

*Auditory Analysis of Segmental Phonemes in Kubeisa Iraqi Arabic
with Reference to Standard English and Modern Standard Arabic*

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ABSTRACT:

In this study a dialect of Iraqi that is spoken in the western Iraqi town of Kubeisa is examined. With regard to Standard English and Modern Standard Arabic, it does an auditory analysis for phonemes in isolation which include consonants and vowels. It has not previously been given significant attention by scholars despite having a range of phonological features compared to other dialects spoken in western Iraq in particular and Iraq in general. This may be because Kubeisa is a small town located outside of metropolitan areas and is still considered a " virgin territory " necessitating analysis and research into the dialect used by its residents in relation to SE and MSA. The auditory analysis of the segmental phonemes of KIA with reference to SE and MSA was the focus of the current study's explanatory qualitative design, which involved gathering and analyzing qualitative data. The analysis of taped content comprising sentences and words said by KIA speakers using tape-recording equipment, is the focus of the current work. According to Peter Roach's idea of the segmental phonemes, which is a branch of segmental phonology, speech is broken down into phonemes (or segmental phonemes), which generally correspond to the phonetic components of the examined speech. In order to determine how this dialect differs from Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) and how it differs from the utterances chosen for examination, MSA was also consulted in this research .

For this empirical study, the spontaneous speech of people who speak KIA was recorded in a natural setting. Relevant conclusions were reached based on the data analysis and findings. There are specific characteristics that set KIA apart from SE. This thesis found that speakers of KIA use CCs in middle positions of words more often than in initial or ending positions, that MSA and KIA speakers use less vowel sounds than speakers of SE .

Keywords : Auditory Analysis, MSA, KIA, SE, Segmental phonemes

1. Introduction

Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), Standard English (SE), and Kubeisa Iraqi Arabic (KIA) are the two varieties that are the subject of this study. In reality, Arabic and English are related to separate language families; Arabic is a Semitic language, and English is an Indo-European one. The phonological system is one of their many systems as a result. In light of this, their segmental phonemes differ from one another. KIA can be defined as the variety of Arabic spoken by people live in Kubeisa town to the west of Iraq , about 17 km south of Hit city on the Euphrates , which its people are famous for speaking" qiltu - dialect "as mentioned by Al-Ani (1970) in addition to 'Ana' on the Euphrates and Mosul and Tikrit on the Tigris. People who left this town and moved to other places in and outside of Iraq for a variety of reasons, notably the elderly who tend to be the best keepers of dialect tradition and distinctive traits of their original dialect, also speak this dialect.

In this research , phonology and phonetics are given more attention as a level of linguistics and as a separate field. Its primary types and fundamental phonological rules are also discussed. Also, a general description and discussion of the phonology of Arabic of the sound system of Modern Standard Arabic) MSA) are presented . The first systematic study of the phonology of Arabic was undertaken by Al-Khaliil and then elaborated on by his student Sibawayh in the 8th century. Second, a general classification of consonants in Kubeisa Iraqi Arabic with reference to standard English, depending the model adopted by Roach .(2009)

Auditory Analysis of Segmental Phonemes is used to analysis data of normal speech of the participants of KIA .

2- Phonology and Phonetics

The English pronunciation system is sketched in this chapter. We 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 we 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 & et al. (2004:1-6" (phonology can stand on its own principles with no need for the basis of phonetics ." Kelly (2000:9 (states that the study of pronunciation consists of two fields, namely phonetics and phonology. Phonetics refers to the study of 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 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.(

2-1 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). Auditory phonetics is concerned with both prosodic (such as stress, tone, rhythm, and intonation) and segmental (mostly vowels and consonants) components of speech. While it is possible to investigate the auditory perception of these events in isolation, continuous speech involves the simultaneous processing of all these factors with significant interdependence (Elman and McClelland, 1982). Vowels, which are typically distinguished from one another by the frequencies of their formants, have been found to have intrinsic fundamental frequency values that vary depending on the height of the vowel. This suggests that vowels also have a variation in pitch. Open vowels often have a lower fundamental frequency than close vowels in a particular context .

2-3. 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)who 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.

2-3 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 like 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.)

