

10-15-2017

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Recommended Citation

Dishar, Iqbal Sahib (2017) "Assimilation in Selected Texts of Holy Quran: A Phonological Study," *Alustath Journal for Human and Social Sciences*: Vol. 223: Iss. 1, Article 12.

DOI: 10.36473/ujhss.v223i1.315

Available at: <https://alustath.uobaghdad.edu.iq/journal/vol223/iss1/12>

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Assimilation in Selected Texts of Holy Quran: A Phonological Study**Inst. Iqbal Sahib Dishar****University of Missan / College Basic Education****Abstract:**

Assimilation is a phonological, linguistic phenomenon. Assimilation is a change may occur between words or within a word when one speech sound comes to resemble or become identical with a neighboring sound. By heraldically swift speech, adjoining consonant sounds often influence one another to produce changes embedding modification in voicing, place of articulation, or in both voicing and place (Majeed& Mahmad, 1997 : 124). The main reason behind this change is the tendency of the speaker towards ease of articulation and/ or economy of effort. The study aims to contrast assimilation in Classical Arabic and Standard English in order to identify the different and similar patterns in the two languages.

الإدغام في بعض النصوص المختارة من القرآن الكريم**دراسة صوتية****المدرس. اقبال صاحب دشر****جامعة ميسان / كلية التربية الأساسية****الملخص:**

الإدغام هو ظاهرة لغوية وصوتية، هو التغير الذي يقع بين الكلمات او في الكلمة نفسها عندما يصبح الصوت مماثل للصوت القريب او المجاور له. تتأثر الأصوات الصحيحة المتجاورة بهذه الظاهرة وينتج التغير، إما في الاهتزاز أو مكان النطق أو طريقة النطق. إن السبب الرئيس التي دعت الى حصول مثل هذه الظاهرة هو ميل المتكلم الى الاقتصاد في الجهد. وهذه الدراسة ترمي الى مقارنة النصوص الانكليزية والعربية التي تتضمن الإدغام للتعرف على ألتشابهه والاختلاف بين اللغتين.

Key Terms:

Assimilation, Regressive voiced, Complete Regressive, Voicing ,Partial Assimilation ,Place of articulation ,Manner of articulation, Merging Assimilation and Coalescence

The Aim of the Study

This study aims to compare assimilation in Standard English and Classical Arabic to identify the similar or different pattern of assimilation in both languages.

The Procedure

- 1- Presenting the assimilation patterns in Classical Arabic and Slandered English.
- 2- Classifying the patterns in both languages according to whether assimilation is complete or partial ,regressive or progressive.
- 3- Comparing assimilation patterns in two languages to find the different and similar patterns.

The Limits

In this study , the data have been collected in two different languages . One for Standard English which are taken from English sources such as Jones, Ladefoged, Catford, Gimson and Roach and the other for Classical Arabic which are taken from Holy Quran.

1.Literture Review of Assimilation

Roach(2009:110)explains that, assimilation is something which is changed in extent according to speaking rate and style. It is more likely to be existed in rapid, formal speech and less likely in slow, careful speech. Sometimes ,the difference caused by assimilation is very noticeable and sometimes it is very exiguous. Generally speaking, the cases that have most often been described are assimilations influencing consonants. That is to say , a significant difference in natural connected speech is the way that sounds return to one word can cause changes in sounds return to adjacent words(Hyman,1975:31). That explicit, when one sound is changed into another because of the influence of an adjacent sound, there is said to be a process of assimilation (Ladefoged,1982:98).

According to Rogers(2000:48) ,assimilation is the process which one sound becomes more like another sound. He adds that , assimilation is a very rife phonological process. A word which ends with consonant sound will be changed into another sound according to the sound occurring at the beginning of the adjacent word. Whereas Collins & Mees (2008:116) point out that, one phoneme is replaced by a second under the influence of a third. For example, take the English word *broadcast*, which in careful

pronunciation is /'brɔːdkaːst / but in swift speech becomes /'brɔːgkaːst /. According to this process, one phoneme /d/ has been replaced by a second /g/ under the influence of a third /k/.

