

جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
جامعة الأنبار



## مجلة جامعة الأنبار للغات والآداب

مجلة علمية فصلية محكمة  
تعنى بدراسات وأبحاث اللغات وآدابها

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المجلد ( 17 ) العدد ( 2 ) الشهر ( حزيران )

السنة : 2025



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جامعة الأنبار - كلية الآداب

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المجلد : ( 17 ) العدد (2) لشهر حزيران - 2025

## أسرة المجلة

### رئيس تحرير المجلة ومديرها

|   |                               |                |                |                                |                          |         |        |                 |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------|-----------------|
| 1 | أ.د. أيسر محمد فاضل           | أستاذ          | كلية الآداب    | اللغة العربية /<br>الأدب       | النقد الحديث<br>والبلاغة | الأخبار | العراق | رئيس<br>التحرير |
| 2 | أ.م.د. عمار عبد الوهاب<br>عبد | أستاذ<br>مساعد | التربية للبنات | اللغة<br>الإنكليزية /<br>اللغة | علم الأصوات              | الأخبار | العراق | مدير<br>التحرير |

### أعضاء هيئة التحرير

|    |                                     |                |                                            |                                            |                                             |          |                             |       |
|----|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 3  | وليم فرانك                          | أستاذ          | الآداب والعلوم                             | اللغة<br>الانكليزية                        | الأدب المقارن                               | فولبريت  | أمريكا                      | عضوًا |
| 4  | أ.د. عدنان خالد عبد الله            | أستاذ          | الآداب والعلوم<br>الإنسانية<br>والاجتماعية | اللغات<br>الأجنبية                         | اللغات الشرقية                              | الشارقة  | دولة<br>الامارات<br>العربية | عضوًا |
| 5  | أ.د. محمد أحمد عبد<br>العزیز القضاة | أستاذ          | عميد كلية الآداب                           | اللغة العربية /<br>الأدب                   | النقد الحديث                                | الأردنية | الأردن                      | عضوًا |
| 6  | أ.د. زياد محمد يوسف<br>قوقة         | أستاذ          | كلية اللغات<br>الأجنبية                    | اللغات<br>الأوروبية                        | اللغويات العامة<br>الإسبانية<br>والإنكليزية | الأردنية | الأردن                      | عضوًا |
| 7  | أ.د. منى عارف جاسم<br>المشهداني     | أستاذ          | كلية اللغات                                | اللغة الروسية<br>/ فقه اللغة<br>والاسلوبية | ترجمة مصطلحات<br>( فقه اللغة )              | بغداد    | العراق                      | عضوًا |
| 8  | أ.م.د. محمود خليل<br>محمود جرن      | أستاذ<br>مشارك | كلية اللغات<br>الأجنبية                    | اللغة الإيطالية                            | الأدب واللغة<br>الإيطالية                   | الأردنية | الأردن                      | عضوًا |
| 9  | أ.د. طه شداد حمد                    | أستاذ          | كلية الآداب                                | اللغة العربية /<br>اللغة                   | الدلالة والنحو                              | الأخبار  | العراق                      | عضوًا |
| 10 | أ.د. خليل محمد سعيد<br>مخلف         | أستاذ          | التربية للبنات                             | اللغة العربية /<br>اللغة                   | اللغة والنحو                                | الأخبار  | العراق                      | عضوًا |
| 11 | أ.م.د. عمر محمد عبد الله            | أستاذ<br>مساعد | التربية للبنات                             | اللغة<br>الإنكليزية /<br>الأدب             | الرواية                                     | الأخبار  | العراق                      | عضوًا |
| 12 | أ.م. د. شيماء جبار علي              | أستاذ<br>مساعد | التربية للبنات                             | اللغة العربية/<br>الأدب                    | النقد الحديث                                | الأخبار  | العراق                      | عضوًا |
| 13 | أ.م. د. نهاد فخري<br>محمود          | أستاذ<br>مساعد | كلية الآداب                                | اللغة العربية/<br>الأدب                    | النقد القديم<br>والبلاغة                    | الأخبار  | العراق                      | عضوًا |
| 14 | أ.م.د. عمر سعدون عايد               | أستاذ<br>مساعد | كلية الآداب                                | اللغة<br>الانكليزية /<br>اللغة             | الشعر الانكليزي                             | الانبار  | العراق                      | عضوًا |
| 15 | أ.م.د. محمد يحيى عبدالله            | استاذ<br>مساعد | كلية الآداب                                | اللغة<br>الانكليزية/<br>اللغة              | اللغة                                       | الانبار  | العراق                      | عضوًا |

## شروط النشر في المجلة

تهدف رئاسة تحرير المجلة وأعضاء هيئتها إلى الإرتقاء بمعامل تأثير المجلة تمهيداً لدخول قاعدة بيانات المستوعات العلمية والعالمية، وطبقاً لهذا تنشر مجلة جامعة الأنبار للغات والآداب البحوث التي تتسم بالرصانة العلمية والقيمة المعرفية، فضلاً عن سلامة اللغة ودقة التوثيق بما يوافق شروطها المدرجة في أدناه:

التسليم :

يم ارسال المراسلات جميعها بما في ذلك اشعارات قرار المحرر وطلبات المراجعة إلى هذه المجلة عبر نظام ( E-JOURNL PLUES ) وعبر الرابط : <https://www.aujll.uoanbar.edu.iq/> ، وتقبل البحوث وفقاً للنظام كتابة البحوث ( Word و LaTeX ) ، وباعتماد على نظام التوثيق العالمي APA ، ويجب كتابة النص بمسافة مزدوجة ، في عمود مزدوج باستعمال كتابة من 12 نقطة.

التحضير :

يستعمل برنامج الورد ( Word software ) لكتابة المقالة. من المهم أن يتم حفظ الملف بالتنسيق الأصلي لبرنامج الورد ( Word software ) ويجب أن يكون النص بتنسيق افقي. اجعل تنسيق النص بسيطاً قدر الإمكان. ستتم إزالة معظم رموز التنسيق واستبدالها عند معالجة المقالة. وعلى وجه الخصوص ، لا تستعمل خيارات برنامج الورد لتبرير النص أو لوصل الكلمات. ومع ذلك ، يستعمل وجهاً عريضاً ومائلاً وخطوطاً منخفضة ومرتفعات وما إلى ذلك. عند إعداد الجداول ، إذا كنت تستعمل شبكة جدول ، فاستعمل شبكة واحدة فقط لكل جدول فردي وليس شبكة لكل صف. إذا لم يتم استعمال شبكة ، فاستعمل علامات الجدولة ، وليس المسافات، لمحاذاة الأعمدة. ويجب إعداد النص الإلكتروني بطريقة تشبه إلى حد بعيد المخطوطات التقليدية.

الملاحق

يجب إعطاء الصيغ والمعادلات في B ، A الخ إذا كان هناك أكثر من ملحق واحد ، فيجب تحديدها على أنها (أ 1) ، مكافئ. (أ 2) ، وما إلى ذلك ؛ في ملحق لاحق ، مكافئ. (ب 1) وهكذا. وبالمثل Eq. :الملاحق ترقيماً منفصلاً بالنسبة للجداول والأشكال: الجدول أ 1- ؛ الشكل أ 1 ، الخ

معلومات صفحة العنوان الأساسية  
**العنوان:** موجز وغني بالمعلومات. غالباً ما تستعمل العنوانات في أنظمة استرجاع المعلومات. وتجنب الاختصارات والصيغ قدر الإمكان.

