

qaratappa	village in Kirkuk	qurimpa :ra	a homosexual male
piʃpiʃ	for calling a cat	mpawwaT	demoted
spinda:r	a kind of tree	pirda:ʒ	glass
? aspi:ri:n	Aspirine	po:pli:n	kind of cloth
pidʒ a :ma	pyjamas		
pro:fi:so:r	professor	panarti or panalti	penalty (in foot- ball)

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psaTla	in a bucket	pu ʃt	a bad person
pro:tista:nt	protestant	pala ʃti	devilish; bad-mannered—
pairaks	pyrax	kalaptʃa	scuff
kapsu:la	capsule	pi:p	barrel
pa:ʃa	lord	pla:w	cooked rice
?o:pra	opera	pa:k	even
kapra	wooden house for tourists in	pa:rti	party
Iraqi resorts			
pre:miz	cooker	?apo:lo	Apolo
pro:li:ta:ri	proletarian	pla:stik	plastic
pla:star	plaster	pla:zma	plasma
paida:r	peddle	po:landa	Poland
paip	pipe	purtuga:l	Purtugal
po:sTa tʃi	postman	?impirja:lija	Imperialism
sipraj	spray	poppai	a character in cartoon films
pi:ka:dilli	Piccadily	pa:ri:s	Paris
tapsi	a dish	pipsi	Pepsi Cola
po:li:n	proper name (feminine)	pa:pa	Pope
pa:Trija:rk	Patriarch	pa:ska:l	Pascale
puTrus	Peter	po:liS	Paul
pi:ano: or pja:nu:	piano	tʃips	crisps
pafki:r	towel	purtuqa:l	orange
pSo:nda	with a hose-pip	?ampisili:n	Ampiciline
pansali:n	Panciline	na:piljo:n	Napoleon
salma:npa:k	a resort in Iraq	pa:kiza or pa:ki:za	a name (feminine)
piSwantʃi	night-guard	pist	hissing at someone to pay attention
pandʒ	five	pi ʃt	for dismissing a cat
paʃ paʃ	talked in a low voice	pahlawa:n	clown

pirwa:z	frame	parawa:na	blades of the fan
pasta	song	pusTa:l	heavy boots
pukla	a lock of hair at the front	pla:hke:t	blanket
palati:qa	novelties	pamp	pump
pandzara	window	pandz a	hand
panzartʃi	a gay light-spirited		sportsmen
	person	po:ti:n	shoes
pu.ʃi	veil	pwa:l	units of domino
			or backgammon
pihri:z	special food for the sick	pja:la	cup
japraɣ	special type of Iraqi food	marpi:tʃ	hose - pipe
mpajja s	dirty	mparTax	cheeky
lampa	lamp	qo:ptʃa	button
qanapa	sofa	qapaɣ	pan's cover
qappaT	finished	qa:pu:T	coat
Tappi	ball	Ta:pu	estate office
spe:r	spare-parts	sipriɔg	spring
rapo:T	report	tʃa:pa:n	coarse cloth
spe:na:ɣ	spinach	tʃappe:wi	left-handed
Spa:na	spanner	Spa:nja	Spain
sp:ort	gentle	?ampe:r	ampere
po:liski	name of car	psa:T	carpet
pa:tʃa	a dish of lamb's head etc.	panTalun or panTaru:n	trousers
pre:va	rehearsal	pa:S	bus
paisikil	bicycle	he:p	stop
po:dra or paudir	powder	po:li:ʃ	polish
pra:wa	fitting	mapsu:T	beaten
pantʃar	puncture	pla:ti:n	platinum
pTa:la	bottles	psira	in a cue
po:z	swagger	pute:ta	potato
So:pa	heater	tpa:wa:k	debt settlement
tappu:la	a kind of dish	Surimpa:ra	girls-chaser

