rigorously and unambiguously followed. In the first case, the reader is quickly discouraged by the difficulty; in the second case, he has to guess how to pronounce many of the words. Our first research report suffered from the shortcoming that Arabic terms are not spelled in English letters according to a consistent procedure. We have remedied that in this report by using a transliteration system developed by the Summer Institute for Linguistics. The system is described in the book Sudanese Colloquial Arabic for Beginners (1979) by Andrew and Janet Persson. With it, Arabic words can be accurately recorded with a normal English typewriter and while it is not one of the easiest systems to learn, the effort required is repaid by the accuracy of recording the sounds of Arabic words.

The sounds of Sudanese colloquial Arabic that are unfamiliar to the English speaker are described below. The other sounds are pronounced more or less as they are in English. Of course, fully accurate pronunciation of Sudanese Arabic can only be learned by listening to native speakers.

Arabic consonants not found in English:

\[\tilde{d}\] - pronounced like an English "d" but with the back of the tongue raised toward the soft palate in order to give the sound a deeper resonance.

\[\tilde{t}\] - pronounced like an English "t" but with the back of the tongue raised toward the soft palate.

\[\tilde{z}\] - pronounced like an English "z" but with the back of the tongue raised toward the soft palate.

\[\tilde{s}\] - pronounced like an English "s" but with the back of the tongue raised toward the soft palate.

\[\tilde{gh}\] - a voiced uvular fricative.

\[H\] - much more emphatic than the English "h"; muscles of the throat are constricted so that a rasping or hissing sound is made; this consonant is unvoiced.

\[\tilde{kh}\] - pronounced like Scottish "ch" in "loch".

\[\tilde{sh}\] - pronounced like English "sh" in "shore".

\[r\] - a rolled "r"

\[\tilde{g}\] - a voiced pharyngial fricative; something like a Parisian "r".

\[?\] - glottal stop.

Vowels:

It is convenient to think of Arabic as having six vowels - long and short "a", long and short "i", long and short "u" - plus two diphthongs. The pronunciation of the vowels is influenced by the consonants that come before them, particularly in the case of long and short "a".