



الذَّكْوَاتُ الْبَيْضُ

اسم مشتق من الذكوة وهي الجمرة الملتهبة والمراد
بالذكوات الربوات البيض الصغيرة المحيطة بمقام أمير
المؤمنين علي بن أبي طالب {عليه السلام}
شبهها لضيائها وتوهجها عند شروق الشمس عليها لما فيها
موضع قبر علي بن أبي طالب {عليه السلام}
من الدراري المضيئة

{**در النجف**} فكأنها جمرات ملتهبة وهي المرتفع من الأرض،
وهي ثلاثة مرتفعات صغيرة نتوءات بارزة في أرض الغري وقد
سميت الغري باسمها، وكلمة بيض لبروزها عن الأرض. وفي رواية
إنها موضع خلوته أو إنها موضع عبادته وفي رواية أخرى
في رواية المفضل عن الإمام الصادق {عليه السلام} قال:
قلت: يا سيدي فأين يكون دار المهدي ومجمع المؤمنين؟
قال: يكون ملكه بالكوفة، ومجلس حكمه جامعها
وبيت ماله ومقسم غنائم المسلمين مسجد
السهلة وموضع خلوته الذكوات البيض

تُعَدُّ مجلة الذكوات السنوي مجلة علمية رصينة ومعتمدة للتحقيقات العلمية.



مَجَلَّةٌ عِلْمِيَّةٌ فِكْرِيَّةٌ فَصْلِيَّةٌ مُحْكَمَةٌ تَصَدُرُ عَنْ
دَائِرَةِ الْبَحْثِ وَالدرَّاسَاتِ فِي دِيَوَانِ الْوَقْفِ الشَّيْخِيِّ



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الترجمة الانكليزية
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العدد (١٦) السنة الثالثة ربيع الأول ١٤٤٦ هـ - أيلول ٢٠٢٥ م

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الذَّكْوَانُ الْبَيْضُ

مَجَلَّةٌ عِلْمِيَّةٌ فِكْرِيَّةٌ فَصْلِيَّةٌ مُحْكَمَةٌ تَصْدُرُ عَنْ
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العنوان الموقعي

مجلة الذكوات البيض

جمهورية العراق

بغداد / باب المعظم

مقابل وزارة الصحة

دائرة البحوث والدراسات

الاتصالات

مدير التحرير

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لسنة ٢٠٢١

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العدد (١٦) السنة الثالثة ربيع الأول ١٤٤٦ هـ - أيلول ٢٠٢٥ م

