



**Elision in the Daily Speech of Jordanian Speakers
of Dhiban-Al-Alia**

ظاهرة الحذف الصوتي في الكلام اليومي لدى متكلمي اللهجة
الأردنية في لواء ذيبان-العالية

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Authorization

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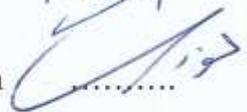
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Thesis Committee Decision

This thesis " *Elision in the Daily Speech of Jordanian Speakers of Dhiban-Al-Alia*" was discussed and approved on the 28th of Dec , 2016

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Dedication

This thesis is dedicated to my ideal father, and my wonderful mother who supported me all the time. I thank her for her support to complete this work.

I also dedicate it to my husband, Majdi Al-awaida , who stand with me, without him I would be never achieve my goal. Finally, I dedicate this work to my lovely son Hadi , I apologize to him for the nights that I let him alone to achieve my study, and my daughter Dania wish her a life full of success.

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Abstract

This study is purely a phonological study of elision in the daily speech of speakers of Dhiban-Alalia. It aims at identifying and investigating the individual segments and the various sorts of syllables which are subsumed under elision in this dialect. It is assumed that types of phonemes and syllables undergoing elision are divergent in this variety. On the same footing, elision has inevitable an effective hand on the concatenation of phonemes and across word-boundary, syllabic patterning and syllabification. To realize the objectives and questions of the current study, the researcher has adopted two research instruments: recordings and interviews. As for the latter, data are collected to provide information related to three possible dimensions: the first one is to concern with the demographical side of people setting in Dhiban-Al-alia, next, the dialectical side concerning the dialect contact among speakers of this area. The last one is to shed light on the attitudinal side according to which negative or positives attitudes can be made. The former instrument is designed on the researcher's personal observations part to listen to elided sounds when they are uttered in the informants' daily speech. To reach satisfactory consequences, the researcher has carried out an analysis of two kinds: a

tabulated analyses in which the elided segments and syllables are shown and elided syllables types are distributed, and an analysis in percentage elucidating in which words elision records high and low frequency.

Keywords: Elision ,Speech ,Jordanian ,Speakers, Dhiban.

ظاهرة الحذف الصوتي في الكلام اليومي لدى متكلمي اللهجة الأردنية في لواء ذبيان-قرية العالية

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الملخص

يتناول هذا البحث دراسة صوتية لظاهرة الحذف الصوتي لمتحدثي اللهجة الأردنية في لواء ذبيان-العالية. وتهدف هذه الدراسة إلى التعرف على المقاطع الصوتية المتعددة التي تتدرج تحت مسمى الحذف الصوتي واكتشاف استخدامها في عدة مجالات والعوامل التي تؤثر في حدوث ظاهرة الحذف الصوتي الذي يدخل في هذه اللهجة. وهناك تباين وتعدد في أنواع الأصوات والمقاطع التي تتأثر بالحذف. ويؤثر الحذف بشكل واضح على الأصوات المتسلسلة مروراً بحدود الكلمة، والنماذج المقطعية والتقطيع الصوتي. ومن أجل تحقيق أهداف هذه الدراسة قامت الباحثة باستخدام أداتين من أدوات البحث: التسجيلات والمقابلات. تم جمع المعلومات بالاعتماد على ثلاث أبعاد، أولاً طبيعة سكان أهل منطقة (ذبيان-العالية)، ثانياً طبيعة اللهجة التي يتواصل بها سكان المنطقة، ثالثاً وأخيراً التركيز على الجوانب السلبية والإيجابية اتجاه ظاهرة الحذف. وقد تم تصميم الأدوات بالرجوع إلى ملاحظات الباحثة الشخصية من خلال القيام بالسماع إلى الأصوات المحذوفة التي تُلَفِظ من أعضاء العينة في كلامهم اليومي. قامت الباحثة بنوعين من التحليل: جدول التحليل لإظهار أنواع المقاطع الصوتية المحذوفة، وتحليل بنسب أي الكلمات حازت على أعلى نسب أو أقلها.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الحذف، الكلام، ذبيان.

Chapter One

1.0 Background of the study

It has been noted that languages entail different phonological processes like elision, assimilation, dissimilation, reduction, etc. processes as such definitely affect the distribution of phonemes in most of word positions. In addition, the original syllabic structures of words may be changed due to these processes, and to some extent miscomprehension, misunderstanding and confusion may occur as a result. With reference to this point, Schane (1973) maintains that syllables mapping processes affect the relative distribution of consonants and vowels are either to be omitted or inserted. Moreover, in certain contexts, segments do not only alter their major class features, but they may also interchange.

Since old English, the structure of English words has been characterized by the fact that the weakly stressed syllable have undergone a process of gradation. that is to say, they have been subservient to loss of phonemes or obscuration of vowels. The same process of gradation with the resulting contraction may be traced in Modern English (Gruttenden,(2008)

With regard to elision in present-day English, (Gruttenden, (2008) reports that such a process can be elicited in rapid colloquial speech. However, more formal speech, he admits, tend to retain the complete form of words under the influence of spelling. He states that consonantal elision can be states that manipulated in colloquial speech in such words as "recognize"/rekənaɪz/ pronounced as /rekənaɪz/, "satisfactory" /sætɪsfæktri/ pronounced as /sæsfæktri/, etc.

It can be possibly stated that under certain conditions, sounds are disappear. Roach(2000) says " in certain circumstances a phoneme may be realized as zero, as has zero realization". He presumes that like assimilation. Elision is associated with rapid colloquial speech. Elision is really produced in a way that foreign learners do not need to learn. Nethertheless , he is of the opinion that" it is important for them to be aware that when native speakers of English talk to each other, quite a number if phonemes that the foreigner might expect to hear are not actually pronounced.

Like English, Modern Standard Arabic in addition to other existing Arabic dialects are depicted by the omission of divergent sounds particularly the glottal plosive in different word-positions. Al-khalil (1994) justifies that Arabic speakers have a growing tendency to drop the sounds whose articulation necessitate much effort. Generally speaking, Arabic gets rid of the segments that require exerted effort when uttered, and above all it tends to avoid the production of the identical sounds that occur within one word or within two neighboring words, simply because identical sounds (or/and difficult sounds) entail laborious effort and great energy on the speaker's part.

In as far as the difficulty of producing the glottal plosive is concerned, some attempts are surprisingly made by speakers of some Arabic dialects to drop it. This phenomenon copes with the nature of things and the sound development in the language since language usually proceeds towards ease and simplicity.

1.1 Introduction

The current chapter is intended to cast a shadow on the nature and description of the topic with which this study is conducted to deal. It commences with a detailed background whose content is generally to cover the concept of elision then to provide same insights of the Jordanian dialect spoken in Dhiban-Al-alia.

Next, the chapter goes in deep showing the statement of the problem, objectives, questions, significance, limitation and limits of the study. Finally, the definitions of terms are given as they occur in the title of the study.