2-4 Consonants

The pronunciation of English depends heavily on consonants, particularly when identifying the sound-producing organs. Understanding how the oral organs are involved is essential because

certain obstructions in the organs cause the consonant sounds to be produced during articulation. While pronouncing consonants, the use of the organs to create sounds might become a crucial prerequisite. Notably ‘certain consonants in the English alphabet have characteristics with vowels. The production of consonant sounds, as opposed to vowel sounds, involves compressing the flow of air at different levels of pronouncing. 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.

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

Place of articulation	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Type of sound								
Plosive	p b			t d			k g	ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n			ŋ	
Tap or Flap								
Fricative		f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ			h
Approximant	w			r		j		
Lateral Approximant				l				

2-4-1 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,/, 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.

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] → b the voiced stop

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.

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 affricate 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/ similar to that of /t/, but

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 pronounced 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).

2-4-2 Nasals

According to Roach (2009:42) "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).

2-3-4 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 extent when /r/ follows any one of the fortis plosives, /p, t, k/, in stressed syllables, as try (traɪ) (Roach, 2000).

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).

2-4-4 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: 70-71).

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 the /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:

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

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

.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)
1984.(

Al - Hamash,

. 3Final Consonants Cluster

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.(

2.5Vowles

A vowel is a syllabic speaking sound that is pronounced without any vocal tract constriction(Ladefoged,Maddieson,1996).Fromkin & et. al(2011, 58 (5define, “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 English, vowels and diphthongs each have their own syllable function, with twelve pure vowels and eight diphthongs. The following are examples of pure vowels and diphthongs 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 ,/ʊə/ tour ,/ɔɪ/ boy ,/əʊ/ open,/eə/ hair, /aɪ/ time ,/aʊ/ now./

2-5-1 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).(

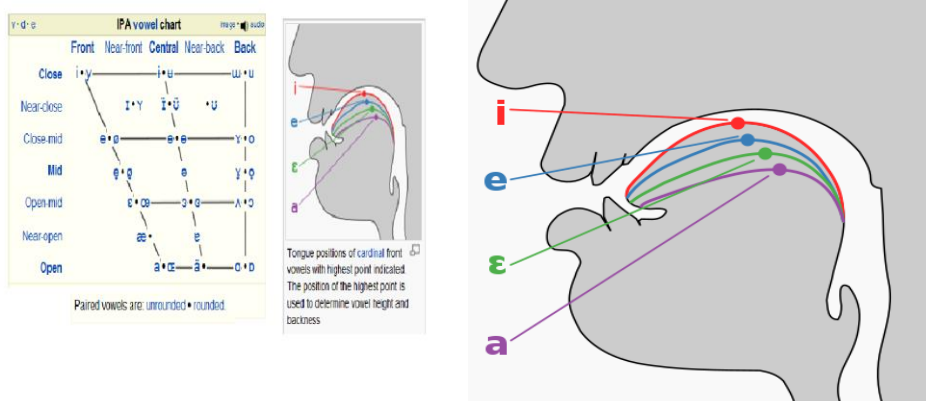


Figure 1 :English Simple vowels

There are 12 pure vowels in SE: 7 are short vowels and 5 long vowels which can be classified as the following according to Gimson (1984) and Roach.(2009)

(A) Short Vowels

English has seven short vowels: /ɪ/, /e/ ,/æ/, /ə/, /ʌ/, /ʊ/,and /o./
/ .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-open position and the lips slightly rounded, as in "bed", "set"

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

/4ə /is a central unstressed vowel produced with the tongue between the half-close and half-open position and the lips neutral. This vowel is called

"schwa", as in "arrive", "mother", "oblig". (Roach, 2000.)

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

/6ʊ /is a back vowel said with the tongue at the close position and the lips

rounded and closely rounded lips, as in "put", "wood."

/7o /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:/

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

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

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

/4ɔ:/ 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"

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

2-5-2 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.

