

ENGLISH MECHANICAL LOANS IN ADENESE ARABIC

Dr. Khalid Ali AL-Sabae, Asst. Prof., College of Education-Zingibar, University of Aden
Dr. Saud Awadh Dahman Bilfakeeh, Asst. Prof., College of Education-Saber, University of Aden

Abstract:

The study aims at investigating the English mechanical loans in Adenese Arabic. Since the two languages systems (English and Arabic) are different, modifications of phonemes are expected strongly. Broadly speaking, borrowing phenomenon occurs subconsciously; therefore, people think that the mechanical loans are part of their authentic, genuine linguistic lexicon. This study tries to collect these words and analyze them phonologically. A number of sections comprises this study such as introduction, aims of the study, value of the study, data source, language change, language lexicon, and the phenomenon of borrowing, loan words, pure loan words, loan blends, loan shifts, historical and linguistic background of Aden, Arabic language, English language, data analysis and finally conclusion.

Keywords: *borrowing, loan words, phonological change.*

1. Introduction

Languages are sometimes in need of new words to express new ideas or concepts. Therefore, they rely on different ways to obtain these words. However, word formation is the most important source of having these new words. It is the most important process for filling the language gap. Occasionally, because of the appearance of new concepts, ideas or inventions, sometimes a number of old words can be used for new meanings. It is noteworthy to indicate that through the long run, language change is not clearly touchable or recognizable for the native speakers. What is striking is that, English is a heavy borrower language. It has borrowed a number of words from different languages. And one of them is Arabic. It is approximately impossible to find an English sentence without a borrowed lexical item.

Arabic also has borrowed a respectable number of words from Eastern languages such as Turkish, Indian and Persian. In addition, it has also borrowed from Western German languages such as English, German and French. This is due to a number of reasons and the most important of them are *contact*, *occupation* and *technology*. This study aims at investigating English mechanical loan words in Adenese Arabic and identifying the phonological modifications that took place during this process. A number of dictionaries are used to depend on especially Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (henceforth LDC) and A Comprehensive Engineering Dictionary (henceforth CED). The researchers relied on R.P. accent for phonemic transcription.

2. Aims of the Study

This study aims at two main points:

- 1 Investigating the English mechanical loans in Adenese Arabic dialect.
- 2- Identification and accounting for the linguistic modification, specially the phonological modification during the process of borrowing.

3-Value of the Study

It is expected that the current study would shed some light on the phenomenon of borrowing and loan words in general, and the functioning of this process on the use of mechanical loan words in Adenese Arabic discourse in particular.

4. Data Source

The data have been collected personally by the researchers from everyday speech of people in Aden. The data analyzed with the help of monolingual and bilingual dictionaries of English and Arabic.

5. Language Change

No doubt, language is a social behavior and the most important medium of communication in our globe. It is an expression for the intellect and one of the basic elements that distinguishes human beings from animals'. Therefore, language is a must. It can be compared to human beings, gets old, gets sick or even dies such as Latin, Greek and Sanskrit languages.

Linguistically, each language hosts and lends a respectable number of lexical items. No language is almost purely of native words. Therefore, language is in continuous change. According to Lyons (2009:179), Language change is *universal, continuous and regular*.

6. Language Lexicon

Almost each Language Lexicon has two types of lexical items; native and non-native lexical items. What is more interesting is that a number of non-native items find their way to the lexicon and nativized. Some of the borrowing lexical items stay for a short time then they vanish. While others stay forever. Most of the non-native items are borrowed due to the lexicon need.

Some native speakers believe that some of the non-native words are native words, for example, the English words *sofa* and *cotton* are from Arabic origin.