APPENDIX 1

IA Assimilated words : / b/ / is to be realised as [b_o]

bHa:li	in my condition	bkubra	of his age or size
bxandʒar	with a dagger	bʃa:riena	at our street
bsa:ʕ	in a hurry	Drabta	I hit him
?abxas	cheaper	mabqe:t	I didn't stay
bqalami	with my pencil	?ibtisa:m	a proper name (feminine)
bSaffi	next to me or in my class	bqarjatna	in our village
bʃa:ra	good news	jibtʃi	cries
?abʃav	more cruel	?absaT	easier
kabt	suppression	Habs	prison
bfa:riq	with a difference	?abTa:l	heroes
bsurea	in a hurry	?ibtihadʒ	a proper name (feminine)
mibttal	wet	bta:ri:xilʕarab	in the history of Arabs
mubtada?	subject	bqe:na	we stayed
bʃarafi	by my honour	nabta	plant
mibtili	burdened	bke:fak	as you like

APPENDIX 11

Borrowed Words (in Mislawi and Baghdadi dialects)

pa:ro:la	trick	pa:ra	penny
pa:Ta	equal result	pa:lu:ta	sweets
pa:nda:n	ink	pa:bka or pa:bka fan	
pa:ja	step	si:pa:ja or ʕe:pa:ja	roof-rack
tʃa:rpaja or tʃarpa:ja	bed	puxta	well-cooked or crushed
partʃam	rivet	partʃa	a piece of cloth
pe:k	a small glass of drink	pardasu:n	overalls
pa:lTu	coat	parda	curtain
paraT	vomit	prindʒ	copper

-mic terms, a plus juncture, / + /, is obviously there, a fact which is unquestionable.⁵ Even for [k^hap^h_th] 'suppression' and [Hap^hs] 'prison', aspiration is not as marked as it is believed (*Ibid.*). Both words are clearly heard from the radio or TV, for example, as [k^oabt] and [H^oabs], respectively.

To sum up this point, I find it necessary to set down a rule where the allophones of /b/ are realised in IA native words as [b^o]s:

Rule VII

$$/b/ \longrightarrow \left[\begin{smallmatrix} b \\ \circ \end{smallmatrix} \right] \left/ \begin{array}{l} \text{T} \\ \text{t} \\ \text{s} \\ \text{S} \\ \text{t} \\ \text{f} \\ \text{k} \\ \text{q} \\ \text{x} \\ \text{H} \end{array} \right\}^6$$

Conclusion

When /b/ is adjacent to voiceless consonants in IA native words, the resultant allophone is [b^o] and not [p^h] since this phonetic process results in partial assimilation, i. e., devoicing. [p] sounds in loan words occur in all positions, i. e., initially, intervocally and finally. These [p]s have four degrees of aspiration; each degree is determined by the position a [p] sound occupies. It may either be moderately or strongly aspirated in word-initial position before vowels and in word -- medial position, while it is less aspirated or unaspirated when forming part of a consonant cluster.

5. Listen to the recurrent word [ʔip^hthada] in one of Abdul Halim Hafudh's songs, the late Egyptian singer.

6. The rule is to be read as: /b/ assimilates into [b^o] before one of the bracketed voiceless consonants

A third category of [p] sounds in IA is usually added to the two already mentioned. These [p] s are said to be realisations of the native IA/ b/ when adjacent to voiceless consonants. Moreover, it is also believed that the resultant sounds are aspirated (cf . Youhanna, 36). But the question to be raised here, though springing from personal judgement, is : to what extent are these realisations of /b/ attested to be [p] sounds? Even if this were true, these [p] s would certainly lack aspiration. However, I feel that a [b_o] is much felt, and many people would argue that the following instances, for example, contain [b] s and not [p] s, though one may hear in some idiolects the latter sounds, but again, unaspirated:

