

Phonetic Interference In English And Arabic Languages

Ali Mohammed Ali¹, Haider Ibrahim Khalil², Roza Salah Hasan³

¹Mazaya University College alimalialzerjawy@mpu.edu.iq

²Mazaya University College salmanhaider868@mpu.edu.iq

³National University for science and technology rose.s.hassan@nust.edu.iq

Abstract

Arabic and English are quite different languages phonologically speaking from each other. Both languages have some similar phonetic characteristics as well as some unique ones. The phonemic alphabet or the phonotactic rules include the distinguishing characteristics. In this study, the stop voicing contrast is phonetically implemented in Arabic by Saudi Arabians and in English by Americans and Saudis. American listeners generally had little trouble distinguishing the English stops created by the Saudis, with the exception of /p/, despite this phonetic interference from Arabic to English. There is no such thing as this phoneme, which in Arabic, was often delivered during the stop conclusion span by glottal beating. The specialist has seen odd phonetic and phonological qualities in the communicated in English of his understudies while filling in as an educator.

Keywords: phonetic characteristics, phonological qualities, Arabic.

Introduction

Linguistics is the methodical investigation of language's constituent parts and the principles overseeing how they are consolidated and related. Philology, a name that is still actually used to allude to linguistics, was a more settled term for the consistent examination of the nature and history of language. Through the nineteenth hundred years, philology was basically "near" and "chronicled," examining likenesses and contrasts among a gathering of related dialects. This latest investigation of language changes across opportunity has arrived to be known as diachronic; the urgent progressions in linguistics during the twentieth century followed the shift to the synchronic investigation of the orderly connections between language parts at a specific period.

Benjamin Lee (1940), as indicated by Whorf, guaranteed that each average individual

on the earth could talk whenever they had arrived at their early stages. By righteousness of that reality, each individual — refined or awkward — conveys with them over the course of life a few straightforward however immovably framed thoughts regarding imparting and its relationship to thinking. These thoughts will commonly be moderately extremist in their obstruction due to their solid relationship with discourse propensities that have appeared as oblivious and prepared.¹

Composing has been around for millennia and is as of now more huge than any other time, claims Florian (2003). It has grown gradually throughout the long term, from dirt tablets to central processors, and is currently prepared to take more huge steps. Access, the popular expression of the information society, alludes to the accessibility of composed information. Composing gives amazing chances to recovering the past, however it likewise helps shape what's in store⁷. In the

1968 movement motion pictures 2001 by Stanley Kubrick: The human group is at risk for being overpowered by a PC called a Space Odyussey, which has a magnificent discourse acknowledgment program and is surprisingly better at lipreading. In any case, this is sci-fi. Conversely, PCs are superior to unassisted human capacities in numerous viewpoints with regards to working in the composed mode, recovering, handling, and coordinating composed language. It has become pivotal to dominate the composed word in its modernized structure. Regardless of the composing's convincing significance to our lives, giving an exact clarification of what composing is not even close to straightforward. This is expected to some degree to the various meanings of English words as well as the extended history and meaning of composing. There are something like six particular meanings of "composing": (1) a framework for checking language with noticeable or material imprints; (2) a movement for utilizing such a framework; (3) the text delivered because of such an action. (4) the particular configuration of such an item, for example, block letter composing; (5) a creative work; and (6) a vocation.⁸

Many sounds to one letter

Exercise 1.1 Let us have a look at the following list of words. Focus on the letter <c> in each one. What sound does the <c> represent in each word?

face cherub control duck much city

In 'face' and 'city' the <c> represents a sound like that at the start of 'sun'. In 'duck' and 'control' it represents a different sound, like that at the start of 'kitchen'. In 'cherub' and 'much' it is joined by <h> to make yet a third sound, like that at the start and end of 'church'. The same letter can therefore represent different sounds in different words.

A few letters for a solitary sound

Practice 1.2 We should take a gander at the circumstance in switch, where a solitary sound may be addressed by various letters or letter mixes.

Contemplate how the pronoun "I" — the one that alludes to "me" — sounds.

b) Right now, consider a few different words that have a similar sound as the letter "I," and ponder how each word is spelled.

Words like "pie," "cry," "nine," "level," "buy," and "Tyne" are conceivable. Despite the fact that they all have a similar sounds, they are undeniably composed uniquely in contrast to "I." specifically, "eye," which has a particular spelling from "I," has similar elocution. Subsequently, obviously, the association among sounds and letters in English spelling isn't accurate. Various sounds can be communicated by similar letters in various words, and a similar sound can be addressed by a wide range of letters and letter mixes..

Letters that are quiet or twofold

As we referenced beforehand, numerous English words additionally have quiet letters in their spelling. Words like "knight" start with a similar sound as "Nan" as opposed to a similar sound as "lord," and contain a quiet "k." There is a quiet p toward the start of words like "brain science" and "pterodactyl," and numerous different letters can likewise be quiet. We will likewise consider how to articulate the twofold letters that show up in numerous English words.

Workout 1.3 Consider the terms that contain twofold letters in the rundown underneath. Express every one of the accompanying words. At the point when you get to the segment of each word that the twofold letters address, give close consideration to the sound it makes and decide whether there are two of it. Consider rehearsing this with an accomplice and endeavoring to decipher what you hear.

Letter summer winner apple rubber offer

Remark Each time, there is only one sound inside the word that the twofold letter alludes to (twofold letters can really influence how the past vowel is articulated, yet this doesn't mean very much to the ongoing point). Again, obviously, there is no careful correspondence between spelling and sound.

3.2 Sounds And Letters

To separate a word into its different sounds, otherwise called fragments, is one of the significant capacities for a phonetician, an

'dog': d as in 'doughnut', o as in 'off', and g as in 'goat'.

'cat': c as in 'camel', a as in 'and', and t as in 'table'.

In any case, spelling can be dishonest on the grounds that sounds and letters aren't generally handily coordinated, as we just saw in the past area.

Exercise 1.4 What a number of sounds are contained in every one of the words underneath, every one of which just has three letters?

lie the eye owe emu fox pit try

Tip Concealing each word as you work on it very well may be useful to keep spelling mistakes from reducing you.

Both the words "owe" and "eye" have only one sound. These words just have one sound in them, notwithstanding what you might think since you can as of now feel your mouth moving to some degree. "Lie" and "the" have two sounds each, while "pit" and "attempt" have three.

