



The Phonological Ordering Constraint of the Short-Before-Long Preference Tendency in Qassimi Arabic Binomial Phrases: a Quantitative Analysis

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Abstract

Research on the phonological constraints on the linear order in binomial phrases has proven that the tendency to place the short conjunct before the long one can be active differently in different languages. The current research addresses the existence of the short-before-long preference tendency in binomials in Qassimi Arabic. It shows that Qassimi Arabic binomials manifest the short-before-long preference in three possible forms: (1) the conjunct containing the fewer phonemes (i.e. the shorter item) tends to precede the one containing the more phonemes (i.e. the longer item) within the same binomial phrase, (2) the conjunct containing the fewer syllables (i.e. the shorter item) tends to precede the one containing the more syllables (i.e. the longer item) within the same binomial phrase, and (3) the conjunct containing the shorter vowel (i.e. the shorter item) tends to precede the one containing the longer vowel (i.e. the longer item) within the same binomial phrase. To approve the real existence of these proposed hypotheses in Qassimi Arabic binomials, the study adopts a quantitative analysis which has largely been adopted in relevant studies. The findings of the quantitative analysis of a big number of binomials (336 binomial pairs) indicate the satisfaction rates for the three hypotheses posited in the current study are statistically highly significant. Therefore, the study concludes that there is definite evidence for the factual existence of the short-before-long preference in Qassimi Arabic binomials, a finding which is compatible with similar studies in binomials in English and some other European languages.

1. INTRODUCTION

Binomial phrases are made up of two content words which belong to the same syntactic category and have semantic relationship and a conjunction (Sauer & Schwan, 2017). The order of these two words is usually fixed. Such examples are husband and wife, black and white and up and down. Binomial phrases make a considerable and important part of many

languages such as English (Benor & Levy, 2006), Arabic (Saaed, 2013) among others (Abraham, 1950; Gustafsson, 1975; Gold, 1991; Masini, 2006; Kikiopoulou, 2020).

Studies on binomial expressions can be divided into two types. The first type includes those studies which aim to find out what constraints determine the linear word order in these binomial expressions (Malkiel, 1959; Bolinger, 1962; Cooper and Ross, n.d.; Wright et al., 2005; Lohmann, 2011). The second type includes the studies that investigate the structural and formal properties of the binomial expressions (Masini, 2006; Mollin, 2012).

Studies on binomial expressions in Arabic dialects are scarce. There are few studies on binomial phrases in Arabic dialects including Iraqi Arabic (Saaed, 1997; Gorgis, 1998), Arabic (Bakir, 1999), Jordanian Arabic (Gorgis and Al-Tamimi, 2005) and Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) (Saaed, 2013). These studies deal with binomial phrases from different perspectives. While all of these studies are concerned with finding the constraints that determine the linear order in Arabic binomials, they differ in their focus. Saaed (1997) and Bakir (1999) describe both the linguistic and the extralinguistic constraints that govern the order in binomials in Iraqi Arabic in particular, while Gorgis (1998) focuses on the semantic and pragmatic constraints in binomials in Iraqi Arabic. Gorgis and Al-Tamimi (2005) compare and contrast binomials in Iraqi Arabic with binomials in Jordanian Arabic. Saaed (2013) is a detailed investigation of binomials in MSA which examines both binomial order and binomial constructions.

Qassimi Arabic (QA, henceforth) has received little attention. To my knowledge, binomial phrases in this dialect are still not explored and analysed. Therefore, this study is the first attempt to investigate binomial phrases in QA with the aim of finding whether there are phonological constraints that determine the linear order of these phrases.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous studies have shown that there are phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic constraints that have an effect on the linear order in the binomial phrases (Malkiel, 1959; Bolinger, 1962; Cooper and Ross, n.d.; Wright et al., 2005; Lohmann, 2011; Hegarty et al., 2016; Mohammed & Samad, 2020; .Horn, 2019; Kikiopoulou, 2020). The effectiveness of these constraints differs cross-linguistically and also cross-dialectally. Due to the space limit, the current study focuses on the phonological constraints and hence the following paragraphs will shed light on the findings of the previous studies with this respect.

Short-before-long constraint is a phonological ordering constraint in which shorter word in terms of a number of syllables comes first in the binomial expressions. This constraint is active in many languages including English (Jespersen, 1905; Scott, 1913; Abraham, 1950; Malkiel, 1959; Bolinger, 1962; Cooper and Ross, 1975; Benor and Levy, 2006; Cooper and Ross, 1975; Benor and Levy, 2006), as exemplified in (1) below.

- (1) a. big and little
- b. death and destruction
- c. far and away
- d. salt and pepper

As pointed out by Jespersen (1905), short-before-long constraint is active in the word order of the binomial expression due to the rhythm. That is, “[i]n combinations of a monosyllable and a disyllable by means of and, the practice is always to place the short word first because the rhythm then becomes the regular 'aa 'aa instead of 'aaa 'a (' before the *a* denotes the strongly stressed syllable)” (cited in Abraham, 1950: 279). This constraint is active not only in English, but also in other languages including Badini Kurdish (Saaed, 2017), Czech (Klégr, 1991), German (Behaghel, 1909; Müeller, 1997) and Polish (Szpyra, 1983).

Another phonological ordering constraint is vowel length: the word with shorter vowel comes first (Cooper and Ross, 1975). This constraint is active in many languages, such as English as in (2) which are listed in Cooper and Ross (1975).

- (2) a. stress and strain
- b. trick or treat
- c. far and away
- d. hem and haw

As described by Ross (1982), the first position in the binomial expression is occupied by a word with a short monophthong, followed by the word with long vowel as in (3b) or a diphthong as in (2d) (see Wright et al., 2005; Benor and Levy, 2006; Lohmann, 2011; Mollin, 2012, and references therein). This constraint is active in many languages including Badini Kurdish (Saaed, 2017).

Studies on binomial expressions in Arabic dialects are rare with notable exception Saaed (1997, 2013). Saaed (1997, 2013) investigate, among other things, the phonological constraints that determine the word order in binomial expressions in Iraqi and Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) respectively. In Iraqi and MSA, the two phonological ordering constraints: short-before-long and vowel length constraint, are all active in these Arabic dialects. As noted before, the word order in binomial expressions has not been studied in QA. Therefore, the present paper contributes to the field of binomial expressions a new data from a variety of Arabic which will be investigated for the first time as far as the phonological ordering constraints on binomial order are concerned. Due to space limit, we limited our investigation to cover the constraints which are relevant to the length issue phonologically viewed; that is, the short-before-long in terms of the phonemes, the syllables as well as the vowel length constraints. In the following section, a brief overview of QA and the most relevant aspects of its grammar to the scope of the current study are presented.

2.1. Research questions

The present research seeks to answer the following research questions.

- (a) Is the short-before-the-long ordering preference tendency active in QA binomial phrases? If yes,
- (b) in what way(s) is the tendency observed?
- (c) Is the activity statistically significant or not?

2.2. Research hypotheses

Based on the brief review given in Section 1.1, the hypotheses of the current study are that: (a) There is a tendency to place the word with the shorter phonemic count before the word with the longer phonemic count in the same binomial phrase. (b) There is a tendency to place the word with the shorter syllabic count before the word with the longer syllabic count in the same binomial phrase. (c) There is a tendency to place the word with the shorter vowel before the word with the longer vowel in the same binomial phrase.

3. QASSIMI ARABIC

Qassimi Arabic is an Arabic variety spoken in the north-central region of kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as shown in the map in Figure 1 below. Buraydah is the largest city in the region; and hence, the dialect of its people is the well-recognized dialect. For this reason, the researcher chose Buraydah dialect to be investigated and hence the term Qassimi Arabic to refer to it is used.



Figure 1: A map of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Qassim region is highlighted in light grey.

Qassimi Arabic consists of 30 consonants and 8 vowels shown below in Table 1 and Figure 2 respectively (Johnstone, 1967a, b; Prochazka, 1988; Ingham, 1994; Al Motairi, 2015).

Table 1: Qassimi Arabic consonants.

