



The Concept of Assimilation, according to Ibn Jenny, Through the Lexicon of Al-Khasāsīs: Comparative Study

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Abstract:

The purpose of this research is to examine Ibn Jinni's definition of assimilation using the Lexicon of Al-Khasāsīs. It focuses on drawing parallels between the English language and Ibn Jinni's Lexicon of Al-Khasāsīs. Ibn Jinni said that in his discussion of the phonetic component of the language and how to pronounce it, the study addressed this portion. The Dictionary of Al-Khasāsīs was used in the study to demonstrate how the assimilation processes of the Arabic and English languages differ from one another. Whereas in English, assimilation is represented by consonants, where a sound is assimilated to a neighbouring sound, in Arabic it is expressed by vowels or letter by letter. A phonetic process called assimilation involves blending one sound with its nearby counterpart. Complete, partial, progressive, and regressive assimilation are all included. Nonetheless, the study concluded that assimilation is crucial for improving the ease and speed of word or speech pronunciation. The vocabulary provided by the results further demonstrated how smaller assimilation is facilitated by the deviation process, which is also known as letter approximation.

Keywords: Assimilation, Arabic Language, English, Lexicon of Al-Khasāsīs, Comparative Study.

المخلص:

الغرض من هذا البحث هو دراسة تعريف ابن جني للإدغام باستخدام معجم الخصائص. يصب تركيزها على رسم أوجه تشابه بين اللغة الإنجليزية ومعجم ابن جني للخصائص. قال ابن جني إن الدراسة تناولت هذا الجزء في مناقشته للمكون الصوتي للغة وكيفية نطقها. تم استخدام قاموس الخصائص في الدراسة لتوضيح كيفية اختلاف عمليات ادغام اللغتين العربية والإنجليزية عن بعضها البعض. بينما في اللغة الإنجليزية، يتم تمثيل الإدغام بالحروف الساكنة، حيث يتم ادغام الصوت للصوت المجاور، في اللغة العربية يتم التعبير عنه بالحروف المتحركة، أو حرفاً بحرف. تتضمن العملية الصوتية التي تسمى الإدغام مزج صوت واحد مع نظيره القريب. يتم تضمين الإدغام الكامل والجزئي والتقدمي والرجعي. ومع ذلك، توصلت الدراسة إلى استنتاج مفاده أن الإدغام أمر بالغ الأهمية لتحسين سهولة وسرعة نطق الكلمة أو الكلام. كما أظهرت المفردات التي قدمتها النتائج كيف يتم تسهيل الإدغام الأصغر من خلال عملية الانحراف، والتي تُعرف أيضاً باسم تقريب الحرف.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الإدغام، اللغة العربية، الإنجليزية، معجم الخصائص، دراسة مقارنة.

1.1 Introduction

Language is one of the most important facets of human nature and a distinguishing characteristic of human behavior. Through language, we can convey our thoughts and ideas to other people. It makes sense that certain people would want to look into language analysis-related topics. Linguists study language, much like psychologists, sociologists, anthropologists, and other academics do. In phonology, Chomsky has studied language to determine the sounds that emerge and to create a set of rules that describe the changes that these sounds go through as they appear in different combinations with each other. Phonology is the study of sound and the variables affecting word pronunciation (Halle, 1968:5) and Radford, 2009:5.

It is well known that this component of sounds also deals with the division of sounds into smaller parts known as syllables. It examines the structural changes that have taken place in those sounds; the allophone variable is its topic, and it also examines the role that these sounds have started to play at the meaning level; the phoneme, which

is the unique phonetic unit, is its subject. A cursory examination of the *Al-Khasāsīs* lexicon's chapters devoted to the phonological level of language makes it evident to the reader that this level of analysis covered a wide range of topics; some chapters addressed sounds at the building level, while others addressed sounds at the meaning level. Muaffaq (2012: 171). The process of altering a sound due to the influence of its surroundings such that the new sound exhibits traits comparable to the affected sound is known as assimilation.

All human languages naturally experience assimilation. It is a crucial component of natural pronunciation and is significant for both language comprehension and pronunciation. To achieve fluency, backward phonetic assimilation of consonants between words is very helpful. It is beneficial for non-native speakers to learn a language. To get the original pronunciation, it mimics the new audio system's assimilation processes. But the researcher expects that this work will contribute to the body of knowledge and information that will benefit society, students, and herself. It also aims to serve as a resource for others who are interested in learning more about linguistics in general and assimilation in particular.

