

English Loanwords in the Arab Newspapers

الألفاظ الانجليزية المستعارة في الصحافة العربية

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Authorization

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Dedication

**To the person who has always encouraged me to pursue my
education with his unconditional loving support, to my husband**

Ahmed I dedicate this work.

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List of Abbreviations and Symbols

MSA	Modern Standard Arabic
IPA	International Phonetic Alphabet
Dom.	Domain
Freq.	Frequency
m.	Masculine
f.	Feminine
SL	Source Language

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IPA: Arabic Consonants

IPA	Letter(s)	Transliteration
B	ب	b
t	ت	t
t ^ʕ	ط	ṭ
d	د	d
d ^ʕ	ض	ḍ
dʒ, g	ج	j
k	ك	k
f	ف	f
q	ق	q
θ	ث	th
ð	ذ	dh
ð ^ʕ , z ^ʕ	ظ	ẓ
s	س	s
s ^ʕ	ص	ṣ
z	ز	z
ʃ	ش	sh
h	هـ	h
m	م	m
n	ن	n
l	ل	l

r	ر	r
w	و	w
j	ي	y
x	خ	kh
ɣ	غ	gh
ħ	ح	ḥ
ʕ	ع	ʕ
ʔ	ء (Hamza)	ʔ

IPA: Arabic Vowels

IPA	Letter(s)	Transliteration
i:	ي	ī
i		i
æ:, a:	ا	ā
æ, a		a
u:	و	ū
u		u

* The IPA charts are adopted from Wikipedia: IPA for Arabic.

* The researcher used the transliteration symbols but not the phonetic symbols in this research.

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Abstract

This study aimed at analyzing the English loanwords used in Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) at the phonological, morphological and semantic levels. The sample of this study consisted of sixty issues of three different daily Arab newspapers. More specifically, twenty issues of each of the following newspapers, the Jordanian *Al-Rai*, the Lebanese *Alhayat*, and the Arabic international *Asharq Al-Awsat* published in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, from the first to the twentieth of June, 2009. All loanwords, which the researcher could trace back to English and were written in Arabic script, were collected and classified according to their domains and frequencies. The results of this study showed that Arabic journalistic writing depended on using a large number of loanwords without hesitation, the majority of these loanwords were mentioned in the

previous studies such as Butros (1963), Suleiman (1981), Hussein and Zughoul (1993) and Kailani (1994). Other new loanwords were incorporated in the daily Arab newspapers under investigation to designate new inventions, innovations, and concepts. The study showed a high increase in loanwords used in MSA and expected that a larger number of English loanwords would be incorporated in journalistic Arabic in the years to come.

The study concluded by recommending other studies to be conducted:

- Further research be conducted, using different newspapers from other Arab countries to investigate the rate of English loanwords.
- Further studies be conducted to investigate the Arabic equivalents that can replace the English loans in specific and the foreign loans in general.

الألفاظ الانجليزية المستعارة في الصحافة العربية

إعداد

مها ياسين

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ملخص الدراسة

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل الكلمات الإنجليزية المستعارة المستخدمة في اللغة العربية الفصحى الحديثة على المستويات الصوتية والصرفية الدلالية. وقد تكونت عينة هذه الدراسة من ستين عدد من ثلاث صحف يومية عربية مختلفة وبشكل أكثر تحديداً من عشرين طبعة لكل من الصحف التالية: صحيفة الرأي الأردنية، وصحيفة الحياة اللبنانية، وصحيفة الشرق الأوسط العربية الدولية، التي تصدر في الرياض، المملكة العربية السعودية، وذلك من تاريخ الأول إلى العشرين من حزيران / يونيو 2009. وقد تم توثيق جميع الكلمات المستعارة، التي يعود أصلها إلى الإنجليزية وكانت مكتوبة كتابة عربية، وتصنيفها وفقاً لمجالات وعدد مرات التكرار. وأظهرت نتائج هذه الدراسة أن لغة الصحافة العربية اعتمدت على استخـ دام عدد كبير من الكلمات المستعارة، حيث قد ورد ذكر غالبية هذه الكلمات المستعارة في الدراسات السابقة كما في دراسة بطرس (1963)، وسليمان (1981)، وحسين وزغول (1993)، وكيلاني (1994). أما الكلمات المستعارة الجديدة والتي تم التحقق منها في الصحف العربية اليومية، فهي تعبر عن

اختراعات وابتكارات ومفاهيم حديثة. وقد أظهرت الدراسة زيادة سريعة في الكلمات المستعارة المستخدمة في اللغة العربية الفصحى الحديثة، وتوقعت زيادة أكبر خلال السنوات القادمة.

وخلصت الدراسة إلى التوصية بإجراء المزيد من الدراسات حول هذا الموضوع :

- إجراء بحوث مماثلة لهذه الدراسة باستخدام صحف مختلفة من بلدان عربية أخرى للتحقيق في معدل الألفاظ الانجليزية المستعارة.

- إجراء المزيد من الدراسات للتحقيق في المكافئات العربية التي يمكن أن تحل محل الكلمات الانجليزية المستعارة بشكل خاص، و الأجنبية بشكل عام.

Chapter One

Introduction

I. Introduction

Lexical borrowing as a part of linguistic change is a very common phenomenon and no language is completely free of borrowed lexical items. Schendl (2001) confirms that, linguistic change is not confined to particular languages or generations; it is a fact which is universally acknowledged. In the Arab World, these borrowed lexemes have become an integral part of our daily language situations and they are affected by the derivational and phonological rules of the Arabic language. Hazaymeh (2004) states that one of the factors that has encouraged the use of a vast number of loanwords in Jordanian Arabic is the recent cultural contacts with the English-speaking countries in various aspects such as education, technology, trade, sports, media and communications. Another factor is the attempt to acquire a glance of the new cultural invasion among different classes of the Jordanian society which has led to some English lexical items to be used in daily conversations especially among those people who are proponents of westernization. In spoken and written media, where modern standard to use these loanwords to Arabic is used, it has become inevitable express the concepts that do not exist in Arabic and for which ready-

made equivalents are either unavailable or unpopular. Schendl (2001) proposes that, the speaker may feel the need for borrowing not only because his native language lacks a term for describing a particular concept, but also because he believes that the foreign equivalent is better and "more prestigious". For example, Old English had only about three percent of borrowed words; on the other hand Modern English has about seventy percent from approximately eighty different languages. Baker and Jones (1998, P.167) summarize the borrowing phenomenon by stating that "Words and phrases can be borrowed simply because of their prestige value. If a language and culture are perceived to be prestigious, powerful, stylish or fashionable, then words and cultural expressions may readily be borrowed into other languages". A good example mentioned by the authors is the fashionable polite French expressions which are used by the native speakers of English over the last twenty years of the twentieth century such as "menu" and "chef".

It was found out that certain lexical items had acquired additional meaning and some were gradually being replaced with others. There was variation between varieties of English; some were becoming old-fashioned in the modern context and others which were considered formal are also being used casually.

Language users, be they educators, students, journalists or concerned members of the public need to be aware of ongoing lexical change for their academic and professional development. (Mohideen, 2008). Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) does not differ from other languages; it has become rich in foreign lexemes to fulfill the human needs of keeping pace with times. The best way for determining the level of using foreign lexemes in MSA is to read the daily newspaper where loanwords can be easily discovered. More and more English expressions have been incorporated into Arabic. Journalists and educated people may be mainly responsible for these borrowings. Some English loans have gained popularity and have become nativized to the extent that many Arab speakers would not be aware of their foreign origins. These words are heard in everyday activities and seen in all sorts of publications; such examples include *parliament*, *democracy*, *computer*, *barrel*, *cheque* and so on. Other English loans are used only among educated people and can be found only in certain types of publication, examples include *ideology*, *theocracy*, *demagogy*, and *logistics*, these loans are not yet understood by all Arabic speakers.

II. Statement of Problem

It is well-known that world languages interact with one another in the sense that one language influences and is influenced by another. Some aspects of language interaction can be manifested at syntactic, morphological, lexical and or semantic levels.

As stated above languages influence one another. English is a case in point; it has borrowed neologisms and lexical items from a variety of languages namely, French, German, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, and Arabic for instance. In the same manner, Arabic has borrowed heavily from English in many domains such as technology, academia, fashion, sports, music, equipment, instruments, clothes, foods, and brand names.

English nowadays is the dominant language which dominates the majority of the world languages and Arabic is one of them. Arab newspapers use foreign lexemes especially English in their writings, so this study will investigate the English loanwords in the Arab newspapers.

The study will attempt to extract English loanwords in a sample of newspaper issues published in Jordan, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia. Besides, it will describe the phonological, morphological and semantic changes that these words have undergone in the process of assimilation into Arabic.

III. Questions of the Study

The study attempts to answer the following questions:

1. What is the extent of English lexical borrowing in the Arab newspapers?
2. What are the most frequent English loanwords in the body and advertisement sections of the Arab newspapers?
3. What are the domains with the highest frequency of English loanwords in three selected Arab newspapers?
4. What are the major phonological, morphological and semantic changes that loanwords have undergone in the process of assimilation into Arabic?
5. Which of the three newspapers depends most on the use of English loanwords? What are the sociolinguistic implications of this use?

IV. Significance of the Study

Studies of loanwords in Arabic were conducted previously, but to the best of my knowledge this is the first one in which the researcher has investigated three different newspapers from three different countries and extracted words from all of them in all domains with a comparison between the three.

This study may be helpful to researchers who wish to investigate the extent to which people in the Arab countries depend on foreign lexis to express their different needs in daily life situations, and to

those who are interested in language borrowing and other sociolinguistic studies. It may also be helpful for lexicographers and dictionary makers in tracing new foreign words that become commonly used by Arab speakers.

V. Definition of Terms

- Loanwords: words from one language used repeatedly in another language until they eventually become integrated in the native vocabulary.
- Arab newspapers: daily newspapers in the Arab countries, namely Al-Rai, Alhayat and Asharq Al-Awsat.
- Modern Standard Arabic (MSA): language of the Arabic-speaking world which is understood by nearly all Arab educated speakers. It is the language of the vast majority of written material and of formal TV shows, lectures, etc.

VI. Limitation of the Study:

The results of the study cannot be generalized to all Arab newspapers because of the limited sample which is restricted to a few number of newspapers over a relatively short period of time. The limited time when conducting this study did not allow collecting newspapers from all over the Arab countries. It is also limited by the

number of issues which is twenty for each newspaper and sixty in total. So the findings will be restricted to the three Arab newspapers that will be used by the researcher.

Chapter Two

Review of Related Literature

This chapter will review some of the most important theoretical literature that dealt with the field of languages in contact in general and language borrowing in particular. More attention will be given to

differentiate between direct loan and loan translation followed by discussing some attitudes toward language borrowing. It will also address a number of empirical studies that dealt with the subject of linguistic borrowing on the regional and international levels.

I. Theoretical Literature

Lexical borrowing as a result of languages getting in contact has been the subject of discussion among many linguists. Bloomfield (1933) classified borrowing into three types; giving each one a certain characteristic that can be used in comparing it with other types. These three types are: cultural borrowing, which occurs when the borrowed features come from a different language; intimate borrowing this happens when two languages are spoken in what is topographically and politically a single community; and dialect borrowing, which occurs when the borrowed features come from within the same speech area.

Two key figures in the study of language contact are Uriel Weinreich and Einar Haugen, and their works are still used as the basis for current studies. Weinreich (1953) shed light on the possible roles that individual members of a bilingual community play in borrowing by defining "contact" as the situation in which two or more languages are used alternately by the same speakers. Specifically, he made general distinctions among three bilingual types namely (coordinate),

(compound) and (subordinate) bilinguals. The coordinate bilinguals, in effect, acquire their languages in such a way in separate environments that they appear to possess two distinct linguistic systems. The compound bilinguals learn their languages in such a way that only one set of meanings underlies two sets of forms; this may occur when two languages are acquired in the same contexts. The third type of bilinguals are the subordinate who are, in contrast to the previous two types, can only access meaning of weaker language forms through their stronger one, effectively succeeding in certain communicative functions only when engaging in continuous translation. Weinreich (1953) also divided language interference into 3 types: (1) Phonological interference, which occurs when a bilingual speaker re-translates or re-produces his native language by using the appropriate phonemes in his second language. (2) Lexical interference, which occurs when a bilingual speaker uses two or more parts or structures of different languages in a single word or lexicon. (3) Grammatical interference, which occurs when a bilingual speaker identifies morphemes, class of morpheme in language chain in syntax and uses it in the speech act. Weinreich (1953) added that, there are three reasons for borrowing. The first one is the when need to designate new things, persons, places and concepts leads to lexical innovation, examples of this are '*video*', '*adaptor*' and '*power steering*'. The second reason is

related to internal linguistic factors such as the low frequency of words, therefore loanwords are adopted because they are used more frequently than the original ones, e.g. '*visa*' and '*condition*'. The last reason is the ability to accept synonyms, e.g. '*valve*', and '*filter*'. According to Weinreich (1953), there are two linguistic factors often cited as playing promoting and inhibiting roles in borrowing, these are frequency and equivalence. The first, frequency, refers to how often specific items occur in a donor language, frequently occurring items may have a pushing effect on a borrowing language: on the one hand the more frequent an item is in the donor, the better it is as a candidate for borrowing; on the other, the more frequent an item is in the recipient language, the more of an inhibiting effect it will exert, thus resisting or blocking the borrowing and subsequent usage of a corresponding lexical item for the donor. The second of these factors, i.e. equivalence, pertains to classes, viz, whether or not a particular form finds a structural or formal equivalent which will either facilitate or inhibit its inherent borrowing ability.

According to Haugen (1972) the process of borrowing is related to

3 important points:

1. It should be assumed as “axiomatic that every speaker attempts to reproduce previously learned linguistic patterns in an effort to cope with new linguistic situations.”

2. Among the new patterns that one may learn are those of a language different from his/her own, and these too he/she may attempt to reproduce.

3. If that person manages to reproduce the new linguistic patterns not in the context of the language in which they were learned, but in the context of another, that person might be said to have borrowed them from one language to another.

The definition of borrowing could then be the attempted reproduction in one language of patterns previously found in another. Haugen (1972) also divided loans into 3 classes, according to the native morphemes that have been substituted to the foreign ones; these are loan shifts which include all free morphemes that have been improved without substitution of other morphemes than the minimally essential inflection such as *bus* and *cinema*. The second group is the loan blends which includes the words that involve a partial substitution of native morphemes beyond those of inflection. Since the native and the foreign morphemes are blended, they are considered "hybrids", e.g. *ounce* and *workshop*. The last group is called loan translations or "calques" and they are loans in which complete substitution of native morphemes by the foreign ones has taken place in combinations not previously found in the borrowing language, e.g. *population explosion*.

Grosjean (1982) pointed out that borrowing of specific words may occur because only one language has the desired word or because an individual is not equally familiar with the words of both languages and chooses the most available one.

