

AL-`AMEED

**Quarterly Peer-Reviewed Journal
for
Humanist Research and Studies**

Issued by

Al-`Abass Holy Shrine
Al-Ameed International Centre
for Research and Studies

Licensed by

Ministry of Higher Education
and Scientific Research

Reliable for Scientific Promotion

Eighth Year, Eighth Volume , 29th Edition
Rajab 1440 , March 2019



**Secretariat General
of Al-'Abass Holy Shrine**



**Al-Ameed International
Centre
for Research and Studies**

Print ISSN: 2227-0345

Online ISSN: 2311 - 9152

Consignment Number in the Housebook
and Iraqi Documents: 1673, 2012.

Iraq - Holy Karbala

Tel: +964 760 235 5555 **Mobile:** +964 771 948 7257

http: // alameed.alkafeel.net

Email: alameed@alkafeel.net



DARALKAHEEL



In the Name of Allah,
Most Gracious, Most Merciful
Allah will
Raise up to suitable ranks
And degrees, those of you
Who believe and who have
Been granted knowledge
And Allah is well acquainted
With all ye do*.

(* Abodullah Yussif Ali, The Holy Quran, Text Translation and Comment, (Kuwait : That El-Salasil, 1989) 1509, Iyat 11, Sura, Mujadila, or The Woman Who Pleads.

Al-Abbas Holy Shrine. Al-Ameed International Centre for Research and Studies.

AL-Ameed : Quarterly Peer-Reviewed Journal for Humanist Research and Studies \ Issued by Al-Abbas Holy Shrine Al-Ameed International Centre for Research and Studies. - Karbala, Iraq : Al-Abbas Holy Shrine Al-Ameed International Centre for Research and Studies, 1433 hijri = 2012 -

Volume : Illustrations ; 24 cm

Quarterly.-Eighth year, Eighth Volume ,29th Edition (March 2018)-

ISSN : 2227-0345

Includes bibliographical references.

Text in English ; summaries in Arabic.

1. Persian language--Influence on Arabic--Periodicals. 2. Arabic language--Dialects--Iraq--Karbala--Periodicals. A. title.

LCC : PK6224 .A8365 2019 VOL. 8 NO. 29

**Cataloging Center and Information Systems- Library and House of Manuscripts
of Al-Abbas Holy Shrine**

General Supervision

Seid. Ahmed Al-Safi

Vice-General Supervision

Seid. Laith Al-Moosawi

chairman of the dept of
cultural and intellectual affairs

Editor Chief

Prof. Dr. Sarhan Jaffat

Al-Qadesiya University

Advisory Board

Prof. Dr. Tariq Abid `aun Al-Janabi

University of Al-Mustansiriya

Prof. Dr. Riyadh Tariq Al-`Ameedi

University of Babylon

Prof. Dr. Karem Husein Nasah

University of Bagdad

Prof. Dr. Taqi Al-Abduwani

College of Art and Science

Prof. Dr. Gholam N. Khaki

University of Kishmir

Prof. Dr. `Abbas Rashed Al-Dada

University of Babylon

Prof. Dr. Mushtaq `Abas Ma`an

University of Bagdad

Prof. Dr. `Ala Jabir Al-Moosawi

University of Al-Mustansiriya



Edition Manager

Prof Dr. Shawqi Mustafa Al-Moosawi (Babylon University)

Edition Secretary

Radhwan Abidalhadi Al-Salami
(Head Of the Division Of Thought and Creativity)

Technical Secretary

Hussein Fadhil Alhelo

Editorial Board

Prof Dr. `Adil Natheer AL.Hassani (Karbala University)
Prof Dr. Ali Kadhim Al-Maslawi (Karbala University)
Prof. Haider Ghazi Al-Moosawi (Babylon University)
Prof. Dr. Ahmad Sabih AL-Kaabi (Karbala University)
Asst. Prof. Dr. Khamees AL-Sabbari (Nazwa University) Oman
Asst. Prof. Dr. Ali H. AL.Dalfi (Wasit University)

Copy Editors (Arabic)

Prof Dr. Sha`alan Abid Ali Saltan (Babylon University)
Asst. Prof Dr. Ali Kadhim Ali Al-Madani (Babylon University)

Copy Editors (English)

Prof. Dr. Riyadh Tariq Al-`Ameedi (Babylon University)
Prof. Haider Ghazi Al-Moosawi (Babylon University)

Adminstration and Finance

Akeel `Abid Alhussan Al-Yassiri
Dhiyaa M. H. Uoda

Technical Management

Asst.lecturer.Yaseen K. Al-Janabi
Thaeir F. H. Ridha
Zain Alabdeen Aadil Alwakeel

Electronic Web Site

Samir Falah Al-Saffi
Mohammad J. A. Ebraheem

Coordination and Follow-up

Muhammed K. AL.Aaraji
Usama Badir Al-Janabi
Ali M. AL.Saeigh

layout

Hussein `Aqeel Abughareeb

Publication Conditions

Inasmuch as Al-`Ameed [Pillar] Abualfadh al-`Abass cradles his adherents from all humankind, verily Al-`Ameed journal does all the original scientific research under the provisos below:

1. Publishing the original scientific research in the various humanist sciences keeping pace with the scientific research procedures and the global common standards; they should be written either in Arabic or English and have never been published before.

2. Being printed on A4, delivering a copy and CD having, approximately, 5,000 - 10,000 words under simplified Arabic or times new Roman font and being in pagination.