As a result of the listener misinterpreting the speech signal, changes take place (Ohala, 1985:453; 1990:266; and 1992:322). One of the most significant kinds of sound changes is assimilation, which is the substitution of one sound for another in a two-word or sentence under the influence of a nearby neighboring sound (Jones, 1976: 217f). Therefore, in both regular and fast speech, they have a tendency to blend in with their surrounding sounds to keep the speech flowing continuously.

1.2 Significance of the Research

When a sound starts to resemble another sound, it makes articulation much easier. This idea is supported by Burleigh (2011, p. 90) and McMahon (2002, p. 4). They argue that a key tactic for promoting easier pronunciation is assimilation, which involves relaxing articulation tensions. In addition, three benefits of assimilation are listed by Eka et al. (2010, p. 64): time savings, ease of articulation, and anticipating other sounds. As a result, one may argue that integration is crucial for making speaking easier.

1.3 Aims of the Research

The goal of the study is to learn what is written in Ibn Jenny's *Al-Khasāsīs* lexicon from the assimilation chapters. These chapters concentrate on comprehending the subtle assimilation of this modern linguistic vocal phenomenon and on assimilation and its function in linguistic sounds—using some examples in the paper—about English.

1.4 Problems of the Research

The importance of assimilation in both languages, the distinction between partial and total assimilation, and the explanation for why absorbed consonants sound like vowels in Arabic rather than English are the study issues. Assimilation happens with vowels in Arabic, however, in the vocabulary of *Al-Khasāsīs*, we can see that it occurs with consonants as well as vowels.

1.5 Research Question

1. Why are the absorbed consonant sounds more common than the assimilated vowel sounds?
2. In both languages, what modifications are being made?
3. When sounds overlap, what components are created in the process of alterations in the vocal linguistic phenomenon?
4. How does the minor assimilation of the two languages differ in the *Al-Khasāsīs* lexicon?

1.6 Research methodology

This study focused on the descriptive method, which is often examined. In light of the linguistic teachings in assimilation, the researcher explained this phenomenon in terms of *Al-Khasāsīs*' vocabulary at Ibn Jenny and contrasted and extensively studied it with certain examples of the English language.

2.1 Literature Review

In general, historical and contextual assimilation are the two main types of assimilation mentioned by Jones (1972:217).

a) **Historical assimilation** describes the assimilation that occurs during a language's development, leading to a word that was originally pronounced one way changing to a different pronunciation later on. An example of this

would be the change from /m/ to /n/ in the word 'ant' (/ænt/). This term is pronounced /æmətə/ and was spelled 'amete' and 'amte' in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Later, it became /æmtə/ and /æmt/. Consequently, the fourteenth century saw the first instances of the spelling using /n/ rather than /m/, which amply demonstrated the shift to the current sound of /ænt/.

b) Contextual assimilation is the term used to describe assimilation that occurs when words are juxtaposed in a sentence or when compounds are formed. As a result, a word's pronunciation changes from what it has when said alone, such as when the word "horse shoe" changes from /s/ to /ʃ/ to /ho:ʃu:/. (Source: Ibid.)

Al-Khasāsīs are the plural of Khasāsīs of the verb khass, and one of the meanings of (kha-sa-sa) is to be unique in one thing ⁽¹⁾ and not anything else, so it is said: "So-and-so is singled out for the matter, and it is specialized for him if he is isolated." The Al-Khasāsīs are the name of a book by Ibn Jinni (392 AH) ⁽²⁾ on Arabic principles and an explanation of why this book is unique to Arabic and not to any other of these principles. This lexicon comes in one hundred and sixty-two chapters, which vary in length and shortness.

The ancient Arabic scholars dealt with some of the issues that are at the heart of phonetic studies in their grammatical works in a chapter that they called at the end (the chapter on assimilation), except for Ibn Jinni, who singled out this practical branch with an independent author, "The Secret of Syntactic Art," and spoke about the organs of the speech system when Man described it accurately based on the mechanism of speech, but he did not speak explicitly about the speech device that he determined from the throat to the lips. Ibn Jinni: Sir Senate el Arab 1–8. The chapters in the lexicon of Al-Khasāsīs included topics on all linguistic levels: phonetic, morphological, grammatical, and semantic. Some of those chapters were about general principles, especially the first one.