In the event that you don't articulate the sound that follows the 'm' sound toward the start of 'yogurt,' 'emu,' has three sounds for certain

tough bud ex- beige cup love ox buff

Ideally you've seen that regardless of having somewhere in the range of two and five letters, every one of these words has three sounds. For example, the last gh in "extreme" and the last ff in "buff" both imply a solitary sound. As confirmed by the normal spelling luv> that we habitually use in messages and messages, the e>

individual who comprehends and utilizes phonetics. Despite the fact that discourse is a ceaseless and dynamic cycle, we should seriously mull over separating it into more modest segments comprised of individual sounds for ease. Practically identical to separating a film into different still photographs or scraps. Think about the words 'dog' and 'cat'. Every one of them is comprised of three letters and three sounds.

The sounds that each word can be separated into are as per the following::

Attempt to diminish each word to its littlest constituent parts, then, at that point, count the number of there are. Remember that we are zeroing in on the word's elocution, not the way things are composed.

speakers yet four for other people. Since the letter "x" represents two sounds — the principal sound is like the start of "kite," and the second is like the start of "socks," "Fox" additionally has four sounds. In reality, notwithstanding the typographical contrasts, the sounds toward the finish of the words "fox" and "socks" are something similar.

We should look at these words at this moment. Before endeavoring to decide the number of sounds that each word incorporates, count the letters.

toward the finish of "adoration" doesn't by any stretch of the imagination demonstrate a sound. As may be obvious, the amount of sounds a word contains doesn't necessarily relate to how much composing letters is in a word. Hence, it will be vital while considering phonetics to abstain from considering a word's spelling while thinking about its sounds. The qualification among

spelling and sound has been clarified to us in before works out. In reality, we can believe them to be two unmistakable degrees of examination. The orthographic level is the conventional name for the spelling level. The phonetic or phonemic level is the proper term for the sound level.

3.3 Homographs and homophones

The presence of homographs and homophones gives one more outline of the detachment between the orthographic (spelling) and sound levels. Homographs are words that have various sounds however a similar spelling. For example, "clean" could allude to something from Poland or to furniture clean. In an episode of the 1990s BBC sitcom *At death's doorstep*, these homographs are really utilized: On the grounds that Margaret didn't leave sufficient room between "clean" (meaning furniture clean) and "sherry" on the shopping list, Victor needed to invest a ton of energy looking for sherry from Poland. Assuming that she had perused the rundown, it could not have possibly happened because of the two implications of "clean" sound unique. On the other hand, homophones are comparative-sounding yet contrastingly spelled words. For example, "signal" and "line" are homophones for all English speakers, as are "mixture" and "doe." Yet, in different conditions, an individual's complement will decide if a couple of words is a homophone.

In spite of the fact that it very well may be trying to review the differentiations among homophones and homographs, understanding their authentic settings can be useful. Homo-, which is Greek and signifies "equivalent to" (inhomogeneous). Both the words "telephone" and "chart," which both suggest "expressing" (as in signature), are gotten from Greek (as in phone and phonetics). Words that are homophones have a similar sound, while words that are homographs have a similar message (spelling). As we said previously, a few words probably won't be homophones in all

accents. Check in the event that you articulate the accompanying word coordinates much the same way to see whether they are homophones for you. You ought to likewise look for the guidance of a companion situated in an alternate country or world district.

1 luck	look
2 witch	which
3 Shaw	shore
4 cot	caught
5 sun	son

- 1 The main pair doesn't sound something similar to most Southern English speakers. While "look" has a similar vowel as "foot," "karma" is articulated with a similar vowel as "swagger." The two words will be articulated with a similar vowel as "foot" for most Northern English speakers, making them homophones. The expressions "look" and "karma" are not homophones since a few northern speakers, similar to those from Lancashire, may articulate "look" with a similar vowel as "goose" and "karma" with a similar vowel as "foot."
- 2 Albeit Scottish and Irish speakers might produce the primary hints of the second pair in an unexpected way, with the main sound of "which" having a seriously whistling or murmuring tone, most speakers will articulate the second pair as homophones..
3. The third pair will sound the identical for maximum audio system, despite the fact that many North American audio system in addition to the ones from Scotland, Ireland, or the West Country will pronounce a "r" sound on the stop of the second one word. four Most British English audio system will understand the fourth institution of phrases as different, despite the fact that audio system of Scottish English or different sorts of North American English might also additionally mistake them for homophones. five Most audio system will pronounce the 5th pair similarly, no matter accent.

Accents

The manner someone broadcasts a phrase will vary relying on in which they had been born, raised, and in which they presently reside, in addition to their "social status," it's far important to word at this point. Their age and the context wherein they're speakme should each be tremendous factors. Standard Southern British English is a dialect of English (SSBE). On tv and the radio, in addition to with the aid of using many college professors and teachers, this pronunciation is often heard. Essentially, it's far the pronunciation of pretty knowledgeable South East English speakers. It isn't pretty how humans who've long gone to public faculties or contributors of the British royal own circle of relatives pronounce it. This pronunciation, which approximately 3% of English audio system use, may be called Received Pronunciation (RP). Many humans may also find out that, in lots of ways, their pronunciation resembles that of SSBE. Although now no longer everybody speaks SSBE, we need to additionally well known this fact, consequently sports and examples will try to touch upon accessory variant whilst possible. It's additionally essential to word that this ee-e book does now no longer propose any sure accents or pronunciations.

Highlights with and without rhyme

A few speakers, similar to those in the previous activity, articulate the last "r" sound of words like "burglar." Different speakers don't. The speaker's local complement assumes a critical part in this. Rhotic speakers generally articulate a "r" at whatever point it shows up in a word's spelling and are known for articulating the letter here. Others just articulate the letter "r" when it is before a vowel and shows up toward the beginning or center of a word. Non-rhotic audio system are folks that do not rhyme. People from Australia, London and the South East, and northerly quantities of England are probable to be

non-rhotic, while human beings from the West Country of England, Ireland, Scotland, and components of the US are probable to be rhotic. As a result, SSBE is non-rhotic.

Consider for a second whether or not you pronounce a "r" sound in phrases like "car" at this point. The spelling makes it seem as alevn though there ought to be a "r" sound, which is probably confusing. But see whether or not your tongue stays immobile following the vowel. If it would not and also you raise your tongue's tip or middle, your accessory is rhotic. If it does and also you don't, your accessory is non-rhotic. Rhoticity, one of the vital differentiations in English pronunciations, will be raised on numerous occasions in the book. It would be valuable to look for exhortation from a phonetics mentor on the off chance that you are uncertain on the off chance that you talk with a rhotic complement or not.