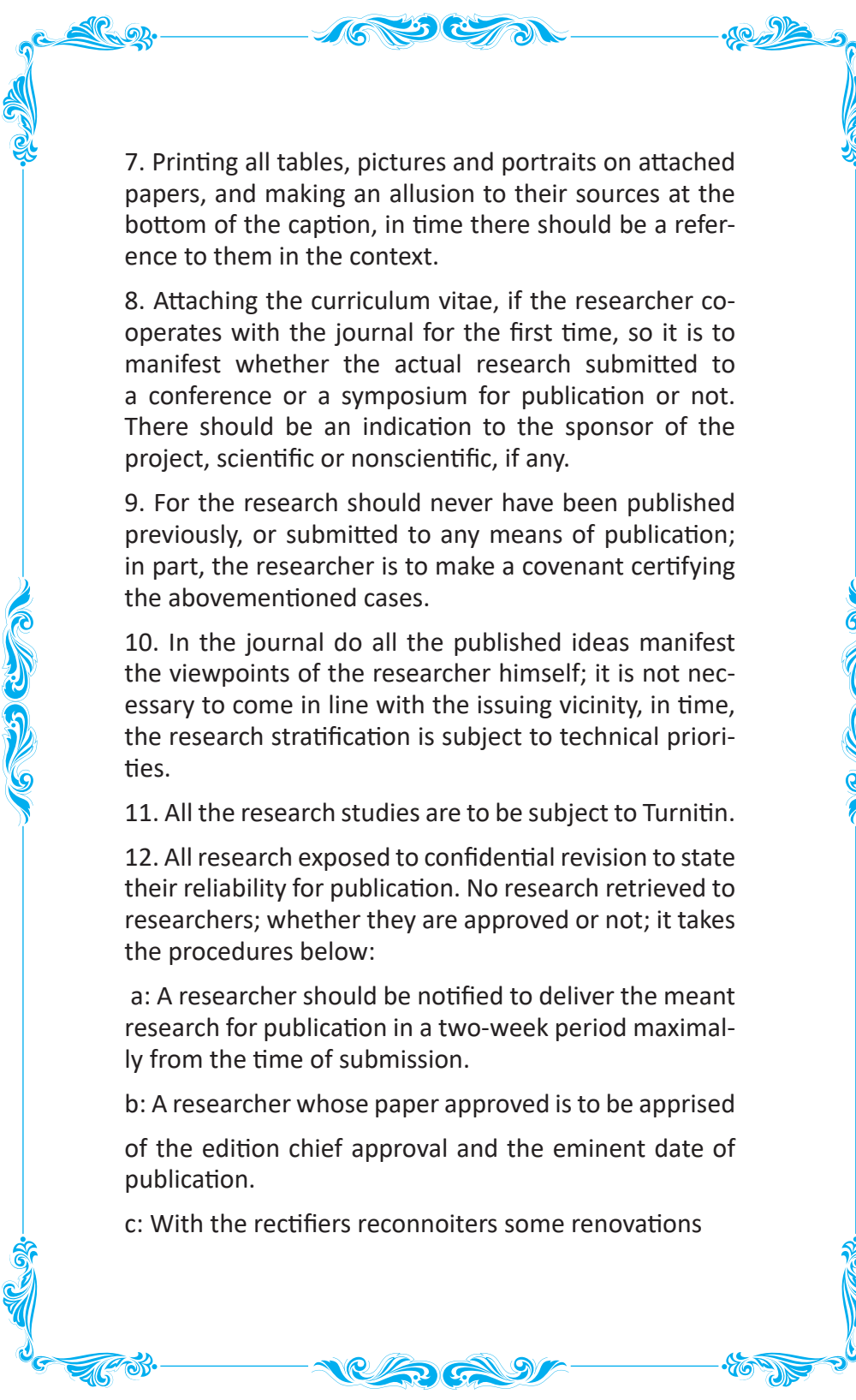
3. Delivering the abstracts, Arabic or English, not exceeding a page, 350 words, with the research title.

For the study there should be Key words more few words.

4. The front page should have; the name of the researcher / researchers, address, occupation, (English & Arabic), telephone number and email, and taking cognizance of averting a mention of the researcher / researchers in the context.

5. Making an allusion to all sources in the endnotes, and taking cognizance of the common scientific procedures in documentation; the title of the book and page number.

6. Submitting all the attached sources for the marginal notes, in the case of having foreign sources, there should be a References apart from the Arabic one, and such books and research should be arranged alphabetically.



7. Printing all tables, pictures and portraits on attached papers, and making an allusion to their sources at the bottom of the caption, in time there should be a reference to them in the context.

8. Attaching the curriculum vitae, if the researcher cooperates with the journal for the first time, so it is to manifest whether the actual research submitted to a conference or a symposium for publication or not. There should be an indication to the sponsor of the project, scientific or nonscientific, if any.

9. For the research should never have been published previously, or submitted to any means of publication; in part, the researcher is to make a covenant certifying the abovementioned cases.

10. In the journal do all the published ideas manifest the viewpoints of the researcher himself; it is not necessary to come in line with the issuing vicinity, in time, the research stratification is subject to technical priorities.

11. All the research studies are to be subject to Turnitin.

12. All research exposed to confidential revision to state their reliability for publication. No research retrieved to researchers; whether they are approved or not; it takes the procedures below:

a: A researcher should be notified to deliver the meant research for publication in a two-week period maximally from the time of submission.

b: A researcher whose paper approved is to be apprised of the edition chief approval and the eminent date of publication.

c: With the rectifiers reconnoiters some renovations

or depth, before publishing, the research are to be retrieved to the researchers to accomplish them for publication.

d: Notifying the researchers whose research papers are not approved; it is not necessary to state the whys and wherefores of the disapproval.

e: A researcher destowed a version in which the meant research published, and a financial reward.

13. Taking into consideration some points for the publication priorities, as follows:

a: Research participated in conferences and adjudicated by the issuing vicinity.

b: The date of research delivery to the edition chief.

c: The date of the research that has been renovated.

d: Ramifying the scope of the research when possible.

14. With the researcher is not consented to abort the process of publication for his research after being submitted to the edition board, there should be reasons the edition board convinced of with proviso it is to be of two-week period from the submission date.

15. It is the right of the journal to translate a research papre into other languges without giving notice to the researcher.

