

A Semantico-Pragmatic Adaptation of English Loanwords in Mosuli Arabic

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Introduction:

1. Under the tremendous effect of globalization and the hasty changes happening in the world added to them the intensive exposure to media and internet, some English loanwords have become very familiar in the Mosuli community. Another major reason for the appearance of these words is the technological revolution which presents a large amount of lexical items the wage of which indicates the need to present a linguistic study of the English loanwords. By loanwords we mean words that are transferred from a donor language to a recipient language (Haspelmath, 2008:40). As for borrowability we mean making reference to what can be borrowed and what cannot be borrowed (Tyson, 1993:30).

Linguistically speaking, some lexical items can be borrowed more easily than others. That is to say lexical items are more likely to be borrowed than grammatical items. By lexical items we mean content words, mainly nouns. They are usually related to human life's needs. Less likely to be borrowed one verbs and adjectives. Grammatical items like helping verbs, articles, etc. cannot be easily borrowed they are language specific (see Haspelmath, 2008:45 and Sankoff, 2001:50) not like content words that can be easily identified and understood across languages.

However scholars have noticed that these nouns can be changed into verbs or adjectives through applying the

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morphological rules belonging to the borrowing language (see Tyson, 1993:31). This fact is perfectly applied to some English loanwords (see forthcoming sections).

Methodology:

The major data for the study were elicited from Mosuli native speakers ranging in age from 18 to 30 using samples as stimulus materials. The data, however I was divided into three types of adaptation: Morphological, Semantical and Pragmatical with thorough explanations for each one.

Classifications of borrowing (Definition and Taxonomy):

Several classifications of loanwords have been found throughout tracing the literature of lexical borrowing across the languages of the world. Borrowing is not a new term; it dates back to the earliest linguistic studies. We will try to sum up into three main types making use of Capuz's (1997:82) classification of linguistic borrowing but taking into consideration that the focus will be on studies related to borrowing from genically unrelated languages:

According to the literature that has been reviewed, borrowing is of three main types or classifications:-

1. "Classifications according to the kind of relationship between the affected languages: "cultural borrowing" versus "intimate borrowing" " (Capuz, 1997: 82). Bloomfield (1933: 444) discusses that cultural borrowing occurs where the borrowed features come from a different language, while intimate borrowing means to borrow features from a language that is within the same speech area. Bloomfield (ibid: 426) further elaborated his view of semantic change stating that " a change in the meaning of a speech-form is merely the result of a change in the use of it and other semantically related speech-forms....This has led linguists to classify semantic changes according to the logical relations that connect the successive meanings". The Bloomfieldians view has been adopted by Myers-Scotton (2002: 239 cited in Haspelmath, 2008). She explains that cultural borrowing can be used to describe words for new objects (e.g. espresso) while core borrowings, by which she replaces intimate borrowing, are words that are more or less

duplicate already existing words (e.g. OK, in German replaces gut 'good'). Pavlou (1993: 3), in his study of the adaptation of Turkish loan-words in the Greek Cypriot dialect, has been inspired by the same view.

2. Classifications according to the degree of modification of lexical units: These are called formal classifications by Capuz (1997: 82). Here linguists started to focus attention on the distinction between: loanwords or importation (form and meaning are copied completely, e.g. "film" realized in Arabic as film), loanblends or hybrids (words consisting of a copied part and a native part, e.g. Nile sat), loanshifts (where only the form is copied) is subdivided into loan translation or substitution (literal translation or substitution of foreign origin words, e.g. sky-scraper realized in Arabic as ناطحة سحاب and file substitutes Arabic word ملف) and semantic loans (literarily translated expressions which acquire a new meaning under the influence of the foreign model, e.g. تيار from the English word current). This classification has been used by Anttila (1989: 156), Tyson (1993: 32-4), Kent (2004 cited in Alomoush and Al-faqara 2010: 27) and Haspelmath (1008: 46-8).
3. Classification sketched according to the levels of linguistic system which is affected by borrowing. In this kind of studies, linguists focus their attention on the influence of borrowing on the phonological system (e.g. كاسينات Arabic plural suffix (ات) is added to the English word, syntactic system (e.g. estar siendo + past participle in Spanish is the English form of: am/ is/ are being + past parriciple), lexical and semantic system (e.g. حارس مرمى form the English word goal-keeper) and pragmatic system (e.g. merci, thank you and شكرا are all used to show gratitude in Arabic). Among the main studies to be mentioned here are Capuz (1997), and Alomoush and Al-Faqara (2010).

