ALT ERNATION OF CONSONANTS IN THE IRAQI "BAGHDAD" DIALECT

INTRODUCTION

The study of the dialects "ancient and modern" is one of the most important areas of modern linguistic research (GHALIB FADEL AL-MUTTALABI, 1978). It's common knowledge that Iraq is a large country, having several Arabic, Kurdish, Turkmen and Syriac languages, in accordance with the article of the Iraqi constitution, the official languages are Classical Arabic "al Fussha". Turkmen (South Azerbaijanian) and Syriac (Assyrian – New Aramaic) are recognized as regional languages. The Iraqi dialect (Mesopotamian) is distinguished by its diversity due to its proximity to Classical Arabic and the ability of Iraqis to correctly pronounce the sounds of the Arabic language "al Fussha", unlike other Arab countries in which some letters are not pronounced, for example, in the Egyptian dialect, the sound "dad (Arabic الاد [dˁ])" is pronounced as an ordinary "z" (JOHNSTON, 1975).

Since ancient times, Arabic was divided into many dialects differing from each other and from native Arabic in many phonemic, morphological, structural and semantic aspects (IBN AL-HAJEB, 1982). The Arabian Peninsula was a great theater, and the Arabs were scattered over it, forming various tribes, concentrated between East, West, North, and South. And each tribe or group was singled out as united in its natural and social conditions, with a particular dialect that differed from the others by particular phonological features and accents that made it unique, in addition to remaining common in some principles and foundations with its sisters, even if they differed from each other in many linguistic aspects (AL-SHAYEB, FAWZI, 2004) Manifestations of changes or differences in dialects of the same language can be reduced to:

- Changes in pronouncing the "vowel mark" or "short vowel sounds [a], [u], and [i] are not transmitted in writing as letters".
- Changes in pronouncing the consonant sounds.
- Changes in lexical stock by structure and meaning.
- Changes in the composition.

ANALYSIS

Types of the iraqi (Mesopotamian) dialect

The dialects of the Arabs in Iraq differ depending on their place of residence, of which:

Mossul dialect

In Mosul, in northern Iraq, there is a Mossul dialect, or as it is called by the Iraqis (Al-Maslawiya). This dialect is close to the modern classical language in terms of pronunciation of the sound "القاف [Q]", because the rest of the Iraqis pronounce the sound [G] instead of [Q], (as in Russian), for example, (القاف[ق] - said) you will find Iraqis in southern Iraq pronouncing the voiced [G] [Gal], but in Mosul, they are pronounced as in classical Arabic deaf [q] (AL-NUAIMI, 1980). Whenever you head south from Mosul, the dialect changes and becomes a dialect close to Bedouin, considering the pour of Bedouins in the northern governorates of Iraq such as Baiji, Sharqat, Al-Alam, Duluiyya and others from the governorate of Salah al-Din.
Southern dialect
Sometimes called a dialect (of Eastern Iraq). It is common in southern governorates such as Maysan, Bassra, Di-Qar, al-Qadisiyeh, Karbala, Najaf, and Babylon. This dialect is characterized by the reduction and conversion of the sound [K] to [Ch], for example; "تانيكا:坦克aka - Tin box", as well as pronouncing the sound [G] instead of [Q] in all words, and sometimes tends to convert it to the letter [J], for example [کربگرب - not far away]. The southern dialect has the tendency to convert a [J] to [H], for example 

Sometimes it is difficult for a southern farmer to pronounce the letter (Q), so he turns it into 

(Kurdish dialects
The Iraqi Kurds speak two main dialects of the Kurdish language: the first is the Kurmanji dialect (AHMED ALAM AL-DIN, 1983) in northern Iraq, which includes many words borrowed from Iraqi Arabic. Many Iraqi Kurds speak the northern dialect of Kurmanji, and it is mainly spoken by Kurds who live in the Iraqi city of Dohuk, which is located in the far north of Iraq. As for the second dialect, which is the Kurdish Sorani, it is spoken by residents of the city of Erbil, as well as residents of the Sulaymaniyah Governorate, which borders Iran.

