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Department of English**



A Phonological Study of Segmental Phonemes in Kubeisa Iraqi Arabic with Reference to Standard English

A THESIS

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MASTER OF ARTS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS**

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1444 A.H.

2022A.D

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَأَلْوَانِكُمْ ۚ)

إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

العظيم صدق الله

[الروم: 22]

And among His Signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the difference of your languages and colours. Verily, in that are indeed signs for men of sound knowledge

True are the words of Allah the Almighty

{Al-Rom,22}

Translated by (Al-Hilali & Khan, 1999)

Supervisor and HOD's Declaration

I certify that this thesis entitled (A Phonological Study of Segmental Phonemes in Kubeisa Iraqi Arabic with Reference to Standard English) is prepared under my supervision at the University of Anbar as a partial requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in English Language and Linguistics.

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1st Scientific Expert's Report

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Date: 2/11/2022

DEDICATION

To

***My Heart, life My Father and My beloved
Mother, My love My husband and My close
colleague Safaa.My Soul children ,Mustafa and
Reham***

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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 and Sounds in context which include the phonological processes of assimilation, intrusion, elision, and deflexion with reference to Standard English (SE). Although it had a variety of phonological traits compared to other dialects spoken in western Iraq in particular and Iraq in general, it is not given special attention previous by researchers . This may be due to the fact that Kubeisa is a small town located far from urban regions which remains a "virgin territory" that the dialect spoken by its people requires analysis and investigation with reference to SE. In addition to the investigation of segmental phonemes and sounds in context in Kubeisa Iraqi Arabic (KIA) with reference to SE, this study also aimed at pointing out whether this dialect belongs to "qiltu - dialects" or "gilt - dialects" spoken in Iraq.

The current study adopted an explanatory qualitative design which concerns with exploration which family this dialect belongs by collecting and analyzing qualitative data related to the phonological analysis of segmental phonemes of KIA with reference to SE. The current study concerned with the analysis of recorded content including sentences and words spoken by KIA speakers by using tape recording device. In addition to the use audio process recording equipment. This study places a strong emphasis on conducting interviews with KIA speakers. In response to the questions, the interviewees give details on their personal and linguistic origins. The spontaneous speech of those who speak KIA was recorded in a natural situation for this empirical investigation .The model adopted for this study was Roach (2009). This model served as the basis for the classification and description of segmental phonemes used in this investigation. The theory of the segmental phonemes by Peter Roach as a subdivision of segmental phonology deals with the breakdown of speech into phonemes (or segmental phonemes), which roughly correspond to phonetic parts of the studied speech. Data analysis of

Kubeisa Participants ' interviews and voice messages was carried out with reference to SE. Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) was also referred to where required in the analysis of the utterances chosen to be analysed to see how this dialect resembles or differs from it.

In terms of the data analysis the findings arrived at, relevant conclusions were drawn. There are certain features that characterize KIA and distinguish it from SE. This thesis concluded that speakers of KIA use CCs in medial position of words more than initial or final positions, Vowel sounds in KIA are less in number than in SE, regressive assimilation is used more than progressive assimilation, KIA intrusion is widely used by the native speakers of this dialect and KIA is rich in the use of ?imala(deflexion) process in addition to these conclusions, this study showed that this dialect is considered one of the "qiltu dialect" since KIA pronounced the sounds /q/ and /k/ rather than the phonemes /g/ and /tʃ/ in all the data analysed. This thesis ends with some recommendations and suggestions for further research.

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LIST of ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------|------------------------|
| AIA. | Ani Iraqi Arabic |
| CC | Consonant Cluster |
| HIA | Hit Iraqi Arabic |
| KIA. | Kubeisa Iraqi Arabic |
| MSA | Modern Standard Arabic |
| SA | Standard Arabic |
| SE. | Standard English |
| SP. | Segmental Phonemes |

Transcription and Transliteration

The following key of Standard English phonetic phonemes which are used throughout this research

Examples

A. The Consonants

/p/ as in 'pit'

/b/ as in 'player'

/k/ as in 'lack'

/g/ as in 'gap'

/t/ as in 'tall' hit

/d/ dark, head

/f/ as in 'fun'

/v/ as in 'van'

/θ/ as in 'thoughts'

/ð/ as in 'this'

/s/ as in 'saw'

/z/ as in 'goes'

/ʃ/ as in 'sharp'

/ʒ/ as in 'beige'

/h/ as in 'her'

/x/ as in 'loch'

/tʃ/ as in 'match'

/dʒ/ as in 'judge'

/m/ as in 'women'

/n/ as in 'nail'

/ŋ/ as in 'ring'

/l/ as in 'tall'

/r/ as in 'right'

/w/ as in 'wet'

/j/ as in 'soya'

B. The Vowels

/ɪ/ as in 'lift'
 /i:/ as in 'peak'
 /ʊ/ as in 'Food'
 /u:/ as in 'You'
 /e/ as in 'bet'
 /ə/ as in 'the'
 /ɜ:/ as in 'Earl'
 /ɔ:/ as in 'Mall'
 /æ/ as in 'hand'
 /ɑ:/ as in 'Start'
 /ɒ/ as in 'Of'
 /ʌ/ as in 'But'
 /eɪ/ as in 'say'
 /aɪ/ as in 'eye'
 /əʊ/ as in "go"
 /aʊ/ as in 'now'
 /ɔɪ/ as in 'boy'
 /ɪə/ as in 'here'
 /eə/ as in 'air'
 /ʊə/ as in 'pure'
 /aʊə/ as in 'hour'
 /eɪə/ as in 'player'
 /əʊə/ as in 'lower'
 /ɔɪə/ as in "loyal"

The following key of Kubeisa Iraqi Arabic phonetic symbols and phonemes which are used throughout this research

A . The consonants phonemes

/d̪ / ض as in /d̪ijaa/ ' a name of male'
 /b/ ب as in /ʔarba9a/ 'four'
 /t/ ت as in /banaat/ ' girls'
 /t̪/ ط as in /marbuut̪/ ' tied up'
 /k/ ك as in /weenak/ 'where are you?'
 /d / د as in /darub/ 'way'

/q/ ق as in / qaam/ ' stand'
 /ʔ/ أ as in /ʔana/ 'I'
 /9/ ع as in /9eeb/ ' shame'
 /f/ ف as in /fawaz/ ' a name of male'
 /θ/ ث as in /θalid3/ 'ice'
 / ð/ ذ as in /ðola/ 'they'
 /s/ ص as in /ʔiḥṣaad/'Harvest'
 /ʃ/ ش as in /marjeetu/'I do not spray it'
 /x/ خ as in /ʔixtu/'his sister'
 /ġ/ غ as in /ʔiġedriin/ 'you go'
 /ħ/ ح as in / ħandaquq/ 'a kind of plants'
 /h/ ه as in /ʔahlu/ 'his family'
 /m/ م as in / marra/ ' a wife'
 /n/ ن as in /niq9od/ ' we sit'
 /l/ ل as in / qalbu/ ' his heart'
 /w/ و as in /ʔuwleedat/ ' sons'
 /j/ ي as in /jiruḥu/ 'they go'

B. The Vowles

/i/ as in /ʔ iq9idu/ 'get up'
 /u/ as in /ħajju/ 'welcome'
 /o/ as in /d3abo/ "they bring it'
 /a/ as in /zaman/ 'time'
 /ee/ as in /ʔi9wajlee/ 'family'
 /aa/ as in /d3aad3/ 'chicken'
 /oo/as in /booq/ "theft'
 /uu/ as in /quum/" stand up'
 /aw/ as in /ʔiftawa/'why'
 /aaw/as in /saawa/ 'together'
 /eej/as in / ed3eet/ 'a kind of plants'
 /eew/as in /ħleewa/ 'sweet'

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Statement of the Problem

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 a 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 and aspects of connected speech are expected to emerge.

KIA can be defined as the variety of Arabic spoken by people living 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 living 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.

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, 2010, p. 295). "It is a variety of English used by educated people and understood by people in the English speaking world (Jones, 1976, p. 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, p. 95). This variety is called RP English.

To the researcher's knowledge, this Iraqi Arabic dialect, i.e., KIA is not given special interest in spite of the diversity of phonological features it entails compared with other dialects spoken in west of Iraq in particular

and Iraq in general. Iraqi Arabic (IA) itself as stated by Al-Ani (1970) has the most controversies among other Arabic dialects. In other words, KIA may be still a 'virgin land' which needs to be analyzed and studied with reference to SE in the phonological areas involved in this study, namely segmental and aspects of connected speech which include the phonological processes of assimilation, intrusion and elision. The reason behind that it is not studying KIA widely by researchers may be due to being a small town situated near the edge of the desert far from the urban areas . Though /q / speech sound, as noticed by the researcher and others, is widely and frequently used by the speakers of KIA in their daily life instead of /g/which is also found but in very limited expressions, references checked by the researcher did not categorize this dialect as one of qiltu- dialects like HIA, AIA, and others which are referred to by Al-Ani (1970) and others such as (Al-Hamash, 1969). Also it is not clear to what extent KIA resembles MSA or differs from it. This reveals the necessity to refer to MSA where necessary when analyzing the examples taken presenting examples from the data collected regarding KIA.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

1. Investigating segmental phonemes in KIA with reference to SE.
2. Studying sounds in context in KIA with reference to SE.
3. Pointing out whether KIA belongs to qilt dialects or gilt dialects spoken by Iraqi people.

1.3 Research Questions

1. What are the segmental phonemes (Consonants and Vowels) in KIA and SE and how are they produced?
2. What are the similarities and differences between KIA and SE concerning sounds in context?
3. Does KIA belong to "qiltu dialects" or "gilt-dialects" spoken in different parts of Iraq?

1.4 Scope of the Study

1. This study is restricted to the analysis of segmental phonemes in KIA and SE, that is the consonants, vowels and any aspects related to them. It also studies the phonological processes of assimilation, elision, and intusion as aspects of connected speech.
2. When analyzing the examples recorded regarding KIA, the researcher will refer to MSA where necessary to reveal how much this Iraqi Arabic dialect resembles or differs from it. As concerns SE, the study is restricted to the RP variety of pronunciation adopted by British phonologists.
3. The collected data 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.
4. This study is concerned with Kubeisa spoken dialect any written forms, if they are available, will be excluded.

1.5 Procedures of the Study

To fulfill the objectives of this study, there are specific steps to be followed:

1. Presenting theoretical background of segmental phonemes in SE and KIA besides some other relevant subjects.
2. Reviewing the past studies that investigated segmental phonemes and aspects of sounds in SE and IA dialects or MSA.
3. Collecting the data needed in this study in two ways: **one for KIA and the other for RP English**. Regarding KIA, collecting the data depends on making personal interviews with people of different professions (Males and females) besides conversations. Concerning SE, the data needed thesis are to be taken from reliable sources on RP English such as Roach (2009) Gimson (1976), Jones (1973) and (1976) and Abercrombie (1967).

4. Analyzing the data collected that concern KIA with reference to SE.
5. The most distinguished phonological features that analysis reveals will be studied with reference not only to SE ,but also to MSA .
6. Discussing the findings arrived at.
7. Drawing conclusions depending on the analysis of the segmental phonemes and the sounds in contexts and the findings of this study.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study is the first which provides a phonological analysis of KIA with reference to SE based on an empirical research regarding this dialect. It is hoped to be valuable for those who are interested in the phonological study of the segmental phonemes and the phonological aspects of connected speech which might be challenging for the non-native speakers of English. It is also expected to be of value to those specialized in linguistics, dialectology, sociolinguistics and even those who are concerned with education and teaching in Iraq. It is also assumed to give alternative information for researchers as an example to help in conducting related studies.

1.7 Definition of Basic Terms

1. **Segmental Phoneme:** It is the alternative term for phoneme which is the smallest unit of phonology. Its phonetic variants are called allophones". Though the accurate definition of the term has been the subject of much discussion among linguists since we have two main viewpoints: the classification theory and the distinctive feature theory, "the practical result can be seen the same : the analysis of the continuum of speech into significant subjects" (Hartmann and Stork, 1976,p. 170).

2. **Standard English (SE):** The term refers to that variety of English used by "educated people and understood by most people in the English-speaking world. It is also taught to the learners language in Iraq schools" (Majeed , 1986,p.6).
3. **Received Pronunciation(RP):** It refers to "pronunciation of standard British English based on the speech of educated speakers Southern British English". It is sometimes called B.B.C. English. It is considered as a useful norm and it is a type of pronunciation often recommended as a model for foreign learners. (Hartmann and Stork, 1976,p.192).
4. **Modern Standard Arabic (MSA):** " It refers to that variety of Arabic which is understood by Arabic-speaking people and taught in Iraqi schools to native and non-native speakers of the language. It is usually used in mass media, education and in formal correspondence" (Majeed, 1986,p. 6).
5. **Kubeisa Iraqi Arabic (KIA) :**It is a variety of language spoken by people who live in Kubeisa town in the West of Iraq.

CHAPTER TWO

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the theoretical background of the study. It consists of five sections. In the first section the light is shed on phonetics and phonology which are the main concern in this thesis. The types of phonetics are presented briefly. More focus is given to phonology as a branch of linguistics and an independent level in this chapter, its main types and the basic phonological rules are also presented. Section two introduces segmental phonemes in SE, it studies consonant sounds and their types according to the manner of articulation besides consonant clusters. It also discusses vowels and their types :simple, diphthongs, and triphthongs. Sounds in context in SE are also introduced particularly assimilation, elision, intrusion . Section three presents briefly Iraqi Arabic dialects including KIA which is under investigation. Regarding section four, it deals with segmental phonemes in KIA, that is, consonants and vowels in addition to sounds in context. The last section of this chapter presents the previous studies related to this study.

2.1 Phonetics and Phonology

The English pronunciation system is sketched in this chapter. It shall start with phonetics, which is a system for scientifically characterizing and recording language sounds. Phonetics is a useful tool for exposing us to the faces of language that it usually grasp by referring to their written rather than spoken versions. Phonology is the study of how languages utilize sounds to distinguish words from one another. According to Gillbers (2004, p. 1-6) "phonology can stand on its own principles with no need for the basis of phonetics ". According to Roach (1992,p. 82) "Its basic activity in phonology is phonemic analysis, in which the objective is to establish what the phonemes are and arrive at the phonemic inventory of the language". Kelly (2000, p. 9) states that the study of pronunciation consists of two fields, namely phonetics and phonology. Phonetics refers

to the study of human speech sounds. A phonetician usually works in one or more of the following areas: physiological phonetics, articulatory phonetics, acoustic phonetics, auditory phonetics and perceptual phonetics". The study of phonetics focuses on the characteristics of human sound production, particularly speech sounds. The content of speech sounds , as opposed to their linguistic status, is of greater relevance. It discusses how sounds are created and heard. Also, phonetics includes the strategies for categorizing, characterizing, and transcribing the sounds (Mills & Dodd,2014) ,while Phonology is the science of describing the systems and patterns of distinctive sound that occur in different languages (Ladefoged,1982).Phonetics is a system for scientifically characterizing and recording the sounds of a language. Phonetics is a useful tool for opening our ears to aspects of language that we usually only grasp by referring to their written form opposed to their real spoken forms.Phonology is concerned with the study of sounds. ways in which languages employ sounds to distinguish between words. According to Feller,(2007), phonetics allows a person to know which sounds that s/he produces.

The smallest piece of speech is phoneme which is the unit of phonology. Phonemes are abstract units that serve as the foundation for systematically capturing the sounds of any particular language. Despite the fact that both phonetics and phonology are concerned with the study of speech, linguists have traditionally considered them to be separate fields of study. Phonetics includes the physical aspects of speech and their relationship to speech perception, whereas phonology encompasses the functional and systemic aspects of the sounds (Levis, 2012).

Phonemes are the minimal units of small speech sounds that are distinguished by the speakers of a certain language to show differences in q. The phoneme status can be proven through substituting one segment for another that can produce a different word, for example, the phonemes of /e/ and /ɪ/ in '**desk**' and '**disk**' ;The different phonemes give a different meaning .Any pair of words exists that differs in one sound only or distinguished by just one segment called a minimal pair (Poole,

1999). However, these phonemes are so dissimilar from phonetic point of view that they are considered separate phonemes (Wells, 1982).

2.1.1 Branches of Phonetics

Phonetics is the science that studies the sounds of human speech. It is concerned with the physical properties of speech sounds or signs: their physiological production, acoustic properties, auditory perception, and neurophysiological status. The study of phonetics can be divided into three main branches: Acoustic, Auditory and Articulatory.

2.1.1.1 Articulatory Phonetics

Articulatory phonetics is a branch of phonetics concerned with characterizing the articulations, or movements and/or placements of the vocal organs, of the world's languages (articulators). The International Phonetic Association (IPA), which attempts to offer a phonetic symbol for every phoneme in every language, has been the most prominent method of articulatory description and transcription of speech sounds (Smelser and Baltes,2001)."Speech sounds are produced by a moving and vibrating stream of air that is shaped and altered in various ways by the vocal tract"(Bickford and Floyd,2006,p. 1).

The way through which we actually make, or enunciate(articulate) speaking sounds is the subject of this research. It's probably the first component of phonetics that linguistics students encounter, and it's also the most accessible to non-specialists because it doesn't require the use of complex machinery. Because they are part of our bodies' respiratory and digestive systems, the organs used for articulating speech sounds, such as the tongue, teeth, lips, and lungs, all have more basic biological roles(Finch,2000).It thus comprises the investigation of the links between speech stimuli and a listener's responses to those stimuli as mediated through mechanisms of the peripheral and central auditory systems, as well as certain brain areas(O'Connor,1980).

2.1.1.2 Acoustic Phonetics

When sounds are articulated in the mouth, they have specific, measurable effects on the air involved. The study of these effects is known as acoustic phonetics. Just as speech sounds can be separated by their articulation style, such as stops vs fricatives, they can also be identified by physical characteristics, such as the acoustic correlates associated with obstruents vs sonorants(Davenport & Hannahs ,1998).It is the study of the physical qualities of speech sounds in their transmission, such as frequency and amplitude. Acoustics phoneticians use devices to analyze speech waves and attempt to describe the physical qualities of the stream of sound that emerges from the speaker's mouth.

Acoustic phonetics is a branch of phonetics that studies the physical properties of spoken sounds. Acoustic phonetics studies time domain features like a waveform's mean squared amplitude, duration, and fundamental frequency.It is the study of the physical aspects of spoken sounds, such as how air vibrates when sounds travel from speaker to listener. A spectrograph is a machine that measures sound waves and displays them as spectrograms or sonograms, which reveal the length of the sounds(Skanera&Burleigh,2005).

2.1.1.3 Auditory Phonetics

It studies the ways the different sounds are perceived or discriminated.The field of phonetics concerned with the hearing and perception of spoken sounds is known as auditory phonetics. It thus comprises the investigation of the links between speech stimuli and a listener's responses to those stimuli as mediated through mechanisms of the peripheral and central auditory systems, as well as certain brain locations. Along with acoustic and articulatory phonetics, it is believed to be one of the three primary branches of phonetics, however with overlapping methodologies and concerns(O'Connor ,1973 and Mack (2004) .It is

concerned with both segmental (mostly vowels and consonants) and prosodic components of speech such as stress, tone, rhythm, and intonation. Whereas the auditory perception of these phenomena may be studied in isolation, in continuous speech, all of these features are processed in tandem, with great variability and complicated interactions between them (Wood, 1974, Elman 1986 and McClelland, 2002).

2.1.2 Phonology as a Branch of Linguistics

Phonology is a branch of linguistics concerned with the structure and patterns of sounds in human speech. The term phonology has two meanings. On the one hand, it relates to the description of sounds in a particular language as well as the rules that regulate their distribution. It refers to the component of the general theory of human language that deals with the universal qualities of the natural language sound system (Akmajian & et al 1995).

Phonology is a discipline of linguistics that studies the distribution and patterning of spoken sounds. It is a discipline of linguistics concerned with the systematic organization of sounds in languages or dialects. The sound or sign system of any language variety is also referred to by this word. Phonology was once thought to be solely concerned with the study of phonetic systems in spoken languages.

Phonology is concerned with how each language speech sounds are structured into systems: For instance, consider how different sounds might be blended, their relationships, and how they interact (Davenport & Hannaha, 1998).

2.1.2.1 Phonology as an Independent Level

Phonology deals with language sounds in abstract grammatical terms. It often focuses on the systems of phonemes in particular languages and describes how they work. Phonology also deals with acoustic phenomena at syllable level or even sentence-level (e.g., sentence level stress).

Phonology refers to the sound system of language. Generally speaking, the basic unit of phonology is phoneme, which is a single phonetic for

example, /p/, which can usually be represented by a single character or letter (for example, the letter p). However, there are exceptions, such as the sound /sh/, which is represented by two graphemes /s/ and /h/ to give the phoneme /ʃ/. Each natural language has a unique set of sound combinations that can be used to form words. Children's vocalizations are indistinguishable early in speech and language development, regardless of their linguistic context (Henry, 2014).

However, they eventually develop a repertoire of sounds and rules for their combination that are unique to the language to which they are most exposed. Both understanding and production of speech and language require phonological processing. It's also engaged in reading and spelling by processing written word formations. As a result, people with phonological processing difficulties may have problems with both spoken and written language (ibid).

Phonology is the study of sound structure in individual languages, including how sound distinctions are utilized to distinguish linguistic items and how the sound structure of the same element alters depending on the other sounds in the context. Phonology and phonetics are both concerned with sound in natural language, but phonetics is concerned with sounds in a language-independent manner, whereas phonology is concerned with how sounds are distributed and used within specific languages. Phonology arose from the realization that much visible phonetic detail is irrelevant or predictable within a language's system (Anderson, 1985). As a result, phonemes are proposed as the smallest contrastive sound units in language, each consisting (according to many writers) of a set of different contrastive properties (ibid).

2.1.2.2 Segmental Phonology

As stated by (Hartmann and Stork, 1972), segmental phonology is the system and study of the speech sounds in a language as separate phonemes. This is in contrast with a componential approach which further subdivides speech sounds into distinctive features or a prosodic analysis which recognizes prosodies which extend over several segments.

Segmental Phonology depends on the process of Segmentation of speech sounds which are provided by phonetics. It is unlike phonetics, however segmental phonology is concerned with the function and possible combinations of sounds within the sound system, not with the production, the physical properties or the perception of the sounds(Skandera and Burleigh, 2005).

To put it in other words, segmental phonology, as emphasized by (Crystal ,2003) analyzes speech into discrete components, or phonemes, that are roughly equivalent to phonetic segments. Phonemes are the smallest possible units of individual speech sounds that allow native speakers of a language to discriminate between variations in meaning. The phoneme status can be proven through the substitution of one segment for another that can produce a different word. The different phonemes give different meanings. Any pair of words exists that differs in one sound only or distinguished by just one segment called minimal pairs.

2.1.2.3 Suprasegmental Phonology

This is the second main branch of phonology. It is also called prosody which is concerned with those features of pronunciation that cannot be segmented because they extend over more than one segment or sound. Stress, rhythm and intonation and others are considered Suprasegmentals. Skandera and Burleigh (2005, p.5) state that :

"The term suprasegmental was invented to refer to aspects of Sound such as intonation that did not seem to be properties of individual segments (i.e. composed). The term has tended to be used predominantly by American writers and much British work has preferred to use the term prosodic instead. There has never been full agreement about how many" suprasegmental features are to be found in Speech , but pitch, loudness, tempo, rhythm and stress are the most commonly mentioned ones".

As clarified above , segmental phonology analyses the speech into distinctive unit or phonemes (segmental phonemes) whereas suprasegmental (non-segmental) phonology analyses those features of speech which extend over more than one segmental such as intonation. It

is the study and description of those aspects of pronunciation that cannot be separated because they span many segments or sounds.

2.1.2.4 The Phonological Rules

Phonological rules are defined as mentioned by Fromkin & et.al (2007, p. 298) , “apply to phonemic strings and alter them in various ways to derive their phonetic pronunciation”. They (ibid-) add that ‘phonological rules generally refer to entire classes of sound’ , These rules are part of communication through language whether spoken or written and knowing what they are and why they exist can give better understanding of our world. Therefore, understanding phonological rules is considered very important.

In addition to what has been mentioned above , phonological rules describe how phonemes are realized as their allophones in a given environment. They are defined by Smith (1990) ‘as mappings between two different levels of sound representation , in this case : the abstract or underlying level and the surface level’. The function of the phonological rules in grammar as viewed by (ibid), "is to provide the phonetic information necessary for the pronunciation of utterances".

(Donegan & Stampe ,1979) see they are simply applied by convention. They do not have a phonetic motivation synchronically .It is shown by the examples of (Chomsky & Halle, 1968) such as **electric** → **electricity**, or in the alternation vowel in pairs for example "**divine**"/"**divinity**".

The rules of phonology as mentioned by (Fromkin & et.al, 2003) and (Obied, 2016) are the following:

1. Assimilation rules : They change feature values of segments , those spreading phonetic properties. The rule that nasalized vowels in English before nasal consonants is such a rule. According to Hyman (1952), assimilation refers to any adaptive alterations made to a segment by an adjacent segment in a chain of segments.

2. Dissimilation rules 'which change features which change feature values to make two phonemes in a string more dissimilar , the Latin liquid rule
3. Phonological rules 'add no distinctive features , which are predictable from the context. The rule that aspirated voiceless stops at the beginning of words and syllables in English is such a rule'.
4. Phonological rules 'insert segments that are present in the phonemic string. Insertion is also called epenthesis. The schwa insertion part of the rule of English plural formation is an example of epenthesis (e-g, **Kisses /khisdz/**).
5. They delete phonemic segments in certain contexts. French has a rule deleting final consonants in certain environments , so that the final /t/ in petit livre is not-pronounced.
6. They transpose or move segments in a string. These metathesis rules occur in many languages. The rule in certain varieties of American English that changes from ask to {aks} in the final position illustrates a metathesis rule.

To sum up , the phonological rules have several functions , which are the following :

1. Changing feature values , for instance (nasal consonant assimilation rules in Akan and English).
2. Adding new features (aspiration in English).
3. Deleting segments (final consonant deletion in French).
4. Adding segments (schwa insertion in English plural and past tense).
5. Reordering segments (metathesis rule relating {ask} and {aks})(ibid).

2.2 Segmental Phonemes in Standard English

This study tackles the phonological analysis of phonemes as segments, including consonants and their allophones, consonant clusters, and vowels with their allophones, which may work in complementary distribution or in free variation with each other, alongside sounds in context, to show how sounds produced in rapid connected speech reveal affection to each

other, producing utterances colored by assimilation, elision, and intrusion. The goal of this section is to show how phonological processes such as assimilation, elision, and intrusion can be divided into subtypes.

According to (Davenport and Hannahs,2005) the consonant articulation starts with having the narrowest strictures as in stop and affricative sounds ,passing through wide open strictures to fricative sounds and then to nasal and approximant sounds. There is description of their place and manner of articulation. Coniam (2002) states that SPs (Segmental Phonemes) are more relatively explained than the supra-segmental features.

This section looks at sounds as segments that make up the smallest components of a spoken phrase and can work in complementary or free variation since each sound segment has different allophones. It also deals with sounds in context, namely assimilation, which is separated into three subgroups based on the direction of influence: progressive ,regressive and coalescent, Elision with its types and intrusion with its types. It is concerned with SP of SE (Consonant and vowel sounds).

2.2.1 Received Pronunciation

It is the pronunciation of that variant of British English that is often believed to be the least regional, having been developed by educated people in southern England (Mugglestone (1997)). As Wright (1996, p. 260) remarks, "RP is one of the most comprehensively described English accents because early twentieth-century British linguists attempting to arrive at a description of the sounds of English were essentially describing their own accent".

It refers not only to a 'standard accent', but also it refers to a "prestige accent" (Crystal,1995). According to (Rogers ,2000, see also Milroy ,2001), RP is spoken "natively" by only a very small proportion of Britons.

Rogers (2000) states that Received Pronunciation (RP), like all dialects, has particular phonological features based on the speakers' way of pronouncing words (Roach,2004). RP has traditionally been classified as a

non-regional accent due to its lack of regional phonological influence, despite its beginnings in the south-eastern region of England. It is not, however, a "standard" in the sense that it is spoken by the majority.

Though the term *received* in the sense of 'socially accepted' dates from Victorian times, the phenomenon of an accent 'perceived inter regionally as 'correct' has a longer history (Gimson 1964 and Macaulay 1988).

Through Roach, et.al (2006), the name most associated with RP due to Daniel Jones's successful introduction of the Pronunciation of English (1909) and An English Pronouncing dictionary (1917), states, "Today, it can be recognized pronunciation all over the country, not greatly deviating in any one region, and admitting a certain degree of variability, it may be regarded the educated pronunciation of the metropolis, the court, the pulpit, and the bar." Jones (1917, p. viii) proposes the term RP, he states that :

"This form of speech is more widely understood with ease in Great Britain than any other form would be. In what follows I call it "Received Pronunciation" (abbreviation RP), for want of a better form. I wish it to be clearly understood, however, that RP means merely "widely understood pronunciation", and that I do not hold it up as a standard which everyone is recommended to adopt".

2.2.2 Consonants

Consonants can be classified into a number of subgroups based on how and where they are articulated. According to (Davenport and Hannahs, 2005), the consonantal articulation types are classified as follows: stops and affricates have the tightest strictures, fricatives sounds have more open strictures, nasals and liquids phonemes have the largest stricture settings, and glides sounds have the widest stricture settings. Below is a description of consonant sounds according to the way they are produced and their points of articulation, as well as a discussion of any noteworthy

variance. They include five types of consonant sounds which are stops, fricative, affricate, nasal and approximant.

The classification of consonants in SE is shown in the following table according to Roach (2009)

Table (2.1) Consonants of Standard English

| | Bilabial | Labiodental | Dental | Alveolar | Post-alveolar | Palatal | Velar | Glottal |
|---------------------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|---------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Plosive | p b | | | t d | | | k g | |
| Affricate | | | | | tʃ dʒ | | | |
| Nasal | m | | | n | | | ŋ | |
| Fricative | | f v | θ ð | s z | ʃ ʒ | | | h |
| Approximant | (w) | | | | r | j | w | |
| Lateral approximant | | | | l | | | | |

2.2.2.1 Obstruents

An obstruent is a plosive, a fricative, or an affricate, that is, any consonant where airflow through the vocal tract is obstructed either completely or at least enough to create turbulence. Obstruents stop sounds (oral stops), such as /p, t, k, b, d, g/, with complete occlusion of the vocal tract, often followed by a release burst; fricatives, such as /f, s, x, v, z/, with limited closure, which does not stop airflow but causes it to be turbulent; and affricates, which begin with complete occlusion but then release into fricative-like (Zsiga, 2013). It is going to classify the types of Obstruents:

A. Plosive (Stops)

Plosives are consonant sounds that are formed by completely stopping airflow. These can be immediately divided into /p, t, k, b, d, g/. They are almost realized in both RP and most other accents as plosive consonants, with a rapid release of compressed air leading to a short, sharp explosion. Consonant sounds are produced by bringing the two organs of speech together to close the air passage; while no air comes out of the nose, so all

air is trapped behind or under the closure. Then the closure is opened and all is released with an explosion. They have the velum raised, so no air goes out of the nasal cavity and all goes out of the mouth. They are not continuous and can only be produced when opening the closure. Each plosive has the same manner of articulation and the same place of articulation, but differ in voicing. One is voiced and the other is voiceless. Clark and Yallop (1995) state that when a consonant voiced stop follows a nasal, a liquid or a vowel it causes that segment to lengthen. The following examples compare the duration of the segments in "**Gulp vs bulb**".

The sounds p, t, and k represent unvoiced stops, in which the vocal cords of the larynx are separated and air can flow freely from the lungs into the mouth. The letters b, d, and g stand for voiced stop sounds, that is, where the vocal cords are close together, as long as the air pressure in the lungs is sufficient, the vocal cords will vibrate with each other (as they do, for example, when humming). The sound preceding the voiced stop in each case is noticeably longer than the portion preceding the voiceless stop. In some contexts, the glottal stop /ʔ/ is only a representation of coarticulation of /p/, /t/, and /k/, as in the following example:

Butter → [bʌʔə] (Carr, 2009).

Davenport and Hannahs (2005) point that the vowel, nasal and liquid before the voiced consonant has a longer duration than the ones before the unvoiced consonant. Since the stops at the end of the word is almost unattractive, the change in the duration of the vowel, nasal and liquid subtly help the English listener determine which pause is being spoken, see the following examples: **rope vs robe, hit vs hid, send vs sent**.

The voiceless stops have aspirated allophones, which are generated with a puff of air when they appear word-first, and are represented by the letter [h]. When the voiced stops /b/ and /d/ occur in the starting, final, or postvocalic positions in a word, they have devoiced allophones, entirely or partially, as in the following examples:

pill, [p^hɪl]

Dog, [dɒg]

Ladefoged (1975) states that the vocal folds are apart at the start of the movement for p, t, and k. As a result, there is a burst of air at the beginning of each of the words **pip, tit, and kick**, which generates a different sound. There is a noisy sound with a less well-defined pitch instead of the sound produced by the activity of the vocal folds, which has a certain pitch and overtones related to a specific vocal tract form. If you say just the p, t, k sounds by themselves, you can notice a difference between the noisy bursts that occur at the beginning and conclusion of each of the words **pip, tit, kick**. The noise bursts for p at the start and conclusion of stream very tiny and have no discernible pitch.

A glottal stop is the sound caused by bringing the vocal folds tightly together, cutting off all air from the lungs. When you cough or hold your breath, you make a glottal stop (Ladefoged, 2006). The symbol in the IPA that represents this sound is /ʔ/. It is a result of the stop of glottis vibration or a result of the obstruction of the airflow in the glottis (Umeda, 1978). Glottal stops are made quite frequently in English, although we rarely notice them because they do not make a difference in the meaning of English words. English speakers usually insert a glottal stop before initial vowels, like in the words **it, ate**. If you say these words naturally, you will probably feel a catch in your throat just as you [do] in the expression **uh-oh**. Also there is another example which is the word **button** that can be transcribed as 'bʌtʔn (the small vertical line under the n simply means that that sound serves as an entire British English speakers. Catford (1990) states that it is glottal in articulation, meaning it is articulated at and by the vocal cords (vocal folds). Because there is no airflow through the glottis, it has no phonation. The sound is, however, silent in the sense that it is created without the vocal cords vibrating.

B. Affricates

An affricate is a consonant that starts as a stop and ends as a fricative, usually with the same articulation point (usually coronal). They are not always clear whether a stop and fricative create a single phoneme or a

pair of consonants. The affricates phonemes /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ in English are frequently written spelled ch and j, respectively (Roach,2009).

According to (Zsiga ,2013),they start with an articulation that is similar to that of /t/, but instead of a quick release with plosion and aspiration, the tongue travels to the fricative position/ʃ/, producing /tʃ/, as a voiceless affricate.

Rogers (2000) points out that two sounds are postalveolar: the initial one in the word chop, transcribed /tʃ/, and the initial sound in gem, transcribed /dʒ/. If you say "**etching**" slowly, you'll probably notice the two distinct sounds /t/ and /ʃ/as well as the /d/ and /ʒ/of "**edgy**". These are called affricates .For more examples see the following:

/ʃ/ as in **chef and sharp**

/ʒ/ as in **vision and measure**

/dʒ/ as in **ridge and judge**

/tʃ/ can be pronounced in these words **roach and chin**.

C.Fricatives

There are a total of nine fricative consonants in English: /f, θ, s, ʃ, v, ð, z, ʒ, h/, and eight of them (all except for /h/) are pronounce by partially obstructing the airflow through the oral cavity.labiodental/f, v,**fin and eva**; interdental/θ, ð/**thin and that**; alveolar/s, z/**sin and zoo**; and palatal/ʃ/, /ʒ/**ship and vision**. Within each place, the fricatives differ in regard to the absence (voiceless) or presence (voiced) of the vocal fold vibration – voiceless/f, θ, s, ʃ/; and voiced/v, ð, z, ʒ/.

They refer to the firm contact between the articulators, which can almost be put together but leave a very small gap between them to make permission for the airstream to escape. Turbulence occurs when air travels through a tight gap, causing audible friction in the area. This is similar to wind rushing through a small space between a window and its frame, making a loud noise. Fricatives are the noises that result(Lodge,2009).

A particular subset of fricatives are the sibilants. When forming a sibilant, one still forces air through a narrow channel, but in addition, the tongue is

curled lengthwise to direct the air over the edge of the teeth (Ladefoged & Maddieson, 1996).

2.2.2.2 Nasals

According to Roach (2009, p. 42), "the basic characteristic of a nasal consonant is that the air escapes through the nose." For this to happen, the soft palate must be lowered; in the case of all the other consonants and all vowels, the soft palate is raised and air cannot pass through the nose. In nasal consonants, however, the air does not pass through the mouth; it is prevented by a complete closure of the mouth at some point.

At the endings of the syllables **ram, ran, and rang**, the nasal sounds m, n, ŋ (the phonetic sign for 'ng') appear. They are similar to vowels and approximants in that they may be classified mostly by their formant frequencies, but the formants aren't as loud as they are in vowels. The nasals affect the relative amplitude (loudness) of the formants by restricting sound from coming out of the mouth while allowing it to come out through the nose (Ladefoged & Disner 2012).

According to (Clark and Yallop, 1995), the velum is lowered to allow air to pass through the nasal cavity while nasal noises are stopped in the oral cavity. Nasals /m/ and /n/ can appear at the beginning, middle, and end of a word, as in these examples **milk, ram, hummer, neck, snake, run**. The velar /ŋ/ can not occur at the beginning of the word in SE just at the middle and end of the word such as **ring, singer**.

However, /ŋ/ is a different matter, it is a sound that gives considerable problems to foreign learners, and one that is so unusual in its phonological aspect that some people argue that it is not one of the phonemes of English at all. There are three phonemes in English which are represented by nasal consonants, /m/, /n/ and /ŋ/. In all nasal consonants the soft palate is lowered and at the same time the mouth passage is blocked at some point, so that all the air pushed out of the nose /m/ and /n/. Both sounds are voiced in English, as they are in other languages, and the voiced air passes out through the nose. **'Him' /him/, 'lamb' /læm/, 'Room' /ru:m, gaim /geim/, 'Limp' /limp/, 'lamp' /læmp/.**

When fricative /s/ sound precede the nasal sounds /m/ ,/n/ ,they have devoiced sound which is symbolized by a small circle under the sound as in the following example "**s^how**" (Collins and Mees ,2008).

2.2.2.3 Approximants

Approximants are speech sounds in which the articulators approaching each other but not closely enough or with sufficient articulatory accuracy (Ladefoged ,1975 and Martínez 2004). "This class is composed of sounds like [ɹ] (as in rest) and semivowels like [j] and [w] (as in yes and west, respectively), as well as lateral approximants like [l]" (Martínez, 2004,201). In phonology, it is a distinctive characteristic that includes all sonorants except nasals, including vowels, taps and trills (Hall,2007). It is going to classify and describe them :

A.The Lateral Approximant /l/

Lateral (also called lateral approximation), is a type of consonant that is produced by letting air escape from the sides of the tongue instead of from the middle of the tongue. The lateral sound is frictionless. It is like a vowel in many ways and can be considered a continuous. It is similar to /r/, /j/ to some context, when /r/ follows any one of the fortis plosives, /p, t, k/, in stressed syllables, as **try (traɪ)** (Roach, 2000).

In English, there is only one lateral phoneme: the lateral approximant /l/, which has two allophones in different accents, is called clear /l/, pronounced as the alveolar lateral approximant /l/ with a "**neutral**".

It is also made with air that passes around the sides of a partial closure of the organs of speech , but the air passage is not quite as narrow as in lateral fricatives. English consists of only one lateral, particularly the **lenis** /l/ as in **leopard**, where the tip of the tongue connects the center of the alveolar ridge.

Phonologically , /l/ phoneme has two distinct sounds: clear (light) and dark(heavy)sounds . In RP pronunciation , the two sounds occur in different positions as follows:

1. Clear /l/ is pronounced before vowels and between vowels , for example

Low /ləʊ /, life /laɪv /.

2 Dark /l/ is pronounced in a word - final position when it is followed by another word beginning with a consonant, for example: **'fall do' /fɔ:l daʊn/**. Additionally, it is syllabic and it occurs in a position which is more usually occupied by the vowel /a/. That is, syllabic /l/ = /ə+/l/. English native speakers immediately pronounce /l/ after a consonant without inserting /ə/ vowel in between for example: **puzzle /pʌzəl/** is pronounced as **/pʌzl/**. However, syllabic /l/ should immediately be pronounced after stop consonants /p, b, t, d, k, g/. **fold /fəʊld / . feel /fi:l/ .**

B.The Glide Approximants /j/,/w/,/r/

In phonetics and phonology, /j/ and /w/ are semivowel glide sounds that are phonetically similar to a vowel but function as the syllable boundary rather than the nucleus of a syllable. The consonants /j/ and /w/, which stand for **yes and west**, respectively, are semivowels in English (Ladefoged & Maddieson ,1996). The vowels /i:/ and /u:/ in **seen and moon** are similar to /j/ and /w/. Glide can also refer to any type of transitional sound that is not a semivowel(Crystal ,2008).

The most important thing to know about these two phonemes is that they are phonetically similar to vowels but phonologically similar to consonants, i.e. they are frequently classified as consonants on a functional level but are better described as vowel glides from a phonetic standpoint (Gimson,1980 and Roach,2009).

The sounds/w/,/j/ and r/ are glides and nonsyllabic vowel realizations; utilizing a feature to convey this distinction would be unnecessary because syllable theory provides a different way to represent a segment's (non)syllabicity. Glides can be distinguished from vowels in at least two ways: dynamic and structural.They can differ in dynamics, and they can differ in construction degree, for example ,comparing the word **[aia]** and **[aja]**, one can see evidence of a difference in construction degree or friction: the /j/ of [aja] has more turbulence noise in higher frequencies,

and seems to have less intensity at low frequencies, compared to /i/. As it is mentioned before that they they can have different dynamics and degrees of restriction. Some descriptions place a strong emphasis on (Catford, 1988).

Gimson (1964) claims that they should exhibit acoustic characteristics similar to vowels, because /j/ and /w/ are vocalic glides, such as a two- or three-formant structure akin to that of /i:/ or /u:/. Two formants are sufficient for good recognition of vowels.

According to (Ladefoged & Maddieson, 1996), the following description and classification is for glide consonants:

A gliding consonant is articulated by gliding (moving) quickly, smoothly, and without friction towards the next vowel. The soft palate is lifted for the three English gliding consonants j, w, and /r/

1. /j/ It is spoken by gliding from the area where the vowels /i/ or /j/ are pronounced to any other vowel. That is, the area of the tongue where the previously described vowels are created approaches the palate but does not constrict, resulting in no friction. When it occurs after /p, t, k/, however, it loses its voicing feature partially or completely, and it is released with very little friction.

2. /w/: It is pronounced by gliding quickly from the area where the vowel u:/ or /o/ is pronounced to the next vowel sound, with the lips visibly . After /p, t, k/, the /w/ sound loses its voicing aspect, either partially or totally, and is expelled with a very tiny friction.

3. /r/: it is pronounced when the tongue is bent up such that the tip points to the back of the alveolar ridge's hard palate. To avoid narrowing, the tongue's tip does not get too close to the hard palate. The Tongue's front is low, while the back is high. The lips are rounded for /r/, especially when it comes in the first position of a word. When /r/ follows /p.t.k./, it loses its voicing feature completely, and is released with a very slight friction.

2.2.2.4 Consonants Clusters

It can be defined as a sequence or group of consonant sounds that appear together in a syllable without an inserted vowel between them (Jones, 1976) for example, /sp/ in the word "**spot**" or /spr/ in the word "**spring**". According to Duanmu's CVX hypothesis, "every language's maximum syllable size is (CVC or CVV), and any extra consonants at word edges are predictable morphologically" (Duanmu 2009, p. 70-71).

This theory of Duanmu consists of the idea that there is a linking between a language's morphology and its maximum syllable size. Since a language's maximum syllable size (ibid.). The following sources have been examined to provide a complete description of initial (onset) and final (coda) clusters in English: Giegerich (1992), who studies consonant clusters in terms of generative phonology, and Roach (2002), who utilizes more traditional methods to examine probable phoneme combinations structural approach and says that in SE, there are only three initial consonant sounds.

In languages, there is rarely one to one correspondence between letters or phonemic (sound) units. The specific realization of a single segment-vowels and consonants in their linear sequence (words, phrases, sentences) are affected by various pronunciation and phonetic rules (such as assimilation) of a given language. The critical unit of language for its production and perception syllable is a phonological prime' (Jones ,1976). The syllable in English can begin with a vowel, with one, two or three consonants. There is no word in English that begins with more than three consonants (Roach ,2002) thus the maximum number of segments in the word - initial consonant cluster is three .

1. Initial Consonant Clusters

At the beginning of the word, the consonant sounds /t/ ,/z/ ,/d/ and /θ/ are not possible to make initial consonant clusters, and up to three sounds can occur such as /spl/, /spr/, /skw/. Roach (2000) indicates that /s/ is referred to as a pre initial consonant; the second

consonants including the voiceless stops such as /p/, /t/ and /k/ are called initial consonants, and the third consonants comprising /l, r, w, j/ are called post initial. Crystal (2003) states that the following patterns of three – initial CCs:

1./s/ + /p/ + /l/ : "splashing"

2./s/ + /p/ + /j/ : "spurious"

3./s/ + /k/ + /r/ : "scrap"

4./s/ + /k/ + /w/ : "square"

5./s/ + /t/ + /j/ : "stupid"

Carr (1993) states that the first consonant sound in two initial CCs must be an oral stop and the second one a liquid /l/ or /r/ as in: "pray" and "bleat".

2 Medial Consonant Clusters

The cluster of consonant sounds in the middle of the word is called medial consonant cluster. There are two types of word medial consonant clusters. Medial CCs occur in the middle of words between two vowels. Such clusters include two, three, and four consonant segments, such as **description** /skr/ as in the following, example **extra** /kstr/, **windy** (Al - Hamash, 1984).

