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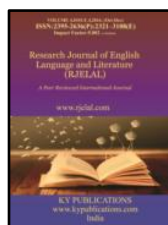
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## SEMANTIC AND STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF CHILDREN'S POPULAR GAMES IN NORTH GAZA

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### ABSTRACT

The current study analyzes the semantic and structure of Children's Popular Games Jargon in North Gaza, which has some unique set of special jargons.

The study follows the analytical/descriptive approach as it best suits this type of study. First, the researchers observed the jargon community, when an opaque word is heard, the researchers tended to ask the children about the meaning of that particular language item. The researchers focused on its pronunciation, form and meaning.

The researchers then classified the collected jargon structurally (form) i.e. noun, verb, adjective and adverb and semantically in which the collected items were divided into semantic fields that are related to tools, action, player.

The study findings could be summed up in the following:

- This field needs more attention from linguists.
- The jargon provides an important example of the study community's culture.
- The jargon is related to the immediate needs of the study community's.

The study recommends that:

- More studies about jargon should be carried out in various fields.
- Such studies should be carried in English and Arabic to ensure knowledge worldwide.
- More studies in different communities to find out some similarities among other group jargon.

Keywords: Children, marble, kite, jargon, community, language, North Gaza.

### Introduction

Language is fundamental in human's life. It becomes a part of culture that cannot be separated from human civilization. It permits all people in a given culture, or other people who have learnt the system of that culture, to communicate or to interact (Brown, 2000).

Furthermore, language could be interpreted as the product of the individual development. An individual can have a little influence on the

development of society and its culture, but he cannot significantly influence the structure of language. He himself tends to develop his individual language system or idiolect that might be influenced by his social and economic background.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society or the various functions of language in society. It is concerned with the people in everyday life, the people communication in society. It is the study of

language in relation to social factors like social class, educational level, age, sex or ethnic. (Lakoff & Bucholtz, 2004)

It has strong connections with culture through the study of language and with sociology through the study of the role language plays in the formation of social groups and institutions. Hudson believes that there is a close connection between language and society because one cannot segregate language from society. Therefore, their language is influenced by the social norms and cultural patterns (Hudson, 1996).nd, educational background, sexes, and ages to convey artistic effects (Loveday, 1982).

Every profession, organization and specialized group has some unique vocabulary which can speed communication among group members. Webster's New World Dictionary (1994: 723) states that the specialized vocabulary and idioms of those in the same work, profession, etc are defined as jargon.

It is now widely recognised that childhood is both a social and cultural construction and that a diversity of childhoods exist both between and within different cultures, as children's lives vary according to a range of factors such as culture, class, gender, age, ethnicity, disability, religion and birth order (Punch, 2003). There are some broad differences between the world children habits and customs, these differences are related primarily to work and play. The second feature i.e. play will be the focus of this research.

The history of games dates to the ancient human past. Games are an integral part of all cultures and are one of the oldest forms of human social interaction. Games are formalized expressions of the play, which allow people to go beyond immediate imagination and direct physical activity. Games were important as cultural and social bonding events, as teaching tools and as markers of social status. As pastimes of royalty and the elite, some games became common features of court culture and were also given as gifts. (Juul, 2000)

Jargon is the language variety that created for specific functions by the people who engage in them regularly. It is like mini dialects but used only for the activity for which they were created. Other definition about jargon is more specifically stated in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2001: 693)

states that jargon is technical words expression used by a particular profession or group of people and difficult for others to understand: medical/ legal/ computer jargon. So, people in certain groups or communities use jargon on many purposes.

### **Forms of Jargon**

ElisYuniasih (2013) in his study provide four forms of jargon, which are as the following:

**a. Word:** Word is the smallest unit of language that the people can understand if it is said or written on its own. For example the word of jargon forms in computer such as hardware(the physical parts of a computer), virus (a program that has been deliberately created to cause computer problems).

