

**Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation**  
**South Ural State University**  
**INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS**  
**DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

**Reviewer**

\_\_\_\_\_/O. A. Tolstykh/

\_\_\_\_\_  
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**Head of Department**

\_\_\_\_\_/K. N. Volchenkova/

\_\_\_\_\_  
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**Integration of English Loanwords in Arab Online  
Communication**

*MASTER'S THESIS*

Supervisor:

Associate Professor E.I. Khabirova,  
Candidate of Philology

\_\_\_\_\_ 2020

Student: Hayder Abdul Razzaq Oudah

Group: LM-280

\_\_\_\_\_ 2020

Controller:

Associate Professor E.I. Khabirova  
Candidate of Philology

\_\_\_\_\_ 2020

Defended with the grade:

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## **ABSTRACT**

The topic of the master thesis is Integration of English Loanwords in Arab Online Communication.

This paper examines English loanwords that have penetrated the lexicon of Arabic youth and views their significance in Arab online communication. Loanwords are regarded as linguistic expressions adopted from one language into another.

This study aims to analyze the main tendencies of integration of English loanwords that have entered the Arabic language due to the rise of online communication. In addition to the linguistic description of the obtained data, the extralinguistic reasons for word borrowing are analyzed.

The paper considers recent research related to loanwords in Arabic. The research materials (a list of popular English loanwords) are extracted from popular messaging apps: Viber, WhatsApp, Instagram, and Facebook. Our observations are based on a questionnaire, specially designed for native Arabs. The reasons for the use of loanwords by native Arabic speakers are analyzed. In the course of this survey, the most common and less frequent loanwords are determined. The paper reveals possible reasons for their appearance, peculiarities of the use of certain words, possible variations of their replacement with Arabic words.

Our study showed that Arabs tend to insert English loanwords in their online communication. The results of the survey reveal the preferences of Arabic-speaking users in choosing the appropriate alphabet for typing the English loanwords.

## INTRODUCTION

**The research is vital** because it discusses the integration among all the aspects English language and my native Arabic language through the internet, Facebook, and other social media by the influence of tourism, travel, trading, culture, and technological developments. These changes may include pronunciation, syntax, and the lexicon of the language by loans. The changes in Lexicon are most prominent and can be noticed in everyday use of the language. That means all languages are not stable and change over some time, often gradually. The speakers of those languages are not aware of the changes until a century or more has passed.

In my study, **our final target** is to investigate the phenomenon of linguistic borrowing from English to my native Arabic through internet messengers and communication technologies, which use in our daily search in the social media sources. It is necessary to say that linguistic borrowing is a very common phenomenon and no language entirely is free of borrowed lexicon elements vocabulary. My study illustrates a different axis of this phenomenon, and the types of language loans; their functions, conditions, and classifications, in addition to their relationship to another phenomenon such as code-switching.

The greatest important type of linguistic change in English is language borrowing. English has borrowed a lot of words from many languages so that the volume of borrowed words in English has become 70% of the vocabulary in this language, so it is almost impossible to say anything without the use of at least one borrowed word. Modern loans are more obvious and more used to fulfill the social need for which these words came, either by cultural, commercial, artistic, political, or economic influence. Those borrowed words cannot be distinguished from the mother tongue is English and

they have the great favor in making English the first among other languages in spread to become the language of science instead of the dead Latin.

**The intermediate aims of our research** are

1. To select more loanwords that are adopted in Arabic to perform the vital role of contemporary communication.
2. To analyze the morphological, phonological, and semantic changes in their structure and identify the contemporary dominant pattern in daily Arabic language use.
3. Their influence on the modern patterns in network communication.
4. To investigate the new trends in the borrowed words and terms which are emerged prominently.

**The research object** is investigating the main tendencies of integration of English loanwords that have entered the Arabic language due to the rise of online communication.

**The research subject** is of morphological, phonological, and semantic features of English loanwords. It is carried out through the analysis of the differences of the views between the traditional and the recent scholars, on the detailed discussion on both sides of the theoretical and applicable domains. We rely on the theoretical background to support our arguments of the borrowing patterns, which leads us to the analysis of the English loanwords from three directions: morphological, phonological, and semantic. Statistical analysis is also used to give the percentages and the total amount of the loanwords.

**The research materials** are chats from popular messengers Viber, WhatsApp, and Facebook. The loanwords are randomly extracted from the above-mentioned conversations.

**The theoretical sources:** our investigation is based on the works of such eminent linguists as: (Trask, R.L. (2003), Mansoor, M. S., & Salman, Y. M., Langacker, R. W. (1967).

**The theoretical value** of this research is that it can be taken as a basis for further development of the borrowing principles and the meaning of a loanword, the use of borrowing terms in the native language and target language. Besides, the research helps to reveal the mechanisms of integration of the English loanwords in the Arabic language.

**The practical value** of the research is accounted for by the possibility to provide the theoretical basis for designing undergraduate and postgraduate courses in linguistics, terminology/terminography, lexicography, semantics, pragmatics, translation studies, etc. The empirical results of the research may be used for educating students mastering in the fields of linguistics and philology.

**Structure and volume of the research.** The thesis has **58** pages, and consists of an introduction, a theoretical chapter in which theoretical aspects of loanwords are discussed, a practical chapter in which we analyze morphological, phonological and semantic features of English loanwords, and show the results of the paper by using the graphic with the total amount of the loanwords. Our resources consist of references represented by articles and books of foreign authors, internet sources, and dictionaries.

### **Problem Statement**

Our analysis of the integration of English loanwords in Arab social networks aims at solving the problem of codeswitching within intercultural communication. Interaction between cultures is likely to influence the exchange and borrowing of new words by a recipient language. Although previous investigations include a thorough analysis of the structural modifications of English loanwords in the Arabic language, the use of modern English loanwords in Arab online communication remains insufficiently explored.

### **Research Questions**

This research paper aims to answer the following questions:

1. What are the most common and less frequent English loanwords in Arab online communication?

2. Why do Arabic speakers use English loanwords in their social networks?

**Purpose of the Study**

This study aims to analyze the main tendencies of the integration of English loanwords that entered the Arabic language due to the rise of online communication. In addition to a linguistic description of the data, the extralinguistic reasons for borrowing words are analyzed.

# **CHAPTER I THE THEORETICAL BACKGROUND OF LEXICAL BORROWINGS**

## **1.1. The definition of a loanword and its characteristics**

The use of foreign words or expressions into the communication channel or in the context of the English language, from other different languages, belongs to the following reasons :

1. Because the English language is an open language to other languages by its nature.

2. Because these words are used to enrich the language.

3. Because the meanings of those words are needed to the stability to hold the evasion between signifier and the signified meanings in the context. So English the language of science and spread all over the world. Those foreign words are called borrowing or loan words.

This kind of lending language does not destroy the use of the words in both languages(the native and the target). (Bielenia-Grajewska, 2009).

In linguistics, borrowing is a lexical process through which a word from one language is used in another language for a certain specific purpose. The borrowing case is not a monolithic process. This kind of words is known as borrowed words or borrowing words, or words. So, Crystal (2011) has considered as an "insatiable borrower", because more than 120 languages have become as sources for this positive and modern action in contemporary linguistic development.

A loanword is a word that shifts from a language that works as a donor, to another language without translation. It stands with contrary to the words which are found in

two or more languages that are similar because they share an origin. Also, it is different from the borrowed translation, which gives an idiomatic to be adopted in both languages contextually. I mean the same word is used in both languages literally, an item-for-item native version of the original or, sometimes, with a slight difference.

Examples in the English language: "*Coffee*" in English comes from French *café*, Persian "*bāzār*", which means "*market*", and German *Kindergarten*, which means "*children garden*". "*alcohol*" which means in Arabic (الكحول) the same meaning in English (chemical liquid or drink). The noun *calque*, itself, is a loanword that comes to English from the French *calquer* (to copy or trace) (Greavu, 2014). So the word *loanword* is a calque to the word *Lehnwort*, and the phrase "*loan translation*" is also a calque with the German *Lehnübersetzung*.

## **1.2. Linguistic and extralinguistic reasons for borrowing:**

We should take into consideration the reasons for borrowing in both languages, in brief. in the following points:

1. The Islamic and the spread of the Islamic religion through the invasions strengthened the term "intruder". This term has appeared in English and Arabic as well because it creates new term in Arabic called (Al taarib) Arabization for the loan words coming from English or other languages; a process in which the borrowed words are written in Arabic letters but without changing the pronunciation or translating them, such as the names of the sciences ending in the suffix (logy) and their form that distinguish them from the Arabic words. All these processes play an important role in increasing the wealth of the language dictionary and helps the language to get rid of its virginity to open its gate to the modernization.

2. My native Arabic Language which is used to be closed by "Koran", to other languages, imposed itself on those who espouse Islam as their main religion will read "The Sacred Koran" mainly in Arabic.

3. After the technological revolution has invaded the media atmosphere English has mastered this field, because English words are easy to use and articulate than Arabic.

4. The translation process is not suitable and practical to translate those loanwords in addition to Arabic counterparts will be so strange and difficult in use.

5. Public people prefer to practice the loan words in English rather than Arabic because they show the real atmosphere fit the tool they after for in daily communication.

6. More Arabic users like to use English loanwords for prestige showing themselves as more educated people to know the English Language.