1. Chapter in the two converging letters that use each other's location.
2. Chapter in smaller assimilation.
3. A present-letter chapter for vowels and vowels for letters
4. A chapter in the place of the vowels of the letters of her width, before her, or after her.
5. Chapter on consonants and vowels.
6. Chapter in the number of vowels.
7. Chapter-in-view vowels.
8. A chapter in the letters

These chapters are presented here, together with a summary of the contents of the Dictionary of Al-Khasāsīs. Ibn Jana describes minor assimilation as being similar to assimilation in the English language, and that is how it will be covered in this dictionary. The lexicon of Al-Khasāsīs includes a chapter on phonetic formation in its seventy-third chapter. Ibn Jinni devoted this chapter to what he called "lesser assimilation," discussing various ways in which the speaker seeks lightness in his speech and requires economies of effort that allow him to perform with greater effort.

Less, and man has endeavoured to do this by various methods, which are apparent in his speech as phonetic phenomena that need to be considered and are referred to as "speech rulings," or as Tajweed experts put it, "Tajweed rulings."

According to Ibn Jana, the chapter on minor assimilation discusses the common assimilation of blending one sound closer to another. There are two ways that it is used in speech. The first is when the two proverbs collide in assimilation phrases, assimilating the first into the second. There are two different kinds of letters in the first one: vowel and consonant. In the first two, the consonant suffix is similar to *كاف - سكر قطع*, and the vowel is similar to *دال شد*. It was the ill person he blamed. One of them is modified to the word of its owner and absorbed into it. The other is for two persons who agree on the rulings that are acceptable to assimilate. This is comparable to the Tamimi language's (*ود*), as well as *امحى, اماز, أصبر*, and *أناقل عنه*.

2.2 The Concept Assimilation by Ibn Jana through lexicon AL- Khasāsīs

The goal of all of this is to bring sound and its surroundings closer together. Notice how, in *قطع* and similar words, you have *قطع*, the first consonant, in the second till the tongue moves in a single motion around them, and the pause that would have happened in the first has vanished if you hadn't absorbed it in the last? See how you would have produced a pause for the first *الطاء*, which would have been marked by the intensity of its mixing with the second if you had bothered to leave it out? Similar to what you said about "*سككر قطع*" word-of-mouth alone

controls this. Its proximity to it (and assimilation) is more intimately tied to it and its relationship with its governing if you take away that gap and time from the first, which mixes it with the second. The first of the two proverbs is in motion; I quieted it and incorporated it into the second, which clarified the situation and the decision. Do you not see that the only reason you kept it quiet was to blend in with the other and draw it to hug it and touch it, word for word, as the movement that separated you two vanished? If, however, they are not the same, then they have been converted and assimilated, and it is quite acceptable to desire to move one of them closer to the other. Because it is more certain to convert a near relative than to pacify a similar one. The hadith of more assimilation is this one. In terms of lesser assimilation, it means putting the letter lower than and closer to the letter without any assimilation in that area. It belongs to a kind.

The word "minor assimilation," according to Ibn Jinni, refers to eight phonetic processes wherein, as in actual assimilation, one sound is moved closer to another without interfering with it. It is really more akin to assimilation than assimilation itself. This is because, while both involve moving the sounds closer together, the real diphthong has the insertion following the approximation, and the smaller diphthong does not have the insertion in spite of the approximation. The aforementioned approximation procedures are:

1. The deflection is "to deflect the letter الالف towards the الياء and the الفتحة towards the الكسرة."
2. conversation the طاء الى طاء "And from that is the occurrence of a فاء that is created by صاد or ضادا, or طاء or ظاء.... and that is like اصطبر, اضطرب, and اطرده, and اظلم."
3. Turning the تاء into دال. "And from that is when the فاء (افتعل) falls into زاياء, or دالا, or ذالا, and the تاءه is turned into دالا for it; like their saying: ازدان, and ادعى."
4. The convert of the السين is صاد. "One of these is that the سين falls before the upper letter, so it approaches it with its conversion as a صاد."
5. Close the sound closer to the sound vowel with the throat letters "such as رغيف, شعير, بعير, and رغب."
6. The juxtaposition of the الفتحة to the throat letter: "And from that...their saying فَعَلَ يَفْعَلُ, from the word سأل يسأل، وقرأ يقرأ، وسعر يسعر، وقرع يقرع، وسحل يسحل، وسبح يسبح which is a throat letter, such as عينه 'عينه' This is because they were mixed with فتحه العين in the present tense. The shape of the letter throat, when it was placed in the letter الالف, comes from the الفتحة.
7. Approximating the letter to the letter "like their saying in the infinitive form: مزدر، وفي التصدير: التزدير
8. Weakening movement to get closer to Alsakoon such as حيي، وأحيي، وأعيي"

These eight events are related in that they facilitate the speech organs' transition from one biological movement to another, enabling the production of different sounds. Less effort was required as a result of the speech organs benefiting from this. The greatest quantity of speech may be produced with the least amount of physical effort by increasing the extent to which these organs function.

However, in Arabic, assimilation occurs only with consonants and in unique words. This procedure results in a sound that is considerably similar to the one that has been absorbed and overlaps with it. The procedure is carried out in steps. The homogeneity, similarity, and approximation of traits among the absorbed sounds serve as the foundation for assimilation. The following illustrations might help clarify the procedure.

1. مَنْ تَشَاءُ → مَنْ تَشَاءُ Here, a calm nun became a moving nun through assimilation. This occurred as a result of their complete physical similarities. This reflects a partial absorption.
2. مَنْ لَدْنَهُ → مَنْ لَدْنَهُ In this instance, a quiescent nun is overlapped in لَدْنَهُ to have absorbed لَدْنَهُ. This is due to their approximation of voicing (voiced) and articulation (alveolar). This is total absorption.
3. يَلْهَثُ ذَلِكَ → يَلْهَثُ ذَلِكَ Since their places and modes of articulation (dental and fricative) are identical, the هاء in this instance converges to form الذال and merges into one ذال. This is total absorption.
4. وَدَتْ طَائِفَةٌ → وَدَتْ طَائِفَةٌ as the التاء is assimilated with الطاء to have one stressed طاء, and this is because their articulation styles (plosives and alveolar) are the same. Partially assimilated is this.
5. مَنْ مَالٌ → مَنْ مَالٌ The slumbering nun is overlapping in المَّم to form a single emphasized مَّم. This is a result of their striking resemblance in voicing (voiced) and articulation (nasals). This is total absorption.

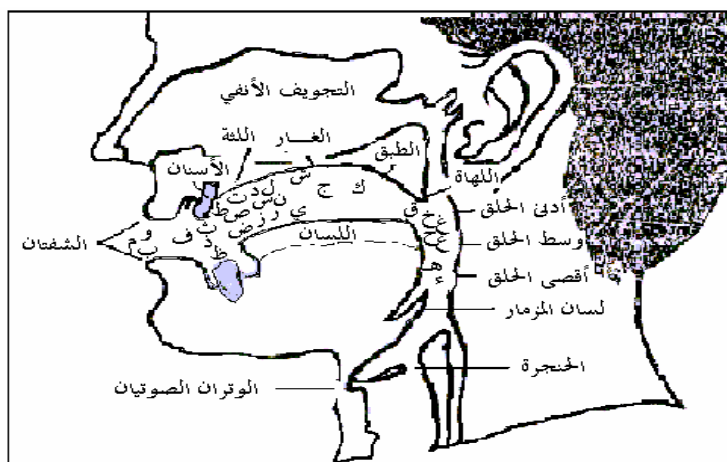


Figure (1)

In comparison, there are two ways in which English assimilation occurs.

1. Complete assimilation

Another name for full assimilation is total assimilation. As was already explained, sounds can morph into one another. This conversion might be full or partial. When two sounds completely assimilate, it means that they become one or the same, completely influenced by their nearby sounds. As per Ladefoged (2006), the expression /ðæt pleis/ is transformed into /ðæp pleis/. It is evident that the /t/ sound has entirely blended in with the /p/ sound, becoming the same sound as the one in the following word.

