

**Assimilation in English and Arabic Languages:
A Contrastive Study**

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Dedication

This study is dedicated to the soul of my father -may Allah bless and forgive him and grant him paradise, to the mercy that walk on the earthand the secret which life go on with "my dearest mother" to whom I see the path of success, delight pride` with her gratify "my dearest mother "

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my faithful and great husband for his patience, helpfulness and encouragement during the period of the study.

To my lovely daughter I ask Allah to save her.

To my lovely sister and brothers who supported and encouraged me to complete this work, who whatever is said, I can not satisfy their rights, I ask Allah to help them in their period of education and realize their ambitions and wishes.

To Dr. Abdur-Rhman Altayeb

To Dr. Awitf ALaminSatti

To Ustz. Almadeen Abdasalam Ibrahim

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In the beginning, my sincere thanks and gratitude are to almighty Allah for enabling me to successfully conduct this study, and peace and prayer be upon the great prophet Mohammad teacher of mankind. I ask Allah to accept this work, sincerest for his honorable face, and accept it. I would also like to express my gratitude, special thanks, appreciation, and respect to my teachers and supervisors Dr. Awatif Alamain Satti as the main supervisor and Dr. Imad Ahmad Ali as the co-supervisor for their patience in reviewing and correcting this study. Also my sincere thanks are due to Dr. Salah Hamid head of department and all the teachers of the English of Faculty of Education (Hantoub), and for the library staff Faculty of Education (Hantoub). for their help to complete this work.

Assimilation in English and Arabic Languages: A Contrastive Study

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Abstract

Assimilation is one of the forms of connected speech, which helps to maintain rhythm and fluency, and it is considered as a common attribute among all mankind languages. Also some people do not know what happens, exactly when a native speaker talks and there is lack of understanding of what he says, because some of the sounds are assimilated. This study aimed to investigate assimilation in English and Arabic, to explain its types, and to find out the similarities and differences between assimilation processes in the two systems. The study used the descriptive analytical method for analyzing assimilated sounds in the two systems. (25) examples were chosen from each language which were analyzed to investigate the similarities and differences between them. The most important results revealed by the study are that: assimilation processes in the two languages are similar, except for one case found in regressive assimilation in the English language which is: assimilation of manner where a final plosive becomes a fricative or nasal for example; "that side" and "good night". The study also shows that assimilation has one type which is: progressive assimilation of manner that has become fixed towards, either voiced or voiceless sounds with suffix "s" or "z" like "cats" /k æ t s /and "dogs" /d ɔ g z/. Comparing English to Arabic it is found that some of the readers are licensed except Hafs, to use assimilation only in the continuing case, whereas in the stopping case; some of the readers have revelations in the two verses (يس* وَالْقُرْآنَ الْحَكِيمِ) and (ن* وَالْقَلَمِ وَمَا يَسْطُرُونَ). In English language any vowel becomes nasalized whenever it comes between two nasals e.g.; "moon" becomes /m ŋ ʊ : n/. In the light of that; this study recommends the following: giving much care to grasp the phonetic symbols, their place of articulation, manner of articulation, and to know consonant and vowel sounds (monophthongs, diphthongs, and triphthongs). The study also recommends designing comparative contrastive studies lessons to help students to understand aspects of language and mastering its usage. The study proposes more of studies, like proceeding a contrastive studies in the other aspects of phonology such as, intonation, stress, vowel and consonant sounds because that helps them to speak fluently.

الإدغام في اللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية: دراسة تقابلية

هناك حسب القوي محمد احمد حسب القوي

ملخص الدراسة

الإدغام هو أحد اشكال الكلام المتصل الذي يساعد في تحقيق الطلاقة والإيقاع. ويعتبر سمة مشتركة بين كل اللغات الإنسانية. أيضاً بعض الناس لا يعرفون ماذا يحدث بالضبط عندما يتحدث الناطق باللغة الإنجليزية ولا يكون هنالك فهم للذي يقوله لان بعض الأصوات أدغمت. هدفت الدراسة إلى التحقق من الإدغام في اللغتين العربية والإنجليزية. وشرح انواعه. ومن ثم استكشف اوجه الشبه والاختلاف بين الإدغام في النظام اللغوي في اللغتين. استخدمت الدراسة المنهج الاستنباطي الاستقرائي التحليلي في تحليل الأصوات المدغمة في اللغتين. تم اختيار عينة قصدية قوامها (50) مثلاً (25) منها من القرآن الكريم و(25) أخرى من اللغة الإنجليزية ومن ثم تم تحليلها لإظهار أوجه الشبه والاختلاف في الإدغام بين اللغتين. أهم النتائج التي اظهرتها الدراسة: أن عمليات الإدغام متشابهة في اللغتين ما عدا حالة واحدة توجد في الإدغام الإرتدادي في اللغة الانجليزية وهو الإدغام من حيث الصفة وينتهي بصوت إنفجاري يصبح إحتكاكي أو أنفي مثل؛ "that side" و "good night". كما أوضحت الدراسة ان الإدغام التقدمي يصبح محصوراً من ناحية الصوت اذا كان مهموساً أو مجهوراً وذلك يكون مع اللاحقة "s" "z" مثل؛ "cats"/kæts / "dogs" /do gz /. بمقارنة اللغة الإنجليزية باللغة العربية توصلت الدراسة إلى حالة واحدة أجازها كل القراء ما عدا حفص؛ حيث يتم الإدغام في حالة الوصل واتفقوا على الإظهار في حالة الوقف كما في الآيتين: (ن * وَالْقَلَمِ وَمَا يَسْطُرُونَ) (يس * وَالْقُرْآنِ الْحَكِيمِ). في اللغة الإنجليزية يصبح أي صوت متحرك مُأنف حينما يكون بين صوتين أنفيين مثل؛ "moon" : /m ŋ ŋ /n/. على ضوء تلك النتائج تُوصي الدراسة بإعطاء كثير من العناية لفهم الرموز الصوتية مخارجها وصفاتها، ومعرفة الأصوات الساكنة والمتحركة (الأحادية، المركبة الثنائية، والمركبة الثلاثية). كما توصي الدراسة بتصميم دروس تقابلية مقارنة بين اللغتين لمساعدة الطلاب على فهم جوانب علم الأصوات وإتقان استخدامها. تقترح الدراسة إجراء المزيد من الدراسات مثل؛ إجراء دراسات تقابلية على الجوانب الأخرى في علم الأصوات مثل؛ الترقيم، النبر، الأصوات المتحركة والساكنة لأن ذلك يساعدهم في التحدث بطلاقة.

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Chapter One

Introduction

1.0 Background

Assimilation is considered one of the forms of connected speech, it is found in many accents and languages. In Oxford dictionary Assimilation means "the acts of making two sounds in speech that are similar to each other in certain ways" for example; the pronunciation of the /t/ in football as /p/; is an example of this "Assimilation produce would contain all the words of English, each having been recorded in isolation. A significant difference in natural connected speech is the way that sounds belong to one word can cause changes in sounds belonging to neighboring words. Assuming that is known how the phonemes of a particular word be realized when the word is pronounced in isolation, when it has been found that a phoneme realized differently as a result of being near some other phoneme belonging to a neighboring word the researcher calls this an instance of assimilation which varies in extent according to speaking rate and style; it is more likely to be found in rapid speech, casual speech and less likely in slow and careful speech. Sometimes the difference caused by assimilation is very noticeable, and sometimes it is very slight. The cases which have most often been described are assimilation affecting consonant. As an example, consider the case where two words combined, the first of which ends with a single final consonant (which called **A**), and the second of which starts with a single initial consonant (which called **B**) if **A** changes to become like **B** in some way, assimilation is called regressive (the phoneme that comes first is affected by the one that comes after it); for example "This shop" /ðɪ sɒp/ becomes /ðɪ sɒp/ conversely, if **B** changes to become like **A** in some way, assimilation is called progressive (when the initial sound in the second word is affected by the final sound in the first word) for example; "He is in the room" becomes /hɪ : ɪ z ɪ n ðɪ r r ʊ : m/. According to Masri (1411:15) assimilation in language "is inserting", while the terminological meaning of assimilation "is a meeting of sound with another sound where both of them become one stressed sound as the second sound", for example; (من ولي), and من مال.

1.1 Statement of the problem

This contrastive study between English and Arabic assimilation arises from the researcher's interest in this area. Also some non – native speakers do not know what

happens, exactly when a native speaker talks and nobody responds to what he says because some sounds are assimilated.

1.2 Objectives of the study

1. To explain the types of assimilation in the two languages.
2. To investigate the similarities in assimilation between the two languages.
3. To find out the differences between English and Arabic assimilation.

1.3 Questions of the study

1. What are the types of assimilation in the two languages?
2. What are the similarities between assimilation in the languages according to their types?
3. What are the differences between assimilation in the two languages according to their types?

1.4 Hypotheses of the study

1. Assimilation has two types: total, and partial.
2. Assimilation in English and Arabic is similar in (Total, regressive), (Partial, progressive), (coalescence, Transformation), and (homology, twins pairs).
3. English and Arabic Assimilation are different in Allamalshamsia (اللام الشمسية).

1.5 Significance of the study

This study is hoped to be useful to those who have relationship with the phonological fields. Also, it is hoped to be useful to those who are interested in contrastive studies. Besides syllabus designers, teachers, students, and translators, will benefit from it, so the researcher will predict that this study will be one of the best solutions in the future for assimilation in both English language and Arabic.

1.6 Methodology of the study

The descriptive analytical method will be used for analyzing assimilated sounds in both English and Arabic, the researcher will collect 50 examples 25 will from Holy Quran and 25 will from English Language to investigate the similarities and

differences between them. Since this study is based on the data collected from secondary sources each datum will be analyzed in accordance with the research objectives.