7. The phenomenon of Borrowing

Borrowing is a linguistic phenomenon that will last forever since we use language. In its literary meaning the term borrowing is not honest and suitable since the language borrower does not bring back the borrowed words. It is noteworthy to indicate that approximately each language in the globe has borrowed a number of lexical items from various languages. In fact, no language is free or immune from lexical items borrowing, because no language has ever been totally isolated. However, borrowing is considered as the main factor for language change for many languages. Lexical borrowing and grammatical structures are the main elements in borrowing, however, the lexical items borrowing is the most salient one. Grammatical borrowing takes place between two languages genetically related to each other or neighbors or in great contact with each other, for example English and German.

A number of reasons for the phenomenon of borrowing can be mentioned here:

- 1- The language borrower need for new lexical items to fill the linguistic gap.
- 2- Cultural and commercial contact between languages
- 3- War, inventions and occupation as in the case for British occupation for Aden.
- 4- Nonstop scientific and technological inventions' such as the computer, internet, and satellite.
- 5- Some speakers use borrowed words to show knowledge or prestige
- 6- Some speakers use the borrowed items because they already labeled, they do not bother themselves to look for the native terms.

8. Loan Words

A loan word is a word that borrowed from another language. However, it is not easy to count or trace back the loan words in any society. Crystal (2009:125) defines the loan words "when one language takes lexemes from another the new items are usually called loan words or borrowing. The amount of loans is not the same in each language quantitatively". Some languages are heavy borrowers, while others are not. It is noteworthy to indicate that Loan words can be classified into three main types:

8.1. Pure Loan Words

This kind of loan word is the most important and common one. It does not change a lot phonologically and morphologically. For example: *brake*, بريك

8.2. Loan Blends

Loan blend is a result of two words overlap in form and make a new lexical item. Richard et. al.

(1992, 216) defines it “a type of borrowing in which one part of a word borrowed from a second language and the other part belongs to the speakers native language.” An example for this in Arabic is *كهرومغناطيسي* *electromagnetic*

8.3. Loan Shifts

In this type, the meaning is only borrowed while the form is in native language. A number of speakers do not recognize that some of their lexical items are in fact loan shifts. For example, *the sixth line* الطابور الخامس

9. Arabic Language

Arabic is regarded as one of the world major languages and comes under Afro-Asiatic or sometimes called Hamito-Semitic family. It is the most important member in the Semitic branch and considered as a religious and sacred language. Twenty eight (28) letters comprises the Arabic writing system (Nasr, 1963:27). This alphabetical system is used globally by many countries for religious purposes. According to Welfenson (2007:196-197) Arabic alphabet system derived from Aramaic and Phoenician alphabet systems. Morphologically, Arabic depends heavily on case marking process. It begins mainly with verb + subject + object but it can start also with subject + verb + object.

10. English Language

English belongs genetically and linguistically to the Indo-European family and to the Germanic branch in particular (Katzner, 2003:2). English writing system comprises 26 letters and 44 sounds. Twenty four (24) sounds are consonants and 12 are pure vowels and 8 are diphthongs.

It follows the word order of subject + verb + object. Morphologically, this language does not have case marking as Arabic. Linguists divide English into three periods: Old English dating from 700 to 1100, Middle English from about 1100 to 1500 and Modern English from 1500 to now (Price, 2001: 137). However, English is regarded as one of the languages which depends heavily on borrowing. It has borrowed from about 350 languages (Crystal, 2001: 126).

Even though English is a heavy borrower, nowadays, it is regarded as a global and the premier language in the world. Of course, this is due to a number of reasons (see section 7).

11. Historical and Linguistic Background of Aden

Aden is situated in the South Western part of Yemen. Adenese speakers use Adenese Arabic in informal situations and modern standard Arabic in formal situations. There are a number of dialects in Yemen and the most prominent ones are Adenese Arabic, Sanaani Arabic, Taizi Arabic and Hadhrami Arabic. As it is known, British army invaded Aden in 1839. The occupation lasted for about 128 years. During the occupation, English language was imposed in Aden as a second language. It became the medium language for Education and governmental sectors.