7. The user of Arabic It is to be noted that some of these results match the causes mentioned by Trask, R.L. (2003) and Fasold, (2006) according to ( Mansoor, M. S., & Salman, Y. M).

8. The morphological cause: The most important morphological changes occur in number, sex, morphological change such as singular, plural, and gender. This change is of great importance because it is reflected in the daily use of the borrowed words. Here Arabic is easier than English for words entered from English and takes the form of the Arabic syntax more, where the plural is formed in English after the number "one" eg .book/ books while in Arabic there will be "Muthanna" Dual Form: eg. (*Book/two books/books* /*Kitab كتاب/kitaban كتابان kutub كتب*)

9. One of the negative thing that is taken on the Arabic language that is a closed language on itself, and does not allow the entry of other vocabularies, whereas the modernity is in line of developments of other languages Is imposed to occur in the Arabic language to go in a parallel line with other open languages. So the Arabic language accepted the admission of many words from all languages, including English.

Arabic, among other Semitic languages, is characterized through its unique Semitic feature, by preserving the many phonological features that give it unique among all those different Semitic languages, for example, “the largest number (such as throaty sounds,i.e. uvular, pharyngeal and glottal Hamza). This feature is considered the best

to reflect the Proto - Semitic" (Hijazi, 1997). In this regard, it is very appropriate to explore some of the other features of the sound system in Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) relevant to our analysis to help diagnose More areas that As a result of the input of English words borrowed on them, especially phonetics, to achieve this purpose. We need to get some notes on the Arabic phonetic system of the source language, ie, at least for the alias of the rule.

The phonological system of the Arabic language contains 34 characters and it is, in itself, produces the whole sounds of this language, because the Arabic language is considered a purely alphabetical language (ie, the letters of the la themselves constitute the sounds of it,( ie the letters of the language are the pictures of their spoken sounds). These sounds are located between 28 as consonant sounds and 6 as vowels. (Hijazi, 1998).

"It is believed that the main reason for loaning is the need to acquire new vocabulary or lexical items for new places, things and concepts Langacker, R.W. (1967) argues that loaning existing words from another language is easier than creating ones. Cultural influence plays an important role in the path of borrowing words". (Darwish, 2015). There has been tremendous technological progress and revolution in every facet of science, and these scientific movements have produced exciting discoveries and inventions that do not find linguistic equivalents or counterparts in English so the names of these objects enter into the use of English and forced themselves, by the urgent need, from the language that adopts this discovery, and so on. Another language may have words that have no equivalents in other languages. There may be words that refer to social, political, cultural things, events, or abstract concepts that do not exist in the culture of the other language. We can take some examples of English during many eras, we can notice obviously that English has translated words into the types of houses (such as the *bungalow*, *teepee*, *castle*, *mansion*, *Wigwam*). Other words have been borrowed for cultural institutions (such as *opera* and *ballet*). Some of the words have been borrowed for political purposes (eg such as - *perestroika*, *glasnost*, *apartheid*). It

sometimes happens that a culture lends other words or phrases that its language needs to express some technological or social innovations.

This study examines the field of English loanwords that have penetrated the rule of the Arabic dictionary.

1. The researcher addressed a total of 125 words in English, from oral and printed sources, with their specific phonological, morphological, and semantic features. This phonological adoption of these borrowed words became with the sound of nativization, pharyngealization, gemination, metathesis also some consonants as well as the insertion of a vowel to break the word-initial consonant cluster.

2. The words of lending morphological integration in the IA system were based on pluralism, gender compromise, and pattern of action.

3. At the semantic level, narrow, expand, or convey the meanings of their English:

The first is to identify the English loan words that have penetrated the IA lexicon over the past few decades and examine the terms of their entry in the Arabic dialect. The second goal is the analysis of phonetics, morphology, and semantic.

In semantics it can take two forms:

1. Narrowing both the meaning of the borrowed words.

2. The widening or broadening of their content, the entering of English words into the stream of communication will serve this purpose of filling lexical gaps served in a special tone, their SA counterparts were accessible to the local population due to rampant illiteracy.

### **1.3. Linguistic classification of Loanwords**

The linguistic opinions of the linguists, Haugen, E. (1950) & Uriel, W. (1953) are considered the most important theoretical studies concerning the loan influence developed Betz's scheme by "partial" as an additional system with English terms. The

schematic classifications are given through the illustration below. This illustration shows the impact of studies of those linguists on these three important types ([http://www.liquisearch.com/loanword/linguistic\\_classification](http://www.liquisearch.com/loanword/linguistic_classification))

1. Loanwords: showing morphemic importation without substitution.
2. Loanblends: showing morphemic substitution as well as.
3. Loanshifts: showing morphemic substitution without importation.

However, translation is incorrect of the German term Fremdwort whereas this term refers to the pronunciation, spelling, and inflection or gender of the loanwords which have not been used yet, by the speakers of the new language. So, the speaker feels that it is foreign. The linguists Barlow, M. & Kemmer, S. (2000) sees that the term "foreign word" can be decided by the speakers, themselves when they do not know the word. And then, if they hear it, they will think it is from another language, so in that case, it can be called a foreign word. Borrowing in languages has different fields according to Hoffer, B. L. (2005).

"Today only about five percent of our new words are taken from other languages. They are especially prevalent in the names of foods: focaccia, salsa, vindaloo, ramen."

English Language, now, is a global and its Speakers are involved in very close contact with it through the following areas:

Business, politics, the internet, the media, and popular culture. (Prifti, E. 2009). Retrieved from <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED507223.pdf>.

This connection comes with (Steele), to notice that the status of the language is the aspect that has the vital ability to decide its health in the global system. (Nanashaitu, U. O., Jebechi, O. E., Khalaf, K. K., Ahmad, M. A., Raniola-Bidal, R. M., Mendoza, R. C. & Pandey, A. K. 2018). Retrieved from <https://www.uv.es/grimo/publications/ss2016.pdf> gave a simple dynamical model of language death from the part of the society in which two languages compete for speakers. In this model, fluency is imprisoned in the language which carried the heavy

status of high prestige, while the prestige of the language is weakened or lost to the younger generations for social and economic reasons.

The rise of economic interactions between countries during this era of globalization helped the English language very much and enters it into the contemporary cycle, so this is politics and diplomacy. Every speaker of the English language will receive it on his or her home television as a part of political development news. Thus, the daily contact with the English terms used to be diplomatic and political.

The internet is the master of the media that uses English as the widest medium of language to convey the various and miscellaneous data everybody needs in this world. Everyone is sitting at home or business, busy with his computer waiting for something of his concerns. A banker is managing his bank account over the internet connection. The trader can order a product in the other half of the globe and he can expect or import his commodity as easily as he can and to be delivered to his home address in a reasonable amount of time. The student can get his lesson, sources from the internet, and discuss the item with his teachers or group mates. All the web data is broadcasted in English. This case shows that many people all over the world are in contact with English through the internet and can understand several words, at least, enables them to browse the world wide web. A huge amount of songs and movies are shown in English. Floods of the audio, visual, and items are broadcast online media every minute. So English borrowings are entering languages everywhere, and in more domains than just science and technology. For this reason, English becomes a global language that gave a lot of loanwords to other languages and got from them in return.

"The cultural domains affected in previous decades are also being enriched, in particular by heavy borrowing of youth slang referring to names of clothes, money, drinks, music, drugs and food products, parts of the human body, and even social groups" (Maximova, 2007). It should be noted that foreign words are not all suitable for loans in the use of language. If they are no longer usable before their spread, they do not reach the stage of the word loan, where users can use the new word for the first

time only with speakers in the source language who know that word. In later stages, they can use it with those who do not know the word before, because it seems to them "foreign" word. At this stage, most speakers who do not know the word and heard it from another language can call that word (a foreign word) or( borrowed). There are many foreign words or phrases used in English as *bon vivant* (French), *mutatis mutandis* the necessary alteration (Latin), and *Fahrvergnuegen* (German).

At the right time, speakers can recognize the new foreign word or expression. The user community of this word can grow their knowledge to the extent that people who know little or no knowledge of the language of the source language, understand and even use it by themselves as a new word so that the new word becomes traditional to them and as part of the traditional methods of speaking borrowing language. Then we are entitled to call it a borrowed or a loan word. Tradition is a gradual process that the word permeates it and grows up in the society who use it to become part of its linguistic inventory as a product of the daily repetition of people more than ever before. Thus it becomes familiar to more people. As part of its development, the newly borrowed word takes on the sound and other characteristics of the borrowing language that has introduced it to its speakers who do not know its source language, which lent it to their mother tongue systems. At the same time, users of the native language do not perceive the new word as borrowed. Generally speaking, the longer the loan word is used, the more frequently it is repeated until it becomes similar to the words of the mother tongue.

English is the best Language, among other languages, that Accepts the Culture Role in Borrowing widely :

The adoption of the borrowing of words in English has an important part of the cultural history of English speakers because these words have the benefit to represent the languages which have cultures of their nations that helped those nations to contact with others with those loanwords which are not transmitted to the target language merely as a rigid linguistic form but as a representative cultural concept usually associated with historical background and cultural values of the nation that it comes

from (Al-Mashkour, 2014). However, it took a few periods until these borrowings have become modernized though there was no national, British, or American or Others come from an English-speaking nation academy trying to restrict those new loan terms, as happened in many European countries.

