

English Borrowed Words In Iraqi Society

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. الكلمات المفتاحية: الكلمات المستعارة من اللغة الإنجليزية، علم اللغويات الاجتماعي، العربية العراقية، الاقتراض المعجمي

ABSTRACT

A sociolinguistic study investigates the nature of borrowing and the reasons behind that . Examining the daily interactions in Iraqi society showing the amount of influence by English words in fields like globalization, digital media, and culture. This study tries to examines the way in which these borrowed words become part of the Iraqi Arabic dialect. It deeply examines lexical words in terms of their origin English words, the Iraqi form for loanwords, the sociolinguistic context in which they were used, and the target user group. The researcher do collect data from social media platforms and spontaneous spoken interactions. The structural analysis shows that English words experience systematic phonological change (such as vowel insertion and consonant substitution) and morphological integrations (including Arabic verb patterning and pluralization) to match with the local dialect. The results show that the distribution of these loanwords is not uniform and the adoption of them is mainly applied by the target user groups. The highest frequency of usage is among younger generations, urban populations and higher socioeconomic or highly educated classes. Contextual analysis also indicates that such borrowings are strategically used in particular domains, such as technology, fashion, workplace settings and casual youth slang, for particular sociolinguistic purposes, such as prestige marking, identity construction and modern solidarity. In conclusion, this investigation shows the dynamic nature of globalized Iraqi society by demonstrating how lexical borrowing is indicative of more extensive changes in social correspondence and cultural identity.

الملخص

تتقصى هذه الدراسة طبيعة الاقتراض اللغوي وأسبابه، من خلال تحليل لغوي اجتماعي للكلمات الدخيلة من اللغة الإنجليزية والمنغرس في بنيان اللهجة العراقية المعاصرة. و مع التسارع لعجلة العولمة، ووسائل الإعلام الرقمي، والتبادل الثقافي، تغلغت المفردات الإنجليزية بشكل متزايد في التواصل اليومي للمجتمع العراقية. حيث تبحث هذه الدراسة بطريقة منهجية في مسار هذه الالفاظ المقترضة من خلال تحليل الكلمات المعجمية وردّها إلى أصولها الإنجليزية، وتحديد صيغتها المعربة للعراقي، ورصد السياق اللغوي الاجتماعي الذي تُستخدم

فيه، فضلاً عن تحديد الفئة المستهدفة من المستخدمين. وقد جُمعت مادة الدراسة من التفاعلات الشفوية العفوية ومن منصات التواصل الاجتماعي.

أظهر التحليل البنوي أن الكلمات الإنجليزية تخضع لتطويع صوتي (فونولوجي) نسقي (مثل إقحام الحروف المصوتة/الحركات، وإبدال الحروف الصامتة)، بالإضافة إلى إدماج صرفي يشمل إخضاع الكلمات لأوزان الأفعال العربية وصيغ الجمع، وذلك لكي تتلاءم مع البنية اللغوية للهجة المحلية. أما من الناحية اللغوية الاجتماعية، فقد أكدت النتائج أن توزيع هذه الكلمات الدخيلة ليس متسقاً أو متساوياً؛ إذ يخضع تبنيها لتفاضل طبقي واجتماعي واضح تبعاً للفئات المستخدمة، حيث سُجلت أعلى معدلات الاستخدام بين فئات الشباب، وسكان علاوة على ذلك، يشير التحليل المناطق الحضرية، والطبقات ذات المستويات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية المرتفعة أو الفئات الأعلى السياقي إلى أن هذه المقترضات اللغوية تُوظف استراتيجياً في مجالات محددة؛ تشمل التكنولوجيا، والأزياء، وبيئات العمل، والمصطلحات الدارجة بين الشباب، وذلك لتأدية وظائف لغوية اجتماعية متباينة، منها: إبراز المكانة الاجتماعية، وبناء الهوية، وتأكيد التضامن والتناغم ختاماً، تسلط هذه الدراسة الضوء على الطبيعة الديناميكية للمجتمع العراقي العولمي، مبيّنة كيف يعكس الاقتراض المعجمي العصري. تغيرات أوسع نطاقاً في الهوية الثقافية والتواصل الاجتماعي.

1. Introduction

The phenomenon of the influence of one language on another is closely related to the influence of a culture on another. The linguistic elements that cultures transport from one location to another are a consistent source of influence on the lives and languages of other peoples, to varying degrees. (Al Jawadi, 1972: 5). When one language borrows words from other languages and these words become portion of its own vocabulary in a linguistic borrowing process: they are called borrowed words. The new word take its position to be used by the speakers of the recipient language. For instance, in old English the word "pork" did not exist; it became originally an English word after it was taken from French pore 'pig, pork'. (Campbell, 1998 : 57,58). Meaning and form are adapted by speakers of the borrowed language and they are adapted in a way to suit the new phonological system of the recipient language. On the other hand sounds and grammatical structures are less borrowed (Crystal, 2008 :58, 404). One language can take words from many languages and it never gets them back again. (Yule, 2010 :54)

