The Study of Language of Social Media and the Effect of English and their Interaction with the Arabic language

Lect. Bushra khalaf Edam (MA)

By
Lect. Bushra khalaf Edam (MA)
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
University of Thi-Qar College of Arts English Department

Abstract

This study explores the impact of the use of social networking sites, especially Facebook as the most common means of social communication in Iraq, on the type of language used in everyday talk and the spread of innovative words among Iraqi youth. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to describe the nature of these words, the type of language used and the reasons behind its familiarity. The technological revolution has led to radical changes and major societal transformations that included the lives of individuals and business organizations, as well as governments. By the beginning of the 21st century, this revolution produced the so-called "social networking sites", such as, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Engram, Telegram and many others.

The descriptive approach was used to achieve the objectives of this qualitative investigation since it is one of the most used methods in the field of social and human sciences. The data was collected from 200 young people using social networking sites and live in the city of Nasiriya, south of Iraq. Using questionnaires, as well as, other research tools, to collect data since all were specifically designed for the purposes of this study and based on the nature of the research questions.

The research findings suggest that most of the Iraqi's young people use these words in social networking sites and their daily lives. There is a strong a relationship between this new

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kind of language use in the community and the political, economic, religious and social atmosphere in the country. Therefore, the results imply that the language used in social networking sites is a reflection of the individual's educational background and cultural environment. This research study is important because it sheds the light on the possibility of harnessing the sites and Facebook "in particular" to create a generation conscious of the requirements of life and the development of ideas among young people .

تأثير استخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي في انتشار الألفاظ المبتكرة لدى الشباب العراقي

م. بشرى خلف ايدام

جامعة ذي قار / كلية الآداب

المستخلص

أدت الثورة التكنولوجية إلى تغيرات جذرية وتحولات مجتمعية كبرى شملت حياة الأفراد ومنظمات الأعمال والحكومات على حد سواء، وقد تمخضت هذه الثورة مع نهاية القرن الماضي وبداية القرن الحادي والعشرين عن ظهور ما يسمى "مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي" التي تشمل كل من الفيس بوك و تويتر و يوتيوب وأنستغرام و تيليغرام وغيرها كثير . ويعرض البحث تأثير استخدام الفيس بوك على انتشار الالفاظ اللغوية المبتكرة لدى الشباب العراقي. لهذا يهدف البحث الى معرفة طبيعة التأثير ونوع الالفاظ اللغوية وأسباب ظهورها.

تم أتباع المنهج المسحي الوصفي لتحقيق أهداف هذه الدراسة، والذي اتضح مناسبته لمعرفة ذلك التأثير فضل عن كونه من أكثر المناهج المستخدمة في مجال العلوم الاجتماعية والإنسانية. وقد تم جمع البيانات من مائتين من الشباب المستخدمين للفيس بوك في مدينة الناصرية باستخدام الأدوات العلمية الملائمة

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لجمع البيانات بما في ذلك استبيان مصمم خصيصا لأغراض هذه الدراسة وفقا لقواعد البحث العلمي ،وكذلك تم تحليل المفردات من خلال دراسة مئة منشور تم عرضه على الفيس بوك.

وقد توصلت الدراسة إلى مجموعة من النتائج من أهمها ان معظم الشباب يستخدم هذه الكلمات في مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي وفي حياتهم اليومية وكذلك وجود علاقة بين الظاهرة اللغوية الجديدة في المجتمع وبين الظروف التي يمر بها العراق السياسية والاقتصادية والدينية والاجتماعية .اظهرت النتائج أيضا ان لغة جميع مستخدمي الفيس بوك هي انعكاس لبيئة الفرد الثقافية ومستواه التعليمي. وتكمن اهمية البحث في امكانية تسخير مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي وخصوصاً "الفيس بوك" لخلق جيل واعي ومدرك لمتطلبات الحياة وتنمية الافكار لدى الشباب.

1.Introduction

There is no doubt that social media has transformed the way we interact with each other, from sharing our thoughts and photos to planning a business. Social networking sites aim to build social ties and make virtual friendships to introduce a culture of communities, to present personal ideas and to express specific situations, as well as to convey information from person to person. These sites are characterized by the rapid distribution of visual and audio information. Therefore, the problem of this research is that these social media technologies can help spreading new words that are alien to the Iraqi society.