2. A Partial assimilation

Complete assimilation of sounds is not always achieved. Occasionally, sounds absorb certain characteristics from the sounds around them and become partially integrated with them. Put differently, just one aspect of a segment is included in partial assimilation (Ofulue et al., 2010, p. 50). According to A. Ali (2012, pp. 151–152), the majority of assimilations are partial assimilations, meaning that the assimilated sound just becomes more similar to the influencing sound rather than the same. A different type of assimilation known as contact assimilation, in which the two sounds involved are closely adjacent, can also be referred to as partial assimilation.

For instance, in casual conversation, the word "ten pikes" is pronounced as /tembaiks/ rather than /ten baiks/. Here, the bilabial sound /m/, which is produced by the alveolar sound /n/, is affected by the bilabial sound /b/.

Table (2) Shows the Manner and Place of Articulation of English Consonants (Roach, 2009)

Manner of articulation	Place of articulation							
	bilabial	Labio dental	dental	alveolar	Palato-alveolar	Palatal	velar	glottal
Plosive	P b			t d			k g	
Fricative		f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ			h
Affricate					tʃ dʒ			
Nasal	m			n			ŋ	
Lateral				l				
Approximate (glide)	w				r	j		

2.3 Juxtaposition and Assimilation in English

In general, all of the examples that have been reported most frequently include consonants that are affected by assimilation. When two words are merged, for instance, the beginning of the second word may be affected by the first final consonant. Assimilation is referred to as regressive if the end consonant changes to resemble the first consonant, and progressive if the initial consonant changes to resemble the final consonant in some other way. The three primary categories of consonants—differences in voicing, variations in articulation style, and variations in location of articulation—all exhibit consonant alterations.

Word borders, or the beginnings and ends of words, can undergo juxtaposition assimilations, which are phonological alterations that happen when words are used in compounds or related speech. The simplest way to explain what this implies is to give an example first. The word *is* is usually pronounced [ɪz], and the word *she* is pronounced [ʃi]; but when these two words come together in the phrase, *is she?* They are often pronounced [ɪʃi]. Two things stand out about the way this sentence is spoken in the final segment: it uses [ʃ] rather than [sʒ]. First, it is a direct result of the two words being placed next to each other, or more precisely, of the first word's last segment coming into contact with the second word's first segment. Second, the words' points of contact have been absorbed; the last segment of the first and the beginning segment of the second, which were before distinct, are now quite similar. The sequence [-ʒ σ-] is composed of a single articulatory position (Palato-alveolar), but the sequence [-z σ-] necessitates the succession of two distinct articulatory positions (alveolar and post-Palato-alveolar). This is where the similarities end. There are two ways in which this assimilation manifests itself: either the first word's segment is altered, or the second word's starting segment is altered. The two forms can be succinctly stated using formulate, where "final segment of a word" is denoted by the letter F. I stand for "word's initial segment," and A stands for "word's assimilation segment." That is, a portion that shares certain traits with a portion of another word that it interacts with. As a result, assimilation can take one of two forms: **F + I- = --AI-- in case (i) or F + I- -- = --FA-- in case (ii).**

In (i), a word that finishes in segment F is immediately followed by a word that starts in segment I in a phrase or compound word. When the two words are placed side by side, the segment I, which doesn't change, may cause the assimilated segment, A, to take the place of the segment F. Because the assimilating impact in this instance flows backward, it is referred to as regressive assimilation.

Similar to the preceding example, in (ii), a word ending in the segment F is immediately followed in an utterance by a word that typically starts with the segment I. Under the impact of segment F, which stays intact, another segment (also represented by A) replaces the original segment I in this combination of words. Progressive assimilation is the term used to describe how the assimilating impact advances in this situation. The aforementioned example [ɪʃi] illustrates regressive assimilation since it shows how the segment at the end of the first word changed as a result of the segment at the beginning of the second, resulting in F = [z], I = [ʃ], and A = [ʒ].

The pronunciation would be an illustration of increasing assimilation **did [dɪd]** and **you [ju:]** in sequences, as **did you? [dɪd ʒu:]** Because of the segment at the end of the first word, the segment at the beginning of the second word is changed., i.e., F = [d], I = [j], A = [ʒ].