3 .Final Consonant Clusters

At the end of SE words, there can be up to four consonants. If there is no last consonant, the coda is said to be zero as follows: **bump** /bʌmp/, (Roach, 2009).

2.2.3 Vowles

A vowel is a syllabic speaking sound that is pronounced without any vocal tract constriction (Ladefoged and Maddieson, 1996). Fromkin and et. al (2011, p.585) define, "vowel is a sound produced without significant constriction of the air flowing through the oral cavity". The two definitions of vowel, one phonetic and the other phonological, are complementary.

In the definition of phonetics, is a sound, in the SE "ah" /ɑ:/ or "oh" /oʊ/; they are produced with an open vocal tract; it is median (the air

passes along the middle of the tongue), oral (at least some of the airflow must pass through the mouth)(Cruttenden, 2014). Vowel is defined as syllabic in Phonology (ibid).The phonological definition of "vowel" may not always match the phonetic definition which is a sound produced without constriction in the vocal tract(Laver,1994).

According to McMahon (2002), "vowels are indicated as long marked by symbol [:] and short vowel sounds".In SE, there are twenty vowels and diphthongs. Ambalegin & Suryani (2018,p. 80) mention “vowels are produced by escaping air through different shapes of the mouth with different position of the tongue and the lips and with the air stream relatively unobstructed by the narrow passages except at the glottis”.

In English, vowels and diphthongs each have their own syllable function, with twelve pure vowels and eight diphthongs (Rajimwale, 2007). The following are examples of pure vowels and closing and centering diphthongs:

/i:/,be, see/,ɪ/ big, busy/,ʊ/ full, look/,u:/who, /e/ egg, head,/ə/ a, brother,/ɜ:/person,/ɔ:/for, door ;/æ/ apple/,ʌ/ sun, money,/ɑ:/car, father,/ɒ/ dog,/ɪə/ ear cake,/eɪ/ cake ,/tʊə/ tour ,/ɔɪ/ boy ,/əʊ/ open,/eə/ hair, /aɪ/ time ,/aʊ/ now/.

2.2.3.1.Simple (Pure) Vowels

They are vowels during whose production the tongue assumes one stable position throughout. The classification of simple vowels in SE is shown in the following figure according to Roach (2009).

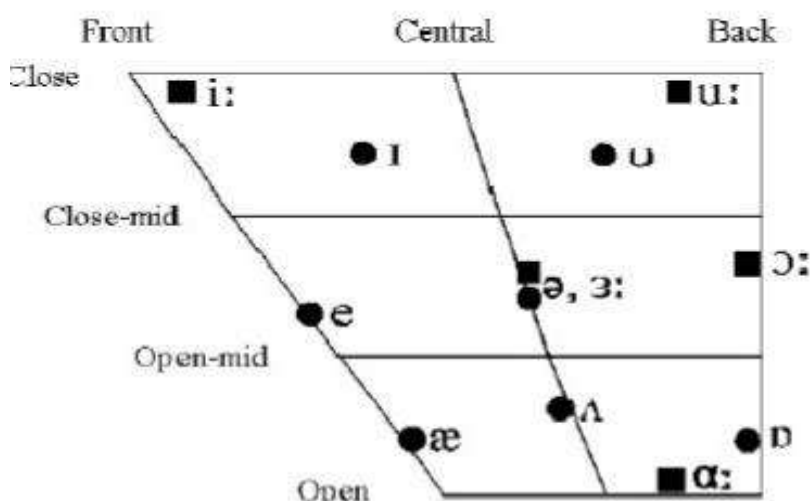


Figure 2.1 :English Simple vowels

There are 12 pure vowels in SE: 7 are short vowels and 5 long vowels which can be classified as follows according to Gimson (1989) and Roach (2009).

(A) Short Vowels

English has seven short vowels: /ɪ/, /e/, /æ/, /ə/, /ʌ/, /ʊ/, and /o/.

1. /ɪ/ is a front vowel produced with the tongue between the close and half-close as in **"did", "sit"**

2. /e/ is a front vowel produced with the tongue between the half-close and half , as in **"bed", "set"**

3. /æ/ is a front vowel produced with the tongue at the close position , as in **"man", " hat", "pat"**.

4. /ə/ is a central unstressed vowel produced with the tongue between the half-close and half-open position and the neutral open lips. This vowel is called "schwa", as in **"arrive", "mother", "oblig"** (Roach, 2000).

5. /ʌ/ is a central vowel said with the tongue just above the open position , as in **"cut", "son", "flood"** (ibid).

6. /ʊ/ is a back vowel said with the tongue at the close position and the lips rounded and closely rounded lips , as in **"put", "wood"**.

7. /o/ is a back open vowel said with the lips slightly rounded, as in **"cross", "off"**. (ibid).

(B) Long Vowels

English has 5 long vowels: /i:/, /ɜ:/, /u:/, /ɔ:/ and /ɑ:/.

1. /i:/ is a front close vowel produced with the lips slightly spread, as in see, **"screen", "speed"**.

2. /ɜ:/ is a long vowel which is produced with the tongue between the half-close and half-open position and the neutral open lips . It is called "long schwa, as in word, **" attorney"**

3. /u:/ is a back vowel produced with the tongue at the close position and the lips moderately rounded, as in "who", "those"

4. /ɔ:/ is a back vowel produced with the tongue midway between the half-close and half-open position and the lips rounded, as in **"water", "call", "talk"**

5./ɑ:/ is a back vowel said with the tongue at the open position and the lips neutrally open,as in "ask", "pass", "past", "father".

2.2.3.2 Diphthongs

According to Ladefoged and Johnson(2005), diphthongs can be described as a movement from one vowel to another. In English, the first half of diphthongs is usually more prominent than the second half. In fact, the last part is often so short and short that it is difficult to determine its exact quality. In addition, diphthongs usually do not start and end with any sounds that appear in simple vowels. The classification of diphthong vowels in SE is shown in the following figure according to Roach (2009):

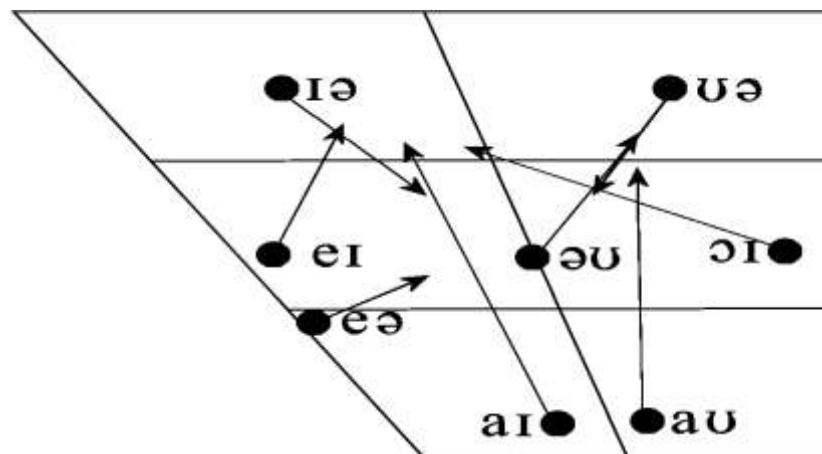


Figure 2.2:English Diphthong sounds

In SE, there are the following diphthongs:

1. / aɪ/, as in " **high**", "**buy**", moves toward the high front vowel, but in most English forms, it does not go beyond the middle front vowel. Say words such as /**buy**/ so that they end with the vowel [ɛ], as if you were in bed (as if you were saying [**baɛ**] or [**bai**])
2. /aʊ/ as in "**caw**", "**owl**", frequently begins with a quality that is extremely close to that of high. Try pronouncing "**owl**" as if it begins with [æ] as in "**had**" and notice how it differs from your regular pronunciation.
3. The diphthong /eɪ/ as in "**hay**" , "**mat**" which is front ,half to close with spread lips.
4. /oi/ as in "**boy**" and "**toy**" which is back open with rounded lips to front close with spread lips .

5./əʊ/ as in **"go" and "slow"**: It is back half close to close with rounded lips (Robins ,1980).

6.The diphthong /iə/ as in : **" year " , and "hear " .** It is front close with spread lips to central half close with lips neutral.

7. /eə/ as in **"square"**which is front half open with spread lips to central half close with neutral lips.

8.The diphthong /uə/ as in **"sure" and "pure"** which is back close with rounded lips to the central half close with neutral lips (ibid).

2.2.3.3 Triphthongs

A triphthong is a glide from one vowel to another and then to a third, all produced rapidly and without interruption. The triphthongs are /aɪə/ aʊə/,/eɪə/,/əʊə/and /ɔɪə/ .There are glides not only from one pure vowel to another but also from the second vowel to the third, so three pure vowels are involved.According to (Roach, 2009),the triphthongs are the most complex English vowel sounds,they can be difficult to pronounce and even harder to recognize. A triphthong is a quick and uninterrupted transition from one vowel to another and subsequently to a third vowel.

/aɪə/ ,this triphthong begins at the open end of the mouth, moves to the front close end, and finally concludes in the middle. The tongue, like the rest of the body, changes from a low to a high to a neutral position during articulation. The following triphthong may appear as:

"higher", "buye. "lion", "pavilion"

/aʊə/ ,this triphthong also starts at the open region, moves to the back close region and ends at the middle of the mouth. The triphthong appears as:

" hour", "flour" "shower", "flower" .

/eɪə/,the triphthong begins to move from the front half-close region rising slightly to the front close region then ends at the center of the mouth. It is another complex triphthong as it involves a multiple configuration of the jaws and the lips. It appears as: **"player", "greyer"**.

/ɔɪə/ ,This triphthong progresses from the back close position to the front half-close position before ending in the oral cavity's centre.It appears as in "loyal".

/əʊə/, it is realized as a composed diphthong/əʊ/ and the schwa sound /ə/, as in "mower" and "lower"(ibid).

2.2.4 Sounds in Context

A sound may be heard as a separate entity or as a component of a larger whole. We can 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 (Franzson,2012).

The context which we hear a sound in affects how we hear it.Anything may be used to contextualize a sound as long as it is defined clearly inside the work.The following phonological processes are to be clarified.

2.2.4.1 Assimilation

Assimilation is a process in which a sound has become more identical to the adjacent influencing sound; for example, in English the sound /t/ in the word "**that**" is pronounced as /p/ when the sound is followed by a word starting with the sound /p/ as the words "**that person**" ; whereas the sound /n/ in the word "in" is pronounced as /m/ when the word is followed by a word starting with the sound /p/ like [**in plies**] and becomes as the word place, /**implies**/; in the first example, assimilation is total whereas in the second example, it is partial. Moreover, assimilation can be regressive and it can be progressive; in the former, the following sound influences the preceding sound whereas in later, it is the preceding sound that influences the sound. In both English examples given above, we have regressive assimilation. However, in the word "**pigs**", the preceding voiced sound /g/ influences the following voiceless sound /s/; that is why the sound /s/ changes to /z/; thus, this type of assimilation is referred to as progressive assimilation (Gimson, 1970) and (Roach, 2002).

Assimilation is a sound alteration in which some phonemes (usually consonants or vowels) change to sound more like other sounds nearby. Assimilation is a typical sort of phonological process that can happen within a word or between words. It can be heard in normal speech, but it's more common in faster speech. Assimilation causes the sound uttered to diverge from the standard pronunciation in isolation in some circumstances, such as the prefix in- of English input being pronounced with phonetic [m] rather than [n](Crowley,1997).

After introducing the concept of assimilation in general, it's time to look at the many types of assimilation. Assimilation can take various forms. It compasses progressive, regressive, and coalescent assimilation (Gimson, 1970).

A . Progressive Assimilation

Progressive assimilation is the first type of assimilation. Preservative Assimilation is another name for progressive assimilation. When the features of a phoneme are affected by the features phone immediately before it, the assimilation is said to be preservative (Forel & Puskás,2005). In other words , the conditioned sound is preceded by the assimilated sound. Such stimulation is dealt with from left to right.

Progressive assimilation can also happen at the word level. For example, the voiced /g/ of "**bags**" condition the voiced form of the –s ending, making it to be pronounced /z/ for plural sending, (CelceMurcia & et al, 1996).It can be explained that assimilation occurs in the underlined word,"**beginning to**" / bɪ'gɪnɪ tu:/ which turns to be /bɪ'gɪnɪn tu:/, and "**maintaining this**" /meɪn'teɪnɪ ðɪs/when those words are pronounced in a rapid pronunciation by a rapper (Satria,2016).

B. Regressive Assimilation

Regressive Assimilation is a type of pronunciation change when a word's final alveolar sound substitutes for the articulation of a subsequent labial or velar sound, as when "green boat" is pronounced "greem boat". Speaking word recognition theories have placed a lot of emphasis on how listeners recover the intended word like /green , greem/ (Barry,1992).

"Regressive assimilation is the second type of assimilation. Anticipatory Assimilation is the polar opposite of progressive assimilation. It's defined as a change in phoneme features as a result of the influence of a sound that occurs later in the word" (Garn-Nunn & Lynn, p.111, 2004). It is known as 'anticipatory assimilation,' since a segment is changed in such a way that it predicts a phonetic attribute of a segment that appears later in a word or at word boundaries (Kuiper and Allen, 1996), as in **input** → **[imput]**.

C. Coalescent Assimilation

One of the most well-known connected speech processes in English is coalescent assimilation, in which alveolar obstruents /t, d, s, z/ in word-final position blend with word-initial /j/ to create postalveolar /t, d/. Hassan and El-Shayib(1989) state that this type of assimilation is the fusion of two sounds into one. Pitt, et al(2007), point Coalescent Assimilation has been covered in various textbook accounts of English pronunciation due to its widespread use, although comparing them makes it difficult to see what circumstances make its application plausible. It is the third type of assimilation which occurs when there is a fusion. This process causes a sound to change by merging two contiguous phonemes into another phoneme different from the two coalesced sounds. In English coalescence occurs when a morpheme final alveolar plosive or fricative /t/ /d/ or /s, z/ is followed by [j], a palato – alveolar fricative results, when the segment is followed by the suffix “-ion” (Eka & et al. 2010). A typical example is "television". In the interaction between /s/ and /i/ that occurs while turning the verb to the noun form, results in /ʒ/, which gives /**tɛlɪvɪʒn**/ (Jolayemi, 2010).

2.2.4.2 Elision

Elision in speech is the omission of a phoneme. The / d / in "**handsome**" and the / t / in "**mostly**" are frequently omitted from IPA pronunciation as in [hæntsəm] and [moʊsli]. In casual speech styles, elision is widespread, especially around word borders. The consonants /t/ and /d/ are the most frequently elided (Finch, 2000). In certain circumstances sounds disappear, "a phoneme may be realized as zero or have zero realization or deleted" (Roach, 2000, p. 140).

In speech, it's a phonetic process in which sound segments are elided or deleted accidentally. In rapid casual speech, according to Clark and Yallop (1995), sounds may be so weakly articulated that they lose auditory significance in the stream of running speech. The types of Elision can be classified into: (1) elision of consonants, (2) elision of vowels, and (3) elision of whole syllables.

A. Elision of Consonants

The sounds are articulated when the airflow is impeded at some point in the mouth, throat, or larynx are known as consonant sounds. (Matthews, 2007). The consonant sounds cluster at the syllable's edges (onset and coda). Carr (2013) claims that consonants in coda lose their vowels over time as languages evolve than beginning consonants in terms of articulation. According to (Roach 2000), consonant omission occurs in English, when a speaker wishes to simplify a complicated consonant cluster, this is most prevalent. "**Acts**", for example, becomes "**aks**" '**Scripts**' becomes /skrps/ rather than /skrpts/ when written with /ks/ rather than /kts/.

Elision is more common in (a) unstressed rather than stressed syllables, (b) quick rather than slow pace, and (c) informal rather than formal registers, according to (Collins and Mees, 2013).

B. Elision of Vowels

Vowels refer to the sounds which are articulated without any air restriction of the airflow (Finch, 2000). In English, schwa /ə/ is the most frequent vowel sound which occurs in unstressed syllables (Roach, 2000). The elision of a vowel is associated with a weak and unstressed syllable. According to (Skandera and Burleigh, 2005), the elision of /ə/ occurs in unstressed syllables of polysyllabic words, before or after a stressed syllable, and after one of the plosives, /p, t, k/. In the following words /ə/ is elided, and there will be an aspiration of the release of air in the articulation of the preceding plosive.

- **Today** /tə'deɪ/

- **Potato** /pə'teɪtəʊ/

C. Elision of a Whole Syllable

An entire syllable can be omitted when a consonant is separated (Gimson, 1970, and Crystal, 2008). As viewed by Skandera and Burleigh (2005), when a syllable is unstressed, the entire syllable can be omitted, notably before or after a stressed syllable, and especially if the omitted syllable contains a consonant that is not stressed repeated in the next syllable. Particularly /pə.tɪk.ju.lə.li/ → /pə.tɪk.ju.li/. In this word the syllable /lə/ is elided.

2.2.4.3 Intrusion

It is a different form of phonetic process in which sounds interact with each other in a different way. Crystal(2003), explains "Traditional rhetoric has created a taxonomy of the sorts of intrusion in terms of the place of the extra sound which is added in a word," .It is referred to as " prosthesis " in the initial position, " epenthesis " in the middle position, and " anaptyxis " in the final position Hassan and El -Shayib(1989) .

The following example consists of intrusion:

this is my article → /ðɪs ɪz maɪ a:tɪkl/

2.3.4.3.1 Prothesis

Prothesis is the change in spelling or pronunciation and the addition of a sound or syllable at the beginning of a word without changing the word's meaning or the rest of its structure. A vowel or consonant added by prothesis is called prothetic or prosthetic, for example, **state** → [**æsteit**] (Trask, 2003).

2.3.4.3.2 Epenthesis

According to (Stageberg, 1984) and (Fromkin & et.al, 2003), It is a form of intrusion that is used in phonetics and phonology to describe the addition of an extra sound within a word. In English morphemes, the nasal /non-nasal consonant clusters must be homorganic: both labial, both alveolar, or both velar, epenthesis occurs to fix up non permitted consonant sequences for example "**film**", /**filəm**/

2.3.4.3.3 Anaptyxis

It is another kind of insertion which refers to insertion of a short vowel between consonants in order to facilitate the pronunciation as in this example:

That way → **thataway**

According to Mahato (1974) as cited in (Broselow, 1992 p. 302), the familiar pattern of anaptyxis in rising sonority onsets but prothesis in fricative-stop onsets. The interesting fact, for our purposes, is that the quality of the vowel varies by position, with [e] inserted within obstruent-resonant clusters, as in borrowing word from English :**gelas' glass'**".

2.3 Iraqi Arabic Dialects

The Middle Eastern nation of Iraq is located in the eastern side of the Fertile Crescent referred to as the "cradle of civilization," which included the Sumerian, Akkadian, Babylonian, Assyrian, and Abbasid civilizations (Berit and Strandskogen, 2015). In the light of this tremendous diversity, the Arabic language takes on many dialects on the tongues of

Iraqis depending on where they live . Colloquial Arabic is the spoken language of everyday activities at work ,at home on the street and in social activities in the majority of Arabs. It differs from one region to another depending in certain situations such as religion, education , and socio-economic level" (Al-khalesi , 2001). "Arabic spoken in Iraq consists of three dialects according to the main region and the surrounding areas : Baghdadi dialect , Mosul dialect and Basrah dialect" (Hassan , 2014,P.1).

When investigating the dialect of Baghdad, Blanc (1964) found that it had three speech communities which were based on "religious rather than regional classifications : Muslims and Christians ". As mentioned by (ibid-) that three speech communities have dialectal differences which divide them into two types : the qiltu and the gilit .He (ibid) also found that the other regions of Iraq also adopt the same division to sub-dialects , Here the divisions are based on geography and religion.Blanc (1964) classified the dialects of IA depending on some key features such as /q/ and /g/ with the former being a distinctive feature of qeltu while the latter represents gelet. He writes about a third religious community of non-Muslims , the Mandeans who speak the dialect of surrounding Muslim speakers of south of Iraq. Since Blanc's (1964) study , many researchers have adopted the two dialectal types suggested (proposed) for Iraqi Arabic.

"Mosul is the second largest city of Iraq and serves as a major economic center in the northern part of the country. Mosul has an industry sector based on industries such as cotton, textile, cement and sugar. It is also a major marketplace for agricultural products and is dubbed Iraq's bread-basket given the mass cultivation of wheat in the region. Mosul has also gained its importance from the building of an oil refinery to serve the nearby oilfields and crude oil pipeline"(Ahmed, 2018, p. 45)

The dialect of Basrah has been investigated within the group of the other types (Blanc , 1964 , Ingham , 1974 , and Alsiraih and Ali , 2019). There are areas and sub-dialects of rural and marsh areas such those at the north of Basrah.

However , many features that characterize the Iraqi Arabic dialects given above and the other dialects and sub-dialects spoken by people in different parts of Iraq. They have been replaced by young people who mix

with other people of different dialects, especially students of universities and those who work in other cities in different professions like trade , teaching , as physicians, in the army,... etc. It is worth mentioning that the original city-dwellers are also from different origins and many still preserve their own dialectal differences.

Although concentration in this section (2-3) is given to three main dialects spoken by people of Iraq , i.e, Baghdad , Mosul and Basra , other dialects in the middle , north and south of Iraq are found and many of them were studied by researchers. The following section presents a survey of the main dialects used in the west of Iraq , namely HIA and RA (Dlaim Arabic). Then the dialect under investigation in this study , i-e. , KIA is presented.

2.3.1 Dialects of Western Iraq

This sub-section intends to shed light on the main dialects spoken in the west of Iraq since people who speak KIA , which is the main concern of this thesis, also live in this part of Iraq. This as it is believed may help us know whether KIA is a unique dialect or it is somehow similar to or different from other dialects spoken by people in this area.

The classification of dialects spoken in this part of Iraq follows the same one given to Iraq in general , i-e- , 'qeltu-dialect' and 'gelt-dialect'. As stated by Al-Ani (1970) , 'qeltu-dialect' is found in Hit and Ana. This means that in the other part of this area (west of Iraq) , people use 'gelt-dialect'. This claim needs more investigation since certain dialects were not studied before like the one involved in the present study ,that is, KIA.

However, not all dialects spoken by people in western Iraq are to be clarified. Actually , Hit Iraqi Arabic (HIA) is given as an example of 'qeltu-dialect' and Ramadi Arabic (RA) or(Dlaimi Arabic) is chosen as an example of 'gelt-dialect'. The criterion that the researcher depends on the choice of these specific dialects, not others, because they are spoken by people who live near Kubeisa town.

As stated by Ahmed (2012).Hit is a small city situated on the Euphrates in the governorate of Anbar to the west of Iraq. The native language of those who speak HIA is Arabic. This dialect has its own phonological characteristics including imaala (Deflexion).The pronunciation of /q/ and its reflexes , in Iraq including the people in this city , play a great role on the geographical , social, linguistic and communal levels.

As concerns what is so-called RA (Dlaimi Arabic) , it is spoken by most people living in Ramadi city and the rural areas in which Dulaim tribes live in western of Iraq. They speak 'gelt-dialect'. The capital of the Anbar governorate which is located on the Euphrates is Ramadi City. The distance 110 kilometers between it and Baghdad is about 110 kilometers. The province of Anbar, particularly the right side of the Euphrates, is the original home of the Dulaim (Ahmed ,2012). This dialect is mainly characterized by the use of /q/ sound. RA(Dlaimi Arabic) is also characterized with the use of dark /l/ and glottalized sounds , more geminate consonants than SA and other features(ibid).

2.3.1.1 Kubaisa Iraqi Arabic

This dialect is spoken by people born in Kubeisa town , locally called kbessa, and they live in it up to the present time besides those people originally born and brought up in this town , but they left the town for different reasons and live in other cities in Iraq including the capital of Iraq Baghdad. Kubeisa town is situated about 18 Km south of Hit city which its people use 'qeltu-dialect' as clarified above. In origin it was an oasis near the edges of the western desert of Iraq. Then it was developed and its people increased after the 1960's of the previous century. A big cement plant is established near it which carries its name. In this town many famous political , religious ,officers and educational figures were born and brought up besides rich merchants. Yet , KIA may not be given the attention required though when anyone listens to it finds out that it is really a distinctive dialect which is characterized by the heavy use of /q/

sound besides other features that are expected to be pointed out after carrying out the analysis of the data collected in Chapter Four.

2.4 Segmental Phonemes in Kubaisa Iraqi Arabic

This section 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).

The consonants and vowels of KIA are described in detail in this section. 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 section.

2.4.1 Consonants

KIA consonant sounds can be represented in the following table depending on the overall classification of MSA by (Kaye & Rosenhouse, 1997).

Table (2.2): Classification of KIA consonants

| | Bilabial | Labio-Dental | Dental | Inter-Dental | Post-Dental | Palatal | Velar | Uvular | Pharyngeal | Alveolar | Glottal |
|---------------------|----------|--------------|--------|--------------|-------------|---------|-------|--------|------------|----------|---------|
| Stop | b | | ṭ | | | | K | q | | t d | ʔ |
| Fricative | | | f z | ð θ | ʃ | ʃ | g x | | ħ ʕ | s | h |
| Affricate | | | | | | dʒ | | | | | |
| Nasal | m | | n | | | | | | | | |
| Approximants | w | | | | | j | | | | | |
| flap/trill | | | | r | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| Glid | | | | | | | | | | | I | |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|

2.4.1.1 Obstruents

A. Stops

The articulation of KIA obstruents involves an obstruction of the airstream, therefore we have stops, fricatives, and affricates . A consonant articulation is referred to as a plosive. Stops are formed by moving one articulator against another, or two articulators against each other, to generate a stricture that prevents air from escaping the vocal tract. The restraint is then complete. Following the formation of this stricture and the compression of air behind it, it is released, allowing air to escape. This released air causes noise which is called Plosion (Roach, 2000).

Plosive consonants have articulators that can generate a complete closure stricture. there are seven KIA stops which are the /ض د/, /بب/, /تت/, /طّطّ/, /كك/, /د د/, /قق/ (Al-Ani, 1970).

Al-Hamash (1969) and Ferguson (1989) pronounce /ض د/ as the fricative /ð/, but each one of them has its own orthographic representation in SA, for example the word **/marad/** is pronounced with /ð/ by the speakers of KIA, but it is still written as /د/.

The description of Plosive sounds is as the following:

(1) /بب/: It is a voiced bilabial plosive. It occurs in all positions as in **/ba9dum/ "is still", /hub/ (love), /baab/ ' door'**. It can be regarded as a devoiced phoneme which occurs before a voiceless obstruent, for instance **,[rabṭa] " a scarf"**.

2. /تت/: It is a voiceless alveolar stop, which occurs in all word positions as in the following examples **:/miftaah/ " key", /taad3ir/ "merchant" and /beet/ "house"** .

3. /طّطّ/ : it is Alveolar plosive and it is dental pharyngealized stop and voiceless .it occurs in all positions in a word **/ṭabaakh/ "cooker", /ṭeer/ 'bird', /baṭṭa/ 'duck', /marbuuṭ/ 'tied up/**.

4. /كك/: it is a voiceless velar (stop) plosive. There is no vibration of the vocal folds and the velum is up, thus blocking access to the nasal. It occurs in all positions of the word, such as **/kita:b/ "book", /kaamil/ 'a name of male' /maktab/ " library" and /silik/ "wire"**.

5. /d ɗ/: It is voiced alveolar plosive stop .It occurs in different word positions such as **/9indo/ " he has "** , **/ yabdi /"start",/qaa9id/'sitting' and /ṣayd/,"Fishing".**

6. /q/:it is a voiceless ,uvular and plosive .There is no vibration of the vocal folds and total occlusion of the flow of air formed by the tongue being raised against the uvula.It can be pronounced in all positions of the word such as **/qablu/" before him " ،/ṣadiiqu/ "his friend" and /suq/ "Market" .**

(7)/ʔ/:It is a voiceless ,glottal ,and plosive. It occurs in the beginning and sometimes in the end of the word . There is no vibration of the vocal folds and the total occlusion of the flow of air formed by the vocal folds being pressed together.The mouth is slightly open. It can be found in all positions of the word such as **ʔkal 'he ate', ʔaxaḍ 'he took'/?ana/' I',** (Aluqeily,2012).

B.Fricatives

KIA fricative consonants make up the majority of the consonants in the language; there are thirteen fricative consonants (Aluqeily,2012). There are two types of KIA fricative consonants: voiceless and voiced consonants (eight voiceless and five voiced). The articulation of KIA voiceless fricative consonants necessitates more muscular effort than voiced fricative consonants, as well as a more strong exhale than articulation of KIA voiced consonants. By placing the palm of the hand in front of the mouth while pronouncing a voiceless consonant such as, the difference in exhalation power can be noted(Anees,1973).Each Arabic fricative consonants has its own position of articulation(Al- Qudah ,1998).They are described in the following phonemes with examples:

1./f/: It is a voiceless dental fricative consonant,When air is pushed through the narrowing between the bottom lip and the upper front teeth, it generates small friction, and the soft palate is lifted, preventing air from passing through the nose and forcing it through the mouth,for instance **farah/'happiness/,/iftixaar/ ' a name of fem (Aluqiely,2012),/seef/ "sword", and /raf/' shelf'.**

2./θ/:It is similar to the English consonant /θ /. It is produced by raising the soft palate so that all breathing is forced through the mouth. The tip of the tongue is close to the upper front teeth: This is the narrow place where friction occurs. So KIA /θ/ is a voiceless interdental fricative consonant for instance **[haariθ]** "a male name " and **tha9lab / th9lab / "fox", /θaani/'second',/?aθaaθ/ 'furniture'**.

3./ð/ : "It is a voiced interdental fricative "(Aluqeily,2012: p. 46).It occurs in all positions of the word such as **/ðabeetu/,"slaughtered it",/?aðkaar/"prayers/,/yaaxeeð/"take "**.

4./ظ/ض/:It is a voiced interdental pharyngeal fricative, which appears in different lexemes, for example/**[ḍabaa9/"hyena"**.

5./س/:It is voiceless alveolar fricative .It can be articulated between the tip of the tongue and the upper folds, and it is soft whispered from the sounds of the sanorants(Jarrah,2013) .It occurs in all positions of the word such as **saweeetu "i do it " , /majs/ "a female name,/ifluus/ ,"money.(Al-Ani,1970).**

6./z/:It is a voiced dental fricative (Aluqeily,2012) sibilant and it is produced by the meeting of the tongue with the upper gums, fricative, vocalized vibrating vocal cords during pronunciation,such as **[zejnab zaratna],"Zeinab visits us",/waziir/, "minister" and /wazz/"ducks.**

7./ص/: It is a voiceless retroflex fricative sound .It is post-dental sibilant emphatic for example the counterpart of Sīn; all the 'emphatics' are pronounced with the back of the tongue slightly raised for instance **/ṣanduq/ "box",and /ṣaqar/ ,"falcon".**

8./ش/: It is is a voiced, alveo-palatal, fricative consonant as the English consonant /ʃ/ which is pronounced as /sh/ pronunciation (Suleiman,2011). It occurs in all positions of the word such as **[ʃabaka]** "net" and **/ʃonek/ "how are you", /ashtawa/ "why" /rafeetu/"spray"(Aluqiely,2012),/rafif/,"a turtle"(Kopczynski and Meliani,1993).**

9./خ/: It is a voiceless velar fricative. It occurs in all positions of the word(Al-Hamash,1969) such as **/xubiz/'bread',/baxaax/'sprayer', /xoox/"peaches".**

10./ğ/ غ/ :It is produced in the same place as /kh /" The voice of / ğ/ comes from the farthest part of the larynx, which is the area closest to the mouth. Where the extremity of the tongue rises from the inside and vibrates so that the air passage narrows and approaches the uvula without closing the outlet.It can be replaced by/x/ before the voiceless fricative /θ,s,,f/,for instance, /ʔastaxfir/ "ask Allah forgiveness".(Abdultawaab,1985/.It occurs in all positions such as /ğedriin/ʔtğedriin/"leave",/meğrib/ "westwards" and /şamuğ/"glue".

11./ħ/ it is/haaالحاء/ :It is a voiced phoneme.It can be articulated by the middle of the throat, between the vocal cords, which narrow slightly and do not close, so the air comes out between them while breathing, making the sound which occurs in all positions for instance , /ħundaquq/ "ħickory" نبات عشبي A genus of herbaceous annuals,/ħaja/'snake',/laħim/'meat',/şabaah/'morning'.

12./h/ الهاء :It is a voiceless glottal fricative .It occurs initially and medially such as[hkuti] " I think" and [ahjis].It can be accrued in the end of the word for example [hatahuatuh] "little thing"(Al-Hamash,1970). "It can occur in the beginning and end of the word ,but only when making an oath by /Allah/ followed by the point vowel /i/ "(Aluqeily,2012:p. 49).

13./9/ العين : It is a voiced pharyngeal fricative .It occurs in all positions of the word such as/9ajjiin/"live/"livelihood",/ma9indu/"don't have",/, /noṭla9/"we go out".

C. Affricates

KIA has only one that is a voiced palatal-alveolar affricate [چ] [dʒ].It is attributed to the middle of the palate, and some of them combined it with the /shش/ and the /yaaي /, and arabic linguists are called them all tree letters, and they describe it as a compound gingival palatal sound (endocrine fricative) voiced.The KIA [dʒ] occurs in all positions in (Shariq,2015) like "d3ibtu"/bring it/,"med3eetej"/don't come",/d3ad3/"chicken".

2.4.1.2 Nasals

There are only two nasal consonants in KIA : the dental nasal / n / , and the bilabial / m /. Czerepinski & Swayd (2016),state that generally, "**Ghunnah** الغنة " Sound which is quality of "noonنون" /n/ and "meemميم"/m/.Each one of them is a voiced consonant sound,they occur in different positions of the word ,for examples in (Aluqeily, 2012) , **/nummi/ " lemon",/miljoon/'million', /ħaliim/' a name masculine**

(1)/m/ It is a voiced bilabial nasal consonant, it has the following(Aluqeily,2012).

(2)/n/ : it is a dental nasal voiced consonant. It can occur in all the positions of the words for instance **,/naas/"people"/Mina/ "is a name of female",/jinu/'what'.**

2.4.1.3 Approximants

The sounds /j/, /w/ and /l/ are KIA approximants. KIA /w/ and /j/ are Glide Consonants.Glides are made without closure in the mouth. In KIA , we have two glides; the and the palatal glide /j/ي bilabial /w/و (Omar, 1981).

The sound /j/ and /w/ can be affected by the followed phonemes and become a vowel sound if these sounds are followed by a vowel sound for example **/jed3ee/ " come"**(Roach,2009).The vowel structures of the /w/ and /j/ are unique from those of the /u/ and /uu/, /i/ and /ii/, respectively (Wright ,2002) and (Al-Ani,1970). It can occur in all positions of the word such as **،/jeroħu/"go,/ tarjuuqa/"breakfast",/haay/".**

The sound /w/ is voiced bilabial approximsnts .It occurs in all possitons of the word such as **/waħeed/"one",/hawa/ "air",/wawi/"fox".**

The lateral / l / sound : "It is a voiced ,dental lateral velarised phoneme that occurs in the mere instance of [ʔallah]" (Al-Hamash 1969 :p. 26). It occurs in all positions of the word, for instance **/laa/'no',qalbu/' your heart',/ʔmballel/"wet".**

2.4.1.4 KIA Flap

This kind of consonant refers to /r/ sound which can be produced by tapping the tongue repeatedly against a point of contact. It retracts the vowels when it occurs next to them, so it is regarded as a pharyngealized sound (Al-Ani, 1970). It can be a trill sound when it occurs at the end of the word for example /kabiir/"big", and it is a flap when it occurs in the beginning or middle of the word (Clark and Yallop, 1995) for example.

2.4.1.5 Consonant Clusters

Consonant cluster, is any sequence of adjacent consonants occurring initially, middle or finally in a syllable, generally speaking, Arabic phonology consists of one or two initial CCs, one or two medial CCs, and one or two final CCs. Nasr (1979) states that there are initial and final CCs when there is no inserted vowel between them. This can occur in KIA. The following combinations are not found in KIA /ʔ/ and any following consonant /nl, rl, in, lr, qm/. Aluqeily (2012) states that Classical Arabic (CA) has no initial CCs. Abdulsada & Addai (2011, p. 525) states that "CC's in SA consists of two consonant sounds. There are no three consonant clusters at the lexical form of the single word".

According to (Nasr, 1979), Initial and final CCs, which are conceivable when vowel case ends are deleted, are exclusively encountered in colloquial Arabic dialects.

There may be a rare group of KIA consonants, which includes velar, uvular, and pharyngeal consonants, freely forms clusters with the front group, which includes bilabial labio-dental, and dental consonants like /b/, /f/, /m/, /n/, /r/, /l/, /w/, and /y/.

2.4.1.5.1 Initial Consonant Clusters

Based on the information supplied, the following starting CCs are feasible KIA combinations: /floonak/' How are you/, /skemli/"chait", /jħajiki/"greet you", /tjufu/"see him".

2.4.1.5.2 Medial Consonant Clusters

At the medial position of the word , KIA has only one or two segment clusters. When forming English words with more than two segment clusters, Iraqi learners, like most Arab learners, may struggle and try to break them up with an extra vowel (Kharma and Hajjaj 1989, p. 19).See the following example as the instance , [ʔaʃkurk] "thank you" ,/kilʃi/"all thing.

2.4.1.5.3 Final Consonant Clusters

All KIA end segment clusters, with the exception of geminated consonants, are limited to one or two CCs (Al-Hamash,1969),for instance,/ʔixt/"sister",/kalb/'dog',/kaart/'card' /waqf/"standing".

2.4.2 Vowels

Vowels in Arabic are almost allophonic. Thus, they can be divided into two groups, which are short vowels and long vowels. Unlike English vowels, Arabic vowels are represented by notations not by letters.

Al- Hamash ,1969 & Al- Ani,1970, describe the characteristics of vowels in Iraqi dialect.Vowels are voiced sounds produced by the pharynx, and changes in the shape of the mouth are created by the tongue and lips being in different positions.

Vowels in KIA are described as follows.

2.4.2.1 Short Vowels and long Vowels

A.Short Vowels

Kubaisa Iraqi Arabic has four short vowels as they appear below:

1- /i/: This vowel is called "kasrah" in Arabic.It appears under the alphabet phoneme in this shape (ِ) as in " ,sir " secret ",/minْ/'from' .The tongue in the half - close position which forms / i / vowel in Arabic .The genitive case, which is allocated to the construct state in Arabic along with

other nouns, is denoted by this short vowel. It can be found in middle and end positions of the word such as **/,minu/"from him",/hileem/"dream"/ma9i/ "with me,/mini/"from me".**

2./ u/: It is a short high back rounded vowel. It occurs in the middle and the end of the word, for instance, **/xumus/'one fifth',/?ixtu/"his sister".**

3./a/: It is a short low central unrounded vowel for instance, **/,dam/'blood'**

4./ o/: It is a mid short back vowel. It can occur in the middle and final of the word for instance **/boq/"theft, and /?ixto/" his sister".**

Also ,KIA has long vowels ; the researcher is going to classify them:

B.Long Vowels

The difference between long vowels is the duration required in the production of the vowel . Those long vowels are similar to short vowels in their positions. Standard Arabic has three long vowels. These are called huroof al-madd "حروف المد", the letters of prolongation " (Hamad , 2003) . They can be classified as the following :

1. /ii/: It is long, high front and unrounded . It occurs in the middle and the end positions of the word, for instance, **[biir]·,"well"./?ikbiir/"big",/mit9erkiin/"quarrel".**

2. / ee /: It is a long mid front unrounded vowel. It occurs in middle and final positions, for instance, **/beetana/'our home', /beet/"house",/d3eeteej/"are you come?/.**

3./uu/:it is a long high back rounded vowel ,it can occur in the middle of the word such as **/ṣuuf/"wool",/buub/"doors"(Al-Ani,1970).**

4./aa/:it is along low central unrounded(Aluqeily,2012).It occurs in the middle and the end of the word such as **/9umaal/"workers",/Abdallaa/,"a name mase".**

We find that all vowel sounds of KIA occur in the middle or the final of the words. Phonetically, they occur in the beginning of the word like glottal stop as it is mentioned in previous examples.

5./oo/:It is a mid-long back vowel. It occurs in the middle and final for example, **/d3aboo/"they bring it/," /qoom/"stand up".**

2.4.2.2 Diphthongs

The second type of vowels in KIA are diphthongs which are usually longer or stronger than simple vowels. Arabic diphthongs are long because the time that they take to produce them is longer than the time they take to produce pure vowels (Al-Hamash, 1969 and Nasr, 1979). The following are descriptions of KIA diphthongs:

1./aaw /: It is like /aw/, but it is long; it can appear both at the beginning and at the end of a word. However, the /aa / element in KIA is usually pronounced as [aa], for example, **[halaawa]** "sweets", **/saawa/'he equaled',/klaaw/'head dress'** (Alsiigh, 2007).

2./aw/ is close to the SE diphthong /au/ (as in "cow"), but it's shorter and has a stronger oo-like element (as in "door"). It can be found both at the beginning and in the middle of a word, such as **[maweid]** "appointment", **/mawa9ha/'he melted it'**.

3.The KIA long vowel /ee / is followed by the SE/u / in / **eew** /. It appears in the middle and at the end of a word, for example, **/meewa/'fruit',/deewa/'Medicine.**

4../ooj/ It's the same as KIA /oo/ followed by the vowel / ii /. It can be found in the middle and end of a word, such as **/booj/'waiter',/booja/'paint'**.

5./ aay /: It is like the long vowel /aa/ followed by an/ ii l-like element, for instance, **/d3aaya/ "I am coming "(ibid).**

2.4.2.3 Triphthongs

There are no triphthongs in KIA, but sometimes the listener may use triphthongs when diphthongs in KIA are followed by vowels, for instance, **[ashtawa]** "why". According to (Aluqeily, 2012), there is no central vowel in qiltu dialect and the /j/ and / w/ sounds are an approximant sound, not a pure vowel.

2.4.3 Sounds in Context

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 KIA are presented below.

2.4.3.1 Assimilation

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.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 a process in which the first sound connects with the more similar sound without any intervening vowel, causing the tongue to be raised once to reduce the speaker's muscular effort and make articulation easier because the speaker finds it difficult to raise the tongue to repeat the same movement in producing the two similar sounds (Almusawiy,2007).There are three kinds of KIA assimilation,the researcher is going to classify and describe them.

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). An instance is the modification of the voiced pharyngeal /g/ to voiceless pharyngeal /h/, as in the following example:

/raah 9indu/ → /raahḥindu/"he went to him"

B. Regressive Assimilation

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 tafxiim "emphaticness".

/maalna/ → /maanaa/"it is ours"

min nas__ /minas/"from people "

laḥad d3a → /laḥad3 d3a/

wassem maat → /wassemat/"wisam is died"

The voiceless dental emphatic fricative /s/ → **voiced** dental fricative /z/ for instance, **haaḏaa alṣagiir → /helizgajir/.**

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"

[mihbas jaqeen] " Yaqeen's ring"

[eabd alṣamad jaequb] " a name of male"

[qafaz jamaan]"jamaan jumped"

2.4.3.2 Elision

In rapid connected speech, elision is described as the loss of a segment or segments from words. Al-Antaaky (1972) defines elision as a phonological process that occurs inside the limits of a word or words for the goal of

simplification or economy of effort but has no effect on the morphological or syntactic interpretation, in the following example given in KIA:

/9indahu/ → /9indu/, "he has"

There are two types of elision in Iraqi Arabic dialects : historical and contextual. The former refers to the loss of segments of particular lexemes when they are pronounced alone or in phrasal settings. These elided forms appeared at a specific time and these are still in use now. That is, in Iraqi Arabic, lexemes pronounced with specific elided segments have formed part of the lexicon of this variety and have preserved their deleted forms whether alone or in word combinations (O'leary, 1963). The later one is described according to (Jones, 1984), contextual elision is the loss of sounds in compound or related phrases. According to (Salman, 2009), contextual elision ranges in intensity and frequency, reaching a maximum in rapid relaxed colloquial speech and a minimum in deliberate, cautious pronunciation .

The classification of the kinds of Elision in this dialect is dependent on Roach's model that classifies them into two kinds which are the Elision of Consonant and Elision of vowels .The researcher is going to classify them.

A. Elision of Consonants

Consonantal segments have been dropped in KIA in single words at a certain period of time. This can mainly be represented by the loss of the glottal plosive in different word-positions for example **/Braahiim/** which is **/ʔibrahiim/** in MSA ,and the omission of the /h/ sound at the end of the word for example **/ma9u/** which is **/ma9ahu/** in MSA.

B. Elision of Vowels

This type of omission can occur in short vowels, unstressed syllables of bi-syllabic and monosyllabic words in KIA .This is another type of Elision can occur in the words to facilitate the pronunciation for phonological reasons for example **/tjuur/** ;its pronunciation in MSA is **/tjuur/, /d3ad3/** ,its pronunciation in MSA is "**ded3aad3**."

When a term or an expression is easily recognizable, people often eliminate a phoneme (a vowel or consonant). However, if the omission makes the word or statement difficult to distinguish, the pronunciation is said to be sloppy (Behnam and Al-Hamash, 1975).

2.4.3.3 Linking/Intrusion

It is another phonological process that is found in KIA to make articulation easier. Inserting a consonant as a voiceless plosive between two sounds with comparable articulation locations, such as dental /s / and dental flap /r /. According to location, prosthesis, epenthesis, and anaptyxis are the three subtypes of KIA intrusion (Crystal, 2008).

This process is found in SE more than KIA. The linking /r/ is not found in KIA, but the intrusion of the vowel /u/ sound is found in this dialect for example ,/9aʔeetu/,/ 9anu/. There are three kinds of intrusion .The researcher is going to describe them:

2.4.3.3.1 Prosthesis

It is defined as the addition of a sound to the beginning of a word .It can be defined as the insertion of consonants at initial position in a word , mostly a glottal stop in KIA, as in the following examples,/ kam **kiilu** /→ [ʔkam kiilu] "how many kilos".