It is worth mentioning that the English language has passed many different periods in which there have been borrowing of large numbers of words from certain other languages, and these periods coincide with the times of cultural communication between the main speakers in the English language and who speak the other languages. The limits of borrowing quantities of words during these periods particularly strong cultural communication between English speakers and the speakers of other languages cannot be determined, but the results outweigh the possibility of such overlap, for example, is the beginning of the influence of the Scandinavian language on English during the eighth century and its continuation after the Norman conquest to Britain, when that period saw a great influx of French-speaking people into the language to speak in English, and to reinforce it by French words.

Streitberg, W. (1967) & Newmeyer, F. J. (2002) & Anttila, (1989), Loanwords are stable in their types of borrowing, occurring in them, but he speakers of a language have different options when they need new items and ideas to use in their language, so they borrow foreign words. (Hockett, 1958).

#### **1.4. Adaptation of English loanwords in Arabic**

The term "adaptation" in the standard phonology of the word usually refers to "phonemic changes that borrowed words often make when used in a second language" (LaCharité, D. & Paradis, C. 2002). The term is applied to derivations and the changes that occur at the morphological and semantic levels of borrowed words in the

beneficiary language Danesi, M., & Thomas, A. (1985) & Poplack, S., Sankoff, D., & Miller, C. (1988).

In this study, the term "adaptation" can be applied as if the English elements were adapted to harmonize the phonological and morphological patterns of Arabic and English as well. The meaning of these borrowed elements, in addition to what we mentioned earlier, will be narrowed or widened according to the cause of lexical and practical need of the language, in his interference, refers not only to "deviations from the rules of either of the two languages in contact", but also to "the rearrangement of patterns that result from the introduction of foreign elements into very high structural domains in the language, such as the greater part of the phonemic system, and in terms of the degrees of nativization, loanword may modify a "partial" or "total" adaptation as Danesi, (1985). Partial adaptation implies that foreign words when incorporated into the recipient language tend to be given at least a minimal degree of phonetic adaptation. Total adaptation, on the other hand, refers to those loanwords which have undergone total reshaping by the interaction of the morphological, phonological and phonetic systems of the native language.

Danesi (1985) argues that the total adaptation of a loanword may be influenced by many factors which can be classified as follows:

As a temporal factor, the older the borrowed word involved in daily communication, the greater the degree of its use is accepted spread among the speakers that it earns the seniority in the most comprehensive adaptation in the recipient's language and vice versa.

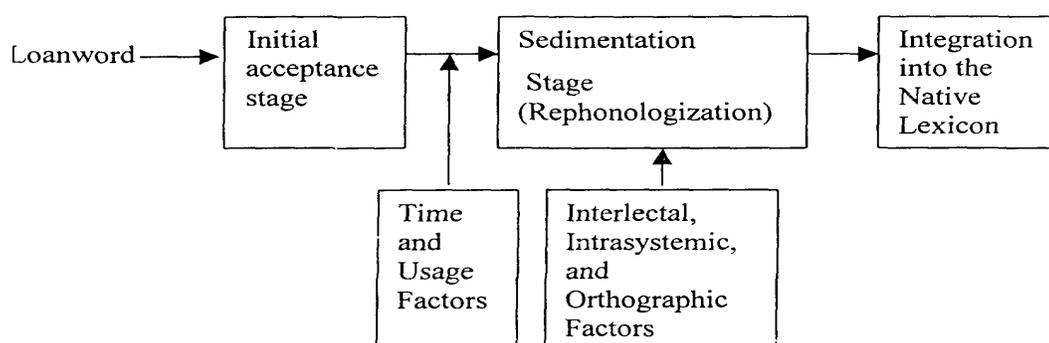
As a sociological factor, the differences between speakers of an older and younger generation, (conservative and innovative therapies), and so on, create roles played by the source and recipient languages within the sociocultural environment, the motivations for borrowing, differences.

As an intellectual factor ,It was noted earlier that many loan words enter Arabic affect the interaction of different dialects and varieties of the receiving language. In the

case of Arabic, The geographically induced difference between the dialects themselves is also important. For example, the fact that the Egyptian Arabic and Aden dialects in Yemen and Iraq have a stop sound g (but not the gentle language j) and other Arabic dialects that have j (but not g) may have shown an impact on how an English word is absorbed into Arabic.

As an international factor of the linguistic system, this includes the effects of morphological limitations of the recipient language (i.e. the extent of the language's resistance to grammatical borrowing) and a spelling system in contact. The influence of spelling on Arabic loans is significant. Many English language loans, especially in science and technology, enter the language by reading it (by various Arab academies and individual thinkers) into the source language (English), and translating it into Arabic indicated at the end of the spelling. There is no doubt that many other loan words enter the language by listening through both languages or those who are fluent in English and Arabic, and the learners are usually highly educated. In either case, the loanwords are subject to full amendment. In this respect, Lovins, J. B. (1975). quotes that "the words of lending that entered through" the way of the eye "(i.e. through written and reading channels) will ultimately be delayed in the same way as exclusive oral borrowing (i.e. through spoken channels) It earns broader currencies. (Danesi, 1985).

This model can be explained as in the chart below:



The aggregate adaptation model, as( Danesi, M. & Thomas, A. (1985), is subject to three major classes or stages of nativization based on the factors listed above. After the initial admission stage, there is a period during which the loanword submit to the

nativization. This stage may be called a "sedimentation" stage because during this period the word loan, "settlement" is re-described in the borrowed language dictionary as it cannot be distinguished in form from the original words.

The view of Poplack, S. (1988) towards the adaptation process differently when analyzing it from the point of view of the frequency of use in society. He distinguishes between the point of view (borrowings words produced once by a bilingual), privacy in the language (unapproved loans that are used repeatedly by one bilingual), and the words of established loans (loans used throughout society by both bilinguals and monolinguals). This includes the possibility of compatibility with the (Danesi) distinction, that is, between partial and total adaptation, respectively.

The first type, i.e. (unrecognized borrowings) refers to those foreign words whose external form is still intact or that a foreigner still feels in the recipient's language. In literature, these elements are known as "lexical coexistence", "imitation", "substitution", etc., instead of appropriate loanwords. In Danesi's analysis of English loans in Italian and Canadian, he cares about these words, borrowed "where foreign words are formulated to correspond to the types of the original language, and ignores those situations in which the particularly gifted language is understood in the borrowing language accurately and easily reproduces the foreign language. Likewise, in the process of collecting our data, strange words, or foreign words and expressions that are used are excluded. In cases of mixing the code Switching/switching by Arabic speakers who speak two languages or are fluent in English, and focus on appropriate loan words, it is normal, but normal for the current group to be almost free of these keys because the data has been collected from "written" resources.

In fact, code-mixing, code-switching, and borrowing are all bilingual by-products. However, these phenomena differ from each other in many important respects (Kamwangamalu, 1993). Unlike coding switching/mixing loaning includes a phonological and morphological adaptation of language units in the recipient's

language. Adapted language units become an integral part of the language system of that language. All English credits included in our keyword data list are cases of this type. Examples can be drawn from the code/switch in Arabic from Mustafa, Z. & Al-Khatib, M. (1994). on the Iraqi Arabic language as shown below:

1. *hal-su? aal jiddan* hypothetical. This question is very hypothetical.

2. *He died in London bas il-faatha bil- Iraaq. He died in London, but the funeral will take place in Iraq.*

The examples above, also demonstrate that, unlike borrowing, mixing or code/switch can occur at word level as well as in sentence and sentence levels. Functionally, borrowing occurs, unlike code-mixing/switching, to fill lexical gaps in the recipient language dictionary. Finally, borrowing may occur in both bilingual and monolingual speakers, while coding / switching only occurs in bilingual speech. What is important, then, for our analysis is only those English words for loans that have undergone modifications of some kind. Thus, in addition to the words that have been fully adapted or "Arabized", partially modified cases are also relevant to the subject of this study. Partially adapted loans include those whose morphological structure does not fit into Arabic morphological formulas (or? *awza: n*) such as (*tilifu: n* <'telephone', *tilifiziwn* <'tv', *burufisu: r* <'professor', *kumbiyu: tar* <'computer and the like). This means that for/ *tilifu: n*/, for example, Arabic is not the type /fi tilu l/, and so on. However, these loans of Arabic glossary are still considered from the standpoint of other criteria such as the degree of phonological adjustments, the possibility of deriving more of these loanwords and the reflection of grammatical rules on plural, gender, etc. just like the original lexical elements like we'll see the next two.

### **1.5. The use of the English loanwords in the Arabic network communication**

In this research, I'm trying to prepare a paper specifying the areas in which the borrowed English words are used in the Arabic language. It is a varied set of words that pertain to technology related to computers, internet technology, and mobile phone from the English language to become part of the language that is used by Arabic speakers from the Iraqi people who use the Internet and mobile phone. Many of the modifications or adaptations of these words were made to conform to the morphological and phonological system of the spoken Arabic language. Hence, the use of these loans as if they were Arabic words. And then analyze some indications and data that show the most important changes in the morphological aspects that occur in borrowed words such as number, gender, negation, possession, specific material, and word formation. This research also reveals some phonological changes, as well as introduces matching morphological changes to cover the words of English loans that recently entered the Arabic language through communication in technology, scientific progress, modernization, and globalization (Mansoor, M. S. & Salman, Y. M.).

