
The Impact of Borrowing English Words into Iraqi Arabic Dialect

Ali Abdalkarem M. Sadeq^{1*}, V.M.Subramanian²

¹Barathiar University, India: aliabdulkarem.m@gmail.com

²Barathiar University, India: subramanian@buc.edu.in

ABSTRACT

This paper deals with usage of English borrowing words in Iraqi Arabic dialect as one of the linguistic phenomena that we are currently experiencing due to globalization and the use of English language as a global Language. This study focused on limited borrowing words that are used while conversation used by indirect interview. The study aims to clarify the relationship between the use of words in English and Arabic Language and how there is an impact between these two Languages. The study also aims to use most common words in Iraqi accent Arabic borrowed from English Language. The study further concluded that borrowing allows the recipient language to expend its vocabulary. However, the borrowing from any donor language have to undergo certain processes to make them fit appropriately into the recipient language. This study also deals with the borrowing English words that has penetrated the Iraqi Arabic Language during the past few decades. The process of borrowing from English language took place indirectly due to trade, education, etc., and this brings new words to Arabic Language. The study is based on an analysis through conversation in English activity. The researcher found that there are words taken from English language, but not exactly like English in pronunciation or spelling because of alphabet between two languages and also the influence of mother tongue on language, and this led to a change in pronunciation.

KEYWORDS

Borrowing; Lexical borrowing; Dialect; Iraqi Dialect; Language

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas penggunaan kata-kata pinjaman bahasa Inggris dalam dialek Arab Irak sebagai salah satu fenomena linguistik yang saat ini kita alami karena globalisasi dan penggunaan bahasa Inggris sebagai Bahasa global. Studi ini difokuskan pada kata-kata pinjaman terbatas yang digunakan saat percakapan yang digunakan dengan wawancara tidak langsung. Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengklarifikasi hubungan antara penggunaan kata-kata dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Arab dan bagaimana ada dampak antara kedua Bahasa ini. Studi ini juga bertujuan untuk menggunakan kata-kata yang paling umum dalam aksen Arab Irak yang dipinjam dari Bahasa Inggris. Studi ini selanjutnya menyimpulkan bahwa peminjaman memungkinkan bahasa penerima untuk memperluas

KATA KUNCI

Membaca Kritis;
Peluncuran; Pemindaian;
Pencatatan

kosakatanya. Namun, peminjaman dari bahasa donor mana pun harus menjalani proses tertentu agar sesuai dengan bahasa penerima. Studi ini juga membahas peminjaman kata-kata Bahasa Inggris yang telah merambah Bahasa Arab Irak selama beberapa dekade terakhir. Proses peminjaman dari Bahasa Inggris terjadi secara tidak langsung karena perdagangan, pendidikan, dan lain-lain dan ini membawa kata-kata baru ke Bahasa Arab. Studi ini didasarkan pada analisis melalui percakapan dalam aktivitas Bahasa Inggris. Peneliti menemukan adanya kata-kata yang diambil dari bahasa Inggris, tetapi tidak sama persis dengan bahasa Inggris dalam hal pelafalan maupun ejaan karena adanya perbedaan alfabet antara kedua bahasa dan juga pengaruh bahasa ibu terhadap bahasa tersebut, dan hal ini menyebabkan terjadinya perubahan dalam pelafalan.

***Corresponding Author :**

Ali Abdulkarem MSadeq

Bharathiar University: aliabdulkarem.m@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

The use of borrowing words from English language into Arabic language can have three main effects: it contributes to enriching Arabic language with new terms and imported concepts, it can contribute to cultural exchange and communication between the two cultures, and it may sometimes lead to an undesirable effect on the Arabic language and culture through distortion. Some original concepts or loss of some linguistic identity. Borrowing contributes to enhancing communication and understanding between different cultures. When Arabic speakers adopt concepts or terms from English language, this can facilitate understanding with people in English-speaking cultures. When borrowing is used in a balanced and thoughtful way, it can have many benefits, such as enhancing communication between the two languages and understanding between different cultures, facilitating the transfer of knowledge and technology, and promoting innovation and creativity in society. In addition, the use of borrowing may contribute to enriching culture and expanding the horizons of understanding and learning among individuals. borrowing can deepen cultural dependency if it is not used carefully. Excessive borrowing may lead to neglecting the development of the original language vocabulary and reducing reliance on it, which can negatively affect the development and continuity of the language. There are also risks of understanding wrongly of concepts or inaccurate translation of English terms into Arabic, which may lead to a different or misleading understanding of the original meaning.

