

## Lexical Borrowing: A Method of Language Obliteration and Its Social Prestigious Usage in Iraqi Community

**Prof. Ayad Hammad Ali**  
Dept of English  
Faculty of Arts  
Anbar University  
E- [ayad19773@yahoo.com](mailto:ayad19773@yahoo.com)

**Asst. Prof. Dr. Abdulrehman Abood Hassan**  
Dept of English  
Faculty of Arts  
Anbar University  
E-[a\\_aldelemi53@yahoo.com](mailto:a_aldelemi53@yahoo.com)

### Abstract

The present paper scrutinizes the influence of lexically borrowed words from different foreign languages on the Iraqi Arabic dialect. The loan words which were borrowed from various languages including English, Turkish, Persian and French, underwent morphological and phonological modifications, in addition to semantic change. Borrowing foreign words occurs due to social, cultural, political, economic, military and industrial causes where the last cause has been proved to be the most effective and continuous word formation process nowadays. Thus, loan words of internet and cell phone programs invaded Iraq and have been established and transliterated without finding out Arabic equivalents for them.

Loan words follow a morphological texturing which cast them into single, compound, clipped, acronymized and blended forms as lexicalizing such words into the Iraqi Arabic dialect might be viewed by some people as prestigious because. As the person who uses foreign words through his Arabic daily talk is regarded educated and ostentatious.

Keywords: borrowing, loans, transliteration, language contact

### المستخلص

يتصدى البحث الحالي أثر الكلمات المستعارة من لغات أجنبية مختلفة وكيفية تغلغلها إلى اللهجة العراقية العربية. إن الكلمات المستعارة أخذت من لغات أجنبية متنوعة ومنها الإنجليزية والتركية والفارسية والفرنسية والتي شهدت تغييرات صرفية وصوتية إضافة إلى وجود بعض التغييرات الدلالية التي طرأت على الكلمات المستعارة. يُعزى تنامي ظاهرة استعارة الكلمات الأجنبية إلى عوامل ثقافية واجتماعية وسياسية واقتصادية وعسكرية وصناعية حيث كان للعامل الصناعي أثراً كبيراً وثبت أنها عملية تكوين كلمات جديدة مستمرة في الوقت الحاضر.

أدى غزو الكلمات المتعلقة بالإنترنت وبرامج تطبيق أجهزة الجوال للعراق إلى توطيدها وتعريبها دون إيجاد مكافئ عربي لها. تتخذ الكلمات المستعارة أشكالاً صرفيةً وقد تكون مركبات أو مختصرات أو استهلاقيات أو منعوتات وقد يرى بعض الناس أن إدخال كلمات أجنبية إلى اللهجة العراقية العربية كأطر اجتماعي يُعزز من قيمة الشخص عند تداوله لكلمات أجنبية خلال حديثه اليومي ويعتبر حديثه مُنمقاً.

## Introduction

Lexical borrowing is one of the innovative word formation processes that enriches any language with new words. Every language receives / borrows many words through the course of time but, in return, this language also donates many words to other languages, such as Arabic which had imported a gloss of words from English, Turkish and Persian languages. The problem that should be tackled here is that the Iraqi people do not know that some of the words they use in their daily life are not originally Arabic and they believe that they are part of the Iraqi Arabic dialect. Even they do not know their source languages. In the last century, Iraqi dialect borrowed many words from English, French, Turkish, and Persian which were pervaded to different fields of life. Obviously, in the present century, Iraq received words particularly in the industrial, technological and political fields, for example, the word 'internet' is already a borrowed word from English and still the Iraqi people say (الإنترنت) yet it has an Iraqi Arabic equivalent (شبكة) (المعلومات الدولية) or the word 'panorama' which is transliterated (بأنوراما) albeit it has an Arabic equivalent (مَشْهَدٌ ؛ مَنْظَرٌ). Politically, the word 'technocrat' is an English word which is widely used by Iraqi politicians and people although some people ignore its Arabic meaning. Therefore, the objective of the research is to inspect the infiltration of the borrowed words into the Iraqi Arabic dialect and whether they underwent any morphophonemic modifications or any semantic changes. As it aims at categorizing such words in terms of fields of life in order to let people recognize the borrowed words found in their language and show them the effect of such words on their language which is an attempt to wipe out their Arabic language. To work out an appropriate methodology, the research rests upon the postulation that some of the borrowed words underwent some morphophonemic changes, while others did not. The framework extends to feed the theoretical aspect throughout presenting preliminaries about borrowing and the ways of borrowing. Methodologically, Field's Method (2002) of substitution has been adopted during the process of analysis. He believes that the words which were borrowed from the donor language should be substituted with the equivalent words in the recipient language. Practically, bundles of words were obtained from different aspects of life in order to fit the approach of analysis.

