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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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لم ترد بالأصل





Assiut University

Variation in Educated Spoken Arabic in Middle-Upper Egypt:
A Sociolinguistic Study

by

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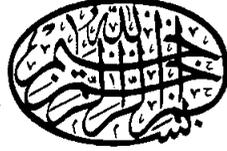
Dr. Ahmed S. Abdel-Hafez
Assistant Professor of Linguistics,
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"إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ"

صدق الله العظيم

(آية ٩ – سورة الحجر)

"We have, without doubt, sent down the Message;
and we will assuredly guard it (from corruption)."

"The Holy Qur'an Ch. 9: Ayaah 9"

*To the memory of my father,
To my mother, wife, and kids: Ahmed, Mohamed, and Ethaar,
To my heart and travelling days,
All were suffering with me.*

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TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

CA:	Classical Arabic
ESA:	Educated Spoken Arabic
MSA:	Modern Standard Arabic
KA:	Colloquial Arabic
AT:	Accommodation Theory
RO:	Rights and Obligations (in Scotton's Principle of Negotiation)

CHART OF PHONETIC SYMBOLS

The following phonetic description should provide an adequate guide for the values of symbols for CA and KA phonemes and diaphones.

Vowels

(i, a, u) short in their customary values

(ii, aa, uu), as above, long.

Obstruents

[P, b, f, v] have their customary values

[t, d] are plain dental stops

[θ, ð] are plain dental mellow spirants

[s, z] are plain dental strident spirants

[t̠, d̠] are pharyngealized dental stops

[f̠] is pharyngealized dental mellow voiced spirant

[s̠] is a pharyngealized dental strident voiceless spirant

[g] is a plain velar voiced stop

[q] is a pharyngealized uvular voiceless stop

[C] is a plain alveo-palatal voiced affricate

[s̠, z̠] are plain alveo-palatal spirants

[x, ɣ] are pharyngealized uvular spirants

[ʔ] is a plain glottal voiceless stop

[h] is a plain glottal voiceless spirant

[c̠] is a pharyngealized glottal voiced spirant

ABSTRACT**Variation in Educated Spoken Arabic in Middle-Upper Egypt:
A Sociolinguistic Study**

This study starts by shedding light on the linguistic situation in the Arab World today. It attempts to answer many questions concerning the origin of the different linguistic varieties of Arabic—such as Classical Arabic (CA), Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), Educated Spoken Arabic (ESA), and Old Arabic (OA)—and the reasons behind their emergence. Among the varieties of Arabic, Educated Spoken Arabic has been selected to be the focus of this study because of the interesting factors which led to its emergence. Educated Spoken Arabic as used by the educated speakers of middle-upper Egypt has been identified at two levels: the linguistic level—phonologically, morphologically, syntactically, and lexically—and at the social level—certain extralinguistic factors which lead to the use of ESA rather than other Arabic varieties.

This study tackles the description of the speech of educated Arabic speakers in middle-upper Egypt and the different styles of speech they use. The description of the styles of speech of such speakers has been achieved in light of the following principles:

1. Labov's (1966-1972) contextual styles;
2. Giles and Smith's (1979) Accomodation Theory;
3. Scotton's (1983) Principles of Negotiation of the Rights and Obligations (RO) of social interaction.

A related concern of this study is style shifting in ESA and the major motivation of this process in light of the three aforementioned principles.