	Stop	Affricate	Nasal	Trill	Fricative	Lateral	Glide
Labial	b		m				
Labio-dental					f		
Inter-dental					θ ð		
Emphatic					ṭ ṣ		
Alveolar	t d		n	r	s z	l	
Emphatic	ṭ ḍ				ṣ		
Post-alveolar		dʒ			ʃ		
Palatal							J
Velar	k g				χ ʁ		

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Labio-velar							W
Uvular	q						
Pharyngeal					ħ ʕ		
Laryngeal	ʔ				h		

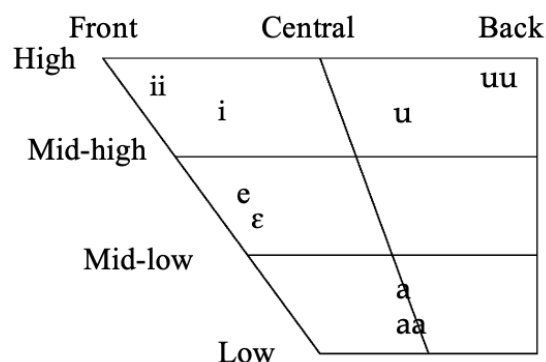


Figure 2: Vowels in Qassimi Arabic.

Syllable structures in Qassimi Arabic are CV, CVV, CVC, CVCC, CCVVC, CVVCC and CVVC. Table 2 below shows these syllable structures along with an example for each structure.

Table 2: Syllable structure and syllable weight along with glossed examples.

Syllable weight	Syllable structure	Example
Light	CV	/hu/ ‘He’
Heavy	CVV	/ xaa.li/ ‘my uncle’
	CVC	/mak.tab/ ‘office’
Superheavy	CVCC	/qalb/ ‘heart’
	CVVC	/daab/ ‘snake’
	CCVVC	/ktaab/ ‘book’
	CVVCC	/ haadd/ ‘sharp’

Regarding the placement of stress, Ingham (1982) discusses it in Najdi Arabic. Generally speaking, the stress placements related to all Najdi dialects can be described in the following rules (see Alhoody, 2019, ps. 46–47, for more details):

1. Stress falls finally if the syllable is superheavy as in /ka.tabt/ ‘I wrote’.

2. If there is no superheavy syllable, then the stress falls on the rightmost heaviest syllables as in /ki.taa.bi/ ‘my book’.
3. If there is no heavy syllable, then stress falls on the penultimate, as in /ka.tab/ ‘he wrote’.
4. Finally, if there is no heavy syllable, then stress falls on the antepenultimate syllable as in as in /ku.tu.bi/ ‘my books’.

4. METHODS

The current study is based on the data collected from 16 native speakers of Buraydah Arabic (8 females and 8 males) representing the QA. The methodology adopted is widely followed by Lohmann (2011); Benor and Levy (2006); Saaed (2013) and among others. The nature of the current study is quantitative, as will be explained in Section 4.

4.1.Data

The data analysed in the current study contains 336 distinct binomial expressions (listed in Appendix A). These chosen binomials are characterized by a high existence frequency among QA speakers. These binomial phrases have been collected through observation by the researcher and also by 16 native speakers of QA spoken in Buraydah. Once observed, the data were written in Arabic provided with an example sentence which is frequently used in QA, as shown in Appendix A. Then, they were phonemically transcribed for the sake of phonological analysis. Both the QA pronunciations and the phonemic transcriptions of these binomials were carefully reviewed by 6 postgraduate female students (i.e., native speakers of QA) studying MA linguistics in the Department of English Language and Literature at King Saud University in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data was analysed by using SPSS (IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, version 27.0). Two measurements were taken: the satisfaction rate of each ordering constraint and double-checking the statistical significance of the constraints. Alignment trends are reported in terms of the proportion π_{active} of binomials active for that constraint that are aligned with the constraint; p-values for these proportions are derived from the null hypothesis of the binomial distribution with parameter 1/2. The dependent variable is order of conjuncts, and the independent variable are phonemic count constraint, vowel length constraint and syllable count constraint. The statistical used is binomial distribution with parameter 1/2.

5.1.The phonemic count constraint

The phonemic count constraint states that the phonemic count of the first word of the binomial phrase tends to be shorter than that of the second word. Figure 3 below shows that the number of cases (N = 168) of the binomials in the data analysed in the current study which are aligned with the phonemic count constraint is noticeably higher than the number of cases (N = 54) which are aligned against it.

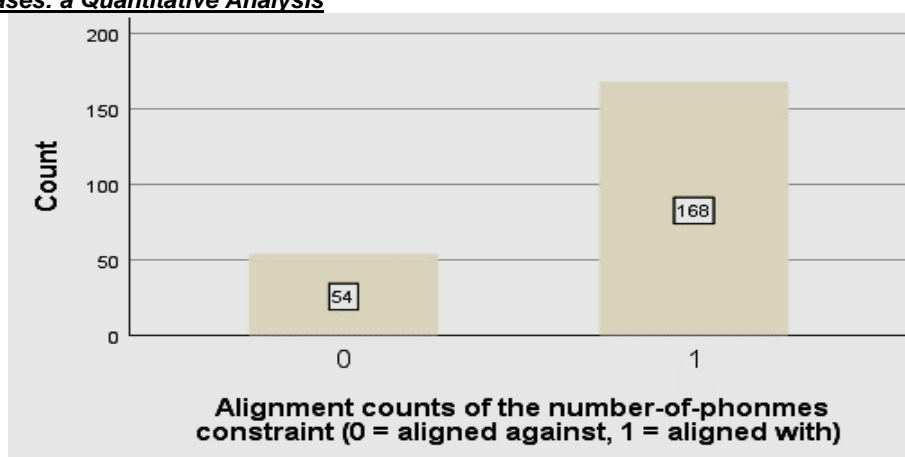


Figure 3: Number-of-phonemes constraint (alignment counts).

Figure 4 shows these numbers in percentages: the percentage of the cases which are aligned with the constraint is 76% while the percentage of the cases which are aligned against the constraint is 24%. Examples from my data that show that they are aligned with this constraint are in (3) below.

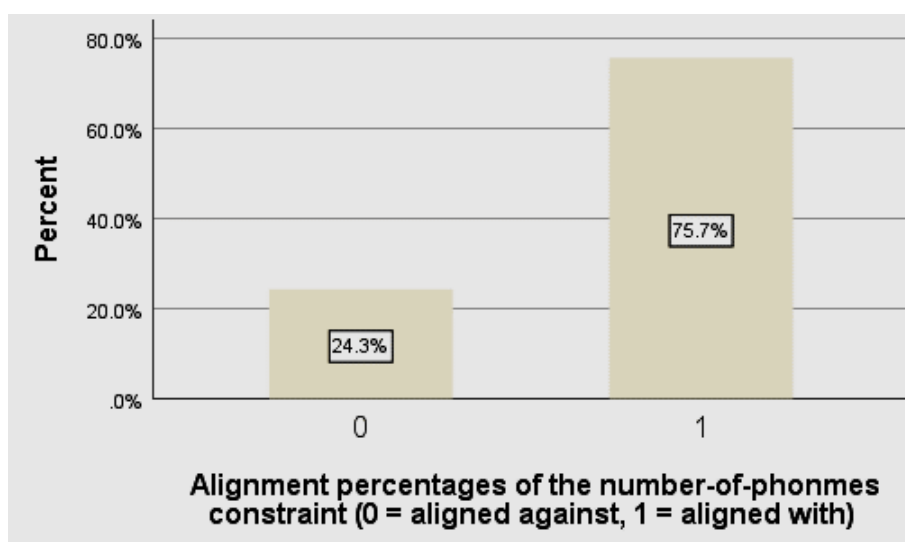


Figure 4: Number-of-phonemes constraint (alignment percentages)

- (3) a. /ʔadʒr u: əa'waab/ 'wage and reward'
b. /jawm u: 'lajleh/ 'day and night'
c. /maaʔ u: kahra'b/ 'water and electricity'
d. /fann wa 'ʔadab/ 'art and literature'
e. /qamħ u: ʃa'ʕiir/ 'wheat and barley'
f. /ʕilm u: 'maʕrifəh/ 'science and knowledge'
g. /kiðb u: ʔiftiraa/ 'lie and fabrication'
h. /ʕaql u: 'mantiq/ 'reason and logic'