**أسماء المؤلفين وعناوين انتسابهم الوظيفي:** يرجى الإشارة بوضوح إلى الاسم (الأسماء) المحدد واسم (أسماء) العائلة لكل مؤلف والتأكد من دقة كتابة الأسماء جميعها . ويمكنك إضافة اسمك بين قوسين في البرنامج النصي الخاص بك .

**قدم عناوين انتساب المؤلفين (حيث تم العمل الفعلي) أسفل الأسماء:** حدد الانتماءات جميعها بحرف مرتفع صغير مباشرة بعد اسم المؤلف وأمام العنوان المناسب. أدخل العنوان البريدي الكامل لكل جهة انتساب ، بما في ذلك اسم الدولة وعنوان البريد الإلكتروني لكل مؤلف ، إذا كان متاحاً.

**المؤلف المراسل:** حدد بوضوح من سيتعامل مع المراسلات في جميع مراحل التحكيم والنشر ، وأيضاً بعد النشر. تتضمن هذه المسؤولية الإجابة على أي استفسارات مستقبلية حول المنهجية والمواد. تأكد من تقديم عنوان البريد الإلكتروني وأن تفاصيل الاتصال يتم تحديثها من قبل المؤلف المقابل.

عنوان الانتساب: تستعمل الأرقام العربية العالية لمثل هذه الحواشي السفلية. مثال، اسم المؤلف<sup>1</sup> ، اسم المؤلف<sup>2</sup> .

## الملخص

**الملخص:** الملخصات باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية تكون معلوماتها متطابقة في المعنى، عدد الكلمات في كل ملخص (150-250) كلمة. كما يجب التأكد من صياغة اللغة للملخصات بحيث تكون لغة صحيحة ودقيقة مع مراعاة علامات الترقيم الصحيحة في الفقرات؛ لأن ضعف الصياغة اللغوية للملخصات يؤثر على قبول نشر الأبحاث في الموعد المحدد لها.

**تنسيق الملخص:** (نوع الخط: Simplified Arabic حجم الخط: 12 ومسافة بادئة 1.5 cm ومسافة النهاية: 1.5cm). ويجب أن يحتوي الملخص على (الأهداف، المنهجية، النتائج، الخلاصة)

الكلمات الدالة: كلمة، كلمة، كلمة. (الكلمات الدالة مفصولة بفواصل، الحد الأدنى 3 كلمات، الحد الأقصى 5 كلمات)

الكلمات الدالة (كلمات افتتاحية)  
مطلوب مصطلحات أو كلمات رئيسية ، بحد أقصى ثماني كلمات مفتاحية تشير إلى المحتويات الخاصة للنشر وليس إلى أساليبها يحتفظ المحرر بالحق في تغيير الكلمات الرئيسية.

طباعة أو لصق عنوان البحث باللغة العربية (تنسيق عنوان البحث - نوع الخط: Simplified Arabic حجم الخط: 14)

متن البحث:

تنسيق العنوان (اللغة العربية نوع الخط: Simplified Arabic حجم الخط: 12). (اللغة الإنجليزية نوع الخط: Times New Roman حجم الخط: 12).

تنسيق الفقرة: استعمل هذا التنسيق لطباعة الفقرات داخل العناوانات. توثيق المرجع آخر الفقرة (بالاسم الأخير للمؤلف، السنة) توثيق مرجع لغة انجليزية (Last Name, Year). (اللغة العربية: نوع الخط: Simplified Arabic وحجم الخط: 12). (اللغة الإنجليزية نوع الخط: Times New Roman وحجم الخط: 10 ومسافة بادئة 0.5 للفقرة).

الرسوم التوضيحية

- نقاط عامة

تأكد من استعمال حروف وأحجام موحدة لعملك في الرسوم التوضيحية.

قم بتضمين الخطوط المستعملة إذا كان التطبيق يوفر هذا الخيار.

استهدف الخطوط الآتية في الرسوم التوضيحية: Arial أو Courier أو Times New Roman أو Symbol أو استعمال الخطوط التي تبدو متشابهة.

قم بترقيم الرسوم التوضيحية وفقاً لتسلسلها في النص.

استعمال اصطلاح تسمية منطقي لملفات الرسوم التوضيحية.

قدم تعليقاً على الرسوم التوضيحية بشكل منفصل.  
حدد حجم الرسوم التوضيحية بالقرب من الأبعاد المطلوبة للإصدار المنشور.  
أرسل كل رسم توضيحي كملف منفصل.

الصور الفوتوغرافية الملونة أو الرمادية (الألوان النصفية)، احتفظ بها بحد أدنى 300 نقطة في البوصة.  
رسومات خطية نقطية (بيكسل أبيض وأسود خالص) (TIFF أو JPEG)، احتفظ بحد أدنى 1000 نقطة في البوصة. تركيبة خط  
نقطي / نصف نغمة (ألوان أو تدرج رمادي) (TIFF أو JPEG)، احتفظ بحد أدنى 500 نقطة في البوصة.

الرجاء تجنب ما يأتي :

ملفات الإمداد (مثل GIF و BMP و PICT و WPG) تحتوي هذه عادةً على عدد قليل من البكسل ومجموعة محدودة من الألوان ؛

توفير الملفات منخفضة الدقة للغاية ؛

إرسال رسومات كبيرة بشكل غير متناسب مع المحتوى

- الشكل التوضيحي

تأكد من أن كل رسم توضيحي يحتوي على تعليق. والتعليقات منفصلة عن بعضها ولا تتعلق بشكل واحد فقط. يجب أن يشمل التعليق  
على عنوان موجز (وليس على الشكل نفسه) ويكون وصفاً للرسم التوضيحي. احتفظ بالنص في الرسوم التوضيحية بحد أدنى ولكن  
أشرح جميع الرموز والاختصارات المستعملة.

- الرسوم التوضيحية

حدد حجم الرسوم التوضيحية وفقاً لمواصفات المجلة الخاصة بعرض الأعمدة. يتم تقليل الأشكال بشكل عام إلى عرض عمود واحد  
(8.8 سم) أو أصغر. أرسل كل رسم توضيحي بالحجم النهائي الذي تريد أن يظهر به في المجلة. • يجب أن يحضر كل رسم توضيحي  
للاستنساخ 100%. • تجنب تقديم الرسوم التوضيحية التي تحتوي على محاور صغيرة ذات تسميات كبيرة الحجم. • تأكد من أن  
أوزان الخط ستكون 0.5 نقطة أو أكثر في الحجم النهائي المنشور. سوف تتراكم أوزان الخط التي تقل عن 0.5 نقطة بشكل سيئ.

- الجداول

يجب أن تحمل الجداول أرقاماً متتالية. الرجاء إضافة العنوانات مباشرة فوق الجداول

الاستشهاد المصادر

برنامج إدارة المراجع

استعمال ملحقات الاقتباس من أنماط المنتجات، مثل: Endnote plugin أو Mendeley

قائمة المصادر والمراجع

ملاحظة مهمة : قائمة المراجع في نهاية البحث مرتبة ترتيباً هجائياً، وإذا استعمل الباحث مصادر باللغة العربية وأخرى باللغة  
الإنجليزية فيجب أن تُرفق في نهايته قائمتان بالمراجع باللغتين العربية ثم الإنجليزية وفي حال عدم توفر مراجع باللغة الإنجليزية  
تترجم المراجع العربية وتضاف في نهاية البحث.