This research study was also conducted to explore the attitudes and opinions of young people in the city of Nasiriyah to assess the impact of the use of social networking sites. It was on the type and nature of the words that were invented by Iraqi youth, as well as being one of the most used methods in the field of social sciences and humanity.

Data were collected from 200 young people by using appropriate data collection tools, including a questionnaire designed specifically for the purposes of this study. The statistical data are based on a five-point scale consisting of five degrees or levels where the scores of less than 2, (2-3) intermediate level and scores greater than (3), high or high, to judge respondents' answers, analyze data and determine the results of the study.

2. Purpose of the study

With the growth of digital devices such as smartphones and computers, social networks have become part of the human's life. This research aims to define the relationship between social media and the spread of new words. Moreover, the result of this research could be useful for lecturers to provide effective lessons and guidance to students in developing their language proficiency. For example, lecturers can provide lessons in using proper habits in conversation through social networking sites.

The study targeted to a group of young people from the city of Nasiriyah (ages 18 - 35), who use social media heavily such as, Facebook, YouTube and some others. The time domain of this study is limited to investigating the electronic reality of Iraq and its use of Facebook and other sites from 2014 to 2018.

The study presumes that there is a direct relationship between the invention and use of some new words and its spread on Facebook and other social media sites. Also, the current political and social realities have contributed to this phenomenon.

Research questions can be designed as follows:

1. How effective are social networking sites on the rapid spread of new words in Iraqi society?

2. What type of language has been created by using such electronic means?

3. What are the reasons for the emergence of these new words?

3. Literature review

3.1 Iraq: The demographic profile

Iraqi people is approximately 37.5 million, 59% of whom are between the ages of 16-64, 38% are under the age of 15 and 3% are over 64 years old most of whom live in the center of the country. According to Central Statistical Organization in the Iraqi Ministry of Delimitation and the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq for 2012 (www.cosit.gov.iq), Baghdad governorate has the largest population (6.5 million), followed by Nineveh, Basrah, Dhi Qar, Babil, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil. In terms of religion, the majority of the Iraqi people are Muslims about 95%. About 65% are Shiites, 30% are Sunnis and the non-Muslims are 15% and they are Christians, Yezidis and Sabians. As for the other nationalities and races in Iraq, they are numerous, according to the Iraqi Cultural Network (www.Iraqcenter.net). We mention the following:

 1 - Arabs: The majority of the population of Iraq in the southern and central provinces, their proportion is about 75% of the population.

2. Kurds: They represent about 12% of the population, live in the northern governorates (Sulaymaniyah, Erbil and Dohuk). They are distinguished by their clothing, their distinctive Kurdish culture and language.

3. Turkoman: The third largest ethnic group in Iraq of more than 3 million of ethnic origin, approximately 9% of the population of Iraq has migrated from Turkey to Iraq in the form of different waves since the seventh century and participate in close cultural and linguistic relations with Turkey, Live in the

area that separates the Arabs and the Kurds in the provinces of Kirkuk, Diyala and Nineveh.

Central and southern Iraq are the most important areas of Iraq socially and historically. Al-Wardi believes that this region (which gave Iraq its social character, which has become famous very long ago), is the main crucible of the Iraqi society, in which the character that characterized the Iraqi individual in general has crystallized (Abdel Hamid, 2014, p. 145). The family, the social situation, the standard of living, the nature of relations within the family and the educational level have an impact on the construction of the personality of men or women.

Al wardi (2001) attempted to develop a theory that is capable of analyzing the personality of the Iraqi individual in an acceptable scientific form. He was influenced by some philosophers and thinkers, he discussed their views and saw the extent to be applicable to the model that he meant, i.e. the Iraqi society. And crystallize his views in three hypotheses which are: 1 – duality of personality 2 - social recalcitrance 3 - the struggle of Beduoism and civilization. Al-wardi admits objectively that these hypotheses are not his own ideas, but quote each of them from a well- known socialworld. The first quoted from Mckiever, the second from Okburn and the third from Ibn Khaldun.

