

English Loanwords in Iraqi Arabic with Reference to Computer, Internet and Mobile Phone Jargon

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Abstract

This paper tries to investigate the areas in which English words are used in Spoken Iraqi Arabic. It has been noticed that a variety of technical words related to the computer, internet and mobile phone technology have been borrowed from English and become part of the language used by Iraqi Arabic speakers, especially computer, internet and mobile phone users. But these loanwords have been subject to modification or adaptation to match the morphological - phonological system of spoken Iraqi Arabic. Consequently, such loanwords are used as if they were Arabic words. The analysis of the data has indicated that the most important changes in the morphological aspects of the loanwords occur in number, gender, negation, possession, the definite article and word-formation. The analysis also reveals that some phonological changes have been introduced to match the morphological modifications. The paper suggests further research to cover loanwords which have recently entered Arabic via communication technology, scientific advancement, modernization and globalization.

Keywords: borrowing, loanwords, global language, language contact, Iraqi Arabic, Standard Arabic, internet/computer/mobile phone jargon, morphological/phonological modifications

1. Introduction

No language can make progress as an international medium of communication without a strong power-base (Crystal, 2003:7). This statement proves to be true when we consider the status of English language. English has grown into a primary language for international communication since the beginning of the 20th century. Gaining the status of an international language can be attributed to many reasons; historical, economic, political and cultural (Kay 1995:67). According to Crystal, this present-day dominance which has made English a global language is “primarily the result of two factors: the expansion of British colonial power, which peaked towards the end of the

twentieth century, and the emergence of the United States as the leading economic power of the twentieth century”(ibid:59).

It was British imperial and industrial power that sent English around the globe between the 17th and 20th Century. The legacy of British imperialism has left many countries with the language thoroughly institutionalized in their courts, parliament, civil service, schools and higher education establishments. But it has been largely American economic and cultural supremacy in music, media, business, finance, computing, information technology and the internet that has consolidated the position of the English language and continues to maintain it today.

From the beginning of the 20th century, English has replaced French as the lingua franca of the whole world due to its prestigious status as the language of science, technology, innovations, communication, literature, entertainment, media, business and commerce (Trask, 2003:20). In 1957 the UNESCO reported that two thirds of the available literature in engineering is written in English. In fact, the importance of English stems from its status as a lingua franca in science and technology more than any other reasons. English is already the world's universal language, and the world will become by and large bilingual, with people mastering English in addition to their native language. Over 70% of the world's scientists read English, about 85% of the world's mail is written in English and 90% of all information in the world's electronic retrieval systems is stored in English. By now, the number of people who speak English have exceeded the number of native speakers (the Economist 1996; the British Council 1997; Crystal 2003).

Being a global language, English has achieved the status of a main language donor (Fasold & Linton, 2006:294) especially in the fields of science, technology, and more recently in telecommunication due to the tremendous technological advances and the information revolution via the World Wide Web (the internet). This has been achieved as a result of contact, which is mainly of cultural nature, between English and other languages and nations. According to Weinreich (1963:5) language contact is one aspect of that culture contact. Sapir (1991:192-206) postulates that any intercourse between speakers of two languages, through direct or indirect contact, leads to an inevitable influence of the culturally dominant language on the other. This dominance may be political, military or cultural.

As for the spread of English in the Arab World it has been the result of contact with Britain and USA. As for Iraq, The roots of this contact with English are traced back to the British occupation of Iraq in 1914, and later the mandate in 1921(Kailani, 1994: 47). But the traces of this contact have deepened as a result of the latest developments and innovations in science and technology, especially in the internet and

mobile phone services, and to some extent, after the American-led invasion of the country in 2003 which was of military nature in the first place.

Loanwords from English are used in all languages, sometimes directly without any change, or with some modifications to cope with the morphological-phonological features of the borrowing language. This case is clear, to a great extent, with English loanwords used in Iraqi Arabic (IA) in the case of technical jargon in the area of computer, internet and mobile phone.

2. Scope and Purpose of the Study

The present study is centred on the use of English loanwords by IA speakers in the area of computer, internet and mobile phone jargon. The main objective of the study is to investigate the area where such technical terms are used by speakers when they come into contact with such terms in everyday situations. This has been done by listing the technical terms in the specified fields (computer, internet, mobile phone) as used by IA speakers, with their Standard Arabic (SA) equivalents. The list (Appendix 1) includes 105 words distributed on the three fields: computer, internet and mobile phone. The study is an endeavour to detect the morphological and phonological modifications undergoing these loanwords as regards their use in everyday situations. The study is limited to technical terms in the specified fields when they are used in IA, as a spoken variety of SA.

3. Review of Related Literature

Borrowing is defined as “the introduction of a word (or some linguistic feature) from one language or dialect into another” (Crystal, 1992: 46). According to Richards, et al (1993:40), borrowing refers to “a word or phrase which has been taken from one language and used in another language”. Borrowing is achieved when one language imports words from other languages to its own lexicon. It occurs when “speakers of a particular language come in contact with speakers of a different language” (Aronoff and Rees-Miller, 2003:21). New words or phrases can enter a language from another one in the form of direct borrowing. This process takes place when new words from a donor (source) language are introduced into a target (recipient) language (Fasold, et al, 2006: 294).