Data Analysis and Discussion:

Based on the explanation above, we would like to study the various changes of English loanwords found in Mousli Arabic (MA) and to describe the types of adaptation.

A. Morphological Adaptation:

In any language, taking the morphological aspects into consideration is very important since it is the core of any lexical or semantic study. However, based on our data certain MA

morphemes are felt to be common within the mass of loanwords that the researchers have examined. MA speakers tend to generalize these morphemes to encompass the English loanwords and they become acquainted with them. As types of these morphemes we can cite the following:

1. Possessive morphemes

MA speakers treat English lexical borrowings within the framework of the possessive forms of Arabic morphology. For example take the word jacket → /ʃākēt/, when it is changed into different pronouns different morphemes appear:

my (masc./ fem.) jacket → /ʃākēti/

your (masc.) jacket → /ʃākētak/

your (fem.) jacket → /ʃākētki/

his (masc.) jacket → /ʃākētu/

her (fem.) jacket → /ʃākēta/

our (masc./fem.) jackets → /ʃāketātna/

their (masc./fem.) jackets (masc.) → /ʃāketātīm/

your (masc./fem. pl.) jackets → /ʃākētātkīm/

2. Number

In the formation of singular, dual and plural MA nouns, speakers tend to use certain morphemes that appear applicable to our data. For example:

email (sing.) → /īmēl/

emails (dual) → /īmēlēn/

emails (plural 3 or more) → /īmēlāt/

Thus, in MA as in Standard Arabic the second-masculine plural is formed by adding the suffix '-aat' to singular feminine nouns and also to masculine ones (Sa'eed, 2010:52).

Moreover, the broken plural has about a dozen patterns that are applicable to MA, e.g.

doctor (masc.) → /daktōr/

doctor (fem.) → /daktōra/

(see Sa'eed, 2010:58 for further details)

⟨ /dakātra/
(plural)

3. B. Semantic Adaptation:

Adaptation refers to the incorporation of foreign elements into the speaker's native language (Sankoff, 2001: 642). Studying

loanwords semantically means investigating the process affecting the meaning of lexical items borrowed from one language into another. They are never borrowed as complete dictionary entries but they are usually adapted to the concrete life situations in which they are used (Fisiak, 1997: 41).

In this section, we will try to examine and explain the semantic change of meaning referring to three main categories of semantic change: broadening, narrowing and shift. Sub-categories might also explain the bridges for the transition from one meaning to another.

4. **Broadening:**

Our first section will be devoted to the lexical items that have become more general or more exclusive than its earlier senses*. The following examples are words that have undergone semantic broadening i.e. they have acquired a new meaning without changing or adding to their original ones. e.g.

film → /fIlIm/ is used to mean originally camera film, cinematic film, or to describe a person in a critical situation.

coil → /kōyIl/ is used to mean originally an equipment used in a car, or to describe a person insane.

puncture → /panʃar/ is used to refer to a flat tire, or a person who is exhausted physically.

fuze → /fyūz/ is used to refer to something related to electricity, or a person slightly insane.

biscuit → /pIskIt/ is used to refer to a type of food, or a delicate person.

1. **Narrowing:**

“It is the process by which the meaning of a word becomes less general than the historically earlier meaning” (Pavlou, 1993: 4). In regard to the English words that have undergone semantic narrowing and used by MA speakers, we have been able to list many examples, such as:

automatic /ʔōtōmātIkī/

balance /bAlAnʃ/

*Broadening can also be called widening. It occurs when “a word has a central and/ or marginal meaning. These meanings can be differently used in different languages” (Bloomfield, 1933: 151).

carpet /kārḫl/ṭ/
doctor /dīktōr/
freezer /frēza(r)/
light /lāyt/
mall /mōl/
traffic light /trafik lāyt/

In these examples, the main feature that we can be noted is that MA speakers use one particular meaning and ignore other usages of that meaning.