According to Haugen, E. (1950) & Hoffer, B. L. (2005) the process of borrowing takes different forms: loanwords, loanshift, loan-translation (calque), or loan-blend. The use of English words as loans in the Arabic language comes to a variety of reasons (as shown in the options below):

1. English words are easy to use because English is the easiest language all over the world and it is used by three-quarters of the universe population.
2. Arabic translation is not practical or even difficult for them to use for it has a different phonological and morphological system.
3. Some people prefer to use English words for prestige; to show that they are educated and know English because English is the language of literature and science.
3. The use of English words is more modern and up-to-date because it is used internationally in everyday communication.

In these words, it may be difficult to find exact or accurate translations for some of the Loanwords (Trask, 2003): missed *call* *المكالمة الفائتة*, *icon* *إيقونات*, *spam* *البريد*

الذاكرة الإضافية للحواسيب والهواتف RAM , ذاكرة النقل العشوائي Bluetooth , الألكتروني غير المرغوب النكية , scanner , شبكة الأنترنت Wi-Fi , etc.

Most of the Iraqi speakers are obligated to use the words borrowed from English without translating them into Arabic to avoid the complexity, formative and application of translations, which is an acknowledgment of the desire to be up-to-date and be or in line with the growing trends towards globalization, by borrowing words that people use by all around the world.

English loan words (written in Arabic letters) rather than their Arabic translation: *Copy كوبي*, *antivirus أنتي فايروس*, *download داونلود*, *check the email جك الأميل*.

A great number of Iraqi speakers have used a mixture of English and Arabic words, a case that is clear in daily use of language communication such technical words:

e.g. *format the computer فرمت الجهاز*, *where is the mobile phone أين الموبايل*, *cancel the program كئسل البرنامج*, *send me a message أرسل لي مسج*. Very few of the subjects have used Arabic words rather than the original English words, e.g. *save إءفظ*, *download the computer حمل الحاسوب*, *copy إنسخ*, *headphones إءن سماعت*, *delete إءءي*, *messages رسائل*.

Iraqi speakers use the plural forms of loanwords in the sound of the feminine plural form: for these English loans: *files فايلات*, *mobile phones آيفونات*, *messages مسجات*, *rams رامات*, *CDs ساءدات*.

The most important morphological changes that take place in the use of the borrowing words of English into Arabic are in:

### 1) Number:

English loanwords used in Iraqi Arabic, should follow the Arabic morphological system. Duality is expressed in the English language by the plural, i.e. there is no duplication in the English language system at all the plural comes after "one". As for the Arabic language, there is duplication ( *كتابان كءب* ) / *Kitab-Kita: ban/* for (two books) equal in English for the duality system, i.e. using two + plural nouns (two books) or initialize the expression with "both" (both boys or girls). So it is made by using the sound (regular) feminine plural, by adding the plural morpheme /a:t/ as we see in the

following examples: *files* **فايلات**, *mobile phones* **آيفونك**, *موبايلات*, *messages* **مسجات**, *rams* **رامت**, *CDs* **سيدات**.

## 2) Gender:

The words borrowed from English will take the morphological formula of Arabic language for gender, especially loanwords that are considered to be neutral, and the gender system in Iraqi Arabic treats them as masculine names. This can be verified by the application of masculinity morpheme / ah / attached to the oval inevitably when referring to the singular nouns: examples: **فورمه** for "format", **كنسله** for "cancel", etc.

## 3) Possession:

The possessive case in Iraqi Arabic is done using complicated rules of possession where there is a big difference between English and Arabic in possessive rules in both English and Arabic. In English, it is determined by free morphemes that precede the name or stand individually by themselves are (Beckwith, M. (2002), while in the Arabic language these morphemes are connected to other morphemes to form the possessive system Al-Sughaiyer, I. A. & Al-Kharashi, I. A. (2004) *examples:*

1. /i:/ is used in Iraqi Arabic for first-person singular: **لابتوبي** /*labtobi*:/ for (my laptop), and so on.

2. /na/ is used in Iraqi Arabic for first-person plural: **لابتوبنا** /*labtobna*/ for (our laptop) and so on.

3. /ak/ is used in Iraqi Arabic for second-person singular (masculine): **لابتوبك** /*labtobak*/ (your laptop) and so on.

4. /itf/ is used in Iraqi Arabic for the second person singular (feminine): **لابتوبك** /*labtobitf*/ (your laptop) and so on.

5. /kum/ is used in Iraqi Arabic for second person plural (feminine and masculine) : **لابتوبكم** /*labtobkum*/ (your laptop), and so on.

6. /ha/ is used in Iraqi Arabic for third-person singular (feminine): **لابتوبها** /*labtobha*/ (her laptop), and so on.

7. /a/ is used in Iraqi Arabic for third-person singular (masculine): /لا بتوبا/ *labtoba* (his laptop), and so on.

8. /hum/ is used in Iraqi Arabic for third person plural (feminine and masculine): /لا بتوبهم/ *labtobhum* (their laptop), and so on.

Definiteness in Arabic is referred to by the definite article /أل /*ʔal*/ preceding the singular and plural nouns, e.g., /حاسوب/ *ʔal hasoob* (the computer, a computer, the computers), /الحاسوب والحواسيب/.

The negative form (ماكو) *ma: ku:* (no) is used before nouns to indicate

Negation I Spoken Iraqi Arabic, e.g., /ماكو كونكشن/ *ma:ku: konekʃin* (no connection), /ماكو نت/ *ma:ku: akses* (no access).

The English borrowing process produced various groups of words that later became a part of Iraqi Arabic. This is when languages converge. Consequently, these new sets of loan words are added to the language dictionaries of the Iraqi Arabic Language. This set of vocabulary coming from other languages will have some morphological changes to fit the Arabic System " Katamba, F. (1993). Therefore, the Iraqi Arabic language gained new vocabulary depending on the English language. New keywords are created to new words and their form, with some modifications to them to suit its morphological system These newly formed words are verbs, nouns, adjectives, and clipped forms.

This paper examines English loanwords that have penetrated the lexicon of the Arabic youth and views their significance in Arab online communication. As soon as modern smartphones became convenient instruments for the instantaneous transfer of information, online communication became available across the globe and has allowed users to make intercultural contacts. As a global language, English has become the most frequently used language for online communication. The process of intercultural communication involves the interaction of cultures and languages. Thus, when two or more languages interact with each other, they are likely to influence each other in various ways. From the linguistic viewpoint, when a language lacks expressions to

denote new concepts, it borrows words from another language. These linguistic expressions which are used to fill the gap are called "loanwords" or "borrowings".

As Crystal, D. (2010) states, words are usually borrowed when two different cultures encounter one another. This happens as a result of immigration, trade, fashion, food, technology, wars, or colonization. Historically, borrowing occurred for political, educational, cultural, scientific, economic, and technical reasons. As Poplack, S. (2018) notes, speakers acquire "borrowing behavior" through the social worlds in which they participate, rather than resort to it simply as "a function of lexical need". The meaning of linguistic features influences the way that people switch between languages and the way that they are used by speakers. Social meaning is important for understanding loan borrowings and phonological adaptations. (Babel, A. M. 2016) Socialization influences code-switching, which depends on nonlinguistic factors. 'The use of code-switching is supported by long-term exposure to English and bilingual code-switching that is linked to education in schools with instruction in a foreign language (not necessarily English), living abroad and the family's linguistic behavior, or more generally, the speakers' social background' (Kniaż, M. & Zawrotna, M. 2018). As a result of recent technological and cultural developments, which caused the transferral of many technical concepts from various spheres into Arabic, a great number of foreign terminology has appeared in Arabic. (Al-Athwary, A. A. H. 2016)

Trask, R. L. (2003) indicates three basic requirements for borrowing: novelty, prestige, or to fill a gap to meet urgent needs. According to Khrisat, A. A. & Mohamad, M. S. (2014), in the Arab world, some people speak foreign words like English to feel competent and classy. Hazaymeh, O., Almutlaq, H., Jarrah, M. & Al-Jawarneh, A. (2019), discovered that Jordanian Arabic speakers use English loanwords as euphemisms to avoid a direct declaration of taboos and harmful expressions.

A loanword (or lexical borrowing) is defined as 'a word that at some point in the history of a language entered its lexicon as a result of borrowing (or transfer, or copying)'. They also note that the phonological, orthographic, morphological, and

syntactic properties of the source words in the donor language often differ from those of the recipient language. These differences require loanword adaptation (Haspelmath, M. & Tadmor, U. 2009). Loanwords in Arabic have been studied in different papers, including investigation of different gender and number markers used to mark English loanwords in Jordanian Arabic Al-saidat, E. M. (2011); analysis of the phonological, morphological and semantic features of English Loanwords in Hadhrami Arabic Bahumaid, S. (2015.); investigation of phonological modifications made to English loanwords in Modern Standard Arabic (MSA). Al-Athwary, A. (2017); study of morphological and phonological modifications of English loanwords used in Spoken Iraqi Arabic Salman, Y. M. & Mansoor, M. S. (2017); phonological analysis of English loanwords inflected with Arabic morphemes in urban Jordanian spoken Arabic Zibin, A. (2019); and a study of English loanwords in Saudi Colloquial Arabic (SCA) with the purpose of investigating the frequency of English loanwords in the speeches of male and female speakers and describing the morphological adaptations used by male and female speakers. (Omar, A. A. 2018).

