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Adab Al-Rafidayn Journal

**A refereed journal concerned with the publishing of scientific researches
in the field of arts and humanities both in Arabic and English**

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Editor-in-chief

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Loanwords in Mosuli Arabic with Reference to Car Mechanics Jargon

Haneen Majeed Almetwaly*
Ashraf Reyadh Alallaf**

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Abstract

This research paper tackles the loanwords used as jargons within the field of car mechanics. In this field, many loanwords are noticed to be used and they become part of car mechanics everyday language within their career context of situation. But these words are modified in one way or another to be more approximate to Mosuli Arabic words. Actually these loanwords are adapted to Mosuli Arabic linguistic systems. This paper aims at investigating loanwords adaptation processes. The analysis of the data reveals that loanwords are phonologically and morphologically adapted to Mosuli Arabic. The data are collected from the field by the researcher adopting two ethnographic method: observation and interview. Then a list is made that contains the loanwords used as car mechanics jargons, their transcribed form, their meaning in English and their source language. The data were analysed adopting a modified linguistic model depending on more than one study. The study has found the loanwords are adapted to Mosuli Arabic phonologically through lighting/Tarqeeq (vs. Darkening/Tafkhim), substitution, assimilation, metathesis, elision, addition and

* M.A student/Dept. of English Language/ College of Art / University of Mosul

** Prof. Asst. /Dept. of English Language/ College of Art / University of Mosul

doubling(gemination), and morphologically, by adaptation to number, gender, possession, the definite article, negation and word formation (affixation, clipping, acronym, and loan blend). This study paves the way for other researches that may deal with loanwords used in other fields/careers, or to examine loanwords adaptation on the level of semantics.

Keywords: jargon, loanwords, Mosuli Arabic (MA), phonological , morphological adaptation.

Introduction:

Listening to workgroups members in Mosul can attract any linguist's attention that they use words that are hardly understood by the public (outsiders). It has been investigated that such terms are jargons related to specific occupations. Ferguson (1994:20) says, "People participating in recurrent communication situations tend to develop similar vocabularies, similar features of intonation, and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology that they use in these situations." This kind of variety is a register. Then he adds that the register contains "special terms for recurrent objects and events, and formulaic sequences or 'routines', facilitate speedy communication, serve to mark the register, establish feelings of rapport, and serve other purposes similar to the accommodation that influences dialect formation". Examining the jargons used by workgroup members in Mosul leads to the fact that most of them are loanwords that undergo certain changes to become Mosuli-like terms. Crystal (1992: 46) defines borrowing as 'the introduction of a word (or some linguistic features) from one language or delicate into another'. Generally speaking, loanwords can be defined as any borrowed term from one language into another whether it is original form or with adding any modification (Al-Quraishi and Mansour, 2020). LWs used as jargons by car mechanics are rarely used in their original source form, rather they adapt MA through undergoing phonological and morphological changes. According to Al-Quraishi and Mansour (2020), the modifications the LWs examine 'occur according to the influence exerted that the speakers made as an adaptation'. The term adaptation refers to the process in the recipient language of altering the

phonological (and at times the morphological) make-up of the loanwords (Holden, 1972:4 as cited in al-Qinai. J 2000: 1). Borrowed words sooner or later conform to the pronunciation patterns and grammatical rules of the borrowing language...In time, borrowed words undergo the same processes that affect other words in the host language (Fingen, 2008: 52). The loanwords in Arabic are fully naturalised and treated as Arabic-origin words in being roots that examine derivations (al-Qinai. J, 2000: 1). This process, in Arabic, is called 'Arabicization'. Thus the term 'Arabicization' refers to 'the process whereby foreign words are incorporated into the language with phonological or morphological modifications so as to be congruent with Arabic phonological and morphological paradigms' (ibid).

2. Scope and the Purpose of the Study

This study deals with the phenomenon of the use of loanwords by Mosuli Arabic speakers in the area of car mechanics jargon. It is investigated that there are many loanwords used in this field, but they undergo certain modifications and changes to be Mosuli-like words. The main objectives of this study are to know what are the main loan forms used within this field, firstly. Secondly, is to shed the light on how these words are adapted to Mosuli Arabic seeking easier pronunciation or more Mosuli-like terms.

