

The most important characteristics of Kubeisa dialect as one qiltu dialects (A Phonological Study)

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ABSTRACT:

This research presents briefly Iraqi Arabic dialects including KIA which is under investigation. It sheds on the main characteristics which are the main concern in this research which distinguish the qiltu dialects from other gilt dialects. 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. In addition to the investigation of segmental phonemes and sounds in context (Deflexion) in Kubeisa Iraq Arabic (KIA), this study also aimed at pointing out whether this dialect belongs to "qiltu - dialects" or "gilt - dialects" spoken in Iraq. Then the dialect under investigation in this research, i-e., segmental phonemes of KIA are presented. The phonological analysis of the segmental phonemes of KIA was the focus of the current study's exploratory qualitative design, which involved gathering and analyzing qualitative data. The analysis of taped content, comprising sentences and words said by KIA speakers using a tape-recording equipment, is the focus of the current work. In addition, audio recording equipment is used. This study is a qualitative inquiry that is based on the words and writing created by a small group of KIA speakers. This study is descriptive since it deals with information that was gathered in the form of Instead of statistics, use recorded speech or conversations. This research concentrates on conducting interviews with KIA speakers and leveraging the instruments for recording audio activity. In this research, the researcher uses interviews which consist of several preset topics that are addressed to people who become the research subjects. To acquire 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 Also, it presents a brief survey of the main

dialects used in the west of Iraq, namely HIA and RA (Dlaim Arabic). This research presents the most important results and discussion of findings of data analysis. In conclusion, the most important points in which the research is conducted are presented.

Keywords: KIA, HIA, RA, qiltu dialects, gilt dialects

1.Introduction

The smallest components of a word are considered in this study to be sound segments. Additionally, it highlights the contrasts and parallels. Depending on how and where they are articulated, consonants can be classified into a number of subgroups. In this study, the consonants and vowels of KIA are thoroughly described. The description includes each Phoneme's characteristics as well as the roles they play in various words. The current study adopted an explanatory qualitative design which concerns collecting and analyzing qualitative data related to the phonological analysis of segmental phonemes of KIA with reference to SE. The current research presents the list of segmental phonemes of KIA with their descriptions.

The current study examines audio recordings of sentences and words made by KIA speakers using a tape recording device. Additionally, audio recording technology is employed. It underlines how crucial it is to converse with KIA speakers when doing interviews. In response to the questions, the respondents give details on their linguistic and private backgrounds. The spontaneous speech of persons who speak KIA was captured in a natural context for the sake of this empirical investigation. The model adopted for this study was Roach(2009). The segmental phonemes used in this inquiry were classified and described using this model as the foundation. The theory of the segmental phonemes by Peter Roach as a subdivision of segmental phonology deals with the breakdown of speech into phonemes.

2.Material and Methods

2.1 Research Design

Research Design is a plan that specifies and describes all of the research methods that will be used, from studying the topic and asking the right questions to data analysis. It is the "procedures for collecting, analyzing, interpreting and reporting data in research studies" (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2007). In the present study, a phonological analysis of the segmental phonemes of KIA with reference to SE was conducted using an explanatory qualitative approach, and qualitative data were collected and analyzed in this context. The basic picture needs to be clarified, expanded upon, or explained through qualitative data collection. To explain and provide an explanation for the descriptive data is the goal of an explanatory

study..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".

2.2 Sampling, Data collection and population of the study

The most difficult task facing phonologists is obtaining phone linguistic data that accurately represents the target population and is of good quality. 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.

The ages of the participants in the conversations and discussions range from (40 90). They are verbally unimpaired and have normal hearing. The sample chosen is predominantly male since the researcher could easily encounter people on the streets, in stores, offices, schools, and even at their homes. Additionally, they usually consent to having their discussions and talks recorded. There are ten recorded chats about women.

The ability to communicate in KIA is a requirement for study participants. Their ancestral home is Kubeisa town, which is situated in the western Iraqi province of Anbar. Participants in this investigation range in age and occupation. Both men and women are represented. Those that speak KIA are native Arabic speakers, and no obvious dialectal differences have been found(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.. 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.

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.

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 research subjects.

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.

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.

2.4. 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.

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) as stated by Ahmed (2012). 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 The characteristics of qilt-dialects

1. 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 gilit dialect. The /q/ sound is pronounced in all position of the words. 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 /q/ rather than the phonemes /g/ used in gilit dialects. 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 "gilit dialect" in Iraq.