المجلة تعتمد نظام ال APA في التوثيق. دليل المؤلف يوضح آلية التوثيق في نظام ال APA (اللغة العربية: نوع الخط Simplified Arabic حجم الخط: 10.5)

أمثلة:

الكتب:

الأسد، ن. (1955). مصادر الشعر الجاهلي. (ط1). مصر: دار المعارف.

مقالة أو فصل في كتاب:

الخلف، ع. (1998). الجفاف وأبعاده البيئية في منطقة الرياض. في منطقة الرياض دراسة تاريخية وجغرافية واجتماعية، (ص 174-278). الرياض: إمارة منطقة الرياض.

توثيق المجلة

مشاقبة، أ. (2011). الإصلاح السياسي المعنى والمفهوم. مجلة الدبلوماسية الأردني، 2 (2)، 24-33.

ورقة علمية من مؤتمر:

مزريق، ع. (2011). دور التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي في تحقيق تنمية اقتصادية واجتماعية مستدامة. المؤتمر العربي الأول الرؤية المستقبلية للنهوض بالبحث العلمي في الوطن العربي، 2011- آذار، جامعة اليرموك، إربد.

الرسائل الجامعية:

السبتين، أ. (2014). المشكلات السلوكية السائدة لدى طفل الروضة في محافظة الكرك من وجهة نظر المعلمات، رسالة ماجستير غير منشورة، جامعة مؤتة، الأردن.

يجب كتابة المراجع بالشكل الآتية:

1. يكتب مع مؤلف واحد

تضمن (إن وجد): الاسم الأخير للمؤلفين والاسم الأول ؛ سنة النشر؛ لقب؛ طبعة (إن لم تكن الأولى) ؛ مكان النشر والناشر. أمثلة

نيوت. ار. ١٩٨٨. اللافتاريات: دراسة استقصائية للحفظ النوعي. نيويورك. مطبعة جامعة أكسفورد.

بينك، ار. دبلو. ١٩٧١. لافقاريات المياه العذبة في الولايات المتحدة. الطبعة الثانية. نيويورك. جون ولي وسونس.

2. كتب مع مؤلفين أو أكثر

ويلستر، ار.ال. و ولفروم، ام، ال. ١٩٦٢. طرق في كيمياء الكربوهيدرات. نيويورك ولندن. الصحافة الأكاديمية.

بونابيو، اي. دوريكو، ام. و ثراولاز، جي. ١٩٩٩. ذكاء السرب: من النظم الطبيعية إلى الاصطناعية. نيويورك. مطبعة جامعة أكسفورد.

3. الكتب الإلكترونية

يجب تقديم نفس المعلومات بالنسبة للكتب المطبوعة، انظر الأمثلة أعلاه. بالنسبة للكتب التي تمت قراءتها أو تنزيلها من موقع مكتبة أو مواقع لبيع الكتب، يجب إضافة المعلومات التي تفيد بأنه كتاب إلكتروني في نهاية المرجع. مثال:

بون، ان. كي و كيو، اس. ٢٠١٢. نموذج لهيكل المعادلة. نيويورك: مطبعة جامعة أكسفورد. الكتاب الإلكتروني.

تتوفر أحياناً بعض الكتب التي انتهت صلاحية حقوق النشر الخاصة بها مجاناً على الإنترنت (وهي في الملك العام). في هذه الحالات ، يجب عليك إضافة عنوان URL الكامل (http: // ....) (أو الرابط الذي قدمه الناشر وتاريخ وصولك ، تاريخ تنزيل / قراءة الكتاب.

4. فصول الكتاب

تضمنين (إن وجد): الاسم (الأسماء) الأخير والاسم (الأسماء) الأول لمؤلف (مؤلفي) فصل الكتاب. سنة النشر. عنوان فصل من الكتاب. في الاسم الأول والعائلة للمحررين والمحرر (المحررون) بين قوسين. عنوان الكتاب. الطبعة (إن لم يكن 1: ش). مكان النشر: الناشر ، أرقام صفحات الفصل.

مثال:

مرتس، جي. اي. ١٩٩٣. الكلوروكربونات وكلورو هيدروكربونات. في: كروسجويتز و هو- كرانت ام (ادس)، موسوعة التكنولوجيا الكيميائية. نيويورك. جون ولي و سونس، ٤٠-٥٠.

#### 5. مقالات المجلات

تضمنين (إن وجد): اسم العائلة والحرف الأول من الاسم (الأسماء) الأول للمؤلف (المؤلفين). سنة النشر. عنوان المقال. اسم المجلة المجلد (العدد): أرقام صفحات المقالة. مثال:

شاشانك شارما، رافي شارما. ٢٠١٥. دراسة عن الخصائص البصرية للبلورات النانوية بالمغنيسيوم المشبع بالزنك، كثافة العمليات. علوم. جي. ٢ (١) ١٢٠-١٣٠.  
6. مقالات المجلات الإلكترونية

تم تضمين نفس المعلومات لمقالات المجلات (انظر المثال أعلاه) ورقم DOI. DOI

(معرف الكائن الرقمي) لتعريف كائن بشكل فريد مثل مقالة إلكترونية. أرقام دائمة ، مما يجعل من .

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داس، جي. و اجاريا، بي، سي. ٢٠٠٣. الهيدرولوجيا وتقييم جودة المياه في مدينة كوتاك ، الهند. تلوث الماء والهواء والترربة، ١٥٠: ١٦٣-١٧٥. دوى: ١٠. ١٠٢٣. ١ / ١٠٢٣. ١٠٢٦١٩٣٥١٤٨٧٥.

#### 7. الرسائل الجامعية والأطروحات .

قم بتضمين معلومات حول الجامعة التي تخرجت منها والمسمى الوظيفي للدرجة العلمية. مثال:

علي ، س.م. ٢٠١٢. التقييم الهيدرولوجي البيئي لمنطقة بغداد. أطروحة دكتوراه. قسم الجيولوجيا، كلية العلوم، جامعة بغداد، العراق.

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ميشرا ار. ١٩٧٢. دراسة مقارنة لصافي الإنتاجية الأولية للغابات الجافة النفضية والمراعي في فاراناسي. ندوة حول البيئة الاستوائية مع التركيز على الإنتاج العضوي. معهد البيئة الاستوائية، جامعة جورجيا: ٢٧٨-٢٩٣.

ملاحظة مهمة : يجب ترجمة المصادر والمراجع إلى اللغة الإنكليزية .