3. Review of Related Literature

To integrate into the recipient language, loanwords should adapt its phonological and morphological patterns. Loanwords are adapted according to their grammatical category, in that nouns and adjectives are adapted to gender and number, and verbs are inflected for tense, mood and aspect. The phonological shape is also modified to accommodate the host language phonological system (Poplack, et al., 1988:62). 'Borrowings should be made concordant with the phonological and morphological patterns of Arabic...or their derivatives may undergo alterations aimed at making them correspond with existing Arabic patterns' (Al-Qinai: 2000). Phonologically, many ages ago, in his book *al-kitab*, Sibawayh (1317 A.H. as cited in al-Qinai, J. 2000: 3) remarks

that [the Arabs] often change the condition of a word from what it was in the foreign language by assimilating to Arabic those letters which are not Arabic and replacing a letter, though it occurs in Arabic, by another one. Al-Jawaliqi (1966, *as cited in* Al-Qinai 2000: 8), says that 'Arabs interfere with the pronunciation of foreign phonemes and alter the structure of loanwords to conform with the canonical patterns of Arabic. Al-Sidiqi (2011: 5) remarks that MA is distinguished by four phonological processes viz. Lighting, substitution, assimilation and metathesis. Al-Qinai (2000) states that the phonological changes of LWs may range from assimilation, metathesis, and elision to doubling or replacing one or more segments of the original. Taking into consideration these two studies, it can be concluded that the most obvious phonological processes are lighting/ Tarqeeq (vs. Darkening/Tafkhim), substitution, assimilation, metathesis, elision and doubling(gemination). Additionally, Salman (2020) discussed the process of addition that involves adding segments (consonant or vowel) to avoid consonant cluster and to make the pronunciation easier. Salman and Mansoor (2017:278)state that the morphological changes of LWs in Arabic dialects occur in number, gender, possession, the definite article, negation and word formation.

4. Methodology

Methodology encompasses both processes of data collection and data analysis that are done achieve the study results. The following two sections will present these processes briefly.

4.1 Data Collection Procedure

Investigating the loanwords used as car mechanics jargons in Mosuli Arabic means that the samples are Mosuli Arabic speakers. The samples are car mechanics in their workfield. The researcher used more than one method to collect the data. The data were collected ethnographically, through non-participant observation and interview. The main goal of adopting ethnographic methods is that it provides the researcher a good insight into the setting of his concern, as it gives a chance to look at people in their cultural setting examining the participants' behaviour and

understanding how they interpret and use their specific jargons. Since this study is conducted for the first time in Mosul, there is no ready-made corpus, and in order to be authentic and reliable the data of the study are collected by the researcher herself, though the data are said to be primary data. Concerning car mechanics jargon, the observation is made at a garage related to car fixing, then a number of car mechanics are interviewed to collect more jargons and to be asked about their meanings and use by the researcher. After finishing the interviews, the researcher writes down tables of jargons with their meanings in Arabic. Meanings of some of the terms are checked using reliable sources of Mosuli Arabic such as Al-Mosulli (1935), and Al-Mosulli (1960). Some other terms, like the Persian, Turkish, Kurdish, Aramaic, and French, are not found in the sources. Though they are checked and translated depending on some websites and Google Translate.

4.2 Data Analysis Procedure

Jargons under study are not easy to understand and most of them are not Arabic but loan words. These loan forms are borrowed from other languages and modified to get more Mosulli-like words. Loan forms modification is not arbitrary but rules-governed and subject to certain patterns. Jargon terms from the collected data are studied and analysed both phonologically and morphologically going in line with loanwords' adaptation to Mosulli Arabic. This linguistic analysis of jargon can, to some extent, give a logical justification for jargons' ambiguity.

The phonological analysis of loanwords is investigated according to the changes the loanwords exhibit in the host language in comparison with their original forms in the source language. The following processes are investigated under the heading of phonological analysis: lighting/Tarqeeq (vs. Darkening/Tafkhim), substitution, assimilation, metathesis, elision, addition and doubling (gemination).

Accounting for the morphological adaptation the loanwords exhibit, the researcher depends on Salman and Mansoor's (2017) findings which say that the morphological changes of loan forms

mostly occur in number, gender, possession, the definite article, negation and word formation. Word formation, according to Stageberg (1981), includes eleven processes: compounding, derivation, invention, echoism, clipping, acronymy, blending, back-formation, folk etymology, antonomasia, and reduplication. Igaab and Kareem (2018) state that similar processes can be found in Arabic, but with some significant differences. Regarding jargon, Salman and Mansoor (2017) say that the new-formed words are verbs, nouns, adjectives and clipped forms. Yet, The researcher, depending on Igaab and Kareem's (2018) findings, modified a new different classification. This classification treats the formation of the new verbs, nouns, and adjectives under the headline of Affixation. Affixation itself is of two subdivisions: derivation and inflection. Thus the researcher's classification of jargon formation will be discussed in terms of: affixation, clipping, acronym, and loan blend.