1.7 Limits of the study

This study will be limited to Assimilation in English and Arabic Languages: A Contrastive Study. The study will be carried out in the year (2017) University of Gezira Faculty of Education (Hantoub).

The next chapter will discuss review the literature related to assimilation in the two languages.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

2.0 Introduction

One of the major objectives of the contrastive analysis is explaining the things which found between two languages. So before explaining, it is necessary to define the word contrast. In oxford dictionary contrast /kən'tra:st/ as a verb means to compare people or things in order to show the differences between them for example contrast (A with/and B), (contrast) /kən'tra:st/ as a noun means comparison between two people or things that shows the differences between them; contrast (between A and B). On the light of this the researcher will review some information about assimilation and types of assimilation of the two languages which are collected from the two resources.

2.1 Definitions of assimilation in English language

Reach (2003:138) defines assimilation as the way that sounds belonging to one word can cause changes in sounds belonging to neighboring words. Assimilation is something, which varies in extent according to speaking rate and style for example it is found in rapid speech, casual speech, and less likely in slow, careful speech.

Roach (ibid) defines assimilation of place, of manner and of voicing in consonants. Firstly "Assimilation of place is most clearly observable in some cases where a final consonant (A) with alveolar place of articulation is followed by an initial consonant (A) with a place of articulation that is not alveolar" for example; the final consonant in "that" /ðæt/ is alveolar "t". In rapid speech the "t" will become "p" before a bilabial consonant as in /ðæppɜ:n/.

Table (2 - 1) shows some examples that have different assimilation of place .

The sound	Became	Before	Example of changing place of articulation (plosive)
Alveolar/t/	/ p /	A bilabial consonant/p/	'that person" / ð ɒ p p ɜ :sn /
~ ~	/ p/	/b /	" light blue"/laɪpblu:/
~ ~	/p/	/ p /	"meat pie" /mɪ:ppaɪ/
The sound	Became	Before a dental consonants	Example of change place of articulation (Dental plosive (t ɒ)
Alveolar /t/	/ t ɒ /	/ θ /	"that thing" /ð ɒ t ɒ θ ɪ ŋ /
~ ~	/ t ɒ /	/ ð /	" get those" /get ɒ ð ə ʊ z /
~ ~	/ t ɒ /	/ θ /	" cut through" /kʌ t θ ru: /
The sound alveolar /t/	Became	Before	Change to velar / k l/
/t/	/ k /	/ k/	"bright color " /braɪkkʌ lə /
~ ~	/ k/	/k/	"That case"/ð ɒ kkeɪs/
~ ~	/ k/	/ g /	"quite good" /kwaɪk g ʊ d/
/d/	/ b/	/b/	Good boy /g ʊ bbɔɪ /

According to Yule (2010:47) assimilation means "Two words affect and mix with each other the final of the first word and the first of the second word. As it happens in natural speech; the researcher noticed that easier and quicker for example; the word " have" differs when it is alone more than in group (phrase) for example; /h ɒ v/ "I have to go" a big difference between one word and when it is in a sentence. If the researcher transcribe the word " have" in the sentence the researcher will find it changes in voicing, because the word near it is a word starts with a voiceless sound, consequently the sound /v/ in "have' affect with sound /t/ in "to" from which is became /f/ because it occurred between / v / and / t / where it produce the sound /f/ in voiceless and produce the sound / v / in place of articulation "labiodentals",so it will become /h ɒ ft ə gəʊ / Vowels are also subject to

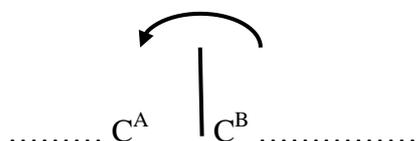
assimilation. In isolation, the pronunciation of [ɪ] and [ɪ̃] is different from weather it is a nasal shape to nasalized articulation, in fact, that a phonological rule can be stated in the following way: " Any vowel becomes nasal whenever it immediately precedes a nasal". Also the word "can' is different when it is alone than in a phrase for example; "*I can go*" /kən/ the next sound /g / influenced by the /n/ sound. The sound /g / is velar and the sound / n / is (alveolar nasal) the sound /g / make it becomes / ŋ / (a velar nasal), and the vowel / ɪ / became / ə / /aɪkəŋgəʊ /. Informal speech the vowel receives stress, but in a rapid speech reduce it for example, "and" /ən d /differs when it in is alone but in this phrase "you and me " became /jʊ ənmɪ / the vowel /ɪ/ changes to /ə/.

2.2 Types of assimilation in the English language

- 1- Regressive assimilation.
- 2- Progressive assimilation

2.2.1 Regressive assimilation

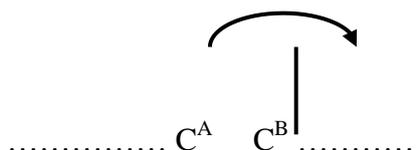
Regressive assimilation is the phoneme that comes first is affected by the one that comes after it, for example:



This diagram shows a combination of two words affecting each other, for example; "meat pie" /mɪ:ppaɪ /a regressive - influence.

2.2.2 Progressive assimilation

Progressive assimilation is the phoneme that comes second is affected by the one that comes before it, for example:



Also this diagram shows a combination of two words affecting each other a progressive influence, for example. "cat" /kæt /.

According to Lacy (2007:335) Assimilation is a phonological process if, as a result of its application, two or more segments in a form agree in their value for some phonological feature (s) or feature classes.

2.3. Types of Assimilation according to Lacy:

- (1) Local assimilation
- (2) Long-distance assimilation

2.3.1-Local assimilation:

Local assimilation is found only between adjacent segments such as between consonants in a consonant cluster , i[nh]ospitable , i[ns]olvent , i[mp]ossible , i[mb]alance .

2.3.2-Long-distance assimilation:

Long-distance assimilation is found between segments that are not (necessarily) adjacent. Such as between consonants across vowels.

Two cases of assimilation in American English are discussed in the tables below. In the first case it is made to agree in place of articulation features with a following consonant e.g. : Impossible/mp/ , Ingratitude/ŋg/ .

The second case is made to agree in voicing with an adjacent consonant. Such as :

Strayed / eɪ d/ , rapped /p t/ .

2.4. Differences between consonants

The main differences between consonants are of three types:

- a) Differences in place of articulation.
- b) Differences in manner of articulation.
- c) Differences in voicing.

2.4.1. Assimilation of place

Gimson (1965:290) shows that the following phonemes which are found in rapid speech may be a coalescence or regressive assimilation, table (2-2) show that the instability of final alveolar word final /t,d,n,s,z/ readily assimilate to the place of the following word initial consonants:

Table(2-2)Assimilation of place according to Gimson

/st/ t /→/ p /	Before /p, b, m / e.g; " that pen, that boy, that man" /ð p pen /etc.
/t/ →/k /	before /k, g/, e.g; "that cup, that girl" /ð k, k ʌ p/ etc., but /p/ does not show similar changes before /t, d, n, k, g/, nor /k / before /t, d, n, p, b, m/
/d /→/ b /	Before /p, b, m/ , e.g. "good pen, good boy, good man" /g ʊ b p e n /, etc.
/d/ →/ g /	before /k, g /, e.g. "good concert, good girl" /'g ʊ g k ɔ nsət/ /, etc, but /b/ does not show similar changes before /t, d, n, k, g /, nor /g /before /t, d, n, b, m /.
/n/ →/m/	Before /p, b, m / for example; "ten men, ten boys " /t e m menz/
/n/ →/ ŋ/	before /k, g / e.g "ten cups, ten girls, / 't e ŋ ʌ ps / , etc., and also sometimes shows similar assimilations following /p, b, k, g/, e.g. two pence, second /t ʌ p m s , s e k ŋ/, etc. (As a result of word final assimilations. /ŋ / may be preceded by vowels other than /ɪ , e, ɔ , ʌ /, e.g "I've been" /'b ɪ : ŋ/ gardening, she'll soon /'s u: ŋ/ come, his own /'əʊ ŋ/ car, etc). But assimilations of / m / to / n / before / t, d, n / and to /ŋ/ before / k , g / or of / ŋ / to /m / before /b, p, m / and to /n / before / t, d, n / are abnormal or occur in speech characterized generally as slipshod. Some assimilations may affect both /t, d/ and /n / for example; /'d , ə , ʊ , m , p / " Don't be late, he want " /'wəʊ ŋk/ come, he found /'f aʊ mb/ both, a kind /kaɪŋ g / gift.