2.4.3.3.1 Epenthesis

It means adding one or more sounds to a word. If added at the beginning, it is called "prosthesis". If added at the end of a word, it is called "paragoge"(Major, 1986). There are some examples of KIA in which unvoiced plugs are inserted between two sounds with similar pronunciation points and other instances, as shown in the following example,/qutlak/→[qultlak], " I said to you".

/matu/→/matom/,"dead"

/qi9du/→/qi9dom/"wake up/

2.4.3.3 Anaptyxis

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. A 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.

/warda/ → /warid/ "flower"

/badr/ → /badir/ "full moon"

/qa9det/ → /qa9dtu/ "I wake up"

2.4.3.4 Deflexion

This phonological process is unique to SA, as evidenced by the reciting of the Holy Quran (Ahmed, 2012). Owens (2006, p. 197) claims that Sibawaih describes ?imaala (deflexion) as a kind of assimilation "comparing it to assimilation of one consonant to another in terms of emphasis or voicing". Al-Antaaki (1972) says that not all kinds of deflexion in Arabic submit to Assimilation Rules. Al-Sammarai' and Shooka (2004) define deflexion as a phonological process in which /aa/ bends to /ii/ and /a/ to /i/ or /aa/ bends to /ee/ as in the following words:

/ʃaleena arbaa9 rak9aat/ _ /ʃilleena arba9 rik9aat/.

/bajt/ _ /beet/, "house"

/nafaqa/ _ /nafaqi/

The short vowel /a/ is imalized to the short vowel /i/ sound, whereas the diphthong /aj/ is imalized to the long vowel /ee/.

/enəṭaba9aat/ _ /enṭaba9eet/

The long vowel /aa/ is bended to the long vowel /ee/.

2.5 Previous Studies

2.5.1 Al-Hamash (1969) compared and contrasted the sound systems of Standard Arabic and Iraqi Arabic in his study "A Contrastive Study of The Sound Systems of Iraqi Arabic and Standard English", focusing on the

Segmental Phonemes in both systems and their allophones. He also dealt with suprasegmental issues like stress, intonation and assimilation. This study is qualitative because the researcher concerns only with description of Segmental Phonemes.

The focus of the research was on the differences between the English sound system and that of Iraqi Arabic. Pedagogical implications were discussed, as well as potential places of difficulty for Iraqi students.

2.5.2. Al-Ani (1970): presented an acoustical and physiological investigation of "Arabic Phonology", making clear the distinction between Arabic consonants and vowels with their major frequencies and most common occurrences in a thorough and detailed study. It was the most important guide for research projects where most Iraqi dialects were compared to English. The aim of this study was to give a comprehensive analysis of the phonology of Iraqi Contemporary Standard Arabic.

2.5.3. Al-Juwari (1997): studied the assimilation of Mosuli Arabic and standard English. This study dealt with Assimilation which have always been described in terms of ease of articulation and/or economy of effort, with both phrases being used interchangeably. However, when considering the economy of effort in terms of muscle activity, this study revealed that in the instance of articulation, economizing on articulatory effort might not be possible. It also demonstrated that Mosuli Arabic favors ease of articulation over efficiency of effort in its assimilatory processes. Standard English, on the other hand, made an attempt to match the two. Also, he dealt with assimilation in two different phonological systems, depending on the direction of influence, whether it was retrogressive, progressive, or mutual, taking into account the type of assimilation. Also, he studied context and historical assimilation. The aims of this study were to undertake a comparative study of assimilation in Mosuli Arabic and Standard English, and as no previous studies in this area have been conducted in regard to Mosuli Arabic, a second aim was to determine the assimilation patterns used by native Mosuli Arabic speakers. This study used quantitative data because it referred to any information that could be quantified, counted or

measured, and given a numerical value .His conclusion was that assimilation was not a labor-saving problem. It seems that many variables were involved in the process of assimilation, and the cross-lingual view showed that assimilation should be treated relatively, that is, it could only be explained by the relationship with assimilation.

2.5.4. Abdul - Sattar (1997): investigated in his "Elision in Standard English and Basri Arabic: A contrastive Study" the omissions in Basri Arabic in a detailed investigation. The following were the main hypotheses offered for this study, in terms of the type of elision, that which occurs in Standard English (here English) differed from that which occurred in Basra. Both variants various types of phonemes and syllables that were likely to be removed and the two variants had differing syllabic structure and syllabification as a result of elision. He asked ancient and modern Arab and Western scholars how to deal with this language phenomenon. They studied different aspects of Arabic, including this process. The aim of this study was to look at the many forms of elisions that occur in the two varieties and to figure out which segments and syllables were more likely to be dropped than others, as well as the situations in which this happens. The effect of elision on the syllabic structure and syllabification of the variations under investigation would also be examined. CA examined the loss of single fragments or even complete syllables, mainly related to morphology and syntax, in which the sounds of morphemes were deleted for morphological and syntactic purposes (such as addition and negation). Modern phonological studies examine elision from various points of view concentrating on the fact that such a phenomena is related mainly to connected speech . In conclusion of this study, it was speculated that the comparison between spoken Arabic and CA should be based on the two functions of the two dialects. The spoken dialect of Arabic was mainly used to promote the exchange of ideas through quick and easy speech. As a means of recitation, speeches, poems, reading texts, formal debates and speeches, CA was less occupied by speed. Elision in Arabic was generally interpreted in terms of the universal tendency shown by all languages

towards ease and simplification of articulation .This study was quantity ,since it concerned numeric data .

2.5.5Aluqeily (2012)explored one of the " qilt - dialects " " in the city of Hit in western Iraq, performing a phonological analysis for phonemes in isolation and connected speech in comparison to Standard English, henceforth referred to as SE. Assimilation, elision, intrusion, and deflexion were all phonological phenomena that were found in SE except deflexion processes . The study's hypotheses were that there were similarities and differences between segmental phonemes and sounds in the contexts of SE and HIA, and that there were differences between segmental phonemes and sounds in the contexts of SE and HIA.

The study looked at how the two phonological systems were similar and different.The study investigated similarities and differences between the two phonological systems .The study assumed that there were differences between the two varieties in regard to the processes mentioned above which might cause difficulties to Arabic speaking learners of English.

2 .5.6.Ahmed(2012):examined in his study " A Phonological Analysis of Vowel Intrusion , Elision and ? imaala (Deflexion) in HIA with Reference to English. This dialect is one of Iraqi 'qeltu - dialects,' and it is spoken by residents of Hit, in the west of the country. The aim of this research was to find out the key distinctions between HIA and SE in terms of the phonological phenomena listed above. The spontaneous speech of people who speak HIA was recorded in a natural setting for this empirical study. Before beginning the phonological analysis of the data acquired concerning HIA, the three phonological phenomena that are related to this study had been briefly outlined.The way these instances were written and pronounced in standard Arabic (SA) had also been highlighted when examining the examples picked from the data to point out the intruded, elided, and imalized sound to determine the extent to which HIA is similar

or different from SA. This added depth to the data analysis and made it more authentic. A variety of inferences were drawn from the data analysis.

This study concluded that HIA is very rich in vowel intrusion since the vowels /i/, /a/ and /u/ are intruded to break up the consonants clusters in the middle and end of the words. However, vowels intrusion is very rare. There are certain consonants that are intruded. Elision of vowels is found in both SE and HIA. Regarding imala (deflexion), it is a phonological characteristic of HIA, and SE does not have such a phenomenon.

2.5.7 Ali (2012) explored the phonological process of phoneme assimilation in English and Arabic, focusing on the differences and similarities between the two languages. Actually, this research aimed to examine the various terminologies used in Arabic to describe this phenomena, demonstrating if the phrase "assimilation" has the same meaning in MSA as "idgham." This study was analyzed qualitatively because it concerns a descriptive analysis rather than a numeric one. The conclusion of this study is that Assimilation is a process that occurs in both languages for both vowels and consonants, in which they might influence each other or be impacted by themselves. Assimilation of consonants is more common than assimilation of vowels. 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.'

2.5.8 Al-Abdely (2016) highlighted in his thesis "Perception and Production of English Vowels By Native Iraqi Arabic EFL Learners" that the acquisition of a second language's phonetic system was a vital stage in learning to speak in that language. The ability to perceive and produce the L2 phonemes accurately laid the foundation for excellent listening and speaking skills, which lead to overall effective communication. The acquisition of native-like English pronunciation, on the other hand, was a difficult challenge for EFL students in general. Despite the fact that Iraqi EFL teachers were aware of the problem, no systematic investigation into the difficulties faced by Iraqi EFL students had been conducted. This group of students' perception and production skills had not been studied. There was also a controversy about the relationship between perceptual talents and

production accuracy, which would be addressed in this study. The aim of this study was to look into how Iraqi EFL learners perceive and produce English vowels in order to see if there were any L1 interference or proficiency impacts on these processes. The study also looked into Iraqi EFL students' perception-production relationship. Two tests were used to attain these objectives: a word recognition task focusing on vowel perception and a reading task focusing on vowel production. Various statistical tests were used to examine the results of the word identification task and the results of the rating for the production task. The findings demonstrated that most vowels were challenging to perceive and produce for Iraqi EFL students learning English. The findings revealed that speech perception and production differ significantly, demonstrating an uneven relationship between the two, with speech production being more developed than speech perception, particularly in the elementary group. According to the findings, the concept that inaccurate perception led to inaccurate production was not strongly supported in this study, particularly among beginners. This study was a quantitative thesis which focuses on gathering numerical data and generalizing it across groups of people or to explain a particular phenomenon.

This study is concerned with determining how Iraqi EFL learners perceive and produce English vowels in order to detect L1 interference and proficiency impacts on these processes. It focused on how to perceive and produce vowel sounds for ESL learners, and this differs from the idea of the current study, which focused on analyzing content in segmental phonemes, and the samples were from random people and different subjects, not just educated students/ people.

2.5.9 Ahmed (2018): presented his study "Phonological variation and change in Mesopotamia: A study of accent leveling in the Arabic dialect of Mosul". The contemporary patterns of phonological variation and change in the Arabic dialect spoken in Mosul (MA), Iraq, were investigated in this study. For this study, four typical MA phonological variables, two consonants, and two vowels that were thought to be changing in this dialect, were chosen. The consonant variables are the rhotic variable and

the variable qāf or (q). The two vocalic factors were Mosul vowel realization and word-final pronunciation. Auditory analysis (consonants) and acoustic analysis were performed on these variables (vowels) Using R and Rbrul. The retrieved data were statistically analyzed using mixed-effect linear and logistic regression models. The findings showed that these variables' variation had previously been inadequately documented in the literature. The findings also suggested that a leveling process was taking place of phonological variants of MA becoming recessive in the speech of younger generations, albeit not uniformly. The change in MA was said to be the result of a range of mostly social and economic circumstances that had brought Mosul residents into touch with significant groups of migrants, most of whom are Bedouin. Despite differences, these variables had also been at work in other Arab and Western settings.

2.5.10 (Mohammed ,2018) presented his "Social Network Integration and Language Change in Progress in Iraqi Arabic: A Sociophonetic Study of Dialect Leveling in the Hīti Dialect". The linguistic consequences of war-induced dialect contact between speakers of two dialects of Iraqi Arabic (IA): the qiltu dialect spoken in Hit (HIA) and the gilit dialect spoken by migrants from the gilit areas to Hit are investigated in this study. This study varied from prior contact-based studies on Arabic dialects in that it focuses on dialect change in local residents' speech rather than migrants' speech. Certain local language traits had been lost in the HIA dialect in favor of gilit features with a larger geographic distribution. The thesis provides a quantitative data because the researcher uses numeric data and he concerns with "how many" "how much," or "how often" data that were used in this study.

The findings showed that social, linguistic, and social-psychological factors influence the expansion of gilit traits at the expense of HIA local features. It was discovered that speakers' sentiments influence their linguistic behavior.

2.5.1 Discussion

Some of the mentioned above studies are contrastive studies between SE and other Arabic dialects. What is the difference between these studies and this study is that **Al-Hamash (1969)**. The current study is different from that of Al-Hamash (1969) study since it investigates phonologically the segmental phonemes of KIA. In relation to the study of **Al-Ani (1970)**, what was previously mentioned in this study is that it focuses on consonant and vowel sounds in Arabic phonology, i.e. focusing on Arabic phonemes. This description is similar to the current study, but what differs from the current study is that the aforementioned study has analyzed the sounds in it by Acoustic and physiological devices. As for this study, samples were analyzed using audio devices only. The aforementioned study concerns SA, but this study concerns KIA with reference to SE.

Concerning the study of **Al-Juwari (1997)**, it shows that the current study is different from Al-Jawari's (1997) which investigated Assimilation in Mosul Arabic and Standard English. The present study aims at carrying out a phonological analysis of segmental phonemes and sounds in contexts in KIA with reference to SE. As regards the study of **Abdul - Sattar (1997)**, it concerns Elision in Basrah Arabic and Standard English. This differs from the current study which focuses on the three phonological processes: Elision, Intrusion, and assimilation, not only Elision. Furthermore, **Abdul - Sattar's (1997)** study is concerned with one dialect of Basra and it did not study consonants and vowels besides other phonological processes like assimilation and intrusion. As regards the study **Aluqeily (2012)**, there is a similarity between the aforementioned study and the current study. As mentioned above, this study focused on one of the Qilt dialects (HIA). Both describe Segmental Phonemes in each dialect required according to the study. Al-uqeily's (2012) study is contrastive study, but the current study is not.

Ahmed's (2012) study differs from the present study though there are certain similarities. It studied a different Iraqi Arabic dialect and also didn't investigate consonants and vowels since it investigated only sounds in

context. However, both studies adopted are "qualitative research" Regarding the research of **(Ali, 2012)**, this study focuses only with the phonological process assimilation of the term in SE and its comparison with the adhgam in Standard Standard Arabic. This differs from the current study, which focuses on phonological processes in the KIA with reference to SE. Concerning the study of **(Al-Abdely, 2016)**, this study is concerned with determining how Iraqi EFL learners perceive and produce English vowels in order to detect L1 interference and proficiency impacts on these processes. It focused on how to perceive and produce vowel sounds for ESL learners, and this differs from the current study, which focused on analyzing content in segmental phonemes, and the samples were from random people and different subjects, not just educated students/ people.

As regards the study of **Ahmed,(2018)**, this study focused on the Iraqi Mosuli dialect, including only two basic variables, which are the roti / and the sound /q/ depending on the social and economic conditions.

Ahmed's(2018) differs from this current study which concerns with normal social people without reference to the economic condition. The final study which is **(Mohammed, 2018)**, is different from the present study, since it is concerned with phonological analysis of segmental phonemes of the dialect spoken by the people who live in Kubeisa town. Also, the present study uses qualitative data.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to outline the practical procedures by which research data are obtained. This chapter also explains the research design as well as the data collection and analytic methodologies used in this study. It also covers the instruments used in data collection and analysis. A detailed account of the fieldwork methodologies is given. It 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. In the end of this chapter, it is going to give a summary for the whole chapter.

3.1 Research Design

Research Design is a blueprint that provides the researcher with the outlines and details of research techniques from data collecting of the questions to data analysis. It is the "procedures for collecting, analyzing, interpreting and reporting data in research studies" (Creswell & Clark, 2007,). The current study adopted an explanatory qualitative design which concerns collecting and analyzing qualitative data related to the phonological analyzing of segmental phonemes of KIA with reference to SE. Qualitative data collection is needed to refine, extend or explain the general picture. The aim of an explanatory research is to explain and account for the descriptive data. According to (Stebbins, 2001, p. 3), "Social Science exploration is a broad-ranging, purposive, systematic prearranged undertaking designed to maximize the discovery of generalizations leading to description and understanding".

This study 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 and qualitative, 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.

3.2 Data Collection

Data collection is the process of acquiring and evaluating information on variables of interest in a systematic manner that allows researchers to answer research questions, test hypotheses, and assess outcomes. 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. After that, you must collect data from the chosen sample using specific equipment (Creswell, 2012).

To outline the practical procedures by which research data are obtained, it is planned to include such topics as the objectives of the research. To collect valid content and data, the researcher uses selected instruments such as interviews (semi structure and follow up interview), by using Tape Recorder and Voicing Messages for mobile (Recorded Messages). It should be noted that the study of the interviewees range in age and educational background (old teachers of school institute in Kubeisa town), as well as some local informants like housekeepers or housewives. The phonological mechanisms indicated previously are available in varying degrees, which this study attempts to clarify and understand.

The ethnographic approach, which refers to spontaneous speech in natural settings, was used to collect data in the current study, among other things. Hymes is a forerunner in the application of this technology (1962). It comes from the field of anthropology. He regards it as the only dependable technique of gathering data in everyday interactions. The current study is an empirical one that consists of a series of interviews (conversations, discussions) with persons who speak KIA on a variety of issues that are commonly encountered in everyday life. The talks and conversations amongst the participants themselves are recorded using a trustworthy tape recorder. The data are phonetically transcribed by the researcher, who is also familiar with the sounds of KIA and MSA.

The participants in the discussions and conversations range in age from (43 _90) years old. They have normal hearing and no verbal problems. Because the researcher could readily meet people on the streets, in shops, offices, schools, and even at their homes, the sample picked is primarily male. They also frequently agree to have their talks and conversations recorded. In terms of ladies, there are Ten recorded conversations.

3.2.1 Population of the Study

The participants in this study must be able to communicate in KIA. Kubeisa town , which is located in the province of Anbar in western Iraq, is their ancestral home. The participants in this inquiry are of various ages and professions. Males and females are both represented. Those who speak KIA Dialect their native language; furthermore, no overt dialectal variances have been discovered (Ahmed, 2012)because they all dwell in Kubeisa town . This could be due to the disparity in their ages and levels of education. It has been observed that persons who are elderly, male or female, and have a low level of education tend to employ the original type of KIA pronunciation, which this study adopts, as they have learnt from their forefathers. They are conservative folks who avoid interacting with those who do not speak KIA.Young and well-educated persons who study MSA typically utilize a variety of pronunciations that are comparable to that of MSA to some extent. To avoid any dialect influence, those who speak other dialects are excluded. However, well-educated persons, such as religious scholars, teachers, and physicians, as well as the researchers of this study, can speak standard Arabic if they like. In terms of the situation of the setting, the researchers conducted interviews with the speakers in their places of employment. Farmers, grocers, taxi drivers, and other workers interviewed lacked scientific degrees; in fact, they were ordinary individuals with a lesser level of knowledge.

3.2.2 Sampling

The most difficult task facing phonologists is obtaining phone linguistic data that accurately represents the target population and is of good quality (labor,1972). To put it another way, how can the findings of a study of the linguistic behavior of a small group of informants be applied to the entire population of a speech community. The term "sampling" refers to the selection of speakers from the overall population to rely on for the purposes of the study.

Before deciding on the number of informants to be used in the present study, pioneering studies on language change used small samples as far as these samples represent the whole population . The types of informants and the sample size are predetermined by deciding the set of criteria , such as informants' ages, genders, social ethnicity, etc.

In the present study , the researcher uses judgment sampling to select the informants from the Kubiesa community. The use of this method is considered valid for two practical reasons . First, as a native speakers of KIA spoken by the Muslim community in Kubeisa (KIA), who were born and have lived in Kubeisa all their life. The researcher has relied on the knowledge of the population to build the samples. Second , the well - established community of Kubiesa justified the adoption of judgment sampling . The researcher selected informants who were born and raised in Kubiesa and might come into contact with gilit speakers in different degrees and situations ,i.e. there are people who may live in the city of Ramadi, but they speak Kubeisa dialect. The sample is drawn from KIA speakers , who belong to the original sedentary population of kubiesa rather than from the gilit community .A total of 20 participants took part in this study. They are separated into two groups: those with a high level of

education and those with a low level of education. The first category, which consists of well-educated individuals, represents three professions: doctors, officials, and teachers in secondary schools. Non-educated or low-educated people, on the other hand, are grouped into three occupational groups: farmers, workers, employers and housewives.

In this study, data were collected using a random selection method. Probability or random sampling and non-probability or non-random sampling are the two types of sampling procedures. The use of random sampling in data collection and analysis ensures that everyone in the population is identifiable, and the sample size which is used in this research is usually the same for all participants (Mohammed, 2018). 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 (Ahmed, 2012).

The participants who are involved have different educational backgrounds, namely, naive speakers, half-educated speakers, and educated speakers. The subjects in question are chosen according to three main criteria: (i) they live in the city of Kubiesa since birth, (ii) they are of Kubeisa parents, and (iii) they constitute homogeneous single people conversations and topics. The first topic consists of four elderly naive speakers of Kubiesa. As it is mentioned before that the participants were (43, 55_65) years old, representing doctors, teachers, employees in health centers, and football players. The other conversations or topics are half-educated speakers ranging in age between (45-55) years, represented housewives, workers, farmers and normal people in their house or street. They have been close friends living in the same quarter since birth. The third one represents three unpaid farmers and workers, and an imam in the mosque of old families between (60_90) years. Information about the ages and occupations of the participants were taken from their answers to questions during interviews or audio recordings by the researcher.

These data are collected by using important and useful instruments ,including interviews and Voice Messages .These instruments are described below.

3.2.3 Research Instruments

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.The following types of instruments are used during collecting data.

3.2.3.1 Interview

Two types of interviews are used.

A. Semi Structured Interview

In order to acquire data, interviewing entails asking questions and receiving responses from individuals. In this research ,the researcher uses interviews which consist of several preset topics that are addressed to people who become the research subjects.

To collect qualitative data, the current study used semi-structured interviews. A semi-structured interview is one in which questions are prepared ahead of time but the interviewer is permitted to add several questions that were not planned ahead of time during the interview.The researcher uses a semi-structured interview in this study, using open questions that allow the participant to express himself or herself freely. An interview is a two-person conversation started by the interviewer with the goal of gathering research-relevant data. An interview is employed as a main tool for gathering qualitative data.The interview takes place in a face-to-face meeting between the researcher and the interviewee.

Furthermore, each interview consists of a number of questions designed to elicit information about the participants' daily lives. The participants were chosen at random in a semi-structured interview lasting no more than 5,6 minutes, resulting in a total of 20 participants in the two categories. Using a mobile recorder, each participant is asked the same or different questions as the other participants. The inquiries concern their day-to-day activities. The questions for educated people differ from those for unskilled and half-educated people, as they are going to explain them in the next chapter.

B. Follow up Interview

The follow-up study is intended as a qualitative methods study with a subset of respondents from a nationally representative survey, a type known as an embedded sequential mixed methods study. The participants who are included in the sample are asked some questions and each question generates another question that is not predetermined (Creswell & et al, 2003). This type of interview is used a lot with half educated and uneducated people, since their answers consist of a number of random phrases; these phrases generate other questions which make the researcher ask them unpredictable questions.

This type of interview is an important and useful feature, especially for random samples. The researcher used this type of interview to generate another question from the previously specified question by the researcher, i.e. an important word that the speaker mentions and through which another question is generated.

To obtain authentic data concerning Segmental Phonemes in KIA, tape recording is used to record conversational speech of single people representing the population of this variety. Maybin (2001) recordings may be difficult to hear because of the recording quality (e.g., quiet volume, overlaps in speech, interfering noise) and different accents or styles of speech.

3.2.3.2 Voice Messages for Mobile

Voice messaging is a type of instant communication in which messages are sent using voice. It is a kind of communication that can be used instead of phone calls or text messages. It saves voice messages in a voice mailbox that can be accessed from a smartphone or a landline phone. It can be used to communicate with a group of people or simply one person. It also allows for more expression than text messaging, but it takes a little longer to compose a message. This type of instrument is very stressful and requires more work by the researcher because the researcher needs more explanation and more clarification to people with whom she communicated. All the people are quickly distrustful, some of them are uneducated females, so they consider this to be incorrect and it is not permissible to send the audio recordings to the researcher.

3.2.4 Coding and Transcription

A code is a simplified representation of a larger set of concerns or concepts. The word code is a noun in this context, but it can also be a verb (Esterberg ,2002). Coding must be precisely specified so that the researcher can apply them consistently to each until of the data. Coding is a term used to describe the process of recognizing codes in qualitative data. Reading and rereading (and rereading again) transcripts until the researcher has a clear understanding of what themes emerge is the process of coding qualitative data.

The topics prepared are of argumentative nature in that the informants are involved in discussions that lead to arguments and various points of view. When there is silence , the researcher usually breaks it via selecting another participant to continue speech which in turn leads to discussion.

The Transcripts of the interviews are usually the first step in qualitative data analysis. The initial step in assessing qualitative data is usually transcription of audio recordings. Researchers generate a complete written duplicate of the recording, known as a transcript, by playing it back and putting in each word spoken, noting who said what.

In general, a verbatim transcript, which conveys exactly what was said in the tape word for word, is the best option. These are tough to capture through audio, therefore having a note-taker in focus groups and taking

useful field notes during interviews is essential. Table (3.1) below represents the codes of the participants involved in the data collection of this study.

Table (3.1) The codes of the Participants involved in the data collection

| Code | Code Meaning |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| KPO1 | Kubeisi Participant no.1 |
| KPO2 | Kubeisi Participant no.2 |
| KPO3 | Kubeisi Participant no.3 |
| KPO4 | Kubeisi Participant no.4 |
| KPO5 | Kubeisi Participant no.5 |
| KPO6 | Kubeisi Participant no.6 |
| KPO7 | Kubeisi Participant no.7 |
| KPO8 | Kubeisi Participant no.8 |
| KPO9 | Kubeisi Participant no.9 |
| KPO10 | Kubeisi Participant no.10 |
| KPO11 | Kubeisi Participant no.11 |
| KPO12 | Kubeisi Participant no.12 |
| KPO13 | Kubeisi Participant no.13 |
| KPO14 | Kubeisi Participant no.14 |
| KPO15 | Kubeisi Participant no.15 |
| KPO16 | Kubeisi Participant no.16 |
| KPO17 | Kubeisi Participant no.17 |
| KPO18 | Kubeisi Participant no.18 |
| KPO19 | Kubeisi Participant no.19 |
| KPO20 | Kubeisi Participant no.20 |

3. 3 Data Analysis

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 .The data are analyzed phonologically according to the classification of segmental phonemes in SE.This chapter

deals with KIA segmental phonemes taking into consideration their descriptions with reference to SE. Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) is referred to where required. After the description of the consonants and vowel segments, the processes of assimilation, elision, intrusion are to be shown with their major KIA modifications. After analysis the data, a sample of the analysis is to be submitted to two experts who are specialists in phonetics and phonology to decide the validity of the analysis. Their notes and suggestions will be taken into consideration.

3.4 The Model Adopted

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. The theory of the segmental phonemes by Peter Roach as a subfield of Segmental Phonology deals with the analysis of speech into phonemes (or segmental phonemes), which correspond fairly well to Phonetics segments of the analyzed speech. This Theory believes that phonological differences are of various types: segmental and supra-segmental. The occurrence of phonemes is determined by their physiological context (Roach, 2009:p.161,162). Since the present study investigates segmental phonemes in KIA with reference to SE, this means that we have two different phonological systems. As a result, it has to expect differences between them not only in the number of phonemes, but also in the way they are produced in addition to the differences in sounds in context when talk about phonological processes like assimilation, elision and intrusion and any other process which may not be found in both varieties. In terms of what is mentioned above, the researcher adopts the phonemic symbols of SE besides the description of its phonemes, from Roach (2009) and KIA phonemic symbols from Al-Hamash(1969) and Al-uqeily(2012) besides the description of its phonemes. However, the present study depends on Roach (2009) as a model for both KIA and SE in the classification of consonants and vowels with little adaptation. Consonants according to their manner of articulation include

stops, affricative, affricates(obstruents) nasals, lateral and glide (approximants). Roach's (2009)model is also considered when analyzing CCs in KIA with reference to SE which occur in initial, medial and final position of words regardless of the number of consonants in sequence in each language.

Concerning vowels, the analysis of data also taken into consideration Roach's (2009)model in its classification of vowels into simple vowels, diphthongs and triphthongs, regardless the differences between KIA and SE that may appear of the carrying out the analysis of data. As concerns sounds in context of Roach (2009)writes about assimilation, elision and Linking /Intrusion. In the light of these phonological processes, the collected data are to be analysed. If the analysis reveals any other process, it will be studied.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of the data collected and the results. The analysis involves phonemes and sounds in context in KIA with reference to SE. 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 twenty native speakers. This chapter ends with the discussion of the results that the analysis reveals in addition to a summary of the main findings.

4.1 Data Analysis of Kubeisa Participants' Interviews and Voice Messages

4.1.1 Participant No. 1

فَرِيْقُ أَكْبِيْسِ لِطُوبَا يَحْتَاغُ لِلْمَلْعَبِ.1

/fariiq ?ikbeesliṭoba jeḥtaad3 lilma19ab/

"Kubeisa football team needs a stadium"

Concerning the word /fariiq/, it is pronounced like MSA, it begins with the dental fricative sound/f/ followed by the short vowel /a/. The following consonant sound is flap approximant/r/ which occurs between two vowel sounds the short vowel /a/ and the long vowel/ii/. This word ends with voiceless velar stop/q/ which is found in MSA and qiltu dialect. As regards the word **/?ikbees/**, in MSA, its pronunciation is **/kubajsa/**, it is preceded by the glottal stop/?/ followed by the short vowel/i/. The pronunciation of the consonant/?/ shows the process of intrusion, which is called prothesis. The simple short vowel /i/ is intruded to break the association of the CC./kb/ is medial CC. The simple long vowel /ee/ is pronounced instead of the diphthong sound/aj/. In this case the speaker elides the whole syllable /aj/.

As regards, **/liṭoba/** word, in MSA, it is pronounced **/lilkura/**, the speaker elides the second approximant /l/ to avoid having a CC. The voiceless dental pharyngealized **/t̤/** is used here.

The word **/jiḥtaad3/** is compared with MSA which is pronounced as **/jaḥtaad3/**. It is noticed that the speaker pronounces /i/ instead of the

simple short vowel/a/.This is considered ?imala(deflexion) which characterizes 'qiltu' dialect and distinguishes it from the other gilt dialects .The following consonants /ħt/ represent a CC in the medial position followed by the long vowel /aa/. The word /lilma⁹ab/ begins with an approximate consonant sound /l/. The vowel /i/ is pronounced between two approximants. In MSA,it is pronounced /ila ma⁹ab/ or /limal⁹ab/, the speaker omits the approximant /l/ sound to facilitate the pronunciation./lm/ represents two medial CC.

With reference to SE, the analysis of this sentence shows that consonants, vowels and sounds in context are used,as we have in SE. The glottal stop is used as a phoneme in KIA besides the use of emphatic /ṭ/ as in 'liltoba'.Only clusters of two consonant are used in KIA. ?imala (deflexion) is not found.

،أكبيس فايزين برّيع بَطولات.2.

/?ikbees fajziin barbaa⁹ buṭulaat/

"Kubaisa team wins in four championships"

Regarding the word **/?ikbees/**, it has been mentioned above. Concerning the word **/fajziin/** ,in MSA, the pronunciation of this word is **/faa?iziin/**,the speaker has pronounced the fricative sound /f/ followed by the diphthong sound /aj/ which makes its pronunciation different from MSA.The speaker has pronounced the simple diphthong /aj/ instead of the long vowel/aa/. Furthermore, the speaker elides the glottal stop and the simple short vowel /i/ in the middle of the word to make the speech easier since ,only two syllables remain instead of three.In the end of the word,the speaker has pronounced the same phonemes /ii/ and /n/.

As regards the word **/barbaa⁹/** in MSA pronunciation ,it is pronounced **/bi?arba⁹/** , the speaker swiftly pronounces the first syllable of the word /bar-/ before pronouncing the second syllable with the long vowel /aa/. In contrast to MSA, this word is pronounced differently. The glottal stop in the middle of the word is ignored by the speaker. The speaker pronounces the short vowel /a/ rather than the straightforward /i/. There is a medial consonant cluster which is /rb/. The speaker enunciates the emphatic sound /⁹/ which is a voiced pharyngeal fricative at the end of the word.

The word **/buṭulaat/** is begun with the plosive sounds **/b/** and **/ṭ/** followed by the short vowel sound **/u/**; the sound **/ṭ/** is also followed by **/u/** which is the short vowel and the consonant sound **/l/** followed by the long vowel sound **/aa/**. This word is pronounced as **/buullaat/** in MSA. With reference to SE, the analysis of sentences shows that there is elision of certain speech segments as in the word **/barbaa9/**. In SE, we also have elision of consonants and vowels. Consonants and Vowels are used in KIA which are also used in SE except **/ṭ/** and **/9/**. The approximate **/l/** is pronounced light in KIA and SE.

الشباب يحتاجوا للدعم. 3.

/?ijʃabab jiḥtaad3o lilda9eem /

"Young people need for sports support"

In these words, the researcher notices that the pronunciation of the word **/?ijʃabab/** is different slightly from MSA, in which this word is pronounced **/?aʃʃabaab/**. Here, **/a/** which comes after the glottal stop **/?/** is pronounced **/i/**. The long vowel **/aa/** used in MSA is replaced by the short vowel **/a/**.

Concerning the word **/jiḥtaad3o/**, the speaker makes a kind of elision which is elision of Consonants. The pronunciation of this word is **/jaḥtaad3uun/**. The speaker pronounces the nasal consonant **/n/** in the end of the word to shorten the speech. The native speaker of KIA uses the process of deflexion from **/a/** to **/i/**, i.e. **/jah/** into **/jih/**. This shows a characteristic of KIA, that is, the use of ?imala.

As regards the word **/lilda9eem/**, in MSA, it is pronounced as **/ilada9im/**, the speaker makes a kind of elision which is elision of vowels as in the word **/ila/** in MSA, the speaker elides the simple short vowels **/i/** and **/a/**. The speaker uses the long vowel **/ee/** instead of the short vowel **/i/** used in MSA.

With reference to SE, the analysis of these words shows that the process of deflexion which is occurred in KIA is not found in SE. There is elision of consonants and vowels which can be found in SE. The use of ?imala (deflexion) and lengthening of vowels are characteristic of KIA.

4.1.2 Participant No.2

1. رياضة أكبيس إنهملت.

/rejaadat ?ikbees ?inhamalat /

"Sports in the city of Kabeisa has been neglected"

Concerning the word **/rejaadat/**, it is pronounced like MSA pronunciation **/rejaadat/**, the native speaker uses the same phonemes of MSA. He begins with the flap consonant **/r/** followed by the short vowel **/i/**, then comes approximant **/j/** followed by the long vowel **/aa/**. The word ends with the voiced interdental pharyngealised fricative **/d/** followed by the short vowel **/a/** and the voiceless dental stop **/t/**.

As regards the word **/?ikbees/**, in MSA, it is pronounced as **/kubejsa/**, the native speaker intrudes the glottal stop in the beginning of the word followed by the simple short vowel **/i/**. **/kb/** represents a medial CC. The native speaker elides the whole syllable **/aj/** and substituted it by the long vowel **/ee/**.

As regards, the word **/?inhamalat/** it consists of more syllables than when it is pronounced in MSA which is usually pronounced either **/?uhmelat/** or **/humilat/**. The speaker intrudes the glottal stop consonant sound followed by the short vowel **/i/** and the nasal sound **/n/**. The native speaker pronounces the short vowel **/i/** instead of the short vowel **/u/** used in the beginning of the word in MSA. The pronunciation of the simple short vowel **/a/** breaks the CC which can occur in the middle of the word.

With reference to SE, the analysis of this sentence reveals that these consonants and vowels can be found in both SE and KIA. Concerning sound in context, medial position of the word can also be found in both varieties.

2. وضعٌ مُتَرَدِّئٌ بِالْمُحَافِظَا اِخْصَاصاً بِكَبِيْسِ.

/waḍee9 mutaradee? bilmuḥafaḍa ?xṣuuṣen bikbees/

"The situation is deteriorating in governorate especially in Kubiesa"

The word **/waḍee9/**, is pronounced in MSA **/waḍa9/**, at the beginning of the word, the speaker pronounces this word as in MSA. The analysis of the second syllable reveals that the long vowel **/ee/** is pronounced instead of **/i/** which is a short vowel. What draws the attention of this word is that

the speaker pronounces the long vowel /ee/ instead of the short vowel /a/. This shows another characteristic of KIA, that is, the use of ?imala. This reflects the tendency of the native speaker of KIA to lengthen vowels. This word has the consonant /w/, /d/, /9/.

The word **/mutaradee?/** is pronounced **/mutarada? /in** MSA. This pronunciation is the same as in KIA, but in the end of the word the speaker bends from /a/ to /ee/ to make a process of deflexion. This clarifies another characteristic of KIA, which is, the use of ?imala.

As regards the word **/bilmuḥafaḍa/**, it is noticed that this word is pronounced by the native speaker quickly, e.i, that means the glottal stop and the vowel that comes after it /a/ are elided which means that the number of syllables is minimized. The consonant **/ḥ/** which is voiceless pharyngeal fricative is followed by the short vowel /a/ instead of /aa/ may be to pronounce the word so fast. This word ends with the consonant **/d/** which is voiced interdental pharyngeal fricative followed by the short vowel /a/. In this word, there is a medial CC.

Concerning the word **/?ixṣuṣen/** in MSA, it is pronounced **/xuṣuṣen/**. It demonstrates that this word begins with the glottal stop sound /?/ followed by the short vowel /i/ which are intruded in the first position. Two medial CC are formed from the sounds **/xṣ/**.

The long vowel /uu/ is used in place of the short vowel /u/. Instead of pronouncing the MSA short vowel, the speaker pronounces the long vowel /uu/. The word **/bikbees/** is pronounced **/fi kubejsa/**. The short vowel /u/ is elided to make two medial CC. /kb/ are associated to make a middle consonant cluster which consists of /k/ and /b/. /ee/ is pronounced instead of the diphthong /aj/.

With reference to SE, the analysis of these words clarifies the glottal stop is not a phoneme. Certain consonants are found in KIA, but they are not used in SE like **/x/, /ḥ/, /d/, and /9/**. Deflexion is also a characteristic used in KIA. Only consonant clusters of two consonants are found in this dialect whereas in SE we have clusters of two, three, four consonants.

لأحد جه ونريد دعم إردلك شي نلّمسو منلّمسؤولين.3

/laḥad3a wenriid da9eem ?iredlak jee nelmaso min lmas?uuliin/

"No one come and we want support .We want something tangible from these responsible people"

The word **/laḥad/** is begun with the voiced dental lateral approximant consonant **/l/** which is described as non emphatic or weak sound .With reference to MSA, the pronunciation of this word is **/la ʔaḥad/**, the native speaker elides the glottal stop in the middle of the word to shorten the pronunciation.In the word **/d3a/**,in MSA ,is pronounced **/jud3iʔ/or /d3aaʔa/**, the speaker elides the first syllable/**ju/** and the short vowel which is followed by glottal stop **/ʔ/**.

/laḥad d3a/→/laḥad3 d3a/

In these words, the fricative sound **/d3/** in the second word effects on the previous stop sound, causing it to merge and change its pronunciation. This kind of assimilation is called regressive assimilation.

As regards the word **/wenriid/**,in MSA,it is pronounced **/wa nuriid/**. This word starts with the sound **/w/** which pronounced with the simple short vowel/**e/** instead of the short vowel **/a/**.The speaker elides the simple short vowel **/u/** in the middle of the word which results in having a medial CC, so,**/nr/** is a medial CC.The pronunciation of the long vowel **/ii/** is like of MSA.The analysis of the following word **/da9eem/** is that the speaker uses the long vowel **/ee/**instead of the short vowel **/i/**since this word is **/da9im/**in MSA..It is noted that there is a tendency to lengthen vowel by the native speaker of KIA.

Concerning the word **/ʔiredlak/**,the native speaker pronounces the word quickly in order to facilitate the pronunciation process by pronouncing the glottal stop **/ʔ /** followed by the short vowel **/i/** at the beginning of the word. If we consider the word **/nuriid/**used in MSA, this means we have elision of the nasal sound **/n/**and the vowel that comes after **/ʔi__/** which is **/u/**. In the word **/ʔiredlak/**, there is a CC of two consonants which are **/dl/**.

The word **/jii/** begins with the fricative voiceless **/j/**followed by the long vowel/**ee/**instead of the diphthong **/aj/**. when we pronounce the word **/ʔajʔ /in** MSA. The glottal stop at the end of the word is also elided.

The word **/nelmaso/** is pronounced quickly by the participant. It is pronounced **/nalmasahu/or /nalmashu/** in MSA. In this case, we find

differences between them. In KIA, the nasal sound /n/ is followed by the vowel sound /e/ instead of the short vowel /a/ to make a process of deflexion which is represented as one characteristic of "qiltu dialects". There is a medial CC which consists of two consonants /lm/. This fricative sound /h/ or both /a/ and /h/ are elided, thus a whole syllable is elided. This makes the pronunciation easier.

As regards the analysis of the word **/min Imas?uuliin/** is **/min ?almas?uuliin/** in MSA. The word **/min/** consists of two consonants which are separated by the short vowel /i/. The followed word is **/Imas?uuliin/** which begins with the lateral approximant sound /l/ after the elision of the glottal stop and the short vowel /a/. Also, the sound /l/ and /m/ come in sequence to make a medial CC.

With reference to SE, there are consonants and vowels found in KIA that have the similarity with those used in SE. Certain phonological processes such as elision, intrusion are used in both languages. Yet, there are differences between the two segmental phonemes and sounds in context.

تَعَالَمَ عَهْلَمَدِينِي شُفُوم. 4.

/ta9aalum 9ahalmadiini jufom/

"Come and look at this city"

Concerning the word **/ta9aalum/**, it is pronounced like MSA except the intrusion of /m/ at the end of the word. The process of intrusion here is called paragoge. The consonants which are pronounced in this word are /t/, /9/, /l/ and /m/. They are also found in SE except /9/ which is voiced pharyngeal fricative. Both short and long simple vowels are found in this word.

The pronunciation of the word **/9ahalmadiini/** by the participant shows how the KIA is different from MSA and other Iraqi Arabic Dialects. In MSA, it is pronounced **/9ala haḏi Imadiina/**. Processes like shortening of vowels and elision are used to ease the pronunciation of the word. **/9ala haḏhi /** becomes **/9aha/**, this means that five syllables become two. **/?almadiina/** becomes **/madiini/** after eliding the glottal stop and the vowel that comes after it. These sounds /l/ and /m/ make a medial consonant cluster. At the

end of this word, the short vowel /i/ is used instead of /a/ which means that we have ?imala(deflexion).

As regards the word **/Jufom/**, what draws the attention in the analysis of this word is the intrusion of the consonant sound /m/ in the end of the word. This process is called Paragoge.

With reference to SE, there are similarities and differences with KIA when using consonants and vowels and when we deal with the phonological processes regarding elision, intrusion.. ect. One of the similarities between KIA and SE is the intrusion of a consonant at the end of a word as clarified above.

أَكْبِيص صَارَتْ بَيْسَم.5

/?ikbeeş şaret basesem/

"Kubaisa becomes only the name"

In the word **/?ikbeeş/**, it is clear that **/?ikbeeş/** is commenced with the glottal stop followed by the short vowel sound /i/. The native speaker of KIA intrudes the glottal stop followed by the short vowel /i/. This process of intrusion is called prothesis. The simple short vowel /i/ is intruded to break the CC./kb/ forms a medial CC. In MSA, this town is pronounced /kubejsa/, this means that the vowel /u/ and /a/ are elided in addition to changing the diphthong /aj/ into the long vowel /ee/. The word **/şaret/** is pronounced like MSA except for the vowel /a/ which becomes /i/. This is called deflexion which characterizes this dialect as appears in the analysis of utterances given. What draws the attention between the words **/?ikbeeş şaret/** is that the first sound of the word **/şaret/** changes the last one of the first word as the following :

/kubejs şaret/ → ?ikbeeş şaret/

As it is clear above that the native speaker tends to assimilate the sounds, this kind of assimilation is called regressive assimilation.

The word **/basesem/** is pronounced /bi ?asim/ in MSA, /bi/ becomes /ba/, the glottal stop and the vowel after it are elided. With reference to SE, the process of elision of consonants is found besides the process of intrusion in the middle of the word.

مَلَاعِبِ اتَلَاثِي.6

/mala9eb itlaaθee/

"Three sports fields"

As usual, the speaker pronounces the word like MSA / **mala9ib/** ,except for the vowel /i/which becomes /e/. Concerning the word /**itlaθee/**,through analysis ,it is noticed that the consonants voiceless stop /t/ and lateral approximant /l/ are pronounced together to make medial CC.This word begins with the short vowel /i/ followed by the voiceless stop /t/ which is pronounced instead of the consonant sound /θ/ since it is /**θalaaθa/**.Here we have regressive assimilation since /t/ and /l/ in KIA are dental consonants. This means that they are produced at the same point of articulation. With reference to SE, there are similarities and differences with KIA when using consonants and vowels and when we deal with the phonological processes regarding elision, intrusion.. ect.One of these similarities is that both intrusion and assimilation are also found in both languages .

حالت إمصَقَعًا. 7

/ ḥalata imṣaqa9aa/

"its situation is poor"

Concrrning the word/**ḥalata/**,in MSA,its pronunciation is /**ḥaalatuha/**, which means that the sound /ḥ/ which is a pharyngeal fricative consonant is followed by the short vowel instead of the long vowel /aa/used in MSA. The last syllable/uh/ is elided to ease the pronunciation of the word.

As regards the word /**imṣaqa9aa/**,may not have a counterpart in MSA. In this word the glottal stop and the vowel/i/ that follows it, are intruded,the consonants /ms/ form a CC. The consonant/q/ is pronounced like MSA. This distinguishes KIA from giltu dialects which usually use /g/ instead of /q/. This word ends with a long vowel sound which is /aa/ instead of /a/since the word is expected to be pronounced /**msaqa9a/**.

4.1.3 Participant No. 3

اصعوبا في مَدَتِي لَطْلَاب. 1.