Recent investigations were devoted to the interface between speakers (the social dimension) and language (the linguistic dimension) concerning lexical borrowing, and the influence of language regard and speaker identity on the use of loanwords Zenner, E., Rosseel, L. & Calude, A. S. (2019), to the dynamic processes and innovations that Anglicisms are involved in after entering the recipient language lexicon (Peterson, E. & Beers Fägersten, K. 2018).

Mišić Ilić, B. (2017) conducted descriptive and taxonomic research of pragmatic Anglicisms in Serbian and analyzed their formal and functional characteristics, as well as sociolinguistic, sociopragmatic, and sociocultural aspects of their use.

According to Albalooshi, N., Mohamed, N. & Al-Jaroodi, J. (2011), the challenges and obstacles of using Arabic on the Internet can be grouped into three categories: Technologies and Applications, Arabic Content and Material, and Education System. Many technical words related to computers, the Internet and mobile phones have been

borrowed from English and become part of the language used by Iraqi Arabic speakers. However, these loanwords have been assimilated to fit into the morphological and phonological systems of spoken Iraqi Arabic (Salman, Y. M. & Mansoor, M. S. 2017). As Al-Athwary, A. (2017) noted, most of the regular adaptations at syllable level are motivated by the linguistic peculiarities of the phonological system of Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) rather than by extra-linguistic factors.

## **Results**

The use of English loanwords into Arabic communication channel or in the context belongs to the following reasons :

1. Because the English language is an open language to other languages.
2. Because these words are used to enrich the language.
3. Because the meanings of those words are needed to the stability of use.

The Arabic language is closed, but it holds the loanword from English after the matching of these word with Arabic phonologically and morphologically and semantically by:

1. Narrowing both the meaning of the borrowed words.
2. The widening or broadening of their content, the entering of English words into the stream of communication which will serve this purpose of filling lexical gaps served in a special tone. The cultural domains Iraq is effected in previous decades, in particular by heavy borrowing of youth slang referring to names of clothes, money, drinks, music, drugs and food products, parts of the human body, and even social groups. These new sets of loan words are added to the language dictionaries of the Iraqi Arabic Language. The process of borrowing takes different forms: loanwords, loan-shift, loan-translation (calque), or loan-blend.

The use of English words as loans in the Arabic language comes to a variety of reasons:

1. English words are easy to use because English is the easiest language.

2. Arabic translation is not practical or even difficult for them to use for it has a different phonological and morphological system.

3. Some people prefer to use English words for prestige for showing off.

4. The use of English words is more modern and up-to-date.

## **CHAPTER II ANALYSIS OF MORPHOLOGICAL, PHONOLOGICAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH LOANWORDS**

### **2.1. Methodology**

Defining the Research Methods helps the researcher know how to collect research information, how it is classified, described, analyzed, and how to reach the result. There are several research methods from which the researcher chooses a research method, approach, or uses them all in the same research. So I chose the Analytic Approach which covers the following topics: limitation of the study, data collection, Morphological Analysis of English loanwords, Phonological analysis of English loanwords, and Semantic analysis of English loanwords. I might speak about any of which in details in the following topics:

### **2.2. The limitations of the Study**

Design characteristics or methodology that influenced the interpretation of the results from my research. It constitutes restrictions imposed on generalizations, requests

for practice, or the benefit of the results that emerge from the methods. The researcher initially chose to design the study or the method used to demonstrate internal and external validity or as a result of unexpected challenges that emerged during the study. This study maybe have some limitations by the fact that the researcher did not attach his data with records of the conversations he had with the local speakers; instead of that, he wrote the borrowed words as they are pronounced in the linguistic communication channel, because of these conversations are held with the local citizens of his own, for he is from the originally an Arabic from Iraq, so he is aware of most of the knowledge, the locals and their way of using these borrowed words in their real conversations with him. In this case, there is no need for recording and attaching them.

In this writing, I used words in the Arabic language with a system in which the use of diacritical marks was reduced for easy reading.

### **2.3. Data collection procedures**

The research materials (a list of popular English loanwords) were extracted from popular messengers: Viber, WhatsApp, Instagram, and Facebook. The observations are based on a questionnaire, specially designed for native Arabs.

First, a list of 20 popular loanwords was collected from the aforementioned messengers. Second, we designed a questionnaire with the help of Google Forms to ask respondents about their reasons for using the English words and the most common words they use. Third, Arabic social network users participated in the questionnaire. Finally, the results of the questionnaire were calculated. The results show the most common and less frequent English loanwords in Arab online communication and the reasons why Arabic speakers use English loanwords on social networks.

The questionnaire included 11 questions which can be divided into two groups: general and specific. The general questions asked the participants information about their age, gender, native language, and level of English. The specific questions were

aimed at obtaining particular responses on their preferred social networks, reasons for using social networks, the use of English words in these messaging applications, the choice of English or Arabic alphabet for spelling English loanwords, reasons for including English words in online communication, and the most common English words.

Overall, 70 respondents completed the questionnaire. Almost all of them (94%) are native Arabic speakers. Most of them (79%) are male, 21% are female. About half of the respondents (34 people) are between 24 and 36 years old. 17% are between 18 and 23, 26% - 37 and 45, and 8% - over 45 years old. Most of the respondents have an excellent command of English with 16% speaking at an intermediate level, 32% - upper intermediate, 32% - advanced, and 16% - Proficient. Only 4% claimed to speak English at a pre-intermediate level.

The main objective of this research is to study and investigate more than a hundred words of loan words (technological terms) coming from English to Arabic and used with the same English wording because they represent non-existent terms in Arabic dictionaries and the specializations in which Iraqi speakers use these technical terms when dealing with this terminology in everyday situations. Therefore, this study is an endeavor to reveal the morphological and phonological changes to which these borrowed words are subject to their use in daily competing situations related to the field of communications. This is done by listing technical terms in the specific fields (computer, internet, and mobile phone) as used by IA speakers, with standard Arabic equivalent (SA). I will list it in (Appendix 1) which includes 105 words distributed on the three fields: 1. computer, 2. Internet and 3. mobile. The study is limited to technical terms in specific fields when used in IA, as a variety of SA. Look into Appendix 1 at the end of the research (Yusra M. Salman. & Mohammad Mansoor 2017).

The main reference of the research information set in this study came, applicable, from examining more than a hundred twitter tweets, Facebook chats, and interviews between Iraqi youth via the Internet. Most of whom follow the researcher's accounts on

Twitter and Facebook. All of these conversations, on the internet, and interviews between the young followers were subjected to a qualitative analysis.

The main reason for these interviews was not only to verify the analysis of Facebook chats, Twitter tweets, and followers' interviews on account of the researcher only, but also to determine the similar morphological adaptation in their speech and to gain some educational implications to obtain automatic speech, and the researcher has told all students that he is conducting research on the importance of social media. The researcher did not tell them the true goal of the research. Nearly a hundred and five loanwords were collected in English. Then the researcher directed questions, to the youth who following his account on Twitter and Facebook, regarding the use of loan words in social media and in daily speech and whether this will affect their mother tongue or benefit it.

#### **2.4. Morphological Analysis of English loanwords**

Alia Bader Abdullah & Abdul Hameed Muhammad Daffar. (2006) & Nemser, W. (1991). Bloomfield defines the term "borrowing" in its linguistic sense as "adopting features that differ from those of the main tradition." This definition was developed to understand two different effects of this term, which Bloomfield described as "borrowing by accent" and "cultural borrowing" However, the term "borrowing" is mainly used to refer to the second meaning, which means that borrowed features come from different languages, explicitly that when this meaning is mentioned, it indicates that borrowing words are " a take over words from foreign languages, "and Gleason also tends to maintain this Meaning when describing borrowing as "transcribing a linguistic component of speakers from another speech form," then states that "the most obvious cases are those in which the two forms of speech are completely different," so the term "borrowing" should only be used in this context.

The study carries a morphological comparison of borrowed words between the borrowed English words and its Arabic language equivalents in pronunciation, spelling and other morphological features in the recipient language, I mean that speakers of Iraqi Arabic language will use the loanwords coming from English to Arabic communication channel, in the same pronunciation of English, and write them in Arabic spelling. that means the loanwords will enter the nativity or Arabization case.

It is quite important to pass through morphological bridge towards nativization for the jargon words morphologically taking the parts of speech in both languages; the recipient language and the donor one. The most important parts of speech that are equal morphologically in both are:

- a.nouns;
- b.verbs;
- c.adjectives;
- d.adverbs.

Other parts such as prepositions and definite and indefinite articles and demonstratives are not equal use in both languages.

## **2.5. Phonological analysis of English loanwords**

Through the phonological analysis of the data for the English loanwords used by Arabic speakers in their language, it became clear that the analysis process shows that the pronunciation of the English loanwords itself, is used in the daily Iraqi communication channel to suit the Arabic morphological and phonological rules. This is an important phenomenon that distinguishes the borrowing process, and it is a positive characteristic in an account of the loan-donor language, and the most important of which is the English language. But this case will make, sometimes, some differences and phonological problems for Iraqi Arabic Speakers, but these morphological and phonological problems or differences can be solved in two ways:

The Iraqi speaker tends to reproduce the pronunciation of foreign borrowed words in their native language. If this does not work, they will try to pronounce the borrowed word as if they were original words. This happens by adapting by replacing the sounds of the donor language with the closest verbal equivalents in the receiving language, taking into account their morphological system (Mansoor, M. S. & Salman, Y. M. ).