..... دليل المؤلف

- ١- أن يتسم البحث بالأصالة والجدة والقيمة العلمية والمعرفية الكبيرة وسلامة اللغة ودقة التوثيق.
- ٢- أن تحتوي الصفحة الأولى من البحث على:
أ. عنوان البحث باللغة العربية.
ب. اسم الباحث باللغة العربية، ودرجته العلمية وشهادته.
ت. بريد الباحث الإلكتروني.
ث. ملخصان: أحدهما باللغة العربية والآخر باللغة الإنكليزية.
ج. تدرج مفاتيح الكلمات باللغة العربية بعد الملخص العربي.
- ٣- أن يكون مطبوعاً على الحاسوب بنظام (office Word ٢٠٠٧ أو ٢٠١٠) وعلى قرص ليزري مدمج (CD) على شكل ملف واحد فقط (أي لا يُجزأ البحث بأكثر من ملف على القرص) وتُرَوَّد هيئة التحرير بثلاث نسخ ورقية وتوضع الرسوم أو الأشكال، إن وُجدت، في مكانها من البحث، على أن تكون صالحة من الناحية الفنية للطباعة.
- ٤- أن لا يزيد عدد صفحات البحث على (٢٥) خمس وعشرين صفحة من الحجم (A4).
٥. يلتزم الباحث في ترتيب وتنسيق المصادر على الصيغة APA
- ٦- أن يلتزم الباحث بدفع أجور النشر المحددة البالغة (٧٥,٠٠٠) خمسة وسبعين ألف دينار عراقي، أو ما يعادلها بالعملة الأجنبية.
- ٧- أن يكون البحث خالياً من الأخطاء اللغوية والنحوية والإملائية.
- ٨- أن يلتزم الباحث بالخطوط وأحجامها على النحو الآتي:
أ. اللغة العربية: نوع الخط (Arabic Simplified) وحجم الخط (١٤) للمتن.
ب. اللغة الإنكليزية: نوع الخط (Times New Roman) عناوين البحث (١٦) والملخصات (١٢)
أما فقرات البحث الأخرى، فبحجم (١٤).
- ٩- أن تكون هوامش البحث بالنظام الإلكتروني (تعليقات ختامية) في نهاية البحث. بحجم ١٢.
- ١٠- تكون مسافة الهوامش الجانبية (٢,٥٤) سم، والمسافة بين الأسطر (١).
- ١١- في حال استعمال برنامج مصحف المدينة للآيات القرآنية يتحمل الباحث ظهور هذه الآيات المباركة بالشكل الصحيح من عدمه، لذا يفضل النسخ من المصحف الإلكتروني المتوافر على شبكة الانترنت.
- ١٢- يبلغ الباحث بقرار صلاحية النشر أو عدمها في مدة لا تتجاوز شهرين من تاريخ وصوله إلى هيئة التحرير.
- ١٣- يلتزم الباحث بإجراء تعديلات المحكمين على بحثه وفق التقارير المرسلة إليه وموافقة المجلة بنسخة معدلة في مدة لا تتجاوز (١٥) خمسة عشر يوماً.
- ١٤- لا يحق للباحث المطالبة بمطالبات البحث كافة بعد مرور سنة من تاريخ النشر.
- ١٥- لا تعاد البحوث إلى أصحابها سواء قبلت أم لم تقبل.
- ١٦- تكون مصادر البحث وهوامشه في نهاية البحث، مع كتابة معلومات المصدر عندما يرد لأول مرة.
- ١٧- يخضع البحث للتقويم السري من ثلاثة خبراء ليبيان صلاحيته للنشر.
- ١٨- يشترط على طلبة الدراسات العليا فضلاً عن الشروط السابقة جلب ما يثبت موافقة الأستاذ المشرف على البحث وفق النموذج المعتمد في المجلة.
- ١٩- يحصل الباحث على مسئل واحد لبحثه، ونسخة من المجلة، وإذا رغب في الحصول على نسخة أخرى فعليه شراؤها بسعر (١٥) ألف دينار.
- ٢٠- تعبر الأبحاث المنشورة في المجلة عن آراء أصحابها لا عن رأي المجلة.
- ٢١- ترسل البحوث إلى مقر المجلة - دائرة البحوث والدراسات في ديوان الوقف الشيعي بغداد - باب المعظم)
أو البريد الإلكتروني: (hus65in@Gmail.com) (off reserch@sed gov.iq) بعد دفع الأجور في مقر المجلة
- ٢٢- لا تلزم المجلة بنشر البحوث التي تُخلّ بشروط من هذه الشروط.

مَجَلَّةٌ عِلْمِيَّةٌ فِكْرِيَّةٌ فَصَلِيَّةٌ مُحْكَمَةٌ تَصْدُرُ عَنْ دَائِرَةِ الْبُحُوثِ وَالْدِّرَاسَاتِ فِي دِيَّانِ الْوَقْتِ الشَّيْخِيِّ

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A Velarization Study in English Language

Assistance Lecture: Khuloud
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Abstract:

Velarization has been defined as a presence, through the articulation of a "segment", by raising the [back of the tongue] towards the -velum this is named (secondary articulation).