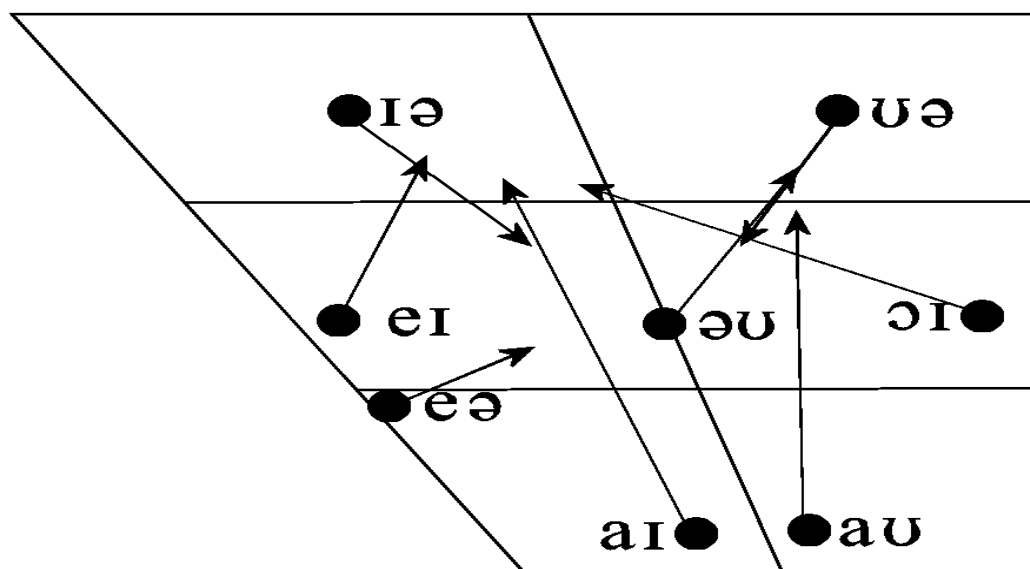


Figure :(2) English Diphthong

In SE there are the following diphthongs:

/.1aɪ/, 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 [baɪ].)

/.2aʊ/ 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.

.3The diphthong /eɪ/ as in "hay", "mat" which is front, half to close with spread lips.

/.4ɔɪ/ as in "boy" and "toy" which is back open with rounded lips to front close with spread lips.

/.5əʊ/ as in "go" and "slow": "It is back half close to close with rounded lips."

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

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

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

2-5-3 Triphthongs

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 "

/ əʊə/ ,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.(

.3Kubaisa Iraqi Arabic segmental phonemes

This section discusses KIA segmental phonemes while also describing them in terms of MSA. The processes of assimilation, elision, and incursion ,along with their significant KIA alterations, are to be explained after the discussion of the consonants and vowel segments. Al-Hamash (1969), Aluqeily ,(2012) and little modification depending on Roach (2009) classification will be used to define the segmental phonemes of KIA .

Table (1) Classification of KIA consonants

	Bilabi al	Labi o-Dental	Dental	Inter Dental	Post-Dental	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Alveolar	Glottal
Stop	b	t d	ʈ				K	q			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										l	

3-1 Consonants

3-1-1 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).

The description of Plosive sounds is as the following:

/(1) b : /ب 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."

/.2t : /ت It is a voiceless dental stop 'which occurs in all word positions as in the following examples/: miftaah " /key/ ,"taad3ir"/merchant " and/ beet" /house. "

/.3t : /ط 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/,"marbuut'/tied up./

/.4k : /ك 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."

/.5d : /د It is voiced alveolar plosive stop. It occurs in different word positions such as9/ indo " /he has / ," yabdi"/ start/,"qaa9id'/sitting ' and/ ṣayd"/Fishing."

/.6q : /ق 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/," ṣadiiq" /his friend "and/ suq" /Market. "

/(7) ? / : 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 ?kal 'he ate', ?axaḍ ' 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 (Waston, 2007). 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 consonant has its own position of articulation (Al-Qudah, 1998). They are described in the following phonemes with examples:

/.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 (012 seef" /sword, "and /raf/ 'shelf.'

/.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.'

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

/.d :/ It is a voiced interdental pharyngeal fricative, which appears in different lexemes, for example / [dabaa9"/hyena."

/.s :/ 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 sonorants (Jarrah, 2013). It occurs in all positions of the word such as saweetu" i do it/ " majs" /a female name, /ifluus / "money. (Al-Ani, 1970.)

/.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] zej nab zaratna" / [Zeinab visits us/ "waziir" /minister "and/ wazz"/ducks.

/.ʃ :/ 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 /ʃanduq" /box, "and /ʃaqaar" /falcon."