**b. Phrase:**A phrase is two or more words that work together as a unit. The example of jargon in the phrase form such as in economic delivery order (a document from the owner or holder of the goods requesting the release of goods held under warrant).

**c. Abbreviation:** According to Hairstone and Ruszkiewicz (1988: 512) abbreviation is a shortened version of a word or phrase, usually consisting of part of the original word or phrase and usually punctuated with a period, i.e. Rev. for Reverend and Mr. for Mister.

**d. Acronym:** In the other hand, acronym is the word. The meaning of the word is the long of that word. For example of jargon in the acronym form in computer like modem(Modulator/Demodulator, a device for allowing computers to communicate over a phone line).

### **Methodology**

The current study is a descriptive/analytical one as it provides a description of the popular jargon children use in some of popular games North Gaza. The researchers first explain the meaning of each jargon in English and Arabic. They, also, present a phonetic transcription of the jargon using the Arabic IPA phonetic signs. The study classifies the jargons semantically and structurally. While the semantic classification provides 3 semantic fields namely: tool, action and player, the structural classification provides the form of each jargon such as Noun, verb, adjective and adverb.

**Data Collection**

The researchers, due to their connection with the study community, observed several jargon that were opaque in form and meaning, therefore while standing aside, whenever a jargon occurs, the researchers would record the jargon, ask the speaker about the meaning and clarify whether its part of speech as well.

**Data Analysis**

To reach to the required results, the researchers designed an analysis card with two fields structural and semantic. While the former classifies the collected jargon into noun, verb, adjective and adverb the latter presents the semantic fields for the collected jargon, i.e. tool, action and player.

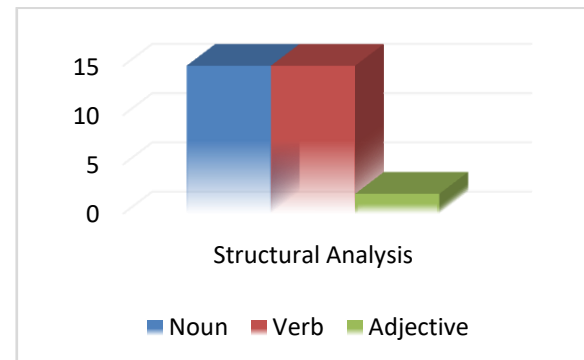
**Discussion**

The researchers collected 62 jargon items, divided between two popular games namely marble which had 30 jargon items and kite with 32 jargon items. This data was collected and analyzed structurally after conducting various informal interviews with the study community.

Firstly we will discuss the jargon of kite, secondly we will discuss the jargon of marble.

**The jargon of kite**

The researchers collected 32 jargon items for this game classified according to two fields a semantic and structural.



Graph No (1) provides the number of collected jargon related to kite classified structurally.

**Firstly: The Structural Analysis:****i. Nouns**

The study collected 15 jargon items that are used as nouns among the study community. Below are some examples showing their phonetic transcription and meaning in Arabic and English.

Table (1): examples of the noun jargon, their phonetic transcription and Arabic and English meanings.

No.	Jargon	Transcription	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1.	طبق	/tʕabɑq/	Kite	طائرة ورقية
2.	تستاية	/ij:atsti/	Covering the frame	وضع الورق على الإطار
3.	مصيص	/ʕs:iʕsam/	Type of thread	نوع من الخيوط
4.	شلة	/illʕ/	Roll of thread	لفة من الخيوط

**ii. Verbs**

The study collected 15 jargon items that are used as verbs among the study community. Below

are some examples showing their phonetic transcription and meaning in Arabic and English.

Table (2): examples of the verb jargon, their phonetic transcription and their English and Arabic meanings.

No.	Jargon	Transcription	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1.	منقرز	/zirqanmi/	(Happy) One whose kite is fly very high	(مسرور) صاحب الطبق الذي يطير عاليا جدا
2.	معلم	/millaʕmi/	One who makes kites very well	الشخص الذي يصنع الطائرات الورقية بشكل جيد

**iii. Adjectives**

The study collected 2 jargon items that are used as adjectives among the study community.

