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Thesis Title	Fricative Sound Between Standard Arabic And Dialects of the Arab Peninsuld Comparative Study		
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Abstract	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Fricative Sounds between Standard Arabic and Dialects of the Arab Peninsula: comparative Study</p> <p>Arabic Language is one of the dialects of the Arab peninsula or "the Semetic languages". The Standard Arabic language kept its Vitality and power for giving and innovation, the same time other dialects of the Arab Peninsula withered like Akkadian, Ugaritic, Phonician, Aramic.. etc. the Holy Quran rad the greates role in preserving the standard Arabic langnage. Stndying any of the phonetic and dialectal phenomena should start from Arabic as it represents indispensable basis in reading the old texts. What enhancec this truth is that we can hardly find abook about the problems of any of dialects of the peinsnla without making use of Arabic. Making abalance between such dialects and Standard Arabic leads to Linguistic rules can not be reached is the study is limited to Arabic only. In addition it helps in finding out many phenomena in Arabic Language itself This kind of study is known as "Comparative Linguistics".</p> <p>Because of the importance of follwing the comparative Method in the phonetic and dialectal studies specially studying the similares and differences between Arabic and other languages, I have chosem this subject "the Fricative</p>		

sounds between Standard Arabic and the dialects of Arab peninsula: xomparative study".

It is worth mentioning that the field of comparative study is known for being difficult especially when tracing the phonctic and dialectal phenomena back to the mother language (the first). So there should be a certain knowledge of the shapes of the dials- writing like the Hebrew, syriac, Mandaic... etc. and their phonetic systems.

The researcher, accordingly, has learned the Hebrew, syriac and Mandaic written and spoken. After learning such dialects, the researcher started gathering the material and it was'nt an easy task. It needed patience and courage because most of such dialects were found in the from of engraving in foreign sources, not fomention the difficulty of getting and translating such dialect.

This study also made use of the effort of many writers whether Arab scholars and they were few. Or foreigners and they were toomany. This study is divided into preface and three chapters. It stards with an Introduction and ends with a conclusion.

The preface deals with the importance of the comparative study in the phonetic and linguistic studies and the naming the Arab peninsula dialects as the semitic Languages and the common features among this group of dialects which led the scholars to believe in the existence of acommon unity among them In addition this part of study includes examples showing the importance of the comparative study in explaining the phenomina.

The First chapter deals with the fricative sounds in the stand Arabic and their concept for the old and contemporary scholars and their different numbers, their way of pronunciation their features. Then the researcher explains the influcnce of the phonetic neighbouring among the fricative sounds, comparability phenomenon, elision and replacement, then the disagreement, coming next, special inversion and stoppage.

The fourth group is the Arab group and it includes the southern Arab dialects and Habashi and the northern Arab which is divided into two parts: the extinct Arabic dialects or (the engraved Arabic) which includes the

Thamudic, Safaitic and lahyan dialects; and the still living standard Arabic. Each of the above dialects is explained in tables and the researcher also has talked about the phonetic systems and whether the fricative sounds are there or missing. Each fricative sound is exemplified with examples from the same dialect to improve the existence of the sound.

The Second chapter talks about the Fricative sounds in the Arab peninsula dialects. Such sounds are grouped into the Akkadian group (Babylonian and Assyrian); the Kanaanic group (Ebla and Ugaritic, Phoenician and Hebrew), the Aramic group which consists two sub-groups: western (Nabatean, Tadmur, Hatra and western including Syriac and Mandaic).

As for the third chapter, it concerns itself with the comparison of the fricative sounds between standard Arabic and the Arab peninsula dialects. It starts with historical changes of the fricative sounds in the two kinds absolute and restricted. Such fricative sounds are classified into three sections: the first includes those sounds preserved in both standard Arabic and the Arab peninsula dialects, the second those sounds preserved in standard Arabic but changed in the peninsula dialects and the third those changed in the standard Arabic but preserved in the peninsula dialects. Moreover, this chapter studies the structural changes of the fricative sounds and the Arab peninsula dialects, and the most important forms are identity with its two kinds merging and replacement, then incompatibility and special inversion.

The researcher has done a great deal of study and analysis to come up with a conclusion in which a number of results are shown and as follows:

- 1- Calling the Arab peninsula dialects as "Semitic languages" lacks the scientific truth and accuracy for there were no people called Semitic therefore, the researcher finds it better to use the word "dialects" instead of "languages", as the Arabic and the others are no more than dialects that came up from the same source (the first). Such dialects differ in certain aspects and are similar to each other in other aspects. The Arab peninsula was the cradle for the people called Semitic.
- 2- The Arabic phonetic system is considered a complementary system

among the systems of the Arab peninsula dialects. It consists of 28 sounds, the fricative constiatutes 13 sounds. The ugaritic dialect has 30 sounds in its phonetic system except the sound /d/, then the Habashi dialect from the Arabic group in which the phonetic system consists of 25 sounds, but it los the sounds /s/, /d/, /t/, /g/. while for the Phoenician, Hebrew, Aramic, syriac and Mandaic dialects, their phonetic systems consists of 22 sounds, and they lost six sounds /t/, /d/, /z/, /d/, /g/ and /h/.

- 3- The contemporary scholars call both /w/ and /y/ sounds different names like: "semi vowels" and "gliding". Both names, to the researcher, are not good. Instead,, it is better to call them "semi-silent" as they look like the silent sounds in caurying the sound.
- 4- The fricative sounds specially /h/. to large extent, look like the stretching sound and this was common between the standard Arabic and the Arab peninsula dialects and they are called so because there is no obstade in the air track th old scholars described the sound /h/ as being 'hidden' and it is a common feature among other stretching sounds like /a:/, /h/, /y/ and /w/; in addition, both the month and tongue become in aposition similar to that required for the consonants. Similarly, in the Arab peninsular dialects, the /h/ sound has astrong relation ship with the stretching sounds of specially in the Hebrew dialect and it had the position of the vowels in the Maeeni engraving, and this is aclear evidence for the relation between /h/ sound and the stretching sounds in the standard Arabic and its sisters, the Arab peninsular dialects.
- 5- The original pronunciation of /g/ sound was without in the Arab peninsular dialects, while in the standard Arabic, the pronunciation changed from the baclc to the middle of the mouth in addition to being changed from being simple into double. This sound was found in one of the less common dialects and the old scholars considered it unacceptable and they concentrated on the compound [g] since this was the origin in the Arab peninsula dislechts and the standard Arabic

as well. Moreover, the standard [g] had no existence in the dialects of the Arab peninsular dialects, but only in the standard Arabic while the (cairo g) was common between the standard Arabic and the Arab peninsular dialects.