The word "borrowing" indicate to the process of speakers taking words from a source language into their language (recipient language) the two words "loan" and "borrowing" have been described as metaphors, in. There is no real transfer from particular language to another, and there is no intention to get these words back to the source language. They come to this language to be used by its native speakers as if they are originally its own. As a result, borrowing comes of cultural communication among language communities. The process of word borrowing align in two directions of the two languages in communication, but often there is one language that borrows many words from the other language. The language that gives more is the one which is more prestigious. (www.ruf.rice.edu)

2. How is the process of borrowing done?

According to Routledge (Bussmann, 1996: 55), one can define the term "linguistic borrowing" as 'the adoption of a linguistic expression from one language into another.' Loan words often undergo phonologically and morphologically construction in order to suit the recipient structure of language. The introduced words to the recipient language may carry sounds which are foreign to its speakers. These sounds undergo certain processes to assimilate these sounds as their own sounds and this happens due to "phonetic interference" and the process is called adaptation (or phoneme substitution). In this process sounds are modified to conform the equivalent sounds in the borrowed language (Campbell, 1998: 60-63).

The quantity of borrowed words is contingent upon the various types of language communications, and the result of borrowing can fluctuate based on the duration and strength of the contact, the nature of the communication, and the level of bilingualism among populations. Changes in phonemes in the borrowing language, besides borrowed words that incorporate the new sounds, will be the result of long-term interaction. This process is referred to as "direct phonological diffusion." For instance, English did not have the phonemic 13/ prior to its extensive interaction with French. Through the numerous French

loans that included this sound and were incorporated into English, such as rouge Iru31 (French rouge'red'), it became an English phoneme. Not only are loan words reconstructed to go with the borrowing language phonology, but they are also occasionally altered to shape the structure of morphology of the borrowing language. For instance, Spanish and French borrowings into Arabic have been adapted to go with morphological paradigms in Arabic language, which entail vowel changes in the root to indicate distinct morphemes, such as the difference between "singular" and "plural." For instance, "resibo" (singular) and "ruiiseb" (plural) are equivalent to "recibo biibor" (a steamship, steamer) in Spanish, while "buiiber" (plural) is equivalent to "vapor" (/bapor/) in Spanish. (Campbell, 1998: 60-63)

3. Determining the Direction of Borrowing

The process of borrowing involve two directions , one is the source (giver) and the other one is the (taker). The following criteria determine whether certain words are borrowed or not

3.1 Morphological complexity

The direction of borrowing can be determined by the morphological structure of words. In certain cases of borrowing, the form in question is morphologically complex, meaning it consists of more than one morpheme, or it is originally complex and lacking an equivalent analysis in the borrower language. (Campbell, 1998: 64, 65) The source language is typically the one with the morphologically complex form, while the borrower is the one with the monomorphemic form. For instance, the English term "alligator" came from the Spanish term "el lagarto," which means "the alligator." Despite being monomorphemic in English, the direction of borrowing must be from Spanish to English, as it is based on two morphemes in Spanish: "el" meaning "the" and "lagró," meaning "alligator." As the Moors dominated Spain (901-1492), numerous Arabic words were combined into Spanish. Many Arabic loans in Spanish have the Arabic definite article al-, which is monomorphemic change Spanish (Campbell, 1998: 56,66).

3.2 Clues from cognates

Words of more than one language that are under suspect of borrowing, if it has legal cognates through one source language of the same origin and found in small number of languages of another family, then the source language is one of the languages forming questions has cognates in the related languages(Campbell, 1998: 67, 68).

3.3 Geographical beside ecological impact

The geographical and ecological links can play roles in suspecting loanwords. They can give information that helps to determine whether they are borrowed or not and give information about it's own identity of the source language . For example, the remoteness of the geographical as well as ecological from earlier English-speaking part of zebra, gnu, impala and aardvark - animals in Africa originally makes these words to be loanwords in English (Campbell, 1998: 67-68).

4. The Reasons of borrowing

Khrisat and Mohamad (2014) stated that Loanwords coexist with the source language worldwide; their usage, violation, and change are likely to occur, "resulting in a variety of word formation processes." Languages borrow from one another because of the absence of such items in the source language.

"need" and "prestige" are two primary motivations for borrowing words from other languages. There is necessity of naming new concepts in a language becomes urgent, accordingly, they often borrow words from other languages. Japanese tabako 'cigarette, tobacco,' specifically derived from Arabic tabiiq 'a herb which produced euphoria' via Spanish tabaco). The second reason for borrowing is prestige, which is that the foreign term is highly regarded for some reason. This type of borrowing is occasionally referred to as "luxury loanwords. " English could have achieved the same level of proficiency with only native words for "pig flesh/pig meat" and "cow flesh/cow meat." However, for prestige reasons, pork (derived from French porc) and beef (derived from French boeuf) were included. A third but less significant reason for borrowing is the opposite of prestige, which is a result of negative evaluation. These words are adopted by the language as derogatory. (Campbell , 1998 :59-60)