Below are some examples showing their phonetic transcription and meaning in Arabic and English.

No.	Jargon	Transcription	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
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Table (3): examples of the adjectives jargon, their phonetic transcription and their English and Arabic meanings.

No.	Jargon	Transcription	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1.	منقرز	/zirqanmi/	(Happy) One whose kite is fly very high	(مسرور) صاحب الطبق الذي يطير عاليا جدا
2.	معلم	/millaʕmi/	One who makes kites very well	الشخص الذي يصنع الطائرات الورقية بشكل جيد

Table (4): examples jargon related to tool, their phonetic transcription and their English and Arabic meanings

No.	Jargon	Transcription	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1.	مصيص	/ʕs:iʕsam/	Type of thread	نوع من الخيوط
2.	شرشيب	/b:iaɾaʕ/	Confetti	قصاصات ورق ملون
3.	ذيل	/l:ið/	Long thread with confetti	خيط طويل بقصاصات ورق ملون
4.	نجمة	/amdʒin/	Type of kites with star in the middle	نوع من الطائرات الورقية بنجمة في المنتصف

Table (5): examples jargon related to action, their phonetic transcription and their English and Arabic meanings.

No.	Jargon	Transcription	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1.	منقرز	/zirqanmi/	(Happy) One whose kite is flying very high	(مسرور) صاحب الطبق الذي يطير عاليا جدا
2.	معلم	/millaʕmi/	One who makes kites very well	الشخص الذي يصنع الطائرات الورقية بشكل جيد

#### iv. Adverbs

The study did not find any jargon items that are used as adverb among the study community.

##### a) Secondly: The Semantic Analysis:

The second classification was based on the semantic field that each of the collected jargons belong to kite. The researchers classify the data into three semantic fields i.e. tools, action and player. The following graph shows the numbers of each of the semantic fields.



Graph No (2) provides the number of collected jargon related to kite classified according to the semantic field.

#### i. Tool

The study collected 19 jargon items that belong to the kite tools as a semantic field among the study community. Below are some examples showing their phonetic transcription and meaning in Arabic and English.

##### ii. Action:

The study collected 11 jargon items that belong to the action as a semantic field among the study community. Below are some examples showing their phonetic transcription and meaning in Arabic and English.

##### iii. Player

The study collected 2 jargon items that belong to the player as a semantic field among the study community. Below are some examples showing their phonetic transcription and meaning in Arabic and English.

Table (6): examples jargon related to player, their phonetic transcription and their English and Arabic meanings.

No.	Jargon	Transcription	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1.	غز	/zay /	Fall because of unbalance	سقوط لعدم الاتزان
2.	جنگ	/hannadz /	Turned aside	مال جانباً
3.	لعلع	/ʕalʕal/	To fly very high	يطير عالياً جداً
4.	سنتر	/ratnas/	To become vertical	يصبح عمودي

Table (7): examples of the noun jargon, their phonetic transcription and Arabic and English meanings.

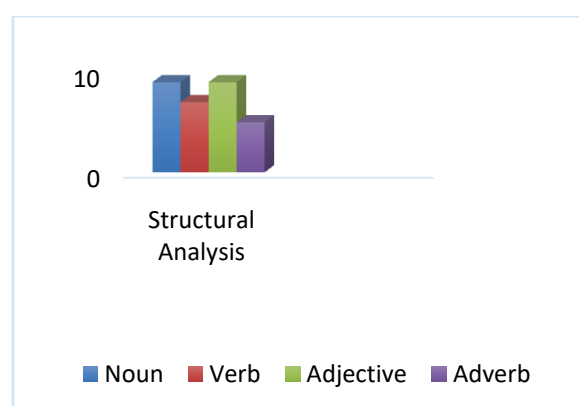
No.	Jargon	Transcription	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1.	بنانير	/r:in:anab/	Children's game played with little glass balls	لعبة أطفال تلعب بكرات زجاجية صغيرة
2.	مور	/r:um/	A triangle drawn on the ground	مثلث يرسم على الأرض
3.	تصفيت	/t:fisat/	To put the marbles in the triangle	وضع البنانير في المثلث
4.	الراس	/s:arri/	The best marble for the player	البنور المفضل للاعب

Table (8): examples of the verb jargon, their phonetic transcription and Arabic and English meanings.