This work divides into three chapters, in which chapter one deals with the problems and aims at studying the phenomena velarization in Arabic and English, also hypothesizes that:

- 1- The velarized consonant / / in Arabic is considered to be a separate consonant despite the absence of its symbol in Arabic.
- 2- / tafxiim / is realized as velarization in Arabic and English due to the area that is involved during the process of articulation.
- 3- Velarization in Arabic differs from that in English concerning the number of the consonants that are involved in both languages.

Chapter Two deals with drawing attention to {vocal tract} rather than ["place" and "manner"], also the concept of velarization in English and Arabic.

Chapter three involves conclusion which concludes that raising back of the tongue towards the velum is one of an aspect / tafxiim/.

Key words: Velarization, English, Arabic, consonant, syllabus designers.

Introduction:

1.1 Problem of the Study

Velarization means one of the most problematic areas in the fields of phonetics and phonology. To the best of our knowledge, this phenomenon in Arabic has not been studied thoroughly, and its status has not been established yet. This thesis is an attempt to fill that gap.

There are contradictory views concerning the phenomenon of velarization in Arabic. The first view regards velarization as one aspect of / tafxiim /. According to this view, raising back of the tongue towards the velar area such as that the air is trapped. This results in what is called / tafxiim/. Velarization plays an essential role in presenting the identity of some consonants, and these velarized consonants are

The second vie uses the term ‘emphasis’ to refer to /tafxiim/, and regards pharyngealization as a manifestatin of it since the conso-
nants produced are said to be pharyngealized.

In English, velarization is only represented by one of the two al-
lophones of /l/ which is the dark or velarized [ɫ]. It usually exists
before consonants or in final positions as in ‘world’ and ‘heal’. It
is worth mentioning that there is a sort of difference in using the
symbols that represent the verlarized consonants.

1.2 Aims of the Study:

It is aimed for :

- 1- Studying the phenomenon of velarization in Arabic and Eng-
lish .
- 2- Showing the similarities and differences between velarization
in Arabic and English.
- 3- Setting some recommendations for teachers and students of
phonetics and phonology, and syllabus designers.

1.3 Hypotheses:

This work is hypothesized that:

- 1- The velarized consonant / ɫ / in Arabic is considered to be a
separate consonant despite the absence of a symbol to represent it.
- 3- Velarization in Arabic differs from that of English concerning
the number of the consonants that are involved in both languages.

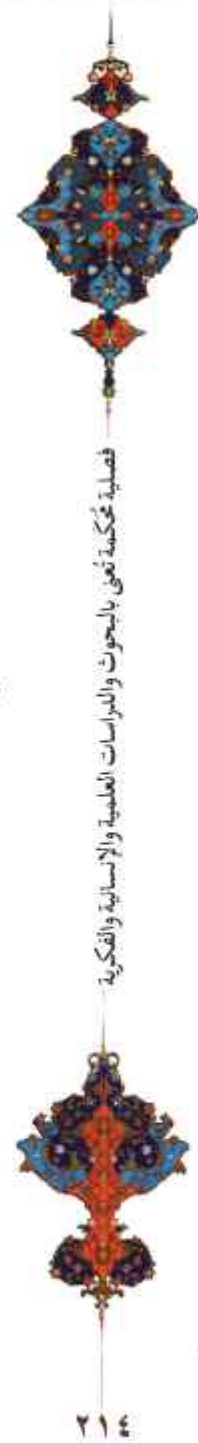
1.5 Value of the Study:

It is hoped to be useful for students and teachers of phonetics and
phonology. Also, for designers as well as learners of Arabic and
English.

Chapter Two: Literature Review

2.1 Introduction:

One of a phonetic phenomena which drew an attention of the
“Arab grammarians” at the eighth century that is referred com-
monly to a velarization. In Arabic, it has been discussed by many
phoneticians as one aspect of /tafxiim/ which roles very important
effect in presenting sometimes the features of the consonants .