Arab scholars have had mixed feelings about borrowing foreign words, and this ambivalence is reflected in a careful and defensive borrowing policy. The Arab culture is a unique one, and the Arabic language has always been a centralizing force in identity and culture. The Islamic conquests beginning in the 7th century brought speakers of Arabic into contact with many other languages. Speakers of Arabic in the outlying regions of the Islamic empire were linguistic minorities among speakers of other languages. These speakers of Arabic were in close contact with speakers of other languages, and the differences in linguistic and cultural sophistication between the Arabic-speaking elite and the conquered peoples created a situation where these non-Arabic speakers were prone to borrowing Arabic words into their own languages. At the same time, speakers of other

languages were in close contact with Arabic-speaking scholars and thus many Arabic words spread into a number of foreign languages. During the Islamic empire, Arabic also borrowed a great deal of scientific and philosophical vocabulary from Greek, Aramaic, and Persian

METHOD

Research design

The method of this study was qualitative. The researcher described the data which were found in students' conversation with English borrowing words into Iraqi Arabic language and how can both languages are affected. The data were getting from the analysis of students' conversation in English activity by using indirect interview. In analysing the conversation, the researcher used normal speech with students to find out the blending words between both languages. After the researcher collected the words that might belong to English borrowing words used in Arabic Language. The researcher checked them whether or not those words belong to English borrowing words by using google. After checking, the researcher found that there were many words belong to English and other words are used in conversation belong some other language.

For research data collection techniques in this study, the researcher focused on specific words which are only English borrowing words that are used in Iraqi Arabic while conversation with students. The researcher found out the words that belong to borrowing between two Languages.

Participants

In this study random sampling used for gathering data; the researcher used conversation with students to find out the English borrowing words used in Iraqi Arabic dialect by indirect interview.

Instruments and data collection procedure

Tool used for gathering data in this study was indirect interview with students by using normal speech to identify English borrowing words used in Iraqi Arabic dialect.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

Table 1. The English sound system

English consonants	/b/- /f/- /h/- /r/- /d/- /v/- /m/- /w/ /p / - / s / -/n/ - /g / -/t/ / z/- /l / - /k/ /θ/ /ð/ /f/ /z/ /tʃ/ /dʒ/ /j/ /ŋ/)
English vowels	/a/- /e/-/i/- /u/- /I/- /e/ - /oo/ - /a:/
English diphthongs	/ey/ - /iy/ - /ow/- /uw/- /ay/- /aw/- /oy/ - /ie/

Table 2. The Arabic sound system

Arabic consonants	/b/- /t/- /d/- /T/- /D/ / k/ - /q/- /ʔ/- /f/- /X/- /9/ - / ع / - /h/- /T/- /D/ /D5/ - /s/ -/z/- /S/- /S/ - /dj/ - /r/ - /l/ - /m/ - /n/- /w/ - /y/
Arabic vowels	/i/ - /ii/ - /u/ - /uu/ - /a/ - /aa
Arabic diphthongs	aw/ - /ay//

Arabic alphabet	ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن ه و ي ء
-----------------	---

Table 3. Classification of English consonant sounds

Place Manner	Bila bial	Labiode ntal	De ntal	Alve olar	Pala to- alveola r	Pal atal	V elar	Gl ottal
Plosive	b p			d t			g k	
Fricative		f v	θ ð	z s	ʃ ʒ			h
Affricate					tʃ dʒ			
Nasal	M			n			ŋ	
Lateral				l				
Approximant	W			i		J		

Source: Peter Roach. (2009) *English phonetics and phonology*, New York (p.52)

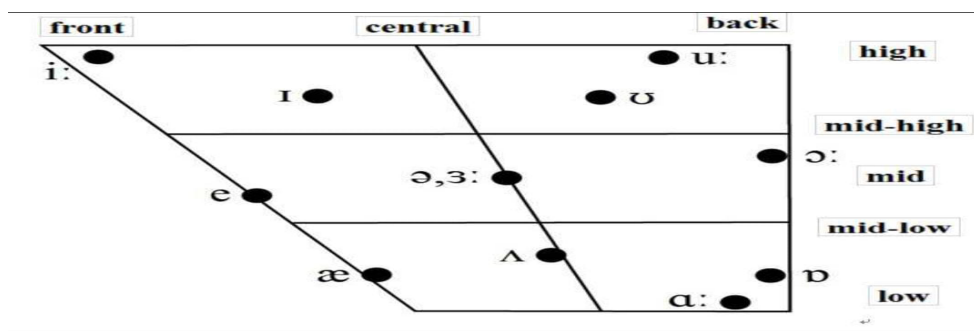


Figure 1. Classification of English Vowel Sounds.