Shane (1973:89) maintains that an assimilation is a process whereby one sound, usually a consonant, becomes more like, or identical with, an adjacent sound considering one or more of the discriminate peculiarity . More specifically, the articulation of one sound is influenced by the articulation of an adjacent sound in that a speech organ either prolongs a distinctive feature of a preceding sound or anticipates a distinctive feature of chasing up sound. For example, the /n/ is an alveolar sound, i.e. its place of articulation is the bony ridge behind the upper teeth, and /p/ is a bilabial sound, i.e. its place of articulation is the lips. When producing the /n/ in a sequence like *ten pigs*, however, the lips which are not primarily involved in the production of /n/, often anticipate the place of articulation of the following /p/, thus changing the /n/ into a bilabial sound.

The new place of articulation is identical with the place of articulation /m/, (/m/ is also a bilabial), and since the intensity and manner of articulation of /n/ and /m/ are also identical (both are lenis nasals), the /n/ now sounds like /m/, or we could say that the /n/ has been substituted with /m/. The sequence *ten pigs*, then, is often pronounced [tem pigz] instead of /ten pigz/. (Note that the former transcription is enclosed in square brackets because, even though it only contains symbols representing phonemes, the assimilation suggests actual, concrete speech, rather than an idealized utterance). Assimilation has a very precise meaning when it is related to studies of languages. It is a common phonological process by which the phonetics of a speech segment becomes more like another segment in a word. In other words it is when a letter (sound) is influenced by the letter (sound) before or after it so that it changes its sound and/or spelling (Donna, 1996:19).

Within Optimality Theory, assimilation is seen as a result of compromise between articulatory and perceptual demand in speech (Hyman, 1975:43). Place assimilation, for instance has been considered as not only an articulatorily motivated process, but also an adaption to the listener's needs (Mohan, 1993:116). According to Fromkin (1988: 481), assimilation is a kind of ease of articulation process in which one sound influences the pronunciation of another adjacent or nearby sound. A common example of assimilation is “**don't be silly**” where the /n/ and /t/ are assimilated to /m/ by the following /b/, in many accents the natural sound is “**dombe silly**”. There are four configurations found: the increase in phonetic similarity may be between adjacent segments or between segments separated by one or more intervening segments. The

changes could be in reference to a preceding segment or a following one. Even when all four occur, the changes in regard to a following adjacent segment account for virtually all assimilatory changes .

Hyman (1975:32) points out that, assimilation to an adjacent segment is vastly more frequent than assimilation to a non-adjacent one. If a sound changes with reference to a following segment, it is called “regressive assimilation”, the changes with reference to a preceding segment are called “progressive assimilation”(. A lot of people find these terms very confusing because they seem to mean the opposite of the intended meaning. To avoid the problem exists, a variety of alternative terms. “Regressive assimilation” is also known as right to left, leading or reciprocal assimilation. “Progressive assimilation” is known as left to right or preservative, lagging or lag assimilation. In assimilation, the segments acquire the features of surrounding segments, and it can be either articulatory or acoustic in nature depending on the feature which is being assimilated.

2. Assimilation Patterns in Standard English

Assimilation strains to be more repetitious in unstressed rather than stressed syllables, rapid rather than slow cadency and informal rather than formal utterance (Collins & Mees, 2008:120).

2.1. Complete Assimilation

Complete assimilation occurs in voicing , place of articulation and manner of articulation .It may be regressive or progressive.

2.1.1. Modification in Voicing: In terms of voicing , regressive and progressive assimilations are found generated when voiceless sound becomes voiced . The voiceless is changed into voiced , as in , **turtle** /tɜ:tl/ which becomes /tɜ:dl/.The voiceless is switched into voiced,as in,**congratulate** /kən'græʃuleɪt/which becomes / kən'grædʒuleɪt/. In these examples, the shifting is occurred between voiceless and voiced without change of other sounds(Collins & Mees, 2008:125).

2.1.1.1. Regressive Voiced Becomes Voiceless Assimilation

(1)/ð / becomes / θ/- θ ,as in , **with thanks**

/wið θaŋks/ becomes /wiθ θaŋks/

(2)/z/ becomes /s/ -s ,as in , **These socks**

/ ði:z soks/ becomes / ði:s soks/

(3)-v/ becomes /f/-f, as in ,**Give food**

/gɪv fu:d/ becomes /gɪf fu:d/

(4) -/d/ becomes /t/ - t , as in , **Good time**

/gud taim/ becomes / gut_taim/

(5)-/z / becomes /ʃ /- ʃ , as in ,**has she**

/hæz ʃi/ becomes /hæʃ ʃi/

(6)-/d/ becomes /t/-t , as in ,**good time**

/gud tiam/ becomes /gut_tiam/(Majeed&Mahamed,11997 :34).