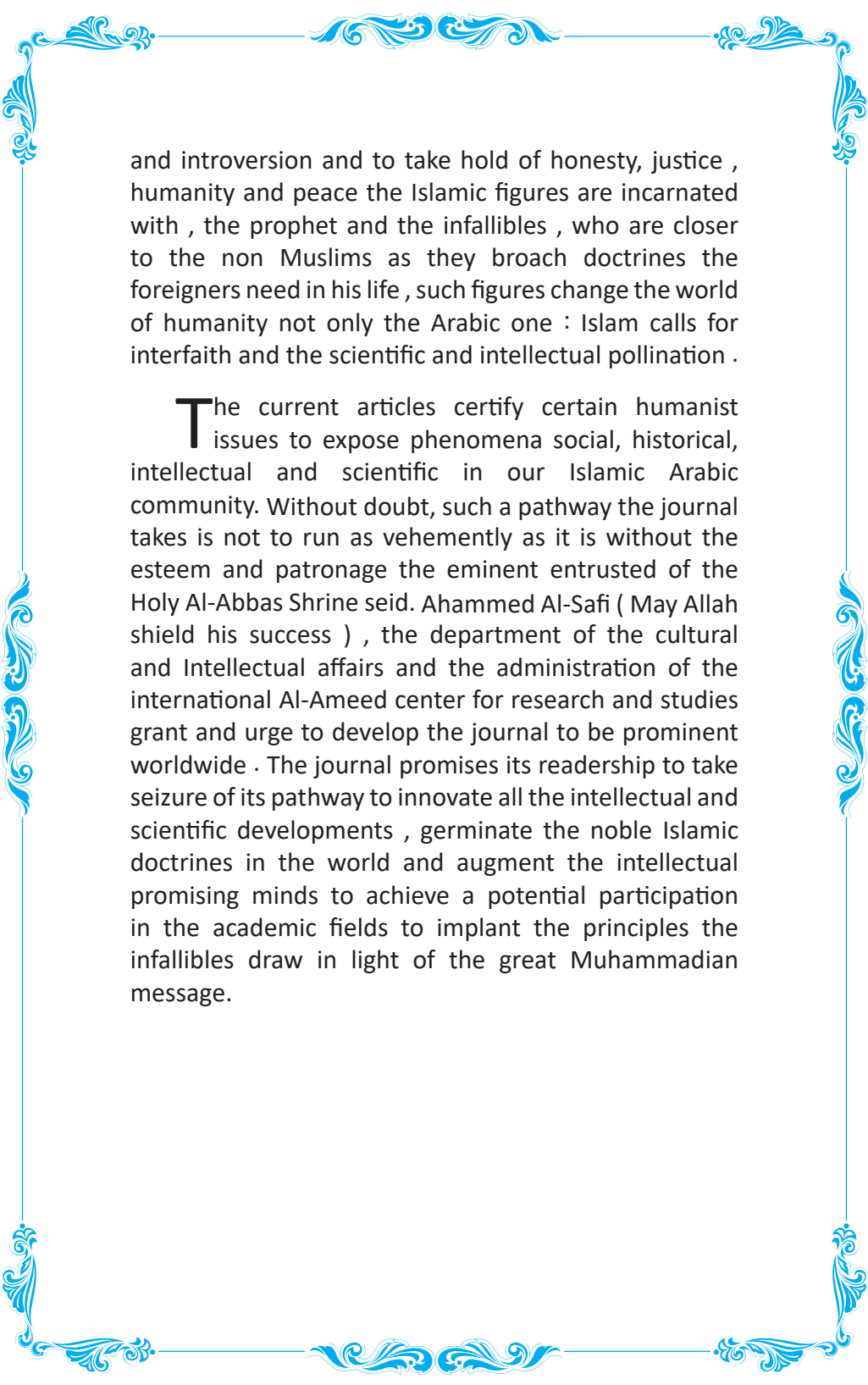
16. You can deliver your research paper to us either via Al.Ameed Journal website

<http://alameed.alkafeel.net>, or Al-Ameed Journal building (Al-Kafeel cultural association), behind Al-Hussein Amusement City, Al-Hussein quarter, Holy Karbala, Iraq.

... Edition word ...

From the sanctity of the martyrdom Karbala , From the blood shed on its land, The quills that buttress the Al-Ameed journal imbibe its stamina to grant and persist to be in the pathway the journal portrays to provide the international, Arabic and Islamic culture with research studies enriching the Islamic mind and broadening its horizons to keep pace with the intellectual scientific changing developments worldwide on the scale of the contemporary scientific curricula and our original Islamic heritage the greatest prophet founds its monoliths and inculcates in the minds . Moreover, the infallibles (Peace be upon them) guide such a heritage into their adherents , students , who rerecord their speeches , thoughts and fragrant chronicles to seal the religion intact and with the prophetic sense , as it is revealed to the prophet , the chosen .

Here comes the current edition , The Greatest Prophet : Sublimity of Imagery and the Horizon of Pragmatics , to cuddle certain articles on the prophetic chronicle ; literary texts and the palpitating imagery with the prophetic inspiration, in particular , the texts created in the reign of the conscious flurry shake hands with the human desires that experience the drastic events changing the traits of the Arabic community from deterioration , loss, fragility and poverty to justice, equality, science and knowledge promulgation and society construction to ensure the human rights to achieve his hopes . To have the acts of the cultural pollination with all is one of the missions the journal endeavors to implement to obliterate dogmatism



and introversion and to take hold of honesty, justice , humanity and peace the Islamic figures are incarnated with , the prophet and the infallibles , who are closer to the non Muslims as they broach doctrines the foreigners need in his life , such figures change the world of humanity not only the Arabic one : Islam calls for interfaith and the scientific and intellectual pollination .

The current articles certify certain humanist issues to expose phenomena social, historical, intellectual and scientific in our Islamic Arabic community. Without doubt, such a pathway the journal takes is not to run as vehemently as it is without the esteem and patronage the eminent entrusted of the Holy Al-Abbas Shrine seid. Ahammed Al-Safi (May Allah shield his success) , the department of the cultural and Intellectual affairs and the administration of the international Al-Ameed center for research and studies grant and urge to develop the journal to be prominent worldwide . The journal promises its readership to take seizure of its pathway to innovate all the intellectual and scientific developments , germinate the noble Islamic doctrines in the world and augment the intellectual promising minds to achieve a potential participation in the academic fields to implant the principles the infallibles draw in light of the great Muhammadian message.



**The Greatest Prophet :
Sublimity of Imagery and
the Horizon of Pragmatics**



The Impact of Persian Language
on Kербala Arabic Dialect
A Sociolinguistic Study

تأثير اللغة الفارسية على
اللهجة العربية الكربلائية
(دراسة اجتماعية)

Asst. Prof. Dr. Hussein Musa Kadhim

أ.م.د. حسين موسى كاظم

**The Impact of Persian Language on
Kerbala Arabic Dialect
A Sociolinguistic Study**

تأثير اللغة الفارسية على اللهجة العربية
الكربلائية

(دراسة اجتماعية)

Asst. Prof. Dr. Hussein Musa Kadhim
University of Kerbala / College of Education for Humanities/
Department of English language

أ.م.د. حسين موسى كاظم
جامعة كربلاء / كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية / قسم اللغة الانكليزية

alnasrawihussein66@gmail.com

Received: 26/3/2018

Accepted: 23/5/2018

Turnitin - passed research



Abstract

The present study is an attempt to check whether or not the people of Kerbala are affected by the Persian language. After tape – recording, the data has been fed into a computer in the shape of machine readable forms. The number of informants subjected to the experiment is (288= 153 male + 135 female), and the same number consists of (157) from the city centre and (131) from the rural. The concordance of the data of each informant has been conducted by the use of SPSS. T-test and ANNOVA tests are used . This research-paper comprises five sections and a conclusion. The introduction is an introductory section , the section two is a review of literature on sociolinguistics and some previous studies as well as the influence of Arabic on other languages. Section four explains language variation (= social and linguistic variable). Section three talks about the methodology of the paper. Section five discusses the results of the study, and finally the conclusion of the research-paper the researcher arrives at. As for the results, the researcher concluded that the educated informants of both sexes show more tendency to acquire the local norms where the uneducated informants are more affected with Persian language, the females tend to employ the Persian lexical words in the urban as much as possible more than the male ones; the urban tend to be more affected by the Persian lexical words than the rural, and it has been proved in this research that these informants who live near shrines are more affected than those who are in the rural.