The origins and **modern-day country** of "r"

The pronunciation of a "r" on the cease of phrases like "robber" and "car," which become not unusualplace amongst all English audio system withinside the past, become delivered to America at the Mayflower. The rhotic pronunciation, however, become in the end misplaced in maximum of England and did now no longer comply with the colonists to Australia. 'R' pronunciation on the cease of phrases is now now and again a subject for social commentary. Rhotic pronunciations are regularly related to men and women who paintings in conventional rural occupations like farming withinside the UK, wherein human beings take note of this function of West Country speech. Rather than the UK, where talking with a rhotic emphasize is disliked, the circumstance is very divergent in North America. This error shows that nobody elocution is naturally esteemed etc.; rather, a sound or complement's not set in stone by the assessments of the discourse local area. The historical

backdrop of the English sound 'r,' specifically, is profoundly entrancing (and in different dialects)

More CV designs

Jupiter haricot television

For speakers of rhotic dialects, "Jupiter" is composed as CVCVCVC or CVCVCV, individually. Since the last t is quiet, "Haricot" is CVCVCV. "TV" is composed as CVCVCVCVC since the two vowels "io" represents a similar sound. TV can likewise be articulated as or CVCVCVCC. Vowel creation before the last consonant in words like "TV" and "puddle" shifts between speakers. The last strong is alluded to be syllabic on the off chance that there is no vowel.

honour unicorn horse yellow ewe umbrella weather

Only the words "honour" and "umbrella" have vowels at the start; the others do. Because the mouth is particularly open, appears like the ones at the start of "yellow" and "weather" may also sound some thing like vowels. They sound very similar to vowels, as we can see later, however we can nonetheless discuss with them as consonants due to the fact they're positioned withinside the identical place withinside the word as different consonants (on the begin and end). Because the limit withinside the first sound of "horse" happens withinside the throat in place of the mouth, it can be tough to hit upon any limit in airflow.

The requirement for air

As we development via this book, it becomes abundantly obtrusive that air is important with a view to generate any spoken sound. When a medium (regularly air) is made to vibrate, we will listen sound. Even the sounds of crystal glasses ringing or track being performed on an MP3 participant require the vibrating of air. When sound enters our eardrums, it first travels via the air as waves. From there, the vibrations are transmitted to the internal ear, wherein they may be in the end transformed into digital impulses and transferred to our brains.

The words that follow are extended to make CVs for them..

elephant necessary

This idea will be returned to when we think about syllabic consonants, however for the present, either reaction is OK. 'The elephant is VCVCVCC since the ph image just indicates one sound. Conversely, a few speakers probably won't express a vowel between the ph and the n in "TV," bringing about the construction of VCVCVCC. Taking into account that the twofold "s" just represent one sound, "fundamental" is CVCVCVCV.

Sound can travel through different sorts of material too, yet it will move at an alternate speed from when it is traveling through air. This makes sense of why sounds in conditions where sound might travel more quickly than in air, for example, submerged, sound unique. This makes sense of why characters in western movies at times put their ears to the ground to tune in for ponies' hooves. The sound of hooves will be perceptible in the earth before the air since sound voyages all the more rapidly through solids. Thus, for sound to move through and for that material to vibrate, it needs a substance. We normally make the air vibrate when we talk. Most of the discourse sounds, including every one of the sounds regularly utilized in English, are created using air from the lungs. This air rises from the lungs and travels through the windpipe (windpipe) prior to showing up to the larynx, where it might start to vibrate. The front of the larynx, additionally alluded to as the voice confine or the Throat cartilage men, is the distension that can be felt toward the front of the neck. The vocal plot, which is the head and neck's aviation routes, gets air through the larynx. The following three units will focus on what happens in the vocal lot. In this unit, the vocal folds, which are situated inside the larynx, are the principal area of concentration. It is useful to picture

looking down into the neck of an individual who has had their head chopped off to imagine where the vocal folds are. The vocal folds may then be noticeable from above as two strings of tissue organized looking like a V, with the V's point at the front.

Voice folds shifting lower back and forth

The vocal folds do now no longer usually stay withinside the identical position. The vocal folds may be stored open (referred to as preserving them abducted), as they may be at the same time as respiratory normally, or closed (referred to as preserving them adducted), as they may be while coughing. As occurs while we keep our breath, while they may be closed, they impede the lungs' capacity to exhale air.

Each vocal and vocal less sounds

A voiced sound is, within side the best words, a legitimate made at the same time as the vocal folds are vibrating. Voiceless sound is a legitimate made whilst the folds aren't vibrating. Vowels may be voiced or unvoiced, while consonants can handiest be voiced or unvoiced. The vocal folds of unvoiced sounds are regularly huge aside or, within side the case of some sounds, can be tightly closed. There are numerous methods to decide whether or not sounds have voices or not. The first is to make a legitimate at the same time as feeling the larynx with the fingertips. Some vocal sounds may be perceived as vibrations as an alternative simply. A subsequent technique is to put your hands over your ears while making a sound and pay attention to see whether you can hear a buzz, which indicates the presence of vocal crease vibration (voicing). The words in the accompanying pairings each start with a voiced and a voiceless consonant. Consider each word's starting consonant. Attempt to decide if they have a voice (vibration of the vocal overlays) or don't (with no vibration).

zip / sip
fault / vault
coven / govern
dense / tense

Continuously articulate the sounds so anyone might hear and disengage the consonant as opposed to endeavoring to articulate the whole word. This won't work on the off chance that you murmur since vocal crease vibration is never delivered while murmuring.

A couple of these matches may have been more straightforward to sort out than others. What clarification do you have for that?

- The expressions "zip," "vault," "oversee," and "thick" all beginning with voiced consonants.
- The initial two sets are commonly less complex to sort out, to some extent on the grounds that to the consonant sounds' lengthier spans, which offer you more chance to focus on whether you experience vibrations.

3.4.5 Symbols for English consonants

As we learned in the last segment, phoneticians can record or "decipher" the way to express words and sounds utilizing different remarkable images. The voiceless consonants of the SSBE are addressed by these images, alongside a model word that outlines how each sound is utilized.

* /p/ as in pig
 * /f/ as in fun
 * /θ/ as in theory
 * /s/ as in soon
 * /ʃ/ as in ship
 * /t/ as in tank
 * /k/ as in kind
 * /h/ as in home
 * /tʃ/ as in cherub

Each vocal and vocal-less sounds A voiced sound is, withinside the only words, a valid made even as the vocal folds are vibrating. Voiceless sound is a valid made whilst the folds aren't vibrating. Vowels may be voiced or unvoiced, while consonants can simplest be voiced or unvoiced. The vocal folds of unvoiced sounds are frequently huge aside or, withinside the case of some sounds,

can be tightly closed. There are numerous methods to decide whether or not sounds have voices or not. The first is to make a valid even as feeling the larynx with the fingertips. Some vocal sounds may be perceived as vibrations as an alternative simply.