2.1.1.2 Progressive Voiced Becomes Voiceless Assimilation

(7)-/j/ becomes /_ʃ/- ʃ , as in: **clash you**

/kla_ʃ ju/ becomes /kla_ʃ ʃu/

3-Regressive Voiceless Becomes Voiced

(8)- /t / becomes /d/-d, as in ,**that door**

/ð æt du:r / becomes / ðæd du:r/(Majeed&Mahamed,11997 :35).

2.1.2. Modification of Place of Articulation

According to Abercrombie (1967:62) that explicit types of assimilation can be distinguished: labial, bilabial, labiodentals, dental, alveolar, post-alveolar, etc. Complete assimilation of place of articulation may be regressive or progressive

2.1.2.1.Regressive Assimilation

Alveolar Becomes Bilabial

(9) /d/ becomes /m/ -m, as in : **good man**

/gud mæn/ becomes / gum mæn/

(10)/t/ becomes /p/-p, as in :**that place**

/ ð æt pleis/ becomes / ð æp pleis/

(11) / d/ becomes /b/-b ,as in : **good bye**

/ gud bai/ becomes / gub bai/

(12) /n/ becomes /m/-m, as in : **ten points**

/ten points/ becomes/ tem points/(Majeed&Mahamed,1997 :35)

Alveolar Becomes Post-alveolar

(13)/s/ becomes /ʃ/-ʃ as in: **this shirt**

/ðis ʃæt/ becomes /ðiʃ ʃæt/

(14)/z/ becomes /ʃ/-ʃ ,as in: **is she**

/iz ʃi/ becomes /i ʃfi/

(15)/d/ becomes /ʃ/ - ʃ, as in: **bad ship**

/bæd ʃip/ becomes /bæ ʃʃip/

Alveolar Becomes Velar

(16)/d/ becomes /g/-g ,as in: **good girl**

/ gud gə:l/ becomes / gug gə:l/(Majeed&Mahamed,1997 :36)

(17)/t/ becomes /k/ -k ,as in: **that king**

/ ðæt kiŋ/ becomes / ðæk kiŋ/

Labio-dental Becomes Bilabial

(18)/v/ becomes /m/ -m ,as in: **five maps**

/faiv mæps/ becomes / faim mæps/

Dental Becomes Alveolar

(19) /θ / becomes /s/ -s ,as in: **both sides**

/bəu θ saɪd/ becomes /bəus saɪd/ (Collins & Mees, 2008:128)

2.1.2.2.Progressive Assimilation: the places of articulation of complete progressive assimilation are :

Dental Becomes Alveolar

(20)/ ð/ becomes /z/ -z, as in : **has the post come**

/hæz ðə pəust kʌm/ becomes /hæz zə pəust kʌm/

Palatal Becomes Post- alveolar

(21)/j/ becomes /ʃ/ ʃ - ,as in: **finish you**

/finɪʃ jo:/ becomes /finɪʃ ʃ o:/ (Collins & Mees, 2008:128)

2.1.3. Modification of Manner of Articulation

Complete assimilation of manner of articulation , can be either regressive or progressive

2.1.3.1.Complete Regressive :the types of complete regressive of manner of articulation are :

Plosive Becomes Nasal

(22)/d/ becomes /n/ as in: **good night**

/gud nait/ becomes /gun nait/

(23)/d /becomes /m /as in :**Good morning**

/gud mo:rin ŋ/ becomes/gum mo:rin ŋ/

Plosive Becomes Fricative

(24)/t/ becomes /s /, as in :**that city**

/ ðæt siti/ becomes / ðæs siti/

(25)/d /becomes/ ʃ /, as in :**good ship**

/ gud ʃip/ becomes / guʃ ʃip/

Fricative Becomes Nasal

(26)/v/ becomes/ m /as in :**give milk**

/giv milk/ becomes /gim milk/(Majeed&Mahamed,1997 :38)

2.1.3.2. Complete Progressive Assimilation: In English, the complete progressive assimilation is represented by one type only ,which is :

Semi-vowel Becomes Fricative

(27)/J /becomes / ʃ /- ʃ, as in :**distinguish you**

/disti ŋg wi ʃ ju: / becomes /disti ŋg wi ʃ ʃ u:/ (Majeed&Mahamed,1997 :39)

2.2.Partial Assimilation :it occurs in voicing , place of articulation and manner of articulation and may be regressive or progressive.