Key word: Sociolinguistics, Kerbala urban and rural informants, Persian language, T-test and ANNOVA Test.



ملخص البحث

الدراسة الحالية هي عبارة عن محاولة لمعرفة فيما اذا كان للغة الفارسية تاثيرا على ساكني مدينة كربلاء ولهذا الغرض تم اخضاع (٢٨٨) مشتركاً كعينة للبحث. منهم (١٣٥) من الذكور و(١٥٣) من الاناث. ونفس العدد مقسم الى(١٥٧) من سكنة مركز المدينة (AN-NOVA) و (T-Test) و(١٣١) من الريف. وتم تطبيق نوعين من الاختبارات وهما تتكون الدراسة الحالية من خمسة اقسام واستنتاجات. القسم الاول هو عبارة مقدمة البحث. اما القسم الثاني هو تعريف بادبيات البحث واستعراض للدراسات السابقة المتعلقة به بالاضافة الى تأثير اللغة العربية على اللغات الاخرى. ويتناول القسم الثالث من البحث المتغيرات الاجتماعية واللغوية المستعملة في الدراسة الحالية ويوضح الباحث في القسم الرابع الية البحث واجراءاته. ويناقش القسم الخامس نتائج البحث، واخيرا الاستنتاجات التي تمخض عنها البحث. توصل الباحث الى ان المثقفين من كلا الجنسين نزحوا الى اكتساب المعايير المحلية في حين كانت الطبقة غير المثقفة اكثر تائرا باللغة الفارسية. ومالت الاناث الى استخدام المفردات الفارسية في مركز المدينة اكثر مما عليه في حالة الذكور. وقد لاحظ الباحث ان الساكنين من العينة بقرب العتبات المقدسة هم الاكثر تائرا باللغة الفارسية.



1. Introduction

Persian language is one of the foreign languages that affects the Iraqi dialect because Iraq is influenced by the eastern civilization, especially Iranian one since the 3rd century (A.D.), in addition to the interaction of Arabs with Iranians after the Islamic conquests along with the Persian interference in the Umayyad and Abbasid empires until Safawi conquest for Iraq. It is noticed that it is important to make a study of the original Persian words used in Kerbala dialect.

The present study tries to answer the following questions:

To what extent the Persian words have their own impact on people of Kerbala ?

Which group of Karbala people (city center or rural) is more affected by the Persian words than the other?

It is hypothesized that:

There is some impact of Persian language on Kerbala dialect of Arabic.

people of Kerbala use a great number of Persian words in their everyday life since so many Iranians always visit the holy shrines in Karbala like Imam Hussein and his brother Al-Abbas (peace be upon them).



2. Review of Literature

2. 1 Sociolinguistics

The most comprehensive definition of sociolinguistics is given by Wardhaugh (2006:13), he states that sociolinguistics or micro-sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relation between language and society to have a better understanding of the structure of language and of how language functions in communication. Loewen and Reinders (2011:157) define sociolinguistics as the study of language and social factors. More detail is given by Mathews (2007: 372), when he states that sociolinguistics studies the relationship between linguistic variables (e.g. the quality of a vowel) and non-linguistic variables such as the social class of the speakers, their age, sex, education etc.

Micro-linguistics investigates how social structure influences the way people talk and how language varieties and patterns of use correlate with social attributes such as class, sex, age and ethnicity (Aronoff and Miller, 2006: 567). Tagliamonte (2006:3-4) and Malmkjar (2002: 482) show that sociolinguistics focuses on language in social context. To Blommaert (2005:9), sociolinguistics arose out of a concern with differential distribution patterns of language varieties and forms of language use in society. Hence, sociolinguistics is the study of language in society (Lyons,1981:267; Trudgill, 2000: 21; Schmitt, 2002: 150; Coupland and Jaworski, 2009: 1). Downes (1998: 9) mentions that Sociolinguistics studies properties of languages which require reference to social, including contextual, factors in their explanation. According to Malmkjar and Anederson (1991:558), sociolinguistic studies are concerned with:

“ the way in which language varies according to social context in which it is used and according to the social group to which a user belongs. It aims to describe this variation and to show how it reflects social structure. Those linguistic units which vary systematically in relation to social variables such as the user’s region, class, ethnic group, age and gender are called linguistic variables”.



It seems that this definition is the most comprehensive one since it gives more details of this field, i.e., sociolinguistics.

2.1.1 Labov's , Trudgill's, Milroy and Milroy's Methodology

De Saussure (1959: 9) states that language is both individual and social aspects and that one completed the other. Chomsky's view of language is reflected in his distinction between linguistic competence and linguistic performance. Competence means the abstract knowledge of language and performance means the actual use of a language in real situation. In his theory of syntax (1965), Chomsky shows that the linguistic theory is concerned with speaker- listener in homogeneous speech community (Munby, 1978:7).

2.1.1.1 Labov's Social Stratification of English in New York City

Labov's (1966) sample was classified into four groups: Lower Class LC, Working Class WC, Lower Middle Class LMC, Upper Middle Class UMC and his was classified into five types: word list, reading passage, formal and casual and minimal pairs. In relation to the hypothesis of his investigation, several exploratory interviews were based, concerning the department store studies, he specialized his hypothesis: "salespeople in the highest ranked store will have the highest values of (r); those in the middle ranked store will have intermediate values of (r); and those in the lowest ranked store will show the lowest values" (Labov, 1966:65). Labov (1966) conducted a study in New York in which the method used to collect data was a random sample. Examining overt prestige (class and gender), he focused on whether /r/ was pronounced after vowels in such words as car, floor, card, fourth. He wants to know to what extent this linguistic variation correlates with social class (Kottak, 2006:122).

2.1.1.2 Trudgill's Social Differentiation of English in Norwich

Trudgill (1974) conducted a study in Norwich in order to discover the relation between linguistic and social variables. He followed Labov's method. He used the method of structured interviews in



the same way as Labov did in New York city to find out to what extent the variants were related to social class and level of formality. He was a native speaker of Norwich, and this helped him to conduct the study. He used their accent, made Norwich informants speak naturally. He chose four areas which represented different kinds of housing and a range of social status. Ninety five informants were selected. Fifteen informants were refused because they moved into Norwich in the previous ten years. After that he added fifty informants and ten school children, so the total number was sixty interviews (Hudson, 1980: 153).