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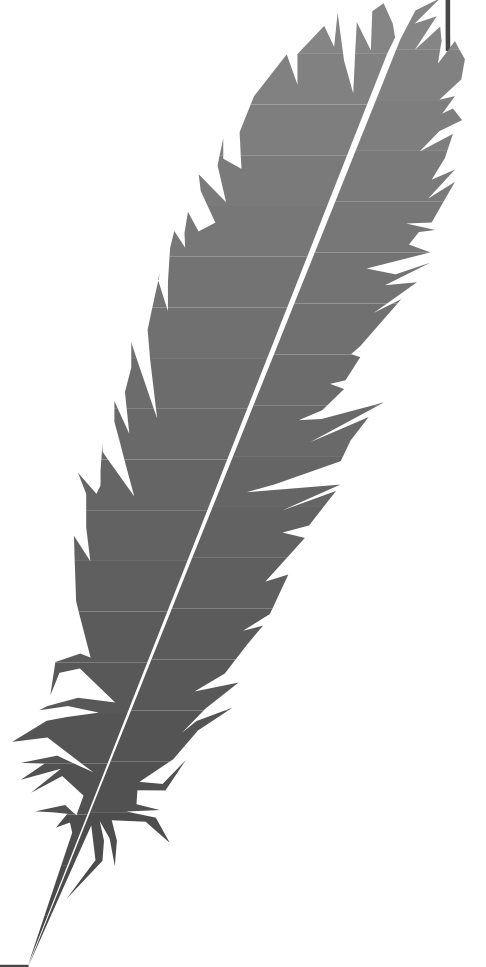
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**Ali, S.M. 2012. Hydrogeological environmental assessment of Baghdad area. Ph.D. Thesis, Department of Geology, College of Science, Baghdad University, Iraq.**

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**Mishra R. 1972. A comparative study of net primary productivity of dry deciduous forest and grassland of Varanasi. Symposium on tropical ecology with emphasis on organic production. Institute of Tropical Ecology, University of Georgia: 278-293.**

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Knowledge is viewed as humanity's treasure, the key to culture, and the source of people's pleasure, whereas scientific research is the philosophical, intellectual, historical, and cultural onset of knowledge. Languages and literature are the mechanisms by which skills are developed via consciousness, perception, and comprehension, which help to the transference of knowledge between generations, as well as molding an individual and shaping the future. The editorial board have opted to adopt an approach of topics' diversity in all languages, to attract researchers from outside and inside Iraq. The strategy of diversity resulted in a large number of studies that underwent international and local scientific reviewing and assessment. We believe that those studies will make a significant contribution to the development of scientific intellect and the establishment of academic research methodologies for researchers. This substantial effort is the result of the editorial staff's diligent efforts to complete and publish this issue

**Editor-in-Chief of the magazine**



## Exploring Loanwords among Craftsmen in the Hit Community: A Sociolinguistic Study

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## ABSTRACT:

This study delves into the utilization of loanwords by craftsmen within the Hit community, examining the intricate process through which borrowed terms permeate various languages and cultures, influenced by multiple cross-cultural factors such as trade, migration, education, and cultural identity. The researcher undertakes a sociolinguistic exploration of loanword usage among ten craftsmen within the culturally rich and historically significant setting of Hit, offering insights into the interplay between cultural heritage, language, and craftsmanship. Data is gathered through interviews conducted with craftsmen in Hit, followed by qualitative analysis to elucidate the diverse applications of loanwords. Haugen's (1950) taxonomy serves as a foundational framework for this study, categorizing borrowed words into three distinct classifications: loanwords, loan blends, and loan shifts. The study results revealed that some craftsmen in the city of Hit, particularly those crafts directly linked to its historical and cultural heritage, remained unaffected by linguistic changes and did not adopt borrowed foreign words, albeit incorporating a few necessary terms into their language. Conversely, the language of the Na'our maker was notably distinct for its purity, devoid of any borrowed words. On the other hand, a significant number of borrowed words were observed among most other handicrafts. Borrowed words predominantly originated from the English language, constituting the highest percentage at 66%, followed by Turkish words at over 15%, Persian words at 11%, and French words at 6%.

**Keywords:** Borrowing, Loanwords, Hit Community, Handicraftsmen, Waterwheels.

## دراسة الكلمات المستعارة لدى اصحاب الحرف اليدوية في مجتمع مدينة هيت: دراسة لغوية اجتماعية

ثائر عدنان جميل

ديوان الوقف السني – دائرة التعليم الديني والدراسات الإسلامية – بغداد – العراق

## المخلص :

تتناول هذه الدراسة استخدام الكلمات المستعارة والمستخدم من قبل اصحاب الحرف اليدوية في مجتمع مدينة هيت، وتركز الدراسة على العملية المعقدة التي من خلالها تنتقل الكلمات المستعارة بين اللغات والثقافات المتنوعة، تحت تأثير عوامل ثقافية متعددة مثل التجارة، والهجرة، والتعليم، والهوية الثقافية. اذ يقوم الباحث بإجراء استكشاف لغوي اجتماعي لاستخدام الكلمات المستعارة بين عشرة حرفيين داخل مجتمع مدينة هيت الغني ثقافياً والمهم تاريخياً، مقدماً نظرة عميقة في التفاعل بين التراث الثقافي واللغة والحرفة. تم جمع البيانات من خلال مقابلات أجريت مع الحرفيين في هيت، وقد تم اجراء تحليل نوعي لتوضيح الاستخدامات المتنوعة للكلمات المستعارة. وقد اعتمدت الدراسة على تصنيف هاوجن (1950) كقاعدة أساسية لهذه الدراسة، حيث صُنف الكلمات المستعارة إلى ثلاث تصنيفات متميزة: الكلمات المستعارة، والكلمات الدخيلة، والنسخ أو النقل. أظهرت نتائج الدراسة أن بعض الحرفيين في مدينة هيت، خصوصاً تلك الحرف المرتبطة مباشرة بتاريخها وتراثها الثقافي، لم يتأثروا بالتغيرات اللغوية ولم يتبنوا كلمات أجنبية مستعارة، على الرغم من تضمين عدد قليل من المصطلحات الضرورية في لغتهم. على الجانب الآخر، كانت لغة صانع الناعور متميزة بوضوح بنقائها وخلوها من أي كلمات مستعارة. ومن ناحية أخرى، فقد لوحظ استخدام عدد كبير من الكلمات المستعارة عند اصحاب الحرف

الآخرين. حيث هيمنت اللغة الانكليزية على النسبة الاعلى من الكلمات المستعارة ، وبنسبة 66%، تلتها الكلمات ذو الاصول التركية وبنسبة تفوق 15%، والكلمات الفارسية بنسبة 11%، والكلمات الفرنسية بنسبة 6%.

الكلمات المفتاحية : الاستعارة، الكلمات المستعارة، مجتمع مدينة هيت، اصحاب الحرف اليدوية، النواعير

## 1. Introduction

A key element of intercultural communication and human communication is language. Language evolution has been greatly influenced by social interactions and cross-cultural exchanges throughout history. Linguistic borrowing is the inevitable result of linguistic exchanges between speakers of various languages, where words and phrases from one language get adopted into another. For instance, trade and commerce, migration, war, conquest, technology, and media have greatly aided language interactions and the borrowing of words across linguistic boundaries. As a language evolves, its lexicon, grammar, and pronunciation all naturally change. Therefore, the creation of loanwords can be seen as evidence of the cultural and linguistic influences that have shaped a language over time.

The study will conduct a sociolinguistic analysis of loanwords used by handicraftsmen in the Hit community, focusing specifically on the waterwheel makers. Hit or (Heet) is a city with a rich cultural heritage and a long history that dates back centuries. The city's cultural heritage is deeply intertwined with its handicraft traditions, which have been passed down through generations. Hit City is well known for its beautiful handcrafted products, which are valued much for their artistry and excellent craftsmanship. Hit City's talented craftspeople use long-standing methods and materials to produce an extensive variety of valued handicrafts that are demanded locally as well as internationally.