Source: Peter Roach. (2009) *English phonetics and phonology*.

Table 4. Classification of Consonant Sounds in Arabic

Place Manner	Bila bial	Labiode ntal	De ntal	Alve olar	Pala to- alveola r	Pal atal	V elar	Gl ottal
Plosive	ب (b)	ف (F)			د (d) ض (D) ت (T) ط (T _h)	ك (k)	ق (k)	ء
Fricative		ف (F)	ث (θ) ذ (ð) ظ (ð)	ش (sh)	ص (S) س (S)	خ (kh) ز (z) غ (Gh)	ح (h)	ه (h)
Affricate				ج				

				(G)				
Nasal	(m) ^م					(N) ^ن		
Lateral						(L) ^ل		
Approximant	(w) ^و			(Y) ^ي	(R) ^ر		(A) ^أ	

Source: Hatem Saleh Daman, (2006) Linguistics, Baghdad University (P.50-54)

Table 5. Phonetically Description

No.	English phonetic symbol	Arabic phonetic symbol	Phonetically description (classification)	The reason of changing sound
1	kəm'pju:tə 'pi:tsə 'pɑ:k 'pɑ:ti 'pɜ:pəl 'plænɪt paɪp 'peɪpə pə'teɪtəʊ 'pepsi 'su:pə'mɑ:kɪt	Kambuyutar Beetza Baark Baarti Burbul Blaanet Bayb Babar Batata Baybsee Subermarket	(p) sound changed into (b) in Arabic. both sounds are plosive bilabial but (p) sound is voiceless (no vibration and (b) sound is voice (with vibration)	The change of the "p" sound into "b" in Arabic often occurs due to a phonological rule called "voicing assimilation." In certain contexts, the voiceless "p" sound becomes voiced to match the voicing of nearby sounds.
2	tɛlɪvɪʒn 'meɪʒə 'fju:ʒn 'leɪʒə ri'vɪʒn	Televizun Meezer Fyoozun Leezer Reefeezun	(ʒ) sound substituted to (z) in Arabic word. (ʒ) sound fricative, palate-alveolar and (z) sound is fricative, alveolar. Both sounds refer to voiced consonants (with vibration of the vocal folds)	In Arabic, loanwords often undergo phonetic adaptation to fit the phonological structure of the language. The adaptation of "ʒ" to "z" reflects this process. Arabic phonology doesn't have the exact sounds "v" or "shwa" (represented by ^ə), so they get substituted with sounds that exist in Arabic, resulting in "z." Additionally, the final "-ion" in "television" doesn't conform to Arabic phonotactics, so

				it gets simplified to "-un" or another appropriate ending.
3	'Pi:tsə Paip 'Peipə Pə'teɪtəʊ Pepsi 'su:Pə,ma:kɪt	Biitza Bayb Babar Batata Baybsii Subermarket	(p) sound changed into (b) in Arabic. both sounds are plosive bilabial but (p) sound is voiceless (no vibration and (b) sound is voice (with vibration)	The change of the "p" sound into "b" in Arabic often occurs due to a phonological rule called "voicing assimilation." In certain contexts, the voiceless "p" sound becomes voiced to match the voicing of nearby sounds
4	Maggi 'gləʊbəl 'gu:gəl Laggy Giga	Maji Jlobal Joojel Laaji Jija	(g) sound substituted to (j) sound in Arabic. (g) sound is voiced velar plosive while (j) is voiced palatal	The change from "g" to "j" in Arabic for these words " are due to differences in phonetics and pronunciation between the two languages. Arabic doesn't have the exact same sounds as English, so it adapts words from other languages to fit its phonetic system. In this case, the sound "g" is closer to the Arabic "j" sound, so it gets adapted accordingly.
5	'sɪnəmə 'sɪti sɪ'nɑ:riəʊ sɪŋ 'sɪstəm ,sɪgər'et sɪt sɪ:t	Sinima Siti Sinaryo Sing Sistem Sigarah Sit Siet	(Si) sound is same in both languages. This sound refers phonologically to voiceless alveolar fricative	Despite differences in phonetic systems, both English and Arabic have similarities in phonemes. In this case, the "si" sound in both languages. Arabic is similar because they represent