2.2.1.Modification in Voicing :Partial assimilation in voicing is represented by regressive assimilation ,and the voiced becomes voiceless type only as in the :

(28)/ v/ becomes/ f /- p ,as in: **give pen**

/giv pen/ becomes /gif pen/

(29)/v/ becomes /f/- θ, as in **five things**

/faiv θi ŋz/ becomes /faif θi ŋz/

(30)/v/ becomes /f/ -t ,as in **have two**

/hæv tu:/ becomes /hæf tu:/

(31)/b/ becomes /p/ -s ,as in: **absolutely**

/æbsəlu:tli/ becomes /æpsəlu:tli/

(32)/v/ becomes /f/, as in : **of course**

/əv ko:s/ becomes /əf ko:s/

(33)/d/ becomes /t/ ,as in :**good food**

/gud fu:d/ becomes/gut fu:d/

(34)/d/ becomes /t/ -θ as in : **I should think that**

/ai ʃəd θɪŋk ð æ t/ becomes /ai ʃət θɪŋk ð æ t/

(35)/ ð/ becomes/ θ/ -t as in **with tea**

/wi ð ti:/ becomes /wiθ ti:/

(36)/ ð/ becomes/ ð / -s ,as in: **breathe slowly**

/ bri: ð sləuli/ becomes /bri: θ sləuli/(Majeed&Mahamed,1997 :39)

2.2.2.Modification in Place of Articulation :Partial assimilation in terms of place of articulation can be either regressive or progressive assimilation (Hyman ,1975:86).

2.2.2.1.Regressive Assimilation

The types of partial regressive assimilation of place of articulation are:

Alveolar Becomes Bilabial

(37)/n/ becomes /m/ -p as in **ten pens**

/ten penz/ becomes /tem penz/

Alveolar Becomes Velar

(38)/t/ becomes /k/ as in **that girl**

/ ðæt gə:l/ becomes / ðæk gə:l/

Alveolar Becomes Post Alveolar

(39)/s/ becomes/ ʃ/ -tʃ as in **this question**

/ðis kwestʃən/ becomes /ðiʃ kwestʃən/

(40) /z/ becomes/ʒ/- ʃ as in **is she**

/iz ʃi/ becomes /iʒ ʃi/

(41) /d/ becomes /dʒ/ -j as **in did you**

/did ju/ becomes /didʒ ju/

(42)/t/ becomes /tʃ/-j as in **eight units**

/eIt ju:nIts/ becomes / eItʃ ju:nIts/

Dental Becomes Alveolar

(43)/ð/ becomes /z/-s as in **loathsome**

/ləuðsəm/ becomes /ləuzsəm/(Majeed&Mahamed,1997 :40)

2.2.2.2.Progressive Assimilation

The types of partial progressive assimilation of place of articulation are:

Alveolar Becomes Velar

(44)/n/ becomes /ŋ/ k- as in **bacon**

/beɪkn/ becomes /beɪkŋ /

(45)/n/ becomes /ŋ/ g- as in **wagon**

/wægn/ becomes /wæg ŋ /

Alveolar Becomes Bilabial

(46)/n/ becomes /m/ p- as in **happen**

/hæpn/ becomes /hæpm/

(47) /n/ becomes /m/ b- as in **ribbon**

/reɪbn/ becomes /reɪbm/

Dental Becomes Alveolar

(48)/ð/ becomes /z/s- as in it is that

/ɪt ɪz ðæt/ becomes / ɪt ɪz zæt/(Ladefoged,1982:98).

3-Coalescence or Merging Assimilation

This type of assimilation is occurred when two consonants combine into one, it is unique in that two phonemes fuse to produce a third one which is identical neither to the first nor to the second .In English, there are four possibilities of Coalescence or Merging Assimilation , which may be summarized by the following rules (Majeed &Mahamed ,1992:127).

