

**ASSIMILATION of THE SOUND [n] in ENGLISH
AND THE SOUND of [ن] in QUR'ANIC ARABIC
(A Comparative Analysis)**



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PERSEMBAHAN

Kumpulan huruf-huruf ini tak pantas untuk kujadikan bingkisan persembahan, selayaknya. Namun, masih adakah momen yang entah bisa atau entah kapan yang mungkin dapat kubungkus dan kuingkiskan???

Untukmu...

Ibu dan Ayahku yang selalu hadir dengan cinta dan do'a

Untukmu...

Adik-adikku, yang selama ini tak pernah kuingkiskan apapun... Jadilah lebih baik dari diriku...

Untukmu...

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Semoga Allah senantiasa menaungi kita dengan Rahmat dan HidayahNya. Amin.

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**ASSIMILATION of THE SOUND [n] in ENGLISH
AND THE SOUND of [ن] in QUR'ANIC ARABIC
(A Comparative Analysis)**

Yang diajukan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat ujian akhir guna memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Jurusan Sastra Inggris program Kebahasaan pada Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Hasanuddin.

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ABSTRAK

MEIRANTI KURNIASIH. “Assimilation of the sound [n] in English and the sound of [ن] in The Qur’anic Arabic (A Comparative Analysis). Penulisan skripsi ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui proses asimilasi [n] dalam bahasa Inggris dan asimilasi [ن] dalam bahasa Arab khususnya dalam ilmu tajwid ketika bertemu dengan fonem-fonem lain baik konsonan maupun vokal dalam kata maupun antar kata, serta mengetahui persamaan dan perbedaan asimilasi [n] dan [ن] dari kedua bahasa tersebut.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penulisan skripsi ini adalah penelitian pustaka dengan mengacu kepada pustaka yang relevan dengan judul yang diangkat, dengan mengambil data sebagai sampel dari pembahasan proses fonologi khususnya asimilasi dari buku-buku fonologi Bahasa Inggris dan Arab serta Al-qur’an dalam bentuk contoh kata dan frasa. Setelah data terkumpul, penulis menganalisis data dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dalam proses asimilasi bahasa Inggris tidak terlalu nampak sifat sengau [n] ketika bertemu dengan fonem yang lain khususnya konsonan, sedangkan dalam bahasa Arab sifat sengau (nasal) [ن] lebih jelas. Selain itu, ada beberapa proses asimilasi [n] yang hanya terjadi dalam kata (within word boundary) Bahasa Inggris tapi tidak ditemukan dalam asimilasi dalam kata bahasa Arab Al Qur’an, dan sebaliknya adapula asimilasi [ن] yang terjadi pada antar kata bahasa Arab Al Qur’an tetapi tidak terjadi dalam asimilasi antar kata dalam bahasa Inggris. Ada juga proses asimilasi yang hanya terjadi ketika [n] bertemu fonem tertentu dalam bahasa Inggris tapi dalam bahasa Arab Al Qur’an proses tersebut tidak terjadi, atau sebaliknya.

ABSTRACT

MEIRANTI KURNIASIH. “Assimilation of the sound [n] in English and the sound of [ن] in The Qur’anic Arabic (A Comparative Analysis). The aim of this thesis was to know the assimilation process of [n] in English and assimilation of [ن] in Qur’anic Arabic , particularly in *the study of reading the Holy Qur’an* when this phoneme meets with other phonemes whether with consonants or vowels., within the words or across the word boundaries, beside that it was also to know the similarities and the differences of assimilation of [n] and [ن] in both languages.

Method of analysis which was used in this writing was library research method by referring to the related library that was relevant with the title, by took the sample of the data from phonological processes chapter especially about assimilation from some English and Arabic phonological books, and also found from Holy Qur’an in word and phrase form. After collecting the data, the writer analyzed the data using descriptive method.

This research showed that in English assimilation process, nasal feature of [n] was not very obvious when meet with other phonemes especially consonants, while in Qur’anic Arabic, nasal feature of [ن] was more obvious. Beside that, there were some assimilation processes of [n] which only occurred in within word boundaries of English but did not find in Qur’anic Arabic assimilation, and on the contrary there were also assimilation of [ن] which occurred in across word boundaries of Qur’anic Arabic but did not find in assimilation in across word boundaries of English. There were also, assimilation processes that only occur when [n] meets with certain phoneme in English, while in Qur’anic Arabic, this assimilation process did not occur, or vice versa.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Context

In phonology, we have studied language to determine its distinctive sounds that occur and to establish a set of rules that describe the set of changes that take place in these sounds when they occur in different relationship with other sounds. That is why it very relates with phonemes. Instead, sounds may influence each other and trigger phonological processes, that in turn, it affects other phonemes. There are many types of phonological processes; they are deletion, dissimilation, insertion, and assimilation. But in this paper, the writer only focuses on assimilation. Assimilation is the common phonological process because it contributes to make the language easier to pronounce. In English assimilation, we know that it is about the way that sounds belonging to one word can change in sounds belonging to neighboring words. Assimilation is often to be found in rapid and casual speech and less likely in slow and careful speech or we can say that it depends on speaking style and rate.

Generally, the cases that have most often been described that assimilation affecting consonants. There are two general types of assimilation. The first is called regressive when the phonemes that comes first is affected by the one that comes after it; and when the sounds of the first phonemes influence the next phonemes after it in some ways called progressive assimilation. We can identify assimilation of place, of

manner, and of voicing in consonant. In this research the writer will focused on the assimilation of [n] and [ŋ]

The process of pronounce [n] and [ŋ] are almost similar, they are articulated by tongue blade and alveolar ridge. Formed which the breath escapes through the nose while the mouth passage is closed, the vocal cords are made to vibrate and it produces a voice sound, it can be said voiced alveolar nasal. But it may be different when they meet other phonemes in isolation which could be different in different language. In Qur'anic Arabic, especially in reading the holy Qur'an based on *the study of reading the holy Qur'an (Ilmu Tajwid)*, [ŋ] is the most often phoneme getting into assimilation. So, it becomes a big problem for Moslems, who learn Qur'anic Arabic. It is needed to make a comparison between assimilation in English and Qur'anic Arabic to know the variations of phonological process in both languages. So, the learner can increase their phonological knowledge about phonemes in isolation and assimilation in particular.

Peter Roach with his theory about assimilation (English Phonetics and Phonology: 106) states that assimilation across word boundaries is rather different from the word-boundary, without any clear assumption about the similarities of assimilation across word boundaries and within the word or within the morpheme. Beside that he also make a claimed that some English word are "fixed" as part of phonological structures of English syllable, it could be said that the place of articulation of nasal (include [n]) always determined by the place of articulation of

other consonants. While *Annie Bauer (Introduction to Linguistic: 2006)* comes with the theory and some example of assimilation [n] in English within word boundaries which applied in the word with additional of suffix. In this example, the theory of assimilation in across word boundaries is similar with the assimilation within word boundaries. She also divide types of assimilation based on its degree (partial assimilation, total assimilation, and reciprocal assimilation) and these can be occur not only across word boundaries but also within word boundaries. It completes the limited type of assimilation according to *Peter Roach* that only based on the consonant (assimilation of place, manner, and voicing) and generally talks assimilation across word boundaries. While in *The Study of Reading the Holy Qur'an*, assimilation of [◌] occurs in across word boundaries and within word boundaries (*ikhfa'*), but there is also in some cases only occurs within word boundaries (*idgam*). *Ikhfa and idgam* only occurs when [◌] meets certain consonant. Beside that, the interesting thing in *The Study of Reading the Holy Qur'an*, the separation of assimilation of [◌] is based on the phoneme which follow it. While the limited vowels in Qur'anic Arabic in certain case cause the different assimilation as [n] in English that need to analyze further.

There was a research, on the comparison between English and Arabic phoneme written by Anas (2008). It is about how they are pronounced and their differences and similarities. And there are 3 other researchers before, who talk about English phoneme compare with other languages. Hasanuddin (1986) compares

English phonemes and Buginese and Lucyana H.BM (1988) compares English vowels and consonants with Gorontalo. But they did not talk about what happen with the phoneme in isolation between two words (assimilation) in its pronunciation in both languages. Generally, native speaker pronounce assimilation process naturally, however the problems faced by the learner of both languages in pronunciation, particularly in Arabic as a language of the holy Qur'an. The mistake in pronunciation of reading it is a sin.

B. Statement Of The Problem

So the questions that may arise from these problems are:

1. How are the assimilations of [n] in across and within word boundaries in English?
2. How are the assimilation of [ن] in across and within word boundaries in Qur'anic Arabic?
3. What are the differences and similarities between assimilation of [n] in English and assimilation of [ن] in Qur'anic Arabic?

C. Scope Of The Problem

In this writing, the writer limited her writing on regressive assimilation of [n] in English and [ن] in Arabic based on *The study of reading the Holy Qur'an* and the writer try to analyze the similarities and the

differences of assimilation of [n] and [ŋ] in across and within word boundaries.

D. The Objective of Writing

Particularly, the objective of this research are to find out the way of assimilation processes of [n] and [ŋ] in English and in the Qur'anic Arabic and also to find out the differences and similarities of assimilation in English and Qur'anic Arabic. So, we can get any conclusion about sound system universality in some languages. The purpose of the research is to give the basic information about pronunciation and develop the knowledge of pronunciation by the readers of both languages. Beside that it also can contribute to the learning process of phonetics and phonology about the problems that may face by non-native learner of two languages because of the phoneme isolation, and for the next time these problems will be overcome. Therefore, if we do not pay attention about these problems mispronunciation may arise in English and Arabic by non-native learner. Particularly in reading the Holy Qur'an, it is a necessity to read base on *The study of reading the holy Qur'an* (similar with phonetic and phonological rules, the phoneme should be pronounce according to its place and manner of articulation and must follow the rule of each phoneme that called *hak and mustahik* of the phoneme).

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

A. Previous Study

In this research the writer considers it is important to make further analysis about phoneme in isolation, particularly assimilation. It is only focuses on how are the assimilations of [n] across and within word boundaries in English? How are the assimilation of [ن] in across and within word boundaries in Qur'anic Arabic? What are the differences and similarities between assimilation of [n] in English and assimilation of [ن] in Qur'anic Arabic? This research motivated by the intention to know not only the phoneme of English and its similarities and differences with other languages.

The study of "English and Arabic Phonemes" had written by Anas (2008) and concluded that English and Arabic has some phonemes that are similar but there are some phonemes that occur in Arabic but absence in English and vice versa (example /ɛ/ and /η/ in English). Moreover, most of phonemes in both English and Arabic are similar in some aspect, but different in some aspect from three aspects of phonetic (example: /r/ and /ر/). Place of articulation of [n] in English is in palato alveolar while [ن] in Arabic is alveolar. Another conclusion based on her research that we need more energy in pronouncing Arabic than in pronouncing English. English articulation is characterized by lack of energy. The lips and tongue do not perform such rapid or

energetic movements in English as we do in Arabic. These variations also may influence the differences and similarities of assimilation process in both languages.

Nur Salam (1994) also discussed of this subject in his thesis with title “Analisis Fonetik Terhadap Sifat-Sifat Fonem dalam Membaca Al-Qur’an”. But this analysis is not enough without made some comparison with other language in phonological process, especially English that has the biggest number of speaker in the world-about 1800 million speakers.

And there were 2 other researchers before who talked about English phoneme compare with other languages. Hasanuddin (1986) compared English phonemes and Buginese and Lucyana H.BM (1988) compared English vowels and consonants with Gorontalo

Although, all of the thesis above analyzed of English phoneme, consonants, and vowels, the significance difference from the writer’s research is that the writer analyze the phonological process-assimilation about phoneme in isolation and make a comparison between English as the international language and Arabic as the familiar language among Moslem in the world.

B. Theoretical Background

1. A Comparative analysis

Comparative as defined by Fowler et all (1964:225) is “As a one method in study language or literature; estimate similarity or dissimilarity of (one thing to

another in quality; with another quality or detailed nature; two thing; two thing), observe similarity or relation passages of book.”

While, Hornby, A.S (1974:171) stated that comparative is an objective word, it has to do with comparison or compare; it is a kind of the method of studying; e.g. finding out what is similarities and differences in two or more branches of knowledge.

In dealing with linguistics, a comparative analysis is a comparative linguistic that may roughly be defined as a sub discipline of linguistic concern with comparison of two or more languages or sub system of language of order to the determine both differences and similarities between them.

A comparative analysis has two types they are applied both comparative analysis and theoretical comparative analysis. These types are comparison between two languages to find out the differences and similarities between them, normally applied comparative analysis is use to predict the difficulties faced by someone who learn another language and appear these difficulties.