				the same phonetic sound, the voiceless alveolar fricative "s" sound.
6	<p>bas nat 'kAMrə MArka 'pAKIdʒ 'dʒAKIt 'tAbLət 'klAsIk</p>	<p>Bas Nat Kamera Marka Bakj Jacket Tablet klassik</p>	<p>(ʌ) substituted to (A) sound in Arabic. Both sounds are vowels. (ʌ) sound is central, short vowel, mid low, neutral according to vowel classification while (A) sound is front , short vowel, low, unrounded .</p>	<p>The substitution of the "ʌ" sound with "a" in Arabic is due to differences in phonetics between the two languages. Arabic doesn't have the exact "ʌ" sound, so it's replaced with the closest equivalent, which is often "a". Languages adapt sounds based on their phonetic inventory and pronunciation norms.</p>
7	<p>vidiəʊ 'vi:zə 'vAɪərəs vɔɪs 'vɪʒuəl vju: vəʊt 'mu:vi 'telɪvɪʒⁿ ʃeɪv</p>	<p>Fiiduu Feezuh Fayrws Fuys Feyjwal Feyu Fout Mwfy Tilfizyun Shyf</p>	<p>(v) sound substituted to (f) sound in Arabic word. Both sounds are same labiodental, fricative but according to voice (v) sound is voiced and (f) sound is voiceless.</p>	<p>The substitution of the "v" sound into the "f" sound in the transition from English to Arabic can be attributed to phonological differences between the two languages. Arabic doesn't have a native "v" sound, so it's replaced by the closest sound available, which is the "f" sound. This substitution occurs to adapt foreign words to the phonetic inventory of the Arabic language</p>
8	<p>Bæŋk sɪŋk 'tæŋkə lɪŋk</p>	<p>Bank Sink Tankar Link</p>	<p>(ŋk) sound changed into (nk) in Arabic word . The (ŋk) sound is classified as a velar nasal</p>	<p>The change in sound from "ŋk" in English to "nk" in</p>

	دڙانگ	Gank	consonant followed by a voiceless velar plosive while (nk) called consonant cluster often found at the end of word.	Arabic is due to differences in phonology and phonetics between the two languages. English has a rich inventory of sounds, including the velar nasal "ŋ," which is common in words like "bank." However, Arabic does not have the same sound, so when borrowing words from English, the closest approximation is used, which is "nk." This substitution happens because Arabic lacks the exact phonetic equivalent of "ŋ."
9	kəmədi 'vɪdiəʊ 'pɛpsi dɪsk 'kɒpi 'pi:tʂə	Kumidii Fiiduu Baybsii Diisk Kopii Biitza	(I) sound and (ii) sound are vowels. According to vowel classification (i) sound is front, short vowel, half close and unrounded while (ii) sound represented to /i:/ sound ; front, long vowel, high, unrounded. Both sounds are voiced sound (with vibration in the vocal cords)	In English, the sound "i" is a short vowel sound, represented by the symbol /ɪ/. It's a relatively brief, closed vowel sound produced with the tongue in a relatively high position in the mouth. While In Arabic, the sound "ii" represents a long vowel sound, usually represented as /i:/. This sound is prolonged compared to the short "i" in English, and the tongue is held higher and

				longer in the mouth, resulting in a longer duration and a slightly different quality.
0	1 reidiəʊ 'prəʊtəkəl pə'trəʊl ɔːdiəʊ sɪ'nɑːriəʊ 'stjuːdiəʊ pi'ænəʊ reɪfɪəʊ vidiəʊ	Radyu Prutokol Patrul Awdyu Sinyariu Styudu Biyanu Ratyu fiiduu	(əʊ) substituted to (u) sound in Arabic word. The sound (əʊ) is classified as a diphthong in phonetics. It's combination of two vowels sounds pronounced together within the same syllable. While (u) sound according to vowel classify is close back, short vowel, mid-high, rounded	The change in sound from "əʊ" in English to "u" in Arabic is an example of phonological adaptation, where sounds are adjusted to fit the phonological system of a language. In this case, Arabic does not have the "əʊ" sound, so it adapts the closest available sound, which is "u." This adaptation ensures that the word remains pronounceable within the phonetic constraints of Arabic