Al-wardi describes the social culture of the nation as the individual's personality. Just as each individual has his own personality that distinguishes him from any other individual. Then each nation has also a certain social culture, unlike any other culture in any nation. Social culture is defined as the set of traditions, rules and ideas of any nation. They include various life matters such as religion, ethics, law, art, industry, language, superstition and others. Social culture is not a simple group composed of different parts, but all are coherent and

interconnected, so that the parts are interacting with each other a strong interaction makes them of a new nature, unlike when they were alone. For example, the phenomenon of generosity.

Therefore, the modern principles, that came to Iraq after the collapse of the monarchy and the succession of the republican governments of Iraq to this day, are alien and urgent principles, as they did not emanate from the nature of their authentic social culture. It remained in the form of archives, songs, cheers and slogans. The individual learns them in schools, reads about them in newspapers, magazines and books, hears them on radio and television, and receives them in demonstrations and celebrations. It remains effective in the field of speech, debate and criticism only. It is difficult to penetrate into the soul. The individual may argue with you based on them, but he can change his behavior only in a very limited range. We should not forget that the successive governments in Iraq have kept repeating the slogans and practiced the opposite against the people, which established the state of feeling of blatant disparity between saying and reality.

3.2 The rise of social networking sites

Social networking sites in the US emerged at the level of interaction between some classmates, and the first social networking site for American school students appeared in 1995 (Classmates.com). This site divided the American community into states, each state into districts, and each district for several parts, all of which participate in this site. Students can search this division around the school to which s/he belongs and find her/his colleagues and meet new friends, and interact with them across this network (http://kenanaonline.com/users/azhar-gaper/posts)/512888].

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This was followed by a successful attempt at another social networking site, SixDegrees.com, in the autumn of 1997, focusing on direct links between people regardless of their scientific, racial or religious affiliations. This was the beginning of openness to the world of social communication. The site provided users with a variety of services, including the creation of personal files and the sending of private messages to a group of friends. However, the site was closed because it could not finance the provided services. After that a group of social networking sites has emerged in the period (1997-1999); its aims to strengthen the community through social networking sites linked to specific groups such as Asianavenue.com for Asian American people, Blackplanet.com for black skinned people, and then a range of social networking sites that have not been able to achieve great success between (1999-2001).

The first phase of these websites was based on web technologies in its early stages, which focused on the use of chat rooms and e-mails. During that period, the second-generation web technologies were not on the scene, nor was heard about interaction, addition, deletion and discussion and file sharing and all of the views offered by web technology (2.0) (see http://nata3alam.intel.com/ar/discussion/8655/).

By the beginning of 2002, Friendster.com was launched as means of networking and friendship among the various groups of the world community. The site gained considerable popularity during that period, and in the second half of the year, the Skyrock.com site appeared in France as a blogging platform, and then turned into a social network with the emergence of second-generation web technologies.

At the beginning of 2003, the famous social networking site Myspace.com emerged as one of the first and most popular social networking sites in the world. In parallel, many social

networking sites such as <u>linkedin.com</u>, officially launched on May 5, 2003, Which reached 250 million subscribers by the end of December 2012. The major shift in the social networking world was the launch of the famous social networking site <u>Facebook.com</u>, officially launched on February 4, 2004; This site has also begun to deploy parallel to other networks, Facebook has developed from being local to be international, and Facebook has made it possible to create applications for developers. This has led to a significant increase in the number of Facebook users. Where the number of users of social networking sites and even the Internet in general in the world.

The idea of social networking sites spreads through the emergence of social networking siteTwitter. The site was launched in early 2006 as a research development project by US company Odeo in San Francisco and was officially launched by the company in October 2006. The site began to spread as a new social networking service on the scene in 2007 to provide micro-blogging and Odeo separated the service from the company and set up a new Twitter company starting in December 2009.

The users of social networking sites, may note that it aims to achieve communication and interaction between friends without specifying the quality of users or the nature of discussions; they are public sites for all users in the world, although there were many social sites on specific categories and disciplines, without exception, which led to the spread of many specialized networking sites in a specific area.

In this context, social networking sites linked to specific professions, including <u>financial.com</u>, have appeared for investors, <u>Dailysturnt.com</u> for medical professionals, and social networking sites for specific language users, including <u>Doltoday.com</u> for German-speaking countries, <u>Kaixin001.com</u>

for Chinese speakers , And aywaa.com for Arabic speakers, as well as sites of interest, including Amystreet.com for music lovers, Wakoopa.com for computer games, and a social networking site, including youtube.com for video files, Emiem.com for music and photos, Mychurch.com, which is special for Christian churches.