2. **Shift:**

In spite of the different names and definitions that the word 'shift' received by linguists who studied loanwords (such as Pavlou 1993, Tyson 1993, Capuz 1997, Alomoush and Al-Faqara 2010 among others). The researchers were able to narrow down 'shift' (change from the original English meaning) into two types:

a. Meaning without forms:

MA speakers have taken the meaning of the English word without its form, e.g.:

football → كرة القدم

skyscraper → ناطحة سحاب

b. Meaning with form:

MA speakers have taken the meaning and the form of the English word, e.g.:

second → /sakIn/ i.e., conductor (second driver)

cowboy → /kābōy/ i.e., clothing worn by cowboys

body → /bōdl/ i.e., type of clothing worn on the body

C. Pragmatic Adaptation:

So far, we have been discussing and classifying types of loanwords according to the adaptation to the recipient language, i.e. MA. In this section, we will try to shed some light on the variation in the use of loanwords across different kinds of situations and with different sociolinguistic parameters.

The core of any pragmatic analysis is the concept of 'communicative competence' which sometimes can be substituted by 'pragmatic competence' (see Capuz, 1997: 91). Aspects of language to be discussed here are some routine formulas, clichés,

polite requests etc. . Yet these aspects work only in certain speech situation contexts and with important sociolinguistic variables which appear to be effective in the selection and usage of loanwords, viz age and level of education.

Clichés and routines are phraseological statements that are associated with a particular conversational situations. They are of different types:

1. Greeting and Farewell Formulas:

MA speakers have adopted some forms of greeting and farewell formulas from English either to show cosmopolitanism and snobbery (as Capuz, 1997: 92 puts it) or to practice the luxury of being bilinguals. They mainly use /halau/ → (hello for greetings) /baI baay/ → (bye-bye) for leave taking. These forms are very common among university students.

2. Addressing Formulas:

The main addressing formula that has an honorific touch is the word /madam/ → (madam) which has also appeared in our data and is used humourously

3. Politeness Markers:

The politeness marker of request /pli:z/ → (please) is also used in MA but among educated and certainly young people.

4. Interjection Formulas:

The interjection formulas that appeared in the mass of data that we have are /okeI/ → (okay) which is used to convey agreement and /wāw/ → (wow) which is used to convey suprise and admiration.

5. Acronyms:

Among the objects and the ideas introduced only recently into MA is the use of some acronyms. They are used in the same way as they are usually used in English e.g. :

PC (personal computer)

CD (compact disk)

DJ (music device)

2. BKC (weapon)

Conclusions

3. According to the above discussion, the researchers have come up with the following conclusions:

1. English loanwords exist in the MA lexicon in the first place to fill a lexical gap which is created by the introduction of new objects and ideas. The most easily borrowed words are those referring to technology (machine, engine) and names for new artifacts and other items (e.g. telephone).
2. The majority of English Loanwords have Arabic counterparts or synonyms, yet they are either highly formal or classic, especially when they are standard Arabic or they are too old-fashioned if used the speaker would seem very exentric, e.g. :
/kārpid/ → (carpet) which has an Arabic counterpart /sadʒdʒāda/
/flŋgar/ → (French fries or finger) which has an Arabic counterparts /asābIʔ batāta maqlIyya/
3. Loanwords seem to be more commonly used by younger speakers as well as educated speakers. For example, loanwords related to new technology (internet, computer, mobile, etc.) need scientific knowledge. However, loanwords mostly related to everyday life situations or cars do not demand much scientific knowledge and they are very commonly used among males or laymen.
4. Basic vocabulary (e.g. eat, sleep, moon, rain, do, have, be) and function words essential in syntax (articles, conjunctions) are not easily borrowed.
5. Finally, narrowing is semantically more prevalent than widening and shift. Thus, English loanwords are more often narrowed to related objects and concepts in MA. Moreover, most loanwords are nouns few examples could be found for other parts of speech.

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Appendix for English loanwords in Mosuli Arabic

4. accessorie /?akseswār/	5. air-conditioner /?ērköndİfn/	6. antique /?antİka/
7. album /?alböm/	8. anti-virus /?antİ	asphalt /?İsfİlt/