On the other hand, Hoffman (1991) in his book *An Introduction to Bilingualism* described 4 levels of interference; first of all is the phonological level, which can be easily recognized by the ordinary speaker than any other type of interference. Adult bilinguals, rather than child bilinguals, tend to apply their native language features such as stress, rhythm, intonation and speech sounds when speaking the second language. Secondly, the grammatical level, and this kind of interference has the same aspects of syntax as word-order, the use of pronouns and determiners, prepositions, tense and so on. The speaker here may use, for example, the word-order rules of his first language to utter a sentence in the other language, the same thing may happen with the other grammatical aspects. Thirdly, interference in spelling can be defined as "the transfer of writing conventions from one language to the other" (Hoffman: 1991, p.100). And finally the lexical level which is described as the most problematic one for the linguist to explain because the other three levels are used in a systematic and convincing way; on the contrary, at the word level the bilingual may borrow a term from one language either on a purpose basis or in a more lasting sort of

way when he speaks to a monolingual or another bilingual .Hoffman also gives two reasons for borrowing. One of them is unconscious, and it happens as a result of when someone suffers from fatigue and emotional tension and that does not allow him to remember the appropriate term at a specific moment, the other reason is the conscious choice and that when the speaker chooses the foreign term to express certain idea because he sees it more suitable and clearer.

Baker and Jones (1998) mentioned 3 reasons for language borrowing in their encyclopedia. The first reason is that not all languages have word-formation processes that allow them to produce new words for new expressions such as the French and the Japanese languages which tend to create "roundabout expressions" to match to a single term. The second reason is the large requirements of coining new terminology such as time, expertise, and some methods to make the new term popular. Therefore, the more convenient technique is to borrow an established 'international' term and adapt it to the phonological and morphological rules of the recipient language if it is needed. The third reason is the need for using term-for-term equivalent in the fields of science and technology to ensure accuracy between languages. Professional people such as scientists, computer experts, engineers, medical experts and the like need to communicate

accurately with colleagues from all over the world, so they may resort more to the use of English loanwords.

Schendl (2001) in his book *Historical Linguistics* investigated 3 types of linguistic changes; vocabulary, grammatical and sound change. He explained that "changes on one level may influence another level and trigger off changes there as well" (2001, p.25). The vocabulary change, as Schendl explained, may happen by using two main strategies in just about all languages in the world for introducing new words; the first one is borrowing from other languages which is often caused by "a perceived gap in the vocabulary of the recipient language"(2001, p.56), mainly with respect to cultural phenomena connected with the donor language. The other strategy is the word-formation which can occur through many processes, most important of which is compounding which is a combination of two free morphemes such as the word *girlfriend* and affixation which is an addition of a bound morpheme to a base such as a prefix (e.g. *un.like*) or a suffix (e.g. *like.ness*).

Myers-Scotton (2006) divided borrowing into 2 categories: cultural and core borrowings. She defined cultural borrowing as "words that fill gaps in the recipient language's store of words because they stand for objects or concepts new to the language's culture" (2006, p.212). In her opinion, the term *automobile* is the most common cultural borrowing

around the world because most cultures did not have such motorized vehicles before contact with Western cultures. On the other hand, she defined core borrowing as words that are duplicate elements that the recipient language already has in its word store. When two languages are spoken in the same community, the other language becomes the recipient language in borrowing and will even replace its own words with words from the dominant language. So the core borrowing duplicates already existing words in the recipient culture's language and only seems to appear after long or intensive contact. Examples of this can be the English loanwords which have invaded Arabic texts in many fields such as technology, medicine, computer and academia.

This review concludes with a quotation from Myers-Scotton whose own opinion of borrowing is that "When one language takes in words from another language, the process is referred to as borrowing, but the elements taken in aren't truly borrowed (or loaned) because the recipient language never gives them back!" (2006, p.209).

i. Direct Loan Versus Loan Translation (Calques)

Most borrowings belong to these two categories: loan word or loan translation. According to Haugen (1972) in loan words, the speakers have imported the meaning of the form and the phonemic shape "with more or less complete substitution of native phonemes" (1972, P. 84).

Thus, loanwords have been imported and adopted from another language, either directly or indirectly, and have undergone the recipient language changes. Examples from Arabic are countless, among them are *democracy, technology, strategy, computer, bus*, etc.

Loan translations or calques on the other side are formed in a quite different way. Haugen (1972, P. 84) explained loan translation by stating that:

" Instead of substituting only one half of the word, the borrowers have here analyzed and substituted both halves. They have imported a particular structural pattern, viz. the combination of the two constituents into a compound expression with a new meaning of its own not derivable from a simple addition of the two parts"

From the above, it can be stated that borrowing is done by translating the vocabulary item or rather its meaning into the recipient language. Such a loan translation is the English *sky scraper* which is translated into Arabic as /nāṭiḥat al-saḥāb/. The English "*loan word*" itself is a literal translation of the German *Lehnwort*, making it a loan translation." (Knapp, 2005, p.3).

ii. Social Attitudes Toward Borrowing

Attitudes towards borrowing may be either positive or negative since there have been always proponents and opponents in all languages to the issue of language purity. English, one of the most languages spoken nowadays, is far from being a perfectly pure language. Throughout its long history, it has borrowed thousands of words from nearly all languages spoken on the earth. Sheard (1970) stated that “the actual number of native words in any of our large standard dictionaries is extremely small compared with the number of foreign borrowings recorded” (1970, p.323). In spite of this, there have been periods in the history of English when the feeling of purity was strong. One of the complaints of the purists has always been that “the tendency towards borrowing developed after the Norman Conquest has had the effect of diminishing the capacity to make use of native material to hand” (Sheard, 1970, p.328). They have seen borrowings as a sign of ‘decadence’ and ‘mental laziness’. This only shows a lack of imagination and very often the words are used only through a feeling of superiority in being acquainted with another language, and, perhaps the most important, there is a serious objection to such borrowing in that many people are unable to understand new words (Sheard, 1970).

The situation is different in Cyprus where attitudes towards the English language seem to be quite positive. Phillipson (1992) argued that, the Cypriots, who were already educated before and during the

British rule, accepted English as a tool to improve –not change- their culture, knowledge and develop their relationships with other countries, without giving the impression of fearing from new English neologisms. Therefore, the English language was never seen as a threat to their identity. Most Cypriots are very aware of the need to speak English for various reasons and purposes such as to facilitate communicating with people all around the world, access best universities and find better opportunities.

Contrary to the situation in Cyprus, the French language has become known for its purity and rejection of receiving foreign loanwords. According to Phillipson (1992), French people believe that their language is inherently superior, and they are against using or borrowing new words for two reasons; firstly, because of the empirical fact that French now has more speakers of the language, as a first or second language, than at any time in its history. Secondly, the beliefs and attitudes are integrally related to the relative power of languages which has multiple causes of which the most important are economic and political, so French has been keen to impose its linguistic norms worldwide.

On the other hand, Arabs are proud of their language for a number of reasons - religious, historical and cultural. Arabic is the language of the Qur'an and Islam; it was also the medium by which Greek science

passed to the West (through translations into Arabic in 8th Century Iraq and later retranslations into Medieval Latin). Arabic also is the means whereby - theoretically at least - educated Arabs from different states can communicate and, as such, is a potent factor in Arab world unity. It was natural therefore that 'purists' should advocate that word-formation, as far as possible, be carried out using the native lexical resources of the language and that loan translations and direct borrowings from other languages should be discouraged. According to Emery (1982), the first language academy in the Arab world was established in Damascus in 1919, significantly it was called *The Scientific Arabic Academy*, its job was to coin new terms for new concepts and inventions. Three other language academies were subsequently set up in different Arab countries; Egypt, Iraq and lastly in Jordan. Stetkevych (1970) pointed out two methods of vocabulary creation originally preferred by the academics: the first one was revival of archaisms, termed /al-istīnbāṭ/ or 'discovery', the early instances of this method were successful, an example is the word /qiṭār/ which originally denoted *a line of camels* and, by figurative extension, was applied to *a railway train*. The second way is the derivational method whereby numerous neologisms have been coined for new inventions, for example from the patterns denoting 'locality' we have /maṣnaʕ/ (factory), /maṭbaʕah/ (press), /majmaʕ/ (academy), /maṭār/ (airport),

/ḥāfilah/ (bus), /mawqif/ (bus stop) and /maḥaṭṭah/ (station). Nevertheless, it is fair to say that the theoretical potential of derivation as a means of word formation has not been matched by practical achievement. However many terms proposed by scholars failed to become accepted in the MSA, example is /marnāh/ which was derived from the verb /ranā/ "to gaze at" to be an equivalent for *television* (Stetkevych, 1970). In MSA today there are a number of doublets, one of the pair being the native term proposed by the academies and the other a loan word favored by the majority of educated speakers and understood by the man-in-the-street. There is a feeling among the purists that loan words will destroy the 'spirit' of the language, whereas other type of people think that any living language which adopts and adapts loans to its own phonological and morphological patterns will never be negatively affected.

From the above, each society has its own ideas and beliefs toward acceptance for the simplest choice, the loanword, or rejection for it and bearing making effort to find the alternative and then imposing it on the community.

II. Experimental Studies

i. International Studies

Takashi (1990) examined English borrowings in Japanese advertising and shed light on both the various functions that English loanwords perform in Japanese and the symbolic value attached to the English language in Japan. Takashi collected 5556 occurrences of English loanwords from 513 television commercials and 406 print advertisements and classified them into the following functional categories: lexical-gap fillers, technical terms, special-effects-givers, euphemisms and trade names. The purpose was to investigate relationships between the loan function and the linguistic and sociolinguistic variables. The results of this study showed that, the high number of special-effects-givers found in advertising products or services related to modern and Western lifestyle gave additional evidence that the primary function of loans in advertising was to convey modernity and sophistication. It was also found out that there is no strong relationship between loan functions and linguistic variables and the influx of special-effects-givers in advertising did not cause a change in the linguistic features of the Japanese lexicon. Similarly, the text-mode differences did not seem to be an important factor affecting the number, or the grammatical, linguistic and functional types of loans.

Raksaphet (1991) studied the English loanwords in Thai, the language spoken in Thailand, through examining three Thai

newspapers. He extracted the loans from three Thai newspapers over three months period and then categorized them into 23 semantic fields and analyzed them. Loans were mainly divided into two groups: those with and those without coined Thai lexical equivalents. The purposes of his study were to determine the semantic, morphological and semantic changes when English loanwords were used in Thai context. The results showed that some loans were used with an extension of meaning, others with a narrowing, and others with a shift of meaning. It also showed that some loans were morphologically shortened, while others combined with Thai morphemes to form mixed words, and some loans may shift syntactic category. In addition, some English nouns were used as verbs in Thai. It was also found that some English loans and their Thai equivalents appeared in different contexts and performed different linguistic functions therefore they did not compete with each other; this kind of loans has a potential effect on nativization.

Stybło (2007) investigated the phenomenon of adopting English loanwords by the Russian speakers instead of using the existing native counterparts. The method chosen to accomplish his task was *content analysis* with Russian National Corpus or Ruscorpora, which was an electronic method used to determine the frequency of specific words within a text or set of texts. This thesis demonstrated that loanwords and their counterparts often have some semantic differences. These

differences were revealed by examining the meaning and frequency of adjectives collocated with loanwords and their counterparts. Some adjectives were more likely to collocate with a loanword but not its counterpart, often resulting in narrowing of originally broad loanword meaning into a niche meaning. When an English loanword and its Russian counterpart have different meanings, the loanword has an advantage in lexical competition, and is therefore more likely to be adopted and used by Russian speakers.

ii. Regional Studies

Many studies were conducted in the field of lexical borrowing from English into Arabic, and many Arab researchers were interested in this subject. Butros (1963) for example, in his PhD dissertation about loanwords in the colloquial Arabic of Palestine and Jordan showed the sum of the influence of English on Arabic by analyzing the borrowings that accumulated as a result of thirty years of British occupation in Palestine. The work focused on the colloquial dialect of Palestine as it is more open to borrowing. Butros found that, loanwords corpus contained three clearly defined groups of loanwords. The first one contained those that are completely assimilated in speech without native colloquial equivalents. The second group is that which contains

loanwords that are fully assimilated, although they have colloquial Arabic equivalents, and the last one which has loanwords that are partially assimilated. Butros also found that over 95 percent of the English loanwords are used as nouns and some English adjectives are used as both nouns and adjectives and the other five percent are adjectives, adjectival phrases or past participles in English that are used as adjectives in colloquial Arabic.

On the other hand, Zughoul (1978) investigated the phenomenon of borrowing English lexemes in the eastern province of Saudi Arabia by conducting personal interviews with ordinary people and students there. Zughoul noticed that people applied the Arabic morphological rules on those borrowed lexemes and they were using them as if they were originally Arabic words, and the semantic features of the borrowed lexical were restricted to transmit special meaning in a special area.

Suleiman (1981) in his research, which is entitled linguistic interference and its impact on Arabic-English bilingualism, collected a list of loanwords from English into Arabic and divided it into two sections, the first one contains lexical items that were integrated into the system of Arabic as a whole, and the second one was a separate list of loanwords which were commonly used among Arab residents of the United States in general and in Buffalo city in particular. The aim of

this research was to investigate the extent to which linguistic interference between languages in contact affects the process of second language acquisition. His findings showed that the lexical interference was very large in the Arabic system and it was a result of contact between Arabic and English.

El-Khalil (1983) aimed at investigating the English loanwords in Jordanian Modern Standard Arabic at the phonological, morphological and semantic levels by analyzing sixty issues of the two daily Jordanian newspapers '*Al-Rai*' and '*Al-Dostour*' during the years 1979-1981. The purpose of this study was to identify the English loanwords in Jordanian written Arabic and conjecture the causes of borrowing in the case of Arabic, and to analyze these words linguistically in terms of phonology, morphology and semantic. In his study El-Khalil pointed out the major areas that loanwords occurred in, and he also discussed the linguistic changes that were applied to these terms at the phonological, morphological and semantic levels. He noticed that loanwords at the morphological level "were treated as if they were Arabic". He also concluded that the Arabic language is very flexible and able to borrow words from other languages and use them in a number of contexts and fields.

Araj (1993) investigated the foreign words in Modern Standard Arabic and the impact of Western languages on Arabic by scanning *Al-*

Ahram newspaper over a 44-year period from 1946 until 1991 examining three weeks' issues each year every five years. The aim of this study was to show how Arabic has changed through borrowings and how it has acquired new sounds or new patterns. It also aimed at showing the major areas that loanwords occurred in and the sociocultural context in which borrowing prevailed. The findings of her study revealed that, the majority of English loanwords were found in the field of technology, as well as business and economics, and also in politics concerning Western institutions. She also found that, in other fields such as in cosmetics and fashion the prestige of French was felt, a similar influence was detectable in advertisements and classified ads about sales, food, entertainment and similar topics of consumer interest. The research also showed a tendency towards purism among the Arab countries, where loanwords have commonly been replaced by loan translation and newly coined terms based on Arabic roots.

Hussein and Zughoul (1993) investigated the foreign loanwords in the Jordanian newspapers by collecting sixteen issues from each of '*Al-Rai*', '*Al-Dustour*' and '*Sawt Al-Sha'b*' in a period of time that extended from 25 August 1988 to 13 October 1988. They collected all the foreign loanwords that were used in both the body and the advertisement sections. The researchers determined the major fields and domains in which those loanwords were more frequently used;

they also discussed the main phonological, morphological and semantic changes that were applied on these lexemes. Hussein and Zughoul concluded that Arabic journalists have used foreign loanwords in their writing without hesitation depending on the scope and domain they are dealing with and these loanwords became integrated in the Arabic language system.