## 1. Borrowing: Etymological Aspects

Borrowing refers to a linguistic form taken over by one language or dialect from another; such borrowings are linguistically known as 'loan words' which can be found in words such as 'restaurant', 'café' and 'bourgeois', which have come into English from French during the period of the Normandy invasion to England, (Crystal: 2008).

Borrowing is a process by which a language receives a word directly from another language, due to the contact with the speakers of a certain language, (Meyer, 2009: 180). Harley (2006: 107) goes in line with Meyer's point of view in stating that borrowing occurs when a community that speaks one language comes into contact with a community that speaks another language, and adopts a word from that community, as English borrowed 'spaghetti' from Italian, or 'karate' from Japanese. Depending on the history of a given language, borrowing can be a very important source of bringing new lexicons.

## 2. Loanwords and Transliteration

Loanword is a special type of borrowing which is also described as loan translation or calque. In this process, there is a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language, (Yule, 2010: 54). Interesting examples are the word 'chef' which means the man who cooks food, is transliterated (شيف). Also, the word 'lorry' which is an American word meaning 'long vehicle', in Iraq it is transliterated (لوري).

Borrowed words are divided into a number of classes depending on phonological and semantic characteristics. For example, they made distinctions among (a) loanwords which show the importation of form and meaning with all or none or partial degrees of phonological. (b) Loan blends mean hybrids or combinations of foreign and native forms, as in the word 'co-worker' and (c) loan shifts in which a foreign concept (meaning) is represented by a native form. This last term includes 'loan translations' (calques), which can be depicted by the English word 'superman' which was borrowed originally from German 'Ubermensch' and exported to Iraqi Arabic (سوبر مان). The other type is 'semantic loans' (semantic extensions) which means that the borrowed word undergoes semantic extension, (Field, 2002: 8).

Respectively, loanwords can be further classified into (a) additions, those that provide labels for objects and concepts newly introduced to the culture and (b) substitutions, those for which forms are already available in the recipient language. Much attention is paid to (b) because the question naturally follows as

to why speakers of one language would select forms from another when corresponding forms already exist in theirs. Speakers of a recipient variety must derive sufficient benefit to warrant the selection and usage of competing forms from a lexical donor (Field, 2002: 9). Field's Approach (2002) of substitutions in the class (b) fits the method of analyzing the borrowed words from the donor language to the recipient language.

### 3. Lexical Innovation of Borrowing

Borrowing and word formation are of central importance because the former is the transformation of words from one language to another, while the latter is a mould producing new words and both of them are adding new words to any language. Terms are, in some cases, borrowed from General English, as in the metaphoric usage of the word 'memory', which means computer storage capacity. It could mean (ذاكرة البشر) or (ذاكرة الحاسوب), the choice is determined by the context of situation. Some words were derived from other old languages, such as Latin and Greek and such terms are highly observed in the fields of medicine and agriculture. In addition to direct borrowings, such as apparatus, matrix or phenomenon, this involves morphological elements including suffixes in the sense that the words ending with the suffix 'logy' denoting sciences are borrowed to Iraqi Arabic; therefore, people say 'biology' (بايولوجي), or the word 'anthropology' (أنثربولوجي), or the word 'psychology' (سايكولوجي), and the question that should be aroused is that why do people transliterate the English word 'psychology' and do not use its Arabic synonym 'علم النفس'? (Gramely and Patzold, 2004: 163).

The degree of borrowing from language to language or dialect to dialect is related to the perceived prestige of the lending speech. Romans had borrowed many words from Greek, while the German tribes, who were in contact with the Romans, took up many Latin words. English borrowed greatly from French after the Norman Conquest when the French aristocracy was the overlords of England, (Malmkjaer, 1991: 284). The table below lists some of the English words which were borrowed by Iraq speakers and they are still in use today.

