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**A Phonological Study of Juncture in Mosuli Arabic and Its Divergence from Some Kinds of Juncture in Standard Arabic****A B S T R A C T**

Juncture as phonological process occurs in Mosuli Arabic. It is conceptual and exceptional. The conceptuality and exceptionality appear in two perspectives. The first one is in changing the phonological and morphological adoption of words if they are alone or within context, the second one is the role of juncture in camouflaging the main meaning of a word. These two perspectives seem natural, but the new truth is, that there is no constant rule to deduct how juncture occur in Mosuli Arabic. This study tackles how phonological phenomenon of juncture occurs in Mosuli Arabic, what is the nature of juncture in single words, and when it occurs in a sentence. The data of the study are collected by the researcher as a native speaker of Mosuli Arabic. The data represent most of words that are used by Mosuli people. The data have been analyzed in frame of prosody theory which includes how the phoneme and supra – segmental features work together in showing the behavior of juncture in Mosuli Arabic. One of the main findings in this study is, only three types of juncture existence in Mosuli Arabic. Another important finding is that juncture in Mosuli Arabic has substantial role in camouflaging information depending on the speaker's intention.

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دراسة صوتية لمفصل الكلمة في الموصلية العربية: ابتعاد عن بعض انواع مفصل الكلمة في العربية الفصحى

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المستخلص

تقع الظاهرة الصوتية "مفصل الكلمة" في الموصلية العربية. مفصل الكلمة ادراكي واستثنائي. تظهر الادراكية والاستثنائية لمفصل الكلمة ضمن اطار منظورين. الأول هو في تغيير البنية الصوتية والمورفولوجية للكلمات سواء كانت لوحدها أو ضمن السياق، والثاني هو تمويه المعنى الرئيسي للكلمة. يبدو هذان المنظوران طبيعيين، لكن الحقيقة الجديدة هي أنه لا توجد قاعدة ثابتة لاستنتاج كيفية وقوع مفصل الكلمة في العربية الموصلية. تتناول هذه الدراسة كيفية حدوث

الظاهرة الصوتية التي تسمى مفصل الكلمة في الموصلية العربية، وما هي طبيعة مفصل الكلمة في الكلمات المفردة، ومتى تقع في الجملة.

تم جمع بيانات الدراسة من قبل الباحث كمتحدث للموصلية العربية. تمثل البيانات معظم الكلمات التي يستخدمها الموصلين. تم تحليل البيانات في إطار نظرية العروض التي تتضمن كيفية عمل اصغر وحدة صوتية والسماط المقطعية معا في إظهار سلوك مفصل الكلمة في الموصلية العربية. واحدة من النتائج الرئيسية في هذه الدراسة هي أن ثلاثة أنواع فقط تقع في الموصلية العربية. ومن النتائج المهمة الأخرى هي ان مفصل الكلمة في الموصلية العربية له دور كبير في تمويه المعلومات اعتمادا على نية المتحدث.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** مفصل الكلمة ، الأنواع ، التمويه ، عدم وجود بعض الأنواع

## 1- Introduction

The current study, of a descriptive and analytic nature, is proposed to investigate phonologically how phenomenon of juncture occurs in Mosuli Arabic. The investigation is limited to the study of many words from Mosuli Arabic. Selecting the words is accomplished with frequently using of them by Mosuli people. Using of words appears through daily life by Mosuli people in various environments such as at home, in academic situations, among relatives and friends, and so on.

## 2- Aims of the Study

Before delving into of this study, the researcher will, in brief way, present a survey of the background information which is thought to be necessary to cover the contents in below to be aims of the study:

- The meaning of Juncture
- The kinds of Juncture
- How Juncture belongs to the type of prosodic phonology.
- How some kinds of juncture in standard Arabic do not existence in Mosuli Arabic.

Moreover, the researcher will examine how changing juncture creates a type of camouflage, and troubles in some cases.

## 3- The Theoretical Account of Juncture

The term Juncture, generally, has been viewed from different perspectives. The most dominant one is that juncture as a supra-segmental phenomenon which do with other suprasegmentals to do with segmental phonemes. Juncture as a suprasegmental phoneme characterizes the utterance or words from one sound to a neighboring sound in speech stream. How juncture characterizes one sound?! The answer of the question belongs articulatory to the nature of pausing in that juncture interposes a temporary stopping in continuous stream of speech. As a result, juncture happens to be a suprasegmental phonemic cue. The cue, here, is a magic key which makes the listener or learner of a second language perceive identical sequences of utterances having different meanings, for example, great apes and grey tape, full stop and false top and so on (West, 1964:104; Gramley & Patzold, 1992:109).