Three distinct types of modifications to the order of speech-production motions are spared by the assimilation process in English:

1. **Those involving the state of the glottis (voicing);**
2. **Those involving velic action (nasality);**
3. **Those involving movement of articulation (place and manner).**

These three will be examined one at a time. It should be kept in mind that integration necessitates simultaneous economic effort in several of these ways.

1. **The glottis's condition is related to assimilation.** This kind of assimilation leads to the replacement of two sequentially distinct glottis states by a single, unchanging state. In an utterance, for example, two words may be brought adjacent to each other, one with a voiced segment and the other voiceless at the point of contact; as a result, the transition from one to the other would need a modification in the glottis' state. Both segments can become voiceless or vocal; the latter scenario is referred to as assimilation of voicelessness (or assimilation of breath), while the former scenario is known as assimilation of voice. The composites blackboard and birthday, where the terms black and birth typically finish in voiceless consonants, demonstrate regressive assimilation of voice, [k] and [θ] respectively, but voiced ones can be used to pronounce it. Voicelessness assimilations are widespread in all varieties of English. When pronouncing the sentence or needing to employ the voiceless consonant, many people adopt a regressive assimilation of voicelessness. [f] instead of the voiced [v]. Another frequently heard example is the pronunciation of *news* with the voiceless segment [s], instead of the voiced [z] in the compound *newspaper*, under the influence of the voiceless segment [p]. **A progressive assimilation of voicelessness** occurs when the word is pronounced [s] in what's or it's, in which case it has lost its voicing under the influence of the preceding voiceless segment [t].

2. **Velic activity is a part of assimilation.** This kind of assimilation affects an economy by stopping the velum's mobility. The movement of the velum necessary in the transition between two segments of an utterance—a nasal (or nasalized) segment at one word's border and an oral segment at the boundary of another—will be abolished if both become nasal or lose their nasality. While seldom (or nonexistent) in English, these assimilations could occur in languages like French and Arabic.
3. **Articular motions are a part of assimilation.** One articulator's movement replaces the consecutive motions of two distinct articulators in this type of assimilation. There are many different examples of this assimilation type, which is the most common in English. These assimilations are likely to occur more frequently the more accustomed and quick the speech pattern. They are regressive most of the time. The pronunciation of *is she* as [ɪʒʃi] comes under this heading; other examples are: [**tem mɪnɪts**] for **ten minutes**, [**am ɡoʊɪŋ**] for **I'm going**. Assimilations of this third type may often be combined with assimilations involving the state of the glottis (**voicing**). Thus, [ɪʃʃi] may be heard, for she, as well as [ɪʒʃi], the voiceless [ʃ] taking the place of the voiced [ʒ] or [z].

The Progressive Direction of Assimilation is Explicit in the Following:

1. Bad girl /bad ɡɜ:l/[bæɡɜ:l] Because both sounds have comparable voicing (plosives, voiced) and articulation, the /d/ sound becomes the /g/ sound. This reflects a partial absorption.
2. Cut glass /kʌt ɡlæs/ = [kʌɡlæs] The similarity in articulation and voicing (plosives and voiceless) between /t/ and /k/ causes the sound /t/ to transform to /k/ when it encounters /g/. This reflects a partial absorption.
3. Bus shelter /bʌs ʃeltə/ = [buʃʃeltə] the sound /s/ changes to /ʃ/ when it meets /ʃ/ because their articulation and voicing (voiceless and fricatives) are similar. This represents total absorption.

The Following Illustrations Explain the Process of Regressive Assimilation:

1. Newspaper /nju:z peɪpə/ = [nju:s peɪpə] The reason for this is that the letter (s) is sounded as /z/ in this instance, and it becomes /s/ when it comes into contact with /p/ since it shares both the /p/ voicing (voiceless) and the /z/ articulation method and position (fricatives, alveolar). This reflects a partial absorption.
2. Have to /hæv tu/ = [hæf tu] The /f/ sound replaces the /v/ sound because it is similar to the /v/ sound in terms of articulation (labio dental and fricatives) and voicing (voiceless). This reflects a partial absorption.
3. This shirt. /ðɪs ʃɜ:t/ = [ðɪʃʃɜ:t] The sound shifts from /s/ to /ʃ/. because both have the same voicing (voiceless) and articulation (fricatives). This represents total absorption.