Jordanian dialect is one of Arabic varieties which is spoken by the population of Jordanian people . It belongs to Modern Standard Arabic an official language manipulated in most written documents and the media , whereas daily conversation is conducted in the local colloquial varieties . Jordanian Arabic falls into three sub-dialects :Urban Jordanian, Rural Jordanian ,and Bedouin Jordanian. According to Abdel Jawad (1986), on

one hand, the urban dialect is mainly spoken by city dwellers who came to Jordan from neighboring urban centers including Palestinians, Lebanese, and Syrians. Speakers of this dialect reside mainly in Amman, Zarga, and Irbid. On the other hand, the Bedouin dialect is spoken by members of different Jordanian tribes who live in nomadic life in the deserts of northeastern, eastern, and southern Jordan.

Like Modern Standard Arabic, Jordanian Arabic subsumed under the deletion of different segments particularly the glottal plosive in different words . it has certain circumstances in which deletion of complete words can be heard in a way that the syllabic templates of the standard Arabic counterparts are changed under the influence

of deletion. Elision(sound deletion) may be viewed as the process of dropping segments in connected speech. Both consonants and vowels are highly affected , and sometimes the whole sound sequences may be elided.

1.2 Statement of the problem:

Dialect and dialectology always receive a considerable interest among scholars and linguists, when attempts are made to trace, investigate and study different phonological phenomena, among them, The process of elision makes an obvious change on the word's structure , so it becomes sometimes hard to understand.

This study generally investigates the process of elision in the speech of Jordanian speakers of Dhiban-Al-alia and how it affects the distribution of phonemes in word-positions in the speech of Jordanian speakers of Dhiban - Al-Alia southern Madaba and how it appears in its people daily speech.

1.3 Objectives of the study :

The current study aims to achieve the following objectives :

- 1- Investigating the phonological process of elision that occurs within the syllabic structure and in word-positions in the daily speech of Jordanian speakers of Dhiban.
- 2- Providing a panoramic view on the extent to which elision influences the original syllables whereby there are changed into reduced ones.

1.4 Questions of the study:

To achieve the previous mentioned objectives , the researcher attempts to answer the following questions:

1. How is elision manifested in Dhibani Arabic?
2. How does elision affect the original syllables to change them into reduced ones?

1.5 Significance of the study:

It would be hoped that this study reveals how significant elision affects the shape of words of a particular dialect whereby new words and phrases may emerge . Moreover, elision is regarded being one of phonological phenomena according to which are notably altered, the organization of sound sequences within words.

1.6 Limitations of the study

This study investigates a relatively small sample of rural speakers in Dhiban – Al-Alia. It is also limited to the instruments that are being utilized in the study. Accordingly, its results can't be generalized to the whole rural dialects of Jordan.

1.7 Limits of the study

The current study conducted in Dhiban-Madaba-Jordan during the academic year 2016-2017,its findings will be limited to the mentioned time and place.

1.8 Definition of terms

There are some terms which need to be ; Elision, Speech , Jordanian speakers ,Dhiban.

1-Elision:

Theoretically , Roach (2001) defines **Elision** as the process which “refers to the disappearing of one or more sounds in connected speech which would be present in a word pronounced in isolation” (p. 61). Empirically, "Elision" is used to mean the removal of an syllable , consonants , or letters from a word or phrase to decrease the number of letters or syllables in order to mix words together.

2- Speech:

According to Webster's dictionary speech Theoretically, is a spoken expression of ideas, opinions, that is made by someone who is speaking in front of a group of people . Empirically, it is the verbal means of communicating. consists of articulation; How speech sounds are made, voice; Use of the vocal folds, and Fluency; The rhythm of speech .

3- Jordanian speakers:

Theoretically, The Jordanian people who live in Dhiban-Al-Alia who make a public speech(native speakers of Arabic) . Empirically, they are part of Jordanian people living in Madaba governorate which lies to the south of Amman.

4- Dhiban: A village in central Jordan where the Moabite Stone was discovered. It is located in Madaba Governorate, approximately 70 kilometers south of Amman and east of the dead sea .

Chapter Two

Review of Literature

2.0 Introduction

There are a lot of researches and studies that conducts with elision around the world. Chapter two demonstrates some of theoretical and empirical literature. The theoretical studies focus on studies that are related to elision. The empirical works about the Jordanian dialect and shows studies that dealt with elision not only in Jordan but also in many countries.

2.1 Theoretical review related to elision

It is stated that a simple enumeration of these processes cannot provide native speakers of English with predictive ability with regard to which pronunciations are expected to occur in a randomly spoken corpus. It is suggested that regional and social accent, degree of stress, position of the word in the utterance, position of the word in the discourse, degree of formality, and speech rate interact to increase the probability of the appearance of the process in a given phonological situation (cf. Shockey and Nicolaidis, (1990).

The occurrence of elision is interpreted in terms of economy of effort where the speech energy is minimized. Due to the fact that elision does not cause confusion, it is conceived as a common process. However, the nature and incidence of elision is

assumed to be different from one language to another and thus it is institutionalized and considered a part of cultural behavior.

It is believed that elision varies in extent and in frequency of occurrence in different languages and contexts. Brosnahan and Malmberg (op. cit. : 173) , mention that elision is "likely to be minimal in slow careful speech and maximal in rapid relaxed colloquial forms of speech" . They declare that since English exhibits considerable variations of stress among syllables, deleted segments are accordingly more familiar and extensive in unstressed syllables.

What is more interesting , phonological processes are viewed as variety –specific. As such, they could serve to differentiate groups of speakers . To be more precise , a comparison of the citation forms and forms produces in connected speech processes may help in the understanding of dialect contact. Unlike "ordinary variables" , which are subjected to linguistic change, these processes are phonetically motivated and their study therefore calls for a rather wider range of techniques kerswill , (1996).

This chapter is devoted primarily to the presentation of a survey of the possible types of elision occurring in English where a contextual analysis of the elidable segments and syllables exhibited in connected speech will be provided later. In addition, various topics related to elision in English will be discussed.

The major principles and assumptions of the theory of ease of articulation have been discussed in (Smith, 1973; Clark and Clark, 1977; Ladefoged, 1975; Ladefoged, 1993) among many other scholars. Concentration has been laid upon the tendency of native speakers to minimize the effort required in the production of speech sounds. Particularly, most studies that deal with the theory of economy of effort shed light on

the productive and perceptive principles related to this phenomenon . reference has also been made to the means employed by native speakers in the course of the evolution of the language in their aim to decrease the energy spent in speech, such as coarticulation.

Ladefoged(1993), proposes that when we account for utterances in a language, we should take into consideration the point of view of the speaker as well as that of the listener. He comments that speakers usually prefer to encode their messages with the last possible articulatory effort. Being so, they attempt to produce utterances with a large number of assimilations, with some deleted segments , and with the minimum reduction of the differences between other segments.