Let's take the following examples into consideration:

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

It is clear that some loan words are pronounced as their original forms in the English language. This evidence is obvious in the following words: *CD, fan, bag, attachment, message (n.), USB, headphone, download, email, flash memory, document, presentation, antivirus, Bluetooth, menu, shutdown, username, etc.*

There are some sounds that are found in the English phonological system, the donor language, but they are not found in the phonological system of Arabic language such as: /p/, /ʒ/, /v /, / tʃ /. Therefore, the Iraqi speaker refers to the influence of the languages of the neighboring countries of Iraq, such as Persian and Turkish languages, a situation that facilitated those words containing those sounds to Iraqi speakers and they must pronounce English these loanwords so easily. However, there are some IA speakers who are very influenced by SA which pronounced some words with

alternative phonetics; / **b** / **for** / **p** /: / **kombju: ter** / **for** / **kompju: ter** / **and** / **f** / **for** / **v** /: / **fidjo** : / **for** / **vidjo** /.

## **2.6. Semantic analysis of English loanwords**

Literature is concerned with focusing on semantics connotations in the words borrowed by the Arabic language on semantic fields and semantic changes, and Al Athwary, A. A. (20/16) tested the semantics of loan words in English as the language of the MSA, and found that computers, technology, politics, military, and medicine are the most common areas where borrowed semantics have been centered. The results are sorted from common semantic change mechanisms such as extension, restriction, improvement, displacement, and figurative expansion. This became an indication that the semantic change has more limitations than other mechanisms. It indicates the scarcity of the semantic *Yassin* shift in the language of Arab media to the systematic adjustment of loans through institutional efforts to integrate them into the MSA. As a researcher found the same ideas of the frequency and areas of English loan words and discovered that technology and abstract concepts were the most common loan areas with constraint as the major semantic change in Arabic Iraqi communication.

Technology and Science have become the major semantic field in the Arabic language in Palestine and Jordan. The semantic change of the French and English keywords in Arabic in Jordan is characterized by the expansion of the list. They looked at foreign words used in the Jordanian Arabic language and the reasons for using them. Data were collected through direct interviews and notes, and samples of people covering different ages, genders, and different educational backgrounds. The results showed that Jordanians use different loanwords in their daily conversations. Borrowed English is the main source of borrowing these words (Abushihab, I. 2016). The

restriction was the major semantic change in Hadrami Arabia, where he found Bahumaid, S. (2015) who also indicated that some semantically restricted loans could be more related to specific areas of use as back and middle in football or narrowing the loan reference as in the case of coffee. And that refers to western-style coffee.

Research findings on semantics are consistent with a global trend where most loans are symbolic. The field of science and technology reflects the Arabic language gap that explains why most of the loans are in this area. The media has been a primary source of lending and this indicates the role of the media as a powerful means of reaching the public. The semantic change of words borrowed in the Arabic language can be restricted. This may be justified by the tendency of speakers to use some loans with certain senses and exclude unnecessary senses as in safety only for the security guard/officer and routine only for regular action/procedure to do things.

What happened at the semantic level, almost some changes have witnessed all the English words that were loaned to the IA. One of the semantic changes is **narrowing their meanings**, and this type of semantic change has been observed in a large part of it which is crossed about half of the loanwords in use. One change is stopped to retain only one meaning of the borrowed word and exclude the rest. Here are some illustrative examples of this narrow type:

- *gear (gear for car only); / gla: s 'glass' (drink cup only)/dish (satellite dish only).*

The most important type of semantic narrowing of IA loan words involves restricting their use in a specific field. Thus, IA:

- *ba: k 'back', / sentr 'center', o:fsaid 'off-side', kart 'card', o:far 'over', sho: tih 'shot', balanti 'penalty.*

Narrowing the meaning of the word metaphor and its scope of use has been demonstrated in a few words borrowed from IA. For example:

- *kat `` cut "* is used only in the context of playing table tennis with a specific reference to the act of hitting the ball by cutting

Another type of semantic restriction involves narrowing the loan word reference. This was evidenced in, for IA example:

- *Ku: fi 'coffee* which refers to western-style coffee and *ko: t* refers to a coat respectively.

There is a more interesting case of narrowing the reference related to the English word:

"*tank*" which, when loaned to IA, resulted in three different forms with different references, such as *tanak*:

- 1- 'water or kerosene tank.
- 2- *tanka*' a tin of ghee or cooking oil.
- 3- *ta nki* "Gasoline tank in a car".

A different kind of semantic change noted in English loanwords loaned to IA is the expansion of their content. Thus, IA:

- *ni: kab 'knee-cap'* is used to denote the type of cushions used by some soccer players around the knee, leg, or foot, the 'buds' square indicates not only professional boxing but also any verb used Punching, and the "warranty" guarantee in IA to indicate both written warranty and verbal confirmation of the good quality of a particular product. Another notable example like "coarse" was originally used to describe coarse playing in soccer but its use was later expanded to include the act of eating in all aspects of a large plate that others share at weddings. The transfer of meaning another important change in the semantics of borrowed words. (Bahumaid, Showqi, 2015).

## 2.7. Discussion:

The analysis is based on examining the morphological adaptation procedures and then observing the morphological elements that the Arabic language reflects on the borrowed words coming from English. This integration will be shown clearly in the following morphological characteristics: (Dashti, F. & Dashti, A. A. 2017).

The English borrowed words in IA submitted to a morphological adaptation process that was installed in certain styles of Iraqi dialects to be measured with the original words. In some cases the borrowed words were Corresponds to morphological styles of pure colloquial words as shown below: English borrowed words, compared with Words of colloquial morphological styles in IA colloquial dialects:

*e:s* ‘ice’ *e:sh* ‘what’ V:C                      (*C* refers for consonant *V* for Vowel)

*glub* ‘globe’ *SruT* ‘swallow it’ CCVC

*fyu:z* ‘fuse’ *glu:s* ‘buttons’ CCV:C

*brust* ‘roast’ *ga’adt* ‘I sat down’ CCVCC

Regarding word class membership, a total of 105 loanwords constitutes (86%) of the English loaned words to IA nouns. By contrast, loan actions are very limited in number, I.e. about twelve in number and constitute (10%) of the total group. This is not surprising if we take into consideration the fact that "verbs do not go through the adaptation process so easily" (Myers-Scotton, C. 2006). This phenomenon has been endorsed in Arabic by Beston, A. F. L. (2016) which states that "loan actions are very rare in Arabic." The remaining English loans in IA are adjectives ie three, and adverbs are three.

Most of the English loaned nouns to IA are of the simple type (total 105) while the rest are combined. In most loan composition process, two components of the compound nouns are contracted in one word. Examples:

*/gerad3boi y/* 'garage boy'; */iskri: m/* =ice-cream; */fe: bargla: S'/*= fiber glass '; */la: ndro:fer/* =Land Rover; */ni: kab' /*=knee-cap '; */ufSa; yid'/*= off-side '.

Another feature of IA loaned English composition is the deletion of the second component of the compound loaned English word to IA (for example: */sho:t/* for "short circuit"; */silf/* for (self-starter). In one case the deletion is in the first component, such as */Kande: shan /* for (air conditioner er), the first component of the compound was dropped. A different type of process, such as metathesis, occurred in the */se:kalmo: tar /* for 'motorcycle. Concerning gender assignment, the principles governing this process with original IA words were applied to borrowers with few exceptions. (Noor, M., Ali, M., Muhabat, F. & Kazemian, B. 2015).

Thus, masculine nouns tend to have a consistent ending (e.g., *iryal* ‘aerial’; *bre:k* ‘brake’; *Kabat* ‘cupboard’; *dish'* satellite dish') except in a few cases (e.g., *se: Kal* ‘bicycle; *ko:rnar* ‘corner’), while feminine ones end with the feminine marker *-ah* or *-ih*. (e.g., *lambih* ‘lamp’; *sho:tih* ‘shot’; *garmah* ‘garment’). The interesting case is the English noun "pump" for which two forms originated in IA: the male name "pump"

refers to "air compressor" and the female noun refers to "*water pump*". As for the multiplicity of borrowed nouns from the English language, they follow the same rules that apply to the original rules. Thus, the regular singular nouns ending in a fixed letter are combined by adding the morphological reflection -/ a: t/. Examples:

*/fre:ma:t/* for 'frames'; */shilina:t/* for 'shillings'; *tyuba:t/* for 'tubes'; */fa:wila:t/* for 'fouls'

However, the plural noun of a single masculine ending with a vowel involves inserting a half-literal character - followed by adding the plus sign – /a: t/ for example:

*/balanti/ - /balantiyya: t/* for (penalty - penalties). */lo: ri/ - /lo: riyya: t/* for (truck - trucks).

The normal placement of fallen female loan names includes dropping the feminine mark -h or -y before adding the plural -/a: t/. For example:

*bammah - bamma: t 'pump - pump'; li: mih - li: ma: t 'lime - limes'.*

Many IA individual loan nouns take irregular formulas according to some specific patterns of dialect. The most common pattern of irregular plural in English loan nouns in IA is /is mafa: 'il/ for Examples:

*(laya:sin 'licenses'; mawa:tir 'motors'; bara:sil 'parcels'; Kaba:tin 'captains; saya:kil 'bicycles'; Naya:kib 'knee-caps').*

However, two irregular addition patterns are used on a much smaller scale. The first is /afaa: l/ used in loans like /agwa: l/ for 'Goals' and /Akwa: t/ for 'coats'. The second pattern, such as /fu'u: l/, is illustrated, for example, IA noun /Buku: t/ for ('packets'). In a few cases, the original term for a hyperlink must be used immediately before the single loan noun to distinguish it in the plural. (For example: /sayya: ra: t bi: kab/ for pick-up cars ; *daka:ki:n ilwi:l* 'voile shops'; *ma Halla:t alga:z* 'kerosene oil shops').