There are occasions in the case of the consonants, when draws the attention to the [Vocal Tract] rather than manner and place of the structure because the configuration can be totally stated from the [place and manner] which inform a state at one particular point ignoring what goes on elsewhere.

Hence, the necessity is achieved in terms of secondary articulation. So, place and manner of articulation are regarded as the consonant's primary articulation in the segment classification and the secondary articulation is taken as another dimension in the classification of consonants, especially in same Languages.

However, velarization is considered by many scholars to be a secondary articulation which might be played so important role in an identity for some consonants especially in Arabic .

Velarization, pharyngealization Palatalization and Labialization are all terms used to refer to "Secondary Articulation" which is an open structure of the articulators approximation, in addition of the vocal tract in its less constriction than the primary articulation. A ;Secondary articulation; might be in front of or behind of the primary articulation.

Labialization means adding lip-rounding; Palatalization means raising the front of the tongue, and pharyngealization means retracting the root of the tongue. These are simply kinds indicating the state of secondary articulation that can modify the identity of consonants.

What matters is that velarization and pharyngealization are controversial to some extent. No language distinguishes between these two terms, but it does so when there is a contrast between velarized and palatalized consonants. Eventually, emphatic consonants are velarized or pharyngealized (Ladefoged, 1971: 61-63).

Secondary articulation may vary from one language to another. As a result, we can observe some terms added to it. For instance, glottalization in which the production of the consonants is accompanied by glottal closure and the like.

2.2 The Concept of Velarization:

Some researchers in the past decades dealt with velarization in an attempt to clarify and to give a wide presentation in order to add

some information to our understanding of velarization.

some Languages distinguish velarized consonants in which the tongue is retracted as for a back vowel. Besides that lips are in rounding state during the raising of the tongue, and the consonant produced is said to be a labiovelarized consonant.

It is a modification of a consonantal articulation by raising a back of tongue up towards a velum resulting with velar resonance. They claim that there is a degree of Lip rounding in the velarized consonants

They are pulled back from the dental to the alveolar articulation, and the back of the tongue is raised up towards the velum to give a dark velar effect. Furthermore, these consonants are produced with Lip rounding more than the non velarized consonants.

Robins (1964:108) remarks that velarization is a state where the back of the tongue is raised during an articulation of -velar consonants- which can be found in English, whereas in Arabic there are more than one velarized consonant.

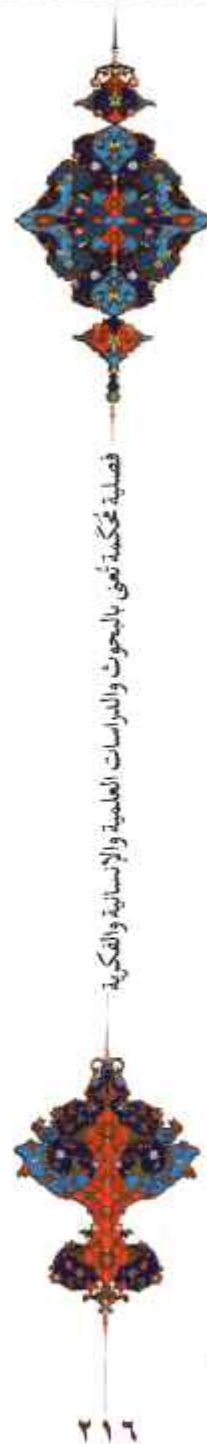
Ladefoged (1971:59-65) views velarization as a secondary articulation which modifies some consonants occurring as the primary articulation at the same time. Ladefoged considers the secondary articulation to be having a lesser degree of stricture than the primary articulation, and to be made with articulators left free by the primary articulation.