Kailani (1994) analyzed 500 loanwords from wide areas of our daily life situations which Butros (1963) didn't tackle in his PhD dissertation. The purpose of his study was to enumerate these loanwords and analyze a representative sample from phonological, morphological and semantic levels. He also divided loanwords which are integrated into Arabic morphologically into four types. The first one comprised words that do not have Arabic equivalents such as '*routine*' /ru:ti:n/, the second comprised words which are assimilated but have Arabic equivalent such as the word '*barbecue*' which has an Arabic equivalent that is /ʃiwa:'. The third group contained loanwords that are partially assimilated and did not have satisfactory Arabic equivalents such as '*remote control*' /rimo:t kontrol/. The last group contained specialized loanwords which are usually used in spoken language but rarely in writing such as '*sticker*' /stikar/. On the phonological level, Kailani (1994) classified loanwords into three levels; the first are words that kept their phonemic features, example of

this is the word '*ticket*' /tiket/. The second group of loanwords with partial phonological change such as '*workshop*' which becomes in Arabic /warʃa/ and the last group is that of loanwords that substitute some features of Arabic for some features in English and a clear example on that is the word '*packet*' in English which becomes /bake:t/ in Arabic. He also noticed that borrowed words that begin with a vowel are preceded with a glottal stop /ʔ/ in Arabic. Examples included /ʔetike:t/ for *etiquette* and /ʔuksi:d/ for *oxide*.

Al-Saqqa (2001) examined the loanwords phenomenon in the advertisement section by collecting 500 advertisements from three Jordanian newspapers; '*Al-Rai*', '*Your Guide to Amman*' and '*Al-Waseet*' during the period of 1998-2000, and then she classified the results into proper and common nouns. The purpose of this study was to understand the phenomenon of borrowing English words and its effect on written and spoken Arabic. It also aimed at studying the linguistic changes that may occur to these loanwords. The other purpose was to examine how advertisements and related issues would help advance in rank the use of foreign loanwords. One of the findings of Al-Saqqa's study was that proper-noun loans are used in more fields than common nouns. She also confirmed that proper-noun loans do not undergo the Arabic morphological rules; i.e. they do not have dual, plural, adjective or verb form, except for the use of the Arabic definite article /al/, in

contrast, common nouns follow the Arabic morphological rules. The researcher also explained the phonological Arabic changes that occur on English loanwords such as insertion, shortening and others.

All previous studies, which fall within the same subject, had been conducted either on Colloquial Arabic or on Modern Standard Arabic (MSA). For example, Butros (1963), Zughoul (1978), Suleiman (1981), Kailani (1994) and Al-Saqqa (2001) conducted their studies on the actual use of language in the daily life situations to see the loanword phenomenon and its effect on colloquial Arabic. On the other hand, El-khalil (1983), Araj (1993) and Hussein and Zughoul (1993) discussed the impact of loanword phenomenon on MSA through collecting their data from written standard Arabic samples. The present study elaborated on the other above-mentioned studies and investigated the loanwords and its linguistic change effect on MSA.

Chapter Three

Methods and Procedures

In this chapter, the researcher will describe the corpus of the study and the methods used for analyzing the data.

I. Data Corpus

The corpus of the study consisted of sixty issues of three different Arab daily newspapers. More specifically it investigated twenty issues of each of the following newspapers, the Jordanian *Al-Rai*, the Lebanese *Alhayat*, and the Arabic international *Asharq Al-Awsat* published in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia from the first to the twentieth of June, 2009. The researcher selected these three newspapers because of their representativeness of Modern Standard Arabic and their availability in the local market. Each daily newspaper had different number of pages; the Jordanian *Al-Rai* usually comprised four parts namely, the first part, the second part, the third part and *Abuab* which was the fourth part, and in some special issues (4 times during the investigation period) a fifth part was added to suit a certain occasion. *Al-Rai* ranged in length between 42-98 standard sized newspaper pages. The second newspaper *Alhayat* comprised only one part and a steady number of pages, which was 24 standard sized newspaper pages for each issue. The third newspaper *Asharq Al-Awsat* comprised two parts and ranged in length between 40-48 standard sized newspaper pages. All of these publications contained considerable amount of materials ranging from politics, finance, technology, fashion, sports to entertainment.

It must be noted here that the researcher gave attention to the fact that the editors of *Alhayat* and *Asharq Al-Awsat* were located in London and after making literature review, she concluded that the residential place did not affect their editorial decisions because of the awareness to their readers who are from the Arab countries (Rugh 2007).

The corpus of materials the researcher investigated included major groups of articles on international news, national news, editorials, advertisements, sections on industry, technology, agriculture and entertainment. The loanwords were then identified and classified into the sections they appeared in, namely the body and the advertisement sections. It was noted through separating the ad section from the body section that the rate of the ad numbers is considered very small in comparison with the number of articles in the body section. This was due to the fact that these are daily newspapers specialized primarily in conveying the world news and not the advertisements. The newspapers then were analyzed for sixteen domains, which the researcher had designated in conformity with domains established in previous studies. These are in short, technology, brand names, instruments, construction, oil products, sports, music, foods/ clothes, abstract concept, professions, academia, finance, measurements units, months, computer and miscellaneous. Loanwords were listed within these domains and

their frequency was calculated, and then each loanword was the object of a special consideration where its phonological and morphological behavior in MSA was examined.

II. Methods of Data Analysis:

The researcher read the newspapers' issues, which totaled sixty in number, from the front to the last page including both the body and the ad sections. Then she extracted each word thought to be of foreign origin and recorded it on a separate card, along with its frequency in the body of the newspaper on one side and in the advertisement section on the other. This categorization is motivated by the fact that loanwords in each section may differ in quantity, quality and frequency.

After establishing the frequency of loanwords, the researcher studied them for each newspaper alone to find out the extent of using borrowed lexemes and describing the most frequent loan words in both the body and the ad section of each paper. Moreover, the researcher classified the five most frequent words in each domain to show which domains were most dependent on loanwords adaptation. After that, the data was analyzed to show the major phonological, morphological, and semantic changes that these words had undergone in the process of assimilation into Arabic, using the IPA symbols. As a final step, the

data in the three Arab newspapers was compared in order to detect which one of the three depended more on the use of foreign loanwords with a view to demonstrate the sociolinguistic factors that motivated their use.

It should be noted here that the researcher excluded a number of loan words from the detailed analysis because they occurred with a very low frequency and in very specialized fields or because they indicated trade mark names not of an international nature or were used in the naming of some internet websites, shops and business places like companies, supermarkets, kindergartens etc. Examples of these words include *sweet home*, *auto disk*, *evolution*, *mega stores*, *the beach house* and *alternative*. Those words are never used as content borrowed words in Arabic and they are rarely used in the daily life situations so they are not within the active use of the public. The researcher also excluded non-English words namely French and Italian that already have English equivalents and used in the Arabic context by either one of the two origins. Examples of these include the French *maquillage* which has the English equivalent *make up* and *gateau* with its English equivalent *cake*.

Chapter Four

Findings of the Study

This chapter aims at answering the questions of the study that investigate the phenomenon of borrowing foreign words in MSA through studying the journalistic writing in three Arab newspapers.

I. The Extent of English Lexical Borrowing

Journalistic writing in the Arab world has depended much on borrowing foreign English lexemes without hesitation in many fields. The researcher noticed through her browsing of the sixty issues of the three newspapers that there are many articles in which writers largely depended on using loanwords from other languages especially from English. These articles fall within the political, financial,

technological, and scientific fields. What was amazing was that there were many full or nearly full sentences which comprised of three or more foreign words such as the following:

/kamira sinamāʔiyah dhāt taqniyah ʕaliyah/ for *a high technical camera for cinema*, /tiknulūjya al-kumbyūtar wlʔintarnit/ for *computer and internet technology*, and /ʔistratījiyah barlamāniyah lifarḍ al-dīmuqraṭiyah/ for *strategy to impose a parliamentary democracy*.

There were other articles in which loanwords took an important role and without them ideas could never be transferred. Following are randomly chosen articles from various fields in the three newspapers. All loanwords that were used have been highlighted for easy reference:

- Article number (1) quoted from *Al-Rai* newspaper, 06-06-2009, issue number 14118, volume 39, page 16.

(الصحة العالمية) لا تنوي رفع درجة الانذار لوباء انفلونزا الخنازير

عواصم - وكالات - اعلنت منظمة الصحة العالمية التي عقدت لجنتها الطارئة امس اجتماعا حول انفلونزا الخنازير انها لن تتخذ قرارا حول رفع درجة التأهب لمواجهة تفشي الوباء في العالم... واعدت المتحدثة قبل قليل ان مديرة المنظمة مارغرت تشان استدعت كوادر خبراء "لجنتها الطارئة" حول اخر تطورات وباء انفلونزا الخنازير ايه (انتش 1 ان 1) الذي اصاب 22 الف شخص في العالم. وقد ادى اجتماعا "للجنة الطارئة" لمنظمة الصحة الاخيران، كل مرة الى رفع مستوى نظام الاستنفار من الوباء الذي اعدته المنظمة.

من جهتها اعلنت وزارة الصحة السعودية امس انها لم تسجل اي اصابة اخرى بمرض انفلونزا الخنازير بعد اكتشاف اول اصابة بهذا المرض الاربعاء لدى ممرضة فيليبينية عادت مؤخرا من بلادها. وقالت الوزارة في بيان "من خلال الفحوصات التي تمت حتى الآن للمخالطين للمريضة او المشتبه بهم من القادمين من الدول الموبوءة بهذا المرض، لم تسجل اي حالة اخرى".

واشارت الوزارة الى انه "رغم تطبيق كافة الاجراءات العلمية الوقائية الاحترازية بما في ذلك الكاميرات الحرارية في المطارات والموصى بها علميا والتي تتخذها الوزارة ودول العالم الأخرى، لا تستطيع هذه الاجراءات اكتشاف المرض خلال فترة حضائته وقبل ظهور الأعراض ولكن تستطيع اكتشافه في حالة وجود اعراضه وخاصة ارتفاع في درجة الحرارة".

..واكدت وزارة الصحة الاوكرانية امس اول حالة اصابة بـ (انتش 1 ان 1) في البلاد وافادت انها تخص شابا اوكرانيا عاش في الولايات المتحدة لعامين.
وقالت متحدثة باسم الوزارة "تلقينا التأكيد من لندن".
وكانت الوزارة اعلنت سابقا انها متأكدة "بنسبة 99 في المئة" ان شابا في الرابعة والعشرين من العمر عاد الى اوكرانيا بعد عامين في ديترويت اصيب بـ (الانتش 1 ان 1) الجديدة.
واصاب فيروس أ (انتش 1 ان 1) 21940 شخصا في 69 بلدا واسفر عن 125 وفاة، بحسب الحصيلة الاخيرة التي نشرتها منظمة الصحة امس على موقعها على الانترنت.
ومنذ الحصيلة الاخيرة التي نشرت الاربعاء، سجلت رسميا 2681 اصابة اضافية بالمرض توفي 8 منها.
واحصي ستة مصابين في تايوان غير ان الجزيرة لم تدرج في لائحة منظمة الصحة العالمية لانها عضو مراقب فحسب فيها، والا لكانت الارقام ذكرت تقشي الفيروس في 70 بلدا.

In the above article, the writer depended on using many loanwords to transfer the piece of news about swine flu to the reader. The loanwords *Influenza*, *virus*, *H1N1*, *cadres*, *camera*, and *Internet* were used to express the subject and without them ideas would have never been clear. The words *Influenza*, *virus*, *H1N1* are scientific ones that do not have Arabic equivalents, and the words *camera* and *internet* are also without Arabic equivalents since they are Western inventions used by Arab people.

- Article number (2) quoted from *Alhayat* newspaper, 09-06-2009, issue number 16867 , page 17.

كاميرا عالية الدقة للهواة

كالعادة، استمرت شركة (كانون) Canon ، المتخصصة في صناعة أجهزة التصوير الرقمية، في رفع إيفاع التطور في تقنيات تكنولوجيا الكاميرات الرقمية، كما ظهر في المنتجات الجديدة التي أطلقتها أخيراً. وتجسّد هذه المنتجات ما دأبت عليه الشركة أخيراً من تركيز على إنتاج الكاميرات التي تسمح للمبتدئين وهواة التصوير والمتخصصين بالتقاط صور بجودة عالية وبجهد أقل. وفي هذا السياق، أتى إطلاق كاميرتها الرقمية (إي أو أس 500 دي) EOS 500D التي تعطي صوراً بدقة عالية تصل إلى 15.1 ميغابكسل، ما يجعلها مناسبة للمطبوعات الكبيرة التي تهتم بالتفاصيل الشديدة الدقة.

في طرازها الجديد، حرصت «كانون» على منح المستخدم القدرة على استعمال تقنية تصوير الفيديو العالي التعريف (هاي ديفينشن) High Definition التي تدعمها عدسة أحادية عاكسة digital single-lens reflex camera. وتعمل هذه العدسة بالاعتماد على مبدأ تمرير الضوء الصادر من المشهد المراد تصويره بواسطة مجموعة من العدسات وتحويله إلى مجسّ «إيه بي أس- سي سيموس APS-C CMOS» الذي يمثل الفيلم الرقمي داخل الكاميرا. ويترجم الطاقة المخترنة في الضوء على هيئة فوتونات، إلى إشارات رقمية، ما يتيح معالجتها وتخزينها بطريقة تحفظ إمكان إعادة إنتاج الصورة.

ولتسهيل مشاهدة الصور واللقطات الفيديوية، يمكن استعمال وصلة «أتش دي أم أي HDMI» التي تربط الكاميرا بالتلفزيون. تستطيع هذه الوصلة التعامل مع مجموعة كبيرة من التلفزيونات. ويبرز دور كاميرا «إي أو أس 500 دي» في تحسين أداء التصوير لدى المبتدئين من خلال نمط «لايف فيو Live View» الذي يرصد الوجوه تلقائياً. كما توفر هذه الكاميرا القدرة على التقاط 170 صورة من نوع (جاي بي إي جي) JPEG. سرعتها إلى 3.4 لقطات في الثانية.

The preceding is a technological article about one Western innovation, so it is full of English loanwords that do not have Arabic equivalents such as *Canon, camera, technology, techniques, video, megapixel, television, and foton*. Other English words that do have Arabic equivalents were written using the Arabic scripts such as *high definition* which was already translated into /ħali al-taħrīf/ and *live view* which can be translated into /mushāhada ħaiya/, and this may be a future hint for these concepts to become integrated in MSA and to cancel their Arabic counterparts. English alphabet that were used in order to express some English abbreviations which can not be translated into Arabic were also rewritten using the Arabic alphabet and this may be due to make things easier for Arab readers. Examples from the the above article are *HDMI* and *EOS 500D*.

- Article number (3) quoted from *Asharq Al-Awsat* newspaper, 12-06-2009, issue number 11154, volume 31 page 5.

قوى سياسية سودانية تنتقد عزم السلطات تأجيل انتخابات فبراير للمرة الثانية

انتقدت قوى سياسية سودانية عزم الجهات المختصة تأجيل الانتخابات البرلمانية والرئاسية للمرة الثانية، بعد تأجيلها من قبل إلى فبراير (شباط) من العام المقبل، وهي أول انتخابات وطنية ديمقراطية في السودان منذ أكثر من 20 عاما.

.... وقال عبد الله أحمد عبد الله نائب رئيس اللجنة الوطنية للانتخابات في مقابلة مع «رويترز» أول من أمس، إن الانتخابات البرلمانية والرئاسية من الممكن أن تؤجل مرة أخرى، مبررا ذلك «بتأخر نتائج التعداد السكاني».