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	valrəs/	
9. aspirin /ʔspirīn/	10. attachment /ʔatāʔfmənt/	automatic /ʔōtomātīkī/
11. baby /bi:bi/	12. back /bāg/	backlight /baglāyt/
13. baking powder /pēklm pāwdlr/	14. bacteria /baktirya/	15. balance /bʌlʌnʂ/
16. ballet /bālē/	17. balling /böllŋg/	18. bank /bʌŋg/
19. batman /bātmān/	20. battery /pātrī/	21. brake /brēk/
22. break /brēk/	23. BBC /bi: bi: si:/	24. beer /bīra/
25. bicycle /pāysigil/	26. biscuits /plsklt/	27. BKC / bī kay sī /
28. beam /Pīm/	29. block /blök/	30. blanket /plāŋkēt/
31. Bluetooth /blütüθ/	32. bonnet /bōnld/	33. boots /püt/
34. box /böks/	35. body /bōdl/	36. brake /brēk/
37. bronze /brōnz/	38. bottle /bitil/	39. brouch /brōʃ/
40. bulldozer /baldōzar/	41. business /blznlz/	42. bus /pʌʂ/
43. bye bye /bʌy bāy/	44. back light /bagla:yt/	45. cabin /kābīna/
46. cable /kēbil/	47. cafeteria /kafitirya/	48. cake /kēk/
49. calcuim /kālisyom/	50. camera /kāmira/	51. cape /kʌp/
52. capsule /kapsül/	53. caravan /kʌrʌvān/	54. carburetor /kābrēta/
55. card /kārt/	56. carpet /kārplt/	57. carton /kārtōn/

58. cartoon /kārtōn/	59. case /kēs/	60. cash /kāʃ/
61. cashier /kāʃēr/	62. casino /gāzīno/	63. cassette /kāsēt/
64. cataloge /katalōk/	65. ketchup /kātʃab/	66. centimeter /sintīmātir/
67. CD /sī dī/	68. cement /sɪmɪnt/	69. center /santar/
70. ceramic /sīrāmīk/	71. chance /tʃʌns/	72. chat /tʃāt/
73. chiffon /ʃifōn/	74. chips /tʃīpɪs/	75. chocolate /tʃɪʃlēt/
76. cholera /kolera/	77. Christmas /krɪsmɪs/	78. CIA /sī āy ēy/
79. cinema /sīnama/	80. classic /klāsīk/	81. clip /klɪp/
82. cloch /klōʃ/	83. cluch /klaʃ/	84. CNN /sī ēn ēn/
85. coaster /cōstar/	86. coca-cola /kōka kōlā/	87. cocktail /kōktēl/
88. coffee shop /kōfl ʃōb/	89. coil /kōyil/	company /kōmpanī/
90. compressor /kōmprēsar/	91. computer /kōmpyūtar/	92. concrete /kōŋkriīt/
93. condenser /kondēsar/	94. copy paste /kōpī pēyst/	95. counter /kāwantar/
96. couple /kʌpɪl/	97. coupling /kōplin/	98. coupon /kōbōn/
99. course /kōrs/	100. cover /kʌvər/	101. cowboy /kābōy/
102. captain /kābtɪn/	103. crane /krēn/	104. cream /grīm/
105. cream-chop	106. cream-puff	107. crystal /kristāl/

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/krīm tʃāp/	/krīm pʌf/	
108. cushion /kifin/	109. cutter /katar/	110. curve /kirv/
111. custard /kāstir/	112. CV /sī vī/	113. dash board /daʃbūl/
114. data show /dātaʃō/	115. delete /dīli:t/	116. digital /dɪdʒital/
117. disc /dɪsk/	118. dish /dɪʃ/	119. diseal /di:zɪl/
120. doctor /daktōr/	121. dollar /dōlār/	122. dolphin /dōlfɪn/
123. domino /dōmīna/	124. double-click /dʌbil ɪkɪk/	125. drama /drāma/
126. dress /drēs/	127. drill /drɪl/	128. drive-shaft /drāɪmʃaft/
129. duct /dɪkɪt/	130. dunper /dambar/	131. DVD /dī vī dī/
132. dynamo /dāynamo/	133. dysentery /dizāntiri/	134. elastic /lāstɪk/
135. e-mail /ɪmēl/	136. etiquette /ɪtikēt/	137. exhaust /ʔgzōz/
138. FBS /ʔif bī ʔis/	139. feed pump /fɪt pʌm/	140. fiber /fāybar/
141. Fifa /fifa/	142. File /fāyil/	143. filter /fɪltar/
144. film /fɪlɪm/	145. finger chips /fɪŋgar tʃɪps/	146. “flash-memory” /flāʃ memōrī/
147. floppy-disk /flōbī disk/	148. folder /fōldɪr/	149. format /farmit/
150. foul /fāwil/	151. formica /fōrmēka/	152. freezer /frēza/