Borrowing occurs when people from different cultures come into contact with each other. Consequently, they have many things to share and this leads to the process of acquisition and an extensive increase in vocabulary, which is accompanied by an

increase in meaning (Mojela, 1991: 12). Gumperz (1968: 223) states that when “two or more speech communities maintain a prolonged contact with a broad field of communication, there are cross-currents of diffusions”. These diffusions are realized when huge amounts of words and concepts are borrowed from one language into another. As regards borrowing, a distinction is to be made between two main types: direct and indirect. Direct borrowing occurs when words from the foreign language are incorporated into the linguistic system of the borrowing language, and become part of it (Higa, 1980: 285). On the contrary, indirect borrowing is clear when the meaning, sense or concept of the foreign term is taken, not the word itself. This leads to the formation of polysemous words. A word referring to a known concept in the borrowing language has its meaning extended to refer to new concepts in the foreign language (Mojela, 1991: 19).

The borrowed words are called loanwords. According to the Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (2006: 867), a loanword is “a word from another language used in its original form”. But this word is not always used in its original form; it may be adapted for use in the borrowing language. This is true with lexical borrowing, the commonest type of borrowing, which leads to some modifications to match with the linguistic rules and structure of the recipient language, through a process called adaptation. Adaptation occurs not only at the phonological level, but also at the morphological level (for more details, see Aitchison, 1991:113-117; Trask, 2003:23; Fasold, 2006:294; Fromkin, 2009:505).

Words are generally loaned when two different cultures come into contact with each other. This might be because of immigration, trade, fashions, foods, technologies, wars or colonization. Historically, borrowing occurred for political, educational, cultural, scientific, economic and technical reasons (Crystal, 2010: 48). But practically, borrowing occurs to meet three basic requirements: novelty, prestige or to fill a gap to meet urgent needs (Trask, 2003: 18). Contact between cultures leads to borrowing between languages. Borrowing is a universal phenomenon to all languages since they all borrow lexical items from other codes (Hoffmann, 1990:101). Malmstorm, (1973: 44) asserts that “English has been an eager borrower from other languages”. This is true in the sense that about three-fifth of its vocabulary comes from various languages, namely Greek, Latin, French, German and Arabic (via Spanish) (Fromkin et al., 2009: 505). French words, for instance, entered English language since the Norman conquest to England in the thirteen century (Smith, 1996:135).

It is to be noted that the majority of loanwords are nouns (see Scotton and Okeju 1973; Abu-Haider 1988; Kailani 1994; Trask 2003). This is attributed to many reasons. First of all, nouns are more numerous than other parts of speech. Secondly, new things are more likely to be denoted by nouns. Finally, nouns are easier to accommodate with

the grammatical system of the borrowing language (ibid: 23). This is quite evident with the majority of loanwords used in this study in the fields of computer, internet and mobile phone.

According to Haugen (1950), Hocket (1958), Crystal (1992) and Hoffer (2005), the process of borrowing takes different forms: loanwords, loanshift, loan-translation (calque) or loan-blend. As regards loanwords, the borrowed items function according to the grammatical rules of the borrowing language, with nouns taking the same plural and possessive forms, and verbs and adjectives in accordance with the morphology of the recipient language. This case is quite clear, as we will see in the data analysis section, with English loanwords used in IA in the area of computer, internet and mobile phone jargon. A typical example, here, is the plural form of the English words: 'message' and 'e-mail' which are formed as 'messidzat' and 'emailat'. Loanshift is a kind of borrowing in which native words are adapted to the new meanings of the donor language. Loan-translation or calque occurs when the parts (morphemes) of the borrowed word are translated item by item into equivalent parts (morphemes) in the recipient language. A loan-blend is a form in which one element is a loanword, and the other is a native element. This is an obvious case whereby a mixture of English and Arabic words are used by IA speakers when referring to technical jargon, e.g., 'diz message' for 'send a message'. IA is rich with examples of loanwords and loan-blends as we will see in details in section 6 (data analysis).

4. Questionnaire and Subjects of the Study

The main objective behind constructing a questionnaire is to support the researchers' introspections. A nine-item questionnaire was devised to cross-check the use of English technical terms in the three areas of computer, internet and mobile phone, and how they are used as loanwords by IA speakers in everyday situations. The items of the questionnaire have been designed to elicit information from the informants, who are basically university students, in addition to, teachers, computer technicians and other internet users. The total number of subjects is 50.

Questions 1, 2 and 3 are intended to get feedback from the informants as regards the English words used by IA speakers in their daily use of the computer, internet and mobile phone. Questions 4 and 5 are multiple choice items. Question 4 seeks whether computer, internet and mobile phone users prefer to use English words or their Arabic translations. Question 5 attempts to check why users prefer English words to their Arabic translations; is it because of ease, practicality, prestige or modernity? Question 6 tries to explore the way in which the informants use these technical terms (as verbs and nouns) in their daily use. Question 7 is centred on the plural forms of loanwords in IA.

In question 8, the informants are asked to translate (in IA) some sentences containing English loanwords in the three fields of the study. The last item, question 9, is assigned to remarks or comments the subjects would like to make.