No.	Jargon	Transcription	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1.	قلط	/qalatʕ/	To go far from the triangle	يذهب أبعد من المثلث
2.	دئي	/innad/	To put two marbles or more	وضع اثنان من البنانير أو أكثر
3.	قنص	/ʕsannaq/	To try to hit others marbles	محاولة ضرب بنانير الآخرين
4.	صاد	/d:aʕs/	Hit others marbles	ضرب بنانير الآخرين

### The jargon of Marble

The researchers collected 30 jargon items for this game classified according to two fields a semantic and structural.



Graph No (3) provides the number of collected jargon related to marble classified structurally.

#### a. Firstly: The Structural Analysis:

are some examples showing their phonetic transcription and meaning in Arabic and English.

##### i. Nouns

The study collected 9 jargon items that are used as nouns among the study community. Below

**i. Verbs**

The study collected 7 jargon items that are used as verbs among the study community. Below

are some examples showing their phonetic transcription and meaning in Arabic and English.

**i. Adjective**

The study collected 9 jargon items that are used as verbs among the study community. Below

are some examples showing their phonetic transcription and meaning in Arabic and English.

Table (9): examples of the adjective jargon, their phonetic transcription and Arabic and English meanings.

No.	Jargon	Transcription	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1.	معموش	/ʃ:uʃamʃam/	To be in the middle of the triangle	أن يكون في منتصف المثلث
2.	طوش	/tʃu:ʃ/	To hit all marbles in the triangle	ضرب جميع البناير في المثلث
3.	مور توك	/kutrawwam/	When one lose and give all his marbles to other player	عندما يخسر شخص ويعطي بنايره لشخص آخر
4.	دبي عنه	/unnaʃinnad/	When a player put marbles for other player	عندما يضع لاعب بناير عن لاعب آخر

**ii. Adverb**

The study collected 5 jargon items that are used as verbs among the study community. Below

are some examples showing their phonetic transcription and meaning in Arabic and English.

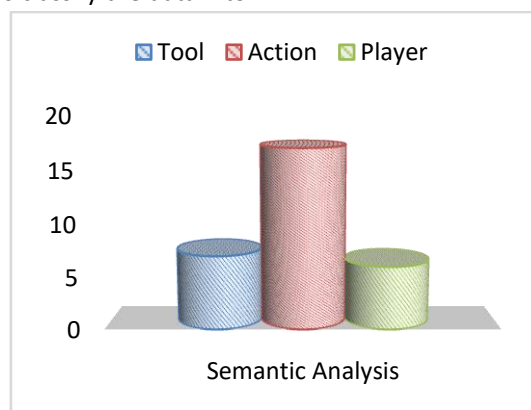
Table (10): examples of the adverbs jargon, their phonetic transcription and Arabic and English meanings.

No.	Jargon	Transcription	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1.	كسوي	/ib:ussak/	Player who always want to win	اللاعب الذي يريد الفوز دوما
2.	مولع	/ʃillawmi/	One who feels that he will lose	الذي يشعر أنه سيخسر
3.	غالب	/bil:a y/	Winner	الفائز
4.	مغلوب	/b:ulyam/	Loser	الخسران

**b. Secondly: The Semantic Analysis:**

The second classification was based on the semantic field that each of the collected jargons belong to kite. The researchers classify the data into

three semantic fields i.e. tools, action and player. The following graph shows the numbers of each of the semantic fields.



Graph No (4) provides the number of collected jargon related to marble classified according to the semantic field

i. **Tool**

The study collected 7 jargon items that belong to the kite tools as a semantic field among

the study community. Below are some examples showing their phonetic transcription and meaning in Arabic and English.