British army brought military and civil vehicles to Aden especially in the 1920s. A number of Adenese people worked with the British mechanics and drivers in the hangers and garages of British armies. Accordingly, mechanical loans took place in Adenese Arabic dialect.

12. Data Analysis

The data will be analyzed through two sections; the glossary and the phonological analysis. Five points will be discussed for the glossary;

- 1- Transcription of the English word.
- 2- Transliteration of the Arabic word.
- 3- The meaning of the English word.
- 4- The meaning of the Arabic word.
- 5- The Arabic equivalent and its transliteration.
- 6- The phonological changes that the word has undergone.

1-battery /'bætəri/

2-بطارية/baṭṭa'rija/

3-An object that provides for electricity for something such as radio, car or toy (LDE, 2009:125).

- 4-The same meaning.
 5-ذخرة /ḍa:xira/ (CED,2007:89).
 6- /t/ → /ṭ / . Addition of the sounds /ṭ /, /j / and /a/. Stress from the first syllable to the third syllable.
 1-brake /'breik/
 2-بريك/'bri:k/
 3-A piece of equipment that makes a vehicle go more slowly or stop (LDE, 2009:190)
 4-The same meaning.
 5-مكبج /mikbah/(CED,2007:118).
 6-Stress from the first syllable to the first.
 1-bolt /'bəult/
 2-بولت/'bult/
 3-Screw with flat head and no point for fastening things together (LDE,2009:174)
 4-The same meaning.
 5-مسمار ربط /mismark rabṭ/(CED,2007:111).
 6-/əu/ → /u/ ,stress from the first syllable to the first.
 1-cluch /'klʌʃ/
 2-كليش/'klish/
 3-The pedal that you press with your foot when driving a vehicle in order to change gear or the part of the vehicle that this control (LDE, 2009:309).
 4-The same meaning.
 5-قايض/qa:biḍ/(CED, 2007, 190).
 6-/ʌ/ → /i/, / ʃ/ → /sh/.Stress from the first syllable to the first.
 1-cover /'kʌvə/
 2-كور/'kawar /
 3-Something that is put on top of something else to protect (LDE, 2009:390).
 4-To indicate to the bonnet (hood) of the car.
 5-غطاء/ghīṭa/
 6-/ʌ/ → /a/, /v/ → /w/, /ə/ → /a/.Addition of the sound /r/. Stress from the first syllable to the first.
 1-dynamo /'daɪnəməu/
 2-دينمأ/'dinama/
 3-A machine that changes some other form of power directly into electricity (LDE, 2009:529).
 4-The same meaning.
 5-مولد/محرک كهربی /muwalid- muḥarik kahrabi/ (CED, 2007:329).
 6- /aɪ/ → /i/, /ə/ → /a/, /əu/ → /a/.Stress from the first syllable to the first.
 1-exhaust /ɪg'zɔ:st/
 2-إجزوز /ig'zu:z/
 3-A pipe on a car or machine that waste gases pass through (LDE: 2009:587).
 4-The same meaning.
 5-عادم /9a:dim/ (CED,2007:367).
 6- /ɔ:/ → / u:/, /s/ → /z/. Deletion of the sound /t/.Stress from the second syllable to the second.
 1-fuse /'fju:z/
 2-فيوز/'fju:z/