5. Data of the Study

The data of this study consist of 105 loanwords (see Appendix 1) confined to technical jargon in the area of computer, internet and mobile phone. The researchers have used various methods of data collection. The main source of data is the researchers' introspections (see Al- Nasser, 1993 and Hassanain 1994 cited in Yahya 2010:51) and personal observations of the contexts in which such loanwords are used by IA speakers. Although personal observation is considered as a dependable source of data collection since "the self-observation of trained linguists can yield data which are probably unobtainable in any other way" (Weinreich, 1963:13), the researchers have depended on other sources to cross-check the validity of their data. These include interviews with a sample of the subjects who are basically university students (mostly of computer science technology), computer and mobile phone technicians and users. The sample has been interviewed for the purpose of gathering information, and to verify the existence and use of English loanwords in their daily encounter with such type of technical jargon. In addition, a questionnaire has been designed to validate the researchers' sources. In the process of data collection, the researchers have adopted two criteria. Firstly, the loanwords should be of English origin. Secondly, they should be used by colloquial IA speakers, especially younger generations (students) and technicians in the specified fields.

6. Data Analysis and Discussion

The process of analysis of the subjects' responses to the items of the questionnaire has provided the researchers with much feedback that has validated their personal observations of loanwords, and how they are used by IA users of the computer, internet and mobile phone in everyday situations.

In their responses to questions 1, 2 and 3, the subjects have provided many examples of loanwords used in the area of computer, internet and mobile phone. When responding to question 4, forty four out of the fifty respondents (88%) have reported that they prefer to use English words rather than their Arabic translation. Only 6 (12%) have mentioned that they use Arabic translation of the loanwords.

As for question 5, sixteen respondents (32%) have chosen option (e) which attributes the use of English words to a variety of reasons (as shown in the options below):

(a) English words are easy to use.

(b) Arabic translation is not practical or even difficult for them to use.

(c) Some people prefer to use English words for prestige; to show that they are educated and know English.

(d) The use of English words is more modern and up-to-date.

The analysis shows that 10 respondents (20%) have chosen option (b), only 2 respondents (4%) have chosen option (c) and the same number and percentage for options (a) and (d).

It is to be noted that some of these results match the causes mentioned by Trask (2003:18-19) and Fasold (2006:294) which are focused on novelty and prestige. Added to these, are two important factors. First, practicality and ease of use, since the use of SA translation is sometimes impractical (especially in everyday use of language), time-consuming, or it may be difficult to find exact or accurate translations for some of the loanwords, e.g., 'رسائل غير مرغوب فيها' for 'icons', 'إيكونات', 'مكالمات فاتتة' for 'missed call', 'رسائل غير مرغوب فيها' for 'spam', 'تكنولوجيا الاتصال بين الأجهزة' for 'Bluetooth', 'ذاكرة الوصول العشوائي' for 'RAM', 'نوع من الشبكات المحلية اللاسلكية' for 'scanner', 'ماسح يقوم بالتقاط الصور وإدخالها في الحاسوب' for 'Wi-Fi', etc. Therefore, it is the tendency among the majority of IA speakers to resort to English to avoid the complexity, formality and impracticality of SA translations. Second, modernity; the desire to be up-to-date and be in line with the growing trends towards globalization, by borrowing words which are used by people all over the world.

As regards question 6, which tries to explore the way the informants use these technical terms (as verbs and nouns) in their daily use, the majority of the subjects (42 respondents: 84%) have used English words (written in Arabic letters) rather than their Arabic translation, e.g., 'داون لود' - انتي فايروس - چيك الأيميل - كوبي, for copy, antivirus, download, check the email. A large number of the subjects have used a mixture of English and Arabic words, a case which is quite common in everyday use of such technical words, e.g., 'دزلي مسج, كنسل البرنامج, وين الموبايل, فرمت الجهاز' for format the computer, where is the mobile phone, cancel the program, send me a message. Very few of the subjects (5 respondents: 10%) have used Arabic words rather than the original English words, e.g., 'امسح - سماعات - نسخ رسائل - حمل الحاسوب/اخرن' for save, download the computer, copy, headphones, delete, messages.

In their responses to question 7, which deals with how IA speakers use the plural forms of loanwords, the analysis has shown that nearly all the subjects use the sound feminine plural form: سيديات – رامات – مسجات – موبايلات - فايلات for files, mobile phones, messages, rams, CDs.

As for question 8, in which they were asked to translate certain sentences into Arabic, nearly all of the subjects have used the English words as if they were IA words, and thus applying the rules of both SA and IA syntax: وين الموبايل -چيك الأيميل - لاتخابرني - لهذا لايتوبه - مسج - هذا لايتوبه for this is his laptop, don't call me send me a message, check the email, where is the mobile?

The process of questionnaire and data analysis has revealed many modifications and changes underlying the use of English loanwords by IA speakers. These modifications, which are basically morphological and phonological, occur due to the influence exerted by the linguistic rules of IA in a process called adaptation (see Fasold, 2006:283,295). The modifications or adaptations occur in these respects:

6.1.Morphological Changes

The most significant morphological changes occur in number, gender, possession, the definite article, negation and word formation. Most of these findings coincide with other researchers (El-Khalil 1983; Kailani 1994; Al-Saqqa 2001) who investigated the area of morphological changes in English loanwords when used in Arabic.