وتعد هذه الانتخابات جزءا رئيسيا من معاهدة سلام شاملة أبرمت عام 2005 وأنهت أكثر من 20 عاما من القتال بين الشمال والجنوب على وعد بالديمقراطية. وكان من المقرر إجراء الانتخابات في يوليو (تموز) الماضي قبل إجراء استفتاء على استقلال الجنوب عام 2011. وقال عبد الله إن اللجنة تأخرت في جدولها الزمني بسبب تأخر الإعلان عن نتائج تعداد سكاني مهم وتشكيل اللجان الانتخابية في الولايات. وقال: «نفكر في إجراء تعديل لجدولنا الزمني القديم للتعامل مع التعطيل الذي حدث» مضيفا أن «التأجيل لن يكون كثيرا». ولم يقترح عبد الله أي جدول زمني جديد، ولكنه قال إن تسجيل الناخبين، الذي كان مقررا في بادئ الأمر في يونيو (حزيران)، من المرجح أن يبدأ الآن في نوفمبر (تشرين الثاني) بعد توقف سقوط الأمطار. ومضى يقول: «بعض الفترات الفاصلة والمراحل يملئها القانون، لذلك لا يمكنك تسريع المراحل».

....وأضاف: «وقد ندخل في حالة صوملة أو بلقنة»، وقال إن المفوضية أرجأت الانتخابات من العام الحالي إلى العام المقبل وحددت الفترة من 15 أبريل (نيسان) إلى 15 مايو (أيار) الماضيين لتحديد الدوائر الجغرافية ولم تعلن عن ذلك حتى الآن، فضلا عن عدم الإيفاء بموعده بدء التسجيل على الرغم من رصد ميزانية مخصصة له. حذر ماثيو من مغبة «تزويز مبكر في الانتخابات»، وقال إن المفوضية لم تشرع في تسجيل الناخبين حتى الآن.

واعتبر يوسف حسين الناطق باسم الحزب الشيوعي السوداني الخطوة غير مبررة وقال: «لماذا تكون نتيجة التعداد السكاني سرا مكنونا لأشهر». وأبدى محللون مخاوف من الخيارات المعقدة التي تواجه الناخبين في أكبر الدول الأفريقية التي يسكنها 39 مليون نسمة. فالإقليم الانتخابي الرئيس والبرلمان سيختار الناخبون رئيسا لجنوب السودان وحكام الولايات وبرلمانا للجنوب ومجالس للولايات. وانتقدت ساسة من الجنوب بالفعل نتائج التعداد الذي أعلنت تفاصيله في مايو (أيار)، قائلين إن الأرقام الخاصة بأعداد سكان الجنوب منخفضة للغاية.

In the above article, which is a political one, the need for using abstract concept loanwords such as *parliament*, *democracy* and *geography* is very clear to express the report since no Arabic equivalents are available. The loanword *million* is a popular measurement unit in the Arabic language that is used unconsciously as an original Arabic word by all Arabic speakers, as many other English measurement units were integrated into Arabic such as *billion*, *meter*, *centimeter*, *kilo*, and so on.

The use of the Gregorian months side by side with their Arabic counterparts is also very clear in order to make the names of months understood by all readers.

From scanning the 60 issues of the three newspapers, it has been found that words such as *television*, *radio*, *computer* and *internet* are frequently used in Arabic, such terms are international since they can be found in most Western languages and many other languages as well. Other borrowings have recently appeared with a high frequency and that is according to the new issues and developments in the world. Many examples were extracted such as *H1N1* which is the term that referred to the swine flu which became globally known, and the word *tam flu* was also noticed many times. A lot of technological terms have also appeared and spread in a short period of time and then they became very widespread expressions. Such examples include new technological terms like *hybrid*, *Bluetooth*, *broadband*, *iphone*, *Wi-Fi* and *WiMax*, as well as popular website names such as *Google*, *Hotmail*, *Yahoo* and *Facebook* which also became trendy.

II. The Most Frequent English Loanwords

While some English borrowings tend not to be used very frequently, others occur over and over again. The following three tables show the frequency of the highest 80 words in the body and the ad sections in

the three newspapers. The frequency ranged from 1430 occurrences of the word 'million' to 33 of 'May' in *Al-Rai*, 1560 occurrences of the word 'bank' to 37 of 'BBC' in *Alhayat*, and 1654 occurrences of the word 'million' to 36 of 'patriarch' in *Asharq Al-Awsat*.

Table 1. The eighty most frequent words in Al-Rai newspaper

Word	Bod y Freq.	Ad Freq.	Tota l	Dom .	Word	Bod y Freq.	Ad Freq.	Tota l	Dom .
dollar	1034	17	1051	12	rally	75	-	75	6
bank	718	140	858	12	cement	67	3	70	4
doctor	744	9	753	10	General Motors	62	6	68	2
film	551	1	552	6	liter	51	16	67	13
electronics	397	135	532	3	ideology	65	-	65	9
strategy	441	2	443	9	full option	2	60	62	1
democracy	413	-	413	9	chemical	51	9	60	5
technology	331	57	388	1	scenario	58	1	59	6
Influenza	312	-	312	5	petrol	55	3	58	5
parliament	240	1	241	9	camera	53	4	57	1
television	234	6	240	1	Fifa	57	-	57	6
meter	219	19	238	13	stadium	56	-	56	6
milliard	229	-	229	13	comedy	53	-	53	6
academy	207	17	224	11	doctoral	30	22	52	11
internet	193	30	223	15	carnival	23	28	51	16
virus	205	-	205	5	congress	51	-	51	9
euro	200	-	200	12	mechanic	29	21	50	9
barrel	195	-	195	13	vitamin	50	-	50	8
cinema	171	10	181	6	video	49	-	49	1
cadre	126	47	173	9	cheque	48	-	48	12
Reuters	171	-	171	16	channel	47	-	47	6
college	156	12	168	11	automatic	6	40	46	1
kilometer	138	28	166	13	model	4	40	44	16
borsa	156	1	157	12	cigarette	41	-	41	8
technique	141	12	153	1	taekwond o	41	-	41	6
album	152	-	152	7	mobile	26	14	40	1
diplomacy	143	-	143	9	Olympian	40	-	40	6
computer	91	36	127	15	clip	39	-	39	6
music	101	16	117	7	liberal	39	-	39	9
drama	113	-	113	6	machine	25	14	39	1
fax	2	104	106	1	H1N1	38	-	38	5
general	104	-	104	10	protein	38	-	38	8

ton	79	15	94	13	Toyota	19	18	37	2
philosophy	91	-	91	9	bus	26	10	36	1
gas	81	7	88	5	Mitsubishi	18	18	36	2
baccalauriu s	25	59	84	11	opec	36	-	36	16
geography	83	1	84	9	orthodox	35	-	35	16
kilogram	81	-	81	13	hormone	34	-	34	5
master	18	60	78	11	May	33	-	33	14

Table 2. The eighty most frequent words in Alhayat newspaper

Word	Body Freq.	Ad Freq.	Total	Dom.	Word	Body Freq.	Ad Freq.	Total	Dom.
bank	1560	-	1560	12	September	56	37	93	14
million	1165	2	1167	13	General Motors	92	-	92	2
dollar	1139	-	1139	12	January	71	21	92	14
billion	893	-	893	13	October	77	10	87	14
film	814	6	820	6	video	65	21	86	1
parliament	618	-	618	9	February	71	-	71	14
democracy	610	1	611	9	camera	67	2	69	1
cinema	449	60	509	6	Fifa	68	-	68	6
reuters	415	-	415	16	academy	65	3	68	11
television	403	12	415	1	congress	66	-	66	9
gas	349	-	349	5	Rial	63	-	63	12
strategy	281	2	283	9	mondial	62	-	62	6
channel	274	-	274	6	ton	62	-	62	13
electronics	246	27	273	3	November	55	7	62	14
June	254	1	255	14	album	61	-	61	7
May	195	11	206	14	comedy	59	-	59	6
technique	171	30	201	1	patriarch	59	-	59	10
cement	200	-	200	4	airbus	57	-	57	2
music	184	10	194	7	nato	57	-	57	16
kilometer	193	-	193	13	petrol	57	-	57	5
euro	188	-	188	12	ideology	55	-	55	9
barrel	153	-	153	13	computer	50	5	55	15
doctor	150	-	150	10	Opec	54	-	54	16
July	146	2	148	14	philosophy	53	-	53	9
diplomacy	144	-	144	9	unesco	50	3	53	16
general	142	-	142	10	liberal	52	-	52	9
technology	139	-	139	1	studio	52	-	52	4
April	132	1	133	14	cigarette	51	-	51	8
meter	88	44	132	13	classic	50	-	50	6
March	127	2	129	14	December	45	-	45	14
chemical	111	11	122	5	cable	44	-	44	3
borsa	115	-	115	12	France press	42	-	42	16

global	114	-	114	16	Nazism	42	-	42	9
drama	110	-	110	6	empire	41	-	41	16
august	106	-	106	14	Greenwich	41	-	41	16
internet	99	4	103	15	UPI	41	-	41	16
virus	102	-	102	5	geography	39	-	39	9
Influenza	101	-	101	5	cadre	38	-	38	9
scenario	94	-	94	6	trillion	38	-	38	13
Olympian	93	-	93	6	BBC	37	-	37	16

Table 3. The eighty most frequent words in Al-Sharq Al-Awsat newspaper

Word	Bod y Freq	Ad Freq	Tota l	Dom .	Word	Bod y Freq	Ad Freq	Tota l	Dom .
million	1654	3	1657	13	petrochemicals	72	-	72	5
dollar	867	2	869	12	Air France	71	-	71	2
bank	453	37	490	12	comedy	66	5	71	6
democracy	457	-	457	9	mondial	70	-	70	6
electronics	302	144	446	3	March	68	-	68	14
doctor	423	2	425	10	chemical	66	-	66	5
parliament	403	-	403	9	cityscape	46	17	63	16
June	378	14	392	14	music	62	-	62	7
strategy	355	11	366	9	federal	58	-	58	9
rial	295	68	363	12	ton	55	2	57	13
euro	274	1	275	12	cinema	34	20	54	6
internet	240	35	275	15	mobile	30	24	54	2
television	253	18	271	1	Chrysler	53	-	53	2
technique	230	13	243	1	iphone	53	-	53	1
Reuters	225	-	225	16	January	51	2	53	14
may	206	7	213	14	barrel	52	-	52	13
fax	16	192	208	1	October	46	5	51	14
General Motors	173	23	196	2	capital	30	20	50	2
meter	190	2	192	13	Facebook	47	-	47	15
diplomacy	185	-	185	9	kilogram	47	-	47	13
film	180	4	184	6	geology	46	-	46	9
July	160	3	163	14	Porsche	45	-	45	2
kilometer	147	10	157	13	congress	44	-	44	9
cement	147	-	147	4	fifa	43	1	44	6
technology	141	4	145	1	Google	44	-	44	15

camera	127	8	135	1	ideology	44	-	44	9
Influenza	130	-	130	5	stadium	44	-	44	6
New York times	128	-	128	16	protocol	43	-	43	9
April	122	1	123	14	cadre	36	5	41	9
virus	119	-	119	5	tactic	41	-	41	9
academy	113	2	115	11	orchestra	39	-	39	7
computer	97	14	111	15	petrol	39	-	39	5
September	104	2	106	14	Saab	26	13	39	2
Airbus	98	-	98	2	Washington Post	39	-	39	16
general	98	-	98	10	dictator	38	-	38	9
video	89	-	89	1	Go	27	11	38	2
twitter	80	-	80	15	mile	38	-	38	13
august	74	4	78	14	professor	37	-	37	10
BBC	78	-	78	16	December	33	3	36	14
scenario	76	-	76	6	patriarch	36	-	36	10

A close look at the above three tables shows that the majority of loanwords are not restricted in use to one newspaper than the other, and also are used throughout a wide number of newspapers in the Arab World since most of these words are generally found in the area of politics, modern inventions, sports, measurement units and other categories. It is also noticed that the majority of words were integrated in the noun form, and few in the form of adjective. In addition, the nature of each society helped to shape the language. A rich terminology characterizes every country or region. For example, countries with economies based on agriculture could have many more words and terms used to express all the states and activities related to agriculture. In such contexts, fewer terms relating to technical or scientific fields are found in the local media or in addressing local

issues. By the middle of the last century many of these countries were engaged in a serious struggle between their identity and deculturalization. For this reason, many regional movements were established to restore and modernize Arabic, which was in different stages of derivation or assimilation (Stetkevych, 1970). As a result it is quite common to find *Asharq Al-Awsat* newspaper rich with names for international famous companies such as *Cityscape*, *Chrysler*, *General Motors* and *Mobily*. On the other hand, it is not unusual to find Jordanian and Lebanese newspapers full of abstract concepts and technological terms that are common in people's daily life.

III. Domains with the Highest Loanword Frequency

In this part, loanwords used across the three newspapers were categorized into 16 domains to shed light on the areas or disciplines where loanwords are mostly needed to fill a communication gap. The following is the division of these areas:

- Technology and automobile

In the literature of languages in contact, it is common that one nation has to give terms and expressions to another in certain areas. Arabic, as a language of societies that have been keen on the acquisition of Western technology, has borrowed most of the items along with their designations. In this domain, the influence of English

terminology on Arabic is obvious and the loanwords are used as if they were originally Arabic. Some examples include *technology, television, camera, telephone, robot, machine, video, fax, taxi, bus, automatic, motor, gear* and *full option* (the term here is used to describe a vehicle status).

- **Brand names**

It is known that the Arab world depends much on importing commodities and brand names from industrial countries. Such examples were found in the three Arab newspapers, e.g. *General Motors, Airbus, Porsche, Chevrolet, Mercedes* and *Toyota*.

- **Instruments, tools, materials and mechanical equipment**

This domain is related to the first one and contains terms for different tools, instruments and materials. Examples of words in this category include *plastic, nylon, electronic, cable, and fuse*.

- **Construction, housing and furniture**

Examples of the terms used in this category are *cement, salon, veranda, villa roof* and *terrace*.

- **Oil products, chemicals and diseases**

Words in this group included terms such as *petrol, chemical, gas, petrochemicals, virus, influenza* and *H1N1*.

- **Sports, recreation and cosmetics**

Words in this category included words such as *FIFA*, *Olympi*, *mondial*, *stadium*, *cinema*, *channel*, *drama*, *scenario*, *make up* and *powder*.

- **Music and musical instruments**

Most of the terms in this category have been borrowed from foreign languages such as English, French, Italian and others. Terms in this category comprised terms such as *music*, *album*, *guitar*, *piano* and *orchestra*.

- **Foods, clothes and related business services**

Words in this category comprised terms such as *vitamin*, *protein*, *cigarette*, *jacket* and *jeans*.

- **Abstract concepts**

The terms used in this category are mainly found in the field of politics, which is very commonly written about in journals and newspapers. Examples of these terms include *democracy*, *diplomacy*, *parliament*, *strategy*, *ideology*, *federal*, *Congress*, *geology* and *cadre*.

- **Professions and titles**

Words in this category included terms such as *doctor*, *professor*, *general*, *patriarch* and *secretary*.

- **Academia**

Words in this category included terms such as *academy, college, baccalaurius, doctoral* and *master*.

- **Finance and banking**

Words in this category included items such as *dollar, bank, rial, euro, borsa* and *cheque*.