With regard to the importance of social networking sites in education, the major institutions have attracted the learners body through large social communication networks specially equipped to serve the teacher and learner and to achieve social and educational communication. The most important of these networks is the famous social networking site Edmodo, which is one of the most important social communication sites for teacher and student, Social interaction and learning through the link between the teacher and learners ,the web and its official website: (http://www.edmodo.com), also another social networking site appeared, twiducate.com, which takes care of providing education from primary to the end of the secondary stage through the social networks, bringing together each teacher and his students through the network, with the opportunity to meet the learners and teachers across the world through its official website: (http://www.twiducate.com).

The social networks have been interested in libraries as one of the most important components of the education system through the establishment of a number of social networking sites, most notably LibraryThing.com site, a social network that cares for book lovers and libraries by connecting learners, teachers and those interested in books and libraries through a large network of social communication via its official website: http://www.librarything.com.

3.3 The pros and cons of Facebook

Facebook is a website that allows individuals and groups to communicate around the world, was invented (by a young American Jew named Mark Zuckerberg, born in 1984), in 2004. Through Facebook you can get a personal page where the owner posts what he wants from the photos, writings and videos, and can make the visibility of his posts to others. Facebook is a double-edged sword; it can be used for the benefit of spreading good and developing self and society, and it can be used to corrupt the individual and society. And because of the high demand from people all over the world on Facebook can be an important point of influence in this area. It is a window to inform and post various news as it happens.

Through which to search for a friend or relative missed by his relative a long time ago and no longer link them, can find him by searching for his name on Facebook. It is also a way to get news and various scientific, religious and cultural fields. And a reason for entertainment and recreation. Facebook is also a way to express opinion in world events or in any area of life and a way to communicate with friends and relatives in remote places.

The disadvantages of Facebook are the loss of hours, waste of time and many of the jobs that can be used by the individual and benefit others, notably the lack of personal contact with family and friends, and weak links and friendly relations, because of spending a lot of time on Facebook. Also posting the secrets of homes and the specifics that should be kept. Many people are injured when they see the blessings posted by their owners, born and money and so on. A means of moral corruption: through which children enter on pornographic sites and browse images and videos without a censor. Causing fatigue to the eye, as well as exhaustion of the body in general

because of prolongation of use. Posting offensives to Islam and faith. The long debates that sometimes occur and cause the differences; because writing alone does not convey the idea as clear as if talking directly. Exploiting it to spread sedition and misleading news. The pros and cons can be summed up as Dr. Ala-eddin Ibrahim spoke on the page https://hrdiscussion.com/hr22878.html:

Positives
1- Access to old friends who were never to reach them.
2- Communicate information about your group and yourself quickly.
3 - A way to express people about themselves and share their views and ideas with others.
4- The media edits photos before posting, Facebook does not edit the photo but post it naturally if you like to.
5 - Meet new friends.
6- Communicate with traveling relatives.
7- Photo gallery.
8- A means of entertainment.
9 – Means that played a role in the new revolutions.
Negatives
1 - The possibility of the becoming basic services for amounts of money for future, although there are no current plans for the company to do so.
2 - There is a possibility to sell the site information to any party, as happened previously with Myspace.
3 - Destroying the actual social relations and skills and replacing them with electronic communication.
4 - the statement of those responsible that it is possible to use your images for commercial purposes, even if you delete them from your file they keep them.

5- Time wasting.

6- Dissemination of personal information.

7- Ease of penetration of privacy.

8- A means of collecting information about persons.

9- Recruitment of clients.

10- Absence of supervision and guidance of the site is not in our hands even the groups to which you belong, may change their orientation without informing you. After presenting the pros and cons, it is necessary to say that social networking sites, if imposed on us, must work on the side of awareness and use it to the satisfaction of the teachings of our religion.

3.4 The nature of Iraqi dialect

Iraq is a large country with several languages: Arabic, Kurdish, Turkoman, Assyrian, and official languages in Iraq. It is the Arabic language and Kurdish language, as stipulated in the Iraqi constitution. Turkmen and Assyrian languages are recognized languages according to regions.