A. Number

It is known that English has only two numbers; singular and plural. Arabic, on the other hand, has three; singular, dual and plural. The duality morpheme is a characteristic of Arabic which doesn't exist in English. Duality in English is expressed by using: two + plural noun (two books), or by using the word 'both' (both girls). In SA it is generally expressed by adding the duality morpheme /a:n/ (in the nominative) and /ayn/ (in the accusative) to the singular noun, e.g., كتابان: kitaba:n/ كتابين: kitabayn (two books)⁽¹⁾. As regards IA, only the accusative morpheme /ayn/ is used to refer to both cases, and often with some modification in vowel quality /ein/ to match the phonological system of this variety of Arabic.

⁽¹⁾ According to Alkhuli (2007:114), the duality morphemes are (an) and (ay) not (a:n) or (ayn) since (n) functions as a closing morpheme deletable in a genitive structure, e.g., كتابا الولد/كتابي الولد.

It is quite evident that IA treats English loanwords as if they were native forms by adapting them to its syntactic and morphological rules. This process of adaptation is clearly seen in the examples below ⁽²⁾:

Original Singular	FormIA Adapted Singular	Form IA Adapted Dual Form
CD	سي دي /si:di:/	سي ديين /si:dijein/ (two CDs)
email	ايميل /i:meil/	ايميلين /i:meilein/ (two emails)
file	فايل /fa:jil/	فايلين /failein/ (two files)
mouse	ماوس /maus/	ماوسين /mausein/ (two mice)
mobile phone	موبايل /moba:jil/	موبايلين /mobailein/ (two mobile phones)

As for the plural form of English loanwords used in IA, it is made by using the sound (regular) feminine plural, by adding the plural morpheme /a:t/. Consider the following examples.

Original(English) Plural Form	IA Adapted Plural Form
CDs	سيديات /si:diya:t/
emails	ايميلات /i:meila:t/
files	فايلات /faila:t/
mouses	ماوسات /mausa:t/
mobile phones	موبايلات /mobaila:t/
messages	مسجات /mesidʒa:t/
headphones	هيدفونات /heidfona:t/

B. Gender

As regards gender, all English loanwords, which are considered as neuter in the English gender system, are used as masculine nouns in IA. This can be verified by applying the masculinity morpheme /ah/ attached to the elliptical imperative form when referring to the singular nouns, e.g., (للكومبيوتر) فرمته /fermitah/ (format the computer), (للبرنامج) كنسله /kensilah/ (cancel the program), or when referring to the elliptical question: (وينه؟) /weinah/ (Where is the CD?). But when pluralized, English loanwords are treated as feminine nouns in that all plural forms are made by using the sound feminine plural morpheme /a:t/ as was shown in the above examples.

Out of the 105 loanwords surveyed in this study, only a few words are considered as feminine nouns (message, fan, camera, password). This is clearly seen by using the femininity morpheme (ha) attached to the elliptical imperative form: سييفها /seijivha/ for سييفها للمسح /seijivha lilmesidʒ/ (save the message), صلحها /seliha/ for صلح الفان /selih ilfan/ (repair the fan); and also to the elliptical question when referring to the

⁽²⁾ The phonemic symbols used in this study are mainly RP symbols, but transliteration is also used to represent IA words.

singular nouns: وينها /weinha/ in /weinha ilkamira/ (where is the camera), وينها /weinha/ in وين الپاس وورد /wein ilpa:swo: rd/(where is the password).

C. Possession

The possessive case in IA is expressed by using one of the possessive bound morphemes attached to the nouns they modify. A significant difference between English and Arabic is that possessives (which function as determiners) are free morphemes in English in that they can occur by themselves (Aitchison 1991; Eastwood 2005; Yule 2010), while in Arabic they are bound morphemes in that they are attached to other free morphemes (Alkhuli, 2007: 107-108). Another difference is that possessives (determiners) in Arabic come after the nouns, while in English they come before the noun they modify (ibid: 134). Notice the examples below in which the possessive morphemes are underlined:

1. /i:/ with first person singular: لابتوبي /labtobi:/ (my laptop), موبائلي /mobaili:/ (my mobile), كامرتي /kamirti:/ (my camera).
2. /na/ with first person plural: لابتوبنا /labtobna/ (our laptop) موبائيلنا /mobailna/ (our mobile), كامرتنا /kamiratna/ (our camera).
3. /ak/ with second person singular (masculine): لابتوبك /labtobak/ (your laptop), موبائك /mobailak/ (your mobile), كامرتك /kamirtak/ (your camera).
4. /itf/ with second person singular (feminine): لابتوبك /labtobitf/ (your laptop), موبائك /mobailitf/ (your mobile), كامرتك /kamirtitf/ (your camera).
5. /kum/ with second person plural (feminine and masculine): لابتوبكم /labtobkum/ (your laptop), موبائلكم /mobailkum/ (your mobile), كامرتكم /kamirtkum/ (your camera).
6. /ha/ with third person singular (feminine): لابتوبها /labtobha/ (her laptop), موبائلاها /mobailha/ (her mobile), كامرتها /kamirtha/ (her camera).

7. /a/ with third person singular (masculine): لابتوبه /labtoba/ (his laptop), موبايله /mobaila/ (his

mobile), كامرتة /kamirta/ (his camera).

8. /hum/ with third person plural (feminine and masculine): لابتوبهم /labtobhum/ (their laptop),

موبايلهم /mobailhum/ (their mobile), كامرتهم /kamirathum/ (their camera).