The purpose of this study is not searching for solution of difficulties in learning English and Arabic Phonology by the Indonesian learners, but only a descriptive study, based on a comparative analysis.

2. English Assimilation

It is true that the phonologies of world's languages are variable, but their similarities are greater than their differences. Therefore, many researchers are interesting to know how they are similar in the phonetic and phonological universals found in all languages. *Peter Roach* states in his book "*English Phonetics and Phonology*" that assimilation something which varies in extent according to speaking rate and style, it is most likely to be found in rapid, casual speech and less likely in slow and careful speech, while in Qur'anic Arabic assimilation especially in *The study of reading the Holy Qur'an* assimilation always applied in every rapid and slow speech.

Generally speaking, the cases that have most often been described are all assimilation affecting consonant. For example, when two words are combined, the first final consonant can affect the first consonant of the second word. If final consonant changes to become like initial consonant, the assimilation is called regressive, if initial consonant changes to become like final consonant in some way the assimilation called progressive. Consonant changing can be seen from the three main different types between consonant:

1. Differences in place of articulation
2. Differences in manner of articulation
3. Differences in voicing

Meaning that, assimilation can identify as assimilation of place, assimilation of manner, and assimilation of voicing in consonant. According to *Peter Roach* (1983) assimilation of place in English clearly observable in some cases where final consonant with alveolar place of articulation (/t/, /d/, /s/, /z/) are followed by an initial consonant with a place of articulation that is not alveolar. For example the final consonant in 'that' ðæt is alveolar [t], in rapid speech [t] will become [p] before bilabial consonant as in 'that pen' ðæp pen. Before a dental consonant /t/ will change to a dental plosive, for which the symbol is [t̪] as in: 'that thing' ðæt̪ θɪŋ. Before a velar consonant, the [t] will become [k], as in 'that case' ðæk keɪs, in the similar context [d] would become [b, d, and g] and [n] would become [m, ŋ, and ŋ]. Assimilation of place is only noticeable in this regressive assimilation of alveolar consonants.

Assimilation of manner is much less noticeable, and is only found in the most rapid and casual speech, the tendency is again for regressive assimilation and the change in manner is most likely to be toward easier consonant-which makes less obstruction to the airflow. It is possible to find cases where a final plosive becomes a fricative and nasal (e.g. 'that side' ðæs saɪd , 'good night' ɡʊd naɪt) but most unlikely that a final fricative or nasal would become a plosive.

Assimilation of voice is also found but only in limited way. Only regressive assimilation of voice is found across word boundaries, and then only one type. When the voiced consonant comes first and voiceless comes after it we often found that the

voiceless consonants have no voicing; this is noticeable case of assimilation. Initial and final lenis consonant usually have little or no voicing anyway. When voiceless consonant comes first and voiced consonant after it, the content in which in many languages the voiceless would become voiced.

On the other hand, *Anna Bauer (2006)* in her writing divided assimilation based on its degree, proximity, special case and direction.

1. *in+audible* [ɪn' ɔ:dɪbl]
2. *in+complete* [,ɪŋkəm'pli:t]

Degree: There are three degrees of assimilation: **partial assimilation** (a certain sound is assimilated in only one or two feature(s), examples (1)-(2) above). In that example the analysis focused on the changing of [n] becomes its allophones as they are in complementary distribution because the influence of the following consonant, **total assimilation** (e.g. *give me* can become [gi:mmi:] in rapid speech). In this case *give* get total changing when it related with *me* and **reciprocal assimilation** (both sounds change at least one feature, e.g. *don't miss your train* can become [dɒnmɪʃə'trəɪn], initial and final consonant of each word are assimilated).

Proximity: There are several different kinds of assimilation: **contact assimilation** is what happens in the examples (1)-(2) above. It happens because the distance of one phoneme which influences other phoneme is near. However, the

process can also affect sounds that appear in different syllables and are not in direct contact, for example *Munchen* < Middle High German *Munichen* where the [ɪ] of the following syllable – prior to its deletion, of course – caused the fronting of [u] to [ʏ] in the first syllable; this phenomenon is called **distant assimilation**. (*Bauer, 2006:1*)

Special cases: When the assimilation occurs between two words, i.e. across the word boundary, it is called **sandhi**; e.g. *that man* is usually pronounced as [ðæt 'mæn] in rapid speech. It occurs because alveolar plosive consonant [t] meets bilabial nasal consonant [m], so [t] becomes bilabial plosive [p].

Direction: There is **progressive assimilation** (i.e. a particular sound causes a following one to assimilate), e.g. *chicken* /'tʃɪkɪn/ > ['tʃɪkɪ], in this case [n] assimilated becomes [ŋ] because of the influence of [k] and [e], [e] gets deletion while [k] --velar plosive meets [n] palato alveolar nasal influenced [n] becomes velar nasal. **Regressive assimilation** (i.e. a particular sound causes a preceding one to assimilate), example (1)-(2) in the previous page.

Colleen Richey (2003) in his writing focused on assimilation of prefix *-in* and analyzed base on the place of articulation:

[ɪm]	[ɪn]	[ɪŋ]
i[m]potent	i[n]direct	i[ŋ]conclusive
i[m]partial	i[n]dependent	i[ŋ]considerate
i[m]possible	i[n]tolerance	i[ŋ]correct
i[m]practical	i[n]sufferable	i[ŋ]complete
i[m]mature	i[n]sufficient	i[ŋ]convenient
i[m]balance		i[ŋ]gratitude

We may conclude the nasal in the prefix *in-* has the same place of articulation as the following consonant:

[m] before [p, b, m]

[n] before [t, d, s]

[ŋ] before [k, g]

The different case occurs when vowel follows the prefix *-in-*:

i[n]advisable

i[n]animate

i[n]ordinate

i[n]eligible

Based on these data, [ɪn] occurs in the most environments: before vowels [t], [d], and [s].

Therefore, we want to say that the underlying form of the prefix is /ɪn/.

/ɪn/ changes become [ɪm] when meet bilabial consonants

/In/ changes become [ɪŋ] when meet velar consonants

/In/ changes become [ɪn] when meet elsewhere

3. Qur'anic Arabic Assimilation

In Qur'anic Arabic there are two types of [ن] namely [ن] *sakin* (ن) and [ن] *tanwin*. *Nun sakin* is nun which has *no harakat*. There are some characteristic of [ن] *sakin* :

1. [ن] *sakin* always found in noun, verb and as letter.
2. Constant when it links together with the next word or when we stop in it (as a final consonant).
3. It's clearly pronounced in speaking and written.
4. Exist in the middle and in the final of the word.

While [ن] *tanwin* also has some characteristics, they are:

1. Actually, [ن] *tanwin* is [ن] *sakin* but gets additional from root of the word. It can only be found in noun form.
2. It's read when it links together with other word but not in the final consonant of the word in the final of a sentence
3. Clear in speaking but not in written.
4. Only exists in the final of the word.

These are some example of nun tanwin: مَرَضٌ، مَرَضًا، جَنَّاتٍ

[maraḍ'un], [maraḍ'an], [jannātin]

Assimilation of [ن] in Qur'anic Arabic is divided based on the consonant (phoneme) that follow it and simultaneously influence of phonemes to the changing of [ن] sound. There are four rules in pronounce [ن] when it meets with other phonemes:

a. Izhar

Etymologically, izhar means clear meaning that [ن] should be pronounced clearly as [ن] when meet some certain phonemes. There are six phonemes of izhar /ع/, /ح/, /غ/, /ج/, /ه/, /و/. Izhar's phoneme also has similarity with English phoneme but not completely similar, such as /ح/, /ج/, /ه/ resemble with /h/ (e.g. سَلَامٌ هِيَ [salamun hiya], مَاءٌ حَمِيمٌ [māan ḥamimā]), /غ/

resembles with /g/ (e.g. يَكُنْ غَنِيًّا [yakun ḡaniyyā]), literally read *yakun ganiyya*, and /ه/ resembles with vowel /a,i,u/ (e.g. غَاسِقٌ إِذْ [ḡa siqin 'iḏa]).

There's no assimilation of [ن] when meet with these phonemes because the place of articulation of *izhar* are far from place of articulation of [ن] -- palate alveolar, so it makes the pronunciation of isolated [ن] become easier.

b. Idgam

Etymologically, idgam means bring into. There are six phonemes of idgam, they are /ي/, /و/, /م/, /ن/, /ر/, /ل/ with transcription base on IPA as the following [y],[w],[m],[n],[r],[l]. When one of these harakat (signed)

phonemes meet with [ن] sakin and tanwin, so [ن] is assimilated and the next phoneme is pronounced in double phoneme (*tasydid*).

For example in the phrase:

وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ

[wamanyyaʕmal]

It is read literally as wamann ya'mal but according to the rule of idgam it should be read as wamayyya'mal, [ن] is assimilated becomes [y] so [y] reads in double [y].

In this phenomenon, there are also separations between morphemes in idgam:

1. When [ن] and /م/ meet with [ن] as a final consonant in the previous word, it's called *idgam bigunnah kamil*. Meaning that, when [ن] sakin and tanwin meet these two phonemes as regressive assimilation, [ن] is fully influenced by these phonemes, the stress (*tasydid*) and the nasal feature is

clear (e.g. جَنَّةٌ مِّنْ خَيْلٍ [jannatum min naʕi:] it is read *jannatumminnahil*

based on the rule of *idgam bigunnah kamil*, [ن] assimilated becomes [م] and pronounced as double [م]

2. When [ن] sakin and tanwin meet /ي/ and /و/, it is called *idgam bigunnah naqish* (less totally). meaning that [ن] is not fully influenced by the next initial phoneme but change to its allophone /ŋ/ and the nasal feature still occur.(e.g. أَنْ يَشَاءَ [ʔaŋyaʔā], لَهَبٍ وَتَبٍ [lahabiŋwatab])

3. When [ن] sakin and tanwin meet [ر] and [ل], this phenomenon called *idgam bilagunnah*, [ن] is fully influenced by these phonemes but the nasal feature is ignored.

(e.g. أَبْدَأُ رَضِيَ ^ط [ʔabadarraḍiya] not pronounced [ʔabadʔanraḍiya] because

[ن] have assimilated becomes [r],this phenomenon also occurs when [ن]

meets [ل],e.g. مِّنْ لَّبَنِ [millabani] not read [minlabani] because [ن] have

assimilated.

Idgam only occurs across word boundaries. If the phonemes of *idgam* meet [ن] sakin and tanwin within word boundaries, [ن] should be read clearly (no assimilation) or [ن] not influenced but the next phoneme. If *idgam* applied in within word boundaries, it can change the meaning of the word.

c. Iqlab

Iqlab only has one phoneme - ba' [ب]. Etymologically *iqlab* means change. When [ن] meets [ب], it changes the place of articulation from [ب] becomes [م] with nasal feature. But some researcher said that the sound of [م] is not fully [م] (mim) because the upper and lower lip is not totally close because the influence of nasal. (e.g. مِنْ بَعْدِ [mimbaʕdi]). In this case palato alveolar nasal-[ن] meets bilabial plosive [ب], so [ن] becomes bilabial nasal [م].

d. Ikhfa'

Ikhfa' etymologically means hidden. There are 15 phonemes in *ikhfa'* or the rest phoneme outside in *izhar*, *idgam* and *iqlab*. They are /اش, اس, اك, اق, اف, اظ, اظا, اضا, اص, اذا, ادا, اج, ائ, ات/. When [ن] sakin and tanwin meet these phonemes, it is not read in stress or double (*tasydid*) and its pronouncing characteristic is between *izhar* and *idgam*. Beside that nasal feature is also still occur. In this phenomenon when our tongue in the position of [ن], at the same time it also already in the place of articulation of the next phoneme. (e.g. مِنْكُمْ [minkum] palato

alveolar nasal meets velar plosive becomes velar nasal -[ŋ] وَأَنْتُمْ [waʔantum] --

palato alveolar nasal meets dental fricative become dental nasal. However, there is

no dental nasal phoneme, so [ن] is pronounced as velar nasal—[ŋ] because the nasal feature in *ikhfa* should be occur.

So, from the explanation above we can find a lot of variations in pronounce [n] and [ن] as isolated phoneme, particularly in assimilation process which need to analyze further in this research.