Donor Language (DL)	Recipient Language (RL)	Borrowed Word	Meaning
English	Iraqi Arabic	بنك	<b>Bank</b> is a financial institute
English	Iraqi Arabic	بوت	<b>Boot</b> is a type of shoes
English	Iraqi Arabic	فيلم	<b>Film</b> is a story to be told
English	Iraqi Arabic	تي شيرت	<b>T-shirt</b> is a kind of clothes
English	Iraqi Arabic	كورس	<b>Course</b> is a studying program

English	Iraqi Arabic	كريم	<b>Cream</b> is a powder for skin
English	Iraqi Arabic	شامبو	<b>Shampoo</b> is a washing liquid
English	Iraqi Arabic	ديسك	<b>Disc</b> is a computer storing material
English	Iraqi Arabic	استكان	<b>East tea can</b>
English	Iraqi Arabic	هول	<b>Hall</b> is a big room
English	Iraqi Arabic	سينما	<b>Cinema</b> is a film showing room
English	Iraqi Arabic	بايسكل	<b>Bicycle</b> is a kid's fun tool
English	Iraqi Arabic	تلفزيون	<b>TV</b> is a device for showing events
English	Iraqi Arabic	تلفون	<b>Telephone</b> is a communicating device
English	Iraqi Arabic	موبايل	<b>Mobile</b> is a communicating device
English	Iraqi Arabic	راديو	<b>Radio</b> is a device for broadcasting news
English	Iraqi Arabic	انترنت	<b>Internet</b> is world communicating system
English	Iraqi Arabic	فيديو	<b>Video</b> used for showing the registered events
English	Iraqi Arabic	كاسيت	<b>Cassette</b> carries registered events
English	Iraqi Arabic	سي دي	<b>CD</b> is a computer device

**Table (1) English Borrowed Words**

Table (2) shows the Turkish words which came to Iraq through the Ottomani occupation of Iraq.

Donor Language (DL)	Recipient Language (RL)	Borrowed Words	Meaning
Turkish	Iraqi Arabic	شنطة	<b>Bag</b> is a case for carrying things
Turkish	Iraqi Arabic	أسطي	<b>Usta</b> means a craftsman
Turkish	Iraqi Arabic	أبله	<b>Ableh</b> is an idiot person
Turkish	Iraqi Arabic	أفندي	<b>Effendi</b> is a gentleman
Turkish	Iraqi Arabic	بيك	<b>Beck</b> is a rich man
Turkish	Iraqi Arabic	باشا	<b>Pasha</b> is a pigwig
Turkish	Iraqi Arabic	هانم	<b>Hanem</b> is a married woman
Turkish	Iraqi Arabic	خاتون	<b>Khaton</b> is a pigwig woman
Turkish	Iraqi Arabic	خانم	<b>Khanum</b> is a married woman
Turkish	Iraqi Arabic	درازين	<b>Drabzen</b> means the ladder's hold
Turkish	Iraqi Arabic	كفتة	<b>Kofta</b> is a kind of grilled meat
Turkish	Iraqi Arabic	كرباج	<b>Garbage</b> means a scourge
Turkish	Iraqi Arabic	خانة	<b>Khana</b> is like a shelf
Turkish	Iraqi Arabic	يا واش	<b>Yush</b> means come here

Turkish	Iraqi Arabic	كباب	<b>Kabab</b> is roasted minced meet
Turkish	Iraqi Arabic	دولمة	Dolma is a kind of food
Turkish	Iraqi Arabic	خاشوكة	<b>Khashooqa</b> means a spoon
Turkish	Iraqi Arabic	تبسي	<b>Tipsy</b> is a kind of food
Turkish	Iraqi Arabic	جاجيك	<b>Jajig</b> is a kind of food
Turkish	Iraqi Arabic	بوتين	<b>Putin</b> is a kind of shoes

**Table (2) Turkish Borrowed Words**

Table (3) displays the Persian words which were received by the Iraqi people via language contact, religious traveling, and trade. Such words are still used as to some people think that they are originally Arabic words.

Donor Language (DL)	Recipient Language (RL)	Borrowed Word	Meaning
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	كعك	<b>Ka'ak</b> is a kind of pastries
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	كليجه	<b>Kleiga</b> means a kind of pastries
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	بردة	<b>Burda</b> is a curtain
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	نزاكة	<b>Nazaka</b> is something tidy
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	شخاط	<b>Shekhat</b> means match sticks
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	تريشه	<b>Tresha</b> is an arranged piece of wood
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	تكه	<b>Teka</b> means small pieces of grilled meat
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	تخته	<b>Tekht</b> is a small table for sitting on it
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	تازه	<b>Taza</b> means something fresh
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	پوشية	<b>Pushia</b> is a woman head cover
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	التاج	<b>Taj</b> means a crown
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	پاچه	<b>Pageh</b> is a kind of food
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	بهاري	<b>Bahri</b> means a cloth that can be weared in both seasons
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	بنفسجي	<b>Benfsaji</b> a kind of nice color
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	البند	<b>Bend</b> is a bundle of papers
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	بغداد	<b>Baghdad</b> is the capital of Iraq
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	بخت	<b>Bekht</b> means luck
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	بادنجان	<b>Bethenjan</b> is a kind of vegetables
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	إبريق	<b>Ebrik</b> means water flagon
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	أبريسم	<b>Ibresm</b> means silk clothes
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	برنامج	<b>Bernamj</b> means program
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	بوسه	<b>Bossa</b> means a kiss
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	ترياق	<b>Teriek</b> means antidote
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	خبل	<b>Khebl</b> means a fool man
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	صندل	<b>Sandal</b> means a kind of shoes
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	بخشيش	<b>Bekhshish</b> means tips
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	بازار	<b>Bazaar</b> means market
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	شاه مات	<b>Checkmate</b> is a word used in chess game
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	درويش	<b>Dervish</b> means a pious man