2.1.1.3 Milroy and Milroy' Social Network

Milroy and Milroy (1978) conducted a study in Belfast in order to discover the relation between linguistic and social variables. Aitchson (2003:89) mentions that Jim and Lesely Milroy pioneered the linguistic study of social networks with a study of three communities in Belfast. Lesley used a method named 'a friend of a friend'. This means that she was accepted and people in Belfast talked normally in front of her. For example when a young man tried to show off in his speech, his friend approached him shouted 'come on, you not on television now. Using 'the friend of a friend' approach also means the researcher becomes involving in exchange and obligation relationships. We can say that the fieldworker becomes part of the community- an observer who is also a participant (Tagliamonte, 2006: 22). Milroy and Milroy's (1978) study in Belfast was the most interesting study which involved language and social network. Three areas have been selected in the study. They were Ballymacarrett, The Hammer and Clonard. One of them was a Catholic and the others were Protestants. Ballymacarrett belonged to a Protestant area. This area was based on men employment in the ship-yard. Hammer belonged to a Protestant area. This area suffered from a local male unemployment. Clonard was the only Catholic area. There was no local employment for men, making them travel outside the area to work (Hudaon, 1980:156).



2.2 Arabic Influence on other Languages

Provided with language, literature, and religion, Arab settled in Africa, Europe and mostly in Asia dealing with people with virtue and spread Islam in their societies. As a result, people of those countries welcomed the new religion, learnt Arabic, and understood the Arabic heritage. Arabic language has contributed a lot to other great languages by means of science, literature, and life in addition to the use of the Arabic handwriting by several global languages. Such influence by Arabic language is different as per the need of the nations, for example, the scientific terms, and the ones related to industry, trade and economics appeared in European languages.

The civilized terms and the daily luxurious life terms were affected by the states conquered by Arab or those who interacted with them such as Persian, Turkish, Urdu, Spanish, Portuguese, and the southern Europe languages which announced peace under the Ottoman Sultan. Hence, religious terms appeared and everything related to Philology and especially worship in peoples' terms used by Arab in religion, so they had to copy a great deal of religion and life of their own namely in Urdu, Indonesian, and Swahili in southern Africa. On the other hand, Arabic has also been affected by many foreign languages like: Persian, Turkish, Hindi, English, French, and Italian. This appeared clearly in the Arab lands which faced a lot of invasions from the past time until now. For example, the Persian, Ottoman, British, French, and Italian invasions as well as the use of Indian mercenaries in the British army were the main factor in spreading the language of the invader and the occupier. In addition, the long period of occupation and the policy of the occupied states help to obliterate Arabic language. Thus, there are so many words of foreign original especially Persian that entered the Arabic books like dictionaries.



3. Methodology of the study

The Tool

100 listed words in the (Persian-Arabic) university dictionary compiled by Sayyah(2003) are used as a tool in this study. The researcher discusses the words under study in three languages (Arabic, Persian, and English).

The procedure

The procedure the researcher follows in this study is conducting interviews with the subjects of the study to know whether or not Kerbala people employ Persian words. Here are the steps the researcher has followed to accomplish the aims of his study:

1. After tape – recording, the data has been fed into a computer in the shape of machine readable forms.
2. The concordance of the data of each informant has been conducted by the use of SPSS.
3. The researcher explains in detail the results of the statistical analysis of the data. The T- test presents a particular value which is called “probability value” (P value). This value states whether the difference between two mean scores is significant or insignificant. So it could be said that, if the P value is less than 0.01 ($P < 0.01$), the difference between the two sets of mean scores is significant. If the P value is more than 0.01 ($P > 0.01$), the difference is insignificant.

The second statistical test is ANOVA. This test is used to check the validity of more than two variables. The value used in this test is called (P- level). If the P- level is less than or equal 0.05 ($P < 0.05$), the pattern of difference is significant. If the P- level is more than 0.05 ($P > 0.05$), the difference is insignificant.

4. The analysis of data and the interpretation of results are conducted in terms of the selected variables so as to give an adequate presentation for the impact of Persian language on Kerbala dialect.
5. The final step is implementing the statistical test of the T – test analysis ANOVA so as to give an adequate presentation of the numerous relationships between linguistic and social variables.



4. Language Variation

De Saussure distinguished between two terms 'langue' and 'parole' whereas Chomsky has drawn the similar distinction in terms of linguistic 'competence' and 'performance' with respect to particular language (Lyons, 1971: 50). Spolsky (1998:9) states that sociolinguists focus on variations in language which are related to variations in society. Therefore, it could be related to characteristics of the speaker (age, gender, social class, region, education, etc...) and the nature of the speech interaction (its topic and its places,). Richards and Schmidt (2010: 624) show that variation refers to differences in pronunciation, grammar, or lexicon within a language. It may be related to regional or social class or educational background. Therefore 'variety' means a language, a dialect, an idiolect or an accent. The term 'variety' is an academic term used for any kind of language production, whether we are viewing it as being determined by region, gender, social class, age or education etc...(Bauer:2002:4).

The term variety is employed by linguists to cover any language system typical of a set of people (even if the set contains only one member). So variety is a cover term for idiolect, register, dialect, accent, and language. This term is preferred among linguists because it avoids taking decisions about whether, the two varieties are dialects of the same language or different languages (ibid: 10).

4.1 Social Variables

Schiedewind (2001: 3) states that language cannot be considered a complete system without referring to the real world, so there is a need for knowledge used by participants in a communicative act. This knowledge depends on communication (Bloor and Bloor, 2007: 18). Labov (1972: 183) says that the study of language in its social context is known as sociolinguistics opposite to linguistics that is concerned with the study of language without referring to its social context. Therefore, people use language in social contexts to explain and convey their feelings, ideas and emotions. That is, without language people cannot live and deal with each other to meet their needs.



The study of linguistic variation focused on many factors influencing the choice of one of the variants. These factors include non-contextual factors, such as: sex, age, education and some indexes referring to the socioeconomic status of the speaker, and contextual ones which consist of various elements of linguistic context of a variable, such as: its systematic and phonological environment and the discourse function of the utterance containing the variable (Sankoff, 1978: 245-6). Giglioli (1972: 217) mentions that there are several social variables such as: gender, age and education which affect and differentiate the linguistic behavior of the speakers. So each social variable has many linguistic differences by which it can observably be distinguished from the other social variables. Trudgill (1974: 35) comments saying that “ the diffusion of a linguistic feature through a society may be halted by barriers of social class, age, race, religion or other factors”. Thus, these important factors determine the use of the linguistic features of the speakers.