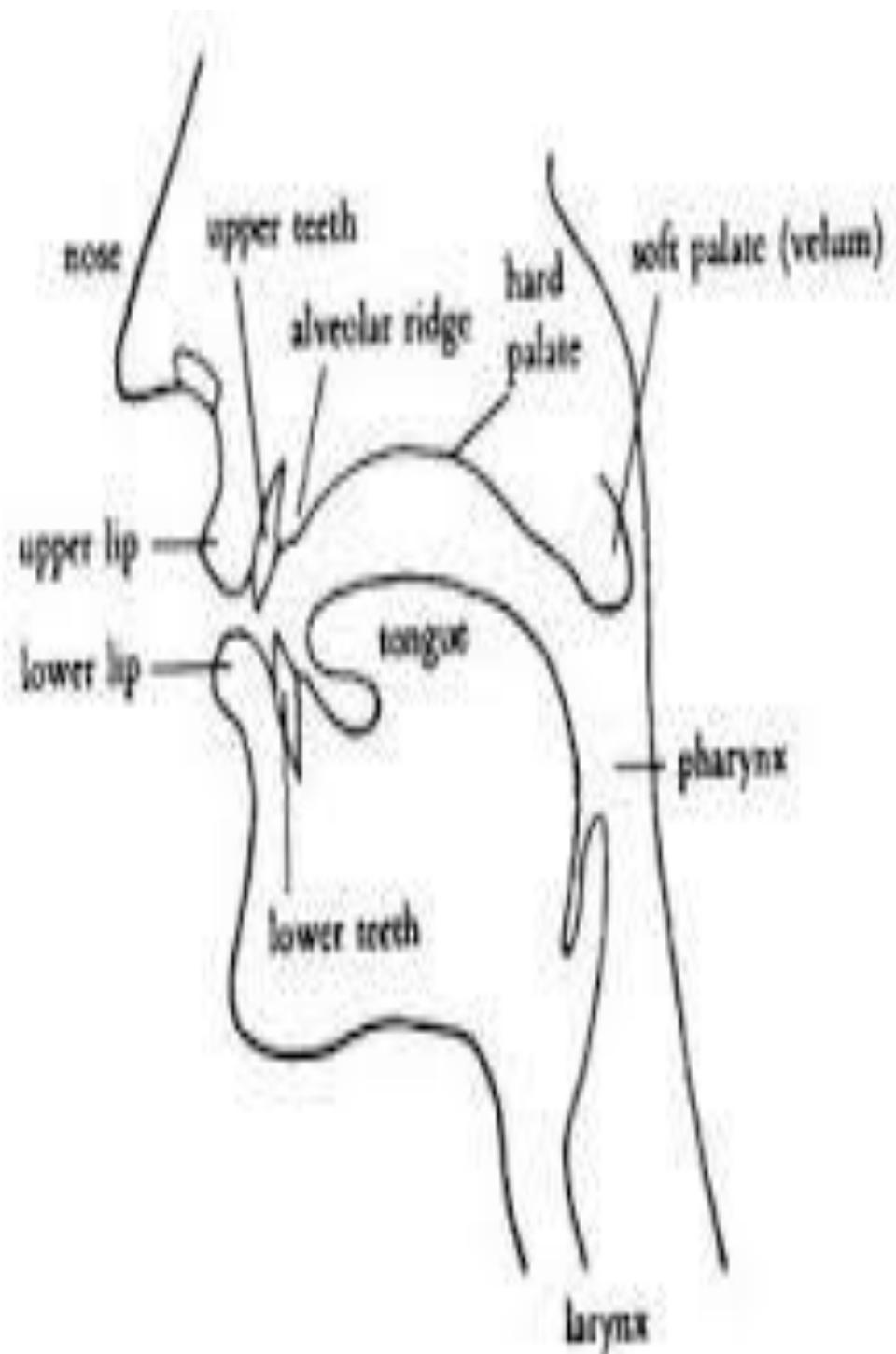
/s /→/ʃ /	Before/ʃ ,j /e.g."this shop, this year" /ðɪ ʃ ʃ ɪ p /,'ðɪ ʃ j ɪ ə (r)/ though it shows no phonemic change before other consonants, e.g. /ðɪ θθɪ ŋ/ (this thing) is abnormal; /f,ʃ / too, are not influenced to any marked extent by following consonants, but, in very rapid speech, final /θ/ may assimilate to /s / before /s /, e.g. " both sides" /'bəʊ s s aɪd /.
/z /→/ʒ /	Before/ʃ ,j / or →/ ʃ / (change to forties) before /ʃ /.

Table (2 -3) Examples of symbols according to Roach 2000:xi

	Bilabial	Labiodentals	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		k g	ŋ		ʔ
Nasal		m		n		ŋ			
Fricative		f v	θ ð	s z		X		ħ ʕ	h
Approximant					j				
Lateral Approximant		w		L					

The diagram below shows places of articulation.(Roach -2000:8)

The articulators



2.4.2. Assimilation of manner

According to Roach (1987:106). Assimilation of manner is much less noticeable and is only found in the most rapid and casual speech, generally speaking, the tendency is again for regressive assimilation for example; it is possible to find cases where a final plosive becomes a fricative or nasal for example : Fricative : That side /ð s saɪ d / , Nasal : Good night /g ʊ n n aɪt/ .

In, contrast with a regressive assimilation it is found that the above case reflects in progressive assimilation and it is only case for progressive assimilation of manner, that a final fricative or nasal becomes a plosive, when a word-initial /ð/ follows a plosive or nasal at the end of preceding word) for example; this showed in table (2-4).

Table (2-4) Examples of progressive assimilation of manner

	The word	The transcription	Plosive become alveolar
Plosive after alveolar	" in the "	/ɪ n ðə/	/ɪ n n ə/
□ □ □	" get them "	/ g etðəm /	/ □ e t □ t □ əm /
□ □ □ □	" read these"	/rɪ:d ð ɪ:z /	/ rɪ:d □ d □ ɪ:z /

It seems that the /ð/ phoneme frequently occurs with no discernible friction noise.

2.4.3. Assimilation of voice

Assimilation of voice is also found, but again only a limited way. Only regressive assimilation of voice is found across word boundaries, and then only of one type; since this matter is important for foreign learners we will look at it in some detail. If **A** is a lenis consonant and **B** is Fortis it often find that the lenis consonant has no voicing; this is not a very noticeable case of assimilation, since, initial and final lenis consonant usually have little or no voicing anyway. When **A** is fortis and **B** lenis, a context in which in many

languages **B** would become voiced, assimilation of voice never takes place; consider the following example: □ I like that black dog □. /aɪ laɪ kðætblækɔg/. It is typical of many foreign learners of English that they allow regressive assimilation of voicing to change the final "k" of □like□ to "g", creates a very strong impression of a foreign accent, and is something that should obviously be avoided. A similar example of a type of assimilation that has become fixed is the progressive assimilation of voice with suffixes s and z ; when a verb carries a third person singular 's' suffix , or a noun carries an 's' plural suffix or an '-s' possessive suffix , that suffix will be pronounced as s if the preceding consonant is Fortis (voiceless) and as z if the preceding consonant is lenis (voiced) , thus : Look table (2.5)

Table (2.5)Examples of progressive assimilation of voice

The word	After adding "s" the word become voiceless	The word	After adding "s" the word become voiced(z)
Cats	/kæt s/	Dogs	/dɔg z/
Jumps	/dʌmp s/	Runs	/rʌn z/
Pats	/pæt s/	Pam's	/pæm z/

Why does assimilation creates something of a problem for phoneme theory; when, for example, **d** in 'good'/gʊd/ becomes **g** in the context '... girl'./gʊgɜ:l/. or **b** in the context '... boy' /gʊbbɔɪ/, it should said that one phoneme has been substituted for another? If we do this , , how do we describe the assimilation in 'good thing' , where d become dental **d**(d) before the **θ** of 'thing' , or in 'good food', where d becomes a labiodentals plosive before the f in 'food'? English has no dental or labiodentals plosive phonemes, so in these cases, although there is clearly assimilation , there could not be said to be a substitution of one phoneme for another. The alternative is to say that assimilation causes a phoneme to be realized by a different allophone d of 'good' has velar and bilabial allophone

Crystal (1941:25) defines : "assimilation is a general term in phonetics which refers to the effect exercised by one sound phoneme upon the articulation of another, therefore the sound become more identical. When passage of natural conversation come to be analyzed, however, assimilation emerged as being one of the main means whereby fluency and rhythm are maintained. Table (2-6) shows how colloquial and careful speech occurred when assimilation entered.

Table (2.6)Examples of total and partial assimilation

Assimilation	Colloquial speech	Careful speech	The sound /n/
Partial	ten bikes /t e m b aɪ k/	Ten bikes /ten bikes/	Fallen under influence
	Agree	Disagree	Same to coalesce, become sound /m/ plosiveness
Total	Ten bikes	/ t e b baɪ k s /	/n/ identical to /m/
	Ten mice	/ t e m maɪ s /	

Another classification is in terms of whether the change of sound results from influence of an adjacent sound. The common type is the former as illustrated above this is known as contiguous or contact assimilation, for example;

Turn up trumps change to Turm up trumps / t ɜ : m □ p t r □ p z /

In addition, this assimilation occurs in languages displaying "vowel harmony" which occurs where a vowel in one part of a word may influence other vowels to become the same in articulation. According to Crystal (Ibid)there is a further classification is in terms of the direction in which the assimilation works. There are three possibilities: Regressive assimilation, Progressive assimilation, Coalescent assimilation.

a) Regressive (anticipatory assimilation):

Regressive or anticipatory assimilation is the changing in sound as a result of influence of the following sound.

b) Progressive assimilation:

Progressive assimilation is the changing in the sound as a result of the influence of preceding sound, as it is shown in table (2-7).

Table (2 -7) Examples of regressive and progressive assimilation

Assimilation	Examples	Change	Existing
Regressive	" ten bikes"	/n/ → /m/ /tem baiks/	Particularly a common in Alveolar consonant
Progressive	" lunch score" /lʌŋʃ s kɔ:r/	/s / became /ʃ /	less common

c) Coalescent (reciprocal) assimilation:

Coalescent or reciprocal assimilation happens where there is a mutual influence or fusion, of the sounds upon each other, as don't you/d ð ÷ n tʃ ÷ / .

Another classification is in terms of whether the change of sound results from influence of an adjacent sound. The common type is the former as illustrated above; this is known as contiguous or contact assimilation.