- a) The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), which endeavors to offer a different portrayal for each significant sound in each language of the world, incorporates these images. Since the nineteenth hundred years, there have been various emphases of the letter set. A considerable lot of the images appear to communicate a similar sound as in English spelling and are possible natural to you (/p f s t k h b v z d m n l r w/). This is so on the grounds that a considerable lot of the Europeans who made the letter set acquired images from the spelling of their own dialects. Yet, depending on the situation, different images were presented.
- b) Addressing English speakers, the image for the sound/j/is apparently the most puzzling. We are familiar with seeing this sign utilized in spelling to mean the underlying sound of the words "July" and "Judy." In any case, 'j' — which is likewise utilized in its IPA utilization — addresses a sound like that toward the start of the word 'youthful' in numerous different dialects.
- c) The weird characters are in all probability/t/and/d/. The Early English word for "eth" was/. Regardless of the way that certain individuals use it to address the letter "z," the image "/" was once a person named yogh and represents an unmistakable sound than "/z/". The Greek letter theta is/. Pitman utilized the letters//, frequently alluded to as "eng," and//, likewise alluded to as "esh," in a letter set that originated before the IPA.

Because of reasons that will be made obvious in Unit 4, the letters/t/and/d/are the two mixes of different images..

- d) The odd characters are in all probability/t/and/d/. The Early English word for "eth" was/. Notwithstanding the way that certain individuals use it to address the letter "z," the image "/" was once a person named yogh and represents an unmistakable sound than "/z/". The Greek letter theta is/. Pitman utilized the letters//, frequently alluded to as "eng," and//, additionally alluded to as "esh," in a letters in order that originated before the IPA. Because of reasons that will be made apparent in Unit 4, the letters/t/and/d/are the two blends of different images.
- e) Similar to how > is used to indicate letters, reduce brackets are used to suggest that a image represents a sound. It is vital that we constantly use brackets to indicate whether or not we're notating sounds or spelling, for this reason..

3.5 Assimilation is a standard phonological method in English in which the sound of 1 phrase's finishing merges with the sound of the subsequent phrase's beginning. This takes place while the vocal chords and mouth elements start to create the primary sounds of the following phrase earlier than the preceding sound is finished. The phrase "warm potato" is an instance of this. As the lips put together to make the /p/ sound for "potato," the /t/ sound in "warm" is dropped (Bloomer et,247: 2005).

Assimilation types:

Leftward assimilation is thought as "regressive assimilation," which happens whilst a valid transforms a valid that came about earlier than it into a valid this is greater just like it, for example:

Have to /hæv/ + /tu/ = it is pronounced [hæv tu]
 Used to /ju:zd/+tu/ = it is pronounced [ju:s tu]
 Ten minutes /ten + minits/ = it is pronounced [ten minits]
 This shirt /ðis + ʒt/ = it is pronounced [ðisʒt]
 Horse-shoe /ho:s /u:/ = it is pronounced [ho:ʃu:]
 Five pence /faiv pens/ = it is pronounced [faifpens]
 Inn-keeper /in ki:pə/ = it is pronounced [inkipə]
 (Mc Gregor,280:2009)

Progressive assimilation:

At the point when a sound changes, another sound follows it and becomes one that is more like the new strong. This is rightward digestion. The English plural, for example, is either/z/or/s/when

/t/ changes to /p/ before /m/, /b/ or /p/

Basket maker [bæskpeikə]

Cat burglar [kæpərglə]

mixed bag [mikspæg]

/d/ changes to /b/ before /m/, /b/ or /p/

bad pain [bæbein]

blood bank [blʌbænk]

good morning [gubɔ: nin]

/n/ changes to /m/ before /m/, /b/ or /p/

action planning [ækɪmplænin]

American plan [æmerikæmplæn]

brown paper [braumpeipə]

/d/ changes to /g/ before /k/ or /g/

bad girl [bægɜ:l]

bird call [bɜ:ga:l]

closed game [kləuzgeim]

hard cash [hɑ:gæʃ]

action group [ækʃn grʊ:p]

common good [kɒmɪngʊd]

open court [əʊpɪko:t]

/ʒ/ changes to /ʃ/ before /f/ or /j/ followed by a rounded vowel oun

bus shelter [bʌʃeltə]

nice yacht [naɪjɒt]

space shuttle [speɪʃtl]

/θ/ changes to /s/ before /s/

bath salts [bæso:ltz]

earth science [ɜ:saiəns]

it follows a non-sibilant sound. The base's last consonant fills in as the reason for the voicing trademark. (ibid,306)

Several examples of linguistic revolutionary assimilation encompass the following:

Arabic Phonetic Interference The Semitic language family, which additionally consists of languages like Hebrew and Aramaic, has Arabic as its maximum substantial member. Arabic is written from proper to left, just like the majority of different Semitic languages. Many languages of Asia and Africa, along with Arabic, Mandinka dialects, Central Kurdish, Luri, Persian, urdu, Phasto, and others, are written the

usage of the Arabic script. Some texts in Spanish had been written the usage of it up till the sixteenth century. The difference among Arabic and English: In spite of the way that there are various Arabic tongues, only one is used in the media and is shown in schools all through the Middle Easterner world. Arabic's sentence structure is incredibly unique in relation to English's since it has a place with the Semitic

language family. We can see that the two dialects contrast essentially from each other. The customary course of learning a subsequent language and its impact on the improvement of the subsequent language lead to etymological contrasts.

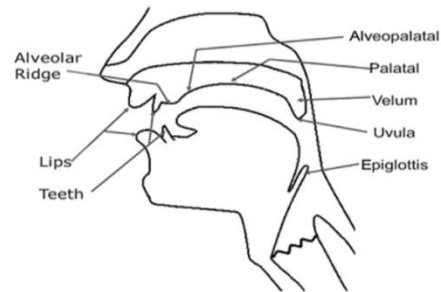
Figuring out how to articulate

Nobody can carry on with an ordinary existence without language, subsequently, language studies are obviously an exceptionally essential subject of the information. Language, then, is an instilled propensity for the efficient vocal activity that conveys importance got from human encounters and fills in as a system for passing along and holding thoughts starting with one individual and then onto the next for correspondence. The course of precisely articulating words, expressions, and sentences include learning elocution. Understudies ought to involve a word reference and improve their talking and perusing to all the more likely to handle how to articulate words in English. Other local and worldwide English accents may not be considered right here due to the fact the phonemic transcription in dictionaries is primarily based totally on the everyday English accessory recognized as "Received Pronunciation" (RP for short). The textual content can pay unique interest to sounds which might be hard for Italian students to pronounce and people that might be without problems confused. Each word's pronunciation is supplied withinside the dictionary the use of the phonetic alphabet. They are awesome from the English alphabet's letters. However, it is critical to training those symbols earlier than studying them.