In linguistics, dialect is a set of language attributes belonging to a particular environment, and these linguistic characteristics are shared by all members of this environment. The dialect environment is part of a broader and more inclusive environment that includes several dialects that share a range of linguistic phenomena. This is what has been called a language. Groups that speak different dialects and one language are able to communicate and understand each other as much as they can. The dialects differ in the manner of the utterance of certain words. Belong to a group of people and distinguish them from other groups (Abd-El-Jawad, 1987).

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During the exchange of people to talk, you hear a lot of vocabulary, which we use in the daily life, but we find it different from the rest of our words ,some are of Turkish origin and the other of the origin of Persian or English or of different languages, and more dialects overlap with different languages is the Iraqi dialect as a result of the multiple invasions that Iraq has suffered through the history like the invasion of Mongol, Ottoman, Persian and British, in addition to the cases of mating that occurred and continue to occur between Iraqis and different nationalities, travelling and migration has a great influence on the overlap of languages with the Iraqi dialect and perhaps the strong communication through books and satellite channels is a major factor in the process of overlapping dialect, and for the names of goods, products, the nature of work. have another influence on the overlap of languages on our dialect (Ibrahim (2006).

The Arabic language and the Kurdish language are two official languages according to the new Iraqi constitution. The Arabic language speaks about 85% of the Iraqis. The Kurdish language is about 8%. English is the only foreign language taught in Iraqi schools and universities.

Turkoman is the third language in terms of its use as a mother tongue in Iraq. Eastern Aramaic is also used by some Christian residents of the Assyrian Church of the East, the Old Church of the East, the Chaldean Church, the Syriac Orthodox Church and the Syriac Catholic Church as well as the Armenian language used by the Armenian minority.

Languages vary in Iraq due to differences of nationalities and the diversity of religions and sects. In addition to the Arabic language, Kurdish, Turkmen, Syriac, Armenian, and Macedonian, as well as the former Iraqi Jewry. also the multiple dialects of Arabic different provinces of Iraq and

different geographical location and the most famous Basri, Baghdadi, Moseli, and Anbari dialect Jaber, R. S., & Krishnasamy, H. A., 2012).

The dialect of Iraqi dialects is somewhat difficult for the rest of the Arab countries as a result of this overlap and farness most of its words about the classical Arabic language, the people of the Levant find it difficult to pronounce and understand, as well as the Nile countries and the Arab Maghreb countries and the Arabian Gulf despite the simple overlap with their dialect Especially at the origin of southern Iraq. The most interesting thing is that most of the words and words that are intertwined with our dialect are spoken and used, but we do not know where they originate except in rare ways, as a result of their knowledge of older men and older women with their knowledge and experience (Abu Haidar, F., 1988). Below are examples of borrowed words:

Persian words

These are examples of Persian words interlaced with our dialect:

1-Otechy (the person who irons clothes).

2-Alobalo (a type of pear fruit).

3-Ustah (teacher or boss).

4-Bacheh (type of food).

5-Baboj (a woman shoes).

6-Buyet derej (stairs step).

7-Pekhteh (very mashed food given to a very old person).

8-Bethat (thankless).

9-Berda (curtain).

10- Biriani (type of food).

11- Bassma (signature).

12- Bakcha (a bundle used to pack clothes).

13- Backlawa (type of sweets).

14- Penj (painkiller or anesthetizing substance used in surgeries).

15- Tachena (type of food).

16- Taza (fresh).

17- Tabashir (chalk).

18- Tek (one or individual).

19- Tirmiz (container used to keep water).

Turkish words

These are some examples of Turkish words interlaced with our dialect:

1-Adebsiz (impolite)

2-Baji (the big sister or aunt)

3-Bastarma (type of food)

4-Begsheesh (little money given to waiter, servant or worker)

5-Burgee (a secrew)

6-belsha (trouble or problem)

7-Selliket (done)

8-Bosh (empty)

9-Tabsy (type of food)

10- Tofga (a gun, a type of weapons)

11- Tenkachy (the person who make tinplate)

12- Torenchy (the person who lathers metal)

13- Khashoga (spoon)

14- Kabgaly (a shoe without string)

French words

Here are some examples of French words interlaced with our dialect:

1-Orezdy (central market)

2-Esharp (a tie)

3-Pittyfour (pastries)

4-Décor (decoration)

5-Sishwar (hair dryer)

6-Kelisha (paintings or pictures on a piece of zinc)

7-Kleita (a hat for kids)

8-Batron (a sample of cutting-out, dressmaking and drawing on papers mold)

9-Bufeh (a food table filled with all types of food)

10- Monologe (a dramatic scene presented by one actor)

English words

1-OK (alright)

2-Baj (medal)

3-Bas (bus)

4-Baket (paper can)

5-Balacon (balcony)

6-Perleman (parlement)

7-Biscuit (biscuit)

8-Toilet (toilet)

9-Beg (Back)

10- Ron (wrong side)

11- Feet (fit)

12- Team (time)

13- Budy (body)

14- Sterin (styrene)

15- Captin (captain)

16- Staf (staff)

Various words

1- Aghaty (an honored surname) => Mongolian

2- Banio (bath)=> Greek

3- Bunka (fan)=> Indian

4- Timmen (rice)=>Aramean or Chinese

5- Baharat (food flavors) =>Indian

6- Escarbil (type of shoes) => Italian

3.5 Facebook Language as a linguistic phenomenon

Many of the phrases that spread quickly on the social networking sites, and perhaps the most users of these sites are ignorant of the consequences of the terrible impact on our language, the language that we are supposed to be proud of and preserve it from anything trying to destabilize its grammatical and rhetorical origins. When we talk about a subject we must go back to its original origins and to its true roots.

It is worth mentioning that the language used in Facebook is a language that is often weak, does not use the grammar and exaggerate many of the linguistic assets that must be available in each book. Who learns the language of Facebook may say that it is a language that is not controlled and posting by using it, is in the author's pledge, he posts and no one corrects him.

The linguistic errors are usually many and sometimes are alarming to the language because the satisfaction of the fractures phenomenon is known in Facebook (لك) is not written but only in (ي). Note that some of the vocabulary vernacular be mixed with the advice sometimes or they are all written colloquially, and this indicates that there is a special language at this time we can call it "Facebook" or "social networking language". These sites are too language-intensive and do not create a new, disciplined language that is compatible with the simplest language rules.

There are great indicators that the language - considering the youth are of the most usage for social sites - is the language of the street and the vocabulary are strange and obscure terminology. They are not used in everyday life because it is the language of Facebook and many of the terms that are not used outside the net during the dialogue between two people or users or visitors. It is a new language, a concise language, a language

that sometimes contains jargon, sometimes harsh and confusing.

4. Methodology

The descriptive scanning approach was followed to achieve the objectives of this study, which proved to be suitable for the attitudes and opinions of young people in the city of Nasiriya on the impact of the using Facebook in the spread of new linguistic expressions in Iraqi society, as well as being one of the most used in the field of social sciences and humanity. As an approach that aims to study reality or phenomenon and is concerned as an accurate description and expression of it mannerly or quantitatively, if it is a method of analysis based on sufficient and accurate information about a particular phenomenon or subject and through a known period or periods in order to obtain Practical results that have been interpreted in an objective manner and consistent with the actual data of the phenomenon. That it is collected through the collection of information and data about a phenomenon or reality for the purpose of identification and weakness in order to know the validity of this situation or the need for partial or fundamental changes in it.

4.1 The sample of the study

The sample of the study was the selection of two hundred young people between the ages of 18 and 35 in the city of Nasiriya. These young peple have used Facebook for a period of not less than three hours a day. The sample was randomly selected for the purpose of objectivity in the presentation of results and to obtain logical results serve the objectives. In this study, one hundred of the published posts were studied on Facebook, as well as a number of Youtubes and Anstigrams, which were randomly selected.

4.2 Data Analysis

The data were collected using a questionnaire designed specifically for the purposes of this study (see Appendix 1). The questionnaire was referred to according to the rules of scientific research and then rephrased in light of the observations made by the study on the questionnaire sections and their persistence by the Cronabag alpha factor.