5. Data Analysis and Discussion

5.1 Phonological Adaptation

It occurs within certain processes that are convenient in MA to adapt to the MA phonological system. The main processes are:

a-Lighting (tarqiq) vs. Darkening (tafkhim)

Lighting is the phonological process that means the smoother pronunciation of phonemes. In Arabic most of the phonemes belong to lightning (tarqiq) except /s/, /d/, /t/, /ð/, /q/, /ɣ/ and /x/ which belong to darkening (tafkhim). Still the phonemes /r/, /l/ and /a/ are in between, in that they may have both lighting and darkening allophones depending on the context. The dark [ɬ] in the source being light [l] in MA can be seen in Filter /fɪltə/→/fɪltar/ and /wi:l/→/wi:l/. The /a/ is noticed to be pronounced light as in /taɪə(r)/→/ta:ja/. The case of tafkhim is also investigated in LWs as in the darkening (tafkhim) of /t/ to /t/. This case is popular in MA. Although the phoneme /t/ is found and commonly used in MA, but

it is pronounced with emphatic value as /t/ in words like /məutə(r)/ → /ma:to:r/ and /stɒp/ → /ʔʂta:b/. Darkening (tafkhim) of /s/ to /ʂ//sailənsə(r)/ → /ʂa:lanʂa/ and /ʃæsi/ → /ʃa:ʂi/.

b- Substitution

Many words are subject to phonological adaptation through substitution. MA consonant inventory lacks phonemes like /ʒ, ɳ, v/, and it has only eight pure vowels. This lack leads to substituting the lacked phonemes for others found in MA phonological system. However, still there are certain cases of substitution made for adaptation not as a result of the lack.

-Substitution of sounds not found in MA phonological system

Substitution of /ŋ/ to /n/ as in Steering /sti:riŋ/ → /ʔste:rin/ and /kʌpliŋ/ → /ko:plin/. Note the substitution of /g/ to /k/ as in /plʌg/ → /plʌk/. The sound /v/ as it is not an Arabic phoneme, it still shows the tendency to be substituted for the closest or the most similar Arabic phonemes like /w/ and /f/ as in /vælv/ → /walf/ and /ədva:ns/ → /ʔdwa:nz/. Another form of changing the sound /v/ is /m/, as in /draɪv ʃɪft/ → /ʔdra:jm ʃaft/.

Although the phonemes that are not found in the recipient language tend to be substituted for the closest phonetic equivalent, the phoneme /p/ is not substituted in words like /pɪstən/ → /pistin/ and the Turkish loanword /kapak/ and its adapted form /qapay/.

-Substitution of sounds do exist in MA phonological system

This can be seen in the substitution of /l/ and /r/ to /n/ as in /eksail/ → /aksin/, /flaɪwi:t/ → /fla:wi:n/, and /l/ and /r/ interchangeably as in /dæʃbɔ:(r)d/ → /daʃbu:l/ and /rʌbə(r)/ → /rabal/. Sometimes the phoneme /l/ is substituted to /t/ as in the English loanword /fju:əl pʌmp/ and its adapted form /fi:t pʌm/.

c- Assimilation

It is a phonological process that characterises connected speech which indicates the change of a sound under the effect of the adjacent sound. According to the direction of effect, assimilation can be regressive, progressive or coalescent. And it is also of three kinds according to

place of articulation, manner of articulation and voicing (Roach, 2009). See the examples /gæs/→/ga:z/, /gæskɪt/→/ga:zge:t/, /ɪgzɔ:st/→/?gzɔ:z/, /ədva:ns/→/?dwa:nz/, /tukmʌ/→/dugma/ (botton). Assimilation in word boundaries also investigated in words like: / bæk laɪt/→/bag la:jt/, /dikʃɪn ba:rid/→/ dikʃɪm ba:rid /.

d- Metathesis

It is a phonological process that involves interchanging the sounds. This process is very common in MA weather in Arabic words or in Borrowed words, like /milʃaqa/ →/maʃlaqa/. Yet this process is rare in the data and has not been investigated but in / əkseləreitə(r)/ →/sikre:tar/.