- i. /ʃi'baħ u: mi'saaʔ/ 'morning and evening'
- g. /qi'jaas u: taq'wiim/ 'measurement and evaluation'

All of the examples mentioned in (3) and many more in the data (total= 222 out of 336 binomial expressions) strongly support the phonemic-count constraint. This is because in each one of these phrases the first word has a shorter phonemic count than the second word. On the contrary, the examples listed in (4) are some of the cases which are aligned against the phonemic count constraint as in each one of them the first word has a longer phonemic count than the second word:

- (4) a. /ʃa'ziiz u: 'yaali(i)/ 'dear and precious'
- b. /ʔi'ʃaadəħ u: tak'raar/ 'repetition and recurrence'
- c. /'faraħ u: ħezn/ 'joy and misery'
- d. /'ʔaadam u: ħa'waa/ 'Adam and Eve'
- f. /ʔalħa'giigəħ u: ʔal'waaqiʃ/ 'truth and reality'

As shown in Table 3 below, the phonemic count constraint is active in 222 binomials (i.e., the activity rate). The alignment rates have already been shown in figures 3 and 4 above. Since the alignment rate of the cases that satisfy the constraint is considerably higher than the cases that align against it, it is statistically highly significant ($p < .001$).

Table 3: Binomial test of the-number-of-phonemes constraint.

		Category	N	Observed Prop.	Test Prop.	Exact Sig. (2-tailed)
The_number_of_phonemes_constraint	Group 1	0	54	.24	.50	.000
	Group 2	1	168	.76		
	Total		222	1.00		

To sum up, the phonemic count constraint has a statistically significant satisfaction rate in QA binomials. This indicates that this constraint has an influential role in binomial ordering in QA. This finding confirms the first hypothesis proposed in this study, stating that compared with the second word of the binomial phrase, the first one tends to have a shorter phonemic count. It is worth mentioning that this finding is similar to what has been found in previous studies as in English and other languages, as reviewed earlier in Section 2.

5.2. The syllabic count constraint

The syllabic count constraint is based on that the phonemic count of the first word of the binomial phrase tends to be shorter than that of the second word. Figure 5 shows that the number of cases (N = 140) of the binomials in the QA data analysed in the current study which

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are aligned with the syllable count constraint is higher than the number of cases (N = 38) which are aligned against it.

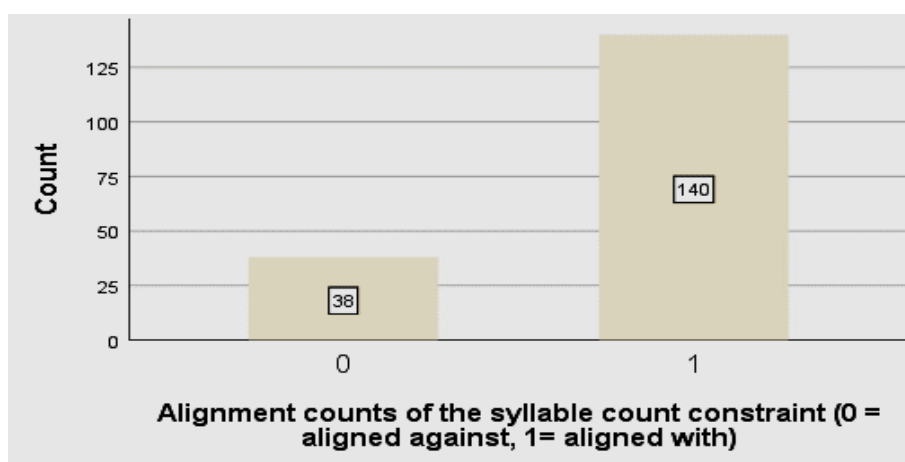


Figure 5: Syllable count constraint (alignment counts)

In Figure 6, the percentage of the cases which are aligned with the constraint is 79% while the percentage of the cases which are aligned against the hypothesis is 21%. Some examples which are aligned with the constraint are in (5) below.

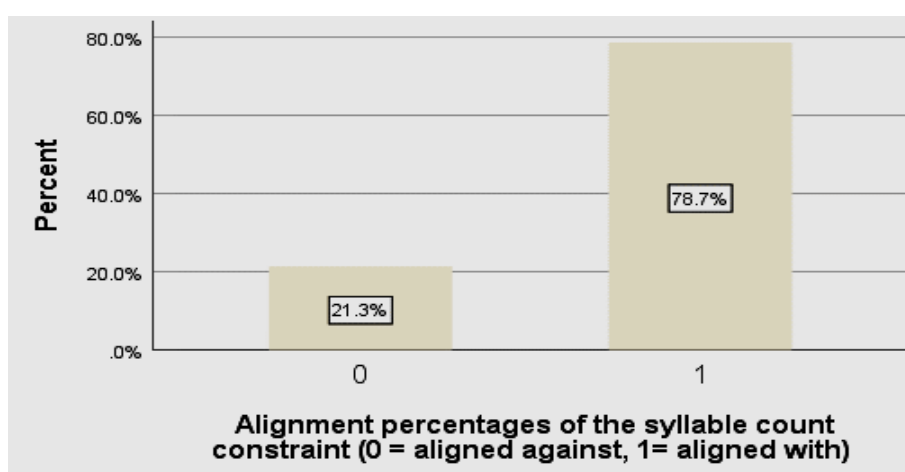


Figure 6: Syllable count constraint (alignment percentages).

- (5) a. /gufl u: mif'taaħ/ 'lock and key'
b. /fann wa 'ʔadab/ 'art and literature'
c. /hiss u: ʔid'raak/ 'sense and perception'
d. /nuṣṣħ u: ʔir'faad/ 'advice and guidance'
e. /fowz u: na'dʒaat/ 'win and salvation'
f. /farʕ u: qaa'nuun/ 'Sharia and the law'
g. /ʔazl u: na'siidʒ/ 'spinning and textile'
h. /ṭibb u: dʒi'raaħeh/ 'medicine and surgery'

The order of the words within each of these binomial phrases in (5) is aligned with the syllable count constraint: the first word has less syllables than the second one. The first word

in (5) is monosyllabic while the second is disyllabic; and hence, they satisfy the syllable count constraint. This formula is ubiquitous in the QA data. Other formulas are also available, but to a less extent. The examples in (6) satisfy the constraint as the first word is monosyllabic while the second is multisyllabic. In (7), the binomial expressions illustrate the disyllabic + multisyllabic formula; that are also found in the data:

- (6) a. /'nuṭg u: ki'taabəh/ 'speaking and writing'
 b. /'sabab u: ni'tiidʒəh/ 'cause and effect'
 c. /'fukr u: ʔimti'naan/ 'thanks and gratitude'
 d. /ʕafw u: 'ʕaafijəh/ 'forgiveness and well-being'
 e. /naql u: muwaaʕa'laat/ 'transport and means of transportation'
- (7) a. /'lulu u: mar'dʒaan/ 'pearl and corals'
 b. /ʔir'saal u: ʔistiq'baal/ 'transmission and reception'
 c. /'maaddi u: 'maʕnawi/ 'material and moral'
 d. /ħu'quuq u: waadʒi'baat/ 'rights and duties'
 e. /qidrəh u: ka'faaʔəh/ 'capacity and efficiency'

Not all the binomials in which the syllable count constraint is active are aligned with the constraint. Some are aligned against it, as presented in (8):

- (8) a. /ʔistii'raad u: taʕ'diir/ 'import and export'
 b. /ʕi'haafəh u: ʔiʕ'laam/ 'press and media'
 c. /naʔa'rijjəh u: taʔ'biig/ 'theory and application'
 d. /zaʕtar u: zajt/ 'thyme and oil'
 e. /'tarbijəh u: taʕ'liim/ 'education and learning'

The pairs in (8) violate the syllable count constraint since the first item contains more syllables than the second item.

Regarding the activity rate, Table 4 shows that the syllabic count constraint is active in 178 binomial pairs. The majority of these (N = 140) align with the constraint as already shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4 above. Since the alignment rate of the cases that satisfy the constraint is considerably higher than the cases that align against it, it is highly statistically significant (p <.001).