- 1./aqlum/، اقلّم said to him
- 2.qiltulaah, اقلولا said to her
- 3./qi9dum/، قعدم "wake up"
- 4./rajuuq/، رايوق "breakfast"
- 5./qajlula/، قائلولا "nap"
- 6./9uqop/"after"
- 7./?isqaq/، اسقاق "small field"
- 8./qimtu/، قمتو "I stand up"
- 9./?iltquna/، التقونا "met with us"
- 10./liqeetum/، لقيتهم "I found him"
- 11./?iqriibee/، اقر يبي "near"
- 12./?iqta9/، اقطع "Piece"
- 13./boq/، بوق "theft"
- 14./laqeeh/، لقيح "inoculation"
- 15./qabil/، قبل "since"
- 16./qabl/، لبح "before him"
- 17 "breakfast" رويولب /tarjuuqa./
- 18./jeqta9o/، كقط "cut it"
- 19./ ajjaq/، اكك "narrow"
- 20./ribeq/، ربيق "A looped rope for tying an animal."
- 21./nuq9od/، نقتد "sit"
- 22./?itqdriin/، اتقدرين "you can"
- 23./?inqali/، انقلي "fry "
- 24./?ihquul/، "feilds"
- 25./qalbu/، قلبو "his heart"

In Arab studies, particularly those that focus on dialectal diversity, the qaf sound is one of the sounds that receives a lot of attention. One of the most distinctive characteristics used to categorize Iraqi dialects is this sound. (Blanc,1964).

2. Affrication of Kāf

KIA speakers do not pronounce /tʃ/ sound, since it is replaced by the voiceless stop /k/ sound. The phoneme /g/ it is retained as /k/ by the speaker qiltu dialect (Abu-Haidar, 2004)." Affrication is defined as the process in which the voiceless velar plosive /k/ is realized as a voiceless palato alveolar affricate [tʃ]"(ibid) Ibn Jinnī(932 - 1002 CE) who stated it as kaškaša. Affrication is a phonological feature that exhibits in Bedouin of Arab, old and modern, dialects. "It is one of the characteristics of gilit dialects while the qəltu dialect group is characterised by the absence of affrication. While the variable /k/ is realized as /tʃ/ by speakers of the gilit dialect "(Khan, 1997:55). There are some words which pronounced with the phoneme /k/ instead of the phoneme by the /tʃ/:

- 1./bakir/ بأكير "tomorrow" instead of /batʃir/
- 2./qolak/ قالك "I say for you" instead of /qoletʃ/
- 3./sikiin/ سيكين "knife" instead of /sitʃin/
- 4./ikbiiri/ أكبري "big" instead of /tʃibira/
- 5./ikθiiri/ أكثر "a lot of" instead of /tʃiθira/
- 6./jexaliikee/ يخليكي "may allah protect you" /jexalii tʃ/
- 7./kan 9indana/ كان عندنا "we had" /tʃan/
- 8./ihletkee/ أهليتي "Your family" /?ahli tʃ/
- 9./funeeek jema/ شو نيك يمه "how are you mother?", /funeeetʃ/
- 10./heek/ هيك "as that" /hiitʃ/

3. Deflexion

Owens (2006:197-98) claims that Sibawaih describes ?imaala (deflexion) as a kind of assimilation it to assimilation of one consonant to another in terms of emphasis or voicing". Al-Antaaki (1972:96) says that "not all kinds of deflexion in Arabic Submit to Assimilation Rules".

Regarding the types of deflexion, (Owens ,2006) states that there are two types of deflexion : lexical and allophonic. the initial kind "When viewed historically, a word frequently has a phonological origin; nonetheless, this is unusual because a similar situation in a paradigmatically related word won't show ? imaala" , while, allophonic deflexion is common, and the plural suffix-iin serves as an illustration to make this point clear. The word /basaatiin/ in SA is pronounced in KIA as /bsetiin/ (orchards). As emphasized by Anees(1972:66), there are four types of ?imaala (deflexion) which are from /a/ to /i/ , from /a/to /e/ ,from / aa/ to /i/,and from /aa/ or /a/ to /ee/. The most common one is imalizing /a/ to /i/. Tendencies like الامالة

والادغام are so common in this respect, all under the title of changes in the rules of sounds. This phonological process is unique to SA, as evidenced by the reciting of the Holy Quran (Ahmed, 2012). 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 these examples :

1. مَادَرَسِي.

/madarseej/

"I did not study"

In the word /**madarsee**/, is pronounced instead of /**ma ?adrus**/ in Standard Arabic (SA). 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 Classical Arabic. She uses deflexion, since the vowel /a/ becomes /ee/.

2. كُلُّهُمْ شَيْطَانِي.

/kulhum fjeṭiin/

"All of them are devils "

In the word /fjeṭiin/, the speaker pronounces the short vowel /e/ instead of the short vowel /a/. The speaker bends from /a/ to /e/ (Ahmed, 2012).