153. fresh /frefʃ/	154. full option /ful ɒbʃn/	155. fuze /fyüz/
156. gallon /galan/	157. game /gēm/	158. garage /garādʒ/
159. gardenia /gārdīnya/	160. gauge /gēdʒ/	161. gear /gēr/
162. gelatine /dʒalātīn/	163. generator /ganarētar/	164. geyser /gīzar/
165. glass /glās/	166. globe /glōb/	167. goal /gōl/
168. golf /gōlf/	169. Google /gūgl/	170. grapefruit /grēbfrūt/
171. grease /grīz/	172. group /grūb/	173. guarantee /garanti/
174. hall /hōl/	175. hamburger /hʌmbʌrkʌr/	176. hand break /hānd ibrēk/
177. hard luck /hārd lʌk/	178. head phone /hed fōn/	179. heater /hītar/
180. helicopter /halikōptar/	181. horn /hōrin/	182. hotbird /hōt bird/
183. hotel /ʒūtēl/	184. hummer /hʌmʌr/	185. ice-cream /?āysikrīm/
186. influenza /flāwanza/	187. jack /dʒag/	188. jacket /dʒākēt/
189. japan /ʃjāpān/	190. jeans /dʒi:nz/	191. jeep /dʒēb/
192. jell /dʒil/	193. jelly /dʒilī/	194. jerry-can /dʒalikān/
195. joker /dʒōkar/	196. kettle /kitlī/	197. key board /kī bōrd/
198. kilo /kēlo/	199. Labtop /lāptōp/	200. LBC /?el bī sī/
201. lamp /lʌmba/	202. large /lārdʒ/	203. leak /līk/

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204. LG /ʔil dʒī/	205. light /lāyt/	206. list /lɪsta/
207. loaf /lōf/	208. lord /lōrd/	209. lorry /lōri/
210. lotion /lōʃin/	211. make up /mēk ʌp/	212. malaria /malārya/
213. mall /mōl/	214. manhole /manhōl/	215. mascara /miskāra/
216. massage /masādʒ/	217. maxi /māksi/	218. MBC /ʔem bī sī/
219. mechanic /mīkānīkī/	220. message /masɪdʒ/	221. meter /mātir/
222. Microsoft /māykro sōft/	223. middle (medium). /midl/	224. mike /māyk/
225. mini market /mini mārkt/	226. miscall /mɪskōl/	227. model /mūdēl/
228. motor /māʔōr/	229. mouse /māus/	230. negro /nīgro/
231. neon /niyōn/	232. net /nēt/	233. nickel /nīkal/
234. nylon /nāylōn/	235. off side /ʔof sāyd/	236. okay /ʔōkē/
237. out /ʔāwt/	238. overtime /ʔōvartām/	239. oxygen /ʔōksidʒīn/
240. ozone /ʔōzōn/	241. packet /pākēt/	242. parachute /pʌrʌʃūt/
243. passport /pʌsʌpōrt/	244. password /pāswōrd/	245. PDF /pī dī ʔef/
246. peach skin /bidʒksin/	247. pedal /padil/	248. Pentium /pāntiyom/
249. Pepsi /pipsi/	250. piano /pyāno/	251. pick up /pīkʌm/
252. pizza /pitza/	253. plasma	254. plate /plēt/

	/plāzma/	
255. plaster /plāstar/	256. plastic /plāstic/	257. pliers /plāyis/
258. plug /plʌk/	259. poplin /bōblin/	260. poster /pōstar/
261. powder /pāwdar/	262. professor /prōfisōr/	263. prestige /prɪsti:ʤ/
264. primas /prēmiz/	265. puncture /pantʃar/	266. proposal /prʌpōzl/
267. protein /prōtīn/	268. pyjamas /bidʒāma/	269. pyrex /bāyreks/
270. races /rēsiz/	271. radar /rādār/	272. radiator /rādētar/
273. rain coat /rēnkōt/	274. RAM /rām/	275. ramp /rʌmbʌ/
276. receiver /rēsivar/	277. recycle /rīsāykil/	278. regime /rēdʒīm/
279. remote /rimōt/	280. restart /rīstārt/	281. roast /rōst/
282. robe /rōb/	283. roller /rōla/	284. routine /rōtīn/
285. rose /rōz/	286. rubber /rʌbal/	287. sandwich /sandawītʃ/
288. sardain /sardīn/	289. satellite /satalāyt/	290. satin /satan/
291. sauce /ʃāʃ/	292. sausage /ʃōʃadʒ/	293. scallop /skālōb/
294. scenario /sīnārīyō/	295. screw spanner /skūlispāna/	296. security /sakjuriti/
297. second /sakin/	298. set /sēt/	299. seven up /savin ʌp/