(A)/t/ +/j/ become /tʃ/ as in **aren't you coming ?**

(49) /'a:nt ju 'kʌmi ŋ/ becomes /'a:ntʃ u 'kʌmi ŋ/

(B)/d/+/j/ become /dʒ/ as in **would you mind**

(50)/wud ju 'maɪnd/ becomes /wudʒ u 'maɪnd/

(C)/s/ +/j/ become /ʃ/ as in **you 'll miss your bus**

(51)/ju: l mɪs ju: bʌs/ becomes /ju: l mɪʃ o: bʌs/

(D)/z / +/ j / become /ʒ/ as in **she is your sister**

(E)/ʃi:z ju: 'sɪstə/ becomes /ʃi: ʒ o: 'sɪstə/

4.Assimilation Patterns in Classical Arabic

The patterns of assimilation in Classical Arabic are classified according to degree of influence, direction of influence and the consonantal features which are affected(voicing ,place of articulation and manner of articulation. Regarding to the Arabic language , it is found that some assimilation processes similar to the English(Ali,1934:76).

4.1. Complete Assimilation

Arab linguists concentrate on complete assimilation, because it is related to the reading of the Holy Qur'an. In Arabic, complete assimilation is also called "Al-Idgham" which is a process of pronouncing two sounds as one geminate sound (Al-Jamal, 2000:72). There are three types of complete assimilation "Al Idgham"

1- The first sub-type is Al-Mutamathilan, e.g.

نَقْتَبِسُ مِنْ نُورِكُمْ

(52) /min nu:rikum/ becomes /min nu:rikum/ "Let us get something from your light".

(Al – Hadid: 13)

2-The second type is Al – Mutajanisan, e.g.

فَوَيْلٌ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ

(53)/fawajlun lilmusalli:n/ becomes /fawajlul lilmusalli:n/ "So woe unto those performers of Salat".

(Al – Ma'un:4)

3- The third type is Al – Mutaqariban, e.g.

اتَّخَذْتُمْ

(54)/?ittaxaḏtum/ becomes /?ittaxaḏtum/ "you took"

(Al – Jathiya:35)

1-Voicing: In Classical Arabic, the voiced becomes voiceless and voiceless becomes voiced assimilations (Nassir, 1997:90)

Voiced Becomes Voiceless

/ d/ becomes / t/ – t as in:

مَا عِبَدْتُمْ

(55)/ma:ʔabadtum/becomes/mā:ʔabattum/ "that which you are worshipping"

(Al – Kafirun:4)

/ḏ/ becomes / s/ – s as in:

إِذْ سَمِعْتُمُوهُ

(56)/?iḏ samiʔtumu:h/ becomes /?is samiʔtumu:h/ "when you heard it".

(An – Nur:16)

/ d/ becomes / s/ – s as in:

قَدْ سَمِعَ اللَّهُ

(57)/qad samiʔa/becomes /qad samiʔa/ "Indeed Allah has heard"

(Al – Mujadala:1)

/l/ becomes /t/ – t as in:

بَلْ تُوْثِرُونَ

(58)/bal tuʔθiru:n/ becomes /bat tuʔθiru:n/ "Nay: you prefer"

(Al – A'la:16)

/ l/ becomes / s/ – s as in:

قُلْ سَمُّوهُمْ

(59)/qul sammu:hum/becomes /qus sammu:hum/ :Say: Name them"
(Ar – Ra'd:3)

/ b /becomes / f/ – f as in:

وَمَنْ لَّمْ يَتُوبْ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الظَّالِمُونَ

(60)/jatub fa?ula:?ika/becomes /jatuf fa?ula:?ika/ "And whosoever does not repent, then such are indeed Zalimun (wrongdoers)".

(Al – Hujurat:11)

/ d /becomes /θ/ – θ as in:

وَمَنْ يُرِدْ ثَوَابَ الدُّنْيَا نُؤْتِهِ مِنْهَا

(61)/jurid θawa:ba/ becomes /juriθ θawa:ba/ "And whoever desires a reward in (this) world, We shall give him of it".

(Al – Imran:145)

/ l / becomes / θ/ – θ as in:

هَلْ ثَوَابَ الْكُفَّارِ مَا كَانُوا يَفْعَلُونَ

(62)/hal θuwwaba/becomes/haθ θuwwaba/ "Are not the disbelievers paid (fully) for what they used to do".