A total number of about 12 English verbs were borrowed from IA. These loan verbs have been adapted to original patterns consisting of a root consisting of three or four vowels with the inclusion of vowels between them, for example, **Barash "to brush"**;

*kansal "to cancel"*. It showed that some English language loan verbs are still used into the daily Iraqi communication, as we notice in the following colloquial sentences:

*/ Barash sha'ruh / = he brushed his hair'*

*/ kansal alijtima:/ = he cancelled the meeting'*

*/ fannasho:h / = they fired him'*

*/ itta:yir banshar/ = the tyre punctured'*

*/ shawwat 'algo:l / = he shot at the goal'*

*/ dabbal issi'r / = he doubled the price'*

*/ chayyak alhisa:b / = he checked the account "*. (Buhmaid, Showqi, 2015)

It is worth noting that two of the English nouns that entered IA resulted in verb forms as shown below:

<u>English Noun</u>	<u>IA loan noun</u>	<u>IA verb derived from a loan:</u>
- go: l	go:l	gawwal "scored"
- dozen	darzan	darzanna: hum agwa: l "We have scored dozens of goals against them."

The incorporation of English loan verbs into the above-mentioned in IA and created many derivation forms for example: */ fannash / for a finish to end /or fire; verbal noun: tafni: sh; imperative to finish; active participle- mfinnish; is and another passive participle – mfannash...*

There are three English adjectives entered IA daily communication .They are */garanti ^ for guarantee', /ridi / for 'ready' and / raf/ for 'rough* . An identical number of English-language loan adverbs entered the IA communication .They are found in the

IA, which are exclusively used in the context of footballing, such as: /a:wit/ *for out* ; /ufsa:yid/ *for off-side*; and /o:far/ *for over*'.

## **Results**

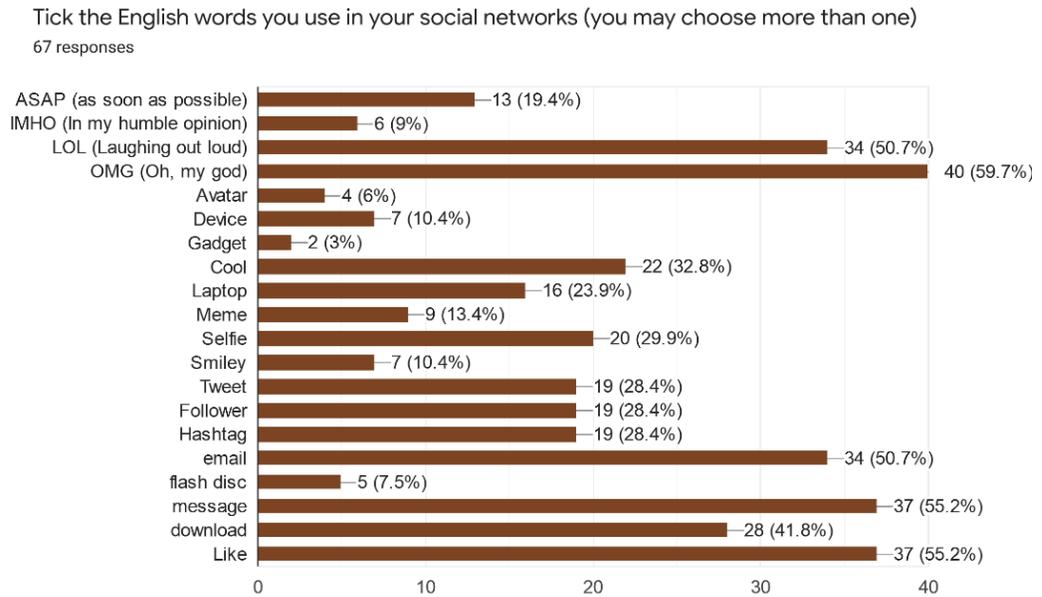
A closer look at the responses reveals that the most popular social networks among the interviewees include Facebook (76%), WhatsApp (58%), and Instagram (52%). About a third of the responses mention Viber and Telegram as preferred networks (27% and 35%, respectively). Twitter and Google, in contrast, are the least popular messengers, mentioned by only two respondents.

The questionnaire included four options concerning the reasons why the respondents use social networks: 'to chat with your foreign friends', 'to chat with your friends from the same city', 'to chat with your relatives', and 'to chat with your colleagues, business partners or other formal acquaintances'. An empty box was provided for the respondents to provide their own answers. The respondents were able

to choose multiple answers. According to the results of our questionnaires, slightly more than a half of the respondents use social networks to chat with their foreign friends (40 responses), to chat with their friends from the same city, and to chat with their colleagues, business partners or other formal acquaintances (37 responses). 31 respondents (46%) use social networks to speak with relatives. In addition, one of the participants added that he makes purchases on Facebook and Instagram.

The questionnaire also asked the respondents if they use English words in their online communications in Arabic. The majority of responses (89%) were positive. The next question revealed that 40% of participants use both Arabic and English alphabet for typing English words, 37% use only the English alphabet, and 20%—only Arabic. For the remaining 3%, the answer was not applicable.

The list of 20 popular English loanwords for the questionnaire includes: *ASAP* (*as soon as possible*), *IMHO* (*In my humble opinion*), *LOL* (*Laughing out loud*), *OMG* (*Oh, my god*), *avatar*, *device*, *gadget*, *cool*, *laptop*, *meme*, *selfie*, *smiley*, *tweet*, *follower*, *hashtag*, *email*, *flash disc*, *message*, *download*, *like*. The choice of the English words used by Arabic speakers in their social networks is presented in Figure 01. According to our data, the most common words are *OMG*, *message*, *Like*, *LOL*, *email*, *download*. Less frequent are: *cool*, *selfie*, *tweet*, *follower*, *hashtag*, *laptop*, *ASAP*. The least frequent words include a *device*, *smiley*, *IMHO*, *avatar*, *flash disc*, and *gadget*. Respondents also added some other words which were not mentioned in the list: *Hi*, *Ok*, *wow*, *thanks*, etc.

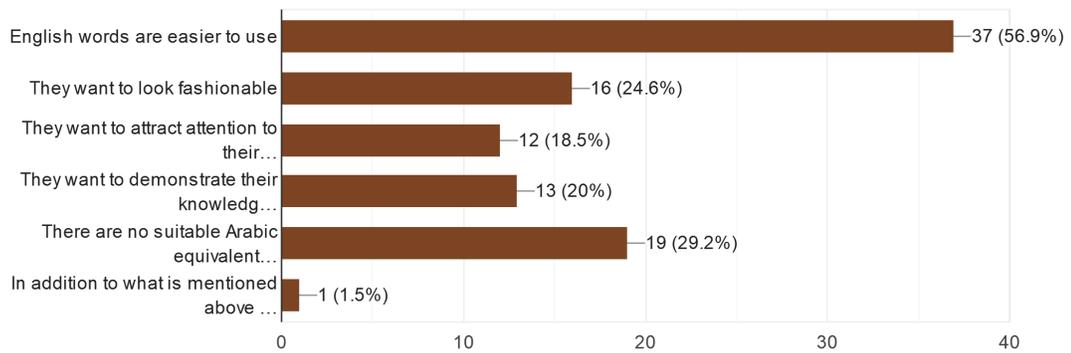


**Figure 01.** The reported use of English words in online conversations in Arabic

Our questionnaire also asked respondents their reasons for using English words in Arabic online communication. The most common response (57%) was that English words are easier to use. Less than a third of respondents think that Arabs prefer to use English words in their online communication because there are no suitable Arabic equivalents for new concepts, and people want to appear fashionable. Among the other reasons are the desire to attract attention to their opinion and to demonstrate their knowledge of English. The responses are shown in Figure 02.

Arabs prefer to use English words in their online communication because: (you may choose more than one or add your own answer)

65 responses



**Figure 02.** The reported reasons for using English words in Arabic online communication.

## CONCLUSION

We start from chapter One with the definition of the loanwords and then the reasons for choosing them, especially from the English language into other languages. One of those languages is Arabic, my own language, and we give the reasons for this special choice, then we shifted to the integration between the two languages the donor and the recipient and how they differ phonologically, morphologically and semantically, how Arabic accepted those borrowing words despite those differences. We expose many examples in different areas in Arabic that accept borrowing without any difficulty, because of the need of Arabic to those words especially the Jargon words for they have no counterparts for them in Arabic to translate. So Arabic dealt with them as if they were Arabic words giving them the Arabic affixes in Plural case and Possessive case and so on in other syntactic cases, but the pronunciation of them is still English.