A very striking similarity is shared by both English and IA in that the two languages (with the exception of the possessive 'it') have nearly the same number of possessive morphemes (six), namely, my - /i:/, our-/na/, your-/ak/, his - /a/, her - /ha/, their - /hum/.

D. The Definite Article

Definiteness in SA is expressed by using the definite article أل/?al/ which precedes singular and plural nouns, e.g., الحاسوب /?al hasoob/(the computer), الملفات /?al malafa:t/ (the files). But in IA it is modified to /?il/ before the so-called lunar letters, or even by deleting the /l/ sound (?i) before the so-called solar letters (Abboud, 1983 cited in Wikipedia). Notice the following examples:

1) The definite article /?il/:

إل أيكون /?ilju:esbi/(the USB), إل يوأس بي /?ilmesidzat/ (the messages), إلأكون /?ilaikon/(the icon),

الموبايل /?ilmo:baijil/(the mobile phone), الفايلات /?ilfaijilat/ (the files), الكومبيوتر /?ilkomp(b)ju:ter/ (the computer).

2) The definite article /?i/:

إيسكات /?idiska:t/ (the disks), إيسوفت وير /?isoftweir/(the software), إيسيديات /?isi:dija:t/(the CDs), إيداون لود /?idaunlo:d/ (the download), إيدسك توب /?idesktop/ (the desktop) and إيسم كارد /?isimka:rd/ (the SIM card).

E. Negation

The negative form ماكو /ma:ku:/ (no) is used before nouns to indicate negation, e.g., /ma:ku: konekʃin/ (no connection), /ma:ku: akses/ (no access). In Baghdadi dialect, the negative form مدا /meda/ meaning (not/no) is used before the verb, e.g., /medaykenik/ (not connected/no connection).

F. Word Formation

The process of borrowing from English has introduced a variety of words which have become part of IA. This often happens when languages come into contact with one another. Thus, it is "possible to add to the lexicon of a language indefinitely by pillaging the vocabulary of other languages"(Katamba, 1993:66). Depending on English loanwords, IA has created and formed new words, but with some adaptations to match its morphonological system. These newly-formed words are verbs, nouns, adjectives and clipped forms.

1) Verbs

New verbs are introduced into IA, which are originally derived from the loanwords, but with some morphological and phonological adaptations to match the system of the recipient language. Consider the examples below:

Original Verbs (Infinitive)	Adapted Verbs(Infinitive)	Adapted Verbs (Imperative)
1. to save	/iseijiv/ إسَيْفَ	/seijiv/ سَيْفَ
2. to miscall	/imeskil/ إمِسْكِلْ	/meskil/ مِسْكِلْ
3. to capture	/ikeptʃir/ إِكْبِچِرْ	/keptʃir/ كِبِچِرْ
4. to connect	/ikenik/ إِكْنَكْ	/kenik/ كْنَكْ

Sometimes the verbs سَوِّي /sawi:/ or إَعْمَلْ /ʔimal/(do, make, have) are used before the noun forming a verbal phrase. These two verbs are referred to as light verbs since "they have little or no semantic content of their own and serve only to provide a usable verbal form of an item which carries the semantic content of a verb but which is formally a noun"(Trask, 2003:27). This is shown in these examples: سَوِّي داوَن لَوْد /sawi: daunlo:d/(download), إَعْمَلْ مِسْكُولْ /meskil/ (make a missed call), سَوِّي نَوْتْ /sawi: nawit/ (make a note), سَوِّي چَاتْ /sawi: tʃat/ (have a chat).

A very common phenomenon, as shown in the examples above, is that IA speakers use a mixture of Arabic and English words in a process called loan-blend (as shown earlier) in which both English and Arabic words are used together.

2) Adjectives

Some newly-coined adjectives, which are originally derived from English verbs, are used by a large number of internet, computer and mobile phone IA users. Below are some of these adjectives:

Original English Words	Adapted IA Adjectives
1. format	إمفـرمت /imfarmat/
2. save	إمـسـيـف /imseijav/
3. cancel	إمـكـنـسـل /imkensal/
4. connect	إمـكـنـك /imkenak/

3) Nouns

New nouns are coined by blending an English loanword with an IA word or by using the English word alone. The researchers have noticed some nouns of this type, e.g., مصلح كومبيترات /mosalih kompju:tera:t/ (computer mender or technician), مبرمج كومبيترات /mobarmidz kompju:tera:t/ (computer programmer), موبـايـلات /mosalih mobaila:t/ (mobile phone mender), دزاینر /dizainer/ (designer).

4) Clipping

Clipping is a process in which part of a word or a phrase is reduced to a shorter form, retaining the same meaning and word class (Bauer, 1994: 233; Stockwell & Minkova, 2003: 10; Katamba, 2005: 180). There are three main types of clipping: front, back and median (middle) (Bauer 1983; Quirk & Greenbaum, 1989). The data of the study included few examples of these types. Front-clipping in which the first part of a word or a phrase is shortened or deleted is seen in these examples: internet → net, hard disk → disk, yahoo messenger → messenger / yahoo, internet explorer → explorer. In back-clipping the last part of a word or a phrase is deleted, e.g., missed call → miss call, website → web, restart → re'sit (clipping + modification), mobile phone → mobile, software → soft, hardware → hard. As for middle clipping in which shortening occurs at both ends, we did not find examples of its type in our data.