Baghdad dialect
This dialect is spoken by the residents of Baghdad, as well as the central regions of Iraq, such as Diyala, Samarra, Balad, and Dijail. We note the Bedouin effect given to it. The Baghdad dialect is characterized by simplicity, slow speech, and clarity, and it is the closest Iraqi dialect to the modern classical language. The Al-Anbar dialect and western Iraq, such as Ramadi and Fallujah, are a mixture of dialects of the Baghdad and Bedouin languages (ABDEL WAHID WAFI, 1967). And the Karbala dialect is close to the Baghdad dialect, but there are differences in some words, for example, the people of Baghdad, if they wanted to say; "It's him here", and they say: "هياته هوه هنانه [hiyata hya hnana], and Karbaliotis say "هذا هوه هنانه [hatha hya hnana] that, depending on the emphasis they are.

SOUND ALTERNATION
The alternation of sounds in dialects is a phonetic phenomenon common in all languages, by which we can identify the phonological characteristics of each dialect. Replacing sounds within the same morpheme in different words or word forms (ANEES, 1906).

Linguists have divided the alternation into two parts:

- standard (morphological): this term is applied to the phonetic changes resulting from phonetic interactions and to the influence on each other that would not result in the change in morphological or grammatical meaning of the word. In other words, it is a standard whose laws are applied to all languages and are not different (MAREI, 1993). This type was called "Ramadan Abd el-Tawab" *compositional changes*: which affect the relationship of sounds to each other in a single word (RAMADAN, 1983).

- While the other part is linguistic (non-standard) and this type of substitution is either a dialect substitution, it was spread in a certain tribe and became attributed to it, or it was heard and spread without being attributed to a certain tribe (BADI, 1999), which Ramadan Abdul - Tawab called (with historical changes) (RAMADAN, 1983).
While trying to find out the origin of some dialects in which people speak, the idea of this topic arose in modern times to find out the manifestations of phonemic change in the Iraqi dialect, in an attempt to research the interrelation depth between dialects spoken and their origin in the dialectic legacy. The following is an overview of what happened in the Iraqi substitution dialect:

**Consonant alternation**

This work is devoted to the consideration of consonant sounds alternation:

1. Alternation of the consonant [S] to [S:] since both sounds are consonant, alveolar, fricative, but the sound [s] is unvoiced and [s:] is voiced, as in words:
   
   [S] attar ▷ [S:] attar - "line"
   [S] attah ▷ [S:] attah - "surface"
   Jara [s] ▷ Jara [s:] - "Bell"

2. Alternation of unvoiced back consonant [K] to palatal consonant [Ch]: This is the phonemic change of the [K] sound to the stop-fricative sound - this is an ancient Arabic feature called "الكشكشة [al-kashksha] (BAQI, 1985).
   "ryush", as for example;
   [K]athab ▷ [Ch] athab - "Liar"
   Eb[k]iy ▷ Eb[Ch]iy - "Crying"
   Sama[k] ▷ Sama[Ch] - "fish"

3. Alternation of the consonant sound [S] to [Z]: Modern scientists consider these two sounds to be dental - alveolar (ANEES, 1961; BISHR, 1961), but their characteristics are not solid, whistling and frictional (MAHMOUD, 1997), and they differ in ringing - softness, since the sound [S] is soft, and [Z] is sonorous (SAMIR, 2003), as in the words:
   I[s]felt ▷ I[z]felt - "Asphalt"
   [S]akkata ▷ [Z]akkatta - "latch"

4. Replacement of the sound [F] by (Saarab. ﻁ; [θ]): According to modern phonologists, such a replacement is explained by the fact that the sound [θ] is dental, and [F] labial - dental (ANEES, 1961; p.44, AL-SARAN, 1997) as:
   [F]alul ▷ [θ]alul - "wart"
   Li [F]am ▷ Li [θ]am - "The Arab Veil"

5. Replacing the sound (Ain Arabic. ﻤ; [ʕ]) with [N]: According to modern scientists, [ʕ] is a guttural sound, and [N] is a buccal, alveolar sound, and both are voiced. But some scientists believe that the replacement of [ʕ] with [N] is not confirmed by modern phonological studies, since they are far from each other, but some of them have explained the reason for the replacement of two voiced and non-explosive, non-fricative (ANEES, 1952).
   Mu[ʕ]ti ▷ Mu[n]ti - "transmitting"
   Lya tu[ʕ]tti ▷ Lya tu[n]tti - "do not transfer"