- 3-A short thin piece of wire inside electrical equipment which prevents damages may melting and stopping the electricity when there is too much power (LDE,2009:714).
- 4-The same meaning.
- 5-صهيرة إشعال /šahirat ish9a:l/ (CED,2007:440).
- 6-/ u:/ → /u/. Stress from the first syllable to the first.
- 1-garage /'gæriʒ/
2-جيرش /'girish/
3-A building for keeping a car in usually next to or attached to a house (LDE,2009:721).
- 4-It is sometimes used to mean car workshop.
- 5-مراب (إصلاح السيارات) /mira:b/ (CED,2007:444).
- 6-/æ/ → /i/, /ʒ/ → /sh/. Stress from the first syllable to the first.
- 1-gear /'giə/
2-جير /'gi:r/
3-The machinery in a vehicle such as a car truck or bicycle that you use to go comfortably at different speeds (LDE, 2009:725).
- 4-The same meaning.
- 5-جهاز نقل الحركة /gihaz naql alharaka (CED,2007:449).
- 6-/iə/ → /i:/. Addition of the sound /r/. Stress from the first syllable to the first.
- 1-hand-break /'hændbreik/
2-هن بريك /'hanbrik/
3-A brake in a car that you pull up with your hand to stop the car from moving when it is braked (LDE,2009:793).
- 4-The same meaning.
- 5-ذراع الفرمله (CDE, 2007:482). /ðira9 alfarmala /
6-/eɪ/ → / i:/. Deletion of the sound /d/. Stress from the first syllable to the first.
- 1-handle /'hændl/
2-هندل /han'dal
3-The part of an object that you use for holding it (LDE, 2009,794).
- 4-The same meaning.
- 5-مقبض /ممسك /maqbaḍ mamsak/ (CED, 2007:484).
- 6-Addition of the sound /a/. Stress from the first syllable to the second.
- 1-horn /hɔ:n/
2-هون /hun/
3-The thing in vehicle that you use to make a loud sound as a signal or warning (LDE, 2009:848).
- 4-The same meaning.
- 4-بوق /bu:q/ (CED,2007:510).
- 6- /ɔ:/ → /u/. Stress from the first syllable to the first.
- 1-machine /mə'ʃi:n/
2-مكينة /ma'kina/
3-A piece of equipment with moving parts that uses power such as electricity to do a particular job (LDE, 2009:1048).
- 4-It is used to indicate to the car engine.
- 5-الهمكنه /alamakana/ (CED,2007:635).

6-/ə/ → /a/, /ʃ/ → /k/, /i:/ → /i/. Addition of the sound /a/. Stress from the second syllable to the second.

1-motor /'məutə

2-ماطور /ma'tu:r/

3-The part of a machine that makes it work or move by changing power, especially electrical power (LDE,2009:1138).

4-They use this word to mean the generator. In Hadhramout, they use this word to indicate to the *motor car* then they omitted the *car*, therefore it became *motor* /motar//which means car.

5-محرك كهربى / muħarik kahrabi/(CED,2007:696).

6-/əu/ → /a/, /t/ → /t/, /ə/ → /u:/.Addition of the sound /r/.Stress from the first syllable to the second

1-nut /'nʌt/

2-نيت /'nit/

3-A small piece of metal with a hole through the middle which screwed onto a bolt to fasten things together (LDE, 2009:1196).

4-The same meaning.

5-صمولة /šammula/(CED,2007:735).

6-/ʌ/ → /i/.Stress from the first syllable to the first.

1-pedal /'pedl/

2-بيدل /'bidal/

3-One of the two parts of a bicycle that you push round with your feet to make the bicycle go forward (LDE, 2009:1283).

4-The same meaning.

5-دواسة /dawwasa/ (CED, 2007:95).

6-/p/ → /b/, /e/ → /i/.Addition of the sound /a/.Stress from the first syllable to the first.

1-piston /'pɪstən

2-بستون /bis'tu:n/

3-A part of an engine consisting of a short solid piece of metal inside a tube, which moves up and down to make the other parts of the engine move (LDE,2009:1316).

4-The same meaning.

5-كبأس مكبس /kabbas-makbas/ (CED, 2007, 821).

6-/p/, → /b/, /ə/ → /u:/.Stress from the first syllable to the second.

1-plug /'plʌg/

2-بلاك /'blak/

3-The part of a petrol engine that makes a spark, which makes the petrol start burning (LDE, 2009:1331).

4-The same meaning.

5-قابس /qa:bis/ (CED,2007:831).

6-/p/ → /b/, /ʌ/ → /a/, /g/ → /k/.Stress from the first syllable to the first.