2.5. Coalescence assimilation

According to Crystal (1990:52) coalescence is a term used in linguistic, especially in historical studies to refer to the integrated linguistic units. Coalescence may result from allophones of phoneme, for example; /ʒ / is a fusion of /z/ and /j / as in measure, occasion or allophones of phoneme of morpheme for example; affix as a coalescence of them or pheme for example; ate +ion ="formation"

Coalesce-nt

Coalesce(-nt) is a term used in phonetics and phonology as a part of classification types of assimilation. The process of coalescence assimilation occurs

through the effect of adjacent segments with each other, the phrase "could you" pronounce /k ʊ dʒ u:/ the sound /dʒ / results of /d/ and /j / .

Table (2.8) Example of Familiar English alveolar /palatal

	The phrase	Transcription	After fusion
(1)	Hit you	/h ɪ t j u:/	/h ɪ tʃ u:/
(2)	Kid you	/k ɪ d j u:/	/k ɪ dʒ u:/
(3)	Miss you	/m ɪ s j u:/	/m ɪ ʃ u:/

In the above table the fusion happen in the middle between the alveolar and palatal, this resulted in "palatal-alveolar" the two alveolar sound "/t/and/s/ are voiceless, in example(1) and(3), therefore when occurred after the palatal /j / the result is a voiceless sounds which are / tʃ /and /ʃ /,but in (2) the alveolar /d/ is voiced therefore when fused with /d/ the result is a voiced palate-alveolar /dʒ /.

According to <http://martin weisser>. coalescence is a special kind of assimilation, it is usually either the consonant on the left or the right that has a controlled effect on the other, here consonants affect each other and fuse together to form a new one.

2.6. Types of Coalescence

a-Yod –coalescence

b- "U-Coalescence

2.6.1.Yod –coalescence

Yod –coalescence involves fusion of an alveolar plosive or fricative followed by a semi-vowel/j / and back vowel, either /u: /, /ʊ / or /o: /which is equivalent to the modern symbol /ɔ: /, table (2-16) shows "Yod " coalescence.

"Yod" is the name of the smallest letter in the Hebrew alphabet. It stands for the vowel /ɪ: / or semi-vowel .

According to <http://advidbrett.uniss>:"Yod – Coalescence is a form of assimilation , it happens when /j / is preceded by certain consonants most commonly /t/ and /d/.

Table (2-9) shows examples of Yod-Coalescence

The phrase	Transcription
Would you	/w ʊ dʒ ʊ /
Could you	/k ʊ dʒ u: /
Should you	/ʃ ʊ dʒ u: /
Did you	/d ɪ dʒ u: /
She knows your name	/ʃ ɪ : n ə ʊ ʃ ɪ : n eɪ m /

2.6.2."U-Coalescence"

"U-Coalescence" involves a mixture of alveolar, plosive /fricative, it always formed from one word usually /u/ in spelling, but it is intervening semi-vowel /y/ as it is shown in table (2-10)

Table (2-10) shows examples of "U-coalescence"

<i>Examples</i>	<i>Transcription</i>
Tune	/t j ʊ : n /
Dune	/d j ʊ : n /
Fortune	/f ɔ : tʃ ʊ : n /
Induce	/ɪ n d j u: s /
Century	/s e n tʃ ə r i /
Nature	/n eɪ tʃ ə r /
Natural	/n ɪ tʃ r l /
Pleasure	/pl e ʒ ə /
Treasure	/tr e ʒ ə /
Produce	/p r ə d j u: s /

2.7.Definitions of assimilation in Arabic language

According to A-ashoor (1429:215) " assimilation means inserting a consonant sound in another vowel sound, whereby became a one stressed sound

from the same second sound. For example; ((من مسد)) is read (ممسد) /m ɪ nməsəd/= /m ɪ məsəd/. Also according to Al-tthtawi and e-tal(1984-1404:12) "assimilation is inserting a consonant sound in a vowel letter where all of them became a stressed letter where the tongue arise from it one rising. Assimilation 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.(المرصفي, 1982:231)

2.8.Types of assimilation in Arabic

There are two types of assimilation in Arabic the great assimilation and the small. By the great assimilation we mean assimilating two sounds in two separate words both of them movement, then delete the vowel from the first sound and assimilated into the second to have one sound, like: "يشفع عنده", "مقعد صدق".

The small assimilation consists of two types the complete and the partial assimilation, each of which has its own letters where assimilation happens.(ibid) The first is also called *assimilation without nasal* by which two sounds become one, and it is called so because when the assimilation happens no nasal comes from the nasal cavity. The process takes place when quiescent nun or nunation is at the end of a word meets "اللام والراء" at the beginning of the following one, becomes stressed "راء" ويل من لدنه- ملدنه like: "لام مشددة" or عيشه راضية –عيشتراضية and من ربهم مر بهم- : like (8: قماوي). ويللكل همزة - لكل همزة

The second one is the partial or "assimilation with nasal" where "quiescent nun" or "nunation" comes at the end of a word and

" starting the coming one the result would be a assimilated sound, i.e. "ياءاً ، واوا، ميم ، نون" associated with a sound comes from the nasal cavity that is why it is called assimilation with nasal, like: Quiescent nun & nunation with "النون" like: وإن يروا، -يجعلون برقوايروا، - برقيجعلون" الياء " إن نحن -إنحن

سراط - صراطمستقيم: as in "الميم" Quiescent nun & nunation with "يومئذ ناعمة - يومئذناعمة مستقيم، من ماء - مماء

ولكل وجهة، من وال- ولكلوجهة ،- موال as in " الواو " quiescent nun & nunation with

(ابن الجزري, 2008:65).

2.8.1. The associated sound or "the nasal"

The associated sound or "the nasal" is one of the basic features of "nun" which can never be apart from it, and that is why we have it wherever there is "nun". As for the complete assimilation there is no "the nasal" associated the process because the two letters " اللام والراء " don not permit to this feature to pass through them in order to appear because when the assimilation takes place "nun" disappears completely inside " اللام، والراء " whereas with " النون ، الميم ، الواو ، الياء " it keeps its basic feature which is "the nasal". (القاري، 2006:209)

2.9. Reasons of 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", like: " من نار - منار ، قدّخلوا - هااء " , like: " قد دخلوا " (الكبيسي، 2008:26)

The second is caused by having two homogeneous letters, that are similar in place of articulation and differs in manner, like: " التاء ، الدال " in " إذ ظلموا " . (المرصفي، 232)

The letters that are assimilated under this type are divided into two groups the first is assimilated completely, as " الدال and التاء " in " ودت طائفة ، أجيبت دعوتكما " .

The other group is assimilated partially like, " التاء and الطاء " . فرطتأحطت، " . 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 " الدال و " . Still there are few cases where approximated letters are assimilated, e.g.:

1. "quiescent " لام with "الراء " in " بل رفعه ، قل ربي ، " .
2. "الشمس ، السلام " with its letters as in: " اللام الشمسية " .
3. quiescent nun with its letters.
4. "اللم نخلقكم " الكاف " assimilated in " اللقاف " (ibid)

2.10. Definition of transformation

According to Dr. Alhabash^(M2007-h1427:82) transformation is transforming the consonant sound /n/ or the nunnation /m/, before the sound /b /, and the sound of transformation is only the sound /b/.It can be in one word or in two words, example of transformation in:

(سميعاً بصيراً) ، (الأنبياء) ، (من بعد) ، (زوج بهيج) ، (عليم بما)

In addition, transformation must have a nasal sound and it is considered two moves, and transformation written in the Holly Quran one shape of a small /m/ over the sound which must be transformed whether it was consonant sound /n/ or nunnation.

Table (2.11) Examples of transformation from one word and two words

In one word	In two words	Almuftooh	Almudhmoom	Almaksoor
(انبئتنا)	(من بعد)	(سميعاً بصيراً)	(عليم بما)	(زوج بهيج)

Alhtawi and Almsaawi^(M1984-h1404: 13) defined transformation in language they assert that it is transforming the thing from its face.

And the terminological meaning it is to make the sound replace another one with considering the nasal sound and the absence, and it has got only one sound which is /b/, if the sound /b/ occurs after the consonant sound /n/ in one word or two words it must be transformed, in the other word to transform the consonant sound /n/ or the nunnation, sound /m/ at the sound /b/ (in pronunciation not in writing) with hidden or absence with nasal sound.

Also according to Rajih^(m2006: 221) transformation in language is to transform the thing from its face. And terminologically is to transform the consonant sound /n/ or the nunnation an absent /m/ with nasal

Also according to Alrufae, Y^(M2009-h1430:36) say that transformation means: shifting or moving. It has only one sound which is /b/.

2.11. Transformation process

- 1- To transform the consonant sound /n/ or the nunnation /m/ utterance not writing.
- 2- Hide the consonant sound /n/ at the sound /b/, here the absence realized without total closing of lips, till not mix with /m/ which assimilated in similar to it, but it must open a bit space in the lips.
- 3- Revelation of the nasal sound with absence, which is manner of articulation to transformed sound /m/.

2.12. Cause of transformation according to Arufae

Why the consonant sound /n/ and the nannation are transformed /m/ when they come together with the sound /b/?

Because it does not improve because it has difficulty and dark or heavy in pronunciation and that because of difference in place of articulation between the sound /n/ and the sound /b/, and it does not improve assimilation because of difference in kind of place of articulation and difference in manner of articulation; also does not improve absence because it is between them therefore the sound /n/ and the nunnation are change to a sound participating them in the nasal sound and voiced and also participate the sound /b/ in place of articulation and voice, which is the sound /m/, therefore the cause of difficulty avoided from manifestation of the sound before the sound /b/.

