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List of Symbols

/ / (slashes): Used for the Phonemic Representations

[ ] (squire brackets): Used for the Phonetic Representations

* (the star): Used for an Unacceptable Form/ not Found Forms

Definitions of Key Terms

1- ***Al-Kaʃkaʃah / Al-Shaʔshaʔah:*** It is a term used by Arab linguists to refer to the voiceless alveo-palatal/ post alveolar [tʃ] sound as saying [matʃtab] for disk instead of [maktab]. (Aniis (1973) and Harakat(1998)).

2- **Modern Standard Arabic (MSA):** It is the language of the Holy Qur'aan, media, highly codified literature...etc. It corresponds with the High Variety (Ferguson (1959), Aniis (1973) and Ahmad (2000)).

3- **Spontaneous Method:** The natural method used for collecting data from informants (following Blanc (1953))

4- **Strident Sounds**: The sounds fricatives, affricates and oral stops are called strident because of their relative noise (O'Grady et. al (2005)).

(The following definitions were quoted form The Oxford Companion to the English Language, (1992))

5- **Allophone:** "A sound that can be substituted for another without bringing about a change of meaning". In other words, it is the phonetic variant of a phoneme in a particular context.

6- **High Variety:** "A standard variety used for "high" purposes. It includes sermons, political speeches, university lectures and news broadcasts".

7- **Dialect:** "A general and a technical term for a form of a language. Although the term usually refers to regional speech, it can be extended to cover differences according to class and education".

8- **Diglossia:** "A term in sociolinguistics [first used in English by Charles Ferguson 1959] for the use of two or more varieties of language for different purposes in the same community".

9- **Low Variety: "**The variety of the language that is acquired spontaneously, used in everyday speech. It is also defined as the spoken vernacular in everyday conversations".

10- **Phoneme:** "The Basic theoretical unit of distinctive sound in the description of speech, out of which syllables are formed. It is also defined as A phonological unit of language that can't be analyzed into smaller linear units and that in any particular language is realized in non-contrastive variants". It is also defined by Rogers (2000) as “A contrastive segment in a language”.

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Transliteration Symbols

The following Arabic sound symbols will be used in this study:

Note that Emphatic Consonants and Vowels are Indicated by Doubling

θ	ث
Ħ/ h	ح
X	خ
ð	ذ
ʃ/ tʃ	تش /ش
ṣ	ص
ḍ	ض
ṭ	ط
ẓ	ظ
ʕ	ع
ɣ	غ
q	ق
ʔ	ء

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consonant

2-Arabic Vowels are transcribed as follows:

Long Vowels	**Short Vowels**
ææ ا	æ فتحه
uu أو	u ضمه
ii أي	i كسره