Arabic Consonants:

IPA	Latin	Name	Final	M'edial	Initial	Isolated	IPA	Latin	Name	Final	M'edial	Initial	Isolated	
[tʰ]	t	tā	طاء	ط	ط	ط	[ʔ]	(a)	alif	ألف	ا	—	—	ا
[zʰ]	z	zā	ضاء	ظ	ظ	ظ	[b]	b	bā	باء	ب	ب	ب	ب
[ʕ]	ʕ	'ayn	عين	ع	ع	ع	[t]	t	tā	تاء	ت	ت	ت	ت
[g]	g	gayn	غين	غ	غ	غ	[θ]	θ	tā	ثاء	ث	ث	ث	ث
[f]	f	fā	فاء	ف	ف	ف	[g]	g	gīm	جيم	ج	ج	ج	ج
[q]	q	qāf	قاف	ق	ق	ق	[h]	h	hā	حاء	ح	ح	ح	ح
[k]	k	kāf	كاف	ك	ك	ك	[x]	h	hā	خاء	خ	خ	خ	خ
[l]	l	lām	لام	ل	ل	ل	[d]	d	dāl	دال	د	—	—	د
[m]	m	mīm	ميم	م	م	م	[ð]	d	dāl	ذال	ذ	—	—	ذ
[n]	n	nūn	نون	ن	ن	ن	[r]	r	rā	راء	ر	—	—	ر
[h]	h	hā	هاء	ه	ه	ه	[z]	z	zāy	زاي	ز	—	—	ز
[w]	w	wāw	واو	و	—	—	[s]	s	sīn	سين	س	س	س	س
[j]	y	yā	ياء	ي	ي	ي	[ʃ]	ʃ	ʃīn	شين	ش	ش	ش	ش
		hamza	همزة	ء	—	—	[sʰ]	ʃ	ʃād	صاد	ص	ص	ص	ص
							[dʰ]	d	dād	ضاد	ض	ض	ض	ض

CHAPTER III

METHODE of RESEARCH

A. Method of Collecting Data

1. Library Research

In collecting the data, the writer used a library research method which aims to collect the data related to the topic from written literature especially phonetics and phonology book of English and Arabic. Besides reading some books the writer also collects the data from the thesis and other writings which relate to the topic. Beside that, the writer also used some internet data sources to support this research.

2. Technique of collecting data

The writer collect some example of [n] and [ن] as isolation phoneme base on the book and English dictionaries and some words in Al Qur'an when they meet with all phonemes in English and Arabic while also identify whether those examples are [n] and [ن] in across word boundaries or within word boundaries.

B. Population and sample

1. Population

Population of this research is the Holy Qur'an and many kinds of phonetics and phonology books whether in English and Arabic.

2. Sample

From the population chosen, the writer only takes the [n] and [ن] as isolation phoneme aspects in both languages as the sample of this research.

C. Method of analyzing data

In analyzing the data, the writer will use descriptive analysis. This is will be used to describe the data that have been collected. In analyzing the data the writer will use some steps as follows:

1. The writer will present the English and Arabic examples of [n] and [ن] in across word boundaries and within word boundaries when meet all phonemes in each English and Arabic.
2. The writer will analyze the data based on the process how [n] and [ن] assimilated, when they meet with other phonemes in English and Arabic.
3. The writer will use comparative inference, whether assimilation of [n] and [ن] similar or not in across and within word boundaries, particularly when they meet with certain phonemes across and within word boundaries.

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

A. PRESENTATION OF DATA

The writer presents the data in the table form, It shows some example of words which contain phoneme [n] when isolated within word boundaries and across word boundaries and the changing of [n] because of assimilated by other phonemes. Next, the writer also presents the data in the same form and method dealing with isolated [ɔ].

1. Data of English Assimilation

Phoneme	/n/ within word boundaries	Pronunciation changing of [n]	/n/ across word boundaries	Pronunciation changing of /n/	Additional points
/p/	Input Unpleasant	m	Open prison Cotton picker Hen party	m	
/b/	Inborn Inbuilt Rainbow	m	A noon before Definition book Can be there	m	
/t/	Entrance Integral Intention	[n] leans toward [t], not fully [n]	Green tea Brown tea Given task	[n] Leans toward [t], not fully [n]	The leaning of [n] towards [t] is more clearly in across word boundaries
/d/	Indeed	n	Broken door	n	

	Indefinite index		Then do Spin doctor		
/k/	Inky Inkling inkhorn	ŋ	Human kin Can kill	ŋ	[n] clearly assimilated becomes [ŋ] in within word boundaries
/g/	Ingredient Singer Ingratitude	ŋ	Then go Ten goals Thin geese	ŋ	[n] clearly assimilated becomes [ŋ] in within word
/f/	Inferior Infection Infinitive	n	Can find Join football match	n	
/v/	Investigate Involve Unveil	[n] leans toward [v], not fully [n]	Broken vase American vision Human voice	[n] leans toward [t], not fully [n]	When we pronounce [v] our tongue is already in the [v] place of articulation
/θ/	Enthusiasm Unthinking Unthankful	[n] leans toward [θ]	Green thread Run through Ten thousand	[n] leans toward [θ]	
/ð/			Run there! Bring on then	[n] leans toward [ð]	
/s/	Insult Insensitive Ensure	pronouncing not as a complete [n]	Main sentence Ten soldiers Skin soap	pronouncing not as a complete [n]	

/z/			Fun zoo Thin z ebra		
/ʃ/	Un sh apen Un sh aken In sh ore	ɒ	Dark en shadow Broken sh ape	ɒ	The way of pronouncing [n] is rather like palato alveolar sound because the influence of [ʃ].
/tʃ/			Anglican Ch urch Down ch ute	n	
/dʒ/	In ject Con jun ctio n In just ice	ɒ	Certain g argon Green g ug Fun g ourney	ɒ	The way of pronouncing [n] is rather like palato alveolar sound because the influence of [dʒ].
/m/	In m ate In m ost	m	Main m ethod Thin m an Cotton m aker	m	When [n] and [m] meets in within and across word boundaries, it's read as in double [m]
/n/	Manner In n ocent In n er	n	Wom n novel Hidden n ight Moon n ight	n	[n] is pronounced as a single [n]
/w/	In w ard	n	Grown w ell	n	

	Unwell Unwise		Thin woman Fun week		
/r/	Unroll Enrich Enrobe	Not fully [n]	Population rate Certain reason Reception record	n	In across word boundaries, we pronounce [n] clearer.
/h/	Inhabit Inheritance Inhumanity	n	Seven horse Fun house	n	
/a/	Inaudible Inability Inappropriate	n	American article In association	n	No assimilation of [n] because the place of articulation of [n] and vowel [a] is far, therefore [a] does not influence [n].
/i/	Initial Initiative Union	n	Roman invasion Main identity	n	No assimilation of [n] because the place of articulation of [n] and vowel [i] is far, therefore [i] does not influence [n].
/u/	Inure Inundation Unusual	n	African Union Manipulation use	n	No assimilation of [n] because the place of

					articulation of [n] and vowel [u] is far, therefore [u] does not influence [n].
/e/	Unexpected Unending Inexpert	n	Broken egg Win edition Children essay	n	No assimilation of [n] because the place of articulation between [n] and vowel [u] is far, therefore [a] doesn't influence [n].
/o/	Enormous Inorganic Inordinate	n	Turn off Open office Certain opinion	n	No assimilation of [n] because the place of articulation between [n] and vowel [u] is far, therefore [u] does not influence [n].

2. Data of Qur'anic Arabic Assimilation

Phoneme	[ن] within word boundaries	Pronunciation changing of [ن]	[ن] across word boundaries	Pronunciation changing of [ن]	Additional points
/أ/			فَقِيمًا أَوْ غِيًّا [faqi:ra:n ʔawʔaniyyan] لَكَبِيرَةٌ إِلَّا [lakabi:ratun ʔilla:] مَنْ آمَنَ [man ʔa:man]	[ن]	No assimilation because the place articulation of [ل] does not influence the place of articulation of [ن]
/ب/	أَنْبِيَهُمْ [ambiʔhum] أَنْبَاهُمْ [ambaʔahum] وَأَنْبَتَهَا [wambataha:]	[م]	مِنْ بَعْدِ [mimbaʔdi] مِنْ بَقْلِهَا [mimbaʔliha:]	[م]	A sign of this assimilation is a small [م] above [ن]
/ت/	لَكُنْتُمْ [lakuntum] وَكُنْتُمْ [wakuntum]	[ن] leans toward /ت/	إِنْ تَنْيَا [lan tuɳiya] وَإِنْ تَوَلَّوْا . [wain tawallaw]	[ن] leans toward [ت]	

ث /	أُنْثَى [unθa:] كَالْأُنْثَى [kalunθa]	Not completely [ن]	بِيَهْلَةِ ثُمَّ [bihjalatin θumma] مَاءٌ نَجَاجًا [ma:an θajja:ja:]	Not completely [ن]	
ج /	وَالْإِنجِيلَ [wal'in dʒil]		وَلِكُلِّ جَعَلْنَا [walikullin dʒafina:] خَلْقٍ جَدِيدٍ [khlisqin dʒadi:d] أَمْرٍ جَامِعٍ [amrin dʒa:mi'in]	[ن] leans toward [ج]	
ح /			عَلِيمٌ حَلِيمٌ [ʿalimun halim] عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا [ʿaliman hakim] قَدِيتُ حَفِظْتُ [qanitatun hafidzah]	[ن]	No assimilation of [ن], place articulation between [ن] and [ح] are different and do not influenced one another.

خ/		[ن] leans toward [خ]	وَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ [wain χiftum] مِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ [min χalfihim] نَارًا خَالِدٍ [na:ra:n χa:lid]	[ن] leans toward [خ]	
د/	عِنْدَ اللَّهِ [inda:llaha] عِنْدِ اللَّهِ [indi:llahi]	Not completely [ن]	مِنْ دُونِ [minduni]	Not completely [ن]	
ذ/	أَنْذَرْنَاكُمْ [ʔandarnakum] مُنْذِرٍ [munðir]	[ن] leans toward [ذ]	مِنْ ذَلِكَ [mindā:likum] فَمَنْ ذَا الَّذِي [faman ða:llaði] نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةٍ [nafsīn ðaʔiqah]	[ن] leans toward [ذ]	
ر/			مِنْ رَبِّهِ [mir rabbihī] مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ [mir rabbakum] عَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ [ʔafu:rur rahim]	[ر]	Isolated [ن] pronouncing as double [ر].
ز/	فَأَنْزَلْنَا [faʔnzalna]	[ن] leans	فَإِنْ زُلْتُمْ	[ن] leans toward	

	وَمَا أَنْزَلُ [wamaʔunzil] أَنْزَلَ عَلَيْكَ [ʔnzala ʔlajka]	toward [ز]	[faʔinzaltum] مَنْ زَكَّاهَا [man zakkaha]	[ز]	
اين	الْإِنْسَانُ [ʔinsa:nu] لِلْإِنْسَانِ [lilʔinsa:ni]	Not completely [ن]	قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا [qaulan sadi:da:] عَمْرًا سَاهُونَ [ʔamaratin sa:hun] بِعَجَلٍ سَمِينٍ [biʔijlin sami:n]	Not completely [ن]	
ايش	الْأُنْجَيْنِ [ʔunʔajni] مَنْشُورٍ [manʃur]	[ن] leans toward [ش]	عَذَابًا شَدِيدًا [ʔaʔa:ban ʃadida:] عَنْ شَيْءٍ [ʔanʔajʔin] شَيْءٍ شَهِيدًا [ʔajʔin ʃahida:]	[ن] leans toward [ش]	
اين	يُنْصَرُونَ [yunsʔaru:n] وَأَنْصَرْنَا [wansʔurna:] أَنْصَارِيٍّ [ʔansʔa:ri:]	[ن] leans toward [ص]	مَنْ صَدَّ [man sʔadda] جَمَلَتْ صُفْرٌ [ʒimala:tun sʔufrun] عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ [ʔansʔala:tihim]	[ن] leans toward [ص]	
اين		[ن] leans toward [ض]	عَنْ ضَيْفِهِ [ʔan dʔajfihi]	[ن] leans toward [ض], not	

			ذُرِّيَّةٌ ضِعْفًا [ḍurriyatan dʿiʔa:fa:n] بِمَنْ ضَلَّ [biman dʿalla]	completely [ن]	
اط/	قِنْطَارًا [qintʿa:ra:n] تَنْطِقُونَ [tantʿiquna]	Sound of [ن] leans toward [ط]	ذُرِّيَّةٌ طَيِّبَةٌ [ḍurriyyatan tʿayyibatan] فَإِنْ طِبْنَ [fain tʿibna]	Sound of [ن] leans toward [ط]	
اط/	تَنْظُرُونَ [tanzʿurun] وَلَا يَنْظُرُ [wala yanzʿur]	Sound of [ن] leans toward [ن] before [ظ]	ظِلًّا ظَلِيلًا [zʿillan zʿali:l] إِنْ ظَنَّ [ʔin zʿanna:]	Sound of [ن] leans toward [ن] before [ظ]	
اع/			سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ [samīʿun ʿalī:mun] مِنْ عِنْدِ [min ʿindi]	[ن]	No assimilation of [ن]
اع/		[ن]	قَوْلًا غَيْرَ [qaulan ʿajra] زَوْجًا غَيْرَهُ [zaujan ʿajrahu]	[ن]	

			عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ [ʕaðabun ʕazʕimun]		
ألف	أَنْفُسَهُمْ [ʔanfusahum] أَنْفُسَكُمْ [ʔanfusakum] مَا أَنْفَقُوا [ma:ʔanfaku:]	[ن] leans towards [م]	جَمِيعًا فِيمَا [jamiʕan faimma:] زَيْغٌ فَيَتَّبِعُونَ [zaiʕun fayattabiʕu:na] كُنْ فَيَكُونُ [kun fayakun]	[ن] leans towards [م]	
قاف	أَنْقَضَ [ʔaŋqadʕa]	[ق]	مَتَىٰ قَدِيرٌ [majʔiŋ qadi:run] عَاقِرٌ قَالَ [ʕaqiruŋ qala] آيَةٌ قَالَ [ʕayataŋ qa:la]	[ق]	Nasal feature is more obvious
كاف	عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ [ʕanilmuŋkari] مِنْكُمْ [miŋkum] مِنْ لَدُنْكَ [minladuŋka]	[ق]	وَلَيْكُنْ كَانُوا [wala:kiŋ ka:nu:] أَمْثَلًا [ʕamra: ŋ ka:na]	[ق]	Nasal feature is more obvious
لام			مَفْعُولًا لِيَهْلِكَ [mafʕulal liyahlika]	[ل]	Pronouncing as double

			يُبَيِّن لَنَا [yubayyil lana:] وَعَدُّوْهُ [wafaduwwul ilahu]		[ن]
ل م			كُلُّ مِّنْ [kullum min] وَأَزْوَاجٍ مُّطَهَّرَةٍ [waʔazwajum mut'ahharatun] بِكَلِمَاتٍ مِّنْ آلَلهِ [bikalimatim minallahi]	[م]	Pronouncing as double [م]
ل ن			لَّن نُّؤْمِنُ [lan nuʔmina] مِّنْ نَّصْرَتِنَا [min nas'iri:na] لَعِبْرَةٌ نَّظِيكُمُ [laʕibratan nasqi:kum]	[ن]	Pronouncing as double [ن]
ل و			كَثِيرَةٌ وَمِنْهَا [kafi:ratun waminha:] شَفَاعَةٌ وَلَا [ʕafaʕatun wala:] عَدْلٌ وَلَا [ʕdlun wala:]	[ن] leans towards [م]	Lips not closed fully
ل و	مِنْهَا حَيْثُ [minha hajʔu]	[ن]	مَنْ هَلَكَ [manhalaka]	[ن]	No assimilation

	<p>مِنْهُمْ [minhum]</p>		<p>مُحْكَمَتٌ هُنَّ [muhkamatun hunna] أَفْسِحْرُهُنَّ [ʔafasihrun ha:ða:]</p>		<p>of [ن] because the place articulation of [ن] is far and very different from place articulation of [و]</p>
اي/			<p>مَنْ يَشَاءُ [man yaja:ʔu] قَائِمٌ يُصَلِّي [qa:ʔimun yus'alli] وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ [waman yaʔmal]</p>	[ن]	

B. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

In this chapter the writer will present the analysis of the assimilation of [n] and [ŋ] when meet with each phonemes in English and Arabic and how the assimilation of [n] in English and [ŋ] in Arabic in within and across word boundaries. The first analysis in the following discussion is assimilation of [n] with English phonemes.

1. Analysis of English Assimilation

o [n] meets [p]

From the presented data above we can see that assimilation of [n] occurs when meets with [p], [n] changes become [m] in across and within word boundaries. However assimilation of [n] becomes [m] clearer in within boundaries because the movement of tongue from palato alveolar is faster than in across word boundaries. Our tongue still has any moment to stop before pronounce the next word, for example the word 'input' [im'put] and 'open prison' [open prizn], there is a stress syllable in the first example, if 'put' becomes a free morpheme or single word its stress is less than as a bound morpheme as in 'input'. However in the second example 'prison' pronounce with stress in fist syllable is more obvious when it standing as a single word than as a compounding word like in 'open prison' or in a sentence, that is why assimilation of [n] becomes [m] more obvious in within word boundaries when meets with [p].

When we analyze further assimilation of [n] when meets with [p] by including manner of articulation that palato alveolar nasal – [n] meets bilabial plosive – [p] assimilated becomes bilabial nasal [m]. In this case, because manner articulation between [n] and [m] are same, our tongue leans toward pronounce [m] rather than [n] before bilabial plosive—[p] because our lips should be press together to pronounce [p] and [m] and not when we pronouncing [n], so it is easier to pronounce [m] rather than [n] before [p].

[p] is voiceless because the vocal cord does not vibrated when pronouncing it. In the case of [p] meets [n] in the word boundaries as in the example ‘input’ [im’pʊt], [n] does not influence the feature of pronunciation of [p] become voiceless aspirated phoneme. In [im’pʊt] the stress feature of [p] after [n] is obvious than its aspirated feature. While in across word boundary --[opem prɪzn], because of the syllable-timed is longer before the lips press together (although not fully closed) makes [p] becomes voiceless aspirated, meaning that there is a greater obstruction to airflow and less loud sound of [p].

- [n] meets [b]

[b] is a homorganic of [p], as bilabial plosive. So, assimilation of [n] meets [b] is generally same with the previous discussion when [n] meets [p]. [n] is assimilated becomes [m] whether in within and across word boundaries. Our

tongue moves from palato alveolar after pronounce [n] to bilabial, but it does not change the manner of articulation of [n] from palato alveolar nasal to bilabial nasal.

In within word boundary, for example 'inborn' [im'bo:n] the changing of [n] becomes [m] , that the lips pressing is more full than in across word boundary like in 'can be' [cam bi]. It occurs because [b] is voiced meaning that to pronounce the next syllable needs more energy and followed by the vibration of the vocal cord, so lips press together fully to produce voiced [b]. While, in across word boundary, for example in 'can be' [cam bi], it influence by the general pronunciation that is still a time to stop , that is why the assimilation of [n] becomes [m] made by our lips that not fully press together. Another case occur because of [b] is voiced consonant that makes the second syllable-- in 'inborn' [im'bo:n] pronounce with obvious stress , while in across word boundary there is an option to silence after [m] before next syllable of voiced [b], so the stress of [b] after [m] is not really clear.

- o [n] meets [t]

When palato alveolar nasal [n] meets alveolar plosive [t], the pronunciation changing of [n] is leans toward alveolar because it follows the place of articulation of the next phoneme, while the manner of articulation is still

nasal. But there is no exact alveolar nasal phoneme in English. We can identify that the position of tongue when pronounce isolated [n] before [t] is already in the position of [t] or alveolar because it is very hard and need more energy to produce this sound base on each exact place of articulation. The leaning of [n] towards [t] is clearer in across than in within word boundaries because syllable –timed in across word boundary for example in ‘green tea’ [gri:n ti:] is shorter than stress-timed in within word boundaries, like in ‘intention’ [in’ten[n]]. When our tongue has more moment to place its position in exact place of articulation (palato alveolar), assimilation or the pronunciation changing of articulation of [n] is less. In word boundaries, the stress [t] is clearer than in across word boundaries because [n] and [t] are more isolated. Hissing and explosive sound of [t] after [n] occurs in within across word boundaries.

- [n] meets [d]

The changing place of articulation of [n] when meets with [d] is not very obvious or we can say that there is no clear assimilation. In this case, the pronunciation of [n] from palato alveolar nasal meets alveolar plosive becomes alveolar nasal. Meaning that, the tongue position when pronounce isolated [n] and [d] moves to alveolar or follow the place of articulation of [d] while the passage through the nose is open.

It more obvious because [d] is voiced alveolar. The characteristic influence of voiced [d] when the tongue against alveolar, at the moment after pronounce [n] our tongue place its position to pronounce [d], so there is no big changing of [n] before [d] beside the moving from palato alveolar becomes alveolar.

The way of pronouncing [d] after [n] in within word boundaries is clearer in stress than in across word boundaries, for example in the word 'indeed' [in'di:d] the stress before [d] still obvious than in the word 'broken door' [brʌkən dɔ:r]. In the second example, there is no stress after [n] but only the influence of voiced [d] that makes the tongue against alveolar harder by the tongue blade than just by the tongue tip. [n] before [d] in within word boundaries is articulated by tip of tongue and alveolar ridge however in across word boundaries [n] is articulated lean toward by tongue blade and alveolar ridge because its syllable- time is longer than in within word boundaries.

- o [n] meets [k]

[n] is assimilated becomes velar nasal [ŋ] when meets with velar plosive [k]. [n] clearly assimilated becomes [ŋ] in within word boundaries, for example in the word 'ink' [ɪŋk] and 'inkling' [ɪŋkliŋ]. [n] that articulated by tongue tip or blade and alveolar ridge is hard to move fast to the back of the tongue and soft palate to produce the sound of [k], therefore the position of tongue follows the place of articulation of [k] in velar and not placed in palato alveolar anymore

before pronounce [k] to make it easy to pronounce the word. In within word boundaries, there is more breath escapes through the nose while the mouth passage is fully closed but in across word boundaries –less breath escapes through the nose. Meaning that, assimilation of [n] becomes [ŋ] is clearer in nasal feature in word boundaries than in across word boundaries, for example in compounding word ‘ human kin’ [ˈhju:mən kɪn], there is moment for tongue to try place the position still in palato alveolar although can not fully in exact place.

- [n] meets [g]

Assimilation of [n] when meets with [g] is almost similar with the assimilation of [n] meets [k], because they are homorganic. In this case, [n] becomes velar nasal [ŋ] .The pronouncing of [ŋ] in within is clearer than in across word boundaries. The moment of silent between words or the moment to pronounce the next initial syllable in the second word made nose breath that escapes through the nose not fully occur while the mouth passage not fully closed because the moment of silence is longer in within than in across word boundaries. Vibration of vocal cord before [g] as voiced velar nasal occurs in within word boundaries clearer, especially if [g] followed by consonant for example in ‘ingredient’ [ɪŋˈɡri:diənt].

o [n] meets [f]

When [n] meets voiceless labiodentals fricative [f], it becomes labiodentals nasal. But, there is no exact phoneme in English in labiodentals nasal. The articulation of [n] with [f] in isolation is rather like pronunciation of [m]. But in this phenomenon, the articulation not by upper and lower lip press together but the sound produce leans toward made by lower lips with upper front teeth and they are not fully close/press together. There is a narrowing of air passage. The air that is expelled by pressure from the lung which escapes a kind of hissing sound is clearer in within than in across word boundaries. For example the word 'inferior' [in'fɪəriə:] and 'can find' [kən fɑɪn]. The different occurs because in the first example the stress-timed by stress syllable makes the pronunciation more influenced by [f] , meaning that [n] gets interval to pronounce syllable initial [f] and simultaneously as second syllable, but in the second example,[n] only get interval time in pronounce second syllable , although actually stress here, depend on speaking style.

o [n] meets [v]

Assimilation of [n] when meets [v] is almost same with the assimilation of [n] meets [f] in the discussion above, but here [n] becomes voiced labiodental nasal (leans to become [m] but produce by lower lip and front upper teeth). Lower and front upper teeth made the air passage become narrow and produce

hissing sound. In the example 'investigate' [in'vestɪgeɪt], isolated [n] articulated more leans toward [v] and hissing sound because of the influence of [v] still occurs clearly and stress-time exactly makes assimilation of [n] becomes obvious, however in across word boundaries like in 'broken vase' [brʊkən væs] –the hissing sound of [v] not as strong as in the first example because the second example is influenced by speaking rate without stress-timed only syllable-timed, if the pronunciation focused on the voiced fricative of [v]. On the other hand, in compounding word ,assimilation of [n] is not clear because syllable -timed made tongue have time to place [n] in palato alveolar although not fully in that position but rather labiodentals because the next consonant is labiodentals fricative.