Table (2.12) Examples of transformation

Sound of transformation	With consonant sound /n/ in one words	With consonant sound	With a nunnation
/b/	أنبيؤني – الأنبياء	/n/ in two words	عليمٌ بذات الصدور
		من بعد ، من بخل	سميعٌ بصير

- 1) Close the lips a total closeness or opening a bit space between them
- 2) Palatalized the nasal sound of transformation or not realized it.

3) Close the lips when pronouncing transformation with which similar touching (touch another sound).

Transformation will be in one word, and it will be in two words, and it will with the nunnation, for example:

Table(2.13) Another example of transformation

Sound Transformation of	Example with the consonant sound / n / in a word	Example with consonant sound/ n / in two words	Its example with the nunnation
/ b /	(أَنْبِئُونِي)	(وَأَمَّا مَنْ بَخِلَ)	(سَمِيعٌ بَصِيرٌ)
	Albaqare chapter (31)	Alleil chapter (8)	Alahajj (61)
	(إِذْ أَنْبِئَتْ أَشْقَاهَا)	(مَنْ بَعْدَ مَا)	(وَاللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ بِذَاتِ الصُّدُورِ)
	Alshamas chapter (12)	Alshura chapter (14)	Altqabun chapter (4)

2. 13.Cause of transformation:

Difficulty of assimilation and difficulty of revelation and do not improve the absence then transformation will be.

When applying the transformation some strategies must be followed: firstly, to transform the consonant sound /n/ or the nunnation a pure /m/ in pronouncing not writing, then hide the sound /m/ at the sound /b/secondly, it must be bring two moves of the nasal sound with disappearance and consider lack of closeness of lips totally, but considering a bit space it put over transformation e.g.(مَنْ بَعْدَ) and make the consonant sound /n/ without moves.

According to Aashoar (^h1427 – ^M2008: 227)Transformation in language is transforming the thing from its natural position, or transform thing from its face.

2.14. Sound of transformation

Only the sound /b/, it comes in one word e.g. (لِيُنذِرَنَّ) or in two words example (من بخل) or after the nunnation and it will not be except from two words (عليه بذات الصدور) (عليه بما) or after a clear التوكيد /n/ which appendix with nunnation like:

(لنسفعا بالناصية). The mark of transformation in the Holy Quran:

- 1- Putting standing /m/ at the consonant sound /n/ which is followed by the sound /b/.
- 2- Exchanging the second movement from the nunnation with standing/m / e.g.

(لنسفعا بالناصية) (كرام بررة) (عليه بذات الصدور)

Table (2-14) Examples of transformation

Sound of Transformation	With the consonant sound / n / in a word	with the consonant sound/ n / in two words	with the nunnation
/ b /	(أنبئتنا)	(من بعد ما)	(سميع بصير)

2.15. Previous studies

The second section of chapter two is about previous studies, the researcher collected all the required previous studies: national, international, and local.

Linder Thornburg, (publish Online: 2009. 11. 20 1 DOI: <http://doi.org/10.1515/ling.1980.18.5-6.523>), Arabic Lone phonology: the assimilation of English Lexical items. This study aimed at analyzing a group of English lexical items incognito by Arabic whence the inadequate assimilation of these items. The important results: it is found out that the problems connected with formulating abstract and concrete grammars are given specific heads as one of the formal and functional characteristics of phonological rules.

Hamada ShehdehAbidDawood 1,Dr. Ahmad Atawneh 2 Hebron University, Faculty of Graduate Studies and Academic Research, Department of English, (American Research Journal of English and literature original Article ISSN 2378-9026 Volume 1, Issue 4, 2015www.arj online. or g9), Assimilation of consonants in

English and Assimilation of the Definite Article in Arabic, This study aims at discussing assimilation and its types besides the definite article in Arabic language. The most important results; that the contextual assimilation is subject to the environment of the sound where historical assimilation is resulted from the development of language. In Arabic, it is found out that the sound /l/ in definite article disappear if followed by solar consonants.

Yousef Mahadin. Radwan. S & Badar1. (Journal for Semitics, Volume 7,issue 1,jan1995,p87-113). Assimilation of emphasis – spread in Arabic Linear approach and Multitiered, non-linear auto segmental model.Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET).This study aimed to discuss assimilation of emphasis –spread in Arabic,using a multitiered,non-linear auto segmental model. The most important results that the superiority of such a model over a traditional, feature –organization is adopted for consonants with secondary articulation, specifically back consonants in general and emphatic pharyngealized consonants in particular emphasis.

Zaynab Aabody Ali, <https://www.iasj.net/iasj?func=fulltex&ald=48904>. This study aimed to show assimilation in the two languages Arabic and English and to pin point the similarities and differences of assimilation between the two languages. It is also found out that types of assimilation in Arabic are more different than in English.

Abeer Hadi Salih, M, <https://www.iasj.net/iasj?func=fulltex&ald=48919>, Sound Assimilation in English and Arabic a contrastive study, this study aimed to show the definition of assimilation in the two languages. to pin point the similarities and differences of assimilation in the two language. The most important results are: That assimilating phoneme picks up one or more of the features of the another nearby phoneme. The English phoneme/n/ has the feature alveolar, nasal, voiced. The phoneme /g/ has the features velar, plosive, voiced. The word language is pronounced /'læŋgwɪdʒ/.In this word, /n/ has assimilated to /g/ - it comes to have the features velar, nasal, voiced instead of alveolar, nasal, voiced. (/n/ became [ŋ]) before /g/). Also in Arabic for example the sound /n/ hidden in the sound /m/ in the word (من يعمل) became(ميعمل) because of being homogeneous.

The differences between the researcher's study and other previous studies

Linder Thornburg. This study agrees with the researcher in assimilation of lexical items, but it disagrees with the researcher in that this study talked about functional characteristics of phonological rules, but the researcher talked about types of assimilation in the two languages.

Hamada S,A. & Ahmad A. This study agrees with the researcher's opinion in showing assimilation and types of assimilation, also in the sound /l/ in that the definite article disappears if it is followed by solar consonants, but this study disagrees with the researcher in that this study do not talk about transformation in Arabic or the other types of assimilation such as "lam hal" and "lam bal".

Yousef Mahadin. Radwan S. & Bader I. This study agrees with the researcher in that this study talked about assimilation of emphasis-spread in Arabic. considering the fact that Arabic language has a big subject of assimilation than English language. And it disagrees with the researcher in that this study talked about assimilation of consonants

with secondary articulation, specifically back consonants in general and emphatic pharyngealized consonants in particular, but here the researcher talked about assimilation of all consonants.

Zaynab A. Ali. This study agrees with the researcher in a lot of things about assimilation except it is a bit different in that study talked widely about valorization and palatalization.

AbeerHadiSalih, this study agrees with the researcher in explanation of assimilation in both languages, in addition to that both studies talked about similarities and differences between assimilation in the two languages. This study disagrees with the researcher in lack of comparing the transformation with coalescence, and lack of mentioning "lam hal and lam bal", because they are considered as one of the types of assimilation.

The next chapter will discuss the similarities between English and Arabic assimilation

Chapter Three

Similarities between English and Arabic Assimilation

3.0 Introduction

The researcher collects (50) examples : (25) of them were from Holy Quran and other (25) examples were from English language; to investigate the similarities and differences of assimilation between English and Arabic. Chapter Three is responsible for similarities between English and Arabic assimilation to know to what extent types of assimilation are similar.

3.1 Regressive assimilation vs. Total assimilation

1)The sound /k/after the sound /n/vs. the sound /r/ after the consonant sound /n/

Allah the exalted said:

(وَقُلِ الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ.....)

Al-kahf chapter verse (29)

Analysis:

In the above verse, the underlined two sounds (من ربكم) became (مر بكم) this sound occurred because when the consonant sound /n/ assimilate in the sound /r/ which is total assimilation. The sound /n/ here is absent, because of the adjacent place of articulation and the absence of both the sound and manner of articulation, so the pronunciation is /mɪn rəbɪkʊ m/to /mɪ r ə bɪ k ʊ m/. By contrasting the phrase "one cup" with Arabic (مر بكم) the result is a total assimilation, because the phonological features for the sounds(/n/,/k/) are different, the sound /n/ is alveolar, and voiced, and the sound /k/ is a stop, velar, and voiceless, as the sound /k/ is a velar, here the sound /n/ change to a nasal, velar, and voiced which is /ŋ/ because the sound (/k/,/ŋ/) are velars, therefore in this example "one cup "/w ə n k ʌ p/ is a total assimilation. Also in the above example (من ربكم) became /mɪ r ə bɪ k ʊ m/ here also the sound /r/ is absent because the sounds /r/ and /n/ are fricatives and voiced, therefore the consonant sound /n/ is assimilated. It is a total assimilation.

2) The sound /g/ after the sound /n/ vs. the sound /r/ after the nunnation

Allah the exalted said:

(فَعَصَوْا رَسُولَ رَبِّهِمْ فَأَخَذَهُمْ أَخْذَةً رَابِيَةً)

Al-haqh chapter verse (10).