Juncture as a phoneme, is constituted by heterogeneous features which are regarded highly phonetically class (Fischer & Jorgensen, 1975:96). The view of Fischer and Jorgensen has been refused by Harris. Harris states that juncture is a phonological phenomenon and a manifested boundary between linguistic units because juncture includes phonetic material which participates in the description of the phonemes involved (Harris, 1951:81; Lehiste, 1964: 172). Demirezen (1986) adds that juncture as a phoneme represents another measuring unit of intonation (Demirezen, 1986:115). Juncture refers to the boundaries between phonetic or phonological entities. These phonetic or phonological entities can be in form of phonemes or form of syllables or form of morphemes, or form of words. As well as to what have been mentioned the entities, phonetic or phonological entities may include intermediate prosodic phrases, and intonational phrases which juncture can occur among their phrases ( Mannell , 2000:3). Underhill adds that juncture is the name which can be given to a number of features through their occurring at the boundary between words in connected speech. The boundary between words, despite of their fully linked together in most of the time, remains clear and unambiguous (Underhill, 1994:68). Matthews defines it as "the degree of linkage between successive sounds in speech" (Matthews, 1997:209). Juncture has been defined by Crystal as "the phonetic boundary features which may demarcate grammatical units such as morpheme, word or clause" (Crystal, 2003:248). Juncture is one of the characteristics of prosodic grouping to produce phonological units, it is an important factor in prosodic grouping. It represents boundaries of the word (Hirst, 1993:32).

Juncture is a para-phonotactic unit which belongs to the boundaries between phonological items. However, juncture is difficult occurred in its morphophonemic function with dual significance, phonemic and supra-segmental. The reason is juncture changes the meaning of the utterance in its phonemic, and juncture is used as a phonological phenomenon which breaks up the whole utterance into groups in its supra-segmental (Hadeel et al, 2021:788).

Juncture is a sound quality that can be expressed as signaling pause or pauses, a little bit of silence. This view of juncture represents the most obvious realization of juncture. The pause or silence which is created by juncture is accompanied with particular pitch changes in stream of speech (Trager & Smith, 1951). Juncture from perspective of being a pause or silence regards functional. On the contrary, Hill illustrates that juncture is "primarily a lengthening of a sound after which it, i.e. a boundary, occurs" (Hill, 1955: 534).

According to the phonetician Roach, Juncture can be defined as "the relationship between one sound and the sounds that immediately precede or follow it" (Roach, 1988: 110).

Juncture, without any doubt, cannot occur separately, it occurs in the availability of other phonological phenomena may be all of them or some are suprasegmental (Ladefoged, 2006:24). In order to determine the location of the boundary, phonotactics of aimed language and modifications of phonotary patterns should be controlled. Furthermore role of the principle of Onset Maximization should be controlled (Davenport and Hannahs, 2005:77).

Consider the following transcribed examples / maɪtrem / (Roach, 2010:116):

The example can be understood as :

- 1- / maɪ + treɪn /            my train
- 2- / maɪt + reɪn /            might rain
- 3- / ə 'greɪ + 'teɪp/            a grey tape
- 4- / ə'greɪt + 'eɪp/            a great ape

It is clear that juncture distinguishes word boundaries and mark of it is the symbol /+/.

#### 4- The importance of Juncture

Before tackling the kinds, it looks that it is better to mention the importance of juncture in English as outlines in order to explain its kinds in more easier way. Juncture has two important affects (Kooij, 1971:40-83). The first one is the absence of juncture leads to segmental problems in understanding and recognition of speech, for example:

- 5- Help a snail            / heɪlp ə + sni:l /
- 6- Help us nail            / heɪlp əs + ni:l /

The second effect of juncture is changing grammatical category of a word via changing a derivational rule of a word from N. to V. to Adj. for example: light house keeper / laɪthaʊskɪpə / can be as one of the following:

- 7- / laɪt + haʊs + kɪpə /    (light) Adj. which means light weight of person who guard the house.
- 8- / laɪthaʊs + kɪpə /        (lighthouse) N. which means a person in danger in the house.
- 9- / laɪt + haʊskɪpə /    (light) V. which means a person who performs some duties.

It can be seen that juncture removed the ambiguity of transcription which means nothing or aimless expression. Juncture through above simple example expresses a lot. It demarcates grammatical units, each unit has separate meaning in English. More precisely, each unit represents certain kind of parts of speech.