Table (11): examples jargon related to tool, their phonetic transcription and Arabic and English meanings.

No.	Jargon	Transcription	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1.	عضمة	/ʕadʕmah/	marble with white color inside	بنور بلون أبيض داخله
2.	الراس	/s:arri/	The best marble for the player	البنور المفضل للاعب
3.	كبوري	/ir:ubbak/	Large marble	بنور كبير جدا
4.	صغوري	/ir:uʕaʕs/	Small marble	بنور صغير

ii. **Action**

The study collected 17 jargon items that belong to the action as a semantic field among the

study community. Below are some examples showing their phonetic transcription and meaning in Arabic and English.

Table (12): examples jargon related to action, their phonetic transcription and Arabic and English meanings.

No.	Jargon	Transcription	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1.	كؤس	/sawwak/	Became the nearest to the triangle	يصبح الأقرب للمثلث
2.	جور	/rawwadʒ/	To be inside the hole	يكون داخل الحفرة
3.	قنص	/ʕsannaq/	To try to hit others marbles	محاولة ضرب بنانير الآخرين
4.	صاد	/d:aʕs/	Hit others marbles	ضرب بنانير الآخرين

iii. **Player**

The study collected 6 jargon items that belong to the player as a semantic field among the

study community. Below are some examples showing their phonetic transcription and meaning in Arabic and English.

Table (13): examples jargon related to player, their phonetic transcription and Arabic and English meanings.

No.	Jargon	Transcription	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1.	مولع	/ʕillawmi/	One who feels that he will lose	الذي يشعر أنه سيخسر
2.	مفلّس	/sillafmi/	One who have no marbles	من لا يملك بنانير
3.	محورق	/qirwuħmi/	Player who doesn't accept the loss	اللاعب الذي لا يقبل الخسارة

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## Appendices

### 1. The Jargon Complete List

No.	Jargon	IPA	Part of speech				Semantic Meaning		Items described		
			N	V	Adj	Adv	English	Arabic	T	A	P
1.	طبق	/qabaˈt/	/				Kite	طائرة ورقية	/		
2.	ورق	/qaraw/	/				Paper to cover the frame	ورق يغطي الإطار	/		
3.	تستاية	/ij:atsti/	/				Covering the frame	وضع الورق على الإطار	/		
4.	بوص	/ˈs:ub/	/				Type of wood	نوع من أنواع الخشب	/		
5.	مصيص	/ˈs:iˈsam/	/				Type of thread	نوع من الخيوط	/		
6.	شلة	/illʃ/	/				Roll of thread	لفة من الخيوط	/		
7.	توزين	/n:izwat/	/				To make the ends of each stick equal	مساواة طرفي كل من عيدان الخشب في الوزن	/		
8.	يلزق	/qizaluj/		/			Stick the paper on the frame	لصق الورق على الإطار	/		
9.	يلوّن	/niwwaluj/		/			To use more than one color of paper	استخدام أكثر من لون من الورق	/		
10.	يشدّد	/diddafuj/		/			To make the frame	تشكيل الإطار	/		
11.	ميزان	/n:az:im/	/				Three-tight-thread joins the frame with the roll	ثلاثة خيوط مشدودة تربط الإطار بالشلة	/		
12.	شرشيب	/b:iaraf/	/				Confetti	قصاصات ورق ملون	/		
13.	ذيل	/l:ið/	/				Long thread with confetti	خيوط طويلة بقصاصات ورق ملون	/		
14.	فنش	/ʃannaf/		/			To join the roll with the kite	ربط الشلة بالطبق	/		
15.	طير	/rajjˈt/		/			To fly the kite	تطير الطبق		/	
16.	غز	/zaɣ/		/			Fall because of unbalance	سقوط لعدم الاتزان		/	
17.	جنع	/ʃannadʒ/		/			Turned aside	مال جانباً		/	
18.	لعلع	/ʃalʃal/		/			To fly very high	يطير عالياً جداً		/	
19.	سنتر	/ratnas/		/			To become vertical	يصبح عمودي		/	
20.	انقطع	/ʃaˈtaqni/		/			Cut in the air	يقطع في الهواء		/	