Analysis:

In the above verse, the nunnation and the consonant sound /n/ are the same in articulation therefore, the researcher noticed the absence of the nunnation sound. The underline two sounds change from (أَخَذْتَن رَابِيَةً) to (أَخَذْتَرَابِيَةً) the sound /n/ here is assimilated in the sound /r/ because of adjacent in place of articulation and the cause of omission the nasal sound is exaggeration in simplification so, the pronunciation became from /□əxðətənɾəbɪə/ to /□əxðətər□bɪə/. By taking this example "ten girls" with contrasting with above example (أَخَذْتَرَابِيَةً) the result is the sound /n/ in both examples is absent, because in the "English example "ten girls" /t en g ɜ : l z / here the sound /n/ changes to the sound /ŋ/ because the /g/ is velar therefore, affected in the sound /n/ a regressive influence, so it changes to the near, nasal, velar sound which is /ŋ/ because the sound /ŋ/ is shared with the sound /g/ in place of articulation .and shared the sound /n/ in manner of articulation, consequently it is assimilated in the sound /g/ and became a regressive assimilation. Also in Arabic example the consonant sound /n/ which is absent, it is assimilated for simplification in pronunciation "akhathatanrabia" / □ə x ðətənɾ□bɪə / became /□əxðətərəbɪə/, here the phonological features for the sounds /r/, and /n/ similar; both of them are voiced, and fricatives, but the sound /n/ is nasal, and the sound /r/ is liquid, as allot of features overcome the a little features, therefore produce a total assimilation. Also in Arabic example the consonant sound /n/ is absent, it is assimilated for simplification in pronunciation, "akhthatanrabia" /□əxðətərəb I ə/, here the phonological features for the sounds /r/ and /n/ similar; both of them are voiced, and the sound /r/ is liquid.

3) The sound /r/after the nunnation vs. the sound /j /after the sound /s/

Allah the exalted said:

(فَهُوَ فِي عَيْشَةٍ رَاضِيَةٍ)

Al-qar'a chapter verse (7).

Analysis:

Also in this verse, the researcher noticed the absence of the nunnation sound because of the absence of both; sound and manner of articulation and the cause of omission is that the nasal sound is exaggeration in articulation so, the changing will be from (عَيْشَةٍ رَاضِيَةٍ) to (عَيْشَةٌ رَاضِيَةٌ) which are pronounced like this /ʃ ət n r a: ɪ ə / to /ʃ ət ɪ r a: ɪ ə/, by contrasting it with above the example from Arabic language considering the following example from English language which is "this year" /ð ɪ ʃ j ɜ : / here the sound /j / affected in the sound /s/ therefore, the sound /s/ became /ʃ / because the sound /ʃ / share the sound /s/ in voicing, all of them are voiceless and fricative, so by contrasting the two examples the result is that both of them have a total assimilation (عَيْشَةٌ رَاضِيَةٌ), also the nasal sound in this example is absent and similar to the example "this year "the sound /s/ here became /ʃ / because it share /ʃ / in manner of articulation with notice that consonants have not disappeared by taking the two examples /ð ɪ s j ɪ ə (r) /and ((عَيْشَةٌ رَاضِيَةٌ) /ʃ ɪ :ʃ ət ɪ n r ɪ ə / without assimilation the result that those consonants became consonant cluster, so assimilation occurred here to be easy in pronunciation or for simplification .

3.2. Progressive assimilation vs. partial assimilation

1) The sound /s/ after the sound /t/ with contrast with the sound/j /after the consonant sound /n/

Allah the exalted said:

((.....أَنْ يَأْتِيَكُمْ النَّابُوتُ فِيهِ سَكِينَةٌ.....))

Al-baqara chapter verse (248).

Analysis:

In this verse, assimilation is partial because of presenting the nasal sound and the reason of assimilation between the consonant sound /n/ and the sound /□/ is homogeneity in lowering and opening, the sound /□/ is assimilated in the consonant sound /n/ because of adjacency in place of articulation and this occurred as a result of the nasal sound because of homogeneity so, the sound here change from (أَنْ يَأْتِيَكُمْ) to (أَيَأْتِيَكُمْ) which are pronounced from /□ən□ə□ət ɪ k ʊ m/ to /ʔ əj ət ɪ k ʊ m/ the researcher here noticed the absence of the sound /n/. (أَيَأْتِيَكُمْ) and English language word "cats" as it is mentioned above in analysis Arabic example assimilation occurred as a result of adjacency in place of articulation, therefore by taking the other example; "cats" /k□ts /, assimilation here is progressive because the sound /t / affected in the sound /s /, therefore became like it as it is know the two sounds are voiceless and are dentals so, by noticing in the plural, the letter /s/ pronouns /s/, because in some cases it pronounced /z/. Also in Arabic example "an" affect in the verb phrase "ya'teekum" /□əj □ə t ɪ: k ʊ m/ assimilated a partial assimilation, because the remains of the nasal sound are silent at the verb "ya'teekum" /j □ə t ɪ: k ʊ m /, consequently both of the two examples are influenced by assimilation.

2)The sound /s/ after the sound /j /vs. the sound /j /after the nunation "AL-fathatayn"

Allah the exalted said:

(.....فَوَجَدَا فِيهَا جِدَارًا يُرِيدُ أَنْ يَنْقُضَ فَآقَامَهُ.....)

Al-kahf chapter verse (77)

Analysis:

Here also, the researcher noticed presenting of the nasal sound because of partial assimilation as a result of adjacent in place of articulation, there is a homogeneity between the two sounds in manner of articulation so, the sound here changes from (جدارن يريد) to (جداريريد) which are pronounced /g ɪdærən□ʊ rɪ:d/ to /g

ɪ dæreɪ □ ʊ rɪ: d/, here also the researcher noticed the nunnation sound is assimilated in the sound /j /, but by noticing in progressive assimilation the word "plays" first pronounced /pleɪ z / the sound /□/ is approximant, palatal and liens, therefore affected in the sound /s/, thus it is pronounced "z" the word becomes /pleɪz/ not the same sound, but it is assimilated in previous sound, therefore it changes in voicing because the neighboring sound is equivalent to it in voicing or place of articulation or manner of articulation, therefore it becomes /pleɪz / from " plays by taking this examples /p l eɪz/ and /g I d □ r eɪ j ʊ rɪ: d/ the result in both examples is omission of the sounds /s/ and /n/ and replaced with /z/ in the English and replace with a nasal sound in the Arabic example.

3) The sound /s/ after the sound /g/ vs. the sound/n/ after the consonant sound /n/:

Allah the exalted said:

(وَإِذْ قُلْتُمْ يَا مُوسَى لَنْ نُؤْمِنَ لَكَ حَتَّى نَرَى اللَّهَ جَهْرَةً.....)

Al-baqara chapter verse (55)

Analysis:

In the above verse, the researcher noticed the two sounds united in place of articulation, manner of articulation, writing and naming, this is as a result of homology, so there is no change except the stress which changes the degree of articulation as it is shown here from (لَنْ نُؤْمِنَ) to (لِنُؤْمِنَ) which are pronounced from /lænnʔ ʊ m ɪ nə/ to /lænʔ ʊ m ɪ nə/. By contrasting the example " Iannumina" /læn n ʊ m ɪ n □ /with the word "dogz" /d ɔ g z/ by considering this example " dogz' and by noticing the letter 'g' is velar, plosive and voiced, and the sound "s" is voiceless, fricative and alveolar, as the sound /g / is liens the and strong, therefore it is affected in the weak sound /s /, thus it becomes voiced like "it", consequently the word " dogs" pronounced /d ɔ g z / by contrasting an Arabic example with this example there is he is result assimilation, but in this example " Iannumina" the two sound are similar in all things manner of articulation, place of articulation and voicing /læn ʊ m ɪ n □ /, therefore its pronounced as one word.

4) The sound /s/ after the sound /m/v.s the sound /n/ after the nunnation "AL.dhamatain ":

Allah the exalted said:

(.....وَقُولُوا حِطَّةً نَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ خَطَايَاكُمْ.....)

Al-baqara chapter verse (58)

Analysis:

Here also, assimilation is partial because of presenting the nasal sound as a result of homology, and because the sound /n/ and the nunnation sound are the same in pronunciation so, the two words sound (حِطَّةٌ نَغْفِرْ) became (حِطَّتْغَفِرْ) which are pronounced /ħɪ ɔtʊ nnəʃ fɪr/to /ħɪ ɔ t ʊ n əʃ fɪr/.By contrasting this example "hittatun" with the two examples of English "times" the result of assimilation is demonstrated, by analyzing the word "times" /taɪmz/ the result also is the sound "m" which is bilabial, plosive and voiced and the "s" fricative, alveolar and voiceless as the sound "m" is liens and is affected by the sound "s" in voicing which becomes "z" as in the transcription /taɪm z/,consequently it becomes "z" as in transcription, if gathered the two examples the results a progressive assimilation shown " hittatunnaqfɪr /ħ I ɔt ʊ nəʃ fɪ r/ the result is that the two sounds produced a homology assimilation because homology is apart of partial assimilation.

5) The sound /s/ after the sound/s/ which is symbolized with /ss/ v.s the sound/m/ after the consonant sound /n/

Allah the exalted said:

(أَلَمْ يَكُ نُطْقَةً مِنْ مَنِيٍّ يُمَنَى.....)

Alenssaan chapter verse (37).

In this verse, the researcher noticed the nasal sound, because of partial assimilation as a result of adjacent in place of articulation and the cause is homology

in manner of articulation, so the sound changes (ممني) to (من مّني) which is pronounced /min mæni/to /m ɪ m m ə n ɪ /. In this rule the double letter 'ss' became "iz" by analyzing the word "glasses" according to the rule of plural nouns, because it ends with "ss" in noun here it is pronounced 'iz' both of the two sounds are voiceless, therefore it is pronounced "iz" as in the transcription "glasses" /g ɪ □ s ɪ z / by taking this example of Arabic "min maney" /m ɪ m ə m ə n ɪ / the result is a demonstrative assimilation the sound /n / is affected by the sound /m / both of them are nasals, but the sound /m / bilabial, voiced and the sound /n / alveolar, voiceless, but the sound /m / here is strong ,therefore is affected by the sound /n/ consequently, the consonant sound /n / assimilated in,as in transcription /m ɪ m ə n ɪ / the result here is a demonstrative assimilation, also in this example "glasses" /g ɪ l □ s ɪ z /.