Table 1. English loanwords in the Iraqi society

The origin English words	The Iraqi form for loanwords	The sociolinguistics context they used in	Target user group
Try	تراي	Fields of cars	Young people

Wrong side	رون سايد	And deciding the direction	All ages especially young people
Toilet	تواليت	For WC	All ages
Jug	جك	Container of water	All ages
Glass	كلاص	A small container of water	All ages
Sink	سك	When we wash dishes	All ages especially women
Dish	دش	That thing which receives signals	All ages
Satellite	ستلايت	Receiver	All ages
Asphalt	اسفلت	Used for building	All ages especially working staff
Cement	سمنت	Used for building	All ages especially working staff
Influenza	فلاونزا	Kind of disease	All ages
Bus	باص	A big vehicle	All ages
Motor	ماطور	Electronic bike	Young people
Corridor	كوليدور	The entry of a house	All ages
Bicycle	بايسكل	Kind of bike	All ages
Balloon	بالون	An entity full of air	Kids
Mobile	موبايل	Machine used for calling	All ages
Internet	انترنت	Used to connect to network	All ages especially young
Computer	كمبيوتر	Electronic device	All ages especially young
Vase	فازا	Container of flowers	All ages especially women
Heater	هيتير	Source of heat	All ages especially old
Bottle	بطل	Glass of container	All ages
Dashboard	دشبول	The inside front of the car	Men in all ages

Body	بدي	Kind of clothes	All ages especially young women
Fingers	فنكرز	Kind of fried potato	All ages especially young
Sausage	صوصج	Kind of meat	All ages
Steak	ستيك	Sliced meat	All ages
Diet	دايت	Follow strict system I food	Young and middle-aged people
Message	مسج	Electronic letter	All ages especially young
Capsule	كبسول	Medicine	All ages especially doctors and pharmacists
T-shirts	تيشيرت	Kind of clothes	All ages especially young people

5. Previous Studies

Al-Jarf (2023) To summarize this study we can say that loanwords come to languages and become part of it for many reasons . Arabic language as many other languages borrowed words from English and use them as their own . These words change the nature of our language and dialect and cause expansion in its own vocabulary. Al-Jarf (2024) The paper investigates the derivation of verbs from loanwords in Arabic, revealing that 41% of derived verbs are Arabizations of the source verbs, while 59% are new verbs created from loan nouns for which no verb existed in the source language. It identifies nine Arabic derivational patterns, with the most productive being the quadri-consonantal paradigm/ (فعلل) fa?lal/ CVCCVC ,(used in 46% of cases. The study also highlights constraints on verb derivation and recommends the creation of dictionaries for loanwords and Arabic derivations. Abdulrazzaq and Al-Ubaidy (2023) The study examines the phonological adaptation of diphthongs in English loanwords within Iraqi Arabic using quantitative method for analysis of 346 loanwords. It reveals that most adaptations follow systematic patterns, often involving the replacement of diphthongs with vowel-plus-glide sequences or their lessen to single vowels. The findings shows that these adaptations are influenced by both the phonological systems of Iraqi Arabic and English, with spelling also playing a role .The study investigates the use of English loanwords in the speech of Jordanian university students, showing that these words are employed for reasons such as prestige, habit, study needs, and modernity. It finds that students in scientific faculties use English loanwords more frequently than those in humanities, and that women use them more often than men. The main reason behind such preference is the assumption that English words lack equivalents in Arabic and their use become habitual. Al Btoush (2014) studies the daily communication using English loanwords of students at Jordanian University in Jordan. It examines the factors that influence the adoption of these borrowings, offering a comprehensive examination of the effect of English on casual Arabic, which is consistent with the emphasis on English borrowings into Arabic.

6. Methodology

This study adopts a qualitative, descriptive-analytical method using multi-source "lexical surfing" method to collect English loanwords from Iraqi social media, public speech, and

broadcast media. The collected data is analyzed using a four-tiered comparative matrix. First, the source English etymon establishes a semantic and grammatical baseline. Second, the structural adaptation is evaluated, separating phonological changes and morphological incorporations in Iraqi Arabic. Thirdly, the sociolinguistic context is explored by putting words within particular fields such as technology, fashion, or the workplace, in order to check their communicative functions. Finally, the main user groups are determined by age, education, and socioeconomic level through demographic matching.

7. Conclusion

Languages used to adopt words from other languages for several reasons to suit their needs. Iraqi Arabic is one of the dialects that borrowed words from other languages like English. As a result of this borrowing English words become part of Iraqi Arabic dialect. Such words alter our dialect, and enlarge its vocabulary. The analysis reveals the systematic phonological processes (e.g., vowel insertion, consonant substitution) and morphological processes (e.g., following Arabic verb pattern and pluralization) that the English words have gone through to fit the local dialect. Sociolinguistically, the findings indicate that these loanwords are not distributed systematically; their adoption is done due to some needs and the vast displaying to English language. The analysis also shows the dominant domains in which these words occurred such as technology, fashion, workplace environments, and casual youth slang serving distinct sociolinguistic functions, including prestige marking, identity construction, and modern solidarity.

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