6.2 Phonological Changes

The process of data analysis has revealed that the pronunciation of most loanwords used in IA is adapted to fit its morphological-phonological rules. This is an obvious phenomenon that characterizes the process of borrowing, especially when the donor and the recipient languages have different sound systems. This difference will create pronunciation problems for IA speakers, but these problems can be solved in two ways. First, speakers tend to reproduce the foreign pronunciation in their language. Second, if this doesn't work, they try to pronounce the loanwords as if they were native words. This occurs through adaptation by replacing the donor language sounds by the nearest phonetic equivalents in the recipient language taking into consideration its

morphological system (see Higa, 1980: 285; Trask, 2003: 24; Fasold and Linton, 2006: 278; Fromkin, 2009:505). Look at the following examples:

Original Pronunciation (English)	Adapted Pronunciation (IA)
connect /kənekt/	/kenik/
save /seiv/	/seijiv/
cancel /kænsəl/	/kensil/
format /fɔ:mæt/	/fermit/
missed call /mistkɔ:l/	/misko:l/
mobile /məʊbail/	/mobaijil/
message(v.)/mesidʒ/	/messidʒ/
chat (v.) /tʃæt/	/tʃewit/, /intʃewit/

On the contrary, some loanwords are pronounced nearly the same as their original forms. This is clear in words like these: CD, fan, case, attachment, message (n.), USB, headphone, download, email, flash memory, document, presentation, antivirus, Bluetooth, menu, shutdown, username, etc.

An obvious advantage of IA over SA is that the former has a number of phonemes such as /p/, /v/, /tʃ/ and /ʒ/ which do not exist in the latter. This is due to the influence of Persian and Turkish, a case which has made it easier for IA speakers to pronounce English words carrying these sounds. However, there are some IA speakers who are so much influenced by SA that they pronounce some words with alternative phonemes; /b/ for /p/: /kombju:ter/-/kompju:ter/, and /f/ for /v/: /fidjo:/-/vidjo:/.

7. Conclusion

As long as there is cultural contact among languages, borrowing is a common and natural process. This applies to the English loanwords in the area of computer, internet and mobile phone used in IA. The main objective of this research was to investigate the areas in which English words are used in Spoken IA, and how they behave morphologically and phonologically when used in everyday situations. The 105 words which constitute the data of the study are restricted to technical terms which have been introduced into IA by virtue of technological advances, modernity and globalization.

The results of the questionnaire analysis have shown that the majority of IA users of the computer, internet and mobile phone prefer to use the loanwords related to these three fields in their original forms rather than their SA translations. This is

because they believe that the English form is more practical, easier and up-to-date to use.

At the morphological level, the data analysis has shown that IA speakers tend to use English loanwords in the three fields (computer, internet, mobile phone) as if they were Arabic words, by applying the morphological rules of their native language to the newly-borrowed words. The data analysis has also revealed that the most significant morphological modifications occur in number, gender, possession, the definite article, negation and word formation.

As regards the phonological aspect of loanwords, the analysis has shown that the pronunciation of a large number of these words has been modified or adapted to match the sound system of the recipient language (IA), while some other words are directly used with their original (English) pronunciation.

It is pertinent to remark here, that the process of borrowing has added some sort of flexibility and dynamism to colloquial IA in the sense that it has activated its morphological rules to create newly-formed words, and this has led to an increase in its lexicon.

The process of borrowing from other languages, and English in particular, is a never-ending one. Therefore, more new words will enter Arabic due to cultural, economic, educational contact, technological advances, revolution of information and globalization. This calls for more research to be conducted on loanwords in other fields. Attention should also be directed to investigating Arabic words existing in other languages such Persian, Turkish, English, and this will be the task of academics and researchers.

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Appendix 1: List of English Loanwords in Iraqi Arabic

No.	English Loanword	Borrowed Word in IA	SA Equivalent
1	Access	/aksəs/ أكسس	مدخل, طريق الوصول إلى
2	antivirus	/antivairo:s/ أنتي فايروس	الحماية من الفيروسات
3	attachment	/ata:tʃmənt/ أتاچمنت	أداة ملحقه, ربط
4	bluetooth	/blu:tu:θ/ بلوتوث	تكنولوجيا الاتصال بين الأجهزة
5	business card	/biznes ka:rd/ بزنس كارد	بطاقة العمل
6	browser	/brauzer/ براوزر	المتصفح, المستعرض
7	cable	/keibil/ كيبل	سلك, كابل
8	camera	/kamirah/ كاميرا	آلة تصوير
9	cancel	/kensil/ كنسيل	شطب, إلغاء, إلغي
10	capture	/kebtʃir/ كبتشر	التقاط, إلتقط
11	case	/keis/ كيس	صندوق, علبة
12	chat	/tʃa:t/ چات	ثرثره, تحدث
13	check	/tʃe:ʃik/ چيك	مراجعة, راجع
14	click	/klik/ كليك	نقرة, يضغط
15	computer	/kompju:ter/ كومبيوتر	الحاسوب, الحاسب الآلي
16	connect	/konnekt/ كنكت/kenik/ كنك	يربط, يتصل
17	copy	/kopi/ كوبي	نسخ, ينسخ
18	CD	/si: di:/ سي دي	قرص مضغوط (مدمج)
19	code	/ko:d/ كود	شفره
20	CPU	/si:pi:ju:/ سي بي يو	وحدة المعالجة المركزية
21	data show	/deita ʃow/ ديتا شو	عرض البيانات
22	Delete	/dili:t/ دليت	يحذف, يشطب
23	delivery report	/deliveri/ دليفرري	تسليم تقرير
24	desktop	/deskto:p/ دسك توب	سطح المكتب
25	design	/dizain/ دزاين	تصميم
26	disc	/disk/ دسك	قرص, إسطوانه
27	document	/dokyoment/ دوكيومننت	وثيقة
28	download	/daunlo:d/ داون لود	تحميل
29	draft	/dra:ft/ دراфт	مسوده
30	drive	/draiv/ درايف	دفع, دافع
31	e-mail	/i:meil/ إي ميل	بريد إلكتروني
32	facebook	/feisbuk/ فيس بوك	الفيس بوك, تواصل إجتماعي
33	fan	/fa:n/ فان	مروحه
34	file	/fa:jil/ فايل	ملف
35	flash	/fla:ʃ/ فلاش	ذاكرة الفلاش
36	folder	/fo:lder/ فولدر	حافظة