The Organs of Speech

Human beings have no organs that are used only for speech. The organs that produce speech sounds have evolved to serve breathing and eating. First, air coming from the lungs passes through the mouth or nose or both. Below is a diagram of the organs of speech which are

either mobile (Moveable) or immobile. Given below is a list of these organs.



The breath (air-stream) on its way out of lungs is modified by one or more organs of speech. We will now try to see how the modification takes place. The vocal folds are composed of elastic tissue. It has 4 unique vocal cord or glottis states. The Adam's apple, wherein the vocal wire is located, is within the larynx. The vocal wire is wherein human beings produce their speech. It generates voiced and voiceless speech sounds, respectively. Due to the disturbance of the air flow at contraction in any respect achievable factors within the vocal tract, the vocal cords' vibration creates the sound called voicing in addition to the voiceless sound.

The Study of Phonetics

The objective of the essential investigations is for the understudy to acquire information on phonetics as a field that examines discourse as the mechanism of semantic correspondence. The need might have arisen to lead the phonetic exploration.

Foundation data on Arabic phonetics

North 1,000 years have been spent concentrating on the phonetics of the Arabic language. Starting with grammar, orthoepists, and physiologists in the Bedouin world, it formed into an unmistakable practice that isn't simply fascinating to contemporary phoneticians who are interested in the discipline's set of experiences

yet, in addition, keeps on filling in as a perspective for the phonetic and phonological examination and portrayal of Arabic today. Rather than thoroughly supplanting the Bedouin grammarians of Medieval times, present-day phonetic ideas and methods may be believed to rethink and upgrade them.

The earliest surviving compositions are the *Kitab al-'Ayn* credited to Al-Khalil (b. 718 A.D./100 A.H., d. c. 786/170) and Sawayh's *Al-Kitab* (b. mid-eighth century A.D./mid-second century A.H., d. c. 796/180). In any case, the exactness of their phonetic works dates from the later 50% of Notwithstanding impressive varieties in their ways to deal with language, the reasonable lavishness of their elucidating classes and their deliberate utilization of phrasing demonstrate that they had acquired the advantages of a custom that had recently accomplished critical advancement in phonetics.

Little is thought approximately who made what contributions to this "Old Iraqi School of Grammar" sixty two earlier than to the reign of Al-Khalil, however we do have a listing of names purportedly constituting a teacher-scholar chain courting lower back over a century to Al-Du'ali, the fabled "founder" of Arabic linguistics (born unknown, died 735/117), however Fleisch (1994: 171) names Isaq (born unknown, died 735/117). However, the machine of diacritical pointing (naqt) used nowadays for keeping apart homographic characters become followed from Nabatean with the aid of using the cease of the primary century of Islam, nicely earlier than Al-Khalil. According to Revell, the necessities for dot placement above and underneath letter shapes reveal that phonetic research into webweb sites of articulation become worth the time. For sounds produced similarly lower back withinside the vocal tract, dots are positioned above the letters, even as for sounds produced extra forward, dots are positioned underneath.

Regarding ability outside influences at the phonetic and large linguistic contemplating the Arab grammarians, there are tremendous variations of opinion. Arabic phonetics "got here out basically independently of the general clinical background of the pre-Muslim world," in keeping with Bakalla (1983: 49). Indian affects have lengthly been suspected⁶³, however others have discounted the similarities that brought about those suspicions, including starting the outline of sounds on the laryngeal quit of the vocal tract instead of the labial quit, as mere coincidence.⁶⁴

Greek philosophical and logical works that had been converted into Arabic, every now and again by means of Syriac, were additionally available to researchers around then. Versteegh examines the impacts of Greek idea and contends that Al-Khalil and Sawayh's hypotheses on Arabic semantics were straightforwardly influenced by Greek syntactic guessing, particularly that about consonants and vowels, and just a while later in a roundabout way through deciphered works. Al-Khalil and Sawayh were "continuing and fostering the Greek phonetic custom," as indicated by Semaan (1963:10). Conversely, Carter (2007) energetically dismisses Greek effect on early Arabic phonetics, taking note of that at that point, no such impacts were recognized regardless of the pervasive custom of Middle Easterner erudite people in different fields of logical review to concede outside impacts. Furthermore, in line with Carter, Sawayh's linguistic questioning differs notably from that of the Greek grammatical lifestyle and has extra in not unusualplace with Islamic jurisprudence than Hellenistic grammatical theories. This is due to the fact Sawayh's linguistic questioning is extra targeted on language as an observable thing of human behaviour than on logical relationships and the basics of formal linguistic categories. Fleisch (1994: 179–180) contends towards Greek affects

as well, charging Versteegh with neglecting the Isaqi grammatical system.⁷¹

It has occasionally been said that Sbawayh and his successors' phonetic and linguistic study of Arabic was primarily motivated by a desire to codify the Qur'an. This was coupled with an authoritarian mindset that fixed "correct" pronunciations and usages. This is undoubtedly true of the tajwad, the orthoepic manner of Qur'anic recitation, which was introduced by the Abbasid student Al-Khḳni in the 10th century A.D./1 third century A.H. Faith is said to have inspired Al-look at Du'ali's study of Arabic phonetics a few three centuries earlier, but there appears to have been a genuine decision

to learn what Arabic phonetics became truly like for one's. While Ibn Jinn's *Sirr sin'at al-'irab* (سنة العرب) vows to be a prescriptive work, Mehiri (1973: 76) tries bringing up that what we find in its pages is "un véritable traité de phonétique," notwithstanding what the title of the book recommends. The imaginative and phonetically wise examination of discourse and playing the flute, made above, or between the vocal plot's capabilities and playing the woodwind, made by Ibn Jinn, who compared the places of enunciation to the finger-openings of an instrument fueled by the power of the breath, would be probably not going to show up in that frame of mind with a simply prescriptive purpose.⁷⁷

he Internation Phonetic alphabet

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		[ɖ]	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	n		ɲ		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill				r					ʀ		
Tap or Flap				ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

Since the 19th century the Arabic talking world has experienced a "renaissance" "easr alnahda" (النهضة عصر) while opening toward the West (i.e., Europe, and later to the USA). As a component of this development, present day linguistic notions and strategies including phonetics gradually reached Arab researchers. Concentrates in the 20th century found that the Classical Arab language specialists had come upwith a few thoughts and ideas which were later independently re-characterized by Western linguists. At present Arabic etymology is widely considered by local and non-local speakers of the language in both the Middle East and in the West.