The following research questions will form the basis of the study:

1. Do handicraftsmen in the Hit community employ loanwords in their craft-related vocabulary?
2. What types of loanwords, as per Haugen's (1950) classification, are frequently used by Handicrafts in the Hit community?
3. What are the sociocultural motivations behind adopting such loanwords in handicraft production?

By exploring these research questions and outcomes, we may understand the sociocultural implications of using borrowed words to form social identity and community cohesion in Hit.

## 2. Borrowing: An Overview

In linguistics, borrowing refers to the process of adapting a word from one language for use in another. The term used for the borrowed word is either a borrowing, a borrowed word, or a loanword. Crystal (1985) characterizes the English language as a voracious borrower, with over 120 languages contributing to its contemporary vocabulary. When different speech communities interact, they incorporate elements from other languages into their own. Therefore, borrowing can be seen as a consequence of language contact. Sapir (1921) highlights that the most basic form of influence that one language can have on another is through "borrowing." Linguists have varying definitions of borrowing or loanwords. Essentially, it involves one language adopting linguistic elements from another and integrating them as an integral part of its vocabulary to enrich its linguistic repertoire.

It is believed that languages borrow those words from other languages which are not available in it, as Robins (1996) points out that "whenever and wherever there are contacts of any sort between the speakers of different languages, speakers will make use of words from other languages

to refer to things, processes, and the ways of behavior, organizations, or thinking for which words or phrases were not available or convenient in their language”, cited in Yan Deng (2009:33).

### 2.1. Classification of Borrowing:

Haugen (1950, 1956) is credited with developing one of the most detailed classifications of borrowings, drawing from an analysis of Norwegian immigrants' language use in the United States. Central to Haugen's theoretical framework is the idea that borrowing is a result of two processes: importation and substitution. Importation occurs when a foreign word is directly replicated in a language, allowing its origins to be easily traced. Conversely, substitution involves replacing certain morphemes in the original word with elements from the receiving language, facilitating its integration into the linguistic structures of that language. Haugen makes a clear distinction between 'importation,' which involves the exact replication of material from another language, and 'substitution,' which entails replicating with alterations to certain aspects of the structure of the borrowed item.

Haugen (1950) classifies borrowing into three primary categories: 'loanwords' (importation without morphemic substitution), 'loan blends' (importation with partial morphemic substitution of certain features), and 'loan shifts' (entire morphemic substitution without importation, wherein the semantic meaning of an existing word alters based on resemblances to words from other languages). Additionally, this category includes what are known as "loan translations," which are phrases that originate from linguistic contact but are not expressly borrowed or modeled after a particular object from the language that was spoken in the contact experience.

### 2. 2. Related Studies

The current study focuses on the loanwords used by Hiti handicraftsmen in terms of the borrowing word process. Many previous studies dealt with loanwords from different perspectives, but no single study tackles the term loanwords with such a group of language users. Mashkooor and Sahan (2014), in their research titled "Linguistic Borrowing: A Cross-Cultural Study of English-Arabic Loanwords," explore the phenomenon of borrowing words between English and Arabic languages, focusing on the cultural and linguistic interactions that facilitate this process. The primary aim of the study is to investigate how cultural and linguistic contact between English and Arabic leads to borrowing. It analyzes the motivations and factors underlying this borrowing phenomenon, emphasizing the importance of cultural interchange in linguistic evolution. Cultural contact often leads to linguistic contact, with borrowing frequently arising from the need for new vocabulary or the prestige associated with specific language varieties.

The distinction between 'pragmatic borrowing' and 'pragmatic Anglicism' as elaborated in Ilic (2017) is systemic, and the article suggests a systemic approach for the analysis of integration of English pragmatic features into Serbian. The findings indicate that pragmatic Anglicisms often fill discourse gaps devoid of Serbian equivalents, highlighting a change in communicative practices influenced by English. To test the formal and functional properties of 300 tokens of pragmatic Anglicisms identified in different media and spontaneous discourse. We model this experimental framework onto the broad sociolinguistic situation of Serbian in the hope that this opens lines of future investigation into socio- and interactional-pragmatic borrowing, the status of English and other languages in the region, and cultural aspects of the research-practice interface where testing takes place. Explore the complex connections between language and culture and between language and social behavior through the lenses of globalization and Anglicization to ensure a multidisciplinary approach.

Another study is by Dewi (2018), who focuses on the process of borrowing English words as well as the sociology of language, in which the phenomenon of borrowing English terms into Javanese has been examined, the interplay between language and the social aspects. Consequently, the researcher discovered that borrowed English words can be found among Javanese speakers living in highland villages or on the town's outskirts. This suggests that borrowing is a widespread linguistic phenomenon, and highlights the importance of considering sociolinguistic perspectives on language dynamics, particularly regarding English lexical influence. This study focuses on the use of English borrowings in the written and spoken language of Javanese. Findings reveal that Javanese speakers in the Tawangharjo areas employ 102 English-derived words in daily speech, with 91 of these already integrated into Indonesian. Notably, none of the borrowings underwent full phonemic substitution, highlighting implications for language education and lexical assimilation. Zenner et al. (2019), in contrast, discuss the social effects of using loanwords and emphasize how these words represent social identities. The study highlights the need for empirical research into the social associations of loanwords, particularly in light of the expanding global influence of English lexicon. A notable gap in previous research is the relative lack of attention paid to prestige, and the paper calls for a more integrated approach to studying loanwords as expressions of social identity and prestige. This work also focuses on the indexical potential of loanwords in developing and communicating their social identities in a specific community.

Jdetawy and Hamza (2020) also discuss loanwords as one type of lexical borrowing in their paper, *Loanwords in the Taxonomy of Borrowing: A Sociolinguistic Analysis*, and focus on the idea of language contact. Such interaction is very important in sociolinguistic studies, as it often results in loanwords. Loanword integration and adaptation from donor languages is also profiled in the research. Explaining how languages change and influence each other necessarily leads one to an understanding of how loanwords are integrated into the phonological, morphological, and syntactic systems of the recipient languages. According to the paper, loanword absorption is affected by time and usage. The longer a foreign word remains in the language of reception, the more familiar and absorbed it becomes. Two principal hypotheses are proposed in the paper regarding borrowing: the deficient hypothesis (borrowing fills lexical void) and the dominance hypothesis (borrowing mirrors the prestige of the donor language). It is concluded that the loanwords are a natural side effect of linguistic contact. As it enables recipient languages to adjust and expand language lexicon. It emphasizes the importance of knowing why words are borrowed and what implications do they have for both linguistic change and cultural contact.

Mahmood and Khalaf (2022) focused on loanword phonology theory, notably English loanwords in Samawian Arabic vernacular, which show their phonological modifications. Historical and cultural contacts have made English a global language donor, especially in technology and science. It highlights a need for more research on the phonology of English loanwords in Iraqi Samawian Arabic Vernacular (ISAV).

The hypothesis proposes that loanword adaptation is impacted by the borrowing language's phonological rules, which may require new rules to accommodate foreign structures. It examines how loanwords might disclose speakers' phonological knowledge, pushing phonological limitations and questioning the origins of specific patterns. The paper separates dialect and culture borrowing and emphasizes the effects of phonology and grammar on the borrowing process. The research draws numerous major conclusions about English loanword phonology in Iraqi Samawian Arabic. Globalization Impact, Phonological Adaptation, Epenthesis vs. Deletion, Cultural and Linguistic Integration, Educational Implications, and Future Research Directions. These conclusions underscore the dynamic nature of language and the significant role that external influences, such as globalization and cultural exchange, play in shaping local dialects.