Our study showed that social networks such as Facebook, WhatsApp, and Instagram, are very popular among young Arabs from 24 to 36 years old. Via these messengers, they chat with their foreign and local friends, colleagues, business partners, or other formal acquaintances, and relatives. As most of the respondents have a good level of English, sufficient for everyday communication, they tend to insert English loanwords into their Arabic chats. They are likely to use both Arabic and English alphabet for typing English words, or only the English alphabet, and few of them use only Arabic. Our findings suggest that the most common English words used in Arab online communication are *OMG, message, like, LOL, email, download*. Less frequent are: *cool, selfie, tweet, follower, hashtag, laptop, ASAP*. The least frequent words include a *device, smiley, IMHO, avatar, flash disc, and gadget*. According to our respondents, the integration of these loanwords in Arab social networks can be explained by the fact that English words are easier to use. Besides, Arabs prefer to use English words in their online communication to fill the gap if there are no appropriate

Arabic equivalents for new concepts. It also helps them to look fashionable, to attract attention to their opinion, and to demonstrate their knowledge of English.

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## Appendix 1: List of English loanwords

1. Access /akses/ مدخل
2. Antivirus /antivairo:s/ مضاد فايروسي
3. Attachment /ata:tʃment/ مرفق
4. CD /si: di:/ قرص مدمج
5. Code /ko:d/ شيفرة
6. CPU /si:pi:ju:/ وحدة المعالجة المركزية
7. Data show /deita ʃow/ عرض البيانات
8. Delete /dili:t/ حذف
9. Delivery /deliveri/ توصيل
10. Desktop /deskto(p)/ سطح المكتب
11. Design /dizain/ تصميم
12. Disc /disk/ قرص/ اسطوانة
13. Document /dokyoment/ ملفات
14. Download /daunlo:d/ تحميل
15. Draft /dra:ft/ مسودة
16. Drive /draiv/ يدفع/ يدفع
17. E-mail /i:meil/ بريد الكتروني
18. Facebook /feisbok/ موقع تواصل اجتماعي
19. Fan /fa:n/ مروحة
20. File /fa:jil/ ملف
21. Flash /fla:ʃ/ ذاكرة حفظ
22. Folder /fo:lder/ حافظة
23. Format /fo:rma:t/ تهيئة الجهاز/ اعادة تنصيبه

- 24.Hacker /ha:ker/ قرصنة الحواسيب
- 25.Hardware /ha:rdwe:r/ مكونات الحاسوب الاساسية
- 26.Header /heder-heider/ عنوان رئيسي/عنوان يتصدر الصفحة
- 27.Headphone /hedfo:n-heidfo:n/ سماعة الرأس
- 28.Icon /aiko:n/ ايقونة
- 29.Image /imidʒ/ نسخه/صورة
- 30.Inbox /inbo:ks/ صندوق الوارد في البريد
- 31.Insert /inseirt/ يدخل/يُدْرَج
- 32.Internet explorer /interne(ei)t iksiplo:rer/ مستكشفات الإنترنت/ ادوات البحث
- 33.Keyboard /ki:bo:rd/ لوحة المفاتيح
- 34.Laptop /labto:b/ حاسوب محمول
- 35.Log in/ out /lo:g in/aut/ تسجيل الدخول او الخروج
- 36.Memory board /memeribo:rd/ لوحة ذاكرة الحاسوب
- 37.Memory card /memo:rika:rd/ بطاقة الذاكرة
- 38.Menu /menju:/ قائمة الخيارات
- 39.Message /mesidʒ/ رسالة
- 40.Missed call /mis ko:l/ مكالمة فائتة
- 41.Mobile phone /mo:ba:jil/ هاتف نقال
- 42.Modem /mo:dim/ الكاشف/المعدل
- 43.Monitor /mo: niter/ شاشة العرض
- 44.Mother board /mʌðer bo:rd/ اللوحة الاساسية
- 45.Mouse /maus/ فأرة الحاسوب
- 46.Network /netwo:rk/ الشبكة
- 47.Office /ofis/ المكتب
- 48.Offline /oflain/ الانفصال عن النت
- 49.Online /onlain/ الاتصال بالنت
- 50.Options /o(p)bfɪnz/ خيارات
- 51.Outbox /autboks/ صندوق الصادر البريدي

- 52.Partition /pa:rtiʃɪn/ تقسيم
- 53.Password /pa:swo:rd/ الرمز السري
- 54.Paste /peist/ يلصق
- 55.Power /pauwer/ الطاقة الكهربائية
- 56.Power point /pauwer po:int/ برنامج عرض
- 57.Presentation /prezenteiʃɪn/ تقديم/ عرض
- 58.Printer /printer/ طابعة
- 59.Profile /profa:ʒil/ ملف شخصي
- 60.RAM (/ra:m/ ذاكرة الوصول العشوائي
- 61.Refresh /rifrefʃ/ تجديد/انعاش
- 62.restart /ri:sta:rt/ اعادة تشغيل
- 63.ROM (read onlymemory)/ro:m/ ذاكرة القراءة
- 64.Save /seiv/-/sejiv/ خزن
- 65.Scanner /ska:ner/ الماسح الضوئي
- 66.Screen /sikri:n/ شاشة العرض
- 67.Search/searcher /seirtʃ-seirtʃer/ يبحث/باحث
- 68.Send /send-seind/ يرسل
- 69.Bluetooth /blu:tu:θ/ تكنولوجيا الاتصال بين الاجهزة
- 70.Business card /biznes ka:rd/ كارت عمل
- 71.Browser /brauzer/ باحث
- 72.Cable /keibil/ سلك
- 73.Camera /kamirah/ كاميرا
- 74.Cancel /kensil/ الغاء
- 75.Capture /kebtʃɪr/ يلتقط
- 76.Case /keis/ صندوق
- 77.Chat /tʃa:t/ محادثة
- 78.Check /tʃeɪʃik/ فحص/يفحص
- 79.Click /klik/ طقطة/يططق

80. Computer /kompju:ter/ الحاسوب
81. Connect /konnekt/ اتصال/يتصل
82. Copy /kopi / نسخ
83. Shutdown /ʃʌtɔdaun/ اغلاق/يغلق
84. Sign in/out /sain in – aut/ تسجيل الدخول او الخروج
85. Silent /sailent/ صامت
86. SIM (subscriber identity module) card /sim ka:rd/ بطاقة التعريف بالمشارك
87. Slide /slaid/ فلم شفاف
88. Space /spies/ مسافة/فراغ
89. Spam /spa:m/ رسائل غير مرغوب فيها
90. Software /so:ftwe:r/ برامج الحاسوب
91. System /sistim/ منظومة
92. Tone /to:n/ نغمة
93. Tools /tu:lz/ ادوات
94. Under score /ʌnder sko:r/ حرف الخط السفلي
95. Update /ʌpdeit/ يحدد/تحديث
96. Upload /ʌplo:d/ تحميل الى الحاسوب
97. USB(universal serial bus)/ju:eisbi:/ ناقل تسلسلي يربط الحاسوب بالاجهزة الاخرى
98. Username /ju:zrneim/ اسم المستخدم
99. View /vj:u/ عرض/مشاهدة
100. Video clip /vidjo:kli:p/ مقطع فيديو
101. Website /weibsait/ موقع على شبكة المعلومات
102. Wi-Fi(wireless fidelity) /waifai/ نوع من الشبكات المحلية اللاسلكية
103. Windows /windo:z/ نظام النوافذ
104. Wireless /waijerles/ لاسلكي
105. Yahoo messenger /ja:hu: mesindʒer/ برنامج محادثة

## **Appendix 2: A questionnaire**

*Dear friends,*

*The researchers intend to conduct a study on English loanwords used in Arabic social networks (Facebook, WhatsApp, Viber, Instagram, etc.).*

*Will you kindly respond to the items of the questionnaire?*

*Your answers and notes are highly appreciated.*

***Thank you for your cooperation!***

**Researcher:**

Hayder Abdul Razzaq Oudah, 2-nd year master's student in Philology,  
South Ural State University, Russia

**Supervisor:**

prof. Evgeniya Khabirova, Associate Professor, Foreign Languages  
Department, South Ural State University

**1. Your native language?**

- Arabic
- Other

**2. Your age?**

- 18-23
- 24-30
- 31-36
- 37-45
- Other

**3. Your gender?**

- Male
- Female

**4. Your level of English?**

- Pre-intermediate
- Intermediate
- Upper-intermediate
- Advanced
- Proficient

**5. What social networks do you prefer (you may choose more than one or add your own answer)?**

- What's app
- Viber
- Instagram
- Telegram
- Facebook

- Other

**6. You use social networks(you may choose more than one or add your own answer)**

- To chat with your foreign friends
- To chat with your friends from the same city
- To chat with your relatives
- To chat with your colleagues, business partners, or other formal acquaintances
- Other

**7. Do you use English words in your Arabic social networks?**

- Yes
- No
- Add option or add other

**8. If you use English words in your Arabic communication, do you use English or Arabic alphabet for them?**

- English
- Arabic
- Both
- None

**9. Arabs prefer to use English words in their online communication because: (you may choose more than one or add your own answer).**

- English words are easier to use
- They want to look fashionable
- They want to attract attention to their opinion
- They want to demonstrate their knowledge of English

- There are no suitable Arabic equivalents for these English w. Other

**10. Tick the English words you use in your social networks (you may choose more than one)?**

- ASAP (as soon as possible)
- IMHO (In my humble opinion)
- LOL (Laughing out loud)
- OMG (Oh, my god)
- Avatar
- Device
- Gadget
- Cool
- Laptop
- Meme
- Selfie
- Smiley
- Tweet
- Follower
- Hashtag
- E.mail
- Flashdisk
- Message
- Download
- Like
- Other

**11. Write down any other English words you use in your online communication.**

**12. Any remark or comment you want to add.**