6. Replacing sound [L] with [N]
   According to modern scientists, these two sounds are sonorous alveolar (TAYMOUR, 1973). [L] - side sound, and [N] - nasal sound (Sibawayh, p. 433, AL-HAJEB AL-RADHI AL-ISTRABADI, 1975). Perhaps the replacement between them is justified by the fact that they are from the same exit, such as:
   Jibri[l] ▷ Jibri[n] - "Jabrail"
   Ismai[l] ▷ Ismai[n] - "Ismail"

7. Replace the sound [q] on [G]: Ancient determined the release of "Kaf (Arab. ﻥ) to [G]
   between the node of the gloss and between the soft palate at the far end of the mouth, sonorous explosive sounds. As for Abu Faris, he thinks that the sound [q] is hollow, and the sound [j] is explosive (ALAMUDDIN, 1983).
8. This type of substitution appeared in the Baghdad dialect; as:
   [q] al [G] al -"said"
   [q] amar [G] amar - "Moon"
   [q] albi [G] albi -"My heart"

CONCLUSION

The study produced a number of results that can be summarized as follows:

1. The dialect of Baghdad inhabitants tends to replace [S] with [S:]. This phenomenon originates in Arabic, as the substitution between these two sounds is largely present in Arabic vocabulary and linguists attributed this substitution to Bani Tamim.

2. The Baghdad dialect alternates [k] to [h], and this phonemic phenomenon is an ancient Arabic characteristic known as frills and is distinguished by its proportions. It was attributed to Tamim, Asad, Rabia, Mudar, Hawazen, Salim and Bakr.

3. The Baghdad dialect uses phonetic alternation between [F] and [θ], and linguists attribute the pronunciation to Tamim.

4. The Baghdad dialect retains the phonetic substitution between [ʕ] and [N], and this substitution is an ancient characteristic of the dialect known as "Istinttaa".

5. The Baghdad dialect was based on replacing [L] with [N], and perhaps the reason for this replacement was that the sound [N] was easier for pronouncing than [L], because the airway to the sound [N] is only from the nasal cavity, so it is less difficult for pronouncing than others. It is reported that the "Ajlan" tribe changed the word "Sajil" to "Sajin", and this type of substitution was attributed to the Tamim tribe.

6. In the Baghdad dialect, the sound [q] alternates with [G] as well. Its origin is from heritage. The Tamim tribe pronounced [q] as voiced sound, but the Hijaziyyas pronounced it as unvoiced sound.

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Abstract
This article discusses the most beloved and creative dialect of the Arabs - the Iraqi dialect, despite its complexity, but it has a lot of beautiful foreign vocabulary. We followed a descriptive and historical approach, also tracked phonetic changes in this dialect, and then gave phonological explanations for these phenomena, trying to connect most of the phenomena with their historical roots in the standard Arabic "al-Fussha" and in ancient Arabic dialects. Most modern linguists have realized the need to study these dialects, since many of the modern dialect characteristics are only extensions of some ancient Arabic dialects, and do not refer them to the classical language. The study of modern Arabic dialects may be faced with a number of obstacles being in this important area of linguistic investigations, including the feeling that the study of modern dialects is a kind of encouragement and the desire to demonstrate and replace them with Classical Arabic.

Keywords: Alternation. Interchangeability. Types of Iraqi dialect. Baghdad dialect. Consonant sounds.

Resumen
Este artículo discute el dialecto más querido y creativo de los árabes: el dialecto iraquí, a pesar de su complejidad, pero tiene mucho vocabulario extranjero hermoso. Seguimos un enfoque descriptivo e histórico, también rastreamos los cambios fonéticos en este dialecto y luego dimos explicaciones fonológicas para estos fenómenos, tratando de conectar la mayoría de los fenómenos con sus raíces históricas en el árabe estándar "al-Fussha" y en los antiguos dialectos árabes. La mayoría de los lingüistas modernos se han dado cuenta de la necesidad de estudiar estos dialectos, ya que muchas de las características del dialecto moderno son solo extensiones de algunos dialectos árabes antiguos, y no los remiten al idioma clásico. El estudio de los dialectos árabes modernos puede enfrentarse a una serie de obstáculos en esta importante área de las investigaciones lingüísticas, incluida la sensación de que el estudio de los dialectos modernos es una especie de estímulo y el deseo de demostrarlos y reemplazarlos con el árabe clásico.

Palabras-clave: Alternancia. Intercambiabilidad. Tipos de dialecto iraquí. Dialecto de Bagdad. Sonidos consonánticos.