e- Elision

It refers to sound deletion. Some sounds may be elicited as a kind of adaption seeking easier pronunciation and to facilitate speaking. The omitted sound could be a vowel or a consonant like the following examples: /ka:bəretə(r)/ →/ka:bre:tar/, /wɔ:təpʌmp/→/wa:tarpam/, /saɪlənsə(r)/ →/ʃa:lanʃa/, /əkseləreitə(r)/ →/sikre:tar/.

f- Doubling (Gemination)

It is the process that indicates doubling a sound. This Process is basic and very common in Arabic. LWs examines this process to adapt to the MA phonological system. But in some words, there is an evident change in meaning or even in the word class. See the examples: /fɔl/ (adj.)/fawwal/ (v.), /ʃfek/ (v.) /ʃfajjak/ (v.).

g- Addition

This process involves adding a segment. According to Salman (2020), addition process in LWs is realised in adding the glottal stop /ʔ/ at the beginning of words having consonant cluster, and it also includes the addition of the helping vowel /i/, according to Alkalesi (2007: 35), to avoid the consonant string. See the examples: Steering /sti:rɪŋ/→/?ste:rin/, and break /bre:k/ →/?bre:k/.

The addition of 'huruf al-leen'- the consonants /w/ and /j/. Within the sound-feminine plural it is noticed that LWs which end with the sounds /o/ or /u/ , an additional sound of /w/ is inserted before the sound-

feminine plural morpheme /a:t/ and also before the dual morpheme of /e:n/, e.g. Radio /ra:djo:/ → /ra:djawe:n/.

5.2 Morphological Adaptation

This part explores the morphological changes the LWs undergo to be apt to the MA native forms. Arabic words are inflected for grammatical categories such as number (plurality, duality), gender (masculine, feminine), tense (present and past), and definiteness (al-nad3aar, 2006, *as cited in* Igaab & Kareem, 2018). Depending on the findings of Salman and Mansoor (2017), the morphological adaptation of LWs occur in number, gender, possession, the definite article, negation and word formation.

a- Number

As said by Sa'eed (2010: 52), the nouns in MA are pluralized by following the Arabic patterns. Thus, the LWs are adapted to number by generalising the rules of Arabic number system and applying them to loan forms. The adaptation to duality in MA is made by adding /e:n/ that is the modified form of /ayn/-the bound morpheme of duality in the accusative case in SA, however MA speakers do not use the duality morpheme of the nominative case in SA (/a:n/). Similar to SA, when the dual morpheme is added to feminine nouns that end with closed taa' (taa' marbuta), this taa' is modified to open taa' (taa maftuha) then the dual morpheme/e:n/ is added, e.g. Tyre /ta:ja/ → /ta:jte:n/. Concerning pluralization, LWs are adapted to Arabic plural system by following the patterns of sound-feminine plural, sound-masculine plural, or the broken plural pattern. The LWs are mainly adapted to sound-feminine plural, thus it is the most common pattern. It is achieved by adding /a:t/ to the singular loan noun, e.g. Tyre /ta:ja/ → /ta:jta:t/, /tanta/ (sunroof) → /tanta:t/ (sunroofs) . Salem (2015), concerning the broken plural, comments that the LWs which are pluralized according to broken plural patterns are the old established loans and accepted a long time ago. This case is very evident in the collected data, but except the word /pistin/ → /pasa:tin/ (pistons). Regarding the sound-masculine plural, few LWs are found to be pluralized according to this pattern. Yet some examples are found in the collected data. The following examples show the

addition of morpheme of the sound-masculine plural /ijji/ or /ijja/ which are the colloquial form of /i:n/ in Standard Arabic, e.g. /fi:tar/(fitter) → /fi:tarijji/ or /fi:tarijja/ (fitters).

b- Gender

There are three factors that have a role in determining the gender of loan nouns: the semantic analogy of the Arabic equivalent, the phonological shape of the loanword, and the biological sex of the referent (Poplack, Pousada, and Sankoff 1982 as cited in Salem 2015). Phonologically, the word ending with the sound /a/ is adapted to feminine gender and consequently are pluralized according to the sound-feminine pattern, as in (sunroof) /tanta/ → tanta:t/ (sunroofs). Concerning the semantic analogy of the Arabic equivalent or near equivalent, it is evident in the loan form (tyre) that is adapted to sound-feminine pattern /ta:ja/ → /ta:ja:t/ (tyre) as its meaning is connected with the Arabic word /ʕadʒala/.

Gender adaptation of LWs may be examined in the use of pronouns that are either object pronouns attached to the verb to form a verb clause, or in the use of the demonstrative pronouns, as shown in the following examples, respectively.