As Brosnahan and Malmberg(1970:173) state that, "the cause of elision are no doubt to be sought primarily in the human tendency to minimize expenditure of energy". They confirm that the widespread occurrence of elision in speech is possible and it can be facilitated through the redundancy of the speech signal . for them , in ordinary circumstances , more information is conveyed by the signal that is necessary for that interpretation of the message . one form of the redundancy of speech signal includes the patterning of the speeches sounds concerning their phonetic form and concerning their sequence. It is suggested that the native speaker or the practiced user of language uses his knowledge of these patterns both in the interpretation and control of his own speech and in the interpretation of that of others. Accordingly, the native speaker interprets the heard signal in terms of known clusters and sequences, supplying from his own language storage the missing feature or the missing segment

The phenomenon of consonant clusters reduction has been considered a tendency which seemed to be universal among languages that permit such clusters (Smith, op . cit:165-166). " The universality of such tendency is justified by claiming that in the

reduction of consonant clusters displayed by many languages certain elements of the cluster are commonly elided rather than others ". Hence, when one member of a two – element cluster is a plosive and the other is not, it is the plosive consonant which is retained while the other is not. This can be illustrated by examples like ' play ' /plei/, 'tree'/tri:/, 'clean'/kli:n/, etc., which may be uttered by some children as /bei/, /di:/, /ki:n/, in the order mentioned.

The simplification of consonant clustering displayed by adult speakers is examined by a number of scholars (e.g. Malick , 1956-1957) ; Bronstein, 1960; Tench, 1981 ; Roach , 1983; 1994) , among many others. They concentrate on the fact that such simplification occurs in the language due to the difficulty inherent in the pronunciation of consonant clusters even by normal speakers. To put it in another way, they interpret consonant clustering reduction in terms of economy of effort pointing out the major types of such reduction. Referring to the simplification of consonant clustering in English , it is commented that for ease of pronunciation, English native speakers usually tend to delete or substitute certain segments it is discussed that to avoid the articulation of complex clusters in connected speech such clusters are reduced.

2.2 Empirical review related to the term " Jordanian dialects"

Mhairat (2015), studied how the switching code phenomenon takes place in Amman-jordan, his study aimed to discover how switching code is worked, and the factors that affect this phenomenon to grow up, also, to find out the domains where speakers of Jordanian Bedouin dialect code-switch their dialects to the Jordanian Bedouin dialect in Amman, the informants of the study were (66) who lived in Amman-Jordan. The results

of the study showed that speakers of the Bedouin dialect code-switch between the two dialects in most social domains in Amman. Furthermore, Bedouin speakers code-switch their dialects at the work place, neighborhood, with relatives, friends and less with family members at home , most speakers feel that it is important to code-switch in some cases when it is necessary. Jordanian Bedouin speakers in Amman believe that the Jordanian Bedouin dialect is switched to the Jordanian Urban dialect more often than the opposite. the results of the study shows that female speakers code-switch more than males in Jordan. The study put to a test that the strong relationship between the speakers of the two dialects, marriage, affection and migrations are one of the most important factors that help in the development of the phenomenon of code-switching.

Zuraiq&Abu-Joudeh(2013), The writers investigated assimilation between consonants across word boundaries in four dialects of Jordanian Arabic .(AD)Ammani Dialect, (RNUD) is spoken the native village dwellers especially in the northern part of the country, (GD) is spoken by black farmers, in the Jordan valley area, and(BD) is spoken by nomadic tribes, in the desert area from the northern to southern side. (16) native speakers four from each dialect. other (16) trained listeners heard the phrases, and readings were interpreted. The work reported a number of asymmetries on the dimensions of place, manner, voicing and directionality. The study showed a lot of linguistic data, providing the basis for a dialectal study of consonant assimilation in Jordanian Arabic (JA). Consonant assimilation in the four dialects adds excellent support for the results of some previous studies on assimilation in consonant clusters.

This study aimed to show that a complete account of assimilation is supposed to indicate when the blocking process may occur. In this work, they checked consonant place assimilation composed with voicing and emphasis in four different regional

dialects of Jordanian Arabic (JA). The main purpose of the paper was to explain a complete data source for the assimilation attitude in the language.

2.3 Empirical review related to elision

According to Mudzingwa and Kadenge (2011), have concluded a formal analysis of glide formation, secondary articulation and elision, testing when and why one hiatus resolution strategy is chosen over the others. They found that Glide formation, secondary articulation and elision are conducted in the same morphological environment. simply, they point to nouns, adjectives, quantitative and pronominal possessives. Specifically, glide-formation, secondary articulation and elision work together in two contexts: over a class prefix and a nominal stem, and over a noun or adjectival stem and a diminutive suffix. Despite the fact that glide formation, vowel elision, secondary articulation, consonant epenthesis and vowel coalescence are hardy and advantageous in Karanga and Nambya, they do not handle with this in every construction. Such as , in Shona, in verbs and across a host-clitic boundary hiatus aim through spreading and vowel coalescence as a result.

In Karanga and Nambya, glide formation, secondary articulation and elision cooperate together to confirm that hiatus never surfaces. The three strategies work together in nominals .

Definitely , they appear over a prefix and a stem as well as across a noun stem and a diminutive suffix /-àná/. Glide formation is the default or preferred strategy, and when it is blocked by the constraint that bans complex onsets, secondary articulation, the second best strategy kicks in .The differences between Karanga and Nambya are for

phonotactic differences, Karanga which does not have palatalized consonants consistently elides a coronal V1.

Davidson .L. (2005); discusses the following: Pretonic schwa elision in fast speech to know how extra-linguistic factors affect surface forms. both types of studies still have a major shortcomings. Phonological analyses refer Schwa elision to segment deletion that have been based on researchers' inspirations. Phonetic regards proposing that elision is best characterized as gestural overlap have been restricted to very few sequence types. In this research, 28 different sequences are tested to define appropriate acoustic criteria for 'elision' to establish whether elision rates vary for individual speakers. The results of this study suggest that the acoustic patterns for elision are consistent with an overlap account. Individually speakers differ as to in case they increase elision only at faster speech rates, or elide regardless of rate, speech may affect the phonologic system by causing a modification of the standard timing relationships among gestures.

On the other hand Stanely (2008), worked with students by teaching them elision on a regular basis right from the beginning. listening-speaking books and pronunciation books include lessons on the process of elision begin with the lowest levels. It is possible to introduce it in an organized way. The author reviews on a different aspects of pronunciation even though the specific lesson itself that focuses on just one or two. stress and intonation on a sentence and word level is very important in English to be more obvious , and if students use elision in their speech as all native speakers do all the time, we can understand them better.

The process of elision is far from "slang" it's a 'regular' aspect of all speakers of English. Then, the results show that students who have difficulty with final consonants,

often because of coming from a language with a CV (consonant-vowel) syllable structure, become much more clear when they use elision in their speech because much of English, when it is spoken, actually moves into a CV structure. That final consonants are often pronounced with the beginnings of the next vowel.

For the Chinese speakers, though, is to recognize a couple of things about the length of the vowel sounds; this is related to some degree to the process of elision:

1. Vowel sounds in stressed syllables get more time than those in unstressed syllables.
2. A voiced consonant lengthens the time given to the vowel before it.