4.1.1 Gender

Hudson (2000: 464) defines gender as a social differentiator which describes the existence of the linguistic features of the speaker. Men and women seem to speak different language, but in fact, they speak different varieties of the same language. There are some observable linguistic differences between men and women. On the one hand, men use a large number of expressions that women understand but never pronounce. On the other hand, women tend to use words and phrases which men never use. In many societies, men tend to use the standard language more than women and appear to be much prestigious (Thomas and Wareing, 1999: 2). Yule (2006: 223) points out that female speakers prefer to use more prestigious forms than male speakers with regard to the same social background. For example: women tend to discuss their personal feelings more than men. Women often talk about personal experiences that connect with the other women. Men prefer to talk about non- personal topics, such as sport and news etc.

The values of Kerbala society exert strong social pressures on gen-



der. Therefore, it is expected from both male and female to choose the suitable linguistic behavior (Al-Juboury, 2014: 29). At large, most of educational and occupational roles belonged to men. Men are characterized by dense and multiplex social networks. They also have different means of contact with people of the town (ibid). The researcher claims here that the sacredness of the city makes its citizens of both sexes behave in line with what corresponds religion. In this study, the data base which consists of two hundred and eighty eight speakers are equally divided between males and females so as to give a representative image of the speakers in Karbala community.

4.1.2 Age

The age of the speaker is another social variable that affects the linguistic variation. "Such pattern of the sociolinguistic variation takes part as a marker of linguistic change in progress" (Chambers & Trudgill, 1980: 89). Hudson (2000: 462-3) shows that the age of the speaker is important because of its obviously plain role in language change. There are differential forms of language that are used by one generation and seemed peculiar or vague to other generation. This is the main reason of how languages change. Generally speaking, young people employ many linguistic forms which old people may not understand and vice versa (Wardhaugh, 2006: 196).

The study of these patterns of sociolinguistic variations according to age arranges into groups. This grouping makes it easy to analyze the collected data. The age of the speaker is seen as a significant social variable affecting sociolinguistic variation. Linguistic change in progress can be observed by comparing the speech of different generations of speakers in a speech community at a given point in time (Al-Juboury, 2014: 30). Chambers and Trudgill (1980) conducted a study on Norwich speech community which is a different study from Trudgill's. They found that the normal pattern of age differentiation exists when the youngest and oldest people tend to choose the vernacular forms.



Concerning age of the speakers, this study divides them into three groups. Each group consists of 100 informants. The first group is expected to represent a different pattern of variation. In fact, the aim behind this division is, first, to pinpoint the age group in male and female which is responsible for sociolinguistic innovation ; and second , to differentiate one group from another. In this case, the categorization of informants into three age groups appears to be representative of the speakers of Kerbala community.

4.1.3 Education

Education is another social variable which has a noticeable effect on the linguistic variation. Speakers, who leave education early, use many linguistic forms that are different from those employed by educated people. These features reflect the social background of the two kinds of speakers (Yule, 2006: 206-7). The educated people tend to use more standard variety whereas people, who leave school at the age of fourteen, use the non- standard variety in their communication (Trudgill, 1978: 38). In fact, this social variable is related to other social variables. It should take into account of the age and sex of the speaker. For instance, on the one hand, the researcher should take into account the speaker besides the basis of whether the speaker is educated or not. On the other hand, the researcher has to divide the selected informants according to the education variable into their both genders. It is worthy to observe that the educated people tend to use the standard variety of language in most of their daily conversations with other people, particularly during their working, while uneducated people use many different forms of non- standard variety of language.

4.1.4 Region

There are two kinds of variation: 'Regional Variation', which involves differences between one place and another, whereas 'Social Variation', which involves differences between one social class and another. Culpeper and Jaworski (2009: 337) state that "regional variation is a form of language which conveys information about



a speaker's geographical origin through using words, grammatical constructions or features of pronunciation which are present in some areas, but absent in others".

4.2 Linguistic variables

The linguistic variables here are (100) Persian words (the same words used in Kerbala dialect) with their equivalence in Arabic and English to be a sample of the present study. That is, the following table of words from (Persian-Arabic) university dictionary compiled by Sayyah(2003), does not include all the Persian words employed by the Kerbala people whether in the urban or rural but just as a sample.

.No	Persian Word(the same words used in Kerbala dialect)	Arabic Equivalence	English Equivalence
.1	أُتو	المكواة= الأوتي	Iron
.2	أجاغ	موقد النار= المطبخ	Stove
.3	استاد	المدرس = الاستاذ	Teacher
.4	استكان	الفنجان = قده الشاي	Cup of tea
.5	أنبار	المخزن = محل الذخيرة	Storehouse
.6	باتري	البطارية	Battery
.7	باجي	الأخت الكبيرة	Grand sister
.8	بخشيش	الهبة = الهدية	Gift
.9	بد ذات	الخبيث = اللئيم	Wicked, bad
.10	بس	الكافي = الوافر	Sufficient
.11	بست	السد = ما يسد به ماء النهر	Dam
.12	بغجة، بقجة	صرة ملابس	Bundle of clothes
.13	بلكة	لكن، ربما	But, perhaps



.14	بورس	البورصة = محل بيع وشراء الوثائف التجارية	Market
.15	بوربا	الحصير = البارية	Mat
.16	بوسة	القبلة	Kiss
.17	بوفة	المقصف = البوفية (مكان وضع ادوات الطعام)	Buffet
.18	پاچه	الكراع = اكلة مشهورة	Special meal from lamb or cattle head, legs and arms
.19	پاراشوت	مظلة النجاة في الطائرة	Parachute
.20	پاك	الطاهر = التقي	Pious
.21	پالتو	المعطف = البالطو	Overcoat
.22	پتو	البطانية	Blanket
.23	پرده	الحجاب = النقاب	Curtain
.24	پُشت	الظهر = الخلف أي عندما يقال للقطعة أدبيري	Back
.25	پُمپ	المضخة	Pump
.26	بنچرشدن	الثقب في مطاط عجلة السيارة	Puncture
.27	پوشينه	الغطاء = غطاء خفيف تضعه المرأة على وجهها تتستر به	Veil
.28	پهلوان	البطل = وهو المصارع	Hero
.29	پياده	الراجل = وهو خلاف راكب (يطلق علي زوار الامام الحسين الذين ياتون راجلين للزيارة)	Walker
.30	تابه	المقلاة	Pan
.31	تازه	الجديد = الطري	Fresh
.32	تاير	اطار عجلات السيارة	Tyre
.33	تپانجه، طبانجه	البندقية القصيرة	Pistol
.34	تخت	السريير	Bed
.35	ترس	الخوف = تستخدم بمعنى الجبان	Coward