- **Measurement units**

The data here included most of the international measurement units such as *million, billion, milliard, meter, mile, kilometer, kilogram, liter, inch, ounce* and *ton*.

- **Months**

Some newspapers depend more than others on using the Gregorian calendar such as January, February, March, April, etc. The names here are used together with applying phonological changes to make them fit the sound system of the Arabic language.

- **Computer**

The vast use of the computer nowadays has triggered off the use of many concepts to satisfy the need associated with it. These concepts are usually kept intact because it is not possible sometimes to find suitable equivalents for them. Examples of terms that belong to this domain are: *computer, internet, Google, Twitter, Facebook* and *website*.

- **Miscellaneous**

This domain contains all the remaining words that do not fit in any of the above categories; such items include *BBC*, *New York Times*, *Greenwich*, *NATO* and *UNESCO*.

Following are three tables that show the number of words and percentages of each of the above domain in the three newspapers:

Table 4. Domains with the highest frequency of English loanwords in
Al-Rai newspaper

Domains	Number of words	Percent to total
1. Technology	11	13.75
2. Brands	3	3.75
3. Instrument/tools	1	1.25
4. Construction, housing and furniture	1	1.25
5. Oil, chemicals and diseases	7	8.75
6. Sports, recreation and cosmetics	12	15
7. Music and musical instruments	2	2.5
8. Food and clothing	3	3.75
9. Abstract concepts	11	13.75
10. Professions	3	3.75
11. Academia	5	6.25

12. Finance	5	6.25
13. Measurements	8	10
14. Months	1	1.25
15. Computer	2	2.5
16. Miscellaneous	5	6.25
Total	80	100%

A close look at Table 4 shows that the clustering of the items was in the domains of abstracts and sports, recreation and cosmetics (12 words for each one), followed by the domain of technology (11 words) and this number lead to the fact that Jordan keeps up with the technological issues in the world. The domain of measurement units recorded (8 words), oil, chemicals and diseases (7 words), academia, finance and miscellaneous (5 words in each), followed by brands, professionals and food and clothing (3 words in each), then by music and computer (2 words in each) and then by instruments and construction (1 word in each). The domain of months which recorded also one word in the high frequency, shows that journalistic writers in Jordan do not use the Gregorian months much in their writing and they are satisfied by using the calendar months that Jordanian readers are familiar with.

Table 5. Domains with the highest frequency of English loanwords in

Alhayat newspaper

Domains	Number of words	Percent to total
1. Technology	5	6.25
2. Brands	2	2.5
3. Instrument/tools	2	2.5
4. Construction, housing and furniture	2	2.5
5. Oil, chemicals and diseases	5	6.25
6. Sports, recreation and cosmetics	10	12.5
7. Music and musical instruments	2	2.5
8. Food and clothing	1	1.25
9. Abstract concepts	12	15
10. Professions	3	3.75
11. Academia	1	1.25
12. Finance	5	6.25
13. Measurements	7	8.75
14. Months	12	15
15. Computer	2	2.5
16. Miscellaneous	9	11.25
Total	80	100%

Taking a close look at Table 5 shows the domains with the highest frequency. The highest number of loanwords were in the domain of months (12 words) i.e. all the months of the year were within the highest frequency in the data, and this shows how much the Lebanese journalists depend on using the Gregorian calendar of course in the Arabic pronunciation which will be more clarified in the phonological section. The second one is in the

domain of abstracts with 12 words and this indicates the confidence among journalists to use terms such as *strategy*, *democracy*, *diplomacy*, *parliament*, and so on, which hardly have any equivalents in Arabic. The second highest number in the data was in the domain of sports, recreation and cosmetics (10 words), followed by the domain of miscellaneous (9 words), then by the domain of measurement units (7 words), after that by the domains of technology, oil and diseases and finance (5 words in each), followed by the domain of professionals (3 words), then by the domains of brands, instrument/tools, construction, housing and furniture, music and computer (2 words in each), and then at last by the domain of food/ clothing and academia with one word in each.

Table 6. Domains with the highest frequency of English loanwords in Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper

Domains	Number of words	Percent to total
1. Technology	7	8.75
2. Brands	9	11.25
3. Instruments/tools	1	1.25
4. Construction, housing and furniture	1	1.25
5. Oil, chemicals and diseases	5	6.25
6. Sports, recreation and cosmetics	7	8.75

7. Music and musical instruments	2	2.5
8. Food and clothing	0	0
9. Abstract concepts	12	15
10. Professions	4	5
11. Academia	1	1.25
12. Finance	4	5
13. Measurements	7	8.75
14. Months	10	12.5
15. Computer	5	6.25
16. Miscellaneous	5	6.25
Total	80	100%

With regard to *Asharq Al-Awsat* newspaper, the results were as follows: the highest loanword frequency was in the domain of the abstract terms (12 words) The situation here is similar for the two newspapers the Jordanian *Al-Rai* and the Lebanese *Alhayat*, and this may be due to the fact that these terms entered Arabic through written borrowing, so they are considered as educated terms. This also led to a generalization on Arabic journalistic writing which contained many of borrowed abstract terms in their main articles without a trying to find Arabic equivalents. The second highest frequency was recorded in the domain of months with ten words, and this can be attributed to the reason that this newspaper is published in London and distributed to many countries so the

journalists are likely to be affected by using the Gregorian calendar which is understood by all kinds of readers. The third highest frequency is in the domain of brands with nine words and this is not unexpected in light of the fact that Saudi Arabia is a rich-oil producing country and it has the combination of capital. The next high frequency is for the three domains of technology, sports, recreation and cosmetics and measurements with seven words in each. Followed by three other domains that are oil chemicals and diseases, computer and miscellaneous with five words in each. The domains of professionals and finance comes after with four words in each, followed by the domain of music with two words, and finally by the three domains of instruments/tools, construction, housing, furniture and academia with one word for each. There was a complete absence of words in the domain of food and clothing and this may be explained with regard to the fact that these domains are normally found in the ad section and the percentage of advertisements to the articles in the body section was very low.

In the following section are three tables that report the five most frequent words in each domain for the three newspapers:

Table 7. The five most frequent loanwords in each domain in Al-Rai newspaper

1. Technology	2. Brands	3. Instruments, tools	4. Con. Furn.
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technology 388	General Motors 68 Toyota 37	electronic 532 plastic 28	cement 70 villa 29
television 240	Mitsubishi 36 Air France 30	radio 20 cable 15	mall 28 décor 25
technical 153	Red Bull 30	aluminum 12	studio 24
fax 106	Tot. 201	Tot. 607	Tot. 176
full option 62			
Tot. 949			
5. Oil, Chem. Dis. influenza 312	6. Sports, Rec. film 552 cinema 181	7. Music album 152	8. Food, Clothing vitamin 50
virus 205	drama 113 rally 75	music 117	cigarette 41
gas 88	scenario 59	duet 13	protein 38
chemical 60	Tot. 980	orchestra 13	cocaine 30
petrol 58		guitar 13	calcium 21
Tot. 723		Tot. 308	Tot. 180
9. Abstracts strategy 443	10. Professions doctor 753	11. Academia academy 224	12. Finance dollar 1051
democracy 413	general 104	college 168	bank 858
parliament 241	secretary 35	baccalaurius 84	euro 200
cadre 173	professor 28	master 78	borsa 157
diplomacy 143	captain 20	doctoral 52	cheque 48
Tot. 1413	Tot. 940	Tot. 606	Tot. 2314
13. Measurements million 1430	14. Months May 33	15. Computer internet 223	16. Miscellaneous Reuters 171
meter 238	September 30	computer 127	carnival 51
milliard 229	June 29	Microsoft 24	model 44
barrel 195	April 24	com 21	OPEC 36
kilometer 166	December 12	Twitter 14	Orthodox 35
Tot. 2258	Tot. 128	Tot. 409	Tot. 337

The highest number of frequency in *Al-Rai* newspaper was in the domain of finance by 2314 total number of words, followed by the domain of measurements by 2258 words. On the other hand, the lowest

frequency was in the domain of months by recording only 128 number of times and this emphasizes the researcher's conclusion that Jordanian people are not familiar with using these names of months.

Table 8. The five most frequent loanwords in each domain in Alhayat newspaper

1. Technology television 415 technical 201 technology 139 video 86 camera 69 <hr/> Tot. 910	2. Brands General Motors 92 Airbus 57 Chrysler 21 Porsche 20 L'Oreal 18 <hr/> Tot. 208	3. Instruments, tools electronic 273 cable 44 machine 24 carton 20 radio 14 <hr/> Tot. 375	4. Con. Furn. cement 200 studio 52 salon 32 villa 16 décor 7 <hr/> Tot. 307
5. Oil, Chem. Dis. gas 349 chemical 122 virus 102 influenza 101 petrol 57 <hr/> Tot. 731	6. Sports, Rec. film 820 cinema 509 channel 274 drama 110 scenario 94 <hr/> Tot. 1807	7. Music music 194 album 61 clip 26 opera 11 pop 7 <hr/> Tot. 299	8. Food, Clothing cigarette 51 calcium 18 protein 11 sandwich 10 glucose 9 <hr/> Tot. 99
9. Abstracts parliament 618 democracy 611 strategy 283 diplomacy 144 congress 66 <hr/> Tot. 1722	10. Professions doctor 150 general 142 patriarch 59 dictator 24 professor 21 <hr/> Tot. 396	11. Academia academy 68 college 19 baccalaurius 11 doctoral 11 master 10 <hr/> Tot. 119	12. Finance bank 1560 dollar 1139 euro 188 borsa 115 rial 63 <hr/> Tot. 3065
13. measurements million 1167 billion 893 kilometer 193 barrel 153 meter 132	14. Months June 255 May 206 July 148 April 133 March 129	15. Computer internet 103 computer 55 YouTube 25 Facebook 13 Google 13	16. Miscellaneous reuters 415 NATO 57 OPEC 54 UNESCO 53 France Press 42

Tot.	2538	Tot.	871	Tot.	209	Tot.	621
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In *Alhayat* newspaper, the domain of finance ranked first by recording a relatively high number of 3065 words followed by the domain of finance, 2538 words. The domain of food and clothing recorded the lowest frequency, 99 words and this again can be attributed to the fact that *Alhayat* is a daily newspaper interested in conveying the world daily news rather than the ads and fashion news where we can find a load of English loanwords about food and clothing there.

Table 9. The five most frequent loanwords in each domain in Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper

1. Technology television 271 technical 243 fax 208 technology 145 camera 135 <hr/> Tot. 1002	2. Brands General Motors 196 Airbus 98 Air France 71 Mobily 54 Chrysler 53 <hr/> Tot. 472	3. Instruments, tools electronic 446 radio 28 plastic 25 cable 15 carton 15 <hr/> Tot. 529	4. Con. Furn. cement 147 gallery 18 mall 13 studio 11 villa 11 <hr/> Tot. 200
5. Oil, Chem. Dis. influenza 130 virus 119 petrochemicals 72 chemical 66 petrol	6. Sports, Rec. film 184 scenario 76 comedy 71 mondial 70 cinema	7. Music music 62 orchestra 39 album 30 symphony 27 piano	8. Food, Clothing protein 33 cholesterol 31 vitamin 30 calcium 13 chocolate 11 <hr/> Tot. 118

39	54	15	
Tot. 426	Tot. 455	Tot. 173	
9. Abstracts	10. Professions	11. Academia	12. Finance
democracy 457	doctor 425	academy 115	dollar 869
parliament 403	general 98	master 23	bank 490
strategy 366	professor 37	baccalaurius 13	rial 363
diplomacy 185	patriarch 36	doctoral 11	euro 275
federal 58	colonel 22	college 10	borsa 33
Tot. 1469	Tot. 618	Tot. 172	Tot. 2040
13. measurements	14. Months	15. Computer	16. Miscellaneous
million 1657	June 392	internet 275	Reuters 225
meter 192	May 213	computer 111	NewYorkTimes128
kilometer 157	July 163	Twitter 80	BBC 78
ton 57	April 123	Facebook 47	Cityscape 63
barrel 52	September 106	Google 44	Washington Post39
Tot. 2115	Tot. 997	Tot. 557	Tot. 533

Again in *Asharq Al-Awsat* newspaper the two highest frequencies are in the domains of measurements (2115 words) and finance (2040 words) pointed out the same results in the three newspapers and this shows the convergence in the use of the same loanwords by most Arab speakers from different nationalities. The lowest frequency was found in the domain of food and clothing again as was the case in *Alhayat* newspaper.

IV. Phonological Analysis

Phonologists have long held an interest in loanword adaptations that is in the transformations that apply to words when they are borrowed into a foreign language. Weinreich (1953) stated that, when assimilating foreign words, borrowing languages tend to match the phonemes of the original language as much as possible though this is a

simplification of a quite complex process. In the case of Arabic, the sound system does not have the same equivalent for every sound in English, so that the sounds have undergone many changes when assimilated into Arabic and especially here MSA, some changes have happened to the consonants and others for the vowel system. Following are some examples for such changes:

Consonants Alteration

/p/ \longrightarrow /b/

The English voiceless bilabial stop /p/ was changed into the voiced bilabial stop /b/. The /p/ sound exists in English as a phoneme but it does not exist in Arabic as a distinct phoneme. So /b/ which is phonemic in English is important because it affects meaning, and this is very clear when we say *pig* and *big* but in Arabic it does not affect meaning. The following examples which have been extracted from the three newspapers illustrate the case of changing /p/ into /b/:

Parliament became /barlamān/, *Pepsi* was changed into /biksi/, *plastic* into /blāstīk/. Although this is the general case about this sound but the researcher has noticed something of change among educated people who are either care about pronouncing it as /p/ or who accustomed to do from their early learning stages.

/t/ \longrightarrow /t̤/

The English voiceless alveolar stop /t/ was turned into the Arabic sound /t/ in examples such as *ton* which was turned into /tun/ and *battery* which was altered into /baṭṭāriyah/. El-Khalil (1983) showed that some sounds changed into others in the recipient language not because they do not exist there, but to fit the linguistic features of the recipient language.

/s/ \Longrightarrow /š/

The voiceless alveolar fricative /s/ has become /š/ when linked with a back or a central vowel as in *bus* which was changed into /bāš/, *borsa* into /būršah/, *dinosaur* into /daiṇašūr/, *ounce* into /ūnšah/ and *salon* into /šalūn/.

/k/ \Longrightarrow /q/

The voiceless velar stop /k/ changes into /q/ in some cases in Standard Arabic; *democracy* was changed into /dimuqrāṭiyih/, *technical* into /tiqani/ and *music* into /musīqa/.

/v/ \Longrightarrow /f/

Another phoneme that is subject to integration due to differentiation is /v/ as it is an allophone in MSA mainly found in loanwords and is often replaced by /f/ as in *television* which is turned into /tilfizyūn/. In other loanwords, however, it is pronounced as in the model with no integration as in /vītu/ for *veto*, /vīza/ for *visa*, /vāirus/ for *virus* and /vidyu/ for *video*.

/g/ \Longrightarrow **/gh/ or /k/**

The English voiced velar /g/ was changed into three different cases in the MSA. Thus it was turned into /gh/ in words such as *gas* which was turned into /ghāz/ and *geography* into /jughrāfiya/. It was also turned into /k/ in the word *garage* which was turned into /karāj/.

/z/ \Longrightarrow **/s/**

The voiced dental fricative /z/ was changed into the voiceless /s/ in some loanwords such as *music* which was turned into /musīqa/.