37	format	/fo:rma:t/ فورمات	تشكيل , تهيئه
38	hacker	/ha:ker/ هاكلر	قرصان الحواسيب
39	hardware	/ha:rdwe:r/ هاردوير	مكونات الحاسوب الاساسيه
40	header	/heder-heider/ هيدر/ هدر	عنوان , تصدير الصفحة
41	headphone	/hedfo:n-heidfo:n/ هيدفون	سماعة رأس
42	icon	/aiko:n/ أي كون	أيقونة , رمز
43	image	/imidʒ/ إمج	صورة , نسخة
44	inbox	/inbo:ks/ إن بوكس	صندوق الوارد
45	insert	/inseirt/ إنسيرت	يدخل , يدرج
46	internet explorer	/interne(ei)t iksiplo:rer/ إنترنت إكسپلورر	مستكشف الأنترنت
47	keyboard	/ki:bo:rd/ كي بورد	لوحة المفاتيح
48	Laptop	/labto:b/ لاب توب	حاسوب شخصي محمول
49	log in/ out	/lo:g in/aut/ لوك إن -أوت	تسجيل دخول- تسجيل خروج
50	memory board	/memeribo:rd/ مموري بورد	لوحة الذاكرة
51	memory card	/memo:rika:rd/ مموري كارد	بطاقة الذاكرة
52	menu	/menju:/ منيو	قائمة الخيارات
53	message	/mesidʒ/ مسيج	رسالة
54	missed call	/mis ko:l/ مس كول	مكالمة فائته
55	mobile phone	/mo:ba:jil/ موبايل	هاتف نقال
56	modem	/mo:dim/ مودم	المعدل , الكاشف
57	monitor	/mo:niter/ مونتر	شاشة ضبط , مراقب
58	mother board	/mʌðer bo:rd/ مذر بورد	اللوحة الأساسية
59	mouse	/maus/ ماوس	فأرة الحاسوب
60	network	/netwo:rk/ نت وورك	شبكة
61	office	/ofis/ أوفيس	مكتب
62	Offline	/oflain/ أوف لاين	منفصل , دون إتصال
63	Online	/onlain/ أون لاين	متصل
64	options	/o(p)bfɪnz/ أوبشنز	خيارات
65	outbox	/autboks/ أوت بوكس	علبة(صندوق) الصادر
66	partition	/pa:rtiʃɪn/ ريشن پا	قسم , تقسيم
67	password	/pa:swo:rd/ س ورد پا	كلمة المرور(السر)
68	paste	/peist/ پيست	لصق , يلصق
69	power	/pauwer/ پاور	الطاقة, السعة
70	power point	/pauwer po:int/ پاور پوينت	برنامج عرض
71	presentation	/prezenteɪʃɪn/ پرزنتيشن	تقديم , عرض
72	printer	/printer/ پرنتر	طابعة
73	profile	/profa:jil/ پروفایل	الملف الشخصي , عرض
74	RAM (random access	/ra:m/ رام	ذاكرة الوصول العشوائي