Persian	Iraqi Arabic	زایزافون	<b>Zayzafun</b> is an Asiatic tree with datelike fruit.
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	کمانچه	<b>Kamancheh</b> . a violin popular in Middle East
Persian	Iraqi Arabic	شال	<b>Shawl</b> means a woman head's scarf

**Table (3) Persian Borrowed Words**

#### 4. Classification of Lexical Borrowing

Linguists classify borrowing in accordance to the fields of linguistics as lexical borrowing or phonological borrowing or morphological borrowing or syntactic borrowing, but this study seeks to classify it according to the fields of life.

According to Grant (2006: xxiii) borrowing is classified into Direct and Modified. Direct borrowings mean a word is taken from English with the same spelling and meaning, though the pronunciation usually changes, while modified borrowings mean the spelling and/or meaning are altered, but the new form is still related to the original English. He (2006: ibid.) adds that calques might include idiomatic terms that have been translated literally from English to the second language.

##### 4.1 Lexical Borrowing of Geographic Field

The British occupation of Iraq in 1917 onward left some noticeable imprints and these can be seen from borrowing of words concerning some places. In Habbaniya city where the British army was centered, it built a small town and called 'Kolly Camp' known today (کولي کام), but when the British army left Iraq people retain the above name. Also, it built a little town and called 'CC' and since then people transliterated it (سي سي).

In the eastern part of Ramadi city, the British army founded a road which had two ways 'going and forth to Jordan and British called it 'two-way', later locals pronounced it with some phonological change (طوي) and today it became a village named (طوي). In Karbala, the British army founded a way connecting between Karbla and Hilla, hence British called it 'Two-way Reach' and later people transliterated it with some modification (طويريج).

Malmkjaer (1991: 284) states that the native or local language of a region as the speakers of a superimposed language give up their speech and adopt the vernacular already spoken in the area. Such would have been the case when the French invaders of England gradually acquired English, bringing into the English language a number of French terms. This means that the French invaders donated

words to English and in return, the English people donated words to the French invaders.

## 4.2 Lexical Borrowing of Industry Field

The recipient language is not expected to give or pay the word back; neither can the process be called stealing, in that nothing is actually taken or removed from the donor language. Despite the inherent inadequacies of such analogies, one may better illustrate what happens in the process of borrowing, take for granted, a concept from the realm of computers, Iraqi people transliterate the word 'computer' (كُمبِيوتِر) in spite of the existence of an Arabic equivalent (حاسوب آلي). Also, Iraqi people prefer transliterating the English borrowed word 'mouse' (ماوس) yet it has an Arabic equivalent (المُؤشِّرَة) and never say it, (Field, 2002: 8).

Since the industrial revolution which was emerged in England at the Victorian age, new products and inventions were made which carried new names. Iraq is among the Arab consuming countries which imported such products and inventions without giving them new Iraqi Arabic equivalents; rather they committed to their English names which made the Iraqi people pronounce/transliterate them as they are found on their labels. Thus, it is possible to subclassify the lexical borrowing of industrial words into:

**A. Electric Lexical Borrowing:** most of the electric ware fare and products still carry the English names. Actually, they are transliterated, the word 'wire' is still pronounced in Iraq (واير), but the problem is that it has an Arabic standard equivalent (سلك) and why did the Iraqi people use its Arabic word? Other lexically borrowed words are 'switch' transliterated which is (سويچ), 'globe' is transliterated (كلوب), knowing that it has an equivalent (مصباح), 'Plaque' is also transliterated (بلك), 'phase' is transliterated (فيز), 'short' is transliterated (شورت), 'socket' is transliterated (سوكت).