The author found that, a native speaker's joining words is a maximum ease and efficiency of tongue movement when getting our message. In reducing our efforts, we diminished out articulation. If articulation is diminished too much, the sound may disappear all in all,. Here are some examples of deletions:

1. A syllable containing the unstressed 'Schwa' is often lost. For example. *Int(e)rest, sim(i)lar.*
2. /t/ and /d/ with consonants, it is /t/ and /d/ which are most commonly elided, especially when they appear in a consonant cluster, e.g. *Chris(t)mas, San(d)wich.*
3. The same process can occur across word boundaries, e.g. *mus(t)be, the firs(t) three*

4. /h/. the /h/ sound is also often deleted. For example:

- *You should n't (h)ave.*

- *tell (h)im.*

Ibrahim (2016); identifies the influence of sound deletion on syllabic templates and patterns of English and Safwani Arabic. He tries to accomplish an analysis of the possible contexts where individual segments and syllables exhibit deletion. The study apparently brings to light that the difference between English and Safwani Arabic just before the elided syllables are concerned lies in the patterns of these syllables, their distribution and the elements with which they are formed. the process of elision in these two variation has a strong affection on the distribution of phonemes word-internally and across word-boundary to various degrees. This influence is reflected mainly over the alternation of the patterns of the syllabic structure of words which is guided in most cases by a reduction in the number of the original syllables. Additionally, it has been noted that elision tamper with the phonotactic possibilities granted in these language varieties where elision leads to the formation of consonant combinations not allowed. Examples of elision in Safwani Arabic:

1- "taḥrīḥ" "history" : " tāḥrīḥ"

2- "sbuṭṭaṭṭaṭṭa" "seventeen" : "sbutṭaṭṭaṭṭa"

3- " ḥīnu hāy " "what is it?" : " ḥīnu āy"

3- yikirhūnak "they hate you" : " yikirhūk"

4- ḥāḥid yiqra "he is reading" : "ḥāḥ yiqra"

5- baḥad ḥīnu "what else" : " baḥ ḥīnu"

Kamali Baghrahi , Shariati,M , &Tajadini,M (2014);detect that there must be something beyond vocabulary size and grammar that granted with L2 students' listening comprehension. This research believes that listening skills of Iranian students as EFL learners are weak on account of two main reasons their ears are not adjusted to English language as a foreign language , and the lack knowledge of assimilation and elision as are exercised in native speech. Iranian learners of English learn word in an excerpt form , this research speculated that teaching of connected speech, especially assimilation and elision improves listening skills of the Iranian English language learners. The informants of this study consisted of 42(out of 50) Junior high school students in Jiroft . Depended on the results of data analysis , they conclude that teaching assimilation and elision improves listening comprehension of English language learners. The members of experimental group were move confident after the treatment stage , they were found more excited . The researcher thought that these lessons supported the students with their understanding of natural native – speaker speech.

2.4 Summary

Having reviewed the previous theoretical literature related to elision and empirical literature related to Jordanian dialects and elision , the researcher concludes that elision as a phenomenon manifested obviously on the speech of Dhibani speakers. Elision and dialect contact among those speakers are highly affected by a large number of factors and they have different kinds of attitudes towards the phenomenon .

Chapter three

Methodology and procedures of the study

3.0 Introduction:

This chapter is mainly intended to show the methodology and the instruments of the study. To achieve a high grade of scientific integrity and accuracy, the researcher takes advantages of collecting data, so that a multiple data account of different means were effectively used. The chapter provides a detailed sample of the study, and describes the instruments used. Finally, the chapter is terminated by listing procedures of the study.

3.1 population and sample of the study

The population of the study covers the speakers of Jordanian Dhibani dialect who live and work in Dhiban-Al-alia. The selected sample consists of 40 informants who use the Jordanian Dhibani dialect as their own daily speech. The participants are merely laymen whose ages range from 40 to more than 50. The sample of the study is selected in 15 males and 25 females 28 live in Al-alia and 12 live in Dhiban.

The sample of members illustrated list of important demographic varieties such as different gender, age, and place of living. The dialect in question is daily used variety which is spoken not only by those members, but it is also the dialect of their family members. The study takes into account the rationales why the members of the study sample are of old age(40 years old and more).in the first place, a dialect usually tends to be fossilized in this old-age category.Next, speakers of such category are naturally

resistible to an attempt to change their own linguistically into traditions and habits and habits into something new, let alone, something innovative.

The demographic characteristics of the sample is shown in Table(1).

Table(1):The Distribution of the demographic characteristics of the sample of the selected sample

		No. of the participants	Percentage
Gender	Male	15	38%
	Female	25	62%
Original dialect	Rural	40	
Age	From40-50	10	25%
	More than 50	30	75%
Place of living	Dhiban	12	30%
	Al-alia	28	70%
	Total	40	

3.2 Instruments of the Study

the present study has been thoroughly conducted via manipulating two instruments: an interview and recording.

3.2.1 Interviews

Open ended questions and short interviews furnish a lot of details that the structured written responses couldn't provide. They provide the researcher the opportunity to pose more questions and to observe the interviewees' expressive and sensational reactions while they are responding the questions. In doing so, interviewees are offered to give instant answers rather than thinking of what the researcher wants to hear. Nethertheless, the members of the sample are supposed to include language experts from the both gender, especially men . This makes the process laborious and makes it full of difficult.

The researcher seemingly adopts the live of settings to collect data due to the following reasons. First, interviews are generally a procedure according to which the researcher can obtain information about the Jordanian people who settle in Dhiban-A-alia. In the second place, they considerably contribute to dig deep into the dialect contact among the Jordanian society. Finally, they uncover the extent as to whether the tendency towards using elision is of negative or positive impressions in knowing the positive and negatives of using elision in their speech.

The interviews were of open-ended nature and were conducted in formal way with a number of experts. At the interviewees' convenience, time and place , the researcher set forth the date and time of each interview in advance.

The researcher introduced herself and gave a brief summary of her search and its objectives. Then she asked the interviewees different questions concerning their education ,and attitudes to the phenomenon. During the interview session ,a plenty of questions were posed through the context, Which helped the researcher to get valuable information about the community and the phenomena.

After having the essential details about the community, the researcher asked some of the interviewees to provide a detail account on the phenomenon of elision, the reasons behind emerging it , and finally their personal attitudes about using it.

3.2.2 Recordings

To obtain authentic data for elision in Dhiban-Al-alia. Tape recordings of conversational speech of various groups representing the sample of Dhiban will be carried out.

They have been living in Dhiban-Al-alia since birth, the they consist of (15 males& 25 females), 28 live in Al-alia and 12 live in Dhiban, they are of old age(40 years old and more).

The informants have been subjected to seven one-hour sessions of recordings. The sessions have been held at different times. The subjects have been informed that the recording conducted is for purely academic purposes and particularly for linguistic research.

To avoid artificiality in speech, the researcher seeks to create a friendly atmosphere through light talk and jokes in which the participants gradually forget the purpose behind the session. The topics are general talks about daily life and affairs.