(Al – Mutaffifin:36)

Voiceless Becomes Voiced

/ t / becomes / d/ – d as in:

أُجِيبَتْ دَعْوَتُكُمَا

(63)/?udzi:bat da?watukuma:/becomes /?udzi:bad da?watukuma:/ "the invocation of you both is accepted"

(Yunus:89)

/ t / becomes /d3/ – d3 as in:

فَإِذَا وَجَبَتْ جُنُوبُهَا

(64) /wad3abat d3unu:buha/becomes /wad3abad3 d3unu:buha/ "Then, when they are down on their sides"

(Al – Hajj:36)

/ t/becomes / ð/ – ð as in:

وَكَمْ قَصَمْنَا مِنْ قَرْيَةٍ كَانَتْ ظَالِمَةً

(65)/ka:nat ða:lima/becomes /ka:nað ða:lima/ "How many a town (community), that were wrong – doers, have We destroyed"

(Al – Anbiya':11)

2-Place of Articulation

With the point of place of articulation ,there are seven types of complete assimilation(Bakallah,1982:63).

Inter – dental Becomes Dental

/ ð / becomes /z/ – z as in:

وَأَذْرَيْنَ لَهُمُ الشَّيْطَانُ أَعْمَالَهُمْ

(66)/wa ?ið zajjana/ becomes /wa ?iz zajjana/ "And (remember) when Shaitan (Satan) made their (evil) deeds seem fair to them"

(Al – Anfal:48)

/ ð / becomes / s/ – s as in:

إِذْ سَمِعْتُمُوهُ

(67)/?ið sami?tumu:h/ becomes /?is sami?tumu:h/ "when you heard it"

(An – Nur:16)

/θ / becomes / t/ – t as in:

وَلَبِثْتَ فِيْنَا مِنْ عُمْرِكَ سِنِينَ

(68)/wa labiθta/ becomes /wa labitta/ "And you did dwell many years of your life with us"

(Ash – Shu'ara:18)

/ ð / becomes / t/ – t as in:

إِذْ تَبَرَّأَ الَّذِينَ اتَّبَعُوا مِنَ الَّذِينَ اتَّبَعُوا وَرَأَوْا الْعَذَابَ

(69)/?ið tabarra?a/ becomes /?it tabarra?a/ "When those who were followed disown (declare themselves innocent) those who followed (them), and they see the torment,"

(Al – Baqara:166)

Dental Becomes Inter – dental

/ t / becomes /θ/ – θ as in:

كَمَا بَعَدَتْ ثَمُودُ

(70)/ba?idat θamu:d/ becomes /ba?idaθ θamu:d/ "as away with Thamud"

(Hud:95)

/ d / becomes / ð/ – ð as in:

وَلَقَدْ ذَرَأْنَا لِجَهَنَّمَ كَثِيرًا مِّنَ الْجِنِّ وَالإِنسِ

(71)/wa laqad ðara?na:/ becomes /wa laqad ðara?na:/ "And surely, We have created many of the jinn and mankind foe Hell"

(Al – A'raf:179)

/ l / becomes /ð/ – ð as in:

وَمَنْ يَفْعَلْ ذَلِكَ يَلْقَ أَثَامًا

(72)/jaf?al ða"lika/ becomes /jaf?að ða"lika/ "and whoever does this shall receive the punishment"

(Al – Furqan: 68)

/d / becomes / θ/ – θ as in:

وَمَنْ يُرِدْ ثَوَابَ الدُّنْيَا نُؤْتِهِ مِنْهَا

(73)/jurid θawa:ba/ becomes /juriθ θawa:ba/ "And whoever desires a reward in (this) world, We shall give him of it"

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هَلْ نُؤِيبُ الْكُفَّارَ مَا كَانُوا يَفْعَلُونَ

(74)/hal θuwwiba/becomes /haθ θuwwiba/ "Are not the disbelievers paid (fully) for what they used to do?"