/.ʃ :/ It 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 " /rafetu"/spray)"Aluqiely,2012),/rafif"/a turtle)"Kopczynski and Meliani,1993.(

/.9x :/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."

/.10ğ: /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,ʃ,f,/for instance?/ 'astaxfir" /ask Allah forgiveness)."Abdultawaab./1985,It occurs in all positions such as /ğedriin?/tğedriin"/leave/,"meğrib" /westwards "and/ şamuğ"/glue."

/.11h /it is/haa: /الحاءIt 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 عشبيA genus of herbaceous annuals/ħaja'/snake/,'laħim' /meat/,'şabaah'/morning.'

/.12h: /هء /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.(2012,49,

: /9/العين .13It is a voiced pharyngeal fricative. It occurs in all positions of the word such as9/ajfiin"/live"/livelihood/,"ma9indu"/don't have/ ,/"noṭla"/9we go out ."

C. Affricates

KIA has only one that is a voiced palatal-alveolar affricate [ج]]dʒ.[It is attributed to the middle of the palate 'and some of them combined it with the/ sh /شand the/ yaa /,ي 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"/,med3eeteej/"don't come/,"d3ad"/3chicken ."

2-3-1 Nasals

There are only two nasal consonants in KIA : the dental nasal / n ' / and the bilabial / m) ./ Czerepinski & Swayd(2016) state that generally" 'Ghunnah " الغنةSound which is quality of" noon/"نون" / and" meem/"ميمm./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/ 'haliim 'a name masc.

/(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 , the allophone of /n / is : ,/naas"/people/"Mina" /is a name of female/" jinu/"what.'

3.3.1 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 / bilabial /w) / 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 /w/ sounds is voiced bilabial approximants . It occurs in all positions 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 :26 . (It occurs in all positions of the word, for instance /laa/'no-'qalbu/' your heart', /'mballel"/wet."

4.3.1 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 . (

5.3.1 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.

.1 Initial Consonant Clusters

Based on the information supplied, the following starting CCs are feasible KIA combinations: /initially in a syllable , generally speaking , arabic phonology consists of one or two

.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 1.(989:19 See the following example as the instance , [ʔaʃkurk" [thank you/ ʔ "kilʃi"/all thing .

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/ ʔ "kalb/'dog',/kaart/'card/ 'waqf"/standing ."

3.2Vowels

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, and (Al- Ani,1970) describe the characteristics of vowels in Iraqi dialect .

3.2.1Short Vowels and long Vowels

A.Short Vowels

Kubaisa Iraqi Arabic has four short vowels as they appear below :
 / -li :/This vowel is called" kasrah "in Arabic.It appears under the alphabet phoneme in this shape (َ (as in "sir " secret / ʔ "min"/مِنْfrom. "The tongue in the half - close position which forms / i /vowel in Arabic. The genitive case ʔ which is allocated to the construct state in Arabic along with other nouns ʔ is denoted by this short vowel.It can be found in middle and end positions of the word such as/ ʔ minu"/from him/ ʔ "hileem"/dream/"ma9i" /with me/ ʔ mini"/from me."

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

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

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

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

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:

/i:/: It is long, high front and unrounded. It occurs in the middle and the end position of the word, for instance, [biir] 'well', [ikbiir] 'big', [mit9erkiin] 'quarrel'.

/e:/: It is a long mid front unrounded vowel. It occurs in middle and final positions, for instance, [beetana] 'our home', [beet] 'house', [d3eetej] 'are you come'.

/u:/: It is a long high back rounded vowel, it can occur in the middle of the word such as [suuf] 'wool', [buub] 'doors' (Al-Ani, 1970).

/aa:/: It is a long low central unrounded vowel (Aluqeily, 2012). It occurs in the middle and the end of the word such as [9umaal] 'workers', [Abdallaa] 'a name'.

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.

/oo:/: It is a mid long back vowel. It occurs in the middle and final for example, [d3aboo] 'they bring it', [qoom] 'stand up'.

2.3.2 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 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:

/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 always pronounced as [aa], for example, [halaawa] 'sweets', [saawa] 'he equaled', [klaaw] 'head dress' (Alsiigh 2007).

/aw/: It 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'.

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', [deew] 'brave and careless'.

/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'.

/aay/: It is like the long vowel /aa/ followed by an /ii/ -like element, for instance, [d3aaya] 'I am coming' (ibid.).