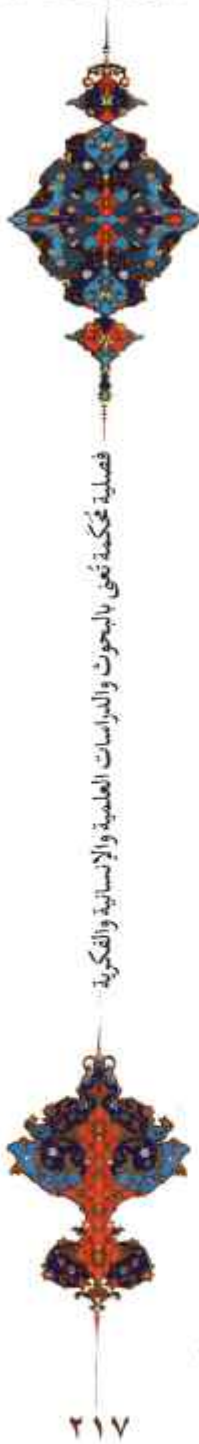
However, what matters us is velarization⁴ and pharyngealization which are two kinds of secondary articulation. Velarization is associated with raising of the back of the tongue while [pharyngealization] is associated with a retraction tongue. Then, he goes further to state that Languages do not usually distinguish between them. He uses the term 'emphatic consonants' that are either velarized or pharyngealized.

"a complex of articulatory movements leading to a rapidly shifting and complicated configuration of the vocal tract beginning from a slightly raised Larynx and ending with slightly rounded and protruded shape of the lips".

The phonetic features are:

a- /slight raising of the larynx.





b- /considerable pharyngeal constriction.

c- /lip rounding.

d- /slight retraction of the place of primary articulation.

e- /flattening and concavity of the mass of the tongue.

f- /backward retraction of the mass of the tongue.

g- /slight and greater lowering of the jaw which is a correlation of the sudden release of the closure and forceful depression of the tongue.

Ladefoged (1993:230–233) mentions some basic types of secondary articulation. Velarization is one of the four types which are:

1- Palatalization, i.e. the position of front tongue high position, as if in [i], to some other articulation, symbolized by [j].

2- Labialization, the addition of lip rounding that can be accompanied by any type of secondary articulation and symbolized by [w].

3- The third type is called velarization. In velarization, There is an articulation with a degree of closure that is less than the primary articulation. It involves raising the back of the tongue towards the velum. It can be regarded as the addition of an [u]-like tongue position, but there is no lip-rounding that accompanies the production of [u] sound.

4- The fourth type is pharyngealization which causes a little confusion with velarization especially in Arabic since no Language distinguishes between these two terms that are related to /tafxiim/. Some of the /mufaxxama/ consonants in Arabic are either velarized or Pharyngealized. All of them can be symbolized with IPA diacritic [~]. Arabic scholars often use a subscript [.].

Phonetic term	Brief description	Symbols		
Palatalization	Raising of the front of the tongue	ʃ	ʝ	ɖ
„velarization“	[raising of the back of the tongue]	ɣ	ɰ	ɗ
“Pharyngealization”	[retracting of the root of the tongue]	ħ	ʕ	ʔ
Labialization	Rounding of the lips	sʷ	lʷ	dʷ

Table (1): Secondary articulations

Pharyngealization is stated as a retraction of the root of the tongue, and it occurs in Arabic. The IPA diacritic for symbolizing Pharyngealization is [~], exactly as for velarization*10. So, he uses two different terms according to the articulation, one form velarization and the other form Pharyngealization. Ladefoged (1993: 232)

Laver views velarization in this respect as follows:

"Velarization, where the body of the tongue constricts the vocal tract in a stricture of open approximation at the velar location simultaneously with another stricture of greater degree at some other location, is transcribed by placing a small subscript [] after the relevant symbol for the primary articulation, as in [11[~]...[.