**B. Mechanic Lexical Borrowing:** Iraq imports cars from different countries and the parts of the car have English names and still people transliterate them as they are pronounced in English. The words include 'gear' (كير), 'stern' (ستيرن), 'feet pump' (فيت بم), 'clutch' (كلچ), 'benzene' (بانزين), radiator (راديتور), 'tyre' (تاير), 'wheel cap' (ويل كاب), chassis (شاصي), 'brake' (بريك), 'battery' (باتري أو بطارية), 'cushion' (كُشن), 'dashboard' which is not pronounced exactly the same of the English pronunciation; rather there is a slight difference of pronunciation (دشبول). Arabic has their lexical equivalents but Iraqis were accustomed to use English names may be for prestigious and euphemistic reasons.



**C. Internet Lexical Borrowing:** the emergence of internet in 1990s, the Arab countries including Iraq borrowed the words that denote every part of it. The word 'email', for instance, still people pronounce it (أيميل) yet a few people use its Arabic equivalent (البريد الإلكتروني). Also, there are other words which are transliterated into Arabic directly such as 'Facebook' (فيس بوك), 'Twitter' (تويتر), 'instagram' (انستغرام), 'inbox' (أنبكس), 'spam' (سبام), 'you tube' (يوتيوب) and 'WhatsApp' (واتساب), viper (فايبر), etc.

### 4.3 Lexical Borrowing of Social Field

The social contexts in which linguistic borrowing occurs have often been referred to as the substratum, adstratum, and superstratum. When a community of speakers learns a new language which has been superimposed upon them as would have been the case when Latin was spread to the provinces of Spain or Gaul, and carry traces of their native language into the new language, there results what is commonly called substratum influence. The French numerical system partially reflecting multiples of twenty, for example, seems to have been retained from the Celtic languages spoken in Gaul prior to the Roman occupation, that is from the Celtic substratum. Adstratum influence refers to linguistic borrowing across cultural and linguistic boundaries as would be found, for example, between French and Spanish or French and Italian or English and German or English and Arabic or Turkish and Arabic. Since many words not found in the cultural realm of English colonists in America were borrowed from the local Indians under adstratum conditions such as 'chipmunk' and 'opossum'. Influences emanating from the superstratum are those in which linguistic traits are carried over to, (Malmkjaer, 1991: 283).

The Iraqi community borrowed many words through language with other foreign communities or due to the existence of trade between Iraq and other countries. The word 'prestige' (برستيج) was borrowed from English, knowing that this word is already borrowed to English from French. However, there are words that the Iraqi people think that they are originally Iraqi Arabic words, but actually, they are English ones adopted during the British colonization of Iraq in 1917. Such words include 'caddish' (كديش) which means idiot and 'dasher' (داشر) which means a daring person (see AL-Mawrid Dictionary 1967).

Moreover, lexical borrowing of social words can be subcategorized into:

**A. Food Borrowed Words:** there are specific words relating to food which are borrowed to Arab countries particularly Iraq. Hence, 'pizza' (بيتزا) which was originally an Italian word. 'Spaghetti' (سبغاتي) which was borrowed from the Italian language. 'Salad' was borrowed from English but in Iraq, people made some phonological change throughout changing the /d/ into /ط/; therefore, they

pronounce it (سلطة) or pronounce it (زلاطة). Other words include 'sauce' (صااص), 'mayonnaise' (مايونيز), 'ketchup' (كجب), 'tomato' (طماطة), 'potato' (بطاطا), 'ice cream' (آيس كريم). 'Hamburger' (همبركر), 'macaroni' (معكرونة), 'soup' (سوب). Gelderen (2006: 267) ensures that borrowing happens when new ideas, food, and concepts are encountered.

**B. Clothes Borrowed Words:** it is possible to find that some clothes exported to Iraq, whose names are transliterated and no Arabic equivalents or synonyms were given to them. For example, 'Track suit' (تراكسود), 'shirt' (شيرت), 'T-shirt' (تي شيرت), 'short' (شورت), 'pantolon' (بنطلون), 'cap' (كاب), 'casket' (كاسكيتة), 'jacket' (جاكيت), 'blouse' (بلوزة؛ بلوز), etc.

**C. Drink Borrowed Words:** one can observe that there are familiar drinks (being hot or fizzy) which are still transliterated and people pass them around daily in Iraq. These drinks include 'pepsi' (شراب), 'coca cola' (كوكا كولا), 'sinalco' (سينالكو), 'seven up' (سفن آب), 'lemonade' (عصير الليمون), 'nescafe`' (نسكافي), 'cappuccino' (كابوتشينو), 'diet' (شراب حمية), 'whisky' (ويسكي), 'beer' (بيره), etc.