Yet, the studies discussed present a comprehensive overview of the borrowing phenomenon in various linguistic contexts, shedding light on the dynamics of language contact and evolution. They

delve into the motivations, processes, and implications of borrowing, emphasizing the role of cultural exchange and social dynamics in shaping linguistic landscapes. Additionally, there seems to be a focus on the borrowing process itself, with less emphasis on the reception and acceptance of loanwords by native speakers. Further investigation could focus on understanding how loanwords are perceived, integrated into daily usage, and potentially contribute to language change and identity formation. Additionally, while some studies touch on the social and cultural aspects of borrowing, the body of research could use a more in-depth look at the power dynamics that arise during language contact and how they affect the choice and use of loanwords.

However, a potential gap in the existing research will focus on the words and terms used by a special group of users, i.e., handcrafters within the Heet speech community, unlike any of the previous studies. The studies look at how adaptation happens and how loanwords are used in various areas of linguistics, such as phonology (Mahmood and Khalaf 2022), morphology (Kamensky et al. 2016), pragmatics (Ilic 2017), and sociolinguistics (Dewi 2018, Zenner et al. 2019, and Jdetawy and Hamza 2020). As far as the cultural considerations are concerned, the study matches with Mashkoo and Sahan (2014) since they survey the motivations and causes behind the borrowing phenomenon, highlighting the significance of cultural exchange in language development, specifically between Arabic and English, which leads to language exchange.

### **3. Methodology:**

#### **3.1. Data Selection and Participants:**

The methodology involved selecting participants from the Hit community who were handcraftsmen actively using loanwords. The focus was on individuals within this community who had firsthand experience with waterwheel making and were familiar with the terminology associated with this craft. The selection process aimed to gather insights from craftsmen who could provide valuable information about the loanwords integrated into the vocabulary of waterwheel making.

#### **3.2. Data Description:**

Data collection primarily consisted of conducting interviews and recordings with the selected craftsmen in Hit. During the interviews, participants were asked about their experiences, knowledge, and use of loanwords in the context of waterwheel craftsmanship. The recordings captured the spoken language, allowing for a detailed analysis of the loanwords used by the craftsmen. The data focused on identifying loanwords, understanding their meanings, and exploring their origins within the linguistic landscape of the Hit community.

#### **3.3. Data Analysis:**

##### **a. Identification of Loanwords:**

The researcher first identified loanwords based on the interview transcripts and recording data. This process involved recognizing terms borrowed from other languages that were integrated into the vocabulary of handcraftsmen within the Hit community.

##### **b. Relating Loanwords to Source Languages:**

Once loanwords were identified, the researcher traced these words back to their source languages. This step aimed to establish the linguistic origins of the loanwords and understand the linguistic influences on the vocabulary used by craftsmen in Hit. The researcher based on the following sources: (Al-Jawaliqi,1990) and (Mostafa, 2021)

### c. Qualitative Investigation of Word Frequencies:

The analysis involved qualitatively investigating the frequency of these loanwords being used by the craftsmen. By examining how frequently loanwords were utilized in the context of waterwheel making, the researcher gained insights into the significance and prevalence of linguistic borrowings within this domain.

### d. Application of Haugen's Taxonomy:

Haugen's (1950) taxonomy, which classifies borrowed words into loanwords, loan blends (loan translations), and loan shifts, served as the model for this study. The researcher categorized the identified loanwords into these three types based on their linguistic characteristics and the processes through which they had been integrated into the vocabulary of craftsmen in the Hit community.

## 4. Results and discussions:

Below, there is an overview of the key results and data collected from craftsmen of Hit, including a specific table for each craftsman's data, along with a brief description of their profession.

### 1. Water Wheel Maker (Na'our):

The craft of making waterwheels is considered one of the distinguished handicrafts of the historical city of Hit. The craft of waterwheel making stands as one of the ancient and widely practiced industries in agricultural history. Utilizing branches and trunks from mulberry and poplar trees, early innovators ingeniously engineered a device comprising these materials in a circular configuration. This apparatus was engineered to elevate water from the river into an irrigation channel, thereby facilitating the irrigation of agricultural fields and orchards (Al Hiti, 1990; Susa, 1983).

Through the interviews made with Na'our makers in Hit city, it was observed that most of the words trace back to the Arabic language, specifically the Hit dialect. Additionally, it was also noted that their speech was entirely free from borrowed words, and this craft was not influenced by other languages and cultures that affected the rest of the professions in the city.

### 2. Tire Mechanic: The Person who repairs, installs, balances tires, and punctures on cars, trucks, and vehicles.

(Table 1. Loanwords used by a tire mechanic)

| No. | word   | Meaning  | Source Language | Haugen Taxonomy | pronunciation |
|-----|--------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1   | بنجر   | Puncture | English         | Loanword        | /ˈpʌntʃər/    |
| 2   | تاير   | Tire     | English         | Loanword        | /taɪər/       |
| 3   | جوب    | Tube     | English         | Loanword        | /tsoʊb/       |
| 4   | ويل    | Wheel    | English         | Loanword        | /wi:l/        |
| 5   | ولف    | Valve    | English         | Loan blind      | /walf/        |
| 6   | دريل   | Drill    | English         | Loanword        | /dri:l/       |
| 7   | باوند  | Pound    | English         | Loanword        | /paʊnd/       |
| 8   | جك     | Jack     | English         | Loanword        | /dʒæk/        |
| 9   | بريس   | Press    | English         | Loanword        | /pres/        |
| 10  | لاستيك | elastic  | Turkish         | Loanword        | /lastik/      |
| 11  | كيج    | Gauge    | English         | Loanword        | /geɪdʒ/       |
| 12  | بلنص   | Balance  | English         | Loanword        | /ˈbæləns/     |

|    |                    |                   |                     |                      |               |
|----|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 13 | كمبريسر            | compressor        | English             | loanword             | /kəm'pres.ər/ |
| P. | English:<br>92.3 % | Turkish:<br>7.7 % | Loanword:<br>92.3 % | Loan blind:<br>7.7 % |               |

3. **Molasses and Rashi Maker:** The person who makes molasses from date juice and Rashi from sesame seeds.

(Table 2. Loanwords used by Molasses and Rashi Maker)

| No. | word          | Meaning       | Source<br>Language | Haugen<br>Taxonomy | pronunciation   |
|-----|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1   | إكسباير       | expire        | English            | Loanword           | /ɪk'spaɪər/     |
| 2   | باكيت         | Pocket        | English            | Loanword           | /'pɒk.ɪt/       |
| 3   | بستوكة        | Vessel        | Persian            | Loan blind         | /bustawga/      |
| 4   | بالدي         | barrel        | Spanish            | Loanword           | / baldi/        |
| P.  | English: 50 % | Persian: 25 % | Spanish: 25 %      | Loanword: 75 %     | Loan blind: 25% |

4. **Jawan Maker:** 'Jawan' is a tool made from tree trunks that are manually hollowed out to resemble a deep vessel, with another part called " Mejana," which is similar to a hammer.