3.3 Data Analysis

The researcher collects the raw data from the recordings of the speakers ,and then analyzes them in terms of percentages. Afterwards, the researcher displays them in tables as followed: see tables (1, 2, 3, 4,5.a, 5.b, 5.c,)

The results of the recordings of the selected sample's speeches are tabulated and presented in terms of percentages and frequencies.

3.4 Procedures of the study

To conduct the study, the researcher follows the steps below:

1. Reading a number of related studies that were related to elision
2. Setting the research questions and objectives .
3. Record the speech of the speakers.
4. Conducting interviews with Arabic teachers.
5. Obtaining a letter of permission from the middle east university to facilitate and give assistance to the researcher

6. Collecting the raw data from the tables of the recordings and analyzing it.
7. Interpreting the data, discussing the results, and giving logical explanation for them.
8. Drawing the main conclusion from the findings.
9. Presenting some recommendations for future studies.
10. Listing the references according to APA style and adding appendices at the end of the thesis.

Chapter Four

Findings of the Study

4.0 Introduction

This chapter furnishes answers of the two questions raised earlier in chapter one under the title " Questions of the study". It is preferable to go back to these questions just serving as a reminder:

1. How is elision manifested in Dhibani Arabic?
2. How does elision affect the original syllables to change them into reduced ones?

4.1 Findings of the first question

The first question raised by this study is " How is elision manifested in Dhibani Arabic?" . The question deals with how far elision has its own manifestation in the speech of Dhiban -Al-alia speakers. In fact, the issue of manifesting such a phonological phenomenon entails opinions and attitudes given by certain experts in the field of Arabic language.

The first interviewee is a holder of B.A.(Bachelor) in Arabic literature and has a eight-year experience in teaching Arabic. She is of the opinion that elision, as an undeniably linguistic phenomenon, is frequently manipulated not only in standard Arabic, but also in its dialects and sub-dialects. The essence of using elision is any mere attempt to ease pronunciation and to make communication a little bit understandable and accessible. In other words, elision, according to the first interviewee is a means to break the ice of a traditional use of standard style.

The second interviewee is a holder of M.A. (Master Degree) in the Arabic language and literature , and of a thirteen-year teaching experience . she asserts that though elision is a vehicle among speakers of a language to communicate each other, it is more widely used and frequently employed by speakers of villages (rural people). Moreover, elision the second interviewee said, may be, in some cases, a linguistic mark according to which one speech community is divergent from the other one . In short, elision is possibly viewed as a regional phenomenon being different from one place to another one.

The third interviewee is a holder of B.A. (Bachelor) in Arabic and of 36-years teaching experience . she states that the original word-pronunciations are why much avoided and replaced by elided pronunciations. The reason behind such a tendency is to employ the ease of pronunciation and to exert less efforts in the production of words. It can be said that elision seems to be " universal" and daily phenomenon on speakers part living here.

The fourth interviewee is a holder of B.A. (Bachelor) in Arabic literature and of 10-year experience . She thinks that elision is regarded as being a " rural phenomenon" due to the fact that "rural" speakers usually tend to use it in their daily speech . She also believes that elision seems to be more manipulated in Arabic than other languages simply because of its nature and structure that in Arabic we articulate every single letter other than assimilated e.g. (L) *الشمسية*

The fifth interviewee is a holder of M.A.(Master Degree) in Arabic language and literature and of 9-year experience. He insures that elision is not a modern phenomenon , but it is an ancient one used by all speakers around the world. It contributes to help

speakers keep in contact very easily and accessibly . it is, in some cases, seen a means of easily mutual understanding among speakers of a language.

4.2 Findings of the second question

The second question of the study is posed as follows:" How does elision affect the original syllables to change them into reduced ones?". The answer to such question relies on tabulated information and chiefly details as shown below in tables (2) , (3) , (4). The content of these tables reflects the positional distributions in which original syllables as well as sound segments are elide, i.e. initial-word positions, medial-word positions and final-word position.

***Distribution of Elided vowels**

In table (2), the contexts in which vowels are dropped in initial-word Positions in Dhibani Arabic. The first and the most remarkable look at the table provides us with the fact that vowels are elided individually, but they are omitted in a sequential environment side by side with the glottal fricative /ʔ/, and the bilabial plosive /b/, e.g. /ʔ+i/ , /ʔ+a/ and /ʔ+u/. that these vowels are in a sequence with consonants make them to occur in a limited number, i.e. only three vowels (/i/ , /a/ and /u/), and this is surely attributed to the phonotactic behavior of sounds in Dhibani Arabic.

Table(2) below shows how the process of deletion makes a change on the original syllables and how it becomes the reduced ones with a detailed description of the patterns of the original and elided syllables in the initial part of the word which are 15 words.

Table(2) : Analysis of the Initial Possible Segments and Syllables Elided in Dhibani**Arabic:**

No.	The Elided Sound	The Original Form	Meaning	The Reduced Form	Elision Of the Preceding sound	Elision Of the following sound	Pattern of the Original Syllable	The Resulting Elements
1	/b/	bkēfi	“as I wish”	kēfi	-----	/k/	/ccv/	/cvc/
2	/b/	bkēf □alla	“as God wills”	kēf falla	-----	/k/	/ccvc/	/cvc/
3	/b+i/	binhibbo	“love him”	nhibbo	/---,b/	/n/	/cvc/	/vc/
4	/□/	□uxuwwa	“brotherhood”	xuwwa	-----	/x/	/cvc/	/vc/
5	/□/	□hlan	“welcome”	hala	-----	/h/	cv	/-c/
6	/□/	□bn	“son”	bn	-----	/b/	/cv/	/-c/
7	/□+a/	□ahmar	“red”	hmar	--- , a	/a, h/	/cv/	/- c/
8	/□+i/	□ibrahiim	“a proper name	braahiim	/---,□/	/I,b /	/cvc/	/vc/
9	/□+i/	□isma□eel	“a proper name”	smaa□iil	/---,□/	/I,s/	/cvc/	/vc/

10	/□+i/	□istataa□a	“can”	stataa□a	/---,□/	/I,s/	/cvc/	/vc/
11	/□+i/	□iflayeh	“proper name”	flayeh	/---,□/	/I,f/	/cvc/	/vc/
12	/□+i/	□ismak	“your name”	smak	/---,□/	/I,s/	/cv/	/-c/
13	/□+i/	□ijo	“they came”	jao	/---,□/	/I,j/	/cv/	/-c/
14	/□+i/	□idrees	“proper name”	drees	/---,□/	/I,d/	/cvc/	/vc/
15	/□+u/	□usbuu□	“a week”	sbuu□	/---,□/	/u,s/	/cvc/	/vc/

Results in table(2) show that the minority of syllables that come under the process of elision which the recordings taped the daily speech of the participants and these syllables come in the initial [art of the word with the lower percentage of 48%

In Table(3) , the medial distribution of the three vowels /i , a , u / is so obvious that the major frequency of their deletion achieves high scores in comparison to consonants which occur only in a form of one consonant/?/.