300. shadow /ʃādō/	301. shampoo /ʃāmbo/	302. shift /ʃaft/
303. shorts /ʃōrt/	304. shovel /ʃafil/	305. shut down /ʃʌt dāyn/
306. sink /slɪŋg/	307. slide /slāyd/	308. soda /sōda/
309. soup /sūp/	310. Spaceton /spēs tūn/	311. spanner /spāna/
312. spare /spēr/	313. speaker /spīkar/	314. Spiderman /spāydar mān/
315. sponge /sfɪndʒ/	316. SpongeBob /spʌndʒpɒp/	317. sport /spōrt/
318. spray /sɪprē/	319. spring /sɪprɪŋ/	320. sprite /sɪprāyt/
321. steak /stēk/	322. steel /stīl/	323. sterio /stɪrɪyo/
324. studio /stōdyo/	325. superman /sūpar mān/	326. supermarket /sūpar mārkit/
327. super star /sūpar stār/	328. swiss roll /swɪs rōl/	329. switch /swɪtʃ/
330. syringe /srɪndʒa/	331. table lamp /tēbillʌm/	332. tactic /taktɪk/
333. tank /tānkī/	334. tape /tīp/	335. T-shirt /tī ʃɪrt/
336. taxi /taksi/	337. technology /taknōlōdʒɪa/	338. telephone /talifōn/
339. tennis /tɪnɪs/	340. thermostat /θɪrmōstāt/	341. thinner /θanar/
342. ticket /tikɪt/	343. time-out /tāym ʔāwt/	344. TOEFL /tōfil/
345. ton /tʌn/	346. torch /tōrtʃ/	347. track suit /trāksūd/
348. tractor	349. traffic light	350. trailer /trēla/

/taraktar/	/trafik lāyt/	
351. transistor /trānsistar/	352. tube /tjūb/	353. tubeless /tjūblis/
354. tuna /tūna/	355. typhoid /tīfo/	356. tyre /tāyar/
357. valium /vālyom/	358. valve /wilf/	359. vanilla /vānilla/
360. Vaseline /vāzalīn/	361. version /vir3in/	362. video /vīdyo/
363. video-clip /vīdyo klip/	364. virus /vāyrōs/	365. visa /vīza/
366. vitamin /fitāmīn/	367. volt /vōlṭ/	368. washer /wājar/
369. water pump /wātar pʌm/	370. wheel /wīl/	371. whiskey /wiski/
372. windows /windōz/	373. wireman /wāyirmān/	374. x-large /3eks lār3/
375. yahoo /yāhū/	376. yard /yārda/	377. zig-zag /zigzāg/

التكيف الدلالي-البراغماتي للكلمات الدخيلة من اللغة الانكليزية الى اللهجة

الموصلية

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المستخلص

شهد القرن التاسع عشر بداية السيطرة الاوربية على الارض العربية. وقد نتج عن اطلاع العرب على الثقافة والتكنولوجيا الغربية وبالأخص خلال السنوات الاخيرة ان اصبحت اللغة العربية ملزمة بأن تتكيف وتتقبل المفردات اللغوية اللازمة لكي يكون لها دور في العالم الحديث. وقد اصبحت اللغة العربية اكثر استعدادا لتبني الاصطلاحات والكلمات الاجنبية، وهكذا فإن وجهة الاستعارة اللغوية قد تبدلت حيث ان اللغة الانكليزية باتت تسيطر على الكثير من التطورات التكنولوجية كما ان دخول التكنولوجيا البلدان العربية كان مصحوبا بالمزيد من المفردات الانكليزية.

وبهذا فإن الدافع لهذه الدراسة هو ازدياد انتشار الكلمات الانكليزية في مفردات اللهجة العربية الموصلية وبالأخص بين الشباب. وقد اوردت الدراسة وجود حوالي (٣٧٧) مفردة انكليزية في اللهجة العربية الموصلية وان هذه الكلمات قد شهدت العديد من التغيرات من حيث شكل الكلمات ومعانيها الحرفية والدلالية.