Table 4: Binomial test of the syllable count constraint.

	Category	N	Observed Prop.	Test Prop.	Exact Sig. (2-tailed)
The_syllable_conut_co	Group 1	0	.21	.50	.000

nstraint	Group 2	1	140	.79		
	Total		178	1.00		

To sum up, it is found that the syllable count constraint plays an important role in QA binomial ordering. This role is statistically significant as evidenced by the outstanding satisfaction rate. This finding confirms the second hypothesis suggested in the current study, stating that the first word tends to have less syllables than the second one. This finding is compatible with what has been found in binomials in other languages as well, as reviewed so far in Section 2.

5.3. The vowel length constraint

The vowel length constraint states that the word with the shorter vowel tends to occupy the first position whereas the word with the longer vowel tends to take the second position within the binomial phrase. Figure 7 and 8 display the relevant satisfaction rates concerning this constraint investigated in QA data.

Figure 7 shows that the number of binomials in the data which are aligned with the vowel length constraint is higher than the binomials that are aligned against it (N = 112 with vs. N= 36 against).

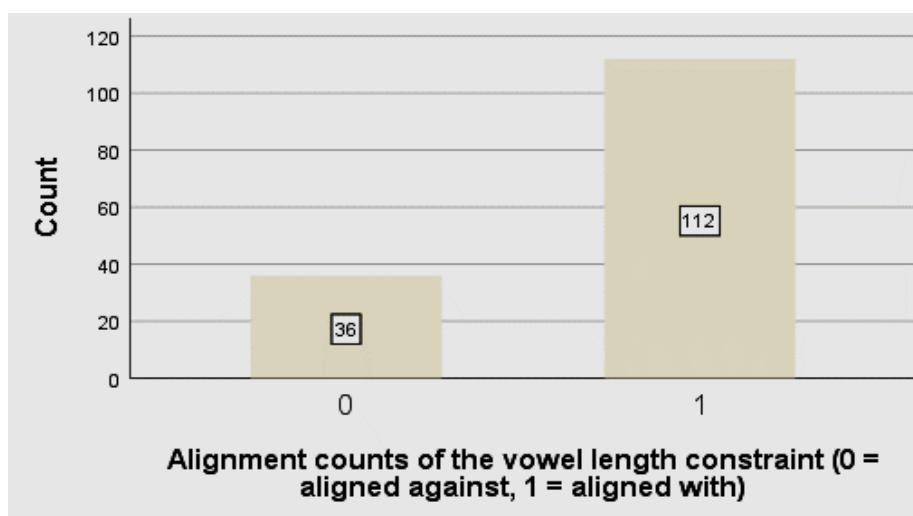


Figure7: Vowel length constraint (alignment counts).

In Figure 8, it is seen that the percentage of the cases which are aligned with the hypothesis is nearly 76% while the percentage of the cases which are aligned against the constraint is about 24%.

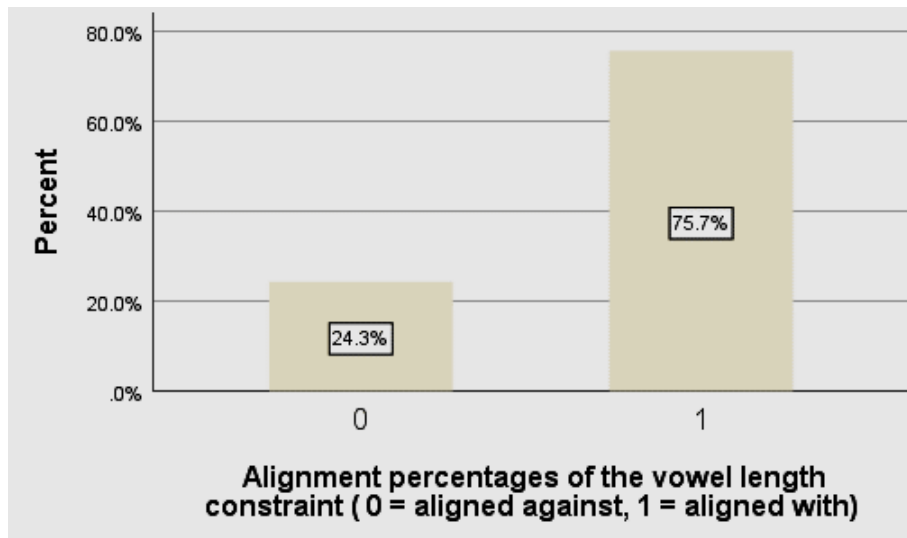


Figure8: Vowel length constraint (alignment percentages).

In the examples in (9) below, it is observed that the vowel in the first word is short while the vowel in the second word is long. While the majority of the examples in which the vowel length constraint is active tend to satisfy the constraint, examples which are aligned against the constraint are also found in the data, as presented in (10) below.

- (9) a. /samʕ u: ʃɔ:f/ 'hearing and sight'
 b. /gismeh u: ni'ʃiib/ 'portion and share (i.e., one's lot in life)'
 c. /ʔamn u: xɔ:f/ 'safety and fear'
 d. /ʕamm u: xaal/ '(paternal) uncle and (maternal) uncle'
 e. /ʕadiq u: ʔamiin/ 'truth and lying'
 f. /ħudʒdʒeh u: bir'haan/ 'argument and evidence'
 g. /ʕa'nijj u: fa'qiir/ 'rich and poor'
 h. /ʃakl u: lɔwn/ 'shape and colour'
 i. /ʔaxɖar u: 'jaabis/ 'green and dry'
 j. / 'nadam u: 'tɔwbeh/ 'remorse and repentance'
 k. /ʔaʕm u: lɔwn/ 'taste and colour'
 l. /ʔadab wa ʔax'laag / 'morality and conduct'
- (10) a. /fɔwg u: taħt/ 'above and below'
 b. /ɖarar wa ɖi'raar/ 'harm and damage'
 c. /diin u: 'dinja/ 'religion and world'
 d. /tuul u: ʕarɖ/ 'length and width'
 f. /ʔa'biib u: mu'handis/ 'doctor and engineer'

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As can be seen in Table 5 below, the vowel length constraint is active in 148 binomials in the data examined in the present study. As shown in Figure 5 and 6 above, most of these cases are aligned with the constraint suggested in the study. Therefore, they satisfy the constraint, and the satisfaction rate is statistically significant ($p < .001$).

Table 5: Binomial test of the vowel length constraint.

	Category	N	Observed Prop.	Test Prop.	Exact Sig. (2-tailed)	
The_vowel_length_constraint	Group 1	0	36	.24	.50	.000
	Group 2	1	112	.76		
	Total		148	1.00		

This finding confirms the third hypothesis proposed in the present study, stating that the main vowel tends to be shorter in the first word and longer in the second one. This finding is also in line with similar findings in other studies dealing with vowel length in binomial ordering, as reviewed in Section 2.

To summarize, the current study found answers to the research questions presented in (3) above. The answer to these research questions are as follows:

a. Are the short-before-the-long ordering constraints active in QA binomial phrases (i.e., Do binomials in QA tend to have the order in the first position taken by the word which has less phonemes, less syllables and a shorter vowel)?

> The answer is that these constraints are active in QA binomial phrases.

b. In what way(s) is the tendency observed?

> QA binomials display a strong ordering tendency which can be expressed as follows: Compared with the word in the second position, the word in the first position tends to have less phonemes, less syllables and a shorter vowel.

c. If they are active, is the activity of these three constraints statistically significant?

> The activity is highly significant in all of these three constraints of ordering examined in the study.

6. CONCLUSION

The present study found that (1) the short-before-the-long ordering preference tendency is active in QA binomial phrases, (2) three different phonological aspects have been found active in QA binomial phrases, (3) the activity has been found to be statistically significant in all of these phonological features and in the same ways as hypothesized in the study, and (4) these findings are compatible with those made in the relevant studies in other languages and thus the present study offers new datasets of binomial ordering studies that confirm the results made in previous studies.

The current study examined limited number of phonological constraints due to space limits given. More future research is needed to investigate other factors that might be relevant in the process of binomial order in QA, such as the syntactic, semantic or pragmatic ones.