- [n] meets [θ]

Actually, assimilation of [n] in this phenomenon not clearly observe because [n] articulated becomes dental nasal, but this special phoneme does not exist in English. In this case, tongue position is already in the place articulation of [θ]-dental, before pronouncing the next syllable. Our tongue will automatically placed in dental position before [θ] in rapid speech because palato alveolar is far from dental, it also need more energy and extra time to pronounced base on nature place of articulation [n]. [n] -- voiced palato alveolar nasal meets voiceless dental nasal does not influence voiced feature

of [n] fully, but because of the changing of [n] from palato alveolar become dental, therefore it is not really influence the vocal cord to vibrate. But in across word boundaries for example 'green thread' [gri:n θred], the vibration of vocal cord is clearer than in within word boundaries because of syllable-timed, it is because in across word boundaries the glottis open wider than in within word boundaries and also because of syllable-timed after [n]. While in within word boundaries, our tongue will automatically placed in dental so not really heard as voiced [n] like in the word 'enthusiasm' [In' θju:zɪæzəm].

o [n] meets [ð]

As long as the research of the writer, there is no word in english where [n] meets [ð] in within word boundary because most of the word in within word boundaries pronounce as [θ] when [n] meets [th]. The position of the tongue in pronouncing [n] and [ð] as isolated phonemes in across word boundaries is almost similar when [n] meets [θ] but the position of soft palate is lowered and voiced feature is clearer than [n] meets [θ] because [ð] is voiced dental fricative. There is stress after [n] before initial [ð] syllable although influenced by syllable-timed.

o [n] meets [ʃ]

Although [n] and [ʃ] are homorganic or have the same place of articulation but [n] pronouncing follow the articulation of [ʃ]. [ʃ] articulated by tongue blade

and raised position of soft palate but [n] commonly articulated by tongue tip. Because of the same of place of articulation of both phonemes—palato alveolar, the difficulty to make [n] still in its position is higher, that is why in pronouncing these isolated phoneme , the sound likes pronouncing double [ŋ] or the stress in strong ,[n] much influence by fricative [ʃ]. However, it is clear in within word boundaries than in across word boundaries because the moment of silence is longer in within word boundaries.

o [n] meets [s]

Place of articulation of [n] and [s] are very close. [n] articulated by palato alveolar while [s] by alveolar. [n] influenced by tongue position in pronouncing [s], that articulated by tongue tip or tongue blade and alveolar ridge, formed by narrowing of the air passage at the some points so that, when the air is expelled by pressure from the lungs, it escapes a kind of hissing sound. It is different in pronouncing [n] that the air escapes through the nose while the mouth passage is closed, so the air is not from the lung. Beside that there is also no hissing sound in pronouncing [n]. That is why, when [n] meets [s], the hissing sound of [s] is less than when it articulated as a single phoneme.

Manner articulation of [n] is nasal while [s] is fricative. Actually, [n] assimilated becomes alveolar nasal. It needs more energy to pronounce [s] after [n] because tongue should narrow the air passage that expelled from the lung while [n] is nasal (air from the nose). Therefore, there is a moment of stress-timed before [s] to produce its hissing sound from nasal [n] and the position of tongue is in alveolar. But in English, that certain phoneme does not exist. Assimilation of [n] meets [s] in within word boundaries like in the example 'insult' [in'sʌlt] the stress in the next syllable make a moment of silence before [s] but in across word boundaries for example in 'main sentence' [mem sentəns] a moment of silence make a time for tongue to place in palato alveolar although the pronunciation not fully as [n].

- [n] meets [z]

As long as the research of the writer, there is no word in English when [n] isolated with [z] in within word. Generally, assimilation of [n] when meets with [s] is almost same when meets with [z]. Palato alveolar nasal meets voiced alveolar fricative becomes alveolar nasal. [n] influenced by tongue position in pronouncing [z], that articulated by tongue tip or tongue blade and alveolar ridge, formed by narrowing of the air passage at the some points so that, when the air is expelled by pressure from the lungs, it escapes a kind of hissing sound. But in pronouncing [z] after [n] the air passage is more narrow

and produce more hissing sound, assimilation of [n] meets [s] in within word boundaries has similar feature with the assimilation of [z] in across word boundaries because the influence of voiced [z] that should pronounced with stress and make vocal cord vibrated, for example in the phrase 'fun zoo' [fʌn zu:] .

o [n] meets [tʃ]

The changing place of articulation of [n] when meets with [tʃ] is not very obvious or we can say that there is no clear assimilation. In this case, the pronunciation of [n] from palato alveolar nasal meets palato alveolar affricative so the position of the tongue is still in palato alveolar nasal. [n] and [tʃ] are homorganic. But the tongue position in pronouncing [n] is tend towards articulated most by tongue blade rather than tongue tip because the influence of [tʃ]. Meaning that, the position of tongue is still in palato alveolar but [n] articulated not as full [n] when it articulated as a single phoneme. It influence by the position of tongue blade pronouncing [tʃ] rather back of the alveolar ridge while [n] is rather front of alveolar ridge. There is also a moment briefly stopping the air stream completely and then realizing the articulator slightly, so that the friction is produce but the vocal cord are not made to vibrate.

o [n] meets [dʒ]

There is no obvious changing the changing place of articulation of [n] when meets with [dʒ] or we can say that there is no clear assimilation. In this case, [n] and [dʒ] are homorganic. The pronunciation of [n] from palato alveolar nasal meets palato alveolar affricative so the position of the tongue is still in palato alveolar nasal. Phoneme –[dʒ] find as a pronunciation of letter ‘j’, whether in within and across word boundaries when meets with [n]. But the tongue position in pronouncing [n] is tend towards articulated most by tongue blade rather than tongue tip because the influence of [dʒ].

Meaning that, the position of tongue is still in palato alveolar but [n] articulated not as full [n] when it articulated as a single phoneme. It influence by the position of tongue blade pronouncing [tʃ] rather back of the alveolar ridge while [n] is rather front of alveolar ridge. There is also a moment briefly stopping the air stream completely and then realizing the articulator slightly, so that the friction is produce and the vocal cord are made to vibrate. In within word boundaries for example in ‘inject’ [inˈdʒekt], [n] more influenced by [dʒ] because of the stress in the next syllable rather than in across word boundaries, like in ‘certain jargon’ [sɜːtn dʒɑːgən], there is no stress-timed only syllable-timed.

- [n] meets [m]

There is clear assimilation of [n] occurs when meets with [m], [n] changes become [m] in across and within word boundaries. However assimilation of [n] becomes [m] clearer in within boundaries because the movement of tongue from palato alveolar is faster than in across word boundaries. Our tongue still has any moment to stop before pronounce the next word, for example the word 'inmate' [inmet] and 'main methode' [meɪn meθəd], there is a stress syllable in the first example, so we pronounce isolated [n] and [m] like as double [m], while in across word boundaries in second example double [m] not really clear because the syllable timed.

When we analyze further assimilation of [n] when meets with [m] by including manner of articulation that palato alveolar nasal – [n] meets bilabial nasal –[m] assimilated becomes bilabial nasal [m]. In this case, because manner articulation between [n] and [m] are same, our tongue leans toward pronounce [m] rather than [n] before bilabial nasal—[m] because our lips should be press together to pronounce [m] and not when we pronouncing [n], so it is easier to pronounce [m] rather than [n] before [m].

- [n] meets [n]

When [n] meets [n] itself, there is no changing in place and manner of articulation. It is still palato alveolar nasal. The changing occurs in pronunciation that in written text in within and across word boundaries that [n] writes as double [n] but in pronunciation it just pronounce as a single [n]. It is clearer in within boundaries, for example in 'manner' [mænə:], however in across word boundaries, like in 'moon night' [mu:n nat], [n] can heard still pounced twice but not in double [n] as in stress syllable.

- [n] meets [w]

When [n] meets [w], [n] pronouncing as a full [n], or we can say that there is no assimilation of [n]. It is the way of pronouncing both phonemes, whether in isolation or not are very different. [n] pronounced as palato alveolar nasal—articulated by tip or blade tongue and alveolar ridge , formed which the breath escapes through the nose while the mouth passage is closed, the vocal cord are made to vibrate. While [w] articulated by two lips, this sound is considered half consonant and half vowel. In pronunciation, it is usually produced with the tongue moving or gliding to or from a position associated with a neighboring vowel soul. Formed by rounding the tips and raising the back of the tongue towards the soft palate and the vocal cord are made to vibrate. So, in pronouncing [n] before [w], [n] does not influence by [w] because [w]

articulated by lips and tongue moving depend on the next vowel. Tongue has longer time to be placed in palato alveolar before its moving or gliding in pronouncing [w].

o [n] meets [r]

[r] is palato alveolar approximant phoneme; we can say that it is an articulation in which the articulators approach each other but do not get sufficiently close to each other to produce a complete consonant [r] such as plosive, nasal or fricative, any vowel articulation could also be classed as an approximant. When this phoneme meets palato alveolar nasal [n], it makes [n] assimilated follow the way of pronouncing [r] and articulators do not get sufficiently close each other. The assimilation is clearer in word boundaries like in 'unroll' [ʌn'rəʊl], In this case we pronounce /n/ like /r/ but softer than the second [r] because the influence of stress syllable 'rool'. However in across word boundaries, [n] pronounces clearer than pronouncing as [r], although not as a complete [n] in its exact place of articulation but only approach it. For example in 'population rate' [pɒpjʊ'leɪʃn reɪt], tongue approach palato alveolar to produce [n] closer than in word boundaries.

o [n] meets [l]

[l] is voiced palatal lateral phoneme, the sides of the tongue necessary to produce the sound of lateral. It formed which an obstacle is placed in the middle of the mouth, and breath is free to escape on one or both sides. When voiced palato alveolar nasal –[n] meets [l], it very hard to produce [n] completely. In this phenomenon, [n] assimilated becomes [l], and it is clearer in word boundaries, for example in the word ‘inland’ [ɪnlənd]. This word pronouncing likes with double [l] [ɪllənd]. However, in across word boundaries like in ‘man line’ [mæn laɪn], tongue still has any moment to placed and approach articulator place of [n], so double [n] is not as clear as in within word boundaries. Beside that, it also can be influenced by short or long vowel before [n] like in ‘man line’ [mæn laɪn] that influence the position of tongue in certain articulation. The moment in pronouncing the long vowel makes tongue pronounce [n] in right place of articulation.

o [n] meets [a], [i],[u],[e],[o]

When [n] meets [a], [i],[u],[e],[o] (vowel), [n] pronouncing perfectly, or we can say that there is no assimilation of [n] whether in within and across word boundaries. It is the way of pronouncing isolated [n] and vowels are very different. [n] pronounced as palato alveolar nasal --articulated by tip or blade tongue and alveolar ridge , formed which the breath escapes through the nose

while the mouth passage is closed, the vocal cord are made to vibrate. While in pronouncing [a], [i],[u],[e],[o], it is usually produced with the tongue moving or gliding. There are two main things that often be consider in pronouncing different vowel, firstly the vertical distance between upper surface of the tongue and the palate, and secondly the part of the tongue, between front and back, which is raised highest. So, in pronouncing [n] before vowels, [n] does not influence by them because they articulated by tongue moving depend on shape and position of the tongue. Tongue has longer time to be placed in palato alveolar before it's moving or gliding in pronouncing vowels.

2. Analysis Of Qur'anic Arabic Assimilation

The following discussion is the analysis about how assimilation of [ن] when meet with all phonemes of Qur'anic Arabic in across and within word boundaries. In Arabic there are phonemic and non phonemic assimilation. Phonemic assimilation is assimilation process that causes the changing phonemes identity, for example from [ن] becomes [م], while non phonemic assimilation is assimilation process that cause the changing of sound but not the phonemes identity.

○ [ن] meets [أ]

[أ] is a bound phoneme that can not standing without other phoneme. This phoneme is the combination between [ا] and [ء] because [أ] can not read in word or phrase without [ء]. In within boundaries, as long as the research of the writer, there is no word [ن] meets [أ]. It because [أ] always standing front of the word except becomes *mad*, and *alif* *mad* never meets [ن] *sukun*. However in across word boundaries when [ن] meets [أ] for example in the phrase **فَقَرًّا أَوْ غَنِيًّا** [faqi:ran ʔawwaniyyan], there is no assimilation of [ن] because the place articulation of [ن] in alveolar, articulated by tongue blade and the back of alveolar ridge do not influence the sound of [أ] that articulated by glottis. So, our tongue is free to produce the next phoneme—[أ] without change the sound of [ن]

○ [ن] meets [ب]

The phenomenon when [ن] meets [ب], whether in across and within word boundaries is called *iqlab* in *ilmu tajwid*. The sign of this assimilation in the holy Qur'an is a small م above ن before ب. In this case [ن] assimilated leans toward [م] but the lips not really press together because of another rule in *iqlab* – there is still nasal feature before [ب]. There is a moment of breath in nose before escapes through the nose that is why in the articulation of [م] lips not completely press together. Alveolar nasal [ن] meets bilabial plosive [ب] becomes bilabial nasal [م] although not certainly in bilabial nasal because the nasal feature is more obvious. Nasal feature and the assimilation process of [ن] becomes [م] are simultaneously occurs There is a stress syllable of [ب] in across word boundaries or in the other word, the next syllable in the next word pronouncing with stress, for example in مِّنْ يَّعْدِرُ [mimbaʕdi] and do not causes different assimilation of [ن] becomes [م] in within word boundaries. In within boundaries like in أُنْبِئْتُهُمْ [ambiʔhum] the next syllable not pronouncing as the stress syllable like in the next syllable in the new word but the moment in pronouncing between [ن] and [ب] are same.