/tʃ/ \Longrightarrow **/q/ or /sh/**

The voiceless palato alveolar affricate /tʃ/ was changed into /q/ and /sh/ due to the absence of this voice in the Arabic sound system. For example the word *channel* was changed into /qanāh/, the word *cheque* became /shik/, *chocolate* became /shukulāṭah/, and *Chevrolet* became /shivruleit/.

/ɫ/ \Longrightarrow **/l/**

Arabic consonant system does not have the English dark L, which is usually transcribed with the symbol /ɫ/, as a phoneme. Both Ls (clear and dark) are alveolar approximant, but what makes the dark /ɫ/ different from the clear /l/ is an extra rising of the tongue body.

Examples on this change are many such as *mall* which is turned into /mūl/, *cable* into /keibil/, and *April* into /ʔabrīl/.

Vowel Alteration

In much the same way as SL consonants are altered in loanwords to suit the consonants available in MSA, vowels in loanwords are limited to those of MSA, namely the short and long vowels; /i/, /ī/, /a/, /ā/, /u/ and /ū/. To suit the sound patterns of MSA, vowels in loanwords may undergo three main types of alteration: 1. substitution, 2. lengthening, or 3. shortening. Vowel substitution may be due to their absence from MSA, a preference for one vowel over another, or for vowel harmony in a word. Examples of this in comparison with the English vowels are:

/i/ ⇒ /u/ or /ī/

The high front vowel /i/ is substituted by the vowel /u/ in words such as *helicopter* which is turned into /hilukubtar/. In another case it is turned into /ī/ as in *villa* which is turned into /vīlla/ instead of /vilə/.

/ə/ ⇒ /i/, /ī/, /u/ or /ā/

The mid central vowel /ə/, which does not have an Arabic equivalent, was subject to many substitutions such as when substituted by /i/ as in *opera* which is pronounced as /ʔubira/ instead of /ɔpərə/. It

is also substituted by /ī/ as in the loanword *barrel* which is turned from /baerəl/ into /barmīl/, and to /u/ as in the pronunciation of the loanword *virus* as /vāirus/ instead of /vairəs/, and finally to /ā/ as in /dulār/ for dollar, and /jinirāl/ for *general*.

/ʌ/ \Longrightarrow /ā/ or /u/

The low central vowel /ʌ/, which also does not have an Arabic equivalent, is usually substituted by /ā/ as in /bāṣ/ for /bʌs/ *bus*, and by /u/ as in /kumbani/ for *company*.

On the other hand, vowels are especially lengthened following MSA patterns rather than following the model pronunciation of the loanword in the SL. Such lengthening includes:

/i/ \Longrightarrow /ī/

The high front vowel /i/ is lengthened into /ī/ in examples such as the loanword *plastic* which is pronounced as /blāstīk/ instead of /plaestik/.

/a/ \Longrightarrow /ā/

The back vowel /a/ was lengthened into /ā/ as in /qālūn/ for /gaəlŋ/ *gallon*.

/ɔ/ \Longrightarrow /u/ or /ū/

The middle back vowel /ɔ/ was lengthened into /u/ or /ū/ as in the loanword *doctor* which is turned into /duktūr/ instead of /dɔktər/.

Shortening is the third type of change and examples on it are:

/ī/ \Longrightarrow /i/

The long front high vowel /ī/ is shortened into /i/ as in /mitir/ for /mi:tə/ *meter*, and /litir/ for /li:tə/ *liter*.

/ā/ \Longrightarrow /a/

The long back vowel /ā/ is shortened in some cases before trilled /r/ as in *card* which is pronounced as /kart/ instead of /ka:d/.

Thus, vowels are altered not only when they are not available in MSA but also to simplify pronunciation of loanwords and to suit the pattern of MSA in the absence of the model word.

Insertion

Arabic language tends to add some new phonemes to simplify consonant clusters, examples include /ʔimbaraʔūreiyah/ for *empire*, /ʔismint/ for *cement* and /barmīl/ for *barrel*.

Deletion

In the same manner of insertion, Arabic tends to delete those phonemes that do not fit the consonant and vowel systems of Arabic,

such examples include the loanwords *platinum* which is pronounced as /blatīn/ and *gypsum* which is pronounced as /jibs/.

Gregorian Months

The way of pronouncing the names of the Gregorian months is elucidated separately in order to show the phonological change that is applied to each name. Following is the Arabic transliteration for each one:

- January has been changed into /yanāyir/.
- February into /febrāyir/.
- March into /māris/.
- April into /ʔabrīl/.
- May into /māyu/.
- June into /yūnyu/.
- July into /yūlyu/.
- August into /ʔughuṣṭus/.
- September into /sibtimbir/.
- October into /ʔuktūbir/.
- November into /nūvimbir/.
- December into /disimbir/ .

V. Morphological Analysis

Gender

In English, the majority of inanimate nouns are neuter, but in Arabic, animate and inanimate nouns are assigned either feminine or masculine gender, depending on the final phonetic morpheme of the noun. This strategy for gender assignment is used with English-origin nouns as well. In Arabic, the gender of a given noun is indicated by the surrounding items such as pronouns, verb inflection, adjectives, and demonstratives. Gender marking for animate referents corresponds to their true gender, usually with feminine and masculine pairs. From *doctor* MSA has the loanwords /duktūr/ (m.) and /duktūrah/ (f.), from *professor* it has /brūfisūr/ (m.) and /brufisūrah/ (f.) and from *secretary* it has /sikritīr/ (m.) and /sikritīrah/ (f.). While animate referents have a pre-determined gender that loanword nouns should meet, inanimate referents have a linguistic gender marking that differs from one language to another. However, in the corpus examined, loanwords with inanimate referents showed a preference for the feminine suffix /ah/. Examples are /dimuqrāṭīyah/ from *democracy*, /ʔistratījiyah/ from *strategy*, /baṭṭāriyah/ from *battery* and /kulliyyah/ from *college*. Other loanwords are treated in MSA using the masculine form examples on this case are *computer* /kumbyutar/, *film* /filim/, *bus* /bāṣ/, and *fax* /fāks/.

Loanwords which can be used as adjectives, take either the masculine or the feminine case in the adjectival form according to the preceding word. Such examples include the word *strategy* which becomes f. in /khuṭah ʔistratīyah/ *strategic plan* and m. in /waḍʕ ʔistratīji/ *strategic situation*.

Dual

It is well known that English language moves from the singular to the plural form directly, whereas the Arabic number system includes the dual form. In order to fit the Arabic rules of dual number the following suffixes have been added to those loanwords: in the case of masculine nouns /-ān/ is added for those nouns used as subjects such as /duktūrān/ for *two doctors*, /kumbyutarān/ for *two computers*, /bankān/ for *two banks* and /ʔalbūmān/ for *two albums*. The suffix /-ain/ is added for nouns that are used as objects or with prepositions, the above examples with this suffix become: /duktūrain/, /kumbyutarain/, /bankain/ and /ʔalbūmain/. In the case of feminine nouns there are also two types of affixes added the first one is /-tān/ with those nouns used as subjects such as /duktūratān/ for *two feminine doctors*, /kamiratān/ for *two cameras*, /sīgaratān/ for *two cigarettes* and /ʔimbraṭūriyatān/ for *two empires*. The suffix /-tain/ is added for object nouns or nouns

with prepositions, the above same examples become respectively:
/duktūratain/, /kamiratain/, /sīgaratain/, and /ʔimbraṭūriyatain/.

Plural

In MSA there are two plural inflections. One of them is suffixal and regular, traditionally termed “sound plural” or "solid plural" with the two realizations /- ūn/ for the masculine (no examples were found in the data) and /- āt/ for the feminine plural patterns. The second one is “broken plural” inflection, usually leading to insertion, deletion, and vowel change, and often an indication of maximal integration of a word into the language. On investigation of the plurals of nouns in the corpus, it was found out that some of them take broken-plural inflection, some take the feminine sound-plural /- āt/ suffix, some are in free variation, and some take neither of the plural forms.

To start with the broken-plural inflection which is rather complicated as it follows several different patterns [for](#) that involves inserting infixes, deletion, and vowel change. It applies to words that fit these patterns like the plural loanword /filim/ which turns into /ʔaflām/, /bank/ into /bunūk/, /kader/ into /kawader/ and /ṭun/ into /ʔaṭnān/, thus seeming even more integrated into Arabic as analyzable word forms that accept infixing, deletion and change.

Other words take the /-āt/ suffix, traditionally called “feminine sound plural suffix”, but also used in the “pluralization of nouns of foreign origin which have not been assimilated into Arabic beyond the phonological stage” (Smeaton, 1973, p. 36). Examples of nouns that take the sound feminine plural suffix /-āt/ include /ʔistratīgiyāt/ for *strategies*, /tilfizyūnāt/ for *televisions*, /shikkāt/ for *cheques*, /kamirāt/ for *cameras*, /litrāt/ for *liters*, and /klibāt/ for *clips*. It was also noticed that in journalistic writing they use the plural /ʔajhizat al-kumbyūtar/ for *computers* instead of using the feminine plural /kombutrāt/ and /shabakāt al-ʔintarnit/ for *internet*.

The Arabic pharyngeal fricative /h/ is also added for most nouns which end with /ū/ phoneme in order to pluralize them, examples are /sināryūhāt/ for *scenarios*, /vīdyūhāt/ for *videos* and /studyūhāt/ for *studios*.

Derivational Morphology

Arabic language is a highly derivational and inflectional language in which morphology plays a significant role. Loanwords in MSA have been morphologically naturalized and undergone a process of derivation in line with Arabic derivational patterns and inflectional affixes. Dweik (1986) gave some examples to show loanwords that undergo the morphological process in colloquial Arabic, one of them is

the word *finish* which was transferred into Arabic as /fannaʃ/ carrying the meaning of quitting the job, and it was derived to produce new forms that can be categorized under different grammatical categories such as /fannaʃ/, /yifanniʃ/ and /tafni:ʃ/ which respectively mean "quit his job", "to quit his job" and "terminating a contract" (1988, p.134). In the same manner, few examples for such words were found in the corpus of this research, such examples include the word *philosophy* which was transferred into Arabic as /falsafah/ and derived into /failasūf/ for *philosopher*, /falsafi/ as an adjective for *philosophical*, /tafalsuf/ for *philosophizing* and /yatafalsaf/ for the action of philosophy which carries a negative connotation in the Arabic language.

VI. Semantic Analysis

Loanwords in MSA go under three semantic categorizations: restriction, extension and commonization (Hussein and Zughoul, 1993). The term 'restriction' includes all those loanwords whose meanings were reduced and restricted to one or two of the meanings that the word may have. Most loanwords in the data were borrowed to be used in one field so they lost their other meanings. While the word *balloon* has four meanings as a verb and a noun in the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, it is restricted as a loanword to the

meaning of a small bag made of very thin rubber that becomes larger and rounder when you fill it with air or gas. The loanword *charter* is also restricted to one meaning that is the opposite of regular airline flights, the loanword *clip* is restricted to a short video song, *hybrid* to the vehicles that can be operated by a mix of fuel and electricity, *regime* to the food system, and the meaning of *mobile* is restricted to the mobile phone.

The second type of the semantic change is called 'extension' or generalization where the meaning of the word is broadened over its real meaning to cover new areas that are not covered in its original one; the word *service* is extended into the meaning of automobile and the loanword *garage* is extended to include a place for car repair.

The third and the last category in the semantic change is 'commonization' that is obvious in the use of brand names. Loanwords such as the brand name *Pepsi*, means any kind of soda drink, the loanword *Jeep* is referring to a small strong four-wheel vehicle used for driving over rough ground, and the loanword *Vaseline* is also used to refer to a petroleum jelly used as body ointment.

VII. Newspaper with the Highest English Loanwords Use

The final comparison between the three newspapers shows that, the total number of words for the two newspapers *Al-Rai* and *Alhayat* were

convergent by 614 words and 595 words, respectively; the case is different with *Asharq Al-Awsat* which recorded only 417 words. This result was not strange as we know that *Asharq Al-Awsat* newspaper is Saudi Arabian, where people are very strict to keep their original language for reasons of religion and tradition. It was noticed that some frequently used loanwords in the Jordanian *Al-Rai* and the Lebanese *Alhayat* were replaced by other Arabic words in *Asharq Al-Awsat* newspaper. Examples include the word *mobile* which appeared only twice because it was replaced by the Arabic /jawwa:l/, /ha:tif naqa:l/ and /ha:tif mahmo:l/ along with their plurals /hawatif jawwa:lah/, /hawatif naqa:lh/ and /hawatif mahmo:lh/. The word *laptop* also was not used and it was replaced by /kombeotar mahmo:l/. Some concepts which were used in *Al-Rai* and *Alhayat* did not appear at *Asharq Al-Awsat*, such examples include *theocracy* and *ethnic*. A reservation in the use of English loanwords was noticed in this newspaper, and a number of English expressions that were not integrated into Arabic were written in their original language using the English alphabet. On the other hand, the extensive borrowing is very clear in the Lebanese and the Jordanian papers where people in these countries have positive attitudes toward receiving more and more new English concepts. Other factors such as the level of education of people, and the geographical area where people live are correlated with sociolinguistic factors in the

perception of English loans. A number of social factors have been discussed to account for the amount and types of borrowing. Thomason and Kaufman (1988), for example, indicated that there is a direct correlation between degree of integration and degree of bilingualism: the more the borrowing speakers come to know the foreign language, the more they tend to take over the foreign phonological elements in an unadapted form. Thomason and Kaufman (1988) also acknowledged the role of the elite with relation to the degree of borrowing. In their view, minor borrowing usually takes place from a prestigious literary language, whose interference is channeled through the written medium.

One of the most sociolinguistic factors nowadays that affect languages in general and Arabic language in particular is globalization. Globalization is readily increasing in today's world and this increase in globalization has many effects on language, both positive and negative. These effects on language in turn affect the culture of the language in many ways. One way in which globalization can affect language is by spreading a language globally, sometimes to the point where a language is considered a dominant language, such as the case with the English language. By 'dominant', we do not mean that the English language is spoken as a native language by more speakers than any other language. In fact, Mandarin Chinese is the most widely spoken language in the world. Rather, dominate language refers to the fact that

the English language is used more globally, such as in business, media, Internet, etc. (Boroditsky, 2001). As a result of English being the dominant language and being used in the major aspects of life such as the Internet, people are unconsciously forced to know more cultures and concepts that did not exist in their own life, so many new concepts were integrated to their societies and ways of life. Very little has actually been published in the literature that is available on globalization and loanword studies. One can only find a number of paragraphs on the link between loanwords and globalization. Therefore, there is a great need for researchers to conduct further studies on the field of globalization and its effect on the phenomenon of loanwords and language change.

Chapter Five

Discussion and Recommendations

The present study supports the linguists' claim that languages in contact precipitate change. Many English loans have been brought into Arabic to fill lexical gaps. Examples of these loans include the new invention terms which come with modern technology and there are not yet Arabic equivalents for them, such as *Bluetooth* and *broadband*.

However, not all loanwords were used to fill lexical gaps; Haugen (1956) assumed that loanwords are generally borrowed to fill a lexical gap, and that they are equally used by the entire speech community. This study shows the fact that words can also be borrowed due to people's particular social significance or prestige such as modernity and fashion. In the registered data, the word /maʒraf/ which means *bank* recorded with fair frequency, on the contrary its English counterpart bank was more and more frequently used. This borrowing may be also attributed to the positive attitude of the Arabs toward English as a language endowed with prestige. The results also suggest

that lexical borrowing may be evidence of ongoing changes of the way of life proving this by the everyday's new technological terms.

