qaratappa
village in Kirkuk

qurimpa :ra
a homosexual male

pijpif
for calling a cat

mpawwaT
demotioned
dem
glass

spinda:r
a kind of tree

pirda:x
kind of cloth

? aspiri:n
Aspirine

po:pi:n

pyjamas

kind of cloth

pidz a :ma
professor

panarti

penalty (in football)

or panalti

BIBLIOGRAPHY


psaTla
prosista:n
pairaks
kapsula
pa:ja
?o:pra
kapra
wooden house for tourists in
Iraqi resorts
pre:miz
pro:li:tari
pla:star
pa:da:r
paip
po:sta tji
sipraj
pi:ka:dilli
tapsi
po:li:n
pa:Trija:rk
puTrus
pi:ano: or pja:nu:
pakji:r
pSo:nda
pansali:n
salma:npa:rk
piSwantj
pandz
pa:j pa:j
in a bucket
protestant
pyrax
capsule
lord
opera
cooked rice
even
party
pu:kt
pala:kti
kalapja
pi:p
pla:w
pa:k
pa:rti
a bad person
devilish;bad-
mannered—
scuff
barrel
cooked rice
even
party
apo:lo
pla:stik
pla:zma
po:landa
puru:gai
?impira:liija
poppai
cooker
proletarian
plaster
peddle
pipe
postman
spray
 commentator
 Apolo
 plastic
 plazma
 Poland
 Portugal
 Imperialism
 a character in
cartoon films
 Paris
 Pepsi Cola
 Pope
 Pascale
 Paul
 crisps
 orange
 Ampiciline
 Napoleon
 a resort in Iraq
 pa:kiza or pa:ki:za a name (feminine)
 night-guard
 a resort in Iraq
 pa:kiza or pa:ki:za a name (feminine)
 pist
hissing at someone
to pay attention
 for dismissing a cat
 clown
 pa:j pa:j
talked in a low voice
 pahlawa:n
 clown
pirwaːz frame parawaːna
pasta song pushTaːl
pukla a lock of hair at the front plaːbkeːt
palatiːqa novelties pamp
pandzara window pandz a
panzartʃi a gay light-spirited person poːtiːn
puːʃi veil pwaːl

pihriːz special food for the sick pjaːla
 japraːs special type of Iraqi food marpiːtʃ
mpajjas dirty mparTaːx
lamp qoːptʃə
qaːnapa sofa qapaːs
qappaT finished qaːpuːT
Tappi ball Taːpu
speːr spare-parts sipriːg
rapoːT report tʃəːpaːn
speːnaːɣ spinach tʃəːppeːwi
Spania spanner Spaiːına
sport gentle ?ampeːr
pɔːliski name of car psaːT
paːtʃa a dish of lamb's head etc. panTaulːən or panTaruːn trousers
priaːva rehearsal paːS
paisikil bicycle hop:
podra or paudir powder poːliːʃ
praːwa fitting mapsuːT
pantʃar puncture plaːtiːn
pTaːla bottles psira
poːz swagger puteːta
Soːpa heater tpaːwaːk
tappuːla a kind of dish Surimpaːra
blades of the fan heavy boots
blanket pump
hand sportsmen
shoes units of domino
or backgammon
cup hose - pipe
cheeky button
pan's cover coat
estate office spring
coarse cloth left-handed
Spain ampere
carpet
138
APPENDIX 1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bHali</td>
<td>in my condition</td>
<td>bkabra</td>
<td>of his age or size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bxandar</td>
<td>with a dagger</td>
<td>bsa:riwana</td>
<td>at our street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bsav</td>
<td>in a hurry</td>
<td>Drabta</td>
<td>I hit him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?abxas</td>
<td>cheaper</td>
<td>mabqes:</td>
<td>I didn't stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bqalam</td>
<td>with my pencil</td>
<td>?ibtis:am</td>
<td>a proper name (feminine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bSa%i</td>
<td>next to me or in my class</td>
<td>bqarjatna</td>
<td>in our village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bsa:ra</td>
<td>good news</td>
<td>jibtja</td>
<td>cries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?abja:v</td>
<td>more cruel</td>
<td>?absa:j</td>
<td>easier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kabt</td>
<td>suppression</td>
<td>Habs</td>
<td>prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bfa:riq</td>
<td>with a difference</td>
<td>?abTa:j</td>
<td>heroes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bsurva</td>
<td>in a hurry</td>
<td>?ibtihadz</td>
<td>a proper name (feminine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mibttal</td>
<td>wet</td>
<td>bta:ri:xi?arab</td>
<td>in the history of Arabs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mubtada?</td>
<td>subject</td>
<td>bqe:na</td>
<td>we stayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bfa:rafi</td>
<td>by my honour</td>
<td>nabta</td>
<td>plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mibtili</td>
<td>burdened</td>
<td>bke:fak</td>
<td>as you like</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX 11

Borrowed Words (in Mislawi and Baghdadi dialects)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pa:ro:jla</td>
<td>trick</td>
<td>pa:ra</td>
<td>penny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa:Tla</td>
<td>equal result</td>
<td>pa:lu:ta</td>
<td>sweets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa:nda:n</td>
<td>ink</td>
<td>pa:bka or pa:bka fan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa:ja</td>
<td>step</td>
<td>si:pa:ja or si:pa:ja roof-rack</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t:jarpa:ja or t:jarpa:ja bed</td>
<td>puxta</td>
<td>well-cooked or rushed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part:jam</td>
<td>rivet</td>
<td>part:j a</td>
<td>a piece of cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pe:k</td>
<td>a small glass of drink</td>
<td>pardas:un</td>
<td>overalls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa:T</td>
<td>coat</td>
<td>parda</td>
<td>curtain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paraT</td>
<td>vomit</td>
<td>prindz</td>
<td>copper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-mic terms, a plus juncture, /+/, is obviously there, a fact which is unquestionable. Even for [kʰaːpʰ,i] ‘suppression’ and [Hapʰs] ‘prison’, aspiration is not as marked as it is believed (*ibid.*). Both words are clearly heard from the radio or TV, for example, as *[kabt]* and *[Habs]*, 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 *[b̪]*:

**Rule VII**

\[
/ b / \quad \rightarrow \quad [b̪]
\]

**Conclusion**

When / b / is adjacent to voiceless consonants in IA native words, the resultant allophone is *[b̪]* and not *[pʰ]* 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 [ʔiːpʰtʰada] in one of Abdul Halim Hafidh's songs, the late Egyptian singer.*

6. *The rule is to be read as: /b/ assimilates into *[b̪]* 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] sounds 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] sounds would certainly lack aspiration. However, I feel that a [b[s] is much felt, and many people would argue that the following instances, for example, contain [b] sounds and not [p] sounds, though one may hear in some dialects the latter sounds, but again, unaspirated:

/bxand3ar/ ~ [b_xand3ar] 4 ‘with a dagger’
/bkubra/ ~ [b_3kubra]  ‘of his age or size’
/bqalami/ ~ [b_3qalami] ‘with my pencil’
/bfa:riq/ ~ [b_0 fa:riq] ~ [fha:riq] ‘with a difference’
/ibtisa:m/ ~ [b_0 tisa:m ] ~ [iptisa:m] ‘a feminine proper name’
/apsaT/ ~ [a_bsaT] ~ [apsaT] easier
/btʃe:t/ ~ [b_ʃe:t] ‘I cried’
/bʃa:riwna/ ~ [b_ʃa:riwna ] ~ [pʃa:riwna] ‘at our street’
/abTa:l/ ~ [a_bTa:l] ~ [apTa:l] ‘heroes’
/bsurna/ ~ [b_3urna] ‘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 [ ?ip—— ] in the following examples:

[ ?ipthakhbra ] ‘innovated’
[ ?ipthalava ] ‘swallowed’
[ ?ipthada?a] ‘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_0].
Rule V

\[
\begin{align*}
\# \{V\} + \{s\} + [p] + (V) &= [+ \text{ aspirated}] \\
&= 2
\end{align*}
\]

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

Rule VI A

\[
\begin{align*}
\# (V) + [p] / \quad &\{-\{m\} + (V) [- \text{ aspirated}] \quad = 0
\end{align*}
\]

Rule VI B

\[
\begin{align*}
\# (V) + [p] / \quad &\{s\} + (V) = [+ \text{ aspirated}] \\
&= 1
\end{align*}
\]

Rule VI C

\[
[p] \quad [p^h] / \quad \{w\} = [+ \text{ aspirated}] \\
&= 2
\]

One last note to be made is that of a geminate \([p]\) sound. It is usually the second which is aspirated, with the feature \([+ \text{ aspirated}] < \frac{2}{3}\) as in [qaratapp\(\)a\)] a village in Kirkuk and [poph\(\)ai\)] 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], [p\(\)aisikil\)] 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.
Aspiration in intervocalic occurrences is at a maximum degree:

Rule II

\[
[p] \rightarrow [\text{ph}] / \begin{array}{c}
\text{a:} \\
\text{a} \\
\text{i} \\
\text{o} \\
\end{array} \quad + \quad \begin{array}{c}
\{u:} \\
\{o:} \\
\{a:} \\
\{a} \\
\end{array} = \begin{array}{c}
\text{[ + aspirated]} \\
\end{array}
\]

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

Rule III

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\{\text{ai} \\
\text{i} \\
\text{o:} \\
\end{array} + p \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{[ + aspirated]} \\
\end{array}
\]

as in:


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

Rule IV

\[
[p] \rightarrow [\text{ph}] / \begin{array}{c}
\{\text{au} \\
\text{ai} \\
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{[ + aspirated]} \\
\end{array}
\]

as in:


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:

\[ 0 \text{ aspirated } = \text{ unaspirated} \\
1 \text{ aspirated } = \text{ minimum aspiration} \\
2 \text{ aspirated } = \text{ medium aspiration} \\
3 \text{ aspirated } = \text{ maximum aspiration} \]

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 intervocally, 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 intervocally is automatically [+aspirated] with varying degrees.

Rule 1

\[
[P] \rightarrow [\text{ph}] / \text{ } \begin{array}{l}
\text{a} \\
\text{u} \\
\text{e} \\
\text{o} \\
\text{i} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[= [\text{+ aspirated}] ≤ \frac{2}{3} \]

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:

\[\text{---i ----i: ----e: ----a ----u ----a: ----u: ----o:} \]

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. [pirit] [i:m]  rivet  5. [puxta]  over-crushed
2. [pi:p]  barrel  6. [pu:] [i]  well
3. [pe:k]  a small glass of drink  7. [paj]  step
Introduction

[p] sounds in Iraqi Arabic (henceforth IA) are mere borrowings. They are taken mainly from Persian, Turkish, Aramaic and English (cf. Al-Bakri pp. 100-10; and Al-Mosully, pp. 27-36). These [p] sounds 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] sounds and not [p] sounds.

Aspiration of these [p] sounds, 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] sounds 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] sounds occurring in loan words seem to vary in the degree of aspiration from one position to another. But to say that [pʰ] "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] sounds.

1. Baghda 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 Baghda.

2. In the data collected for analysis, I could find some 145 loan words. (see Appendix 11).
Distribution and Aspiration of [p] Sounds in Iraqi Arabic

BY

DINHA TOBIYA GORGIS, M.A.
ASSISTANT LECTURER