6) The sound /s/ after the sound /w/ vs. the /m/ after the nunnation

Allah the exalted said:

(وَإِذْ قَالَ رَبُّكَ لِلْمَلَائِكَةِ إِنِّي خَالِقٌ بَشَرًا مِنْ صَلْصَالٍ مِنْ حَمَإٍ مَسْنُونٍ)

Al-hijr chapter verse (28).

Analysis:

In the above verse, assimilation occurred as a result of united the sound /m/ with nunnation in place of articulation so, the nasal sound is absent because of homogeneity consequently, the two words sound change from (صلصال من) which pronounced / □ ʌ l □ a:lɪn mɪn / became / □ □ l □ a:lɪm mɪn / which it pronounced one sound . By analyzing the word " windows" /w ɪ n d əʊ z / the letter "w" voiced, bilabial and approximant but the sound 's' is fricative, alveolar, and voiceless, but as we know a strong sound affected in the weak sound, therefore here the sound "s" became /z / in the other hand the verse "salsalinmin" salsalimmin" /sʌ lsa:lɪmmɪn/,also here is assimilated.

7) The sound/s/ after the sound /g/vs. the sound /w/ after the consonant sound /n/:

Allah the exalted said:

(.....وَإِذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ بِقَوْمٍ سُوءًا فَلَا مَرَدَّ لَهُ وَمَا لَهُمْ مِنْ دُونِهِ مِنْ وَالٍ..)

Alrraad chapter vers(11)

Analysis:

Here also, the union of the sound/w/ and the consonant sound/n/ because of homogeneity, the two sounds united in place of articulation because the two sounds are bilabial so, the nasal sound resulted from, when are assimilated and pronunciation became from (مِنْ وَالِي) to (مِنْوَالِي)/mən wæl /after transcription the result is that the sound /ən / and the sound /w/ are near sounds vowels which is transcribed /m ə n ə w ə l/. By analyzing the word "bags" /bægz / the result is that the sound /g / affected in the sound /s / because the sound /g / is plosive, velar, and voiced, but the sound /s/ is fricative, alveolar, and voiceless, the sound /g / is liens or strong, therefore affects in the sound /s/ and it becomes /z/ as in transcription /bægz/, here also the phrase "min wal" /mən wəl /, by noticing here assimilation the sound "w" is voiced, bilabial, and approximant, therefore affects in the consonant sound /n/.

8) The sound /ɪz/after the sound /θ/ vs. the sound /w/ after the consonant sound /n/.

Allah the exalted said:

(فَلَنَّا يَا نَارُ كُونِي بَرْدًا وَسَلَامًا عَلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ)

Al-nbiyaa chapter verse(69)

Analysis

Here also, the underlined two sounds united in place of articulation this lead to homogeneity, and presenting of the nasal sound so, the sound of the two words changes from (بَرْدًا وَسَلَامًا) which are pronounced from /bærdən wəsəlæmə/ to /bærdəwəsəlæmə/.By taking the word "clothes" according to the rule of the phonemes. Morphemes that come before (ss,th)it would pronounced /ɪz/,as the sound 'th' /θ / is dental, fricative, and voiceless, and the sound 's' is alveolar, fricative, and voiceless, both of the tow sounds shared in manner of articulation and voicing, therefore affects each other in mathematic (negative + negative = positive),therefore (voiceless + voiceless = voiced),consequently in this case itis pronounced /ɪz/. So By contrasting this example with Arabic example (burdawasalama) the result here is

assimilation /bʌ rdəʊ wəsələm ə/ and /kʊ lɔ:θ ɪ z/, by noticing in both examples the previous sound affects in the last sound. The nasal sound in the first example is absent because the sound /w/ is voiced, also in the second example, the sound /θ/ and the sound /s/ both of them are voiceless, therefore one of them will be voiced and the other will be still voiceless

3.3.Homology assimilation vs. Twins pairs

1)The sound /n/with the sound /n/with contrast with the consonant sound /t/ at a vowel sound /t/.

Allah the exalted said:

(فَمَا رَبِحَتْ تِجَارَتُهُمْ وَمَا كَانُوا مُهْتَدِينَ)

Al-baqara chapter verse (16)

Analysis:

In the above examples the underlined two sounds united in place of articulation, manner of articulation, writing and naming there is no change, but they are a bit differ where stress between the two sounds the changes from (رَبِحَتْ) (رَبِحَتْ) which is pronounced /rəb ɪ hətɪg ɔ rətəhm ɔ m / to / rəbɪhətɪg ɔ rətəh ɔ m / the researcher noticed the change of the degree of pronunciation. English twins sounds by contrasting with Homology assimilation. The following example "ten night "/tennait/ is read /t e n aɪ t /because the alveolar sound /n/ in the final of the first word "ten" is the same as the sound which is found in the first of the second word "night", therefore they are pronounced as one sound /n/ for their similarity in place of articulation, manner of articulation, writing and naming, also in the above analysis of Arabic example "ربحت تجارتهم"rabihattigaratahum" is read /r ə b h t t ɪ g ə r ə t ə h ɔ m / the result is the same features which make the sounds similar and pronounced one word therefore the two examples in the two languages are similar.

2) The sound /m/ with the sound /m/ with contrast with the consonant sound /b/with the vowel sound /b/

Allah the exalted said:

(اذْهَبْ بِكِتَابِي هَذَا فَأَلِّقْهُ إِلَيْهِمْ ثُمَّ تَوَلَّ عَنْهُمْ فَانظُرْ مَاذَا يَرْجِعُونَ)

Al-naml chapter verse (28)

Analysis:

Here also, in this verse the two sounds united in place of articulation, manner of articulation, writing and in naming so, the pronunciation of the two sounds here one sound the change becomes from (اذْهَبْ بِكِتَابِي) to (اذْهَبْ كِتَابِي) which are pronounced from /ʔ idhəbbɪ kɪ tæ bɪ/ to /ʔ idhəbɪ kɪ tæ bɪ/. In this example "some money" /sʌ mmʌ ni/ the final sound in the first word is similar to the neighboring sounding the in the first of the second word, which are similar in place of articulation, manner, writing, and in naming, therefore the two sounds are pronounced as one sound /m/ as they are clear in this example /sʌ mən i/. By contrasting this example with the Arabic example (اذْهَبْ بِكِتَابِي) /ɪ ðəbbɪ kɪ tɪ bi/, which is read /ɪ ðə bɪ kɪ tɪ bi/ the result is that the two bilabial sounds are homogenous.

3.4. Fusion assimilation vs. transformation assimilation

By contrasting a fused sound with transformed sound the result is that all of them is a result of intermingle two sounds, and both of them may be from one word or from two words. For example;

1) The word "nature" vs. the word "ambaḥum"

Allah the exalted said:

(قَالَ يَا آدَمُ أَنْبِئْهُمْ بِأَسْمَائِهِمْ.....)

AL-baqara chapter verse (33).

Analysis:

In the above verse, the underlined two sounds occurred as a result of converting the consonant sound /n/ to the sound /m/ and this is as a result of difficulty to pronouncing the nasal sound in the consonant sound /n/ and also the difficulty to assimilation the consonant sound /n/ in the sound /b/ because of difference in place of articulation of the nasal sound so, the sound of this word changes from (أَنْبِئْهُمْ) to (أَمْبِئْهُمْ) which are transcribed from /ʔ ənbɪħʊ m/ to /ʔ əmbɪħʊ m/ the researcher noticed here the absence of the sound /n/. The word "nature" /n eɪtʃ ə (r) / has affricate sound which is /tʃ/ this sound considered a

process of a fused two sounds /t/ and the sound /j / the sound /j / results from pronunciation of the letter "u" because there is another letter pronounce /j / which is "y" as in "year"/j iə (r)/here most of words their transcription the "u" letter pronounced /j / from which the name of "U-coalescence" came. The sound /tʃ / is fused from the sound /t/ and the sound /j / the sound /t/ is voiceless, when mixed with the sound /j / the result is a voiceless fused sound /tʃ / represented in the alphabetical letter by "ch", sometimes also it is an affricate sound, by contrasting this example with the Arabic example; the result is that similarities also occurred in a fused Arabic sound which is /m/, the sound /m/ is near to the sound /n/ in place of articulation, and near to the sound /b / in place of articulation ,that means "/m,b/"are bilabials and "/n,m/"are nasals, therefore the sound /m/ is results from a fusion process, so the two words read /n eɪtʃ (r)/and /n b h m/ the result is that fusion and transformation occurred in one word in both languages. From this analysis it is shown that the two processes in English and Arabic are similar.

3)The phrase "min baa'd" مِنْ بَعْدُ vs. the phrase "could you"

Allah the exalted said:

(ثُمَّ قَسَتْ فُلُوبُكُمْ مِنْ بَعْدِ ذَلِكَ فَهِيَ كَالْحِجَارَةِ.....)

AL-baqara chapter verse (74).