(Al – Mutaffifin:36)

/d / becomes /ð/ – ð as in:

لَقَدْ ظَلَمَكَ

(75)/laqad ðalamaka/ becomes /laqað ðalamaka/ "He has wronged you" (Sad :24)

/l / becomes /ð/ – ð as in:

بَلْ ظَنَنْتُمْ

(76)/bal ðanantum/ becomes /bað ðanantum/ "Nay, but you thought"

(Al – Fath:12)

/t /becomes /ð/ – ð as in:

وَكَمْ قَصَمْنَا مِنْ قَرْيَةٍ كَانَتْ ظَالِمَةً

(77)/ka:nat ða:lima/becomes/ka:nað ða:lima/ "How many a town (community), that were wrong – doers, have We destroyed"

(Al – Anbiya':11)

Dental Becomes Bilabial

/ n/ becomes /m/ – m as in:

بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّنْ سِجِّيلٍ

(78)/biħidza:ratin min/ becomes /biħidza:ratim min/ "with stones of Sijjil"

(Al –

Fil:4)

/ n/becomes /w/ – w as in:

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ

(79)/lahabin watab/becomes /lahabiw watab/ "Perish the two hands of Abu Lahab (an uncle of the Prophet) and perish he"

(Al – Masad:1)

Dental becomes palatal:

/d/becomes / d3/ – d3 as in:

وَلَقَدْ جَاءَهُمْ

(80)/wa laqad d3a:ʔahum/becomes /wa laqad3 d3a:ʔahum/ "come to them"

(An – Najm:23)

Inter – dental Becomes Palatal

/ð/becomes / d3/ – d3 as in:

إِذْ جَعَلْنَا فِي قُلُوبِهِمُ الْحَمِيَّةَ الْجَاهِلِيَّةَ

(81)/ʔið d3aʔala/ becomes/ʔid3 d3aʔala/ "When those who disbelieve had put in their hearts pride and haughtiness – the pride and haughtiness of the time of ignorance"

(Al – fath:26)

Bilabial Becomes Labio – dental:

(A) /b / becomes / f/ – f as in:

وَإِنْ تَعَجَّبَ فَعَجَبٌ قَوْلُهُمْ

(82)/taʕd3b faʕad3abun/ becomes /taʕd3f faʕad3abun/ "And if you (O Muhammad صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم) wonder...., then wondrous is their saying"
(Al –

Ra'd:5)

Uvular Becomes Velar:

/q/ becomes / k/ – k as in:

أَلَمْ نَخْلُقْكُمْ

(83)/naxluqkum/becomes /naxlukkum/ "Did We not create you"

(Al – Mursalat:20)

3- Manner of Articulation: The complete assimilations of manner of articulation are:

Plosive Becomes Fricative:

/t/ becomes / s/ – s as in:

فَكَانَتْ سَرَابًا

(84)/faka:nat sara:ba:/ becomes /faka:nas sara:ba:/ "and they (i.e. mountains) will be as if they were a mirage"

(An – Naba':20)

/ d / becomes / z/ – z as in:

وَلَقَدْ زَيَّنَّا

(85)/wa laqad zajjanna:/ becomes/wa laqaz zajjanna:/ "And indeed We have adorned"

(Al Mulk:5)

/ t /becomes / z/ – z as in:

كُلَّمَا خَبَتْ زِدْنَاهُمْ سَعِيرًا

(86)/xabat zidna:hum/becomes /xabaz zidna:hum/ "whenever it abates, We shall increase for them the fierceness the Fire"

(Al – Isra':97)

/ d /becomes / s/ – s as in:

قَدْ سَمِعْنَا

(87)/qad sami:ʕna:/becomes /qas sami:ʕna:/ "We have heard"

(Al – Anfal:31)

/ t/becomes / θ/ – θ as in:

كَذَّبَتْ ثَمُودُ

(88)/kaððabat θamu:d/becomes /kaððabaθ θamu:d/ "Thamud (people) denied"

(Ash – Shams:11)

/ d /becomes /ð/ – ð as in:

كَهَيْعَصَ ذِكْرُ رَحْمَةِ رَبِّكَ عَبْدَهُ زَكَرِيَّا

(89)/ʕa:d ðikru/ becomes/ʕa:ð ðikru/ "Kaf – Ha – Ya – Ain – Sad. [These letters are one of the miracles of the Qur'an, and none but Allah (Alone)

knows their meanings]. (This is) a mention of the mercy of your Lord to His slave Zakariyya (Zachariah)."