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Appendix A.

No.	Phonemic transcription	Example sentences
1.	ʔi'daareh u: ʔiʃ'raaf	تشغل خلود بالإدارة والإشراف
2.	kil'maat u: 'dʒumal	تستخدم أمل كلمات وجمل بليغة لما تتكلم
3.	ʕa'ziiz u: 'yaali(i)	الضيف اللي جاء عزيز وغالي علي
4.	ʔadʒr u: əa'waab	للصابر أجر وثواب
5.	dʒuzʔ u: kull	العلاقة بينهم علاقه جزء وكل
6.	ʕaam u: xaas	تستخدم هدى النقل العام والخاص
7.	ʔitti'faag wa ʔixti'laaf	الاتفاق والإختلاف يصير بكل المسائل
8.	ʃaarideh u: 'waarideh	
9.	'karam u: dʒuud	
10.	jawm u: 'lajleh	تغير كل شيء بيوم وليلة
11.	maaʔ u: kahra'b	طلعت فاتورة الماء والكهرب
12.	dihk u: sjaah	ماغير تسمع ضحك وصياح البزران لجمعوا

13.	ħarb u: salaam	دول المنطقة بين حرب وسلام
14.	ʔaʃʃams wa ʔal'qamar	بهذي السنه حدث خسوف وكسوف للشمس والقمر
15.	ʔi'ʕaadeh u: tak'raar	بالشرح لازم إعادة وتكرار
16.	ʔassi'maaʔ wa ʔal'ʔard	أحمد متعلق بين السماء والأرض
17.	ʔadab wa ʔax'laag	لمياء كله أدب و اخلاق
18.	gufɫ u: miʔ'taaħ	لقيت قفل ومفتاح
19.	ʃidda u: raxaa	التعامل يحتاج شدة ورخاء
20.	ea'waab wa 'ʔʕ'gaab	العيال يحتاجون بالتربية ثواب وعقاب
21.	'tadfiɛh u: tab'riid	المكيف به تدفئة وتبريد
22.	'faraħ u: ħezn	الحياة به فرح وحزن
23.	ʔadʒr u: 'ʕaafiɛh	ماجاك إن شاء الله إنه أجر وعافية
24.	gɔwl u: fiʃɫ	أحمد قول وفعل
25.	'ʕghwaɛh u: ʃaahi	جيبوا القهوة والشاهي
26.	mi'jaat u: ʔu'luuf	عنده ميات وألوف ماالله به عليم
27.	hadm u: bi'naa	الخرابه يبيله هدم وبناء
28.	min wa 'ʔila	من وإلى الرياض 360 كيلو
29.	ʔwiil u: gʃiir	عندي ثوبين طويل وقصير
30.	ʔa'haareh u: na'ðaafeħ	الإسلام دين طهارة ونظافة
31.	ʔalki'taab wa ʔas'sunneh	الدعاء مذكور بالكتاب والسنة
32.	ti'dʒaareh wa ʔiqti'ʕaad	المجموعه عنده خبره بالتجاره والإقتصاد
33.	ʔibb u: 'ʃihħeh	اشتركت بمجله معنية بالطب والصحه
34.	ʃihħeh u: 'ʕaafiɛh	يامال الصحه والعافيه
35.	fann wa ʔadab	الكلية به قسم فن وأدب
36.	'nutg u: ki'taabeh	النطق والكتابه مهمات لتعلم اللغة
37.	ħasab u: 'nasab	تزوج أحمد بنت حسب ونسب
38.	za'maan u: mi'kaan	بكل زمان ومكان نلقى الزين والشين
39.	naðariɛh u: 'ʕamalɛh	الأقسام الطبية به إختبارات نظرية وعملية
40.	'ʕarabi wa ʔadʒnabi	الإسلام مايفرق بين العربي والأجنبي
41.	'ʔaadam u: ħa'waa	قصة آدم وحواء به عظه وعبره
42.	radʒul u: mreħ	شفت رجل ومره بالمحل
43.	'diɔɔɫeh wa ʔlfu'raat	نهر دجله والفرات بالعراق
44.	ħiss u: ʔid'raak	الإنسان عنده حس وادراك
45.	ʃumm u: bukm	هذي مدرسة صم وبكم
46.	du'xuul u: xu'ruudʒ	البوابه هذي للدخوله والخروج
47.	daaxil u: xaaridʒ	داخل وخارج المبني حراسه مشدده
48.	'mufrad u: dʒamʕ	درس الطلبة المفرد والجمع
49.	sultɛh u: dʒah	الملك له سلطه وجاه
50.	'luɔa wa ʔiʃti'laaħ	وش معنى الفقه لغه واصطلاح؟
51.	dʒa'miil u: ga'biih	الناس بهم الجميل والقييح
52.	gabl u: baʕd	تغير شكله قبل وبعد الرياضه
53.	ma'ħaasin u: ma'saawiʔ	محاسن ومسأوي التسوق أونلاين كثيره
54.	si'jaasa u: qaa'nuun	لكل جهه عمل سياسة وقانون يمشون عليه
55.	saħb u: dafʔ	الباب يفتح بالسحب والدفع
56.	saʕaadeh u: hanʔ	عاش بين أهله بسعاده وهناء
57.	ta'haani u: tabrii'kaat	استقبلوا التهاني والتبريكات بمناسبة تخرج بنتهم
58.	ʕadl u: musaa'waat	العدل والمساواه بين الجنسين واجب
59.	'nisbeh u: ta'naasub	درسوا اليوم عن النسبه والتناسب
60.	hidʒri u: mii'laadi	نستخدم التاريخ الهجري والميلادي بالمملكه
61.	ʕa'daat u: taqaa'liid	السعوديين يهتمون بالعادات والتقاليد
62.	ʔal'qiil wa ʔal'qaal	ذيك المجموعه يحبون كثره القيل والقال

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63.	ʔaʃl u: farʃ	العلوم له أصل وفرع
64.	'əaabit u: ʔmta'ʔajjir	قد يكون عائد الشركة ثابت ومتغير
65.	fa'waaʔid u: 'ʕibar	خطب الجمع به فوائد وعبر
66.	fəwg u: taht	فوق وتحت تلقين خدمة العملاء
67.	'sabab u: ni'tiidʒeh	البحث بين سبب ونتيجة القلق
68.	ħubb u: kurh	تختلط المشاعر بين الحب والكره
69.	zein u: 'ʕein	الموضوع فيه الزين والشين
70.	zein u: dʒamaal	البنيت كله زين وجمال
71.	nuʃh u: ir'ʃaad	من مهام المرشده النصح والإرشاد
72.	zi'raaʕeh u: ʃi'naaʕeh	تهتم الدولة بالزراعة والصناعة
73.	ʕibb u: 'ʃajdaleh	الجامعه به قسم طب وصيدله
74.	su'ʔaal u: dʒa'waab	فتحوا مجال للسؤال والجواب بالنهايه
75.	ʕusr u: jur	الدنيا عسر ويسر
76.	ħa'jaat u: məwt	قريت كتاب عن حياه وموت نابليون
77.	qa'diim u: ħa'diio	عنده كل قديم وحديث الكاتب
78.	fahm u: ʔid'raak	فهم وإدراك الطالب مهم
79.	samʕ u: 'ʔaaʕeh	سمع وطاعه لولي الأمر
80.	'qalban u: 'qaaliban	أنا معك قلباً وقالياً
81.	maal u: banuun	المال والبنون زينة الحياة الدنيا
82.	dʒamʕ u: ʔarħ	المسأله تحتاج جمع وطرح
83.	qiʃʃeh u: ri'waajeh	قريت قصه ورواية تاريخية
84.	'kaafi u: 'waafi	شرحك كافي ووافي
85.	ʔaʕm u: ləwn	الحياة بدون ماله طعم ولون
86.	ʔaxdar u: 'jaabis	بعض الناس يأكل الأخضر واليابس ومايتغير وزنه
87.	'nadam u: 'təwbeh	الإعتراف بالخطأ غير مقبول بدون ندم وتوبه
88.	zein u: 'ʕein	عندي خبرين زين وشين
89.	ħadzʒ u: 'ʕumreh	قرب موسم الحج والعمره
90.	ʃah u: 'xataʔ	الإمتحان كان كله صح وخطأ
91.	fəwz u: na'dʒaat	تقوى الله فوز ونجاه
92.	'maʕa ʔaw didd	أنت مع أو ضد المسأله؟
93.	ʃarʕ u: qaa'nuun	دولتنا دوله شرع وقانون
94.	ʕadd u: farz	ننتظر اليوم عد وفرز النتائج
95.	ʃakl u: ləwn	تغير شكل ولون التغليف
96.	haaða u: ðaak	ويعد كل هذا وذلك ما شفت شيء
97.	heina wa ʔhnaak	ماتفرق ترا هنا وهناك واحد
98.	gi'jaam u: ʔgʕuud	الصلاه بدون خشوع مجرد قيام وقعود
99.	ʔawra'qeh u: 'galam	جيبوا لي ورقه وقلم بسرعه
100.	bi'daajeh u: ni'haajeh	كل قصه له بداية ونهاية
101.	beijʕ u: ʔʕi'raa	يشتغل ببيع وشراء الأثاث المستعمل
102.	ʔaxð u: ʕa'taa	الدنيا أخذ وعطا
103.	ʃaahi u: 'sikkar	حطيت القهوة عند الشاهي والسكر
104.	ħulw u: murr	طعمه ما بين الحلو والمر
105.	'miʃkileh u: ħall	ذكرت مقالته مشكله وحل الإسكان
106.	g'riib u: b'ʕiid	أي أحد يعرف أمل من قريب وبعيد بيعرف وش أقصد
107.	ʔa'niij u: fa'qiir	مايفرقون بين غني وفقير
108.	ðahab u: 'fiðdeh	محلهم يبيع ذهب وفضه
109.	'lulu u: mar'dʒaan	يغوضون بالبحر يدورون لولو ومرجان
110.	ru'kuuʕ u: su'dʒuud	صلاتهم مابه ركوع وسجود
111.	ʔl'gmar u: ʔnu'dʒuum	تعالوا نطلع نشوف القمر والنجوم