Compared to previous studies of a similar nature, the extent of English used in Arab newspapers has increased. The newspaper sections with high frequencies of English borrowings have generally remained similar, though, as have the types of words borrowed.

An important work by Butros (1963) is on English Loanwords used in colloquial Arabic of Palestine and Jordan. Butros showed the sum of the influence of English on Arabic by analyzing the borrowing that accumulated as a result of thirty years of British occupation of Palestine. The work focused on the colloquial dialect of Jordan and Palestine as it is more open to borrowing. Butros showed that loanwords fall within the category designated as objects of daily use. After more than four decades of conducting Butros' work, this study came to agree with the majority of the results such as the easy adaptation of English words to the Arabic language and the assimilation of these words to the Arabic phonology and morphology. On the other hand, it came to refute the claim of "A tendency towards a gradual replacement of some English loanwords by Arabic words" (1963, p. 3). This might be according to this long period of conducting the research which has carried a load of changes among people and their way of life.

Other results of the study include the finding that the majority of the borrowings are noun borrowings and this result is in line with Butros (1963) and Kailani (1994).

The results of this study also support El-Khalil (1983) who declared the flexibility of the Arabic language and its ability to borrow words from other languages and use them in variable contexts. El-khalil (1983) also concluded that loanwords have affected spoken (colloquial) more than written Arabic (MSA). The current study which aimed at studying the effect of loanwords on MSA, aims at conducting a similar study in the near future on Colloquial Arabic to compare the effects on each.

Araj (1993) in her research revealed a tendency to purism among the Arab countries, and claimed that loanwords have been replaced by loan translation and newly coined terms based on Arabic roots. The data of this research shows the opposite; it finds the wide number of borrowed lexemes which fall within the loanwords in the three newspapers in all domains. She also claimed that the words *Marxism* and *Nazism* would not be frequent loanwords in the future because they seem to be outdated due to the end of these political movements. On the contrary, the analyzed newspapers' data showed the opposite of that by recording the word *Marxism* 20 times at *Al-Rai* newspaper and 3 times at *Asharq Al-Awsat* not only to refer to the political movement,

but also as an adjective that describes people and communities having common features with the Marxism. The other word *Nazism* was used 13 times in *Al-Rai* and 42 times in *Alhayat*, and the similar word *Fascism* was recorded 26, 14 and 2 times at the three newspapers *Al-Rai*, *Alhayat* and *Asharq Al-Awsat* respectively.

This study, which is based on Hussein and Zughoul's (1993), came with related results. By investigating three different newspapers from three different countries, it confirmed their generalization on Arabic journalistic writing that depends on using a load of loanwords without hesitation in both the body and the advertisement sections. They also pointed out the morphological, phonological and semantic changes these loanwords have undergone in the process of assimilation into Arabic.

In their findings, Hussein and Zughoul pointed out some loanwords with low frequency. These words, after 17 years from conducting their research, show high spread and high popularity. The following table shows a comparison of English loanwords reported in Hussein and Zughoul (1993) and this study:

word	Hussein & Zughoul's findings	current findings		
		Al-Rai	Alhayat	Asharq Al-Awsat
cadre	6	173	38	41

barrel	5	195	153	52
Airbus	1	26	57	98
album	1	152	61	30
April	1	24	133	123
fascism	1	26	14	2

Some other loans which were not found at all in Hussein and Zughoul (1993) were found with high frequency in the data of this study. Such examples are in the following table:

word	Hussein & Zughoul's findings	current findings		
		Al-Rai	Alhayat	Asharq Al-Awsat
internet	-	223	103	275
mobile	-	40	4	2
Facebook	-	9	13	47
Google	-	6	13	44
iphone	-	8	3	53
wi-max	-	7	2	34
clip	-	39	26	4

It is very clear that the words in the table are new inventions and related objects that became most popular in the Arab world in the first decade of the twenty first century.

On the other hand, other loans with high frequency in Hussein and Zughoul (1993) were not used in any of the three newspapers used in this research, examples include *telex* with 160 times frequency and *facsimile* with 82 times frequency. The reason may be attributed to the new inventions which replaced these technological devices.

As a final point, a few loanwords recorded in the data of this thesis were not recorded in any of the reviewed experimental studies. Examples are *WiMax*, *Bluetooth*, *GPRS*, *laptop*, *blackberry*, *hybrid*, and *Wi-Fi*. This is due to the new inventions that became popular among Arab speakers lately. The researcher expects an increase in the frequency of these loanwords with the emergence of more and more loan terms and concepts in further researches in the coming few years.

In conclusion, the results of this study show a great temptation among Arabic speakers to choose the simpler alternative which is the loan word. Essentially, The Arabic language Academy seems very slow to find updated equivalents for many of these new terms, and, until it does, localized loan words are likely to remain in use.

Recommendations and Suggestions for Future Research

The present study on the borrowing of English loanwords into Arabic, an aspect of two languages in contact, is of value both in terms

of the theoretical implications for language change and for the empirical implication with reference to the newspaper writing,

language teaching and coining Arabic equivalents for loans.

More research on English loanwords in MSA can be done in the

following ways:

- Research similar to this study can be conducted, using different newspapers from other Arab countries to investigate if the influence of English language is similar to these results or not.
- Further studies can be conducted to investigate the Arabic equivalents that can replace the English loans in particular and foreign loans in general.
- Other further research for investigating loanwords in MSA can be conducted in the speech of educated people during lectures, classes and conferences.
- Examination of the differences in the extent and kind of loans which appear in the two styles that are MSA and Colloquial Arabic would enable us to discover whether or not there is anything inherent in the style that influences the kind and number of loanwords.

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Appendix 1
English Loanwords in Al-Rai Newspaper

word	F	Word	F	Word	F	Word	F
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million	1430	liter	67	cocaine	30	Marxism	20
dollar	1051	ideological	65	red bull	30	radio	20
bank	858	full option	62	September	30	visa	20
doctor	753	chemical	60	June	29	centimeter	19
film	552	scenario	59	rial	29	chocolate	19
electronic	532	petrol	58	villa	29	cholesterol	19
strategy	443	camera	57	archive	28	city mall	19
democracy	413	fifa	57	classic	28	cola	19
technology	388	stadium	56	mall	28	protocol	19
Influenza	312	comedy	53	plastic	28	standard chartered	18
Parliament	241	doctoral	52	professor	28	biology	17
television	240	carnival	51	code	27	caravan	17
meter	238	congress	51	telephone	27	Catholics	17
milliard	229	mechanic	50	airbus	26	Chevrolet	17
academy	224	vitamin	50	fascism	26	demographic	17
internet	223	video	49	logistics	26	jeep	17
virus	205	cheque	48	opel	26	robot	17
Euro	200	channel	47	orange	26	agenda	16
barrel	195	automatic	46	accessories	25	diploma	16
cinema	181	model	44	décor	25	formula	16
cadre	173	taekwondo	41	diva	25	Nokia	16
Reuters	171	cigarette	41	hummer	25	outlander	16
college	168	mobile	40	silver	25	oxygen	16
kilometer	166	Olympian	40	April	24	senator	16
borsa	157	clip	39	conti	24	Volkswagen	16
technical	153	liberal	39	graphics	24	cable	15
album	152	machine	39	Microsoft	24	gallery	15
diplomacy	143	h1n1	38	studio	24	GMC	15
computer	127	protein	38	benzene	23	HSBC	15
music	117	Toyota	37	enzyme	23	super deluxe	15
drama	113	bus	36	make up	23	afyon	14
fax	106	Mitsubishi	36	ounce	23	geology	14
general	104	opec	36	stable	23	gram	14
ton	94	orthodox	35	calcium	21	laser	14
philosophy	91	secretary	35	com	21	magnets	14
gas	88	hormone	34	Honda	21	mode	14
baccalaurius	84	may	33	Mercedes	21	romantic	14
geography	84	unrwa	33	salon	21	twitter	14
Guantanamo	82	militia	32	bacteria	20	duet	13
kilogram	81	uranium	32	brent	20	dynamic	13
master	78	France Press	31	captain	20	federal	13
rally	75	intercontinental	31	dictator	20	guitar	13
cement	70	mondial	31	Hyundai	20	Nazism	13
general motors	68	Air France	30	Jordan Times	20	new York times	13

orchestra	13	France telecom	9	panorama	7	Samsung	5
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photography	13	global	9	roof	7	Sheraton	5
steering	13	Hollywood	9	salmonella	7	sofex	5
super market	13	judo	9	service	7	theocratic	5
unesco	13	kick bouts	9	Sony Ericson	7	carbon	4
aluminum	12	Nobel	9	wi-max	7	carrefour	4
baccaloria	12	palladium	9	acid	6	charisma	4
carbon dioxide	12	phosphate	9	CIA	6	coc zero	4
carton	12	physiological	9	chlorine	6	coca	4
cent	12	veto	9	Citroen	6	coffee shop	4
center look	12	autostrad	8	cyber	6	Confucius	4
colonel	12	BBC	8	diesel	6	consulate	4
December	12	botas	8	fantasy	6	damas	4
gear	12	bureaucratic	8	folklore	6	f16	4
Oscar	12	Burger King	8	garage	6	Ferrari	4
piano	12	Cadillac	8	glucose	6	franc	4
Porsche	12	capres	8	Google	6	general electric	4
standard powers	12	Dow Jones	8	jaguar	6	geochemical	4
tactic	12	drums	8	January	6	Greenwich	4
yen	12	February	8	march	6	heroine	4
billion	11	iphone	8	operetta	6	insulin	4
empire	11	kempinski	8	powder	6	kilowatt	4
filter	11	millimeter	8	psychological	6	los angels times	4
gene	11	mosaic	8	sesame	6	magnesium	4
July	11	mp3	8	standard & yours	6	McDonalds	4
l.g	11	nitrogen	8	telescope	6	media	4
maestro	11	October	8	Washington Post	6	meredian	4
marathon	11	Oslo	8	web	6	microphone	4
philosopher	11	pentagon	8	anthropological	5	mile	4
physics	11	petrochemicals	8	august	5	montage	4
platinum	11	routine	8	Bluetooth	5	motor	4
arsenal	10	super	8	bourgeois	5	NBC	4
coca cola	10	topix	8	British Petroleum	5	plasma	4
colon	10	trillion	8	CD	5	porcelain	4
deluxe	10	autodesk	7	coupon	5	potents	4
films	10	balloon	7	cream	5	pragmatic	4
gprs	10	Boeing	7	cytoplasm	5	prestol	4
Kia	10	CNN	7	dinosaur	5	radar	4
medal	10	Camp David	7	ford	5	samba	4
opera	10	capital	7	globetel	5	satellite	4
patriarch	10	casher	7	Guinness	5	Showtime	4
tam flu	10	Chrysler	7	helicopter	5	times	4
taxi	10	coulisse	7	human rights	5	transit	4
Unicef	10	financial times	7	Iso	5	a.r.t	3

wall street journal	10	FlyDubai	7	microbe	5	apajur	3
bronze	9	forbs	7	omega3	5	aramex	3
caricature	9	jacket	7	phosphorus	5	business	3
email	9	motors	7	radical	5	cabin	3
euro frost	9	NASDAQ	7	rap	5	casino	3
facebook	9	note book	7	Safeway	5	cell	3

ceramics	3	chef	2	soprano	2	Emmy award	1
Contentinal	3	chromium	2	sport	2	ethnic	1
dac royal shell	3	chromosome	2	spyware	2	fiat	1
digital	3	cirque	2	star word	2	flash memory	1
family house	3	city escape	2	sugar free	2	Four Seasons	1
fao	3	coral	2	sweet home	2	garcon	1
guardian	3	crown plaza	2	tragedy	2	geophysical	1
helton	3	daily mail	2	u.b.s	2	geophysical research	1
holiday inn	3	energy drink	2	ultra sound	2	geostrategy	1
holocaust	3	express	2	universal music	2	gigahertz	1
ion	3	FBI	2	windows	2	grand gallery	1
jubilee	3	f15	2	YouTube	2	hanger	1
look	3	f35	2	Zara	2	heno	1
mascara	3	flamenco	2	zero	2	hydrogen dioxide	1
megahertz	3	food city	2	ABC	1	hydrogeology	1
megapixel	3	gender	2	action	1	iata	1
NATO	3	granite	2	adrenaline	1	ice cream	1
November	3	Hollywood reporters	2	aids	1	icon	1
Orascom Telecom	3	hamburger	2	ameral	1	inclaikanip	1
orbit	3	hyper market	2	amideast	1	international traders	1
peptide	3	hysterical	2	aquarium	1	isesco	1
photoshop	3	i.t.v	2	aristocratic	1	Jacuzzi	1
phraiti	3	icoli	2	asphalt	1	Jordan telecom	1
pickup	3	Interpol	2	banko standard	1	kalashnikov	1
pizza	3	jazz	2	Belfort	1	keyboard	1
poster	3	kenzo	2	blush	1	lancer	1
press association	3	king's academy	2	bravo	1	lanoline	1
quota	3	liberty	2	britling	1	laptop	1
rock & roll	3	life style	2	CBC	1	lassenza	1
Rolex	3	marine	2	c.c	1	Lehman Brothers	1
Rolls-Royce	3	maxaj	2	caffeine	1	leukemia	1
secretarial	3	milligram	2	calorie	1	Lexus	1
sight & sound	3	millionaire	2	Cartier	1	logo	1
stand up	3	national geographic	2	cartoon	1	macaroni	1
super star	3	negative	2	cassette	1	MBC	1
symphony	3	nicotine	2	catalogue	1	megawatt	1
volt	3	optikos	2	chalet	1	message	1
Alzheimer	2	oxide	2	chips	1	methane	1
atlas	2	ozone	2	city center	1	microgram	1
autocracy	2	packet	2	city group	1	microscope	1

bamboo	2	pants	2	cocktail	1	microwave	1
Barclays	2	Pizza Hut	2	confederation	1	mothercare	1
battery	2	plutonium	2	cortisone	1	Motorola	1
billiard	2	police	2	cotton	1	neon	1
CBS	2	power point	2	counter	1	neutrons	1
CNBC	2	prestige	2	course	1	news week	1
capsule	2	radison sass	2	DNA	1	noroblastomo	1
carat	2	router	2	dac petroleum	1	nostalgia	1
carbohydrate	2	s.m.s	2	demagogic	1	Pepsi	1
Casio	2	solar	2	doucet	1	Phoenix	1

poker	1	remote	1	sociology	1	topography	1
polystyrene	1	Reno	1	sodium	1	topshop	1
polytechnic	1	rheumatic	1	sponge	1	tractor	1
pop	1	Saab	1	Sunday mail	1	turbine	1
potassium	1	sandwich	1	Sunday times	1	Vaseline	1
president	1	scooter	1	t.v2 news	1	veranda	1
press TV	1	shampoo	1	take away	1	Wal-Mart	1
prime	1	sharp	1	terrace	1	watt	1
proletariat	1	single	1	thyroxin	1		
protestant	1	sky news	1	toefl	1		