CONCLUSION

The results showed that the impact of English borrowing words on Iraqi Arabic dialect is very large in the fields of education, technology, etc. After analysing the data, the researcher can conclude that in this study were Iraqi Arabic words have taken from English words that found in conversation English activity. The researcher analysed Arabic words borrowed from English in term of pronunciation. The analysis has further highlighted English words affected on Arabic words. The researcher found out after analysing that there are words when borrowed from another language will have a change in pronunciation due to language influences and also a difference in alphabet between two languages. For instance, the origin of the word when you pronounce it in Arabic language will sometime be different from English language in term of pronunciation as well as spelling. The analysis in this study shows that the adaptation of English borrowing words affects Arabic language in term of pronunciation and spelling.

In conclusion, it can be said that borrowing foreign words in Arabic language is a phenomenon that has its pros and cons. It also contributes to enriching Arabic vocabulary

and making it capable of modern scientific and technological developments. On the other hand, it may affect the structure and grammar of the language and bring with it some new concepts. Therefore, it is important that borrowed words be used wisely and carefully while preserving the identity of the authentic Arabic language and its basic rules. Linguistic academies and researchers must also be encouraged to invent new Arabic terms that keep pace with modern era, instead of relying entirely on borrowed words.

REFERENCES

- NA Shalaby - *The Routledge handbook of Arabic and identity*, 2020 - taylorfrancis.com. Language attitudes in the Arab world.
- LF Jdetawy, MH Hamzah - *Language in India*, 2020 - languageinindia.com. Loanwords in the Taxonomy of Borrowing: A Sociolinguistic Analysis.
- Fasold, R. (1984) *The Sociolinguistics of Society*, Volume I. New York: Basil Blackwell Ltd.
- Ferguson, C. (1959). Diglossia. *Word*, 15, 325-40.
- Graddol, D. (2004). The Future of Language. *Science*, 303(5662), 1329.
- Heath, J. (1989). From code-switching to borrowing: foreign and diglossia mixing in Moroccan Arabic. London: Kegan Paul International.
- Hu, P. (2004). Adapting English into Chinese. *English Today*, 78, (2), 34-39.
- Khalil, G. (1984). *Lexical Borrowing from French and English by Egyptian Colloquial Arabic*. Unpublished thesis. Cairo: American University Press.
- Michael D.C. Drout. *A History of the English Language*. Recorded books, llc (2006) 103.
- Fromkin, V., Rodman, R. & Hyams, N. (2003). *An Introduction to Language*. Seventh edition. Boston: Thomson, Heinle.
- Ngom, F. (2002). Linguistic borrowing as evidence of the social history of the Senegalese speech community. *International Journal of Sociology of Language*, 158, 37-51.
- Onysko, A. (2004). Anglicisms in German: from iniquitous to ubiquitous? *English Today*, 77(1), 59-64.
- Hock, H., H. (1986). *“Principles of Historical Linguistics”*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Trask, L., R. (1996). *“Historical Linguistics”*. Oxford University Press.
- Sarah Thomson G., *Language Contact*. Edinburgh University Press, University of Michigan, (2001) 32.
- David Crystal. *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. Blackwell Publishing, (2008) 102.
- Bransford, J.; Brown, A., & Cocking, R. (2000). *“How People Learn: Brain, Mind, and Experience & School”*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.
- Chang, C. B.; Mishler, A. (2012). *“Evidence for language transfer leading to a perceptual advantage for non-native listeners”*. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*. 132 (4): 2700–2710. DOI:10.1121/1.4747615. PMID 23039462.
- Thomason, S. & Kaufman, T. (1988). *“Language Contact, Creolization and Genetic Linguistics”*. University of California Press.

Cannon, G. (1999). "Problems in studying loans". Proceedings of the annual meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society 25, 326–336.

Poplack, S., Sankoff, D. & Miller, C. (1988). The Social Correlates and Linguistic Processes of Lexical Borrowing and Assimilation. *Linguistics*, 26: 47-104.

<https://www.thenationalnews.com/arts-culture/books/2021/12/18/15-english-words-that-originate-from-arabic-from-sugar-to-serendipity/>.

Hatem Saleh Daman, (2006) *Linguistics*, Baghdad University (P.54).