-Object pronouns:

Femininity morphemes as in /a/ in /ʃallahta litta:ya/ (did you mend the tyre?), or in the use of /ha/ as in /ʃallahtuha lilbo:rd/ (I mended the tyre).

Masculinity morphemes as in /u/ in /ʃiftu lil-fiṭpam/ (have you seen the fuel pump), or in the use of /nu/ as in /ma ʃiftunu lil-fiṭpam/ (no I haven't seen the fuel pump)

-Demonstrative pronouns:

Femininity morphemes in the use of /ha:ði/ as in /ha:ði-l-ʃa:lanʃa/ (this is the silencer), or in the use of /ha:ðika/ as in /ha:ðika-l-ʃa:lanʃa ʃa:ṭla/ (that silencer is damaged)

Masculinity morphemes in the use of /ha:ða/ as in /ha:ða-l-fiṭpam ʃa:ṭil/ (this fuel pump is damaged), or in the use of /ha:ðaka/ as in /ha:ðaka-l-fiṭpam ʃa:ṭil/ (this fuel pump is damaged)

c- Possession

Possession is shown in Arabic by adding the possessive morphemes as suffixes to the end of the owned word. Similarly, Lws are also adapted by adding certain possessive morphemes. The following examples show the possessive suffixes in MA:

The possessive morpheme **/ak/** (your)(masc.) as in /plakka:**tak** yinya:dlim tabdi:l/ (your car plugs need to be changed)

The possessive morpheme **/maliti/** (my) as in /ʔil-fitɾam maliti ʕa:til/ (my car fuel pump is damaged)

The possessive morpheme **/ʕindu/** (masc. sing) as in /aħmad **ʕindu** xo:ʃ ra:de:tara:t/ (Ahmed has good radiators).

d- The definite article

In SA, the indefinite nouns become definite when /ʔal/-named as 'ʔal attafri:f', is attached to them. The loan nouns and adjectives are similarly adapted to definiteness by the addition of /ʔal/. /ʔal/ in MA is pronounced as /ʔil/ when it precedes the lunar letters at beginning of the loan form as in /ʔilka:bre:tar/ (the carburetor). The letters and their phonetic forms that are not found in Arabic are adapted according to their most similar counterpart. Thus, the sound /p/ is regarded as a lunar similar to 'albaa' /b/ and got the morpheme **/ʔil/**, e.g. /ʔilplak/ (the plug) and /ʔilpa:tri:/ (the battery). The words that begin with solar letters are preceded by the definite article **/ʔi/**, and their first solar letters are geminated, e.g. /ʔirra:de:tar/ (the radiator). /dʒ/ in Standard Arabic is considered a lunar letter and preceded by **/ʔal/**, but in MA the definite article that precedes /dʒ/ is pronounced as **/ʔi/**, i.e. it is considered as a solar letter, e.g. /ʔidʒdʒipi:ʔes/ (the GPS system), and similarly the sound /tʃ/ is regarded solar like /dʒ/, thus preceded by **/ʔi/** as in /ʔitʃtʃa:milliy/ (mudguard).

d- Negation

Negation in MA is mostly shown by the use of the negative morpheme '**ma:**' that is used before the phrase or the verb to be negated, e.g.

-/**ma:**/ precedes the morpheme **/ʔaku/** (there exists), thus it becomes **/ma:ku/** that is used to mean 'something does not exist' or 'something is not found', e.g. /**ma:ku** wi:lkap / (there is no wheel cap)

/**ma:**/ can also precedes the possessive phrase of **/ʕind/+pronoun**, and used to mean 'don't have', e.g. /**ma: ʕindu** wi:lkap/ (he doesn't have wheel cap). Another negative morpheme in MA is '**la:**' that may be

added to the morpheme /ʔaku/, e.g. /la:ʔaku fi:tpam wala: ʔaku gzo:z/ (there is neither fuel pump nor exhaust pipe).

e- Word formation

New words are formed depending on the LWs that become the root for the new ones. MA speakers form new words using the same processes of word formation in Arabic. The most frequently used processes are the following:

1-Affixation

It is a word formation process that involves adding affixes to the base form to form a new word without a change in their grammatical categories (Igaab and Kareem, 2018). For example, the prefix (m) in “al-maffal” with al-fatha (one of the Arabic diacritics) is used to denote the noun of place (ism al- makaan), for example, maktab (office) is derived from the verb kataba (he wrote) (al-samarraʔi, 2011, p. 375). Affixation indicates two processes: *derivation and inflection*.