#### 4.4 Lexical Borrowing of Military Field

The American invasion of Iraq in 2003 opened the door to the Iraqi army to borrow military terms concerning the names of weapons, vehicles, systems, and equipment. Before 2003, the Iraqi army's weapons and vehicles carried Russian names and Iraqi officers and troops borrowed such names without making any kind of modification. For example, 'Klashencove' which is a Russian gun transliterated directly (كلاشكوف) yet still used nowadays. Also, the Iraqi troops used weapons with their Russian names such as 'Demtrove' (ديمتروف), 'Bekta' (بكتة). Russian military vehicles were used with their names such as 'Waz' (واز), 'Iva' (أيفا), and 'Gamaz' (كمان). There was one change in the name of the Russian tank called (T-72), ex Iraqi leadership called it 'Babylon's Lion' despite that some troops still call it in its Russian name.

After 2003, many American weapons and vehicles were adopted by the Iraqi army with their American names. 'Hamvee' (هامفي), 'Hammar' (همر), 'MB5' (أم بي), 'M16' (أم سكستين); both these two words are acronyms, and 'Glock' (كلوك).

#### 4.5 Lexical Borrowing of Scientific Field

Whenever communities come into contact, languages often take elements from each other, even if the extent of their mutual influence does not develop further. Such borrowing occurs most commonly at the lexical level; words are borrowed where the source language has lexicalized a concept that has become useful in the

target language. Innovations in politics, science, technology education, culture, emigration and so on are often signaled by loan-words being borrowed from other languages. Thus, scientific terms are borrowed from Latin and Greek, while culinary and administrative terms are borrowed from French, (Trask, 2007: 34-35). Table (4) gives sample English borrowed words that have Greek and Latin origin where most of the scientific terms including medical, pharmacological, chemical, and biological terms are of Greek or Latin origins.

Word	Donor Language	Transliteration	Received Language
oxygen	Greek	أوكسجين	Arabic
hydrogen	Greek	هيدروجين	Arabic
corona	Greek	كورونا	Arabic
cholera	Greek	كوليرا	Arabic
delta	Greek	دلتا	Arabic
dolphin	Greek	دولفين	Arabic
icon	Greek	أيقون	Arabic
bacteria	Latin	بكتريا	Arabic
badge	Latin	باج	Arabic
carbon	Latin	كاربون	Arabic
cable	Latin	كابل	Arabic
calcium	Latin	كالمسيوم	Arabic
camera	Latin	كاميرا	Arabic

Table (4) Scientific Borrowed Words

#### 4.6 Lexical Borrowing of Political Field

The adoption of a linguistic expression from one language into another language happens when no term exists for the new object, concept, or state of affairs. Among the causes of such cross-linguistic influence may be due to political, cultural, social, or economic developments. Historically, foreign cultures and languages have influenced English, the most remarkable influence is borrowing words from the French language during the Norman Conquest to England, and still the process of borrowing is continuous. Some political words which were borrowed from French include 'liberalism', 'capitalism', 'materialism', 'nationalism', 'plebiscite', 'coup d'état', 'regime', 'sovereignty', 'state', 'administration', 'federal', 'bureaucracy', 'constitution', etc. (Bausman, 1996:139).

In Iraq, politicians, academicians, media channels and people use borrowed words in the field of politics. The word 'strategy' is an English word which means 'plan' or 'method', is used by many people in politics and military. Its form, pronunciation, and meaning are kept the same without any change. Table (5) displays the English political words which are used by Iraqi politicians and media channels.

Donor Language	Borrowed Words	Transliteration	Meaning
English	Parliament	برلمان	The group of people who are elected to make and change the laws of a country.
English	Diplomacy	دبلوماسية	The activity of managing relations between different countries; the skill in doing this.
English	Diplomat	دبلوماسي	A person whose job is to represent his or her country in a foreign country.
English	Dictator	دكتاتور	A ruler who has complete power over a country.
English	Bourgeoisie	برجوازية	It means the capitalist class
English	Liberal	ليبرالي	Wanting or allowing a lot of political and economic freedom and supporting gradual social, political or religious change.
English	Pragmatism	البراغماتية	Thinking about solving problems in a practical and sensible way rather than by having fixed ideas and theories.
English	Federal	فيدرالي	Having a system of government in which the individual states of a country have control over their own affairs, but are controlled by a central government for national decisions, etc.
English	Bureaucracy	بيروقراطية	The system of official rules and ways of doing things that a government or an organization has, especially when these seem to be too complicated.
English	Agenda	أجندة	In the direction of something; towards something.
English	Lobby	لوبي	A group of people who try to influence politicians on a particular issue.
English	Ideology	أيديولوجية	A set of ideas that an economic or political system is based on.
English	Cadre	كادر	A small group of people who are specially chosen and trained for a particular purpose.
English	technocracy	تكنوقراطية	a social or political system in which people with scientific knowledge have a lot of power
English	Demography	ديموغرافيا	The changing number of births, deaths, diseases, etc. in a community over a period of time; the scientific study of these changes.
English	Radicalism	الراديكالية	Belief in radical ideas and principles.
English	Quota	كوتا	A fixed number of votes that a candidate needs in order to be elected.
English	Autocracy	الأوتوقراطية	A system of government of a country in which one person has complete power.