/ ?iṣo9uba fi maditi liṭulab/

"My material is difficult for the student"

The word **/ʔiʃo9uba/** which is pronounced by the speaker **/ʃu9uuba/** in MSA. Here the glottal stop and the vowel that comes after it **/i/** are inserted before the voiceless dental pharyngealized fricative **/ʃ/** which is followed by the voiced pharyngeal fricative **/9/** to make a medial CC.

If we take into account the following **/ʃo9uba/**, we find the short vowel **/u/** is elided in KIA represented by this participant. The word **/fi/** is pronounced as in MSA. The word **/maditi/** is articulated in a way similar to MSA except the use of the short vowel **/a/** instead of **/aa/** pronounced in MSA.

As concerns the word **/liṭulab/** which is pronounced quickly and strongly by the native speaker of KIA, it is pronounced **/lilṭullab/**. Thus, there is elision of the consonant **/l/** and the vowel **/i/** that follows it. This elision makes the pronunciation of this word easier. The last syllable of this word is pronounced by using the short vowel **/a/** instead of **/aa/**. Instead of using a geminate, the speaker pronounces only single **/l/** which is pronounced as non_emphatic as weak. The consonant **/ṭ/** is an emphatic sound.

With reference to SE, this analysis reveals that KIA has a similarity in using consonants, vowels and phonological processes such as elision or intrusion. However, there are differences since certain consonants are used in KIA which are not found in SE as the phoneme **/ṭ/**.

أَقْلَمُ تَأْخِذُوا قِيْلُولَا وَ قِيْعِدُوم .2

/ʔaqelum taxḏu qajlula w qi9dum/

I say for them take a nap and wake up /

Concerning the word **/ʔaqelum/**, in MSA, it is pronounced as **/ʔaqulu lahum/**, the speaker pronounces **/ʔ/** in the initial position which is followed by the short vowel **/a/**. Moreover, the speaker pronounces the phoneme **/q/** which characterizes KIA and distinguishes it from the other qilt dialects and make it one of qilt dialects. As regards the word **/taxḏu/**, in MAS, is pronounced **/taʔxuḏun/**. The speaker omits the glottal stop **/ʔ/** and simple short vowel **/u/** in the middle of the word. **/xḏ/** are medial CC. At the end of the word, the speaker shortens the speech and omits the nasal consonant sound **/n/**.

The word /qajlula/, in KIA, is pronounced similar to MSA. The articulation of the /q/ makes KIA as one of qilt dialects. In relation to the word /qi9dum/, in MSA, it is pronounced /?uq9udu/, the speaker pronounces the phoneme /q/ which distinguishes this dialect from other "qilt dialects". /9d/ is a medial CC. At the end of the word the speaker intrudes the nasal sound /m/, this process is called paragoge intrusion.

With reference to SE, the analysis of this sentence shows that the processes intrusion and elision which are mentioned above are found. The consonant /q/ and /9/ sounds are not found.

4.1.4 Participant No.4

1. انا رَبَّةٌ بَيْتِ مَادَارْسِي ٠

/?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 نَفْعُد سَوَا.

/marraated3i 9aleena noq9od sawa/

Sometimes ,she comes to us and we sit together

Concerning the words **/maraated3i/**, 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/** in MSA, the analysis 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 مَرَّتْضَى.

/ʃonek ʔumurtaða/

"How are you"

Concerning the word /**jonek**/, 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 /ʃ/. Here, the number of syllables becomes only two to facilitate the pronunciation.

Regarding the word /**umurtaḍa**/, which consists of two words which are /**?um**/ and /**murtaḍa**/, in MSA, the word /**?um**/ has a similar pronunciation of both. In the word /**murtaḍa**/, /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 murtaḍa → /**umurtaḍa**/

This kind of assimilation is called regressive or identical assimilation, it is one of the provisions of the static /m/, and its letter is the meem only, so if the static /ساكن/ /m/ followed by a moving /م/; because it 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 murtaḍaa/

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

أَقُولُهُ أَخْطِي بَعْدُو اصَّغَيْر. 4.

/**?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 becomes 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 **/?ixʔajja/**, it has been noticed this participant pronounces the glottal stop initially followed by the short vowel /i/. The consonant sounds **/xʔ/** 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/**, **/ʔ/**, **/q/** and **/t/** are not found.

مَدْرِيْتِ وَسَامِ مَات. 5.

/madareet wasemat /

"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 except the type of assimilation used here is different.

خَطِيَّ عِنْدُو وَيَلَاد.7

/xaʦijja 9indu weelaad/

" he is a poor person ,he has boys"

The word **/xaʦijja/** 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 , **/xaʦijja/**,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 except the phonemes **/x/** and **/9/** are not found in SE .The phonological processes which occurred in this sentence are found in SE and KIA.

يَكْبَرُو وَيَعِيشُو.8

/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.

حَمَلٌ لِيَتَامِي حَمَلٌ لِرِصَاصٍ وَثَقِيلٌ مَيِّنْشَالِ عَرَّاسٍ 9.

/ħamileljtamee ħamilršaas,wiθqiil majinjaal 9araas/

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

As regards, the word /**ħamil elijtamee**/, in MSA, it can be pronounced as /**ħamil ?alejtama**/, the word /**ħamil**/ is pronounced like MSA. /jt/ form a medial CC. Native speakers tend to shorten the speech, so the glottal stop /?/ 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 /**ħameliršaas**/ reveals that it is pronounced as one word. With reference to MSA, the original pronunciation of this word is /**ħamil erišaş**/. 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 /ʃ/ and makes medial CC. With reference to SE, these two phonological processes are found .

In the word **/wiθqiil/** starts with /wi/ which is used as a conjunction which pronounced /wa/ in MSA. **/θqiil/** is pronounced by this participant instead of **/θaqiil/** 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 **/θigiil/**./ma/in **/majinjaal/** 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 **/9ala/**. Through the above pronunciation, there is a process of elision in the consonant and in the 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 /ʔ/ sound at the end of the word.

إِسْلَامِيَّةُ إِعْمَامِهِمْ.10

/ʔibsalaamit ʔi9mamhum/

"with the care of their uncles"

Here the word **/ʔibsalaamit/** to mean the care given by their uncles , it starts with the glottal stop /ʔ/ 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 ʔimala (deflexion). The following word **/ʔi9mamhum/** is pronounced as **/9amamahum/** in MSA, it shows that the glottal stop /ʔ/ 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.

11. اتقول أصغيرا و ترمليت

/ʔitqul ʔiʂgajra wetramaleet/

"she says ,she is still young and widow"

As usual ,the participant speaks very quickly starting with glottal stop/ʔ/ followed by the short vowel /i/, this word is pronounced /**taquul**/ in MSA. These sounds are intruded .The short vowel /a/ spoken in MSA is elided, this results as CC /tq/. It has been pronounced with the sound/q/ instead of /g/. This sound characterizes KIA from the other Iraqi dialects and makes it as one of qilt dialects . Concerning the word /**ʔiʂgajra**/, in MSA ,it is pronounced as /**ʂaġiira**/. The speaker tends to intrude the glottal stop at the beginning . /**ʂġ**/ are two medial CC. The speaker pronounces the diphthong sound /aj/ instead of the long vowel of MSA. /r/ is flap sound.

Regarding the word /**wetramaleet**/, the original pronunciation of this word is /**wa taramallet**/ in MSA. The consonant /w/ is followed by /e/ vowel sound, while in MSA, it is followed by the short vowel/a/. The association in the sounds/tr/ is made a middle CC. In the end of the word ,the speaker pronounces the long vowel/ee/ which leads to occur the process of deflexion which found in the Holy Quran, which conveys the identity of KIA native speakers. Through this pronunciation the researcher is noticed that there is a process of inserting the sounds . /l/ is pronounced in a different way from MSA pronunciation ,i.e. it is a weak sound. With reference to SE, the analysis of this sentence shows that /**ʂ**/ and /**ġ**/ are not found . It has no deflexion, but the process of insertion is found .

4.1.5 Participant No.5

انريد أهنايه زراعه اجيت و الحمرايى. 1

/ʔinriid ʔehnaaja zira9aa ed3eejt we elħumraaja

"Here, we want to plant jet and Humraya(a kind of dates) "

Concerning the word **/ʔinriid/**, it is pronounced as **/nuriid/** in MSA. The rapid pronunciation leads to the presence of additional sounds causing the process of inserting sounds to occur at the beginning of the word. The glottal stop and the short vowel /i/ are intruded in the beginning of the word. The speaker elides the short vowel /u/ to make one medial CC **/nr/**.

The word **/ʔehnaaja/** is pronounced **/huna/** in MSA. The insertion of consonant sounds makes the word differ to a great extent from MSA. In the beginning of the word, the speaker pronounces the glottal stop **/ʔ/** followed by the short vowel /e/ which is inserted between two consonant sounds **:ʔ/** and **/h/**. This kind of intrusion is called anaptyxis process. In the middle of the word, the sounds **/h/** and **/n/** are medial CC. In the end of the word there is another process of intrusion ; **/h/** is intruded to make a different pronunciation without changing the meaning. Moreover, the long vowel **/aa/** is pronounced after the nasal sound **/n/**.

Concerning the word **,/zira9aa/**, in MSA **/zira9aa/**, when reading carefully **/ʔizira9aa/** in rapid reading. What draws the attention of the researcher is the lengthening of the vowel at the end of the word. We usually say **/zira9a/** not **/zira9aa/** which one can consider it as one of the phonological characteristics that distinguish KIA from the dialects spoken in Iraq.

Regarding the word **/ʔed3eejt/**, in MSA, the pronunciation of this word is **/eld3at "kind of plants" /**. It is noticed that in the beginning of the word, there is a process of elision of the consonant which occurs because of the rapid speech. The elision process occurs at the beginning to facilitate the pronunciation.

In the end of the word the speaker pronounces the long vowel which followed by the **/j/** sound and makes lengthening of the vowel sound which replaces the pronunciation of the short vowel **/a/** in MSA. This way of pronouncing vowels by lengthening and extending the vowels has led to the process of deflexion in the word pronunciation. This word is one of the words of the KIA. **/ld3/** form a medial CC.

2. أكبيص صآرلها سنوات هيك

/ʔikbeeş ʂaarelha sanawat heek /

"Kubeisa town is still in this situation for years"

The word /ʔikbeeʃ/ is analyzed before, but this word is assimilated with the following word. It is analyzed as the following.

Through the pronunciation, the researcher notes that there is a process of assimilation. The two sounds /s/ and /ʃ/ are assimilated. This kind of assimilation is called regressive assimilation which happens when pronouncing the sound /ʃ/, it leads to influence the precede sound by it.

The word /sanawaat/ is pronounced as in MSA. Each consonant sound is followed by a short vowel, only the last appropriate consonant is followed by a long vowel /aa/.

The following word /heek/ is pronounced by the native speaker of KIA from other gilit dialects. Those who speak gilit dialect say /hitʃ/. With reference to SE, this analysis shows that these phonological processes are also found in SE.

3. حَفْرُومِ آبَارٍ

/ħafarum abaar/

"They dig wells. "

The pronunciation of the word /ħafarum/ resembles its pronunciation in MSA except for the insertion of the nasal sound /m/ at the end of the word. The purpose is link this word with the word that comes after it to ease the pronunciation. This process is called the paragoge process. This word starts with the pharyngeal fricative sound /ħ/ which has no counterpart in SE. Also the flap /r/ is pronounced.

Concerning the word /ʔabaar/, it has the same pronunciation in MSA except for the use of the glottal stop followed by the short vowel /aa/ instead of the long vowel /aa/ when we say //ʔaabaar/. /r/ is trill not flap in this word because it comes in the final position.

4. مِمِّيهِ (مِنْ مِئَةٍ)

/mim mija/

"from a hundred"

The pronunciation of this word /mim maaja/ in MSA is /min miʔah/. Through this pronunciation, the researcher notices that there is a process of assimilation. /mim/ in origin it is /min/. Therefore, have

regressive assimilation. /miʔa/ in MSA, is pronounced /mija/ by the native speaker of KIA. The approximate consonant sound /j/ replaces /ʔah/. With reference to SE, this kind is found in KIA.

5. (الحمد لله) الحمد لله

/elḥamdulah/

"Praise be to Allah"

As usual the native speakers of KIA pronounce the words quickly, this causes to elide some sounds from the word to shorten the speech. This word is pronounced by the participant to have similar pronunciation in MSA as /elḥamdulilah/ , but at the middle of the word there is a process of elision in the consonant and the vowel . The native speaker elides the lateral approximant consonant /l/ and the short vowel /i/. With reference to SE, this analysis shows that the short or unstressed vowel is elided in KIA , vowels are normally eliminated, meaning that this process is found in KIA .

6. يأخذ ثلج (ياخُذُ ثَلَجٌ)

/jaxoθ θaled3/

"They take snow"

The analysis of these words shows that at the beginning of the word there is a process of elision in which the speaker omits the glottal stop consonant /ʔ/. There are two assimilated words under the affect of the assimilation process. With reference to MSA, this word is pronounced /jaʔxiðo eθald3/, the final voiced sound / ð/ is assimilated by the voiceless sound / θ/ to become same sound /θ/ because the connected speech which affects by the following sound, as the following representing:

/jaʔxið eθald3/ → /jaxoθaled3/

This kind of assimilation is called regressive assimilation .

With reference to SE ,the process of assimilation and elision are found. This analysis shows that the consonants are found in SE except the phoneme /x/.

7. بَشْتَوِي بَعَزْلُوْ

/beʃeetweej i9azlu/

"In the winter, they close their shops"

The expected pronunciation of the word/**bejeetweej**/ is /fi ?alʃitaa? /in MSA or /bilʃatwija/ in /g/ dialect. What makes an attention in this word/**bejeetweej**/ is that there is an omission in which the speaker's desire to omit the consonant /l/ to brief and concise the speech, and this is not affected the meaning.As it is clear that MSA pronunciation consists of four syllables while in KIA pronunciation consists of three syllables, that means the speaker has a tendency to minimize the word. In the middle of the word ,the consonant sounds /t/ and /w/ form a medial CC followed by the diphthong sound /eej/. As regards the word /i9azlu/, the expected pronunciation is that /i9azlun/. The native speaker omits the nasal consonant /m/ at the end of the word.

With reference to SE, what is mentioned above from the phonological process (elision), it is also found in KIA.

4.1.6 Participant No. 6

1. انشاءالله

/infalla/

inshaaAllah"

The pronunciation of this word is compared with MSA pronunciation which is **/?injaa? allah/**, the native speaker uses the elision process in which the number of sounds are elided. The native speaker omits the glottal stop followed by the short vowel /i/ to shorten the speech./**nʃ/** forms a medial CC.Additionally, the native speaker uses the short vowel /a/ instead of the long vowel /aa/.The speaker of KIA omits the fricative sound /h/ in the end of the word. With reference to the SE, those three processes which are mentioned above, are found in KIA .

2. شُونِيك يَمَهَ

/juneek jema/

"How are you mother "

It is one of the words of Kubeisa dialect. The expected pronunciation of this word is **/?iʃlunik/**, that is, it is completely different from MSA.The word is analyzed as that it starts with the fricative sound /ʃ/, which characterizes

by easy of the pronunciation. The native speaker omits the consonant /l/ which could almost enter the middle of the word, but to facilitate pronunciation it is omitted. The nasal consonant /n/ is pronounced by the native speaker in the middle of a word followed by the long vowel sound. The native speaker has a tendency to lengthen vowels, so the participant pronounces the long vowel /ee/ instead of the vowel /i/ which is short used in expected pronunciation.

Concerning the word /jema/ , it begins with an approximate sound /j/ followed by the simple short vowel /e/. /m/ is an emphatic sound followed by the short vowel /a/.

الله يَحْفُظُ إِعْوَالِكِي. 3.

/ alla jəḥfoḍ ?i9waajlkee /

"Allah may save your family"

Concerning the word /**allah jəḥfoḍ**/, in MSA, it is pronounced / **allah jaḥfoḍ**/, the speaker tends to pronounce an emphatic approximant sound /l/. At the end of the word, the speaker elides the fricative sound /h/ to ease the pronunciation. The word /**jəḥfoḍ**/ , is pronounced /**jaḥfoḍ** / in MSA , it has the same pronunciation , except the use of the approximate sound /j/ followed by the short vowel /e/ instead of /a/ when we say /**jaḥfoḍ**/. This process is called deflexion. /**ḥf**/ form a medial CC.

Regarding the word /**?i9waajlkee**/, the expected pronunciation is /**?9a?ilatuki**/. The native speaker uses the glottal stop followed by the short vowel /i/ to ease the pronunciation. This process is called epenthesis intrusion. The sounds /9/ and /w/ makes a medial CC followed by the diphthong sound /aaj/. The native speaker uses another CC which is /lk/ blend followed by the vowel /ee/ at the end of the word.

إِهْلِيَتِكِي أَشْلُونَهُمْ. 4.

/?ihletkee ?iflunhum/

" How is your family?"

The word /**?ihletkee**/, has a similar pronunciation of the word that described above, meaning that the native speaker uses the same process of intrusion which is called prothesis intrusion. This word begins with the

glottal stop followed by the short vowel /i/. In the middle of the word, the consonants /h/ and /l/ sounds lead to form a medial CC. In addition, the consonants /t/ and /k/ are medial CC. The Extension and lengthening of the vowel sound at the end of a word forms a phonological process which is called deflexion .

Regarding the word /ʔijlunhum/, the analysis of the primitive consonants shows that the speaker intrudes the glottal stop /ʔ/ and the short vowel /i/ which follows it in initial position. /jl/ forms a medial CC. In the middle of the word , the consonants sounds /n/ and /h/ form a medial CC. In the end of the word , the speaker pronounces emphatic /m/.

الله يَنْجَحِي. 5.

/alla jenad3aḥkee/

"May Allah bestow success upon you"

Concerning the word/ **alla**/, the speaker pronounces an emphatic approximant sound /l/. At the end of the word the speaker elides the sound /h/ to ease the pronunciation.

The word /**jenad3aḥkee**/, in MSA, it is pronounced /**junad3uḥakii**/, the speaker makes substitution in pronunciation of sounds that is the simple short /e/ is pronounced instead of /u/. There is an intrusion of short vowel /a/ between two consonants /d3/ and /ḥ/ which substitutes the short vowel /u/. The consonant sounds /ḥk/ form a medial CC. In the end of the word, native speaker pronounces the long vowel /ee/ instead of the long vowel /ii/. This process is called deflexion. With reference to SE, this analysis shows that the consonant /ḥ/ is not found in SE only in KIA. There is no ?imalization of the English sounds. Concerning consonant blends (also called consonant clusters) are found.

نُفَعِد نَتْرِيْق أَصْبِح. 6.

/noq9od netrajaq ʔuṣubuh/

"we wake up in the morning to have breakfast"

The word /**nuq9od**/, is one of the words of the Iraqi Kubeisa Dialect that is close to MSA. The pronunciation of the word/**noq9od**/ is /**naq9od**/ in MSA. The sound /q/ is pronounced instead of the sound /g/ in other giltu

dialects. This phoneme characterizes this dialect and makes it one of qiltu dialect. The sounds /q9/ are medial CC.

Regarding the word **/netrajaq/**, it distinguishes KIA from the other qiltu dialects. The speaker begins with the nasal sound /n/ . /tr/ are medial CC. The native speaker uses /q/ which distinguishes KIA from the other /g/ dialects. Concerning the word **/ʔʂubuḥ/** , in MSA , it is pronounced as the same. This word is analyzed as one of the Kubeisa dialect words that are pronounced as MSA. At the beginning of a word, the glottal stop /ʔ/ is followed by the short vowel /u/ . Both **/ʂ/ and /9/** are followed by the short vowel /u/ . With reference to SE, the sound /ʔ/ is not a phoneme. The consonants **/ʂ/, /ḥ/, /9/ and /q/** are not found. SE and KIA have CCs.

7. إويلي أكبري.

/ʔi9waajlee ʔikbiiree/

" big family"

The word **/ʔi9waajlee/** is pronounced by speakers as **/9aaʔila/** used in MSA . Here the glottal stop and the vowel that comes after it /i/ are inserted before the pharyngeal fricative sound /9/ followed by the approximate sound /w/. The consonant sounds /9/ and /w/ make a medial consonant cluster followed by the diphthong /aaj/. In the end of the word , the long vowel /ee/ sound makes the process of deflexion .

Concerning the word **/ʔikbiiree/**, in MSA, the pronunciation of this word is /kabiira/. The speaker intrudes the glottal stop at the beginning of the word followed by the short vowel /i/. The consonants /kb/ are medial CC. At the end of the word , the speaker bends from /a/ to /ee/ to make a deflexion process.

With reference to SE, this analysis shows that the phonological process intrusion is found in KIA and SE. SE has no deflexion process.

8. بيت اجد و يجمعوا.

/beet ʔed3d wejed3ama9u/

"In the grandfather house , the grouped"

Concerning the word **/beet/** , in MSA, it is pronounced as **/bajt/**. The speaker makes ?imalization from /aj/ to /ee/ in this word. The rapid pronunciation of the laryngeal glottal stop sound at the beginning of the

word leads to the omission of the consonant /l/ to facilitate and speed up the pronunciation of the word. The omission at the beginning of this word results in the intrusion of a short vowel between two consonants. This kind of intrusion is called anaptyxis. /d3d/ is the final consonant cluster.

The pronunciation of the word /wjed3ama9u/, in MSA, is /wa jatad3ama9u/, it starts with the glide sound /w/ followed by the short vowel /i/ instead of /wa/. The approximant sound /j/ is followed by the short vowel /e/ instead of the short vowel /a/. In the end of the word, the speaker pronounces this word as in MSA.

With reference to SE, the analysis of these words shows that /9/ sound is not found in SE. Both intrusion and CCs are found in SE and KIA.

9. إنقلي جاج

/?inqali d3ad3/

"We fry chickens"

Concerning the word /?inqali/, in MSA, that is /nuqali/, the speaker intrudes a glottal stop followed by the short vowel /i/ at the beginning of word. The native speaker deletes simple short vowel /a/ to make CC, so the sounds /nq/ are medial CC. In this word the consonant /q/ is used as in MSA. In gilit dialect, people mostly use this sound /g/, therefore, they say /?ingalli/. Instead of using a geminate, only one single consonant sound is pronounced, i. e., /l/.

Regarding the word /d3ad3/, in MSA, it is pronounced /edad3ad3/. Through this pronunciation, it becomes clear that the speaker pronounces the word in a rapid manner, which leads to the omission of the consonant and vowel sounds.

4.1.7 Participant No.7

أنا دارسيه متوصيحه وقعدت. 1

/?ana darseej mutawaṣṣi wqi9adet /

"i studied until I finished the intermediate school and then I left"

Concerning the word **/ʔana/**, in MSA, the pronunciation of this word is the same as in MSA. Regarding the word **/darseej/**, in MSA, it is pronounced as **/darsah/**. The stop consonant **/d/** is pronounced at the beginning of the word followed by the short vowel **/a/**. The middle consonants **/rs/** come together to make a CC. The vowel that follows the association of the middle consonants is the diphthong sound which is **/eej/**, pronouncing it shows that there is **ʔimala** process.

Concerning the word **/mutawaṣṭa/**, in MSA, it is pronounced **/mutawaṣiṭah/**, **/m/** sound is emphatic, **/t/** is pronounced with a weak articulation, the speaker omits the short vowel **/i/** in order to make a medial CC which consists of **/ṣṭ/**. Regarding the **/wiqa9adet/**, in MSA, it is pronounced **/wa qa9adt/**, the syllable **/wi/** is pronounced instead of **/wa/**. In this case, the speaker bends from **/a/** to **/i/** to form a process of deflexion. The pronunciation of the word **/qa9adet/** is like MSA, except the use of short vowel **/e/** before the dental stop sound **/t/** to break the formation of CC. What draws the attention in this word is that the speaker pronounces the phoneme **/q/** which distinguishes KIA from the other gilt dialects which makes it as one of gilt dialects.

With reference to SE, this analysis shows that all consonants which are mentioned above are found except for the **/ṣ/,/ṭ/ and/9/** sounds. Concerning the CCs, there is a CC of two consonants in KIA which can also be found in SE.

فِي يَامِ (فِي أَيَّامٍ) كَانَ عِنْدَنَا أَحْقُولُ إِدْوَاجِنَ 2.

/feejam kan 9indana edawad3en /ʔeḥquul /

"during the days, we have poultry and fields"

Concerning the word **/feejam/**, it consists of two singular words, in MSA, it is pronounced **/fi ʔajam/**, the first consonant **/f/** is followed by the long vowel **/ee/**. The approximant **/j/** is followed by the short vowel **/a/**. The glottal stop **/ʔ/** and the vowels are elided. With reference to SE, we have only elision of the glottal stop and the vowel that comes after it, so we have elision of consonants and vowels which is found in KIA and SE.

Regarding the word **/edawad3een/**, with reference to MSA, this word is pronounced **/aldawad3in/**. The speaker elides the consonant /l/, he also uses the short vowel /e/ instead of /a/. The pronunciation of the consonant sound /d/ at the beginning of the word leads to the occurrence of the phonological process elision. At the end, the speaker pronounces the long vowel /ee/ instead of short vowel /i/.

As regards the word, **/ʔeḥquul/**, it has a similar pronunciation of MSA, meaning that the sounds of the word are analyzed as being pronounced in the same way except the insertion of /ʔ/ and the vowel /e/ at the beginning of the word. In the middle of this word the association of the sounds **/ḥq/** are CC.

As mentioned previously, inserting the glottal stop /ʔ/ at the beginning of the word does not affect the meaning. The speaker tends to pronounce this glottal sound to ease pronunciation.

With reference to SE, the analysis of this sentence shows that the consonants which are mentioned above are found in SE except **/ḥ/and /q/**. Regarding the vowels, there is no lengthening of the vowels in SE. Concerning the process of elision, it is found in both.

يَحْصِلُو مَرَا لِرِجَالٍ 3.

/jeḥaṣlu mara lered3aal /

"They get a wife for the man"

As regards the word **/jeḥaṣlu/** in MSA, it is pronounced **/jaḥṣillun/**, the consonant /j/ is followed by the short vowel /e/ instead of the short vowel /a/. This may show the tendency to use deflexion by the speaker of KIA. The native speaker inserts the short vowel /a/ to break CC/**ḥṣ/**. In this word, the speaker avoids the use of a geminate in the consonant sound /ll/ which gives it an emphatic pronunciation like MSA. At the end of a word, the speaker omitted the nasal consonant /n/ to eliminate the difficulty of speaking, i.e. to facilitate the pronunciation process. Regarding the word **/marra/**, the sound /m/ here is emphatic followed by the simple short vowel /a/. The native speaker uses a geminate in the sound /r/ which is a flap sound followed by the short vowel /a/.

Concerning the word **/lired3aal/**, in MSA, it is pronounced **/lilrad3ul/**. The speaker omits the approximant sound /l/ at the beginning of the word and intrudes the short high vowel /i/ to break the three CC. The Native speaker here pronounces the simple long vowel /aa/ instead of the short vowel /u/. The pronunciation of the long vowel /aa/ at the end of the word is different from MSA pronunciation.

With reference to SE, the analysis of this sentence shows that the consonants which are mentioned above are found except **/ħ/ and /ʂ/** are not found in SE.

4. أَقْعُدُومُ نُخَيْرُ

/?oq9odom noxbooz/

"Wake up to bake "

As concerns the analysis of the word **/?oq9odom/**, the consonant /q/ is given a different distinction from the gulf dialects that pronounce the sound /g/ in Iraq. The word begins with the stop laryngeal glottal sound /?/. The consonants /q/ and /9/ make a medial consonant cluster. With reference to MSA, this word is pronounced as **/?uq9ido/**. As usual the native speaker inserts the glottal stop followed by the short vowel /o/ instead of the short vowel /u/. What attracts the attention in this pronunciation is that the speaker inserts an extra consonant sound which is /m/ in the end of the word. This kind of intrusion is called paragoge.

Regarding the word **/noxbooz/**, with reference to MSA, the pronunciation of this word is **/naxboz/**, the word begins with an emphatic sound which is nasal consonant /n/ followed by the short vowel /o/ instead of the short vowel /a/. /xb/ is a medial consonant cluster. The speaker pronounces the long vowel /oo/ instead of the short vowel /o/ sound in MSA.

With reference to SE, the analysis of this sentence shows that the process of intrusion is found in SE. The phoneme /x/ is not found in SE.

5. وِئاسِ شَبَعَيْنِ

/w nas feb9aniin/

"and they are rich people"

At the beginning of the word **/w nas/**, the researcher clarifies that the word starts with two sounds that are **/wn/** convergence or what is called the initial consonant cluster. **/w/** is a separate sound from the origin word, since the original pronunciation of this word is **/wa nas/**, but through the process of inserting, this sound is inserted at the beginning of the word. This kind of intrusion is called prosthesis. The sound **/n/** is a non-emphatic nasal sound.

Concerning the word **/Jeb9aniin/**, in MSA, is pronounced as **/Jab9aniin /**, the speaker pronounces the same pronunciation of MSA, except the use of the simple short vowel **/e/** instead of **/a/**, this is a kind of deflexion. **/b9/** forms a medial CC. With reference to SE, the analysis shows that the consonants which are mentioned above are also found in SE except **/9/** sound.

هيلييت خرابي.6

/helbeet xaraabeej/

"This house is sabotage"

In MSA, the word **/helbeet/** is pronounced **/haða el bajt/**. This pronunciation shows that the speaker uses the fricative sound **/h/** and simple short vowel **/e/** and approximant **/l/** instead of the whole word **/haða/** used in MSA, the consonants **/l/** and **/b/** are combined to make a medial consonant cluster.

Concerning the word **/beet/**, in MSA, it is pronounced as **/bajt/**. The speaker makes imalization from **/aj/** to **/ee/** in this word. In relation to the word **/xaraabeej/**, in MSA is pronounced as **/xaraba/**, the word begins with the fricative sound **/x/** and the short vowel **/a/** which follows it. The consonant **/r/** is a flap followed by the long vowel **/aa/** instead of **/a/**. The bilabial stop sound **/b/** is the last consonant which is followed by the diphthong sound.

With reference to SE, this analysis shows that there is no deflexion process in SE.

عجينكم مخبتر.7

/9ad3inkum mextemer/

"Your dough is leavened. "

The pronunciation of this sentence shows that it consists of two words, the first word is **/9ad3inkum/** and the second word is **/mextemer/**. With reference to MSA, these two words are pronounced **/9ad3inakum muxtamer/**. Through this pronunciation, the first word begins with the pharyngeal consonant /9/ which characterizes this Iraqi Arabic dialect. The consonant sounds /n/ and /k/ form a medial consonant cluster which are pronounced without any inserted vowel between them as in MSA. The consonant nasal /m/ at the end of the first word is assimilated with the nasal consonant /m/ at the beginning of the second word. These merging sounds occur of the same consonant /m/. This process is called assimilation. With reference to SE, the phoneme /x/ is not found. Concerning the process of assimilation, this kind of process is found.

8. خوش شَبْعَنِين

بیت داوود

/xofab9aniin beed dawood/

"people of dawood's house are very rich"

The word **/xofab9aniin/** consists of two words that are **/xof/** and **/jab9niin/**, with reference to MSA, the word **/xof/** is not found, so this word is considered from specific Iraqi words. The sound **/j/** in the end of the first word is assimilated by the first sound in the second word **/jab9aniin/**. The process of these identical sounds are called regressive assimilation. The blend of **/b9/** forms a medial CC. With reference to SE, this kind of assimilation of identical sound is found, but it is called regressive assimilation.

Concerning the words **/beed dawood/**, they are pronounced in MSA pronunciation **/bajt/** and **/Dawood/**. Through this pronunciation, the researcher shows that the speaker pronounces the sound **/b/** followed by the long vowel sound which is pronounced instead of **/aj/** in MSA. What draws the attention in these words is that in the middle of the word, a process which occurs may cause the sound **/t/** to become immersed in the first sound of the second word is assimilation. This process is called Regressive Assimilation.

With reference to SE, the analysis of the utterances shows that the process of assimilation is found in both KIA and SE.

4.1.8 Participant No.8

1. حَيَّوْ

/ħajju/

"welcome"

This word is one of the Iraqi Kubeisa dialect words used for greeting the people. It begins with the consonant sound /ħ/ followed by the diphthong sound /aj/. The diphthong sound is followed by the approximant /j/ followed by the short vowel /u/. With reference to SE, this analysis shows that the diphthong is found in SE which is represented by the vowel sound /eɪ/ as in the word /play/.

2. عَاجِ مَرِشُو

/ʕad3 mareʕu/

"there is dust, so he can not be sprayed it"

Concerning the word /ʕad3/, it is pronounced quickly resulting in the omission of some sounds from the word. With reference to MSA, this word is pronounced /ʕad3ad3/. Through this pronunciation, it is noticed that the speaker elides the consonant sound /d3/ and the short vowel which precedes it in the end of the word.

Concerning the word /mareʕeetu/, each one of the consonants /m/ and /r/ is followed by the simple short vowel. The palatal fricative consonant sound /ʃ/ is pronounced with the extension of the sound to be followed by the long vowel /ee/. In the end of the word, the speaker intrudes the short vowel sound which is /u/. This process has not affected the meaning of the word. With reference to SE, this analysis shows that there are no lengthened vowels.

3. نُطَّلِعُ فَوْقَ

/nuʈlo9 foq/

"go above"

Referring to MSA, the pronunciation of this word is /naṭla9/. The speaker pronounces the short vowel /u/ instead of short low close front vowel /a/, and the short low open vowel /o/ instead of short vowel /a/. The sounds /ṭl/ are pronounced together to make medial consonant cluster.

Concerning the word /foq/, it consists of only three sounds which are two consonants separated by the short vowel /o/. Its pronunciation in MSA is /fawq/. Through this pronunciation, the speaker pronounces /o/ instead of the diphthong sound /aw/. The phoneme /q/ characterizes this dialect from the other gulf dialects.

With reference to SE, the analysis of these words shows that the phoneme /q/ is not found in SE.

4. اذ نَحْدِرْت اجييو.

/?iðe nḥederit ?ad3iibu /

"If I descend ,I will bring him"

Concerning the word /?iðe nḥederit/, it is consisted of two words, the first word is /?iðe/ and the second word is /nḥederet/. Its pronunciation of MSA is /?iða ?inḥadart/. The pronunciation of the first word is like MSA pronunciation except the fricative sound /ð/ followed by the short vowel /e/ instead of /a/. The speaker uses a deflection process in which the native speaker bends from /a/ to /e/.

The word /nḥederit/ is begun with the initial CC which are the sounds /nḥ/. The speaker omits the glottal stop and the short vowel /i/ which follows it. The blend of sounds /nḥ/ is followed by the short vowel /e/ instead of /a/ in MSA. In addition, the stop consonant /d/ is followed by the short vowel /e/ instead of /a/. The high short vowel /i/ separates the two consonants /r/ and /t/ as it is clear in MSA pronunciation.

Concerning the word /?ad3iibu/, it is one of the words that is found in a KIA dialect. Its pronunciation of MSA is /?ad3lebahu/, the speaker pronounces the first syllable as the same, except the others syllables, the consonant /d3/ is pronounced between the simple short vowel /a/ sound and the long vowel kasra sound /ii/. At the end of the word, the stop voiced consonant /b/ is followed by the short vowel /u/. The short vowel /u/ at the end of the word is intruded by the speaker instead of the short vowel

/a/. With reference to SE, the process of intrusion at the end of the word is found to make linking with another word.

5. الخارطا متفودو.

/?elxariṭaa matfiido/

"The map is not benefit him"

As regards the word **/?elxariṭaa/**, in MSA, it is pronounced **/?alxaariṭaaḥ/**, as it is clear the word begins with the glottal stop followed by the short vowel /e/ instead of the short vowel /a/ instead of the long vowel /aa/. The sounds /l/ and /x/ form a blend of CC. What stays in the rest of the word has been pronounced like MSA pronunciation.

Concerning the word **,/matfiido/**, in MSA, it is pronounced **/laa tufidahu/**, the speaker represents the negation letter by using the syllable/ma/ instead of /laa/in MSA. The native speaker uses elision process to omit the short vowel /u/ to make CC, so, the sounds/t/and/f/ form a medial CC. The sound /o/ is pronounced which is the short vowel instead of the sounds/a/and the fricative sound /h/.

6. أرضو إكبيري.

/?arḍo ?ikbiiri/

"his ground"

With reference to MSA, the pronunciation of **/?arḍo/** is **/?arḍahu/**. Through this pronunciation, it is noticed that this word is pronounced quickly by this participant. As is evident from the pronunciation, this word begins with the glottal stop followed by the short vowel /a/. In the middle, the speaker uses two consonants to make one blend of sounds which is **/rḍ/**. The native speaker by KIA inserts the short vowel /o/ after eliding the short vowel/a/ and the glottal fricative /h/ to shorten the speech.

Concerning the word **/?ikbiiri/**, in MSA, it is pronounced **/kabiira/**. Through this pronunciation, the speaker intrudes the voiceless glottal stop followed

by the short high vowel /i/.The blend /kb/ forms medial CC.At the end of the word , the speaker bends from /a/ to /i/ and makes a process of deflexion.

With reference to SE, the analysis of these words shows that the process of intrusion is found in both KIA and SE,whereas the process of deflexion is not found in SE.

4.1.9 Participant No. 9

1. صِلَة إِرْحَمِي ٠

/ʃeletelraḥamee/

"family kinship"

The words **/ʃelet/ and / elraḥamee/** are analyzed with reference to MSA, the pronunciation of this word is **/ʃelet elraḥama/**.Through this pronunciation , the consonant sounds of the word **/ʃelet/** are separated by the short vowels.In the middle of the word,there is a process of elision of consonant which is elision of /l/ sound. The sounds /lr/ are medial CC.In the end of the word ,there is lengthening of the vowel sound ,the long mid front sound /ee/ is pronounced instead of the short low vowel/a/ .This extension of the sounds leads to make a process of deflexion from /a/ to /ee/. With reference to SE , the analysis of these words shows that the phonemes/**ḥ/ and /ʃ/** are not found in SE .Concerning the vowels, there is no lengthening of the vowels .

2. أَهْلُو /**ahlu/**

"his family"

Concerning the word **/ahlu/**, with reference to MSA,it is pronounced **/ahlahu/**. There is a medial CC which consists of the two consonants/hl/.The speaker omits the short vowel /a/ and the consonant sound /h/ from the words to facilitate the pronunciation.The number of the syllables of the word are three in MSA, but after the deleting of these sounds, the number of syllables becomes two syllables only.

3. مِحْوِاش ٠

/miḥwaaf /

"house"

This word is one of the words that characterize the Kubeisa dialect. Referring to MSA, this word does not exist. It begins with the dental nasal consonant followed by short high vowel /i/. There is a medial CC which consists of the two consonants /hw/. The long low vowel /aa/ is pronounced to make lengthening of the sound followed by /j/.

4. مِّن نَّاسٍ

/minas/

"from people"

These are two words which are /min/and /nas/. What draws an attention in this word is that the first word ends with the dental nasal consonant /n/ and the second word begins with the nasal consonant followed by the short vowel/a/ which leads to the occurrence of the regressive assimilation.

5. أَهْنَاهِ عَيْشِينَ.

//?ihnaaja 9aajjiin /

"they have lived here"

At the beginning of the word, the voiceless glottal stop is followed by the short vowel which is the sound/e/. There are two consonant sounds that pronounced one after the other to make a medial consonant cluster which are /hn/. This blend of consonants is followed by diphthong vowels which is /aaj/. The approximant sound /j/ and the short vowel /a/ follow the diphthong sound to make the final syllable of the word. The pronunciation of the word /9aajjiin/. In comparison with MSA pronunciation, it is entirely different, it is pronounced/ ja9ifun/. In addition, the consonants /-jj/ in this word make a medial consonant cluster. The speaker articulates the diphthong /aaj/ rather than the short one /a/ and the /ii/ sound rather than the short /i/ sound. In this case, the speaker.

6. وَاقِفٍ

/waqiif/

"standing"

In this word, the researcher has indicated that this word contains the consonant /q/ that characterizes this dialect from the other

dialects. With reference to MSA, the pronunciation of this word is /**waqif**/. This phoneme is also used in MSA. The word begins with the consonant /w/ followed by a short vowel /a/. The voiceless consonant /q/ is pronounced with a long vowel which is /ii/ i.e. the speaker uses lengthening of the vowel /ii/ which is pronounced instead of /i/ sound. With reference to SE, the phoneme /q/ is not found in SE.

7. قَرِيْبِي مِّنُو.

/qariibeej minu/

"near from him "

Although this word has the same phonemes of the MSA, except in the end of the word, the native speaker pronounces the diphthong sound /eej/ instead of the short vowel /a/. In relation to the pronunciation of the word /minu/, there are two nasal sounds which are separated by the high short vowel /i/, the original pronunciation is /minhu/, in MSA. As it is clear, the native speaker uses the process of elision in which the fricative sound /h/ is elided.

8. أَقْطَعِ إِزْغَار .

/?eqta9 ?izgar/

"small pieces"

It is noticed that this word is analyzed with reference to MSA, it is pronounced /**quta9**/. Through this pronunciation, the speaker intrudes the consonant voiceless glottal stop sound /?/ and the vowel sound /e/ in the beginning of the word. This is a process of intrusion. The consonant sounds /qt/ form a medial consonant cluster followed by the short vowel sound /a/. The word ends with the emphatic consonant /9/.

With reference to SE, the phonemes /9/ and /q/ are not found. The process of intrusion has been found.

Concerning the word /**?izgar**/, in MSA, it is pronounced as /**şigaar**/, the speaker inserts the glottal stop in the beginning of the word followed by the short vowel /i/. This process is called prothesis intrusion. There is a cluster of the sounds /zğ/ which makes a medial CC. The native speaker

pronounces simple short vowel /a/ instead of long vowel /aa/. /r/ sound is trill.

With reference to SE, the consonants /ʃ/ and /ġ/ are not found. Glottal stop is not a phoneme in SE.

إكتابي.9

/?iktabeej/

"writting"

The voiceless glottal stop and the short vowel /i/ are used by the native speaker in the initial position. This is considered a kind of intrusion which is Prothesis. In this word, there is a medial consonant cluster which is /kt/. The short vowel /a/ follows these clusters, and the voiced stop /b/ is followed by the diphthong sound /eej/.

With reference to SE, the process of intrusion is also found in KIA.

4.1.10 Participant No.10

إجّار.1

/?id3aar/

"The neighbor"

The pronunciation of this word in MSA is **/?ald3aar/**, it starts with the glottal stop followed by the short vowel sound /i/. Instead of the short low vowel /a/, the high vowel /i/ is pronounced. The pronunciation of the affricate sound /d3/ followed by the long vowel sound /aa/. The final sound of the word is /r/ which is a trill sound. The consonant /l/ is omitted by the native speaker in order to make the pronunciation easier when referring to the sounds in context.

ممّئل هزّمان.2

/mim miθel hezaman/

"Who is as these days?"

The word **/mimiθel/** consists of two words : the first word is **/min/** and the second one is **/miθel/**. The word **/min/** consists of two consonants which separate by the short vowel /i/. The last nasal sound is assimilated by the

first nasal sound of the second word. This kind of assimilation is called Regressive Assimilation. This kind can be represented as following:

/min miθel/ → /mim miθel/

Concerning the word **/hezaman/** هَزَمَان, all the consonant sounds in this word are followed by a short vowel. With reference to MSA, it is pronounced **/haða azaman/**. In the beginning of the word, the speaker elides the sounds **/aða/** to minimize the number of sounds of the word. The word **/ezaman/** is pronounced like MSA, except the use of the short vowel **/e/** instead of the short vowel **/a/**. In this case, the native speaker has a tendency to use deflexion process from **/a/** to **/e/**.

With reference to SE, the analysis of these words shows that the process of deflexion is not found in SE. The process of elision is also used in KIA.

3. سبع أوليدات

/sabaʔ iwleedaat/ /

"Seven boys"

Regarding the word **/sabaʔ/**, it is pronounced like MSA. It begins with the fricative voiceless sound **/s/** followed by the short vowel **/a/**. **/b/** is a stop voiced followed by the long vowel which is **/aa/**. This word is followed by **/ʔiwleedaat/** أوليدات, in MSA, its pronunciation is **/awlaad/**. It begins with glottal stop followed by the short vowel. The sounds **/wl/** represent medial consonant cluster. If we compare with the pronunciation of MSA, we find several modifications including the use of the long vowels **/ee/** and **/aa/**, in addition to the omission of the diphthong **/aw/**.

With reference to SE, this analysis of these words shows that the phoneme **/ʔ/** is not found.

4. ضنه أبنني

/ḏanaʔ ibni/

"My son's boys"

As regards the pronunciation of these words, the first word **/ḏanaʔ/**, it begins with the consonant **/ḏ/** followed by the short vowel **/a/**. In the middle of the word, the nasal sound is used which followed by the simple short low vowel **/a/**. In the word **/ʔibni/**, it begins with the glottal stop

followed by the simple short high vowel /i/.In the middle of the word,the consonant sounds/b/and/n/ represent a medial consonant cluster.

With reference to SE, the analysis of the words shows that the sound /d/ is not found in SE.

الله بِخَلِيكِي 5

/alla jexaliikee/

"MayAllah protect you"

Concerning the word /alla/ ,in MSA, it is pronounced /allah/, what draws an attention in this pronunciation is that the speaker omits the consonant /h/ in the end of the word to easy the pronunciation.It is followed by the word /jexaliikee/ which begins with a consonant /j/ followed by the short vowel /e/, it is difficult to form three consonant cluster .The sound /x/ is followed by the short vowel /a/, the sound /l/ is followed by a long vowel /ii/. The consonant /k/ sound is followed by the long vowel /ee/ sound.

6. / إِتْقَدْرِيْن إِيْتْغَبْرِيْن وَحْدِكْ؟ /

./?itqedriin ?itgabriin wiḥdeek/

"Can you go alone?"

These words are pronounced quickly.With reference to MSA, the pronunciation of these word is similar to KIA except the intrusion process at the beginning of the word.