/bxandʒar/ → [b_oxandʒar] ~ [pxandʒar]⁴ 'with a dagger'
 /bkubra/ → [b_okubra] ~ [pkubra] 'of his age or size'
 /bqalami/ → [b_oqalami] ~ [pqalami] 'with my pencil'
 /bfa:riq/ → [b_ofa:riq] → [pfa:riq] ~ [ffa:riq] 'with a difference'
 /ʔibtisa:m/ → [ʔib_otisa:m] ~ [ʔiptisa:m] 'a feminine proper name'
 /ʔabsaT/ → [ʔab_osaT] ~ [ʔapsaT] easier
 /btʃe:t/ → [b_otʃe:t] ~ [ptʃe:t] 'I cried'
 /bʃa:riɲa/ → [b_oʃa:riɲa] ~ [pʃa:riɲa] 'at our street'
 /ʔabTa:l/ → [ʔab_oTa:l] ~ [ʔapTa:l] 'heroes'
 /bsurɐa/ → [b_osurɐa] ~ [psurɐa] 'in a hurry'

One may find many other examples of /b/ realisations in IA, especially when it is adjacent to /t/ (see Appendix I).

Now, even if it were possible to produce an aspirated [p] in [ʔip——] in the following examples :

[ʔiph ^h bakhra]	'innovated'	
[ʔiph ^h balɐa]	'swallowed'	
[ʔiph ^h tadaʔa]	'started'	(Ibid., P. 34)

then a pause is clearly marked between the first and second syllables. Consequently, these words would seem artificial. Nevertheless, to speak in phone

4. ~ means that [p] alternates with [b_o].

Rule V

$$\# (V) + \left\{ \begin{matrix} m \\ r \\ s \\ S \\ t \end{matrix} \right\} + [p] + (V) = [+ aspirated] \text{ --- } 2$$

2. But when it is the first element of initial and medial clusters, [p] is [- aspirated] --- 0 since the adjacent consonants are voiced (except for /j/ and /w/ which behave like vowels,), but [p] can have [+ aspirated] --- 1 since the second elements are voiceless :

Rule VI A

$$\# (V) + [p] / \text{ --- } \left\{ \begin{matrix} l \\ m \\ r \end{matrix} \right\} + (V) [- aspirated] \text{ --- } 0$$

Rule VI B

$$\# (V) + [p] / \text{ --- } \left\{ \begin{matrix} s \\ S \\ T \\ t \end{matrix} \right\} + (V) = [+ aspirated] \text{ --- } 1$$

Rule VI C

$$[p] \text{ --- } [p^h] / \text{ --- } \left\{ \begin{matrix} w \\ j \end{matrix} \right\} = [+ aspirated] \text{ --- } 2$$

One last note to be made is that of a geminate [p] sound. It is usually the second which is aspirated, with the feature. [+ aspirated] $\leq \frac{2}{3}$ as in [qaratapp^ha] a village in Kirkuk and [pop^hai] a name heard in cartoon films .

The second type of [p] sounds covers the following instances borrowed from English whose /b/ sounds are changed into [p]s, e.g., [p^ha : s]. *bus*, [p^hais-ikil] *bicycle* and [? akrop^h a : ti : ki] *acrobat*. The degrees of aspiration of these [p]s are the same as those given in Rules I, IV and II, respectively .

4. [parda] curtain . [po:dra] powder

Aspiration in intervocalic occurrences is at a maximum degree:

Rule II

$$[p] \longrightarrow [ph] / \left[\begin{array}{c} a: \\ a \\ i \\ o \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} u: \\ u \\ o: \\ a: \\ a \\ i \\ a \\ o: \\ a: \\ a \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right] = [+ \text{ aspirated }] \text{ --- } 3$$

[p] scarcely occurs in word-final position where it is usually weakly released :

Rule III

$$\text{---} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} ai \\ i: \\ o: \end{array} \right\} + p \text{ ---} [+ \text{ aspirated }] \text{ --- } 1$$

as in :

[paip] *pipe*, [pi:p] *barrel* and [ho:p] *stop*.

I have also observed that [ph] occurs before two diphthongs only, where it may either be moderately or strongly aspirated:

Rule IV

$$[p] \text{ ---} [ph] / \left\{ \begin{array}{c} au \\ ai \end{array} \right\} \text{ ---} [+ \text{ aspirated }] \text{ --- } 2 \text{ (3)}$$

as in :

[ph aisikil] *bicycle*, [ph aida:r] *peddle*, [ph audir] *powder* ³

In consonant clusters [p] is felt to be either aspirated or unaspirated.