-Derivation (al iʔtiqaq): is the process of forming words from others with an agreement in meaning and structure but the difference is in form between the original word and the derived one (al-d3ard3aany, 2003, p. 22 *as cited in* Igaab and Kareem, 2018: 95). Derivational affixes are added to the words to form new lexical forms, as in 'al-jaa' the affix of al-nisba when it is added to nouns to form adjectives. 'Inflectional affixes are those types of affixes which are used to form words with the same lexical category but different grammatical function' (Al-Bakuuf, 1992, p. 17). Through derivation new words are formed by adding to the LWs the same affixes used in native forms.

-Nouns derivation

/faltarah/ (filtering), derived from the adapted verb /faltar/ according to the pattern (al wazn) of 'faʕlala'.

/tatʃji:k/ (checking) is derived from the adapted base (check) according to the pattern (al wazn) of /taʕʕi:l/ like /taksi:r/ in Standard Arabic. Also /tafwi:l/(fulling), from the base (full), is derived according to the pattern (al wazn) of /taʕʕi:l/. The same goes with /tatʃti:l/ (to conduct) which is derived from the adapted verb /tʃaʕʕal/ depending on the base form /tʃaʕʕal/.

-Verbs derivation: Many verbs are derived from LWs, as in /fawwal/ from the base (full), and /tʃajjak/ from the base (check).

-Adjectives derivation: Many adjectives are derived from the loan forms by adapting them according to the pattern (wazn) of 'Ism al-mafu'l' (past participle). In Arabic, it is formed from the quadrilateral verb by substituting the first letter of the present form (al-yaa') for (al-mim) and changing the diacritic of pre-final letter into (fatha), e.g. /juʃa:hid/ (he is watching) → /muʃa:had/. In Mosulli Arabic, the present bound morpheme- (al-jaa') may be used as in /jismaʃ/, but mostly the /ʔi/ morpheme is used, instead, as in /ʔijxajjit/ (he is sewing), thus the derived past participle (Ism al-maf'u'l) is /ʔimxajjat/. Similarly, the past participle forms (Ism al-mafu'l) are derived from the loan forms which are used as adjectives in describing things/people, as in (Filter) /ʔijfaltir/ → /ʔimfaltar/ (filtered), and (check) /ʔijʃajjik/ → /imʃajjak/ (checked).

Another form of adjectives is formed by adapting the loan forms according to the pattern of present participle (Ism al-fa'il). It is derived from the verb that has four or more letters by substituting the bound morpheme of the present form (al yaa') for (al-mim) and put the diacritic (kasrah) for the pre-final letter, e.g /juʃallim/ → /muʃallim/. Similarly in MA, /ʔimyajjir/ is derived from /ʔijyajjir/ (changing). Accordingly, LWs are adapted to get derived forms like (Full) /ʔijfawwil/ → /ʔimfawwil/ (fulled).

-Inflection (al-taʿrīf): In Arabic, inflection (al-taʿrīf) can be defined as the process of forming different forms of the word by adding inflectional affixes (al lawaʿiq al taʿrīfiya) to indicate the grammatical function. Arabic words are inflected for grammatical categories such as number (plurality, duality), gender (masculine, feminine), tense (present and past), and definiteness (al-nadʿaar, 2006, pp. 124-125 *as cited in* Igaab,Z and Kareem,I. 2018: 96). Within inflection, there are two sub-processes: conjugation and declension. Conjugation refers to the process of verbs inflection by adding affixes and the combination of verbs with the pronouns. Verbs are conjugated for tense, person, number and gender. Declension is the process that refers to the inflection of nouns and adjectives by adding affixes to the roots . The words are declined for number, gender, case, and determination (Ryding, 2005, p. 51). Inflection according to the grammatical categories has been previously discussed in the former sections.