Appendix 2
English Loanwords in Alhayat Newspaper

word	F	Word	F	Word	F	Word	F
bank	1560	video	86	logistics	32	botas	16

million	1167	February	71	salon	32	Dow Jones	16
dollar	1139	camera	69	h1n1	31	pentagon	16
billion	893	academy	68	Byblos	28	villa	16
film	820	fifa	68	romantic	28	BG Group	15
parliament	618	congress	66	societe generale	27	Cadillac	15
democracy	611	rial	63	yen	27	fascism	14
cinema	509	mondial	62	clip	26	radio	14
reuters	415	November	62	fao	26	senator	14
television	415	ton	62	militia	26	benzene	13
gas	349	album	61	YouTube	25	facebook	13
strategy	283	comedy	59	Catholics	24	Google	13
channel	274	patriarch	59	dictator	24	jopetrol	13
electronic	273	airbus	57	machine	24	MBC	13
June	255	NATO	57	new York times	23	mechanic	13
may	206	petrol	57	aluminum	22	Paris Match	13
technical	201	computer	55	capital	22	physics	13
cement	200	ideological	55	visa	22	tactic	13
music	194	opoc	54	bus	21	bacteria	12
kilometer	193	philosophy	53	carbon	21	CNBC	12
euro	188	unesco	53	Chrysler	21	iata	12
barrel	153	liberal	52	Porsche	21	mega watt	12
doctor	150	studio	52	professor	21	millimeter	12
July	148	cigarette	51	Washington Post	21	Oscar	12
diplomacy	144	classic	50	biology	20	philosopher	12
general	142	December	45	carton	20	robot	12
technology	139	cable	44	financial times	20	spray	12
April	133	France press	42	orascom	20	street times	12
meter	132	Nazism	42	college	19	titanic	12
march	129	empire	41	kilogram	19	Americana	11
chemical	122	Greenwich	41	times	19	baccalaurius	11
borsa	115	upi	41	total	19	cent	11
global	114	geography	39	unifil	19	doctoral	11
drama	110	cadre	38	ballistic	18	formula	11
august	106	trillion	38	calcium	18	gigawatt	11
internet	103	BBC	37	Guantanamo	18	Lehman Brothers	11
virus	102	petrochemicals	37	le monde	18	model	11
Influenza	101	federal	36	L'Oreal	18	opera	11
scenario	94	franc	36	air France	17	polypropylene	11
Olympian	93	Nobel	35	Boeing	17	protein	11
September	93	orthodox	35	brent	17	star academy	11
General Motors	92	CNN	33	phosphate	17	Toyota	11
January	92	lira	33	police	17	uranium	11
October	87	gene	32	protocol	17	caricature	10

Chevrolet	10	décor	7	M TV	5	wall street journal	4
danata	10	diesel	7	monodrama	5	addax petroleum	3
dax	10	ginseng	7	mythology	5	apache	3
demographic	10	liter	7	nab's	5	best friends forever	3
eastern company	10	media	7	oxygyn	5	black rock	3
hummer	10	Microsoft	7	quota	5	carrefour	3
master	10	mile	7	Sudoku	5	cholesterol	3
NASA	10	n TV	7	unrwa	5	city group	3
NASDAQ	10	phosphorus	7	agenda	4	coulisse	3
Nissan	10	polywood	7	Alzheimer	4	crystal	3
plastic	10	pop	7	Aramco	4	d.l.r	3
routine	10	potassium	7	archive	4	detol	3
sandwich	10	press TV	7	automatic	4	diploma	3
bourgeois	9	syriac	7	balloon	4	discovery	3
dynamic	9	associated press	6	boutique	4	dreamer host dot com	3
glucose	9	British Airways	6	business	4	fantasy	3
graphics	9	chauvinistic	6	capress	4	Ferrari	3
hydrogen	9	chevron	6	carnival	4	fiat	3
laptop	9	davos	6	centimeter	4	folic	3
metro	9	economist	6	charter	4	francophone	3
oxide	9	euro frost	6	DNO International	4	geology	3
photography	9	euro news	6	digital	4	gprs	3
sabic	9	folklore	6	dynamite	4	hemoglobin	3
vitamin	9	gender	6	Forbes	4	Hollywood	3
aids	8	gigabyte	6	GMC	4	holocaust	3
arabtec	8	golden	6	laser	4	hybrid	3
biscuit	8	gypsum	6	lithium	4	independent	3
bureaucratic	8	HSBC	6	Los Angeles Times	4	ion	3
cit.	8	karate	6	man poker	4	iphone	3
charisma	8	megabyte	6	maron	4	landmark	3
cigar	8	monologue	6	megapixel	4	lbc	3
citeroen	8	orchestra	6	Mercedes	4	marines	3
consortium	8	Pepsi	6	microwave	4	microbe	3
craft foods	8	reportage	6	milliard	4	mini	3
du	8	secretary	6	mobile	4	motors	3
hormone	8	turbine	6	montage	4	Peugeot	3
net	8	Unicef	6	Orascom telecom	4	pizza	3
orbit	8	veto	6	phrait	4	platinum	3
philharmonic	8	weimar	6	physiological	4	poker	3
Qtel	8	accessories	5	piano	4	polymer	3
radical	8	Anglo Saxony	5	policy	4	pragmatic	3
samba	8	anthropological	5	predator	4	propylene	3
Samsung	8	asphalt	5	radar	4	protestants	3
surrealism	8	colonel	5	rap	4	remote	3
tragedy	8	com	5	regime	4	Reno	3

Volkswagen	8	daily mail	5	Sony Ericson	4	Rolls-Royce	3
broad band	7	France telecom	5	the sun	4	satin	3
chocolate	7	gram	5	topix	4	Semens	3
confederation	7	hectare	5	united	4	single	3
dac royal shell	7	Lamborghini	5	Vaseline	4	splay	3

Sunday times	3	infinity	2	aristocratic	1	intercontinental	1
the daily telegraph	3	info media	2	art house	1	Interfax	1
a.r.t	2	international engines	2	astrogyn	1	international	1
analogue	2	Interpol	2	astronomy	1	isesco	1
Audi	2	Jacuzzi	2	autograph	1	jeans	1
automotive	2	jeep	2	baseball	1	jubilee	1
ballet	2	kiloton	2	Beatles	1	kerosene	1
battery	2	kilowatt	2	blackberry	1	ketchup	1
biometric	2	lymphocytic	2	Bluetooth	1	Kia	1
BMW	2	macaroni	2	bodyguard	1	kilo	1
buffet	2	maestro	2	bronze	1	kingdom city	1
business week	2	mafia	2	brothers golf	1	kish air	1
canon	2	Maxwell House	2	camp falcon	1	lg group	1
cheque	2	medal	2	cassette	1	macro	1
chronograph	2	megahertz	2	catalogue	1	marathon	1
cityscape	2	metaphysics	2	chips	1	mascara	1
co monologist	2	mosaic	2	chlorine	1	memory	1
confusions	2	Newsweek	2	cholera	1	micro	1
converter	2	nicotine	2	chrome	1	New York Post	1
corporation	2	orange	2	clarcks	1	news international	1
craft	2	oxford	2	cocaine	1	news of the world	1
cream	2	Parkinson	2	cola	1	nilesat	1
DNA	2	powder	2	corner	1	Nokia	1
daily graph	2	prestige	2	cortisone	1	nylon	1
daily telegraph	2	psychological	2	daily express	1	opil	1
dell	2	pushtun	2	daily star	1	Oreo	1
dinosaur	2	royal jet	2	dno	1	pensile	1
Dior	2	shop	2	dolphin	1	people	1
Disney	2	sketch	2	duet	1	Philips	1
DVD	2	SNBC	2	duplex	1	popey	1
economic	2	soprano	2	Emmy award	1	prime	1
economic times	2	style	2	energy	1	puma	1
e-mail	2	super car	2	estrogen	1	pajamas	1
envoy	2	swatch	2	etiquette	1	rheumatic	1
ethnic	2	take away	2	exotic	1	safari	1
Europe car	2	tam flu	2	express	1	salmonella	1
fast food	2	taxi	2	FBI	1	scenography	1
flash	2	telecom	2	Fahrenheit	1	schizophrenia	1
folic acid	2	theocratic	2	fashion	1	symphony	1
ford	2	theologist	2	fax	1	service	1

France football	2	transfer	2	fisher price	1	Sysco systems	1
free state	2	tsunami	2	Four Seasons	1	shefon	1
general electric	2	universal	2	guitar	1	sky gardens	1
golden fields	2	verayit	2	hard disk	1	sky net	1
golf	2	web	2	helicopter	1	solar	1
Guinness	2	wimax	2	heliton	1	sport	1
hieroglyphic	2	windows	2	Honda	1	sport business experts	1
Hollywood reports	2	ABC	1	hamburger	1	spot light	1
icoli	2	American express	1	ideal	1	super market	1
imperialist	2	American's got talent	1	insulin	1	tang	1
telescope	1	t-shirt	1	up to date	1	walkman	1
tennis	1	typhoid	1	USA Today	1	Wal-Mart	1
the daily mirror	1	typhoon	1	vanilla	1	watt	1
the proposal	1	united airlines	1	voice	1	western digital	1
Toshiba	1	united press	1	volt	1		

Appendix 3

English Loanwords in Asharq Al-Awsat Newspaper

word	F	Word	F	Word	F	Word	F
million	1657	march	68	cholesterol	31	photography	21
dollar	869	chemical	66	geography	31	Volkswagen	21
bank	490	cityscape	63	album	30	Olympic	20
democracy	457	music	62	CIA	30	senator	20
electronic	446	federal	58	Hilton	30	Sony	20

doctor	425	ton	57	Hollywood	30	associated press	18
parliament	403	cinema	54	logistics	30	Audi	18
June	392	mobily	54	Microsoft	30	gallery	18
strategy	366	Chrysler	53	vitamin	30	gram	18
rial	363	IPhone	53	automatic	29	orthodox	18
euro	275	January	53	OPEC	29	note	17
internet	275	barrel	52	Sudoku	29	radical	17
television	271	October	51	centimeter	28	star academy	17
technical	243	capital	50	Guantanamo	28	Forbes	16
Reuters	225	Facebook	47	opel	28	Los Angeles Times	16
may	213	kilogram	47	radio	28	microphone	16
fax	208	geology	46	symphony	27	park in	16
general motors	196	Porsche	45	you tube	27	aristocratic	15
meter	192	congress	44	Honda	26	cable	15
diplomacy	185	fifa	44	militia	26	carton	15
film	184	Google	44	Samsung	26	champion's league	15
July	163	ideological	44	telephone	26	demography	15
kilometer	157	stadium	44	trillion	26	guardian	15
cement	147	protocol	43	Catholics	25	holocaust	15
technology	145	cadre	41	classic	25	piano	15
camera	135	tactic	41	fiat	25	psychology	15
Influenza	130	orchestra	39	microbe	25	visa	15
New York Times	128	petrol	39	plastic	25	Volvo	15
April	123	Saab	39	coupon	24	bureaucratic	14
virus	119	Washington post	39	unesco	24	emperor	14
academy	115	dictator	38	uranium	24	HSBC	14
computer	111	go	38	accessories	23	Motorola	14
September	106	mile	38	billion	23	Nikon	14
airbus	98	professor	37	liter	23	Skype	14
general	98	December	36	master	23	Toyota	14
video	89	patriarch	36	Nokia	23	baccalaurius	13
twitter	80	drama	35	brent	22	biology	13
August	78	February	35	colonel	22	calcium	13
BBC	78	liberal	35	gas	22	dynamic	13
scenario	76	November	34	romance	22	fly Dubai	13
petrochemicals	72	wi-max	34	secretary	22	lexis	13
air France	71	borsa	33	BMW	21	mall	13
comedy	71	milligram	33	CNN	21	blackberry	12
mondial	70	protein	33	Ford	21	Bluetooth	12
budget	12	bacteria	7	Britain's got talent	4	cent	2
center point	12	broad band	7	ceramic	4	cheque	2
h1n1	12	Camp David	7	flash	4	city bank	2
make up	12	canon	7	formula	4	clinical	2
nano technology	12	carat	7	human rights	4	confederal	2

Oscar	12	caricature	7	hydrocarbon	4	demagogic	2
Camaro	11	financial times	7	isesco	4	extra	2
chocolate	11	flute	7	Islamophobia	4	fantasy	2
dinosaur	11	gprs	7	lord	4	fao	2
doctoral	11	grand central	7	mechanic	4	fascism	2
MBC	11	hummer	7	movie maker	4	festival	2
NASA	11	Kia	7	Nobel	4	fluorine	2
rally	11	kilowatt	7	orange	4	Four Seasons	2
studio	11	megabyte	7	pixel	4	general energy	2
villa	11	net	7	pop	4	gigahertz	2
action	10	opera	7	quartz	4	graphite	2
balloon	10	protestants	7	samba	4	hackers	2
bmw	10	sky	7	wall street journal	4	kilo	2
Cadillac	10	tragedy	7	anthropology	3	Kish Air	2
city group	10	Unicef	7	bronze	3	loader	2
college	10	veto	7	calorie	3	logo	2
flickr	10	archive	6	captin	3	manican	2
gallon	10	décor	6	chef	3	monologue	2
gigabyte	10	gene	6	helicopter	3	news of the world	2
Guinness	10	graphics	6	iPod	3	Nile sat	2
on line	10	independent	6	ice cream	3	Nissan	2
premier	10	magnesium	6	jazz	3	oxygyn	2
Richter	10	Marriott	6	lcd	3	phobia	2
bravo	9	Mercedes	6	L'Oreal	3	Prada	2
Cartier	9	nitrogen	6	maestro	3	Rolex	2
France telecom	9	polymer	6	marine	3	sports	2
global	9	remote	6	Marxism	3	USA Today	2
Hyundai	9	Sunday times	6	Mitsubishi	3	Viagra	2
l.g	9	trailer	6	news week	3	Windows XP	2
megawatt	9	typhoon	6	phosphorus	3	yahoo	2
model	9	bohemian	5	Scholl	3	auto-bus	1
predator	9	charisma	5	silicon	3	autograph	1
ventage	9	chromosome	5	super market	3	basket ball	1
wi-fi	9	city plaza	5	TNT	3	best	1
Chanel	8	commonwealth	5	taxi	3	bibliography	1
Chevrolet	8	francophone	5	the mail on Sunday	3	bikini	1
city	8	imperialist	5	unifil	3	boutique	1
intercontinental	8	laptop	5	Versace	3	CD	1
millimeter	8	major	5	walk-man	3	carbon	1
mobinile	8	McDonalds	5	windows	3	casino	1
modem	8	megapixel	5	agenda	2	code	1
NBC	8	mercury	5	air force one	2	collagen	1
pizza	8	metro	5	bit	2	countess	1
radar	8	stereo	5	boutique	2	crown plaza	1
slide	8	talk show	5	carnival	2	daily mail	1
aquafina	7	technocrats	5	catalogue	2	daily star	1
daily telegraph	1	hotbird	1	mini bus	1	radissonsas	1
damas	1	hamburger	1	mixer	1	satin	1

desco	1	Holiday Inn	1	opel zone	1	scanner	1
explorer	1	intranet	1	Orascom telecom	1	Sony Ericson	1
fox	1	kenzo	1	orbet	1	splash	1
free media news	1	kilobyte	1	paparazzi	1	telescope	1
full impact	1	metaphysics	1	photoshop	1	Toshiba	1
geophysics	1	microbus	1	press association	1	web	1
geopolitics	1	microscope	1	pure gold	1	windows live	1