاختيار المخبرين من مجتمع كيسية، والمشاركين المشاركين لديهم خلفيات تعليمية مختلفة، وهم متحدثون ساذجون، ونصفهم المتحدثون المتعلمون والمتكلمون المتعلمون. تتضمن الدراسة الحالية عدة إجراءات لتحليل البيانات، أولاً: سيتم استخدام التحليل الوصفي لعرض نتائج البيانات النوعية التي تم الحصول عليها من الأدوات المذكورة سابقاً، وثانياً: سيتم استخدام التحليل الموضوعي لتقديم البيانات النوعية التي تم الحصول عليها من شبه هيكل ومتابعة حتى المقابلات. في تحليل البيانات، فإن النموذج المعتمد هو (Roach 2009)، وهذا النموذج هو الرائد في تحديد تصنيف ووصف الصوتيات القطاعية التي تم اعتمادها في هذه الدراسة، كما يشار إلى اللغة العربية الفصحى الحديثة (MSA) عند الحاجة للمساعدة في تحليل الكلام الذي تم اختياره لتحليله من بيانات اللهجة الكيسية اعتماداً على البيانات التي تم جمعها من المتحدثين الأصليين باللهجة الكيسية. وهذا البحث عبارة عن إعادة طبع لفصل محرّر من رسالة ماجستير بعنوان "تحليل صوتي للفونيمات المقطعية بلغة كيسية العربية العراقية مع الإشارة إلى اللغة الإنكليزية القياسية" لتقديمها لتأكيد متطلبات الحصول على درجة الماجستير.

## المصادر:

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