Generally speaking, it is possible to state that table (3) is mostly devoted to give a broadly panoramic view on the positional context of vowel omission with a very humble occurrence of consonant deletion.

Table(3) below shows how the process of deletion make a change on the original syllables and how it becomes the reduced ones with a detailed

description of the patterns of the original and elided syllables in the middle part of the word which are 35 words.

Table(3) : Analysis of the Middle Possible Segments and Syllables Elided in Dhibani Arabic

No.	The Elided Sound	The Original Form	Meaning	The Reduced Form	Elision Of the Preceding sound	Elision Of the following sound	Pattern of the Original Syllable	The Resulting Elements
1	/i/	bidūn	“without”	bdūn	/b/	/d/	/cv/	/c-/
2	/i/	mi□diti	“my stomach”	mi□idti	/d/	/t/	/cv/	/-c/
3	/i/	kibār	“big (pl.)”	kbār	/k/	/b/	/cv/	/c-/
4	/i/	qimār	“gambling”	qmār	/q/	/m/	/cv/	/c-/
5	/i/	□ināza	“funeral”	□nāza	/□/	/n/	/cv/	/c-/
6	/i/	fītāt	“crumbs”	Ftāt	/f/	/t/	/cv/	/c-/
7	/i/	đinūb	“sins”	đnūb	/đ/	/n/	/cv/	/c-/
8	/i/	silāl	“baskets”	Slāl	/s/	/l/	/cv/	/c-/
9	/i/	dā□iman	“always”	dāyman	/□/	/m/	/cv/	/-c/
10	/i/	□ā□ila	“family”	□āyla	/□/	/l/	/cv/	/-c/

11	/i/	□ilitilha	“I said to her”	□ittilha	/l/	/t/	/cv/	-c/
12	/i/	min bi□īd	“distantly”	Min b□īd	/b/	/□/	/cv/	/c-/
13	/i/	xubiz □i□īr	“barley bread”	xubiz □□īr	/b/	/z/	/cvc/	/-cc/
14	/i/	mū □arit□	“unnecessary”	mū □art□	/r/	/t/	/cvc/	/-cc/
15	/a/	saamia	"proper name"	samia	/s/	/a/	/cvc/	-c/
16	/a/	baxtak	“for God's sakes”	bxatak	/b/	/x/	/cv/	/-c/
17	/a/	tafā□al	“optimistic”	tfā□al	/t/	/f/	/cv/	/c-/
18	/a/	damā□	“brain”	dmā□	/d/	/m/	/cv/	/c-/
19	/a/	kaθīr	“too much”	kθīr	/k/	/θ/	/cv/	/c-/
20	/a/	janaam	“he sleeps”	jnam	/j/	/n/	/cv/	/-c/
21	/a/	d□afā□ir	“locks of hair”	d□fāyir	/d□/	/f/	/cv/	/c-/
22	/a/	ba□ad □wa	“for a while”	ba□d i□wayy	/□/	/d/	/cvc/	/-cc/
23	/u/	□uhuud	“witnesses”	□hood	/□/	/h/	/cv/	/-c/
24	/u/	tusā□id	“to help”	tsā□id	/t/	/s/	/cv/	/c-/
25	/u/	duyūn	“debts”	dyūn	/d/	/y/	/cv/	/c-/
26	/u/	□uđū□	“tree trucks”	□đū□	/□/	/đ/	/cv/	/c-/
27	/u/	fuhūl	“males”	fhūl	/f/	/ħ/	/cv/	/c-/

28	/u/	dumuu□	“tears”	dmuu□	/d/	/m/	/cv/	/-c/
29	/u/	□uqūq	“holes”	□□ū□	/□/	/□/	/cv/	/c-/
30	/t/	ḥayāt wmōt	“life and death”	ḥayā wmōt	/ā/	/w/	/cvc/	/cv/
31	/□/	□a□man	“safer”	□āman	/a/	/m/	/cvc/	/cv/
32	/□/	ma□mūn	“trust”	māmūn	/a/	/m/	/cvc/	/cv/
33	/□/	lu□lu□	“pearl”	lūlu	/u/	/l/	/cvc/	/cv/
34	/□/	b□amrak	“at your orders”	bamrak	/b/	/a/	/cvc/	/cv/
35	/□/	b□idi	“with my hands”	biidi	/b/	/i/	/cv/	/c-/

Results in table (3) show that the majority of syllables come under the process of elision in the daily speech of the participants with the higher percentage of 88%

Contrary to table (3), table (4) shows zero vowel elision in final-word positions. The reason behind such a lack of vowel deletion is due to the nature and texture of syllable structures available in Dhibani Arabic. The syllable structures of this dialect (like standard Arabic) tend to be of the type of closed syllables; i.e. syllables which are terminated with a consonant rather than a vowel. When looking at the tables as a whole, in short, it is worth reporting that the short vowel /i/ is the one which is dropped in a greater number of contexts (21 words) in comparison with the other short vowels /a/ and /u/ which are lost in 9 words and 8 words respectively.

Table(4) below shows how the process of deletion make a change on the original syllables and how it becomes the reduced ones with a detailed description of the patterns of the original and elided syllables in the final part of the word which are 19 words.

Table(4) Analysis of the Possible final Segments and Syllables Elided in Dhibani Arabic.

No	The Elided Sound	The Original Form	Meaning	The Reduced Form	Elision Of the Preceding sound	Elision Of the following sound	Pattern of the Original Syllable	The Resulting Elements
1	/t/	s□alāt	“prayer”	s□alā	/ā/	-----	/cvc/	/cv/
2	/t/	tahit	"under"	taħa	/ ā/	-----	/cvc/	/cv/
3	/□/	barī□	“innocent”	bari	/ī/	-----	/cvc/	/cv/
4	/□/	□amyā□	“blind (fem.)”	□amya	/ā/	-----	/cvc/	/cv/
5	/□/	wafa□	" Proper name"	wafa	/ā/	-----	/cvc/	/cv/
6	/□/	masa□	"afternoon"	masa	/ā/	-----	/cvc/	/cv/
7	/□/	balha□	"fool"	balha	/ā/	-----	/cvc/	/cv/
8	/□/	lu□lu□	“pearl”	lūlu	/u/	/l/	/cvc/	/cv/

9	/□/	ḥasna□	"beautiful"	ḥasna	/ ā/	-----	/cvc/	/cv/
10	/□/	safra□	"yellow"	safra	/ ā/	-----	/cvc/	/cv/
11	/□/	xadra□	"green"	xadra	/ ā/	----	/cvc/	/cv/
12	/□/	zarqa□	"blue"	zarqa	/ ā/	-----	/cvc/	/cv/
13	/□/	□efa□	"proper name"	□efa	/ ā/	-----	/cvc/	/cv/
14	/□/	□arja□	"lame"	□arja	/ ā/	----	/cvc/	/cv/
15	/□/	□auja□	"awry"	□auja	/ ā/	-----	/cvc/	/cv/
16	/□/	samra□	"brown"	samra	/ ā/	-----	/cvc/	/cv/
17	/□/	baida□	"white"	baida	/ ā/	-----	/cvc/	/cv/
18	/□/	□ahba□	"blond"	□ahba	/ ā/	----	/cvc/	/cv/
19	/h/	Kafaḥ	"Proper name"	Kafa	/ ā/	-----	/cvc/	/cv/