21.	قطو	/wuˈtˈt aq/	/			Put a blade in the kite to cut other's kite	وضع شفرة في الطبق لقطع الأطباق الأخرى	/	
22.	شربك	/kabra/	/			Crossing of the kites in the air	تقاطع الأطباق في الهواء	/	
23.	رخي	/ixar/	/			To unroll the thread to make the kite fly more	إفلات الخيطان لطير الطبق أكثر	/	
24.	اسحب	/baḥsi/	/			Pull the kite to finish its flying	سحب الطبق لإنهاء طيرانه	/	
25.	لوي	/iwwal/	/			To roll the thread	لف الخيط	/	
26.	نجمة	/amdʒin/	/			Type of kites with star in the middle	نوع من الطائرات الورقية بنجمة في المنتصف	/	
27.	نجمتين	/niatmidʒin/	/			Type of kites with two stars aside	نوع من الطائرات الورقية بنجمتين على الجوانب	/	
28.	رمضان كريم	/m:iraknad:amar/	/			Type of kites with the words of Ramadan Kareem	نوع من الطائرات الورقية بكلمات رمضان كريم	/	
29.	عينتين و شبرة	/arabaʃwniatn:iʃ/	/			Type of kites with two lozenge	نوع من الطائرات الورقية بمعينتين هندسيين	/	
30.	ست عيون	/n:ujʃtis/	/			Type of kites with six lozenge	نوع من الطائرات الورقية بستة معينات هندسية	/	
31.	منقرز	/zirqanmi/	/			One whose kite is fly very high	صاحب الطبق الذي يطير عاليا جدا	/	
32.	معلم	/millaʃmi/	/			One who makes kites very well	الشخص الذي يصنع الطائرات الورقية بشكل جيد	/	

a. The table below provides the jargon related to kite, IPA phonetic transcription, part of speech, the English and Arabic semantic meanings, and the items described.

b. The table below provides the jargon related to marble, IPA phonetic transcription, part of speech, the English and Arabic semantic meaning, and the items described.

No.	Jargon	IPA	Part of speech				Semantic Meaning		Items described		
		Transcription	N	V	Adj	Adv	English	Arabic	T	A	P
1.	بنور	/r:unab/	/				Marble	كرة زجاجية صغيرة	/		
2.	بنانير	/r:in:anab/	/				Children's game played with little glass balls	لعبة أطفال تلعب بكرات زجاجية صغيرة	/		
3.	مور	/r:um/	/				A triangle drawn on the ground	مثلث يرسم على الأرض	/		
4.	تصفيت	/t:fisat/	/				To put the marbles in the triangle	وضع البنانير في المثلث	/		
5.	قرب	/barraq/	/				Became nearer to the triangle	يصبح أقرب للمثلث	/		
6.	كوس	/sawwak/	/				Became the nearest to the triangle	يصبح الأقرب للمثلث	/		