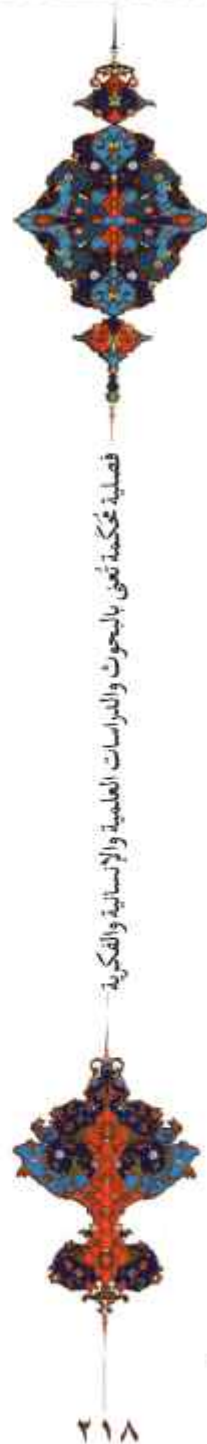
He discusses the phenomenon that occurs in other languages and presents a figure*12 that gives a sagittal view of the articulatory configuration for the medial phase of a velarized (voiced) alveolar stop.

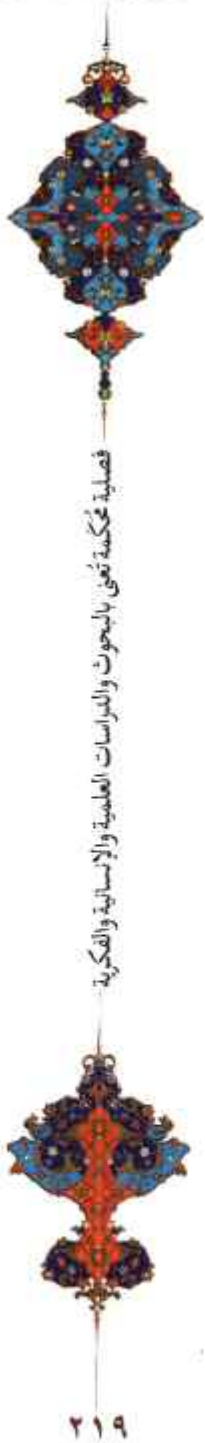
He stresses that velarization adds a 'dark' quality to the segment concerned. Then, he uses another concept referring to the investigated phenomenon in AL, i.e. pharyngealization where the root of the tongue is drawn back towards the back wall of the pharynx giving a similar auditory effect as a secondary articulation to that of velarization. So he uses different concepts according to the place of articulation.

Pharyngealization adds a dark quality to the segments concerned, and can be transcribed by using a superscript []. Moreover, pharyngealization is regarded as the manifestation of /tafxiim/.

Laver (1994: 325-329)

After presenting the views of the Arab and non-Arab scholars, it appears that the resources reviewed above have in common the fact that most of the scholars believe that /tafxiim/ is realized as velarization where the back of the tongue is raised towards the velum.





Some scholars claim that velarization has to do with some sort of pharyngealization since there is a backward of the tongue during its raising towards the velum, while other scholars make no difference between velarization or pharyngealization.

Velarization is just like the addition of the tongue shape for [u], and there is a slight lip-rounding that accompanies the production of the velarized consonants. Generally speaking, velarization is an articulation with a degree of closure that is less than the primary articulation which means that the tongue constricts the vocal tract in a stricture of open approximation at the velar location simultaneously with another stricture of a greater degree at some other location.

2.3 Velarization in English:

It has been inferred that velarization can be regarded as a secondary articulation in such a way that it is an articulation with a lesser degree of closure occurring at the same time as another primary articulation.

(Ladefoged, 1993: 230)

An illustration of this will best make the state clear when we take the case of one of the allophones of the consonant / l / in English where the state of velarization is presented well.

In the production of this allophone, there is a secondary place articulation besides a primary where we have the tip of the tongue is attached to the alveolar-ridge. A chief raising of the back part of tongue towards a velum, i.e. "Velarization".

Laver talks about velarization that has a [secondary articulation] in which the back of the tongue is raised towards the velum, and he restricts this phenomenon to one of the allophones of / l / in English.