#### 5. Juncture in Mosuli Arabic

Regardless a theoretical background of Mosul city which is a governorate of Ninava, it can be said that Ninava is a governorate locates in the northerian Iraq. Most of people who live in Mosul (centre of Ninava) speak Mosuli dialect (Israa, 2011:12).

Mosuli Arabic differs in some points from all varieties spoken in the middle and south of Iraq. Regardless of using different vocabulary, the differences belong to some phonological features (Al-Joomard, 1989). One of these phonological features is juncture. Below are some words which have been taken randomly from speakers of Mosuli Arabic.

Table 1 Some words in Mosuli Arabic

Word in Mosuli Arabic	Phonemic transcription of a word	Meaning in English
اتعوق	/ ʔitʕawwaq /	He is late
اخص	/ ʔaxas /	It is more cheaper
ريحان	/ ribha:n /	He is winner
عتبي	/ ʕatabi: /	Entrance of the house
جميع	/ dʒe:mʕ /	Masjed
قنصور	/ qan'so:r /	Wardrobe
غشيمي	/ ɣaʃi:mi: /	She lacks experiences for life
تعبانين	/ tiʕʔba:ni:n /	We are tired
دوشمي	/ do:ʃami: /	Cover of chair in a car
غمضان	/ ɣa:mada:n /	Month of Ramdan
ابغي	/ ʔbiɣi: /	Soap your face well
اصملا	/ ʔʂmala /	Bless you
منقل	/ minqal /	Grill
امحطم	/ ʔimħattam /	Destroyed
صندل	/ ʂandal /	Type of shoes
ماعون	/ ma:ʕu:n /	Type of pots and plates
ابحدي	/ ʔibbaħdi /	I am alone
بلا كونات	/ bala:ko:na:t /	Without fighting

1- The word / ʔitʕawwaq / in phonemic transcription means either:

/ ʔ + i:tʕwa:k / (he is late) تأخر

or / ʔa:t + ʕwa:k / (type of disability or lagged behind is coming) ات + عوق

junction appears not only in changing the meaning of the word, but also the grammatical category of the word or what is known as the gender of the word. The word has been changed from the verb in the past to verb in the present and noun. In the second case of this word / ʔi:tʕwa:k /, the sound /t/ functions as a main factor in changing the gender of the word and also in changing vowel from /i:/ to /a:/ in keeping the length of vowel.

2- The word / ʔaxas / in phonemic transcription means either:

/ ʔax + ʂ / (brother) and (Arabic letter ص)

or / ʔ + axas / (it is more cheaper)

junction occurs in changing the grammatical function of the word. This appears in changing case of the noun + Arabic letter in the first case to an adjective in the second case. Furthermore, it changes the meaning of the word. In the first case the sound / ʂ / which

reflects boundaries of juncture for the word / ʔaxas / mainly participates in changing gender of the word and in omitting the short vowel / a /.

3- The word / ribħa:n / in its given phonemic transcription means either:

/ 'rib + 'ħa:n / (boss) and (it is a time)

or / rib'ħa:n / (he is winner)

According to this word, juncture appears in changing two sides of the word / ribħa:n /. The first side is meaning, and the second side is the grammatical function of the word. Concerning grammatical function, in the first word / rib + ħa:n / juncture creates changing the gender of the word from an adjective to noun and adverb of time. More precisely, in this word juncture with prosodic stress participate in creating new separate meaningful words in forms of N., Adv., and Adj.

4- The word / ʕatabɪ / in phonemic transcription means either:

/ ʕatabɪ / (entrance of the house)

or / ʕatab + bi: / (blame me) + preposition

or / ʕatab + ni: / (blame me) + pronoun

In the first case, grammatical function of the word is noun, while in the second case grammatical function of the word is verb + preposition. The third case includes verb + object pronoun. The / b / functions as a preposition and the last vowel is longer in / bi: / than / ʕatabɪ /. Through this example, it can be seen that the role of juncture appears in changing the original word into verb in past tense and preposition or pronoun.

5- The word / dʒeɪmʕ / can mean either:

/ 'dʒeɪmʕ / (mosque) which common noun

or / 'dʒeɪm + ʕ / (place contains machines to training) + Arabic letter (ع)

or / dʒa: + məʕə / (he is coming) + (with)

In the first case, stress is put on the first syllable, while in the second case juncture divides the word into two new separate meaningful words, they are represented in the form of noun + Arabic letter. In the third case, juncture creates new different words, they are in form of verb + preposition. It is obvious in the third case / dʒeɪ + mʕə / that / m / mainly participates in changing gender of the word and in adding the short vowel (schwa). So as a result, juncture occurs in behavior of / m / in second and third cases of the original word / dʒeɪmʕ /.

6- The word / qan'ʂo:r / in given phonemic transcription means either:

/ qan'ʂo:r / (wardrobe) which is common noun

/ qɜ:n + ʂo:r / (cage) + (photos)

or / qanʂp + r / (he قنصو) + Arabic letter (راء)

In original word / qan'ʂo:r /, juncture works with prosodic suprasegmental "stress mark" in showing the meaning and gender of word in form of noun. In the second case, juncture

appears in dividing the words into two separate words with keeping the functional category of the words, where boundaries are changed to create two new words in form of nouns and the quality and quantity of / a / is changed into / ɜ: /. In the third case /ʃ/ stands as a determiner which shows process of juncture in changing meaning and kind of the word and shortening long vowel /o:/.

7- The word / ʔafɪ:mi: / means either:

/ ʔafɪ:mi: / (she is not experienced in issues of life)

or / ʔaf + jami: / (he cheated) + (beside me)

In this example, process of juncture is a little different. The difference occurs in inserting consonant /j/ and shortening the long vowel /i:/ into short vowel /a/ to show how juncture works. Juncture changes gender and meaning of the word from an adjective to a verb in past tense + an adverb of place.

8- The word / tiʃʔba:ni:n / means either:

/ tiʃʔba:ni:n / (we or they are tired)

or / tiʃʔb + ani:n / (he is tired) + (whine)

Juncture keeps the functional category or gender of words, where in all cases they are adjective. However, in the second example, case of word from plural is changed into singular. Juncture works with "stress" in changing the meaning of the word and create two separate words with keeping on gender of words.

9- The word / do:ʃami: / can mean either:

/ 'do:ʃami: / (cover of chair in a car or swimming towel)

or / du:ʃ + ma:j / (shower) + (water)

The role of juncture in this example is seen changing the meaning of the word to create two new separate words with changing the vowel /i:/ to /a:/ and inserting consonant /j/ at the end of the word. It can be seen that juncture has a strange role in making or creating many different grammatical words.

10- The word / ʔa:madan / means either:

/ 'ʔa:madan / (the name of Islamic month)

or / ʔa:mad + an / (he closed his eyes) + (letter in Arabic ح)

or / ʔa:m + da:n / (kind of sadness) + (sheep)

In the first example, stress is on the first syllable. In the second and third examples, juncture is placed either after or before consonant / d /. Thus the change in meaning is affected by juncture and stress in these two examples.

11- The word / ʔbiyi: / after transcribe it phonemically can be understood as:

/ ʔabi: + yi: / (my father) + (type of grudge or hate)

or / ʔ + biyi: / Arabic Hamza + (kind of injustice)

Concerning juncture in this word, it occurs in relating the consonant / b / to the first new word / ʔabi: / and the second new word / biyi: / with some modification in vowel which representing in adding new vowel / a /, and shortening the long vowel / i: / to short / i /.

12- The word / ʔsmala / means either:

/ ʔism + ællæ / (Bless you or Almighty Allah care you)

or / ʔaʂəm + la / (deaf) + Arabic letter which refers to negation

After placing juncture, two different kinds of parts of speech are produced; adjective and letter. In the second example, juncture is placed between / m / and / l /, with changing place of short vowel to achieve harmony in showing role of juncture in creating new words.

13- The word / manqal / means either:

/ 'minqal / (grill)

or / min + qal / (who) + (decreased)

Juncture changes meaning and gender of the word / minqal /. Modification or changing is from noun to a Wh - word + verb, viz / min /. By using different juncture and stress, words with different meaning are produced.

14- The word / ʔmḥatam / can mean either:

/ ʔmḥattam / (it is destroyed or he is destroyed)

or / ʔm + ḥatam / (mother) + (destroyed)

Like the above example, juncture works with "stress" to give the word / ʔmḥatam / its meaning "the thing or man who has been destroyed". When juncture is placed between / m / and / ḥ /, two separate words in form of noun + verb are produced viz / ʔm / "mother" and / ḥatam / "verb in the past".

15- The word / ʂandal / means either:

/ 'ʂandal / (type of shoes)

/ ʂa:n + dal / (kept) + (learnt)

As in the above examples, juncture and stress change the meaning and form of words. The result participates in changing not the meaning of the word only, but changing in functional category of new words; they are in form of verb + verb.

16- The word / ma:ʕo:n / in phonemic transcription means either:

/ ma:ʕu:n / (type of pots and plates)

or / ma: + ʕo:n / (negative in Arabic) + (helping)

Juncture appears in changing pronunciation of / o: / to / u: / in the first example. When / ʕ / is related to / o: / in the second example, two new words are produced which differ in meaning and gender, viz the letter / ma: / and the noun / ʕo:n /.

17- The word / ʔbaḥdi / means either:

/ ʔb + ḥdi / (father) + (strict)

or / ʔb + aḥd / (father) + (day of Sunday)

Juncture appears in conduct of vowel specifically. Once, in the second example / a / is dropped with keeping the second vowel in the word / ħdi /, and in the second word / aħd / is the opposite where the first vowel / a / is kept and the second vowel / i / is dropped.

18- The word / bala:ko:na:t / means either:

/ bala: + ko:na:t / ( forbidden ) + ( fighting )

or / baləko:na:t / ( balconies )

Juncture appears in changing kind and quality of vowel from / a: / to / ə / not to create new word only, but to change the functional category of word from negation + noun to noun.

## 6- Kinds of Juncture

This section is devoted to illustrate the kinds of juncture in English and standard Arabic. Before tackling what these kinds are, there is a necessary need to mention that juncture distinguishes word boundaries in presence of juncture as one elements of intonation along with primary stress and pitch.

### 6-1 Kinds of Juncture in English

Juncture is divided into four kinds. These kinds are as in the forthcoming:

1- Close juncture can be defined as "the continuity in the articulation of two successive sounds, as in the normal transition between sounds within a word" such as /eɪ/ and /k/ in the word "makeup". Close juncture symbolized by /-/ which means lack of potential pause (Crystal, 1997:208; Matthews, 2007:277).

2- Open juncture which is also called plus juncture is represented by the symbol/+/ . In this kind of juncture a speaker can pause between the final sound of a word and the first sound of a next word. This pause is done according to specific conditions, not arbitrary. For example: all ready, the speaker can pause between /l/ and /r/. Here, we can see that the of juncture depends on the consciousness of the speaker for the word as an independent entity (Crystal, et al, 2008:2)

3- External open juncture refers to the quick silence that precedes or follows sounds. For example: the utterance "might earn", the first sound /m/ in "might" should be preceded by silence and the last sound /n/ in "earn" is followed by silence (Crystal, 2003a: 249).

4- Internal open juncture which is characterized as a special kind of breaking between phonemes (Robert, 1956:231). This kind of juncture is used to refer to "the phonetic features that differentiate dozens of minimal pairs". For example: I scream /aɪ + skri:m/ and Ice cream /aɪs + kri:m/. In "I scream", /s/ related to unaspirated /k/ with no further meaningful cut. On the contrary, in "Ice cream" the diphthong /aɪ/ which relates to /s/ is weaker and /k/ is aspirated.

In addition to above kinds, there is what is called or known as "a sustained juncture". It is used in speech when we have intervals in the sentence. The main aim of this kind is to tell a listener that the sentence is incomplete. The symbol of it is →. It occurs either between subject and verb, or before possessive clause, or among coordination series, for example:

- Their parents → are coming about three hours. (between subject and verb)  
 William → my colleague is leaving soon. (before possessive expression or clause)  
 She bought a book → a copybook and a pen. (among coordination series)

## 6.2 Kinds of Juncture in Arabic

As far as Arabic is concerned, juncture can represent the boundary between what are known as phonetic or phonological units. These units can be represented in terms of phonemes, syllables, morphemes and words. In previous times, juncture in Arabic was classified into two main kinds; the first one is called a plus juncture and the second one is called a minimum juncture (Nasr, 1963:60). In this case, juncture in Arabic participates either in changing the whole meaning of the sentence, or changing the morophonemic of words. For example:

10- (جالسنا الليل) means sitting two or more persons in the night, while (جال سنا الليل) means spread of the dark of the night.

11- (اوصال) can be understood as (او + صال) which means it may be he/she (صال) which means arteries; or (اوصى + لي) which means he recommended me.

In these examples, we can see how juncture changes the structure of a word (Ali, 2004:195).

Recently and more precisely, juncture in Arabic has been classified into four main kinds. The division or classification is not arbitrary, it is based on "the phonological and phonetic Quranic recitation rules (Tajweed)" (Dawabshe, 2009:15-17; Althawbih, 2015:30-32 Mohamed et al, 2020:409;). When juncture is used, a well formed words and sentences are produced. The following kinds are main kinds in Standard Arabic:

First: Complete or Obligatory juncture // (الوقف الواجب او الاضطراري)

using obligatory juncture // after the first word (patrons) in aya 51 in Al-Ma'idah sura. If we use juncture after the second word اولياء (patrons) in the aya, we will gain possibility of following some patrons. So, the correct reading of juncture or pause in aya will be:

"يا ايها اللذين امنوا لا تتخذوا اليهود و النصارى اولياء // بعضهم اولياء بعض" سورة المائدة" (٥١)

Second: Sufficient or Optional juncture | (الوقف الكافي او الاختياري)

using optional juncture | after the word وهم (on him) in aya 24 in Yosif (Joseph) sura. we use juncture after the word وهمت (on her) or after the word وهم (on him). So, the right reading or pause in aya can be as in the following:

(و لقد همت به | وهم | بها) سورة يوسف (٢٤)

Third: Good or Acceptable juncture || (الوقف الحسن)

means standing on a word which accounts with what preceding it in pronunciation and meaning. For example, using acceptable pause || in the aya 9 in Al-Fateh saura after the fourth word تعزروه or after the fifth word وتوقروه, or after the sixth word تسبحوه

(لتؤمنوا بالله و رسوله و تعزروه || وتوقروه || وتسبحوه || بكرة واصيلا") سورة الفتح (٩)

Fourth: Ugly or Refused juncture × (الوقف القبيح)

is used to mean of word or words which give negative or incomplete meaning. For example, we can not pause on the word لا يستحي (does not shy) in aya 26 in Al-Baqar saura.

(ان الله لا يستحي × ان يضرب مثلاً ما بعوضة) سورة البقرة (٢٦)

## 7. Discussion Divergence of Juncture in Mosuli Arabic from Some Kinds in Standard Arabic

As it has been introduced in the above sections, juncture in standard Arabic is divided into four kinds, obligatory, optional, acceptable and refused. In order to investigate what kinds of juncture in Mosuli Arabic are, it is proposed that it is better to put the above mentioned words in meaningful sentences and study how juncture works. So the forthcoming is complete sentences containing words containing "juncture".

### 7.1. Words include juncture in sentential context:

In order to put the above words, that has been taken as data of this study, in meaningful sentence in frame of Mosuli expression, the following proposed table summarized information of all details

Table 2 Mosuli words in meaningful sentences

Word	Phonemic Transcription of sentence	Meaning of Arabic sentence in English
/ ʔi:tʃwa:q /	/ ʔi:tʃwa:q rami /	Rami is late
/ ʔaxas /	/ jə:biʃ ʔaxas /	He sells more cheaper than the Market
/ ribha:n /	/ hwa ribha:n fi ku:l alahwal /	He is the winner in all cases
/ ʃatabi: /	/ iʃtefi alʃatabi: /	Wash or clean the entrance of house
/ dʒe:mʃ /	/ ʔa:hwu: al dʒe:mʃ /	They went to Masjad
/ qan'ʃo:r /	/ qan'ʃo:r kə:oi:ʔ ati:q/	Wardrobe is very old
/ ʔafi:mi: /	/ zuhu:r ʔafi:mi: /	Zuhoor is not experienced in life
/ tiʃʔba:ni:n /	/ ka:no: tiʃʔba:ni:n wa na:mu: /	They were tired and slept
/ do:ʃami: /	/ dabadil aldo:ʃami bad isbu:ʃ /	I will change cover of car's chair after a week
/ ʔa:madan /	/ ʔa:madan baʃəd ʃahəʔ /	Ramdan will come after one month
/ ʔbiyi: /	/ ʔbiyi: wəʃʃak mali:h /	Wash your face very well
/ ʔʃmala /	/ ʔʃmala bəʃi:d albala: /	Allah bless her and keep her from evil
/ manqəl /	/ da:ʔʃaʃ haðə maqəl /	Light the fire of the porter
/ ʔmhatam /	/ albet istalamnanu: ʔmhatam /	We received the house completely destroyed
/ ʃandal /	/ iʃtayt ʃandal kəwajəs /	She bought nice shoes
/ maʃo:n /	/ maʃo:n gi:rana ho:ni /	The plate of our neighboring is here
/ ʔbaħdi /	/ ʔbaħdi biha: aldəni: /	I am a lone in this world
/ bala:ko:na:t /	/ iʃtəylyu: bala:ko:na:t /	Work without fighting

The first expression / ʔi:tʃwa:q rami / in the proposed sentence in Mosuli dialect means either "Rahmi is late" or "Rahmi is disabled person or injured". Juncture with stress change the meaning of the expression. Here, it could be said that juncture can be used to camouflage. It is used to deliver a hidden message about Rami, by saying for example "Rami is going to finish what we have agreed about". Juncture works with stress as main factors to hide the intended meaning. In other words, the speaker intends to camouflage to tell bad news or to deliver a message for bad intention. Here juncture plays an essentially role in camouflaging information.

In the second expression / jə:biʃ ʔaxas / means "he sells cheaper" or "he sells everything for his interests". Juncture plays substantial role in changing the meaning of expression as a whole. The Arabic letter "ص" is a clear boundary to show the function of juncture. When anyone wants to deliver a hidden message he/she can use the expression "he sell cheaper" by focusing on the using the stress on the word "خ", then pronounce the Arabic letter with low pitch.

In the third expression / hwa ribħa:n fi ku:l alahwal / means "He is the winner in all cases", and when we are going to apply juncture, the meaning can be changed according to what speaker wants to deliver. In other words, what a speaker wants to deliver a message by camouflaging by using juncture. When a speaker says / hwa ribħa:n fi ku:l alahwal / and applying juncture which is representing in form of (noun + adverb) with stress on the word "رب", he means that the person is a dominator, boss, or responsible of some issues. When a speaker says "هو ربان بكل الاحوال" and applying juncture after "حان", he mean camouflaging that a person owns many good characteristics and ready to help in all circumstances.

In the fourth expression / iʃtefi alʃatabi: / means either "wash the entrance of the house" or "wash, blame is on me". Juncture in this expression clearly illustrates the speaker's intention in saying "Wash, blame is on me" by using pause in pronouncing the word "العتب", and stress in pronouncing the word "بي".

In the fifth expression / ʔa:ħwu: al dʒe:mʃ / in Moslui Arabic, juncture appears in using primary stress on the word " dʒeɪ" and a little pausing, to may indicate intended thing or person. In other word, to deliver a hidden message.

In the sixth expression / ka:no: tiʃʔba:ni:n wa na:mu: / the matter is not different. Juncture and stress play an important role in interpreting meaning of expression / ka:no: tiʃʔba:ni:n wa na:mu: / "فن، صور، كئيغ عتيق" as (noun + noun) to be "فنصور".

In the seventh expression / zuhu:r ʔaʃi:mi: / means either "Zuhoor is not experienced and she does not know anything in the world" or "Zuhoor, he cheated, beside me, and she does not know anything in the world". In the second expression, juncture is placed between / ʃ / and / j / and the meaning becomes different, more precisely in changing charismatic of Zuhoor to irrelevant expression. In other words, when a speaker wants to deliver a hidden message or to camouflage something, he/ she uses the verb "غش" and the object pronoun "يمي" instead of mentioning the original characteristic "does not experienced" of the girl Zuhoor.

In the eighth expression / ka:no: tiʃʔba:ni:n wa na:mu: /, juncture keeps the meaning of the word "تعبانين" as its grammatical category adjective + adjective and the semantic form.

In other words, juncture did nothing in changing the whole meaning of the expression / ka: no: tiʕʔba: ni: n wa na: mu: /.

Concerning the ninth expression/ dabadil aldo:ʕami bad isbu:ʕ / means either " I will change the car seats cover after a week" or "I will change water sprinkler after a week". Juncture participates in changing the whole meaning and syntactic structure of the word "الدوشمي" in to two separate words in viz noun + noun with completely different meanings. In the second expression, in addition to juncture, stress is placed on the second syllable "ماي" which represent the second separate word.

In the tenth expression / ʕa:madan baʕəd ʕahəʕ / means either "Islamic month (Ramadan) after one month" or " kind of sadness + sheep after one month". Camouflaging the truth and delivering hidden message, he/she uses juncture and stress to achieve what he/she intends. He/she can express that sadness and bad news will come after one month, also he/she can deliver a secret in saying "ضأن" which is sheep is coming after month.

In the eleventh expression / ʔbiyi: wəʕʕak mali:h / means either "clean your face well" or "my father + kind of injustice + your face well". It clear that juncture occurs in /b/ with some modification in vowel. Again, juncture is determined through speaker's intention to what he/she wants to deliver and type of message and purpose from it.

Concerning the twelfth expression / ʔʕmala bəʕi:d albala: /, juncture occurs in pausing and stress on the first syllable to create new word in form of adjective "اصم". So, the expression means either " Almighty Allah care you and keep you from evil" or "he is deaf + no + far away from evil and bad things". When juncture is placed on / m / and / l / in اصم and stress is changed, new different words are produced. When a speaker removes a little pausing or stress, the juncture will do nothing. So, again the speaker can camouflage a subject or not.

In the thirteenth expression / da:ʕʕaʕ haðə maqəl /, when juncture is used between the sounds / n / and / q /, the expression becomes different adverb / min / and verb / qal / and the meaning is changed. In other words, juncture with a little pausing changes the meaning and gender of the expression. Again juncture participates somewhat in camouflaging some information to deliver certain hidden message.

Concerning the fourteenth expression / albet istalamnanu: ʔmhatam /, juncture is used between / m / and / h / and stress is changed, the sentence with end with noun + verb as in "حطم + ام + استلمنا البيت". Juncture in the last example which consists of complete meaningful units. It appears in delivering hidden message that could give one of the following interpretations:

a-Mother of owner's house commanded members of her family to destroy anything in the house belongs to new buyer in contract of selling. The reason may be existence of enmity between mother and the buyer because they are relatives, or past experience between two families.

b- Attitude of mother in life is always aggressive.

Concerning the fifteenth sentence / iʕtayt ʕandal kəwajəs /, juncture participates in interpreting sentence as either "she bought nice shoes" as a meaningful sentence which is composed of S.+ V. + O. + Adj. or in interpreting sentence as " she bought, + keep + learnt +

nice". The last interpretation represents an incomplete sentence. In other words, incomplete sentence here represents fragments of sentence, it is "she bought" which needs an object to be a complete meaningful sentence. The remaining fragments in form of verb (keep), verb (learnt), and an adjective (nice) are parts of speech, each one of them formularizes separate meaningful units.

In the sixteenth sentence / maʕo:n gi:rana ho:ni /, juncture plays an important in camouflaging the meaning and delivering what a speaker wants to deliver in a hidden message. The sentence may either mean ( plate of our neighbors is here with us) or (our neighbors are not helpful in this area). Juncture is placed between / a: / and / ʕ / in / ma: ʕo:n/.

In the seventeenth sentence / ʔbaħədi biha: aldəni: /, juncture is not different from that in the sixteenth sentence above. It expresses the meaning of sentence either in "I am a lone in this world", or "strict father in this world", or "father beside me in this world". Juncture and stress are used to change / ʔbaħədi / and hence affects in changing the whole meaning of the sentence. Furthermore, Juncture is placed between vowels, it appears in inserting and deletion of /i/ and /a/ respectively in the word "ابحدي" to be either / ħdi /, or / aħd /.

In the last sentence / ɪftəɣlu: bala:ko:na:t /, juncture has an important role in camouflaging the meaning of the expression. The meaning of the sentence or expression can be " start working of balconies ", or " work hard, don't fight and create problems".

## 8- Conclusions

From what has been presented by illustrating the data in above, the researcher concludes the following:

1- It is obvious that juncture in Mosuli Arabic plays a sustainable role in changing the whole meaning of words, if they occur alone or in sentential context. The phenomenon of juncture obviously is placed between a consonant and a vowel, or two consonants or vowels. It is sometimes used with other supra – segmental features like stress. Juncture is used with stress or without stress to change the grammatical categories of words and produce new words. Rules to deduct phenomenon of juncture in Mosuli Arabic is controversial, and there is no fixed rule to declare how juncture occurs in Mosuli Arabic.

2- According to the divergence of juncture in Mosuli Arabic from some kinds of juncture in standard Arabic, it has been concluded that only three kinds of juncture occur in Mosuli dialect; the first is optional juncture, and the second one is the acceptable juncture, while the third one is juncture type refused. The second type "acceptable" is more used in Mosuli Arabic. For example / Zahraa is punctual || well-hearted || generous || and talent|| /.

3- By using juncture in Mosuli dialect, one can camouflage the original expression to deliver a hidden message or what he / she wants to say far away from the expected understating.

4- In addition to above findings, juncture can create some troubles. This occurs when a speaker himself intends that does not intend. In the following example, we can find how juncture creates a trouble: "الله لا يعطيك، غير الصحة و العافية و السعادة و الفرح" Allah don't give you

anything, except health, wellness, happiness and joy. When a speaker pauses for a few seconds after pronouncing the word " يعطيك " a new meaning and situation can be created and type of aggressiveness can occur. In addition to pause, a speaker can use high tone to make the effect of pronouncing "don't give" in away makes the listener or hearer feel surprise and confused.

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