3. مَتَرَدِيء.

/mutaradee?/

"bad"

In the word /mutaradee?/, the expected pronunciation is /**mutarada?**/, it is the same as in KIA pronunciation, but at the end of the word the speaker bends from /a/ to /ee/ to make a process of deflexion.

4. أَصْغِيرِي.

/ʔiṣṣiiree/

"small"

In this word, the speaker tends from the expected pronunciation /ṣaḡira/. The native speaker uses the long vowel /ee/ instead of the short vowel /a/.

5. بَيْت خَرَابِي.

Concerning the word /**beet**/, in SA, it is pronounced as /**bajt**/. The speaker makes imalization from /aj/ to /ee/ in this word. In relation to the word /**xaraabeej**/, in SA is pronounced as /**xaraba**/.

4.Lengthen vowel or Compensatory lengthening

According to (Crowley 1997:46) "in phonology and historical linguistics is the lengthening of a vowel sound that happens upon the loss of a following consonant, usually in the syllable coda, or of a vowel in an adjacent syllable. Lengthening triggered by consonant loss may be considered an extreme form of fusion". Clark and Yallop

(1995) state that when a consonant voiced stop follows a nasal ,a liquid or a vowel it causes that segment to lengthening .The following examples compare the duration of the segments in "**Gulp vs bulb**". Both kinds can result from speakers' efforts to maintain a word's moraic count (Hayes, 1989) for examples:

1./wiḥdeek/ وْحْدِكْ

The word /wiḥdeek/, in Standard Arabic is pronounced /waḥdik/. This word begins with the consonant sound /w/ which is pronounced with the short vowel sound/i/. The pronunciation is the same except for the end of the word ,there is lengthening of the vowel sound /ee/ which has caused ?imala of the sound in the end of the word.The short vowel /i/in SA becomes /ee/.

2./?izira9aa/ اِزْرَاعَا

What draws the attention of the researcher is the lengthening of the vowel at the end of the word.We usually say/?azira9a/ not /?izira9aa/which one can consider it as one of the phonological characteristics that distinguish KIA from other gilt dialects spoken in Iraq.

3./?ed3eejt/ اِدْتْ

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.

4./ elraḥamee/ اِرْحَمِي

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/.

5./waqiif/ وَاقِفْ .

In this word, the researcher has indicated that this word contains the consonant /q/ that characterizes this dialect from the other gilt dialects.With reference to SA, the pronunciation of this word is /waqif/.This phoneme is also used in SA. 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.

6./?iʃme tad3eej/ اِشْمَحْتَاچِي

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/.

مَشْكِلٌ . ٧

/mafseekel/

"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 /mafseekel/, the speaker makes a lengthening of the vowel /ee/ instead of the short vowel /aa/ at the end of the word.

3.Results and Discussion

Results and Discussion Related to (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 qiltu 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 /tʃ/ 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.

The /q/ sound is audible in every position in the word. One of the sounds that is given a lot of attention in Arabic studies, particularly those that deal with dialectal dispersion, is the /q/ sound. One of the most distinctive characteristics used to categorize "qiltu iraqi dialects" is this phoneme. Since the speakers of KIA enunciate the phonemes /q/ rather than the phonemes /g/ used in gilt dialects, this dialect is regarded as a member of the qiltu family. The words that include the /q/ phoneme that are related to KIA are included in the examples below. Iraqis who speak the "gilt dialect" pronounce the /q/ sound in these words as /g/, /guniija/,/madgugaa/. This phoneme is not found in SE.

Results and Discussion of the Affrication of /kaf/,The phoneme /k/occurs in all positions of the word. The voiceless stop /k/ is used instead of the phoneme /tʃ/ in SE.The phoneme /t/ are aspirated at the end of the word in emphatic pronunciation.

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. 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.

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". 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.

There are four kinds of deflexion process which characterizes KIA from the other gilt - dialects. The vowel sound (diphthong) / ay / is imalized to / ee / as seen in the words /ikbees/, /ʔi9leena/ , / 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, /mutawʕitee 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/. 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 Im la, a conditioned raising of / />[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) and (Al-sammarai and shooka, 2004) This process has characterized KIA from the other gilt dialect and SE.