When aspirated, only three degrees are possible :

1. When it forms the second element of initial and medial clusters, whatever the environment is, [p] acquires [+ aspirated] --- 2:

-
3. [po:dra] is also heard.

To start with, four degrees of aspiration are recognised:

- [0 aspirated] = unaspirated
- [1 aspirated] = minimum aspiration
- [2 aspirated] = medium aspiration
- [3 aspirated] = maximum aspiration

Generally speaking, the first degree is [- aspirated], while the other three are [+ aspirated]. However, these degrees are determined by the various positions [p] sounds occupy. For example, when [p] occurs before vowels in word-initial position or intervocalically, aspiration will be greater than when forming part of a consonant cluster. The reason is obvious in that vowels are completely oral, a feature which allows the compressed air flow easily. Thus, as a general rule [p] occurring in word-initial position before all vowels or intervocalically is automatically [+ aspirated] with varying degrees.

Rule 1

$$[P] \rightarrow [p^h] / \begin{array}{c} \left(\begin{array}{c} a \\ a: \\ u: \end{array} \right) \\ u \\ e: \\ \left(\begin{array}{c} o: \\ i \\ i: \end{array} \right) \end{array} = [+ \text{ aspirated }] <_3^2$$

Owing to the degrees of aspiration of [p]s occurring before these vowels, it is felt that the amount and force of air to be puffed at the time of production become less when vowels get backed and longer. The following diagram illustrates the decrease in both as the arrows move rightwards:

-----> i -----> i: -----> e: -----> a -----> u -----> a: -----> u: -----> o:

However, one might assign the feature [aspirated] — 3 to the [p]s that occur before the first three vowels since they are front while [+ aspirated] — 2 is given to the [p]s occurring before the rest, e.g.,

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. [pɪrɪʃi:m] | <i>river</i> | 5. [pʊxta] | <i>over-crushed</i> |
| 2. [pi:p] | <i>barrel</i> | 6. [pu:ʃi] | <i>vell</i> |
| 3. [pe:k] | <i>a small glass of drink</i> | 7. [pa:ja] | <i>step</i> |

Introduction

[p] sounds in Iraqi Arabic (henceforth IA) ¹are mere borrowings. They are taken mainly from Persian, Turkish, Aramaic and English (cf. Al-Bakri pp. 100-10; and Al-Mosully, pp. 27 -36).² These [p] s are of two types, either those occurring in loan words or realisations of [b] sounds of some words borrowed from English .Those resulting from partial assimilation of the IA native /b/ due to adjacent voiceless consonants are devoiced [b] s and not [p] s.

Aspiration of these [p] s, which is an outcome of factors involving:

- a . the amount of air compressed in the oral cavity to be finally exploded,
- b . tension of lips; and
- c . the degree of tenseness of the muscles involved in speech organism (cf .Youhanna, p. 39), is determined by the various positions they occupy . Therefore, the distribution of all these [p] s is necessary since the degree of aspiration can be detected and marked only after finding out the position a certain [p] sound occupies .

Analysis

The [p] s occurring in loan words seem to vary in the degree of aspiration from one position to another. But to say that [p^h] "occurs before front vowels in a few loan words" and that the unaspirated [p] "occurs elsewhere in a few loan words" (Al-Hamash, p. 22) seems insufficient . This paper will discuss aspiration in details through presentation of specific phonetic rules in accordance with the distribution of these (p] s.

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1. *Baghdadi is usually taken to represent IA because it is understood by all Iraqis .This article pays due attention to Mislawi dialect since many borrowed forms do not exist in Baghdadi.*
 2. *In the data collected for analysis, I could find some 145 loan words. (see Apendix 11).*

Distribution and Aspiration of [p] Sounds in Iraqi Arabic

BY

DINHA TOBIYA GORGIS, M.A .

ASSISTANT LECTURER

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