4.3 Analyzing the results

This topic deals with the presentation of the questionnaire form and the analysis of the responses of the sample members to the questions included in the questionnaire (see Appendix 2). The use of Facebook and other social networking sites has been used to determine the views of young people. The options are as follows (I fully agree - I agree - Neutral - I do not agree - I do not agree entirely). Each of these options was given a certain weights and those weights in order are (5, 4, 3, 2, 1).

Standard deviation is used for the purpose of measuring the dispersion of the responses of the sample members. Standard deviation is a measure that determines the extent to which values diverge from their arithmetic mean, which is the square root of the total squares of deviation of values from their arithmetic mean divided by the number of values.

In order to measure the focus of respondents' responses, the severity of the response, which is the measure of the proportional importance of the responses of the sample members, was used on each of the questionnaire sections. In order to measure the dispersion of the responses of the sample, the difference coefficient was used, which is the result of division of the standard deviation on the balanced accounting sample.

4.4 Results

The following is an analysis of the responses of the study sample members on each paragraph of the questionnaire concerning the use of Facebook in the spreading of such language among young people. Spread of new linguistic expressions :Table (1) shows that the computational mean of the responses of the study sample members used for Facebook is about the contribution of this website to the speed of publishing innovative words falls within the option (agree), ranging between (4.2195 -(4.4878) and with a standard deviation ranging from (.01608 to .01656).

Table (1): Spread of new linguistic expressions				
Statistics	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5
N Valid	200	200	200	200	200
Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	4.4878	4.4634	4.5610	4.2195	4.4878
Std. Error of Mean	.16049	.16040	.11608	.16569	.13123
Median	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000
Mode	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Std. Deviation	1.02767	1.02707	.74326	1.06095	.84030
Variance	1.056	1.055	.552	1.126	.706
Range	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00
Minimum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
Maximum	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Sum	184.00	183.00	187.00	173.00	184.00
Percentiles 25	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	
	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000
75	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000

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In the table below we note that the weighted mean of the responses of the sample members of the sample of young people employed .The index for the word type and the reasons for its appearance is within the option (agree) and has a value between (4.2927 -4.6585 (standard deviation): 009159 - 1016836 1. See table (2) below:

Table (2): Type of words and reasons of its appearance					
Statistics	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5
N Valid	200	200	200	200	200
Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	4.6585	4.6098	4.5122	4.3415	4.2927
Std. Error of Mean	.12883	.09159	.11110	.14654	.16836
Median	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000
Mode	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Std. Deviation	.82492	.58643	.71141	.93834	1.07805
Variance	.680	.344	.506	.880	1.162
Range	4.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
Minimum	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
Maximum	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Sum	191.00	189.00	185.00	178.00	176.00
Percentiles 25	5.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	3.5000
50	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000
75	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000	5.0000

5. Conclusion and recommendations

Based on the analysis of the results, the research reached a number of conclusions. All young Facebook users agreed that this method contributes to the spread of new and innovative words in the Iraqi community (see Appendix 3). The results show that most young people use these words in social networking sites and in their daily lives. All the differences agreed on the existence of a link between the new linguistic phenomenon in society and the surrounding circumstances in Iraq, whether political, economic, religious or social.

The results also showed that all Facebook users are a reflection of their cultural environment and educational level. Everyone agreed that some of the vocabulary is sectarian and stray to modesty or express a certain ideology.

Thus, the research recommends that there should be human development courses for young people, whether in the universities or other socties, to clarify the major role of Facebook and other sites in the spread of foreign language ideas and vocabulary and encourage the use of the beautiful Arabic language in communication.

On the other hand, the government should have a supervisory role in educating young people to create a conscious generation able to keep up with the society's needs, especially the need to change for the better. The research agrees that there should be a supervisory role by the Ministry of Culture and Information on the quality of the descending theater, newspapers, electronic magazines and the quality of television programs that are closely related to the quality of vocabulary on social networking sites.

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Appendix-A
(Questionnaire)
University of Thi Qar / College of Arts
I am a researcher from the college of Arts / department of English and I want to conduct a field research on the impact of Facebook in the spread of innovative words. I would like to participate in order to provide you with valuable information and your answers will be taken into account.

Questionnaire:
Gender: Male / Female
Age: Education: Residence Address: Job:
1. Do you have a Facebook account? Yes/ no
2. Number of hours used in using facebook? 3 hours more than 3 hours
3. What is your interest? Religious poetic political sports.