KIA simple vowels are two kinds which are short vowel and long vowel. The short vowels /e/ /a/ and /i/ are articulated in the medial and final positions of the word .The short vowel /u/ is pronounced in all positions of the word .In relation to the short vowel /o/ is used in the medial and final positions of the word. The long vowel sounds are /ii/ ,/aa/ and /ee/. KIA word-final vowels are short sounds, but when they followed by a suffix, the same vowels are long as in this example /?ikbiree/"big" , /?kitabee/"writing" .At the end of the word the speaker pronounces the long vowel /ii/ and extended to the suffix sound which makes the process of deflexions or what is called (imaala in Arabic). 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./?i9wajlee/ َوَّوَّوَّ "family"
- 2./habee/ َوَّ "prestige"
- 3./i9leeh/, َوَّوَّوَّوَّوَّوَّوَّ "on it"
- 4./ahleetkee/, َوَّوَّوَّوَّوَّوَّوَّوَّوَّوَّ "your family".
- 4./?ehquul/, َوَّوَّوَّوَّوَّوَّوَّوَّوَّوَّ "fields "
- 5./beet/, َوَّوَّوَّوَّوَّوَّوَّوَّوَّوَّ "house".

Conclusions

1. There is a difference in the number of consonant sounds in KIA and SE. There is similarity and difference between SE and KIA. The similarity is each one of them has a phoneme /k/, whereas the difference between them is that in SE, the phoneme /q/ is not found.

2. 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 /ʃixʃeen/ ; /aa/ which is imalized to /e/ as in /mwe9iin/ 'dishes'; /aa/ which becomes /ii/ and /ay/ which bends to /ee/ as in /mʃeet/' walk'. KIA is very rich of imalization which is /aa/ bends to /ee/ such as /kteeb/ "book", /d3eeti/"come", /baree?a/"innocence".

3..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.

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أهم الخصائص في اللهجة الكيبسية كواحدة من لهجات القلت (دراسة فورولوجية)

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الملخص

يقدم هذا البحث بإيجاز اللهجات العربية العراقية بما في ذلك KIA التي هي قيد التحقيق. إنه يلقي الضوء على الخصائص الرئيسية التي هي الشغل الشاغل في هذا البحث والتي تميز لهجات *qiltu* عن اللهجات المذهبة الأخرى ، وقد يكون هذا بسبب حقيقة أن *Kubeisa* هي بلدة صغيرة تقع بعيداً عن المناطق الحضرية التي لا تزال "منطقة عذراء". فاللهجة التي يتحدث بها أهلها تتطلب تحليلاً وبحثاً. بالإضافة إلى التحقيق في الصوتيات المقطعية والأصوات في سياقها (الانحراف) في *Kubeisa* العراقية العربية (KIA) ، هدفت هذه الدراسة أيضاً إلى توضيح ما إذا كانت هذه اللهجة تنتمي إلى "لهجات *qiltu*" أو "المذهبة" المستخدمة في العراق. ثم اللهجة قيد البحث في هذا البحث *i-e* . ، يتم عرض الصوتيات المقطعية لكيا. كان التحليل الصوتي للأصوات المقطعية في KIA هو محور التصميم النوعي التوضيحي للدراسة الحالية ، والذي تضمن جمع البيانات النوعية وتحليلها. إن تحليل المحتوى المسجل ، الذي يتألف من الجمل والكلمات التي قالها المتحدثون في KIA باستخدام جهاز تسجيل الشريط ، هو محور العمل الحالي. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، يتم استخدام معدات تسجيل الصوت. هذه الدراسة هي استفسار نوعي يعتمد على الكلمات والكتابة التي أنشأتها مجموعة صغيرة من المتحدثين في KIA. هذه الدراسة وصفية لأنها تتناول المعلومات التي تم جمعها في شكل بدلاً من الإحصائيات ، استخدم الكلام المسجل أو المحادثات. يركز هذا البحث على إجراء مقابلات مع المتحدثين في الهيئة العامة للاستثمار والاستفادة من أدوات تسجيل النشاط الصوتي ، وفي هذا البحث يستخدم الباحث المقابلات التي تتكون من عدة موضوعات محددة مسبقاً وموجهة للأشخاص الذين يصبحون موضوع البحث للحصول على بيانات نوعية. استخدمت الدراسة المقابلات شبه المنظمة. المقابلة شبه المنظمة هي المقابلة التي يتم فيها تحضير الأسئلة في وقت مبكر ولكن يسمح للقائم بإجراء المقابلة بإضافة العديد من الأسئلة التي لم يتم التخطيط لها مسبقاً أثناء المقابلة ، كما أنها تقدم مسجلاً موجزاً للهجات الرئيسية المستخدمة في غرب العراق. ، وبالتحديد HIA و (RA Dlam Arabic). يقدم هذا البحث أهم نتائج ومناقشة نتائج تحليل البيانات. في الختام ، يتم عرض أهم النقاط التي تم إجراء البحث فيها.