Influence pronunciation of this word is caused by the intrusion of the sounds in the beginning of the word.Concerning the first /?itqedriin/,it shows that the consonant/?/ sound and the short vowel /i/ which follows it are intruded at the beginning of the word to prevent the association of the consonant cluster;this kind of intrusion is called prothesis intrusion. The sounds /tq/ represent a medial consonant cluster.Furthermore, there is another medial cluster which is /dr/.The short vowel sound /e/ in the middle of the word is occurred between two different blends of consonant clusters.The blend of consonants is followed by the lengthening of the vowel which is the long mid vowel/ee/.

Concerning the word **/ʔitgabriin/**, the phonemes at the beginning of this word are analyzed in the same way of the phonemes in the word above. This word is one of the words that characterize the Kubeisa dialect. Also, the use of glottal stop and the short vowel /i/ by the native speaker is represented a process of intrusion. Consonant sounds **/tǧ/** represent medial consonant cluster followed by the short low vowel /a/. The blend of consonants **/br/** is another medial consonant cluster followed by the long high vowel /ii/. With referring to the word **/wiḥdeek/**, in MSA, it is pronounced **/waḥdik/**. This word begins with the consonant sound **/w/** which is pronounced with the short vowel sound /i/. In addition, the consonants **/ḥd/** form a medial consonant cluster. The word is ended with the consonant sound **/k/**. In the end of the word, there is lengthening of the vowel sound **/ee/** which has caused ʔimala of the sound in the end of the word. The short vowel /i/ in MSA becomes **/ee/**.

With reference to SE, the Consonants **/ḥ/, /ǧ/ and /q/** are not found in SE. There is lengthening of vowels of KIA, but in SE is not found.

شغلي إكبيري.7

/ʃeǧlee ʔikbiiri/

" thing"

The word **/ʃeǧlee/** begins with the sound **/ʃ/** and the mid open short vowel **/e/** which follows it. The sounds **/ǧl/** are medial consonant cluster. In the end of the word, the speaker pronounces the long mid vowel **/ee/**. The native speaker uses the length of the vowel which represents one characteristic of qilt dialects. Concerning the word **/ʔikbiiree/**, in MSA, the pronunciation of this word is **/kabiira/**. The speaker tends to intrude the glottal stop at the beginning of the word followed by the short vowel **/i/**. **/kb/** form a medial CC. At the end of the word the speaker bends from **/a/** to **/ee/** to make deflexion process.

4.1.11 Participant No. 11

إكثير سلام.1

/?ikθiir esalam/

"a lot of peace"

Concerning the pronunciation of these words is /kaθiir asalam/ in MSA ,it begins with the glottal stop sound that inserted at the beginning of the word followed by the short vowel /i/.In the word /?ikθiir/, there are two consonants which are /k/and /θ/ form a medial consonant cluster,since the speaker tends to omit the simple short vowel/a/.This first word ends with the trill /r/ sound which precedes by the long vowel /ii/.

The word /esalam/ which analyses by reference to MSA.The pronunciation of MSA is /asalam/.Through this pronunciation the speaker uses the short vowel /e/ instead of /a/.what stays from the pronunciation of this word is like MSA pronunciation. With reference to SE, the voiceless glottal stop is not a phoneme.

الله يحرزو.2

/allah jeħerzo/

Allah protect him

Regarding the word /Allah/ is pronounced like the pronunciation of MSA,that is the consonant sound//l/ is a dark or emphatic sound.This phoneme is repeated to show that this sound is dark.

Regarding the word /jeħerzo/, it is important to note that the MSA pronunciation of this word is /jahrizaho/. This word starts with the approximate /j/. Then ,it is followed by the short vowel/e/ rather than the low close short vowel /a/. Consonant sounds /rz/ are separated by the short vowel /e/ to avoid having three medial CC in this word as it is clear in MSA. The short vowel /a/ and the fricative consonant /h/ are elided to minimize the syllables of the word. The original syllables of this word are five syllables, but after deleting the number of sounds, the number of syllables becomes only three. The speaker pronounces the low open vowel /o/ at the end of the word. With regard to SE, this elision process is also found in KIA .

هيبى.3

/heebee/

"rank/status"

In MSA, this word is pronounced /hajbah/, the diphthong /aj/ is substituted by the long vowel /ee/ which is used after the consonant /h/. It is articulated by extending the way in which it is pronounced. The long vowel /ee/ comes after the consonant /b/ which is used instead of the short vowel /a/. This process can be considered a deflexion process. With reference to SE, the analysis of these words shows that there is no lengthening of the vowels in SE.

4. يُولِيدِي ضَيِّعَتِ رَقْم.

/jeewleedi ɖaaj9et eraqom /

"my son, I am lost the number "

Regarding the word **/jeewleedi/**, it is pronounced **/ja waladi/** in MSA. The speaker pronounces the consonant /j/ and the long vowel /ee/ which follows it instead of the short vowel /a/, making it part of the word. There is a medial CC which consists of the sounds /w/ and /l/. Instead of the pronunciation of the short vowel /a/ the native speaker uses the long vowel /ee/. The word ends with the same pronunciation as MSA. Regarding SE, the lengthening of vowels is not found.

Concerning this word, the sound /ɖ/ is non-emphatic followed by the diphthong sound /aaj/. Each one of the pharyngeal consonant /9/ and dental consonant /t/ is followed by the short vowel /e/. The word **/eraqom/**, in MSA, is pronounced like KIA **/elraqom/**, except the use of elision process in which the speaker shortens the speech. The lateral consonant /l/ is elided by the speaker of KIA.

With reference to SE, these phonological processes which are elision and intrusion are found.

5. يَخْبُرُونِي يَسْأَلُو إِشْمِحْتَاچِي.

/jxibruni jis?alu ?ifmehtad3eej /

"they tell me if i need something"

Regarding the word **/jxibruni/**, it is pronounced **/juxbirunani/** in MSA. The native speaker starts her pronunciation with one initial consonant cluster, which are /jx/. Additionally, the consonant sounds /br/ are combined to form a medial consonant cluster in the middle of the word. The short vowel /i/ is elided to make medial CC. The nasal consonant /n/ is

pronounced between two short vowel sounds. The native speaker uses the short vowel /i/ between two blends of consonants .

The word /jisʔalu/ in MSA, is pronounced /jasʔalu/. The approximate sound /j/ is followed by the short vowel /i/ which is used in place of the short vowel sound /a/. The blend of consonants /sʔ/ form medial CC. The word is pronounced the same way as MSA at the end.

As regards the word /ʔifmeħtad3eej/, it is pronounced by the native speaker of KIA, it begins with the glottal stop followed by the short vowel /i/ which represented as "elkasrah movement" in MSA. The consonants /jm/ form one medial consonant cluster. The consonant cluster /ħt/ are blended to make another medial consonant cluster. These two clusters are separated by the short vowel /e/ to avoid having four CCs as in SE. The speaker makes a lengthening of the vowel which is considered one of the qilt dialect characteristics so, at the end of the word, the speaker pronounces the diphthong /eej/. With reference to SE, there is no lengthening of vowels.

6. لَمْرِحِيمِ

/elemreeħiim/

"the late, dead"

Concerning this word ,in MSA, it is pronounced /ʔalmarħoom/, what draws the attention in this pronunciation is that the speaker insertes the short vowel /e/ between two consonants to prevent the association of CC. The consonants /m/ and /r/ form a medial CC. The speaker pronounces the long vowel /ee/ between the consonant /r/ and /ħ/ to break the association of CC. /ii/ is pronounced instead of the long vowel /oo/. With reference to SE , this analysis shows that the /ħ/ is not found.

7. صَعَت خَالِدٍ /صعد

(خالد قبلو)

/ša9at xalid qablu/

"Khaled went up before him"

The words /ša9at/ and /xalid/ are analysed, through this pronunciation, the word begins with the consonant /š/ and /9/ sounds followed by the

short vowel /a/. The consonant /t/ is pronounced by the speaker instead of the /d/ sound, since it effects by the following sound /x/ changed in the sound from /d/ to /t/. This is a process of Assimilation. This kind of assimilation is called regressive assimilation.

The word **/qablu/** قَبْلُو, begins with the phoneme /q/ which used in MSA. With reference to MSA, the pronunciation of this word is **/qablahu/**. The native speaker pronounces the sound /q/ which distinguishes this dialect from others. There is association of two consonants to medial consonant cluster which are /b/ and /l/. The native speaker omits the glottal fricative sound /h/. In the end of the word, the speaker uses the short vowel sound /u/ after deleting the fricative sound /h/, this process is called paragoge intrusion. With reference to SE, This process is found.

أخث سكين (اخذ سكين) 8.

/ʔaxaθ sikiin/

"take a knife"

The word **/ʔaxaθ/** begins with the glottal stop followed by the short vowel /a/. The phoneme /x/ occurs between two short vowels /a/. The pronunciation of MSA is **/ʔaxað/**. The speaker pronounces this word as the same as in MSA, but in the end of the word the consonant sound **/θ/** is pronounced instead of its original sound /ð/, since, the consonant /ð/ is assimilated by the following sound which is /s/, when the sound /ð/ is followed by /s/ sound, it changes to **/θ/** sound.

The pronunciation of the following word in MSA is **/sikiin/**, so the word **/sikiin/** begins with the sound /s/ followed by the short vowel /i/ instead of /a/. The kind of deflexion process. The velar consonant sound /k/ is followed by the long vowel /ii/, the word ends with the dental nasal sound /n/. This kind of assimilation can be represented as the following :

/ʔaxað sikiin/ → /ʔaxaθ sikiin/

Furthermore, the speaker tends to make a process of deflexion from /a/ to /i/ as in the word **/sikiin/**.

With reference to SE, the pronunciation of these words shows that /x/ is not found. This kind of assimilation is found. There is no a process of deflexion.

ذَبْحُو لِيذْبِيحِي.9

/ðabaḥu liðbiiḥeej/

"Slaughter the carcass"

Concerning the word **/ðabaḥu/** in MSA, it is pronounced like the pronunciation of KIA.

As regards the word **/liðbiiḥeej/**, it begins with the consonant sound /l/ and the short vowel /i/ which follows it. The pronunciation of this word is **/alðabiiḥa/** in MSA. Native speaker of KIA elids the short vowel /a/, the lateral approximant consonant /l/ is pronounced by the native speaker of KIA at the beginning followed by the short vowel /i/ which breaks the consonant cluster. The consonant sounds **/ðb/** are associated to make a medial consonant cluster. The short vowel sound /a/ is used by the native speaker in the middle of the word to break the consonant clusters. These CC are followed by the long vowel /ii/. The glottal fricative consonant **/ḥ/** is followed by the diphthong sound instead of the short vowel /a/.

With reference to SE, the analysis of these words shows that the process of elision is found, but the process of deflexion is not found in SE.

4.1.12 Participant No. 12

أحن ناس عَيْشِينَ عَفْدُ حَالَنَا.1

/ʔaḥne nas 9ajjiin 9aqad ḥalana/

"we are humble people" or "we are people who have lived as long as possible"

The word **/ʔiḥne/**, begins with the voiceless glottal stop consonant sound/ʔ/ and the short low central vowel/a/ which follows it. There is a blend of CC which is **/ḥn/**. The speaker inserts the short mid front vowel/e/.

Regarding the word **/nas/**, in MSA, it is also pronounced **/nas/**, the consonant sound /n/ is an amplified sound followed by the short low vowel that is represented as a phoneme in MSA. In relation to SE, the process of the intrusion is discovered in KIA .

As regards the word **/9ajjiin/** , in MSA, it is pronounced like KIA. In addition, this word is analysed before. The word **/9aqad/** in MSA, it is pronounced as **/9ala qad/** in MSA. The speaker uses the pharyngeal fricative sound /9/ instead of the whole word/9ala/ to minimize the pronunciation. This process is called elision . The word /qad/ is pronounced /qadr/ in MSA. The speaker tends to make another form of omission, which is the elision of consonant /r/ in the end of the word to prevent the association with CC. Concerning the word **/ḥalana/** , it is pronounced as in MSA.

With reference to SE, the consonants/9/ and **/ḥ/** are not found . Concerning the phonological process, elision process is found in KIA .

نَاسٌ قَلْبًا عَنَاسٍ.2

/nas qalba 9anas/

" people whose hearts are with each other"

Regarding the word **/nas/**, the nasal consonant/n/ is followed by the short vowel /a/. The word ends with the fricative sound /s/. With reference to MSA, the pronunciation of the second word is similar to KIA **/nas/**. As regards, the word **/qalba/** , in MSA, it is pronounced as **/qulubaha/**, the speaker pronounces the phoneme /q/ to characterize this dialect from other gilt dialects. /lb/ forms a medial CC. The speaker omits the phonemes

/u/,/h/,/u/and/a/ to facilitate the pronunciation and to minimize the number of syllables.

Concerning the word/**9anas/**,it is analyzed that it consists of two words. With reference to MSA, the pronunciation of this word is /9ala/ /enas/in MSA, the word begins with the pharyngeal sound /9/ which is pronounced with the short low vowel/a/ instead of the word /9ala/ ,the speaker uses the process of elision of consonant and vowel that is the sounds /l/and /a/ are omitted by the native speaker to facilitate the pronunciation of the word.With reference to SE, These kinds of Elision are found in SE.

3. أَرْجُلٌ كَلِمِي

وحدي

/?rad3ol kilmi wiḥdeej/"

"the man is an one word"or" a man with a strong character"

Concerning the word **/?rad3ol/** ,with reference to MSA, this word is pronounced **/?rad3ol/**.The blend **/?r/**forms the initial consonant cluster. At the beginning of a word , there is a process of omissing of the consonant sound in which the speaker tends to elide the consonant sound **/l/** to reduce the weight of the word pronunciation.The Elision of the consonant sound**/l/** of the words is depended on the following sound.

As regards the word **/kelmi/كَلِمِي**,in MSA, it is pronounced **/kalimah/**, it shows that the palatal consonant **/k/** is used with short vowel **/e/** instead of short vowel **/a/**. This shows one characteristic of KIA, that is, the use of ?imala. In this word, there is a blend of consonants which are**/lm/** to form a medial CC.Againe, the speaker makes a process of deflexion from **/a/** to **/i/**.At the end of the word, the speaker tends to delete the fricative consonant sound**/h/**.

Regarding the word **,/wiḥdeej/وَحْدِي**,in MSA, it is pronounced **/waḥda/**,the consonant sound **/w/** at the beginning of the word is pronounced with the inflectional short vowel **/i/** instead of the short vowel **/a/**, this one kind of deflexion process. The two consonant sounds**/ḥd/** are associated to make a medial consonant cluster.In the end of this word, the speaker is pronounced the diphthong **/eej/** . The native speaker uses the

lengthening of this sound which is considered as one characteristic of qilt-dialects. With reference to SE, the analysis shows that the consonant sound/**h**/ is not found in SE . There is no lengthening of this sound .There is no a process of the deflexion.

4. أَطْلَقَ صَعْبًا

/ʔʔallaq ʃa9ob/

"divorce is difficult"

At the beginning of the word/**ʔʔallaq**/, in relation to MSA, this term is pronounced similarly to KIA. It has been observed that the word begins with the glottal stop consonant/**ʔ**/, which is swiftly followed by another consonant to make initial Consonant Cluster. The consonant sounds **/ll/** is written and repeated to show that this sound is dark or emphatic. In the end of this word, the consonant sound/**q**/ is pronounced with loud voice. As usual, the native speaker uses the sound/**q**/ instead of the/**g**/ which uses within gulf dialects speakers. With reference to Phonological process, there is a process of elision of the consonant **/l/** at the beginning of this word. This phonological process occurs because the speakers of this dialect are tended to be abbreviated. Concerning the word **/ʃa9ob/**, in MSA, it is pronounced as the same of KIA.

5. غَضِبْنَا عَنْهَا

/gheedin enaḍar 9anha/

"turn a blind eye of it "

With reference to MSA, the pronunciation of these words is **/gheedin ʔalnaḍar 9anha/**. What draws an attention through this pronunciation is that the speaker pronounces the pharyngeal fricative sound **/g/** followed by the long mid front/**ee/** instead of the short vowel **/a/**. The consonant sound **/ḍ/** is used by the native speaker followed by the short vowel **/i/** and the nasal sound.

The second word is **/enaḍar/** in MSA, it is pronounced **/ʔalnaḍar/**, it begins with the nasal consonant sound **/n/** which is preceded by the short vowel **/e/**. Native speaker omits the glottal stop consonant **/ʔ /** and **/l/** to ease the pronunciation. The consonant sound **/ḍ/** is followed by the short vowel **/a/**. The trill consonant **/r/** is pronounced as a weak sound. Concerning the word **/9anha/** has the same pronunciation of MSA.

6. إِمُودَ عِيمٍ بِسَلَامِي

/ʔimwada9em besalamee/

"entrusted with peace"

The speaker begins with the glottal stop /ʔ/ followed by the sound /i/ which makes difficulty to make three consonant clusters. The consonant sounds /mw/ form a medial consonant cluster. Each consonant sound of /w/, /d/ and /9/ is followed by short vowel sounds which are represented as Arabic movement above and under the sound. In the end of the word, the nasal consonant /m/ is used instead of the original sound of this word /n/ as /ʔimwada9en/, because it is affected by the following sound which is /b/. When the nasal sound /n/ is followed by the plosive sound, it is pronounced as /m/ sound as in this word. In the end of the second word /besalamee/, the speaker pronounces the long vowel /ee/ sound instead of its original pronunciation /h/ in MSA. This lengthening of the vowel has made a process of deflexion.

أَوْ صَحْرَانِنَا أَكْبِيرِي. 7

/ʔuʂaħraaʔanaa ʔikbiiree /

"our desert is a big"

Concerning the word /ʔuʂaħraaʔna/, in MSA, it is pronounced /waʂaħraaʔuna/, this word begins with the explosive consonant sound /ʔ/ followed by the short vowel /u/ instead of the syllable /wa/ in MSA. The consonant sound /ʂ/ is pronounced with the lips relatively open to follow a short vowel /a/. The two consonant sounds /ħr/ represent a medial consonant cluster. The consonant /ʔ/ is pronounced between the short vowel and the long vowel sound. The nasal consonant sound /n/ is pronounced in the end of the word followed by the long low vowel /aa/. With reference to sound in context, the speaker inserts the glottal stop /ʔ/ sound in the beginning of the word, this kind of intrusion is called prothesis.

Concerning the word /ʔikbiiree/, in MSA, the pronunciation of this word is /kabiira/. The speaker tends to intrude a glottal stop at the beginning of the word followed by the high short vowel /i/. /kb/ represents one medial CC. At the end of the word the speaker bends from /a/ to /ee/ to make deflexion process.

With reference to SE, this analysis shows that the phonological processes of elision and intrusion are found in both KIA and SE, but the deflexion process is not found in SE.

4.1.13 Participant No.13

1. كُنِّيَّامَ زَمَان.

/kuna ajam zaman /

"We were in the old days"

The word **/kuna/** which is pronounced by the native speaker is like MSA pronunciation. Here the word **/kuna/** begins with the velar consonant sound **/k/** followed by the short vowel **/u/**. The velar sound **/k/** represents one of the characteristics of qilt-dialects. The nasal consonant sound **/n/** is pronounced with the short low vowel phoneme **/a/** which makes a process of assimilation. The following word **/ajam/** in MSA, it is pronounced **/ʔajam/**, it begins with the short low vowel **/a/** which is the same phoneme that the first word is ended with. The phoneme **/a/** is used by the native speaker to make a process of Assimilation in identical sound. This process is occurred when the two sounds have the same phonological descriptive, so the short vowel **/a/** is assimilated which has a weak pronunciation. The speaker omits the glottal stop to shorten the pronunciation. Concerning the word **/zaman/**, in MSA, it has the same pronunciation of both.

With reference to SE, this analysis shows that the consonants, vowels and assimilation process are found in SE.

2. نَطْحَم بَرَحَائِي.

/neṭḥim beraḥaaj/

"We grind with mill. "

Concerning the word **/neṭḥim/**, in MSA, it is pronounced as **/naṭḥin/**, it is pronounced by the native speaker who is pronounced the consonant nasal **/n/** followed by the short vowel **/e/** instead of **/a/**. The speaker bends from **/a/** to **/e/** and makes a process of deflexion.

Consonant sounds **/ṭḥ/** represents a medial consonant cluster. The speaker pronounces the nasal consonant **/m/** at the end instead of the **/n/** sound which is assimilated by the following stop sound. As it is mentioned before that when the nasal **/n/** consonant sound is followed by the voiceless stop **/b/** sound, it pronounced as the nasal **/m/** sound as in this word.

As regards the word **/berahaaj/**, it begins with the stop consonant sound **/b/** which made affection of the precede sound and change its pronunciation. This kind of Assimilation is called Regressive Assimilation .

naḥim bilrahaajah → neḥim berahaaj

Furthermore, the speaker omits the consonant **/l/** which may be CC . The flap consonant **/r/** is pronounced with the short vowel **/a/** as **elfatha** in MSA. The soft consonant sound **/ḥ/** is used here followed by the diphthong sound **/aaj/**.

With reference to SE, this analysis shows that the consonants which mentioned above are found in SE except the sound **/ḥ/** . There is no lengthening of vowels in SE . As regards the process of deflexion is not found, since there is no ?imalization of the English sounds.

منيرجع (من نرجع) يروحو عسوق. 3.

/minerd3aa9 jeroḥu 9asuq /

"When we come back, they go to the market"

The analysis of this word **/minerd3aa9/** is shown by the researcher that the speaker is merged two words into one word. The first word is **/min/** and the second one is **/nerd3aa9/**. The consonant **/m/** sound is pronounced with the short vowel **/i/** . The consonant sound **/n/** in the end of the first word is assimilated by the following first sound of the second word **/n/**. It can be represented as the following:

min nerd3aa9 → minerd3aa9

Phonological similarity occurs in which the sounds are close or similar in the description to achieve phonemic harmony. The consonant sounds **/rd3/** form a medial consonant clusters . The long vowel **/aa/** is pronounced instead of the short one.

Concerning the word **/jeroḥu 9asuq/**, with reference to MSA, the pronunciation of this word is **/jarohun/**, the speaker is used the consonant sound **/j/** followed by the short vowel **/e/** instead of **/a/**, the speaker bends from **/a/** to **/e/**. The flap consonant **/r/** sound is used between two vowel sounds. The glottal fricative sound **/ḥ/** is used with the short vowel in which the word is ended. It is noticed that the speaker is elided the nasal consonant sound in the end of the word. This process is called Elision of

consonant sound. As regards /9asoq/ in MSA, it is pronounced /9ala elsoq/, the speaker tends to omit the consonant /l/ , /ال التعريف/ , the vowels /a/ and /e/ to make the word /9asoq/, what characterizes this word is the phoneme /q/ which makes this dialect belongs to "qilt dialects".

With reference to SE, this analysis shows that the phonemes /9/, /q/, /h/ are not found in SE. Concerning the phonological processes of assimilation and elision are found in context .

4. القدر عَطَبَاخ.

/elqider 9aṭabax/

"The pot is on the cook"

The word ,/elqidir/, in MSA, is pronounced like KIA/elqidir/ , except the short vowel /i/ which inserts to break the CC. The speaker pronounces the phoneme /q/ to characterize this dialect from other "qilt dialects".

As regards the word /9aṭabax/, in MSA, it is pronounced as / 9ala aṭabax/, the speaker omits the consonant /l/ and the short vowels /a/ to make the word /9aṭabax/, the speaker pronounces this word in a fast pronunciation, which leads to the merging of the first consonant sound /9/ at the beginning of the word and becomes a part of the word. The fricative consonant /ṭ/ is pronounced between two vowels sound. /b/ is pronounced between two short vowels. Each one of these short vowels in the middle is represented as an Arabic movement, which is called *elfatha*, which is represented as a small line above the sound. At the beginning, the speaker makes a phonological process, which is an elision in the consonant sound /l/, and likes the consonant /9/ sound with the word to be a part of it. With reference to SE, this kind of elision is found. All consonants and vowels which were mentioned before are found in SE except the phonemes /ṭ/, /9/, /x/, /q/.

5. أَلْتَقُونَا بِشَارِع.

/?iltaquna bifaree9/

"They meet us on the street"

Concerning this word in MSA, it is pronounced /?iltaqu bina/, it begins with the glottal stop /?/ followed by the short vowel /i/. The consonant sounds /lt/ represent a medial consonant cluster. The consonant sound /q/ is

pronounced as in MSA ,it is characterized by this dialect from the other Ramadi dialects. Through this pronunciation, the short vowel/a/sound is pronounced between two consonant sounds by the participant, which makes it difficult to have three CC in the middle of the word.

إعويلي دَينِي.6

/?i9wajlee dajni/

"religious family"

The native speaker inserts the consonant sound/?/ at the beginning of the word, i.e.,/?i9wajlee/, as well as the short vowel/i/that follows it. The short vowel sound creates the impossibility of the convergence of three consonant sounds.The two consonant sounds/9w/ form medial consonant clusters followed by the diphthong q vowel/aj/. The consonant sound /l/is a weak (non-emphatic) sound followed by a lengthened vowel.

As regards the word/**dajni**/,the speaker begins this word with the consonant/d/. The approximant consonant sound/j/in this word is not regarded as a consonant since it is preceded by the short vowel sound/a/to make a diphthong sound . The consonant sound/n/is pronounced with the short vowel sound at the end of the word. To create a deflexion process, the speaker bends from /a/ to /i/.

مِيّ مَنَلِيَّار.7

/majee minelebjaar/

"water from the well"

Concerning the word **/majee/**,in MSA,that is **/maa?/** , the speaker is pronounced the diphthong /aj/ instead of the long vowel/aa/ .The speaker tends to make a process of deflexion as in the sound/ee/ in the end of the word.Concerning the word /min/ which analyzes before , it is pronounced as MSA.

Concerning the word/majee/,in MSA,that is /maa?/ , the speaker is pronounced the diphthong/aj/instead of the long vowel/aa/ . The speaker tends to make a process of deflexion as in the sound/ee/ in the end of the

word. Concerning the word/min/, which was analyzed before , it is pronounced as MSA.

قَعْدَتُو.8

/qa9edtu/

"i Sat"

If we compare this word with MSA pronunciation, it will pronounce /qa9adt/. The native speaker of KIA uses the consonant sound/q/ which distinguishes this dialect from the other gilt dialects .The pharyngeal fricative sound /9/is followed by the short vowel /e/ instead of /a/. The blend of consonants /dt/ forms a medial CC .In the end of the word , the speaker intrudes the short vowel sound which is /u/. This kind of intrusion is called Anaptyix.

اهلَيْتِكِي.9

./?ahleetki/

"your family"

Concerning the pronunciation of this word is/ahluki/in MSA. The glottal stop consonant and the short vowel that follows it, /a/, are followed by the fricative sound /h/, as in MSA. There is a medial cluster consisting of /h/ and /l/ in this word. The long vowel /ee/is used by the native instead of the short vowel /u/because the speaker has a tendency to make lengthening of vowel.

Furthermore,/tk/ represents a medial consonant cluster .The intrusion of the /t/ sound makes the meeting with the following sound to be a consonant cluster. With reference to SE, these sounds are found in SE .As regards the phonological process, the process of intrusion is found in KIA and SE, but the length of vowel is not found in SE.

4.1.14 Participant No.14

نَحْفُرُ الكَّيْع.1

/nehfur elgee9/

"digging the ground"

The word /neħfur/ is used like MSA /naħfur/, except the use of the short vowel/e/instead of the short vowel/a/. That is, the speaker bends from /a/to /e/in this kind of deflexion process. There is a blend of consonants /ħf/ to form a medial CC.

Concerning the word,/elgee9/,begins with the lateral consonant sound/l/ followed by the phoneme /گَک/ to make medial consonant cluster.As it is mentioned in the preceded chapter two that the/g/ sound is found in some expression as in this word .The long vowel is used with lengthening of the sound.The word ends with the pharyngeal sound /9/.

With reference to SE, the analysis of these words shows that the process of deflexion is not found in SE. All the consonants are found in SE except the pharyngeal sounds /9/ and /ħ/.

مَوَاد زِينِي.2

/mawaaz zeeni/

"good material"

Concerning the word /mawaaz/,it is pronounced/mawaad/out of this context, i.e.,in isolation, it is pronounced/z/under the effect of the sound/z/which comes after it. This is called regressive assimilation. This word is pronounced in a way similar to MSA. The consonant sound /z/ is followed by the long vowel /ee/ in the word /zeeni/, and the final syllable consists of the nasal consonant sound /n/ followed by the short vowel /i/ instead of the short vowel /a/, which is characteristic of qilt-dialects.

بِيض مَسْلُوق.3

/beed masluq/

"boiled eggs"

Concerning the word /beed/ ,in MSA, it is pronounced /bajd/. The speaker uses the stop consonant/b/followed by the long vowel/ee/instead of the diphthong sound/aj/. The word ends with the consonant sound/d/.

The word /masluq/ begins with the non-emphatic dental nasal sound/m/followed by the low short vowel/a/. In the middle of the word,there is a CC which consists of the sounds/s/and/l/followed by the

short vowel /u/. What draws attention to this word is that it ends with the phoneme /q/ rather than /g/ as in other dialects, which is typical of qilt-dialects. With reference to SE, this analysis shows that the phonemes /d/ and /q/ are not found in SE .

4. كَرَمَنُو.

/karaminu/

"generosity of him"

Concerning the word /karam/ ,it is pronounced like the pronunciation of MSA, except in the middle of the word the speaker makes a process of assimilation in the similar sound and makes one word in pronunciation. The speaker pronounces the nasal consonant /m/ with the effect of the identical nasal sound /m/ at the beginning of the next word being combined into one sound; this is known in SE as regressive assimilation. In MSA, the word /minu/ is pronounced /minhu/. It has the same pronunciation as MSA except for the process of elision in which the native speaker of KIA elids the glottal fricative sound /h/ to shorten the pronunciation.

With reference to SE, the analysis of these words shows that the assimilation of identical sounds is the same process of regressive assimilation in SE.

5. يَشْغَلُو وَيَطْفِي.

/ jeʃgelu ujeɟafi /

"Turn it on and off"

The word /jeʃgelu/ begins with approximant the sound /j/ followed by the short vowel /e/. The consonant sounds /ʃg/ form a medial consonant cluster. The lateral consonant sound /l/ is pronounced as a weak sound .The short vowel /u / is pronounced in the end of the first word. The same last vowel sound is used in the beginning of the following word /ujeɟafi/ to begin with it.

In relation to the word /jeɟafi/ in MSA, the pronunciation of this word is /juɟfi?/. The consonant /ɟ/ is used here as a weak sound followed by a short vowel /a/ instead of /u/ .The native speaker elides the sounds /u/ and /?/ to shorten the pronunciation. The word ends with the short vowel /i/. The

speaker bends from /a/ to /i/. This is called the deflexion process, which is characteristic of qiltu dialects. With reference to SE, this analysis shows that the phoneme /t/ is not found in SE. In addition, the process of deflexion is not found in SE.

4.1.15 Participant No.15

إتَعِينِيْت تَقْرِيْم بِتِسْعِيْنَات. 1

/ʔit9ajnetaqribam betis9iinat/

"I almost got employed in the early nineties. "

The words /ʔit9ajnetaqribam/ are pronounced by this participant of KIA. The first word begins with the glottal stop /ʔ/ followed by the short vowel sound /i/. This short vowel sound is pronounced to prevent the association of three CC. There is a blend of consonants /t9/ to form a medial consonant cluster. The consonant /9/ is followed by the diphthong sound.

The consonant nasal /n/ is non emphatic sound since the speaker produces the short vowel /e/ which follows it instead of the expected short vowel /a/ in the other qiltu dialects. The consonant /t/ is affected by the following identical sound. This process is called regressive assimilation. It can be represented as the following:

ta9ajnet taqribam → /ʔit9ajnetaqribam/

Moreover, the consonant sounds /q/ and /r/ represent a medial consonant cluster. The following consonant sound /b/ occurs between two vowel sounds which are the short vowel /i/ and the short vowel /a/. The second word ends with the nasal sound /m/ out of this context, i.e., in isolation, it is pronounced /m/ under the effect of the sound /b/ which comes after it. This process is called regressive assimilation as the following :

taqriban betis9iinet → taqribam betis9iinet

The consonant sound /t/ is followed by the vowel sound /i/. The following consonants /s9/ represent a consonant cluster followed by the long vowel /ii/. The nasal consonant sound /n/ is followed by the short vowel /e/ which is pronounced with the /n/ sound. This word ends with a dental sound /t/ which is a non-emphatic sound. With reference to sound in

context ,it is noticed that at the beginning of the second word ,there is an elision process in which the consonant sound /l/ is elided as/**beltis9iinat/**.

With reference to SE, the above analysis shows that the consonants and vowels are found except for the phoneme /9/.Concerning the phonological processes in these words, which are elision and assimilation, are found in SE and KIA.

أطيكى نُبْدا عنو.2

/aṭiiki nubḏa 9anu /

"I will give you a brief summary about it"

Concerning the word /aṭiiki/, with reference to its pronunciation of MSA is pronounced /a9ṭiki/. This word begins with the short low vowel sound/a/followed by the fricative consonant /ṭ/. The native speaker omits the pharyngeal consonant/9/to shorten the pronunciation. The long vowel /ii/is pronounced instead of the short vowel /i/ in MSA. At the end of the word, the native speaker uses the velar consonant /k/ followed by the short vowel /i/. In this word /nubḏa/, the speaker makes a medial CC, which consists of sounds /bḏ/.

As regards the word /9anu/,the speaker quickly causes the process of elision at the end of the word .With reference to MSA,the pronunciation of this is /9anhu/.As it is clear, the fricative consonant /h/is omitted to reduce the weight of the word. With reference to SE, this analysis shows that phonemes /ṭ/ and /9/ are not found.

إلِينْجُم لَقِينُم أَكْبَر مَنِي.3

/? elii?d3om leqeetum ?akbar mini/

"The people who came are older than me"

In the word/? elii?d3om/, the speaker of KIA begins with glottal stop /?/ followed by the short vowel /e/. He used lateral sound /l/ followed by the long vowel /ii/and the blend of consonants. This blend consists of two sounds which are /? / and/d3/ to form a medial consonant cluster. At the end, the speaker uses the nasal consonant sound to make a process of intrusion.

As regards the word /leqeetum/, in MSA, that is /laqajtahum/ , it starts with the dark sound /l/. The native speaker uses the phoneme /q/ which represents a medial CC followed by the long vowel /ee/ instead of the diphthong . The lateral sound is used with short vowels /u/ instead of /a/. In the middle of the word, the speaker elides the fricative consonant /h/ to shorten the speech. The word ends with a dental nasal sound /m/.

When it comes to the words "akbar mini," KIA speakers pronounce them similarly to MSA. The glottal stop /a/ is followed by a short vowel, and then the consonants /kb/ create a medial CC. Trill sound is used to terminate words.

قَسِيمٌ مِنْهُمْ تَوَفُّمٌ. 5

/qiseminum twafom/

"Some of them are died"

Concerning the words **/qiseminum/** , in MSA , they are pronounced **/qiseminum/**, the stop consonant /q/ is followed by the short broken vowel that prevents consonants from meeting, the sound /s/ is pronounced with the short vowel /e/ . The last nasal consonant /m/ is considered the beginning for the second word. In the middle of the two words there is a process of merging two sounds that are identical in pronunciation and description. The consonant /m/ at the end of the first word is a non-vowel (غير متحرك/ساكن), that is, it is pronounced without vowels that follow it , so the assimilation process occurred through this merging . The last sound of the first word is affected by the sound one that follows it. It can be represented as the following:

qisem minhum → qiseminum

Furthermore, the speaker elides the consonant /h/ to shorten the speech. The word is ended with the nasal sound with nasal sound /m/.

Regarding the word /twafom/, in MSA, it is pronounced /tawafu/, the dental explosive /t/ is pronounced without emphatic followed by the approximant consonant sound /w/, which leads to form the primitive consonant cluster. The consonant sound /f/ is a frictional sound that is followed by the short vowel /o/, which is followed by the nasal sound /m/, which is inserted by

the participant at the end of the word. With reference to SE, the blending of initial consonants is found. Concerning the phonological process, elision process is found.

6. أَعْلَبُ مَاثَم

/ʔaɣlebum matom/

"Most of them died"

Concerning the pronunciation of the word **/ʔaɣlebum/**, in MSA, it is pronounced **/ʔaɣlabahum/**, the speaker begins with the glottal stop sound **/ʔ/** which is uttered initially followed by the short vowel **/a/** which made the impossibility the meeting of three consonant cluster. The association of **/ɣl/** makes a medial consonant cluster. It is noticed that the short vowel **/e/** sound is pronounced instead of the short vowel **/a/** to make a process of deflexion. The consonant **/h/** is elided to facilitate the pronunciation of the word. With reference to SE, the elision process of consonant is found.

Furthermore, the sounds at the beginning of the word **/matom/** are analyzed before, but at the end of the word **/matom/**, there is a process of intrusion of the consonant sound **/m/**, since the pronunciation of this word is **/matu/**. This process is called epenthesis intrusion of consonant sound. With reference to SE, this kind of intrusion is found in SE.

7. مواد طبيه/مواظبيه

/mawaṭibiija/

"Medical stuff"

The speaker is pronounced the nasal sound with a duration until the pronunciation of the short vowel **/a/** followed by the consonant sound **/w/**, forming the diphthong sound. The consonant **/t/** is pronounced instead of the **/d/** with effects under the process of regressive assimilation, since the original sound at the end of the word is **/d/**. With reference to SE, the process of assimilation is found.

8. أزرق

/ʔazraq/

"blue"

The word is commenced with glottal stop sound /ʔ/ followed by the short vowel /a/. The two sounds /zr/ form a medial consonant cluster at the middle of the word. The amplified and uvular consonant /q/ is pronounced at the end of the word instead of the /g/ sound in other dialects.

غَيْرُ اسمو. 9

/ġaajerum ʔismo/

"They changed its name"

This word starts with a soft consonant /ġ/. The flap /r/ is used between two vowels. With reference to MSA, the pronunciation of this word is /ġaajarū/. Through this pronunciation, the speaker inserts the consonant nasal /m/ at the end of the word. The diphthong /aaj/ sound is pronounced as the same of MSA. With reference to SE, this kind of intrusion is found which is called epithesis.

Concerning the word /ʔismo/, in MSA, that is pronounced /ʔismahu/, the speaker makes a process of elision of vowel in which the short vowel /a/ is elided and elision of consonant in which the fricative sound /h/ is elided to shorten the pronunciation.

مِن بَرَا نَقْلُوهُ/مِيمِبَرَا نَقْلُوهُ. 10

/mim bara naqlu/

"They took it from abroad"

Concerning the word /mim bara/, the expected pronunciation of these words is /min bara/. What draws the attention to this pronunciation is that the nasal phoneme /m/ affects the preceding sound /n/ under the process of assimilation to change the sound from /n/ to /m/ and makes regressive assimilation.

At the end of the word /naqlu/, it is pronounced /naqaluh/ in MSA, the speaker omits the vowel /a/ in the middle of the word and the last consonant sound at the end of the word to make an abbreviation in pronunciation to facilitate the speech. /q/ forms a medial CC. This kind of process is called elision of consonant. With reference to SE, the phoneme /q/ is not found in SE, this kind of elision is found.

عُقْبُو . 11

/9oqbu/

"after"

The word begins with the fricative pharyngeal sound [9], which is uttered in the middle of the throat. In the middle of the word , there are two sounds that are associated to make a medial consonant cluster, which is /qb/.The consonant /q/characterizes this dialect from the other gilt dialects . At the end of the word,the speaker omits the consonant /h/sound. There is a similarity between KIA and SE in the phonological process of intrusion, that is, it is found in both.

4.1.16 Participant No.16

كَانُمْ يَلْعَبُو. 1.

/kanum jel9abu/

" they played"

The word/**kanum**/is pronounced/**kanu**/in MSA. The speaker inserts the nasal consonant sound /m/at the end of the word. This is a process of intrusion that is called paragoge. Regarding the word /jel9abu/, according to MSA, its pronunciation is /jal9abun/ or /jal9abu/.As it is shown, the native speaker uses the approximant sound /j/followed by the short vowel /e/instead of the short vowel /a/. This is a kind of deflexion in which the speaker bends from /a/ to /e/.

There is a cluster of consonants in the middle of the word that are/l/ and/9/ to form a medial CC.To make the word easier to pronounce, the native speaker has a tendency to remove the final consonant sound /n/.With reference to SE,this analysis shows that these consonants are found except for /9/is not found. The process of elision of consonants is found in SE.

مِلْجِينِ بَرَاء. 2.

/ meljeenin bara?a/

"full of innocence"

As regards the word/meljeenin/,with reference to MSA, the pronunciation of this word is /malii?in/. Instead of the usual short vowel sound /a/ , the nasal consonant/m/is followed by the short vowel /e/. This is a process of deflexion. There is a medial CC which consists of two sounds, which are/l/ and/j/. The long vowel /ii/is omitted in favor of the consonant /j/. The glottal stop consonant /ʔ/is omitted by native speakers of the KIA language in order to shorten their speech. The bending from /ii/to /ee/leads to result in the process of deflexion. The native speaker repeats the sound /n/while separating it with the short vowel sound /i/. Concerning the word/bara?a/, in MSA, that is pronounced/bara?ah/, the speaker pronounces this word the same as MSA,except at the end of the word , the speaker omits the consonant sound/h/.

3. متعركين بِشَارِع مع أولاد أمليحين.

/mit9erkiin befaree9 ma9ah ?awlad ?imlehiin/

"quarrelsome with good boys"

The word/mit9erkiin/is initiated with the nasal consonant sound followed by the short vowel/ i/. The speaker pronounces two consonant sounds quickly and prevents intruding the vowel sound within them, so they make a medial consonant cluster, which is /t9/.With reference to MSA,the pronunciation of this word is/muta9arkajn/. Through this pronunciation , the speaker replaces the short vowel sound/i/with the short vowel sound/u/.Then,the speaker omitted the short vowel/a/to make a CC. The speaker pronounces another medial consonant cluster, which is /rk/.The long vowel /ii/ is used instead of the short vowel /i/ sound in MSA. With reference to SE,it has two, three, and four medial consonant clusters.

In MSA, the word /bearee9/ is pronounced/fi alara9/; however, there is a difference in pronunciation because at the beginning of the word, the speaker inserts the stop consonant /b/ to be a part of the word instead of the syllable /fi/ in MSA. It is noticed that the speaker omits the lateral consonant /l/ to facilitate the pronunciation .The voiceless, alveo-palatal, fricative consonant /j/ is followed by the short vowel /a/ sound.The flap consonant sound /r/ is used by the native speaker with the long vowel /ee/instead of the short vowel /a/in MSA. This is a kind of deflexion

process. The pharyngeal fricative sound is pronounced at the end of the word. With reference to SE ,this analysis shows that there is a similarity between SE and KIA, that is, the speakers of SE also have a tendency to omit some sounds in the words to facilitate the pronunciation.

Concerning the word/**ma9a**/in KIA , it has the same pronunciation as in MSA. The pharyngeal consonant sound /9/is followed by the short vowel /a/. Because it is followed by the short vowel /a/, it is considered an emphatic sound in this case. Concerning the word/?awlad/ in MSA, it is pronounced the same as in KIA pronunciation.

As regards the word **/?imlehiin/**,this word is one of the words that characterize KIA speakers.The word is initiated with the glottal stop followed by the short vowel /i./ml/ represente a medial consonant cluster.This cluster is followed by the short vowel /e/ .The pharyngeal consonant sound **/h/** is continued in the pronunciation followed by the articulation of the long vowel /ii/.This word ends with the nasal consonant /n/.With reference to SE, the phoneme **/h/** is not found in SE .

4. إِتْخَيْفَ

/?itxajf /

" freighted"

With reference to MSA, the pronunciation of this word is **/tuxif/**.The native speaker uses the consonant sound **/?/** in the beginning of the word followed by the short vowel /i/which makes impossibility to be three consonant cluster.The native speaker of KIA inserts the consonant **/?/** at the beginning of the word to ease the articulation .The distinction in differences is very clear that it is noticed the speaker pronounces the blend of consonant sounds **/tx/** to make a medial CC.The diphthong vowel **/ee/** is used instead of the short high front vowel/i/. The whisper fricative **/f/** is pronounced weakly.

5. فِخْتَارُ م.

/fextarum/

" they choose"

Concerning this word ,in MSA, it is pronounced /fa ʔaxtaru/ ,it shows that the frictional sound /f/ at the beginning of this word is intruded with the following word to be as a part of it which results in having a process of intrusion in which one adds an extra sound in the word to make it easier to say. It is noticed that the speaker omits the consonant /ʔ/ because of the connected speech.This kind of omission is called elision of consonants .At the middle of the word,there is a blend of consonant sounds /x/ and /t/ which makes a medial consonant cluster.At the end of the word there is intrusion of the consonant /m/ .This process is called epithesis.These kinds of process are found in SE.

كَبَرُوا صَارُوا.6

/kabarūṣaru/

"They grow"

The speaker pronounces two words as the same pronunciation of MSA.What attracts attention in this word is the process of merging that occurred in the middle of the two words. The speaker assimilates the vowel /u/ sound at the end of the first word with the first sound of the second word .The final short vowel sound /u/ at the end of the first word is assimilated and affected by the first sound/u/ in the second word.

مَشْكِلٌ.7

/maʃeekel/

"Problems"

The native speaker uses the nasal consonant /m/ in a weak pronunciation without emphatic voice .With reference to MSA,the pronunciation of this sound is /maʃaakel/, the speaker makes a lengthening of the vowel /ee/ instead of the short vowel /aa/.With reference to SE , there is no lengthening in the vowel sounds at the end of the word.

4.1.17 Participant No.17

تَعْنِ لِمَوَاطِنِ.1

./ti9enlemuaʔen/

" help the citizen"

The words **/ti9en/ and /lemuaṭen/**, in MSA, they are pronounced **/tu9iin al muaṭin/**. 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 is 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 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.