According, A, Zaynab (2012), Comparing the Assimilation Process in Arabic and English In Arabic, assimilation appears to vary more than in English. Nonetheless, the following might be used to summarize assimilation in both languages:

(a) The assimilation of consonants

Assimilation may be broadly classified into two categories: historical and contextual. They are both available in Arabic and English. "Historical assimilation" refers to assimilation where a word has changed throughout time in tandem with the development of a language. The following examples are provided in that order:

'ant' /ænt/ → /æmətə/ → /æmtə/ → /æmt/ → /ænt/.

أنت ← أصط ← لص

Although contextual assimilation— This happens when compounds are generated or when words are juxtaposed in a phrase —is more common than historical assimilation, it still results in a word's pronunciation changing from that of its own when spoken alone. e.g., The shift in 'horse shoe' from /s/ to /ʃ/ results in /ho:ʃu:/ (Ibid.).

أصتبر ← أصطبر ← عما يتساءلون

b) There are three forms of assimilation that pertain to the direction of the assimilation process: 1) Left-to-right progressive 2) downhill (from right to left); 3) inverse (in both directions simultaneously). While all of these are present in both languages, regressive assimilation is more prevalent than the others. Following are some examples in each of the two languages:

bags/bægz/, right place /raip pleis/, did you? /didʒu:/
زلزل، يتطهر ← يطهر ← أظهر، أزداد ← ازداد

c) In contrast to English, Arabic has two main forms of assimilation that are referred to as great and minor assimilation, based on ancient classifications. These two types are absent from English since it does not have harakat, i.e., fatha, kasrah, dhamma, and assimilation occurs subject to the need that these harakat be present. Hence, assimilation occurs in two types: the first occurs when the initial sound is quiescent, and the second occurs when the first of the two absorbed sounds is a movent. The following examples are provided in that order:

وَأِدُّ تَأْدُنْ رَبُّكُمْ لَنْ شَكَرْتُمْ لَأَزِيدَنَّكُمْ، وَالْعَادِيَاتِ ضَبْحًا

d) Total and partial assimilation are the two forms of assimilation that are categorized using a different categorization scheme. As there isn't any conclusive evidence to support the idea that these categories can only apply to consonants, vowels may also fall under them. Complete assimilation occurs in both languages between two identical sounds with participating characteristics, causing the assimilated sound to resemble the influencing sound in the following examples:

ربطاً → ربطت /ðæt pleis/ → /ðæp pleis/

On the other hand, partial assimilation occurs when two sounds are close or approximate to one another, in which case the assimilated sound merely grows more like the influencing sound, as in the following examples:

فزد → فزت فحصط → فحصت /ten baiks/ → /tembaiks/

e) Regarding the minor categories of assimilation, the English language has four phonemic variations: voice (fortis vs. lenis (الجهر & الهمس)), place of articulation, manner of articulation (plosion and friction (الشدّة & الرخاوة)) and nasality (vocal tract transition (انتقال مجرى الصوت)). Apart from the previously mentioned categories, Arabic possesses an additional variant known as Velarization and non-Velarization that is absent from English. (الاطباق والانفتاح). Furthermore, there isn't a voiced sound in Arabic next to a voiceless sound that sounds like /d/ and /t/, /z/ and /s/, etc. Should one of the two sounds not be spoken, the other must be substituted, and both sounds must be vocal or voiceless. Following are some examples in each of the two languages: with thanks /wið θæŋks/ /wiθθæŋks/

/j/ replaces /s/ before /j/, e.g.: this shirt /ðiʃɜ:t/

That side /ðæt said/ → /ðæs said/

'good news' /gun nju:z/

فَكَلًا مِنْ حَيْثُ شِئْتُمْ ← حَيْثُ شِئْتُمْ، أَذْكَرَ ← أَذْكَرَ

أَصْطَبِرَ ← أَصْطَبِرَ، أَرْكَبُ مَعْنَا ← أَرْكَبُ مَعْنَا، (سَدَس) سَدَتَ ← سَدَتَ

F) It is observed that assimilation between two types of sounds, or comparable assimilation, happens in Arabic. (أدغام المتماثلين أو المتماثلين) as well as estimated noises. Since the assimilated sound that results from the assimilation process is a geminated sound—that is, two sounds become one sound—and because the occurrence of assimilation depends on inflections (harakat), the first kind of assimilation is actually absent from English, whereas the second kind is present in both languages. Nonetheless, there are six instances in Arabic when comparable sounds with the same place of articulation and characteristics—that is, articulation style, voice, and tongue movement—occur.