○ [ن] meets [ت]

Alveolar nasal [ن] meets alveolar plosive [ت] becomes alveolar nasal [ن]. But in the reality the articulation of [ن] is more back of alveolar ridge with blade of tongue while [ت] articulated by front upper teeth and tongue tip blade. In this case, regressive assimilation made [ن] assimilated leans toward [ت], so [ن] articulated by tongue tip blade and front upper teeth, and the moment of this assimilation almost simultaneously with the moment nasal feature when the breath through the nose and endure for a while. The moment of breath endured in the nose made some sound like incomplete sound of phoneme [ŋ]. Assimilation of [ن] in within and across word boundaries like in لَكُنْتُمْ [lakuntum] and لَنْ تُغْنِيَنَّ [lan tuɣniya] are same but it do

not influence the stress syllable in second word تُغْنِيَنَّ however in لَكُنْتُمْ, [ت]

pronouncing without stress. It made [ن] in the second example made vocal cord more vibrated than in the first example.

○ [ن] meets [ث]

Actually, the way of pronouncing both phonemes are very different. Alveolar nasal -- [ن] by tongue blade and back of alveolar ridge, followed by [ث] that articulated by tongue tip blade and upper front teeth and the tip of tongue is placed between the slightly opened teeth, it escapes a kind of hissing sound ---dental fricative. But both

phoneme are much related with the position of tongue that should be placed in far different place of articulation, so it produce a new kind sound that [ن] leans toward [ث]. When nasal feature occurs as the rule in *ikhfa*, air breath endured in nose while tongue position is between opened teeth that already pronounce [ث]. This nasal feature made the pronouncing of both isolated phoneme becomes easier than time stop of tongue before pronounce [ث] which need more energy. Stress syllable of next word in across word boundaries like بِجَهْلَةٍ تُم [bihjalatin θumma] made the number of air that through and endured in the nose are much than in within word boundaries--
 أُثَى [unθa:].

○ [ن] meets [ج]

The places of articulation of both phonemes are very closed, alveolar and palato alveolar. [ج] articulated by tongue blade and hard palate, midway between the contact points formed by completely closing the air passage, then compressing the air and suddenly opening the passage, so that the air escapes an explosive sound. It is called palato alveolar affricative meets alveolar nasal--[ن] becomes palato alveolar nasal. But the reality, nasal feature of *ikhfa* rule made [ن] assimilated leans toward become [ŋ]----but not completely as velar nasal because tongue position is raise under hard palate. Actually, assimilation of [ن] in within and across word boundaries when meet with [ج] are same, but it is rather different according to *harakat* of the first syllable. If

the initial syllable is same with the *harakat* of the next syllable after [ن], like in the example **وَالْإِنْجِيلَ** [wal'indzil] the nasal feature is not very clear, meaning that the number of air that come through and endured in the nose are less than in the phrase that two syllable has different *harakat*. For example in **وَلِكُلِّ جَعَلْنَا** [walikullin dʒaʕlna], nun tanwin is *kasrah* and /ج/ has *fathah harakat*. It cause the number of air that come through the nose are much because the influence of *harakat fathah* in **جَعَلْنَا** and it pronouncing with stress of [ج].

○ [ن] meets [ح]

Alveolar nasal [ن] meets pharyngeal fricative [ح] becomes pharyngeal nasal based on the basic formula of assimilation of two isolated phonemes. But, that phoneme does not exist in Arabic and it is very hard to pronounce. That is why; in this phenomenon [ن] still pronounce completely with its place and manner of articulation. In the study of reading the Holy Qur'an, [ح] is one of phoneme that include in *izhar*, meaning that [ن] should be pronounced clearly when meet with this phoneme. The place of articulation and the way of pronouncing of [ن] and [ح] are very different, [ح] articulated in pharynx (the passage below the uvula and above the larynx) formed by the air passage at some points and escapes a kind of

hissing sound. So, it is easier to pronounce it after [ن] in alveolar without influence in sound one another. There is no assimilation of [ن] when meets with [ح] in across and within word boundaries.

○ [ن] meets [خ]

[خ] articulated by back of the tongue and soft palate being farthest back as we pronounce *uk* (as in English *hook*) formed by the air passage at some points and escapes a kind of hissing sound, it is called uvular fricative. When it meets alveolar nasal [ن], the changing is not become uvular nasal because it very hard to pronounce, but it is rather similar with the previous discussion when [ن] meets [ح] that they are not influence one another in isolated. So, there is no assimilation. [خ] is one phoneme where *izhar* rule applied. [ن] pronounce clearly because there is a moment to stop before pronouncing [خ], it to place the tongue in certain place of uvular and produce hissing sound.

○ [ن] meets [د]

In Arabic, [ن] and [د] are homorganic in alveolar, however in manner of articulation [د] is plosive and [ن] is nasal. When these both phonemes meet as isolated phoneme [ن] still should pronounce as alveolar nasal. But, in this case, [د] is one of *ikhfa* phoneme where nasal feature should be applied. Before [ن] already pronounced by tongue blade and alveolar ridge, nasal feature occur that indicated by the air through and endured in the nose before pronouncing [د] by tongue tip

blade and upper front teeth. Therefore, palate position is raised and [ʕ] does not form completely. But because of the place of articulation both phoneme are same, nasal feature is less obvious than nasal feature in other phoneme that include in *ikhfa*. Assimilation of [ʕ] in within and across word boundaries is same.

○ [ʕ] meets [ð]

/ð/ articulated by almost same place of articulation with [ʕ] by tongue tip blade and upper front teeth but it escapes a kind of hissing sound in inter dental not an explosive sound, this phoneme is called inter dental affricative. This phoneme is also include as one phoneme in *ikhfa* rule where the nasal feature comes almost simultaneously with the pronouncing of [ʕ] and followed by the next initial phoneme [ð]. In this case [ʕ] gets non phonemic assimilation, it already in the place articulation of [ð]--leans toward [ð] when breath endured in the nose for a moment. Stress syllable do not influence assimilation of [ʕ] whether in across in within word boundaries.

○ [ʕ] meets [ʁ]

[ʁ] articulated by tongue blade and the back of alveolar ridge, formed by setting into vibration a slender elastic organ (specifically the tongue-point or the uvula), when held full in the breath-stream. It is homorganic with [ʕ] in alveolar, but has approximant manner of articulation. [ʁ] include in a phoneme of *idgam*

bilagunnah where nasal feature do not occur. [ن] gets phonemic assimilation when meets [ز] becomes [ز], so the phrase where these both phonemes isolated pronounced with double [ز]. It because the position of tongue should be setting into vibration in slender elastic organ before [ز], therefore [ن] influenced follow [ز] fully. It is hard for tongue to place in alveolar precisely before try to make vibration [ز].

○ [ن] meets [ز]

Alveolar nasal [ن] meets alveolar fricative [ز] becomes alveolar nasal. Specifically, [ز] articulated by tongue tip blade and upper front teeth, formed by narrowing of the air passage at some points so that when the air expelled by pressure from the lungs, it escapes a kind of hissing sound and the vocal cords are made to vibrated. The process of pronouncing [ز] in producing a hissing sound make our tongue need any moment after pronouncing [ن].[ز] is one of phoneme that include in *ikhfa* rule. In this phenomenon, the nasal feature that comes almost simultaneously before [ز] give time to pronounce [ن] but most influence by the sound that produce by the air breath through and endured in the nose before pronounce [ز].Therefore, [ن] gets non phonemic assimilation leans towards [ز]. There is no big difference between assimilation of [ن] in across and within word boundaries like in فَأَنْزَلْنَا [faʔnzalna:]

and مَن زَكَّهَها [man zakka:ha] beside the stress syllable of [ز] in second example that

makes much air breath that endured in nose that made nasal feature more obvious.

o [ن] meets [س]

[س] has the same place and manner of articulation with the phoneme [ز] that we have discussed in the previous page except it phoneme do not followed by the vibration of vocal cord. It also include as a phoneme that applied nasal feature simultaneously with [ن]. That is why, the hissing sound of this phoneme still occur and pronounce completely because the raise of palate after nasal follow easily by placed tongue in upper teeth. [ن] gets non phonemic assimilation in within and across word boundaries.

o [ن] meets [ش]

[ش] articulated by [ي]. It is called palato alveolar fricative. [ن] that articulated by tongue blade and the back of alveolar ridge, it is hard to pronounce [ش] completely with its hissing sound without any moment to stop. This moment of stop is change in *ikhfa* rule with applied the nasal feature, where air breath through and endured for a while in the nose. It sound like velar nasal but is produce by palato alveolar and tongue already in position to pronounce [ش]. Because of this nasal feature [ن] get non phonemic assimilation that pronouncing

[ن] not completely but leans toward [ش] that simultaneously [ن] influenced by nasal feature. Non phonemic assimilation occurs in across and within word boundaries.

o [ن] meets [ص]

[ص] has the same place and manner of articulation with the phoneme [ش] that we have discussed above and assimilation of [ن] that occurs is also almost similar. Specifically, [ص] articulated by tip of the tongue and the back of the alveolar ridge, together with the raising of the back of tongue towards the soft palate (velum) it droops, or the lips are slightly rounded, formed by narrowing of the air passage at some points so that, when the air is expelled by pressure from the lung, it escapes a kind of hissing sound and the vocal cord are not vibrated. Raising position of the back of the tongue towards the soft palate that followed by hissing sound become easier to pronounce by applied *ikhfa* rule that [ن] pronounce with nasal feature to produce [ص] completely. Our tongue that raise towards soft palate when nasal feature occurs will place directly after air endured in nose to produce [ص] and need less energy. Non phonemic assimilation occurs in across and within word boundaries. No different case of assimilation of [ن] between them, for example in **وَأَنْصُرْنَا** [wans'urna]

and **مَنْ صَدَّ** [man s'adda].

○ [ن] meets [ض]

Alveolar nasal--[ن] meets voiced alveolar plosive. According to general formula in assimilation, [ن] still becomes alveolar nasal, meaning that there is no assimilation. But the reality, [ن] gets non phonemic assimilation because the influence of [ض] feature which should be pronounce with hard. If we pronounce [ن] still in its place articulation without applied *ikhfa* rule, there will be no hard feature that possessed by [ض]. To produce [ض] with its characteristic, nasal feature at the same time in produce [ن] should be applied and at that moment our tongue already in the position to pronounce [ض]. No different non phonemic assimilation of [ن] when meets with [ض] in across and within word boundaries. It do not influence the stress of the next syllable for example in ذُرِّيَّةٌ ضِعْفًا [ḍurriyatan d'īʔa:fan].

○ [ن] meets [ط]

[ط] has the same place and manner of articulation with [ض] in the previous discussion; it also has the hard feature in pronouncing. In detail, [ط] articulated by tip of the tongue and the back of the alveolar ridge, together with the raising of the back tongue towards the soft palate (velum), formed by completely closing the air passage, then compressing the air and suddenly opening the passage, so that the air escapes making an explosive sound and the vocal cords are not vibrated. In this case, assimilation of [ن] not only caused by the place of articulation of [ط], but also caused by the hard feature in pronouncing it. Therefore, *ikhfa* rule with its

nasal feature in pronouncing [ن] make easier to place tongue in the back tongue towards soft palate after air endured in the nose for a moment. When the air breath endured in the nose, our tongue is also in closer position or already in purpose place of articulation of [ظ]. Non phonemic assimilation occurs in across and within word boundaries. No different case of assimilation of [ن] between them.