Table (5) Political Borrowed Words

## 5. Morphological Structure of the Borrowed Words

English words can be composed of smaller units, called morphemes, and the word 'morpheme' means the smallest unit of morphology. In fact, there are many different ways to create new words from existing ones by affixational, non-affixational processes. As there are word formation processes that form new words including compounding, acronym, clipping, and blending. Such processes

are very productive at the present day language, (Plag, 2002: 23). The words that were borrowed from foreign languages including English can be recognized in five forms as shown below:

**1. Single Borrowed Words:** most of the borrowed words consist of just one word:

- **Flu** (أنفلونزا) - **Pizza** (بيتزا) - **Virus** (فايروس)

**2. Compound Lexical Borrowing:** it refers to the borrowed words that consist of two words:

- **Facebook** (فيس بوك) - **Laptop** (لاب توب) - **Desktop** (ديسك توب) - **Software** (كبريتري)، etc.
- **Keyboard** (كي بورد) - **Skype** (سكاي بي) - **K-card** (كي كارد)

**3. Acronymized Lexical Borrowing:** the process of acronym means words which are derived from the initials of several words (Fromkin et al., 2003: 92). Some of the borrowed words are acronyms as shown in the below words:

- **Aids** (ايدز) - **DNA** (دي أن أي) - **GMC** (جي أم سي) - **DVD** (دي في دي) - **CD** (سي دي)
- **UNESCO** (يونيسكو) - **UNCEF** (يونيسيف) - **DHL** (دي أ ج أل)

**4. Clipped Lexical Borrowing:** It usually reduces a polysyllabic word to a monosyllabic one; however, this may be accomplished by removing the initial syllables as in the word (phone), or the final syllables as in (rep), or the initial and final syllables as in (flu), (Spencer and Zwicky, 2007: 10).

- Bicycle = **bike** (بايك)
- Gymnasium = **gym** (جيم)
- Professor = **prof** (بروف)
- Gasoline = **gas** (كاز)
- Telephone = **phone** (فون)
- Omnibus = **bus** (باص)
- Caravan = **van** (فان)

**5. Blended Lexical Borrowing:** blend means combining the first part of one word with the second part of another, (Booij, 2005: 20).

- **Motel** = (motor + hotel) (موتيل)
- **Urinalysis** = (urine + analysis) (يورن اناليسز)
- **Broasted** = (broiled + roasted) (بروستد)
- **Infomercial** = (info + commercial) (انفوميرشئل)

## 6. Phonological Modifications in the Borrowed Words

It is well known that when loan words are adopted into a language they are adapted to the phonological system of the borrower language, (Watson, 2002: 60).

To prove Watson's statement, when some loan words enter to a given language, they are affected by its phonological system. Hence, a certain sound of the donor language might be modified to another sound in the received language. For example, the labiodental voiced sound /v/ in the word 'van' is replaced by the labiodental voiceless sound /f/ when spoken by Iraqi man. The same thing happens to the word 'vitamin' /'vɪtəmin / which is transliterated (فيتامين).

Also, the English alveolar stop voiceless sound /t/ would, in some cases, be changed into /ط/ as can be seen in the words 'tomato' (طماطه) and the Turkish word 'تابور' which is modified to (طابور).

Moreover, the English alveolar voiceless sound /s/ is replaced, in a few cases, by the voiced sound /z/ as can be seen in the word 'casino' /kə'si:nəʊ/ which is pronounced in Iraq (كازينو). Accordingly, Gelderen (2006: 267) agrees with Watson's belief in stating that "when languages borrow words, those words are adapted to fit their phonological systems".

## 7. Methods of Lexical Borrowing

To know the methods of receiving and donating the words among languages, every body should know that lexical borrowing occurs due to the need of a certain community to label some concepts or certain phenomena or goods which are all entered to that community. On the other hand, lexical borrowing took place through four methods. The first method when Iraq was colonized by two successive colonialisms, the Ottomani and British armies where both granted the Iraqi Arabic dialect new words in different fields of life. For example, 'cake' (كيك) is an English word, while (أستماره) is a Turkish word which means (ورقة), it came to Iraq through the Turkish occupation to Iraq. The word 'تأوه' is also a Turkish word used by the Iraq people but through the course of time, Iraqi people pronounced it (طاوه). Also, the word 'تابور' is a Turkish word but later changed to be pronounced (طابور).