.36	نُرش	الحامض	Acid
.37	نُرشِي	الطرشي = المخلل	Pickle
.38	تكمة، دجمة	الزّر	Button
.39	تلفن	الهاتف = التليفون	Telephone
.40	تننّج	ضيق النفس	Dyspnea
.41	توب	الكرة أو المدفع	Ball
.42	تور	شبكة صياد،النسيج المشبك، فتيلة المصباح	Drag net
.43	توشك، دوشك	فراش النوم	Mattress
.44	تيغّة	جدار يستخدم للستين محلين	Wall
.45	جامخانة	غرفة جدرانها من الزجاج	glass chamber
.46	جڭ	الّة رافعة للانتقال كرفع السيارة	Jack
.47	چادر	الخيمة	Tent
.48	چاي	الشاي	Tea
.49	چرخ	العجلة،الدولاب	Wheel
.50	خانة	الدار = البيت	House
.51	خوب	الحسن،الجيد	Good
.52	دادا	غلام،جارية،مربي الاطفال	Nursemaid
.53	داغ	شديد الحرارة،ساخن	Hot
.54	دبنڭ	الجاهل،الاحمق	Fool
.55	درد	الالام،المرض	Pain
.56	دروازه	الباب الكبير(مكان معروف في الكاظمية)	Gate
.57	دستور	القانون	Law
.58	دولچھ	اناء لحمل الماء	Jug
.59	ديباجه	مقدمة الكتاب	Preface
.60	روزنامه	الجريدة	Magazine
.61	زرد	الاصفر(الزردة أكلة معروفة)	Yellow

.62	زرگش	المطرز بخيوط ذهبية(مزرکش)	Embroidered by gold
.63	زدگار	أكسيد النحاس، وتستخدم (زنجار)	Verdigris
.64	زهر	السُّم	Poison
.65	شب بو	نبت فيه زهور يفوح عطرها ليلا	Kind of flower perfuming at night
.66	شله	الحساء من الرزوالسكر والزعفران	A kind of food making up of rice, sugar, and saffron
.67	شمعدان	محل وضع الشمع	Chandlery
.68	شورت	سراويل قصيرة	Pant
.69	شيك	حسن الهندام	Handsome
.70	سرسري	الخالي من الفائدة	Trivial
.71	سرقفلي	الحق الذي يثبت للمستأجر حقه عند التخلية(السرقفلية)	Warranty
.72	سرگين	الروث، السرجين	Dung
.73	سطل	السَّطَل	Bucket
.74	سكنجبن	خل ممزوج مع السكر	A drink made up of vinegar and sugar
.75	سُمبادة	الآلة تتخذ لبرد بعض المعادن وصيقلتها	Sandpaper
.76	سوپ	الحساء بانواعه، الشورية	Soap
.77	سيخ	السُّفود لشواء اللحم	Skewer
.78	صُراحیّه	كأس الشراب، الزجاجاة	Glass contain- er for drinking
.79	صندوقچه	الصندوقة	Box
.80	طشت	الطست	Basin
.81	فرچه	الفرشاة	Brush
.82	قاجاق	التهریب	Smuggling
.83	قازقان	القدر الكبير	Big pot

.84	قاشق	الملعقة = بالعامية (خاشوكة)	Spoon
.85	قاليجه	السجادة الصغيرة	Small mat
.86	قبقاب	الحذاء الخشبي	Wooden sandal
.87	گوجه	البرقوق	Plum
.88	گیوه	نوع من الاحذية	A kind of shoes
.89	زگلگ	طائر اللقلق	Stork
.90	لگن	الطشت	Basin
.91	مُهر	الختم	Stamp
.92	میر	الحاكم، الامیر	Prince
.93	میز	المنضدة	Table
.94	میزاب	قناة = أنبوبة مياه	Gargoyle
.95	نازك	اللطف	Nice
.96	ناطور	الحارس الليلي	Sentry
.97	نعلبكي	الطبق الصغير للشاي	Small plate
.98	هاون	الهاون، المهراس	Mortar
.99	هيچ	تافه، عبث	Vain
.100	یواش	ببطء، ببهدوء	Slowly

5. Discussion of the Results

The analysis is based upon the correlation between the social variables, namely, gender, age, education, region and linguistic variables. When the distribution between linguistic and social variables has been conducted, the results came up as the following :

5.1 Analysis of Results According to Gender

This section is mainly designed to investigate the data. It will be compared according to gender, i.e. female informants are going to be compared with those of male ones.

Table (1): The Effect of Gender on the Choice of Linguistic Variables

Gender	N	Mean	S. D	T	Sig
M	153	16.59	9.78	4.43	0.00
F	135	12.13	6.88		

The implementation of the t – test on the data which is related to this variable has come up with the following results:

The male informants have shown a great effect on Persian language since they interact a lot with the Iranians visitors to shrines of the city center when dealing with them in sale. The mean value variant is 16.59 ; while the mean value for female is 12.13 and the P value is highly significant as the calculated value is more than the tabulated value at ($p < 0.001$). This result shows that the males have used the unmarked / standard variant more than the marked stigmatized one. The statistical analysis in Table (1) above shows that the calculated value is less than the tabulated value in all linguistic variables. Thus, the female tend to employ the Persian lexical words in the urban as much as possible more than the male ones.

5.2 Analysis of Results According to Age

As for this variable, the results of the test are going to be compared according to age to investigate the results of old and young informants. (see Table 2):

Table (2): The Effect of Age Group on the Choice of Linguistic Variables

Age Group	N	Mean	S D	Scheffe
20 – 10	93	11.00	7.57	2.31
30 – 21	99	18.97	10.30	
40 – 31	96	13.28	5.97	
Total	288	14.50	8.82	



Age is one of the social variable which plays a role in the degree of language variation. The implementation of the T- test on the data which is related to this sociolinguistic variable has come up with the following results:

The mean value of informant of group (1) is (11.00) whereas the mean value of the second group is (18.97). Finally, the last group is (13.28). The P is at (2.31).The test is valid at ($P > 0.05$). The difference is not significant. The statistical analysis in table (2) above shows that the old people are more conservative on language more than young ones since it is difficult for them to acquire such Persian words. This result states that the age of the speaker is another social factor, the old people are more conservative on language than young ones.

5.3 Analysis of Results According to Education

In this variable, the results of the test are going to be compared according to education to investigate the results of educated people and uneducated ones (see Table 3).

Table (3): The Effect of Education on the Choice of Linguistic Variables

Education	N	Mean	S. D	T	Sig
E	132	10.27	5.01	-4.35	0.00
U	156	18.66	11.82		

The mean value of educated informants is (10.27) whereas of uneducated informants is (18.66). The P value is significant at (0.000). The test was valid at ($P < 0.05$). The statistical analysis in the table above shows that the educated people tend to use the Persian words on their dialect more than the uneducated ones. This is because most of the used Persian language is standard so it is easy for the educated people to have the ability to acquire it.