112.	mu'ʕallim u: mu'ʕallimeh	شكراً معلم ومعلمة جو وشاركوا اليوم
113.	'maalik u: ms'tadzir	القضية كانت بين مالك ومستاجر
114.	ʕaalib wa 'ʕaalibeh	تخرج هالدفعه أكثر من 100 طالب وطالبه
115.	dʒa'diid u: ms'taʕmal	الموقع يوفر كل جديد ومستعمل
116.	ħa'laal u: ħa'raam	القضية مب قضية حلال وحرام
117.	ðakar wa 'ʔunəaa	خلق الناس من ذكر وأنتى
118.	xajr u: ʕarr	كل ماتسويه من خير وشر بتحصله بعدين
119.	ħaaðir u: 'ʕaajib	بلغوا كل حاضر وغايب عن الموضوع
120.	ʕa'daaʔ u: ʕa'ʕaaʔ	أخذ الحبه مع الغداء والعشاء
121.	ribħ u: xa'saareh	التجارة ربح وخسارة
122.	laff u: dawa'raan	قلتلهم المشكله بدون لف ودوران
123.	qamħ u: ʕa'ʕiir	فيه بالمزرعه قمح وشعير
124.	gliil u: kəiir	القليل والكثير واحد
125.	ʔaʕzab u: mitzawwidʒ	اللي جو بهم الأعزب والمتزوج
126.	'saadir u: 'waarid	مهمه الموظف تسجيل الصادر والوارد
127.	ʔistii'raad u: taʕ'diir	يشتغل بمكتب استيراد وتصدير من الصين
128.	ʕa'biib u: ʕa'biibeh	الملتقى ضم 40 طبيب وطبيبه بمجال طب الأسنان
129.	ʕakl u: ʕraab	قدموا كل مالذ وطاب من أكل وشرب
130.	ʔir'saal u: ʔistiʕ'baal	فيه مشكله بإرسال واستقبال الإشاره
131.	bis u: faar	يتلاحقون كأنهم بس وفار
132.	ʕawt u: 'suureh	تداولوا الناس الحدث صوت وصوره
133.	'maadi u: 'ħaaðir	لكل شيء ماضي وحاضر
134.	ħaaðir u: mus'taqbal	للمنطقة حاضر ومستقبل مشرق
135.	ʕi'ħaafeh u: ʔiʕ'laam	من إهتمامات أحمد الصحافه والإعلام
136.	'qatla u: 'dʒarħa	نتج عن الحادث أكثر من 10 قتلى وجرحي
137.	lahn u: ʕi'naa	برع أحمد باللحن والغناء
138.	ʔalħa'giigeh u: ʔal'waaqiʕ	شفت الحدث على أرض الحقيقه والواقع
139.	ʔiʕjal u: ba'naat	عندهم 4 عيال وبنات
140.	ħaðð u: n'ʕiib	كثير أمور تعتمد على الحظ والنصيب
141.	'sajr u: mu'ruur	قلت حودث السير والمرور بعد ماطبقتوا النظام
142.	ʔawwal u: 'əaani	أول وثاني نسخه كانت أزين شيء
143.	ʕilm u: 'maʕrifeh	التأثير يحتاج لعلم ومعرفة بكل التفاصيل
144.	ji'miin u: ji'saar	لو تروح بيمين ويسار مابه مجال
145.	ʔsurʕeh u: 'ʔiʕadʒileh	السرعه والعجله شينه
146.	ʕalab u: su'ʔaal	عندي طلب وسؤال لهم
147.	kiðb u: ʔiftiraa	يكفيك كذب وتلفيق\ إفتراء
148.	ðaaahir u: 'baatın	اشتريت قفازات تحمي ظهر وباطن اليد
149.	naða'rijjeh u: taʕ'biig	شرحوا بالبرنامج النظرية والتطبيق العملي له
150.	misk u: 'ʕanbar	أحب ريحة المسك والعنبر
151.	fsaad u: ʔinħi'laal	الفساد والإنحلال موجود بكل مجتمع
152.	tiin u: zajtuun	المزرعة به تين وزيتون
153.	ʔibti'daaʔi u: 'əaanawi	تدرس امل إبتدائي وثانوي
154.	maʕʕam u: 'maqha	فتحوا مطعم ومقهى مكان المحل
155.	ʕukr u: ʔimti'naan	كل الشكر و إمتنان للي جو اليوم وشرفونا
156.	qatl u: ʔiyti'ʕaab	مسكوا الشرطه مرتكب جريمه القتل والإغتصاب
157.	ʔaa'jaat u: ʔaħaa'diio	فيه كثير آيات وأحاديث تكلمت عن هالشيء
158.	dʒuuʕ u: 'ʕaʕaʕ	حسيت بجوع وعطش يوم طلعت برا
159.	ʔaʕla(a) u: ʔatman	قعدوا بأعلى وأطمئن شيء بالمدرجات
160.	ʕaali(i) u: 'mnxafið	تقدر تغير الصوت لعالي ومنخفض
161.	taħ'miil u: tanziil	تحميل وتنزيل الأغراض بييله مساعده