(Table 3. Loanwords used by Jawan Maker)

| No. | word            | Meaning        | Source<br>Language | Haugen<br>Taxonomy | pronunciation |
|-----|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1   | فريز            | Freeze         | English            | Loanword           | /fri:z/       |
| 2   | قايش            | Belt           | Turkish            | Loanword           | / Kayş/       |
| 3   | بوفية           | cupboard       | Turkish            | Loanword           | /büfe/        |
| P.  | English: 33.3 % | Turkish 66.7 % |                    | Loanword: 100 %    |               |

5. **Boat Maker:** A person who makes boats. He is called " Ballam"

(Table 4. Loanwords used boat maker)

| No. | word            | Meaning         | Source<br>Language | Haugen<br>Taxonomy | pronunciation  |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1   | سيلكون          | Silicon         | English            | Loanword           | /'sɪl.ɪ.kən/   |
| 2   | المنيوم         | Aluminum        | English            | Loanword           | /ə'lu:.mə.nəm/ |
| 3   | تتك             | tinplate        | Turkish            | Loanword           | /'tæn.k/       |
| P.  | English: 66.7 % | Turkish: 33.3 % |                    | Loanword: 100 %    |                |

## 6. The Tailor: A tailor is an individual who specializes in crafting clothing, particularly for men.

(Table 5. Loanwords used by the tailor)

| No. | word               | Meaning            | Source Language  | Haugen Taxonomy | pronunciation                                  |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | ياخة               | collar             | Turkish          | Loan blind      | / yaka/                                        |
| 2   | تنورة              | Skirt              | Persian          | Loanword        | /altanu:ra/                                    |
| 3   | اوتحي              | Ironer             | Turkish          | Loanword        | / ütücü/                                       |
| 4   | ماركة              | Brand              | Turkish          | Loanword        | /marka/                                        |
| 5   | فوت                | Foot               | English          | Loanword        | /fʊt/                                          |
| 6   | شرشف               | Bed sheet          | Turkish          | Loanword        | /çarşaf/                                       |
| 7   | أويا               | embroidery         | Turkish          | Loanword        | /oja/                                          |
| 8   | دانتييل            | Lace               | French           | Loanword        | /dentelle/                                     |
| 9   | بالطو              | Coat               | French           | Loan blind      | /balto/                                        |
| 10  | بلوز               | Blouse             | English          | Loan blind      | /blu:z/                                        |
| 11  | جاكيت              | Jacket             | English          | Loanword        | / 'jakət/                                      |
| 12  | بنطلون             | Trouser            | French           | Loan blind      | /pantalon/                                     |
| 13  | بوبلين             | Poplin             | English          | loanword        | / 'päplən/                                     |
| 14  | پولك               | Accessories        | Persian          | Loanword        | / pulək/                                       |
| 15  | اولجي              | Tape measure       | Turkish          | Loanword        | /Öltfe/                                        |
| P.  | English:<br>26.7 % | Persian:<br>23.3 % | Turkish:<br>40 % | French:<br>20 % | Loan blind:<br>26.7 %      Loanword:<br>73.3 % |

## 7. The Blacksmith: A blacksmith is a skilled craftsman who works with iron and steel, shaping and forging these metals into various objects using tools such as hammers and anvils.

(Table 6. Loanwords used by the blacksmith)

| No. | word  | Meaning         | Source Language | Haugen Taxonomy | pronunciation      |
|-----|-------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1   | كتر   | cutter          | English         | Loanword        | / 'kæ.tər/         |
| 2   | دسك   | Disc            | English         | Loanword        | /disk/             |
| 3   | تيغة  | Saw blade       | Persian         | Loanword        | /tigheh/           |
| 4   | دريل  | Drill           | English         | Loanword        | /dril/             |
| 5   | بلايس | Pliers          | English         | Loan blind      | / 'plaiəz/         |
| 6   | درفيس | Screwdriver     | French          | Loan blind      | / 'skru:draivə(r)/ |
| 7   | كيبيل | Wire            | English         | Loanword        | / 'waɪər/          |
| 8   | بليت  | Plate           | English         | Loanword        | /pleit/            |
| 9   | جاکوچ | hammer          | Persian         | Loanword        | / 'hæmə(r)/        |
| 10  | چنل   | Channel         | English         | Loanword        | / 'tʃænl/          |
| 11  | تانكي | Tank            | English         | Loan blind      | /tæŋk/             |
| 12  | شيش   | A piece of iron | Turkish         | loanword        | /Şiş/              |
| 13  | فريمة | Frame           | English         | Loanword        | /freɪm/            |

|    |          |              |          |            |              |           |
|----|----------|--------------|----------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| 14 | سپرنگ    | Spring       | English  | Loanword   | /sprɪŋ/      |           |
| 15 | بنطه     | Bunt         | English  | Loan blind | /bʌntə/      |           |
| 16 | انچ      | Inch         | English  | Loan blind | /ɪntʃ/       |           |
| 17 | براص     | Brass        | English  | Loanword   | /brɑ:s/      |           |
| 18 | فرجال    | Drawing tool | Persian  | Loanword   | /fɪrdʒal/    |           |
| 19 | پریس     | Press        | English  | Loanword   | /prɛs/       |           |
| 20 | چرچوبه   | four frame   | Persian  | Loan blind | /tʃɛhar tʃub |           |
| 21 | سلاید    | slide        | English  | Loanword   | /slaid/      |           |
| P. | English: | Persian:     | Turkish: | French:    | Loan blind:  | Loanword: |
|    | 71.4 %   | 19 %         | 6.7 %    | 6.7 %      | 28.6 %       | 71.4 %    |

8. **The Builder:** A builder is a professional skilled in constructing, renovating, or repairing structures such as houses, buildings, or other types of infrastructure. Builders typically work with materials such as bricks, concrete, wood, and metal to create functional and aesthetically pleasing spaces.

(Table 7. Loanwords used by the builder)

| No. | word               | Meaning            | Source<br>Language | Haugen<br>Taxonomy | pronunciation        |                     |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1   | جمجة               | ladle              | Persian            | Loanword           | /tʃæm'tʃe/           |                     |
| 2   | طاسة               | goblet             | Turkish            | Loanword           | /'tɒsæ/              |                     |
| 3   | إسكلة              | Construction tool  | Turkish            | Loanword           | /ʔis'kala/           |                     |
| 4   | شربت               | Juice              | Turkish            | Loanword           | /ʃa'ribat/           |                     |
| 5   | اسفنج              | Sponge             | English            | Loan blind         | /ʔis'finj/           |                     |
| 6   | ليزر               | Laser              | English            | Loanword           | /'le:zer/            |                     |
| 7   | كمبکتر             | Compacter          | English            | Loanword           | /kʊm'bæktər/         |                     |
| 8   | تنکر               | tanker             | English            | Loanword           | /ta'nakar/           |                     |
| 9   | بانيو              | bathtub            | French             | Loanword           | /'bæ:nju:/           |                     |
| 10  | اوفر تايم          | Over time          | English            | Loanword           | /'ouvər taɪm/        |                     |
| 11  | اسطة               | Taskmaster         | Persian            | Loanword           | /'ʔus.tʃa/           |                     |
| 12  | اسمنت              | Cement             | English            | Loanword           | /ɪs'men.t/           |                     |
| 13  | تنكة               | Tin                | Turkish            | Loanword           | /'tæn.kæ/            |                     |
| P.  | English:<br>46.1 % | Persian:<br>15.4 % | Turkish:<br>30.8 % | French:<br>7.7%    | Loan blind:<br>7.7 % | Loanword:<br>92.3 % |

9. **Car Mechanic:** A car mechanic is a skilled technician who specializes in the repair, maintenance, and servicing of vehicles, particularly automobiles. Car mechanics diagnose mechanical issues, perform repairs or replacements on faulty components, and conduct routine maintenance tasks to ensure the optimal functioning of vehicles.