He discusses the articulation leading to palatalization that involves a simultaneous palatal stricture of open approximation before vowels and before / j / which leads to clear [l]. However, in many English accents / l / is often described as dark or velarized [ɫ] occurring finally. Velarization may affect the

purpose behind some statements of the speaker that leads to differences.

Laver (1994: 324–325)

Jones explains the state of / l / in English which are the clear and the dark / l /. He says that the primary articulation of them is by the tip of the tongue against the teeth ridge. He confirms also that the quality of the sound is affected by the position of the main body of the tongue behind a [tip]. Main body tongue could be raised in front or at the back.

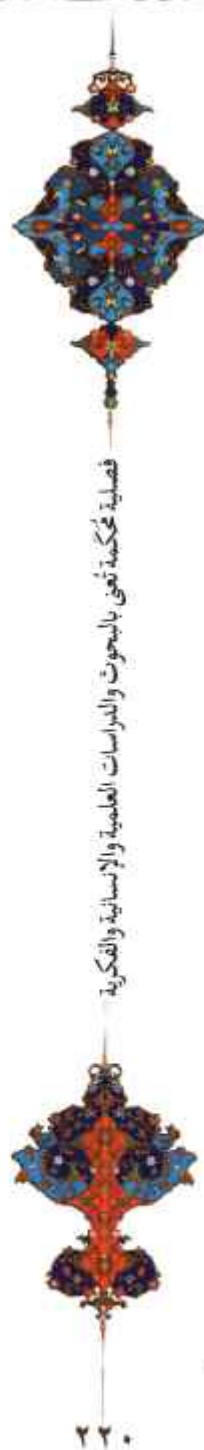
Jones (1966: 87)

However, what important is the illustration of one of the two chief varieties that are distinguished, i.e. the dark [l] with resonance approximately to / u /. Definitely, the dark variety of / l / is used finally or before consonants as in 'feel', 'bell' etc. So, the dark [l] has two points of articulation, the first or primary lies in the position of teeth ridge through the contact of the tip and teeth ridge while the secondary articulation lies in the fact that the back of the tongue is raised towards the velum or soft palate, and this is why the dark [l] is considered to be a velarized sound in English. / l / depends on its position.

When it occurs initially and before vowels it is called clear, but when it occurs finally or before consonants it is called dark [l] which is similar to that one found in the word 'God' in Arabic / اللّٰه / where the / l / sound is called velarized consonant or velarized consonant as it is called in English. Hence the dark [l] is the same one that is found in Arabic in / اللّٰه / in raising back tongue towards a velum.

Crystal confirms also that / l / sound can be pronounced differently known as clear [l] and dark [l̥]. The dark [l̥] is distinguished by making a tongue tip remain behind the front-teeth-, but part which is raised towards the roof of mouth further back.

As a result [t] has primary and secondary points of articulation which means velarization. We can distinguish one from





the other quite clearly. We use clear / l / before a vowel and dark [ɫ] at the end of a word after a vowel or before a consonant.

Crystal (1970: 176)

However, velarization has been given a clear picture after presenting that the dark [ɫ] in English is the best example to be given concerning our investigated phenomenon. It has two points of articulation: the primary articulation being made by the tip – tongue with the alveolar-ridge, while the secondary articulation is stated by – raising [the back part of the “tongue” towards a velum adding this gives darkness [ɫ] its velarization. Most of the scholars agree that [ɫ] represents velarization in English.

2.4 Velarization in Arabic:

The phenomenon of velarization has drawn the attention of the scholars in Arabic since it's role so important for the phonology field means Arabic phonology. Each one of both Arab and even non-Arab scholars specifies and presents his view by using different concepts as in ‘heaviness’

/,pharyngealization / ʔistiʕlaaʔ / etc...

(O'connor, 1980: 187).