7.	قَلَطَ	/qallatʕ/	/			To go far from the triangle	يذهب أبعد من المثلث	/	
8.	معمعوش	/ʃ:uʕamʕam/			/	To be in the middle of the triangle	أن يكون في منتصف المثلث	/	
9.	طوش	/tʕu:ʃ/			/	To hit all marbles in the triangle	ضرب جميع البنائير في المثلث	/	
10.	مور توك	/kutrawwam/			/	When one lose and give all his marbles to other player	عندما يخسر شخص ويعطي بنائيره لشخص آخر	/	
11.	دِّي	/innad/	/			To put two marbles or more	وضع اثنان من البنائير أو أكثر	/	
12.	دِّي عنه	/unnaʕinnad/			/	When a player put marbles for other player	عندما يضع لاعب بنائير عن لاعب آخر	/	
13.	شبر	/rabbaʃ /	/			Type of marble game depends on the span between the marbles	نوع من لعبة البنائير تعتمد على مسافة شبر بين البنائير	/	
14.	بايضة	/ba:ʒdʕah/			/	When the player's marble reached to the same line	عندما تصل بنائير اللاعب لنفس الخط	/	
15.	السييل	/liassi/	/			Line on the ground	خط على الأرض	/	
16.	الراس	/s:arri/	/			The best marble for the player	البنور المفضل للاعب	/	
17.	كبوري	/ir:ubbak/			/	Large marble	بنور كبير جدا	/	
18.	صغوري	/ir:uʕaʕs/			/	Small marble	بنور صغير	/	
19.	ملوح	/hawwalmi/			/	Marble which is not round/malformed	بنور غير مدور	/	
20.	عظمة	/ʕaʒdʕmah/	/			marble with white colour inside	بنور بلون أبيض داخله	/	
21.	جورة	/har:udʒ/	/			Small hole	حفرة صغيرة	/	
22.	جور	/rawwadʒ/	/			To be inside the hole	يكون داخل الحفرة	/	
23.	قتص	/ʕsannaq/	/			To try to hit others marbles	محاولة ضرب بنائير الآخرين	/	
24.	صاد	/d:aʕs/	/			Hit others marbles	ضرب بنائير الآخرين	/	
25.	كسوي	/ib:ussak/			/	Player who always want to win	اللاعب الذي يريد الفوز دوما		/
26.	مولع	/ʕillawmi/			/	One who feels that he will lose	الذي يشعر أنه سيخسر		/
27.	غالب	/bil:a ʕ/			/	Winner	الفائز		/
28.	مغلوب	/b:ulyam/			/	loser	الخسران		/
29.	مفلس	/sillafmi/			/	One who have no marbles	من لا يملك بنائير		/
30.	محورق	/qirwuhmi/			/	Player who doesn't accept the loss	لاعب لا يقبل الخسارة		/

Arabic IPA Symbols: adapted from, Bo Isaksson, Transcription of Arabic.

	IPA	Ling	Lit	Media
ء	[ʔ]	ʔ, ʔ	ʔ	
ب	[b]	b	b	b
ت	[t]	t	t	t
ث	[θ]	ṯ	th	th
ج	[dʒ]	ǧ, j	j	j
ح	[ħ]	ḥ	ḥ	h
خ	[x]	ḫ, x	kh	kh
د	[d]	d	d	d
ذ	[ð]	ḏ	dh	dh
ر	[r]	r	r	r
ز	[z]	z	z	z
س	[s]	s	s	s
ش	[ʃ]	š	sh	sh
ص	[sʰ]	ṣ	ṣ	s

ض	[dʒʰ]	ḏ	ḏ	d
ط	[tʰ]	ṭ	ṭ	t
ظ	[ðʒʰ]	ḏ, ḏ	ḏ	ḏ
ع	[ʕ]	ʕ, ʕ	ʕ	(ʕ)
غ	[ɣ]	ḡ	gh	gh
ف	[f]	f	f	f
ق	[q]	q	q	q
ك	[k]	k	k	k
ل	[l]	l	l	l
م	[m]	m	m	m
ن	[n]	n	n	n
ه	[h]	h	h	h
ة	[a/at]	a/at	a/at	a/at
و	[w]	w	w	w
ي	[j]	y	y	y
ُ	[u]	u	u	u
ُ	[un]	un	un	

ي	[i]	i	i	i
ي	[in]	in	in	
ا	[a]	a	a	a
ان	[an]	an	an	
آ	[ʔa:]	ʔā	ʔā	a
لَا	[la:]	lā	lā	la
و	[u:]	ū	ū	u
و		uww	uww	uww
ي	[i:]	ī	ī	i
ي		īyy	īyy	īyy
ا	[a:]	ā	ā	a
ا	[a:]	ā	ā	a
ا	[a:]	ā	ā	a
ان	[an]	an	an	a