مَرَكْز لَصِحِّييْفْتِح. 2.

/markaz elṣeḥi jefatiiḥ/

"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 **/jefatiiḥ /**, 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 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. نَاسٌ إِمْسَلْحِيْن نَصَابُو

/nas ?imsalḥiinṣabu/

" Non-committed persons are injured"

As regards the word **/nas/**, in MSA, it is pronounced as the same pronunciation. Concerning the word **/?imsalḥiinṣabu/**, 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 **/nṣ/** which forms another medial consonant cluster. With reference to SE, this analysis shows that the consonants except the phonemes **/ḥ/ and /ṣ/** 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. تِيدِ إِجِيْب

/tiid ed3iib/

"She wants to give birth"

The word initiats 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/?itd3iip/in other gilt dialects .It is noticed that the speaker elides the sounds/?i/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.

4.1.18 Participant No.18

حَالْتَمِيْسُوْرَا (حَالْتَهْم مِيْسُوْرَه.1

/ħaletumajsuraa/

"Their condition is poor"

Concerning these words **/ħaletumajsuraa/** , the native speaker pronounces the pharyngeal fricative sound **/ħ/** at the beginning of the first word followed by the short vowel **/a/**. The following lateral consonant sound **/l/** is used by the speaker followed by the mid front short vowel **/e/**. The influence of the dental sound **/t/** leads to the omission of the expected sound **/h/**, which is pronounced in MSA as **/ħalatahum/**. It is clear that the speaker elides the glottal fricative **/h/** sound, which could have been a consonant cluster. This kind of omission is called an elision of consonant. The last nasal consonant **/m/** is pronounced in the end of the word and assimilated by the effect of the first sound in the second word. The second word begins with the same nasal consonant sound which is **/m/** as in this pronunciation **/majsurah/** in MSA. The speaker uses the diphthong followed by the fricative sound **/s/** and the short high back vowel **/u/** which comes after it. As usual, the native speaker has a tendency to the lengthening of vowels so, the following lateral sound **/r/** is used with the pronunciation of the long vowel **/aa/** instead of the short vowel **/a/** as in **/majsura/** in MSA. The speaker tends to omit the consonant **/h/** at the end of the word.

With reference to SE, this analysis shows that the consonants are found except the phoneme **/ħ/**. As regards, the phonological process of assimilation is found in SE.

2. بُشَهْرٌ رَجَبٍ . (شهر رجب)

/ʔibjahaared3eb/

"on Ragab Month"

Concerning the words **/ʔibjahaared3eb/**, in MSA, the pronunciation is **/fi jahaar rad3ab/**. It is noticed that the first word is initiated with the glottal stop **/ʔ/** which is inserted with the short vowel **/i/** which follows it. These sounds are used instead of the preposition sounds **/fi/**. This process is called prosthesis intrusion. Then, the speaker tends to make a medial CC which is **/bj/**. With reference to MSA, the pronunciation of this word is **/jahaar/**. Through the pronunciation of this word, it has the same

pronunciation of MSA, the last trill consonant /r/ is affected by the first sound of the second word. This process is called an assimilation of two identical sounds. The pronunciation of the second word is /rad3ab/ in MSA. The native speaker uses the short vowel /e/ instead of the long vowel /aa/

With reference to SE, 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 differences between the two is the process of lengthening is not found in SE.

يوزعو نَفَقِي. 3

/jewaz9u nafeqi/

"They spread the alimony"

The word /jewaz9u/ is compared with its MSA pronunciation as /jewaz9un/ as an expected pronunciation. The word starts with the consonant /j/ followed by the short vowel /e/. Two consonant sounds /z/ and /9/ form medial CC. The speaker omits the consonant /n/ at the end of the word. Because of the influence on speech, the native speaker pronounces the short vowel /u/ and omits the nasal consonant /n/. This process, which is known as Elision of Consonant Sounds, is discovered in relation to SE. As regards the word /nafaqah/, it is pronounced as MSA /nafaqah/. The nasal consonant /n/ and short vowel /a/ are the speaker's first two sounds which are pronounced initially. Instead of pronouncing the short vowel /a/, KIA native speakers pronounce the fricative sound followed by the short vowel /e/. The distinguishing characteristic of speakers of this dialect from others is the consonant sound /q/. The final sounds in this word are this stop consonant and the short vowel /i/, which is used in place of the vowel /a/.

With reference to SE, the above analysis shows that the consonant sounds are found except the /q/ which characterizes KIA dialect. Concerning the vowels, there is no lengthening of vowels in the context. As regards the phonological process of deflexion is not found.

4. بَفْرَاهُمْ

/bafraḥum/

"in their joys"

Regarding this word, it is pronounced /biʔafraaḥahum/ in MSA. Instead of the consonant sound /ʔ/ and the short vowel /i/ that follows, the speaker pronounces the stop sound /b/. The following two consonant sounds /f/ and /r/ are combined to form a medial consonant cluster. Between two short vowels, the fricative glottal consonant /ḥ/ is spoken followed by the short vowel sound /u/ which results in another type of consonant elision process. It is noted that the speaker has a tendency to omit the consonant sounds /ʔ/ and /ḥ/ as well as the short vowel /a/ in the middle of the word. These are two types of Elision.

With reference to SE, 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 differences between the two is the consonant /ḥ/ is not found in SE as clarified above.

5. أولادِ لِصَغَارِ

/awlaad lizḡaar/

"small boys"

Concerning the word /awlaad/ , in MSA that is pronounced as the same pronunciation of KIA.

As regards the word /lizḡaar/, the speaker begins with the lateral consonant /l/ sound followed by the short vowel /i/. The pronunciation of this word is /ṣiḡaar/. It has been notified that the dental fricative /ṣ/ is assimilated and affected by the following sound which changed to pronounce as dental fricative sound /z/. This kind of assimilation is called regressive assimilation. /zḡ/ represents a medial CC. With reference to SE, 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 differences between the two is the phonemes /ṣ/ and /ḡ/ are not found.

راحندو.6

راحندو

/raahḥindu/

"he went to him"

The words **/raahḥindu/** begins with the voiced flap /r/ followed by the long vowel /aa/. The word ends with the pharyngeal /ḥ/ which affects on the following pharyngeal sound /ʕ/ at the first of the second word as in this pronunciation, **/raahḥ ʕindu/**. This kind of assimilation is called Progressive assimilation. With reference to SE, this kind of Assimilation is found.

جاجم.7

/dʒaadʒum/

" their chicken"

Concerning the pronunciation of this word, in MSA, it is pronounced **/dadʒadʒuhum/**. The speaker omits the consonant sound /h/ which pronounced in MSA, this kind is called elision of consonant. The speaker omits the syllable /da/ and the consonant /h/ to shorten the speech.

With reference to SE, this kind of Elision is found in SE .

4.1.19 Participant No.19

إسقاق إصغير.1

/?isqaq ʔizgajr/

" small Playground"

Concerning the word **/?isqaq/**, the speaker pronounces the glottal stop **/?/** followed by the short vowel **/i/** which makes the 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 velar stop sound.

As regards the word /ʔizǧajjr/, in MSA, it is pronounced /ʂaǧiir/, what draws the attention of this pronunciation is that the speaker pronounces the glottal stop in the beginning of the word followed by the short vowel /i/. Then, he omits the short vowel /a/ to make two medial CC. /zǧ/ forms a medial CC. Furthermore, the sound /ʂ/ is assimilated by the sound /ǧ/ 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 /ǧ/ are not found in SE.

2. شِكْلُو ضَيْق.

/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 word, the phoneme /ɖ/ 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 /q/ is pronounced to characterize this dialect from other dialects.

3. سَكْمَلِي.

/skemli/

"chair"

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. حَبِ الشَّمْسِ.

/ħab eJamis/ħab Jamis/

"sunflower"

As regards this word ,it is commenced with the glottal fricative consonant /ħ/ and the short low central vowel/a/ which comes after it. With reference to MSA the following word is pronounced as /**Jams**/. 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. بِالْمَحَلِّ.

/belmaħeel/

"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. The mid front vowel/e/ makes it impossible to be three consonants cluster, 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 consonants cluster which are the lateral approximant /l/ and the bilabial nasal /m/. The glottal fricative consonant/ħ/ is acurred between two vowel sounds which are the central vowel/a/ and the long mid front vowel/ee/. The speaker is tended 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 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/.

أطوارت.6

/ʔʔawret/

"development"

With reference to MSA,the pronunciation of this word is /taʔawarat/.This word begins with the glottal stop /ʔ/ 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 /ʔ/,since they have the same place of articulation.This process is called Regressive Assimilation.With reference to SE,this process is found.

When it comes to the consonants and vowels, phonological processes like assimilation, elision, and intrusion.... etc, there are distinctions and parallels between SE and KIA. One distinction between the two is that the phoneme /ʔ/ is not found in SE .

فَانِيْلِي انطَبَعَت.7

/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 **/entaba9eet/**, 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. **/nṭ/** 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 has made the 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 **/ṭ/ and /9/** are not found. Concerning the vowels, the lengthening of vowel is not found.

8. **مِنْطَقَتْنَا**

/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 effect of the following nasal sound /m/. The consonant sounds **/nṭ/** 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 **/ṭ/ and /q/** are not found in SE.

4.1.20 Participant No.20

1. قوم إبطوأك.

/quum ?ibʔulak/

"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 العِلاقي.

/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 /ʔal-/ , 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 **/t/** and **/n/**.

The word **/enaaqee/**, it is pronounced **/ʔalnaaqa/** in MSA, the speaker uses the short vowel /e/ instead of the glottal stop /ʔ/ 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. نَحْصَتُّمُر

(نحصد التمر)

/nehṣetamor/

"We harvest dates"

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

naḥṣad e tamr → nehṣetamor

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. أيبوقوا اتمر.

/?ijbuuqu ?etamer/

"they steal the dates. "

Concerning the word **/?ijbuuqu/**, 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 gilt - 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. لقيح اتمر.

laqeeḥ ?itemer/

"pollinate the date"

These two words are pronounced in MSA as **/liqaah ?attamr/**. The word **/laqeeḥ/**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 ?imala. The word **/?itemer/**begins with the glottal stop /? /followed by the short

vowel /i/ instead of the vowel /a/ followed by the voiceless dental stop /t/ which is originally 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.

4.2 Discussion of Results

This section presents discussion of the findings (results) of the qualitative research of segmental phonemes and sounds in context in KIA with reference to SE. The following points sum up the discussion of these findings:

4.2.1 Results Related to the First Research Question (Segmental Phonemes)

4.2.1.1 Consonants

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 /ʒ/, /ħ/, /ɖ/, /ʈ/ preceded or followed by the long vowel /aa/ or short vowel /a/ (Ibn jinni, 1954) as in these following examples:

1. /ʒaaɖʒ marʃeetu/

/عاج مَرْتَيْتُو/

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

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

/باع سيارتو/

"he sold his car"

3./?**ahaad**/،

/أَحَد/

"somebody"

4./**daa**9 eraqum/

"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** تمر/, /**tasd3iil** تسجيل/, /**taqaa9ad** تقاعد/. In another position of the word, it is non emphatic as in these examples.

5./**beet**/بيت "house"

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

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/, /t̤/, /k/, /q/, /? / . 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 analysing of aspiration in Arabic spectrographically shows that the five stops / t / , /t̤/ , / k / , / q / , /? / 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 /t̤/ is also emphatic in KIA. In SE,the speakers do not pronounce this sound.The

dental fricative /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 :

7./saar 9indana ʔarbaa9 liwaa9ib/

صار عِنْدَنَا أَرْبَعٌ لُؤَاعِيْب

"we have four players

8.maa ʃa9adna 9asaatah/

مَا صَعَدْنَا عَصَّصَح

We didn't get on the stands

9./ʔiḥsaad 9indana kul sana/

أُحْصَدْنَا كُلَّ 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. /ʔi9wajlee/, "إعويلي"family/,

2./ʔitd3iib/ "أتجيب" giving birth"

3./ʔiḥquul/ "إحقول"feilds"

4./ʔilbirii/ "إكبيرري"big"

5./ʔikθiir/ "إكثير"much"

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.

6./ʔaḥana / "أحنا"we"

7./ʔaqelum/ "اقلم" I said to them."

8./ʔana/ "أنا" I"

9./ʔarḍo/ "ارضو"his ground"

10./ʔaxaθ sikiin/ "اخث سكين" He took a knife. "

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

11./ʔehnaaja/، أهنايه، here"

12./ʔektabee/، أكتابي "writing/"

13./ʔeqte9/، أقطع " pieces "

14./ʔezawad3/، ازواج "marriage"

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

1. /ɣeenu/، عينو "his eyes"

2./ʃareeɣ/، شارع "street"

3./ʔiiɣwajlee/، إغويلي "family"

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:

4./ħajju/، حيو "Hello"

5.falah/، فلاح "farmer"

6.ʔiħiin/، إطحين "flour"

7./laqeeħ etamor/، لقيح اتمر، date pollination"

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

1. bakir, باكر "tomorrow"
2. /ʔikbiira/ اكبيرا "big"
3. /kiis/, كيس "bag"

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 an affricate sound /dʒ/; in other words, KIA does not have /ʒ/ sound, since it is replaced by the easy affricate sounds /dʒ/ which can occur in all positions.

4. /ʔeʃtama9i/ اشتماعي "social"

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

5. /ʔiʃtaawaa/ اشتاوا "why"
6. marafetu, مرشيتو "I didn't spray it"

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 /ǧ/ 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 /ð/ 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 /əɫɫa: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.

4.2.1.1.1 Consonant Clusters

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

Table (4.1): Consonant Cluster of KIA and SE

| initial | | medial | | final | |
|---------|-----|--------|------|-------|------|
| KIA | SE | KIA | SE | KIA | SE |
| | | | | | |
| CC | CC | CC | CC | CC | CC |
| — | CCC | — | CCC | — | CCC |
| — | — | — | CCCC | — | CCCC |

Table(4.1) 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 (4.2):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.

4.2.1.2 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 /ʔikbiree/"big" , /ʔkitabee/"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 (Masloh, 1980), 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.

1. /ʔi9wajlee/ اعويلي "family"
2. /habee/ هيببي "prestige"
3. /ʔikbiree/ اكبيرري "big"
4. /i9leeh/ ,أعليه, "on it"
5. /ahleetkee/ ,اهليتكي, "your family".
6. /ʔeḥquul/ ,أحقول, " fields "
7. /beet/ ,ببيت, "house".

4.2.2 Findings Related to the Second Research Question (Sounds in Context)

In KIA, there are phonological processes that concern sounds in context which characterize it from SE. They are the following :

1. Assimilation

Results suggest that assimilation varies in SE 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 /laḥad3 d3a/, and an example of progressive assimilation is /marated3eh/ and an example of an identical assimilation is /um murtaḍa / becomes /umurtaḍa/.

2. Elision

By this point, it should be obvious that there are significant differences between how words are pronounced when used alone and when they are part of connected speech. ال التعريف is 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 :

1. Elision of /n/ in the end of the word as in /jeḥtaad3o/ "يحتاجوا", "need", "eḥaṣllu, "ايحصلوا"

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

3- Elision of / f /as in these examples :/bilmuḥaafaḍa/instead of /fi almuḥaafaḍa/بالمحافظة."in the governorate", /bikbees/ instead of /fi kubajsa/بكبيس" in kubiesa town"

4.Elision of /l/is common in KIA as in these example /ʔid3aar/instead of /ʔald3aar/, /ʔizawaad3/ازواج instead of /ʔalzawad3/"marriage" ,/9aṭabaax/instead of /9ala aṭabaax/.

5- Elision of a whole syllable as in /hazaman هزمان instead of /haaḍa al zaman/,"as these days".

6.Elision of /9/ as in these examples /ʔaṭiiki/instead of /ʔaṭiiki/اطيكي" I give you".

7- Elision of medial vowels as in these examples /9asoq/عسوق instead of /9ala alsoq/, "to the market", /ʔismo/اسمو "his name" instead of /ʔismahu/.

It should be obvious by now that the way words are spoken in isolation and in the context of connected speech are vastly different(Hamiid,2013). Elision of vowels occurs in order to simplify the pronunciation in KIA.The vowel sound /u / at the end of the word /ʔa9ṭeetu/.

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 example ,/ʔistiqbel//ʔideef/أضيف /ʔi9waajlee/اعويلي"family to prevent having CC of three 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 example /ʔismoo/اسمو "his name", /ad3ibo/اجيبو" I bring it", /9ṭeetuu/عطيتو"give him".

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 ebove examples and they use an extra sound in final position. This kind is called

Pargoge as in these examples
 /matam/ماتم/"died", /ʔitwafam/توفم/died, /ʔid3am/اجم"thy come",
 /ħafarum/حَفَرُوم"they dig", /ʔiq9idom/أَقْعِدُوم"get up".

4. Deflexion

There are four kinds of deflexion process which characterizes KIA from the other gilit - dialects. The vowel sound (diphthong) / ay / is imalized to / ee / as seen in the words /ikbees/, /ʔileena/ , / 9aʔeetu/, / beet/ , ʔilteqeena/ which are pronounced in MSA /kubajsa/, /9alajna/, /9aʔajtahu/, /bajt/ and /ʔiltaqajna/, respectively . The results that are available suggest that this type of ʔimaala (deflexion) occurs frequently in KIA. This might be as a result of the simplicity and economy of effort required to pronounce these imalized words.

Phonetically speaking, the vowels sounds /a/ and /aa/ in the upper part of the oral tract are ʔimalized to the sounds /i/ ,/ee/ and /ii/ which are pronounced in the lower part of the oral cavity as in these examples:

1. In the word, /sikiin/, the speaker bends from /a/ to /i/.
2. In the word /ʔibsalamit ʔi9maamhum/, the native speaker uses the the short vowel /i/ instead of /a/ to make delexion process.
3. In the word /ʔitramaleet/, the native speaker bends from /a/to /ee/.
4. In the word /ʔiljetamee/, the speaker bends from /a/to /ee/.
5. In the word, /mutawʃitee wqa9adeet /, the speaker bends from /aa/to/ee/ and from /a/to /ee/.

This imalization process is a unique feature of MSA which occurs clearly and most notably in the recitation of the Holy Quran. ʔimala is also a prominent characteristic in the qeltu Arabic dialects phonology (Jastrow, 1978). As the analysis of data reveals the speakers of KIA bend from /aa/ to /e/, from /a/ to /i/ , from /aa/ to /ii/ and from /a/ or /i/ to /ee/. According to (Ali, 1977), this process involves the convergence of the /a/ sound to the /i/ sound and from the /aa/ sound to the /ii/ sound. According to (Khan & et.al 2011, 913), "another source for /ē/ is Imāla, a conditioned raising of /ā/>[ē] in the vicinity of /i/ or /ī/. This feature is attested in all qeltu dialects but is lacking in the gilit dialects". This discussion of this process gives an

evidence that this is one of the characteristics of qilt-dialects as in (Ahmed ,2012), (Al-sammarai and shooka, 2004) and (khan, 1997).This process has characterized KIA from the other gilt dialect and SE.

4.2.3 Results Related to the Third Research Question (The variation of qaf)

Concerning the phoneme /q/ , "Qəltu dialects are considered older than the gilit ones in Iraq" (Owens, 2005,280).Through the analysing of content of each participant;we find that they are pronounced the sound/q/ instead of /g/ sound, or more than the phoneme /g/.This sound characterizes KIA dialect from the other gilt dialect.The /q/ sound is pronounced in all position of the words.In the Results,this dialect is considered one of the qilt dialects,but in a few expression ,the speaker tends to pronounce /g/ sound in two or three words only such as /**guniija**/,/**madgugaa**/.The /q/ sound is one of the sounds that are given a great attraction in the Arabic studies especially those concerning dialectal distribution . This phoneme is used as one of the most unique features in classifying" qiltu iraqi dialects".

This dialect is considered one of the qiltu family ,since the speakers of KIA pronounce the phonemes /k/ and /q/ rather than the phonemes /tj/ and /g/ used in gilt dialects.Furthermore ,what proves that this dialect is one of "qiltu dialects" is that it contains the process of deflexion.The examples below include the words that contain the /q/ phoneme taken from the data analysed which concern KIA. The /q/ sound in these words is pronounced /g/ by people who speak "gilt dialect" in Iraq.

- 1./aqlum/,القم said to him
- 2.qiltulaah,اقولا said to her
- 3./qi9dum/اقعدم "wake up"
- 4./rajuuq/,رَبُوق "breakfast"
- 5./qajlula/قَيْلولا "nap"
- 6./9uqop/"after"

- 7./?isqaq/، إسقاق "small field"
- 8./qimtu/، قمتو "I stand up"
- 9./?iltquna/، إلتقونا "met with us"
- 10./liqeetum/، لقيتم "I found him"
- 11./?iqriibee/، أقرىبي "near"
- 12./?iqṭa9/، أقطع "Piece"
- 13./boq/، بوق "theft"
- 14./laqeeḥ/، لقيح "inoculation"
- 15./qabil/، قبل "since"
- 16./qablu/، قبلو "before him"
- 17./tarjuuqa/، تریوقا "breakfast"
- 18./jeqṭa9o/، يقطعو "cut it"
- 19./ḥajjaq/، ضيق "narrow"
- 20./ribeq/، ريق "A looped rope for tying an animal."
- 21./nuq9od/، نُقعد "sit"
- 22./?itqdriin/، إتقدرين "you can"
- 23./?inqali/، إنقلي، "fry "
- 24./?iḥquul/، إحقول، "feilds"
- 25./qalbu/، قلبو، "his heart"
- 26./imṣaqa9aa/، إمصفعا، "poor"
- 27./jibooqu/، يبووقو، "they steal"
- 28./nafeqi/، نفقي، "expense"
- 29./naqlu/، نقلو، "Transfer"
- 30./?azraq/، ازرق، "blue"
- 31./leqtum/، لقيتم، "I found them"+
- 32./?itqul/، إتقول، "she said"
- 33./foq/، فوق، "above"
- 34./elqider/، القدر، "Saucepan"
- 35./waqiif/، واقف، "standing"
- 36./netrajaq/، نتريق، "we have breakfast"
- 37./soq/، سوق، "market"
- 38./masluq/، مسلوق، "boiled"
- 39./9ilaaqee/، علاقي، "bag"

40./ʔinaqee/اناقِي "camel"

41./ʔaliq/عَلِق "hung"

While The words which contain the phoneme /g/ are/ʔee9/"ground",/ʔuniija/,"bag" and /madguga/"a kind of iraqi eating"

4.3 Summary of Findings

Below are the most important findings that the discussion of results (4.2) leads to:

1. There are similarities between them as shown in the discussion of results that concerns consonants. The emphatic sounds represent the aspirated sounds in SE, since KIA has a phenomenon of aspiration in SE.
2. The glottal stop represents a phoneme in KIA, whereas in SE, it is an allophone.
3. The native speakers use CCs in the medial position more than other positions.
4. 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.
5. The analysis of data of KIA reveals that the native speakers have a tendency to lengthen vowels particularly in the final position of words.
6. SE has these three different approaches to the assimilation process: progressive assimilation (right to left), regressive and reciprocal, whereas KIA has only two types of assimilation which are Regressive Assimilation and progressive assimilation.

7. There are three kinds of elision occur in KIA which are elision of consonants, elision of vowels and elision of a whole syllable. Elision of / ال التعريف / which is represented as a definite article is very common in KIA.

8. All the kinds of intrusion are used by the speakers of KIA namely in the beginning and end of the word. The most common kinds of intrusion are prothises and Pargoge.

9. The analysis of data reveals the speakers of KIA bend from /aa/ to /e/, from /a/ to /i/, from /aa/ to /ii/ and from /a/ or /i/ to /ee/. This process is called deflexion which characterizes "qiltu dialect".

10. Through the analysing of content of each participant; we find that they are pronounced the sound /q/ instead of /g/ sound, or more than the phoneme /g/. This sound characterizes KIA dialect from the other gilt dialect.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

5.1 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 /ħ/ /q/, /ʒ/, /ʂ/, /ʈ/, /x/ and /ɖ/ which are not found in SE,. Also in SE there are sounds like /p/, /tʃ/, /ʒ/, /ŋ/, /v/ which are not found in KIA.

2. KIA is characterized by the production of pharyngeal sounds /ħ/ and /ʒ/ as in MSA. These sounds are not produced in SE. Also we have pharyngealized consonants /ɖ/, /ʂ/ and /ʈ/.

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", /heebee/ "prestige".
10. In KIA, /l/ is pronounced dark when it followed by emphatic consonant as in /neɟlaa9/ "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/.
11. KIA has regressive and progressive assimilation, but there is no coalescent assimilation. In SE there are three kinds of assimilation: regressive, progressive, and coalescent. 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 SE. Regressive assimilation is used more than progressive assimilation.
12. Both SE and KIA feature examples of elision based on the position of the elided segment, such as elision of consonants, vowels, and whole syllables. In KIA, there is no historical elision as we find in SE since in this dialect, all types of elision depend on context.

13. 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 /**jiftu**/'see him'. The intrusion of vowel is uncommon in SE, 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 more than SE as intrusion of /ʔ/, /i/, whereas SE prothesis is used in the intrusion of /e/ or /ə/ only. Another kind of KIA intrusion is epenthesis intrusion which includes the intrusion of /j/, /i/, /t/, /w/. SE epenthesis includes the intrusion of /k/ and /p/. This kind is very rich in KIA rather than SE, whereas the kind of anaptyxis in SE is richer than KIA.

14. KIA is rich in the use of ?imala (deflexion) process. This process is a characteristic in KIA which is widely used by the native speakers of this dialect as the analysis of data revealed. This supports the conclusion that KIA belongs to "qiltu Arabic dialects" which deflexion is considered as one of their characteristics. This process has characterised KIA from the other "gilt dialect" and SE which do not have deflexion. There are four kinds of imaala (deflexion) such as :/a/ which bends to /i/ as in /**fixseen**/; /aa/ which is imalized to /e/ as in /**mwe9iin**/'dishes'; /aa/ which becomes /ii/ and /ay/ which bends to /ee/ as in /**mjeet**/'walk'. KIA is very rich of imalization which is /aa/ bends to /ee/ such as /**kteeb**/'book', /**d3eeti**/'come', /**baree?a**/'innocence'.

15. In terms of the data analysed and the findings arrived at, KIA is considered as one of "qiltu dialects" since its speakers pronounce the consonant phoneme /q/ instead of /g/ in all the utterances analysed except three words (see 4.2.3 above). This sound characterises KIA from the other "gilt dialects" spoken in Iraq. Also the speaker of this dialect pronounce the sound /k/ instead of /tʃ/ which is usually pronounced by people who speak "gilt dialect" as the data analysis of this study revealed.

5.2 Recommendations

- 1.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.It is recommended that the phonological system of IA dialects is taught at the Departments of English in Iraq to avoid the problems that may be faced due to the difference between this system and that of SE.

5.3 Suggestions for Further Research

- 1.A study is needed to investigate suprasegmental phonology of KIA with reference to SE.
- 2.A study of sounds in context in KIA and Dulaim dialect with reference to SE.
- 3.A phonological study of vowel lengthening in KIA and SE is worthy to be investigated .
4. A syntactic and semantic study of KIA with reference to SE is suggested for further research.

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Appendix 1

Transliteration of the interviews and Voice Messages of the KIA speakers

The First Code (KOP1), Fitness Trainer who is 45 years old in kubeisa's football club says

انا لاعب قديم عمري خمسي و اربعين سنا فريقي أكبيس لطوبا يحتاج للملعب ،أكبيس فايزين برّبع
بُطولات بُطولا بكبيس ، وبطولا برا أكبيس، و بُطولتلمحافظا أخذناها إحنا، إحنا عندنا أكثر من اربع
لواعيب يلعبوا بلأنديا ، هذي الشباب يحتاجوا للدعم لأن أكثر الدريسات كلها عليهم ،إناس كلها من
شغل يروحوا يلعبوا طوبا لأن تعرفون الشباب ما عندهم غير أريضا

/?ana la9ib qadiim, 9umri xamsee w? arba9iin sana, fariiq ?ikbeesliṭoba
jeḥtaad3 lilmal9ab. ?ikbees fajziin barbaa9 buṭulaat buṭula bekbis,w buṭula
bara ?ikbees ,wa buṭulat elmuḥafaḍa axaḏnaha ?iḥnaja,iḥna 9indana akḥar
min arbaa9 lawaa9eeb jel9abu bilandjaa,haḏee eljabab jeḥtaad3o
lilda9eem lian akḥar eldrisaat kulha 9alehum,enaas kulha min fuḡul jeruḥu
jel9abu ṭuba lian ta9refoon eljabab maa9edhum girerjaaḍa/

The second Code (KPO2), Club coach in Kubeis who is 51 years old says

| Interviewee | Interviewer |
|---|---|
| <p>انا عمري واحد و خمسين، نحكي موضوع عن رياضة كبيس ، رياضة كبيس إنهملت من زمان لا ملاعب لا ساحات لا كرات، يعني وضع متردي بالمحافظا خصوصا هي كبيس منكوبا من الرياضة ونريد أجد يجي علينا يشوف هالفرق، هالملاعب ماكو مهملا.</p> <p>ana 9umri waḥid w xamsiin .?ikbees,rejaḍat ?ikbees inhamalat min zaman la mala9eeb la saḥat la kuraat ,ja9nee waḍee9 mutaradee? belmuḥafaḍa ?ixṣuuṣen ?ikbees mankuubaa min</p> | <p>استاذ شلونك بما انك ذكرت كنت قبل رياضي و بنوادي شعبيه احبيلنه عن رياضة بكبيسه مع ذكر عمرك</p> <p>How are you sir ?You are mentioned earlier that you are an athlete, talk about sports in Kibais,in addition to mention your age please</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>rejaḍa wenriid aḥad jeed3e 9aleena jefjuuf helfereq,</p> | |
| <p>هالملاعب ماکو مهملاً کرة القدم بکبیس صارت متردنا عقب ماكانت بال ١٩٧٢ نادي کبیس و نادینصر بهای المحافظ، اشو هسا ثلايمت بعد علینا ماکو لا رياضین لا مسؤولین لاحد جه ونريد دعم إردلك شي نلمسو منلمسؤولین تعالمة عالمدينی شوفم الرياضا قولو هاکم و شوفم شلون الوضعة تردی، helmala9eeb maku muhmala .kurat elqadam bekbis şaaret mutaradee?a bel ?alf wiθneenusab9iin .nadii ?ikbees is wa nadienaşor ibhaaj elmuḥafaḍa,aşu hesa itlajaamat ba9ad 9aleena maku la rejaadeen la masauuleen laḥad3 d3a laḥad raaḥ,?iredlak fee nelmaso min lmas?uuliin ta9aalum 9a halmadiinj jufom iflun halwaḍa9 mutaratea.</p> | <p>كيف يعني مهمله ، وضحلي اكثر Can you explain how it is neglected?</p> |
| <p>أني من ألفين و اتلاتا مسؤول علفرق اشعبي، نريد بس واحد نشوفا يدعنا ماالكو ، يعني كبيس مهمولا مناخية ارياضا ، كبيس ميني، أردننا مسؤول بالرياضا ، أردننا واحد يشوف هالوضع ?ani min ?alfeen wetlaθa masuul 9alferaq ifa9baaja,inreed bas waḥeed jefuf elreaaḍa qulu hakum w jufom jid9amuna maku ,je9nee ?ikbees mahmula minaḥejat</p> | <p>اذا ب ١٩٧٢ هي متردنه اذن انت من اي وقت لاعب بالفرق الشعبيه You mentioned during 1972 the situation was deteriorating, since when have you been an athlete in the popular teams?</p> |

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| erjaaḍa,?ikbees maajti,aradnana waḥeed halwaḍa9 | |
| فريق كبيس بسّسم fariiq ?ikbees basesem | معناها المفروض يكون الها تاريخ بالرياضة كبيس اذا من ٢٠٠٣ It's supposed to have a historical name in sports |
| مَلَاعِبُهَا هُنَّ اِتْلَاثُهُ وَ مَالِ اَدْوَلَا ثَنَيْنِ بَنُوها يَاخُذُونَ فِلُوسَ مِنْ هَالْعَالَمِ لِابِلِلْه اَمَصَّقَعِه (فَقِيرِه) الْعَالَمِ حَتَّى فِلُوسَ مَا عِدَّهُمْ وَ حِجُوزَاتِ مَآكُو . وَ هَذَا وَاقَعِ اِلْحَالِ وَ جَزَاكُمُ اللهُ اَلْفَ خَيْرِ . mala9ebha hina itla0ah omal edaawla wi0neen banuha jaxḍuun ifluus min hal9aalam labelaah imṣaqa9aa el9aalam ḥata ifluus ma9edhum w ḥed3uzaat maku ,we haḍa waqa9 elḥal we d3azakum allah ilf xaajr . | و ملاعبها شلون كانت اذا مثل مكلت انو الوضع متردئ If the situation is deteriorated as you mentioned, what about the sports stadiums in this city? |
| كل الهلا بيكم بنتي و حبيكم الله Kulehala bekom binti wḥajakum alla. | اشكرك استاذ thank you sir |
| الله معاكم Allah ma9akum. | مع السلامه good bye |

The Third Code (KPO3) is an interview with a teacher who is 42 years old says that

| Interviewer | Interviewee |
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| انه أستاذ مِادة العربي ،مُدْرِسُ فِي ثَانَوِيَّة | السلام عليكم ، ممكن تتحدثلي عن مهنتك و طبيعتها بشكل عام |

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| <p>الأندلس في كُنَيْسَا ،اهلا بِيكُم ،مهنتنا كَمُعَلِم فِيها شوي من أَصُعُوبا بِسَبَبِ اِخْتِلافِ اِطْلابِ حَسِبِ مِسْئُوهمِ العَلِمِيا وَذِكاءِ وَ اِسْتِيعابَهُمِ لِلْمَعْلوما ?ana ?ustaḏ madit el9arabi,mudarees fi ḏanaawjaat ?alandulus fi ?ikbeesa ,ahlan bikum,mehnatana kamu9alem fiiha efjWaaj min ?iṣo9uba besabab ?ixtilaf iṭulab ḥasab mustaawahum el9ilmj wa ḏaka? wisti9aabhum lilma9luma</p> | <p>Peace of you,Can you tell me about your profession in general?</p> |
| <p>يَعْنِي اِطْلابِ مَرّاتِ ,ايواجهوا صُعُوبا مِيشَرِحِ المُعَلِمِ لِلقاعِدِ عَصَبورا ,نَحْتاجُهُدِ حَتْتَوَصِلِ الفِكْرا لِطْلابِ je9nii iṭulab marat ?ijawd3hu ṣo9uba maajfraḥ lilqaa9edah 9aṣabura ,neḥtaad3uhud ḥatenwaṣel ilfekra liṭulab</p> | <p>يعني ممكن توضحي كيف نوع الصعوبه ، يعني خلال مسيرة التعليم او شنو ؟ Can you explain this difficulty that students face during the educational process?</p> |
| <p>. المَنْطَقا صَغِيرا وَ مَدارسِها مَعْدودا لِأَنها صَغِيرا وَ ماكو صُعُوبا لِطالِبِ وَ لِلْمُعَلِمِ مِنْ يروحِ لِلْمَدْرَسا الوَقتِ كَلو عَشِرِ دَقائِقِ ‘almanṭaqa iṣḡaajra wmadaresha ma9duda maku ṣo9uba liṭalib wililmu9aalim min jeeruḥ lilmadrassa,elwaaqet kulu 9afir daqaajq.</p> | <p>تمام، استاذ بالنسبه لذهابكم اليومي للمدارس اكو مشكله تواجهوها لو لا؟ Is it difficult to reach schools or not?</p> |
| <p>إِلْمُعَلِمِ هُوَ اَساسِ بِكُلِ شَيِ ، عِلّاقَتِنّا مَعَ المُدِيرِ</p> | <p>ممكن نتحدث لي عن المعلم و عن علاقتكم مع</p> |

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| <p>بكلشي مُتعاونين نَحْتَرِمُ قَرَارو و نَحْتَرِمُ رَأْيُو ، وهُوا مُسانِدنا مَناحية لَمادي و المَعنويي .عِلاقة المُعَلِّمين بِنْتهم عِلاقه طَيِّبه مو بَس بِالْمَدْرَسا حَتَّى خارج</p> <p>elmu9alim huwa ?asas ?ibkul fii,9elaqatna ma9a elmudiir ibkulfi mit9awneen nehtarem qararu nehtarem ra?u ,huwa imsanedna minaheaaajt ilmadeej welma9naaweeja.9elaqat elmu9alimeen beenathum 9elaqa taajba mu bas bilmadrassa hata xared3 elmadrasa</p> | <p>المدير؟</p> <p>What about your relationship with the manager? Can you talk to me about it?</p> |
| <p>đul iṭulab jeḥebu madati,madeti muhema liṭulab marat tid3ena qararat min itarbeja iṭalib je9bar bas bil?axer jet9alam luḡatu ilasas wejkun kalamo d3ameel . 9ilaqatna ma9a iṭulab kabna?i ne9tabirhum beḏaa9a je9nee lazim inad3aḥaha lazim net9aab 9alehum lianahum masulja .madrassatana madrassa islamjea .ḏuruf iṭulab ixtalafat iṣbaḥu jeqaldu ilḡarb ,laken 9endana minhum min ḥafaḏu elquraan ,heja baḏra tuzraa9 minṣuḡur fi 9aqlaajat iṭalab, ذول أَطْلَاب يَحْبُو مَدَّتِي ،مَدَّتِي مُهْمَا لِطَّلَاب مَرَات تَجِينَا قَرَارَات مِنْ اِثْرِيِيه اِطَالِب يَعْْبَر بَس بِالْآخِر يَتَعَلَّم الْعَنْو الْاَسَاس و يَكُون كِلَامو جَمِيل . عِلاقَتنا مَعَ اَطْلَاب كَأَبْنائِي نِعْتَبِرُهُم بِضَاعَه يَعْني لِأَزْم نُجَحُّها هَالْبِضَاعَه لِأَزْم نَتَعَب عَلَيْهِم لِانْهَم</p> | <p>كتلي حضرتك مدرس لغه عربيه ،زين ممكن تتكلم الي عن امادتك و ميف هي علاقتك مع الطلاب بصفتك معلم</p> <p>You mentioned that you are an Arabic language teacher, can you explain to me how to teach it and how your relationship with students is?</p> |

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| <p>مَسْؤُولِيَّة. مدرستنا مدرسا إسلامي، ظُرُوف أَطْلَابِ اخْتَلَفَتْ أَصْبَحُوا يَقْلُدُوا الْغَرْبَ، لَكِنْ عِنْدَنَا مِنْهُمْ مَنْ حَفِظُوا الْقُرْآنَ وَ هِيَ بَدْرًا تُزْرَعُ مِنْلِصُغْرٍ فِي عَقْلِيَّةِ أَطَالِبِ.</p> | |
| <p>مَدْرَسَتُنَا أَلْهَى ثَمْرًا كَبِيرِي فِي زَرْعِ رُوحِ الْإِيمَانِ عِنْدَ أَبْنَاءِنَا مَنَقُولُ الْكُلِّ مُلْتَزِمٌ بِدِينِ لَكِنْ نَقْدَرُ عِنَقُولُ ثَمَانِينَ بِالْمِيَا ، وَ إِِنْشَاءَ اللَّهِ رَبَّنَا يُوَفِّقُنَا عَ هَذَا أَشْيِ madrasatana ilha θamara kabiiree fi zara9 ruoḥ el?iman 9ind ?abna?na manqul elkul multazim bediin ,lakin neqdar inqol θamaneen belmaaja ,wanḥaallah rabna juḥequna 9a haḏa ifaj</p> | <p>انتو مدرسه اسلاميه ، كيف يتأقلم الطالب مع النواد و مع المجتمع بالخارج ؟ Since you are an Islamic school, how do you face the students' attitude inside and outside the school?</p> |
| <p>اهلا بكم ?ahlan bikom ,</p> | <p>شكرا لك استاذ ، بارك الله بيبك Thank you sir, may allah bless you</p> |

The fourth Code(KPO4) is an interview with a housewife who is 53 years old

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| <p>أَنَّهُ وَاللَّهِ رَبَّةَ بَيْتِ مَا دَارِسِي عَمْرِي ثَلَاثَةَ وَ خَمْسِينَ لَا أَطَّلِعُ وَلَا أَجِي ?ana wallah rabbat beet madaarsee 9omri litlaθa wxamsiin la ?aṭla9 wa la ?ad3i</p> | <p>حجيه احجيلي عن عمرج و شنو عملك و كيف هي علاقتكم بيناتكم كجوارين hajjija, remembere about your age and talk about your job, in addition to your relationship with your neighbor.</p> |
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| <p>مَرَاتِجِي عَلَيْنَا نُفْعُد سَوَا وَ تَحِي جَارَتْنَا تَجِيب خَبْرَ عَنْ وَاحِدٍ مِتَوَفِي لَا سَامَحَ اللهُ، تَجِي نُفَلِي صُبَاحَ الْخَيْرِ، شُونِكْ أُمْرَتَضَى شُونِكْ بَعْدَ، مَا ، عَنُقُودِينِ عَشْبِيكْ ، مَوَادْرِيَتِ أَبُووسِيْمَاتِ</p> <p>marated3ii d3aratna itd3iib xabar 9an waḥeed mitwaafi la samaḥ allah tid3i itqeli şabaah elxaajr, fonek umurtaḍa fonek ba9ad maitqi9deen ?ifbiiki madareet wasemat</p> <p>انا اقولا ااه خطي والله بعدو عز غير خطيو عندويلاد عصغار هذول شيعيشهم ، لا يكبرو و يعيشو اه و عنقوم عاد نسوي عدوده</p> <p>wa ana aquulaah ?ixṭaaj wallah ba9du izḡaajr xaṭijja 9indu weelaadişgar haḍol jii9aajfhom ,la jekbaro wij9iifu ah w inqum 9aad insawi 9aduda</p> | <p>لعد كيف تقضونها انتو كجوارين</p> <p>How do you spend your time as neighbours?</p> |
| <p>عُدُودِه عَنقُول حَمَلِيْتَامِي حِمْلَرَصَاصَ، وَ عَنقِيلَ مَا يُنْشَالُ عَرَّاسَ</p> <p>etqul ḥamilelejtamee ḥamilrşaaş, wiṭqiil majinfaal 9araas</p> <p>نَقُولُ هَآيَ أُمُهُمُ الْمَقْرُودِ بَعْدَهَا جَاهِلٌ وَ تُرْمَلَتْ، يَلَلُهُ عِبْسَلَامَةُ إِعْمَامُهُمْ إِنشَالَهُ بَلَكِتِ يَدْبُرُوهُمْ أَهْ وَ يَعْشُونَ الْآهْ هُوَ الْبِكْرِي رَاحَ مِنْ عَمِيرُو أَنْحَرَمَ شَمَاتِ الْهَوَا الله يصبرهم أنسألهم</p> <p>wenquul haaj ?umhum elmaqruda ba9dha d3ahil wetramaleet, ?itqul</p> | <p>شنو يعني عدوده</p> <p>What is the meaning of the word (aduda)?</p> |

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| <p>?iṣgajra wetramaleet ,jella ?ibsalaamit ?i9mamhum infallah balket jdabrohum ah wj9eefun ela haawa elbkeeri raaḥ min e9meero enḥaram jamat elhawaallah</p> | |
| <p>الله يصبرهم ان شاءالله elhawaallah jeṣaberhom injaallah.</p> | <p>الله يصبرهم ان شاءالله May God give them patience, God willing</p> |
| <p>كل الهلا بنتي نورتونا Kulelhala binti nawartuna</p> | <p>اشكرج حجيه ربي يحفظكم Thank you, may God protect you</p> |

The Fifth Code (KPO5) , Agricultural engineer who is 45 years old

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| <p>عليكم السلام ، نريد نوصِّلكم فِكرا عن ازِراعِه دَاخِل الكبيسيّ ، كبيس تُمَيَّرت الأَكثَر شيّ بكَثْرَة انخيل وزراعة العلف الحيوانيّ مِثْل اجْت و غير الجت و هي اشغلات .كبيس طبعا الكل يُعرف لاهي على شَط و لاهي على نهر كُنُو تُقولو بِالْمِنْفُطْعِه, 9alajkumesalam ,inriid inwaṣeel fekraa 9an ?izira9aa daxel ?ikbeese,?ikbeeṣaarelha sanawat heek. itmaajzat ?akθar jee bekuθrat inaxiil wezira9at il9alaaf elḥaajwaniij miθel ed3eejt o gaajr eld3eejt whaaj ejeeglat.?ikbees ṭab9an lkol jo9rof la hea 9ala jaṭ wala hea 9ala nahar kanu ?itqulu belminqaṭ9a,</p> | <p>السلام عليكم شلونك استاذ بما انك كتلي مسبقا مهندس زراعي احجيلي بالبدايه عمرك و بعدها تكلمي عن زراعته داخل كبيس You mentioned to me before that you are an agricultural engineer, first of all, can you tell me your age and then talk to me about agriculture in the city of Kapis</p> |
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| <p>كبيس عايشي على عيون الكبريت ومرات يروحو للبركيي. نخيلها كلها نسقيها من عين الكبريت، حتى المزارع مالتها نسقيها منو، الأهالي بكبيس حفرم آبار داخل الكبيسي، طلعت مي كبريت لان أحنا معندنا مي حلو ، الكل يستخدم مي الكبريت لانها صالحا للشرب و لزراعه,, والله انريد أهنايه الزراعه اجيت و الحمرايي</p> <p>,?ikbees 9ajfee 9ala 9ojuun elkibriit wmarat jeruḥu lilbirkee .naxeelha kulha nesqeeha min 9een elkibreet ḥata elmazari9 maletha nesqiiha minu,elahale bekbees ḥafarum ?abaar daxel ?ikbeesj,ṭal9et maaj kibriit li?n ?eḥnaha ma9endana maaj helu ,elkul jestaxdem maaj elkibreet li?nha ṣalha lilfurub wlizera9ah.?inriid ?ehnaaja ?izira9aa ed3eejt we elḥumraaja</p> | <p>يعني شلون عايشين اذا مو على شط و لا قريبه من النهر</p> <p>What would it be like to live in a bungalow if not on the banks of a river?</p> |
| <p>الزراعه بالكبيس منقول مصدر وارد للفرد الكبيسي، لكن سادي بعض الاحتياجات مثل أعلاف الحيوانات. نخيل كبيسي من أكثر نخيل محافظة الأنبار الا قبلها يربي اعتقد الرحاليي، اكثر من عندنا، الكبيسي ممتد كلع الزراعه، أكبيس صارلها سنوات هيك</p> <p>elzera9ah bilkbis manqol maṣdar wared lilmard likbeesj ,laken sadah ba9aḍ leḥteejd3at miḥel a9laaf elḥaaajwanat .naxeel ?ikbees min akḥar naxeel muḥafaḍat el?anbar ?la qablaha jareebj a9taqed</p> | <p>نكدر نكول الاعتماد الاكبر كلوع الزراعه من قبل سكانها لو اكو شي اخر يسد الحاجات</p> <p>Can we say that the largest population dependence on agriculture?</p> |