4.4 Established Schools Of Phonology

'Ala: Jabr Mohammad orders Arabic phonological/phonetic investigations from the beginning of the Islamic time frame into five schools: lexicon compilers, grammarians, Koran perusing experts, philosophers, and rhetoricians. Each of these schools had various inspirations,

objectives and methods in contemplating Arabic phonology and phonetics Word reference ordering phonetic-language specialists start with the noted Al-Khali:l Abu: 'Amr AL-Fara:hi:di:,although there were etymologists before him and he didnot imagine the entire framework without anyone else's input. However his dictionary was the best commitment to the nascent field. It was masterminded by enunciation locus of the phonemes (letters), from 'ayn', the guttural phoneme and closure at the lips. He likewise organized each thing by three root consonants turning them round and covering every one of the alternatives. In both these issues – phoneme requesting and three-consonants roots – Al-kahli:l's dictionary was a first⁷⁸. Previous dictionaries were pretty much word records organized by substance or topic. After him, the dictionaries were phonologically or alphabetically organized, however writers of word references often copied Al-Khali:l's things and definitions. Al-Khali:l's understudy, Abu

Bishr 'Amr Ibn 'Uthma:nIbn Qanbar Si:bawayh, was writer of the first and fundamental sentence structure book of Arabic al-kita:b .This book speaks to the grammarians' school, and includes his very own and prior grammarians' viewson phonology. Like Al-Khali:l Sibawayh records the speech sounds, with a cautious portrayal of the manner of enunciation dependent on live (spontaneous)Arabic discourse. He likewise examines highlights of Arabic phonetics, for example, emphasis(“tashdid” تشديد), assimilation(“aistieab” استيعاب), rnan / رنان / maktumana “sonorous/muffled”, pausal forms “ashkal tawaquf muaqat, “مؤقت توقف أشكال”.

4.5 Assimilation

It is influence exercised by one sound segment upon the articulation of another, so that the sounds become more alike or identical in terms of one or more of the phonetic characteristics⁷⁹. It is the commonest phonological process responsible for several allophones with the allophone selected in a particular position being dependent on the other sounds that are adjacent to it according to Katamba (1990). Katamba(1991:81) believes that “the assimilation may have the undersirable effect of making the hearers task of discriminating between sounds somewhat more difficult... Guardians of linguistic good taste in speech community might view many instances of assimilation as nothing, less than culpable sloppiness. But their admonitions “to uphold standards” tend to go largely unheeded”. Furthermore ladefoged (2001:93) indicated that assimilation as well as weak-forms, is common in the speech of every sort of speaker in both Britain

/wɒt ɪz ðə taɪm/ ⇒ [wɒt s ðə tʰaɪm] What is the time?
 /ðə ʃɒp ɪz oʊpən/ ⇒ [ðə ʃɒp s oʊpən] The shop is open
 /ʃæk hæz bɪn hɪə/ ⇒ [ʃæk s bɪn hɪə] Jack has been here
 /wɒt hæz hi dʌn/ ⇒ [wɒt s hi dʌn] What has he done

jack is b

ماذا madha faeal : What has he done

and America. Foreigners who make insufficient use of them sound stilted⁸⁰.

Assimilation Vs Dissimilation

It can be noticed that assimilation process typically has a transparent phonetic basis that can be stated in terms of ease of articulation. However, not all phonological process can be explained reasonably in terms of assimilation. It is very essential to bear in mind that phonological rules or process have to meet the needs of the language users both speakers and hearers. The phonological process which ensures that differences between speech perception easier is disassimilation facilitates the task of the hearer.

WAY OF ASSIMILATION

After for the most part presenting the term absorption, the time has come to perceive what number of habits of digestion there are. Osmosis is of numerous habits. It incorporates dynamic, backward and coalescent absorption⁸⁴.

Dynamic Assimilation

The primary way of absorption is called dynamic. Dynamic osmosis is otherwise called Preservative absorption. The absorption is said to be additive "when the highlights of a phoneme are adjusted by the features of the phoneme preceding it"⁸⁵. At the end of the day, the molded sound is gone before by the absorbed sound. For example, reproduction is managed from left to right.

الساعة كم kam alssaea What is the time

المحل مفتوح almahalu maftuh Shope is open

هنا كان جاك kan huna een here

Conditioning sound → **Assimilated sound**
 -s ending →
 bags → /bæg → z/

Instances of preservative assimilation of voicelessness from English (RP) can be found in the accompanying ways to express is and has⁸⁶. In the word level, progressive assimilation can happen, too. For example, for the plural – sending, the voiced /g/ of sacks conditions the voiced type of the – s finishing, making it be articulated /z/⁸⁷

4.7.2 Backward Assimilation

The second way of assimilation is backward. Backward assimilation is the inverse of progressive and can be called expectant. It very well may be characterized as "the adjustment in phoneme qualities because of impact of a sound happening later in the word."⁸⁸. In this manner, backward assimilation happens when the highlights of a phoneme are changed by those of the phoneme promptly tailing it⁸⁹. To delineate, the sound /n/ moves toward becoming /ŋ/ affected

Alveolar Stops	Velar Stops	Bilabials	Examples
[t] becomes	/k/	/p/	that car: ðæt k : □ ðæk k : that man: ðæt mæn: □ ðæp mæn
[d] becomes	/g/	/b/	Bad girl: bæd gɜ:l □ bæg gɜ:l Bad boy: bæd bɔɪ □ bæb bɔɪ
[n] becomes	/ŋ/	/m/	Ten keys: ten kɪ:z □ teŋ kɪ:z Ten pens: ten penz □ : tem penz

Table 1. Alveolar Stops Assimilation

4.7.4 Regressive assimilation:

This is leftward assimilation; when a sound changes another sound that occurs before it into one more similar to it, for example:

Have to /hæv/ + /tu/ = it is pronounced [hæf tu]

Used to /ju:zd/ + /tu/ = it is pronounced [ju:s tu]

Ten minutes /ten + minits/ = it is pronounced [tem minits]

This shirt /ðis + ʃɜ:t/ = it is pronounced [ðɪʃɜ:t]

Horse-shoe /ho:s ʃu:/ = it is pronounced [ho:ʃu:]

Five pence /faɪv pens/ = it is pronounced [faɪfpens]

Inn-keeper /ɪn ki:pə/ = it is pronounced [ɪŋki:pə]

by the voiceless velar plosive /k/. This happens in words for example, tank /tæŋk/, think /θɪŋk/, bank /bæŋk/. These words demonstrate the progressions from /n/ to /ŋ/ due to the expectant explanation of /k/, which in reality, goes before /n/⁹⁰.