Results in this table shows that the elision in final part of the words above describes the syllables that come under the process of elision in the daily speech of the participants with the percentage of 38%

***Distribution of Elided consonants**

Table (2) reveals that two consonants are subsumed under the phenomenon of elision: the bilabial plosive /b/ and the glottal fricative /ʔ/. In dealing with the distribution of contexts in which /ʔ/ is deleted, one can recognize that three sound sequences rather than a single sound are frequently dropped: /ʔ+i/ , /ʔ+a/ and /ʔ+u/ . in other words , /ʔ/ is individually elided in fewer contexts than in sequences. It is apparent that the /ʔ/ dropping is quite justifiable in Arabic phonology: there is a growing tendency on Arab speakers' apart to delete the /ʔ/ sound for ease of pronunciation , As for the /b/, the table illustrates that it has less frequency in the distribution of the words. It is dropped twice individually and once as a sequence with /i/.

As stated previously, table (3) can distinctively be viewed as the table of vowel elision. The distribution of contexts are all allotted to expose the medial-word position in which vowels are elided except some contexts in which consonants like /ʔ/ and /t/ are omitted(see the last part of table (3))

If table (3) is distinctively considered the table of vowel deletion, then table (4) will be the table of consonant one. The glottal plosive records a high frequency of elision (16 words). However both the alveolar plosive /t/ and the glottal fricative /h/ receive less frequent occurrence of deletion: the former is dropped twice, while the latter is elided once.

***Distribution of Elided Syllables**

Table(2) demonstrates that four patterns of original syllables are elided and then replaced by other resultant ones: For example, the syllabic pattern of /ccv/ is changed into /cvc/ as in example (1). The vowel of the pattern /cv-/ is totally elided and what remains is only the consonantal segment, i.e. /-c/ like examples (5) , (7) , (12) , (13). As for the syllables patterns /ccvc/ , it is clear that it is the only pattern which is subsumed under the process of elision: one of its initial consonantal components is dropped so that its overall form is changed into /cvc/ as in example (2). On the other hand, it seems that the syllable structure of /cvc/ is the most frequent pattern among other ones , and in all cases, it is reduced to be /-cv/ as shown in examples (4) , (8) , (9) , (10) , (11) , (14) and (15).

In table(3), the picture of syllabic distribution is a little bit different for two reasons: First, the distribution is here of medial-word positions. Secondly, the number of syllabic structures that are dropped are limited because speakers of this dialect more tend to dropped sounds in initial-word positions than in medial and final-word positions . the syllable structure of the /cv/ pattern is seen as the most frequent one receiving a high degree of omission and thus change into another reduced ones:/cv/ is dropped and changed either into /-c/ or /c-/. Moreover, the pattern /cvc/ is elided and altered in three cases to: /-cc/ as in examples (13),(14),(22) , into /-c/ as shown in example (15) and into /cv-/ like examples (30) , (31) , (32) , (33) and (34).

Table (4) is absolutely divergent from table (2) and table (3) in that it can be described as the table of the distribution of a single elided syllable pattern. The syllable structure of the pattern /cvc/ is the predominant one whereby no other elided patterns can be found in this table.

What is worth noting here is that /cvc/ is not only the most dominant pattern that undergoes the phenomenon of elision, but it also records high scores in its percentage as being the original word syllable dropped in comparison to other original ones as illustrated.

In tables (5.a) , (5.b) and (5.c). in these tables, a comparison has been set between the words in which the number of original syllables occur and the words where the elided syllable are present. The comparison unveils that both /cvc/ and /cv/ obtain the highest score in initial, medial and final word distribution. Then , other syllabic patterns like /-cv/ , /-vc/ come with low percentages. This result emphasizes that the prominence of dropping gives a priority to the syllable structure of the /cvc/ pattern, simply because it is , as seen before, of a simple, not complex, phonotacting mapping, i.e. its syllabic texture is of three sound elements: Consonant (onset) + Vowel(peak) + Consonant(coda).

The table(5.a) below shows the number of the words in the original syllables and the number of the elided syllables.

Table(5.a) percentages of the initial original syllables and elided syllables

Original syllable	No. of the words in which the original syllables	Percentage	Elided syllables	No. of the words in which the Elided Syllables occur	Percentage
/ccv/	1	6.5%	/cvc/	2	13%
/ccvc/	1	6.5%	/vc/	8	53%
/cvc/	8	53%	/-c/	5	34%
/cv/	5	34%			

Results in table (5.a) above represents a comparison between the words in the original syllables and the words in the elided syllables, this comparison shows that in the original syllables the syllable /cvc/ is the higher percentage of 53%, but in the elided syllables the syllable /vc/ record the higher percentage of 53%

The table(5.b) below shows the number of the words in the original syllables and the number of the elided syllables.

Table (5.b) percentages of the middle original syllables and elided syllables

Original syllable	No. of the words in which the original syllables	Percentage	Elided syllables	No. of the words in which the Elided Syllables occur	Percentage
/cv/	26	74%	/c-/	18	51%
/cvc/	9	26%	/-c/	9	26%
			/-cc/	3	9%
			/cv/	5	14%

Results in table (5.b) above represents a comparison between the words in the original syllables and the words in the elided syllables, this comparison shows that in the original syllables the syllable /cv/ is the higher percentage of 74%, but in the elided syllables the syllable /c-/ record the higher percentage of 53%

The table(5.c) below shows the number of the words in the original syllables and the number of the elided syllables.

Table(5.c) percentages of the final original syllables and elided syllables

Original syllable	No. of the words in which the original syllables	Percentage	Elided syllables	No. of the words in which the Elided Syllables	Percentage
/cvc/	19	100%	/cv/	19	100%

Results in table (5.c) above represents a comparison between the words in the original syllables and the words in the elided syllables, this comparison shows that in the original syllables the syllable /cvc/ with the percentage of 100%, also in the elided syllables the syllable /cv/ record the percentage of 100%

4.3 Summary

Rapid colloquial speech of native speakers of a language demonstrates different pronunciations in accordance with the context of situation. , after the results of both recordings and interviews ,vowels, consonants and syllables are elided in Dhibani Arabic in different word positions within word-boundary. The researcher finds that the process of elision may be considered as a positive phenomenon ,because the speakers of current language can speak to each other easier , or a negative one ,because their language may become more difficult and hard to understand

Chapter Five

CONCLUSIONS AND

RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Conclusion

The present investigation aims to indicate the phenomenon of elision in Dhiban-Al-alia . The researcher has arrived at a number of conclusions the most outstanding of which are:

- 1- Elision in Dhibani Arabic affects the distribution of phonemes word-internally and across word-boundary to various degrees. This influence is reflected mainly through the alternation of the syllabic structure of words which is accompanied in most cases by a decrease in the number of original syllables.
- 2- In certain contexts , elision in Dhibani Arabic violates the phonotactic possibilities permitted in this language variety where elision leads to the formation of consonant combinations not allowed in this language.
- 3- Elision takes place in certain cases via simplifying consonant clusters of different elements. Such simplification occurs in stressed and unstressed syllables of different pattern in Dhibani Arabic. This simplification , however, is of a limited range in Dhibani Arabic.
- 4- Vowels, consonants and syllables are elided in Dhibani Arabic in different word positions within word-boundary.
- 5- Vocalic segments subjected to deletion in Dhibani Arabic are the short front vowels /i/, /a/ and /u/.