The second method is traveling, Persian, English, Indian, French and Turkish visited Iraq for the purpose of traveling and entertainment and Iraqi people borrowed some words due to language contact between them. The word 'شيرة' which is Persian word meaning (رحيق السكر). The third method is trade exchange; Iraq imported a great deal of merchandise from the European and neighboring countries – especially Iran and Turkey. The word 'زولية', originally is a Persian word meaning (بساط) and 'دسته' is also a Persian word meaning (حزمة من الورق).

Contrarily, the English word 'dozen' is still used by Iraqi people along with 'دستة', but it underwent phonological change and pronounced 'درزن'.

The fourth method is modern technology and internet programs where this century witnessed a great progress in such fields. Iraq imported such technological tools and devices but imported with them their names which are still circulated till now. For instance, the word 'laptop' is directly transliterated (لاب توب). The word 'hashtag' is called by Iraqis (هشتاك) where many people do not realize its origin and meaning, it is a compound word consisting of two words "hash (تلييد) + tag (علامة)" which means a tag for a new topic as used in the News Bars of AL-Arabia Satellite Channel where every two or three words were hashtagged to indicate different topics. Other words include 'i phone' (أي فون), 'viber' (فايبر), 'i pad' (أيباد).

## 8. Conclusion

The process of lexical borrowing has proved to be innovative in every language. As it has been shown that the Iraqi Arabic dialect received many words – especially in the 20<sup>th</sup> century specifically in the periods of Ottomani and British colonialisms. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the matter became entirely different because the Iraqi Arabic dialect received English words relating to modern technology and internet.

Morphologically, borrowed or loan words have specific morphological moulds which might be mono, compound, clipped, acronymized and blended forms. Phonologically, some of the borrowed words kept their form and pronunciation, such as 'hashtag' (هشتاك), or 'ice cream' (ايس كريم). Such type can be called 'Fixed Borrowed Words', while other words underwent some modifications in form and pronunciation either in one or two sounds, such as 'dozen' which is colloquially transliterated (درزن) or the word 'casino' which is pronounced in English /kə'si:nəʊ / (كاسينو), but in Iraq is transliterated (كازينو), hence the /s/ was altered to /z/. As it has been noticed that words such as 'parliament', 'diplomacy', and 'diplomat' are originally French words later borrowed to English upon the Normandy conquest and later the Iraqi Arabic dialect borrowed them from English. Thus, such a linguistic phenomenon can be called 'Double Borrowing'. The researchers remind the readers of Field's question (2002:9) why do Iraqi speakers adopt words from other languages, while their own lexical substitutions do exist in their language? This question is significant because Iraqis like borrowing words from other languages although their substitutions are available. For example, people still say 'hashtag' (هاشتاك), while its Arab equivalent is (الوسم). People should preserve their own language through abstaining borrowed words and using their Arab substitutions because borrowing attenuates the vocabulary stock of the recipient language.

## Bibliography

- Baalbaki, Munir (1967). *AL-Mawrid: A Modern English-Arabic Dictionary*. Beirut: Dar Alelem Lelmalian.
- Barrett, Grant (2006). *The Official Dictionary of Unofficial English*. New York: The McGraw –Hill Companies.
- Booij, Geert, (2005). *The Grammar of Words*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Bussmann, Hadumod (1996). **Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics**. London: Routledge.
- Crystal, David (2008). *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers Ltd.
- Field, Fredric (2002). *Linguistic Borrowing in Bilingual Contexts*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Co.
- Fromkin, V., Robert, R., and Nina, H. (2003). *An Introduction to Language*. Massachusetts: Thomson.
- Gelderen, Elly (2006). *A History of the English Language*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Co.
- Gramley, S. and Patzold, K. (2004). *A Survey of Modern English*. London: Routledge.
- Harley, Heidi (2006). *English Words: A Linguistic Introduction*. Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
- Malmakjer, Kirsten (1991). *The Linguistics Encyclopedia*. London: Routledge.
- Meyer, Charles (2009). *Introducing English Linguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Plag, Ingo (2002). *Word-formation in English*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Spencer, A. and Zwicky, A. (2007). *The Handbook of Morphology*. Blackwell: Blackwell Reference on line.
- Trask, L. (2007). *Language and Linguistics: The Key Concepts*. London: Routledge.
- Watson, Janet (2002). *The Phonology and Morphology of Arabic*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Yule, George (2010). *The Study of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ.