

Abstract

This research is entitled: Phonological Phenomena between Tamim and Quraysh Dialects and their Impact on Nafi' and Asim Quranic Readings. It concerns some phonological phenomena in Arabic dialects and Quranic readings, and in particular the glottal stop (*Hamz*) and the letters merging or fusion (*Idgham*).

The importance of this research is that it reveals these two phenomena using the dialectal texts and Quranic readings with a comparative and analytical study.

From the main research question: what is the extent of the impact of the phonological differences between Tamim and Quraysh dialects on Nafi' and Asim readings, several research questions are derived: Are there a link between Arabic dialects and Quranic readings? Is there a difference between them? And where does this difference lie? Where do the differences similarities appear in the Tamim and Quraysh dialects and their impact on the Nafi' and Asim readings?

The nature of this research required a descriptive and comparative approach, as well as some procedural mechanisms of analysis and clarification.

This research came in the introduction and three chapters and a conclusion.

The first chapter was entitled "Quranic readings, dialects and the relationship between them" and was divided into three sections. In the first one treats: the concept of dialect, the relationship between dialects and language, the Arabic dialects, the dialectal studies, and the lineage of Quraysh Tamim. The second section concerns the concept of Quranic reading and the relationship

between them and the Quran in addition to some terms of this field and its classification and conditions. The third section presents Nafi' and Asim readings, biography of their first transmitters and their narrators and routes.

The second chapter was entitled "the *Hamz* phenomenon between Tamim and Quraysh and its impact on the readings of Nafi' and Asim" and was divided into three sections. The first one deals with the theoretical framework of the *Hamz* phenomenon. The second section presents the phenomenon of *Hamz* between the dialects of Tamim and Quraysh and their way of dealing with the *Hamz*. The third section exposes the approach of Nafi' and Asim in dealing with *Hamz* and the impact of the two dialects in these readings.

The third chapter was entitled "The phenomenon of *Idgham* between Tamim and Quraysh and their impact on the reading of Nafi' and Asim" and was divided into three sections. The first of them deals with the theoretical framework of *Idgham*. The second section compares the *Idgham* between the dialects of Tamim and Quraysh. The third studies the difference between the reading of Nafi' and Asim concerning *Idgham*.

The most important results cited in the conclusion are:

- The studies of Arabic dialects and Quranic readings are complementary. Both of which serve the other, and considering both of them serves of linguistic research.

- Quranic readings is among the most important fields from which the researcher could extract the phonological phenomena.

- The research in Arabic dialects and Quranic readings was and remains an open research field, because it promises valuable results that serve and enrich the linguistic studies in general.

- The phenomenon of Idgham does not change the meaning of the word, and does not lose its purpose, but in its building and drawing there is a clear change, and produces a state of influence and impact in the sound between two similar, adjacent or homogeneous characters in order to reduce the muscular effort.

- The effect of phonological differences between the two dialects and readings was arising from the performance way; the *Idghamis* made in order to ease and facilitate, because Tamim tends to speed speaking and prefers short muscular effort in performance, and Quraysh tends to be careful in the performance of pronunciation with *Hamz*. The Quranic readings were affected by these two phenomena