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162.	zaʕtar u: zajt	سويت ساندوتش لبنه مع زعتر وزيت
163.	?awwal u: ?a'xir	كان أول وآخر تعامل لي معهم
164.	rasm u: tal'wiin	سوو درس لرسم وتلويين الشخصيات الكرتونيه
165.	?af'raah u: tahani	أفراح وتهاني الأصدقاء له طعم مختلف
166.	?aaqil u: ?imhabul	المسألة ماختلف عليه عاقل ومهبول مجنون
167.	?arh u: taw'diih	عطا شرح وتوضيح للخاصيخ الجديده
168.	?almaʕ'ruuf u: ?al'munkar	كان فيه جهاز يختص بشؤون المعروف والمنكر الاجتماعي
169.	?aʕ'baan u: ?rama'daan	بنسافر كل شعبان ورمضان
170.	faraah u: hizin	الأيام تختلف بين فرح وحزن
171.	tar'yiib u: tar'hiib	خطابه كان فيه تر غيب وتر هيب
172.	?al'dzanneh u: ?an'naar	بالقرآن حوار بين أهل الجنة والنار
173.	ðimmeh u: ða'miir	تشتغل أمل بكل ذمه وضمير
174.	şidg u: 'kiðb	صدق وكذب بكلامه بنفس الوقت
175.	?itti'baaʕ u: ?idzti'naab	نسأل الله اتباع الحق وإجتتاب الباطل
176.	ki'biir u: şi'yiir	الموضوع يهم كل كبير وصغير
177.	?i'maam u: xa'tiib	إمام وخطيب المسجد ألقى خطبه عن الصبر
178.	salb u: nahb	صار فيه سلب ونهب بعد ما جاء الإعمار
179.	yi:reh u: 'hasad	تكثر مسأله الغيره والحسد عند الناس اللي ماقدمت شيء لنفسه
180.	nift u: yaaz	اقتصاد الدوله يقوم بشكل كبير على قطاع النفط والغاز
181.	?af'laam u: musalsa'laat	من تالي ما أشوف أفلام ومسلسلات كثير
182.	ħaamid ħulw	طعم الأكل حامض حلو
183.	mubtada? u: 'xabar	تبدأ الجملة الإسمية بمبتداً وخبر
184.	ðarar wa ði'raar	لا ضرر ولا ضرار
185.	smaʕ u: ka'laam	
186.	fardi u: dʒa'maaʕi	الصلاه ممكن تكون فردي وجماعي للمسافر
187.	?aa'raa? u: muqtara'ħaat	قدمت الجبهه بعض آراء ومقترحات لتحسين خدمتهم
188.	sirr u: 'ʕalan	كلام بعض الناس يختلف اذا كان سر أو علن
189.	?jux u: ʕa'biid	شيوخ وعبيد القبائل كله اجتمعت بالمنطقه
190.	dʒuuʕ u: 'ʕabaʕ	الجوع والشبع يححدن إذا بتشري كثير أو شوي من السوبر ماركت
191.	qa'ðaa? u: 'qadar	لازم يرضى الانسان بالقضاء والقدر
192.	?akk u: ja'qiin	الشك واليقين يعتمدون على توفر الأدله
193.	lubb u: gi'fuur	بعض الفواكه يتسغل لبه وقشوره بالاكل
194.	sar'raa? u: ðar'raa?	الأصدقاء قلبهم واحد في السراء والضراء
195.	jaʕs wa '?amal	الإنسان قد يشعر باليأس والأمل
196.	madh u: ðamm	يركز بعض الناس في تعاملهم على المدح و الذم
197.	şah u: 'xata	كانت أسئلة الإمتحان صح و خطأ
198.	barr u: baħr	التنقل عبر البر والبحر صار أسهل
199.	?a'maaneh u: xi'jaaneh	الأمانة والخيانة صفات تلقاه بالناس
200.	'tarbijeh u: taʕ'liim	عن طريق التجربة والتعليم بحصص العلوم يستفيد الطالب
201.	ra'?iis u: mar'?uus	علاقة أحمد بالموظفين عنده مب علاقة رئيس ومرؤوس
202.	ħaakim u: mah'kuum	كلنا وطن حاكم ومحكوم
203.	'maaddi u: 'maʕnawi	الدعم المادي والمعنوي مهم لنجاح أي مشروع
204.	?aadzil aw '?aadzil	الأمر بيبي يمشي عاجل أو أجل
205.	mudun u: 'quraa	إحتفلت مدن وقرى المملكه كله باليوم الوطني
206.	ba'qaaja u: muxalla'faat	لازم الواحد يشيل كل البقايا والمخلفات وراه
207.	tuhr u: na'qaa?	كثير من الناس فيهم طهر ونقاء بقلوبهم
208.	ħaml wa ?idz'haad	الحمل والإجهاض متعب للمره
209.	diin u: 'maðhab	الإرهاب ماله لا دين ولا مذهب

210.	qijjam u: ma'baadi?	يمشي الناس حسب قيم ومبادئ وأعراف يؤمنون به
211.	ħubb u: za'waadz	حب وزواج المصالح مايدوم
212.	?i'daareh u: ?iqti'saad	تخصصت هند إدارة واقتصاد
213.	ƣaql u: 'mantiq	كلامك عين العقل والمنطق
214.	?amn u: ?istiq'raar	أمن واستقرار المجتمع لازم
215.	ƣikr u: əa'naa?	كل الشكر والثناء للي شرفنا اليوم
216.	?iqti'baas u: 'tašaruf	الإقتباس والتصرف أدوات تستخدم بالكتابة
217.	ƣakl u: mað'muun	أهم شيء الشكل والمضمون
218.	xizj u: ƣaar	بعضهم يموت موته خزي و عار
219.	ħu'quuq u: waadz'i'baat	حقوق وواجبات الجنسين متساوية
220.	ħudzdʒeh u: bir'haan	ماكان عنده أي حجه وبرهان على كلامه
221.	ta'faaʔul u: ta'faaʔum	تعاملوا مع المسألة باختلاف، بين تفاؤل وتشاؤم
222.	ƣazl u: na'siidʒ	فتحوا مصانع غزل ونسيج
223.	samɤ u: ʃɔ:f	السمع والشوف نعم من نعم الله
224.	?assamaa'waat u: ?al'?arɔ	الله ملك السماوات والأرض
225.	ħaqq wa 'baaʔil	الصراع بين الفلسطينيين والصهاينة صراح حق وباطل
226.	?iʃ'laah u: fa'saad	المعركة بينهم معركة اصلاح وفساد
227.	siin u: ʃaad	طلعت قيمه سين وصاد بالنهايه
228.	na'bijj u: ra'suul	نبي ورسول الله محمد
229.	šaahib u: ʃi'diig	الأصدقاء نوعين: صاحب وساحب
230.	full u: jaas'miin	زرعنا بحديقتنا فل وياسمين
231.	ħa'jaa u: 'xadʒal	لو عندك حيا وخجل ماسويت اللي سويته
232.	na'dʒaaħ u: 'faʃal	المشاريع تحتل النجاح والفشل
233.	ƣiibeh u: na'miimeh	جلستهم كانت كله غيبه ونميمة
234.	qidreh u: ka'faaʔeh	اختاروا المرشحين حسب قدره والكفاه
235.	?iəm wa ʃud'waan	لاتعاونون على الإثم والعدوان
236.	ƣarg u: ƣarb	الأمطار غطت شرق وغرب المدينه
237.	ƣi'maal u: dʒa'nuub	شمال وجنوب الديره جاه مطر
238.	faʃl u: tam'jiiz	انتهى زمن الفصل والتميز بين الجنسين
239.	laʒl u: na'haar	كلامه دايم يعيده ليل و نهار
240.	na'dʒaat u: ha'laak	صدق النيه هو معيار النجاه والهلاك بالآخره
241.	diin u: 'dinja	ما شاء الله عليه جامع دين ودنيا
242.	?akl u: ƣirb	تصوير أمل كله أكل وشرب
243.	ƣarɔ u: 'taɫab	السعر يختلف حسب العرض والطلب
244.	?abjaɔ u: 'Paswad	لبست فستان أبيض وأسود
245.	dunjaa u: 'ʔaaxireh	الله يسعدك دنيا وآخره
246.	ƣafw u: 'ƣaafijeh	ياالله نسألك العفو والعافيه
247.	ʃuħuf u: midʒa'laat	نشر الخبر بكل الصحف المحلية
248.	tah'diid u: wa'ʕiid	كلماته كانت كله تهديد ووعيد
249.	?am'waal u: mumtala'kaat	صادروا كل أموال وممتلكات المسؤول
250.	xataʔ u: nis'jaan	الإنسان مب معصوم من الخطأ والنسيان
251.	ʔibb u: dʒi'raaħeh	تخصص الدكتور طب وجراحة عيون
252.	ħimneh u: na'faaʔ	داومت أمل أول يوم له بكل همه ونشاط
253.	ki'taabeh u: ta'ʔliif	بعض الكتاب يمتلك الموهبه بكتابه وتأليف الدراما
254.	gismeh u: ni'ʃiib	الزواج قسمه ونصيب
255.	ħasaneh u: 'sajjiʔeh	سجل كل حسنه وسينه تقدر تفكر به قبل تتخذ القرار
256.	samn u: 'ƣasal	تحب أسماء تاكل خبز مع سمن وعسل
257.	?r'dʒaal u: ħariim	المكان مقسوم رجال وحریم
258.	ƣaalim u: 'dʒaahil	علم وجهل الشخص مايحده العمر
259.	ƣiʔr u: naər	يكتب أحمد شعر ونثر بذكراته