-*Conjugation*: (check) → /ʔijtʃajjik/ (check).present tense , /tʃajjak/ past tense , /tʃajjik/ imperative mood , /tʃajjaku/ (he ckecked him) , /tʃajjaktunu/ (I ckecked it) , /tʃajjaktu:him/ (I checked them) , /ʕijtʃajjikim/ (he is checking them), /tʃajjaku:him/ (they checked them) .
-*Declension*: (Filter) → /filtare:n/ (two filters) , /fala:tir/ (filters) , /filtari/ (my filter) , /fala:tiri/ (my filters) , /fala:tirim/ (their filters), /filtarak mali:h / (nominative case) (your filter is good) , /baddaltu filtarak/ (accusative case) (I changed your filter).

f- Clipping:

Clipping is a process of reproducing a word by cutting a part of it (Katamba, 2005:180). This can be seen in /ste:rin/ (steering wheel), and /gzo:z/ (exhaust pipe).

g- Acronym

This word formation process involves the use of the initials of a succession of words. This can be seen in /aj si:/ (Air conditioner)

h- Loan-blend

It is a very common phenomenon when the IA speakers use a mixture of Arabic and English words in a process called loan-blend in which both English and Arabic words are used together (Salman and Mansoor, 2017: 282). This process has been investigated a lot in the collected data in the following examples:

/batʔi:xa mal-gzo:z/ (catalyst converter), native MA word / batʔi:xa/ (melon) + the native possessive morpheme /mal/ + English modified LW /ʔigzo:z/ (exhaust system)

/fi:te:s ʔissajjara/ (gear shift), the French modified LW /fi:te:s/ (vitesse) (speed) + the MA word /ʔissajjara/ (the car).

/ dʒiʕmiqqa mal ste:rin/ (gear box), the modified Arabic word /dʒiʕmiqqa/ that came from the SA word /dʒarmuq/ (the cover of a shoe) + the native possessive morpheme /mal/ + the modified English LW /ste:rin/ (steering wheel)

/ bitʃim ʔissajjara/ (car bonnet), the Turkish modified LW / bitʃim / (outside look/shape) + the Arabic word /ʔissajjara/ (the car).

6. Findings and Conclusion

The main objective of this study is to investigate the adaptation of the loanwords used as jargons by car mechanics. Within this field, it is noticed that there are many loan forms used by MA speakers naturally and easily. Data analysis shows that the borrowed forms are subject to certain changes and modifications. These modifications are not arbitrary but rule-governed, and they usually occur on the levels of phonology and morphology.

Phonologically, the data show that the main processes of loan forms adaptation are lighting/tarqeeq (vs. Darkening/Tafkhim), substitution, assimilation, metathesis, elision, addition and doubling (gemination).

Morphologically, the data show that the main processes of loan forms adaptation occur under the headings of number, gender, possession, the definite article, negation and word formation (affixation, clipping, acronym, and loan blend) producing new lexical items by attaching the Mosuli Arabic morphemes to the loan bases or through applying the Arabic patterns 'al-awzan'.

The logical interpretation of loanwords adaptation to MA phonologically and morphologically is to have Arabic-like pronunciation and word structure, and to cope with the Mosuli phonological and morphological system seeking easy and speedy communication.

The process of borrowing from other languages is a never-ending one as a result of cultural, economic, educational contact, technological advances, revolution of information and globalisation. This calls for more research about loanwords in other fields/careers. Or to investigate loanwords linguistic modifications on levels other than phonology and morphology like semantics. Other studies could be made about the use of Arabic loanwords in other languages such Persian, Turkish, or English.

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Appendix

Car Mechanics Jargon

Terms	Transcribed form	Meaning	Origin
فلاوین	/fla:wi:n/	Fly wheel	English
کور	/kawar/	Core	English
لاستیک کور	la:sti:k kawar/	Valve rubber	English
بلک	/plak	Plug	English
دشلی/دشالی	/diʃli/ daʃa:li	Disk/ disks	English
دشبول	/daʃbu:l	Dashboard	English
اصطاب	/ʔiʃta:b	Stop/ brake	English
تایه سبیر	/ta:ja spe:r	Spare wheel	English
تایه	/ta:ja	Tyre	English
تنته	/tanta	Sunroof	Turkish (tente)
چاملغ	/tʃa:milliy	Mud flaps	Turkish (Çamurluk)
کوشن	ku:ʃin/	Cushion	English
کابریتر	ka:bre:tar/	Carburetor	English
کلچ	klafʃ/	Clutch	English
ویلکب	/wi:lkap/	Wheel cap	English
بستتات	/pistina:t/	Pistons	English
کوبلن	ko:plin//	Coupling	English
رادیتر	/ra:de:tar/	Radiator	English
بک لایت	/bag la:jt/	Brake light	English