(Table 8. Loanwords used by the car mechanic)

| No. | word | Meaning | Source | Haugen | pronunciation |
|-----|------|---------|--------|--------|---------------|
|-----|------|---------|--------|--------|---------------|

| Language |                  |                | Taxonomy |                      |                     |
|----------|------------------|----------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1        | كابريتر          | carburetor     | English  | Loan blind           | /kæ'brɪ:.tər/       |
| 2        | ستيرن            | Steering       | English  | Loan blind           | /'steɪrɪn/          |
| 3        | رنك              | Ring           | English  | Loanword             | /rɪŋ/               |
| 4        | بستم             | Piston         | English  | Loan blind           | /'bɪs.təm/          |
| 5        | داينمو           | Dynamo         | English  | Loanword             | /'daɪ.nə.mou/       |
| 6        | كويل             | Coil           | English  | Loanword             | /'kwɛɪ/             |
| 7        | واتر بومر        | Water bomber   | English  | Loan blind           | /'wɔ:.tər.bæm/      |
| 8        | اويل بوم         | Oil bomber     | English  | Loan blind           | /'ouɪl bæm/         |
| 9        | كازكت            | Gaze gate      | English  | Loanword             | /'kæz.kɪt/          |
| 10       | فان              | Van            | English  | Loanword             | /væn/               |
| 11       | درنفيس           | Screwdriver    | French   | Loan blind           | /'dər.nə.fɪs/       |
| P.       | English:<br>91 % | French:<br>9 % |          | Loan blind:<br>54.5% | Loanword:<br>45.5 % |

**10. Electrician:** An electrician is a trained professional who specializes in installing, repairing, and maintaining electrical systems and wiring in buildings, equipment, or other structures. Electricians ensure that electrical systems meet safety standards, troubleshoot electrical issues, and perform tasks such as installing lighting, outlets, and circuit breakers.

(Table 9. Loanwords used by the electrician)

| No. | word              | Meaning  | Source            | Haugen               | pronunciation       |
|-----|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|     |                   |          | Language          | Taxonomy             |                     |
| 1   | كتر               | cutter   | English           | Loanword             | /'kæ.tər/           |
| 2   | بلك               | Plug     | English           | Loan blind           | /blæk/              |
| 3   | بنكة              | pankha   | English<br>(urdu) | Loanword             | /'pʌŋ.kə/           |
| 4   | اوف لود           | Overload | English           | Loanword             | /'ouvər lɒd/        |
| 5   | ايرث              | Earth    | English           | Loanword             | /'ɪrθ/              |
| 6   | اي سي             | A C      | English           | Loanword             | /'eɪ si:/           |
| 7   | ادبتر             | Adaptor  | English           | Loanword             | /'ædæp.tər/         |
| 8   | تيب               | Tape     | English           | Loanword             | /ti:b/              |
| 9   | أريل              | Aerial   | English           | Loanword             | /'ɛr.i:l/           |
| 10  | جوين              | Join     | English           | Loanword             | /dʒɔɪn/             |
| 11  | كونتكتر           | Contact  | English           | Loanword             | /'kɒn.tæktər/       |
| 12  | واير              | Wire     | English           | Loanword             | /waɪər/             |
| 13  | لايت              | Light    | English           | Loanword             | /laɪt/              |
| 14  | تورج              | Torch    | English           | Loanword             | /tɔ:.rɔʃ/           |
| P.  | English:<br>100 % |          |                   | Loan blind:<br>7.1 % | Loanword:<br>92.9 % |

After analyzing the data in the tables, it became evident that certain craftsmen within the Hit community tend to use fewer loanwords in everyday conversations and interactions during interviews. These craftsmen, who hold a prominent position within the Hit community, demonstrate a lower frequency of incorporating loanwords into their speech. Notably, craftsmen such as the Na'our (waterwheel) maker consistently refrain from using loanwords. Similarly, craftsmen involved in Jawan making, molasses, Rashi production, and boat crafting exhibit a reduced usage of borrowed terms compared to their counterparts. This phenomenon may be linked to a lesser degree of interaction with external influences, which in turn fosters a stronger sense of cultural preservation and identity.

During the interviews conducted, a total of 97 loanwords were identified in the discourse of the participating craftsmen. Among these loanwords, 67 (69.1%) were derived from the English language, 15 (15.5%) from Turkish, 8 (8.2%) from Persian, and six from French, accounting for 6.2%. Additionally, only one loanword originated from Spanish. In contrast, craftsmen such as car mechanics, blacksmiths, electricians, tailors, tire mechanics, and builders frequently incorporate borrowed words into their discussions regarding their respective crafts. Notably, each craft exhibits a unique pattern in the origins of these borrowed terms, with varying percentages of usage from different languages.

Moreover, in the case of the electrician, all loanwords utilized were of English origin, accounting for 100% of the borrowed vocabulary. The prevalence of English loanwords among craftsmen in the Hit community can be attributed to the historical influence of Ottoman and British occupations on society, facilitating the adoption and transmission of these terms across generations. The presence of Persian loanwords in the local lexicon may be attributed to the geographical proximity and historical interactions between Iraq and Iran, as well as the trade routes passing through these regions, enabling the assimilation and dissemination of Persian vocabulary within the community over time.

By Haugen's (1950) classification, the majority of the borrowed words identified in the dataset align with the category of loanwords, comprising 77 instances out of the total 97, representing 79.4% of the borrowed vocabulary. Conversely, loan blends, a secondary category of loaned terms, are less prevalent, accounting for 20 instances or 20.6% of the total loanwords observed. Interestingly, loan shift, the third category in Haugen's classification, was notably absent within the provided dataset, indicating a lack of instances where the meaning of the borrowed words had undergone a significant shift or alteration. This distribution of loanword types sheds light on the nature of language contact and borrowing processes within the context of craftsmen discourse in the Hit community, underscoring the predominance of direct loaning without substantial blending or semantic transformation.

## 5. Conclusions

1. Loanwords are utilized by all craftsmen in the Hit community to varying degrees, except the Na'our maker, who notably abstains from their use.
2. The craft of Na'our (waterwheel) making stands out as a distinctly culture-specific handicraft within the Hit community.
3. English loanwords are predominantly utilized, comprising approximately 69.1% of the borrowed terms compared to other languages.
4. Certain craftsmen, such as molasses and Rashi makers and jawan manufacturers, have been minimally influenced by cultural changes and the acquisition of new borrowed words. However, there are specific terms that the manufacturers are compelled to incorporate into their vocabulary due to requirements for packaging and selling, such as "packet" and "expired."

5. In adherence to Haugen's (1950) classification, loanwords constitute the predominant type of borrowed vocabulary employed by craftsmen in Hit, comprising approximately 79.4% of the total terms utilized. Conversely, loan blends account for around 20.6% of the borrowed lexicon, while loan shift is conspicuously absent from the corpus, indicating a clear pattern of direct borrowing with minimal blending or semantic alterations among the handicraftsmen in Hit.
6. Apart from waterwheel making, wars, occupations, geographical and historical factors, and the proximity of nations also facilitate the exchange of cultures and languages among peoples, influencing the acquisition of new terms.

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