1-pump /'pʌmp/

2-بمب /bamb/

3-A machine for forcing liquid, gas or air into or out of something (LDE, 2009:1406).

4-The same meaning.

5-مضخة /maɖxxa/(CED,2007:882).

6-/p/ → /b/, /ʌ/ → /a/.Stress from the first syllable to the first.

1-puncture /'pʌŋkʃə/

2- بنشر /'banshar/

3-A small hole made accidentally in a tire (LDE, 2009:1407).

4-It is used to indicate to flat tire.

5- ثقب /θuqb/(CED,2007:883).

6-/p/ → /b/, /ʌ/ → /a/, /ŋ/ → /n/. Addition of the sound /r/ and deletion of the sound /k/. Stress from the first syllable to the first.

1-screw /'skru:/

2- سكروب /sek'ru:b/

3-A thin pointed piece of metal that you push and turn in order to fasten pieces of metal or wood together (LDE, 2009:1565).

4-The same meaning.

5- برغي /burǧi/ (CED, 2007:1003).

6-Addition of the sound /e/ and /b/. Stress from the first syllable to the second.

1-spanner /'spænə/

2- بانة /'bana/

3-A metal tool that fits over a nut, used for turning the nut to make it tight or to undo it (LDE, 2009:1686).

4-The same meaning.

5- مفتاح ربط /miftaħ rabṭ/

6-/p/ → /b/. Deletion of the sound /s/. Stress from the first syllable to the fist.

1-spring /'sprɪŋ/

2- اسبرنج /as'bring/

3-Something usually a twisted piece of metal that will return to its previous shape (LDE, 2009:1703).

4-The same meaning.

5- زبرك /zanbrak/(CED,2007:1110).

6-/p/ → /b/,ŋ/ → /n/. Addition of the sound /a/. Stress from the first syllable to the second.

1-tank /'tæŋk/

2- تانكي /'ta:nki/

3-A large container for sorting liquid or gaze (LDE, 2009:1801).

4-The same meaning.

5- خزان /xazzan/ (CED, 2007: 223).

6-/æ/ → /a:/, /ŋ/ → /n/. Addition of the sound /i/. Stress from the first syllable to first.

1-tyre /taɪə/

2- تاير /ta:jar/

3-A thick rubber ring that fits around the wheel of a car bicycle etc.(LDE,2009:1905).

4-The same meaning.

5- إطار مطاطي /iṭar-maṭṭaṭi/ (CED, 2007:1294).

6-/aɪ/ → /a:/, /ə/ → /a/. Addition of the sounds /j/ and /r/. Stress from the first syllable to the first syllable.

13. The Analysis

It is agreed up on that the two phonological systems of English and Arabic are totally different genetically and linguistically. Accordingly, phonemic changes might take place such as substitution, addition, deletion etc.

13.1. Phonemes Substitution

This substitution is of two types; consonant for consonant substitution and vowel for vowel substitution.

Consonant for Consonant substitution:

/t/	→	/t̤/
battery		بطارية
/'bætəri/		/'bat̤t̤a'rija/

ʒ	→	Sh
garage		جيرش
/'gæriʒ/		/'girish/

/ʃ/	→	/k/
machine		مكينة
/mə'ʃi:n/		/ma'kina/

/p/	→	/b/
pedal		بيدل
/'pedl/		/'bidal/

/g/	→	/k/
plug		بلاك-
/'plʌg/		/'blak/

/v/	→	/w/
cover		/كور/
/'kʌvə/		/'kawar/

/tʃ/	→	/sh/
/cluch /		كليش
/'klʌtʃ/	→	/'klish/

/s/	→	/z/
Exhaust		إجزوز
/ig'zɔ:st/		/ig'zu:z

/ŋ/	→	/n/
-puncture		بنش
/'pʌŋkʃə/		/'banshar/

Vowel for vowel substitution

/əu/	→	/u/
bolt		بولت
/'bəult/		'bult/

/u:/	→	/u/
Fuse		فيوز
/'fju:z/		'fju:z/

/aɪ/	→	/i/
dynamo		دينماً
/'daɪnəməu/		/'dinama/

/ə/	→	/a/
Machine		مكينة
/mə'ʃi:n/		/ma'kina/

/ə/	→	/u:/
Piston		بستون
/'pɪstən /		/bis'tu:n/

/ʌ/	→	/a/
cover		كور
/'kʌvə/		/'kawar /

13.2 Addition of Phonemes**Addition of the phoneme /b/**

l-screw	→	سكروب
/'skru:/		/sek'ru:b/

Addition of the phoneme /a/

spring	→	سبرنج
/'sprɪŋ/		/'sbrɪŋ/

Addition of the phoneme /i/

tank	→	تانكي
/'tæŋk/		/'ta:nki/

Addition of the phonemes /j/ and /a/

battery	→	بطارية
/'bætəri/		/baṭṭa'rija/

13.3. Deletion of phonemes**Deletion of the phoneme /s/**

spanner	→	بانة
/'spænə/		/'bana/

Deletion of the phoneme /d/

hand-break	→	هن بريك
/'hændbreik/		/'hanbrik/

Deletion of the phoneme /t/

Exhaust	→	إجزوز2
/ɪg'zɔ:st/		/ɪg'zu:z/

14. Stress Shifting

From the first syllable to the second syllable

Screw		سكروب
/'skru:/		/sek'ru:b

From the first syllable to the third

battery		بطارية
/'bætəri/		/baṭṭa'rija/

15. Conclusion

Before indulging into conclusion, it should be mentioned that linguistic borrowing cannot be avoided by any language in the world. To sum up, this paper is an attempt to study the English mechanical words in Adenese Arabic. It concentrates on the phonological modification that undergo these words. It is known that the phonological systems of English and Arabic are dissimilar. Therefore, phonological modification is expected.

According to this study, a number of modifications identified such as substitution, addition, deletion and stress shift. It is noteworthy to indicate that this study might be of some help to lexicographers, English and Arabic language teachers and translators.

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Appendix

The Phonemic Symbol used to Represent the Arabic Data in the Study are Listed below with their Arabic Graphemes.

/b/	Voiced bilabial stop	ب/ا
/t/	Voiceless dento-alveolar	ت/ا
/t̤/	Voiceless dento-alveolar emphatic stop	ط/ا
/d/	Voiced dento-alveolar stop	د/ا
/d̤/	Voiced dento-alveolar	ض/ا
/k/	Voiceless velar stop	ك/ا
/q/	Voiceless uvular stop	ق/ا
/ʔ/	Voiceless glottal stop	ء/ا
/ʒ/	Voiced alveo-palatal	ج/ا
/ħ/	Voiceless pharyngeal	ح/ا
/ʁ/	Voiced pharyngeal fricative	ع/ا
/f/	Voiceless labio-dental	ف/ا
/θ/	Voiceless dental fricative	ث/ا
/ð/	Voiced dental fricative	ذ/ا
/ɣ/	Voiced dental emphatic fricative	ظ/ا
/s/	Voiceless dento-alveolar fricative	س/ا
/ʃ/	Voiceless dento-alveolar fricative	ص/ا
/z/	voiced dento-alveolar fricative	ز/ا
/sh/	Voiceless	ش/ا
/x/	Voiceless uvular fricative	خ/ا
/gh/	Voiced uvular fricative	غ/ا
/h/	Voiceless glotal fricative	ه/ا
r//	Voiced alveolar flap/trill(when geminate)	ر/ا
/l/	Voiced alveolar lateral	ل/ا
/j/	voiced palatal glide	ي/ا
/w/	Voiced bilabial round glide	و/ا
/i/	High front vowel	ِ
/a/	Low front vowel	َ
/u/	High back round vowel	ُ