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| <p>eraḥaleea,akθar min 9endana,?ikbeese mate9tamde kulu 9azeraa9a. ?ikbees̄ ṣaarelha sanawat heek</p> | |
| <p>إِدْخِلْ الْأَكْثَرُ لِلْكَبِيسِيِّ هِيَ حُقُولِ الدَّوَاجِنِ ،عِنْدَنَا أَكْثَرُ مِمِّيِّ وَخَمْسِينَ حَقْلٍ أَكْثَرُ أَنْاسٍ هِنَاهُ بِكَبِيسِيِّ مَشْغَلِيِّ الْعَامِلِ مَشْغَلِيِّ الْمَجْرَشَةِ مَشْغَلِيِّ مَعْمَلِ الْغَازِ مَشْغَلِيِّ أَبُو الْكَازِ هَايِ شَعْلِهِ</p> <p>?edaxal al?akθar bekbeesj haj ?iḥuqol eldawad3en,9endana akθarmin mimaaja waxamsiin ḥaqel ?akθar enas ?ihnaha bekbeesj ?imjfeegle el9amel ?imjfeegle elmd3arfa ?imjfeegle ma9mal elgāz ?imjfeegle abu elgaz haaj jjeegle</p> | <p>يعني ايضا تستخدمون الحقول ك مصدر للعيس بكبييس</p> <p>This means they use the poultry fields as a source of livelihood</p> |
| <p>،أَتْنَيْنِ عِنْدَنَا أَنْوَبٌ وَآرِدٌ لَكِنْ صَحٌّ قَلِيلٌ، هِيَ أَحْوَاضُ السَّمَكِ الَّتِي بَدَأَتْ أَنْاسٌ تَلْتَجِأُهَا بِكَبِيسِيِّ يَعْنِي مَنْقُولِ دَامِ السُّوقِ لَكِنْ يَعْنِي الْأَحْوَاضُ بَدَأَتْ تَتَكَثَّرُ بِيهَا وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَ هَمَاتٌ مُشْغَلِيِّينَ بِي عُمَالِ سَادَهُ بَعْضُ أَنْقُصَ وَ بَعْضُ الْعَطَالَةِ هِيَ شَغْلِيِّ، وَ اللَّهِ كَانَ عِنْدَنَا نَاسٌ يَشْتَغَلُونَ بِتَلْجٍ يَبِيعُونَ تَلْجًا بِسَبَبِ الْبَطَالِيِّ، بِسَبَبِ كَهْرَبَا مَنْقَطَعِي هُم زَادٌ، يَأْخُتَلْجُ وَ بِشْتَوِيِّ يَعْزَلُو</p> <p>θneen 9endana ?nob wared laken ṣah qaliil ,haaja aḥwaad̄ esamak ?le bid?at ?nas tiltad3? ?ilha bekbeese ja9nee manqol dam elsoq laken je9nee aḥwaad̄ bed?at titkaθar beha elḥamdulah ?uhamet ?imjaḡliin be 9omal sadj ba9ed̄ nequṣ̄ wba9ed̄</p> | <p>يعني فقط حقول الدجاج ؟ Is it just chicken fields</p> |

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| <p>el9aṭala haaj feḡleej.kan 9indana nas jeṣṭaḡlu beṭaled3 jebi9u ṭaled3 besabab elbaṭale, besabab karabaa minqaṭee ham zad, jaxoṭ ṭaleed3 befeetweej i9azlu.</p> | |
| <p>الزراعة قَلْنَا أحنَا بيها النخيل أَكثِير يَعْنِي النَخِيل مِمْتَمَدَه مِنْ تَصْلُكِبَيْسِي (توصل لكبيسي) مِنْ يَم حُدُود بَلَدِيَّة كِبَيْسِي إِلَى أَنْ تَصَلَّ مَعْمَلَسْمِنْت</p> <p>qulna beha naxal ?ikṭiir je9nee elnaxiil mimtada min tiṣalekbis min jam baladeeja kbisj ?la tiṣal ma9malesment ,beha elxestaja ,beha el?afrase</p> | <p>زين بعد احجيلي اكثر عن نخيل كبيس</p> <p>Tell me about a palm</p> |
| <p>بيها الخستايه ، بيها الاشرسي، بيها القسب ، بيها الحُمرايه،بيها البربِك بيها اكثر منلَمَر</p> <p>beha elḡumraaja beha elburbuk beha ?ikṭiir minltamur.9indana ma9mel leṭaled3 enas taxoṭaled3 ajam eṣeef.befeetweeje9azlu</p> | <p>شنو هي انواع التمور الموجوده و متنوعه عدكم</p> <p>What types of dates are there?</p> |
| <p>kulelhala wnawartuna</p> | <p>شكرا لك استاذ بارك الله ببيك</p> |

The Sixth Code (KPO6) ,A 90-year-old woman

مَرَحَبَا ءَشَلُونَك يَمَا ، اَنْشَالله زِينِي، شُونُكَ بَعْد ، شُون ءَعُوْلُكِيَه، اَهْلِيْتَكِيَه شَلُونَهُمْ اَنْشَالله زِينِي اَنْتِي و اَهْلِيْتَكِيَه ،اللَّهُم رَبِّي يَنْجِحْكَ و يَرْبِحْكَ و يَفْرَحْكَ اَنْشَالله تَتَوَضَّعِينَ . اَحْنَا نَفْعُدُ اَصْبَحْ نَقْرًا سُوْرَةُ الْكَهْفِ و بَعْدِيْنَ يَجُوْ اَلْكَنَابِيْنَ عَلٰى بَيْتِ الْكَبِيْرِ بَيْتِ اِجْد ، ءَنِسُوِي سَمَكِ ءَنِسُوِي مِنْو مَرَق و ءَنِسُوِي تَقْلَاه، وَالله يَا يَمَا اَنَا اَحْبُ لَمَّة الْعُوِيْلِي نَاكُلُ سَوَا ، مَرَاتِ ءَنِسُوِي ءَجَاغِ شُوِي بِنْتُوْر لِحَطْبٍ و يَجْمَعُو وَيَشْرَبُو الْجَايِ و بَعْدِيْنَ يَطْلَعُوْا عِ النَّخْلِ نَسُوِي مَاشِ و الْحَطُّطَه نَسْمِي طَبِيخِ هَذَا يَعْنِي حَبِي ، اَحْنَا ءَنْحَبِ الْقَلَامِ و ءَقْرِيْحَةُ الْبَصْلَه اَوْ مَيِّ حَمْرًا اَوْ مَيِّ ءَزِيْتُوْنَ يَّاكُلُوْهَا مَعَ بَصَلًا يَعْنِي يَجْبُوْهَا . مَرَاتِ الْوَيَالِدِ يَجْمَعُوْا

يَسُوا أَكَلَاتِ الشِّتَا مِثْلَا التَّمَرِ الزَّهْدِي وَ الْقَسْبِ عَنجِيبِ أَجَاوَنِ وَ عَنْدُقِ عَمَّرِ وَ عَنَسَوِي
الْمَدَّكَ وَوَكُّا. هِي مَشْهُورَا جِدَا بِكَيْبِسِ

marhaba ?iflunek jema ,?infalla zenifuneek ba9ad jun
?9waajalkee,?hletkee ?iflunhum ?infalla zeeniin ?inti whleetke ,allahuma
rabi jenad3ahkee wejrabahkee wejfarhakee ?infalla titwadafiin .?ihna
nuq9od ?i?uboh neqra? surat elkahaf wba9deen jd3u elkanajeen 9la beet
elkabiir beet ?ed3d ,?ensewi samak ?ensewi maraq wensewi tiqlah
,wallah ja jema ana ?heb lamet el9waajlee nakol sawa ,marat ?insewi
d3ad3 jawi bitanur wejed3ama9u wejejrabu faaj w ba9deen jetla9u
9anaxel ?asewi maf elhonfa ?ensemi tbeex haða je9ni habej ,ahna ?nheb
elqelam w?qzaajha elbaşala

The Seventh Code (KPO7) ,A 57-year-old woman

انا ما دراسي والله بينيتي ،يعني وصلي متوصطا و قعدت بطلت،كنا في أيام زمان يقررون الملا ألف
فتحه با فتحه يعني علمونا الحروف و بعدين أكو عندنا مدرسين عندنا معلمين عندنا أطباء و عندنا
عاطلين عن العمل يعني و عندنا تربية الدواجن بصورا كبيرتي عندنا أحقول مال جاج يربون
يفعدون بيها اشباب يحصلون عليها مبلغ. و قلت لك انا ما دراسي ما أطلع من البيت ضنايي وراي ،
عاد الرجال و العيال مايرضون أطلع أحنأ ما معلمين عطلعه ولا عروحات و لا عجيات كلمن يفعد
بينتو . انا أفعد ولادي منصب اقلهم يمه فعدوم يله حتى نخبز ترا عجبينكم مختير يله قومو حتى يله
يمه حتى عنسوي تريوقا خدري يمه استكان چاي و قعديهم ،علي على شغلوا علي على مدرستوا،
مرات نحكي و نقول عفلاونه نحطبت على عفلان عسى نولي متوالمين لايق الباب ع هالخرابا
،هدولي خوش مليجين الدبشي ع الدبشي ، لعد هذا خوش مرزوقين و شبعنين و قنعنين ، ألبنيه
يقول شيلها عبشكبان و حطها عببت شبعان هدي خوش زيجه ، الله يسئر عجميع و على عبنياتنا و
عحببباتكم أنسالله

?ana madarseej wallah jebnaajti ,je9nee waslee mutawaşta wqa9adet
başalet, ahna jesamuna beedawood kuna fiaajam zaman jeqroon elmula
?alef fatħa ba fatħa je9nee 9alamuna elhuruuf wba9deen aku 9indana
mudarsiin ,9indana mu9almiin 9indana aţebaa 9indana 9aatleen 9an
el9amal w9endana tarbeejat edawad3en beşora kabiree 9indana ?ihquul
mal d3aad3 jerabon jeq9duun beha ?jabaab jeħaşlu 9aleeha mableg,wqelt

lak ana ma darsj ma ?atla9 min elbeet qanaaje waraaj,9ad we9jeal ma jerduun atlaa9 ,ahna ma ?m9almiin 9atal9a wa la 9aroqaaat wa la 9ad3ajat kulmin joq9od bebeeto.ana ?oq9odom minsubah ?qilhum juma qo9dum jellah qata noxbooz tra 9ad3enkumextemer qumu qata ?nqate9 jellah jema qata ?nsawi taruqa xadri jema ?stekan faaj wqa9dehum ?lle 9sla fuqlu ?le 9ala madrastu ,marat neqkeh wnaql ?flana ?inxatabeet ala flan 9asa qole mitualmiin lajiq elbab 9a hilbeet xaraabeej ,haqole xof ?imleeqin eldabje 9a eldabje,laa9ad haqa xofmarzoqeen wfqb9aniin wqan9aniin xofab9niin,libnaaja jaql felha min ?ibfoqban wexquta ?beet fab9an haqbazawad3 xof zeed3a ,alla jestor 9d3amee9 w9ala ?bnajatana w?qbajbatkum infalla.

The Eighth Code (KPO8), Conversation between the owner of the house and the workers who are 42 and 47 years old

| العامل | صاحب البيت |
|---|--|
| <p>حَيُّو هَلَا مَحْمُود هَلَابِهَالصَبَاح</p> <p>ħaaju hala maħamood</p> <p>hala?bhlšabaħ</p> | <p>هَآ عَحْمِيدِي صَبَاح الْخَيْر</p> <p>ha ?iħmedi şabaħ elxeer</p> |
| <p>الْيَوْم تَرّه مَا طَلَعْنَا</p> <p>?iljom tra maṭel9na</p> | <p>هَآ كَيْف الشِّغْل ءلْيَوْم طَلَعْنَا؟</p> <p>ha keef eřuġul ?ljom řil9tuu</p> |
| <p>اي وَالله هَوَاو عَآج مَارَشِيْتُو ؟</p> <p>?ehwallh hawa w 9ad3</p> <p>marefeetu</p> | <p>ħaaju</p> |
| <p>أَسْتَارَا كُلْهَآ سَوَيْتَآهَا أَدَاخِل</p> <p>?istara kulhasawaajnaħa ?daxel</p> | <p>لَا وَالله مَاتَشْ تُطَلَع حَتَّى إِسْتَجِي أَقُول لَحْد يَطَلَع يِرَشْ،</p> <p>انْت سَنُو ءشَسُو يَفُوق؟</p> <p>la wallah matiš nuṭlo9 ħata ?steħi aqol</p> <p>lhd jtlo9 jerř?nta ?řsawaajtu foq</p> |
| <p>وَاللهي بِمُطَوَّر الضَّبْط هَي مَيِّنْرَادِلَه شَيِّ بَس</p> <p>تَحْطُو وَ تُشِغِل مَيِّطُولُو</p> <p>Wallahe. ?ibmořor ađbař heeha</p> <p>majenradilha ĩee bas ?ithuřu</p> <p>witřeġel majeřolu</p> | <p>يَعْنِي يِنْرَش بِسْطَلَا وَمَدْرِي سَنُو لُو إِلا ءبْمُطَوَّر وَ</p> <p>هَوْسَا وَ كِدَه</p> <p>je9ne jenrař ?břala wmadrej řenu lo ?la</p> <p>?bmořor ?ohusa wkeđa</p> |
| <p>أَقْلَك الْجِيص مِيرَآح يَدْبَلِكِيَاه؟</p> <p>?aqolak eld3eješ miraaħ</p> <p>jeđeblakjah</p> | <p>وَالله مَدْرِي خَنْشُوف أَلْعَصْر ،بَلْكَي الله</p> <p>wallah madri xnřuf el9ařor ,balki alla</p> |
| <p>جِيص لِرْمَادِي مَضْبُوط وَالله تَلْقَى يَم ءعَبِيد</p> <p>بَس قَلُو انْتِ وَ غَسَان يَجِيْبُو تَدْرِي إِشْتَاوَا</p> <p>?عَمُود خَآف يَجِيْبُو مُو زَيْن وَ يَقُول مَحْمُود</p> <p>وَصَانِي خَآف يَبُوط أَنَا عَمُودك وَالله وَ نَشْتَعَل</p> | <p>مَآنْدْرِي غَيْر ءنْشُوف هَآذ مَارْمَادِي</p> <p>manedri ġeer ?nřuf hađ marumadi</p> |

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| <p>الطَّابِقُ الْأَوَّلُ وَ مِنْكُمْ لَوْ نَشْتَعِلُ الثَّانِي</p> <p>d3ejeş elrumadi maḍboṭ wallatilqa jem ?9beed bas qilu ?nte w ġassan jed3ebu tidri ?eḡtaawaah 9amood xaf jed3ebu mo zeen wjeqol maḥmood waşani zaf jebawaṭ ?na 9alamodak walla wneḡtaġel elṭabaq el?awaal ominkamlu neḡtaġel elθani</p> | |
| <p>اي حَتَّى بَيْنَمَا الدِّهْنُ الْفَوْقَ يَنْشَفُ حَاطِينَ دِهْنِ أَكْثِيرَ</p> <p>?i ḡatj benama eldihen elfoq jenḡaf ḡaṡeen dihen ?ikθiir</p> | <p>اه هم خوش فِكْرِي خُوش جِل عَسَاكْسَالِم</p> <p>ah hem xof fekrj xof ḡejl 9asaksalim</p> |
| <p>ءَكْلَاوَتِ مَحْمُودِ</p> <p>?iklawat maḥmood</p> | <p>يَقُولُ عُبَيْدٌ لَعَدَ حَفَفْتُو نَفْضُ</p> <p>jeqol ?9beed la9ad xafefu nefuḍ</p> |
| <p>والله اذْذَحَدَرْتِ و نُجِيْتِ عِبْوَقْتِ لِرِشْلِكِيَاهِ هَسَه أَحْنَا مَوْ بِكْبِيْسِ</p> <p>walla ?eθnḡederit end3eet ?ibwaqet larjelakjaah hasa ?iḡna mo bekbees</p> | <p>خَنْشُوفِ الْيَوْمِ</p> <p>Xanḡuf eljeom</p> |
| <p>مَحْمُودِ ارِيدُ أَنْخَاكَ عِبْشَعْلَا</p> <p>maḥmood ?reed ?anxak ?ibḡeġla</p> | <p>أَيُّوْفَقَّاكَ اللهُ إِنْشَاالله</p> <p>?jwafqak ?alla ?nḡalla</p> |
| <p>هَذَا أَبُو أَحْمَدٍ يَدُورُ خَارِطَا</p> <p>haḍa ?bu aḡmad jedaawer xareṡa</p> | <p>أَمْرِنِي</p> <p>?umerni</p> |
| <p>الخارِطَا مَاتَكَ حُلُوا حَيْلِ هَيْكَ مَتَقْدِيوِ الْخَارِطَا مَالْتَاكَ ؟</p> <p>elxarṡaa matek ḡelwa ḡeel ?ḡeek matfeedo elxareṡa maltak</p> | <p>ahh haḍe noq9od ?ana waajah qe9di raaḡ ?ḡaawfu ?aqom aqaleblu ?uaawrlu belmubajel w?daawrlu wu?qelu</p> |

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| | <p>minjextaar ?ishabha aşawrha wtejhjah ?la heek ,?ana ?ljeom wbaker belmahal 9oqbu leed'uhur belmahal انا وياه قَعْدِي رَاح أَشَوَّفُو واقوم اقلبلو بِالْمُوبَائِل و ادَوَّرَلُو وَأَقْلُو مِنْخِتَارِ أُسْحَبِهَا اصَوَّرَهَا وَطَرِّبِهَا الْاِهْيَكِ، انا اليوم وباكِر بِالْمَحَل و عُقُبُوا لِيضْهُر بِالْمَحَل</p> |
| <p>متفيدو لأنو ارضو عَرْض matfiido le?nu ?arđo 9orođjella aha yille māshi ađe anĥderet aliyom aġbiyo ahabjella mafee ađa wġi enĥaderet ad3iibu wad3i</p> | |
| <p>يوصل الله وَيَاك jošel alla wejak</p> | <p>يلله خيي سَلْمِنَا عَلَي اُبْحَمَد jella xajji salemina 9la abuhmad</p> |

The Ninth Code (KPO9) is an interview with a religious man who is 65

صِلَّةَ اَرَحَم بَكْبِيْس مَوْجُودِي لِحَد الْاَن يَعْنِي الْفَقِيْر مَآكُو فَقِيْر اَكُو بَسِيْعِيْنُو هَسَه مَحْمُود اهلُو عْبِيْت اهلِي الْحَمِدُ لِلّٰهِ عُنْمَا سَوَا فَعِنْدَنَا صِلَّةٌ رَحَمٌ هَنِي زَيْن ، هَسِي بِيهَا نَاسٌ وَاقَعِي وَقَاعِدُه بِيْنُوْنَ مِحْوَاشٌ يَعْنِي صِلَّةُ الرَّحْمَه مَاشِي ، هَسَه اَكُو شَبَابٌ عَمْسُوِيَا صَنَادِيْقُ خَافٌ عِنْدَنَا بِكْبِيْس اَحَدٌ يَسُوِي عَمَلِي يَقُوْلُوْه شَكُّرُ يَابَا عَمَلِيْتَك يَعْطُوْه مِنْو ، يَعْنِي تَقَارُبٌ اِسْتِمَاعِي مَوْزُوْدٌ مَجِدٌ بَعِيْدٌ عَنَدَ عِبْهَلَاوُلَايِي. كْبِيْسِي مَشْهُورَا بِلْمَسَاجِدِ ، عِنْدَنَا ابْنُ عَمِي بِنَا اَتْلَطَعَش مَسْجِدِ. وَالْحَمْدُ لِاَللّٰهِ اَحْنَا عَآيِشِيْنَ نَاسٌ تَحْجَلُ مِنَْاسٌ قَلِيْلٌ عَدَاوَا.

اكو اثار قديمي بكبيسي ،منطقة جوري كان يسكنها غير ديانتي ، انا مرآ كُنتِ واقف اجه واجد اجنبي ع الماطور وقف اقبالي الحوش سألوه و قال هي بيها اثار قديمي وشوفوها وفعلاً بيها اقطع از غار مدي شني اكتابي انگليزي كانت قريبي بمنلجامع.

şeletelraḥamee bekbees mawd3udj leḥad l?an je9nee elfaqiir maku faqiir
?aku basj9eenoh hasa maḥamood ahlu ?beet ?ahli elḥamedula 9oḥna
sawa fe9endana şelete raḥam ?ihnaeeja zeen ,hasj nas waq9ej wqa9dj
jebnun miḥwaaf je9nee şeletelraḥameej mafej ,hasa ?aku jabab ?imsawja
şandiiq xaf 9endana bekbees ahed jesawj 9amaleje jeqolulu ?juθor jaba

9amaleetak je9toh minu ,je9nee taqarop ?eftima9i mawd3od maħid ba9iid 9anaħid ?ibhaljwlaaja.?ikbees mafhura bilmasaad3id ,9indana ?bin 9ami bana ?itlaṭa9af masd3eed ,welḥamidulah ?ihnaha 9aajfiin nas texd3al minas qaliil 9adawa .

?aku ?aḥar qdiimi bekbees ,manṭaqa d3uri kan juskunha ġeer dejaneej ,?ana mara kunt waqiif ad3a waheed ad3nabi 9almaṭor waqaf ?iqbaliḥof sa?aloh wqal heje beha aḥar qadeemj wfafuha wfe9lan beha ?eqṭa9 ?izġaar madi feni ?iktabee ?ingelezi kanet qariibee ?mineld3amee9.

The Tenth Code (KPO10),64 years old woman

احنا علاقتنا مع اَجَارِ عِلَاقَةَ حُلُوا ، مَحَدٍ مِثْلَ هَسَا مِثْلَ هَسَا اِي وَالله ،تَشَوِّفِين هَالْعَدِرِ و الْقَتْلِ ، زَمَانِ اُولِ رَاحِ مِثْلَ قَبْلِ ، شَوِّفِين هَسَا هَذَا الْمَقْتُولِ وَهَذِهِ الْمَغْدُورِ و يَا سِتَارِ كَلُو قَهْرٍ مِّنْ هَالزَمَانِ هِي شِغْلِي اِكْبِيرِي. اَنَا عِنْدِي سَبْعُ اَوْلِيَّاتٍ ، هَذَا ابْنِي و هَذَا ضَنَّهُ ابْنِي يَخْلِيكَ اللهُ بِجَاهِرِ سَوَّلِ ، تَارِيخِ قَبْلِ بِكْبَيْسِ اَحْسَنٍ مِّنْ هَسَا تَمَشِيْنَ عِبْطُوكَ قَبْلِ ، قَبْلِ تَرْوَحِيْنَ عِبْكَفِكَ و تَجِي بِكَفِكَ قَبْلِ اِتْقَدِرِيْنَ هَسَا تِسْطَرِّيْنَ اِتْقَدِرِيْنَ عِتْعَبْرِيْنَ وَحَدِكَ ؟ اِلَّا اَتْنِيْنَ مِثْلِ هَالزَمَانِ هَسَا. ضَنَّهُ وُلْدِي كُلُّهُمْ عَقَدَ حَالَهُمْ لَا شِغْلِيَّ وَلَا عَمَلِيَّ، اَنَا جِيِّيْ اَسُوِي بَيْتِ هَهُنَاكَ بِالْحَدِيْقَةِ قُلْتُ اَنْدِي الْعَمَالِ دِيْنِظْفُو لِاَنْ اَخُوِي وَرَدَدَكَان(ورث دكان).قَبْلِ نَاسٍ تَاكُوْلُ عِدَّ نَاسٍ .

?ihnaha 9elaqatna ma9a ed3aar 9elaqah helwaa ,maħad miḥel hasa mimiḥel hasa ,?i wallah ,?etjufeen halġadeer ,welqatel ,zaman ?awal raah min miḥel qabel ,?jufiin hasa haḍa el maqtul welmaġdur wjasatar kulu qahar min hezaman haj feġlee ?ikbiiri ,?na 9endi sabaa9 ?uwleedaat ,haḍa ?ibni ,haḍ ḍana ?ibni jexaliikeeh allah ?ebd3ahrasul ,tariix qebil bekbees aħsan min hasa timfeen ?ebṭolek qabel ,qabel ?etroħin ?ebkeefk qabel ?etqedriin hasa testreen ?etġabriin wiħdeek ??la ?iḥneen min miḥel hasa .ḍana weldi kulhum 9aqed ḥalhum la feġleej wala 9amlej ,ana kunt ?sawee ?ehnakeej belḥadiiqqa qultu ?nadi el9omal jenedfu li?an axujee wiriḍ ndukan,qabel nas takul 9id nas.

The Eleventh Code (KPO11),82 years old Woman

سَلَمِيْلِي عَلَيَّ اَكْثَرِ اَسْلَامٍ ، وَالله يَحْرِرُو مِنْ عَدُوِّ،حَفَظَكَ اللهُ و يَحْفَظُ الْمُسْلِمِيْنَ و يَحْرَزَكَ مِنْ كُلِّ ظَالِمٍ و يُنْصِرَكَ اللهُ و يَخْلِيكَ هَيِّيَّ عَلَيَّ اَمْتَمَحَدَ يَوْلِيْدِي،لِيَضِيْعَ تَعَبَكَ و اُنْشَا اللهُ غَانِمٍ و طَيِّبَ لِيْنُمَةَ مُحَمَّدٍ. وَالله يَوْلِيْدِي حَجَبِيْتِ تِسْعَ مَرَّاتِ الْحَمْدِ لِلّهِ وَشُكْرًا،عِنْدِي خَمْسُ اَوْلِيَّاتٍ يُّوِي،بِخَبْرُوْنِي هَمَاتِ وَالله يَوْلِيْدِي ضِيْعِيْتِ رَقْمِ كَلِيَوْمٍ يَقُوْلُو شَمِحْتَا جِيْ اَقْلَهُمْ وَالله صَوِّطْتُكُمْ وَسَلَمْتُكُمْ

وَاللّٰهِي ضَيَّعْتَرَفُم مِّنْعُنْدِي،
 عُنْدِي بُنَيَّ وَحْدِي بِلَبِيَّت مَامَزَوَّجِي، وَحْدِي أَخَذِيهَا أَعْمَامَهَا هَذِي لِكَبِيرِي
 رَحْت عُمْرَا مَعَ الْمَرِيحِيمِ ابْنِي الْأَكْبِيرِ
 رَبِّي يُحْفَظُ جَنِينِ قَلْبُورَا
 شَدَعُوَا يَغْبَرُ تَعَال، يَغْبَصَا يَمَكْرُودَا شَلُون طَبِيَّتِي كَلْهَادِيَار
 مِّنْ جِيَّت مِّنْ لُّعْمَرَا صَعْتَا خَالِد (صعد خالد) وَيِ الْوَالِيَدَاتِ أَحْتَسْكِين (اخذ سكين) وَذَبَحُوا الذَّبِيحِي

salemili 9ali ?ikθiirsalam ,walla jeħrzo min 9adoo,ħafaðak allah wjaħfoð
 elmuselmeen jeħerzak minkul ðalem w jenşurak allah wjexaleek heebiej
 9ala ?omet muhamad jaawleedi ,laðaja9 ta9abak wenfalla ganem wtaşeb
 le?umet muhamed.wallah jaawledi ħad3iit tisa9 marat ?elħamdulla
 wfukor ,9endi xames ?ewledat jbuĵ ,wallah jeewleedi ðaaj9et eraqom
 jxibruni kljom jequlo ?efmeħtad3eej aqelhuom wallah soţkom
 osalimitkum ,wallah ðaaj9eteraqom min9indi .9indi ?bnea weħdee
 belbeet mamizaawd3e weħdeeh axðeha ?i9mamha heðj lekbiirj ,reħet
 9omra ma9a elemreeħiim ?ibni ?ikbeer ,rabi jeħfoð d3aneen qalbu
 ?ifda9wa ,jeğber jeğabşa jemagruda ?floon ţebeeti kulheldjar ,min d3eet
 mil9umra şa9at xalid elaawleedat xaθ sikkiin ðabaħu eliðbiiħeej

The Twelfth Code (KPO12) An interview with a 43 years old man

| Interviewee | Interviewer |
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| <p>هَلابِنْتِي،وَاللّٰهِي الْحَمْدُ لِأَوْشُكْر ،مِنْتَلَع بَرَا كُبَيْس نُشُوف نَفْسَنَا أَحْسَن بَصْدُق وِ الْإِخْلَاص ،أَحْنَنَّا عَرَب عَيْشِين عَقْدَ حَالْنَا لِافْتِنِي لَا مُشَاغِبِي نَاس قَلْبَا عَنَّا، هَسَا أَحْنَا نُشُوفِينَا</p> <p>hala binti wallahi ?ilħamdulawefukor minoţlo9 bara ?ikbees ?injuf nafsana ?ihsan beşodoq wel ?ixllaş ,?aħa nenas 9arab 9ajfiin 9aqad ħalana lafitnee la muřağaba nas qalba 9anas,hasa ?iħna ?etşufeena</p> | <p>شلونك حجي احجيلنا عن كبيسه بشكل عام و كيفية المعيشه هنا و كيف تربيتكم لأولادكم و صلتكم مع بعض داخل كبيس</p> <p>Talk about Kubeisa town in general and your upbringing of children inside kubeis</p> |

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| <p>لَا وَاللَّهِ أَحْنَا مَانْجُبُر بِنْتٌ عَدْرَاسِيَّ وَلَا نَجْبُرْهَا تَنْزُكْهَا هِيَكَيْفَهَا حَتَّى أَرْوَاج مَانْجُبُرْهَا بَسْ أَلْنَا كَلْمِيَّ يَعْنِي</p> <p>lawalla ?hna manud3bur benit 9aderassj wala ned3burha netrukha hejbkeefha hata ezaawad3 manod3burha bas ?ilna kelmi je9nee</p> | <p>حجي ،اليوم احنا العالم تطور و الثقافة تطورت ، رغم هذا هناك القليل من البنات كبيسيات في جامعة الانبار ، هل هذا يعني انتو متسمحون للبنات تدرس؟؟</p> <p>Hajj, despite the development of cultures within society, today we see few girls studying in universities from your region</p> |
| <p>وَاللَّهِ زَمَانٍ أَوَّلٌ تَحَوَّلَ، صَارَتْ نِسْبَةُ أَطْلَاقٍ قَوِيٍّ ،فَمَا نَعُصِبُ أَحَدَ عَزْوَاةٍ، وَزَمَانَهُ تَحَوَّلَ وَ أَحْنَا هُنَا مُشْتَمَعٌ وَاحِدٌ يَعْنِي.....</p> <p>walaahi zaman awal ?ithawal ,saret nesba ?tafaq qawi fama nuqsub ahid 9azaawad3 ,wamana ?thawal w?hna ?ihna muftama9 wahid je9ni ,je9ni</p> | <p>حجي انت ذكرت الزواج ، شنو هي وجهة نظرك عن الزواج بهذي الايام</p> <p>What is your opinion about marriage these days?</p> |
| <p>يَعْنِي الْحَالَا الْاِسْتِمَاعِيَّ بِكَبِيْسٍ مُنْشَابِكِيَّ يَعْنِي نَاسٌ تَقْرُبُ نَاسٍ، وَ صَحْرَانْنَا كَبِيرِي وَ نَيْسِنَا وَ حَدِيَّ وَ حَتَّى مَاشِيَّ بِكَبِيْسٍ، أَرْجُلُ كَلْمِي وَ حَدِيَّ أَرْجُلُ مَايَزَوَّجُ أَتْنِيْنُ</p> <p>elhalj eleftema9eeja bekbis mitfabkeeje9nee nas tuqrop nas ?uṣaḥraa?anaa ?ikbiiree ?u nesna wiḥdeej wḥata majee bekbis ?rad3ol kilmi wiḥdeej ?rad3ol majezawad3 ?iθneen</p> | <p>شلون يعني مجتمع واحد يعني اقارب كلكم ؟</p> <p>What does the word community mean?</p> |
| <p>شُوفِي وَاللَّهِ أَنْتِي بِنِيْتْنَا وَ حَكِيْلِكْ، أَحْنَا كَبِيْسِيَّ مَنْسِيِيَّ وَ حَتَّى الْبَطَالِيَّ بِيهَا أَكْثِيْرَا ، غَضِيْنَنْظَرُ عَنْهَا Jufi wallahi ?inti ?ibneetna</p> | <p>ليش كبيسه لحد هسه بنايتها قديمه و ممطورا ، اني جيت قبل سنين لكبيسه شفت بنايات نفسها لحد هسه شنو السبب</p> |

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| <p>waḥkiileek ?aḥna ?ikbeesj minseej wḥata elbaṭalee beha ?ikθiira ḡeēḡinenadār 9anha</p> | <p>Why has this city not developed, meaning that its buildings are very old?</p> |
| <p>كُلُّ إِلَهَلَا فَيْكِي وَبَأبُوكِي وَنِتَشْرَفِ فَيْكِي kul elhala feki web?abuki wnetʃaraf feki</p> | <p>صح كلامك حجي ، اني اشكرك و الكلام و الحوار وياكم جميل ربي يحفظكم Thank you, Haji, your words are beautiful</p> |
| <p>كُلُّ إِلَهَلَا يَبُويِّ مُودَعِيمِ بِسَلَامِي kolelhala jebuj ?imwada9em besalameej.</p> | <p>انتو الشرف مع السلامه You are the best with peace</p> |

The Thirteenth Code (KPO13) is interview with a woman who is 90 years old

| Interviewee | Interviewer |
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| <p>أَنِي عُمُرِي تِسْعِينَ كُنِّيَامَ زَمَانِ أَوْلِيَّ نِطْحَنَ بِرْحَايِي حَتَّى نُعْجَنَ وَ نُخْبِرَ، بِيَوْتِنَا كَانَتْ حَطْبُ تُخْرَ عَلَيْنَا الْمَيِّ، بِشْتَا كَانَ يَسْقَعْنَا الْبَرْدَ وَ نُخْبِرُ بِالْبَرْدِ يَوْمِيهِ الصَّبْحِ فُرْصَتَيْنِ خُبْرَ لِرَجَالٍ، مَرَا حَمَلْتِ كَيْسَ لِطُحِينِ عَلَى رَاسِي وَ الْكُونِيَّ كَانَتْ مَشْقُوقَه وَ تِنْكَبُ وَ أَنَا مَا أَدْرِي ?ani 9omri tis9een kunajam zaman awali neḥhim beraḥaaje ḥata ne9d3on ?unuxboz ,bejutana kanet ḥaṭab ?xur 9aleena elmaj ,befeta kan jesqa9na elbered wnuxboz bellbared jomjee elṣobuh qurṣeteen xuboz</p> | <p>شلونك حجييه ،حجييه احجيلنه عن حياتج قبل شلون كانت حياتج قبل How are you Hajja, talk about your old life and how it is different from now?</p> |

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| <p>lered3al ,mara Һamalet kiis leҺheen 9ala rasi ?u kanet el guneeya mafquqa wtinkab ?u ?ana ma ?adri</p> | |
| <p>وَكُنَّا مِنْ رَجْعٍ مِنْ اسْوَاقٍ نَحْطُ هَالْقَدْرَ عَطْبَاخَ ،الْوَالِدَاتِ يَرُوهُنَّ عَسُوقَ مَعَ أَبِي. أَنَا أَشْتَعَلْتُ خَيْطًا ،بَقَيْتُ خَيْطًا حَدَمَا أَرْوَجْتُ وَخَدَيْتُنَا بَيْتَ أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَتَرَكْتُ الْخَيْطَ عَشْنَا حَيَاةَ جُلُوعًا وَصَارَ عِنْدِي بَنِيَّاتٌ ثَلَاثَةٌ مِزْوَجاتٌ</p> <p>kuna minerd3aa9 ?nhoṭ halqeder 9aṭabax ,elwleedat jeroḥu 9asuq ma9a ?buj,?na ?iftegelet xajaṭa,beqeet xajaṭa Һedma ezawad3et ,wxaḏeena beet elhamdulilah, tirakt el xajaṭa 9ufna Һilwa Һaar 9indi? ibnajat?itlaṭhi mizawd3at</p> | <p>حجيه احجيلي ،كيف كنتي تطبخين و احجيلي عن اولادك و بناتك و شنو كنتي تشتغلي قبل Talk about how to cook before and talk about your children?, and what is your job?</p> |
| <p>ضَلَّيْنَا سَنَيْنَ بَغْدَادَ وَ نَاسَهَا أَلْتَقَوْنَا بِشَارِعِ وَ خَوْشِ نَاسِ .</p> <p>senteen ?bagdad ?u nasaha ?iltaquna bifaree9 u xof nas</p> | <p>هم طلعتو خارج كبيسه لو كل حياتكم قضيتوها هنا Did you go outside the region and what was your life like during the war?</p> |
| <p>،عِنْدِي الْوَالِدِ الْوَحِيدِ يَشْتَعَلُ بِلِمَعْمَلِ وَ اَحْنَا عَوَيْلِي دِينِي ،سُكْنِي بِكُبَيْسِ مِنْ صُعْرِي حَدِّ هَسَا</p> <p>9endi elwleed elwaҺiid belma9mel u ?aҺna ?i9waalje dajni ,sukeni bekbees min Һoғari Һid hesa ,</p> | <p>شنو عمل اولادك Whst is your sons' job</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>نَمَلِي مَيِّ مَنَلَبْجَار و عَلَي رُوسَنَا حَتَّى نُشْرَب و كَانَ زَوْجِي يَعِينِي nemli maje minlebjaar ,w9ala rusana heta nufrob</p> | <p>يعني شلون تحملو المي ع الراس How did you carry water on the head?</p> |
| <p>اي والله كُنْتُ صَغِيرِي و مَات رَجُلِي و فَعَدْتُ تَوَقَّلْتُو أُرَبِي ضَنَائِي . na wşgeeri mat red3li ?u qa9dtuqiltu ?rabi đanaaj.</p> | <p>اي حجييه احجلي عن زوجك بما انك ذكرتي Since you mentioned your husband, please talk about him</p> |
| <p>،اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّي لَا يَحْرِمَكِي مِن أَهْلِيئُكِي. allahum rabi lab jeħremki min ahleetki.</p> | <p>الله یرحمه ان شاء الله May Allah have mercy on him,Allah willing</p> |

The Fourteenth Code (KPO14) who is a worker 44 years old

أول شيء نُحْفَر الكيع ،نُدْفِن سَبِيَس ،نَبْدِي بَصْب لِرْبَاط و نَكْسُر حَجْر ، البنا يَحْتاج عَمَال سَبْعَهه ،
وَنَبْدِي نُخْبَط لِسْمَنْت ، البنا يَحْتاج الى مَوْنِي زِينِي اَحْنَا عِنْدَنَا ابو البَيْت يَجْبِلْنَا ضَحْوِي مِثْل
بَيْض،بَيْض مَسْلُوق و طَمَاطِي عَلْلَبَان جَاي و خُبْز ،هَدْيِي طَبِيو كَرَم مَنُو. نُجَبِب فِرْشِي نِسْتَحْدَم
قَبْلَالْعَسِيل و بَعْدِين نُحْضَر مَوَادَنَا .نَأْخُذ مَوَطُور .نَأْخُذ عَمَال يَسْعَدُونَنَا بَتَشْغِيل، يَشْغَلُوْطِفِي كَذَا(يشغله
و يطفئ).

awal jee noħfur elgee9, nudfon sipees ,nebdi ibşaberubağ wenkaser
ħad3ar ,?ilbana jeħtad3 9umal sab9aa,wnebdi nuxboğ lesement ,elbenaa
jeħtad3 ?la mawazeeni ?hnaha 9indana abu elbeet ,jed3ebelna đaħweeja
miθel beđ beđ masloq țamaği 9alban çaj wxuboz ,hađi țebukaram
minu .?ind3iib ferji nestaxdim qabelelgassel wba9deen ?inħađur
mawadana .naxeđ moğor naxeđ 9umal jes9edunana ?ibtafegeel
jeşgelujeğafi kiđa .

The Fifteenth Code(KPO15)is an interview with a man who is 45 years old

| Interviewee | Interviewer |
|---|--|
| <p>انا مُوظَّف هَمَات دكتور بِالْمَرْكَز الصَّحِي عَمْرِي خَمْسِي وَرَبْعِينَ الان بِكُبَيْسِي، تُعَيِّنْت تَقْرِيْبَانِ هَايْتَسْعِيْنِيَات بِهَذَا لَمَرْكَزِ أَصْحِي مَصَارْلِي فَتْرَا طَوِيلِي .حَقِيْقِي رَاح أَطِيك نُبْدَا مُخْتَصْرَا عَنُو ، أُو حَسَبَ الْمَعْلُومَاتِ الِي عِنْدِي، لِأَنُو مَا عِنْدِي مَعْلُومَاتِ أَكْثِيرِي، سَأَلْتِ قِسْمَ الْبِنْجُمِ (الاجوي) لِيَقْتُمَ (لِكَيْتَهُمْ) أَكْبَرَ مِنِّي هَمَاتَيْنِ سَأَلْتُهُمْ عَلَى قِسْمِي لَمَعْلُومَاتِ</p> <p>?ana muaaḍaf belmarkaz elṣaḥi el?an bikbisi ,?it9ajnetaqribam btes9eenat ?ibhaḍelmakaz ?ṣaḥi mahṣarli fatra ṭaweli .raaḥ aṭiiki nubḍa muxtaṣra 9anu,?aw ḥasab elma9lumat ?li 9indi ,li?nu ma 9indi ma9lumat ?kḥeeri ,se?alet qisum elii?ed3om leqtum ?kbar mini hamateen s?lethum 9ala qisemin elma9lumat</p> | <p>السلام عليكم،دكتور رايدہ تنطى عمرک و عملک و تحجیلینہ الواقع الصحی بکبیسہ</p> <p>Peace be upon you, doctor, tell me how old are you and what is your job, and tell me about Kubeisa from a health point of view.</p> |
| <p>مَرْكَزِ صَحِي بِكُبَيْسِ بِسَبْعِيْنَاتِ، كَانَم بِي مُضْمِدِيْنِ ثَلَاثِي، بِنَايِي زُغَيْرَا حَيْلِ، كَانِتِ بِلْسُوكِ وَيْنِ الْعِمَارَه هَسِي مَالِ عِلَاهِ مَلُوكِي (عِلَاهِ مَلُوكِي (بِنَايِي زُغَيْرَا بِصِيْطِي، كَانَم بِيهَا ثَلَاثِي، كَانِ مُمْرَضِيْنِ، وَآجِدِ يَضْرُبُ بِي (يَضْرِبُ أَبْر) اللهُ يَرْحَمُو إِسْمُو جَبِيْر، وَ أَبُو بَاسِلِ هَذَا لِمَحْكَمَا (هَذَا بِالْمَحْكَمَه)، وَ كَانِ مَعُو مُحَمَّدَ شَفَاكَ اللهُ يَرْحَمُو فَهْمِي (هَمْ) أَنَا مَعْرِفُم (مَا اعْرِفُهُمْ) هُمْ ثَلَاثَتُهُمْ تَوْقَمَ اللهُ يَرْحَمُهُمْ</p> <p>markaz elṣaḥi bikbees besab9eenat ,kanum be muḍamdiin ?itlaḥi ,benajee ?zḡera ḥel kanit belsoq ween el9emara hese mal 9ala maluki ,benajee ?zḡera baṣeete ,kanom beha ?tlaḥi,kan mumarḍeen ,waheed jeḍropeper alla jerḥamu ?ismu ?id3beer ?u ?bu basil haḍbelmaḥkama ?u kan ma9a mḥamad fḡaga alla jerḥamu fahmi ham ?na ma9rifum humee ?itlaḥethum twafom alla jerḥamhum</p> | <p>انت تكول سألت من الي اجوي، يعني معناها اكو اختلاف صحيا قبل عن هسه</p> <p>You said I asked those who came, this means that there is a difference in health reality from before</p> |
| <p>بِدَايَةِ لِمَانِيْنَاتِ غَيْرُم حَتَّى إِسْمُو صَارَ إِسْمُو الْمَرْكَزِ لَصَحِي لِجُمْهُورِي، بِلِدَايِي جُمْبِي (اجوي بي) دِكَاثِرِي، كَانُو كَثِيرِ بِي مُمْرَضِيْنِ</p> | <p>دكتور بما انك من جيل نهاية السبعينات معناها تتذكر ايام</p> |

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| <p>أنا كُنت زُ غَيْرَ أَرَجَع بِسَدَّكَ هَذِي لِمَعْلُومَاتِ كُلِّهَا مَوْ بَعِيدَ عَلى بَيِّنَاتِنَا، فِ كَانَتْ بِي خَدَمَاتِ بَسِ شِنُو مِنْتَصِيرِ بِلْتَنَعَشِ أَضْهَرُ بَعْدَ خَلْصِ انْتَهَى أَدْوَامِ مَالِمِ، لَأَكُو خَفَرُ وَلَا شِي، إِلْعِنْدُو عَمَلِيَّ، كَانَتْ مُمْرَضِيَّ أَسْمَهَا صَبِيحِي مَوْجُودِي بِلْمُسْتَشْفِي وَ صَيِّدَلِيَّ زُ غَيْرِيَّ، أَغْلِبُهُمْ مَاتُّمُ، كَانَتْ كَثِيرِ مَوَادِ طِبِيَّ كَانَتْ تَجِي مِنْ ضَمِينِهَا حَلِيبِ دِيلاكِ أَزْرَكِ، بَسِ لِكَادِرِ كُلو قَلِيلِ مِنْ بَرَا يَجُونِ، بِتَسْعِينَاتِ كَانِ مُذَكَّرْتِنْفَاهُمْ (مذكرة التفاهم) مَوْجُودِ بِي كَادِرِ طِبِي وَ هَذَا بَسِ مَزَالِ مَأْكُو خَفَرُ</p> <p>. ,bedajet elθamanenat gaajerum heta ?smu ,sar ?smu elmarkaz lřahi eld3emhuri ,belbedajee d3umbe dekatrj,kanu akθeer be mumarđeen,?na kunt zġaajer ?rad3e9 baseđaker hađe elma9lumat kulha,fe kanet bee xademat bas jeno mintřeer belθne9af ?đuhor ba9ed xetees ?nteha ?dawam malom ,le?ku xafer wala jee ,?il9indo 9ameljee jee ,kanet ?kθeer mawařibiija tid3e min đimnaha ħaliip dejalalk ?azraq , kan muđakertefahom mawd3od be kader řibej hađ mazal maku xafer</p> | <p>الثمانينات و التسعينات ،كيف كانت المستشفيات و الاطباء</p> <p>You mentioned you from the seventies generation, which means you remember the years during the eighties and nineties in terms of doctors and health reality</p> |
| <p>كُبل يروح لَهيت ،كَانَتْ بِي خَدَمَاتِ بَسِ شِنُو مِنْتَصِيرِ بِلْتَنَعَشِ،الكل مَأْكُو أَغْلِبِمْ كَانُو مِنْ بَرَا يَجُو الْاَطْبَاءِ</p> <p>qobel jeroř lheet ,kanet mumarđj ?semha řobħjee mawd3odj belmustaffee ?u řajdaljee ?zġeejre ?ġlebum matom. bas lkader kulo qeleel mim bara jed3un ,bites9iinat.</p> | <p>يعني اذا مأكو خَفَرُ و لا كادر طبي بليل ، كيف كانو يواجهون العمليات الطارئه خاصة بليل ، مثلا الولاده ، الحوادث</p> <p>There is no sentinel or medical staff during the night, there are some accidents that may occur during the night, such as childbirth or</p> |

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| | accidents |
| <p>ورا ألفين وتلاتي هذي كلها راحت يعني زاد سوء أكثر (سوء أكثر) خفر ماكو طبيب نهائياً ماكو، يومياً يجون باكر يجيكم عبقو يجيكم و الله وكيلك هو نفسو مضمد كان يعالج</p> <p>wara ?ilfeen wetlaθj haθi kulha raħet je9nee zad suu?akθar ,jomeeja jed3un bakir jed3eekum 9oqbu walla wakileek hawa nifso muðemid kan je9aleg</p> | <p>دكتور و هسه الوضع الصحي كيف صار بكبيسه</p> |
| <p>بَعْدِينَ يَلِلُهُ بِنَمِ مَسْتَوِّصِفْ زُغَيْرِ، نَقَلُو قِسِمِ مَنِلْمَوْظَفِينِ قَامُو يَدَامُونَ بِي وَقِسِمِ مِنْهُمْ ضَلَمَ بِهَذَا، وَ هَسَا هَمَاتَيْنِ عَزَلْ وَ زَادَ الْوَضْعُ سُوءَ لَوْ عَلَى قَبْلِ أَحْسَنِ</p> <p>ba9deen binom mustaawşef ?izgajer ,naqlu qisem minelmuðafiin qamo jedaawmon be qiseminhum đalum bhaða,?u hesa hamateen 9azel ?u zad el waðe9 suu? lo 9ala qabel ?ahsen</p> | <p>يعني هسه ماكو مستشفى بكبيسه</p> <p>How is the situation in this town?</p> |
| <p>اي اي ، لان الوضع تُغَيَّرَ عَنْ أَوَّلِ وَ زَادَ أَكْثَرَ سُوءَ ، اغلب العلاجات تجي اكثرها حب وجع راس</p> <p>?i ?i li?an el waðe9 ġajjer 9an ?awal wzad ?akkθar suu?, ?aglab el9ilad3aat tid3i ħab raas</p> | <p>افهم من كلامك انو موجود. مستشفى لكن الكادر بي ضعيف ، و الغالبية تلتجأ للمضمد او المستوصف</p> <p>I understood that there is a hospital, but the medical staff in it are almost incompetent، Therefore, most resort to the clinic</p> |
| <p>اهلا و سهلا ست ، شرفتنا</p> <p>? alan wasahlan sit fareftina</p> | <p>اشكرك دكتور ، اعتذر ع الاطاله</p> <p>Thank you dr. I apologize for the</p> |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| | delay |
| Alla ma9akum yahala | الله مَعَاكُم يَا هَلَا مع السلامه Good bye |

The Sixteenth Code is a recorded speech by a Participant who is 45 years

والله هُنايه صار مَوْقِف قَدِيم أَحْكَي الك كَانُم اطفال يلعبو مليونين براهه ،كانت لعبتهم ناس تخيف ناس،الأطفال هناه اغلبم معندم نظام مَا عَلَيْهِم اي مُرْشِد مِ يروحو (من يروحو) يَلْعَبُو.أذْكَر كَانُم اثْنين أولادٍ مِثْعَرَكين كُلِّ وَاحِدٍ بيهم يريد يكون هوا اساس بلفريق،فأختارم مَحْمَد لَأَن عِنْدُو شَخْصِيَّيَّ قَوَّيِي فلَمَن اختاروه محمد حس انو صَدِيقُو عَلِي زَعِل مِن عِنْدُو،فلأطفال انْقَسَمُو مجموعتين ،مَجْمُوعِي وَيِي عَلِي و مَجْمُوعِي وَيِي مَحْمَد. صَرَاحَتاً اذْكَر محمد كَن صِاحِب مَشِكَل و يدور مُشَاغِبَا لَان مَاكو عِنْدُم كُبِير بوجهم .الْمَنْطَقَا كُلْهَا تَعْرِفُو حتى الاصغر منو كَانُم يَخَافُو يَقَاطَعُو كِلَاْمُو،كانم يَشْعَلُو نار و يَفْعَدُو بِشَارِع. هُم و يِلاد مَلِيحين والله . و هَسِي كَبْرُو و صَارُو زِلْم كُبَار و نَسُو كُلْهَسِي .

walaah ?ihnajeh şar mawqif qadeem aḥkej ?lek kanum ?aṭfal jel9abu
meljeenin bar?a ,kanet la9bithum nas ?itxajf nas ,el?aṭfal ?ihnajeh
ağlabum ma9indum neḍam me9aleehum ?j murjed mijruḥo jel9ebu
.?aḍkur kanum ḥneen awlaad mit9erkiin kulwahid behum jeriid jekun
hiwa ?asas belfariiq ,fextarum ?imḥamed le?n 9indo faxşejii
qawjee,felmin xtarou ?imḥamed ḥes nu şadiqu 9eli ze9el min 9indo
,fel?aṭfel anqasaqmu med3mu9teen mid3mu9ee waj 9eli ?u mid3mu9ee
wajee ?imḥamed,şarahaten aḍkur ?imḥamed ken şaḥip maʃeekel
wjedawer muʃağeba len maku 9indum ?ikbiir jewd3hum .elmantāqa
kulha ti9refu ḥita elşger minu kanom jexafo jeqaṭ9o kelamu ,kanom
jeʃ9elo nar ?u jeq9edo befaree9 ,hom wajlaad ?imleḥiin wallah ,?u hesj
kabaruşaru zelem wnesu kulhaʃee.

The Seventeen Code is a recorded speech by a Participant who is 48 years old

نَحْكِيه نُبْدَا مُخْتَصِرَا بِكَبِيْسِي وَأَشْغَلَات السُوَهَا تَعْنَلْمَوَاطِن(لَأَجَل المَوَاطِن).كَبِيْسِي بِيهَا مَرَكَزِين صَحِيَّيَّ،رَنِيْسِي و فِرْعِي ،،المَرَكِز الصَّحِيْفَتِيح (بِفَتْح)بِلِثْمَانِيَّيَّ وَنُص اَصْبُح و يَسِيْد بِلُوْحَدِي،بَأْيَام كُورُونَا حَنْتَلْنَس مَتَقَدَّر تَرْوَحْلَهِيْت ،اَحْنَا قَلِيل نُصَبْنَا بِسَبَب اُنْتَشُدَات بِلْمَنْطَقَا عَلَوَقَايِي .أَوَّل جَالِيَّ نَصَابِت ،كَن بُوْقْتَهَا حَتِي سِيَارَة شُرْطَا وَقَوَّيْت عِلْبَاب، كَن تَشَدَّد قَوِي ،والله هُناهه اِلْتَزَمُو،بس قَلِيل ضَرْبُو اَلْفَاح . سَيَّارَة لِسْعَاف تَبْقِي عَطُول بِلْمَرَكِز تَعْن المُرْضِي ،مُسْتَشْفِي مَاكو ،فَقَط مَرَكِز صَحِي و هَمَات كَن الِاهَالِي مِثْعَوَّيْن وَاكو بِيهم لَا وَالله نَاس مُسَلْحِين(مَهْمَلِين)نُصَابُو .بَغِيْر مَنَاطِق بِيَايِر نُصَابُو(كَثِيْر) ، اِحِد و ثَلَاثِيَاء يَنْتَرَس المَرَكِز بِسَبَب لِقَاحَات اطفال و حَوَامِل،أَلْفَاحَات كُورُونَا يَوْمِيي مَاعِدَا أَجْمَعِه لِسْعَاف مَوْجُودَا كُلِّ وَقْت خَاف مَرَا تَبِيْد تُجِيْب تَالِيْلِيل(تَالِي اللِيْل).

nehkee nubḍa muxtaşara bekbeesee weʃeğlet elsaooha ti9enlemuaṭen
.?ikbeesi beha markizzen şaḥeja ,ra?eesi wa far9i ,elmarkaz elşehjefatiiḥ

belθmanja wnoş Wjsid bilweħdi „be?ajam korona ħitaenas matiƣdor
 ?itroħelhiit ,?iħna qaleel ?inşabna besabab etafadudat bilmanṭaqa
 9alweeqaja .awel ħalee ?inşabet ,ken bwaqetha ħetee sajarit furṭa waqfet
 9albab ,kan xileetu tafadod qewj ,wallah ?ihnaha ?iltazamu ,bas qaleel
 ɗarapu eluqaah.sajaret les9af tipqi 9aṭol bilmarkaz ti9en elmurɗa
 .,mustaffee maku ,faqeṭ markis şaħi ?u hamat ken el?hali mit9awniin
 wa?ku behum lawalla nas ?imsalħiinşabu ,begeer manaṭiq bajader nşabu
 ,ahid wθulaθaa jentares bisabab eluqaħat ?aṭfal weħawamel ,luqaħat
 korona jomeeja ma9ada ?d3um9a les9af kol waqet mawad3uda xaf mara
 tiid itd3iip talileel.

The Eighteenth Code is a recorded speech by a Participant who is 51 years old

مَوْضوعُ الْأَرْكَاهِ. وَالصَّلَوَاتِ، عِنْدَنَا نَاسٌ حَالَتَمَمَّيْسُورًا خَارِجَ كُبَيْسٍ بَشَهْرَ جَبِّ يَعْطُونَ نَفْقِي لِلْمُحْتَجِّينَ وَ
 بَعْدِينَ يوزعُ الْبَاقِي نَاحِيَةَ كُبَيْسِي مَوْبِسَ فُلُوسٍ، مَرَاتٍ طَحِينٍ، مَوَادٍ غِذَائِيَّةٍ، بِكُبَيْسٍ كَوْلَهُمْ مِتْعُونِينَ أَيْدٍ
 وَحُدِي حَتَّى بَشَهْرِ رُمُضَانَ هَمَاتٍ يوزعو عَلَيْهِمْ، وَيَبْعَثُونَ إِلَيْهِمْ. بِرُمُضَانَ نَاسٌ تَدُورُ عَنَّا، يَبْعَثُونَ
 جِيرِي قَوِيَّةً، بِنْتِنَا أَطْعَمًا (الطعمه). هَسَا هِنَاهُ كَلْنَا أُنْبُوتَنَا وَحُدِي إِلَيَّ مَا حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ، نَشَارِكُهُمْ بِفِرَاحِهِمْ
 وَحَزَانِهِمْ لَهُ سَامِحَ اللَّهُ، وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ عَيْشِينَ. عِنْدَنَا خَمْسَ مَحَلَّاتٍ بِشُورَجِهِ أَبْغَدَادَ .

ṃawɗo9 ezakah weşalawaat 9inana nas ħalethumajsuraa xared3 ?kbees
 ?ibjahared3aab je9ṭu nafeqi lilmiħtagiin wbe9deen jewaza9 elbaqi
 naħejet ?ikbeesj mo bas ?flus ,marat ṭaħeen ṃawaad geṭa?aja ,bekbees
 kulhum mit9awniin ?iid wiħdi ħata befahar ramadān hamat jewaz9u
 9alehum wjep9aθu ?lhum .berumṭān nad tdur 9anas ,je9nee deiiri
 qawjee ?ṭu9ma .hasa hnaha kulana ?ibejteena wiħdi ?li maħarem aṭṭah
 ,?infarkhum bifrahum weħzanhum la samiħ aṭṭah welħamdullah 9ajfeen
 .9indana xamis meħelaat bifurd3ah ?bağdad ,maal baqlaawa. ?aṭkor ken
 axojaa lizgeejr raah 9ala ?iben 9amii raahħindu ħata jed3ebu d3aad3um
 letbar9u feeħa liwalad faqiir

The Nineteenth Code is an interview with a Participant who is 46 years old

| Interviewee | Interviewer |
|---|---|
| <p>بِسْمِ اللَّهِ أَرْحَمِنَ أَرْحِيمٍ، نَحْكِي عَنْ هَوَايَتِي لِكُرَةِ الْقَدَمِ، بِنِسْبِهِ إِلَيَّ كَأَنَّكَ لَعَبُ كُرَةِ قَدَمٍ عَمْرِي سِتَّةَ وَرَبْعِينَ، فِي صُغْرِي كُنْتُ أَلْعَبُ فِي دِيرِي اسْمَهَا الْبُوْحَمْدَ مَحْصُورًا هَسَا صَارَ يَسْمُوهَا حَيَّ، كُنَّا زُغَارَ يَعْنِي نَلْعَبُ فِي مَكَانٍ يَسْمُو سَقَاقُ</p> <p>bism elah erehman erahiim,nehki 9an hewaajti lekurat elqadam binesbee ?li kala9eb kurat qadam ,kunet ahenb akarez hap jamis wagdi 9asa9a.fefit faxseen belmaheel weftareet minhm toba ,fe şugeeri kunet ?!9ab fi derj semha elbuhamad maşura hesa şar jesamuha haj,kuna zgar je9neenel9ab fi mukan jesamu ?isqaq</p> | <p>السلام عليكم ، سمعت انك كنت لاعب كرة قدم سابق في فرق شعبية ممكن تتحدث الیه عن هوايتك لكرة القدم</p> <p>Peace be upon you, I heard that you are an old football player, talk to me about your football hobby</p> |
| <p>سَقَاقُ أَصْغِيرُ شِكْلُو ضَيْقٍ مِثْلُ الْمَسْلَكِ نِهَائِي تُو مَغْلُوقٍ فِي بَيْتِ بَيْتُونَا كَانَتْ بَيْتٌ بِصَفِّ بَيْتِ عُرْضُو اتْلَثِ أَمْتَارِ وَ طُولُو عِشْرِينَ مَئْرَ زَغَارِ أَحْنِي نَلْعَبِي (نَلْعَبُ بِي)</p> <p>maşura hesa şar jesamuha haj,kuna zgar je9neenel9ab fi mukan jesamu ?isqaq ,?isqaq ?izgajjr seklu 9ajjiq mi9el elmaslak nehaajtu mu9laq fi beet beejutana kanet beet bşaf beet 9ur9u ?itla9 ?mtar u9olu 9ifriin meter ?zgaar ?9nj nel9abei</p> | <p>شَنُو يَعْنِي سَقَاقُ ،مَمَكْنُ تَوْضُحْلَنهُ كَيْفَ كَانَ هَذَا السَقَاقُ</p> <p>What does the word saqaq mean?</p> |
| <p>،مَلَابِسُنَا كَانَتْ دَشَادِيشُ، أَحْذِيَّتُنَا لَسْتِيكَ وَ حِقَايَ بَعْمَرِ التَّسْعِ سَنَوَاتٍ ،فَرِيقُنَا كُنَّا ثَلَاثِي بَتَلَاثِي بِلْسَقَاقِ.مَنْ صِرْنَا وَصَلْنَا عُمْرَ أَرْبَعِ عَشْرٍ سِنِي فَمَّا نَلْعَبُ فِي سَاحَاتِ بَعِيدِي عَنِ أَدِيرِي شِكْلُهَا</p> | <p>حَلُو، كَابِتْنِ اتْحَدَثْلِي عَنْ مَلَابِسِكُمْ كَبَفِ كَانَتْ هَمْ كَانَتْ دَرِيَسَاتِ وَ شُورْتِ لُو الزِّي كَانِ عَشْوَائِي مَوْ</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>كُن فَا رِغ مِ نَ لَأَشْجَار ، أَلْكَوَال عِ لَى شِكِل أَحْجَار ، بَيْن حَجْرَا و حَجْرَا أَرْبَع أَمْتَار نَقِيسُو بِرِجَل . الْحَكْم كُن يَقْعُد عِ لَى سَكِمْلِي و يَحْكَم</p> <p>malabisna kanet difadij ?ħðeetna lestiik ohifaaj ?b9omor eltisa9 sanawat ,fariqana ken ?tlaθee betlaθee belsqaq .minşerna weşalna 9omor arba9ta9af seni qumna nel9ab fi saħat .ba9eedi 9an ?diri fekelha ken fareğ minelfd3ar ,elgwaal 9ala fekel ?iħd3aar ,been ħad3ara w ħad3ara ?arba9 ?mtar ?nqiisu berd3el, elħakam ken joq9od 9ala skemli we jeħakim.</p> | <p>مهم</p> <p>Nice, tell me about the sports clothes you used to wear at that time, was it random or a costume?</p> |
| <p>مِن كَبْرْنَا تَقْرِيْبَا بَتَسْعِيْن كُنَّا نَلْعَب بِسَاحَات مُنْظَمَه بَس كَانْتَرَاب (كَانَتْ تَرَاب) نَلْعَب عِ لَى كُنَّا نُحْطِطْهَا بِبِيْدِيْنَا بِمَادَة يَسْمُوهَا الْبُورَك كَانَتْ مَلَابِسْنَا و أَحْدِيْتْنَا مُتَوَاضِعَا بِذِيْكَ أَسْنَوَات ،كَانَتْ لَعْبِي شَعْبِي ضَلِيْنَا نَمَارَس هَلْعَبِي سَنَوَات طَوِيْلِي</p> <p>min kaberna taqriban bits9iin kuna nel9ap bsaat munaḏama bas kanetrab nel9ab 9alj kuna imxaṭeṭha bedeena ?bḡadj jesamuha elburak^h kanet malabisna w ?iħðeetna mutwaaḏ9a bðeekee esanawat.kanet le9bj fa9beja ḏaleena nmares hali9bee sanawat ṭwiilee</p> | <p>بعدها ،كابتن محاولتو تطورون من هذا الشيء كونها هوايتكم ؟</p> <p>Have you tried to develop it?</p> |
| <p>قَبْل مَكَان عِنْدْنَا مَلَابِس ،أَحْنِي مِّن كَيْفَنَا نِشْتَرِيْهَا ،مَكَان عِنْدْنَا فَوَانِيْل فَرْنِيْس الْفَرِيْق كَان كَبِيْر طَلَب مِّنَا أَحْنِي نَزِيْب(نَجِيْب) فَانِيْلِي بِيْضِي إِي لَى تَلِيْس تَحْتَلْهِدِم (تَحْت الْهَدُوم)نُص رُدُن فَرَبْنَا كُل وَإِحْد فَانِيْلِي فَجَمْعَهَا و أَخْذَهَا لِلْبِيْت و صَبَعَهَا صُبْع لِمَا نَشَفَّت جَانِبِيَّهَا عَلْبَسْتِي</p> <p>qabil makan 9indana malabis ,?aħnee min keefna nefteriiha ,makan 9indana fuanii fera?iis elfarii q kan qa9ed 9al skamli ?ikbiir ṭaleb minana aħnee ?ind3eep fanilii beḏi ?li tinlabis taḥetelhdom noş roudon fedeibna kul</p> | <p>ليش ملابسكم كانت دشاديش</p> <p>Why were you wearing the dishdasha?</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>wahid fanilii fad3ema9ha waxaḏha lilbeet uṣubaḡha ṣubaag lima neffit d3abinajaha</p> | |
| <p>جِييك بالحكي ، أَلْعَبْنَا فِيهَا وَكَانَتْ أَدِينِيَا جَارِهِ وَ عُرِّقَتْ أَجْسَامُنَا ف مَنَزْنَا عَنَا (مَنْ نَزَعْنَا) الْفَوَانِيلَ انطَبَعَتْ عَلَى أَجْسَامِنَا ، هِنَاهُ دَسُولْفَ عَمْبَسَاطَةَ (عَنْ بَسَاطَةَ) el9abna fiha ukanet edineeji ḡarau9urqet ?id3samna fe minaza9na elfawaniil enṡaba9eet 9ala ?ed3samna .</p> | <p>ممکن توضحلنا اكثر ، يعني كيف يصبغها How do you mean he was dyeing clothes, and spoiled me more</p> |
| <p>،الْوَضِيعَ،بَعْدَهَا تُطَوِّرُ الدَّرِيسَاتِ وَ النُّوَادِي ،بَعْضُ النُّوَادِي يَمْتَلُّهَا وَآجِدُ مِمْنَطَقَتِنَا(مِنْ مَنطَقَتِنَا)،مَآكُو مَلْعَبِ اسَاسِي لَكِنْ سَآجَاتِ احْتَنَرْتِبَهَا . elwaḡa9 ba9daha ?ṡawaret eldreesat welnawaadi jemaḡelha wahid mimentṡaqitna ,maku mal9ab ?sasi lakin saḡat aḡneratibha.</p> | <p>و بعدها تطورتو اكيد ، نكدر نكول حاليا تطورتو رياضيا داخل كبيسه Can we say that you have developed in sports?</p> |

The Twentieth Code is an interview with an old woman who is 63 years old

انا تزوجت و كنت اصغيرا بالعمر، اذكر كان 20 سنة تزوجت، ما كملت دراسي، اذكر كانت اكو
لهلولة ايقولوها لنا، قوم ابطولك و علق العلاقي ، و يا شكوة اللين يا بطن الناقي هذي من يزوج
عندنا احد

قَبْلَ مَآكُو تَرَكَتَر و لَاحِصَاد ،كُنَا نَحْصَدُ بِالْمِنْجَلِ لَمْوَهُ خَلِصُوهُ جَهَ دَائِسِ يَدِيسُوهُ بِلْحَمِيرِ و يَسُووهِ
رَبِقِ.و يَخْلُوهُ بَرَقِبَةَ الْحَمِيرِ.جَب تِمَر و مَعِيسِل.وَلَايِي كُنْتِ مَحْصُورَا. كُنْ عِنْدَنَا شِبَابِ رَاحُو لِّلْكَوَيْتِ
ظَلْمَ بَقُو هِنَاكَ مَدَه مُعَدَدِي.كُنَا عِيشِينَ عِلْبِيَارَ لِأَمْرَاضِ(لَا أَمْرَاضِ) وَلَا إِشِي كَانُو يَتْرَسُو مِي
بِلْبَالِدِي فَاْفُون(جَرِيكَان). تَارِيخُ كُبَيْسِ مِي و ثَلَاثِينَ سِنِي نَاجِيِي .الْبُغْدَادِي كِنْتَابِعِي لِكُبَيْسِ.كُنَا نَبْلَمُ
حَلَقُو لِّلْحَمِيرِ عَمُودَ مِيَاكُولِ لِحْصَاد .هِيكَ عِيشَتِنَا . كُنَا بِمُوسِمِ أَتْمُرِ مَجْدِ يَضِلُّ بِبِيوتُهُمْ ،يَبْنُونُ بِيوتِ
حَجَرِ و طِينِ لِجِدْمَا يَسْجُرُو أَتْمُرَ (يَسْجُرُو التَّمَرِ) حَتَّى يَحَافِظُو عَلِي مِنْ البوقِ (السَّرِقَةِ) و نَقُولُ
لَقَحِ وَمَا ذَاقَ تَمَرُو ، تَعَالُو يِنَاسِ و تَعَجَّبُو بِأَمْرُو .كُنَا نَزْرُعُ طِمَاطِي و رَقِي ،كُنَا قَبْلَ احْسَمِنِ
هِسَا(احْسَمِنِ مِنْ هِسَه).اَنَا كُنْتُ جَامِلِ و أَرَكُضُ رَكُضِ و مَا رَجِعُ إِلِي و مَلِيِي حُضْنِي حِطْبِ حَتِي
نُخْبِرُ،و هِسَا صَارَ أُوْجَاعِ و مَرِاضِ ،كَلُو مِنْ وِرَا هِلْحُرُوبِ،كُنَا قِيلَ مُنْوَفِ كَلُو شُغْلِ.

ʔana ʔitzawad3et Uu kunt ʔiʃgajra bil9umor, 9ifriin sana
wtzawad3et,ʔađkur kanet ʔaku halhula ʔiqaluha ʔilna quum ʔibṭlaak u
9aleeq el qilaaqee, u jafakot elaben ya baṭn elnaqee. hađi qabil maku
tarikter wal ḥaṣad ,kuna neḥseed belmind3al lemoh xelleṣoh d3eh ʔdaajes
jediisu belḥamiir jesawoh rebiiq wejxaloh biraqbit elḥamiir ,ḥap temer
wem9asel ulaheea kenet maḥṣura ken 9indana jabab raaḥo lilkweet
ḍelom baqu ʔihnak mudah mu9dedi. kuna 9ajfeen 9elbeejar lamraḍ wela
ʔjee kanu jetrosu ṃaj bilbaldija fafon ,ʔikbees ṃeeja wetlaṡeen senj
naḥeeja elbağdadi kenet tab9a lekbees,kuna ʔinbalim ḥelqo lilḥamiir
9amod majakul leḥṣad ,heek 9iifatna ,kuna bmawsem ʔitmer ṃaḥḍ jeḍal
bibuthum jebnoon ʔbuut ḥad3er uṡiin leḥedma jed3ro ʔtemer ḥata
jeḥafḍu 9eli minel boq ,wenqol laqeeḥ umaḍaq tamru ,ta9alu jenas
ut9ajebu bemru ,kuna nezro9 ṡamaṡi uraqi ,kuna qabil aḥsanmin hasa ,ʔna
kunt ḥamel urkuḍ rakuḍ umard3e9 ʔli umelje ḥuḍni ḥaṡaab ḥate nuxboz
,uhasa ṣar awd3a9 wemraḍ,kulu min wara hilḥrub,kuna qapil manoqef
kulu fuğel.

Apendex2

Translation of the interviews and Voice Messages of KIA speakers into English

This appendix provides the translation of the normal speech of KIA participants

The Translation of the first code

I am an old player. I am 50 years old. The Kubaisa football team needs a stadium. The Kubaisa team wins four championships, which are the Kubaisa championship, the outside Kubaisa championship, and the Governorate championship. We have more than four players who play in foreign clubs. These young people need support and sports clothes. Most of the sportswear is supplied by the players themselves. The majority of people have freelance work so they go to the soccer game daily.

The Translation of the Second Code

Sports in the area of Kubisa have been neglected for a long time. Let me talk about sports in this city, meaning stadiums, squares, and balls were neglected. The Situation in the Kubais area has become very deteriorating. We need one of those responsible for sports to come and see Kubeis, its teams and stadiums. Kabesa became very poor after Kabaisa and Al-Nasr team in 1972 were the first in the governorate, but now the conditions are very low and deteriorate a lot. No one has come in charge of the city of Kubeisa. I have been in charge of the popular teams since 2003 and I have not seen anyone who supports Kubeis in sports. We want someone to see Kubeis and how neglected and dead in terms of sports. Kubeisa contains only a name. There are three stadiums in Kubeisa city Kubeisa and one of These stadiums belong to a country, and the rest of the two are private stadiums, meaning they were set up by a person who takes the reservation fee in them. Most of the people in Kubeisa are poor and this is the reality of the situation. Thank you and may Allah reward you.

The Translation of Third Code

I am a teacher in the Arabic language, i.e. a teacher at Al-Andalus High School in Kubaisa. The teacher's profession for today is somewhat difficult because of the differences in students' intelligence and how they absorb the information. Sometimes students face difficulty while explaining the rules to the teacher on the board, so the teacher needs a great effort to deliver the information to the student. Our area is small, but its schools are few, and there is no difficulty when going or returning from school. The teacher is a foundation in everything, and he is a foundation in building society. My relationship as a teacher with the director is a close one, meaning each one has his respect and appreciation. My relationship with the rest of the teachers is a nice relationship, not only inside the school, even outside the school. Sometimes there are educational decisions that help the student to pass and succeed to another stage, but my subject is important for the students, i.e. he learns the correct pronunciation from it and his phrase is formulated. My relationship with the students is a close relationship , I treat them like my children and treat them like merchandise, that is, it must be a successful commodity. Educational conditions for students have changed over time. As an Islamic school, there are students who apply the laws of this school, some of them memorize the Qur'an and some have faith implanted within them. We can say that 80 percent are religiously observant in this school. God willing, our Lord will help us to do good, and thank you.

The Translation of the Fourth Code

I am a housewife who does not leave the house. Most of the news of the area that occurs is told by my neighbor. For example, a person has died, so I say, Glory be to God, this person is still young and has children, how will his children survive. Then we say that the sleeping child carried bullets, heavy and could not be carried on the head, and I say this is their mother who is still young and widowed God willing, their uncle will be of assistance to them. The dead man has gone from his age and is deprived of smelling the air. May Allah give them patience,Allah willing.

The Translation of the Fifth Code

Peace be upon you, I want to convey to you an idea of agriculture in the Kubaisa area. It was characterized by the abundance of palm trees and the cultivation of animal fodder, such as the jet plant and others. It is an isolated area far from the Euphrates River, so most of its people resort to extracting water by digging wells and sulfur springs. They resort to digging wells. Agriculture is not the only source of income for the person living in it. Rather, it depends largely on poultry fields. There are more than one hundred and fifty fields. There are a number of workers in these fields, meaning the greatest dependence on the poultry fields through which the gas plant is operated and canceled. There are also fish ponds that some people resort to. As we mentioned earlier, it is characterized by a large number of palm trees, meaning that palm cultivation extends from the borders of the municipality to the extent of the cement factory. There are types of dates such as the Khastawy dates, the Quasi dates, the Barbak dates and the red dates.

The Translation of the sixth Code

Hello, how are you, Allah willing, is fine. How is your family? May God make you successful, make you happy, and make you profitable. We wake up in the morning and read Surat Al-Kahf. Relatives and my sons-in-law visit us in the big house or the grandfather's house. We make grilled fish and make fish broth. I love the family gathering to eat together. Sometimes we roast chicken in a wood-fired oven. The loved ones gather and drink tea. Then they go out to the palm trees and we make wheat. The family likes to eat red water or olive water with onions. We have a well-known dish called "Medquqa", which consists of different types of dates that can be made using a mortar machine for crushing dates. This food is famous in Kubiesia.

The Translation of the seventh Code

I am a housewife, I did not finish my studies in school. They used to read the alphabet. We have teachers, doctors, and at the same time we have unemployed people who work in chicken fields and raise poultry a lot. Some young people work in these laboratories for a daily wage. I do not go out of the house because my husband and his family do not accept this. I wake up my children in the morning and do their breakfast. We knead the dough, cut it and bake it. Sometimes we say this person married a woman, and we say, "May God bless her with goodness." This is a good marriage, and these people are suitable for each other because they are contented and satisfied people. Sometimes we say carry the girl with a fist and put her in a full house. May God protect all our daughters and all Muslims.

The Translation of the eighth Code

| The House owner | Worker |
|---|---|
| Hello Humaidy ,Good Morning | Hello good morning |
| Did you go to work today? | No,We did not go out to work today |
| Don't blame it | Yes, because it was dusty, did you spray the house? |
| No, by Allah, I did not spray the house, and also I am ashamed to order someone to spray the house | We sprayed all the curtains inside the house |
| Is it possible to use a pail to spray water or use a water pump? | I swear to God, using the developer is better, you just put it in and then turn it on |
| I don't know, let me see that | Who puts plaster for you? |
| I don't know, I have to see the plaster material in the city of Ramadi | The plaster of the city of Ramadi is very fine-tuned. Let Obaid bring it to you, and tell them you and Ghassan |

| | |
|--|--|
| | brought it to me. Do you know why? To avoid if the material is adulterated, which causes the wall to clog |
| It is a good idea | Yes, even while the starting oil dries, it was placed on the higher floor. There is a lot of oil |
| Obaid says you have reduced the oil, why does he say that? | Forget about his words, I wish you could spray it today, even if you sprayed it alone |
| Let me see today | If I come back to Kubeisa, I'll spray it ,I'm not in a Kubeisa now |
| Allah help you, Allah willing | Mahmoud, I want to charge you with something |
| command me | Abu Ahmed looking for a map |
| Aha, we should sit down. And he is together and I search for him using Google on the mobile, and I choose one, then I will withdraw it. I'll be in the shop until noon | The map of your house is very beautiful, is this map useful? |
| This map does not suit him, because the width of his plot of land is wide | Oh, if I come back today, I'll bring him with me |

The Translation of the ninth Code

The ties of kinship are present in Kabaisa, so far there is no poor person, and if he is present, they can help him. Now, people build the kinship fund, and this is evidence of the kinship relationship. The bond of kinship is a sign of social closeness. There are funds where you collect money to help the needy. My cousin is building thirteen mosques, praise be to God. People

are ashamed of other people, so help and help is available. There are ancient ruins in Kubaisa, in the Jouri area. There are people living in it. And it is true that we found an old book near the mosque

The Translation of the Tenth Code

Now time is different from what it was before, now murder and treachery have become apparent, and everything has changed from what it was, that is, now you see this murdered and this betrayed all of this is the oppression of time and God. His relationship with the neighbor is a beautiful one. I have seven children, and these are my son's children. He was put in a leap that changed from before, that is, before we used to walk unaccompanied, but now we are afraid to go out on our own from the door of the house. All my children are unemployed, unemployed. I build a house in the garden, so I clean to call the workers.

The Translation of the Eleventh Code

May God protect you and give you more prestige over the nation of Muhammad than this prestige. God grant you victory over every unjust. I prayed nine times, I thank God and thank him. I have five children, and every day they call me and check on my condition and anything I need, but I lost the number. I have a daughter alone. At home, she is unmarried, and the older girl is married in her uncle's house. I went to the Umrah with my late eldest son. May God protect the fetus of your heart. People come to me and are surprised, how did you enter this country? When I returned from my life, my sons slaughtered the sacrifice.

The Translation of the Twelfth Code

Welcome my daughter, by God, we are people known for their honesty and sincerity, distinguished from others. We are people who do not like trouble, our hearts are with each other. No, we do not force our daughters to study, we let them do what they want, and even marriage we cannot force them. We do not force our daughters to marry, especially at this time, because the divorce rate has become large and the circumstances have changed from what they were, and we are on community. I mean the social situation is intertwined, all people are close to each other, our desert is

large, our people are united, and in addition to that we have a man who cannot marry two women. Frankly, Kabeesah is a forgotten area and unemployment abounds, i.e. overlooked. Welcome, and we are proud of you and your father

The Translation of the Thirteenth Code

I used to cook for the cook. The children went with their father to the market. I Have one son who works in the lab . We are a religious family . I worked as a tailor . I worked in this job until I got married and bought a house and quit sewing . I lived a beautiful life . I have three married daughters, one of them is married in her uncle's house, and the rest are living and comfortable, thank Allah We stayed in Baghdad for years and its people were good. We go to our sisters and daughters. I have one son who works in the lab. We are a religious family. I have lived in Kibais since childhood. I was carrying water on my head. We fill water from wells and carry it over the head for drinking. My husband was helping me. My husband passed away when I was young and I was raising my children. May Allah not deprive you of your family.

The Translation of Fourteenth Code

When building the house, the worker digs the ground, then pours the wood cranes and then we break the stone. Building the house needs seven workers who mix the cement. Construction needs good building materials. Sometimes, the owner of the house brings us breakfast in the morning, for example, tomatoes, eggs and milk, tea and bread.

The Translation of the Fifteenth Code

Welcome, I am an employee, i.e. a doctor, in the health center. I am 45 years old. I have been employed in the health center since the end of the seventies. I asked the employees who are since the end of the seventies. I asked the employees who are older than me because they have more information. In the seventies, there was a small health center in which three dressers worked. The center was near the Alaa Malloki building in the

middle of the market, And all these three bandages are dead. At the beginning of the eighties, I was young and I remember this information, so, the name of the health center was changed to the Republican Health Center. There is no sentinel or medical staff, after twelve o'clock. There was a small pharmacy in which a nurse worked. During this period, there were a number of services provided in the health center, including Dialak milk. There was a so-called memorandum of understanding, with a medical, and there were a number of doctors in it and there were many services, but at 12 noon the center closed, Anyone who has an operation or all such cases go directly to the Heet. Because most of the doctors come from outside the hospital, so the center closes at 12 o'clock. After 2003, all this became nonexistent, meaning the situation became worse. There is no doctor or nurse, only bandages. Most people resort to bandages that treat most diseases. After a long time, they built a small health center and moved all the employees, some of them stayed and others were moved to other places. This means the situation got worse. Yes, yes, the situation has changed and most of the treatment is from China, and most of it is medicines to treat headaches. Allah be with you, welcome

The Translation of the Sixteenth Code

Once an old situation happened, there was a group of children who were playing. Their game was one of them frightening the other. These children have no system, that is, there is no one to guide them when they go to play. There were two children who fought among themselves, each one wants to be the foundation. in the team. And they chose Muhammad because he had a strong personality, so the second one got angry with him, and for this reason the children were divided into two groups, one with Ali and one with Muhammad. Muhammad was very riotous, people in the area knew him to make problems with everyone. Young children were afraid of him and were afraid to cut his words. One day they set fire to the street. And now they have grown old and have forgotten what happened to them.

The Translation of the Seventeenth Code

We are talking briefly about the city of Kabaisa, the business they did for the citizens. There were two health centers in Kabaisa, a main center and a subsidiary center. The health center opens at half past eight in the morning and closes at one o'clock in the afternoon. During the days of the spread of Covid 19, people were no longer able to go to Kabaisa. There were few injuries in Kabaisa city, because of the strictness on prevention. There were ambulances standing at the door of the hospital. There is no general hospital, only health centers and that was the basis. Many people were injured in other areas. During Sunday and Tuesday, the center is full because of vaccinations for children and pregnant women. Covid 19 vaccine was hitting every day except Friday.

The Translation of Eighteenth code

The issue of zakat and prayer. In the city of Kubaisa, there are people whose condition may be well off, and there are people outside Kubaisa, especially in the month of Rajab, who donate their expenses to the poor and needy. The expense was not only money, but even food. The people in Kupis are very helpful. During the month of Ramadan, they also distribute food to the poor, one of whom visits the other. The houses in the city of Kubaisa are one house, except what God has forbidden, so we share with them their joys and sorrows.

The Translation of Nineteenth Code

We are talking about my hobby as a football player. When I was younger, I used to play in an area called Al Buhamad that is very small until now, its name is Al Buhamad neighborhood. There are no gym clothes to wear to play. The sports uniform was a dishdasha, and the shoes were made of plastic. The team was made up of three and the opponent as well. When we were fourteen years old, we started playing in sports fields. The sports fields were empty and there were trees around them. The goal was made of stones and we measured its length in feet. During the '90s, we used to play in roughly organized sports fields, lined with a material they called burke. The clothes were very modest, and we continued to do so for many years. Before we didn't have sports clothes. The coach used to ask us for white clothes, so he could color them and dye them. One day a funny situation happened to us. We wore colorful clothes, and while playing, our bodies sweated and our bodies were painted with colors because of the clothes.

The Translation of Twentieth Code

In the old days, there were no cars to harvest the crops. People used to harvest the crops using livestock and animals. People lived on the wells to get water. They used to go and anchor the water from the wells with large bags made of favon. Kubaisa for 130 years has been a sub-district. The city of Al-Baghdadi used to belong to the city of Kubaisa. Before we used to close the mouths of animals so that they would not eat the harvest than using it for plowing. During the harvesting of dates, no one stays in his house, all of them go to harvest, as the houses were made of mud and stone in order to protect them from theft. Before it was much better than now, that is, there were no diseases. Before I was pregnant I run and carry water on my head, but now the diseases have increased and the situation has completely changed because of the wars

المستخلص

تبحث هذه الدراسة في إحدى اللهجات العراقية "المنطوقة في بلدة كبيسة غربي العراق ، تجري دراسته تحليلاً صوتياً للفونيمات والأصوات في سياقها والتي تشمل العمليات الصوتية من الإدغام ، والادخال(الحشر الصوتي) ، والحذف ، والامالة مع الإشارة إلى اللغة الإنجليزية القياسية (SE). على الرغم ان النظام الصوتي يتضمن مجموعة متنوعة من السمات الصوتية مقارنة باللهجات الأخرى المستخدمة في غرب العراق بشكل خاص والعراق بشكل عام ، إلا أنها لم تحظ باهتمام خاص من قبل الباحثين. قد يكون هذا بسبب حقيقة أن Kubeisa هي بلدة صغيرة تقع بعيداً عن المناطق الحضرية التي لا تزال "أرضاً عزراء" تتطلب اللهجة التي يتحدث بها أهلها التحليل والبحث بالرجوع إلى SE. بالإضافة إلى التحقيق في الصوتيات المقطعية والأصوات في سياقها باللغة العربية العراقية (Kubeisa (KIA بالإشارة إلى SE ، هدفت هذه الدراسة أيضاً إلى توضيح ما إذا كانت هذه اللهجة تنتمي إلى "لهجات qiltu" أو "اللهجات الكلت" المستخدمة في العراق.

اعتمدت الدراسة الحالية تصميماً نوعياً توضيحياً يتعلق بجمع وتحليل البيانات النوعية المتعلقة بالتحليل الصوتي للأصوات المقطعية في KIA مع الإشارة إلى اللغة الإنجليزية. تهتم الدراسة الحالية بتحليل المحتوى المسجل بما في ذلك الجمل والكلمات التي يتحدث بها المتحدثون في KIA باستخدام جهاز تسجيل. بالإضافة إلى استخدام معدات التسجيل الصوتي. تركز هذه الدراسة بشكل رئيسي على إجراء المقابلات مع المتحدثين في KIA و الجواب او رداً على الأسئلة ، قدم الأشخاص الذين تمت مقابلتهم تفاصيل عن أصولهم الشخصية واللغوية. تم تسجيل الكلام العفوي لمن يتحدثون KIA في وضع طبيعي لهذا التحقيق التجريبي ، وكان النموذج المعتمد لهذه الدراسة هو (Roach 2009). استخدم هذا النموذج كأساس لتصنيف ووصف الصوتيات القطاعية المستخدمة في هذا التحقيق. تتعامل نظرية الصوتيات المقطعية لبيتر روتش كتنظيم فرعي لعلم الأصوات المقطعي مع تقسيم الكلام إلى صوتيات (أو صوتيات مقطعية) ، والتي تتوافق تقريباً مع الأجزاء الصوتية من الكلام المدروس بالرجوع إلى SE. تمت الإشارة أيضاً إلى اللغة العربية الفصحى الحديثة (MSA) عند الاقتضاء في تحليل الأقوال المختارة لتحليلها لمعرفة كيف تشبه هذه اللهجة أو تختلف عنها.

فيما يتعلق بتحليل البيانات التي تم التوصل إليها ، تم التوصل إلى الاستنتاجات ذات الصلة. هناك بعض الميزات التي تميز هذه اللهجة وتميزها عن SE. خلصت هذه الرسالة إلى أن المتحدثين في KIA يستخدمون CC في الموقع الوسط للكلمات أكثر من المواضع الأولية أو النهائية ، وأصوات الحروف المتحركة (العله) في KIA أقل في العدد منها في SE ، ويتم استخدام الادغام الرجعي أكثر من الاستيعاب التقدمي ، ويستخدم الادخال او الحشر KIA على نطاق واسع من قبل السكان الأصليين. المتحدثون بهذه اللهجة و KIA غنية باستخدام عملية الإيمالا (الانحراف) بالإضافة إلى هذه الاستنتاجات ، وأظهرت هذه الدراسة أن هذه اللهجة تعتبر واحدة من "لهجة qiltu" منذ أن نطق KIA الأصوات / q / و / k / بدلاً من الصوتيات / g / و / tʃ / في جميع البيانات التي تم تحليلها. تنتهي هذه الرسالة ببعض التوصيات والمقترحات لمزيد من البحث.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة الأنبار

كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية

قسم اللغة الانكليزية

دراسة فونولوجية للأصوات في لهجة كبيسة العراقية بالإشارة إلى اللغة الإنكليزية

رسالة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية- جامعة الأنبار وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة
الماجستير في اللغة الأنكليزية وعلم اللغة

من طالبة الماجستير

رواء سعدون فهد جرن الدليمي

بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور مصلح شويش أحمد

2022م

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