(Maryam: 1 – 2)

/ t / becomes / ş/ –ş as in:

حَصِرَتْ صُدُورُهُمْ

(90)/hasirat şudu:ruhum/becomes /hasiraş şudu:ruhum/ "their breasts restraining"

(An – Nisa':90)

/b / becomes /f/ – f as in:

وَمَنْ يُرِدْ ثَوَابَ الدُّنْيَا نُؤْتِهِ مِنْهَا

(91)/jurid θawa"ba/becomes /juriθ θawa"ba/ "And whoever desires a reward in (this) world, We shall give him of it"

(Al – Imran:145)

/d / becomes / ĩ/ – ĩ as in:

قَدْ شَغَفَهَا حُبًّا

(92)/qad ĩayafaha:/becomes /qaĩ ĩayafaha:/ "indeed she loves him violently"

(Yusif:30)

/ d/becomes / ş/ – ş as in:

لَقَدْ صَدَقَ اللَّهُ

(93)/laqad şadaqa/ becomes /laqaş şadaqa/ "Indeed Allah shall fulfill the true"

(Al – Fatha:27)

Plosive Becomes Nasal:

/ b / becomes /m/ – m as in:

ارْكَبْ مَعَنَا

(94)/?irkab maʿana:/ becomes /?irkam maʿana:/ "Embark with us"

(Hud:42)

Fricative Becomes Plosive:

/ð /becomes /d/ – d as in:

لَبِثْتُمْ

(95)/labiθtum/ becomes /labittum/ "you have stayed"

(Al – Isra':52)

/ ð / becomes / t/ – t as in:

إِذْ تُدْعَوْنَ إِلَى الْإِيمَانِ فَتَكْفُرُونَ

(96)/?ið tudʿawana/becomes /?it tudʿawana/ "when you were called to the Faith but you used to refuse"

(Ghafir:10)

Fricative Becomes Affricate:

/ð / becomes / d3/ – d3 as in:

إِذْ جَاءَهَا الْمُرْسَلُونَ

(97)/ʔið dʒa:ʔaha:/becomes /ʔidʒ dʒa:ʔaha:/ "when there came Messengers to them"

(Ya – Sin:13)

Lateral Becomes Plosive:

/l / becomes d/ – d as in:

وَتَقَبَّلْ دُعَاءَ

(98)/wa taqabbal duʔa:ʔi/ becomes/wa taqabbad duʔa:ʔi/ "And accept my invocation"

(Ibrahim:40)

Lateral Becomes Fricative:

/l / becomes / z/ – z as in:

بَلْ زُجَّجْنَا

(99)/bal zujjina/ becomes /baz zujjina/ "Nay: To those who disbelieved, their plotting is made fairseeming"

(Ar – Ra'a:33)

Lateral Becomes Nasal:

/l / becomes / n/ – n as in:

بَلْ نَتَّبِعْ

(100)/bal nattabiʔ/ becomes /ban nattabiʔ/ "Nay, we shall follow"

(Luqman:21)

Lateral Becomes Trill:

/l / becomes / r/ – r as in:

بَلْ رَفَعَهُ اللَّهُ

(101)/bal rafaʔahu/ becomes /bar rafaʔahu/ "But Allah raised him"

(An – Nisa':158)

Trill Becomes Lateral:

/r / becomes / l/ – l as in:

اَغْفِرْ لَنَا

(102)/ʔiyfir lana:/ becomes /ʔiyfil lana:/ "forgive us"

2- Partial Assimilation: is regressive only occurs in place of articulation

(Ali,1934:74).

The change is of the dental becomes bilabial.

/n /becomes / m/ – b ,as in:

وَأَمَّا مَنْ بَخِلَ

(103)/man baxila/becomes /mam baxila/ "But he who is greedy miser"

(Al – Layl:8)

Conclusions:

In Standard English, the changes voiced becomes voiceless and voiceless becomes voiced are exist and the later change is rare. Assimilation may be either complete or partial and regressive or progressive. In Standard English, changes are either complete or partial and regressive or progressive and represented by alveolar and post alveolar. In classical Arabic , the changes occur in many places of articulation are always regressive and represented by dental and interdental .In Standard English the changes in manners of articulation are complete assimilation , either regressive or progressive and represented by plosive , fricative and nasal ,partial assimilation is always progressive.In classical Arabic, the most important manners are always complete regressive and represented by plosive , fricative and lateral.

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