ستيرن	/ste:rin/	Steering wheel	English
كير	ge:r//	Gear stick	English
هندبريك	/hindbre:k/	Hand brake	English
كزوز	gzo:z//	Exhaust pipe	English
باتري	pa:tri//	Battery	English
سكريتير	sikre:tar//	Accelerator	English
راس كرنك	/ra:skrank/	Crank shaft	Arabic & English
دوانز	/dwa:nz/	Advance	English
شفت	ʃaft/	Shift	English
اكسن	/aksin/	Exile	English
كازكيت	ga:zge:t//	Oil pan gasket	English
ولف/ ولفات	wilf/wilfa:t//	valves	English
قبع ولفات	/qapaɣ wilfa:t/	Cylinder head cover	Turkish (kapak) & English
تايم كيس	/ta:jmke:s/	Timing belt	English
سلف	/silf/	Starter	English
درايم شفت	/dra:jm ʃaft/	Drive shift	English
فيت بم	fi:tpam//	Fuel pump	English
واتر بم	/wa:terpam/	Water pump	English
لقمة مال استيرن	uqma ma:l ste:rin/	Inner ball joint	Arabic & English
جبنة	ʃibna//	part of the shock absorber	English
صالنصا	ʃa:lanʃa//	Silencer	English
بطيخة مال اكزوز	baṭṭi:xa ma:l gzo:z/	Mufflers	Arabic & English
دبو مال بريك	dabbo ma:l bre:k/	Vacuum Brake Booster	Persian (dabbah), Arabic & English
بوشة	bu:ʃa//	Oxygen Sensor spacer kit	Aramaic (bossah)
اريل	/arjal/	Aerial	English
شاصي	ʃa:ʃi//	Chassis	English
يفول	/ʔijfawwil/	To fill	English

الكلمات المستعارة في اللهجة الموصلية بالإشارة إلى مصطلحات

مصححي السيارات

حنين ماجد المتولي*

أشرف رياض العلاف**

المستخلص:

تبحث هذه الدراسة في الكلمات المستعارة المستخدمة ضمن مجال عمل مصححي المركبات، إذ إن من الجلي و مما لا يخفى على أي لغوي استعمال الكلمات المستعارة المعربة في هذا المجال بشكل يومي ضمن السياقات اللغوية المستعملة ضمن هذا النطاق ؛ و مما هو ظاهر أيضا أن هذه الكلمات قد حورت و غيرت، بطريقة أو بأخرى، لتسهيل استعمالها وجعلها أقرب إلى اللهجة الموصلية. في الواقع أن هذه الكلمات المستعارة قد عربت و حورت لتتلاءم واللهجة الموصلية، وأن هذه التغييرات ليست عشوائية بل محكمة بضوابط وقواعد معينة مشابهة لما هي عليه في اللهجة العربية الموصلية؛ إن هذا التكيف في الغالب يقع ضمن المستوى الصوتي والمستوى الصرفي. إن البيانات الخاصة بهذه الدراسة جمعت باعتماد أكثر من آلية لجمع المعلومات من الميدان وهما الملاحظة و اجراء المقابلات وعلى أساسها تم اعداد قائمة بالألفاظ والمصطلحات المستعملة. اعتمدت الدراسات نموذجا لغويا-اجتماعيا لتحليل البيانات وقد توصلت الرسالة إلى أن الكلمات المستعارة التي يستعملها مصطلحو السيارات قد أُجريت عليها التعديلات و التغييرات على المستويين الصوتي والصرفي. وبينت الدراسة أن أهم التغييرات اللفظية هي الترقيق و التفخيم، استبدال الأصوات، الإقلاب، استبدال اماكن الاصوات ، الحذف، الاضافة و التشديد وعلى المستوى الصرفي بينت أن التكيف مع اللهجة الموصلية يتم حسب الجنس، العدد، التملك، التعريف، النفي و مستوى التركيب الصرفي للكلمات. مهدت هذه الدراسة الطريق لدراسات اخرى قد تجرى في هذا المجال فيما يخص الكلمات المستعارة من لغات أخرى غير العربية كالفارسية و التركية، و لدراسات أخرى تبحث في التكيف الدلالي والبلاغي للكلمات المستعارة. الكلمات المفتاحية: مصطلحات، الاستعارة، اللغة العربية الفصحى، اللهجة الموصلية، التكيف اللفظي و الصرفي.

الكلمات المفتاحية : مصطلحات ، الاستعارة ؛ اللهجة الموصلية ، التكيف اللفظي و الصرفي.

* طالبة ماجستير /قسم اللغة الانكليزية/كلية الاداب / جامعة الموصل

** أستاذ مساعد /قسم اللغة الانكليزية/كلية الاداب / جامعة الموصل