	memory)		
75	refresh	/rifreʃ/ رفرش	تجديد , تحديث
76	restart	/ri:sta:rt/ ريستارت	إعادة التشغيل
77	ROM (read only memory)	/ro:m/ روم	ذاكرة القراءة فقط
78	save	/seiv/-/sejiv/ سيف	يحفظ , حفظ
79	scanner	/ska:ner/ سكانر	ماسح (يقوم بالتقاط الصور وإدخالها الى الحاسوب)
80	screen	/sikri:n/ سكرين	شاشة عرض
81	search/searcher	/seirtʃ-seirtʃer/ سيرچ - سير چر	يبحث, بحث ,إستكشاف- باحث
82	send	/send-seind/ سئند- سئند	يرسل
83	shutdown	/ʃʌtdaun/ شت داون	إغلاق, إيقاف
84	sign in/out	/sain in – aut/ ساين إن أوت	تسجيل دخول(خروج)
85	Silent	/sailent/ سايلنت	صامت
86	SIM (subscriber identity module) card	/sim ka:rd/ سيم كارد	بطاقة التعريف بالمستخدم
87	Slide	/slaid/ سلايد	فلم شفاف
88	Space	/spies/ إسپيس سبيس	مسافة , فراغ
89	Spam	/spa:m/ سپام	رسائل غير مرغوب فيها
90	software	/so:ftwe:r/ سوفت وير	برامج حاسوب
91	system	/sistim/ سيستم	منظومة
92	Tone	/to:n/ تون	نغمة
93	Tools	/tu:lz/ تولز	أدوات
94	under score	/ʌnder sko:r/ أندر سكور	حرف الخط السفلي
95	Update	/ʌpdeit/ أڤديت	تحديث , تطوير
96	Upload	/ʌplo:d/ أڤلود	تحميل إلى الحاسوب
97	USB(universal serial bus)	/ju:eisbi:/ يواس بي	ناقل تسلسلي يربط الحاسوب بأجهزة ملحقة
98	username	/ju:zerneim/ يوزر نيم	إسم المستخدم
99	View	/vju:/ فيو	عرض , مشاهدة
100	video clip	/vidjo:klip/ فيديو كليب	مقاطع فيديو
101	website	/weibsait/ ويبسائت	موقع على شبكة المعلومات
102	Wi-Fi(wireless fidelity)	/waifai/ واي فاي	نوع من الشبكات المحلية اللاسلكية
103	windows	/windo:z/ وندوز	وندوز , النوافذ
104	wireless	/waijerles/ وايرلس	لاسلكي
105	Yahoo messenger	/ja:hu: mesindʒer/ ياهو ماسنجر	برنامج محادثة ياهو

Appendix 2: Questionnaire

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear informants,

The researchers intend to conduct a study on English loanwords used in Iraqi Arabic in the area of computer, internet and mobile phone jargon.

Will you kindly respond to the items of the questionnaire?

Your answers and notes are highly appreciated.

Thank you for your cooperation.

The Researchers:

Dr. Mohammad Salman

Yusra M. Salman

Items of the Questionnaire

1. List some English technical words in the area of computer used in Iraqi Arabic.

اذكر بعض الكلمات الانكليزية في مجال الحاسوب (الكومبيوتر) التي نستعملها في اللهجة العامية العراقية.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. List some English technical words in the area of internet used in Iraqi Arabic.

اذكر بعض الكلمات الانكليزية في مجال الانترنت التي نستعملها في اللهجة العامية العراقية.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. List some English technical words in the area of mobile phone used in Iraqi Arabic.

اذكر بعض الكلمات الانكليزية في مجال التلفون النقال (الموبايل) التي نستعملها في اللهجة العامية العراقية.

.....

.....

.....

4. Do you often use these English words or their Arabic translations? Tick (a) or (b).

هل تستعمل الكلمات الانكليزية ام ترجمتها باللغة العربية الفصحى في استعمالك اليومية؟ اختر احد الجوابين.

(a) English words

(b) Arabic translations

5. People prefer to use English words rather than their Arabic translations because....

Tick the most suitable option:

يفضل الناس استعمال الكلمات الانكليزية على ترجمتها العربية للأسباب التالية: اختر الجواب المناسب.

(a) English words are easier to use/الكلمات الانكليزية اسهل في الاستعمال

(b) Arabic translation is not practical and somewhat difficult/ الترجمة العربية ليست عملية وصعبة نوعاً ما.

(c) To show that they are educated and know English/للتظاهر بأنهم مثقفين ويعرفوا اللغة الانكليزية

(d) The use of English words is more modern or up-to-date/ استعمال الانكليزية هو اكثر حداثة وعصرية.

(e) All the above options/ كل الخيارات اعلاه

6. What do you say in Iraqi Arabic to refer to the following verbs and nouns?

ماذا تقول في اللهجة العراقية عندما تستعمل هذه الاسماء والافعال؟

1. connect (v.).....

2. format (v.)..... (n.).....

3. download (v.)..... (n.).....

4. save (v.).....

5. cancel (v.).....

6. message (v.)..... (n.).....

7. delete (v.).....

8. copy (v.)..... (n.).....

9. missed call (v.)..... (n.).....

10. paste (v.).....

11. face book (v.)..... (n.).....

12. chat (v.)..... (n.).....

7. How do you make the plural forms of these nouns in Iraqi Arabic?

ماذا تقول في اللهجة العراقية عندما تجمع هذه الاسماء؟

1. missed call 2. CD.....

3. message 4. case.....

5. ram..... 6. e-mail.....

7. file..... 8. power.....

9. headphone..... 10. laptop.....

11. antivirus..... 12. keyboard.....

13. icon..... 14. program.....

8. Translate the following sentences and phrases into Iraqi Arabic.

ترجم هذه الجمل والعبارات باللهجة العراقية.

1. Where is the mobile phone?

-
2. Send me a missed call, please.
-
3. Did you format their computer?
-
4. Please download this antivirus.
-
5. Don't call me, send a message.
-
6. Did you save the message?
-
7. Her laptop is cheaper than my laptop.
-
- 8.his laptop.....
9. my mouse.....
10. This is your CD.....
11. Let's chat.....
12. Connect to the internet.....
13. check the e-mail.....
14. cancel the program.....
9. Any remark or comment you want to add.
-
-
-
-
-

THANK YOU