3.3.2 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.

3.3 Modern Standard Arabic and Kubeisa Iraqi Arabic

In this subsection I discuss some of the differences between the phonemic inventories of KIA and MSA. The first of these differences concerns the sound that is orthographically represented by the grapheme (ض). In MSA, the emphatic counterpart of this letter or grapheme [d], which will be used interchangeably, is pronounced as an emphatic voiced dental stop, phonetically [d̤]. [However, Sibawayh) Al-Kitaab IV, p" (572, the medieval grammarian of the 8th century, describes this grapheme as representing a voiced emphatic fricative whose place of articulation lies between the teeth and the palate, and he identifies it as having no non-emphatic counterpart. "While no one can tell with certainty what the actual pronunciation of this grapheme is in KIA. There is a few attempts have been made by different scholars to identify its phonetic value between MSA and Classical Arabic) ibid. (

However, this research also discusses some of the common phenomena at the time, such as Imaala and lengthen vowels ' and provided accurate descriptions of specific sounds in the language's segmental inventory, including instances of variation and what is currently called pharyngealization (Hellmuth 2013). The following examples by participants of KIA show the similarity between MSA and KIA.

Participant No.1

إتَعِينِي تَقْرِيْمِ بَتْسَعِيْنَات. 1

/?it9ajnetaqribam betis9iinat/

"I almost got employed in the early nineties" .

The words /?it9ajnetaqribam/ are pronounced by this participant of KIA. The first word begins with the glottal stop /?/ 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 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?/ → it9ajnetaqribam/

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 .

2. أطيكي نبذا عنو

/aṭiiki nubḏa9 anu /

"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 /anhu/. 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.

3. إليجُم لقيئُم أكبر مني

!/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 medial CC. Trill sound is used to terminate words.

5. قسيم منم توفم

/qiseminum twafom/

"Some of them are died"

Concerning the words/qiseminum, /in MSA, they are pronounced /qisem minhum, /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. أغلبم ماتم

*/ağlebum matom/

"Most of them died"

Concerning the pronunciation of the word/?aglebum/,in MSA, it is pronounced*/ ağlabahum/,the speaker begins with the glottal stop sound/?/ which is uttered initially followed by the short vowel /a/ which made the impossibility the meeting of three consonant cluster.The association of/ ğl/ 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/مواطبيه/

/mawaṭibijja/

"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

ⁱ/azraq/

"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.

9. غَيَّرُ اسمو

/ḡaajerumⁱ ismo/

"They changed its name"

This word starts with a soft consonant /ḡ/. The flap / r / is used between two vowels. With reference to MSA, the pronunciation of this word is /ḡaajaru/. 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 epenthesis.

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.

10. من برا نَقْلوه/ميمبرا نقلوه.

/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./ql/ 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 kinds of elision is found.

عقبو . 11
9/oqbu /
"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.

Participant No.2

أحن ناس عيشين عَقْدُ خَالِنَا.1.

ʔ/aḥne nas 9ajfiin 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 /9ajfiin/ 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 elidion . 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/ʒ/ and/ ḥ/ are not found .Concerning the phonological process, elision process is found in KIA

2. ناس قَلْبًا عَناس.

/nas qalba ʒanas/

"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/ʒanas/,it is analyzed that it consists of two words .With reference to MSA, the pronunciation of this word is /ʒala/ /enas/in MSA 'the word begins with the pharyngeal sound /ʒ/ which is pronounced with the short low vowel/a/ instead of the word /ʒala/ ,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 كِلْمِي

وَحْدِي

ʔ/raɖʒol kilmi wiḥdeej"/

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

Concerning the word /ʔraɖʒol/ ,with reference to MSA, this word is pronounced /ʔraɖʒol/.The blend /ʔr/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,كِلْمِي/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 ofʔ 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/hd /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 صَعْبَ

ʔ/ṭallaq ʃa9ob /

"divorce is difficult"

At the beginning of the word/ʔṭallaq/,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 qilt 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 pf KIA.

5.غَضِبْتَ عَنْهَا.

/gheeḍin enaḍar 9anha /

"turn a blind eye of it"

With reference to MSA, the pronunciation of these words is /gāḍin 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 /d/ is used by the native speaker followed by the short vowel /i/ and the nasal sound.

The second word is/enāḍar/in MSA, it is pronounced /ʔ alnaḍar/,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/d/ 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.إِمُودَعِمَ بِسَلَامِي

ʔ /imwada9em 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 /r/ is followed by short vowel sounds which 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.

7. أو صحرائنا أكبري

ʔ/uʂaħraaʔanaaʔ ikbiiree /

"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 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. Findings and Conclusions

1. There are similarities between KIA and MSA in the use of the phoneme /k/ which is used instead of the phoneme /g/. Another similarity between them is the use of voiceless uvular stop /q/.

2. There are similarities between them as shown in the results that concern consonants. The emphatic sounds represent the aspirated sounds in SE, since KIA has a phenomenon of aspiration in SE.

.3The glottal stop represents a phoneme in KIA and MSA ,whereas in SE, it is an allophone .

.4The medial position is where CCs are used most frequently among KIA native speakers.

.5According to the findings, KIA and MSA differ from SE in terms of the temporal characteristics of long and short vowels.In comparison to their MSA counterparts, the extended vowels are longer. However, in SE there is no vowel lengthening.

.6The analysis of data of KIA reveals that the native speakers have a tendency to lengthen vowels particularly in the final position of words .

.7KIA 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.

.8In 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 ./

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التحليل السمعي للفونيمات المقطعية في كيببسا العربية العراقية مع الإشارة إلى اللغة الإنجليزية

القياسية والعربية الفصحى الحديثة

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الملخص

في هذه الدراسة ، يتم فحص لهجة عراقية يتم التحدث بها في بلدة قبيسة غرب العراق. فيما يتعلق باللغة الإنجليزية القياسية والعربية الفصحى الحديثة ، فإنه يقوم بتحليل سمعي للفونيمات في عزلة تشمل الحروف الساكنة والحروف المتحركة. لم يسبق أن أعطت اهتمامًا كبيرًا من قبل العلماء على الرغم من وجود مجموعة من السمات الصوتية مقارنة باللهجات الأخرى المستخدمة في غرب العراق بشكل خاص والعراق بشكل عام. قد يكون هذا لأن قبيسة هي مدينة صغيرة تقع خارج المناطق الحضرية ولا تزال تعتبر "منطقة عذراء" ، مما يستلزم التحليل والبحث في اللهجة المستخدمة من قبل سكانها فيما يتعلق بـ *SE* و *MSA*. كان *KIA* بالإشارة إلى *SE* و *MSA* هو محور التصميم النوعي التوضيحي للدراسة الحالية ، والذي تضمن جمع البيانات النوعية وتحليلها. إن تحليل المحتوى المسجل ، الذي يتكون من الجمل والكلمات التي قالها متحدثو *KIA* باستخدام جهاز تسجيل الشريط ، هو محور العمل الحالي ، وفقًا لفكرة *Peter Roach* عن الأصوات المقطعية ، وهي فرع من علم الأصوات المقطعية ، يتم تقسيم الكلام إلى الصوتيات (أو الصوتيات المقطعية) ، والتي تتوافق بشكل عام مع المكونات الصوتية للكلام الذي تم فحصه. من أجل تحديد كيف تختلف هذه اللهجة عن اللغة العربية الفصحى الحديثة (*MSA*) وكيف تختلف عن الكلام المختار للفحص ، تمت استشارة *MSA* أيضًا في هذا البحث.

بالنسبة لهذه الدراسة التجريبية ، تم تسجيل الكلام التلقائي للأشخاص الذين يتحدثون *KIA* في بيئة طبيعية ، وتم التوصل إلى الاستنتاجات ذات الصلة بناءً على تحليل البيانات والنتائج. هناك خصائص محددة تميز *KIA* عن *SE*. وجدت هذه الأطروحة أن المتحدثين في *KIA* يستخدمون *CC* في المواضع الوسطى للكلمات في كثير من الأحيان أكثر من المواقف الأولية أو النهائية ، وأن مكبرات الصوت *MSA* و *KIA* تستخدم أصوات حرف علة أقل من مكبرات الصوت *SE*.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التحليل الصوتي ، اللهجة الكيببسية العراقية ، اللغة العربية الفصحى ، اللانكليزية القياسية ، الفونيمات المقطعية