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260.	ʔamn u: xɔ:f	يعانون من قل أمن وخوف
261.	nuur u: ɖa'laam	الكاتب وصف جانب النور والظلام اللي بداخله
262.	ʔana wa 'ʔant	أنا وأنت لازم ننجز اليوم
263.	ʕatf u: ha'naan	الأم تبع العطف والحنان
264.	ratb u: 'jaabis	أكل الرطب واليابس
265.	nafʕ u: ɖurr	الناس مايملكون لنفسهم نفع وضر
266.	waalid u: 'waalideh	سلم لي على الوالد والوالده
267.	ʔjeh u: la(a)	علمين أروح الحين؟ إيه أو لا؟
268.	ʕarab u: ʔɖʕaanib	الحي فيه عرب وأجانب
269.	jad u: ridʒl	يد ورجل المسجون كانت مربوطه
270.	naql u: muwaaʕa'laat	توفرت وسائل لولو المواصلات العامه الحين
271.	ʕajf u: ʔfi'taaʔ	الأجواء عندهم زي ماهي صيف وشتاء
272.	ʕa'hiiq u: za'fiir	تنفس بعمق، شهيق و زفير
273.	sa'riiʕ u: ba'ʕiiʔ	شركات الشحن فيه منهم السريع والبطيء
274.	ʕaaliḥ u: 'ʕaaliḥ	الناس بهم الصالح والطالح
275.	madd u: ɖazr	كيف يحسب المد والجزر
276.	ha'raareh u: bu'ruudeh	حرارة وبروده المكيف مب مره زينه
277.	haarr u: 'baarid	أحس بحراره وبرده بأطرافي
278.	ʔibreḥ u: xajt	عطين أبره وخيط أزينه
279.	diik u: da'ɖʕaadʒeh	مزرعتنا به ديك ودجاجه
280.	hamm u: ʕamm	سواليفه تجيب الهم والغم
281.	ʕuul u: ʕarɖ	لازم أعرف طول وعرض الكرتون قبل أشحنه
282.	ʕa'wiil u: ʕa'riiɖ	الثوب اللي فصله أحمد طلع طويل وعريض
283.	ʕaḥḥ u: 'xataʔ	الأسئله كله صح وخطأ
284.	ʕi'bah u: mi'saaʔ	لاتنسى أذكار الصبح والمساء
285.	zi'jaadeh u: nuq'ʕaan	زياده ونقصان الوزن له كثير أسباب
286.	kasal u: xu'muul	هاليومين أحس بكسل وخمول مب طبيعي
287.	ʔaa'baaʔ u: ʔumma'haat	الحفل حضره الآباء والامهات
288.	ʔuxweḥ u: ʔaxa'waat	عنده أخوه واخوات كتارين
289.	ʕu'ʕuud u: nu'zuul	صعود ونزول الدرج متعب له
290.	walad u: bint	عند أحمد ولد وبنت
291.	naʕb u: ʔiḥtijaal	تعرض احمد للنصب والإحتيال يوم دروا انه مب من أهل الديره
292.	ʕa'ɖʕaaʕeh u: ɖzubn	قرئت كتاب عن شجاعه وجبن اليهود
293.	ʔʕjal u: banaat	عيال وبنات الحاره مجتمعين
294.	ʕul'laab wa ʕaali'baat	حضر الورشه طلاب وطالبات قسم الرياضيات
295.	ʕum'maal u: ʕaami'laat	أجر العمال والعاملات واحد
296.	malik u: 'malikeḥ	ملك وملكة اسبانيا زاروا الملكة إليزابيث
297.	ɖaalim u: maɖ'luum	النصره تكون للظالم والمظلوم
298.	qaatil u: maq'tuul	أهل القاتل والمقتول كلهم متأثرين
299.	ɖulm u: ʔidʒ'haaf	قرارهم يوم قالوا لي ماراح نعتمد لك الخبرات السابقه فيه ظلم وإجحاف
300.	ʕaawileh u: kur'sijj	قرب الطاولة والكرسي اللي هناك
301.	ʕamm u: xaal	أحمد صار عم وخال
302.	faaʕil u: maf'ʕuul	حدد الفاعل والمفعول به بالجمله هذي
303.	ʕi'diig u: ʕa'duww	صرت ما اميز بين صديق و عدو
304.	mu'qaddimeḥ u: ni'haajeh	مقدمة ونهاية القصة كانت حزينه
305.	ta'saaʔul u: 'ɖadal	الموضوع اللي طرحوه أثار تساؤل وجدل كبير
306.	qi'raaʔeh u: ki'taabeh	قراءه وكتابه النوته الموسيقية مهمه للعازفين

307.	ʔa'biib u: mu'handis	إخواني فيه منهم الطبيب والمهندس
308.	ʔal'jawm u: ʔattaa'riix	تعرفين يوم وتاريخ الحفل؟
309.	qaʃʃ u: lazq	رسالته كانت قص ولصق
310.	taf'siil u: xi'jaateh	أسماء عنده موهبه بتفصيل وخطاطة الفساتين
311.	ħurr u: ʔa'liiq	عصفوري صار حر طليق بعد ما فتحت له باب القفص
312.	fa'waakih u: xuḍaar	لازم الفواكه والخضار يغسلن زين قبل الأكل
313.	ʔarra'faah wa ʔalba'niin	بالرفاه والبنين
314.	niʕmeh u: 'niqmeh	وقت الفراغ قد يكون في نفس الوقت نعمة ونقمة على الشخص
315.	ʔal'fard wa ʔal'muḍʕtamaʕ	المخدرات له آثار خطيرة على الفرد والمجتمع
316.	ʔabʕ u: naʕr	دور الطبع والنشر كثيرة بمدينتنا
317.	tadʕrubeh u: 'xaʔaʔ	يتعلم الواحد عن طريق التجربة والخطأ
318.	baħə u: ta'wiir	سوو مركز لبحث وتطوير الامن السبراني عندنا
319.	qi'jaas u: taq'wiim	سوو قياس وتقييم للطلبة
320.	xiṭbeh u: za'waadʕ	تكلمت العائلتين عن مراسم الخطبة والزواج
321.	sam wa la'bajh	سم ولييه
322.	yaʕsiil u: kawii	المغسلة اللي جمبنا عندهم أسعار الغسيل والكوي أقل من غيرهم
323.	maʕaʕir u: ʔhasiis	صار عنده تبدل بالمشاعر والأحاسيس
324.	bir u: taqwa	الواحد لازم يعاون على البر والتقوى
325.	niħiif u: simiin	النحيف والسمين كلهم أكلوا نفس كميته الأكل
326.	ma laḍa wa ʔaab	قدموا بالعشاء أمس كل ما لذ وطاب
327.	ʔalamn wa ʔalsalameh	لازم الواحد يهتم بالامن والسلامة
328.	ʔaxḍ u: ʕaʔaʔ	الحياة أخذ وعطا
329.	zə:r wa buh'taan	اتهموه زوراً وبهتاناً
330.	tataʕr u: ʔirhab	الحكومة تحارب التطرف والإرهاب
331.	ʕadiq u: ʔamiin	أحمد صادق وأمين بكل شغله
332.	ʔfraʕ u: tafriit	الإفراط والتفريط بالدين مب زين
333.	fəwz u: xasaareh	المسألة مسألة مشاركة أكثر من أنه فوز وخساره
334.	ʕmaay u: ʔʕqaal	كلهم لابسين لبس رسمي و شماغ وعقال
335.	haqq u: haqqiqeh	حق وحقيقة تستاهل المنصب
336.	samʕ u: ʔaaʕeh	بايع الشعب الملك على السمع والطاعة

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