Discussion and Result

In many languages, including Arabic and English, assimilation is optional.

1. The goal of assimilation is to minimize the quantity or degree of motions and modifications required by the speech organs when switching from one word to the next.
2. One of the conclusions drawn from this research is that when voiced and voiceless segments at the borders of two words are placed adjacent to one another in an utterance, complete assimilation and partial assimilation may be distinguished. A partial assimilation may be accomplished, for example, by having the former become voiceless or whispered for the majority of its duration, and whispered or whispered for the remaining (vocal cords approximate each other but do not vibrate). In both cases, it is appropriate to refer to the segment as "partially devoiced".
3. The researcher observes that, in contrast to the Arabic language, assimilation only happens in consonants in the English language, but in the Dictionary of Al-Khasāsīs, Ibn Jinni claims that assimilation also happens in vowels combined with consonants.

4. The assimilation of sounds in the two languages is different; in Arabic, the absorbed sounds overlap to create a sound that is similar to the second, the absorbed sounds change to a different sound in English.
5. Arabic assimilation occurs solely gradually, whereas English assimilation occurs in both regressive and progressive directions.

Conclusion

Due to its ability to make it easier to pronounce linguistic sounds in Arabic and other languages, assimilation is one of the language's issues that calls for sensitivity, accuracy in study, frequent application, and thoughtful consideration. The best method for introducing a few linguistic sounds at once and accomplishing the shared objective of bringing the sounds closer together was assimilation. It is one of the components of making some sounds in the Arabic language's lexicon easier to pronounce so that people can practice speaking Arabic dialects when necessary and attain ease at other times. Assimilation happens in different Arabic dialects as well as in classical Arabic at one point. According to Eka et al. (2010), It is a phonological process in which the phonological environment affects how a sound is produced. It can be either fully or partially assimilated and comes in a variety of forms and sorts, such as place, method, voice, progressive, and regressive. Furthermore, assimilation might take either inside word borders or at the word level. Assimilation also happens as a result of linguistic growth and ambient auditory effects. This suggests that the primary purpose of assimilation is to facilitate communication. By utilizing the contrastive analytic technique to close the research gap on assimilation in TLA and English, this work advances the corpus of knowledge. Arabic pronunciation tries to preserve its texture; tilting is only a way to get rid of the heavy, unpleasant aspect that it has. We conclude, however, that the approximation processes are what Ibn Jana refers to as inclination and absorption since tilting is discussed in the section on minor assimilations under the conditions and controls of approximation in Ibn Jana's Book of Characteristics.

In Concluded

1. Vowels and consonants in both languages are affected by assimilation, and each can influence the other or be impacted independently of the other.
2. Consonants are more commonly assimilated than vowels.
3. The two primary forms of assimilation that occur in both languages are contextual and historical; the latter occurs more frequently than the former. Additionally, traditionalists assert that the major and minor assimilations are two more significant forms of assimilation seen in Arabic as contrasted to English. Since the English language lacks inflections (harakat), it lacks these two types of assimilation.
4. For both vowels and consonants, there are two forms of assimilation in both languages: complete and partial. In addition, four minor phonemic kinds exist: voice (fortis vs. lenis, (الهمس & الجهر), mode of articulation (plosion and friction, (الرخاوة & الشدة), nasality (vocal tract transition (انتقال مجرى الصوت)). All of these categories—apart from the Velarization and non-Velarization categories—are present in both languages. (الاطباق والانفتاح), It is exclusive to Arabic and not available in English. Remember that in Arabic, two sounds cannot exist together; instead, one must transform into the other, meaning that the sounds must either have voice or not.

Recommendations

1. Update and completely educate the assimilation process in language learning while striking a clear balance between its relevance and the language.
2. Construct a thorough methodical investigation to identify issues with assimilation from Arabic to English, or vice versa, and provide solutions.
3. Comparing the two languages' phonological phenomena systems using a comparative method
4. Pay attention to language activities that deal with the language's phonetic distortion.
- 5.

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هوامش البحث

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