4.7.3 Alveolar Stops Assimilation

Assimilation of this kind is a regressive assimilation⁹¹. Hence, /t/, /d/ and /n/ tend to change their place of articulation to a position nearer to that of the following sound. In other words, alveolar stops /t, d, n/ may become bilabial if followed by bilabial consonants /p, b, m/, or they may become velar stops /k, g/ if they are followed by velars /k, g/. Though they assimilate, they don't change the voicing⁹². The following table shows how alveolar sounds become bilabials and velar stops.

4.8 Assimilation in Arabic

It is a phonological process by which two sounds are overlapped forming only one sound. The first is Quiescent sound and the second is movement, as it is difficult to pronounce the two sounds together, and to make their pronunciation easier, they tend to be assimilated to become one stressed sound.⁹³

Reasons for assimilation:

The process of assimilation happens for three reasons, the first is similarity and the second is

homogeneity and the third is approximation. The first results from meeting two similar sounds in manner and place of articulation on condition if one of them is "letter of prolongation" or "quiescence هاء," like: *يأس، دخها*. (انكبيسي) قذ. The second is caused by having two homogeneous letters, that are similar in place of articulation and (انثصفي, 232) "in: انشاء انزال," like, manner in differ

The letters that are assimilated under this type are divided into two groups the first is assimilated completely, as "in: انشاء and انزال" like partially assimilated is group other The. *دعجگا أجيبث طانفة، ودت* The third cause after assimilation is approximation. If we have two letters approximate each other in manner and place of articulation, we will not assimilate them, as "in: انزال وانجبي," "انزال وانسي" Still there are few cases where approximated letters are assimilated, e.g.:

1. quiescent nun with its letters. *انشاء in سفعه بم سب، قم.*
2. *انشائية انالو* in as letters its with *انشاء*: "انشاء انشئس,"
3. quiescent nun with its letters.
4. *انكاف* assimilated in *انكاف*: "انكاف" *اني خهفكي* "ibid"

4.9 The Contrastive Analysis:

Only consonants are used withinside the English language's assimilation process. It converts sounds from wonderful phrases into one with traits shared via way of means of both. When a legitimate changes, every other sound follows it in a modern assimilation process, and whilst a legitimate changes, a legitimate comes earlier than it in a regressive assimilation process. The assimilation process' growing route is defined via way of means of the following:

1. Bad girl (bad g;=[baeg;]) /d/ becomes a /g/ sound because both have a similar articulation and voicing pattern (plosives, voiced). This is assimilation in part.
2. Because of the resemblance between /t/ & /k/ in articulation and voicing (plosives and

voiceless), the sound /t/ turns to /k/ when it meets /g/. This is assimilation in part.

3. Bus shelter, [buelt], /bs elt/ The sound /s/ turns to / / when it meets / because their articulation and voicing are similar (fricatives & voiceless). It is full assimilation in this case.
4. Good morning. Because it is comparable to /d/ in voicing (voiced) and articulation (plosives), and to /m/ in place of articulation, the sound /m/ transforms from /d/ to /b/ in the phrase "gud mo:ni" (bilabial). It is assimilation in part.
5. A Mixed bag /mikst baeg/ is equal to [miksp] Because it resembles both /t/ in location and manner of articulation (voiceless and plosives), as well as /b in place and manner of articulation, the sound /t/ shifts to /p/ before /b/. (plosives & bilabial). This is assimilation in part.

Arabic Equivalent	Symbol	Description
(ء) لهزمة	ʔ	Glottal stop
ب	b	Voiced bilabial stop
ت	t	Voiceless alveolar stop
ث	θ	Voiceless interdental fricative
ج	Dʒ	Voiced alveo-palatal affricate
ح	h	Voiceless pharyngeal fricative
خ	x	Voiced velar fricative
د	d	Voiced alveolar stop
ذ	ð	Voiceless interdental fricative
ر	r	Voiced alveolar trill
ز	z	Voiced alveolar fricative
س	s	Voiceless alveolar fricative
ش	ʃ	Voiced alveo-palatal fricative
ص	S	Voiceless alveolar fricative
ض	ʒ	Voiced alveo-palatal fricative
ط	T	Voiceless alveolar emphatic stop
ظ	D	Voiced interdental emphatic fricative
ع	ʕ	Voiceless pharyngeal fricative
غ	ɣ	Voiced velar fricative
ف	f	Voiceless labio-dentals fricative
ق	q	Voiceless uvular stop
ك	k	Voiceless velar stop
ل	l	Voiced alveolar lateral
م	m	Voiced bilabial nasal
ن	n	Voiced alveolar nasal
هـ	h	Voiceless glottal fricative
و	w	Voiced labial-velar approximant
ي	j	Voiced palatal approximant

CONCLUSION

The paper expects to analyze one of the most common phonological cycles all through dialects in more detail. It has been endeavored to represent the different digestion classes regarding inclination, sound change, directionality, and interaction type. Furthermore, an examination of comparative methodology in Arabic and English was made. Also, it explained the phonological disassimilation.

The latest examination has delivered the accompanying discoveries:

Near Strengths

Coming up next are a few regions where digestion in English and Arabic are comparative:

1. Just consonant sounds are utilized in the two dialects' cycles.
2. Two sounds that are available in various words in the two dialects absorb.
3. The level of likeness between the absorbed sounds' properties in two dialects — whether whole or fractional — decides if osmosis will happen.

Places of Dissimilarity

Coming up next are the areas of digestion in English that contrast from their Arabic reciprocals because of the ongoing review:

1. The two dialects contrast by they way they consolidate sounds; in English, joined sounds are modified into an alternate sound, while in Arabic, joined sounds are covered to make a sound that is like another.
2. While Arabic absorption happens exclusively dynamically, English digestion happens in both moderate and backward headings..