2.4.1 Robins's View of Velarization:

Robins views velarization as a state where a “back part of [the tongue]” is raised as if an articulation, of – a velar consonants themselves. To him there are 4 velarized consonants, i.e. / ɫ /, / ɫ /, / ɫ /, and / ɫ /. Vowels that occur with such velarized consonants are more back in anticipatory position than the corresponding vowels in other positions. This is due to the effect of the velarized consonants on the vowels in the same word.

Robins (1964: 108)

2.4.2 Nasr's View of Velarization:

Nasr points out that velarization is a feature of some consonants influenced by flattening and grooving of the tongue at the velar area. The velarized consonants posited by him are

basicaly 4, and these are:

/ S / as in 'صار', 'he became'.

/ D / as in 'ضرب', 'he hit'.

/ T / as in 'طار', 'he flew'.

/ / as in 'ظلام', 'darkness'.

Nasr (1967: 11, 22, 30)

He asserts also that in Arabic speech there are 2 more velarized consonants as in:

/ L / as in 'الله', 'God'.

/ R / as in 'راح', 'he went'.

He gives the description of each velarized consonant as follows:

/ T / is a voiceless, dental, stop, and velarized consonant occurring in all positions. For instance, /TaaRa/, 'he flew', and / haaʔiT/, 'wall'.

/ D / is a voiceless, dental stop and velarized consonant occurring in all positions. For instance, / Daad/, 'letter D'.

/ S / is a voiceless, fricative and velarized consonant as in / Siin China'.

/ / is a voiced, inter-dental, fricative and velarized consonant as in / anna/, 'he thought'.

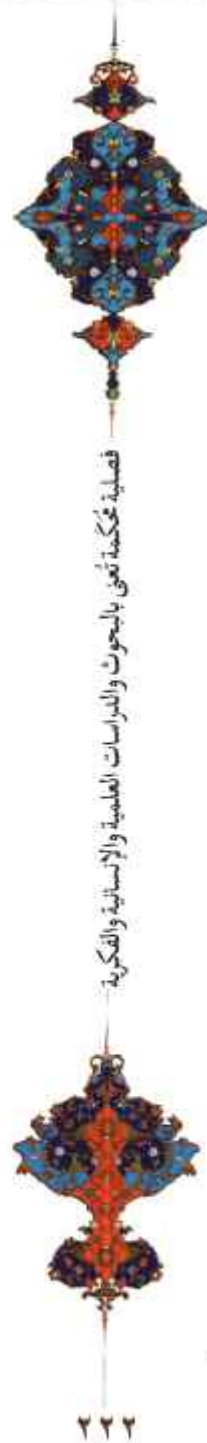
/ L / is a voiced, lateral, and velarized consonant as in 'God'.

/ R / is a voiced, flap and velarized consonant as in / Raaha /, 'comfort'.

What makes these consonants have the feature of velarization is the fact that during their articulation the[tongue-back] which is raised towards a velum.

Conclusions:

1. It is concluded that velarization as one aspect of / tafxiim /. It is natural to observe that it involves a simultaneous occurrence of certain complex phonetic features ("physiological" and "acoustical") beginning with a slightly raised larynx and ending with a rounded shape of the lips slightly with some, if not all, of the consonants associated with velarization.





2. / tafxiim / is realized as velarization which involves raising "back of the tongue" towards a velum with the slight backward towards the velum. [The air will be trapped in the velar area causing / tafxiim /. There is a movement means slight movement to the larynx, with a slight lip- rounding that accompanies the production of certain velarized consonant. Generally speaking, velarization means the articulation with the degree of a closure less than the primary articulation which means "tongue" constricts [vocal tract] in a structure of open approximation at the velar location simultaneously with another stricture of a greater degree at some other location.

3. A velarized consonants are said to have two points of articulation. The second point of articulation occurs at the velar area leading to /tafxiim /.

4. The term / / in Arabic means that the back of the tongue with a velum or it's so close to the velum.

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