- 6- The most elidable short vowel in Dhibani Arabic is the /i/ and the least deleted vowel is the short front vowel/a/.
- 7- The consonants dropped in English are the glottal plosive/?/, voiced plosive/b/, voiceless plosive/t/, and glottal fricatives/h/.
- 8- The most elidable plosive in Dhibani Arabic is the glottal one /?/ , the remaining consonants which are elidable in Dhibani Arabic point out few environments of deletion: voiced plosive/b/, voiceless plosive/t/, and glottal fricatives/h/.
- 9- Syllables of various patterns are lost in Dhibani Arabic in different word-positions, they are of /ccv/ , /ccvc/ , /cvc/ , /cv/ patterns these elided syllables lead to other resulting syllables: /cvc/ , /vc/ , /-c/ , /c-/ , /-cc/ , /cv/.

Elision in Dhibani Arabic affects the structure of the words to various degrees, by a decrease in the number of original syllables and simplifying consonant clusters of different elements. Such simplification occurs in stressed and unstressed syllables of different pattern in Dhibani Arabi

5.1 Recommendations

In view of the conclusions outlined so far and the facts concerned with elision and other related topics, which have examined in the study, we may recommend that concentration should be laid on the various forms of pronunciation occurring in Dhibani Arabic. It is essential to observe that in connected speech many variations affect the word as a whole and the individual segments where many conversational processes , including elision , may occur. Such variations depend to a great extent

on the style of speech. However , in rapid colloquial speech , many phonological variations may be elicited.

Accordingly, it is advisable that learners of Arabic should be exposed to the various forms of pronunciation that may be exhibited by the native speakers of this language varieties. This is because native speakers of a language demonstrate different pronunciations in accordance with the context of situation. In this connection we recommend that an extensive listening and drilling should be achieved to the learners of Arabic language varieties in which they are trained to everyday conversational speech. To achieve such goals , various means could be assistant the most common of which are tape recording, listening to radio broadcasts and television programs, video-cassettes, language laboratories, etc.

5.2 Suggestions for further study

In the current study, the variety which has been selected which is Dhibani Arabic can be investigated since Arabic speakers use various dialects and forms of their mother-tongue in everyday speech. Meanwhile, foreign investigators may conduct a number of works to tackle elision in Arabic as exhibited by native speakers of Arabic speaking different dialects.

To find out the tendency revealed by both sexes towards elision in the Arabic variety dealt with, by an analysis of the data related to the pronunciation of the males and females participating in the tape recording which had been conducted in this thesis. With regard to the treatment of the data gathered in this study .

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Appendix A

Phonemic Symbols of Dhibani Arabic

The vowels:

/i/ as in / bidūn/

/a/ as in / baxtak/

/u/ as in / duyūn/

The consonants:

/b/ as in / bkēfi/

/ʔ/ as in /ʔbn/ **and** / maʔmūn/

/t/ as in /ħayāt wmōt/ **and** /sʕalāt/

/h/ as in / Kafah/

Appendix B

Dhibani Arabic words symbols

Bkēfi	“as I wish”	"كما أريد"
bkēf □alla	“as God wills”	"بمشيئة الله"
binħibbo	“love him”	"أحبه"
□uxuwwa	“brotherhood”	"أخوة"
□hlan	“welcome”	"أهلا"
□bn	“son”	"ابن"
□aħmar	“red”	"أحمر"

□ibrahiim	“a proper name”	"اسم علم"
□isma□eel	“a proper name”	"اسم علم"
□istataa□a	“can”	"استطاع"
□iflayeh	“proper name”	"اسم علم"
□ismak	“your name”	"اسمك"
□ijo	“they came”	"اتوا"
□idrees	“proper name”	"اسم علم"
□usbuu□	“a week”	"اسبوع"
Bidūn	“without”	"بدون"
mi□diti	“my stomach”	"معدتي"
Kibār	“big (pl.)”	"كبير"
Qimār	“gambling”	"قمار"
□ināza	“funeral”	"جنازة"
Fitāt	“crumbs”	"فتات"
Ḍinūb	“sins”	"ذنوب"
Silāl	“baskets”	"سلال"
dā□iman	“always”	"دائما"
□ā□ila	“family”	"عائلة"

□ilitilha	“I said to her”	"قلت لها"
min bi□īd	“distantly”	"من بعيد"
xubiz □i□īr	“barley bread”	"خبز شعير"
mū □arit□	“unnecessary”	"غير ضروري"
Saamia	"proper name"	"اسم علم"
Baxtak	“for God's sakes”	"محظوظ"
tafā□al	“optimistic”	"تفائل"
damā□	“brain”	"دماغ"
Kaθīr	“too much”	"كثير"
Janaam	“he sleeps”	"ينام"
d□afā□ir	“locks of hair”	"ظفائر"
ba□ad □way	“ for a while”	"بعد قليل"
□uhuud	“witnesses”	"شهود"
tusā□id	“to help”	"تساعد"
Duyūn	“debts”	"ديون"
□uđū□	“tree trucks”	"جذوع"
Fuhūl	“males”	"ذكور"
dumu□	“tears”	"دموع"

□uqūq	“holes”	"شقوق"
ḥayāt wmōt	“life and death”	حياة وموت
□a□man	“safer”	"أكثر أمنا"
ma□mūn	“trust”	"ثقة"
lu□lu□	“pearl”	"لؤلؤ"
b□amrak	“at your orders”	"بأمرك"
b□idi	“with my hands”	"بيدي"
s□alāt	“prayer”	"صلاة"
Taḥit	"under"	"تحت"
barī□	“innocent”	"برئ"
□amyā□	“blind (fem.)”	عمياء
wafa□	" Proper name"	"اسم علم"
masa□	"afternoon"	"مساء"
balha□	"fool"	"بلهاء"
lu□lu□	“pearl”	"لؤلؤ"
ḥasna□	"beautiful"	"حسنا"
safrā□	"yellow"	"صفراء"
xadra□	"green"	"خضراء"

zarqa□	"blue"	"زرقاء"
□efa□	"proper name"	"اسم علم"
□arja□	"lame"	"عرجاء"
□auja□	"awry"	"عوجاء"
samra□	"brown"	"سمراء"
baida□	"white"	"بيضاء"
□ahba□	"blond"	"شهباء"
Kafaḥ	"Proper name"	"اسم علم"