5.4 Analysis of Results According to Region

Regarding the variable of region, the results of this test are going to be compared according to region to investigate the results of urban and rural of Kerbala.

Table (4): The Effect of Region on the Choice of Linguistic Variables

Region	N	Mean	S. D	T	Sig
City	157	18.79	9.89	8.42	0.00
Rural	131	10.92	5.75		

The test on the data of the informants who were between ten and twenty years of age has shown that the difference between the two values was slightly significant at a probability value less than 0.005. The mean value for city was 18.79; whereas for rural was 10.92. Thus, people in city centre are more effected than those who live in rural. The statistical analysis in table (4) above reveals that the urban tend to use the Persian lexical words differently compared to the rural since more interaction between different languages has been done in the city centre than in the rural. Thus, people of city centre are more effected by Persian language.



6. Conclusions

One of the most crucial points to note is that language is in a dynamic change. The fact that languages vary and change means that there are alternatives available to speakers. This actually opens up the possibility to choose one 'variant' rather than others and that choice is determined by social factors alone. It is very obvious in this study that there is a whole spectrum of linguistic variation in Kerbala. This change and effect are taking place towards Kerbala dialect. Owing to much interaction between the Iranian visitors to the holy shrines and the people of Kerbala city, the young informants, especially of the first age group, participated a lot in that change. The old informants, on the other hand, proved to be more conservative on their language. In addition, they are the male informants, not the female, who were leading the innovatory forms towards the effect of Persian language. Moreover, the educated informants of both sexes showed more tendency to acquire the local norms whereas the uneducated informants are more affected by Persian language. Further, the females tend to employ the Persian lexical words in the urban as much as possible more than the male ones. Similarly, the urban tend to be more affected by the Persian lexical words than the rural. This research confirms the fact that those informants who live near shrines are more affected than those who live in the rural. As for Kerbala dialect, Persian has affected it from different aspects. First refers to those linguistic characteristics such as the use of prefix (دا) in Karbala colloquial (to walk=دا أمشي, to go دا =, to come=دا أجي) referring to the continuity of the verb and this prefix is common in Persian language. We also have a Persian suffix (خانة) to indicate the place, e.g., (جاي خانه = café, بانزين خانه = petrol station, زور خانه = sports place). Second, the Holy Ship of Kerbala as it attracts Muslims in general and the Iranians in particular because of faith and neighborhood. Third, establishment of religious schools in Kerbala is a significant factor which attracts many of the Shi'a students among them the Iranians. Fourth, marriage from the Iranian race is an additional factor that leads to a new social relationship which directly affects the language and dialect of the sons and



grandsons. Finally, it is clear that the influence of Persian language begins from the Karbala family where words of Persian origin are tackled in everyday life like : (=چرباية bed, ميز = table, صينية =tray, قوري = kettle,...); the popular meals (باچه = special meal from lamb or cattle head, legs and arms; ترشانه =a kind of broth; دولمة = a kind of meal;...); folk names (الدس بوس = to kiss hand ; الزور خانه = sports place, الازونة = shelf,...).



Bibliography

- Aitchison, J. (2003). Linguistics. London: the Mc Graw- Hill Companies.
- Al-Juboury, M. T. (2014). " Linguistic Variation in the Province of Holy Kerbala, Iraq; A Sociolinguistic Study". Unpublished Thesis. Thi Qar: University of Thi Qar
- Aronoff, M. and Miller, J., R. (2003). The Hand Book of Linguistics. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Bauer, L (2002). An Introduction to International Varieties of English. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Blommaert, J. (2005). Discours: A Critical Introduction. Cambridge: CUP.
- Bloor, M. and Bloor, T. (2007). The Practice of Critical Discourse Analysis: An Introduction. London: Hodder Arnold.
- Chamber, J., K. and Trudgill, P. (1980). Dialectology. Cambridge: CUP.
- Coupland, C and Jaworski, A.(2009).The New Sociolinguistics Reader. Macmillan: Palgrave.
- De Saussure, F. (1959). Course In General Linguistics. New York : McGraw- Hill.
- Giglioli, P. P. (1972). Language and Social Context. London: Penguin Books.
- Hudson, G. (2000). Essential Introductory Linguistics. Blackwell.
- Hudson, R., A.(1980).Sociolinguistics. Cambridge: cup.
- Kottak, C., P. (2006). Cultural Anthropology. Mc Graw Hill: Higher



Education.

- Labov, W. (1972). Sociolinguistic Patterns. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- (1966). The Social Stratification of English in New York City. Washington, DC: Center for Applied Linguistics.
- Loewen, S and Reinders, H. (2011). Key Concepts in Second Language Acquisition. Macmillan: Palgrave.
- Lyons, J. (1981). Language and Linguistics. Cambridge: CUP.
- (1971). Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics. Cambridge: CUP.
- Malmkjar, K. (2005). The Linguistics Encyclopedia. London and New York: Routledge.
- Malmkjar, K and Anderson, J., M. (2006). The Linguistics Encyclopedia. London and New York. Rutledge.
- Mathews, P., H. (2007). The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics. Oxford: OUP.
- Milroy, J. & Milroy, L. (1978). Belfast: Change and Variation in an Urban Vernacular. In Trudgill, P. (ed.), Sociolinguistic Patterns in British English.
- Munby, J. (1978). Communicative Syllabus Design: A Sociolinguistics Model for Defining the Concept of Purpose- Specific Language Programs. London and New York: CUP.



- Richards, J., C. and Schmidt, R. (2010). Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics. Pearson.
- Sankoff, D. (1978). Linguistic Variation: Models and Methods. New York: Academic Press.
- Sayyah, A. (2003). A University Dictionary. Tehran: Bazar Shirazi.
- Schmitt, N. (2002). An Introduction to Applied Linguistics. London: Arnold.
- Schniedewind, W. M. (2001). "Prolegomena for the Sociolinguistics of Classical Hebrew". Journal of Hebrew Scriptures. Canada: National Library of Canada. Available at <http://jihsonline.org>.
- Spolsky, Bernard (1998): Sociolinguistics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Tagliamonte, S. A. (2012). Variationist Sociolinguistics. A John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Publication: Wiley-Blackwell.
- (2006). Analysing Sociolinguistic Variation. New York: CUP.
- Thomas, L. and Wareing, S. (1999). Language, Society, and Power. London: Routledge. Available at <http://www.womankind.org.uk>.
- Trudgill, P (2000). Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language in Society. London: Penguin.
- (1978). Sociolinguistic Patterns in British English. London: Edward Arnold.



- (1974). Sociolinguistics: An Introduction. Penguin Books.
- Wardhaugh, R.(2006). An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. New York:
Blackwell.
- Yule, G. (2006). The Study of Language. Cambridge: CUP.