Bibliography

1. Whorf, Benjamin Lee. *Science and linguistics*. Indianapolis, IN: Bobbs-Merrill, 1940.
2. Moulton, William G. "A Linguistic Guide to Language Learning." (1966).
3. Traugott, Elizabeth Closs. "The status of onset contexts in analysis of micro-changes." *Language & Computers* 76.1 (2012).
4. Holdcroft, David. *Saussure: signs, system and arbitrariness*. Cambridge University Press, 1991
5. Chomsky, Noam. *Topics in the theory of generative grammar*. Vol. 56. Walter de Gruyter, 2013.
6. Trask, Robert Lawrence. *A dictionary of phonetics and phonology*. Routledge, 2004.
7. Coulmas, Florian. *Writing systems: An introduction to their linguistic analysis*. Cambridge University Press, 2003. Page 15
8. Coulmas, Florian. *Writing systems: An introduction to their linguistic analysis*. Cambridge University Press, 2003. Page 55
9. Bohas, Georges, Jean-Patrick Guillaume, and Djamel Eddine Kouloughli. *The Arabic linguistic tradition*. Routledge, 2016.
10. Ermers, Robert J. *Arabic Grammars of Turkic: The Arabic Linguistic Model Applied to Foreign Languages & Translation of 'Abū Ḥayyān Al-'Andalusī's Kitāb Al-'idrāk Li-lisān Al-'Atrāk*. Vol. 28. Brill, 1999.
11. Talmon, Rafael. *Eighth-Century Iraqi Grammar: A Critical Exploration of Pre-Halilian Arabic Linguistics*. BRILL, 2003.
12. Law, Vivien. "Indian Influence on Early Arab Phonetics—or Coincidence?." *Studies in the History of Arabic Grammar II*(1990): 215-227.
13. Law, Vivien. "Indian Influence on Early Arab Phonetics—or Coincidence?." *Studies in the History of Arabic Grammar II*(1990): 215-227.
14. Dastjerdi, Hossein Vahid, and Elaheh Jamshidian. "A sacramental wordplay: An investigation of pun translatability in the two English translations of the Quran." *Asian Social Science* 7.1 (2011): 133.

15. Allen, William Sidney. *Phonetics in ancient India*. Vol. 1. Oxford University Press, 1953.
16. Heselwood, Barry. *Phonetic transcription in theory and practice*. Edinburgh University Press, 2013.
17. Heselwood, Barry, and J. J. Mark. "Historical Overview of Phonetics." *The Bloomsbury Companion to Phonetics*, London: Bloomsbury (2013): 5-20.
18. Fakhry, Majid. *A history of Islamic philosophy*. Columbia University Press, 2004.
19. Versteegh, Cornelis Henricus Maria. *Greek elements in Arabic linguistic thinking*. Vol. 7. Brill, 1977.
20. Henn-Memmesheimer, Beate. "The patternings of nonstandard syntax in German." *Taming the vernacular: from dialect to written standard language* (1997): 232.
21. Danecki, Janusz. "The Phonetical Theory of Mubarrad." *Studies in the history of Arabic grammar II: proceedings of the 2nd Symposium on the History of Arabic Grammar*, Nijmegen, 27 April-1 May 1987. Vol. 56. John Benjamins Publishing Co, 1990.
22. Wallace, William P., et al. "Phonetic: Semantic Mediated False Recognition: Does Activation Fail to Spread?." *The American journal of psychology* (2006): 585-617.
23. Temple Gairdner, The Late WH. "The Arab Phonicians on the Consonants and Vowels." *The Muslim World* 25.3 (1935): 242-256.
24. Akhtar, Saeed, and Ata ur Rahman. "The Preservation of the Holy Qur'an as a Source of Seerah: A Critical Analysis of Robert Spencer's Views on the Holy Qur'an."
25. Newman, Daniel, and Jo Verhoeven. "Frequency analysis of Arabic vowels in connected speech." *Antwerp papers in linguistics*. 100 (2002): 77-86.
26. Owens, Jonathan. *The foundations of grammar: an introduction to medieval Arabic grammatical theory*. Vol. 45. John Benjamins Publishing, 1988.
27. Rosenhouse, Judith. "Arabic phonetics in the beginning of the third millenium." *ICPhS*. Vol. 16. 2007.
28. Crystal, David. "A dictionary of phonetics and linguistics." (1991).
29. Berns, Janine. *Friction between phonetics and phonology: The status of affricates*. Netherlands Graduate School of Linguistics, 2013
30. Walters, J. Roderick. "English in Wales and a 'Welsh Valleys' accent." *World Englishes* 20.3 (2001): 285-304.
31. Forel, Claire-A., and Genoveva Puskás. "Phonetics and phonology." Geneva, March (2005).
32. Picanço, Gessiane. "Phonetic and phonological properties of creaky voice in Mundurukú (Tupi)." *MOARA—Revista Eletrônica do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Letras* ISSN: 0104-0944 2.30 (2016): 239-264.
33. Celce-Murcia, Marianne, Donna M. Brinton, and Janet M. Goodwin. *Teaching pronunciation hardback with audio CDs (2): A course book and reference guide*. Cambridge University Press, 2010.
34. Calvert, Donald R., Pamela G. Garn-Nunn, and James M. Lynn. *Calvert's Descriptive Phonetics, Transcription Workbook*. Thieme, 2004.
35. PADOVANI, Bruna Fernanda Soares de Lima, et al. "Anais do V Congresso Internacional de Estudos Linguísticos e Literários na Amazônia." (2016).
36. David, Utah Nduka. "POOR READING SKILL: A BARRIER TO THE STUDY OF FRENCH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN HIGHER INSTITUTIONS IN IMO STATE."

37. Ka 藕 mierski, Kamil, Ewelina Wojtkowiak, and Andreas Baumann. "Coalescent Assimilation Across Wordboundaries in American English and in Polish English." *聽 Research in Language 聽* 14.3 (2016): 235-262.
38. Veselovska, Ganna. "Teaching elements of English RP connected speech and CALL: Phonemic assimilation." *Education and Information Technologies* 21.5 (2016): 1387-1400.
39. Youssef, Islam. "Place assimilation in Arabic: Contrasts, features, and constraints." (2013).
40. Abu-Mansour, Mahasen Hasan. "Voice as a privative feature: Assimilation in Arabic." *Amsterdam Studies In The Theory And History Of Linguistic Science Series* 4 (1996): 201-232.
41. Hassan, Zeki Majeed, and Barry Heselwood, eds. *Instrumental studies in Arabic phonetics*. Vol. 319. John Benjamins Publishing, 2011.
42. Al-Qinai, Jamal. "Morphophonemics of loanwords in Arabic." (2000).
43. Lagerlund, Henrik. "THE ASSIMILATION OF ARISTOTELIAN AND ARABIC LOGIC UP TO THE LATER." *Mediaeval and Renaissance Logic* 2 (2008): 281.