Analysis:

In this verse, the underlined two sounds resulted from transformation of the consonant sound /n/ to sound /m/ because when the sound /n/ assimilated in the /b/ the sound /n/ becomes/m/ because of the difficulty to pronounce the nasal sound so, the sound /n/ changes to the sound /m/ because, the sounds /m/ and /b/ are bilabials consequently, the consonant sound /n/ is absent as a result of transformation so, the words are pronounced from (من بعد) to (ممبعد) and they are transcribe from /mɪn bæɪ d/ to /mɪmbæɪ d/.The sound /dʒ / is the result of a mixture of the sound /d/ and the sound /j / this fusion produced an affricate sound, because the sounds /d/ and /j / all of them are voiced, but the sound /j/ is palatal, and the sound /d/ is alveolar. The adjacent of place of articulation made that fusion; because alveolar ridge near to palate, by contrasting this example with Arabic example; /m ɪ m b ə ɪ d/. Firstly the result is a fusion and transforms from the two words, as in the English

example a fused sound has relationship in place of articulation, and manner of articulation in the two words, the sounds /n,m/ are nasals and the sounds /m,b/ are bilabials, here the sound /n/ transformed to the neighboring sound which is /m/ to agree with the sound /b/ in place of articulation, so by noticing, it is clear that the two examples in both languages are more similar.

The next chapter will discuss differences between English and Arabic assimilation.

Chapter Four

Differences between English and Arabic Assimilation

4.0. Introduction

This chapter deals with the differences between English and Arabic assimilation, to investigate to what extent English and Arabic assimilation are different. The remain of (50) examples will be a sample which stand for the differences between English and Arabic assimilation. There are some differences where there are no equivalent in English assimilation such as:

- a) homogenization assimilation (المتجانسين)
- b) convergence assimilation (المتقاربين)
- c) Alam al-shamsya (اللام الشمسية)

4.1. Homogenization assimilation

1) The consonant sound /t/ at the sound /□/

Allah the exalted said:

(..وَدَّتْ طَائِفَةٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ.....)

Al.i. Imran chapter verse (69)

In this verse, the underlined two sounds unity in place of articulation and different in manner of articulation so, the pronunciation changed from (ودت طائفة) to (ودطائفة) the sound /t/ here is absent because the sound /t/ is affected by the two

sound /t/ and /d/, so it is assimilated in the sound /t/, consequently pronunciation changes from /wædt t æ? ɪfə/ to /wæd t t æ? ɪ fə/.

2) The consonant sound /t/ at the sound/t/

Allah the exalted said:

(لَنْ يَسْطِيَ إِلَيَّ يَدُكَ لِتَقْلُنِي.....)

AL.maydah chapter verse (28)

Analysis:

The underlined two sounds are similar in place of articulation and differ in manner of articulation so, the consonant sound /t/ is assimilated in the sound /t/, the change become from (يسطى) to the word (سط) where the consonant sound /t/ is omitted and its upper and closeness rested represented this also it is considered partial assimilation which is pronounced from /bəsət/ to /bəsət/.

3) The consonant sound /t/ at the sound/d/.

Allah the exalted said:

(.....فَلَمَّا أَتَقَلَّتْ دَعْوَا اللَّهِ رَبَّهُمَا لَنْ أَتَيْنَنَا صَالِحًا لَنْكُونَنَّ مِنَ الشَّاكِرِينَ)

AL.a.araf chapter verse (189)

Analysis:

In this verse, the underlined two sounds show homogeneity assimilation, and that as a result of similarity in place of articulation so, the sound /t/ here is absent because it is a voiceless so, a strong sound /d/ is voiced, consequently overcome at it, thus the pronunciation changed b from (اتقلت دعوا) to (اتقلدعوا) which are transcribe from /t æθpɛlɛ t d ə ʔ əv/ to /t æθpɛ t əpɛ ʔ əv/.

4.2. Convergence assimilation

1) The consonant sound /l/ at the sound /r/

Allah the exalted said:

(.....وَقُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا)

Ta. Ha chapter verse (114).

Analysis:

In this verse, assimilation here occurred as a result of adjacent in manner of articulation, and place of articulation, so the two sounds are from the sounds of mediate (التوسط) and from the lower (الإستفال) sounds so, the sound /r/ is strong and trill consequently, affected at the consonant sound /l/ thus, the two sounds changed from (قل ربي) to (قرَّبِي) which are pronounced from / ɫɪ Irəbɪ/ to / ɫɪ rrəbɪ /.

1)The consonant sound /n/ and the nunnation at the sounds /w/ , /ɫ / , and the sound /r / .

a) The sound / w/ with nunnation:

Allah the exalted said:

.....مَنْ يَعْمَلْ سُوءًا يُجْزَ بِهِ وَلَا يَجِدْ لَهُ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ وَلِيًّا وَلَا نَصِيرًا)

AL-naisaa chapter verse (123).

Analysis:

In this verse, the two sounds are near in place of articulation and manner of articulation so, the pronunciation changed from (وليا ولا نصير) to (وليو ولا نصير) which are pronounced from /wəlɪ ɫənwələ/ to / wəlɪ ɫəw əɪ æ / also here the researcher noticed the absence of the sound /n/.

b)The consonant sound /n/ with the sound /ɫ/

Allah the exalted said:

(فَوَيْلٌ لِلَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنْ يَوْمِهِمُ الَّذِي يُوعَدُونَ)

Analysis:

In this verse, the underlined two sounds are assimilated as the result of the absence of the nasal sound so, the pronunciation changed from (مني يومهم) to (ميهيومهم) which are pronounced from /mɪn ɫəw mɪ hɪ m / to / mɪ ɫəw mɪ hɪ m/

c) The consonant sound /n/ with the sound /r/

Allah the exalted said:

(أُولَئِكَ عَلَىٰ هُدًى مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ)

AL-baqara chapter verse (5).

Analysis:

Also here in this verse assimilation occurred as a result of adjacent in place of articulation and manner of articulation so, the sound /n/ is absent and its manner of articulation and the sound / n / assimilated in the / r / as a result of adjacent so, the nasal sound is absent and that because of exaggeration in simplification so, the pronunciation change from (من ربهـم) to (مرّ بهـم) which are transcribed from / m ɪ n rəb ɪ h ɪ m / to / m ɪ r rəb ɪ h ɪ m / also here the researcher noticed the sound /n/ is absent.

4.3. Alam al-shamsyia

The consonant sound /□/ at the sound /l/

Allah the exalted said:((وَالطُّور))

AL-Tūr chapter verse (1).

Analysis:

In this verse, the sound /l/ is assimilated in the sound / □ /, the sound /t/ is shared with the sound /l/; that both of them come from place of articulation (tongue), but they are a bit different the sound /l/ comes from the tip of the tongue, but the sound /□/ is from the blade of the tongue, but here the sound /□/ is stronger than the sound /l/ because the sound /□/ is from the upper (الإستعلاء) sounds and closeness (الإطباق) sounds consequently, the word change from (والطور) to (واطور) so, they are transcribed from /wə l □ u: r/ to / wə □ u: r/.

The next chapter will discuss conclusion, findings, and recommendations.

Chapter Five

Conclusion and Recommendations

5.0 Introduction

This chapter will include, conclusion, findings, recommendations, and suggestions for further studies

5.1 Conclusion

Assimilation in English is the act of making two sounds in speech that are next to each other and more similar to each other in certain ways, also in Arabic language is that two words come together, the first sound is at the end of the first word and the second sound is at the beginning of the second word. This study aimed to investigate the similarities and differences between the two languages (English and Arabic). On the basis of comparing English and Arabic assimilation, the researcher talked about assimilation and types of assimilation in the two languages providing more examples in the second chapter. Also the researcher investigates the similarities in the third chapter and differences in the fourth chapter, the following outcomes have been revealed as the result of contrastive analysis of English and Arabic assimilation.

5.2 Findings

1) Assimilation makes words simple if there is no attention in speaking there will be consonant cluster consequently there will be misunderstanding .

2) There is only one case found in progressive assimilation which is assimilation of manner; that a final fricative or nasal became a plosive for example; "that side" /ð s saɪ d / "and good night"/g ʊ n n aɪ t /.

3) Also assimilation has one type that became fixed which, is the progressive assimilation of voice with the suffix "s" and "z" for example; "cats" / k æ t s / and "dogs" / d ɔ g z /.

4) Vowels are also subject to assimilation, as it is said: any vowel became a nasal whatever precedes a nasal for example; "I can go" /ɪ akən g əʊ / here the vowel /æ/ in "can" became /ə/ in the phrase.

5) Assimilation has also fusion intermingle type either in one word or like "measure" /m e ʒ ə (r) / this is called "U- coalescence" or in two words such as, "could you" /k ʊ d ʒ j ʊ : / and this called "Yod- coalescence".

6) It is found that it is a rare case, licensing of all readers except Hafs; assimilation in joining case, whereas in stopping case; all the readers have a revelation in joining case ((ن وَالْقَلَمِ وَمَا يَسْطُرُونَ)) و ((بِسِّ وَالْقُرْآنِ الْحَكِيمِ)).

7) English assimilation is similar to Arabic assimilation in (progressive assimilation = Partial assimilation), (Regressive assimilation and Total assimilation), (Twins Pairs =Homology assimilation) and (coalescence assimilation =Transformation)

8) English assimilation is different from Arabic in (Alam alshasia, Homology assimilation and convergence assimilation).

From the above findings it is found that English assimilation is to a great extent similar to Arabic assimilation and some how are they are different?

5.3 Recommendations

In light of the above outcomes, the researcher recommends the following:

- 1) Much care must be given to grasp the phonetics symbols, until the students distinguish between the silence letters, consonants sounds, vowel sounds (monophthongs, diphthongs, triphthongs).
- 2) Much care must be given to all other processes of connected speech, until mix.

- 3) All the specialists in English language should recognize all the other aspects in phonetics and phonology, such as; intonation, stress, ellipses, and other processes because that will help them to speak fluently.

5.4 Suggestions for further studies

- 1) A contrastive study of English and Arabic assimilation and dissimilation.
- 2) An investigation into the problems encountered by EFL students differentiate between monophthongs vowels and diphthongs vowels.

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