○ [ن] meets [ظ]

[ظ] articulated by tip of the tongue and the upper front teeth, together with the raising of the back tongue towards the soft palate (velum), formed by completely closing the air passage, then compressing the air passage and the passage at the some points, so that the air escapes making a kind of hissing sound and the vocal cords are made to vibrated. It is called voiced interdental fricative, meets alveolar nasal-- [ن] becomes interdental nasal. But, this phoneme does not exist in Arabic. By applied *Ihkfa* rule in pronouncing [ن] before [ظ] which hide [ظ] when nasal feature occurring, [ظ] will pronounce completely with its hissing sound easier than without moment of air endured in the nose. [ن] gets non phonemic assimilation because the influence of next phoneme---[ظ] to make it easier and complete to pronounce. No different case of assimilation of [ن] in within and across word boundaries.

o [و] meets [ع]

[ع] is pharyngeal plosive that articulated in pharynx (i.e.the passage below the uvula and above the larynx), formed by narrowing of the air passage at some points, so that so that the air escapes making a kind of hissing sound and the vocal cords are made to vibrated. When this phoneme meets [و], it applied *izhar* rule that [و] pronounce clearly. Meaning that, there is no assimilation of [و]. When we pronounce [و] completely in its place of articulation, it makes pharynx will open freely than pronounce [و] with assimilated follow [ع] that need more energy and produce sound of [ع] not completely. As long as the research of the writer, there is no [ع] meets [و] in within word boundaries of Qur'anic Arabic.

o [و] meets [غ]

[غ] articulated by back of tongue and soft palate, formed by narrowing of the air passage at some points so that, when the air expelled by pressure from the lungs, it escapes a kind of hissing sound , it called uvular fricative. When alveolar nasal -[و] meets [غ], it becomes uvular nasal. But this phoneme does not exist in Arabic. Although uvular is much closer with velar, but [و] do not leans to be assimilated become velar nasal. [و] should be pronounced clearly based on the rule of *izhar*, it means that no assimilation of [و]. it need less energy than made [و] assimilate . As long as the research of the writer, there is no [غ] meets [و] in within word boundaries of Qur'anic Arabic.

○ [ن] meets [ف]

[ف] caused [ن] gets non phonemic assimilation .place and manner of articulation of [ف] as labiodental fricative meets alveolar nasal [ن] becomes labiodental nasal. But there is no phoneme labiodental nasal in Arabic. In this case, [ن] assimilated leans toward [ف] that articulated by lower lips with upper front teeth, most of people saying words from this place of articulation raise the lower lip until the touches or nearly touches the upper teeth. It sounds like [ن] assimilated become [م] but not press lips together fully. It because the nasal feature that applied *ikhfa* rule, that give any moment for air to endured in nose. There is no different between assimilation of [ن] when meets with [ف] whether in across and within word boundaries. In across word boundaries, there is no moment to stop between initial syllables in the second word with final syllable of the first word.

○ [ن] meets [ق]

[ق] articulated by extreme back of the tongue with velum at the uvula, formed by completely closing the air passage, then compressing the air and suddenly opening the passage, so that the air escapes making an explosive sound and the vocal cords are not vibrated. This phoneme is called voiced uvula plosive. When it meets alveolar nasal --[ن], becomes uvula nasal. But this phoneme does not exist in Arabic phoneme. [ق] is one phoneme that *ikhfa* rule should be applied when

meets with [ن]. When nasal feature applied and influence [ن] becomes assimilated, it sounds like velar nasal –[ŋ]. This phenomenon caused by the air that endured in the nose and the position of tongue before pronounce [ق] is already in uvula where close with velar. So, [ن] assimilated becomes the sound like [ŋ]. Assimilation occurs in across and within word boundaries. No different case of assimilation of [ن] between them.

○ [ن] meets [ك]

Place and manner of articulation of [ك] is very close with [ق], this phoneme is called voiceless velar plosive. It articulated by back of the tongue and soft palate, formed by completely closing the air passage, then compressing the air and suddenly opening the passage, so that the air escapes making an explosive sound and the vocal cords are not vibrated. When this phoneme meets alveolar nasal --[ن], it becomes velar nasal – [ŋ]. In this case, the position of the tongue when pronounce nasal feature of [ن] because of *ikhfa* rule made it already in velar. Therefore the assimilation of [ن] becomes [ŋ] is obvious whether in across and within word boundaries, like in the

example مِنْكُمْ [minkum], مِنْ لَدُنْكَ [minladunka] and وَلَٰكِن كَانُوا [walakin ka:nu:], in the

last example, assimilation of [ن] does not influence the stress in the initial syllable of

كَانُوا.

○ [ن] meets [ج]

[ج] is called alveolar approximant, it homorganic with [ن]. [ج] articulated by tip of the tongue and the back of tongue towards the soft palate (velum), formed which an obstacle is placed in the middle of the mouth, and breath is free to escape on one or both sides and the vocal cords are made to vibrated. [ج] influenced by the rule of *idgam bilagunnah kamil* when meet with [ن]. [ن] gets full phonemic assimilation becomes [ج], nasal feature of [ن] is also fall. In the example مَفْعُولًا لِيَهْلِكَ [mafʿulal

liyahlika], when our tongue in the position of pronounce لا before *nun tanwin*, it directly pronounce [ج] in the first syllable of second word لِيَهْلِكَ because [ج] should pronounce in double [ج] because of *damma* sign. If our tongue placed in the certain place articulation of [ن] in alveolar, [ج] will sounds like not as double [ج]. There is no *idgam* phoneme [ج] meets [ن] in within word boundaries.

○ [ن] meets [م]

[م] is includes as *idgam* phoneme that only find meets with [ن] in across word boundaries. [م] articulated by the two lips and press together, formed with the breath escapes through the nose while the mouth passage is closed and the vocal cords are made to vibrate. It is called voiced bilabial nasal and when it meets with alveolar

nasal [ن] assimilated becomes bilabial nasal—[م]. [م] should follow the rule of *idgam bigunnah kamil* that nasal feature of [ن] is fall and assimilated fully becomes [م]. For example in **وَأَزْوَاجٌ مُّطَهَّرَةٌ** [waʔazwajum muḥaḥharatun], before our tongue pronounce *nun tanwin*, it directly placed to pronounce [م] as double [م] because of *damma* (َ) sign. If we try to pronounce *nun tanwin* completely before [م], it will sounds like not double [م].

○ [ن] meets [ن]

When [ن] meets phoneme [ن] itself, it pronounce as double [ن] without any moment of stop although in across word boundaries. [ن] follows the rule as *idgam bigunnah kamil*, that its nasal feature is fall. It is not follow by the same way when [ن] meets *ikhfa* phonemes which air breath is endured in the nose before the next syllable. But, it directly pronounces the next syllable without air endured for a while in the nose. [ن] meets [ن] only find in across word boundaries in the holy Qur'an.

○ [ن] meets [و]

[و] is articulated by the two lips are little bit opened and make circle form, formed by narrowing of the air passage at some points so that, when the air expelled by pressure from the lungs, it escapes a kind of hissing sound. It is called bilabial approximant. When it meets with alveolar nasal-- [ن], becomes bilabial nasal. But

because assimilation of [ن] is non phonemic assimilation in this case, its assimilation not fully becomes [م]. The influence of nasal feature that make the air endured stop for a moment in the nose made the lips do not close and press completely. It also because lips are little bit opened when pronouncing [م]. [م] include in *idgam bigunnah naqish* phoneme when meets with [ن]. There is no assimilation of [ن] meets [م] in within word boundaries because it will sound like pronounce [م] with *tasydid* (تسديد) that will change the meaning of the word.

○ [ن] meets [ه]

[ه] is articulated by the glottis, produced when the glottis is wide open and formed by narrowing of the air passage at some points, so that when the air expelled by pressure from the lungs, it escapes a kind of hissing sound. It is called glottal plosive, when it meets alveolar nasal --[ن], becomes glottal nasal. But that phoneme does not exist in Arabic. That is why; in this phenomenon [ن] still pronounce completely with its place and manner of articulation. In *the study of reading the Holy Qur'an*, [ه] is one of phoneme that include in *izhar*, meaning that [ن] should be pronounced clearly when meet with this phoneme. The place of articulation and the way of pronouncing of [ن] and [ه] are very different. So, it is easier to pronounce it after [ن] in alveolar without influence in sound one another. There is no assimilation of [ن] when meets with [ح] in across and within word boundaries.

○ [ن] meets [ي]

[ي] is called palatal approximant phoneme. It is articulated by back of the tongue and the hard palate, formed by narrowing of the air passage at some points, so that when the air expelled by pressure from the lungs, it escapes a kind of hissing sound. When it meets alveolar nasal--[ن], it becomes palatal nasal based on general assimilation formula. But, there is no palatal nasal phoneme in Arabic. [ي] influenced by *idgam bigunnah naqish* rule when meets with [ن]. Nasal feature still occurs simultaneously when pronouncing [ن], although not completely [ن] because of some air endured in the nose to indicate nasal feature. [ن] always meet with [ي] *tasydid* in across word boundaries; like in مَنْ يَشَاءُ [man yaʃa:ʔu]. That is why no [ن] meets [ي] in within word

boundaries. It should pronounce clearly and no assimilation occurs, because it can change the meaning of the word.

C. Analysis of Similarities and Differences

1. [n] meets [a] and [ن] meet [أ],[ع]

The similarities:

- a. No assimilation of [n] and [ن] when meet with both phonemes.
- b. No assimilation [n] and [ن] whether in within and across word boundaries.

The differences:

- a. In Arabic, [أ] after [ن] articulated in glottal while [a] after [n] articulated by tongue moving or gliding, not reach the glottal.
- b. The pressing between tongue and alveolar to pronounce [ن] is strongly in Qur'anic Arabic than [n].

2. [n] meets [b] and [ن]meets [ب]

The similarities:

- a. There is assimilation of [n] and [ن] in across and within word boundaries.
- b. [b] and [ن] assimilated becomes bilabial nasal [m] and [م]

The differences:

- a. In assimilation of [n] becomes [m], lips are pressed together completely, however in assimilation of [ن] becomes [م] the lips not press together fully because the influence of nasal feature.

- b. In assimilation of [n], there is a difference of stress after [n] in across and within word boundaries, however there is no different of [ن] stress in assimilation, in reading the holy Qur'an.
- c. Nasal feature is very obvious in assimilation of [ن] because the influence of *iqlab* rule.

3. [n] meets [t] and [ن] meet [ت],[ط]

The similarities:

- a. There is assimilation of [n] and [ن] in across and within word boundaries.
- b. Regressive assimilation made [n] and [ن] assimilated leans toward alveolar plosive [t] and [ت],[ط].
- c. Hissing sound of [t] after [n] and [ت] and [ط] after [ن] occurs in across and within word boundaries.

The differences:

- a. The moment of stop caused, the stress after [n] different between in across and within word boundaries, however there is no different stress of syllable after [ن] meets [ت] and [ط].
- b. In assimilation of [ن], the air endured for a moment in the nose because of the *ikhfa* rule.

4. [n] meets [θ] and [ن] meets [ث]

The similarities:

- a. There is assimilation of [n] and [ن] in across and within word boundaries.
- b. Assimilation of [n] and [ن] are not clearly observed because it becomes dental nasal which this phoneme does not exist in English and Arabic.
- c. Regressive assimilation made [n] and [ن] assimilated leans toward dental fricative [θ] and [ث]

The differences:

- a. The stress of [θ] after [n] is different in across from within word boundaries because the moment of stop in across word boundaries.
- b. No different stress of [ث] after [ن] because the air endured in the nose before pronouncing [ث].
- c. *Ikhfa* rule caused the nasal feature in assimilation of [ن] is more obvious than in assimilation of [n].

5. [n] meets [dʒ] and [ن] meets [ج]

The similarities:

- a. There is assimilation of [n] and [ن] in across and within word boundaries.
- b. [n] and [ن] assimilated still becomes palato alveolar but they are pronounced by the tongue blade rather than by tongue tip.

The differences:

- a. Assimilation of [n] influenced by stress-timed in within word boundaries while in across word boundaries only syllable-timed.
- b. Assimilation of [ن] is same in within and across word boundaries because of nasal feature.
- c. *Ikhfa* rule caused the nasal feature in assimilation of [ن] is more obvious than in assimilation of [n].

6. [n] meets [h] and [ن] meet [ح],[خ],[ه]

The similarity:

There is no assimilation of [n] and [ن] in across and within word boundaries

The difference:

- a. There are some kind of the similar kind of phoneme [h] in Arabic, so different phoneme has different place of articulation and made the strength in pronouncing them after [ن] are different.
- b. [ن] meets [ح],[خ],[ه] influenced by izhar rule.

7. [n] meets [d] and [ن] meets [د],[ض]

The similarities:

- c. There is assimilation of [n] and [ن] in across and within word boundaries.

- d. Regressive assimilation made pronunciation of [n] and [ن] leans toward [d] and [د],[ض].

The differences:

- a. Assimilation of [n] meets---palato alveolar nasal [d] becomes alveolar nasal, which this certain phoneme does not exist in English. So, [n] assimilated leans toward [d].
- b. [ن] meets [د],[ض] which homorganic in Arabic, made [ن] still in alveolar but the nasal feature is very clear so that [n] not pronouncing clearly.

8. [n] meets [ð] and [ن] meets [ذ],[ظ]

The similarities:

- a. There is assimilation of [n] and [ن] in across and within word boundaries.
- b. Assimilation of /n/ and [ن] are not clearly observed because it becomes dental nasal which this phoneme does not exist in English and Arabic.
- c. Regressive assimilation made [n] and [ن] assimilated leans toward dental fricative [ð] and [ذ], [ظ].

The differences:

- a. The stress of [ð] after [n] is different in across from within word boundaries because the moment of stop in across word boundaries.

- b. No different stress of [ن] and [ن] after [ن] because the air endured in the nose before pronouncing [ن].
- c. *Ikhfa* rule caused the nasal feature in assimilation of [ن] is more obvious than in assimilation of [ن].

9. [n] meets [r] and [ن] meets [ر]

The similarities:

- a. Assimilation of [n] and [ن] occurs in across in within word boundaries.
- b. Regressive assimilation made [n] and [ن] leans toward the place articulation of [r] and [ر].

The differences:

- a. [n] meets [r] assimilated becomes palato alveolar approximant, while [ن] meets [ر] becomes alveolar approximant.
- b. In assimilation of [n] meets [r], tongue still have any time to produce [n] in this place of articulation however when [ن] meets [ر], [ن] gets full assimilation becomes [ر].
- c. The stress of [r] after [n] is different in across from within word boundaries because the moment of stop in across word boundaries.
- d. *Idgam bilagunnah kamil* rule made [ر] after [ن] pronouncing as double [ر].

- e. Nasal feature still occurs in assimilation of [n] but not in assimilation of [ن] before [ز].

10. [n] meets [z] and [ن] meets [ز]

The similarities:

- a. There is assimilation of [n] and [ن] in across and within word boundaries.
- b. Regressive assimilation made [n] and [ن] assimilated becomes alveolar nasal without influence the hissing sound of [z] and [ز].

The differences:

- a. The stress of [z] after [n] is different in across from within word boundaries because the moment of stop in across word boundaries.
- b. No different stress of [ز] after [ن] because the air endured in the nose before pronouncing [ز].
- c. *Ikhfa* rule caused the nasal feature in assimilation of [ن] is more obvious than in assimilation of [n].

11. [n] meets [s] and [ن] meets [س]

The similarities:

- a. There is assimilation of [n] and [ن] in across and within word boundaries.
- b. Regressive assimilation made [n] and [ن] assimilated becomes alveolar nasal without influence the hissing sound of [z] and [ز].

The differences:

- a. The stress of [s] after [n] is different in across from within word boundaries because the moment of stop in across word boundaries.
- b. No different stress of [س] after [ن] because the air endured in the nose before pronouncing [س]
- c. *Ikhfa* rule caused the nasal feature in assimilation of [ن] is more obvious than in assimilation of [n].

12. [n] meets [ج] and [ن] meet [ش], [ص]

The similarities:

- a. Assimilation of [n] and [ن] occurs when meet with these phonemes, whether in within and across word boundaries, although not clearly assimilated.
- b. Palato alveolar nasal [n] and alveolar nasal [ن] still in place of articulation but change influenced in their manner of articulations.

The differences:

- a. Non phonemic assimilation of [n] before [ج] clearer in within than in across word boundaries because the moment of silence.
- b. Assimilation of [ن] is same in across and within word boundaries, because there is a moment when the air endured in the nose before [ش] and [ص].

- c. *Ikhfa* rule caused the nasal feature in assimilation of [ن] is more obvious than in assimilation of [ن].

13. [n] meets [g] and [ن] meets [غ]

The similarities:

- a. There is assimilation of [n] and [ن] whether in across and within word boundaries.
- b. [n] and [ن] assimilated leans toward velar nasal—[ŋ].

The differences:

- a. The stress of [g] after [n] is different in across from within word boundaries because the moment of stop in across word boundaries.
- b. No different stress of [غ] after [ن] because the air endured in the nose before pronouncing [س].
- c. Assimilation of [ن] becomes [ŋ] more influenced by the nasal feature.
- d. *Ikhfa* rule caused the nasal feature in assimilation of [ن] is more obvious than in assimilation of [n].

14. [n] meets [f],[p],[v] and [ن] meets [ف]

The similarities:

- a. Assimilation of [n] and [ن] occurs when meet with these phonemes, whether in within and across word boundaries.

- b. Assimilation of [n] meets [f] and [v] is same with [ن] meets [ف] leans towards bilabial nasal [m], but not fully [m].

The differences:

- a. There is different of stress of [n] when meets [f],[p],[v] in across and in within word boundaries.
- b. No different stress of [ف] after [ن] because the air endured in the nose before pronouncing [ف].
- c. Assimilation of [n] becomes [m] is more clear in [n] meets [p].
- d. Nasal feature in assimilation of [ن] is more obvious than in assimilation of [n].

15. [n] meets [k] and [ن] meets [ك]

The similarities:

- a. There is assimilation of [n] and [ن] whether in across and within word boundaries.
- b. [n] and [ن] assimilated becomes velar nasal—[ŋ].

The differences:

- a. The stress of [k] after [n] is different in across from within word boundaries because of stress-timed in across word boundaries.
- b. No different stress of [ك] after [ن] because the air endured in the nose before pronouncing [ك].

- c. Assimilation of [ن] becomes [ŋ] more influenced by the nasal feature.
- d. *Ikhfa* rule caused the nasal feature in assimilation of [ن] is more obvious than in assimilation of [ن].

16. [n] meets [l] and [ن] meets [ل]

The similarities:

Regressive assimilation made [n] and [ن] leans toward the place articulation of [l] and [ل].

The differences:

- a. There is no isolated [ن] and [ل] in within word boundaries of holy Qur'an.
- b. [n] meets [l] assimilated becomes palatal lateral, while [ن] meets [ل] becomes alveolar approximant.
- c. In assimilation of [n] meets [l], tongue still have any time to produce [n] in this place of articulation however when [ن] meets [ل], [ن] gets full assimilation becomes [ل].
- d. The stress of [l] after [n] is different in across from within word boundaries because the moment of stop in across word boundaries.
- e. *Idgam bilagunnah kamil* rule made [ل] after [ن] pronouncing as double [ل].

- f. Nasal feature still occurs in assimilation of [n] but not in assimilation of [ŋ].

17. [n] meets [m] and [ŋ] meets [ʃ]

The similarities:

- a. [n] and [ŋ] assimilated becomes bilabial nasal—[m] and [ʃ].
- b. Nasal feature still occurs

The differences:

- a. There is no isolated [ŋ] and [ʃ] in within word boundaries of holy Qur'an.
- b. [n] meets [ʃ] assimilated becomes palatal lateral, while [ŋ] meets [ʃ] becomes alveolar approximant.
- c. In assimilation of [n] meets [m], tongue still have any time to produce [n] in this place of articulation however when [ŋ] meets [ʃ], [ŋ] gets assimilation becomes [ʃ].
- d. The stress of [m] after [n] is different in across from within word boundaries because the moment of stop in across word boundaries.
- e. *Idgam bigunnah kamil* rule made / ʃ/ after [ŋ] pronouncing as double /ʃ/, but the lips not press together fully.

18. [n] meets [ŋ] and [ŋ]meets [ŋ]

The similarities:

- a. Nasal feature still occurs when [n] and [ŋ] meet with [n] and [ŋ].

- b. There is no changing in place and manner of articulation of [n] and [ن].

The differences:

- a. If in written text [n] write as double [n], it just pronounces as a single [n], while in Qur'anic Arabic it is still read as double [ن].
- b. The stress of [ن] is clearer in Qur'anic Arabic than the stress in syllable stress of [n] in across word boundaries.
- c. There is no isolated [ن] and [ن] in within word boundaries.

19. [n] meets [w] and [ن] meets [و]

The similarities:

The nasal feature still occurs when [n] meets [w] and [ن] meets [و].

The differences:

- a. There is no assimilation of [n] meets [w].
- b. There is no isolated [ن] and [و] in within word boundaries in the Holy Qur'an because it can change the meaning of word in pronunciation.
- c. [ن] gets non phonemic assimilation as the influence of *idgam bigunnah naqish* but the nasal feature still occurs, however no assimilation of [n] meets [w].

20. [n] meets [y] and [ن] meets [ي]

The similarities:

- a. The nasal feature still occurs when [n] meets [y] and [ن] meets [ي].
- b. There is no isolated [n] meets [y] and [ن] meets [ي] in within word boundaries.

The differences:

- a. [ن] gets non phonemic assimilation while there is no assimilation of [n] meets [y].
- b. *Idgam bigunnah naish* rule made the air endured for a while in the nose before pronouncing [ي].
- c. Assimilation of [ن] meets [ي] sounds like [ي] pronounces as double [ي].

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of two parts. The first part presents some conclusions based on the presentation and analysis of the data in the previous chapter. The second part presents some suggestion for the reader and the other researchers.

A. Conclusions

Based on the presentation analysis of the data in the previous chapter, finally the conclusions that can be drawn:

1. No assimilation of [n] and [ŋ] when meets with vowels in English and Qur'anic Arabic.
2. Approximant phonemes meet [ŋ] in Qur'anic Arabic assimilated fully and read as double phoneme whether in within and across word boundaries.
3. Some approximant phoneme like [r] and [l] when meet [n] do not get fully assimilated that read as double phoneme in English, especially in across word boundaries.
4. Nasal feature of [ŋ] is clearer in Qur'anic Arabic than in English, particularly in phoneme that include in *ikhfa and iqlab*.
5. Syllable and stress-timed influenced assimilation of [n] in English but not in Qur'anic Arabic.

6. Some phonemes get no assimilation in English when meets [n] or [ŋ] but assimilated in Qur'anic Arabic, for example, [w] and [y].

B. Suggestions

1. The technique of learning Arabic, especially in reading the Holy Qur'an can be studied by learning deeply about *The Study of Reading The Holy Qur'an* that explain about the place and the manner of articulations of the phonemes, and its rule when meets with other phonemes.
2. The technique of learning the pronunciation of English can be studied by practice English in daily life, listening and reciting the native speaker, and being corrected by qualified instructors.
3. There are still more important aspects to analyze further about phoneme of English and Arabic, so some researchers can use this thesis as the previous study to analyze deeper about phonological processes.
4. Learn more about *The Study of Reading The Holy Qur'an* because it can give us more knowledge about the right way in reading the Holy Qur'an.

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APPENDICES

English Consonant Symbols

		Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Alveopalatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops	voiceless	p			t		k	
	voiced	b			d		g	
Affricates	voiceless					tʃ		
	voiced					dʒ		
Fricatives	slit		f	θ				h
	groove		v	ð	s	ʃ		
	voiced				z	ʒ		
Lateral	voiced				l			
Nasals	voiced	m			n		ŋ	
Semivowels	voiced	w			r	y		

(Gleason, 1961 :24)

Arabic Consonant in IPA symbol

Number of Articulation	Place of Articulation		Bilabial	Labio-Dental	Labio-dental	Alveolar	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal-velar	Glottal
	Plosive: Plain Emphatic:		b				t̪ d̪				k̪	q̪	
Affricate								tʃ					
Fricative: Plain Emphatic:			f	θ ð	s z		ʃ				χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h
Approximant	Central	w						j					
	Lateral				l								
	Nasal	m			n								
Tap R-sounds: Rolled					r								

(Odisho, 2005: 26)

Arabic Consonant in Original Arabic Symbol

IPA	Arabic Symbol	صخرية	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة
		ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة
ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة
ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة
ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة
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ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة
ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة
ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة	ظاهرة

(Odisho, 2005: 26)

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**ASSIMILATION OF / N / IN ENGLISH AND / ن / IN ARABIC
(A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS)**

Dan menugaskan dosen berikut sebagai konsultan:

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Tugas konsultasi ini berlangsung paling lama satu tahun (dua semester) terhitung mulai pada tanggal dikeluarkannya surat tugas ini.

Harap surat tugas ini dilaksanakan sebaik-baiknya.

Makassar, 6 Januari 2009



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